

ТЮРКСЬКІ МОВИ

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GRAMMATICAL AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF FIXED WORD COMBINATIONS IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE WESTERN GROUP DIALECTS

The article has been dedicated to grammatical features of phraseological units (phrasemes) in the Azerbaijani language western group dialects. According to the grammatical peculiarities, phraseological units in question are divided into two groups: noun and verb collocations, just as in the traditional linguistics. In the analysis noun and verb collocations are classified according to the number of constituents and parts of speech, and the role of grammatical units in these combinations is analyzed. Fixed word combinations are on the spotlight in our language in terms of both content and structure. Nouns and verbs play an important role in the formation of fixed word combinations being in different structures and functions. Of course, the usage frequency of parts of speech in fixed word combinations is different. While considering the Azerbaijani language western group dialects, it becomes clear that the number of verb phrasemes is higher than the other ones. Even though noun phrasemes are less by number, they have richer semantic peculiarities.

An important portion of fixed phrases is phrases whose main element is a verb. Speaking of which, it should be noted that features and structures of verb-phrases depend on the grammatical features of the language. That is why verb-phrases are different in different dialects. Unlike verbs, nouns are based on the importance of the "essence" in terms of their lexical meanings. This essence can be manifested by material, ideal, logical and grammatical categories formed through linguistics units. However, action, condition, relationships are expressed in lexical meanings of verbs, and in its center there is a "sign" which is considered a logical category.

All verbs are universal with their own lexical meaning; therefore, every verb with full meaning gets closer to syntagma. Every verb, as a nominative unit, has an onomasiology form. Analysis of action verbs in terms of structure and semantic paradigm showed that some static verbs are a derivative form of action verbs. Fixed verb-phrases are considered an equivalent to verbs according to their functions and carry all lexical and semantic features of verbs.

Key words: *Western group dialect and accents, noun phrasemes (phraseology units, phrases), verb phrasemes (phraseology compounds), two-component and multi-component collocations.*

One of the linguistics units that have been formed and developed through the combination of cogitation and language is fixed-word combinations. Fixed-word combinations represent not only nominative (naming), informative (data) attitude to events and facts, but also personal and emotional reflection. More specifically, fixed-word combinations reflect figurative expression means of the language. We should note that fixed-word combinations being an equivalent to individual words is among controversial issues in the linguistics. There are a lot of fixed-word combinations that, can perfectly replace a word, for example, *başa düşmək* (to understand), *qulaq asmaq* (to listen), *yola düşmək*

(to depart) etc. However, even though dynamics of the compounds is discerned in most fixed-word combinations, they cannot be substituted by individual words.

Dozens of compounds can be examples of this type. This is a natural phenomenon. Phraseology compounds are readily available in the language, and therefore they are close to vocabulary [2, p. 149] and often overlap. In this sense, the lexical-semantic study of fixed word combinations is among pressing topics in the linguistics. Fixed word combinations are on the spotlight in our language in terms of both content and structure. Nouns and verbs

play an important role in the formation of fixed word combinations being in different structures and functions. Of course, the usage frequency of parts of speech in fixed word combinations is different. While considering the Azerbaijani language western group dialects, it becomes clear that the number of verb phrasemes is higher than the other ones. Even though noun phrasemes are less numerous by number, they have richer semantic peculiarities. Let us consider each of them separately “In order to classify phraseological units in terms of meanings and grammatical structures we need to study their lexical, morphological, syntactical peculiarities in a detailed way” [15, p. 27]. Unlike other word combinations, phraseological units are grammatically stable word groups. Therefore, there is a big difference between morphological and syntactical structures of fixed word combinations. According to researchers, this feature is common for agglutinative languages [15, p. 16]. In general, classifying phraseological units according to grammatical structures is not something easy. The reason for this is that phraseological units are integral and unchangeable ones in terms of structure and semantic meaning. “Being semantically integral also limits grammatical independence of phraseological units and makes them grammatically unchangeable” [9, p. 108].

Noun phrasemes in the western group dialects of the Azerbaijani language. The most common type of fixed word combinations are noun phrasemes. Such phrasemes are composed of either nouns or substantivized parts of speech. “These phrasemes are formed like I, II, III type noun phrasemes, but unlike them these phrasemes are not independent, but stable” [6, p. 269]. Noun phrasemes in the Azerbaijani language are formed in a few different ways. M. Mirzaliyeva has sorted them out this way: 1) adjective+noun; 2) noun+noun; 3) noun+adjective; 4) noun+adverb; 5) those in which the first part is numeral; 6) those which are in a form of a sentence [9, p. 109–113]. M. Mirzaliyeva’s model for Oghuz group of the Turkic languages is relevant for the western groups, and we will classify phrasemes of kipchak languages according to those models as well. However, in our view, it is not a good idea to include sentence-form phrasemes to this model as well. We will talk about them separately.

1. Adjective + noun. The western group dialects are rich with such collocations, and they are the main part of phraseology. These types of units differ from other phraseological units in their meanings. Morphological features of adjectives play a significant role in “adjective + noun” model collocations. An

adjective can form a phraseological unit in case if it becomes substantivized, and in this case proper nouns act like adjectives. For example, “Nigar qeyrətli” (14, p. 32).

Such phraseological units reflect a person, his ability and habits and natural events.

2. Noun + noun – düşman çəpəri (Shusha); Fatma nənənin hanası (Jabbrayil); gözünün ağı- qarası; əlinin duzu, üzünün suyu; evinin uruzusu; beyninin içalatı (Ganja);

3. Noun + adjective. This type of fixed word combinations are divided into several types:

a) noun+simple adjective – könlü tox – a person who is not into anything, especially money; ağzı boş – a person who cannot keep a secret; dili uzun, qanı xaraf, domba göz, içi boş, başı boş, baxtı qara, ağı qısa, gönü qalın, çənədən boş, əyaxdan yüngül, əyri ayax, əli kəm. In these collocations dependent parts are adjectives (usually derived adjectives) and main parts are III person possessive nouns and they have attributive meanings: ağzı bağlı, gözləri yaşlı, üstü örtülü, qapısı açıq, cibi boş, gövdəsi dolu, ürəyi kədərli etc. Parts of such collocations become one compound element of a sentence;

b) adjective + noun – Ağ torpax – a land which does not give a-crop; ağ yağış (pouring rain); boz ay – (march) (Shusha); enni yarpax (Shamkir).

4. Numeral + noun: bir çimdik baxdavarıx, bir dıqqa boy, min dili. These collocations are considered phraseological units with numerals carrying adverbial meaning: bir dəmdə (in one/same pace).

In these models of noun collocations dependent parts approach main parts and become dependent and unable to change. However, main parts can be changed by getting suffixes and can be in grammatical relations with other words. In the western group dialects nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns and verbal adjectives can directly approach nouns; e. g. “Ağ torpax”; “bir çimdik baxdavarıx”, “bir dıqqa boy”.

5. Noun + adverb - Papağının içi - (meaning “head”). There are only few examples for this type of fixed word combinations, in such collocations main parts become in three cases of nouns -yönlük, yerlik and çıxışlıq.

There are different considerations on subordination relationship between components of noun collocations. There is no doubt that there is a yanaşma (meaning “approach”) relations between components of some substantive combinations yaşıl yamac (green slope), uca çinar (high plane)). Only F. Zeynalov noted that the first part of such combinations is in indefinite possessive case: “We should consider the first part of I type attributive noun combinations

an indefinite (with-out suffixes) possessive case; e. g. *uzun yol (long way)*” [13]. In fact, there is no ground for considering the first component an indefinite possessive case. However, they can bring about some doubts since there are different approaches on the relationship between the word in an indefinite possessive case and the one after that.

In the previous literature there are not so many different opinions on syntactical relationship between the parties of “the III type noun combinations” (*göyün ulduzu (the star of the sky), dünyanın xəritəsi (the map of the world)*). A. Damirchizadeh [3, p. 197], M. Huseynzadeh [4, p. 3] noted that the main relationship between components of such combinations is *uzlaşma (agreement)*. They choose agreement relationship by considering the second constituent, but some notes show that even though they talked about agreement relationship, did not object to *idare (subordinate word-groups where there is a governing element) relations* either. For example, it was not a coincidence that M. Huseynzadeh used the word “main” while talking about attributive noun combinations by saying “the main syntactical relation between parties of the III type attributive noun combinations is agreement” [10, p. 127]. It is clear that the other relation the author indicated is *idare*. In his grammar book for schools which was published a long ago he stated: “The III type attributive noun combinations are formed through agreement and *idare (subordinate wordroups where there is a governing element) relations*. These relations are formed with suffixes (possessive and ownership)” [12, p. 25].

Most of scholars who studied this part of the Azerbaijani language, including A. Abdullayev [1, p. 9, 15, 31], R. Khalilov [5, p. 42], H. Mirzazadeh [7, p. 31], Y. Seyidov [11, p. 12–38] and others also noted that there are three kinds of relations-*uzlaşma, yanaşma, idarə*. This idea has been widely accepted. Alongside nouns, pronouns and infinite verbs and other parts of speech can also be the first component of such combinations with the possessive suffixes (*maralın buynuzu (the horn of the deer), qırmızının tündü, sənin nəyin, oxumağın faydası (the advantage of studying), ağıllının məsləhəti (the advice of the wise), oxuyanların bəziləri, beləsinin sözləri* etc.). The first constituent being in possessive case shows that there is a governing element.

Fixed verb-phrases in the western group dialects of the Azerbaijani **language**. An important portion of fixed phrases constitute phrases whose main element is a verb. Speaking of which, it should be noted that features and structures of verb-phrases depend on the grammatical features of the language.

That is why verb-phrases are different in different dialects. Let us first analyze lexical and semantic peculiarities of verbs before talking about fixed verb-phrases in dialects in question. Unlike verbs, nouns are based on the importance of the “essence” in terms of their lexical meanings. This essence can be manifested by material, ideal, logical and grammatical categories formed through linguistics units. However, action, condition, relationships are expressed in lexical meanings of verbs, and in its center there is a “sign”, which is considered a logical category. All verbs are universal with their own lexical meaning; therefore, every verb with full meaning gets closer to syntagma. Therefore, every verb, as a nominative unit has an onomasiology form. The analysis of action verbs in terms of structure and semantic paradigm showed that some static verbs are a derivative form of action verbs. Fixed verb-phrases are considered an equivalent to verbs according to their functions and carry all lexical and semantic features of verbs. The main portion of fixed word combinations is fixed verb-phrases in the western group dialects. These combinations are very rich with their very different structures. Scholars, who studied grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language so far, think that the reason for such richness is a variety of grammatical forms of verbs. In our opinion, such variety stems from rich semantics of verbs. M. M. Mirzaliyeva writes “The main feature of phraseological compounds is forming different combinations, and the center of this formation is the meanings that the verb carries. Richness of verb meanings gives more possibilities to join with different words and in this case all other exceptions are eliminated” [8, p. 19–20].

Fixed verb-phrases in the western dialects are divided into two groups:

1. Two-component fixed verb-phrases;
2. Multi-component fixed verb-phrases.

Two-component fixed verb-phrases. As it is seen from their name two-component verb-phrases consist of two components. One of the constituents is absolutely a verb, and the other one can be one of parts of speech. These phrases are divided into three groups respective to the structure of attributive word:

1. Attributive verbal phrasemes – *ağzına baxmaq (to listen/consider one’s words), ağzını bağlamak (to muzzle), ağzını yoxiamax (to learn one’s opinion), ağığı tutmaq (to get angry), ajinnan batmaq (to become poor), anqutu çıxmaq (to lose weight), arğac keçmək (to discord), arxa çöyürmək (to betray), ara vurmaq (to set at variance), ayax çəkmək (to trick), ayağına düşmək (to beg), bab gəlmək (to comply with), bağanağını ayırmaq (to fight, to beat), baxtı vurmaq*

(to be happy), baxtı bağlanmaq (not to get married), barmax basmaq (to engage), barmağına dolamaq (to make fun of), baş ağırtmaq (to learn, to become a master), baş dolandırmaq (to make ends meet), baş qatmaq (to deceive), baş yoldaşı (wife), başa çatmaq (to end), başa düşmək (to understand), başa vurmaq (to reproach for service), başı çəlmək (to experience sth), başını bişirmək (to deceive), başını bitdirmək (to trick, to deceive), başını doldurmaq (to trick, to deceive), başına götürmək (Fuz.) (to speak out loud, to shout), başını toylamaq (west) (to deceive), bavar eləmək (Fuz.), beddam eimək (Shusha) (to make sb notorious); beyzüm eimək (Aghdam, Ganja, Shusha), bin tutmaq (Fuz.); fainnət olmaq (Fuz), boğaz acmaq (Shusha) (to eat a lot), boğaz eimək (Füz) (to make pregnant), boğaz olmaq (Fuz) (to get pregnant, to owe), boğaz otarmaq (Barda) (to eat), boğaza gətirmək (Fuz) (to be fed up), bozbaş qızdırmaq (Ganca) (fo fuel disagreement), dilini sürümək; dili təpimək (Fuzuli); dili gəlməmək; dil bulamaq (Füzuli); dil çıxartmaq (Aghdam); dodağı qaçmaq (Ganja); dolaf gəlmək (Aghdam); dov gəlmək (Aghdam); cama: ayağı (Shusha); can əlmək (Fuzuli); can vermək (Ganca); cana yığmaq (Aghdam); canı yanmaq (Shusha); canına baxmaq (Fuzuli); cıbrığını çəkmək (Fuzuli); cımbat olmaq (Aghdam); cib sökmək (Ganja); çapan çalmaq (Aghdam, Barda); çəpər çəxmək (Aghdam, Fuzuli); çiçəyi çırtmaq (Aghdam); çii çıxartmaq (Aghdam); çömçə tutmaq (Aghdam); çömçə olmaq (Fuzuli); daban döymək (Fuzuli); dax çəkmək (Shusha); dağa dönmək (Ganja); dalağa gəlmək (west); dalınnan dəymək (west); dan gəlmək (west); dansıxı çıxmaq (Shusha); daramıt vırmaq (Fuzuli); daşını atmaq (Fuzuli); deşik axtarmaq (Fuzuli) dəfi dönmək (Shusha); dəhnə basmaq (Fuzuli); ehdivar bağlamaq (Ganja); eyni açılmaq; əi çəkmək (Fuz).

1. Two-element fixed verb-phrases whose attributive element is a derived word, arhadara salmaq (Barda); çidarrı olmaq (Ganja); dağalix eləmək (Fuzuli); dəmxud qalmaq (Aghdam); dönəlgəsi dönmək (Barda).

2. Two-element fixed verb-phrases whose attributive element is a compound word: – ağızğöy-çəhliy eləmək – to curse; alabəğir olmaq – to be afraid; alabaydağ olmaq - to be disgraced; arax- varax eləmək - to reveal; atdöşü eləmək -; baş- beynini doldurmaq - to persuade, to trick; baş-göz eləmək - to make sb get married; dəfə-darəx sal- max (Fuzuli); dadamal düşmək (Ganja) - to get into the habit of doing the same action.

Fixed verb-phrases in the western dialects are divided into following groups according to grammatical forms:

1. Noun in the nominative (common) case + verb: baş ağırtmaq; baş dolandırmaq; baş qatmaq; baş yoldaşı; boğaz acmaq (Shusha); boğaz eləmək (Fuz); boğaz olmaq (Fuz); boğaz otarmaq (Barda); ərişdə kəsmək (Jabrayil); fiş vurmaq (Goy-gol); fikir çəlmək (Jabrayil, Aghdam); gəhgir olmaq; gic eləmək (Barda); gül vurmaq (Jabrayil); gün ağlamaq (Jabrayil);

2. Noun in the possessive case + verb. We did not stumble across any fixed verb-phrases like this in dialects that were studied.

3. Noun in yonluk case (one of the noun cases in the Azerbaijani language meaning “direction”) + verb: əiə aimax (Jabrayil); ələ salmaq (Fuz); ələ vermək (Aghdam); ətinə-qanına yerihləmək (Jabrayil); fikrə getmək (Barda); gözüne basmaq (Jabrayil); gözüne durmaq (Jabrayil); gözüne kül üfurmək (Aghdam); girə keşmək (Jabrayil, Fuzuli);

4. Noun in the case of tasirlik + verb: əli getmək (Jabrayil); əli gəlmək (Jabrayil); əli gətirmək (Jabrayil); əli üzülmək (Jabrayil, Ganja, Goranboy, Shamxor); Fırı tutmaq (Jabrayil); Fırsı yatmaq (Jabrayil); gözü bağlamaq (Fuzuli); gözü düşmək (Jabrayil); gözü qızmaq (Ganja); gözü tutmaq (Aghdam); gözü tüşmək (Fuzuli);

5. Noun in yerlik case (one of noun cases in the Azerbaijani language meaning “place”) + verb: gözündə qalmaq (Fuzuli); gözündə qoymaq; göydə aimax (Aghdam);

6. Noun in chixishlik case (one of noun cases in the Azerbaijani language meaning “from where”) + verb: əl-əyağı yerdən-göydən üzülmək (Jabrayil); əldən-əyaxdan düşmək (Fuz., Jabrayil); əldən saimax (Fuz); boğazdan kəsmək (Yevlax).

Multi-component fixed verb-phrases. These compounds are stable to very diverse composition, that is, the composition of the various semantic shades are united around a new meaning to the words: ağı yerinə gəlmək; anasınnan əmdiyyə südü burnunna tökmək; arı yeyib namusu dalına atmaq; aşına soyux su qatmaq; balamançıya dəm tutmaq; başı daşdan-daşa dəymək; başı dunux olmaq; başına daş saimax; başına götürmək; başına hava gəlmək; başına soyux dəymək; burun tovu vermək (Aghdam); burnunna uzağı görmək (Fuzuli); canına əl qatmaq (Aghdam); canım boğaza yığmaq (Fuzuli); canının hayına qalmaq (Barda); çim yağ içində üzümək (Aghdam); çulunu sudan quru çıxarmaq (Aghdam); daşı daş üstə qoymamaq (Fuzuli); daşı ətəyinnən tökmək (Aghdam); dərisinə saman doldurmaq (Aghdam); dərisini boğazınnan çıxarmaq (Aghdam); dərdini içəri saimax (Fuzuli); dəstana qoymaq (Aghdam); dımıx qalmaq (Fuzuli); dırxanən ətin arasına girmək (Aghdam); dişgari iş tutmaq (Aghdam); dişi bağırsağını kəsmək

(Shusha); Multicomponent stable verb- phrases: boynuna ip saimax (Aghdam) - to deceive, to make sb get married; boynuna uşax düşmək (Fuz) - to get pregnant; başına hava gəimək (Ganja) - to become crazy, to get mad; başına soyux dəymək (Barda) - to get angry; bir sözünü iki eləmək (Aghdam) - not to listen to sb's words; cin atına minmək (Barda) - to get angry; çatısı boğazına keşmək (Fuzuli) - to escape from sb; düşman dəyirmanına su töhmək - to play into enemy's hands; dızıqquluya dəm vermək (Fuzuli). The statistical analysis of these compounds showed that sometimes within the collocations are either key or auxiliary component: ağına duz bağlama; ağzı qatıx kəsmək; ağzına çullu doyşan sığmama; ağzına qıfıl vurma; ağzına qoyut alma; ağzını açif gözünü yumma; dili ağzına sığmama (Fuzuli); dili topux çalma (Shusha); dilini işə salma (Aghdam); dilinin balasına düşmək (Fuzuli); dilində tük bitmək (Shusha); dilində söz bitif (Ganja); (Aghdam); əl- əyağa düşmək (Jabrayil); əl-əyaqlı olma (Jabrayil); əl-əyağı yerdəngöydən üzülmək (Jabrayil); əl- əyağını bir yerə bağlama (Fuz); əl yeri qoyma (Fuz., Ganja). If we look at the examples, we will see that classifying them

according to the semantic and grammatical features of the components is challenging.

Interestingly enough, some scholars did divide these verb-phrases into two groups: 1) Phrases that are in a form of a word combination; 2) Phrases that are in a form of a sentence [16, p. 65–75]. From this perspective, we also come across fixed word combinations that are in a form of a sentence: başını soxmağa yer yer axtarma (Ganja); buğda yeyib cennetden çıxma (Fuzuli); iki gözünü bir deşihdən çıxarma (Ganja); ilan ağzınan qurtarma (Goranboy); gor öyünə sağlam baş aparmama (Jabrayil, Fuzuli); ələyi ələlib xəl- viri göydə oynama (Fuz). These collocations are still used as a proverb. Despite the potential of verbs in the western group, not all of them take an active part in the formation of stable word combinations. Since verbs individually represent broad lexical-semantic meanings, in spite of them being active, they still take a back seat in stable word combinations and that is why not all of them can become a main element. Of course, verbs, as a main component, take a full advantage of grammatical options within the combinations as well.

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Асадова М. Ф. ГРАМАТИЧНІ ТА СТИЛІСТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ КОМБІНАЦІЙ ФІКСОВАНИХ СЛІВ У ДІАЛЕКТАХ ЗАХІДНОЇ ГРУПИ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Статтю присвячено граматичним особливостям фразеологічних одиниць (фраз) у діалектах західної групи азербайджанської мови. За граматичними особливостями фразеологічні одиниці, про які йдеться, поділяються на дві групи: іменникові та дієслівні колокації, як і в традиційній лінгвістиці. Під час аналізу іменникові та дієслівні колокації класифікуються за кількістю складників і частин мови, аналізується роль граматичних одиниць у цих поєднаннях. Виправлені сполучення слів є в центрі уваги нашої мови як за змістом, так і за структурою. Іменники та дієслова відіграють важливу роль у формуванні фіксованих

словосполучень, що перебувають у різних структурах та функціях. Звичайно, частота використання частин мови у фіксованих словосполученнях різна. Якщо розглядати діалекти західної групи азербайджанської мови, стає зрозумілим, що кількість дієслівних фраз вище, ніж інші. Незважаючи на те, що іменних фраз менше за кількістю, вони мають багаті семантичні особливості.

Важливою частиною фіксованих фраз є фрази, основним елементом яких є дієслово. Говорячи про це, слід зазначити, що особливості та структура дієслівних фраз залежать від граматичних особливостей мови. Ось чому дієслівні словосполучення різні на різних діалектах. На відміну від дієслів, іменники базуються на важливості «сутності» з точки зору їхнього лексичного значення. Ця сутність може проявлятися матеріальними, ідеальними, логічними та граматичними категоріями, сформованими за допомогою лінгвістичних одиниць. Однак дія, умова, відносини виражаються в лексичних значеннях дієслів, і в його центрі є «знак», який вважається логічною категорією.

Усі дієслова універсальні за своїм лексичним значенням, тому кожне дієслово з повним значенням наближається до синтагми. Кожне дієслово як номінативна одиниця має ономазіологічну форму. Аналіз дієслів дії з точки зору структури та семантичної парадигми показав, що деякі статичні дієслова є похідною формою дієслів дії. Фіксовані дієслівні фрази вважаються еквівалентом дієслів за своїми функціями і несуть у собі всі лексичні та семантичні особливості дієслів.

Ключові слова: західний груповий діалект та наголоси, іменні фразеологізми (фразеологічні одиниці, фрази), дієслівні фразеологізми (фразеологічні сполуки), двокомпонентні та багатоконпонентні колокації.