ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

EXPLORATION OF THE MICROTOPONYMS OF THE DAGHLIG (MOUNTAINOUS) SHIRVAN

Speciality: 5401.01 - Economic geography

Field of science: Geography

Applicant: Vugar Nuraddin Bandaliyev

Baku - 2021
The work was performed at the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Institute of Geography named after academician H.A. Aliyev of the department of “Economic and political geography of Azerbaijan”.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philosophy in Geography Mahira Akbar Abbasova

Official opponents: Doctor of geographical sciences, professor Shovgi Yusifziya Goychayli

Doctor of Philosophy in Geography Elkhan Balahasan Nuriyev

Doctor of Philosophy in Geography Gabil Mahmud Samadov

Dissertation Council ED1.23 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Geography of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Doctor of geographical sciences, docent Muhammed Abdu Abduyev

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy in Geography, docent Zaur Tahir Imrani

Chairman of the scientific seminar: Doctor of geographical sciences, professor Rza Nadir Mahmudov
GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE INVESTIGATION

The actuality and the investigation level of the topic. Geographical names are the national wealth of population. The exploration of geographical names has great importance in Azerbaijan. This means that there is both great theoretical and practical significance of them. This is because, the geographical names were not emerged suddenly, however, they have been formed as a result of human activity in various political-social structure of human history. Nonetheless, several toponyms have been undergone different changes to this date. In this respect, they provide us with information about the historical background, language, ethnic features, traditions and economic activities of people. Toponymic researches are sources reflecting the historical roots of our people, ancient lands to be studied and passed on to future generations, study of our national-ethnic richness, historical-geographical area, historical-ethnic origin, history of formation and development of Azerbaijanis. Toponyms are a valuable and rich historical source in the protection of our natural-historical and spiritual-literary heritage, as well as in the study of the historical past and different periods of the Azerbaijani people, and are an interesting object of research for other sciences.

Toponyms have enlightening and ideological significance, first of all, because they are addresses. From this point of view, the specification of the distribution areas of toponyms and the clarification of their national affiliation are distinguished by their historical and political relevance during the "toponymic genocide" of Armenians.

Toponyms are one of the essential aspects of development of tourism industry being a valuable and rich information source to create the full imagination about our county’s history, its natural condition, ethnography, socioeconomic situation ant others.

Being the first research work in the study of toponymy and microtoponymy of Azerbaijan, the microtoponyms of Daghlıg (Mountainous) Shirvan were recorded locally, systematic research,
study, scientific and practical significance and necessity of the topic played an important role in its selection as a dissertation.

**The purpose and the missions of investigation.** The primary purpose of the investigation of microtoponyms in the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan is to analyze the adoption of the region, the date of the emergence of microtoponyms as a result of labour and manufacture activities of the population, the natural condition, origin, changes and the formation of new ones of them. Additionally, one of the primary purposes of the study is to compartmentalize the microtoponyms collected in the field research and described in the different historical-geographical sources (maps and atlas) as their origin, species and the data of formation and to figure out the local folk geographical terms.

**The primary missions of the research** consist of below:

- The collection and investigation of microtoponyms emerging as a result of people’s labour activity and natural-geographical condition in the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan region;
- The determination of microtoponyms reflecting the settlement of the area and the features of the economy;
- The determination and the transportation to map of microtoponyms emerging as a result of anthropogenic impacts and reflecting the area of agriculture;
- The study of microtoponyms related to the features of historical-geographical settlement;
- The development of recommendations and suggestions for the preservation of microtoponyms related to the areas of economy and the connection between the natural-geographical components.

**The methods of research.** The historical-geographical, cartographic, field research and linguistic analysis methods were utilised in the process of studying microtoponyms in the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan area.

**The main provisions to be defended:**

1. The nomination of microtoponyms emerged in the connection of natural-geographical condition and its constituent components. The analysis of microtoponyms grouping them as their types
(positive and negative microoronyms). The disclosure of local folk geographical terms;

2. Systematic noting and mapping of microoikonyms, the determination of the distribution areas of several tribes leaving the marks on microoikonyms and participating in the ethnogenesis of Azerbaijani people, the discovery of their settlement history and the compilation and analysis of maps in this direction;

3. The collection and noting of micro hydronyms named after the water bodies, their systematization, the analysis categorizing the types and the study of the connection with the contemporary features of the area;

4. The determination of microtoponyms as their language affiliation and meanings in the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan, their categorization based on these features and the analysis by language groups.

**The scientific innovations of the dissertation:**

- Microtoponyms formed in long historical periods in the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan and surrounding areas were collected and studied for the first time. It was determined that the vast majority of microtoponyms in the area were formed in the process of settlement of Turkic-speaking tribes. Microtoponyms formed as a result of the settlement of a small number of other tribes are also found;

- Along with Turkic-speaking tribes, there are Persian and Arabic microtoponyms in the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan. Many of them have undergone significant changes over a long period of time. Therefore, for the first time, as a result of the collection and analysis of microtoponyms, the historical and geographical features of the development of the area were identified;

- Numerous microtoponyms related to relief, hydrographic network, flora and fauna, form of settlements, tribal names reflecting natural-geographical conditions in the research area were collected and studied. At this time, several novel words included in the terms of local folk geography were identified;

- For the first time, microtoponyms in the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan were grouped by type, features of origin were
determined, language affiliation, historical origin and meaning were studied.

The theoretical and practical significance of the investigation. The results collected during the research serve as an important source for the collection of microtoponyms that live in the memory of people settled in the other areas despite is not included in the written literature. The information of the dissertation can be used for the research in the direction of the emergence condition of prehistoric names, the geographical position of the area, the direction of the economy and the investigation of folk geographical terms.

The approbation. The topics demonstrating the primary context of the dissertation and obtained results were reported in the conferences and seminars held in the republic and foreign countries. These include below: About some toponyms and terms // VII scientific conference of employees of Shamakhi branch of ASPU, - Shamakhi: - 1998. №2, - p. 103-105, (In Azerbaijani); Ancient ways of Shirvan // International scientific-practical conference "On globalization and geography" dedicated to the 85th anniversary of Prof. M.A. Museyibov, - Baku, - 2012, p. 627-634, (In Azerbaijani); About some ethnotoponyms on the territory of the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan of the Republic of Azerbaijan // Geography and geoeconomy in the service of science and innovative education. Materials of the XV All-Russian with international participation scientific and practical conference dedicated to the 140th anniversary of the birth of geologist and local historian Vyacheslav Petrovich Kosovanov, - Krasnoyarsk: April 24, - 2020, - p. 111-114, (In Russian); Eco-geographical factors and micro-ecological tension // Republican scientific conference on "New directions of development of farms and protection of the environment", Baku: - January 30, - 2021, p.58-60, (In Azerbaijani).

Application. The conclusions of the research can be used for the practical work implemented by the the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the State Committee on the Property Issues of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Implementation of the dissertation. The dissertation was carried out in the “Economic and political geography of Azerbaijan”

The structure and the volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of introduction - 4 pages, 5 chapters, including I chapter - 11 pages, II chapter - 62 pages, III chapter - 21 pages, IV chapter - 22 pages, V chapter - 7 pages, result - 3 pages, 129 references, 6 tables and 4 map schemes. The volume of the dissertation is 143 computer pages, and there are 223247 characters in the dissertation.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction provides information on the actuality of the topic, the subject, methods, goals and objectives of the research, scientific novelty, the main provisions defended, the practical significance and the volume.

The first chapter of the dissertation is devoted to “The scientific-practical significance and theoretical-methodological bases of the study of toponyms.” In this chapter, first of all, the importance of studying toponyms is determined. The study of geographical names provides extensive materials on the history, geographical environment, economy, household life, cultural samples, and their worldview of the area inhabited by each nation. The study of Azerbaijani toponyms is a valuable source in terms of researching the historical roots of the Turkic peoples, ancient lands and passing them on to future generations, the study of our national and ethnic richness.

Toponyms are word monuments that reflect the settlements, history, language, religion, culture, political, economic and social environment of each nation passed down from generation to generation and have survived to the present day. The study of toponyms in different directions (geographical, historical, linguistic) is of great scientific and practical importance.

This chapter analyzes the history of studying Azerbaijani toponyms and microtoponyms. Important steps have been taken in the study of toponyms in the Republic of Azerbaijan since the 1970s.
Works in the field of toponymy were published in the Institutes of Geography, History, Linguistics and higher education institutions of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. However, microtoponyms were poorly studied as a special research topic in Azerbaijan. The ancient and medieval Arabic and Persian sources mention toponyms covering a wide area. Such toponyms are more common in the information of tsarist officials in the Russian language of the XIX century (N.A.Abelov, M.N.Abdeev, N.K.Zeidlis, I.I.Chopin and others). A.A.Bakikhanov, M.Adigozalbey, M.H.Valiyev (Baharli), R.Yuzbashov, B.A.Budagov, N.K.Karamov, N.A.Nabiyev, A.A.Huseynzade, G.A.Geybullayev, A.A.Akhundov, A.M.Gurbanov, S.K.Karimov, G.I.Mashadiyev and others published treatises on toponymy. At the same time, M.A.Abbasova, N.S.Bandaliyev, A.I.Aliyev, T.M.Ahmadov, N.G.Mammadov, E.B.Nuriyev, F.R.Khaligov, M.A.Zeynalova and others conducted scientific research on general toponymy in different areas.

Nonetheless, the microtoponyms of Azerbaijan, including Mountainous Shirvan, were not researched. Taking this into account, the microtoponyms of Mountainous Shirvan was selected as the object of research.

The second chapter of the dissertation is devoted to “The nomination of microoronyms related to the natural geographical reality in the region”. In this chapter, the linguistic, origin and meaning of microorganisms are determined by studying the features, types and reasons for the naming of microorganisms. Microtoponyms related to the geographical location, relief, natural conditions, climate, soil, vegetation and fauna of the area reflected in microoronyms are grouped and analyzed by types.

This chapter first of all highlights The geographical character of Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan. Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan covers the southern slope of the south-eastern part of the Greater Caucasus region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The area of Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan and adjacent areas are more than 10,000 km². The study area is located at an absolute altitude of 200 metres to 3600 metres above sea level. Its eastern border passes through East
Gobustan and its western border along the Goychay River. It is fact
that despite the southern slope of the south-estern part of the
Greater Caucasus covers the entire Ismayilli, Shamakhi, Gobustan
administrative districts, a part of the Aghsu and Hajigabul districts,
and the Khizi administrative district upstream along the Chigilchay
basin conditionally under the name of Daghlig (Mountainous)
Shirvan, the western border of Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan
physical-geographical region is along the Girdimanchay. “Daghlig
(Mountainous) Shirvan physical-geographical region consists of two
parts - Shirvan and Gobustan areas. The border of Shirvan with
Gobustan stretches along the Saba plain, Kichik Harami mountain,
Pirsaat river, its left tributary along the Ajidara river in the direction
of Aladash1”. The northern border is separated by the watershed of
the Greater Caucasus Mountains. Nevertheless, considering the
territory of the administrative district, the eastern border of this
district passes slightly to the east of the Jangi settlement in the
Gobustan area, and it descends to the south and south-west and
joins the Shirvan plain.

This region is the strongest earthquake zone in Azerbaijan,
consisting of mountains, plateaus, ridges, ravines and slopes,
foothills extending south and southeast from Babadag mountain
(3632 metres). Mud volcanoes are widespread in the Daghlig
(Mountainous) Shirvan and most of them erupt periodically (Kolani,
Gushchu, Charhan, Malikchobani, Demirchi, Shorsulu, Shikhzahirli
and others). Oil, natural gas, mineral dyes, bitumen, shale, glauber's
salt, conglomerates and sand are the essential natural resources in the
region.

“The mild-warm and cold climate predominates in the area. The
amount of precipitation is lower, for this reason, the summer is dry.
The average temperature is 6°C in January and 23°C in July. The
amount of annual precipitation is 500-700 mm. Pirsaat, Girdiman,
Agsu and Gozlu are the largest rivers”. There are also mineral
springs, natural lakes and artificial reservoirs in the area. The soil
cover is different, there are mountain-meadow, brown mountain-

1 The physical geography of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan / - Baku:
forest, light chestnut, dark chestnut, black and grey-brown soils. Vegetation consists of mountain-meadow, forest, mountain-steppe and semi-desert plants.

The area is a homeland for mammals including wild boar, bear, wolf, fox, jackal, badger, rabbit, mountain goat, elk, roe deer; reptiles; insects including pheasant, partridge, pigeon; and different migratory birds².

“The relief forms of the area also change due to the formation of altitude zones. It can be divided into high mountainous (2000-2200 metres and more), middle mountainous (800-1000 metres), low mountainous (up to 200-800 m) areas³”. The natural features of the area in the Daghtlig (Mountainous) Shirvan has led to the formation of various natural zones along the vertical zoning. The forms of relief formed in different periods manifest themselves in the formation of relief under the influence of internal and external forces. The influence of these or similar natural factors is also reflected in the climate of the area, soil-vegetation and fauna.

The area can be studied through the microtoponyms collected in the research. Since the microonyms reflecting the positive relief forms were examined extensively in the dissertation. The Daghtlig (Mountainous) Shirvan gradually descends south of the watershed of the Greater Caucasus. Thus, depending on the geotectonic processes and natural features of the area, the influence of both endogenous and exogenous forces is great on the formation of various landforms. Depending on the natural features of the area, the various relief changes occur as a result of these effects. The scrutinisation of the microtoponyms plays a pivotal role in the study of changes that have happened in the environment and the geological and geomorphological processes both happened in the past and have happened in the present.

Toponyms are one of the most reliable sources in the study of the Daghtlig (Mountainous) Shirvan microtoponyms, the impact of

---
geological and geomorphological processes, historical settlements of the area, employment, minerals, natural conditions, climate, soil-vegetation, fauna. Toponymic classification is of great importance in the study of toponyms and microtoponyms of each area (Table 1).

Positive relief-shaped microoronyms named after personal names - Aghazaman daghi (mountain) - (Shamakhi district, Gushchu village); Musa daghi - (Ismayilli district, Thircan village); Shahbaz daghi - (Gobustan district, Arabshalbash village); Kamaladdin daghi - (Hajigabul district, Udulu village);

Positive relief - shaped microoronyms named after tribes, people, generation - Turan gilinci (pass) (Gobustan district, Dagh Kolani village); Abdal daghi - (Ismayilli district, Bilistan village);

Positive relief - shaped microoronyms that express colour - Sari yamaj (Yellow slope) (Aghsu district, Kalva village); Sari ghaya - (Gobustan district, Poladli village); Sari tapa - (Shamakhi district, Goylar village);

Positive relief-shaped microoronyms reflecting the relief - Dongar tapa (Raised hill) (Aghsu district, Khanbulag village), Chat yeri (Crack place) (Shamakhi district, Gushchu village); Shish Tepe - (Ismayilli district, Eyyubbeyli village);

Positive relief - shaped microoronyms indicating the position - Guney dali yamaji (Southern branch slope) (Gobustan district, Nardaran village); Agh ghuney - (Ismayilli district, Kurdmashi village);

Positive relief - shaped microoronyms bearing plant names - Archan daghi (Archan Mountain) (Ismayilli district, Galajik village); Avalikli yamaj - (Agsu district, Langabiz village); Yemishanli yamaj - (Shamakhi district, Dag Bagirli village); İncihilli dagh - (Gobustan district, Poladli village);

Positive relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting the names of animals – Ghuzgun dashi - (Gobustan district, Dag Kolani village); Maral daghi (Deer Mountain) (Ismayilli district, Kalband village);

Positive relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting economic activity – Deyirman yheri - (Agsu district, Kalva village); Gushchu garabi yamaji (Gushchu garabi slope) (Gobustan district);
Positive relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting places of worship - Ziyilli Pir daghi (Ziyilli Pir Mountain) (Agsu district, Bijov village); Pirtuklu daghi - Soltan Garagoz yaylaghi - (Shamakhi district);

Positive relief-shaped microoronyms reflecting minerals - Bulovdash yamaji (slope) (Shamakhi district, Dadagunash village), Marmardahar (Shamakhi district, Avakhil village);

Positive relief-shaped microoronyms reflecting hydronym - Akhansu tapashi - (Ismayilli district, Ushdal village); Daban bulaghi daghi (Daban spring mountain) (Gobustan district, Gurbanchi village); K(irkh)bulag daghi - (Shamakhi district, Avakhil village)

Positive relief-shaped microoronyms reflecting settlements - Jabani yaylaghi, Georgian yaylaghi - (Agsu district, Khanbulag village); Gayali daghi (mountain) (Agsu district, Gayali village); Tekle daghi (mountain) - (Gobustan district, Arabshalbash village);

Positive relief-shaped microoronyms reflecting the castle buildings – Ghalaya ghumush daghi (mountain) - (Ismayilli district, Bagali village); Galajik zirvasi (peak) (Gobustan district, Dag Kolani village) and others.

The names of plain, plateau, sheepfold were especially analyzed in the investigation. Microroonymic plains, plains and sheepfolds are associated with the lifestyle of the population. For example; For example, Zangi yerhi – Yheddi gardash yaylaghi, (Shamakhi district); Garabulag duzu (plain) (Gobustan district, Khilmilli village), Uguz dyuzu (plain) (Shamakhi district, Archiman village), Emin sheepfold (Hajigabul district) and others.

It is important to study microoronyms that reflect negative landforms. The territory of the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan is rich in positive relief forms as well as negative relief microoronyms (Table 1 and Table 2). Some valleys are associated with accidents, indicating that they are narrow, broad, deep, long, short. For example; Emin itan dara (lost valley) (Hajigabul district, Pashali village), Gen (Broad) valley (Ismayilli district, Kanza village), Godak (Short) valley (Gobustan district, Poladli village) and others;
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms bearing the names of persons - Dereyi khan, (Khan deresi) - (Ismayilli district, Lahij village); Ganibey deresi (valley) (Shamakhi district, Goylar village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms bearing the names of tribes, peoples, generations – Garashi bulaghi deresi - (Ismayilli district, Goshakend village); Borbor deresi (valley) (Gobustan district, Poladli village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting colour - Goy dere (Blue valley) (Ismayilli district, Aghbulag village); Shari thorpag deresi - (Shamakhi district, Garavelli village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting the relief - Dashli dere - (Ismayilli district, Gurbanafendi village); Guru dere - (Ashsu district, Langabiz village); Darin dere (Deep valley) (Shamakhi district, Talishnuru village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms indicating the position - Ara deresi - (Shamakhi district, Chiragli village); Guney deresi (Southern valley) (Gobustan district, Arabshalbash village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms bearing plant names - Velasli dere, Zogalli dere (Cornel valley) (Shamakhi district, Talishnuru village); Chakilli dere, Velasli dere - (Ismayilli district, Minge village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting the names of animals - Ilanli dere - (Ashsu district, Bijov village); Dhonuz deresi- (Hajigabul district, Pashali village); Palangli dere (Tiger valley) (Gobustan district, Abkakadim village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting economic activity – Deve yataghi shukhuru - (Shamakhi district, Chayli village); Aghiz Aghil deresi (valley) (Gobustan district, Nardaran village). It is named after the Aghil (stable) at the bottom of the valley.;
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting places of worship - Ziyilli pir deresi (Ziyilli sacred place valley) (Agsu district, Bijov village); Pir deresi - (Gobustan district, Dag Kolani village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting minerals – Komurchu deresi - (Agsu district, Zarqava village); Zeyli dere (Alunimious valley) (Gobustan district, Dagh Kolani village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting hydronym - Gapchi chayi deresı - (Gobustan district, Jamjamli village); Gotursu deresı (valley) (Gobustan district, Nabur village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting the settlements - Alpout deresı (valley) (Aghsu district, Bijov village); Sagiyan deresı - (Shamakhi district, Sharadil village);
- Negative relief - shaped microoronyms reflecting castle buildings - Gala deresı (Castle valley) (Ismayilli district, Garagaya village, Talistan village) and others. Galajık deresı - (Gobustan district, Badallı village);

The microoronyms related to the names of depressions, pits and holes were studied in the dissertation as well. In the study area among the negative relief forms, there are the names of pits, holes and depressions. For example; Juyur chokakliyi (depression) (Agsu district, Bijov village); Chukhur zemi - (Ismayilli district, Bahliyan village); Gara chukhur (Black pit) (Shamakhi district, Chiraglı village); Gurdlar chukhuru, Mirzellı chukhuru - (Gobustan district, Jayırlı village); Depending on various natural factors, micro-depressions were formed in the studied area. For example; As a result of the collapse of the central part of Allahuakbar daghi (Mountain), Saleh chokakliyi (depression) (Gobustan district) has emerged.

The second chapter reflects “The local folk geographical terms involved in the creation of microoronyms”. Terms play an irreplaceable role in the study of Azerbaijani toponymy. In the study of Azerbaijani folk geography terms R.M. Yuzbashov's services should be noted. There are names in the area related to slope, breast, chest, rock, peak geographical terms, and their denominations due to the different reasons were clarified. For example; Kalaguney (Khanagah village), Avalikli yamaj (slope), Chalaghanlı yamaj (slope) (Aghsu district) and others. Among the positive relief forms, the following information is given about the micro-relief forms reflecting the geographical terms of slope, breast, chest, south, north (Picture 1).
Picture 1. The map scheme of the microoronyms of the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative districts included in the region</th>
<th>Number of microoronyms</th>
<th>Microoronyms bearing personal names</th>
<th>Microoronyms bearing the names of tribe, crew, people, generation</th>
<th>Microoronyms bearing the colour</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the relief forms</th>
<th>Microoronyms bearing the position</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the plant names</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the animal names</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the economic activity</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the sacred places</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the minerals</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the hydronyms</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the settlements</th>
<th>Microoronyms reflecting the castle buildings</th>
<th>Other names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aghsu*</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajigabul*</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismayilli</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobustan</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamakhi</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1360</strong></td>
<td><strong>346</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>143</strong></td>
<td><strong>170</strong></td>
<td><strong>109</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>188</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *The mountainous part of Aghsu district and the Udulu village of Hajigabul district is included.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative districts included in the region</th>
<th>Number of microtoponyms</th>
<th>Number of microoronyms</th>
<th>Nomination of microoronyms created in connection with natural geographical events</th>
<th>Other names</th>
<th>Number of other names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aghsu*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>179 45 74 8 2 - 5 41 - - 2 2 - 5 - - 2 - 19 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajigabul*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24 5 1 - 2 - 2 11 - 2 - 1 - 1 1 - - 7 1 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismayilli</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>493 105 133 19 6 15 49 113 3 - 2 48 - 21 5 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobustan</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>323 61 31 36 10 3 33 100 6 8 5 30 10 2 6 9 8 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 6 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamakhi</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>341 65 67 15 12 11 19 102 4 - 4 42 14 5 5 3 7 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 5 3 7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>222</strong></td>
<td><strong>1502</strong></td>
<td><strong>1360 281 306 78 32 29 108 367 13 10 13 123 25 33 16 21 38 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>19 1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *The mountainous part of Aghsu district and the Udulu village of Hajigabul district is included.
Sari yamaj (Yellow slope) (Agsu district, Kalva village) In this area the yellowish rocks mainly belong to the Third geological period. Among the positive relief forms, the mountain system and its primary parts such as its back, head, hill, chest, breast, slope, heel, the foot should be mentioned. In this regard, the hill of the mountain is its high peak, the back of the mountain is the watershed of the mountain and the edge of the mountain is the area where the slope joins the watershed.

The geographical terms “the chest of the mountain” and “the breast of the mountain” are the areas that extend from the top of the mountain to the foot of the mountain. “The heel of the mountain” is the part that rests on the foot of the mountain. Thus, the geographical terms that form a positive relief reflect the relief of the area, the characteristics of the rocks that make up the relief, landscape and climatic factors in their names. For example; Sari qilinj (Yellow pass), Garaaghacli yamaj (slope), Garatikanli yal (ridge), Agh (White) qash and others.

Moreover, “gaz of mountain”, “ashirim (pass) of mountain”, “yastan”, “bazi”, “bana”, “tap”, “kırma”, “arxaj”, “daban (heel)”, “selab”, “sine (chest)”, “dosh (breast)” and other terms are widespread in the study area. For example; the ashirim (pass) of mountain is a micro-local geographical term. That is a low and accessible part of the mountain range for population, in contrast to the “gaz” local geographical term. For example, Allahuakbar pass - (Langabiz range). “Gaz” is the place of the cross on the top of the mountain, the lower part that separates the heights, for example, Agh Gadik Gazi (Gobustan district, Dagh Kolani village).

Microtoponyms called “Godek bazi” and “Gara (Black) bazi” were registered in the research area. For example, “Godek bazi” - the word “godek” means short and” bazi” is a local geographical term, in other words, it is a form of positive relief in some plains where no water comes out. “Tap” local geographical term is a form of positive micro-relief, low altitude in the plains between the terraces. For example, Garaganli tap (Gobustan district, Dagh Kolani village).
The local geographical microtoponym “Arkhaj” was also recorded in the area. For example; Gara (Black) arkhaj, Bulbullu arkhaj and others. Arkhaj is the low-lying areas surrounded by heights on three sides that are used to keep animals in the mountainous areas. Thus, microtoponyms collected from the area are the important sources to study the local geographical terms.

The third chapter of the dissertation is devoted to “The microoikonyms denoting the type of settlements”. First of all, *the names of village ruins* are studied in the research. When researching the microtoponyms of the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan, the dissertation examines only the microtoponyms under the name of microoikonym, which gradually lost their historical, socio-political and economic independence and merged with other ethnic groups, leaving their tribal traces in the names of neighbourhoods. At the same time, traces of some people live in camps and settlements. In the dissertation, the history of those was especially revealed by studying their area. From this point of view, Alibeyli village ruins - (Arabkadim village), Arabshamli village ruins - (Poladli village), Ahmadli village ruins - (Yekakhana village), Gumushlu village ruins - (Poladli village), Zangi village ruins - (Jamjamli village), Tulunj village ruins - (Jayirli village), Shorsulu village ruins - (Gobustan district); Qalafiran village ruins - (Mudri village), Nuydu village ruins - (Buynuz village), (Ismayilli district); Alpout village ruins - (Nuydi village), Iravanli village ruins - (Nagarahana village), Kunakesh village ruins - (Demirchi village), (Shamakhi district); and so on. along the Pirsaat river gorge and in the Gobustan area are interesting to examine.

In general, in the territory of the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan, which is the research area, there are numerous names of areas, villages and neighbourhoods that contain microtoponyms. These areas are rich in microtoponyms as they have been settled by several nations. This is because the vertical zoning of the areas has been convenient to settle these areas (lowlands, pastures, etc.).

*The names of fatherlands and large nomad tents* were also collected in this chapter. The dissertation also includes the names of countries and large nomad tents included in the microoikonyms
denoting the type of settlement. For example, Akhsakli yurdu (fatherland), Alataxta yurdu, Turani yurdu (fatherland), Piravand yurdu, Fatmakhanim yurdu - (Gobustan district, Dagh Kolani village), Tulunj yurdu (fatherland), Khidirli yurdu (Gobustan district, Jayirli village); Zarat yurdu - Galajik village, Abdal yurdu - Bilistan village, Garachi yurdu (fatherland) (Aghsu district, Nuran village); Gabirri obasi (large nomad tent), Bozgoyunlu obasi, Cirlar obasi, Kechallar obasi, Garabogazli obasi (Shamakhi district, Gushchu village) and others.

At the same time, there are microoronyms that indicate the names of the neighbourhood. When researching the ruins of villages and settlements in the research area, traces of some tribes live in the names of lands, as well as in the neighbourhoods of modern villages as part of the united tribes. For example, Garkhunlu, Gabirri (Shamakhi district, Gushchu village), Sayadli, Tatarli (Shamakhi district, Goylar village) and others.

Thus, the study of microtoponyms of the area is of special importance in the process of determining the area, the way of life and the occupation of the tribes involved in the ethnogenesis of the Azerbaijani people.

During the study, microoronyms defining the names of the castle were also identified. At the same time, this group of microoikonyms includes registered castles and remains. For example, Govur qalasi (castle), Sakhsi qalasi (castle) - Nabur village; Oglan qalasi, Giz qalasi (Maiden castle), Shahargah-Gurbanchi village, Govur qalasi (castle), Jayirli village (Gobustan district); Giz qalasi (Maiden castle), - Shamakhi city, Bugurd qalasi - Kechmedin village, Galagah - Madrasta village, Galajik - Gushchu village, Shahargah - Mountain Bagirli village (Shamakhi district); Govur qalasi, Qalefiran qalasi - Diyalli village, Girdiman qalasi - Lahij village, Fit qalasi - Sulut village, Javanshir qalasi - Talistan village, Maiden - qalasi Khanaya village, Khan qalasi - Khankendi village, Haram qalasi (castle) (Ismayilli district, Sulut village) (Picture 2).
Picture 2. The map scheme of the microoikonyms of the Daglig (Mountainous) Shirvan
The fourth chapter of the dissertation is devoted to “The microhydronyms named after water bodies”. There are many microhydronyms related to the names of rivers and springs. In this chapter, micronames related to the hydrology of the area are studied. The past and present hydrological features of the area were studied by means of micronames, the changes in the soil, vegetation and fauna of the area were analyzed and suggestions were made on the ways to restore the past landscapes.

It is clearly apparent from the research that the number of water bodies (mainly springs) is declining to the south and east. Probably, such a process depends on the relief and natural conditions of the area. Because drought observed in natural conditions to the southward and eastward. It is apparent that most water bodies were denominated the personal and tribal names, interestingly, some of them were named after as their water quality, flow characteristics and other features. It is also necessary to investigate the settlement history of the area, the plant and animal distribution.

Microhydronyms of the studied region were researched by grouping in the following order:

1. River names associated with the name of the settlements. For example, Aghayurd river-Basgal village, Kahleya river - Galajik village, Keshkhurd river (Ismayilli district), Gizmeydan river, Kunakesh river - Demirchi village, Boluk river, Tokhmagbulagi river, Archiman river (Shamakhi district);

2. Names of rivers associated with a person, tribe, clan, generation name. For example, Gushchu river, Takhta Khidir river, Takhta Kolani river (Shamakhi district); Kosakhalil river, Agali river (Ismayilli district);

3. Names of rivers related to their taste, composition and quality of rocks. For example, Agchay, Istisu river, Ajidara (Hot stream) river (Ismayilli district); Ajidara river, Gizilligig river, Shordara (Salty stream) river (Shamakhi district);

4. River names related to the characteristics of the flow, the form position of the river valley. For example, Ayri (Curved) river, Guru (Dry) river (Ismayilli district); Gapchi river, Girdi river, Sinadur river (Shamakhi district);
5. The names of the rivers associated with various natural phenomena, accidents. For example, Ganli (Bloody) river, Davabatan (Camel sunk) river (Ismayilli district); Sellekhana river, Dalidurmush (Crazy) river (Shamakhi district) and others.

The number of springs in the study area decreases from west to east, from north to south, and the water content of individual springs changes and becomes saline. Most of the springs are located adjacent to the settlements, where they are named after the people who carry out landscaping. It should be noted that such small water sources are often discovered in the mountains by hunters and shepherds and formed as a spring. With the help of spring names, it is possible to collect detailed information about the climate of the area. The Alikand spring, Garaoghlan yurd spring, Utuglu spring, Khila spring, Khidirli spring, Khalaj spring and other springs provide an opportunity to obtain information about the existences of some villages in the places and the changes in the climate. The most appropriate example of this can be the Utuglu country and Utuglu spring noted on the left bank of the Pirsaat River, on the northeastern side of Mount Chobanchatladan and the Utuglu spring name indicates that Utuglu people lived in Shirvan in time.

The background of the hydronyms registered here is in Azerbaijani. However, in some villages, the names of hydronyms are in Iranian. For example, Keshkhurd river, Gandov river (Ismayilli district); Kalanov river, Badov river (Shamakhi district) and others. These are Kalanov-in Tats "Kala" meaning big, and "nov" meaning water, Gandov means smelling water, Keshkhurd-in Tatar "Kesh" means "valley" "khurd" means "small hill", Badov "bad" means "bad", "ov" (av, ab) meaning "water". Some of the names of springs in the northern mountainous part of Shirvan are in the Tat language. For example, Kalacheshma (Kala-big, cheshma-spring) means "big spring". Sangin-cheshma (in tat language Sang-stone, cheshma-spring) means "stone spring".

**The names of ditches, ponds and lakes** in the study area were also included in the study. Names have been created that reflect a number of hydronyms used in the economic activities of the population. For example, “arkh”, “suvat”, “canal” and other. Here,
ditches and canals are the names of objects used to irrigate any area. For example, Fatmakhanim arkhi (ditch), Mukhtar arkhi (ditch), Alibeyli arkhi (ditch), Gumushlu arkhi (ditch), Tatarli arkhi (ditch), Karabulag arkhi, Haji Aghabey arkhi (ditch) (Arabshalbash village), Hamyali arkhi (ditch) in the basin of Gozlu river; Garajuzlu arkhi (ditch) along the Pirsaat river (Shamakhi, Gobustan districts).

The lake registered in the territory of the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan is named after the person who uses most of the names of the pond for economic purposes, the name of the tribe and the shape of the hole. The names of lakes and ponds, which are called by the quality, salinity and composition of the water. For example; Gara (Black) lake, Gara (Black) pond, Duzlu (Salty) pond, Agh (White) pond, Shor (Salty) pond, Gotur (Itchy) pond (Shamakhi district) and others.

The names of ponds and lakes reflecting the names of animals and plants include Zalili (Leech) lake, Zali (Leech) nohuru, Jeyran (Gazelle) nohuru, Qamishli (Rushy) lake, Yulgunlu pond (Tamarisky), Ligli pond, Comcheghuyruglu pond and others;

Names of lakes and ponds associated with bad accidents. For example, Karim batan (Karim sunk) pond (Gobustan district, Dagh Kolani village); Digalar batan, Ganli lake, Shukur batan pond (Shamakhi district);

The names of ponds and lakes named according to their various characteristics. For example, Dalama pond, Guru (Dry) pond, Derin (Deep) pond (Shamakhi district);

Some pond and lake names are explained in other languages. For example, Siyanuhur (Ismayilli district) Sheikhborku ghir lake - Dag Kolani village (Gobustan district) and others. Here, "Siya" means "black" and “nuhur” means "pond".

In general, the study of the names of the water body is essential. In this regard, a group of springs, lakes, rivers and other water bodies indicates the settlement areas of the tribe, people denominated similarly. Another group can provide valuable information on the paleoclimatic of the area, the historical area of the landscape, the chemical composition of the water, the importance of treatment, the
ancient agricultural culture and occupation of the population, the level of demand for water.

The fifth chapter of the dissertation is devoted to “The linguistic affiliation and clarity of the meaning of microtoponyms of the Daglig (Mountainous) Shirvan”. In this chapter, microtoponyms are grouped according to language affiliation and clarity of meaning, and analyzed by languages.

Due to the having vertical and horizontal zoning, the Daglig (Mountainous) Shirvan, which is the research areas, has various relief forms, climatic and landscape features. Depending on the historical, socio-political situation, settlement began in the most closed areas of the mountains. Nonetheless later, over time, people's economic areas have been expanded, the agricultural culture has been developed changing and expanding. Through these factors, people begin to move from highlands to lowlands. At the same time, the existence of some ethnic groups in the studied areas at different times can be observed in the micronames collected from the area.

Settlements in the mountainous areas stretch back to the Sassanid period. To demonstrate this theory, it can be noted that the population of more than 25 settlements in the mountainous part of the area was spoken in Tat and other languages. For example, Xinga cheshma “cold spring” (Ahan village), Cheshma Chimkhali “hips spring”, Zirahan yamaji “Six slopes of Ahan” (Ismayilli district, Goydan village); Cangara gaya “wolf rock” (Gobustan district, Shikhzahirli village) and others.

Moreover, the Arab population (in the steppe zone) lived in the study area during the Arab occupation whereas they have long lost their mother tongue. Thus, microtoponyms of Arabic origin are also found in the study area. For instance to this; Agh Alam yamaji - in Arabic “White Flag Slope” (Ismayilli district); Mount Allahuakbar - in Arabic Takbir prayer - Allah is great (Shamakhi district) and so on. Nevertheless, it is intriguing to note that the alpine and subalpine meadows above the northern forest used as summer pastures in the study area and the microtoponyms collected from the winter pastures in the middle and lower mountainous areas in the south-east are
transparent Azerbaijani. This is because one of the main reasons for this is the historical use of nomadic and semi-nomadic livestock.

While looking at the collected microtoponyms, microtoponyms are found in the language of the ethnic minorities in the north and north-west of the area even if its few. Notwithstanding, the main inhabitants of the area were Turkic-speaking Azerbaijanis changing their places during the seasons.

Thus, 2281 microtoponyms were collected in the area, including 1360 microoronyms, 260 microoikonyms, 519 microhydronyms, 142 others (castle, mill, bridge, cemetery). In this respect, 2082 microtoponyms are transparent, 17 are semi-transparent, 182 are opaque, and they are in the languages of ethnic groups. The general toponymic background of the region is of Azerbaijani-Turkish origin.

RESULT AND SUGGESTIONS

Having the complex relief structure of the studied Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan and its surrounding areas has created conditions for its richness with various macro, meso and micro toponyms. Based on the analysis, the following results were obtained:

1. The vertical zoning of the area has allowed the development of farms occupied by nomadic peoples who have historically settled in these areas. Thus, nomadic peoples caused the formation of microtoponyms due to pasture-winter migration. In recent years, in contrast to previous periods, some of the microtoponyms have disappeared and been distorted due to the frequent relocation of residents who use these areas as summer and winter pastures. However, the area is rich in microtoponyms. 2281 different types of micro-geographical objects were registered in the area of 6500 km², that is there are on average 3 micro-geographical names per 1 km².

2. Geographical object names from the Daghlig (Mountainous) Shirvan and surrounding areas were categorized by types including 1360 microoronyms (on average 59.6%), 260 microoikonyms (on average 11.4%), 519 microhydronyms (on average 22.8%), 142 other names (mill, caravanserai, garden, plantation, forest, road, bridge,
winter, shrine, cemetery-on average 6.2%) and others. The density of ononyms and hydronyms in the area is related to the natural- geographical relief conditions, climate and landscape features of the area.

3. The participation of many tribes of Turkic origin in the formation and development of the Azerbaijani people and language in the microtoponym of the studied area has been clarified. For example, Garkhin, Abdal, Turani, Kolani, Goylar, Boyat, Tarbuzlu, Jayir, Goran, Chiragli, Kuhullu, Emirli, Padar, Borbor, Yaghli, Baydar and others. Some of the mentioned tribes were mixed with other tribes, and their names are preserved in microtoponyms. It is also important to note that in the area where microtoponyms of Iranian origin are studied, a group reflects the names of Iranian-speaking Tatar settlements, and another is the transition of Persian to Azerbaijani and as a result of this, the terms had been transmitted to microtoponyms. For example, the creation of stan - Bilista, gah - Namazgah and other toponyms indicates that the existence of Iranian-speaking (Persian) peoples in Shirvan is ancient and it is undeniable that they participate in the ethnogenesis of our people.

4. A characteristic feature of the local names collected from the study area is that some imported microtoponyms are found, as well. This is a reflection of the displacement and introduction of names of tribes and peoples as a result of the fact that they have historically been associated with civil wars.

5. The main base of the toponymy of the area consists of 1910 Azerbaijani-Turkish (83.3%) microtoponyms, and spectra of other microtoponyms are mainly constituted by 219 Iranian (9.6%), and 23 Arabic (1.0%), 129 unknown linguistic affiliations (5.6%) microtoponyms. The predominance of Azerbaijani-Turkish toponyms proves that the historically settled population in this area were Turkic-speaking peoples.

6. In the naming of geographical objects in the area, the names of tribes, clans, tribes, and individuals predominate. An attempt was made to clarify the origin of Turani, Aksagli, Chiragli microoikonyms. In this regard, it is interesting to note that 9 tribes
were found in the Kolabi tribe, 12 in the Gushchu tribe, 9 in the Goylar, and 16 in the Padar tribe [4].

7. In the chapter on oronyms, the names of the tribes involved in the formation of many microoikonyms were brought to light. For example, Borbor tapasi (hill), Khalaj qarab (sheepfold), Kolani zirvesi (peak), Garaoghlan yali (plateau) and so on. [8].

8. The study of flora and fauna of the area reflected in microoronyms is important in terms of past (paleo-microtoponyms) and modern condition, as well as the restoration of past landscapes, the creation of reserves, the indication of new directions of farms. At the same time, it is important to report on the traces of several microtoponyms in the region. Glauber salt deposit in the territory of Dag Kolani village, Noyutlu hill in the territory of Goylar village of Shamakhi district can be the examples for the vertical zoning in the area, depending on the natural features of the region is reflected in the spread of micro-geographical names. In the steppe zone of the area Yovshanli selab (Wormwoody stream), Garaganli duz (plain), Jeyranli duz (Gazelle plain), in the mountainous zone Keklikli yamaj (Partridge slope), Narli dere (Pomegranate stream), Anjirli dagh (Fig mountain), in the forest - field, in the forest zone Bulbullu arkhaj (Nightingale sheepfold), Gullu bichenak (Flower mower), Ayili meshe (Bear forest) and others can be shown [3].

9. The study of microhydronyms of the research area is of special importance in terms of providing the area with micro-objects. It is important to clarify the ancient agricultural culture of the area (ditch, channel) and the efficient use of water in the development of the economy. Historically, climate changes in the area are reflected in microtoponyms - Guru chay (Dry river), Guru dere (Dry valley), Guru chol (Dry steppe) and others. This raises the problem of clarifying the water needs of the region, the problem of such research of new micro-objects, and it is important to forestall future problems [11].

10. In the study of the area, an explanation of the names of local folk geographical terms - “suvat (watering place)”, “dalama (path)”, “sirma”, “germe (feces area)”, “guzdek (greening area in auntumn)”, “bana”, “bazi (high ground)”, “selab (stream of stormwater)”, “gulle
(dungeon)

The following scientific works were published in accordance with the topic of the dissertation:


The defense will be held on 27th of January, 2022, at 14:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED1.23 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Institute of Geography named after acad. H.A.Aliyev, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Address: Az 1143, Baku, 115th H.Javid avenue, the main building of Academy, VIII floor, Institute of Geography named after academician H.A.Aliyev. E–mail: institute@geograph.science.az

Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, at the library of Institute of Geography named after acad. H.A.Aliyev.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website (www.igaz.az).

The abstract was sent to the required addresses on 24th of December, 2021.