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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ETHNOTOPONYMS IN THE
AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

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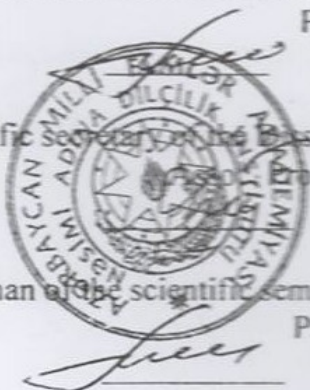
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work: For the formation of toponyms in each language, mainly 3 factors are needed: 1) geographical, 2) ethnographic, 3) historical-social.

All three of these factors stipulate the study of toponyms in geographical, historical and linguistic directions. Ethnotoponyms, created on the basis of tribe, kin, generation, etc., have the power to reflect all three factors in their content and essence. Since each side of the language and its content are preserved especially in the ethnotoponymic layer, the study of their linguistic aspects can greatly benefit the science of onomastics.

Toponyms, including etnotoponyms, occupy an important place in the onomastic space of the language. Ethnonyms are formed on the basis of ethnonyms belonging to each nation, that is, the nomination (naming) of that place, territory is directly related to the name of that Ethnos. Features that determine the relevance of the topic are: the study of the linguistic nature of ethnotoponyms in Azerbaijani linguistics, the study of ethnic and lexical bases and etymological features of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms at the scientific level; Showing structural-semantic models of ethnotoponyms and their analysis on word creation; necessity to determine the place of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms in phonetic and grammatical system.

Azerbaijani ethnonymy is distinguished by unique features. The millennial history of the people, i.e. ethnic and political history, is reflected in ethnonyms and keeps its traces. Very important information can be found in the toponyms of the complex ethnic composition of the territory of Azerbaijan.

Systematic study of ethnotoponyms not only results in their historical and geographical system, but also helps to obtain extensive information about the ancient culture of Turkic peoples and their socio-political environment. Descriptive onomological studies give a clear scientific idea of the history of the people, including height, height, tribe, settled in this land.

Ancient tribal names have been preserved in the names of villages, settlements, regions and regions in the territory of our republic. These are noted in the books of administrative-territorial division of Azerbaijan, toponymic dictionaries, etc.

Thus, it seems that ethnotoponyms aren't formed outside the laws of linguistics. A sufficient study of the linguistic features of these determines the relevance of the research work.

In our opinion, this research work will help to prepare theoretical and logical problems of ethnotoponymic problems and to identify a number of its possibilities. In the future, it can also give certain directions for research will be written on ethnotoponyms.

Object and subject of the research: Ethnonym-based toponyms constitute the object of this study. The subject is the linguistic analysis of ethnotoponyms.

The aim and tasks of the research: The main purpose of the research is to determine the main linguistic, extralinguistic, lexicographic features of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms, to study and generalize the principles of reflection in dictionaries, to determine their national-ethnic characteristics.

The tasks to be performed to realize this goal include:

- To take a view at the historical formation stages of the ethnotoponymic system in the territory of Azerbaijan, to reveal the prerequisites and conditions of socio-economic, historical and cultural formation in the ethnotoponymic sphere;

- To determine the ethnogenetic relationship of different tribes in the territory of Azerbaijan, to observe the development of ethno-anthroponym and ethnotoponyms;

- Show the influence of historical, linguistic, ethnic and natural factors on ethnotoponyms and observe the main historical events and processes reflected in them;

- To identify ethnotoponymic zones and to analyze them linguistically;

- To study the origins of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin in the lexical-semantic aspect;

- To identify the main means of formation, type and structural models of ethnotoponyms;

- To clarify the ethnic basis in the composition of toponyms, its structure, to form models of word creation;

- To distinguish substrate topolexemes and topoformants. (Dəşti Qıpçaq, Çaqatay, Türk çeşməsi, etc.)

- Grouping ethnotoponyms by parts of speech: consisted by nouns; consisted by adjectives; nouns+nouns; adjectives+nouns; numbers+nouns, etc.

- To identify archaic and dialect elements, etc.

The methods of the research: In the process of research, descriptive and historical comparison methods were used. The benefit of these methods is very important in terms of monitoring the processes occurring in the toponymic layer of the language, development and causes of changes. Geographical features and areas of objects were analyzed by geographical method. In the course of the study, the origin, linguistic affiliation of the ethnotoponym was analyzed by linguistic analysis. As a lexical unit, ethnotoponyms, toponymic formants, which have a certain meaning, have been studied from the point of view of linguistics. Some names that underwent phonetic and morphological changes were restored with the help of relevant sciences, historical-linguistic analysis.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:

■ The history of Ethnos, the formation of local Ethnos in Azerbaijan and the identification of migration of tribes;

■ Identification of ways of creation of etnotoponyms and their structural analysis;

■ Identification of reasons for reflection of ethnos in the name of settlements, other territories, water sources and so on and indication of their lexical composition according to the territorial principle;

■ The study of the lexical composition of the ethnotoponyms in terms of their concretization and semantic origin;

■ Showing the role of ethnonyms in toponym creation with

concrete facts and clarifying their lexical-semantic features;

- The specification of socio-economic and historical-cultural conditions of the etnotoponymic system;

- The discovery of historical-linguistic signs of ethno-anthroponym, ethnooichonym, ethnooronym, ethnohydronyms and the explanation of their linguistic features;

- Determination of the origin of etnotoponyms, identification of their etymological-semantic and structural basis;

- The determination of the linguistic picture of the etnotoponymic layer as a whole, etc.

The scientific novelty of the research: In general, toponymy is a field of science that arose at the intersection of a number of sciences, especially history, geography and linguistics. Therefore, not only toponymists, but also experts of other fields of science have dealt with it. Different specialists treated this object from different points of view, the issues were studied unilaterally. And we have tried to approach the study of ethnotoponyms in the territory of Azerbaijan comprehensively. Pure decay of ethnotoponyms with rich materials and undeniable facts about the general aspects of Central Asia, the Middle East and the Caucasus as a whole, the history of the settlement of this or that territory, the ethnic boundaries, the identification of displacements are among the scientific innovations of the study.

In the dissertation, the linguistic nature of the less neglected ethnotoponyms in the territory of Azerbaijan is deeply investigated, their structural-grammatical and lexical-semantic and etymological, lexicographic features are studied.

For the first time the language features of ethnotoponyms are interpreted based on examples. In this regard, Azerbaijani ethnogenesis is studied linguistically on the basis of ethnotoponymic materials, and this research has a complex nature. The ancient ethnic composition of the lexical units of the Azerbaijani language, the linguistic nature (composition, structure, semantics, etc.) of the ethnonym-based toponyms formed by that composition are investigated. One of the signs that underlie

scientific novelty is the study of the studied ethnotoponyms on the socio-economic, cultural and historical conditions, state and economic life of the people.

In our opinion, the most important novelty of the study is the study of Azerbaijani ethnonyms in the context of the general evolutionary history of the lexicon of the Azerbaijani literary language. Types of ethnotoponyms cannot be studied outside of national literary language processes.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research:

Ethnotoponyms reflect the history, geography, and mainly linguistic characteristics of the nation that created it. The theme of the research work is of great importance in the systematic study of Azerbaijani toponyms. In addition to important sources, in our research, the ancient ethnic composition of Azerbaijan is determined based on the names of settlements and other objects (mountains, hills, basins, rivers, etc.) formed from the names of various tribes, the formation dates of individual ethnoses in that area, the main Turkish-speaking components that participated in the formation of our nation, the concrete settlements where they settled are studied widely and comprehensively on the basis of ethnotoponymic materials. From the research work it is clear that some archaic names are manifested in the composition of the ethnotoponyms that we studied. The study of these names is of great importance for studying the past history of the Turks and the composition of the vocabulary of the past centuries. Turkish history has been constantly distorted, knowingly or unknowingly, and this process is still ongoing. There are those who believe and claim that the Turkic peoples are completely young, that they were formed recently. The results of our research on this topic, collected and analyzed facts refute fake and false "history". Theoretical information about ethnotoponyms also confirms that the cradle of the Turks is Front Asia.

During the research, new aspects of onomastics, one of the most complex areas of the language, are revealed which can be of great value in mutual study of history, geography, language

subjects in many faculties of Azerbaijan universities, lectures in this area, organization and preparation of special, elective courses, teaching aids and methodical tools related to their teaching. As well as the materials and results of the study have scientific value, theoretical-practical significance for those interested in toponymics.

The approbation and the applying of the work: The scientific foundations and results of the research are reflected in the articles published in the different scientific collections, in the materials and papers of the international and republic conferences required by HAC.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished: The dissertation was accomplished at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani language of Baku Slavic University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign: The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion, references. The introduction of dissertation consists of 6 pages, the first chapter is 48 pages, the second chapter is 52 pages, the third chapter is 23 pages, the conclusion is 4pages, the literature section is 9 pages. The dissertation consists of a total of 147 pages, consists of – 220, 281symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of “**Introduction**” of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "***Place and role of ethnonyms in toponym creation***", the first sub-chapter of this chapter is called "***Socio-economic and historical-cultural conditions of ethnotoponymic system***".

Different ethnic groups have left certain traces in the history of our country. They defined the territory and migrated from one place to another. Ethnonymy is closely related to toponymy and has an important role as an ethnic basis in the formation of ethnotoponyms, ethnoanthroponyms, ethnooiconyms, ethnohydronyms.

Ethnos are directly related to toponymic names. K.Aliyev writes in this regard: "*..the ethnos come and go, and the toponyms observe, accept those who come, guide those who go, live with the name given to it for the first time. Azerbaijani toponyms convey to us the ancient biography of this land*".¹

In fact, each Ethnos pursues its own "memory" both in the space in which it lives, and when migrating to any other place. That is, customs, folklore and earth names related to this Ethnos migrate along with him. Historically, we have met such toponymic names related to different Ethnos.

In his work "Onomatology of the Azerbaijani language" A.Gurbanov also commented on this: "*at present, in our language (in the territory of Azerbaijan-B.D) there are a large number of toponyms (ethnonyms), hydronyms (ethnohydronyms), anthroponyms (ethnoanthroponyms), oronyms (ethnooronyms), oykonoms (ethnooronyms) originating from the names of the tribe and tribe of Azerbaijan. The origins of İlxıçı, Təklə, Dəmirçilər, Muğanlı, Xəlfəli, Dəllər, Bucaq, Dondarlı, Qazax, Quşçu, Biləsuvar, Zəngənə, Eymur, Qurdlar, Qaradonlu, Alpout, Qaraqoyunlu and other toponyms, Qarqarçay, Tərtərçay, Biləsuvarçay, Alpançay, Bayandırçay, Tatap çayı and other*

¹ Алиев, К. Древнее население Азербайджана по данным топонимии // Материалы научной конференции, посвященной изучению топонимии Азербайджана, – Баку: ЭЛМ, – 1973. – с. 20-29

hydronyms, Abdal, Bayandur, Altay, Xəzər, Əfqan, Tatar, Zülqədər anthroponyms are connected with ethnonyms of the same name"².

Language is such a treasure that even in every word, every name that is not used today, the life and morality of the Ethnos are preserved. The first and most important source for studying the history of the Ethnos is the language material. Toponyms are also irreplaceable as language material.

G.Kazimov notes that, *"There are similar relief and river valleys, mountain foothills, many toponyms between the western and eastern homelands of the Turks. there is no doubt that the Turks, Mongols, and Tungus-Manchus are from the same root. However, Altai is not the cradle, the original homeland of the Turks. The cradle of Turks is East Asia. Everything started from here. The starting point of the first migrations is Front Asia. B.C. The arrival of Sakas, Cimmerians, and Scythians to Azerbaijan in the VIII-VII centuries a very subsequent counter-migration of related tribes"*³.

Azerbaijan is a geography that opens wide opportunities for interaction of different ethnic groups and ethnic cultures from the earliest times. Due to the ethnic factor, there are more than 300 ethnotoponyms in the territory of Azerbaijan.

The socio-political processes and displacements that took place in the life of various ethnoses were reflected in their toponymic names.

Referring to the views of A.Seydimbekov, K.Samadova shows the characteristic features of ethnotoponyms as follows: *"Ethnic names fixed in the names of toponyms can be considered as living evidence of peoples and ethnic groups that existed before and disappeared later. When studying the ethnotoponymy of this or that geographical area, it is possible to find answers to many questions related to ethnic history and the history of peoples as a*

² Qurbanov, A. Azərbaycan dilinin onomalogiyası / A.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. –s.293

³Kazimov, Q. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi (ən qədim dövrlərdən XIII əsrə qədər) / Q.Kazimov. – Bakı: TEAS Press Nəşriyyat evi, – 2017. – 680 s.

whole. *Ethnotoponyms refer to the names of tribes and tribes, peoples and nations, and ethnic groups formed on the basis of tribe and race. Ethnic elements, traditions and beliefs of the local population had a great influence on the formation of names* ⁴. These opinions of A.Seydimbekov are interesting. He notes that the ethnic elements and traditions of the ethnos, as well as religious beliefs, influence the formation of names.

In fact, religious beliefs, traditions reflect the origin and roots of the nation. The field of science that studies the origin and roots of the nation is called ethnogenesis. For the study of all this, ethnotoponyms serve as a fundamental source.

The second subchapter called "*Linguistic nature of Azerbaijani ethno-toponyms*" talks about the role of ethnotoponyms as a mirror in ethno-historical processes. Ethnotoponyms have a great place among onomastic categories. This category has important ethnolinguistic aspects. Most of all, with the study of some aspects of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms A.Huseynzade, G.Geybullayev, T.Hajiyev, A.Gurbanov, T.Ahmadov, N.Askerov, S.Mollazade, G.Kazimov, F.Khalikov, G.Mashadiyev and other linguists were engaged.

Some of the toponyms are formed through these names-ethnonyms. Therefore, toponyms, including ethnotoponyms, occupy an important place in the onomastic space of the language. From this point of view, the ethnotoponymy of Azerbaijan differs from the ethnotoponymic layers of other countries with its unique features.

Ethnotoponyms are tribe, nation, generation, etc. based on names. E.g.: *Axtaçı, Balıqçı, Kəpənəkçi, Keçili, Ləki, Aşağı Ləki, Orta Ləki, Qılıçlı, Bəydili kəndi, Oğuz rayonu, Qıpcaqlar kəndi, Bucaq kəndi* etc.

Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms are a historically active category, a living source of information, preserving the history, culture,

⁴ Səmədova, K. Qərbi Azərbaycan etnotoponimlərinin arealları / K.Səmədova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008, – 152 s. s.46.

ethnography, folklore and language of ancient tribes and peoples in ethnic units. It is possible to study the ethnographic and ethnic history of the Azerbaijani people more deeply through these units.

The corpus of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms is linguistically based on ethnic foundations. These foundations consist of tribal names: *Türkoba kəndi*, *Bucaq kəndi*, *Qırçaq kəndi* etc.

Ethnotoponymy as a science is rich in linguistic facts. It is known that ethnotoponyms are considered to be one of the oldest strata of names systems.

Linguist scientist V.A.Nikonov put forward the idea of the emergence of ethnotoponyms: “if the toponyms, the basis of which is ethnonym, are named by people who do not live in the given territory, then they cannot be spread in that area where a single ethnic nation lives. As a rule, ethnonyms that perform the function of distinguishing ethnicity of the population are called ethnotoponyms”⁵.

We also agree with this opinion of V.A.Nikonov. In our opinion, toponyms are a product of the ethnic memory of the local people and are the best means to prove once again the ethnicity of the population.

The third subchapter is called "*Ethnotoponymic studies*". The ethnotoponymy of Azerbaijan is inseparable from the ethnotoponymy of Turkic-speaking peoples as a whole. It should be noted that so far studies were possible mainly in the conditions of interaction

In general, ethnotoponyms of Turkish origin are reflected in toponym dictionaries and separate research works of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Karagalpakia, Nagorno-Altay, Bashkirstan, Azerbaijan and other countries. For example, S.S.Gubayev *studied ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of the Fergana Valley*.⁶

⁵ Никонов, В.А. Топонимика в историко-географической этнографии / В.А.Никонов. – Москва: Наука, – 1964. – 276 с. s.13.

⁶ Губаева, С.С. Этнонимы в топонимии Ферганской долины: /Автореферат дисс. ... кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 1973. – с. 9

E.M.Murzayev presented a critical article about *Turkish ethnotoponyms in the territory of the USSR*.⁷

Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms have been studied in various aspects by historians, geographers, and linguists. G.Abayev, A.Aliyev, R.Yuzbashov, Z.Bunyadov, E.Mehrallyev, N.Nabiyev, N.Bandaliyev, B.Budagov, A.Huseynzadeh, K.Aliyev, Y.Yusifov, G. Gaybullayev, A.Demirchizade, A.Aliyev, S.Mollazade, A.Akhundov, T.Ahmadov, G.Mashadiyev, A.Gurbanov, T.Hajiyev, G.Kazimov, F.Khalikov, N.Askerov and others did their best in this field.

M.N.Baharli (Valiyev) paid special attention to the origin of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms in his works. It is clear from his research that Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms are based on the names of tribes, kin, clan and lineages of Turkic origin. Ayrım, Bəydili, Baharlı, Bayandurlu, Boyat and other ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms, studied by M.Baharli for the first time can be cited as examples⁸.

The fourth subchapter is entitled "*Formation and development of ethnotoponyms in the territory of Azerbaijan*". About the tribes living in the territory of Azerbaijan, G.Kazimov writes in the book "History of the Azerbaijani language": "*... during the entire written history of the next five thousand years, the territory inhabited by the aboriginal Azerbaijani tribes was bordered by Darbend in the north, the Caspian Sea in the east, Ikichayarasi in the west, and Hamedan in the south. The aboriginal population has always lived stable in its place, with the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, a number of sections of the main tribes in the territory of our country, starting from the Mesolithic, have spread to the Balkans in the west, Altai in the east, and the upper shores of the Black Sea in the north. There were also many people who came to our country from the north through the Darband Pass, and from below through the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. They mingled*

⁷ Мурзаев, Э.М. Тюркская этнотопонимия // [Этническая](#) топонимика, – Москва: Наука, – 1987. – с. 36-61

⁸ Велиев, (Бахарлы) М.Г. Азербайджан: (физико-географический, этнографический и экономический очерк)/М.Г.Велиев.–Баку: Азербайджанский совет народного хозяйства, – 1921. – 179 с.

*with the local population only when they spoke Turkish and participated in the ethnic composition of our people. A number of Caucasian-speaking tribes in the north and a number of Iranian-speaking tribes in the east have been eternal companions of our people*⁹". Ethnotoponyms historically existing in the Azerbaijan region can be grouped as follows:

1) the most ancient ethnotoponyms: Öränqala, Şirvan, Arran, Muğan, Ləki etc.

2) ethnotoponyms created on the basis of ancient, medieval Oguz tribes and tribal unions: İqdir\Eqdir, Emir\İmir etc.

3) etnotoponyms created on the basis of Azerbaijani tribes: Salur\Salır\Salor\Sakar, Abdal, Gəncə\Gence etc.

The Azerbaijani system of toponyms includes the old, oldest, new and newest toponyms according to the date of their formation. In this regard, the periodization of ethnotoponyms can be done accordingly. Toponyms included in each of these periodization are one of the most important sources which ingest ethnic processes and preserve the names of many Ethnos, especially Turkic tribes and tribal unions that took part in the creation of this people. In the words of historian-scientist Y.V.Yusifov, *"toponymic names are an important auxiliary historical source that helps to solve the problem of the formation of the Azerbaijani people"*¹⁰.

The fifth subchapter is called "Ethnic, lexical basis of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms and their etymological features". The lexical bases of toponymic units consist of various words and names. One of those names is derived from clan, tribe, tribal associations, lineages, genealogy, personal name and so on. These include ethnoanthroponyms, ethnoiconyms, ethnooronoms, ethnohydronyms and others in the Azerbaijan region.

Based on Abar ethnic and lexical unit. Avaran (Avaran)

⁹ Kazımov, Q. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi (ən qədim dövrlərdən XIII əsrə qədər) / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı: TEAS Press Nəşriyyat evi, – 2017. – 680 s. s.665.

¹⁰ Юсифов, Е.В. Топонимы как исторический источник//Материалы конференции, посвященной изучению топонимии Азербайджана, – Баку: Элм, – 1973, – с. 70.

village (Khachmaz district), Avaranoğlu (Avaranoglu) village (Gusar district), Avaranqışlaq (Avarangishlaq) village (Gusar district).

Based on Abdal ethnic and lexical unit. Abdal (Abdal) mountain (Ordubad district), Abdal (Abdal) (Tovuz district), Abdalanli (Abdalanlı) village (Gubadli district), Abdalli (Abdallı) village (Oguz district), Abdal (Abdal) hill (Aghdam district).

Based on Bolqar ethnic and lexical unit. First of all, ethnotoponyms formed in the pre-writing period of the Azerbaijani language attract attention in the Azerbaijani all-Turkic toponymic lexicon. We read about this in the "Encyclopedic dictionary of Azerbaijani toponyms": *"The river flowing through the territory of Yardimli, Jalilabad and Bilasuvar districts starts from the northern slope of Garajadag in the territory of Iran and flows into Mahmudchala lake in Bilasuvar district. It forms the border line with Iran in its middle reaches. Water dries up in summer. It is used in irrigation. The Bulgarian water reservoir was established on it (1965). The word was noted as Bolharu among Talyshes, was noted in the form of Baranrud in the 7th century sources, and as Bacrevanchay in the 14th century. Bolgarchay is the name of its upstream. It is assumed that the toponym is related to the name of the Turkic Bulgarian tribe that settled in Azerbaijan in the early Middle Ages*¹¹.

Etymology is a branch of science that studies the real, true, main meaning of a word. From this point of view, the application of the study of phonemes and phonetic sequences, transition, reduction and restoration of sounds in ethnotoponyms is one of the important issues. Through etymological analysis, it is possible to determine the initial meaning and common relations of ethnotoponyms in many languages. At this time, the historicity and modernity of the language and the relationship between them are clarified.

¹¹Azərbaycan toponimlərinin ensiklopedik lüğəti: [2 cilddə] / – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2. – 2007. – 303 s. s.144.

Determining the origin of ethnotoponyms, like common words, is one of the important issues. Here, the origin of ethnonym-based toponyms, its origin relationship with corresponding words - words of related languages is specified. E.g.: Çullu (Chullu) village (in Azerbaijan), Çuvlu (Chuvlu) village (in Chuvash), Çuller (Chuller) village (in Kyrgyz).

Since the original meaning of this tribe name (çul, çol) has been forgotten, is currently seeking its subsequent meaning. N.Baskakov noted correctly that *the etymology of Turkish ethnonyms, including ethnotoponyms, is one of the most complex issues of Turkology*¹².

Based on this thesis of N.Baskakov, G.Mashadiyev expresses the issue of studying ethnotoponyms as follows. His thoughts on this matter are interesting: *"The study of the origin of ethnotoponyms, their structural division, the content of individual components, as well as the study of the form-semantic changes undergone by those components in the process of historical development, requires special precautions from researchers... Only accurate linguistic analysis and taking historical-ethnographic information together can lead to correctly specifying and determining the origin of toponymic names"*¹³. Accurate phonetic and lexical-semantic analysis, plus the history, traditions, religious and mythological features of the ethnos must be thoroughly studied.

Who could guess that there is a connection between the kanqlı (kangli) tribe and the name Arabacı (Arabachi). Etymology has been able to reveal this connection. Thus, in the sources of Turkic languages, the word "bloody" is recorded in the meaning of a horse-drawn carriage: Yügürük atların qoşuqluq qanlı (cəld gedən atlar

¹²Баскаков, Н.А. Северные диалекты алтайского (ойротского) языка. Диалект Лебединских татар чалканцев (куу-кижи) / Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука, – 1985. – 233 с. s. 65.

¹³Мəşədiyev, Q. Zaqafqaziyanın Azərbaycan toponimləri / Q.Məşədiyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1990. – 128 s.s.39-40.

qoşulmuş araba); Qanlıcı (atlı arabanı sürən, at arabaçısı), qanlılıq (atlı araba qoşqusu)¹⁴.

We find the word "Qanlı" in the first component of the anthroponym Qanlu Qoca in "The Book of Dede Korkut". In the explanatory dictionary of the anthroponym Qanlu Qoca is explained as follows: "Kanlı is the ancient name of the kəngər (kangars), one of the ancient roots that participated in the creation of our nation. In the language of the monument, this word is probably mentioned in personal names in this sense. The name of Ganturali's father in the epic: Oğuz zəmanında Qanlu Qoca derlərdi, bir gürbüz ər vardı"¹⁵.

It should be noted that there are both Qanlı (Ganlı) and Arabaçı (Arabachi) place names in Azerbaijani ethnotoponymy.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Composition and structure of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms". This chapter consist of subchapters named "The process of changing phonetic composition in ethnotoponyms", "Structural-semantic models of ethnotoponyms (analysis of word creation)", "The place of ethnotoponyms in the lexical-semantic system of the Azerbaijani language", "Manifestation forms of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms" and "Ethnolinguistic analysis of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms".

In this section of the thesis, all the linguistic (ethnoiconym, ethnooronym, ethnohydronym, ethnoanthroponym, orthographic variant, distinguishing feature, structural composition and meaning) subtleties of ethnonym-based toponyms, which have not been touched on above, are systematized as a complex. **The first subchapter** deals with the unique phonetic and grammatical features of ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms. Historical traces of phonetic changes in ethnotoponyms are still visible today. For example, various phonetic variations are observed in the Tovuz

¹⁴Древнетюркский словарь / – Ленинград: Наука, – 1969. – 676 с. s. 419.

¹⁵“Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un izahlı lüğəti. Redaktoru Axundov A. Bakı: Elm, 1999, 203 s. s.51.

ethnotoponymy. For example: Tauz-Taus-Tavus-Tavuz-Tavusi-Tavusin-Tavuş-Tavuşin-Tovuş-Touş.

There was also a phonetic change in other ethnotoponyms: *Ağaçəri- Ağçeri-aqatir-aqatirs-akathirs-akxazir; kanqlı-kanqlı-qaanlı-kanğlı-kanlı-qanlı*. The consonant nq in the kanqlı word is the nasal consonant ŋ (deaf nun), which is still used in Western dialects. T.Hajiyev characterizes the phonetic signs occurring in toponyms as follows: "Since the first centuries of our era, the settlement of a number of tribes and tribes in Azerbaijan, especially the Huns, Bulgars, Khazars, Savirs, Avars and a number of Turkic ethnic groups, as well as the "universal Azerbaijani language of Turkic origin" that arose as a result of the accession of Albania to the rule of the Khazar Khaganate in the 7th century of our era is distinguished by a number of specific phonetic, lexical and grammatical features from the Azerbaijani language, which entered a new development path with the massive flow of the Seljuk Oghuzs to this area in later times and rose to the level of a literary language mainly on the basis of this language group"¹⁶.

In the second sub-chapter of the second chapter is talking about simple, derivative and compound ethnotoponyms.

Simple ethnotoponyms. For example, Əfşar, Əfşan, Padar, Təklə, Muğ, Abdal, Alpout, Boyat, Cəlair, Qaraman, Qıpçaq, Quba, Qajar, Padar, Salor, Tanğit, Taliş, Təklə, Tirkeş, Tulus, Tuğ, Xələc, Şəki, Ərəb and etc.

Derivative ethnotoponyms. Some productive suffixes actively participate in the creation of such ethnotoponyms.

Those formed with the morpheme -lı, -li, -lu, -lü: Muğanlı, Dondarlı, Keçili, Kəngərli, Şamlı, Qaraqoyunlu, Abdallı (belonging to the Abdal tribe), Qayalı (belonging to the Gayi tribe), Kəbirli (belonging to the Kabir tribe), Qırıqlı (belonging to the Kirig tribe), Qaraxanbəyli, Sofulu and etc.

¹⁶ Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan dili tarixi / T.İ.Hacıyev, K.N.Vəliyev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1983. – 186 s.s. 37-38.

Toponyms Tarku(ma), Kalas(ma) used with the topoforant and toponyms Yala(ma), Yaş(ma), Quruz(ma), Suç(ma), Xıs(ma) in Azerbaijan are consistent. It is interesting that the toponym Xursama parallels to the Xirsə oronym in Azerbaijan, the Karasuv toponym parallels to Qarasu, the Daxara toponym parallels to Daxar, and the Sammaxa (Shamaxı toponym) parallels to Şamaxı.

Participation of the morpheme -an, -en: Turkan, Mugan, Avaran, etc.

Compound ethnotoponyms. The semantic dimension is primary importance in the definition of compound ethnotoponyms. When we say semantic criterion, the "broad" concept of a word or a name is meant. Of course, structure and composition (external form) should also be taken into account. For example, the toponym "Qaraqaş" was created based on the compound word "qaraqaş".

It seems to us that the main structural feature of a compound ethnotoponym is the completion of their complete grammatical (morphological and syntactic) formation.

Compound ethnotoponyms have a number of structure-meaning features. Among the components of an ethnotoponym, there are special connecting elements. For example: Tanrıquluşağı, Qaraqoyunlu, Ağqoyunlu etc.

Thus, Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms are structurally different. Its structure is simple, derivative and complex compound. Ethnotoponyms are also formed in lexical, morphological and syntactic ways and are simple, derivative and compound according to their structure.

The third subchapter. As in ethnonyms, the study of the lexical-semantic features of toponyms derived from them is very useful both for the history of the language and for the modern literary language.

The use of historical dictionaries, dialect and accent materials is very important in the lexical-semantic explanation of ethnotoponyms. Classical works are also used in the interpretation of ethnotoponyms. For example, ethnotoponyms are explained in a lexical-semantic way in a such form. The name of the "Quzey-

Çirkin” settlement was formed from the combination of two lexical units - “quzey” and “çirkin”. The word “Quzey” is still used in the Azerbaijani language today. The word “Çirkin” is not used in its current sense, but in the sense of indicating a historical tribe.

In the fourth subchapter, forms of manifestation and basic regularities of toponyms of Azerbaijan are discussed in the system of oiconyms, oronyms and hydronyms. Therefore, we divided Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms into several groups and involved them into linguistic analysis: ethnooiconyms (Bayat, İmir (iymur), Çuvandır, Çandır, Yomıt, Qıpçaq, Arallı, Cəlayir, Aça, Baqanalı, Xankor etc.); etnooronyms (Çullu dağı, Alpan dağı, Oğuz dağı, Kəngərli dağı, Cəlayir dağı, Qulalı dağı, Abdal dağı, Xəzəryurd dağı; Çullu təpə, Nəzərlitəpə; Çullu dərə, Çaxmaq dərə); ethnohydronyms (Bəydili bulağı, Bəydili arxı, Qaraqoyunlu kəhrizi, Bolqar çayı, Bayandır çayı, Bərgüşad çayı, Bazar çay, Quşçu çayı, Qıpçaq çayı, Tuğ çayı, Sumqayıt çayı, Zəngi çayı, Mişar çayı, Cəlayir çayı, Qanıx çayı, Tuba çayı, Koran çayı, Girdman çayı etc.); ethnoanthronyms (Azər, Oğuz, Əfşar (Əfsər), Xəzər, Turan, Tatar, Özbək; surname Başkirov, nickname Başkirli (Başqırd).

The fifth subchapter. Ethnotoponyms, first of all, should be analyzed ethnolinguistically. In this sub-chapter, the ethnic and lexical basis of ethnotoponyms based on the ethnonyms as Təklə, Suvar//Sabir, Salur, Padar, Goran, Muğan, Türk, Tuğ, Qazançı and others are studied. Opinions of various researchers who have written about it are reported.

The third chapter is entitled "*Lexicographic description of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms*". The first subchapter of the chapter is called "*Actual problems of lexicographic description*". Description, or descriptive method, is the oldest and at the same time modern method of language study in the history of linguistics. Most languages have been learned with the help of this method. According to A.Akhundov, "*descriptive method is widely used even in our time. The application of that research method to the study of languages shows itself in three ways in modern times. First, this method is used in the preparation of scientific grammars of individual languages.*

Secondly, this method is widely used in the preparation of textbooks for different languages. Finally, the third, the descriptive method is used as the main research method in structural linguistics, which is one of the main linguistic schools of the modern era"¹⁷.

There are specific principles of description of ethnotoponyms in the mentioned sources:

A) The principle of geographical description. According to this principle, the distribution areas of ethnotoponyms are determined and studied. We also think that it is impossible to rely only on research, form and method of one science to explain toponyms in detail.

b) According to the principle of historical description, ethnotoponyms of the area are studied according to historical migrations. Ethnotoponyms can be called the alphabet and key of history.

c) The composition, structure, language affiliation, semantic and ethnolinguistic, linguacultural and functional aspects of that ethnotoponym and its stylistic role in artistic works are studied with the principles of linguistic description.

Thus, the purpose is not only to interpret the meanings of the ethnotoponyms existing in the territory of Azerbaijan, but also to show its position in the lexical system of the language, its lexical-grammatical relations. The lexical-grammatical aspect is reflected in the application of one-type (meaning or grammatical) explanation methods for one or another group of ethnotoponyms in the system of explanations.

The second subchapter of the third chapter is called "*Ethnotoponyms in sources*". A systematic description of ethnotoponyms can be found in explanatory dictionaries dealing with toponyms. Such dictionaries occupy a key place in philological dictionaries. There are two reasons for this. First of all, explanatory dictionaries reveal the important signs of a word - its meaning, and secondly, those dictionaries are not limited to explaining the meaning

¹⁷ Axundov, A. Ümumi dilçilik / A.Axundov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – 368 s. s. 199-200.

of a word. Ethnotoponyms are both described in such dictionaries, and their lexical meaning, grammatical features, operability, expressive-stylistic subtleties, formation are indicated. The purpose of such dictionaries is not to explain the meanings of a toponym, but also to reveal its position in the lexical system of the language, and to show the lexical-grammatical relations.

In the study of ethnotoponyms, it is essential to use medieval Turkish dictionaries. In the 11th century, the first dictionary explaining the linguistic peculiarities of the Turks is the work of the great scientist M.Kashgari "The Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk". This work describes the ancient history of the Turks, the way of life and thinking, the geographical situation of the tribes, etc. teaches. Today, in the study of our historical onomastics, we can especially note the value of this authoritative work. The correct etymology of our ethnotoponyms Biləsuvar, Xalac, Gəncə (Bilasuvār, Khalaj, Ganja) and others, which have been misinterpreted so far, can be investigated based on rich facts in "Divan".

Thus, one of the main and important tasks facing Azerbaijani toponymy is to discover the sources of recorded areal ethnotoponyms both in its own territory and in the territories of the Turkic peoples, to compile their onomastics, to determine the characteristics of areality and the geography of distribution.

In the "**Conclusion**" the generalization of the main results and findings of the research is noted.

1. Ethnotoponyms occupy one of the important places in the Azerbaijani toponymic lexicon. Ethnonyms are linguistic-historical facts that indicate a very distant past. Since ethnonyms are very closely related to anthroponyms, toponyms, hydronyms, these onomastic units ensure the formation of each other. At one time, a large number of tribes and kin were ethnic Turks, and at certain stages of history, due to various socio-political processes and events, they merged with other tribes from a geographical point of view, and "gifted" their "signatures" to the objects of the place where they lived.

2. The research work shows that the main base of topolexics

of Azerbaijan consists of ethnonyms. The names of almost all Turkic tribes participating in the formation of the people are found in the toponymic fund of Azerbaijan. The study of ethnotoponyms in the historical and linguistic way helps to get interesting scientific and theoretical facts about the development periods of the Azerbaijani people, stages of the development of our literary language.

3. Ethnotoponyms are created as a special group of geographical names, are related to non-linguistic factors, and provide important information to the science of linguistics. From this point of view, the ethnonymic material shows that, firstly, the ethnic component (composition) of the population of Azerbaijan is diverse, and secondly, the role of ethnonyms in the creation of ethnoanthronyms, ethnooiconyms, ethnooronyms, and ethnohydronyms is irreplaceable. The change of the lexical meaning of ethnotoponyms in the development process is defined as one of the important facts.

4. Ethnotoponyms, as an additional source, reflect the ethnogenesis, formation and formation history of the Azerbaijani people, like any nation. The research work shows that by studying ethnonyms it is possible to find out which ethnic groups they express, and by studying ethnonyms it is possible to identify the ethnoses that inhabit those territories, as well as to identify the fossilized features of the language used by these ethnic groups from time to time. Thus, a number of signs such as Oghuz, Kipchak or Oghuz-Kipchak language features found in the dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language today indicate that the mentioned tribes and tribal associations lived in those areas. The study of ethnotoponyms in the linguistic aspect is important for a deeper study of the history of the development of the Azerbaijani language (literary language and historical grammar).

5. Description and analysis of ethnotoponyms determination of ethnic territory and ethnic boundaries is one of the important conditions in the process. The historical-semantic interpretation of ethnotoponyms in the territory of Azerbaijan shows that some of

the toponyms of this area reflect the names of ethnic groups. Systematization of such units, as a rule, determines ethnotoponymic bases, formants, appellatives. The lexical-semantic analysis of ethnotoponyms shows that the components of those names are characterized by different semantic variants, changes in the origin of the word, and more differential features.

6. Research shows that a number of ethnonyms have literally moved away from our literary language today (Qarqar, Hüngütlü, İymiri, Kolanlı, Kolanlı, Bayandırılı etc.). The lexical bases of Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms include anthroponymic, totem and stigma (İlanlı, İlanlıca) based names. The ethnotoponyms included in the analysis are characterized by some phonetic-grammatical changes (*Çapni-Çepni-Çəpni-Çibni-Canlı; Peçenek-Piçanak-Biçənək* etc.). In the structural plan, Azerbaijani ethnonyms have a unique complex system, and such development has managed to preserve all the signs of literalism. The presence of morphological means in ethnotoponymic units finds their own subtlety in their constructive signs, in the creation of ethnic concepts.

7. In ethnotoponyms, formed as a compound word, the initial components are usually formed from the name of a person, tribe, kin, lineages etc. One of the most characteristic and typical features of these components is that they are the main informative character in the composition of ethnotoponyms. The main features of this information policy are the reflection of ethnic concepts such as Generation, tribe, tribe and other names. A specific system of parallel components appears in ethnotoponymic units formed as word combinations. In this system it is possible to face such significant interactions as greatness-smallness, highness-lowness, oldness-newness. In this sequence, the concept of relief formed in the minds of the people is realized. Analysis of this type of ethnotoponymic units contributes to the clarification of the organic connection between ancient folk thought and ethnic names.

8. Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms have a historical, structural-typological and semantic character: 1) historical information about

Azerbaijani ethnotoponyms is compatible with ethnotoponyms in the regions inhabited by other Turkic peoples; 2) repeated oiconyms sometimes differ according to the definition of the oiconym; 3) oiconym has an ethnonymic character, it is expressed semantically. The research shows that the emergence of a semantic (motivated) structure in ethnotoponyms is conditioned by socio-cultural dependence.

9. It should be noted that ethnooiconyms, ethnooronyms and ethnohydronyms of Azerbaijan provide rich material for studying the ethnic and social history of Azerbaijanis. As we know, there are a lot of Turkish, partly Persian and a little Arabic ethnotoponyms in the territory of Azerbaijan. Numerous ethnotoponyms recorded in the area were involved in the study from this point of view. A more complex study of these ethnotoponyms can preserve its significance not only for the study of the historical ethnonym of the Azerbaijani people, but also other Turkic peoples and other nations living in the neighborhood.

10. Areal features of ethnotoponyms, as a rule, are reflected both in their distribution types and in certain constructive models. The study shows that the areal characteristics of ethnotoponymic units are determined by their conceptual nature. The fact that ethnotoponyms express a certain faith, belief, ethnic concept, as well as the meaning of art, profession, and occupation brings out their areal aspects.

11. In ethnotoponyms with parallel components, as a rule, the main informational function falls on those components. Those components, in turn, take part in separate ethnotoponymic units. Finally, the place of ethnotoponyms in the system of toponymic and onomastic categories, development history, semantic and ethnolinguistic, linguacultural and functional aspects, stylistic role in artistic works should be studied at the modern scientific level.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediyasında qeydə alınmış toponimlərin tarixi linqvistik təhlili // Elm və cəmiyyət III, – Bakı: Kitab aləmi, – 2004. – s.39-42

2. Azərbaycan dilində etnotoponimlər və onların leksikoqrafik təsviri // – Bakı: Elmi axtarışlar XV (Folklorşünaslıq: filologiya, fəlsəfə, tarix, incəsənət və nəzəriyyə aspektləri), – 2005. – s.61-65

3. Etnotoponimlərin ümumi xarakteristikası və onların öyrənilməsi // Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin əməkdaşlarının illik elmi işlərinin yekununa həsr olunmuş konfrans məruzələrinin tezisləri, – Bakı: – 2006. – s.14-15

4. Səlcuq–Oğuz tayfalarının adları ilə bağlı areal etnotoponimlərinin qeyd və təsvirolunma mənbələri // – Bakı: Elmi axtarışlar XXVII (Folklorşünaslıq: filologiya, fəlsəfə, tarix, incəsənət və nəzəriyyə aspektləri), – 2006. – s.170-172

5. Lüğətlərdə Bolqar təbəqəsinə daxil olan tayfaların adları ilə bağlı etnotoponimlərin leksikoqrafik təsviri // “Müasir dilçiliyin problemləri (dil əlaqələri)”. II Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Bakı: – 22-23 noyabr, – 2007, – s.160-163

6. Oğuz təbəqəsinə daxil olan tayfa adları ilə bağlı etnotoponimlərin lüğətlərdə leksikoqrafik təsviri // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – 2007. № 7, – s.3-8

7. Etnotoponimlərin coğrafiya elmi istiqamətində təsviri // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya, – 2013. № 5, – s.158-163

8. Toponimik izahlı lüğətlərdə etnotoponimlərin tarix istiqamətində təsviri // “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri”. Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 91-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş V Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 05-07 may, – 2014, – s.122-125

9. Poetik onomastikanın tədqiqi tarixi // “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri”. Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 92-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş VI Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 5-7 may, – 2015, – I hissə, – s.174-177

10. Oğuz təbəqəsinə daxil olan tayfa adları ilə bağlı etnotoponimlərin lüğətlərdə leksikoqrafik təsviri // “Ulu öndər Heydər Əliyev irsində multikultural və tolerant dəyərlər”. Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 2016. – s.153-156
11. Лингвистические аспекты азербайджанских этнотопонимов // – Philadelphia: Theoretical&Applied Science (Thomson Reuters), – 2017. – p.204-208
12. Onomastikada hidronimlərin tədqiqi məsələləri // “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri”. Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 94-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş VIII Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 4-5 may, – 2017, – s.88-90
13. Onomastikada etnotoponimlərin tədqiqi məsələləri // – Bakı: Tağıyev oxuları, – 2017. № 1, – s.188-191
14. Социально-экономические и историко-культурные условия этнотопонимической системы // Культурология, искусствоведение и филология: современные взгляды и научные исследования, – 2020. № 1 (28), – с.59-62
15. Azərbaycan etnotoponimlərinin linqvistik təbiəti. // V Respublika elmi qaynaqlar konfransının materialları. – Bakı: – 02 noyabr 2021) s. – 73-79

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