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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**RESEARCH OF TOPONYMS OF GOBUSTAN
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT**

Specialty: 5401.01 - Economic geography

Field of science: Geography

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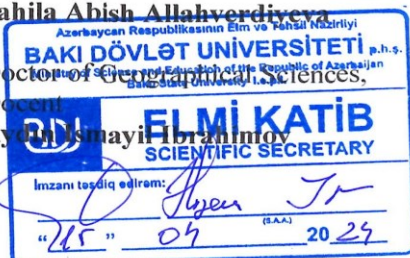
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of elaboration. Toponyms are word monuments formed because of the interaction of people with the natural-geographical environment in different periods of history. To obtain information about Azerbaijani toponyms, the comprehensive study of geographical names is of great importance. The study of each macro- and micro-toponym informs the historical past of each nation and reflects its geographical and historical antiquity. From this point of view, the study and research of the toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region are relevant. The territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the territory of the Gobustan administrative district, is rich in toponyms. Toponyms are significant from the point of view of studying the ethnic history and ethnogenesis of the people and play the role of a rich source. Toponyms are created in connection with the name of a tribe, tribe, or some communities, and keep alive their history, language, religious affiliation, labor activity, and occupation. With this, the ethnic groups settled in those areas since ancient times, etc., allow us to determine their role in the ancestry. Therefore, the study of toponyms is very relevant. The toponyms of the field of the Republic of Azerbaijan have not been collected and studied in their entirety. The study of historical-geographical toponyms reveals rich evidence. From this point of view, studying the toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region is one of the important issues.

Their research is not only limited to determining the features of form and content but also the ancient imagination of the people, settlement of world-views, etc., which. Also allows you to get information about: From this point of view, the study of the toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region is important. It is a scientific necessity to investigate and study the toponyms collected during field

research in the studied area.

Although some toponyms of Gobustan have been studied by individual researchers (N.Bandaliyev, M.Abbasova, Y.B.Yusifov, G.Gybullayev, etc.), the toponyms of the area have not been fully systematically investigated. Therefore, it is necessary to study the toponyms of Gobustan as a whole. There is a wealth of material on this topic, and they are of particular interest as fundamental sources on relevant topics. Taking into account the above, it is of great importance to study the topic of the dissertation, called toponyms of the Gobustan Administrative Region, for the first time.

Research goals and objectives. The main goal of the research is the comprehensive study of the toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region. The reflection of past place names in toponymy on the passive background is to determine the names of the tribes, generations, and peoples that participated in the ethnogenesis of the Azerbaijani people, as well as local folk geographical terms.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks have been solved:

- A comprehensive study of the toponyms of Gobustan Administrative District;
- Specifying types of toponyms, clarity of meaning, language affiliation, and etymology.
- Determining the geographical distribution areas of Gobustan toponyms in the territory of the Turkic world.
- Identification of distorted toponyms and detection of past toponyms in the passive background.

Research methods. The toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region were studied by historical-geographical, field research, and linguistic analysis methods.

The main provisions defended:

1. The importance of studying toponyms (oeconym), theoretical and methodological foundations.
2. Characteristics of origin and formation of toponyms in the Gobustan region;
3. The role of folk geography terms in the creation and formation of the Gobustan toponyms.
4. Analysis of distorted toponyms in the territory of the

Gobustan administrative region.

The scientific novelty of the study:

- For the first time, the toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region were collected and included in the research.

- The toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region were classified by type and investigated.

- A new scientific opinion was given about the etymology and geography of several toponyms.

- By combining the toponyms with rock and carpet signs from a historical-geographic point of view, their human antiquity was studied for the first time.

- For the first time, the toponyms of Gobustan were grouped according to their types, the characteristics of their formation were determined, and their historical origin and meaning were studied.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study:

The theoretical foundations of the history, area, and language of the Azerbaijani people can be used in the process of scientific research. The toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region, which is the object of research, can be used in the preparation of methodological tools and maps.

Approval and application: Republican Scientific Conference on "Heydar Aliyev and the development of the science of geography in Azerbaijan". (Baku, 2013), conference dedicated to Chengiz Aliyimiz (Baku, 2016), Scientific knowledge of modern times. International scientific journal. Issue No. 11 (Kazan, 2019), Scientific achievements of modern society, Abstracts of VII international scientific and practical conference March 4-6, 2020 (Liverpool, 2020), Collection of articles "Rose revolution of science in the XXI century" XVIII Interbreeds Conference, (Kharkov, 2020), Scientific knowledge of our time, International scientific journal, Issue No. 1 (Kazan, 2020) reports were made and listened.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed: The dissertation work was performed at the "Economic and Political Geography of Azerbaijan" department of the H.A.Aliyev Institute of Geography of the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Dissertation structure. The

thesis consists of an introduction page, and 4 chapters, including chapters I- 27226 sign number, chapter II-122120 sign number, chapter III-34428 sign number, chapter IV-20228 sign number,, resulting list of literature, 2 tables, and 5 maps. The dissertation work is 133 computer pages. The sign number is 210036.

BRIEF CONTENT OF THE CASE

The introduction provides information on the topic's relevance, research materials, sources, purpose, tasks, subject, object, theoretical and practical significance, structure, and volume.

The first chapter of the dissertation work is devoted to: "The importance, theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of toponyms (oconym)". The study of each geographical name is important. Toponyms are the people's history, geography, language, memory, and national wealth. Studying toponyms using historical-geographical, linguistic and field research methods is important. Since ancient times, people have been surrounded by geographical objects - mountains, valleys, hills, plains, passes, rivers, lakes, villages, etc. Besides lexical units belonging to different semantic groups, which reflect one of the characteristic features of those objects, folk geography terms were also used to name them.

The Gobustan district was a separate administrative center until the 1950s, when it became part of the Shamakhi district, and finally, in 1991, it was again included in the territorial division as a separate district¹. The study of the toponyms of the Gobustan area and their presentation as a separate scientific topic is of special scientific importance. Gobustan is a region with both ancient and rich toponyms. The area between the southeastern foothills of the Greater Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian Sea is known as the Gobustan area. Although the meaning of the word "Gobustan" has been investigated by most researchers, it remains a question from a scientific point of view, has not found a concrete solution, and remains controversial. The meaning of the word "Gobustan" has been interpreted in different ways, but it has not been determined honestly.

¹ Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediyası: [VI cild] / Bakı: 1982. – 608 s.

It has been shown that this word is derived from the words "gor" (fire), kov, gov (ox), gabr (meaning fire worshipper), and gavir (infidel) because of language playfulness. As the 1st variant, they claimed that Gobustan was derived from the words Gobustan, Gavistan, and then Gabistan, Kabistan (Graveyard), the meaning of the place where the fire (sun) comes out. Even Jafargulu Rustamov, a 40-year-old researcher in Gobustan, gave the name "Garbostan" because the winter is extremely weak, there is no snow, and melons are planted in the winter. According to the researchers, it is not correct to reveal the meaning by dividing the words into syllables. According to the explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language, referring to the words "Gobu" and "stan," he emphasizes that this place is the home of the Gobus and ravines, and like many scientists, he insists that this place is Gobustan².

The word "Gobu" is of Turkic origin and means a dry, wide river valley. The large valley of "Jeyranchol" in the Gazakh region is popularly known as "Black Gobu.". The central Asian desert in Mongolia is called "Gobu". The territory of Gobustan is similar to the mentioned territories in terms of nature, climate, and geographical structure. It should be noted that although the territories have the same similarity from the point of view of nature, each nation's naming of a certain territory has its own meaning and essence. From a historical point of view, there was a difference of thousands of years between the origin of the toponyms of these different areas. It should not be correct to equate the toponymic origin of these places. Because the toponym of Gobustan was one of the first toponyms of humanity, it has mythological, historical, geographical, and philosophical essence. It is particularly important to investigate the origin and meaning of the toponym Gobustan.

During the Soviet rule, there were some subjective opinions on the scientific development of Azerbaijan, and one of the scientific fields subject to these interventions was the science of toponymy. The examination of the toponyms of the Gobustan confirms that most of these toponyms were mythological toponyms, but these toponyms

² Rüstəmov, C.N. Qobustan dünyası. Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1994. – 176 s.

were distorted by other views. From this point of view, there is a scientific need to revise and study the toponyms of Gobustan, and its ancient monuments (unresearched monuments). Some toponyms of Gobustan are connected to all spheres and territorial toponyms of the Turkic world as the original toponyms of the world. Examples of this are the toponyms Garadag, Ala dag, and Jinbakhir (Jinbakhish).

Academician Budag Budagov characterizes the relationship of toponymy with the sciences of geography, history and linguistics in the following way: "Geographical names are mainly studied thanks to the joint work of three specialists - geographers, historians and linguists. Toponymy, which arose on the borders of several sciences, would be mute, history less and rootless without geography - space, outside the science of linguistics. Therefore, everyone studying toponyms should thoroughly master the basics of all three sciences³. It is from this point of view that most of the toponyms of Gobustan have been deformed, distorted, and entered into its ancient history and historical essence as harmful elements (Gem Ustu (Narimankend)), Tahla (Tekla), Jaygir (Jagirli), Arabshalbash (Lelinabad), etc. Which, from the point of view of linguistics, these toponyms have a strong influence on the main codes of history, subjectively distancing them from their history. Uncovering historical essences without toponyms should be scientifically unacceptable. Toponyms with their meanings in the form of words and names are considered as code keys of history and should be at the center of attention.

Its toponyms, including the name of Gobustan, should be comprehensively researched and should be disclosed to the scientific community and the world. The sciences of history, geography, and linguistics require these from us as complex scientific views. There are toponyms in Gobustan that are part of the re-examination of Zand Avesta (Avesta), one of the oldest books in the world, and the "Kitabi - Dada Gorgud" epic, and are related to them. Of course, the honest development and comprehensive presentation of these toponyms will be important contributions to scientific innovations.

³ Budaqov, B.Ə. Azərbaycan coğrafi terminlərinin bəzi məsələlərinə dair. Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR EA-nın xəbərləri, Geologiya-coğrafiya elmləri seriyası, – 1959. №1, – s. 149-153

When Gobustan was created as an administrative district in 1990, it is not accidental that it was called "Gobustan". Because toponymical, it is legal to give the name of the region according to the name of the area. As for the name of Gobustan, some associate it with the name of the "Gobu" tribe, according to another opinion, "Gabristan" (a place with many graves). A.Farsali, based on N.Bashkakov, shows that the "Gobu" tribe is part of the Oghuz tribal associations, and suggests that the toponym Gobustan is related to the name of the tribe.

The word "Gobustan" in the clear Azerbaijani language "Gobu" means ravine, and "stan" means place, space, or country. The natural conditions, rocks, composition and characteristics of Gobustan, this has led to the formation of gobos and ravines. Similarly, the Gobu desert, Gobu plateau, etc. in Central Asia. is noted to be. It cannot be denied that the village of Gobu in the Absheron region was named according to the relief of the area where it is located. On the other hand, analyzing Gobustan as a cemetery is far from the truth. Because the territory of Gobustan is the autumn and winter pastures of nomadic herders, it is an undeniable fact that those who use every winter pasture have a cemetery there, and this should be accepted as legality. The distorted word Graveyard (Kabiristan) should be noted and understood as a great, ancient place. It should also be noted that in 2007, the name Gobustan was established based on the village of Narimankend and the settlement of Meraza⁴.

The results of the archaeological research conducted in Gobustan show that the history of ancient human habitation here in the area of Boyukdash and Kichikdash oronyms begins with the end of the Upper Paleolithic period and the beginning of the Mesolithic (middle stone) period.

The toponyms of the Gobustan administrative area and their openings almost fully confirm what we said. For example, "Gem ustu" (Narimankend), Nardaran, Meraza, Shikhzahirli, Ilanli, etc. Gobustan toponyms and their meanings provide information about

⁴ Bəndəliyev, N.S. Dağlıq Şirvanın toponimləri. Bakı. Elm. 2009. 352 s.

the antiquity of these places, like historical code keys. Although writings and research are carried out about toponyms of this type from a linguistic, geographical, or historical point of view, there is a deep need to re-examine and develop the toponyms of these places from the point of view of modern scientific development. Even if we approach this issue deeply, these toponyms can give rise (in many fields) to the emergence of new scientific views from a historical-geographical point of view, of course, contradicting the old views. In addition, the repressions of the 1920s and 1930s, of course, did not go beyond the toponyms; on the contrary, changing the names, russifying them, and changing the places of the letters dealt a heavy blow to the national toponyms. Toponyms were the first code keys of history, without which it is impossible to go to the geographical depths of history. Mughan, Mughal, Nardaran, Baku, Tatoba, Tatallar, etc., as a geographical settlement, historically (according to the Avesta) connected the first people (lineage) of the world to the Mughals, the Parsis (Ashpasrats). In the Avesta, one of the oldest books in the world, in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epic, they find their logical confirmation without hesitation.

If the names and their meanings are highlighted in toponymy, it is certainly not easy to distort toponyms in this context. When the issue is approached from this perspective, there is no need for foreign scholars' opinions full of distortions and vague pronunciations. One of the distorted toponyms from this point of view is the toponym of Gabissan, which has found itself in our historical geography under the name "Gobustan," related to ancient history, mythological meaning, and direct holiness.

First of all, let's analyze the meaning of the name "Gobustan" and confirm our opinion. "Gobu" means valley and ravine in the ancient Turkish language. In such a case, how can we connect "valley" or "yargan," country, or province to the word "stan" as a place of residence? In the work "Gulustani-Iram" by A.A.Bakikhanov, Gobustan was emphasized several times in the form of "Gabistan." Let's take a look at page 141 of the work: "Malik Piri, the head of the "Gabistan" clans, who is especially

famous with the nickname Mad Malik, gathered a group of Shirvan swindlers."

Table 1

Total number and types of toponyms of Gobustan administrative territory

		From them			
		Oikonyms	Oronyms	Hydronyms	Other toponyms
508	Total number of toponyms				
	City and settlement names	1			
	Village (existing) names	22			
	Winter camp names	47			
	Castle names	4			
	Former oikonyms names in the passive	5			
	Mountain names	75			
	Valley names	75			
	Hill names	22			
	Den names	10			
	Plain names	4			
	River names	6			
	Spring names	71			
	Will names	11			
	Pond names	6			
	Lake names	3			
	Sowing names	74			
	Sacred place names	48			
	Shrine names	4			
	Ancient graveyard names	10			
	Cave names	8			
	Inn names	2			
		In total: 79	In total: 186	In total: 97	In total: 146

The name Gobustan occurs in various forms, including new forms. For example, Gavistan ("gav" means ox), Gravestan, Gabristan (the place of fire worshipers), even in a completely different form, Garbostan, etc.

All this proves that, according to J. Rustamov's opinion, there is a need to study this name and return its real name to itself. These confirm that the Qabissan accent, with its meaning, fully confirms its logical result, the essence of meaning, be it from a historical, geographical, or linguistic point of view. Qabissan should be taken in conjunction with Qabusnama.

Researchers considered it appropriate to call it "Gobustan" because there are many Gobu places and ravines in this region. In addition, it should be noted that the "Zeyva" carpet belonging to the Guba-Shirvan type, published in 1909, was called "Kabiristan" in the "Sharq" carpets section. In the first part of the monograph on Azerbaijani carpets, the word "Gobustan" is used instead of the

word "Gabyssan." After that, this error spread abroad. The Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijani SSR received letters from various cities in America and Europe. These letters mainly deal with the misunderstanding in the name of carpet groups. Kabristan has acquired the term Kabistan or Gobustan.

The second chapter of the dissertation work is called "Characteristics of formation of toponyms of Gobustan administrative region".

In the nomination section of Gobustan oikonyms, the origin, types, reason for the name, language affiliation, meaning, and origin of Gobustan administrative region oikonyms are defined. Thus, most of the oikonyms are named after a person, generation, tribe, or people, but also the relief forms of the area, the natural, landscape, and geomorphological features of the relief, physical-geographical conditions, hydronyms, animals, flora, and geographical terms received (pic. 1). Some of these are as follows:

Badalli village is located on the Karpizli plateau in the Gobustan region. According to general opinions, the meaning of the Badalli oikonym is connected to the name of the Badalli tribes.

The village of Arabshahverdili is located in the territory of Gobustan district, in the east of the Giljan mountain, near the fortresses of Oglangala and Gizgala.

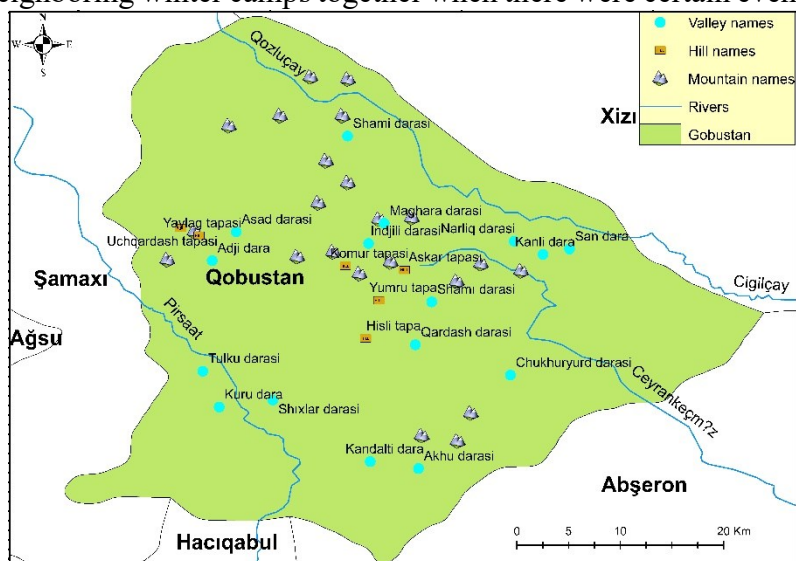
Bekla village is located in Gobustan district. "Bekla" is a word of Turkish origin, meaning "to wait" or "to wait".

The village of Dag Kolani is located in the Langebiz range on the right bank of the Pirsaat River in Gobustan territory. Kolani is related to the name of Elat.

Khilmilli village is located in the Gobustan district. This toponym should sound like Khilmilli or Hilmilli. Hilmilli is derived from the word "Hila" and means "intermediate".

The study of "village names" registered in the territory of the Gobustan administrative region is also interesting. It should be noted that animal husbandry has occupied a significant place in the research area since ancient times. In this regard, the research area is rich in winter pastures. These winters need separate scientific research. At least because Gobustan winter camps contain the

oldest layers of history. There were at least 200 winter camps in Gobustan. For example, the Shafi winter camp in Narmankend village (Gobustan region) is related to the word "Shafi" and carries the essence of a useful winter camp in the meaning of "sufficient." Bloody Winter, Narmankend village (Gobustan district) It was named so because fugitives killed two people here. Jarchi Winter Camp in Ceyirli Village (Gobustan Region) got this name because the representatives of this winter camp gathered the people of neighboring winter camps together when there were certain events.



Picture 1. Map scheme of Gobustan oikonyms

It is mentioned in the area of oikonims of the Gobustan administrative region section that the Gobustan region was a separate administrative area until the 1950s, then it became part of the Shamakhi region, and finally, in 1991, it was again included in the territorial division of a separate region. In this regard, studying the toponyms of the Gobustan area and presenting them as a separate scientific topic is of special scientific importance.

The Gobustan region borders Shamakhi to the northwest, Hajigabul to the south, Khizi to the northeast, and Absheron to the southeast. The following names and nicknames of the Gobustan

region have been registered: Khilmilli, Shikhlar, Nabur, Bekla, Arabshahverdi, Qurbanchi, Cairli, Chalov, Sundu, Chukhanli, Arabshalbas, Tekla, Mirzababa, Tasi, Yekekhana, Poladli, Dag Kolani, Jamjamli, Sadaf, Badalli, Damlamaja, Derakand, Shikhzarli, Arabgadim, Nardaran, Goydara, Ilanli, etc.

The toponyms of the Gobustan region almost have unique parallels in many countries around the world. Some of these are as follows:

1. Garadagh, Turkmenistan Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan;
2. Nabur—Arabia, Iran, Turkey;
3. Meraza—Iran, Khizi, Nakhchivan, Siberia;
4. Singles: Central Asia, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Georgia, Armenia;
5. Nardaran: Central Asia, Iran;
6. Arabgadim: Georgia, Nakhchivan, Iravan;
7. Ilanli, Central Asia, Turkmenistan;
8. Sundi: India, Estonia, Georgia, Tajikistan, Khabarovsk;
9. Jukhanli: Uzbekistan, Dagestan, and Juvashia; 1
0. Karajuzzu: Iran, Hamadan;
11. Tasi: Mongolia, etc.

The following toponyms can be mentioned in the section on oikonyms that have passed on the passive background.

Meraza. The name Meraza also exists in Khizida, South Azerbaijan. A small river tributary in eastern Siberia is called Meraza. It was named after the Merazali tribe, which has been engaged in nomadic animal husbandry in Shirvan since ancient times.

Narmankand village. Narmankend village is separated from Meraza by a highway. Narimankend is named after N. Narimanov.

Ilanli village. It is located in the Jeyrankechmez basin in the Gobustan region. There are also in Armenia, Kalbajar, former Javad and Nakhchivan districts, and other places.

Jeyrankechmez village. It is located on the bank of a dry river valley called Jeyrankechmez in the Gobustan region.

In addition to toponyms reflecting positive relief forms, the toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region are rich in toponyms with negative relief forms. In this regard, it is important to mention the classification of toponyms. The oronyms are divided into two groups according to their landforms: 1) toponyms denoting positive relief forms; and 2) toponyms denoting negative relief forms. Toponyms with positive and negative relief shapes can be classified as follows: Toponyms are known to have been formed as a result of human activity. Because our ancestors were engaged in animal husbandry, we went to every valley, mountain, plain, etc., giving it a name, passing it from generation to generation, and reaching our time. However, some of them were destroyed due to the displacement of people, and some were taken with them to the places where they lived (pic. 2).

1. Toponyms with positive and negative relief forms related to tribe, nation, generation, person, and hyphen names. Khila mountain, Khilmilli village (Gobustan region), Garichi valley (Gobustan region), Arab mountain, etc.

2. Positive and negative toponyms related to animal names. Ahu walking mountain, Qurbanchi village; Camel stone mountain, Nabur village, Donuz valley, Tekla village (Gobustan district), etc.

3. Positive and negative toponyms related to plant names. Incilli Valley, Chalov village (Gobustan region), etc.

4. Positive and negative toponyms related to hydronyms. Shor Nohur Plain, Badalli village (Gobustan region), etc.

5. Positive and negative toponyms denoting the place of residence. Tekla mountain (Gobustan district), etc.

6. Positive and negative toponyms related to places of worship. Pir valley, Nabur village (Gobustan region), etc.

7. Positive and negative form toponyms denoting color. For example, Sar gaya-Chalov village (Gobustan region) and so on.

8. Positive and negative toponyms related to relief. Dry mountain: Khilmilli village (Gobustan region); Shish Mountain: Shikhlar village; Guru Dag: Tekla Mirzababa village (Gobustan region); etc.

9. Positive and negative toponyms denoting position. (Gobustan district)

10. Positive and negative toponyms reflecting economic activity. Samanlig valley, Khirman mountain, Poladli village. (Gobustan region), etc.

11. Positive and negative toponyms related to castle names. Galacik Mountain, Gurbanchi Village (Gobustan District), etc.

12. Positive and negative toponyms denoting minerals. Zayli dag, Dag Kolani village (Gobustan region), etc.

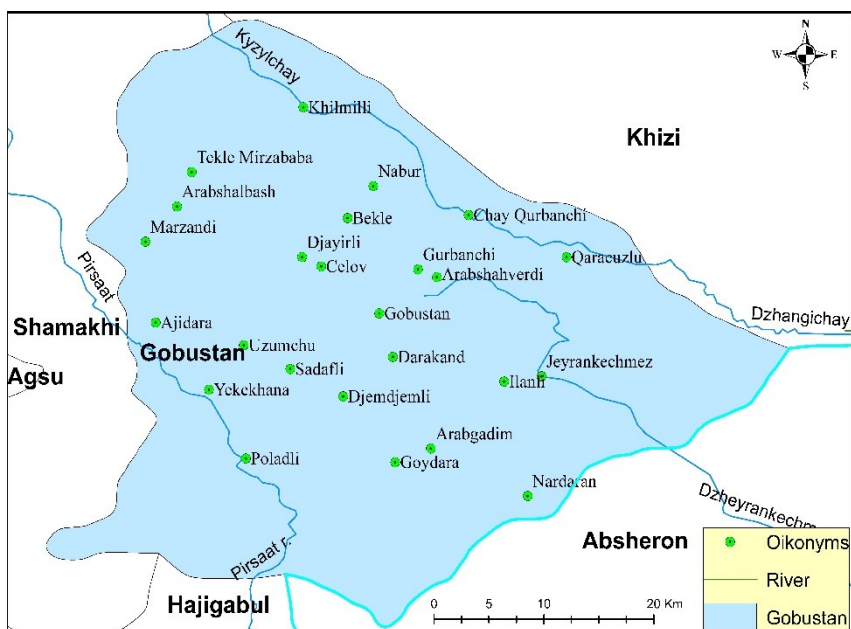


Figure 2. Hydronyms of Gobustan administrative region

In addition to toponyms reflecting positive relief forms, toponyms with negative relief forms are also rich in the territory of the administrative district of the Gobustan region. Hydronyms of the Gobustan administrative area have names related to different meanings. Oronyms and hydronyms of the territory of the Gobustan

region are named after the person, tribe, or people's name related to the position, the color of the rocks, plants, and animals.

Diri Baba's tomb, on the eastern side of Meraza, at the foot of Aladag, is a magnificent cultural monument and one of the heavy saints' pirs among the rocks.

Sheikh Eyyub Baba, Yekakhana village (Gobustan region), etc.

The third chapter of the dissertation work is called **"The Role of Folk Geography Terms in the Creation and Formation of Gobustan Toponyms."**

3.1. Toponyms of Gobustan in the epic "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud".

Toponyms in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epic have been directed by world researchers to different places, but the names have not been systematically and comprehensively indicated in any source. There are sections in the epic where toponyms are written in a complex manner, and it is not indicated in which areas the epic takes place. In terms of the fact that the toponyms are not given in a complex manner, where the epic was written and where the homeland is questionable, from this point of view, the re-examination of the toponyms in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epic confirms that there is no doubt that the epic was written in this area. According to the research of historians I. Jafarzadeh and J. Rustamov, based on the study of rock paintings, signs, and inscriptions, it can be said that the epic is a civilized continuation of this spiritual treasure. It is from this perspective that it is necessary to focus on the study of the toponyms of Gobustan in the epic, and the importance of this study is felt. First of all, let's take a look at the title "Muqaddimah" in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epic.

"At the time of Rasul alaihis-salam, a husband broke away from Boyat's neck, they say, father Gorgud. Oghuz's man was a complete connoisseur. Whatever he said, he would tell different news from the unseen. Haqqal would inspire his heart." There are several code keys in this complex sentence, which, when opened, will inevitably reveal to which place the saga belongs. (The author writes the word "Bayat" as a tribe and presents it to the readers.) Because the words "bayat neck" are distorted, the clarity of the idea remains in the dark. In fact,

this idea should not be "along Bayat," but "from Bayat (those who pledge allegiance)," and husband means a sign. In such a case, when we say "loyalty" in the sense of possessive father, there is attachment to the fire worshipers and their prophets. The initial allegiance was also to the Sun, the carriers of which are indicated in verse 10 of the "Zand-Avesta" ("Avesta"). "My Lord, give me strength; give me strength; by turning to the "burning fire" (the sun) that you created, I will turn people, the first human children, towards you". The original homelands of the Mughals were Gobustan and Tabriz. Abraham was the first religious leader under the name of Zarathustra, who was connected to the Lord by turning his face to the Sun (with revelations) and informed about the future. The first fire worship under the name of Azer was started by Qabissan. The basis of fire worship is also connected here. It is this history that is written on the rocks in unity with signs, drawings, and words, and being a world sanctuary, this place is called Qabissan, not "Gobustan," with the meaning of "holy place close to God." The mention of Prophet Ibrahim's name in the saga and the writing of the calamities that happened to him confirm what we said.

Bayir means "uncultivated" (i.e., "primarily planted"), or "unfertile raw land" in the ancient Turkish language. It is about the damya land of Gobustan that if the Almighty—God—does not give the rain in time, the necessary harvest cannot be taken, or there will be a shortage. (Due to the rain, the sacrifices were slaughtered on the ground.) As it is written in the saga, "Do not let such uncleanness come to your hearth; he eats nine bazlanmaj without washing his hands in the morning."

Bazzamac is a purely Gobustan bread whose name reflects the fire-worshipping "Moon" shape, and it is mainly baked on a thick sheet in winter.

Bazzamac is called bozlamac in a distorted way in some regions. Finally, on the last page, the phrase "O Prophet Nuh's donkey is real" is written. The mention of Noah's name in the epic is in harmony with carpet signs, Gobustan rock paintings, signs, and folk songs. There is no doubt that Noah's Flood is here (along with the Holy Quran, Torah, and Bible). All this initially gives a

logical sign to the prominence of the toponyms of Gobustan. Now let's go to the first painting:

3.2. Problems of historical-geographical and typological investigation of the etymology of toponymic units.

Toponymy not only studies oikonyms (names of settlements), oronyms (names of landforms), and hydronyms (names of water sources) of a specific region but also other areas occupied by humans and not inhabited by humans, as well as which areas or separate areas within areas. It also learns the names given to separate fields. At the same time, it serves to determine the main regularities of such names, ways of formation, causes of formation, functional-structural types, meaning and origin, initial form, and correct spelling and pronunciation rules. It should be noted that the study of geographical names is important.

The conducted studies show that the changes in linguistics and the changing of alphabets in different periods caused the deformation of the real names of toponyms from the point of view of linguistics.

In some cases, moving away from the old alphabet to another alphabet has opened wide doors for distortions. All this has manifested itself in the toponyms of Gobustan, as in other regions; for example, Qayyib-Shayyib, Meraza, Narmankend, Duru Shalala (in Shamakhi area), Giceki, Hajigabul and Karasu, Shikhzarli (Shikhzahirli) etc., from the toponyms of Gobustan. toponyms caused a clash of relations between the times of our old alphabet and our modern alphabet (Cyrillic and Latin alphabets) (1929-1939 is meant) and led to the distortion of toponyms; for example, the name "Meraza", which has a valuable meaning in some cases, was adapted to the word "Moroz" and took its place in scientific sources. Another toponym - Gayyiblar-Shayyiblar, of course, has undergone a letter change because of the replacement of linguistics. Thus, replacing the word Shabi with Shayib led to the distortion of the toponym and the change of its meaning.

While Shabi in the 1st variant has the meaning of "brave, young men," it cannot lose its natural meaning in the form of Shayib.

In this case, the toponym Shabilar (young people) is connected to the meaning of the lost. From the point of view of another study,

the disappearance of those young people is connected to the heroic deaths of the brothers of Karaca Shepherd in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" saga.

From another point of view, while the suffixes "-ca" and "-chi" in toponyms are reflected as suffixes in modern linguistics, "-ca" appears as a place when it is connected to the period of our old alphabet; for example, when we pay attention to the names Karaca Choban or Karaca Choban, we find confirmation of what we said.

According to modern linguistics, "gara" is taken as black, and "-ca" is taken as a suffix. Black is a word with 26 meanings, and here "-ca" finds its essence in the meaning of space: ca: place, location, neighborhood, and the name "Garja" means gar-gar: cave, underground digging.

In terms of history and geography, Gobustan rock paintings, signs on our carpets, and toponymy, Gobustan can be considered the oldest settlement not only in Azerbaijan but even in the world. The toponyms of the Gobustan administrative area and their openings almost fully confirm what we said; for example, "Gem Ustu" (Narmankand), Nardaran, Meraza, Shikhzarli, Ilanli, etc. Gobustan toponyms and their meanings provide information about the antiquity of these places as historical code keys. Although writings and research are carried out about toponyms of this type from a linguistic, geographical, or historical point of view, there is a deep need to re-examine and develop the toponyms of these places from the point of view of modern scientific development. Even if we approach this issue in depth, these toponyms can stimulate the discovery of new scientific views (of course, the emergence of them contrary to the old views) from a historical-geographical point of view.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation work is dedicated to **"Research principles, language affiliation, and clarity of the meaning of Gobustan toponyms."** Studying the toponyms of each area is one of the important issues. Each object's name is formed as a result of human activity. However, some toponyms were either destroyed due to the change of place of people in different socio-political periods or they were renamed with a new name. From this point of view, it would be more interesting to collect and study the

toponyms of the Gobustan administrative region to analyze the reasons for their creation, destruction, transition to passive background, and distortion. The territory of the Gobustan administrative district, which is the object of the study, corresponds to the territory of the former Meraza administrative district with a few exceptions. Its northern border is the Takhtayaylag system in Shamakhi district; Khizi administrative district from the northeast along the Chingil River, a little east of Jangi village; Absheron administrative district from the southeast; Hajigabul administrative district at a short distance (6 km) from the south, southwest, west, and north; it is bordered by Shamakhi administrative regions from the west. It is approximately 51 km from north to south and 45 km from west to east. Since this area has different relief forms, climates, and landscape features, the initial settlements of the population were in different areas. The people of this region (Steppe and Winter) were engaged in agriculture. But later, as agriculture developed in connection with the economy, people moved to a sedentary life. From this point of view, many toponyms have been created in the area. A certain number of geographic names consist of term-specific units. Therefore, in some cases, toponymic units themselves are also referred to as toponyms.

In terms of linguistics, applying our historical toponyms to the names of individual places, the language of the people of those places, and their etymological age has given us many harmful ideas. For example, while Meraza, an ancient historical toponym of Gobustan, has three meanings, the researchers applied the words 1-2 meaning disease to the toponym and turned the name into an object whose essence is unknown. However, the place where the 3rd meaning (we are talking about the name "Maraza") is displayed, in the meaning of the stage, takes our toponym history to the deepest layers from a religious point of view, forming a unity with other neighboring, distorted toponyms, to Azerbaijan, to the deepest layers of world history.

English researcher Popper said, "Although historians have taken the beginning of world history to many places, the starting point of history has not been found." If we approach the issue from this

perspective, it becomes clear that the initial knot of human history has not been untied since the Gobustan petroglyphs, together with their civilized continuation, the Gobustan carpets, have not been untied. From the point of view of linguistics, if the main essence of Gobustan toponyms is applied correctly, it is possible to put a key to the starting point and door of history.

It is known that in the study of the history of the language as well as the history and ethnography of the people, onomastic indicators are one of the most reliable sources. Because in them, not only geographical names, ethnonyms, personal names, theonyms, etc., but also lexical-morphological features of the language are reflected in a certain synchronic aspect. So, most toponyms usually consist of a root part (the original lexicon) and a topo format. This also provides information about the more ancient state of the language. This includes "Meraza," Nardaran, Damlamaja, Chalov, Nabur, Bekla, and others toponyms can be cited as an example.

Toponyms are expressed by different words, phrases and sometimes sentences. It is defined in the form of a whole sentence. So, at first glance, they are names with a complex structure created with the help of terms (village, village, city, etc.) that appear to be simple and correct oikonyms. So, how are toponyms formed using morphological signs (li, li, lu, lu, chy, chi, chu, chu, etc.) called toponyms according to their structure? Readjustment! But, don't modified toponyms come from simple toponyms? But one thing should be noted that in the language, words (as well as toponyms) are simple, complex and complex. It is also necessary to take into account the structure of words and toponyms. Examples of toponyms of the Gobustan region are Qurbanchi, Ilanli, Gonchu, Yekakhana, etc.

In the modern Azerbaijani language, the suffix "li" functions mainly as an adjective-forming format, it forms attributive words. The process of their correction is related historically to recent times. It is true that the modern suffix "li" creates words with more attributive meaning, but one aspect should be taken into account. This suffix serves to create words with different meanings in the Azerbaijani language, as well as in other Turkic languages. In addition, lar-ler, liq-lug, and, etc. suffixes also form toponyms, oronyms, oikonyms,

hydronyms, and simple and complex words.

The names included in the group of complex words are also components that serve to directly name the complex object that is considered in the genuine sense of the word. The participation of top formats plays a key role in the creation of complex toponyms expressed by different nouns. For example, Kara Cuzlu, Nardaran, Arabgadim, Shikhzarli, etc. It can be shown by the Gobustan region. In Gobustan toponyms, you can also find complex toponyms denoting quality. Black Rock, Gozal Creek, Damlamaca, Shor Su, Goydara, etc.

In total, there are at least 400–500 sanctuaries, hearths, and sanctuaries in 200 winter camps. These piers are not limited to winter quarters. They have healing waters, mountains, tombs, trees, and other monuments. The study of shrine toponyms in Gobustan and conducting excavations here can bring many innovations to the world's historical and geographical science, as well as other fields.

Along with toponyms from the point of view of linguistics and also from the point of view of meaning, the toponyms of Gobustan have been embodied as the oldest toponyms, and the signs of these toponyms can be seen in most regions of the world. As written in the epic "Kitabi - Dede Gorgud": "Shami-kunhu (descendants) of Bayandir Khan spread to the end of the world." In another story, Ghazan Khan says, "Our sovereignty is known to the world as far as Romania and Damascus."

In Gobustan carpets and rock paintings, they are reflected in full reality. Let's take a look at a picture of the Gobustan rocks. A hat on top of the candle. There are seven lines on one side of the hat and six lines on the other. These drawings confirm that humanity has spread its genealogy from here in seven climates and six directions. On the other hand, Gobustan petroglyphs and carpet signs are material evidence of the primitive civilization of the early world.

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As in the Gobustan region and other regions, they can be shown in the following forms, which reflect the relief elements in different ways.

Toponyms with Arabic names: There are many oikonyms registered in the territory of Gobustan related to Arabs. Some oikonyms that bear witness to the Arab invasions of the VII–VIII centuries include Arabjabrli, Arabgadim, Arabshamli, Arabshahverdili, Khila, Allahakbar, etc. Oikonyms, oronyms, and hydronyms can be cited as examples. These were toponyms reflecting the names of tribes of Arab origin and were created based on the laws of the Azerbaijani language.

Toponyms of Iranian language: On the territory of Azerbaijan, as well as on the territory of Shirvan-Gobustan, oikonyms of the Iranian origin occupy a certain place. They are words that have passed from Arabic and Persian to Azerbaijani and from them to place names. Another part of the names is explained in the "Tat" language and on the basis of the Tat language. However, despite all this, the toponyms of the territory of the Gobustan administrative region are Azerbaijani-Turkish, and the main background of the toponyms is of Azerbaijani-Turkish origin (90%). The spectrum of other toponyms consists of names in Iranian and Arabic (8%), with an unknown language affiliation (2%).

CONCLUSION

1. In the dissertation, 508 toponyms related to oikonym, hydronym, oronym, passive, and other toponyms were collected, examined, and recorded with clarity of meaning.

2. Distorted toponyms were re-examined and connected to their true historical sources for clarity of meaning. [1,6]

3. The majority of sanctuaries in the territory of the Gobustan administrative region were investigated and their biological and biological quality values were studied. [3]

4. In the Kitabi Deda Gorgud epic, the central events take place between Gobustan and Darband; it is highlighted with complex toponyms; the attachment of the stone Oghuz to the winters of Gobustan and the inner Oghuz to the Guba and Khizi grasslands is linked. [4]

5. Toponyms which transferred to the passive background were re-examined, acquisition of new names was determined. [6,7]

6. The human antiquity of Gobustan toponyms is reflected in the dissertation, together with rock paintings and carpet signs. [12]

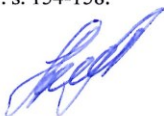
7. The fact that the toponym "Gobustan" has different names in historical sources revealed their essences by denying the distortions, and the idea of giving the name "Qabissan" is considered appropriate. [1], [7]

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