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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TURKIC ORIGIN TOPONYMS
OF ZANGAZUR**

Speciality: 5706.01 – The Azerbaijani language

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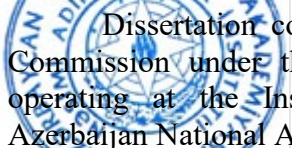
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work: Zangazur district, one of the ancient settlements of the Azerbaijani Turks, attracts attention with the richness of its toponymic system. The study of these toponyms, which reflect the names, lifestyles, mode of life and traditions of the Turkish ethnoses, is of great scientific and political importance in modern times. The study of toponymic units of Turkish origin is very important in terms of revealing a large number of topoformants, identifying language patterns, various forms of word formation, reviving the general picture of toponymic lexicon of Azerbaijani origin.

A comprehensive systematic study of the toponyms of Zangazur belonging to present-day Armenia (Gafan, Gorus, Sisyan (Garakilsa) and Megri districts) and the rest of Azerbaijan (Lachin, Gubadli, Zangilan districts) as a whole system is one of important the problems for linguistics, historiography and geography. One of the most striking features of the toponymy of the zone is the predominance of geographical names of Turkish origin, which exist in the official administrative territory of both countries. Ethnotoponyms reflecting the names of different tribes and peoples are the most important, irreplaceable and valuable source in the study of the history, ethnogenesis and language affiliation of the people. Geographical names, especially ethnotoponyms, are also important in terms of determining the distribution area of Turkish ethnoses.

In this regard, the opinion of the Russian linguist A.Nikonov is interesting: "Geographical names are the best evidence of who gave them by"¹.

Toponyms are the blood memory of the land, history, and one of the most valuable sources in the study of the historical past. Therefore, the study and discovery of such place names, which more clearly reflect the legitimacy of our language and the ethnogenesis of

¹Никонов, В.А. Введение топонимику / В.А.Никонов. – Москва: Наука, – 1975. –с.11

our people, is very necessary and useful, is of great scientific and historical importance.

Toponymy, one of the most relevant and important fields of science in modern times, has developed rapidly, and its various problems have been thoroughly studied. Onomastics of the Azerbaijani language, as well as toponymy, one of its components, has developed in recent years as an independent branch of science. However, today there are still problems in Azerbaijani toponymy that need to be studied. The toponyms of Zangazur territory are similar.

The state pays attention day by day to the use and study of the native language, which is one of the main symbols of our state. In order to ensure a substantial improvement in the field of linguistics in our country, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev signed a decree dated April 9, 2013 on the "State Program on the use of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of the times and the development of linguistics in the country." This order also set important tasks for toponymy as a field of science. Thus, only toponymic research can solve complex, controversial issues related to linguistics, history and geography. Geographical names play an important role in determining the language of the pre-writing period, in showing when and where different ethnic groups settled, and are an indispensable and primary source in the study of the language and history of the people and the village. It is through toponyms that it is possible to reveal the history and roots of the people more accurately. Geographical names preserve the names of places that have stood the test of time for thousands of years and pass them on to future generations. At the same time, toponyms play the role of an identity passport of any nation. From this point of view, the study of toponyms is one of the most important problems of the period.

The use of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of the time in the context of globalization and its comprehensive development on the basis of the Azerbaijani ideology, adherence to the norms of literary language, research in various fields of linguistics, especially in the field of onomology.

Today, the involvement of toponyms of Turkish origin in a

systematic and comprehensive study is one of the most important problems facing Azerbaijani studies in general. Azerbaijan is not limited to Northern Azerbaijan. Toponyms of Turkish origin are widespread in the territory of Western Azerbaijan now called Armenia, South Azerbaijan, Georgia, Dagestan. The involvement of these toponyms in a comprehensive and systematic study is one of the most important tasks not only of Azerbaijani linguistics, but also of historiography and geography.

The dissertation examines the Turkish toponyms of Gafan, Gorus, Sisyan (Garakilsa), Megri, Gubadli, Lachin and Zangilan districts of Zangazur region. Ways of formation and creation of toponyms of the area, ethnos names reflected in the composition of toponyms were determined, words and geographical terms involved in the formation of geographical names were studied, their structure was clarified.

Historically, the ancient Oghuz land of Armenia is the land of Azerbaijan. From time to time, these lands were torn down and the Armenian state was established, and today it has become an inaccessible place for our people. Since their resettlement, the Armenians have relied on their supporters to try to erase the traces of the Turks in history. Today, there are no geographical names of Turkish origin in the territory of Armenia, all of them have been changed. The dissertation analyzes the Turkish local place names of Western Azerbaijan called Armenia, as well as toponyms, microtoponyms of other regions of Zangazur (Gubadli, Zangilan, Lachin regions), geographical names exposed to the spiritual genocide from the historical-linguistic point of view.

Object and subject of the research: The object of research is toponyms of Turkish origin existing in Lachin, Gubadli, Zangilan, Megri, Gorus, Sisyan (Garakilsa), Gafan regions of Zangazur.

The subject of the research is the lexical-semantic and grammatical features of the Turkmen toponyms of those areas.

The aim and tasks of the research: The main purpose of studying the Turkish toponymic system of Zangazur in the form of comparative, modern and historical research is to analyze different groups of these toponymic units - ethnotoponyms, hydrotoponyms,

zootoponyms, anthropotoponyms, to identify unrecorded, modified, disappearing passive toponymic units. One of the goals of the dissertation is to conduct an etymological analysis of toponyms of Turkish origin, to analyze their origin, primary semantics, morphological-syntactic features and structure, to prove with linguistic facts that Turks are aboriginal inhabitants of this area.

To achieve this goal, the solution of the following tasks is of particular importance:

- To determine the connection of the system of ethnotoponyms of the region with the all-Azerbaijani and all-Turkish ethnonyms by giving etymological analysis of the toponyms of Turkish origin of Zangazur;

- to reveal the area of these ethnotoponyms and their common role in all-Turkish ethnonymy;

- to clarify the ways of formation and semantics of toponyms of Turkish origin in the region;

- explain the place of topoformants in toponymic creativity;

- to interpret the lexical, morphological and syntactic features of toponymic units from the linguistic point of view;

- to reveal the essence of the policy of renaming Armenians.

The methods of the research: Descriptive, historical-comparative methods were mainly used in the research work. However, statistical and linguistic analysis methods were also used during the research. The research methods mentioned are complementary. Using each of these methods, it was possible to achieve the goal set in the dissertation.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:

- Turkish toponyms of Zangazur (oeconym, oronym, hydronym, zoonym and microtoponyms) prove once again that the aboriginal inhabitants of this area are Turks.

- Ethnotoponyms of all-Turkish and Azerbaijani origin form a main layer in the territory of Zangazur.

- Most of these toponyms are connected with the names of ethnoses that directly participated in the origin of the Azerbaijani language and people.

- In the toponymy of Zangazur there are many toponyms,

anthrotoponyms and ethnonyms related to the epos "The Book of Dede Korgut". This type of geographical names also exists in the toponymy of the Oghuz group of Turkish languages.

-The toponyms of Zangazur Turkmen origin have an ancient history, tell about the language and origin of the Azerbaijani people.

- Most of the microtoponyms of the Zangazur area were formed on the basis of the grammatical structure of the modern Azerbaijani literary language.

- As the system of toponyms of the zone has a geographical content, they are based on the relief structure of the area, landscape features, natural resources, vegetation, etc. is reflected.

- Toponyms related to the names of different ethnic groups involved in the formation of Turkish-speaking peoples prevail in the area.

-Study of these toponyms on the basis of objective language laws leads to the discovery of a large number of topoformants, various derivatological forms, rich semantics, archaic lexicon and allows a clearer picture of the general picture of the toponymic system of Azerbaijan, as well as the areal system of all-Turkish toponyms.

The scientific novelty of the research: For the first time in the dissertation, toponyms of Turkmen origin of Zangazur district are studied as a complete system. Toponyms in the territory of Zangazur divided into two parts (Armenia - Gafan, Gorus, Sisyan (Garakilsa), Megri; Azerbaijan - Gubadli, Zangilan, Lachin) are involved in scientific research. For the first time, a number of ethnotoponyms of the zone (*Khalaj, Agvanli, Suvari, Muganjik, Hunan, Khotanan, Oxchu, Bayandur, Bichenak, Chapni, Ulashli, Gorus, Gafan, Sisyan, Zangazur, Hayarak, Murguz, Afshar*, etc.) are examined from the etymological-linguistic point of view, their lexical-semantic, grammatical features are shown, their location is localized. The dissertation identifies passive, "dumb" toponyms, analyzes them with examples, reveals the essence of the Armenian character in their purposeful passivation, shows that the toponyms of Turkmen origin in the area were subjected to moral genocide.

In the dissertation is being studied ancient Turkish words

involved in the formation of Zangazur oeconyms, (*yazi, bayır, balıq, bək, alp, tağ, qat, mac, ulob, suvat* etc.), lexical units that act as general topoformants (*kənd, oba, daş, taş, dağ, top, düz, pir, güney, pəyə* etc.), as well as words of Arabic and Persian origin in Azerbaijani language (*abad, məzrə, zeyvə, seyid, molla* etc.), epithets in toponyms (*aşağı, yuxarı, orta, qıraq* etc.).

For the first time in the dissertation the microtoponyms of the zone, their structure, system of oronyms, words denoting positive and negative relief, topoformants denoting signs and colors, metaphorical and archaic language units are analyzed.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research:

The dissertation is of great scientific and theoretical importance because it is dedicated to a very important topic for our linguistics. This work can be a valuable resource for linguists, historians, geographers, lexicographers, dialectologists, as well as teachers of the Azerbaijani language, geography and history who teach in high school and onomastics in general.

The scientific results obtained from the dissertation can be used in research on toponymy, in teaching special courses and elective courses to dissertators and doctoral students, bachelors and masters, in compiling explanatory geographical names, toponymic dictionaries. The work can also benefit a wide range of readers.

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 scientific-theoretical conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished: The dissertation was accomplished at the Department of Azerbaijan Linguistics of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign: Introduction 6 pages, chapter I 122 pages, chapter II 42 pages, chapter III 24 pages, chapter IV 15 pages, V 15 pages, conclusion 4 pages, list of bibliography 18 pages. Total volume 255 pages – 396, 730 characters.

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.

Chapter I is entitled *"Etymological analysis of Zangazur toponyms"*. The sub-chapter of this chapter *"On the history of Zangazur region"* discusses the historical past of the area. The history of Zangazur district was studied by scientists of the former USSR, mostly Armenians. They also distorted the historical realities in accordance with their interests and described Zangazur, as well as a large part of Azerbaijan as Armenian land.

Zangazur is the land of ancient Azerbaijan. At the beginning of the 20th century, its territory was about 6829.7 versts, then it was divided into 7 regions - Lachin, Gorus, Sisyan (Garakilsa), Gafan (in historical sources Gapan//Gappan), Gubadli, Megri//Migri and Zangilan. It should be noted that information about the history of Zangazur is more detailed in Arabic and Persian sources.

During the Government of the Soviet Union, Zangazur was again divided into two parts: 1. Territories belonging to the Republic of Azerbaijan - Gubadli, Lachin and Zangilan districts; 2. Territories belonging to the Republic of Armenia - Gafan, Gorus, Sisyan (Garakilsa) and Megri districts.

The historical territory of Zangazur was known under different names at different times. One of the oldest names in the region was Sünik. Armenian historians tried to prove that the area belonged to Armenians and that the word Syunik was of Armenian origin.

In her monograph "Political history and historical geography of Caucasian Albania" (1986), F.Mammadova, based on scientific sources, proved that Sünik (Zangazur) belongs to the Albanian

statehood and the area inhabited by the Albanian ethnos. In fact, Sünik is the ancient name of Zangazur. One of the administrative territories of Albania was Sünik (Zangazur). This province is the name of one of the four parts included in Albania - Arsakh, Uti, Paytakaran.

The history of Zangazur is the history of the Albanian state. The fifth chapter of the book "History of Albania" reads: *"Here begins the history of the Albanian state ... The tsar appoints a ruler over the tribes, appoints deputies. By his order, Aran, a descendant of Japheth and Sisakan (Sünik), was appointed their ruler. They inherited the plains and mountains of the Albanian country, starting from the Aran Araz River and extending to the Hunan fortress. They named their country Agvan // Alban because they called Ara "agu" ("kind").*²

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter deals with **"History of research of Zangazur toponyms"**. In the XI century M. Kashgari was specially engaged in the etymology of geographical names. He gave the etymology of many place names of Turkish origin in "Divani dictionary-it-turk". For example, *Türk, Yəmək, Tatar, Talas, Peçenek, Oğuz, Kutan//Xutan, Kanqlı, Kapan, Xitay, Xalac, Əfşar, Balık, Çavundur, Çəpni, Çarık//Çaruk, Bukdüz, Bayandur, Bulak, Suvar (Türk, Yemek, Tatar, Talas, Pechenek, Oguz, Kutan // Khutan, Kangli, Kapan, China, Khalaj, Afshar, Balik, Chavundur, Chapni, Charik // Charuk, Bukduz, Bayandur, Bulak, Suvar and others.)*

K.F.Gan's work "Explanatory dictionary of Caucasian geographical names" (Collection of materials on the description of the peoples and territories of the Caucasus) (1909, vol. 40) is one of the first steps in the scientific study of toponyms in the Caucasus.

In the work, the 1991 geographical name is given in alphabetical order, as well as with explanations. Some of the mentioned toponyms still exist in the Zangazur zone (Afşar, Ağkilsə,

²Kalankatuklu, M. Albaniya tarixi– Bakı: Elm, –1987, s.17

Ariqlı, Araz, Albaniya//Ağvan) (Afshar, Agkilsa, Arigli, Araz, Albania // Agvan, etc.).³

A.Bakikhanov in his work "Gulustani-Iram" (1841) assessed the scientific significance of toponyms as a historical source and wrote: "Even the past centuries have not been able to change some place names in this country" In the work, a number of tribes (Bayat, Zəngənə, Qaraqoyunlu, Qacar, Əfşar, Quşçu) (Bayat, Zangana, Garagoyunlu, Gajar, Afshar, Gushchu, etc.) and the origin of place names (Alpan, Zikh, Shamakhi, Guba, etc.) put forward interesting considerations.

M.H.Valiyev (Baharli) for the first time spoke about the importance of toponyms in the study of the history, ethnography and language of Azerbaijan. He mentions some of the Turkish ethnoses in the "Ethnography" section of "Azerbaijan" (1921). These tribes were Khalaj, Baharli, Kayi, Gajar, Afshar / Afshar, Chobanli, Padar, Zangana (*Xalac, Baharli, Qayı, Qacar, Afşar/Əfşar, Çobanlı, Padar, Zəngənə*) and others, who settled in Zangazur at that time⁴.

I.Bayramov's book "Turkish toponyms of Western Azerbaijan" (2002) explores the historical-linguistic aspects of the Turkish toponyms of the area, and the "Dictionary of words and geographical terms used in the toponyms of Western Azerbaijan" (2000) explores the components involved in the formation of such toponyms.

A.Bayramov studied the toponymic system of the territories as a whole mentioned in the monograph "Place-names of Agbaba, Shorayel and Pambak regions of the ancient Oghuz people" (1997).

A.Bayramov in his book "The Book of Dede Korgut" and Caucasus" (2007) determined the area of distribution of toponymic units related to the saga in the Caucasus.

A.Muradverdiyev in his book "Zangazur - memory of our history" (2007) based on scientific sources and archival documents, substantiated with facts that the lands known as Zangazur district historically belonged to our people.

³Qan K..F.Опыт объяснения кавказских географических названий (Сборник материалов для описания местностей и племен Кавказа" (1909, т. 40), s.8

⁴Vəlili (Baharli), M. Azərbaycan (coğrafi-təbii, etnoqrafik və iqtisadi mülahizat) /M.Vəlili. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – 1993. s. 204

European scholars also tried to explain the toponyms of Turkmen origin in the territory of Armenia. In 1904, H. Hubshman published "Ancient Armenian Geographical Names" in German in Strasbourg. In that work, he concluded wrongly that the etymology of *Quqark*, *Abaran*, *Qafan*, *Sisyan*, *İrəvan*, *Aqaraq/Həyəmək* and other (*Gugark*, *Abaran*, *Gafan*, *Sisyan*, *Yerevan*, *Agarag // Hairak*) toponyms in the area was of Persian or Armenian origin.

The third sub-chapter of the first chapter is called "***Toponyms of Gubadli region***".

There are different opinions about the origin of ***Gubadli toponym***. Some researchers believe it is of Iranian origin. Research shows that Gubadli is a branch of one of the tribes of Turkish-Seljuk origin. Speaking about his Shahseven tribes, M. Baharli notes that one of their branches is Gubadli⁵.

Toponymy of Damirchilar (Dəmirçilər). It should be noted that some ethnic names in Turkish languages originated against the background of archaic professional vocabulary. In this regard, the names of places associated with iron are characteristic. There are about 10 settlements of this name in Azerbaijan: Demirchidam, Demirchi, Demirli, Demirchiler (*Dəmirçidam*, *Dəmirçi*, *Dəmirli*, *Dəmirçilər*) and others.

The word *dəmir*, *dəmirçi* which belongs to the general appellation lexicon, became an onomastic unit and was developed as an anthroponym (*Dəmir*, *Temur*)/(*Demir*, *Temur*), ethnonym (*Dəmirçi*, *Dəmirçili*, *Dəmirçilər*)/(*Demirchi*, *Demirchili*, *Demirchiler*). In other Turkish-speaking peoples, the word "iron" acted as an onomastic unit. V.V. Radlov noted the ethnos named Temur among the Kazakhs in the middle of the XIX century⁶.

The meaning of the toponym ***Gürcülü*** is explained in different ways. It seems to us that the name *Gürcülü* has nothing to do with the Georgian ethnos in the current sense. It is an ethnotoponym and a

⁵ Vəlili (Baharlı), M. Azərbaycan (coğrafi-təbii, etnoqrafik və iqtisadi mülahizat) / M. Vəlili. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1993. s. 44

⁶ Радлов, В.А. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий / В.А. Радлов. – Санкт-Петербург, – 2001. Том IV, часть I, – с. 739

form of “gürcü” and “el” elements that have undergone certain phonetic changes from time to time. The words “Gürcü” + “eli” merged to form *Gürçülü*. On the 5 verst map of the Caucasus, we find this name in *Gürçüel* form.

The toponym is a combination of *georgian* ethnonym and words meaning people (tribe, people). S. Ataniyazov noted that one of the Turkmen was called *gürcü* (*gürji*)⁷.

Toponymy of Cılfır-Culfa. “*This is the name of the village. We find this name in nineteenth-century Russian official documents. We did not come across this word in S.P. Zelinsky. In the administrative-territorial division of Gubadli region, we come across an oykon named Jilfir*”⁸.

It seems to us that there is both a phonetic and a semantic similarity between the word *Jilfir* (*Cılfır*) and the word *Julfa* (*Culfa*). The first part of both words is connected with the word *Chul* (*Çul*), an ancient Turkish tribe. Geographical names with the element *Chul* (*Çul*) and *Col* (*Col*) are also present in the toponymy of other Turkish-speaking peoples. There is a toponym *Chullu* (*Çullu*) in southern Azerbaijan, *Chuloba* (*Çuloba*) in Uzbekistan, and *Chullu* (*Çullu*) in Turkey.

The word *Julfa* clearly distinguishes two elements - *cul* and *fa*. We think that *fa* is an elysed form of the word *oba*. The *ova* variant of the word *oba* is used in the dialects and dialects of the western group of our language. This means that the word *Chuloba* (*Çuloba*) has come a long way in the form of *Julfa* (*Culfa*). It means the village of the *Chul* (*Çul*) tribe. There was a similar change in the word *Jilfir* (*Cılfır*).

Toponymy of Xələc//Xalac (Khalaj//Khalaj) is an area character and exists not only in Azerbaijan, but also in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, South Azerbaijan and Turkey. The existence of a region and settlement called *Khalaj* (*Xalac*) in Turkmenistan and the territory of *Khalajistan* (*Xalacistan*) in South Azerbaijan proves that

⁷Атаниязов, С. Словарь туркменских этнонимов / С.Атаниязов. – Ашхабад: БИМ, – 1988. –с. 180

⁸Azərbaycan SSR. İnzibati ərazi bölgüsü / – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1978. – s.38

the Khalaj (*Xalac*) ethnic group is widespread in these areas.

According to T.Hajiyev, Turkish ethnoses (khalajs) lived in Central and Central Asia in the 4th century BC. He writes: “*It is also interesting that when Alexander came across aunts in Central Asia, he said that they looked like Turks. So, up to the territory of Central Asia - in East Asia, Media and other places where he passed, Alexander met the Turks, had a certain idea about their language and seals. Alexander called khalajs “türkmən”//türkmanənd*”⁹. It is believed that for the first time “türkmən”//türkman began to be developed with this expression.

The word Khalaj (*Xalac*) has been interpreted differently by different Turkologists. M.Kashgari *Xalac*//*Qalac* shows that the word *Xalac* means “*qal aç*”, ie stay open¹⁰.

Speaking about Iranian toponyms, V.I.Savina also mentions the ethno-toponym Khalaj (*Xalac*). There are up to 13 toponyms associated with this name.

As can be seen, in the onomastic system of the East, toponyms associated with the name Khalaj (*Xalac*) are widespread. One of the leading pillars in the formation of the Oghuz group of languages was the Khalaj (*Xalac*) language, and some scholars have characterized the Khalaj (*Xalac*) language as a language group with independent phonetic, lexical and grammatical features¹¹.

German turkologist K.Derfer considers Khalajistan (*Xalacistan*), an independent group of Turkish languages, living in the Khalajistan province of Iran, which is in fact a dialect of the Azerbaijani language.

Toponymy of Gazlyk-Gazyan. Gazlik (*Qazlıq*) is an ethnonym. It should be noted that the main protagonist in the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" in "Gazlig goja oglu Yegnayin boyu" is Gazlig goja.

⁹Наси́ев, Т.İ. Азәрбајҹан дили тарихи / Т.İ.Наси́ев, К.Н.Вәли́ев. – Баки: Maarif, – 1983. – s.18

¹⁰Каşғари, М. Divanü lügät-it-türk: [4 cildde] / Тәрҹүмә едән вә нәшрә һазырлаған: Ramiz Әскәр, – Баки: Ozan, – с. 2. – 2006. – s.360

¹¹Савина, В.И. Этнoнимы и топонимы Ирана // Ономастика Востока – Москва: – 1980. – с. 140-156.

There are a lot of ethnotoponyms with "Oguz // quz // gaz // az" (*Oğuz//quz//qaz//az*) component in the region. We have no doubt that *Gaz // guz // guz* (*Qaz//quz//ğuz*) stands as the main component in the core of *Gazlig-Gazyan-Kazanchi* (*Qazlıq-Qazyan-Qazançı*) toponyms. In the epos "The Book of Dede Korgut" the word *Gazlig* (*Qazlıq*), which is an onomastic unit, is used at three points: anthroponym, oronym, mountain.

The word *Gaz*, used in the combinations of *Gazlig Dagi*, *Gazlig Goja*, and *Gazlig horse*, is directly related to the name of the *Oghuz // gaz // guz* (*Oğuz//qaz//güz*) ethnos.

We come across the names of ancient fortresses formed from the composition of *gaz // gaz // guz // guz* (*Qaz//qaz//quz//ğuz*) in M.Kashgari's book "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk". In his famous work, M.Kashgarli used the name "*Kaz*" as the name of *Afrasiyabin's daughter*, *Kaz game - the present-day city of Qazvin, founded by Kaz (daughter of Afrasiyab)*, *Gaz suyu//suv meant a large river flowing into the Ila River*¹².

According to M.Kashgari, "*Qazvin//Kazvin* (*Qəzvin//Kazvin*) The city of Qazvin was built by Afrasiyab's daughter. The original word for Kazvin is "kaz game". The place and field where were played the kaz. Because Afrasiyab's daughter lived and played there. That is why some Turks considered Qazvin a Turkish city¹³.

Toponymy of Padar. Geographical names related to the Padar tribe exist in the territory of Azerbaijan, as well as beyond it. T.Ahmadov showed that Padar toponym has a very ancient history in Azerbaijan and is connected with *Padarla//Patarla*, which is often mentioned in Urartu inscriptions¹⁴.

It is more reasonable to say that the Padar ethnonym is from the *pad* and *ar* parts and to analyze its semantics from this aspect. It is known that the second part of the ethnonym, the *ar* element, means

¹²Kaşğari, M. Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cilddə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 4. – 2006. –s.733

¹³Kaşğari, M. Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cilddə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 1. – 2006. –s.151-152

¹⁴Əhmədov, T.M. El-obamızın adları/T.M.Əhmədov. –Bakı: Gənclik, –1984. s.71

"human", "man", "husband" and is used as a synonym for the suffix -*li*. We come across the word *Pad* in one or another phonetic variant (pat, bat, bata, pata) in different meanings in some Turkish languages. This word corresponds to the semantics of Turkmen prayer, happy, successful, *pad+ar>padar=dualı* (prayer), successful man.

Toponymy of Tatar. The Tatar ethnos is one of the leading figures in the formation of Turkish-speaking tribes. In particular, this ethnos played such an important role in the origin of the Azerbaijani people that even different peoples (for example, the Russians) called it Tatar, Caucasian Tatars, Turkish-Tatar expressions.

In M.Kashgari's "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" this tribe is mentioned as follows: "branch of Turkish people"¹⁵. According to M.Kashgari, Tatars were not Turks before, they appeared only through Turkification. The language of the Orkhon-Yenisei scripts also mentions the Tatar people¹⁶.

Dondar//Dondarlı is an area toponym. There are many place names with this name in the territory of Azerbaijan. Ancient authors mentioned the ethnonym *dondar* in the North Caucasus. Undoubtedly, this area toponym observed in *Dundar //Dondar //Dondarlı//Tundar* phonetic structures is connected with the name of Dondar ethnos.

G.Geybullayev writes: "Because this tribe lived in Asia Minor, Southern Siberia and Dagestan, it left its historical mark in those areas." Based on ancient sources, the author shows that the word *dondar* is used to mean "son", "young soldier"¹⁷.

Toponymy of Göyərçik, Göyər Abbas. Both toponyms are connected with the name of the ancient *göyər* tribe. Geographical names with *göy//göyər//gögər* component are widespread in Azerbaijani toponymy. "Even in ancient historical sources, there

¹⁵Каşғари, М. Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cilddə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – с. 4. – 2006. – s.742

¹⁶Şükürlü, Ə. Qədim türk yazılı abidələrinin dili / Ə.Şükürlü. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1993. – s.74

¹⁷Гейбуллаев, Г.А. Топонимия Азербайджана / Г.А.Гейбуллаев. – Баку: –1976. – с136

was Gogaren province in the Caucasus in connection with the names of the tribes called *gögər//göyər//qoqar, quqar*. Gogaren is connected with the name of a tribe called *Gugur*"¹⁸.

Qayalı toponym is connected with the name of the *kayı//qaya* tribe, which plays a key role in the ethnogenesis of the Azerbaijani people. *kayı//qaya* is one of the ancient Turkish-Oghuz tribes. There are many toponyms associated with the name of this tribe in the territory of Azerbaijan, especially in the territories inhabited by Oghuz Turks.

In M.Kashgari's book "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" the *kayı* tribe is mentioned as a Turkish tribe¹⁹.

As far back as the 16th century, most place names in the Oghuz book in Anatolia are associated with the name of the *Qayı* ethnos. "In 94 carvings there was a geographical name associated with the name of the *Qayı* tribe and it took the first place among the Oghuzs"²⁰.

Toponymy of Qunnanlı–Hunanlı. We have no doubt that this toponym is connected with the name of Azerbaijan, the *hun* ethnos, which played an important role in the formation and formation of Turkish-speaking peoples in general.

There are several ethnotoponyms named *Hunan, Hunud, Qunnanlı//Hunanlı* in Zangazur. *Hunanlı//Qunnanlı* lexical unit is a structural correction. *Hun//Qun + an + lı Hunan//Qunan* in the word *Hun//Hon//Qun* is the name of an ancient Turkish tribe. The suffix – *an* is added to the names of ethnos to mean plurality, community, and the suffix *-li* means belonging. *Hunan* is one of the ancient ethnotoponyms.

Toponymy of Qaracalı. Geographical names with Garajali (*Qaracalı*) and "qara" (black) elements still exist in Zangazur. Official documents include *Garabash, Garagol, Garalar, Gara Hajili, Garadiga, Garajanli, Gara Hasanli, Garakishiler, Gara*

¹⁸Себос. История. (История епископа Себеоса) / Перевод Малхасянц – Ереван: Армфана, – 1939. – с.193

¹⁹ Kaşğari, M. Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cildə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – с. 4. – 2006. –s.732

²⁰Sümər, F. Oğuzlar / F.Sümər. – Bakı: Yazıçı,– 1992. – s.402

Kilse, Gara Kaya (Qarabaş, Qaragöl, Qaralar, Qara Hacılı, Qaradığa, Qaracanlı, Qara Həsənli, Qarakişilər, Qara Kilsə, Qara qaya) and other oeconym, oronyms and hydronyms containing the word “qara”, “black”.

In the semantics of the lexeme “qara” “black” in the ancient Turks, along with color, a larger, gigantic meaning is noteworthy.

According to I.Chopin, the names of Garajali (*Qaracalı*) village are connected with the Garajali (*qaracalı*) tribe of the Kangarli tribe²¹.

In the fourth sub-chapter of the first chapter the *toponyms of Lachin region* are studied.

The toponym of Lachin is of Turkish origin. Along with *Lachin* oeconym, which we know as the district center, there is also a village called *Lachinkend*. An important part of the onomological lexicon of Turkish languages are ethnonyms of ornithonymic origin. Turkish ethnoses have historically worshiped various animals and birds and considered them their saviors. Some zoonyms have become ethnonyms. A number of zoonyms were later totemized. Lachin is also the name of one of the ghost (savior) birds. According to Abulgazi Bahadır khan, Lachin was a bird of Kirk's neck. Altai Turks understand Lachin in the sense of an eagle. B.Ogel writes that *Bayjungur is the largest eagle, it is also called Lachin. In Ottoman sources, the falcon is a white hawk*²².

Toponymy of Oğuldərə. It seems to us that this word has been distorted into the form of *Oğuldərə*. Either Oghuz (*Oğuz*) valley, or Oghuz// Uyghur (*Oğur//Uyğur*). It was in the form of Uyghur valley, in the vernacular it was in the form of *Oghuldere*. There was a sudden sound transition l>z>r. In the territory of Salyan region, the ethnotoponym folk etymological village named Uygurkend was renamed Tazakend. The toponym *Oghuldere*, in our opinion, is a

²¹Шопен, И.И. Исторических памятников состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи / И.И.Шопен. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография Имп. Академия Наук, – 1852. – с.538

²²Ögöl, B. Türk mifologiyası / B.Ögöl. – Ankara: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, – с. 2. – 1971. – s. 356

phonetically modified form of the word *Oguzdere // Uyghurdare*.

Toponymy of *Qılıçlı, Qılıcan*. The toponyms of Turkmen origin of Zangazur include *Kilijli* (Lachin) and *Kilijan* (Gubadli) oeconyms. *"Both geographical names are connected with the name of the Turkmen sword tribe. The ethnonym (Qılıçlı/qılışlı) Kilijli/kilishli is also mentioned in Karakalpaks. Oeconym named Kilijli was also recorded in Turkey"*²³.

There are both oeconym and microtoponym (*Zabukh gorge, Zabukh bridge*) and hydronym (*Zabukh river*) under the name **Zabukh**. I.Jafarsoylu shows that the word *Sabux//Zabux* is the name of one of the Caspian tribes²⁴. V.V.Radlov also calls *Sabuk* a tribe of Baraba Tatars living in the Itkul valley in Siberia²⁵.

The toponym of (Minkend) **Minkənd** is connected with the name of a tribe of Turkish origin called *minq//manq*. Outside of Azerbaijan, we come across the names of this tribe in slightly different formats. There are Ming, Minglar, Kattaming, Mingishlag (*Minq, Minqlər, Kattaming, Minqışlaq*) in Uzbekistan, Mingishtan, Munket (*Minqıştan, Munket*) in Tajikistan, Ming, Min(g)abad (*Minq, Min(q)abad*) and other villages in South Azerbaijan.

In the name of Minjivan, Mingachevir city in Zangilan region, the element Ming//Minc is an ethnotoponym belonging to the same ethnos. The source "Mangis/z Mingqiz (*Məngis/z Minqiz*) toponym" is mentioned in the source "Detailed book of Nakhchivan pin"²⁶.

M.Kashgari mentioned the place names Minglak, Mangishlag, Mankent: Mankent - a city near Kashgar; Mangyshlak - a city in the Oghuz country; Minklak - the name of a city in Uyghur land²⁷.

²³Гейбуллаев, Г.А. Топонимия Азербайджана / Г.А.Гейбуллаев. – Баку: – 1976. – с.64

²⁴Сəфəрsoylu, İ. Türk, Urartu, Alban etnolinqvistik uyğunluqları: monoqrafiya / İ.Сəфəрsoylu. – Bakı: ADPU, – 2008. – s.97

²⁵Радлов, В.А. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий / В.А.Радлов. – Санкт-Петербург, – 2001. Том IV, часть I, – с.117

²⁶Naхçivan sancağının müfəssəl dəftəri (tərcümə və giriş Z.Bünyadov və H.Məmmədov) / – Bakı: Sabah, – 1997. – s.206

²⁷Каşğари, М. Divanü lügat-it-türk: [4 cilddə] / Тərcümə edən və nəşрə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – с. 4. – 2006. – s.736

Toponymy of Alpout. Alpout is one of the ancient Turkish tribes, and in the sources we find the use of this name in different phonetic variants: Alpout // Alpogut // Alpogu (*Alpout //Alpoğut //Alpoğu*) and others. It is known that this tribe was part of the Qizilbash in the late 15th and early 16th centuries and gradually settled there.

V.V.Radlov pointed out that the word alpout in the ancient Turkish languages means "noble", "landlord" and means a number of settlements in the Caucasus, especially in Azerbaijan²⁸.

Studies show that the word Alpout (gut) consists of the components alp and *ut // gut (ut//ğut)*. *Alp* is brave, courageous, and *gut / ut* is used as a plural suffix.

The toponym of ***Biçənək//Peçenek(q)*** is found in large areas of Azerbaijan, including Turkish-speaking peoples. It is associated with the name of the ancient pecheneg tribe.

Some researchers have also interpreted this word as “bacanaq” (a word denoting kinship). M.Kalankatuklu in his work "*History of Albania*" mentions the toponym *Bichenak* as *Pachkank*²⁹.

M.Kashgari mentioned *Bichenak//Bejanak (Biçənək//Bəcənək)* tribe as an Oghuz tribe in the XI century³⁰.

Toponym Tuğut (Tuğ + yurd). Tuq // Tugh is an ethnonym. In connection with the names of these ethnoses, we come across oronyms, hydronyms and toponyms in the Caucasus, mostly in Azerbaijan. *Tug* in Hadrut, *Tug village* in Shusha, *Tug mountain*, *Tugchay* in the territory of Absheron region are connected with the name of this ethnos.

G.Geybullayev noted that in the XIX century in the Caucasus there were toponyms Tug, Tugdagh, Tok, Tugova (Tuk(ğ)ba can also be)³¹.

²⁸Радлов, В.А. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий / В.А.Радлов. – Санкт-Петербург, – 2001. Том IV, часть I, с.115

²⁹Kalankatuklu, M. *Albaniya tarixi* /M.Kalankatuklu.– Bakı: Elm, – 1993. – s.35

³⁰Kaşğari, M. *Divanü lügat-it-türk: [4 cildde]* / Tərcümə edənlər və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 4. – 2006. – s.460

³¹Qeybullayev, Q. *Azərbaycanlıların etnik tarixinə dair* / Q.Qeybullayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1984. – s.48

The toponyms *Lower and Upper Tug* are mentioned in Dagestan. There was a village called *Tegut // Tugut (Teğut//Tuğut)* in Megri district.

The toponym of Chiragli is connected with the name of the Turkish tribe of the same name. Information about this tribe was given by Greek authors at the beginning of the era. In the sources it is called Chirag-Sirak-Shirac (*Çıraq-Sirak-Şirak*).

Strabon reported that the Sirak-Chirag people lived in the North Caucasus, in the Kuban steppes, as a tribal group³².

The Chirag tribe showed their historical traces in the form of chirag // shirak // shırag // chirak (*çıraq//şırak//şırağ//çirak*). Ç-ş-c sound transition is characteristic for Turkish languages.

One of the important ethnonyms in the 10th boy of the epos "The Book of Dede Korgut" is called *Shirokuz*. This ethnonym is associated with the Shirak // Shirak (*Şirak//şirək*) plateau in Armenia. It is possible that the Shiraks themselves were descended from the Prooguz.

In the fifth sub-chapter of the first chapter the *toponyms of Zangilan region* are studied. The core of *Zangilan toponym* is Zangi tribe of Turkish origin. When Ganja province of Zangilan region was formed, it was included in this province as a part of Zangazur district. It was indicated in the administrative-territorial division of Azerbaijan in 1920 as a part of Gubadli, and in 1925 as a part of Jabrayil district. Until 1957, the name of the city was Pırchivan, in the same year the administrative territory of Zangilan district was changed and merged with Gubadli district. By a decree dated July 17, 1973, the borders of Zangilan were restored as an independent district.

Zangilan is one of the oeconyms that exists both as a city and a village. Both oeconym (Zangilan) are located on the left bank of the Oxchu River. For the first time, Zangilan was mentioned as a settlement in the work "History" by the 13th century author Ganjali

³²Страбон. География. В 17-ти книгах / Страбон. – Москва: Наука. – 1974. – с.89

Kirakos. R. Yuzbashov explained this toponym as the place where the Kurdish tribe called Zangi lived. In our opinion, *zangi* (*zəngi*) is the name of a tribe of Turkish origin. There are many toponyms associated with the name of this tribe.

The toponym of *Muğancıq//Muğanlı* is connected with the name of the ancient "Mug" tribe. At present, there are 17 villages and settlements of this name in the territory of Northern Azerbaijan. There was also a city in Azerbaijan called Mugan. In historical literature, the Mug//Mug ethnonym, Mugan oeconym and oronymy are connected with the name of the Muq//Muglar lineage mentioned by Herodotus, who lived in the 6th century BC.

According to researchers, the toponym *Mugan* was formed from the combination of *Muk // Muq* and *-an* endings. We mentioned above that this suffix belongs to the Turkish languages.

Although the **toponym of *Yemazli*** is called *Yemazli* in official documents, in fact it is mentioned as *Atyemazli*. At present, there are three oeconyms in Zangilan district based on the principle of order: *Ashagi Yemazli*, *Yukhari Yemazli*, *Orta Yemazli*. These are connected with the name of the tribe that *yemazli*. We think that the ancient Yemekli tribe stands at the core of the Yemazli toponym. In M. Kashgari's "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk". the name of *Yemek // Yamak* tribe is mentioned. It is shown that it is a Turkish tribe. *Yemazli* is a phonetically modified form of the *Yemekli* tribe. There was a "k > z" sound transition.

Basat//Basut river hydronyms. Place names related to "The Book of Dede Korkut" are widespread in Zangazur. One of the hydronyms of this area is *Basatchay // Basutchay*.

The ancient Turks had a very strong belief in water. Therefore, it should be considered natural that the names of the heroes of the saga become toponyms, including hydronyms. Signs of this are found in both the Caucasus and Zangazur: *Bayandir* (Gorus), *Dondarli*, *Ulashli* (Gubadli), *Kazanchi* (Zangilan), *Gazangol*, *Gazangel* (Qafan, Zangilan), *Oxchu Chay* (Qafan) and others.

The Basat River flows from the Zangazur Mountains to the Araz River. This river derives its source from the springs of Baybugan (Baybijan) mountain in Megri, Sisyan area.

Toponym of the *Otuziks*. The Otuziks belong to the Turkish (Oghuz) tribes. Part of this tribe settled in Karabakh in the Middle Ages. The origin of the Karabakh khanate consisted of the tribe of thirty. There are oconyms of this name in Barda and Imishli districts. The toponym Otuzikiler is also found in Turkey.

Mirza Adigozal bey in his work "*Karabakhname*" speaks about the land of thirty people³³.

The toponyms of *Kechili*, *Kechikli* are associated with the ancient "goat" tribe. According to V.A.Gordlevsky, one of the Oghuz tribes, the *Kayi* tribe, was called the *Golden kechili*. There is a village called *Kechili* in Shamkir and Shahbuz districts.

In the sixth half of the first chapter the toponyms *Megri* // *Mehri* // *Migri* are studied. The *Megri* region was also historically Turkish, and in 1931-1938, sixty percent of the district's population was Azerbaijani. Later, *Megri* was destroyed by Armenian aggressors. In his well-known work, S.P.Zelinski divides the territory of Zangazur into districts and mentions *Megri* or *Megri south* as one of them³⁴.

The word *Megri* is explained in different ways. It should be noted that they explain this word in their own way and attribute it to the Armenian language. Supposedly, "*Meg*" means honey in Armenian and means "*honeyed place*". Some scholars have named it after the word Mehri as a gift to Shah Abbas's daughter Mehri.

Researcher Hamza Veli connects the meaning of the word *Mehri* / *Megri* with the name of the Mehrani dynasty in Azerbaijan³⁵.

In our opinion, *Megri* is directly related to the name of the ancient *Magh* // *Mug* tribe. In the territory of Zangazur, toponyms with *mag* // *mug* elements have an area character and caused the formation of ethnotoponyms such as *Muganli*, *Muganjig*.

³³ Adıgözəlbəy, M. Qarabağnamə // Qarabağnamələr, – Bakı: Yazıçı, – I kitab, – 1991. – s. 36

³⁴ Зелинский, С.П. Экономический быт государственных крестьян в Зангезурском Уезде, Елизаветпольской губернии // Материалы для изучения экономического быта государственных крестьян Кавказского края, –Тифлис: –1888. Т. IV, – с. 165.

³⁵ Vəli, H. Nüvədi kitabələri / H.Vəli. – Bakı: Oğuz, – 1998. – s.9

Toponym of *Marzagat // Marzagit*. This village is located on the banks of the Araz River. It consisted of *Lower and Upper Marzagit* parts, was destroyed and burned by Armenians in 1918.

It should be noted that the name *Mazigid* is also found in 19th century Russian official documents³⁶. The word *Marziqat* consists of two parts: *Marza* > *Mazra* + *qat // qet*. The first part of the name *marzə*, it seems to us, means the place planted, the field. In this word *r* > *z* sound transition took place. *Qat // qet* means settlement, house, village, fortress.

E.M.Murzayev also noted that the meaning of this word means swamp, as well as house, village, castle³⁷. The word *Qat* is used in the toponyms *Tungat* in Kazakhstan and *Navakat* in Uzbekistan.

Toponymy of *Güneyvaz*. This toponym existed until the beginning of the XX century, then it was destroyed and became a dumb toponym. The word "south" is derived from the Turkish word meaning "land where the sun falls" and the word *baz // vaz* used in the Turkish language meaning "flat, hill, high, land". In the Mongolian language, *baz / vaz* means "steep rock", "steep rock" in the phonetic forms *bayiz and bays*. This toponym is a complex toponym formed on the basis of relief structure.

Toponymy of *Lehvaz*. The toponymic name *Lehvaz* consists of two parts *leh* and *az // vaz*. There was also the village of *Leh* on the left bank of the Megri River and above the village of *Lehvaz*. It is possible that the *Leh* element was associated with the name of the *Leg // Leh* tribe, which existed within the Albanian state. E.M.Murzayev noted that the second part of the ethnonym, *vaz*, means a hill, a high place, a pit, a depression in the plain.

Toponymy of *Nüvədi*. T.Ahmadov notes that *Nugadi//Nuvedi* toponym consists of *nug* >> *nuv* element (fresh, new meaning) and

³⁶Зелинский, С.П. Экономический быт государственных крестьян в Зангезурском Уезде, Елизаветпольской губернии // Материалы для изучения экономического быта государственных крестьян Кавказского края, –Тифлис: –1888. Т. IV, – с. 162.

³⁷Мурзаев, Э.М. Словарь народных географических терминов / Э.М.Мурзаев. – Москва: Мысль,– 1984. – с.263

di (village) meaning. *Nuvedi//Nugedi* these components involved in the phonetic structure of *Nugadi* mean "new village, new village"³⁸. *Nuvedi* village is also registered in Guba region.

In the formation of **toponyms *Tugut, Tagamir*** stands the word *tug//dag* (*tuğ//dağ*), which means "mountain". The second part of the word *Tagamir* is based on the name of the person Amir (perhaps related to the ancient Turkish tribe Eymur). It is a complex anthroponomy.

The second part of the word *Tugut* - *ut* acts as a topoforant and means space.

Toponym of *Aldərə//Əldərə (Aldara)* There are oeconym and hydronym of the same name in the area. *Aldara* village has ancient Albanian churches, castles and mosques, historical monuments. Formed on the basis of relief, has a complex structure: *Al + dəra* (*valley*). *Al* is an ancient Turkish word and means red. Most likely, it is so named because the rocks of the soil layer of the area are red.

Toponymy of *Tey*. The village was a victim of Armenian aggression and was liquidated in the name of collectivization. In Turkish, *tey* means *təpə*” (*hill*). This is my orotonym. It has a simple structure. There were also copper mines.

In the seventh half of the first chapter ***the toponyms of Gafan region*** are studied.

Toponymy of *Qafan // Qapan // Kapan*. Undoubtedly, *Qafan // Qapan* toponym is connected with the name of the Turkish ethnonym of *pechenek // bichenek* origin.

S.P.Zelinski in the study of materials related to Zangazur also shows that the territory of *Gafan* consists of six small regions: 1) *Oxchu region*; 2) *Qigi // Kigi gorge*; 3) *Acanan // Ajinan-Turk*; 4) *Kapaz region*; 5) *Chavindir river region*; 6) *Basut // Basat river area*³⁹.

³⁸ Əhmədov, T.Ə. Azərbaycan toponimikasının əsasları / T.Ə.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşri, – 1991. – s.113

³⁹Зелинский, С.П. Экономический быт государственных крестьян в Зангезурском Уезде, Елизаветпольской губернии // Материалы для изучения экономического быта государственных крестьян Кавказского края, –Тифлис: –1888. Т. IV, – с. 8.

There is a village called *Gapanli* in Tartar and Shamkir districts. The toponym *Kapan* is widespread in the areas inhabited by Turkish-speaking peoples. Thus, *Kopan* oeconym (settlement) is also present among the Turkmen in the North Caucasus.

G.Geybullayev showed that in the 16th century in the Kazan khanate there were several toponyms called *Kaban//Gapan*. In addition, it is indicated that *Kopan is a hydronym in Dagestan, Kapanchi village in Turkestan, Kojpan // Kopan toponym in Bashkortostan and Kopanka hydronym in Ukraine*⁴⁰.

Apparently, *Gafan // Kapan // Kapanli (Qafan //Kapan //Kapanli)*, an ethnonym of pecheneg origin, has historically preserved its trace in the area inhabited by pecheneg Turkish tribes with phonetic differences.

Toponymy of Dortnu. It is connected with the name of the ancient Kipchak tribe. In general, there are many toponyms associated with the name of the *dörd//dördnü* ethnos in Azerbaijan and the Caucasus. Dordler village in Gadabay, Salyan and Neftchala districts is connected with the names of *dörd (four)* tribes⁴¹.

Toponymy of Magauz. It is mentioned in S.P.Zelinsky's list under a double name - *Mugas // Moges* and *Magauz*. Probably *Muges // Moges* is a Russian version of the name *Magauz*⁴².

The first part of the toponym "*mag*" is connected with the ancient ethnonym *mag // mug*. The second part of "*auz*" is developed in the Turkish language in the sense of mansab, ravine, mountain pass. *Magauz* means a valley or mountain pass belonging to the Maghs.

Bugacıq toponym is based on the Turkish ethnonym. Dozens of toponyms in the Zangazur region are associated with the names of the heroes of the "The Book of Dede Korgut" epos. We come across

⁴⁰Гейбуллаев, Г.А. Топонимия Азербайджана / Г.А.Гейбуллаев. – Баку: – 1976. – с.42

⁴¹ Azərbaycan SSR. İnzibati ərazi bölgüsü / – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1978. – s.161

⁴²Зелинский, С.П. Экономический быт государственных крестьян в Зангезурском Уезде, Елизаветпольской губернии // Материалы для изучения экономического быта государственных крестьян Кавказского края, –Тифлис: –1888. Т. IV, – с. 164.

this image in "Dirsa khan oğlu Bugaj's synopse". In general, one of the characters named by Gorgud Dede in the saga was Bugaj.

Bakdash // Baydash toponymy has a complex structure: *Bey + daş*. I.Bayramov notes the meaning of this word as an abbreviated form of the name of the big stone⁴³.

Toponymy of Gard. This geographical object is located on the left bank of the Gard River. The toponym Gard consisted of two parts, *Lower and Upper Gard*, which were later expelled by Armenians, their property was looted, and historical monuments were destroyed.

Yamax // Yemekli // Yamaxlı toponymy is connected with the name of the ancient *Yemek* tribe. M.Kashgari wrote: "... *The closest to the Roman (Byzantine) country is the tall mower. Then comes Kifchak (Kipchak), Oghuz, Yemək, Bashkir, Bamsil, Kay, Yabaku, Tatar, Kyrgyz*"⁴⁴.

The word "*yamek*" took the form of *Yamax* in pronunciation and was pronounced as *Yamaxlı* with a phonetic difference: *ə > a, k > x* sound transition took place, which is a regular phonetic change for our language.

The origin and semantics of the toponym **Qırx(lı), Qırxlar** are controversial. We have no doubt that the toponym **Kırklı (Kırxlar)** (Kırklı (Gırklar)) is connected with the name of the *Kırkın* tribe mentioned in Turkish scripts. The list of Oghuz tribes in F.Rashidaddin and Yazicioglu Ali also mentions the tribe of *Karkın//Qarkın*.

F.Sumer's book also shows the areas inhabited by forty, drowning and broken people⁴⁵.

The toponym *Gırkhlı* is also found in Tovuz region. This name is used in *Khanlar* (Goygol), Goranboy, Borchali, Karabakh and Derbent (neighborhood name) and so on. manifests itself in various geographical objects. *Qırxlar* is also the name of a mountain in

⁴³ Bayramov, İ. Qərbi Azərbaycanın türk mənşəli toponimləri / İ.Bayramov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2002. – s.136

⁴⁴ Kaşğari, M. Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cildə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – c. I. – 2006. – s.77

⁴⁵ Sümər, F. Oğuzlar / F.Sümər. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1992. – s.221

Zangazur. The area of this toponym also exists in South Azerbaijan, Turkey, Central Asia and Afghanistan.

Toponymy of Sakar is connected with the name of the Sak tribe of Turkmen origin. In general, there are many toponyms associated with the name of the Sak ethnos in the Zangazur region. *Sakar* consists of two parts: *Sak* + *ar*. Sakar means the abode of the Saks.

Toponymy of Khotanan is identical with the Turkish *Khotan* lexeme mentioned in M.Kashgari's "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk". The existence of names in this area, such as *the Khotan plain, the city of Khotan, the river Khotan*, indicates that the Turkish-speaking ethnic group Khotan has been inhabited since ancient times. At present, along with the Uyghurs, there are also Khotans in China.

In the Orkhan-Yenisey scripts, a tribe named *Kidan* // *kitan* is mentioned. There is also a text here: "*Oğuz artuکی skiz yaşuma kaşın kitan tapa sülədim*". The *kitan* mentioned in the monument is a *khotan* ethnos.

The toponym *Khotanan* consisted of two settlements in the territory of Gafan region, *Lower Khotanan and Upper Khotanan*.

It should be noted that the Khotan ethnotoponym originates from the *Khatay* ethnonym. *Xatay//hatay* is the name of a large area in Turkey ⁴⁶.

In the eighth sub-chapter of the first chapter, **toponyms of Sisyan** region are studied.

Toponymy of Sisakan // Sisyan. Sisakan is associated with the name of the Sak tribe of ancient Turkish origin. Saks are called sisaks in historical literature. G.Geybullayev noted that the Sak ethnonym is of Turkish origin and now in Kazakhs it is *Shaga, Shaqgi*, in Uzbeks *Shakay, Shakey*, in Kyrgyz *Sake, Saka*, in Turkmen *Shaklar, Sakar* (from Sak ethnonym and *ər* - "man", "brave"), in Nogai *Shukay*, in Khakas, *Sakay* shows that in the Altai Turks *Sakait* (from the suffix —it denoting plural and the word *saka*),

⁴⁶Azərbaycan onomastikası problemləri II. Azərbaycan onomastikası problemlərinə həsr olunmuş II elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları (15-16 aprel 1988) / – Bakı: APİ, – 1988, – s.197

the name *Sakha* is preserved in the ethnic name of the Yakuts⁴⁷.

Another fact that shows that the Sak // Shaks are an ethnic group of Turkish origin was that they wore a hat with a specific tip. This is stated in the work of Herodotus before Christ. The territory of Zangazur, including the area historically called Sisakan, Sünik, is associated with the name of Babek Khurramidi, a heroic chronicle of Azerbaijani history, a symbol of invincibility. It should be noted that M.Kalankatuklu's work "History of Albania" provides information about Babek's war against the Arabs and his final fate. It can be said that the main place where Babek fought against the Arabs was the territory of Zangazur and his residence Bazz (Bazzan) fortress. The toponym of Bezzli, which is included in the passive fund, was also registered in this area⁴⁸.

Called Sisakan in Persian and Syrian sources, and Sisajan in Arabic sources, the Sheki fortress was located in the early Middle Ages. There is *Shakikendi* in the territory of Sisyan region, the population of which was formerly Turkish. So, starting from Zangazur, a large area, including Ganja, was Sakasena, mentioned by the first century author Strabo and mentioned in M. Kalankatli. *"It was the kings ruled by Jahl (Sakli) ibn Sunbat who could correspond to the territory of the present-day Sisyan and Gorus districts. The toponym Sisakan actually consists of three parts: "Si", "Sak" and -an topoformant. The word "Si", the first component of the toponym, is the name of a dynasty that ruled in Sisakan. The name of the Si tribe is known among the ancient Turks"*⁴⁹.

Part of the Sak tribe, the *Si* tribe, remained in Central Asia, and part became the ruling dynasty in a province called Sisokan. The Saks who settled in this area were called "Si Saks", Sisakan, and in historical sources ("Albanian history") they are written as Sisakan,

⁴⁷ Qeybullayev, Q. Azərbaycan türklərinin təşəkkülü tarixindən / Q.Qeybullayev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1994. – s.155

⁴⁸ Зелинский, С.П. Экономический быт государственных крестьян в Зангезурском Уезде, Елизаветпольской губернии // Материалы для изучения экономического быта государственных крестьян Кавказского края, –Тифлис: –1888. Т. IV, – с.145.

⁴⁹ Kalankatuklu, M. Albaniya tarixi /M.Kalankatuklu.– Bakı: Elm, – 1993. – s.17

sometimes Sisak.

Syunik or Syuni // Siuni. G.Geybullayev notes that *Sisaka is not mentioned in any Armenian source and is called Syuni // Siuni instead*. It consists of the above-mentioned Si ethnonym and the suffix *-uni* in the Armenian (hay) language, which belongs to the Urartu language and is added to the names of places and tribes⁵⁰.

Speaking about the etymology of the **toponym of Gomur (an)**, I.Bayramov notes that it originated from the word Gomur, which means narrow, ravine, cliff at the top of the mountain⁵¹.

It seems to us that this word is connected with the name of the ancient Turkish tribes *qamar // gomar // kimmer*.

Toponymy of Gomur is also connected with the name of this tribe. *Gomar // Gomur* is a different phonetic variant of the geographical name. In the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut" it coincides with the first part in the anthroponym *Gamgan*.

M.Kashgari noted that this word (qam) means shaman.

Geographical names of this type are widespread in Azerbaijan and the Caucasus in general: *Gamaran* (Oguz, Salyan, Bilasuvar), *Gamarli* (Gazakh), *Gimir* (Zagatala) and others.

Toponyms of **Boz kaha and Boznali**. There are *Boz kaha* in Gorus region and *Boznali* in Sisyan region. The toponym of *Boz kaha* has a complex structure. Indicates the color gray. The second part is developed in the sense of natural and artificial hollows in caves, rocks and mountains.

Toponymy of Boznali is marked as Bozlu on the 5 verst map of the Caucasus. It is a distorted form of *Boznali Bozlu*. It is a gray ethnotoponym. It seems to us that the *Bozlu* lexeme belongs to the *Boz ok* family, the name of one of the two tribes of the Oghuz divided into two tribes. It is possible that the toponym originated from the *Beydili* Turkish tribe named Bozlu. Later, the village was renamed *Agkorpulu*.

⁵⁰Qeybullayev, Q. Azərbaycan türklərinin təşəkkülü tarixindən / Q.Qeybullayev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1994. – s.164

⁵¹ Bayramov, İ. Qərbi Azərbaycanın türk mənşəli toponimlərinin tərkibində işlənən söz və coğrafi terminlər lüğəti / İ.Bayramov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2000. – s.421

The toponym of **Boz** village is also in the territory of Sisyan region. The name of the village was later changed to *Darakand*.

Toponymy of Tulus. It is one of the dumb toponyms included in the passive background. He was a victim of the Armenian genocide in 1918 and was renamed *Dolors*. It should be noted that this oeconym is the name of one of the ancient Turkish tribes recorded in various variants in the sources (tölös // teles // tolos, tulus // dulus).

L.Gumilyev in his work "Ancient Turks" mentions the tulus//dulus//teles//tolis tribes and notes that they are a Turkish tribe⁵². This tribe, mentioned in the Orkhon inscriptions, was mentioned in the form of a tolis in the middle of the 7th century, and in 626 it became part of the Western Turkish khaganate (L.Gumilyev). The Tatars and Gargars also had a tribe called Tolos, Dolos.

The Tulus oykon is located in the Jabrayil region. M. Kashgari's "Divan" mentions the name of this tribe, as well as the city of *Tales*⁵³.

Toponymy of Bazar is connected with the name of an ancient Turkish tribe called bazar. G.Geybullayev noted that *Bazar*, *Bazarchi* tribes were in Kyrgyz, Kalmyk, Karakalpak and in Western Siberia in the XVII century.

There is also a toponym Bazar in the territory of Zagatala. We also come across the market // market variant of this toponym. "*The first component (bazar) in the toponym Basarkechar is connected with the name of the ethnonym of Turkmen (Kipchak) origin*"⁵⁴.

Toponym of Arıqlı//Arıxlı. "*Arıqlı toponym has an area character. Thus, in other areas inhabited by Turkish-speaking peoples, we come across a toponym with this name. In the territory of Bolnisi region of Georgia, we come across the oeconym called*

⁵²Qumilyev, L. Qədim Türklər / L.Qumilyev. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1993. – s.191

⁵³Kaşgari, M. Divanü lügat-it-türk: [4 cilddə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 4. – 2006. – s.720

⁵⁴Rəşidəddin, F. Oğuznamə / F.Rəşidəddin. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1992. – s.60

Aregli in the wrong form in the Georgian language"⁵⁵.

A.Bayramov notes that this word is based on the word "ari", which means pure.

In the epos "The Book of Dede Korgut" we also come across a lexical unit in the form of *ari//ariq*⁵⁶. F.Rashidaddin mentions the name of *Arikli//Ariqli* tribe in "Oguzname": *Arikli Aslan bey* is shown as one of the Uyghur tribes.

Toponymy of Balık//Balak is one of the "dumb" toponyms included in the passive fund in the territory of Sisyan (Garakilsa) region.

The word *balık//balak* is an ancient Turkish word meaning "city, city surrounded by castle walls". This word is interpreted in M.Kashgari's "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" as follows: "Long before Islam, the name was given to Turkish shelters, castles and cities"⁵⁷.

The second component of the oeconym named *Gushchu Bilek* mentioned in M.Baharli's book "Azerbaijan" *Bala//Bilek* is connected with the name of this tribe. In our opinion, Balakan and Beylagan oeconyms are also connected with this word.

In the ninth sub-chapter of the first chapter "**Toponyms of Gorus region**" is studied. One of the tribes that existed in the province of Albania in the early Middle Ages was *Goros // Khoros // Khorus // Gerus*. After the occupation of Azerbaijan by Russia, the center of Zangazur district of Yelizavetpol (Ganja) province, created according to the administrative-territorial division of that time, was the city of Gorus.

M.Kalankatuklu's "History of Albania" mentions the *Goroz* fortress. Ptolemy mentioned the names of the *Khoros // Xeros and Savar* tribes located in the Caucasus.

Mount Kirs and a settlement called *Gorus* were mentioned in Karabakh. We believe that the name of the mountain Kirs in

⁵⁵Budaqov, B.Ə. Gürcüstanın türk mənşəli toponimlərinin izahlı lüğəti / B.Ə.Budaqov, Q.Ə.Qeybullayev. – Bakı: İsmayilli, – 2002. – s.120

⁵⁶Bayramov, A.Ə. Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud toponimləri və Qafqaz arealı: monoqrafiya / A.Ə.Bayramov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s.334

⁵⁷Kaşgari, M. Divanü lüğət-it-türk: [4 cildə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 4. – 2006. – s.721

Zangazur also corresponds to the name *Goros // Khorus // Kirs // Gorus*. One of the largest mountain peaks in Turkey is called Kars. *Kirs // Kirs // Kars* names are different phonetic components of a word of the same origin.

Undoubtedly, the toponym of Khorasan in the territory of South Azerbaijan is from the word *Geros // Khoros* of the same origin.

Toponymy of Yayici. The word spreader is of Turkish origin and means to spread, sow, destroy. In ancient written sources, *Yayici* is mentioned as a Turkish-Oghuz tribe. A.N.Kononov writes about this tribe: "*The Yayichy tribe lives on the banks of the Amur River in modern times and today they are called Yayichi*"⁵⁸.

Toponymies of Khanazak, Khinzirak. Both toponyms are associated with the ancient Turkish *Hun* tribe. Toponyms related to the name of the Hun ethnos prevailed in the territory of Zangazur: Hunan, Hunud // Hunud, Gunnanli // Hunanli (*Hunan, Hunud // Hünüd, Qunnanlı//Hunanlı*).

The word *Khinzirak* combines three components. *Xin//Hun, zir//zor//yer-ek*. The first component is related to the name of the Hun tribe, *zir//zor//yer* means place. The suffix *-aq//ək* has several meanings. First, by participating in a number of Turkish-speaking tribal associations, it means height, height. For example, *Gaz-aq, Qipc-aq, Hayarak // agar + aq*, etc. (as in the words *yat + aq, bat + aq*, etc.).

Toponymy of Shurnuxu. Around the village of Shurnukhu is a place with mosques, castles, churches, dense forests. It was a territory of great strategic importance. The springs and waterfalls flowing from the steep cliffs gave a special beauty here. As for the lexical meaning of the word *shurnukhu*, it should be noted that it is connected with relief. The word is derived from the root *shur//shir*, the meaning of which is explained by words meaning water. It should be noted that very interesting lexical units are observed in the

⁵⁸Мамедова, М.Дж. Политическая история и историческая география Кавказской Албании (III в. до н. э. – VIII в. н. э.) / М.Дж.Мамедова. – Баку: ЭЛМ, –1986. – 284 с.

dialects and dialects of our language related to the root *shir* - “*şir*”. *Shurna* // *shirnov* // *shirno*: *ux* is used in Megri, Aghdara, Gadabay dialects to mean ‘small waterfall’, in Zangilan dialects to mean ‘trough, trough made for the flow of water collected on the roof’. In general, many words with *shir* - “*şir*” roots are still used in our dialects: *shirragan* ‘waterfall’ (Shamkir), *shurlangush* ‘nov, novcha’ (Julfa), *shirnoylu* ‘waterfall’ (Bashkechid, Borchali)⁵⁹.

Oronym of *Qanlı bel* (mountain). It is the name of a tribe belonging to the bloody Seljuk Oghuz. Bloody geographical names consist of two main components. We come across toponyms and microtoponyms called *Qanlı yol* (Gubadli), *Qanlı Gadik* (Lachin), *Qanlıca Mountain* (Zangilan), *Bozalğanli* (Tovuz), *Ganlikend* (Kalbajar), *Tufarganlı* (Southern Azerbaijan).

It has been known as a bloody tribe since the 3rd century BC. In the middle of the VIII century, the bloody tribe living on the banks of the Syrdarya River was divided into two parts after the invasion of the Oghuz and the Karluks. Some of them took part in the occupation of Azerbaijan together with the Uyghur and khalaj/khalaj tribes within the Mongols, and formed a layer in the toponymy of this area.

II Chapter is entitled ***"Means and methods of formation of Zangazur toponyms"***. The first half of this chapter examines ***"Toponyms formed by lexical-semantic way"***. These types of toponyms are called simple, including toponyms developed without geographical names. Such oconyms are formed as a result of more oconyms of ethnonyms. Examples: *Mac* (passive) *Sham*, *Zor*, *Qatar*, *Alpout*, *Khalaj*, *Padar*, *Tulus*, *Uz*, *Chapni*, *Balak*, *Gorus*, *Hunud*, *Qafan* // *Qapan*, *Sisyan* // *Sisakan* and others.

Some of these oconyms can be called simple oconym (ethnooconyms) in terms of modern Azerbaijani language and its dialects and dialects. The analysis reveals that they are formed by derivation or syntax. For example, the toponyms *Alpogut*, *Hunud*, *Gorus*, *Sisakan* are explained in this way.

⁵⁹ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / – Bakı: Elm, – 1964. – s.465

Toponymic units formed in semantic way. Some of the geographical names of Turkish origin existing in the territory of Zangazur were created by semantic method, i.e. by substantivization of general words belonging to different parts of speech, formation of special names. The following types of geographical names formed semantically are relatively widespread in the toponymy of the zone.

Toponyms based on adjectives and nomenclature terms that mean color. In this process, colors and adjectives predominate, usually the first part is made up of words denoting color, and the second part is made up of nomenclature terms such as lake, river, spring, mountain, steppe, winter, village, and so on. For example, *Goy Gol, Ulu Bulag, Goy Bulag, Agbulag, Garabash, Garachiman, Agkend, Garagaya, Aghgaya, Garagoz, Garadere, Sarigishlag, Agband, Agbiz (Zangilan), Garagaj, Sariyatag, Alagurshagli, Goyyal, Balligaya (Gubadli), Bozgüney, Agoghlan (Lachin) and others.*

Toponyms formed on the basis of the transfer of the verb to the noun. Non-descriptive forms of the verb (mostly verb adjectives), sometimes the news form of the verb become substantivized and become toponyms: *Armenian dead, Tirtökülen, Dashagiran, Dashatilan (Gorus), Ayibasar* oeconym (Lachin), *Alchapan (Qafan), Sutökülen, Suayrılan (Sisyan) and so on.*

In the toponymy of this area, only one oeconym name found its expression in the news form of the verb. This oeconym is *Yemazli // Yemazdi* toponym located in Zangilan region.

The main feature of toponymic units formed by the semantic method is that they are not random, but named in connection with a specific purpose and meaning of any geographical object. For example, *Xandak, Tinli, Saray (Gubadli), Genlik, Butovluk (Lachin).*

The second sub-chapter of the second chapter is called "**Morphologically formed toponyms**". Derivatological analysis of the toponyms of Turkish origin of the zone reveals the formation of a large number of geographical names through suffixes.

Here **-li4** (*Gushchulu, Afsarli // Afsharli, Chullu, Yemazdi // Yemazli, Muganli, Muganli, Garagoyunlu, Garamanli, Mehrili, Agvanli, Sofulu, Mahmudlu*), **-liq⁴, -laq²** (*Butovluk, Genlik, Almalıq,*

Aralıq), -**lar**² (*Afandiler, Godekler, Mirrar, Damirchilar, Mullahs, Xirmans*), -**çt**⁴ (-*chi*⁴) (*Chanaqchi, Alakchi, Damirchilar, Qushchu, Oxchu*), -**ud**⁴, -**d**, -**t** (*Hunud, Govshud, Agudi, Vagudi, Urud*), -**an**² (*Qaf + an, Qaz + an lake, Mug + an, Gomar + an // Qamar + an*), -**xana** (*Akhtakhana, Jilakhana, Gazarkhana*), -**lan**, -**man**, -**van** (*Zangilan, Minjivan, Corman, Mushlan, Sheylan*) toonyms with suffixes are observed.

In the third sub-chapter of the second chapter "**Syntactically formed toponyms**" are studied. Such toponyms are created only with the help of syntactic means, without the participation of suffixes: *Goygol, Garachiman, Aggol, Ag village, Chaykend, Atgiz, Kazan gol, Gilemashe (Gafan), Agbulag, Kurdgala, Chay zami, Uch tepe, Uchagaj, Gushbulag, Jahannam dere (Gorus), Maralzami, Aldara (Megri), Mazmazak, Agkend, Ashagi Ag Korpu, Pulkend, Taza kend (Sisyan)* and others.

Toponyms formed syntactically and morphologically include geographical nomenclatures (mountains, valleys, hills, rocks, stones, roads, places, noses, ridges, plains, steppes, inscriptions, steppes, south, north, field, dahna) (*dağ, dərə, təpə, qaya, daş, yol, yer, burun, bel, gədik, düz, çöl, yazı, tala, güney, quzey, zəmi, dəhnə*).

For example: *Abbas dərəsi, Oxçu aralıği, Arxüstü (passive), Bəylərin mis zavodu, Qarakəndi, Qız (ı) qalası, Daş başı, Armudağacı, Əsəd düzü, Köşəkənd qışlağı, Gıği məscidi, Gıği dərəsi, Molla Uruzbəy binası, Paşa kəndi, Taxta kəndi, Xatın bağı (village), Tut pir qışlağı*. The mentioned geographical objects are located in Gafan region.

We come across different models of toponyms formed syntactically and morphologically: **root + root + suffix** (*Abbas valley, Arkhustu, Garakendi, Maiden Tower, Armudagaci, Dashbashi, Asad plain, Gigi valley, Pasha village, Takhta village, Khatin garden, Gavur fortress, etc.*), **root + suffix + root** (*qan+lı+bel – Qannibel, bal+lı+qaya – Ballıqaya, Tandir+lı+yurd. Tandirri yurd, etc.*)

Toponymic units formed syntactically according to the participation of parts of speech: Common noun + common noun (*At + qız -Atgiz, bay + dash-Baydash, bay + dag-Baydag, gizil + dash-*

gizil, sal + dash// Saldash , chay + tuma- / Chaytumas etc.); Special name + common name (*Qazan göl, Abbas dərəsi, Qara kəndi, Paşa kəndi* etc.).

Adjective + noun: Ag + kənd> Agkənd, kara + bash> Karabashlar, kara + chimen>Karachimen, kara+ kəndi> Karakəndi, gollu + qışlaq >*Golluqışlaq*, gollu + zəmi >*Gollu zəmi*, sarı + qaya >*Sarı qaya*, shar + dara Shardara (Qafan), bezli + agja + kənd> Bezli Agjakənd, boz + kaha> Boz kaha, qısır + dağ >*Qısırdag*, sarı+ bulag> Sarıbulag (Gorus), ag + village> ag + kənd > *Ah kənd*, ashagı + ag + korpu >*Ashagı Ag korpu*, gara + kilsə > Garakilsə, taza+ kənd> Tzakənd (Sisyan).

Adverb-noun and adverb-adjective: *Ashagı Ag korpu* (Sisyan), *Ashagı Farajan* (Lachin), *Ashagi Yemazli*, *Goyali* (Zangilan), *Yuxarı Khojomsakhli* (Gubadli).

Numeral + noun model: *Birinci İpək, Birinci Tıgıq, Qoşa su* (Lachin), *Birinci Ağalı, İkinci Ağalı* (Zangilan).

The first type of definite phrases in the number + noun model: *Üç daş, Dörd yol* (Mahmudlu village); *Yeddi dərə* (Tatar village); *Üç tərə* (Abdalanlı village); *Üç dərə* (Gayalı village); *Üç armudlar* (Yuxarı Xocamsaxlı village); *Yeddi şarik biçənək* (Göyyal kəndi) and so on.

Microtoponyms with the structure of the second type of definition word combinations: *Yovşan yeri, Müseyib səngəri, Xələc səngəri, Araba yolu, Bəyin bağı, Quş yuvası qayası, Ruslar çalası, Əzətali güneyi* etc.

Microtoponyms with the structure of the third type of definition word combinations: *Hüseynin armudluğu, Xəlilin yeri, Ələkbərin armudluğu, Bəyin bağı, Şirəlinin saqqızlığı, Çardağın çalası, İydanın dibi* etc.

Microtoponyms in the verb combination model: In only one toponym with infinitive structure was found the name of the place in the village of Tatar microtoponymic. *Lanatlamak*.

Microtoponyms with adjective combination structure: *Nəbiölən* (place), *Teştəxan, Sutökülən qaya, Xudarvurulan yer, Allahverən mərzı, Surxayuçan yer, Novkeçən biçənək, Yolaşan, Donuzölən dərə* etc.

The fourth sub-chapter of the second chapter is called "**Toponyms formed by words expressing color**". Of particular interest are micro and macrotoponyms with *white, black and yellow* (*ağ, qara, sarı*) elements in the components of the toponymic system of Azerbaijan.

The archaic meanings of the word *qara* are more preserved in the toponymic layer than in other layers of the vocabulary of the language. This word also means big, huge, majestic, tall, dense, unhappy, mourning, useless, low-quality, evil spirit, mass, and so on. For example, Garadashli, Gara Gol, Garachiman, Gara Keshish, Garabulag, Garagoyunlu, Garaduzan, Gara Kishiler, Garagishlag (*Qaradaşlı, Qara göl, Qaraçimən, Qara keşiş, Qarabulaq, Qaraqoyunlu, Qaradüzən, Qara Kişilər, Qaraqışlaq*) and others.

We also come across geographical names with "white", "blue" and "yellow" ("*Ağ*", "*göy*" and "*sarı*") components. It can be seen that the word white has different meanings (low, small, not high) along with shades of color. *Ağ körpü, Ağbulaq, Ağ kənd, Ağ göl, Sarıyataq, Sarı bulaq, Sarılıq, Sarı qaya, Sarı yoxuş, Sarıqışlaq, Göyəçik*.

In addition to the meaning of color in our language, we find that the word yellow is used in oronyms, hydronyms and microtoponyms in the sense of color, as well as large, high, high, steep, suitable for drinking, pure water.

The fifth half of chapter II is entitled "**Arabic and Persian origin words in the toponymy of the zone**." Such words are common in the modern Azerbaijani language. For example: (*Şəhərcik, Baharlı, Kamallı, Mahmudlu, Mollalı, Lazımlar, Müsəlləm, Zeyvə, Abbaslar, Əbdüləlilər, Əliquluuşağı, Maralzəmi, Dəstəgird, Ərəfsə, Sofulu, Nurəddin, Vəlibəyli, Şərifan, Məmmədbəyli*) *Shaharjik, Baharlı, Kamallı, Mahmudlu, Mollalı, Lazımlar, Musallam, Zeyva, Abbaslar, Abdulalılar, Aliguluushagi, Maralzami, Dastagird, Arafsa, Sofulu, Nureddin, Valibeyli, Sharifan, Mammadbeyli* and others in the territory of Zangazur.

If some of these words have become a toponym without accepting any toponym, it should be considered a toponym of Azerbaijan. For example: *Nureddin, Mazra, Zeyva,*

Sharifan, Dahna and others.

Some of the above-mentioned toponyms contain topoformants, suffixes, grammatical devices and nomenclatures belonging to the Azerbaijani language. It is incorrect to consider such formed toponyms as foreign language toponyms. For example: *Shaharjik, Baharli, Abbaslar, Abdulalilar, Aliguluushagi, Maral Zami, Mammadbeyli, Sharifan, Mirler, Seyidlar, Arablar, Bakhtiyarli and others.*

The sixth sub-chapter of the second chapter is called "**Toponyms and folk etymology**". Folk etymology is very interesting to study the spiritual creativity of our people, to determine the way of thinking. Folk etymology is not always outside the real world.

In the seventh sub-chapter of the second chapter, "**Turkish toponyms of Zangazur and its Turkish parallels**" are studied. First of all, in Zangazur toponymy, ethnic place names prevail. Most of these ethnoses are ethnotoponyms of Oghuz origin, equally involved in the formation of both peoples: *Kanlı//Ganlı bel - Gambel, Khalaj // Khalaj, Yayci // Yayci, Chullu, Bayındur // Bayandur // Bayan, Shamli // Sham, Sofular // Sofulu, Gızılca//Gızılciq, Pazarcıq//Bazar river, Khatay // Khotan and others. (Kanlı//Qanlı bel – Qambel, Xalac//Xələc, Yəyci//Yaycı, Çullu, Bayındur//Bayandur//Bayan, Şamlı//Şam, Sofular//Sofulu, Qızılca//Qızılciq, Pazarcıq//Bazar çay, Xatay//Xotan)*

The suffixes *-lar², -çl⁴, -lı⁴, -ca², -ciq⁴* take an active part in the formation of toponyms of both zones. **In Turkey:** *Qılıclar, İshuqlar, Pazarcıq, Shamli, Qaralar, Qapanca, Qızılca, Chullu, Qazançlı, Kanlı;* **In Zangazur:** *Baharli, Mahmudlu, Arıqlı, Qushchulu, Chobanlı, Chullu, Cibilli, Malikli, Shıxlar, Afsarli//Afsharli, Mugancıq, Shaharcik, Qızılciq, Qannıca, Bugacıq, Vanaddi and etc.*

The element *zur // zor* is used in the place-names of both zones: *Erzurum (Turkey), Zangazur, Koranzur, Erchazur* and other elements in the words *Bilajari and Masazir* are similar.

There are many such parallel features. In general, the comparative study of parallel toponyms is useful in determining the problems of historical phonetics, as well as the coordinates of toponyms formed by migration.

Chapter III is entitled "**Geographical terms in Zangazur toponymy and their origin.**" From time immemorial, people have used folk geographical terms to describe the geographical objects they are surrounded by, reflecting the most important specific features of those objects. Geographical terms are divided into two groups: those that indicate the type of geographical name; consisting of special names and toponyms.

Names related to both types are found in the toponymic fund of the studied area. Some are used to indicate the type of geographical object (village, valley, selav, yal, waist, river, etc.). There are also objects that have become a geographical object without a geographical nomenclature. For example: *Dağ, Tap, Balık, Kəpəz, Kömür, Oyuq, Pir, Pul, Tas, Tala, Cil, Arxac, Zor, Şırnıx* (Dag, Tap, Balik, Kapaz, Komur, Oyuq, Pir, Pul, Tas, Tala, Jil, Arxaj, Zor, Shırnıx) etc.

The territory of Zangazur has ethnic diversity and, of course, this aspect is more or less reflected in its toponymy. Dominant toponymic terms of Turkish origin, in turn, are divided into two parts: ancient Turkish terms (all-Turkish); Terms of Azerbaijani origin.

Although the semantics of some toponyms of Azerbaijani origin are not preserved in the Azerbaijani language and its dialect, its trace is partially preserved in toponyms. For example: *Balık* (Balak), *Yazı, Art, Zor, Tas, Dağ, Mac, Top, Pir, Kəpəz, Şam, Kırs//Kirs* (Balık (Balak), Yazı, Art, Zor, Tas, Dağ, Mac, Top, Pir, Kapaz, Şam, Kırs // Kirs) etc.

The fact that ancient Turkish elements are reflected in the toponymy of Zangazur is a sign that Turkish-speaking ethnoses have existed in this area since the centuries b.c. Geographical nomenclature of this type is a time-space expression of the people's thinking. Our ancient ancestors specialized by giving common names to geographical names and turned them into toponymic names.

Yazı. It is an ancient word of Turkish origin, meaning steppe, plain, plain, desert. It is protected as part of many geographical names. *Ağca yazı (Ağca yazı)* (Lachin).

Art is an ancient Turkish word in the geographical names of

Azerbaijan, which means *plateau, mountain pass, pass*. Examples are the names of the geographical island with the element *ard + t* in the territory of Zangazur, the plateau of Salvard Salvard peak (in the territory of Sisyan region), and the objects of Mount *Sighirt* in Zangilan region.

Parmaq/barmaq is a geographical name from the word hill in ancient Turkish languages. We come across the names of *Barmaq dağı, Beşbarmaq gene* in Gubadli region, *Barmaqlar Mountain* in Lachin region.

Balıq/balak is an ancient Turkish word meaning city, fortress. *Balak* is one of the dumb toponyms in the Sisyan region. In M. Kashgari, this word was used in pre-Islamic Turkish as a name given to a refuge, a fortress, a city⁶⁰.

Bair/bayır means hill, mountainous place, slope⁶¹. In the territory of Gubadli region we come across a geographical island called *Çalbayır çölü (Chalbayır steppe)*.

Tap. We come across a geographical object called *Jeyranlı tapi* in Zangilan and *Kochari tapa* in Gubadli. There is a plain called *Hurtap* near Shurnukhu village of Gorus region. The word *Tap* in the word *Tap Garagoyunlu* is similar. This word is used in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language to mean 'crushed from a tree' (refers to fruit), 'low, flat', 'small plain in a mountainous place'⁶². Sometimes it is used as a part of a phraseological combination in a live conversation: it is used in the sense of "find the right way", that is, "*Tapa gəl*".

Top is an anonymous geographical name. There is a forest called *Topbagh* in Seytas village of Gubadli region. The famous *Topkhana forest* near the city of Shusha is well known. The meaning of the word *top* corresponds to the meaning of forest in Turkish.

Tas means rock, cliff. The geographical object called *Tas* is

⁶⁰Каşғари, М. Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cilddə] / Тәрјүмә едән вә нәşрә һазырлайан: Ramiz Әскәр, – Баки: Ozan, – с. 4. – 2006. –s.721

⁶¹Мурзаев, Э.М. Словарь народных географических терминов / Э.М.Мурзаев. – Москва: Мысль,– 1984. – с.97

⁶²Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / – Bakı: Elm, – 1964. – s.480

located in the territory of Gorus region. This word is also used in Turkish toponymy as a descriptive word in geographical names. In Yakutia it was included in the toponyms *Tastax*, *Kharatas*, *Tas Khargi*, in Altai: *Kiziltas*, in Kazakhstan: *Tastak*, *Tasty*, in Khakassia *Artas*, *Tastikh* and expresses the meaning of stone.

Daş. In the Turkish toponymy of Zangazur we come across toponyms and microtoponyms containing the geographical term *daş*: *Dashli gat*, *Dash village*, *Dashli*, *Takhtadash*, *Gizildash*, *Dash bashi*, *Saldash*, *Baydash*, *Dashagiran*.

The word *daş*//*diş* did not mean the present *daş* at all times. In Turkish, as well as in dialects of Azerbaijani, the word “*diş*” means steppe, outdoor, desert.

E.M.Murzayev used the word **qat** in two senses: 1. Layer - means swamp; 2. Gat - settlement, house, village, city, castle⁶³.

In the territory of Gubadli region, this geographical term has survived to the present day under several names. In the research of S.P.Zelinsky, the names of winter camps in the form of *Kichik qat*, *Boyuk qat*, *Dashli qat* near Alyanli village were mentioned. It should be noted that the word *qat* is used here to mean "dwelling, house, village, fortress." The *qat* element used in the name of Marzgat settlement in the territory of *Megri* district has the same meaning. *Tungat*, *Dahqat*, *Navkat*, etc. developed in the territories inhabited by Turkish-speaking peoples. The words *qat* // *kat* in toponyms belong to the same nucleus and have the same meaning.

Mac is an oeconym that exists in the Gorus region. It seems to us that the toponym *Mac* is a word that reflects the historical occupation of our people. *Mac* is the name of one of the tools. The word is used in the dialects in the *maj* variant to mean 'support of winter, quota' ⁶⁴.

Güney. The geographical term *guney* // *gunoy* // *gunay* means south in ancient Turkish languages. *Güney* - the part of the mountain,

⁶³Мурзаев, Э.М. Словарь народных географических терминов / Э.М.Мурзаев. – Москва: Мысль, – 1984. – с.263

⁶⁴Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / – Bakı: Elm, – 1964. – s.342

the other height of the hill facing south, facing the sun, the side where the sun's rays fall the most.

There are *Dashli Guney* (Gubadli), *Ajigli Guney* (Gorus), *Bozguney* (Lachin) microtoponyms in the area.

Kənd is a word of Turkish origin and means a settlement. In the toponymy of the territory of Zangazur, it was formed in different ways and formed colorful geographical names: *Pashakend*, *Tashkend*, *Aligulukend*, *Sultan kend*, *Chaykend*, *Ag kend*, *Minkend*, *Gushchu-taza kend*, *Dere kend* and others.

Geographical terms with **körpü**, **pəyə**, **uşağı**, **bina** component: *Ag korpu*, *Aziz payasi*, *Ashagi ag korpu*, *Qasim ushagi*, *Huseyn ushagi*, *Shahverdi ushagi*, *Malik paya*, *Molla Urubay binasi*, *Oxtar binasi* etc.

Qala is a word of Arabic origin, it means fortification, city and so on expresses their meanings. Geographical names with fortress components are widespread in Zangazur: *Açağı qalası*, *Qız qalası*, *Gavur qalası*, *Govur qalası*, *Qala dərəsi*, *Qala boynu*, *Qurd qalası*, *Qalaca kəndi* (*Achagu fortress*, *Maiden fortress*, *Gavur fortress*, *Govur fortress*, *Gala dərə*, *Gala boynu*, *Qurd fortress*, *Galaja village*) are of this type.

The word **dərə** plays an important role in the formation of geographical names with a negative relief structure. In oronymy, the narrow, concave form of relief is called a valley. *Ağdərə*, *Şamdərə*, *Bağirsəqdərə*, *Əskidərə*, *Şəlvə dərə* (*Aghdara*, *Shamdara*, *Bagirsagdara*, *Eskidera*, *Shalva valley*) and others.

Qaya is a nomenclature term for positive relief. A mountain, a branch separated from a series of mountains, is a difficult place to cross from the rocks in a certain part of the mountains. The fact that the Zangazur region consists mainly of mountainous areas determines the existence of this type of physical-geographical terms.

Geographical names with rock components are found in S.P.Zelinsky's list: *Kayalı*, *Yanıq Kaya*, *Ballı qaya*, *Qara qaya*, *Gəlin qaya* (*Kayali*, *Yanik Kaya*, *Balli Kaya*, *Gara Kaya*, *Gelin Kaya*) and others. Geographical names of this type are often added to words denoting color, sign: *Qara qaya*, *Ballı qaya*, *Yanıq qaya* (*Gara kaya*, *Ballı kaya*, *Yanıq kaya*) etc.

Oyuq is located in a high area in the Gorus region. As a geographical term, it is a Turkish word and refers to a place where there are several mounds of soil or stones in order to indicate the boundary in the division of land.

Oba//Ova is used in the sense of village, settlement, country, place of migration and so on. In the toponyms *Khaliloba* and *Shikhoba* in the territory of Gubadli region, the element *oba // ova* was developed as a geographical term.

Qışlaq (Gishlaq) toponymic nomenclature names are widespread in the area: *Günqışlaq*, *Kolluqışlaq*, *Sarıqışlaq* (Zəngilan), *Qırıqqışlaq*, *Qışlaq* (Lachin) (*Gungishlag*, *Kollugishlag*, *Sarigishlag* (Zangilan), *Kiriggishlag*, *Qishlag* (Lachin)) and others.

Formed by the title words bey, khan, haji, mirza and other: *Qarabəyli*, *Vəlibəyli*, *Kürdhacı* (Lachin), *Cahangirbəyli*, *Vəliqulubəyli*, *Hacıalılı*, *Məmmədbəyli* (Zəngilan), *Muradxanlı*, *Yusifbəyli*, *Mollabürhan* (Qubadlı), *Bağırbəyli* (Gorus) (*Garabeyli*, *Valibeyli*, *Kurdhaji* (Lachin), *Jahangirbeyli*, *Valigulubeyli*, *Hajialılı*, *Mammadbeyli* (Zangilan), *Muradkhanlı*, *Yusifbeyli*, *Mollaburhan* (Gubadli), *Bagirli*.)

In the analysis of our research, it became clear that in the regions of Zangazur belonging to Armenia, geographical names with the titles of bey, khan and others are rare. The ancient Turkish layer is more deeply rooted in the toponymy of the area called *Sunik*. Here we come across ethnotoponyms related to ancient tribal names.

The fourth chapter is entitled "**Lexical-semantic groups of the zone toponyms**". The first sub-chapter of this chapter deals with "**Phytonymic oronyms and oconyms**." There are a number of settlements in the system of toponyms of Zangazur, which were formed as simple, unnamed nomenclature as a result of the fall of oeconym or oronym components *şəhər*, *kənd*, *dağ*, *təpə*, *yamac* (city, village, mountain, hill, slope, etc.) formed directly from common phytonyms existing in a particular region. The abundance and richness of vegetation and tree cover of the studied area made the phytotoponyms colorful. *Armudlu*, *Baldırğanlı*, *Almalıq*, *Alçadərə Məzməzək* (Sisyan), *Çiriş kəndi*, *Almalıq kəndi*, *Qaragiləlik*, *Armudlu kəndi və çayı* (Qafan), *Almalıq*, *Şamsız yurdu*, *Arpalıq*, *Pərinç* (Gorus). (*Armudlu*,

Baldırganlı, Almalyk, Alchadere Mazmazak (Sisyan), Chirish village, Almalyk village, Garagilelik, Armudlu village and river (Qafan), Almalyk, Shamsiz yurdu, Arpalig, Parinc (Gorus).)

Qarağac (Garagaj) is a phytooeconym in the territory of Gubadli region. There is *Qarağacı çuxur* (*Garagaji pit*) in Lachin, *Qarağac dərəsi* (*Garagaj gorge*) in Gubadli and Zangilan areas. *Dağdağan dərəsi*, *Zoğal dərə*, *Palid dərəsi*, *Almalı dərə* (Qubadlı və Zəngilan), *Armudlu dərə* (Laçın) Dagdagan gorge, Zogal gorge, Palid gorge, Almalı gorge (Gubadli and Zangilan), Armudlu gorge (Lachin).

In the second sub-chapter of chapter IV, "**Zoonomic toponyms**" are studied. There are a number of zooronyms and zooykonyms that express the fauna of Azerbaijan. Both animal and bird names are found in the toponymy of the zone: *Ayı dərəsi*, *Qoç dərəsi* (Qubadlı), *Ayibazar kəndi*, *Dovşan dərəsi*, *Qatır çuxuru*, *İtqırılan dağ* (Lachin), *Qatır yoxuşu*, *İt qayası*, *Ceyran düzü*, *Kaftar dərəsi* (Qubadlı, Zangilan), *Donuz damı*, *Eşşək meydanı*, *Qoyun damı*, *Ayıçinqıl dağı* (Gorus), *Maral dərəsi*, *Maralzəmi* (Megri) (*Ayi gorge*, *Koch gorge* (Gubadli), *Ayibazar village*, *Dovshan gorge*, *Qatır pit*, *İtqırılan mountain* (Lachin), *Qatır uphill*, *It rock*, *Jeyran plain*, *Kaftar gorge* (Gubadli, Zangilan), *Donuz Roof*, *Eshshək Square*, *Goyun Roof*, *Ayichinqıl Mountain* (Gorus), *Deer Valley*, *Maralzami* (Megri)) and others.

There are the following toponyms in the region, which contain the word *mal*: *Malev*, *Malxələf*, *Malvalan*, *Malibəyli*, *Maldaş* (Malev, Malkhalaf, Malvalan, Malibeyli, Maldash). In the composition of these geographical names, the word *mal* has formed a toponym with different forms and content.

In the third sub-chapter of chapter IV, "**Zoonyms related to bird names**" are studied. It plays an important role in the creation of toponyms of bird names. There are several zoos named after birds in Lachin region: *Laçın şəhəri*, *Laçınkənd kəndi*, *Quşçu kəndi*, *Bozdoğan* (Lachin city, Lachinkend village, Gushchu village, Bozdogan)⁶⁵.

The lexical unit of Lachin is also found in M.Kashgari's "Dīwān

⁶⁵Azərbaycan SSR. İnzibati ərazi bölgüsü / – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1978. – s.65

Lughāt al-Türk". Here the word hawk is used to mean a hawk, a brave man⁶⁶.

The *qartal* is a bird with a common name in the Turkish languages, a white bird according to its color, a gray bird, a gray-born, a black-born, a black-tailed deer, a golden bird, and so on and ethnonyms were formed on the basis of these oronyms. We assume that *Bozdogan* village in Lachin region is one of these types of ethnozootoponyms.

I.Jafarsoylu notes that "*in the time of Sultan Salim II, one of the leaders of the Begdeli (Beydil) tribes was called his son.*"⁶⁷ In addition, there is a zoo called *Gartalgaya* in Lachin region.

The fourth sub-chapter of the fourth chapter deals with "**Toponyms formed by terms denoting a profession or title**". Toponyms containing the titles of *bey, khan, amir: Baydaq, Bəylərin mis mədəni, Molla Uruzbəy binəsi* (Qafan), *Bağırbəyli* (Gorus), *Bəybalı* (Sisyan, *Muradxanlı, Xanlıq, Əmirxanlı* (Qubadlı). (*Baydaq, Bey's copper mining, Molla Uruzbey building* (Gafan), *Bagirbeyli* (Gorus), *Beybali* (Sisyan, *Muradkhanli, Khanlig, Amirkhanli* (Gubadli))

The fifth sub-chapter of this chapter deals with "**Toponyms formed by somatic words**". These types of toponyms include mouth, nose, head, waist, throat, neck, fingers, chest, abdomen, nails, feet, beard, etc. The names of the body parts are involved. For example: *Qalaboynu, Dəyirmanın boynu, Dəvəboyun yeri, Dəvəboynu yalı, Dəvəboynu tərəsi, Boyunəkər kəndi, Başəyri dağı, Daş başı, Qarabaşlar, Qaleyçənin başı, Qızılboğaz dağı, Boğazərtməz qayalığı, Sarı burun yeri, Burunlu, Maldırnağı düzü, Keçibeli, Gəzbel, Bababelli* and so on

In the sixth sub-chapter of this chapter, "**Toponyms containing archaic elements**" are studied. There are such onomastic units in the toponymy of Zangazur zone that reflect the ancient phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of our language. One of such toponyms is called

⁶⁶Kaşğari, M. Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cilddə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər, – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 1. – 2006. – s.63

⁶⁷Cəfərsöylü, İ. Türk, Urartu, Alban etnolinqvistik uyğunluqları: monoqrafiya / İ.Cəfərsöylü. – Bakı: ADPU, – 2008. – s.190

Ulob. This word consists of two parts: *ulu*+*oba*//*ova*If we pay attention, we can clearly see that the primary form of the toponym is the “*Ulu*” lexical unit. The word “*Ulu*” in written sources means great, sacred, ancient.

There is an oeconym named *Uluduz* in Lachin region, where the great word, "ancient, high, high" has been preserved.

Altınca oeconym was registered in the territory of Gubadli region. The word *Altın* is an archaic word for our modern language. This word, which means gold, is preserved in the toponym.

In the seventh sub-chapter of the chapter IV, "***Patronymic and anthroponymic toponyms***" are studied. In the toponymy of the territory of Zangazur we also come across toponyms related to the names of generations and tribes: *Mərdanlı*, *Mahmudlu*, *Qarakişilər*, *Qaralar*, *Baxtiyarlı*, *Qədirlı*, (Qubadlı), *Albəyli*, *Əmirxanlı*, *Məliklər*, *Seyidlər* (Zəngilan), *Kamallı*, *Xanalılar*, *Vəlibəyli*, *Hətəmlər* (Laçın), *Şahverdilər*, *Əbdüləlilər*, *Əliqulular*, *Baba Yaqublu*, *Abbas dərəsi*, *Abbaslar*, *Ağatlı* (Gorus), *Mahmudlu*, *Kosalı*, *Qarabaşlar*, *Abbas dərəsi* (Qafan), *Bəybalı*, *Əlili*, *Mələklər*, *Yaqublu*, *Sofulu* (Sisyan), *Alıdərə*, *Əlidamı* (Məğri) (Mardanlı, Mahmudlu, Garakishiler, Garalar, Bakhtiyarlı, Gadirli, (Gubadli), Albeyli, Amir Khanli, Maliklar, Seyidlər (Zangilan), Kamallı, Khanalılar, Valibeyli, Hatəmlər (Lachin), Shahverdilər, Abdulalılar, Alıgullu, Baba Yaqublu, Abbas, Abbaslar, Ağatlı (Gorus), Mahmudlu, Kosalı, Garabashlar, Abbas gorge (Qafan), Beybalı, Alili, Melekler, Yagublu, Sofulu (Sisyan), Alidere, Alidami (Megri)) and others.

In the eighth sub-chapter of chapter IV, "***Descriptive microtoponyms***" are studied. Microtoponyms of this type are so named mainly due to their descriptive features. For example: *Daşarası*, *Oyuq dağı* (Seytaş kəndi); *Qayadibi*, *Böyük güney* (Çərəli kəndi); *Qalacıq* (Qədili kəndi); *Göy qala* (Gürcülü kəndi); *Daşlı yer*, *Cərgə daş*, *Yuxarı çala yer*, *Güllü zəmi*, *Səngər dağı* (Əyin kəndi). (Dasharasi, Oyug Dagi (Seytash village); Gayadibi, Great South (Charali village); Qalacıq (Gadili village); Blue Fortress (Georgian village); Rocky ground, Row stone, Upper hole, Rose field, Sangar mountain (Ayin village).)

The ninth sub-chapter the of chapter IV deals with "***Agroonymic***

microtoponyms". Agroonymic microtoponyms are toponyms associated with the development of agriculture. Indicates field, planting, field names. For example: *Ali zəmisi*, *Yal zəmi* (Çərəli kəndi); *Arpa yeri*, *Koraməzrə*, *Qaravickəvşən* (Dəmirçilər kəndi); *Ağca düzü*, *Yazı düzü* (Əliquluuşağı kəndi); *Qara yazı* (Davudlu kəndi); *Çardaqlı zəmi*, *Xələfzəmisi*, *Ağ zəmi*, *arpa yeri*, *Soğanlıq* (Başarat kəndi); *Ağ yazı* (Xələc kəndi) (Ali field, Yal field (Charali village); Arpa field, Koramazra, Garavikavshan (Demirchiler village); Agca plain, Yaz; plain (Aliguluushagi village); Gara yazı (Davudlu village); Chardaqli field, Khalafzami, Ag field, Soganlig (Basharat village); Ag yazı (Khalaj village)) and so on.

Chapter V is entitled "***Toponyms of the zone included in the passive fund and Zangazur toponyms in Russian official documents.***"

The first half of this chapter deals with "***Toponyms of Zangazur included in the passive fund***". Most of the toponyms of Turkish origin in the territory of Armenia were changed before 1988, and in the following period all of them. In Armenia, the work in this direction was carried out in various ways at the level of state policy. They carried out this "mission" either by relocating the population of any village, or by merging it with other villages, or by replacing them with new names.

Gorus region is the most destroyed village in Zangazur. That is why the toponyms of this area are mostly passive.

"Dumb" toponyms renamed in Gorus region: *Alçalı*, *Abbaslar*, *Abbas dərəsi kəndi*, *Ağ körpü*, *Alyanlı*, *Ağafli*, *Aynaxlı*, *Amudux*, *Bəzli Ağcakənd*, *Babalı Qayalı*, *Baba Yaqublu*, *Ballı qaya*, *Bababelli toponimi*, *Bağırbəyli*, *Bayandur*, *Beşbarmaq*, *Qara Gədik*, *Boz Kaha*, *Qalaq*, *Kürdlər*, *Kavur Qalası*, *Mac*, *Əbdüləlilər kəndi*, *Əli-Qulu kəndi* (Alchali, Abbaslar, Abbas darasi village, Agh Korpu, Alyanlı, Agafli, Aynakhli, Amudukh, Bezli Agjakend, Babali Kayali, Baba Yagublu, Ballı Kaya, Bababelli toponym, Bagirbeyli, Garaedik, Beshbarmaq, Beshbarmaq Boz Kaha, Galag, Kurds, Kavur Castle, Mac, Abdulalilar village, Ali-Gulu village) and others.

More massacres were committed in the first 20 years of the 20th century. Even after the establishment of the Soviet government in Armenia, most of the population of the destroyed Azerbaijani villages of Gorus did not return to their homes. Therefore, there were only four

Azerbaijani villages in the last administrative-territorial division: *Shurnukhu, Agbulag, Shamsiz, Kurdalag*. In 1988, Armenians forcibly massacred the population of these villages. All the villages of the Gorus region were included in the list of dead villages. In the Gorus region alone, there were more than 40 ruined Azerbaijani villages.

Toponyms of Turkish origin included in the passive fund of Sisyan region: *Ağ kənd, Aşağı Ağ körpü kəndi, Armudlu kəndi, Arxlı, Arıqlı, Bazarçay, Bazarkənd, Batar//Padar, Baybalı, Boz kənd//Dərə kənd, Bələk//Balak, Qıvraq, Qalacıq, Dulus, Əlili, Əlişir, Əziz pəyəsi, Əkəri, Zabahadur, Yaqubi, Yuxarı Ağ körpü, Kürdlər, Gözəldərə, Gomur, Məliklər, Sayalı, Pulkənd, Püsək, Sultanlı, Təzə kənd, Xortaz//Hortogiz, Şamb, Şükər.* (Ag village, Ashagi Ag bridge bridge, Armudlu village, Arkhli, Arigli, Bazarchay, Bazarkend, Batar // Padar, Baybali, Boz village // Dere village, Belek // Balak, Givrag, Galajik , Dulus, Alili, Alisher, Aziz payasi, Akari, Zabahadur, Yagubi, Yukhari Agh Korpu, Kurds, Gozeldere, Gomur, Maliklar, Sayali, Pulkend, Pusek, Sultanli, Taza kand, Khortaz // Hortogiz, Shamb, Shuker.)

Toponyms of Gafan region included in the passive fund. Qapan//Qafan (Gapan // Gafan) region was one of the most populated regions of Azerbaijan. It should be noted that *only 26 of the existing 130 villages in the region were Armenians, and the rest were Azerbaijanis*⁶⁸.

“Dumb” toponyms of Gafan region in the passive background: *Abbas dərəsi, Ağgöl, Anabad, Almalıq, Aralıq (Oxçu Aralığı), Armudlu, Arxüstü, Axtaxana*(adı dəyişdirilib Zoristan, *Atqız, Badabar, Baldırğanlı, Bəkdaş, Boğazcıq//Buğacıq, Bix, Qavarxana, Qapıcıq, Qarabaşlar, Qara kəndi, Qatar, Qacadkin, Daş Nov, Dərməzir, Ərəbəlz, Əskilum, Zeyvə, Yeməzli, Yamaxlı, Yeylaxlı, Suxan, Taxta kəndi, Tacəddin, Tunis, Turabxanlı, Tut Pir qışlağı, Xatın bağı, Xış, Çanaxçı, Çatılı düzü, Çullu, Cibili, Şər dərə, Şotalı.* (Abbas gorge, Aggol, Anabad, Almalyk, Aralig (Oxchu Aralığı), Armudlu, Arkhustu, Akhtakhana (renamed Zoristan, Atgiz, Badabar, Baldirganli, Bekdash, Bogazjik, Bugazig, Bikh, Gavarkhana) Kapijig,

⁶⁸Ermənistan azərbaycanlılarının tarixi coğrafiyası / – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1995. – s.131

Garabashlar, Gara village, Qatar, Gajadkin, Dash Nov, Dermazir, Arabalz, Askilum, Zeyva, Yemazli, Yamakhli, Yeylakhli, Sukhan, Takhta village, Tajeddin, Tunis, Turabkhanli, Tut Pir, Khatin garden, Khish, Chanakhchi, Chatili plain, Chullu, Cibili, Shar Dere, Shotali).

The second sub-chapter of the fifth chapter is called "**Zangazur toponyms in Russian official documents**". Preliminary information about the Turkmen toponyms of Zangazur is reflected in official documents written in Russian in the XIX century, administrative-territorial division information books, lists and catalogs of various objects, geographical dictionaries. One of such sources is "*Materials for the economic life of the state villages of the Caucasus*" published in Tbilissi (Georgia) in 1886.

The first sub-chapter of the sixth chapter of this work consists of the research of S.P.Zelinsky and is called "*Economic life of state villages in V Zangazur district of Yelizavotpol province*". The names of the city, village, valley, river, winter, pasture, plain, hill, selav, spring, village, fortress and others of that time (XIX century) are reflected in the work. Along with toponyms of Turkmen origin, hydronyms, ethnonyms, anthroponyms, as well as the heights of the mountains and hills of the territory above sea level are recorded here.

The names of the mountains mentioned in the source: *Kalin qaya//Gəlin qaya, Kapucuq//Qapıcıq, Kirs, Saqsaqan//Sağsağan dađı, Krq-kzi//Qırx qız, Salvartı, Ala qaya, Mixtokan//Mixtökən, Dava qezi//Dəvə gözü, Çil qaya//Çil qayası, Sarı baba, Ziyarat tapa//Ziyarat təpə, Ağ daban, Dali dađ, Xustup dađı* (Kalin Kaya // Gelin Kaya, Kapucug // Gapichig, Kirs, Sagsaqan // Sagsagan Mountain, Krg-kzy // Qırx giz, Salvartı, Ala Kaya, Mikhtokan // Mikhtoken, Dava gezi // Dava gozu, Chil gaya// Chil gayası, Sarı baba, Ziyarat tapa//Ziyarat tapa, Ağ daban, Dali mountain, Khustup mountain) etc.

Hydronyms: *Bazar çay, Uz çay, Dəli çay, Ulu çay, Oxçu çay, Şalva çay, Baqarlı//Baharlı çay, Alakçi, Barguşad çay* (Bazar river, Uz river, Deli river, Ulu river, Oxchu river, Shalva river, Bagarli // Baharli river, Alakchi, Bargushad river) etc.

There are some distortions in the naming of hydronyms. For example, a geographical object known to the locals as the *Cəhənnəm*

dərəsi (Valley of Hell) is marked as the *Cənnət dərəsi (Valley of Paradise)*.

S.P.Zelinsky's work is also important for him, as it is one of the first written sources about the toponymy of the region. Although there are some distortions, inaccurate names, adaptations to the morphology of the Russian language, there is a rich material on the toponymy of the zone a hundred years ago, their linguistic affiliation, microtoponyms, topoformants and nomenclature terms.

In the “**Conclusion**” the generalization of the main results and findings of the research is noted:

The study of Turkish toponyms of Zangazur area allows to note the following scientific results:

1. The study of toponyms of Turkish origin of Zangazur region - oeconym, oronym, hydronym, zoonym and microtoponyms shows that the aboriginal inhabitants of this area were Turks. Other ethnic groups - Hays, Kurds, Russians, Tatars, Arabs came to this area in different socio-historical conditions. The mass arrival of Armenians from Iran and Turkey is about 200-300 years old. After the Turkmenchay Treaty of 1828, Armenians (Hays) migrated to Western Azerbaijan as a whole, including the territory of Zangazur, and partially changed the ethnographic composition of the territory. According to the Ottoman census in 1727, the ethnic composition of Zangazur was as follows: 23981 Azerbaijanis, 7425 Armenians.

2. At the census of Tsarist Russia in 1893, more than 77,000 Azerbaijanis and 34,000 Armenians lived in Zangazur. At the same time, 259 Turkmen and 45 Armenian toponyms were mentioned. It should be noted that distortions were made during the census, and names of Turkmen origin were presented as Armenian geographical names. For example: *Həyəmək, Əli Qulu kənd, Əlili, Bələk//Balık, Əcanan, Gorus, Köhnə Gorus, Daşkənd, Qala dərəsi, Qara kilsə (Qalacıq), Kuris, Quşcu təzə kənd, Kürd kənd, Muğancıq, Məzrə, Miğri, Sirkətaş, Taştun, Uz, Ucanabas, Xanazək, Xanzirək, Tez xarab, Çəpni, Saqat//Şalat, Şıxavuz, Məzrə, Şinətağ* (Hayarak, Ali Gulu village, Alili, Belek // Balik, Ajanan, Gorus, Old Gorus, Tashkent, Gala gorge, Black church (Galajik), Kuris, Gushju fresh village, Kurdish village, Muganjik, Mazra, Migri, Sirkataş, Tashtun,

Uz, Ujanabas, Khanazak, Khanzirak, Tez Kharab, Chapni, Sagat // Shalat, Shikhavuz, Mazra, Shinatagh) are 29 Turkmen origin out of 45 oeconym given as Armenian villages. Even some of them are relief and so on. The other part is ethnotoponyms related to the names of ethnoses directly involved in the ethnogenesis of the Azerbaijani people (*Muğancıq, Gorus, Quşçu kənd, Uz, Çəpni* (Muganjig, Gorus, Gushchu village, Uz, Chapni, etc.).

3. Ethnotoponyms of all-Turkish origin form a main layer in the territory of Zangazur: *Uz, Çəpni, Bayandur, Ağvanlı, Suvari, Gomaran, Hunan, Hunanlı, Kuman, Muğancıq (6), Quşçulu, Afşarlı, Xələc (2), Baharlı (2), Çullu, Qaçaran, Çavındır, Gorus, Sisakan (Sisyan), Qapan, Xotanan, Biçənək, Gögərcik (Göyərcik), Qazançı, Dondar, Yeməkli, Zəngənə, Yaycı, Qayı, Abdal, Qaraqoyunlu, Şıxlar, Alpout, Otuzkilər, Ulaşlı (2)* (Uz, Chapni, Bayandur, Ağvanlı, Suvari, Gomaran, Hunan, Hunanlı, Kuman, Muganjik (6), Gushchulu, Afsharlı, Khalaj (2), Baharlı (2), Chullu, Qacharan, Chavindir, Gorus, Sisakan (Sisyan), Qapan, Khotanan, Bichenak, Gogerjik (Goyerjik), Qazançı, Dondar, Yemekli, Zangana, Yaycı, Kayı, Abdal, Garagoyunlu, Shiklar, Alpout, Utuzikiler (Thirty), Ulaşlı) and so on.

4. Ethnotoponyms manifest themselves in different meaning groups of toponyms. For example:

a) Oronim - *Xustup//Oğuz təpə, Qanlı bel//Qazbel*; (Khustup // Oguz hill, Ganlı bel // Gazbel);

b) Zoonym - *Quşçular, Qurdqala, Axtaxana, Atqız, Ördəkli, Keçili, Bozdoğan, Qaraqoyunlu* (Qushchular, Kurdqala, Akhtakhana, Atgiz, Ordekli, Kechili, Bozdogan, Garagoyunlu) etc.

c) Hydronym - *Bazarçay, Bərguşad çay, Oxçu çay*. (Bazarchay, Bargushad river, Oxchu river).

5. Analysis of toponyms showed that there is a constant transition between onomastic categories. The transition from anthroponyms to ethnonyms and hence to toponyms is permanent. This was reflected in the toponymy of the study area. For example: *Qazan – antroponim, Qazan – etnonim, Qazançı, Qazan göl toponimi, Çəpni, Ulaşlı, Bayandur, Oxçu, Dondar, Biçənək* (Kazan - anthroponym, Kazan - ethnonym, Kazançı, Kazan lake toponym,

Chapni, Ulashli, Bayandur, Oxchu, Dondar, Bichenak) and others.

6. Analysis of hydronyms of Zangazur zone showed that most of the hydronyms in the studied area are mainly of Turkmen origin (*Uz çayı, Bərguşad çayı, Basat çayı, Çavındır çayı, Qazan gölü, Həkəri çayı, Bazarçay, Ağvan çayı, Cəhənnəm dərəsi, Quş bulaq, Göy bulaq, Ağ bulaq, Qotur su*). (Uz river, Bargushad river, Basat river, Chavindir river, Kazan lake, Hakari river, Bazarchay, Agvan river, Hell valley, Gush bulag, Goy bulag, White spring, Itchy water).

7. Nomenclature terms involved in the formation of hydrotoponyms of the zone are also of Turkmen origin. For example, *lakes, rivers, streams, streams, springs, floodplains* etc. It is not accidental that in the list compiled by S.P.Zelinsky at the end of the XIX century, hydrotoponyms also belong to the Azerbaijani language. There are no hydrotherms of Armenian origin in the sources.

8. Numerous toponyms, anthropotponyms and ethnonyms related to the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" are found in Zangazur toponymy. This type of geographical names also exists in the toponymy of the Oghuz group of Turkish languages. For example: *Qazançı, Ulaşlı, Basut çay, Dondarlı, Oxçu, Oxçuçay, Xustup (Oğuz tərə), Bayandur* (Kazanchi, Ulashli, Basut river, Dondarli, Oxchu, Oxchuchay, Khustup (Oguz hill), Bayandur) and others. These geographical names are not accidental, but a sign that the lands of Zangazur are the land of ancient Oghuz.

9. Ethnoses, ethnotponyms and some linguistic elements of archaic lexicon mentioned in M.Kashgari's "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" and F.Rashidaddin's "Oguzname" in the XIV century, which is a magnificent monument of XI century Turkish languages, are reflected. This has preserved its traces in the toponymy of Zangazur. For example: *Tatar, Bayandır, Biçənək//Peçeneq, Çəpni, Xotan, Göyərcik, Çavındır, Qayalı, Avşar, Xalac (3), Baharlı (2), Göyərabbas, Yeməkli, Talas, Kavşud, Balık, Türklər, Çaruklu, Kapan, Qanlı bel, Suvar* (Tatar, Bayandır, Bichenak // Pecheneg, Chapni, Khotan, Goyerjik, Chavindir, Kayali, Avshar, Khalaj (3), Baharli (2), Goyarabbas, Yemekli, Talas, Kavshud, Balik, Turks,

Charuklu, Kapan, Ganli bel, Suvar) etc.

10. Toponymic system of Zangazur area Ancient Turkish words (*balıq, art, bək, alp, bayır, kömür, tap, tas, yazı, mac, top, tey, qat*), dialectal lexical units (*qəcəl, qılinc, qıy, gab, selav*), belonging to the modern Azerbaijani language (*kənd, oba, tuğ, düz, güney, quzey, körpü, pəyə, qala, dərə, qaya, qışlaq, xırman, xış*), as well as passing through Arabic, Persian (*qala, zeyvə, Məzrə, abad, şəhər* etc.) formed through words.

11. Most of the toponyms present in the various types of toponyms existing in the territory of Zangazur are of Turkish origin and are used in our modern language. These types of toponyms are almost indistinguishable from S.P.Zelinsky's list. For example: *dağ, kənd, dərə, oba, çay, bulaq, selav, kol, yoxuş, yaylaq, qışlaq, pəyə, qala, yer, yataq, qıy, qaya, daş, tərə, göl, yurd, çəmən, tala, göl, su* etc.

12. Ethnotoponyms of the zone Azerbaijan, in general, has an area character with toponyms of Turkish origin. *Muğancıq, Xalac, Şıxlar, Bayandur, Baharlı, Hunan, Suvarı, Uz, Çullu, Biçənək, Çəpni, Afşarlı, Gomaran, Xotan* (Muganjig, Khalaj, Shikhlar, Bayandur, Baharlı, Hunan, Suvari, Uz, Chullu, Bichenak, Chapni, Afsharlı, Gomaran, Khotan) and others. Each of these geographical names also exists in the territories inhabited by Turkish-speaking peoples.

13. As the territory of Zangazur has a mountainous relief, its toponymy is also colorful and rich. The system of oronyms in Zangazur is almost homogeneous - that is, it consists of linguistic units of Turkish origin (qanlı, kəpəz, qayı, qazan, dondar, qorus//qoroz, qapan etc.), with ancient Turkish words ((*balıq, yazı, oba, daş, taş, tap*), positive relief (*tərə, yal, dik, bək, qıy, yoxuş, güney, bel*), words denoting negative relief (*dərə, çala, düz, çuxur*) are also formed from metaphorical words (*bel, qaş, barmaq, burun, baş, göz*).

14. Most of the microtoponyms of Zangazur territory were formed on the basis of the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language. These names are also on the list compiled by S.P.Zelinsky. For example: *Vəli düzü, Çay zəmi, Əsgər çiməni, Gəlin qaya, Üç*

ağac, Qum qazılan yer, Üç təpə, Qara qaya etc.

15. As the system of toponyms of the zone has a significant geographical content, on their basis it is possible to draw some conclusions about the relief structure, landscape features, natural resources, vegetation, natural features of the area.

16. Linguistic analysis of the toponymic units of Turkmen origin of Zangazur by Belarusian researcher V.A.Zhuchkevich “... *there are few names of non-Armenian origin in Armenia. Armenia is toponymically the most homogeneous part of the USSR.*” This means that there are few non-Turkish geographical names in Armenia, including Zangazur. This area is the most common area of toponyms of Turkish origin.

17. Toponyms of Turkish origin of the zone are formed in the following way:

a) Lexical ones (*Tas, Dağ, Mac, Şam*), (*Tas, Dag, Mac, Sham*);

b) Created by semantic method (*Ulu bulaq, Ağbulaq, Qaraçimən, Qara qaya, Ağ qaya, Qara göl* (*Ulu Bulag, Agbulag, Garachiman, Gara Kaya, Ag Kaya, Gara Gol*, etc.);

c) Morphologically formed (*Çullu, Çobanlı, Muğancıq, Qızılçıq, Şıxlar, Seyidlər, Şahverdilər, Çanaxçı, Quşçu, Hunud, Qovşud, Xotanan, Qacaran, Hunan, Axtaxana, Karxana, Almalıq*); (*Chullu, Chobanli, Mugañjig, Giziljig, Shikhlar, Seyids, Shahverdiler, Chanakhchi, Gushchu, Hunud, Govshud*);

d) Syntactically formed (*Göygöl, Ağgöl*).

18. We came across different types of Zangazur toponyms (oconym, oronym, anthroponym, ethnotoponym, orotopotoponym, hydrotoponym, phytotoponym, zootoponym, description).

19. Ethnolinguistic analysis of Turkmen toponymic units in the territory of Zangazur (Gorus, Gafan, Sisyan, Megri, Gubadli, Zangilan, Lachin regions) showed that there are dozens of toponyms associated with the names of different ethnic groups directly involved in the formation of the majority of Turkish-speaking peoples. The study of these toponymic units on the basis of objective language laws leads to the discovery of a large number of topoformants, various derivative forms, rich semantics, archaic lexicon and allows a clearer picture of the toponymic system of

Azerbaijan, as well as the areal system of all-Turkish toponyms. At the same time, all macro and microtoponyms of the Zangazur zone, their types of meanings must be fully collected, analyzed, a toponymic dictionary must be compiled and passed on to future generations.

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

1. “Dədə-Qorqud”la bağlı yer adları//Elm və həyat, – 1987 № 9, – s.22.

2. Uz etnotoponimi haqqında // Azərbaycan Dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri, – Bakı: – 1989. – s.27-29.

3. Zəngəzurun Azərbaycan mənşəli oronimləri (Xustup və Kəpəz dağı) // Azərbaycan dili müasir mərhələdə (Gənc dilçilərin II respublika konfransının materialları), –Bakı, 1990, –s.42-44.

4. Zəngəzurun Azərbaycan mənşəli toponimiyası və onun türk paralelləri// Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində norma və normallaşma məsələləri, – 1991, – s.141-143.

5. Adların və soyadların yaranmasında etnonim və hidronimlərin rolu // Dil məsələlərinə dair tematik toplu, – 1994. №2, – s.48-49.

6. Ermənistan Respublikası Kafan, Gorus və Sisyan rayonları (Zəngəzur mahalı) ərazisində Azərbaycan mənşəli toponimlərin ümumi mənzərəsi//Azərbaycan onomastikası problemləri. – Bakı: N.Tusi adına ADPI, – 1995, – s.94-95.

7. Murğuz toponimi haqqında // Filologiya məsələlərinə dair tematik toplu, –2000. №3(12), – s.20-22.

8. Balak toponimi haqqında // Azərbaycan onomastikası problemləri IX. – Bakı: – 2000, – s.98-99.

9. Kafan-Kapan toponiminə dair // Azərbaycan onomastikası problemləri, – 2000. №9, – s.117-119.

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