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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ETHNOTOPONYMS OF
TURKIC ORIGIN ON THE TERRITORY OF GEORGIA**

Speciality: 5710.01 – Turkic languages

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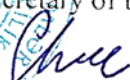
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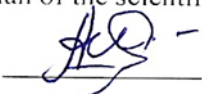
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and the degree of its development. The present stage of development of political-economic relations, integrations, innovations with the neighboring and other peoples requires the solution and necessity of very topical problems in the field of science, especially linguistics. One of these topical problems is the study of the linguistic-typological features of ethnotoponyms in the historical-geographical context, which reflect certain aspects of the historical-aesthetic essence of the Turkic cultural system, play an important role in determining the territories inhabited by ancient Azerbaijanis, geography of their arrival and departure. From this point of view, the collection of ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia, based on a rich and colorful system and forming a certain layer of onomastics of Azerbaijan in the alien area, the revelation of extralinguistic factors that play a role in their formation, the analysis of their structural-semantic features from the lexico-semantic, etymological and territorial aspect can reveal the ethnic and language affiliation of those living on these lands for millennia. More than 500 ethnonymic groups recorded in ancient Georgian, Russian, Azerbaijani and other sources, could say were petrified in the names of a villages, mountains, deserts, plains, rivers, fields, hills, rocks, springs, lakes, etc., where live aboriginal Turks of Georgia. Observations show that the composition and structure of the ethnotoponymical layer existing in Georgia is quite diverse. This study is of great importance in terms of analyzing historical language elements manifested in the composition and structure of ethnooyconyms, ethnooronyms and ethnohydronyms, generating changes in the core of ethnooyconyms as a result of semasiological-etymological research, and determining the state of people, tribe, and generation migrations.

Considering the settlement of Bun-Turks in III century, Huns in IV century, onogurs in V century, Khazars in VII-VIII centuries, Kipchaks in VI-VIII centuries, New Kipchaks in XI century, Oghuz-Seljuks in XI century and other Turkic-speaking tribes in the territory

of present-day Georgia, this makes complex study of ethnotoponymical landscape in the region very necessary and all this is becoming a source of wide information about the historical past, social situation, cultural-historical conditions, economic life of the ancient Azerbaijani people and their ethnic origin in this territory. These important issues also stipulate the urgency of this topic.

The study of historical-linguistic, lexico-semantic, grammatical-structural models, taking into account the extralinguistic factors, areal characteristics in a systematic way against the background of the integration of ethnotoponyms in the Georgian territory, is of great importance for the clarity of some dark issues of the Azerbaijani language and Turkology, as well as for the policy of georgianization of a large number of ethnotoponyms.

Object and subject of the study. The features of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin - ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia, which are reflected in ancient and modern sources, documents, books of the administrative territorial unit are the main object and subject of the study.

The purpose and objectives of the research.

Ethnooconyms, ethnooronyms and ethnohydronyms formed on the basis of ethnonyms on the territory of Georgia have very rich lexico-semantic, morphological and syntactic properties. The study of extralinguistic, linguistic factors in the formation of these ethnotoponyms, as well as the ways of their formation, their origin, parallels in the territories inhabited by Turkic peoples, as well as the insidious policy of georgianization is of great importance. Taking into account these features, the following objectives and tasks were set before the study:

- To give a general characteristic of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin reflecting the physical and geographical characteristics of the territory of Georgia and to reveal extralinguistic factors in their formation;

- To clarify the ethnotoponyms found in the oldest sources, official and unofficial documents, and books of administrative territorial division;

- To determine the ways and methods of establishment of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin existing in the territory, to show the role of geographical terms in the formation of ethnotoponyms;

-To determine the origin of ethnotoponyms of the region, to determine the lexico-semantic composition of ethnooyconyms, ethnooronyms, ethnohydronyms;

- To identify the areas of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin in the parallels of the Dmanisy (Başkeçid), Bolnisy (Bolus), Marneuly (Borchaly), Gardabany (Garayazy) regions in the south-western part of eastern Georgia, as well as in the areas of Turkic-speaking peoples;

- To comment on the reasons of the geogianization of the ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of the territory.

Methods of the research. The main methods of linguistic research such as descriptive methods, as well as typological methods related to the nature of the study, other scientific research methods - systematization, confrontation and statistical methods were used in the process of investigation of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin existing in Georgia.

The scientific novelty of the research. Ethnooyconyms, ethnooronyms, ethnohydronyms on the territory of Georgia were first studied monographically from the historical-linguistic aspect. The role of different Turkic tribes in the formation of these ethnotoponyms, determination of extralinguistic factors, identification of the areal features, clarification of the causes of the georgianization policy, specification of lexico-semantic, morphological, syntactic features of ethnotoponyms, as well as investigation of the etymology of some ethnotoponyms for the first time should be considered one of the scientific innovations of the thesis.

The main concepts of the thesis:

1. Evidence of the aboriginality of ancient Turkic ethnos on the basis of scientific evidence.

2. Most of the ethnotoponyms existing in the regions of Georgia where Azerbaijanis live are of Turkic origin from the

language point of view and reflect the names of the ancient Turkic tribes.

3. Formation of the components of ethnotoponyms on the basis of the names of the Turkic tribes, words that show the relief, metaphorized units.

4. Grouping of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of the territory semantically as ethnoyconym, ethnooronym, ethnohydronym.

5. Reflection of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of Georgia in sources and determination of the policy of georgianization.

6. Formation of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of the territory by lexico-semantic, morphological and syntactic methods from a grammatical point of view.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The current study can be used as a source in the study of the historical-linguistic, etymological and typological features of ethnotoponyms on different territories, as well as other onomastic units. This study may be of particular importance also in studies of the same nature on the basis of materials of other Turkic languages, in the compilation of ethnonymic dictionaries.

Approbation and usage. Various papers related to the relevant sections of the study were published in the country and foreign conference materials, scientific journals. For the first time the book “*Dictionary of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of Georgia*” was published by the author.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was carried out at the department of Turkic languages and department of Modern Azerbaijani language of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation in symbols indicating the volume of each of the structural elements of the dissertation separately. The Introduction consist of 4 pages, chapter I consist of 49 pages, chapter II consist of 38 pages, chapter III consist of 47 pages, conclusion consist of 2 pages, list of used

literature consist of 15 page. The dissertation work consists of 173 pages, 269, 144 characters in general.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The Introduction of the dissertation substantiates the general characteristics of the work - the relevance of the topic, the goals and objectives of the research, its object, subject, method, sources, the main provisions submitted for defense, practical and theoretical significance, testing of the research, as well as information about the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the thesis is called “*Ethnonym-based toponyms on the territory of Georgia*” and covers three subchapters.

Ethnonym is a Greek word and means “tribe, generation, family, ethnic group, people or nation name”. One of the main functions of ethnonyms is active participation in the formation of toponyms.

Place-of-residence names derived from tribal names are older than toponyms from other groups. Q.Mashadiyev correctly writes that *the village names formed by the names of tribes and generations should be considered more ancient in terms of history*¹.

Historically, if any ethnos settled on any territory, it undoubtedly gave its name to that territory and thus left its deep traces in the toponymy of that region. From this point of view, there is no region on the territory of Georgia that does not have ethnotoponyms formed on the basis of the names of the Turkic tribes. *Some sources also indicate that the ancient Turkic tribes were famous for their strong flow to Georgia from the early years of our era, their strong positions, occupying the most favorable*

¹Məşədiyev, Q. Zaqafqaziyanın Azərbaycan toponimləri / Q. Məşədiyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1990. – s.98

*administrative, strategic and important places*².

Ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia can be divided into three large groups in terms of origin:

1. Ethnotoponyms of Georgian origin;
2. Ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin;
3. Ethnotoponyms of other origin.

The object of our research is mainly ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin.

The long historical development process has immortalized almost the majority of ancient Turkic ethnos names in the toponymic names of Turkic origin on the territory of Georgia.

The first subchapter of the first chapter is called “*Ethnos and place names. The role of ethnonyms in the formation of toponyms*”. On the territory of Georgia, the ethnos of various Turks originated from the most ancient times, and this land along with Georgians, was also a settlement of different Turkic tribes.

To bring out the roots and antiquity ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin in Georgia, first of all, it is necessary to determine at what times the Turkic Ethnos settled in this country, the transfer of ethnos to toponyms and their role in the formation toponyms.

*“Ethnonyms reflecting different tribes and people's names are of special importance from the scientific, historical point of view. Since ethnotoponym originated from the tribe and people's names, at this and other historical stage, the existing ethnic composition lives in those ethnotoponyms”*³. The history of settlement of Turkic ethnos in Georgia goes back to ancient times. H.Aliyev rightly writes that *the history of the formation of toponyms of Azerbaijani origin on the territory of Georgia is as old as the history of Azerbaijanis living in those territories. Since ancient times, the people have given*

²(Меликишвили, Г.А. К истории древней Грузии / Г.А.Меликишвили. Тбилиси: Изд-во Акад. Наук Груз. ССР, –1959. – с.105; Şengeleya, N.N. Səlcuqlar və Gürcüstan XI əsrdə / N.N.Şengelaya. – Tbilisi: – 1986. – s.76

³ Budaqov, B. Ermənistanda Azərbaycan mənşəli toponimlərin izahlı lüğəti / B.Budaqov, Q.Qeybullayev. – Bakı: Nafta Press, – 1998. – s.11

appropriate names to geographical objects. These names served to express the conscious activity of the people, social, economic and political relations, and not as a result of coincidence. As it is impossible to imagine human society without a geographical name, it is impossible to imagine these names without a nation.

The great importance of toponyms in the history, language, origin of the people has always been the focus of researchers. Historians of ancient times appealed to toponyms and ethnonyms as authoritative documents. It would be quite difficult to find out from which name of tribe, generation, the ethnotoponyms that exist in this area are derived without exerting efforts to the history of the geography and migration of Turkic ethnos settled in Georgia since ancient times⁴.

Each of the ethnonymic toponyms on the territory of Georgia separately gives very valuable information about the history and ethnogenesis of our people. On the territory of Georgia, some ethnotoponyms that have come to our time have a history of more than 3000 years. Most of our toponymists do not give more than 900 years of age to the place names of Turkic origin in this area. However, we see ethnotoponyms in this area, which have left indelible traces not only in the history of the Azerbaijani people, but also in the history of Turkic peoples. For example, the name Oghuz Ethnos is also one of the ancient onomastic units involved in the formation of some toponyms on the territory of Georgia. The word *oruz*, which is used in the first component of the existing *Oruzman* toponym in the Dmanisy district, is undoubtedly the equivalent of the Oghuz ethnonym. The oronym *Uruz* winter crop was also mentioned in the “*Detailed notebook of the Tiflis province*”, which was compiled by the Ottoman Turks in 1728. In our opinion, Oghuz-component place names, which are repeated in several toponyms in the territories inhabited by Turkic peoples, as well as in Georgia,

⁴ Əliyev, X. Gürcüstanın türk mənşəli toponimləri (el-oba, yer-yurd adları) / X.Əliyev. – Gəncə:– 1999. – s.11

have found their connection with the *az*, *uz*, *guz* lexical units of ancient Turkic tribes. In most toponymic studies it is also noted that *guz* is the name of ancient *guzs* (*Oghuz*). *-Xəz – Quz – Qaz – Kas* is a phonetic series of the same word. On the basis of these toponym particles stands an ancient Turkic ethnonym - the word *Oghuz*.

Q. Kazimov writes *that the mass influx of Oghuz into the territory of Georgia during the Seljuk period and their beginning of sedentary life creates a fear of turkification of the whole of Georgia*⁵.

If we look at *as // az* component of ethnotoponyms, we can fully justify our idea. In the Zalga District of Georgia there is a village called Ashgala. The word *ash* (*aş*), which is processed in the first component of this toponym with a complex structure, is undoubtedly a phonetic variant of the name *as//az* tribe. Toponyms such as *Azuki*, *Aziguri* mentioned in Georgian sources, are also of this kind. Hence, at the root of the ethnotoponym of Ashgala stands the word that reflects the name of the *as//az//ash* tribe, and ethnoonym means “fortress of ases”.

Following the role of ethnonyms in the formation of toponymy, it is known that the names of ancient Turkic tribes such as *Hun*, *as*, *sir*, *barsil*, *onogur*, *udi*, *abdal*, *sabir*, *tubal*, *abar*, *chul*, *bozal*, *tele*, *gangli* etc. took a very active part in the formation of most geographical names in Georgia.

The second subchapter of first chapter examines “***The role of extralinguistic factors in the formation of ethnotoponyms***”. *In the study of ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia, as well as the complex method of solving a concrete problem, or rather, the main condition is the need to take into account the role of extralinguistic factors, as well as the role of linguistic factors*⁶. *Extralinguistic (extra-linguistic) factors remind us of the research works obtained*

⁵ Kazimov, Q. Müasir Axısqa türklərinin dilinin tədqiqi. Ön söz // İ. Kazimov. Axısqa türkləri: dil, tarix və folklor / Q.Kazimov. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2012. – s.11-12

⁶ Əhmədov, T. Azərbaycan toponimikasının əsasları / T.Əhmədov. –Bakı: Bakı Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, – 1991. – s.16

*by historians and geographers in the field of ethnonymics... ”*⁷. With the use of extralinguistic factors, it is possible to establish which period or which formation a particular ethnotoponym is a product, reflecting events related to the historical, socio-economic, sociological factors of the people living in a concrete territory. For example, in order to find out which extralinguistic factor plays a role in the formation of a ethnotoponym *Gushchu* protected by rural names in Marneuly and Zalga districts of Georgia, we are undoubtedly based on the achievements of historical science related to these Ethnos. Historical sources also prove that there was once a state called Gushan-Kushan on the world stage. The first volume of the “*History of Azerbaijan*” shows that the *Gushchu* came to Azerbaijan in 227⁸.

If historically existing ethnotoponyms had not come to this day, undoubtedly, the solution and study of ethnogenetic problems of our people would have become a difficult task. Therefore, when examining ethnotoponyms, first of all, extralinguistic factors are also more often referred to.

As in most Turkic-speaking nations, the issue of studying Turkmen ethnotoponyms in Georgia is so complex and multifaceted that it is impossible to pass on the solution of this issue only by referring to the results obtained by linguistics science, and even in some cases such references can lead to incorrect results. “*However, it is clear that separate tribes and tribes played a very big role in the formation of peoples. Also, the people are not just a unification of the tribes, but a mixture of different ethnic tribes throughout history. The origin of Azerbaijanis and the Azerbaijani language, in particular, cannot be resolved without taking into account ethnogenetic and historical-cultural relations with the neighbor peoples and especially with the Turkic-speaking tribes existing*

⁷ Ibid. – s.11

⁸ История Азербайджана/ под ред. И.А.Гусейнова и др. – Баку: АН АзССР – т. 1. – 1958.– с. 196

throughout history”⁹.

In the third subchapter of the first chapter called "*Areas of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin in Georgia, the reflection in the sources and policy of georgianization*" the monitoring and research of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin in Georgia against the background of a wide area, whether within its territory or within its borders, gives a clear idea of the general picture of the ethnotoponymic system. Toponyms that indicate the name of two or more geographical objects are considered as area toponyms in linguistics. The large number of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin we collect on the territory of Georgia is in parallel with the ethnonymic names of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran, Turkey, Dagestan, Central Asian republics. The large number of Turkmen ethnotoponyms we collect on the territory of Georgia is in parallel with the ethnonymic names of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran, Turkey, Dagestan, Central Asian republics. Their thorough investigation is of great importance.

The scientists such as prof. M. Chobanov and Mushfig Chobanly (“Borchaly toponyms”), I.Kazimov (“Akhiska Turks: language, history and folklore”), G.Mashadiyev “Azerbaijani toponyms of Transcaucasia”, X.Aliyev (the first subchapter of the first chapter of the book “Toponyms of Turkic origin of Georgia”), B.E.Budagov, G.E.Qeybullayev “Explanatory Dictionary of toponyms of Turkic origin in Georgia” specially studied toponyms of Turkic origin on the territory of Georgia and the toponyms of ancient Turkic origin of the region. V.Israfilov has collected oronyms and hydronyms of Georgia for many years, and in 2005 he published the monograph “Georgian area of Azerbaijani oronyms and hydronyms”. Ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin on the territory of Georgia also tell about the millennial history of our people.

ABDALLY (ABDALLI) -This ethnotoponym in the territory of the Bolnisiy region of Georgia occurs in Agdam (Abdal),

⁹ Məşədiyev, Q. Zaqafqaziyanın Azərbaycan toponimləri / Q. Məşədiyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1990. – səh.12

Tovuz (Abdal (2), Gubadly (Abdalanly), Oghuz (Abdally), Ordubad (Nakhchivan AR) (Abdal) regions of Azerbaijan. There are villages Mis Abdally in Gabala region, Abdalanly in Gubadly region, Avdallar in North-West Azerbaijan (now Armenia), Garipbasar and Girkhbulag district of the former Irevan Khanate. Abdally (Avdally) is a village and municipality in the Goychay rayon of Azerbaijan. It is located on the Left Bank of the Mashaver River, 11 km from the district center, on the edge of the Tbilisi-Bolnisi-Irevan Highway, at an altitude of 620 m above sea level. Abdally (Avdally) is an ancient Turkic village in the Bolulus (now Bolnisi) district of the Bagh region of the ancient Borchaly. It is located on the Left Bank of the Mashaver River, 11 km from the district center, on the edge of the Tbilisi-Bolnisi-Irevan Highway, at an altitude of 620 m above sea level.

In recent years, unfortunately, Abdally's name has been changed in Georgian word “Javakhi”. The ancient fortress on the rock near the village is called Koroglu fortress. Many oronyms related to abdals were also recorded in the Bolnisi District of Georgia: abdals' hole, Abdally's place, Abdally's South, Abdalli's bush.

One of the ancient Turkic tribes called *Abdal* ethnotoponyms is widely spread in the territory of Turkey. There are tribes called Abdal in Bashkirs, karakalpaks, Kazakhs and Turkmen. In 1590 and 1728, 5 ethnotoponyms derived from Abdal ethnonym were registered in the territory of Armenia. *"In the XIX century in the North Caucasus and in the province of Ter Abdal mountain ethnotoponym also existed. The name of this tribe was also widely spread in Central Asia, Afghanistan and China Turkestan in the V-VI centuries¹⁰".*

In the Syria sources of the VI century the name of the *abdal/abdel* is also mentioned along with the Avgar, Bulgarian, avar etc. Turkic tribes lived in the Hun province of the North Caucasus.

¹⁰ Алиев, Ф. Очерки по лексике тукок Казахстана / Ф.Алиев. – Алма-Ата: Наука, – 1978. – с.18

V.V.Bartold, R.G.Guzeyev, B.G.Gafurov considers *abdel/abdal* tribe as Hun tribe. The name of this tribe is also mentioned in the *eftal, heftal* phonetic form. I.Bayramov analysing of *abdal* ethnonymy on the basis of various sources writes that *this ethnonym is registered in Syrian, Greek sources as abdel, antalian, in Armenian sources as khertal, idnal, in Arabic sources as khaytal, yaftal, in Persian, Tajik sources as khetal, khaytal forms. The ethnonym "Abdal", characteristic for the Azerbaijani-Turkish language, has been fixed in the toponymy of the Central Asian Turks in the "Abdal" variant¹¹*. *"This ethnonym was also registered in Turkmen and Bashkir toponymy in Abdal variants¹²*". *In Uzbekistan, the "Abdal" ethnonym was widely spread and became the basis for the formation of dozens of ethnoconyms¹³*. *"In the X-XII centuries, the ethnonym of Bashkir was also mentioned in the fourth generation of relatives in the "Abdal" variant the name of the "Abdal" ethnonym¹⁴*". *"There is also an oba in the Khosambar region of Turkmenistan, which was corrected with the "avdal" ethnonym¹⁵*". Madat and Mushfig Chobanovs note that *the word "abdal" means "hunting protection, hunting rear", as in the mythology of Turkic-speaking peoples "God of hunting¹⁶*".

¹¹ Bayramov, İ. Qərbi Azərbaycanın Türk mənşəli toponimləri / İ.Bayramov. – Bakı: Elm, 2002. – s.147.

¹² Кузеев, Р.Г. Этнический состав, истории расселение и происхождение башкирского народа: / Диссертация ... доктора филологических наук / – Уфа, 1971. – с.53

¹³ Материалы Всесоюзной переписи населения 1926 г. в Узбекской ССР. Вып. 1. Поселенные итоги // – Самарканд: Издательство ЦСУ УзССР, – 1927. –стр. 16, 31, 113

¹⁴ Кузеев Р. Г. «Ономастика Поволжья». Материалы III конференции по ономастике Поволжья, – Уфа, – 1973. вып.3, – с. 18

¹⁵ Ataniyazov, S.Türkmenistanın toponimik sözlüğü / S.Ataniyazov. – Aşqabad: Ilim, – 1970. – s.13

¹⁶ Çobanov, M. Boşalı toponimləri / M.Çobanov, M.Çobanlı. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2012. – 340 s. – s.86

DALLAR (DƏLLƏR) - This ethnotoponym, registered in the Bolnisy (Dallar) and Dmanisy (Mountain Dallar) regions of Georgia, also has a wide range of areas. The historical name of the village of Aran Dallar in Bolnisy region was changed to Georgian "Mushevani". There are villages called Dalilar in Agsu and Saatly districts, city-type settlement called Dalilar, villages called Dalilar Jazir, Dalilar Jirdakhan in Shamkir district.

The ethnonym Dallar reflecting the name of *tele//teles* tribe, which played a major role in the formation of the western Turkic Khaganate in the VI-VII centuries is found in the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments in the form of Tulus. At present, one of the mountains in the Jabrayil region is called Tulusdag, and one of the villages is called Tulus. The name of a tribe in Altai is also called *tolos*. At present, there is also a tribe of karakalpakians called *tolos*. In the book "*Detailed notebook of the Tiflis province*" compiled by the Ottoman Turks In 1590 mentioned that a village in Sisyan district was called Tulus. Let's add that at present there is a tribe called *tolos* in Tatarstan. It should be noted that *tele-teles-tulus* is an ancient form of the lexical unit "dallar". At present, Hamzaly village in Gubadly district is called "Deliler Hamzalysy"¹⁷.

This tribe took an active part in the ethnogenesis of our people. This is confirmed by the toponymic units, which are arranged on the basis of the name of this tribe and their distribution in different regions. So, the deli ethnonym is known as the name of a tribe of the Huns in the form of a *tele*. According to historical sources, *telelar* lived around Lake Balkhash in ancient times and entered the Hun tribes. Tele tribe settled in the middle of the 6th century on the shore of the Caspian Sea as a part of the Western Turkic peoples, extending to Dagestan. According to sources, it can be said that in the VI-VII centuries the *tele* tribe began leading a settled way of life in Azerbaijan and its borders.

¹⁷ Azərbaycan toponimləri: Ensiklopedik lüğət / – Bakı: "Azərbaycan ensiklopediyası" Nəşriyyat-Poliqrafiya Birliyi, – 1999. – səh.192

In the later development process of our language, the word “tele” was formed as “dele” or “deli”, and later it took a plural affix -lar. Hence, deli ethnonym was formed on the basis of the word “tele”. Thus, the word “deli” was used in our language both in the name of the tribe and in the meaning of “brave, knight, crazy, hero, warrior”. In general, “deli tribe” means the content of the “brave and Knight tribe”. It is no coincidence that in the epos “Dede Korkut”, which is considered to be the Encyclopedia of our culture and in “Koroglu” epos anthroponymic and lexical units such as Deli Domrul, Deli Dondar, Deli Kochar, Deli Koroglu, Deli Hasan, Koroglu’s deliler, “deli nere chekmek - dəli nərə çəkmək” were formed. This is evidenced by the fact that the *tele* tribe is a fighting and Knight Turkic tribe. The formation of toponyms is associated with the history of settlement of any tribe and people in this or that area.

As it seems, there are hundreds of toponyms and hydronyms formed on the basis of internal capabilities of our language (sound composition, vocabulary, morphological and syntactic laws) in all regions of the Dede Korkut world, including the regions of Georgia where Azerbaijani Turks lives in. Their collection and study is of great importance to illuminate the historical development ways of our people, culture and language. The collection and study of Turkic (Azerbaijani)-rooted toponyms, which have rich and colorful features, spread from the early Middle Ages in all the regions of our people since ancient times, including in Georgia, especially in its south-eastern regions, that is, in the ancient Borchaly district, is of great scientific importance.

Looking at the national-ethnic history of Georgia, we can see that Turks (Azerbaijanis) have settled in many parts of this region since ancient times and long before our era. In historical sources there are facts about the construction of a mosque in 730 in Tbilisi, the capital city, and the presence of a separate cemetery belonging to Azerbaijanis.

The book of Dede Korkut, which is our great cultural monument and reflects the events of the VI-VII centuries, is one of

the irreplaceable sources in the study of ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia. The ethnotoponyms mentioned in this epos (Kepenekchi, Gachagan, Yavuglu, Imir, Baydar, Sarvan, Tuller, Ulashly, Beyteker, Azganly, Ervenly, Deller etc.) sounds closely with the world of Dede Korkut. The source “*Detailed notebook of the Tiflis province*” compiled by the Ottoman Turks in the XVI-XVIII centuries also contains rich information about ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia. In this book of 1728, up to 500 districts on the territory of Georgia, the names of county, tribe, district, ark, river, castle etc. are registered and almost half of them are ethnonymic.

To study the history, language, ancient culture of the people, to examine its traces in the territories where it lives, to prove its aboriginality, ethnotoponyms are of irreplaceable moral character. It is inadmissible to translate the special names of any people formed in their native language from one language to another. Perhaps it is possible to transcribe any special name in unrelated languages. But “*changing the names of places being extraterrestrial work serves the purpose of losing the trace of certain people, tribes*”¹⁸.

The change of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin began in Georgia in the late 30s of the last century, and after the 90s this policy was further accelerated. Some of the ethnooyconyms formed on the basis of ethnonyms in the region were destroyed, some of them have been georgianized by official decisions or transcribed into Georgian. Our research shows that from the beginning of the 30s to the beginning of the 90s of the last century up to 60 settlements have been renamed; of which more than 20 are ethnonymic.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “*The ways of formation of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin on the territory of Georgia*” and the first subchapter is called “*The structural features of ethnotoponyms*”. This section shows that ethnotoponyms, like

¹⁸ Təkləli, M. Qərbdən Şərqə ulu türk yurd adlarının dəyişdirilməsi tarixindən / M.Təkləli. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – s.5

other groups of geographical names on the territory of Georgia, arose in accordance with the structural laws of the language, developed and formed on the basis of the common Turkic toponymic system.

From our analysis of the ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin on the territory of Georgia, we can conclude that the ethnotoponyms of its territory (ethnoyconyms, ethnooronyms, ethnohydronyms) are grammatically formed in 3 ways and structurally they can be divided into 3 types (simple, derivative, compound).

We consider it appropriate to take into account the linguistic basis in the formation of ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia and consider them as follows: 1) ethnotoponyms formed by lexico-semantic way; 2) ethnotoponyms formed by morphological way; 3) ethnotoponyms formed by syntactic way.

The second subchapter of the second chapter is called “*The ethnotoponyms formed by lexico-semantic way*”. Since most of the ethnotoponyms existing in the region belong to ancient times, they also have lexico-semantic features of this period. In such scientific analyses and explanations, it is taken into account that some ethnotoponyms retain their initial form, some of them are subject to phonetic changes, some ethnotoponyms are formed from one form to another due to certain reasons, they are subject to the influence of dialect and sub-dialect, and to what periods they belong.

For example, *let's take the ethnooyconym Bezekly, which exists in the territory of the Dmanisy district. The ethnonym Bezekly is formed on the basis of the root+affix model. The word “bezek”, which stands on the basis of the name of this settlement, in our modern language, means “something that gives ornaments, beauty”*¹⁹. This word in ancient times was called “bozog”, and historically it had a completely different meaning. As a result of the influence of local sub-dialect, the ethnotoponym *bozog* has fallen into the form of “bezekly”. In ancient times, “bozoglar” were also

¹⁹ Altaylı, S. Azərbaycan türkçesi sözlüğü / S.Altaylı. – İstanbul: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Yayınları, – c. 1, – 1994.

called “uch okhlar - three arrows”. Since ancient times, “bozog” tribes played an important role in the ethnic history of Turkic peoples. Until the Azerbaijanis were deported from western Azerbaijan (present-day Armenia), there was also a settlement named Bezekly in Uchkilsa district. We consider it appropriate to give here the lexico-semantic features of some ethnotoponyms with such ancient history and which have become unrecognizable for our modern language.

The third subchapter of the second chapter is called **"Ethnotoponyms formed by morphological way"**. In this subchapter, we have considered topofomants, which play an important role in the ethnotonym formation, taking into account various linguistic factors on the territory of Georgia as follows:

1. Ethnotoponyms formed by *-ly, -li, -lu, -lyu* affixes.

a) The addition of *li,- li,- lu,- lu* affix to the names of tribes, generations means that part of the mentioned generation, tribe lives in this area. Ethnoyconyms more belong to this sort of names. We can give examples of Ulachly, Shikhly, Abdally, Araply, Arikhly, Bezekly, Girikhly, Gochulu, Munganly, Migirly, Sarajly, Tekely and other ethnoyconyms.

b) The affixes *-ly, -li, -lu, -lyu* added to personal names means the area where the people of the said derivatives, or the population belonging to that person, live in. These include anthropoethnotoponyms: Agamammadly, Gasimly, Jafarly, Ilmezly, Yagublu, Memishly, Khojaly, Shahmarly, Safarly, Sarimammadly, etc.

2. Ethnotoponyms formed by affix *-lar, -ler*.

-The *-lar, -ler* affixes when joining the ethnotoponyms indicates that a group of tribes, generation carriers live in this area: these can be clearly seen in ethnoyconyms Garajalar, Deller, Kosalar, Gullar, Demirchiler, Qarasavirler, Qurdlar, Kurdler, Shindilar.

3. Ethnotoponyms formed by affix *-chy, -chi, -chu, -chyu*.

This affix forms derivative nouns that express meaning of profession, art, occupation, custom, temper, creed, inclination,

circumstance, quality, etc. On the territory of Georgia 2 ethnoconyms (Gushchu, Kepenekchy) and 3 ethnooronyms (Demirchi töpesi, 4Nakhirchi church, Çanakhchi tepesi) with this affix were registered.

4. Ethnotoponyms formed by affix *-an, -en*.

The place names formed by this affix, which is the most productive morphological indicator in the formation of ethnotoponym, are in large quantities in Azerbaijan toponymy, and refer to the very ancient toponyms. As an example we can show ethnotoponyms Mugan, Tuban, Abastuban, Gurutuban, Garatuban, Zeduban, etc.

The fourth subchapter of the second chapter is called “*The ethnotoponyms formed by syntactic way*”. A large number of ethnotoponyms observed on the territory of Georgia were formed by the syntactic method, which is considered a very productive method in toponymy. We can consider the compound ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of Georgia as follows:

Ethnoanthroponyms, the first part of which is expressed by anthroponyms: the village Mehdiagalar, Mehemedagalar, the village Hesenkhokaly, etc.

Ethnotoponyms, the first part of which is expressed by religious words: Mollaoba, Hajikend, etc.

Ethnotoponyms, the first part of which is expressed by lexical units denoting color: Ag Tehle, Gara Rehle, Agmemmedly, Gizilhajily, Sarimemmedly etc.

Ethnotoponyms, the first part of which is expressed by words denoting rank: Bayburt, Baydarly, Beyteker, etc.

Ethnotoponyms, the first part of which is expressed by an ethnonym: Gazankend, Gazangaya, Imirehmedly, etc.

Ethnotoponyms, the first part of which is expressed by words denoting art and profession: the village Derziogly, the village Demirchi-Hasanly, etc.

Ethnotoponyms, the first part of which is expressed by numbers: the village Yuzbashily, Birinji Kosaly, Ikinji Kosaly, etc.

Ethnotoponyms, the first part of which is expressed by words

denoting a distinctive feature (large, small, medium, lower, upper): Boyuk Gachagan, Orta Gachagan, Ashagy Oruzman, Yukhary Oruzman, Bala Muganly, Ashagy Saral, Yukhary Saral, etc.

Ethnotoponyms formed on the basis of words, the first side of which denotes the relief: Dag Muganly, Dag Arikhly, Dag Deller, etc.

The third chapter of the dissertation is devoted to “*Lexical and semantic features of the ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin of Georgia*”. Lexico-semantic features are considered as ethnotoponyms that are inherent in both lexical and semantic aspects, and contain these features. Taking as a basis the factors of formation of ethnotoponyms of Georgia, they can be divided into the following lexical and semantic groups:

- ethnooyconyms;
- ethnooronyms;
- ethnohydronyms.

The first subchapter of this chapter carries out “*Lexical and semantic analysis of ethnooyconyms*”. Ethnooyconyms are ethnotoponyms that originated from a tribe, generation, etc. They consist of the names of localities. It would be more correct to divide ethnooyconyms semantically into two:

- Anthroponymic oykonyms;
- Ethnonymic oykonyms.

Anthroponymic oykonyms

Part of the ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia are geographical names formed on the basis of anthroponyms, which were formed both from personal names, and from a combination of personal names with a title, nickname.

JEFERLY (CƏFƏRLİ) is one of the oykonyms formed on the basis of an ethnonymic anthroponym in the Bolnisi district of Georgia. Our research shows that these toponyms in Jabrayil (Jafarabad village), Sheki (Jafarabad village), Aghjabedi (Jafarbeyly village), Gabala (Jafaryaylag Mountain), Agsu (Jafarly village), Gazakh (Jafarly village), Imishly (Jafarly village), Gedabek (Jafarly

village), and Jalilabad (Jafarly village) districts of Azerbaijan were used in the following areas: it would be wrong to associate all this with the name of the clan or tribe “Jafarly”. Thus, the settlements called Jafarly in Bolnisy, Georgia and the Gazakh regions of Azerbaijan were formed on the basis of the name of the people “Jafarly”, which was a branch of the Kazakh tribe of Gafarly. However, the names of the villages of Jafarabad in the Jabrayil and Sheki districts were changed due to the fact that they belonged to the Khoy Hakim Jafargulu Khan, the village of Jafarbeyly in the Agjabedi district was once inhabited by the Kebirly tribe of the same name, the village of Jafarly in the Agsu district - by the Muganly tribe of the same name, the settlement of Jafarly in the Imishly district - by the Jafarly tribe of the Sarykhanly tribe, the village of Jafarly in Jalilabad district, the village is named after the settlement of the Jafarly tribe of the Mughanly tribe. Apparently, although these ethnotoponyms, which are repeated in different territories, form a parallel in terms of naming, most of them are random in nature. It should be noted that *at the beginning of the XVIII and in the middle of the XIX century, the population of the villages of Jafarly, which existed in the territory of the area of Daryalaaz and Vedi of present-day Armenia, belonged to the Jafarly tribe of the Kazakh family and at that time migrated to Georgia*²⁰.

FAKHRALY (FAXRALI) - this ethnonym with a compound structure is registered in the Bolnisy district of Georgia. In some Russian-language literature, we find this toponym in the form of Fakhraly, which in fact should be written in the form of Fekhrely. The ethnonym Fakhraly consists of the following components “Fakhr” and “Ali//Aly”, which means “proud Ali//Aly”. The lexeme “pride”, used in the first component of this ethnotoponym, is a word denoting a nickname. *The word fakhr / fekhr is also used in some dialects in the meaning of “knowledgeable, intelligent, educated” (person) (Sabirabad*

²⁰ Budaqov, B. Q. Qeybullayev Ermənistanda Azərbaycan mənşəli toponimlərin izahlı lüğəti / , Budaqov, B. Q. Qeybullayev – Bakı: Nafta Press, – 1998. – s.431

district)²¹. Traces of this ethnotoponym in the meaning of “proud, exemplary Ali” can also be found in Azerbaijan. “*The population of the village of Fakhraly, located on the Ganja-Gazakh plain in the Goranboy region, moved to this region in connection with the political events that took place on the territory of Georgia in the XVIII century*”²²”.

Ethnonymic ethnoconyms

On the territory of Georgia, there are enough toponyms of Turkic origin, and the vast majority of them are ethnoconyms. We can say that there is no region in Georgia where there are no conyms formed on the basis of the names of the Turkic tribes.

The ethnotoponyms with components *tuba// tubo//tobel//tebel*, etc. such as Toba, Gurutaban, Karatuban, Kortuban, Tobakhchy, Sarbastuban, Abastuban are registered on the territory of Adigeny and Akhalkalaky districts of Georgia. Each of these ethnotoponyms, found in different literatures and on separate maps and written in different ways, is based separately on the ethnonym “tuba”, and although each of them has different phonetic variants, different appellatives, but they are derived from the same origin, both an ethnic entity and a lexical unit. “*There is also the word “tuba”, reflecting the name of the tribe in the root of the ethnonyms Tubikend (Ismayilly district), Mount Tuva (Gobustan district) in Azerbaijan. Toponymic sources also confirm that the Tuba component is associated with the name of the Toba//Tuba Teleler tribe, which in the early Middle Ages was part of the Western Turkic people. In the V century, the Tuba, who was part of the Teleuti tribal union, most likely settled in Azerbaijan as part of the Kipchaks*”²³. The settlement of Tubals on the territory of Georgia can also be attributed to this period. Consequently, the ethnonyms Toba, Skhaltuba, Gurutuban, Garatuban, Gortuban, Zeduban, Abastuban,

²¹Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / – Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA nəşriyyatı, – 1964. –s.402

²² Azərbaycan toponimləri: Ensiklopedik lüğət / – Bakı: “Azərbaycan ensiklopediyası” Nəşriyyat-Poliqrafiya Birliyi, – 1999. – s. 485

²³ Azərbaycan toponimləri: Ensiklopedik lüğət / – Bakı: “Azərbaycan ensiklopediyası” Nəşriyyat-Poliqrafiya Birliyi, – 1999. – s.471

Tobakhchy, and Kheltubany in Georgia are derived from the ethnonym *tuba* // *tuba* with the presence of geographical terms and various morphological indicators. The Tubals once had their own native language. The dictionary meaning of the word *Tuba* // *Tuva* – is “*people*” (in Mongolian)²⁴. Therefore, we can briefly analyze these ethnotoponyms in the lexical and semantic way as follows: territory, land belonging to the Toba-Tov-Tuba-Tuva tribe; Skhaltuba - the word “Skhal” of Georgian origin. Translated into Azerbaijani, it means “village, locality”, that is, “a locality inhabited by people from the Tuba tribe”; Gurutuban – “a settlement of a Tuvan tribe in arid terrain from the point of view of the landscape”; Garatuban – “a village inhabited by a large Tuvan tribe”. The word “black” here means a volume; Kortuban - in fact, this ethnonym should be in the form of Gortuban. Given the meaning of the word “Gor” “strong, mighty” in the ancient Turkic languages, it is possible to explain this ethnotoponym in the meaning of “the abode of strong, mighty tubals; Abastuman means “land, village inhabited by Abbas of the Tuba tribe”, etc.

The study of lexical and semantic features of ethnoconyms derived from tribal names, clarification of the territories of distribution of Turkic tribes, their study in the etymological aspect is extremely important for solving some unresolved problems of the rich culture and ancient ethnic history of the Azerbaijani people.

In the second subchapter of the third chapter “*Lexico-semantic analysis of ethnooronyms*” is carried out. A group of ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia consists of oronyms associated with the names of a genus, tribe, or people (the word oronym comes from the Greek words “oros” (mountain), “onym” (name)).

As in the case of oykononyms, ethnonyms have left certain traces in the oronymic landscape of Georgia. Proper names from this group can also be called ethnoorotoponyms, and, as in other places, on the territory of Georgia, in the microtoponyms mountain, valley, hill, pass,

²⁴ Budaqov, B. Türk uluslarının yer yaddaşı / B.Budaqov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1994. – s.139

spit, rock, descent, ascent, etc., which arose in connection with the geographical relief, the lexical units of many layers of our language, the features of the sub-dialect, local geographical terms and certain historical events managed to retain their original form.

Speaking about the lexical and semantic features of Azerbaijani-language (of Turkic origin) oronyms and hydronyms in the area of Georgia, V.İsrafilov also rightly points out that *the greatest scientific significance of studying Azerbaijani-language oronyms and hydronyms in the territory we are involved in the study, first of all, is to study the origin of the Azerbaijanis living there, identify and bring to the public specific examples of our past cultural heritage*²⁵.

SALARDAG (SALARDAĞ) - the name of this mountain in the Akhaltsikhe region of Georgia arose in connection with the name of the Oghuz tribe "Salar". In Georgia, the ethnoconym Saliety is also recorded, which was to some extent influenced by the Georgian language. It is known that in the epos "Dede Korgut" it is indicated that Gazan Khan came from the Salur tribe. In the first middle Ages, Azerbaijan was dominated by a dynasty called the Salarids. There are names of places formed on the basis of the name of the Salar tribe in the "Consolidated Book of the Irevan province" (the village of Salchy in the area of Dereleyez in the Irevan province), the "Map of five versts of the Caucasus" (the village of Salut in the Alexandropol district of the Irevan province)²⁶, in Dagestan (Salian), Armenia (2 villages of Sally), in the North Caucasus (the Sal River, The Sal Lake), in the Crimea (the oronyms Sala and Kichik Sala). Speaking about the origin of this ethnic group, which left a trace in large areas, G.Geybullayev notes that *the Sal tribe comes from the Huns*²⁷.

M. Seyidov, based on V. V. Radlov, writes that "*Sal*" has the meaning "hearth", "place where the fire burns", "crazy", "passionate

²⁵ İsrafilov, V. Azərbaycan oronim və hidronimlərinin Gürcüstan arealı / V.İsrafilov. – Bakı: APİ, – 2005. –s.9

²⁶ Пагирев, Д.Д. Алфавитный указатель к 5-ти верстной карте Кавказского края / Д.Д.Пагирев. – Тифлис: – 1913. – с.216

²⁷ Гейбуллаев, Г. К этногенезу азербайджанцев / Г.Гейбуллаев. – Баку: ЭЛМ, – 1991. – с.56)

person". From the Azerbaijani phrase "sal gay" it is clear that "sal" is also used in the meaning of "whole", "large", and "solid". Along with other meanings of the word "Or", we also meet the meaning of "strengthening". Salar, - that is, means a hearth on a hill (perhaps on a mountain), turned into a fortress, a hearth on a hill, a fire, a place where a fire burns, a crazy, passionate person²⁸. The ethnonym Salar is recorded by Mahmud Kashgari in the Salgur version, Rashidaddin in the Salur version, Yazychyogly Ali in the Salur version, Abulgazi Khan Hilvaly in the Salar version. R. Eyvazova notes that the Salar tribe (more than 40 thousand), consisting of the Garaman and Akuan tribes, lived in China²⁹. From this study, we can conclude that the word "sal" means "solid", "whole", "large". Hence, the meaning of the ethnonym *Salardag* on the territory of Georgia is "a mountain inhabited by the powerful Salor tribe".

The third subchapter of the third chapter carries out "***The lexical and semantic analysis of ethnohydronyms***". Ethnohydronyms and ethnooconyms on the territory of Georgia are as diverse as ethnonyms, the study of which in the lexical and semantic aspect is important. Since ethnohydronyms also contain the names of a number of tribes, generations, peoples, and nationalities, and these layers of words present in the vocabulary of our language are able to comprehensively tell about different periods of history. According to lexical and semantic features, hydronyms formed on the basis of ethnonyms on the territory of Georgia can be grouped as follows:

- Reflection of ethnonyms in the names of lakes;
- Reflection of ethnonyms in river names;
- Reflection of ethnonyms in spring names.

Reflection of ethnonyms in the names of lakes

²⁸ Seyidov, M. Azərbaycan xalqının soykökünü düşünərkən / M.Seyidov. – Bakı: Yazıcı, – 1989. – s.111

²⁹ Eyvazova, R. Əfqanıstanda türk mənşəli toponimlər / R. Eyvazova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1995. – s.96

Some names of lakes on the territory of Georgia reflect the names of the tribes that inhabited this region since ancient times. “*A significant part of these tribes were of the Turkic ethnic group, and although in connection with certain socio-political events at certain stages of history they were mixed with other tribes from a geographical point of view, they*”³⁰ left their mark in certain names of the reservoirs of the territory in which they lived. In this regard, the study from a linguistic point of view of the ethnonyms reflected in the names of the lakes is of great help in obtaining interesting facts about the historical development of our people.

LAKE BOZALET (BOZALET GÖLÜ) - the name of the ancient tribe “bozal / bazal” is preserved in the hydronym of Lake Bozalet in the territory of the Dusheti region of Georgia. The oykonoms Basalet and Basaliane have also been recorded in the area. It should be noted that the name of the *Bozal/Bizal* tribe, which is part of the Caspian tribal association, is preserved in the first component of the ethnonym Bozalganly in the Tovuz region of Azerbaijan. In the XVIII century, no attempt was made to semantically analyze the name of the *Bozal/Bizal* tribe, which was part of the Qizilbash tribal association in Azerbaijani ethnonymy. In our opinion, the name of this tribe is consonant with the words “baz/boz” in the ancient Turkic languages and means “Steep Mountain”. The components “al” and “et” were added later to the hydronym called Lake Bozalet. The ethnohydronym means “lake of the bozal/bizal tribes”.

Reflection of ethnonyms in river names

Some rivers flowing through the territory of Georgia are called ethnonyms, and they play a very important role in lexico-semantic terms, as well as in conducting ethnogenetic research, obtaining certain historical facts.

GANNYCHAY (QANNIÇAY) - this ethnohydronym that exists in the Dmanisi region of Georgia, consists of the word “gan” and

³⁰ Əsgərov, N. Azərbaycan hidronimləri / N.Əsgərov. – Bakı: ADPU, 2002. – s.97

the affix *-ly, -ny* (as a result of further assimilation, the sound “l” was replaced by the sound “n”), and the second component is the hydronymic term “river”. Some toponymists consider the names of places that include the word “ganly” as geographical names with an ethnonymic character. A. Gurbanov, analyzing in lexico-semantic terms the hydronyms formed by the word “ganly”, defined some of them as “by the name of water bodies that received their name in connection with certain accidents” (*Gannychay, Gannigel, etc.*)³¹, and some of them “*Kangly/gangly*”, (*Ganlykend, Ganly tala, Ganly gaya etc.*)³² explained in connection with the tribe-ethnonym.

Of course, it is more correct to explain the hydronym Gannychay on the territory of the Dmanisy district in connection with the lexical and semantic name of the tribe “ganny/ganly”. The words *ganny/ganly*, which are the basis of the hydronym, represent various linguistic and dialect parallels of the ethnonym *kangar/kenger/kank/keng*, known since the III century BC. As it is noted in the sources, “*The Kangly lived in the basin of the Middle course of the Syr Darya in the middle of the VIII century, when after the raids of the Oghuz and Karluks they broke into two parts. Part of them, moving to the north-western steppes of the Aral Sea, mixed with the Pechenegs and Khazars, and the other part, pushed back from the north-eastern side, moved to the area of Lake Balkhash and Kharazi, in 1218 became part of the Mongols and together with them entered this territory (Azerbaijan)*”³³. According to K. Shaniyazov, the migration of the Kangly tribe to the West from Central Asia, along with the Kipchaks, Karluks, Dzhigils and other tribes began much earlier. Armenian and Georgian authors of the fifth century report the existence

³¹ Qurbanov, A. Azərbaycan dilinin onomalogiyası / A. Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – s.383

³² Qurbanov, A. Azərbaycan dilinin onomalogiyası / A. Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – s.398

³³ Шаниязов, К.Ш. К вопросы расселения и родовых делений канглы // Этнографическое изучение быта и культуры узбеков, – Ташкент:– 1972. – с.4-12

of this tribe (kenger) in the Caucasus. Apparently, the settlement of the Kenger tribe in the Caucasus took place in the I-VI centuries (Ibid, p. 9). Therefore, the name of this tribe, used in our modern language in the form of *ganny/ganly*, in different periods of history had the forms *gang/kang/keng/gan/khen/kyn/kan/ken*, at the end of the word the particle "g/k" replaced the ethnoformant "yk / ok/uk" (i.e., the ethnoformant okh/og).

The scientific conclusions obtained in the section "**Conclusion**" of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

1. The coexistence of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin on the territory of Georgia in terms of number and area creates great opportunities for research on ethnotoponyms in this region. Ethnotoponyms of the territory clearly show that the Azerbaijani Turks settled in this region long before BC and created their place names in a way adapted to their own languages. The coexistence of ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin on the territory of Georgia in terms of number and area creates great opportunities for research on ethnotoponyms in this region. Ethnotoponyms of the territory clearly show that the Azerbaijani Turks settled in this region long before BC and created their place names in a way adapted to their own languages.

The long process of historical development has led to the fact that almost most of the ethnotoponyms on the territory of the former Georgia have perpetuated the names of ancient Turkic tribes. Comprehensively defining the role of extralinguistic factors in the formation of geographical names of ethnic groups we can bring clarity to the unresolved issues of our language, history, material and spiritual heritage. Taking into account extralinguistic factors, it becomes possible to determine which of the Turkic-speaking ethnic groups and tribes that participated in the formation of our people and their language on the territory of Georgia play a major role.

2. Areal features indicate that for thousands of years in the territories inhabited not only by the Turkic peoples, but also in most countries of the world, on the territory of Georgia, there were a huge number of parallels of ethnotoponyms associated with the names of the Turkic tribes that historically inhabited and were their true owners. It

also provides significant ethnonymic material for determining their ancient and primary areas, ethnic composition.

3. Since ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia originated in different periods of history, have passed a long path of development and evolution, they are able to very fully reflect the extralinguistic picture of the macro-and micro territories in which they exist, and become a valuable source for studying ethnotoponyms in the semantic direction.

4. The study emphasizes that the change of ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia, their translation into Georgian (translation of proper names was prohibited in all developed languages of the world - H.Chobanova) or the replacement of geographical terms in Azerbaijani with appellatives in Georgian is unacceptable. The study also shows that by studying ethnotoponyms of Turkic origin in the historical and linguistic aspect, it is possible to reveal the truth, reveal the insidious politics, falsification of some Georgian chauvinists.

5. The reflection of ethnotoponyms on the territory of Georgia in historical and modern sources indicates that these names have become the object of detailed study. In some of the studies conducted, linguistic aspects were forgotten, in others, fictional folk etymologies were preferred, and ethnooyconyms, ethnooronyms, and ethnohydronyms of the region were practically not studied comprehensively in linguistic, historical, and geographical aspects. For the first time in our study, the attitude to the ethnotoponyms of the region in this direction is expressed.

6. The study traces the semantic features of anthropoethnotoponyms formed on the basis of personal names in Georgia, specifies what lexical unit and geographical terms express their components. As a result of the historical process, the form-semantic changes that they undergo are revealed.

7. Studies show that a large amount of inaccurate data is allowed in the research on ethnoyconyms on the territory of Georgia, linguistic analysis is forgotten, and no attempts are made to study their lexical and semantic features. Studying the lexical and semantic features of ethnoyconyms derived from tribal names, studying them in the etymological aspect, we clarify some obscure problems of the rich

culture and ancient ethnic history of our people.

8. The study also considered it necessary to study ethnooronyms, showed that the historical roots of ethnooronyms existing in the region go back to ancient times and are very important in the study of the ethnogenesis of the Azerbaijani people, considered the transfer of some oronyms with ethnooyconyms, and some oykonyms - with ethnooronyms.

9. The analysis of ethnohydronyms in the existing territory in the lexico-semantic way is also of great scientific and fundamental importance. Since this is the main condition for the existence of people, the history of the formation of proper names associated with it goes back to ancient times, and these ancient traces are mostly preserved in ethnohydronyms, which play an exceptional role in the study. That is why the study considered through a somewhat comprehensive prism the lexical and semantic features of ethnohydronyms formed on the basis of the names of rivers, lakes, and springs registered on the territory of Georgia.

The main content of the research is reflected in the following published theses and papers:

1. Gürcüstanda türkköklü etnooykonimlər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 9, – s. 35-41.

2. Gürcüstan ərazisində “Dədə Qorqud” dastanı ilə bağlı bəzi qədim toponimlər // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya, – 2015. № 8, – s. 82-87 .

3. Gürcüstan ərazisində sözdüzəldici şəkilçilərin birləşməsi nəticəsində yaranan türkköklü etnotoponimlər // “Türkoloji elmi-mədəni hərəkətdə orta q dəyərlər və yeni çağırışlar”. Türkoloji Qurultayın 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq konfrans, – Bakı: – 14-15 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 224-229 .

4. -lar, -lər şəkilçilərinin köməyi ilə düzələn türkmənşəli etnotoponimlər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 19, – s. 80-86

5. Gürcüstan ərazisində sintaktik üsulla düzələn türkmənşəli etnotoponimlər (etnooykonimlər) // – Bakı: Axtarışlar, – 2017. Cild 7, № 2, – s.121-125

6. Роль экстралингвистических факторов в формировании этнотопонимов //– Киев: Язык и культура, –2018. Выпуск 21. Том I (190), – с. 43-49 .

7. Gürcüstan ərazisində türkmənşəli etnotoponimlərin arealları // – Bakı: Heydər Əliyev adına AANM, “Elmi əsərlər məcmuəsi”, – 2018. №1 (15), – s. 80-86 .

8. Role of ethnonyms in the creation of toponym // – Одеса: Науковий вісник міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Серія: Філологія, – 2018. Випуск 33, том 1, – с.121-123

9. Etnonimik oьkonimlər. Qərbi Kəspı Universiteti. // Respublika Elmi konfransı, “Xalqın keçmiş tarixi, Etnogenezi, sosial əlaqələrinin öyrənilməsində onomastik vahidlər mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransı, Elmi Xəbərlər, Humanitar elmlər seriyası №2, İssn 227-5118, Bakı: –2019, s. 189-193.

10.”Nəsimi şeirlərində etnos adlarının işlənmə tezliyi”, Sivas Cumhuriyet Universitesi, Nesimi kitabı, Sivas: –2019, –s.229-239.

11.“Этнотопонимы – источник национальной принадлежности”,// Научно-издательский центр «Актуальност.РФ» EURASIA SCIENCE XVIII Международная научно-практическая конференция 31 марта 2020, Сборник статей, –Москва: –2020, –стр.214-217.

12. “Gürcüstan ərazisində türk mənşəli etnotoponimlərin gürcüləşdirilməsi”, // Elmi iş, Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, “Humanitar və İctimai Elmlərin Əsasları” mövzusunda I Respublika Elmi Konfransının Materialları, İSSN 2663-4619 –Bakı: – 2020, –səh.47-50

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