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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

STRUCTURE AND LEXIC-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and degree of its development. The terminological system of the Azerbaijani language has come a long way before reaching its current state. The development of terminology as a field of science dates back to the twentieth century. Just from the XX century, the individual terminological system of each field of science was formed in the Azerbaijani language. Including the science of geography. In terminology that belongs to the science of geography, is used both terminology that is created for the internal capabilities of the languge and borrowed words.

Geography has become a special field of science in our country since the early twentieth century. Today, geography is a field of science that has its own way of independent development. That is why the study of the terms of geography from a linguistic point of view is very relevant today. Geographical terms are often used not only in scientific texts on geography, but also in our social life. Geography terms are different from other science terms. Because even when humanity is unaware of the existence of the science of geography, the term “lake, river, valley, hill, hail, snow, rain” and etc. lexical units existed in our language. From this point of view, the systematic study of geographical terms characterizes the urgency of the topic.

Determining the place of geographical terms in the terminological lexicon of our language is the focus of the dissertation. Differences and similarities of geographical terms of the Azerbaijani language from other field units, the scale of using these terms, their involvement in the comparative analysis of lexical-semantic and structural features are also important.

The integration of our country into the world, the rapid development of international relations, especially the expansion of relations with European countries in many areas, has intensified the process of entering borrowed words. Until the beginning of the 20th century, geographical terminology in the Azerbaijani language was

dominated by terms of Arabic-Persian origin, from the beginning of the twentieth century to the last decade, there have been gradual borrowings of European languages through Russian, and in the twenty-first century, the volume of geographical terms has increased, mainly through European languages.

It is interesting that, compared to natural and technical sciences, the flow of terms of European origin to the science of geography during the years of independence was not so strong. During the years of independence, it is possible to talk about the transition of the geographical lexical fund of the most colloquial language to the terminological system of literary language. It is necessary to pay attention to the terms included in the language, to bring such terms in line with certain standards, to define the processes of term creation at the expense of both dialect words and common words. Most of the geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language are terms that have passed through dialects and vernacular. Regulation of linguistic processes is one of the main tasks of modern terminology. The study of dialect words and the formation of geographical vocabulary in general in research work related to terminology is also relevant today. The study of the semantic and structural features of the terms of national and acquired geography used in the modern Azerbaijani language can be considered as one of the main factors.

Object and subject of research. The object of research is the geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language, the subject of research is the lexical-semantic, grammatical features of the geographical terms.

Goals and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the lexical and semantic features of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language, to learn the origin and structure of these terms. In order to achieve this goal, it is expected to perform the following tasks:

- To give a broad explanation of the concepts of term, terminology, terminological system and terminological field and to clarify similarities and differences between them;

- To follow the terminology in general lexicon and determination in geography terms;

- To study the development of the geographical terminological system in the Azerbaijani language on the basis of the national language;

- To clarify the role and position of geographical terms in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani literary language, to clarify the ways of their lexical-semantic features and formation;

- To study the place and position of geographical terms such as toponym, oykonim, oronym, hydronym in the terminological system;

- To follow the position of geographical terms in the terminology related to climate, biogeography, mapping;

- Determine the frequency of using of geographical terms;

- To follow the process of formation and development of geographical terms;

- Involve in the research of terminological layer and geographical dictionaries that influencing the development of geographical terminology and to note their specific features;

- To reveal their semantic connection, homonymy, synonymy and ambiguity with other field terms while studying lexical-semantic features of geographical terms;

- To systematize geographical terms formed by semantic, morphological, syntactic, loan translation and abbreviation methods;

- To clarify the impact and role of language relations on the terminological system of language;

- To determine the process of assimilation of acquired geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language;

- To clarify the ways and methods of entering the terms of acquired geography into the language;

- To determine the semantic processes occurring in geographical terms;

- To clarify the use of geographical terms and the laws of its development;

- To determine the reasons for the parallelism of the terms of acquisition geography in the national languages; to clarify the ways

and general features of transliteration of international words into the Azerbaijani language;

- To clarify the role of loan translation and just translation in the formation of geographical terms and their transition from one language to another;

- To involve the terms of borrowings and international geography in linguistic research, to clarify the reasons and origin of their transition to our language, as well as to classify and systematize them in terms of origin;

- To study the terms of folk geography in the Azerbaijani language and determine their place in the scientific terminological system;

Research methods. The research is based on descriptive, comparative contrast methods that combine traditional research methods of linguistics. Different types of dictionaries that compiled in the Azerbaijani language were used as the main source during the research.

The main provisions of the defense can be grouped as follows:

1. The history of the development of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language is ancient.

2. Many of these terms have historically been used in oral and written literature.

3. The fact that the word does not have a terminological function does not mean that the relevant geographical concept does not exist in the minds of the people.

4. Glossary of geography is of great importance in the development of terminology related to this field of science.

5. The role of lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic and loan translation methods in the formation of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language, except for the abbreviation method, is great.

6. The origin of geographical terms used in the Azerbaijani language is different. Geographical terms, especially those of Latin,

Greek, and Arabic origin, predominate in the language over national terms.

7. Although the etymological languages of most of the geographical terms are Greek and Latin, they entered the Azerbaijani language through Russian.

8. Terms are mastered phonetically-graphically, lexically and grammatically, whether or not they are formally changed during the transition to the Azerbaijani language.

9. The emergence and development of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language is conditioned by historical, geographical, political and social situation.

10. Geographical terms related to toponyms, oykonims, oronyms, hydronyms used in the Azerbaijani language form a special layer in the terminological system.

11. Geographical terms related to climate, biogeography, mapping differ in their specific features in the language.

12. Optimization and standardization of geographical terms in a globalizing world is one of the most important requirements of the time.

13. Term and terminological field concepts are the main terms of terminology.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time, geographical terms were studied from both a synchronous and a diachronic plan, from a linguistic point of view in theoretical and practical terms. Scientific innovations in the dissertation can be noted as follows:

Terms, terminology and terminological field in the Azerbaijani language are clarified. The place of geographical terms in the lexical system of the language, the study of the relationship between the general lexicon of the language and the terminological lexicon can be considered as a novelty of the research. The study of terminology of general lexicon and determination of geographical terms is also the main essence of the dissertation. For the first time, the dissertation identifies the role of literary and artistic sources, dialects, vernacular,

scientific literature and dictionaries on geography in the formation and development of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language.

The role of subjective factors in the formation of new geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language was revealed, and the ways and methods of formation of these terms were systematized for the first time on the basis of a number of linguistic facts. In this work, the reasons for the introduction of geographical terms of Arabic, Persian and European origin into the Azerbaijani language were identified, and the ways of mastering the terms of acquired geography were scientifically explained with concrete examples. The main novelty of the dissertation is the study of the role of linguistic relations in the formation of geographical terms by semantic, morphological, syntactic methods, the formation of terminological units on geography, the study of the characteristics of borrowed geographical terms. For the first time, geographical terms created by the loan translation method, geographical terms of international character, abbreviations of geographical terms have been studied in detail in our work. At the same time, toponyms, oykonims, oronyms, hydronyms and geographical terms related to climate, biogeography, mapping, relief were studied in detail in the dissertation for the first time through the prism of linguistics. In the work, the terminology of folk geography was studied along with the scientific terminology.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation has both theoretical and practical significance. The scientific-theoretical provisions of the dissertation are used in future research work on terminology, in the writing of textbooks, manuals and monographs on terminology and geography, in the preparation of terminological dictionaries, etc. can be used. It is also possible to use this research work in the teaching and learning of terminology and geography in the relevant specialties of higher and secondary special schools.

Approbation and application of research. The content of the dissertation was published in scientific journals in Azerbaijan and various foreign countries. Reports on the topic were presented at international and local scientific-theoretical conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language, Baku Slavic University.

Total volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and volume of the dissertation with characters. The work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of references.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the **introductory** part of the dissertation the actuality of the topic, the degree of development is substantiated, the object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, defense provisions are defined, scientific novelty of the research, theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation, the organization where the research work is carried out, the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume is provided with the sign.

The first chapter of the dissertation **"Theoretical problems of the study of field terminology and features of geographical terminology"** consists of five half-chapters.

The first half of the chapter, **"Term, Terminology, Terminological system, and Terminological field,"** deals with existing approaches in linguistics to the issue of terminology, the issue of term systematization. For the orderly development of terminology, field terms must be collected and selected. The process of collecting field terminology and putting it into a certain system is called inventory. S.Sadigova writes: *"A certain sequence must be chosen when registering the term variants defined in this process in one line in the list. As noted, the terms are collected from written works related to the field. Each field is classified according to certain criteria, its sections and subsections are defined. Other areas related to the field are identified"*[1].

[1] Sadıqova, S. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində termin yaradıcılığı prosesi / S. Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, - 2010. - s.231.

As in various fields of science, the science of geography, the emergence of terms related to its various fields, their collection and research are also important.

In the second subsection entitled **"Interrelation between the general vocabulary of a language and geographical terminological lexicon"**, the position of terminological vocabulary within the general lexicon of the language, the determinologization of terms or the terminologization of general lexical items, as well as their distinctive features, are discussed. I. Gasimov expressed the process of term of general lexicon very precisely. *"... many language elements that have a common noun function acquire a special function outside a certain environment and can enter a special lexical layer of the language. For example, names of various living things (zoononyms), plant names (phytonims), many concept names related to welfare (somatisms, kinship words, food names, etc.) also have a special lexicon in the language of specialists engaged in a particular field outside the general environment, become a unit of a special lexical layer"*[2].

Geographical terms, which form a special field in the terminological layer of the language and distinguished by their own peculiarities, are no exception in this regard.

In field terminology, terms are divided into two parts:

1. A certain group of terms begin to have a terminological function after being developed for many centuries in the general lexicon. Folk or local geographical terms play a big role here. For example, *showers* - short-term, high-intensity atmospheric precipitation; autumn - the season between summer and winter, one of the four seasons of the year; *wind* - the horizontal movement of air from the high pressure area to the low pressure area on the Earth's surface, etc.

2. Those which enter the language only as a geographical term and used only in a scientific style as a term. For example, freight - 1)

[2] Qasımov, İ. Azərbaycan terminologiyasının əsasları / İ. Qasımov. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2017. – s.85.

different types of transport, expense of transport for carrying freight and passengers especially by sea and air. Emission - the release of energy into the environment during natural events such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, etc.

In the sub-chapter of the first chapter **"Terminology in the general lexicon and its essence"** the process of terming of general words is studied, its negative and positive aspects are shown.

In the fourth subsection of Chapter I, entitled **"The Place of Geographical Terms in the Lexical System of the Language"**, the study of geographical terms in our language and the history of the compilation of the "Dictionary of Geographical Terms", their national origin, as well as the historical usage features of these terms are discussed. It is noted that the first geographical dictionary was the "Dictionary of Geographical Terms", prepared in draft form in 1921.

Chapter II that is called **"Formation and development of geographical terminology in the Azerbaijani language"** explores the origins of geographical terms. In the sub-chapter of this chapter **"Development of the geographical terminological system in the Azerbaijani language on the basis of the national language and folk geographical terms"** it is noted that most geographical terms originate from the vernacular. When creating terms based on the internal capabilities of the language, the following ways are used: common words in the language are termed, in dialects, words developed in the vernacular for centuries are used, in other words, these words are termed, performs the function of a geographical term by terming words related to the craftsmanship of our ancient written and oral monuments, the structure of the earth, the surrounding world, and natural phenomena; new national-based geographical terms are emerging using word-formation methods. The semantic classification of geographical terms is also given here.

In the sub-chapter **"Semantic formation of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language"** the ways of terminological formation are discussed, it is shown that the formation of

geographical terms semantically in the modern Azerbaijani language occurs mostly due to the internal resources of our language.

M. Gasimov noted that the semantic method played a decisive role in terminology in the early stages. The scientist explains: *"When science was initiated, the general development of scientific cognition was in such a way that the creation of the term was determined not by the conformity of the concept with words, but by certain relations"*[3] .

İn the sub-chapter on the **"Formation of geographical terms by the morphological method"**, it was noted that word-form suffixes played a great role in the formation of terms, including geographical terms. Here, the roots of geographical terms and according to their origin, suffixes that created the new term were analyzed.

Derivative terms in the Azerbaijani language can be formed from nouns, verbs and other parts of speech.

Derivative geographical terms with nouns at the root. For example, *pearly clouds* - very thin clouds consist of small ice crystals observed at an altitude of 20-26 km in the stratosphere.

Derivative geographical terms with verbs at the root. *Reservation* - a field protected by the state, which has exceptional importance for science, culture, economy due to its natural conditions, flora and fauna, and historical significance; *protective forests* - natural and also artificial forests that protect various geographical objects from the effects of unfavourable natural and anthropogenic factors with their ameliorative and environmental features.

Geographical terms derived from other parts of speech: for example, *equilibrium profile* - a stable situation in which the river has reached the erosion base, the deepening of the bed is not strong enough, and at the same time does not fill it with new sediments.

[3] Qasımov, M. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M. Qasımov. - Bakı: Elm, - 1973. - s. 123.

It was stated that the vast majority of geographical terms in our language, which are in the sub-chapter **"Formation of geographical terms by syntactic method"**, is in the form of complex and word combinations. The complex terms that belong to geography are also formed syntactically in two models: *lexical-syntactic and morphological-syntactic.*

Terms forming by lexical-syntactic way are in the form of the I type of word combination. There is a strict rule in terms that combined with adjoining relation. In such combinations, attribute always comes before the antecedent. For example, the *granite layer* is the layer between the sedimentary rocks and the bottom layer of the Earth's crust; *mixed forest* - a forest consisting of broad-leaved and coniferous tree species in the temperate structures of the northern and southern hemispheres, etc.

In geographical terms created by the morphological-syntactic method, morphological features are used in the combination of components - both lexical and grammatical suffixes and new conceptual terms are formed. For example: *nerite sediments* - formed by the accumulation of various rocks in areas close to the main coast - up to 200 meters; *environmental aggression* – to place the state's own ecologically polluted production sites and hazardous waste in the territory of another country, etc.

The analysis of geographical terms with the main complex structure in modern Azerbaijan shows that there are two main ways in which complex geographical terms appear in this language:

1. Geographical terms formed on the basis of coordination.

2. Geographical terms formed on the basis of subordination. For example, *mountain-valley winds* – winds blowing from the valley to the mountain (valley winds), from the mountains to the valley (mountain winds) at night. In this combination, there is a coordination connection between "mountain-valley". In general, there is agreement and government relations in this combination, which are both subordination and coordination.

M. Gasimov writes: *"When terms are being created syntactically, two or more word combinations are used"*[4]. In our research, we see that geographical terms of the Azerbaijani language have 2, 3, and sometimes 4 components. For example, reborn mountain systems are a three-component term. *"Increasing needs for terminological combinations for the expression of scientific concepts, the quantitative increase in the number of its constituent parts is due to changes in language on the one hand, and the development of various fields of science on the other. The term combinations of four, five, six, even seven words burden the language"*[5]

İn the sub-chapter that is called **"The role of language relations in the formation of geographical terminological units"** mutual word acquisition among the languages, the importance of this process in their enrichment was discussed.

The fact that a large part of the geographical fund in the Azerbaijani language consists of terms of European origin - Latin, Greek, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch geographical terms gives grounds to say that the terminological system of the Azerbaijani language has always been in contact with European languages. Of course, most of the geographical discoveries were made by Spaniards, Englishmen and Europeans in general, the number of geographical terms of European origin has a certain weight in our terminological fund.

"Terms derived from European languages through the Russian language keep an important place in the terminological system. As a result, our language now uses a large number of terms derived from European languages. These terms have left their mark on the scientific style of the Azerbaijani language and

[4] Qasımov, M. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M. Qasımov.- Bakı: Elm, -1973.-s. 186.

[5] Qasımova, X. Müstəqillik illərində Azərbaycan dilində termin yaradıcılığının əsas istiqamətləri / X. Qasımova. - Bakı: Elm, - 2009. – s. 69.

created lexical-semantic nuances in different styles of the language" [6].

Under the heading **"Borrowed geographical terms",** geographical terms in the modern Azerbaijani language are classified in terms of origin as follows:

1. Geographical terms of national origin
2. Geographical terms of Arabic-Persian origin.
3. Geographical terms of European origin.

Geographical terms of national origin in terms of functionality are distinguished by their efficiency and intelligibility. The terms included in this group rich in quantity. For example, the steppe "forestless area consisting mainly of grasses in temperate and subtropical climates", flood "flooding of areas located above the floodplain of the river valley", etc.

As in all fields of science, a large part of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language consists of Arabic and Persian words. Since the 1920s, some work has been done to replace Arabic-Persian words with national ones. There is even an artificial equivalent of many terms.

Studies show that 28% of the borrowed words in our language are Greek and Latin borrowings. "*N. Mammadli names the terms of Greek origin as classical derivations. They pass into our language through the Russian language"*[7] . Many of these terms are international in nature. For example, *cryptozoic* - consists of two parts of Greek origin. Yun.kryptos-secret + zoe-life.

Among geographical terms, international terms also form a special layer. *"Regardless of the criteria used to approach international words, most linguists around the world agree that international words should be included in the vocabulary of at least three or more different systematic languages, must have the*

[6] Qarayev, A.H. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində Avropa mənşəli leksik alınmalar / A. H. Qarayev.- Bakı: ADU, - 1989. - s. 3.

[7] Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N. Məmmədli.- Bakı: Elm və təhsil, -2017. – s. 268.

same semantic meaning and a similar sound membrane in all languages in which it is used and should express concepts and notions related to science, technology, culture, art, politics, sports, military, etc"[8].

We often come across international geographical terms in the Azerbaijani terminological system. For example, this term, *globe*-Latin origin, is used in many languages, and this lexical unit has an international character.

One of the easiest and most convenient means in the rapid development of the society that develops in the section **"Emergence of geographical terms by the Loan translation method"** is the loan translation methods. Therefore, loan translation is often applied in all fields of terminology, including the terminology of the geography. M.Ismayilova writes: *"We distinguish loan translation from getting terms method by the literal translation of at least one of the morphemes"*[9].

When we talk about the geographical terms created by the loan translation method in the Azerbaijani language, the first thing that comes to mind is the loan translation from the Russian language. We can group loan translated geography terms as follows:

Both sides of the geographical loan translation are made of Russian loan translation. For example, *Пик паводка - the peak of the flood; пески бугристые – sand dunes ; вершина горная - mountain peak ; буря черная – black storm* and so on.

The first part of the geographical terms in the form of combination is loan translated, the second side is kept as in the borrowed language. For example, *ярус структурный – structural floor; круг азимутальный – azimuthal circle; источник*

[8] Qasımov, M. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M. Qasımov.- Bakı: Elm, -1973.- s. 49.

[9] İsmayılova, M. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının linqvistik təhlili / M. İsmayılova.- Bakı: Ozan, -1997.-s. 118.

термальный – thermal spring; бассейн магматический - magmatic basin, etc.

The first part of the geographical term in the form of combination is used as in Russian, the word in the second part is loan translated. For example, *эрозия речная - river erosion; цирк ледниковый – glacial circus; пирамиды земляные –soil pyramids; брекчия пещерная – cave breccia, etc.*

In the sub-chapter of Chapter II **"Reduction of geographical terms and abbreviation"** the geographical terms appearing on the basis of abbreviations in the modern Azerbaijani language were studied.

The abbreviation method allows to save words, to replace the words in the form of combination with concrete terms. According to S. Sadigova, *"the abbreviation method differs from other methods in the creation of terms. Because in this method it is not intended to create a term for the expression of this or that concept, but to put the existing terms in the terminology in a convenient way"*[10].

Starting from the 20th century, quantity of abbreviations in the terminological system of the Azerbaijani language has increased. Recently, new forms of abbreviations have begun to appear on the basis of own internal capabilities of our language.

In the modern Azerbaijani language, we can give an example of the following abbreviations of geographical terms:

STR (scientific and technological revolution) - a fundamental change in the quality of productive forces as a result of the transformation of science into a direct productive force;

STP (scientific and technical progress) increase the efficiency and quality of the production process as a result of the application of scientific achievements to new techniques and technologies;

[10] Sadıqova, S. Azərbaycan dilində fizika-riyaziyyat terminologiyasının formalaşmaı və inkişafı / S. Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, -1997. - s. 122.

HP (hydropower plant) is a complex of devices and equipment that convert water flow energy into electricity, etc.

Chapter III of the dissertation **"Structural-semantic and functional features of geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language"** explores the structural-semantic features of geographical terms, toponyms, oronyms, hydronyms, oikonyms, climate, atmosphere, biogeography, mapping included in the geographical terminology system of the Azerbaijani language.

In the sub-chapter **"Toponymy-specific geographical terms"** of Chapter III, it was stated that toponyms were selected in the geographical terminological system of the Azerbaijani language in terms of quantity and wide range of uses among the general population, as well as their political significance. Political events that happen in society, state, territorial divisions, changes in social formations are directly reflected in toponyms.

"In particular, toponymy can be imagined as a code of human history. Here traditions, language forms and language itself remain, reflect the level of understanding of the world and the most important events in the life of the people"[11] .

Toponymic geographical terms include the names of all institutions. *"Toponymic geographical terms, first of all, are formed in accordance with the grammatical rules of the language, reflecting the linguistic features of the periods in which they were created. "Toponymy studies the origin of geographical terms in any historical period, clarifies the location of already non-existent villages, historical toponymy is essentially a very important part of historical geography"*[12].

Geographical terms with toponymic content have different characteristics according to their origin. Thus, these language units can be formed on the basis of words with different

[11] Архангельский, Н.П. Среднеазиатские вопросы географической терминологии / Н.П. Архангельский . – Ташкент: - 1935. - с. 3

[12] Галкина-Федерук, Е. М. Современный русский язык. Лексика (курс лекции) / Е. М. Галкина-Федерук. - Москва, -1954, - с. 24.

semantics. From this point of view, Azerbaijani toponyms can be grouped as follows: 1. Anthrotoponyms (Nagdali, Khaspolad, etc.); 2. ethnotoponyms (Boyat, Tekle, Shahsevan, Shikhli, etc.); 3. hydrotoponyms (Dashbulag, Ilisu, Sulutepe, etc.); 4. Zootoponyms (Gazboluk, Ilkhichi, Ordekli, etc.); 5. phytotoponyms (Goshagovakh village, Garagaj village, Goyam village, etc.); 6. Socio-political toponyms (Red settlement, New life, Tazakand, Sovetabad / Shuraabad, etc.); 7. memoir memorial toponyms. (Sabirabad, Jalilabad, etc.); 8. cosmotoponym (Shafag, Shafagli, Gunashli, etc.); 9. Descriptive toponyms (Altiagaj, Bolludere, Galadarasi, etc.

"Geographical terms of oykonim characteristic" subsection provides information about oykonims, their ways of formation are studied, a scientific explanation of a group of oykonims is given.

The most intensively used geographical names in the language are oykonims. The main reason for this is that oykonims are the names of settlements. Oykonims of geographical terms characteristic denoting the names of separate settlements can be grouped as follows: oykonims derived from ethnonyms; oykonims derived from anthroponyms; oykonims derived from oronyms and adonyms; oykonims derived from hydronyms; oykonims derived from phytonyms and zoonyms, oykonims of memorial characteristic, oykonims derived from other names.

More than 4,500 toponyms of Azerbaijan, which are geographical terms, are oykonims. Oykonims are divided into two groups according to the size of their territory: cosmonyms, astionims.

In the modern geographical system of Azerbaijan, there are many examples of geographical terms that express the names of places in general:

Hamlet – is found mainly in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. It is one of the words related to the nomadic lifestyle of the Turks. *"It was used in the sense of a hut, a camp for nomads, a small village, a nomadic family. In the Orkhon-Yenisei*

monuments, the word "oba / opa" is used to mean carving, tribe, stone ball. In the Middle Ages, "village" is used as "aul". Tribe in DLT ", in L. Budagov's dictionary it means "place of nomadic tribes, nomadic family"[13]. M. Ergin explained this word in the meaning of *"nomadic house"*[14]. V. V. Radlov explained the word *"hamlet"* as a place of residence of nomadic tribes[15].

In the sub-chapter **"Geographical terms related to relief"** it is stated that a certain layer in the geographical terminological system of the Azerbaijani language consists of geographical terms related to relief. Relief is a term of Latin origin. Geographical terms related to relief are predominant in the geographical terminology of the Azerbaijani language. For example, *bedlend* is an English term and is used in the semantics of useless soil. Sharply fragmented relief with ravines, low mountainous terrain that is unsuitable for use, hills; *barkhan*- the form of relief in sandy desert, sand dunes created by the wind; *delta* the form of relief created by the sediments brought by the delta river at its mouth, which expands in the direction of flow; *eluvial landscape* - consists of Latin and German words. Elementary landscape form formed mainly in the upper parts of the relief, by getting sedimentary substances and materials from the atmosphere.

In the subsection **"Geographical terms of oronymic nature"** it is stated that oronyms distinguish the topsoil and relief structure from each other. The geographical area of Azerbaijan, the richness of natural geographical objects have led to the emergence of geographical names that differ from each other. According to some researchers, the birth of history rarely touches on the names of natural objects[16].

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[13] Kaşğari M. Divanü Lüğat-it-Türk. [4 cilddə]. – Bakı: Ozan, c.2.-2006. - s. 108

[14] İlk və orta öğretim coğrafiya terimleri. –İstanbul: -1939. – s. 198.

[15] Суперанская А. В. Что такое топонимика? / А. Суперанская.- Москва: Наука, -1985. –с. 1157; Нурджанова, Д.К. Казахская космонимия.// Этнография имен сборник. –Москва: Наука, -1971,- с. 74.

Oronyms have historically appeared as a reflection of the way of life of the Turks, their relationship with nature. As a result, the ancient Turks came into contact with nature - mountains, valleys, hills, plains, forests, etc. and distinguish physical and geographical objects from one another[17] .

Oronyms express the structure of the earth's crust, which differs from each other in the relief structure. Most of the geographical terminology of the Azerbaijani language consists of oronyms. İt includes the names of places such as, mountains, valleys, hills, plains, descents and ascents, forests, meadows, fields, castles, pastures, etc. For example, *Shahdag, Goytapa, Giziltepe, Kandarasi,* etc.

The subsection **"Geographical terms of adonymic nature"** shows that adonyms include desert, steppe, forest, garden, hay, pasture, etc. The rich geographical landscape of Azerbaijan leads to emergence of various types of oronyms and adonyms. Here are the names of all types of objects that are not included in the oykonims and hydronyms: peak, mountain, valley, hill, descent, ascent, pass, span, pit, groove, ravine, valley, nose, forest, steppe, plain, meadow, area etc.

In the sub-chapter **"Hydronyms in geographical terminology"** the hydronyms used in the Azerbaijani language are widely analyzed.

The word hydronym, which is a common name for water bodies, consists of the Greek words *hydro* - water, *onoma* - name.

From ancient times, the Turks settled in areas with water sources, such as, *rivers, water, lakes, seas* and so on. Where there were water sources, there was abundance, living, life. The proverb "where there is water, there is life" confirms this. Historically, river basins have always been the center of civilizations. Civilizations on the banks of rivers like *Tigris,*

[17] İsmayılova, M. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının linqvistik təhlili / M. İsmayılova. - Bakı: Ozan, - 1997. - s. 136.

Euphrates, Nile, Juan, Kura, Araz, Orkhon, Yenisei, Arpachay, etc. can serve as an example.

"The Sumerians, who considered land and water to be gods or understood them at the level of gods, transferred the culture they created between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the Yenisei-Orkhon valleys and continued it" [18]. *"Rivers played an important role in the formation of ancient civilizations"*[19].

In their own language, ancient humans called rivers "water, frost, oya, gen, get, ob, ra tuy, say, chu."

Geographical term for water bodies - rivers, lakes, ditches, canals, wells, etc. differ from each other according to their physical, chemical, geographical structure and various features. Therefore, when naming water bodies, their main features were often taken into account.

There are 3,200 hydronomic facilities in Azerbaijan, most of them are of Turkish origin. Hydronyms have played a key role in the formation of many geographical object names.

In the subsection **"Geographical terms related to climate"**, the terms are classified according to their origin.

In the Azerbaijani language, a large part of the terms related to climate in geographical terminology are borrowed lexical units. These types of terms are mostly simple and compound. For example, *advection* is a term of Latin origin, which refers to the horizontal displacement of the air mass by maintaining its properties due to the changes in pressure and temperature; *aerology* is a term of Greek origin. In meteorology, the field of science that studies the upper layers of the atmosphere, etc.

A part of climate terms used in the Azerbaijani language is Turkmen origin. For example, *white wind* - dry and hot wind; *white rain* - short-term heavy rainfall, mostly observed in low

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[18] Əliyeva, Z. Türk dillərində sifət / Z. Əliyeva. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2011. –s. 78

[19] Мурзаев, Э. М. Средня Азия: Физико-географический очерк / Отв. ред. акад. А. А. Григорьев. – 2-е изд., доп. – Москва: Географгиз, - 1957. - с. 10

cloudy weather in early summer. *vortex* - the rotational movement of air in the form of a column or funnel; *cloud* - a set of atmospheric and visible products of water vapor condensation.A pile of water vapor collected in the sky.

In the subsection **"Geographical terms reflecting atmospheric phenomena"** it was stated that geographical terms related to the atmosphere have intensive usage in the Azerbaijani language. The terms related to atmospheric phenomena are divided into two parts: 1. Atmospheric terms used in a scientific style; 2. Atmospheric terms used in the vernacular.

Atmosphere- (Greek. atmos - steam and sphaira - layer, sphere) A layer of air covering the ground. It is the cover of the celestial body consists of gases. In geographical terminology, the term "atmospheric" component is used. These types of terms have a compound structure. For example, atmospheric acoustics, atmospheric front, atmospheric physics, atmospheric radiation, atmospheric pressure, atmospheric centers of motion, arid climate - very low coefficient of humidity, arid climatic condition with acute lack of moisture in the soil and etc. Atmospheric terms used in vernacular are also rich in number. Most of the geographical terms related to atmosphere are used in both general lexicon and terminology. For example, *blizzard* - windy snow and rain, snowstorm, hurricane. Analysis of meteorological lexicon of Turkic languages are given in V. Danilova's work "Meteorological lexicon of Turkic languages" [20]. Azerbaijani scientist B. Jafarov's work "Metrological terms in Azerbaijani language" is also a valuable source for those who study climate lexicon".

In the sub-chapter **"Terms of semantic geography of time"** it is noted that there are not so many terms of semantic geography of time in the Azerbaijani language. They mainly express the names of seasons and months of the year. Compared to scientific

[20] Данилова, В. Метерологическая лексика тюркских языков: /автореферат доктора философии по филологии/ В.Данилова.- Ташкент, -1972, - с. 26

terminology, time semantic lexical units predominate in folk geography terminology. Let's take a look at some of the terms that denote time used in geographical terminology.

E. Tanriverdi states that *"... the words spring, summer, autumn and winter have historically been verbs expressing the movement of the sun, and in later periods they have been transformed into nouns with the meaning of time"* [21].

In folk terminology, the names of certain parts of the day are given, and these language units are also of great etymological interest. For example, *vəzirtuluq* - opening time of the morning; *twilight* - the time when day meets evening. This time is sometimes called "the time when the dog does not choose the wolf"; *dantoru* - twilight, when the morning is opened, *next-close to the* and etc.

Of course, these lexical units are not included in the terminology of geography science. However, lexemes that denotes time used in folk terminology are very interesting language units in terms of reflecting the attitude of the people to nature and the environment.

The subsection **"Geographical terms related to biogeography"** explores terms related to the distribution and location of plants, animals and microorganisms lived in different regions of Azerbaijan.

Biogeography is a collection of scientifically and practically important information about the distribution, development and interaction of living things with the environment, reflecting the achievements of geography, biology and ecology. That is why there is a very rich terminological base of biogeography. Within the terminology base of biogeography it is possible to find terms related to geography, biology and ecology. Most of the terms related to biogeography are created with the particle "bio". "Bio" is a Greek word meaning "life".

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[21] Tanrıverdi, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi qrammatikası / Ə. Tanrıverdi. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, -2017, - s. 485.

It actively participates in the formation of complex structural terms in the Azerbaijani language. It is expressed in two semantics in the Azerbaijani language. 1. Expresses a component of compound words related to life, life processes; 2. is a short form of biology added to the beginning of other words.

"The influence of European-derived terms on different spheres of the Azerbaijani language is not the same" [22]. There is a great truth in the words of the author. Unlike other fields, almost all terms related to biogeography are of European origin.

The subsection **"Geographical terms related to mapping"** examines mapping which is a branch of geography and the terms related to it.

Mapping is a branch of cartography that studies the theoretical foundations of cartography, history of development, methods of analysis of cartographic sources, elements, features of these sources. etc.

Some of the geographical terms in mapping are *"izo"* component terms. *Izo* is a Greek word that means equal, the same. Izo is an element that gives a quantitative sign to the words it joins. *Izo* is used as an integral part of words that are similar in form and affirmation. *Izo*-element terms are found not only in geography but also in biology. For example, an *isoanemon* is an isoline that connects points where the average wind speed is the same on the map; an *isoatm* is an isoline that connects points on the map where evaporation has the same quantity, etc.

There are more than 20 *"izo"* component geographical terms in the geographical terms dictionary.

In general, it is important to note that most of the geographical terms related to cartography, are of borrowed origin. It is mainly complex and structured.

[22] Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N. Məmmədli.- Bakı: Elm və təhsil, -2017. –s. 225.

Our research on the linguistic features of geographical terms in the modern Azerbaijani language gives us reason to come across the following scientific **conclusions**:

1. The earliest geographical terms were primarily formed from words used in the vernacular language. For example, concepts such as mountain, plain, and river were not only employed in everyday speech but also acquired terminological status. This fact demonstrates the influence of the natural development of the language and folk creativity on the formation of the terminological system.

2. Borrowed terms have played a significant role in the development of Azerbaijani geographical science. Their use has contributed both to the strengthening of international scientific relations and to the establishment of scientific communication on the basis of a unified terminological framework. International terms formed in this way denote concepts widely accepted in global scientific discourse.

3. Both terminologisation and determinologisation processes are widely observed in language. The transformation of common lexical units into terms serves to denote new concepts. Conversely, some terms gradually move beyond their specialized domains, enter general usage, and regain their common lexical meanings.

4. The semantic method is one of the primary mechanisms for the formation of geographical terms in the modern Azerbaijani language. Through this method, words undergo semantic expansion, and terms are adapted to express new concepts. Consequently, the internal resources of the language are preserved, and new terms emerge through semantic change.

5. The morphological method also plays a vital role in enriching the terminological system. New terms are formed through derivational affixes, and complex terms emerge from simple words. This process contributes to the development of Azerbaijani geographical terminology.

6. Geographical terms in the Azerbaijani language are divided into three primary groups according to their origin: native, Arabic, Persian, and European terms. Native terms predominantly reflect the notions of the people related to everyday life and the natural environment. Borrowings, on the other hand, entered the language under the influence of the expansion of scientific knowledge and international relations.

7. International terms occupy a distinctive place in modern Azerbaijani geographical terminology. They possess similar phonetic structures and identical semantic meanings across typologically different language systems. Such terms ensure mutual understanding in the global scientific community and contribute to the internationalization of the terminological system.

8. Geographical terms created through the calquing method are also numerous. In this process, the introduction of existing terms from foreign languages into the Azerbaijani language through translation is observed. Such terms both preserve the uniqueness of the language and facilitate the assimilation of international scientific concepts.

9. Since the 20th century, an intensification in the use of abbreviations in geographical terminology has been observed. This phenomenon has arisen from the need to express new, complex concepts in a concise form due to the development of science. In the modern era, national abbreviated forms have also begun to emerge based on the internal resources of the language.

10. Relief-related terms form a distinct layer within the terminological system. Various surface forms and relief characteristics of the Earth are designated by oronyms and adonyms. These terms hold significant importance in both physical-geographical classification and the naming of specific features.

11. Hydronymic vocabulary occupies a distinctive place as an ancient and rich layer in the Azerbaijani language. The names of water bodies were formed in ancient times and have been closely linked to human daily life. At the same time, a single water body is

sometimes referred to by different names, which is associated with the historical development of the language.

12. Terms related to climate, time, and biogeography hold particular significance in geographical terminology. The majority of climate terms are of borrowed origin, whereas terms with temporal semantics are more widely represented in the folk geographical lexicon. A large proportion of biogeographical terms are of European origin and are used in the description of the flora and fauna of regions.

The principal findings and provisions of the dissertation are presented in the following articles and theses by the author:

1. Dilin ümumişlək leksikası ilə coğrafiya terminlərinin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsi // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri, – 2018. №4, – s.132-138.

2. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik sistemində coğrafiya terminlərinin yeri // Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri IX Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 3-4 may, – 2018, – s. 529-531.

3. Coğrafiya terminlərdə terminləşmə, determinləşmə, transterminləşmə proseslərinə bir baxış // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri, – 2019. №1, – s.173-177.

4. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində coğrafiya terminlərinin semantik üsulla yaranması // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2019. № 4 (112), – s. 8-10.

5. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində coğrafiya terminlərinin morfoloji üsulla yaranması // Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, "Dil siyasəti və müasir dövr" mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 12-13 dekabr, – 2019, – s. 193-197.

6. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində alınma coğrafi terminlər // AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu Türk dilləri şöbəsi, tanınmış türkoloq alim Məhəbbət Mirzəliyevanın 70 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş "Azərbaycan Dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri" mövzusunda

Respublika Elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 28 oktyabr, – 2019, – s. 204-206.

7. Dildə terminyaratma üsulları və sintaktik yolla yaranan coğrafiya terminləri // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2020. №1, – s.170-180.

8. История эволюции географических терминов азербайджанского языкам // Труды XXVIII международного научно-практического конференция, наука и образование: отечественный и зарубежный опыт, – Белгород: – 16 марта, – 2020, – с.308-312.

9. Гидрографические термины в современном азербайджанском языке // – Майкоп: Вестник АГУ, – 2021. №1, – s.110-115.

10. Toponim səciyyəli coğrafiya terminləri // AMEA Naxçıvan bölməsinin İncəsənət, Dil və Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu. Axtarışlar, – Naxçıvan: – 2023. №2 (45), – s.69-73.

11. Azərbaycan dilində coğrafiya terminləri yazılı mənbələrdə / Özbəkistan Respublikası, Nəvai Dövlət Pedaqogika İnstitutu "Qloballaşma dövründə türk dillərinin inteqrasiyası" mövzusunda Beynəlxalq Konfrans. –2024. May, s.89-95

12. Azərbaycan dilində iqlim və atmosferlə bağlı coğrafiya terminlərinə dair / Ümummulli liderimiz Heydər Əliyevin 102 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Gənc dilçi doktorant və dissertantların Sələflər və Xələflər Respublika konfransı, – s.89-92https://azerbaycandili.az/Literatures/Download/25108/KONFRANS%20TOPLUSU%20(SON%20I%CC%87S%CC%A7LENEN%2017.09.2025)%2012%20AVQUST%202025.pdf

13. Türk dillərində biocoğrafiya ilə bağlı coğrafiya terminləri // – Tashkent: O'zbek tili folklori va shevalari tadqiqotlari: amaliyot, metodologiya, yangicha yondashuv mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları, – 2025, – s.138-140.

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