

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SYSTEM OF KTEMATONYMS OF AZERBAIJANI
LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5704.01 – The theory of the language

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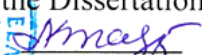
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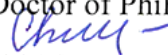
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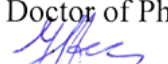
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work.

Among the sections of onomastics, ktematonyms are especially distinguished among the onomology that is interesting and in need of extensive research. *Ktematonym is a Greek word meaning property*¹. In onomastics, under the heading of ktematonyms, the names of onomastic units consisting of names of material-cultural monuments, sacred places and mosques, works related to science and technology, spiritual culture, private property and palaces, objects, honorary titles, administrative departments and organizations, etc. are studied. As it is known, material and spiritual culture of the people are preserved in ktematonyms, these names are of special importance in the life of the society, are connected with the scientific, technical, cultural life, socio-economic progress of the people, cover most spheres of life, and in daily life these names are widely used. The study of the lexical structure, grammatical structure, spelling, orthoepy and other linguistic features of ktematonyms is one of the important issues for Azerbaijani linguistics as a whole. Recent research shows that the scope of ktematonyms is very wide and multicoloured, so the existing classification does not fully cover ktematonyms. For example, ktematonyms are divided into types such as chrematonyms (names of material and cultural objects), carabonyms (names of ships, boats, etc.), ergonyms (names of offices, enterprises), emperonyms (store, shop names), firmonyms (firm names), filmonyms (movie names), parfuytonim (perfume names), chokonim (chocolate names), aeronantonym (aircraft, rocket names), gemeronim (media names), geortonym (festival, competition names), faleronym (order, medal names), etc. All of these are classified into four groups: 1) chrematonyms, 2) ergonims, 3) ideonyms, and 4) chrononyms. Each group is divided into subgroups: many researchers do not define the exact boundaries of these

¹Khalilov, B. Lexicology of modern Azerbaijan language./ B.Khalilov. – Baku: – 2008. – 442 p.

subgroups. question of the boundaries within which the ktematonyms are located is still controversial. For example, honorary titles are expressed as both ktematonyms and anthroponyms.

In addition, in the linguistic literature the names of, for example, a mosque, a building, a church, etc. which includes ergonyms, are sometimes attributed to toponyms, and sometimes to ktematonyms, and many types of chrematonyms are included in the list of pragmatonyms and ideonyms.

In the current dissertation, mainly in the Azerbaijani language, ktematonyms are systematically involved in research, lexical-semantic features, etymology, ways of formation are brought to the fore. It should be noted that the most commonly used fields in onomastic are toponyms, anthroponyms, ethnonyms and hydronyms. The least developed and studied onomastic are ktematonyms. In the dissertation, ktematonyms were studied extensively, in detail, systematically for the first time, some obscure points were clarified, and a logical explanation was given. As a result of the research, it was found that the history, ethnogenesis, lifestyle and way of life of the people are defended in ktematonyms. This gives new facts for the emergence of controversial questions. Linguistic analysis of ktematonyms can provide interesting materials for the study of our language history. These issues justify the actuality of the topic that studied in this dissertation.

The object and subject of the research: The object of research is ktematonyms observed in the Azerbaijani language, and the subject is the analysis of lexical-semantic features, etymological and stylistic features, grammatical structures and, in general, linguistic features of ktematonyms.

The aim and the objectives of the research. The aim of the dissertation is to systematically study ktematonyms, to determine their place and function in the onomastic from a linguistic point of view. The work examines different groups of ktematonyms, and their linguistic explanation is specified in the aspect of the conclusions reached by linguists. To clarify some of the ktematonymic units on the basis of appellate lexicon, and some in connection with the way

of life, customs and traditions of the people is one of the goals and objectives of the dissertation.

In order to achieve above-mentioned goal, the following tasks have been set:

- a) Classify ktematonyms by division, specify which specific boundary they cover;
- b) Analyze the linguistics features of ergonyms (names of offices, enterprises, organizations);
- c) Explain lexical and grammatical, as well as, semantical features of chrematonyms (names of material and cultural objects);
- ç) Define the principles of ideonyms (the names of work related to sciences, culture and fiction book);
- d) To comment on the peculiarities of chrononyms (significant day, historical event, holiday names);
- e) To reveal the position of ktematonyms in artistic style, to determine their role;
- ə) To clarify the ways of formation of ktematonyms;
- f) To consider the orthographical features;
- g) To analyze ktematonyms at all levels from the linguistic point of view.

Performance of the above-mentioned tasks will clarify a number of issues related to the onomology of Azerbaijan.

The methods of the research. Historical-comparative, descriptive and statistical methods were used in writing the dissertation. All issues interpreted in the dissertation are approached diachronically and synchronously. Historical and diachronic, as well as, descriptive and synchronous searches have been selected as the main methods for studying ktematonyms.

The main provisions demonstrated for the defence:

– Ktematonyms are broader and more diverse in comparison with other groups of onomastic units. However, it is the least studied field of linguistics.

– Chrematonyms have a wider range than the existing classification, usually have a symbolic function. The given name forms certain feelings about the object in the listeners. Chrematonyms are based on etymology compared to other ctematonyms.

– The chrematonyms used in our ancient epics, as well as the chrematonyms found in the epos “Kitabi-dada Gorgud” are used in the modern Azerbaijani literary language and dialects, both as they are and as phonetically modified.

– Chrononyms are onomastic units that reflect the near and distant past of the people. Among the onomastics, it is the chrononyms that are closely connected with history and contain detailed information. Chrononyms mainly indicate a specific period.

– Ideonyms study onomastic units related to spiritual culture. To this group can be added the names of subjects taught at school, the names of philosophical movement, ideology, theory, as well as domain address names.

– Ergonomics studies the name of organization, institution, in a word the names of public objects. Among the catematonyms, the change in ergonomics is more noticeable than in other onomastics. Due to this feature, it stands at the opposite side with chrematonyms.

The scientific novelty of the research. As we noted, although some research has been conducted on this subject, and some work has been done in this direction, ktematonyms have not been fully studied. In the present dissertation, the ktematonyms of the Azerbaijani language have been systematically, extensively linguistically analyzed, systematized, their stylistic possibilities, spelling, ways of formation have been analyzed, how the ktematonyms developed in our historical monuments are used in our modern language, traces in our dialects and accents have been comparatively studied, ethimological roots of some ktematonyms have been explained. At the same time, specific boundaries of ktematonyms have been defined. Recommendations on changing the number of ktematonyms were made, and it was suggested in the research to identify the source of these mistakes. In the dissertation, chrononyms are considered differently and classified into two groups. In the first group, the names of the days of the week, the names of the months, the names of the seasons and in the second group, the names of historical events, the names of special days are grouped.

The theoretical and practical importance of the research.

The results of the study have both theoretical and practical significance. Collection and systematization, analysis at all levels from the linguistic point of view, structural-semantic and stylistic boundaries, etc. of ktematonyms in the Azerbaijani language are important in solving a number of limited problems of Azerbaijani science. Theoretical points and practical application of the research can be used to some extent in the study of the history of our literary language, at the same time the theoretical bases of current research can be used to some extent in the study of different groups of onomastics.

As for the practical significance of the research, it should be noted that based on its results, it is possible to write a monograph on onomastics and use existing materials in the formation of etymological and onomological dictionaries. The materials of the existing dissertation can be used in writing works on onomastics or in the preparation of textbooks.

The approbation and application of the research. The dissertation was made at the Department of Theoretical Linguistics of the Institute of Linguistics of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. The brief content and results of the dissertation are reflected in the author's reports and speeches at scientific conferences. Before the defense of the dissertation, scientific collections recommended by HAC and the author's 8 materials (articles and theses) on the subject were published in local and foreign media.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been accomplished. The dissertation was made in Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, the department of Theory of language.

The volume of each structural part of the dissertation and the general volume with characters. Introduction consists of 6 pages, Chapter I is 48 pages, Chapter II is 36 pages, Chapter III is 16 pages, result is 2 pages and the list of used literature is 9 pages. In totally the dissertation consists of 123 pages, 205,267 characters.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **Introduction** 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, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the research work, name of organization structure in where the dissertation is performed. information on the volume of the structural units separately and the total volume by the sign are indicated.

Chapter I is titled “**Linguistic Features of Ergonyms and Ideonyms**”. The chapter is divided into two subgroups. The first half of the chapter is entitled “Lexical-semantic features of ergonyms”, in this division ergonyms are comprehensive studied.

Ergonyms are the most widely modified part of ktematonyms. The term “*Ergonim*” in onomastics was first coined in 1988 by N.V.Podolsky². These researches were carried out B.Z.Bukchinov, G.A.Zolotov, A.V.Superanskaya, A.V.Bespalova, S.V.Zemekova, N.V.Nosenko, E.S.Otin and others since the 90 s of the XX century, and in the XXI century by A.E.Guntov, G.A.Donskova, A.M.Yemelyanova, M.V.Kitaygorodskaya, I.V.Kryukova, M.Y.Kruchkova, N.N.Lesovech, N.V.Pushkareva, N.N.Rozanova, T.P.Romanova and others. In general, Russian linguists have paid more attention to the term “ergonim” and interpreted it differently. For example, A.A. *Stambrovskaya explains ergonim as “names of companies, enterprises and departments”*³. N.V.Shimkevich *comments it “an enterprise which is a business community of people”*⁴, and R.I.Kozlov *considers ergonyms as a topo-object*⁵. For

²Habibli, R. Conclusions on the concept of ergonom // – Baku: Terminology problems, Science and Education, – 2014. №1.– p40.

³Superanskaya, A.V. General theory of special names / A.V. Superanskaya.– M .: Librocom – 2012 –193 – 196 p

⁴ Shimkevich, N.V. Russian commercial ergonymy: pragmatic and linguistic-cultural aspects / Avtoref. Diss. of cand. on philol. Science / – Ekaterinburg, 2002.

⁵Kozlov, R.I. Ergourbononyms as a new category of onomastics. / dis. cand. on philol. sciences./ – Yekaterinburg, 2000.– p 46.

a long time, there was no common term to describe enterprise names. Beginning in the 1970 s, research was expanded and a unique term was created for each field. For example, firmonyms (V.A.Korshunkov and T.K.Nikolayeva), advertising names (Kryukova, 2004), commercial names (Novichikhina, 2007), oykodomonim (Podolskaya, 1978), emperonym (Shmeleva 1989).

In general, as science and technology develop, as the means of production increase and improve, and as farm management becomes more centralized, ergonomics change and devolep. *In modern times, as the number of factories, plants, railway stations, schools, hospitals and other public and industrial facilities increases, their new names appear*⁶.

Names of government bodies and administrative bodies.

After the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the USSR and Soviet parts were removed from the names of almost all departments and organizations. For example: Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR - Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan SSR - Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The names of government bodies have been almost completely changed. For example, Baku City Executive Power, Masalli Region Police Department, State Property Committee, Ministry of Economic Development, Office for Combating Against Organized Crime, Tax Ministry, Customs Committee, Azerbaijan State Social Fund, the Ministry of Social Insurance of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Transportation Department of Baku City Executive Power, Nizami District People's Court, Ganja City Exploitation Department, ect. Most of the names of departments and enterprises are formed by the words "on", "under", "named after", "attached to". The other components of these ergonomics are written by capital letter, and the parts listed above are written in lowercase one. Buludkhan Khalilov made some remarks and suggestions on this issue. *According to him, there are departments where there is no need to use the words "on" and "state". For example, State*

⁶ Adilov, M. Explanatory terminological dictionary of Azerbaijan onomastics / M. Adilov, A. Pashayev – Baku: Nurlan, – 2005. – 135p.

*Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It's more correct to write this name as Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Because "üzrə" does not belong to the syntactic structure of our language, it was borrowed from Russian language. If we are talking about the Republic of Azerbaijan, it is known that it is a state body. Therefore, that word is useless.*⁷ It is true that, such expressions in the names of the above-mentioned state bodies are redundant.

In our opinion, the proposed proposal is more advisable. The names of some departments and organizations are so long that they are difficult to pronounce, and there is some misunderstanding in their names.

For example, Agrarian Science Center of the Republic of Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Forage, Meadows and Pastures, Scientific-Research Control Institute of Veterinary Medicinal Products, Institute of Agricultural Economics and Organization and so on. However, there are several public institutions that this cannot be applied to them.

For example, Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The word "Public" used in here, means not the Republic of Azerbaijan, totally implies the state. Abbreviation of any word can lead to meaning contrast.

M. Adilov considered the facts of violation of unification in the spelling of ergonims in his article "On the spelling problems of departments and enterprises names". For example, Baku city railway station, Azerbaijan Railways Department, etc. does not consider the term "railway" used in these ergonomies to be correct. Because the "railway" was borrowed from the Russian language through calque. It was used in contrary to the laws of our language. The term "railway" is indicated as the optimal variant. In addition, according to him the use of dash in the spelling of the words *Scientific-*

⁷ Adilov, M. On the problems of spelling of the names of departments and enterprises. // – Baku: Aydın yol newspaper, – 2014 – 21 november

Research, Scientific-Restoration, Agrarian-Industrial, Cultural-Enlightenment is not acceptable.⁸

In our opinion, the term “railway” was used in accordance with the law of our language. Because ergonims such as “Baku Sewing Factory”, “Copper Processing Plant”, “Barda Bus Station” were also created on the basis of this principle. On the contrary, I think that it is correct to write the parts that form the basis of ergonomics, such as Scientific-Research, Scientific-Restoration, with a dash. As we know, unnecessary compounds borrowed from Arabic and Persian to our language are written with a dash.

For example, *tərcümeysi-hal* (autobiography), *qeyri-qanuni* (illegal) - etc. The word “elm”, which forms the basis of these parts, also took on the particle “i” and formed an additional compound. Therefore, these compounds should be written with a dash. In our language, most department and enterprise names are written and pronounced in the form of abbreviations. For example, ANAS, BSU, AFFA, STP, MIA, etc. This is because ergonomics are multi-component. They are used to relieve weight in speech. However, their negative side is that sometimes it is not clear what these onomotics mean, and many ergonims do not explain such abbreviations. For example, (USAID) United States of America International Development Agency, etc.

At the same time, there are many abbreviations that do not need to be explained. For example, Azerneshr, Azerkitab, AzerTAc, Gazprom, Azerishig, Azersu and others. Some abbreviations have become archaic, and the abbreviations associated with the Soviet system have become part of the passive fund of our language. *For example, Sov.IKP, Dam, raykom, partkom, AHIMSH, SSSR, etc.*⁹

Names of educational institutions and scientific-research centers. Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Scientific-

⁸ Adilov, M. On the problems of spelling of the names of departments and enterprises // The 4 th Scientific-theoretical conference materials on onomastics problems in Azerbaijan -Baku, –1993. – 28 – 29 march.

⁹Adilov, M. Abbreviations in the Azerbaijani language // M.Adilov.– Baku: Science and Education, – 2010, – 168p.

Research Agricultural Institute, Baku Asian University, Institute of Literature named after Nizami of ANAS, Scientific-Research Agricultural Institute, Food-Industrial Institute, Nasimi district Kindergarten No. 132, Barda city secondary school No. 3, etc.

The names of universities are formed mainly with the help of the words “institute” and “university”. The main part is named according to the profile of the educational institution. But there are also some exceptions. Sometimes the name of the ergonim is symbolic. For example, Khazar University, Azerbaijan University and others. This includes the names of departments and divisions operating in higher and secondary special schools, all scientific-research centers. For example, General Linguistics Department, Modern Azerbaijani Language Department, Department of Speech Culture, Department of Foreign Literature, Department of Selection, Department of Zootechnical Assessment of Feeds and Mass Analysis Laboratory, etc.

We can also include names of specially organized course in this title. For example, “Araz”, “Kaspi”, “Hadaf”, “Zirve”, “Pilla” training courses, “Savalan” training center, “Inkishaf” education center, “Bilgi” education center, etc.

Private firm, company, enterprise names (firmonyms). After the independence of Azerbaijan, the republic transitioned to a capitalist regime. It contribute to create condition for the establishment of many companies and organizations. Foreign companies have also started investing in the country because we are an oil country. This has had a significant impact on number of companies growing day by day. Private firm and company names are dominated by foreign language names. For example, “Bakı Steel Company”, “Skabal”, “BMV”, “Supersun”, “Champion”, “Pramida”, “Best Gomp Crup“, ”Berqa”, ”Delta”qrup, ”Akkord” Compnies group,” “Grand” hotel etc. Commenting on the names of companies created in a foreign language, Yadigar Jafarov said that some company names have an exact equivalent in the Azerbaijani language and thought that they should be written in the Azerbaijani language.

For example, “Bakı Steel Company” – “Bakı Polad Kompaniyası”, “Caspian - Fish ” – “Xəzər - Balıq”, “European -

Tobacco - Baku” – “*Bakıda Avropa Tütünü*”, “*Swan*” - “*Qu quşu*” and so on.¹⁰ A.A.Akhundov also comments on this issue, pays attention to the translation and spelling of foreign company names and believes that it is incorrect to write “Coca-Cola” as “Koka – Kola” and the word “Ramstor” as “Qoç Buynuzu”¹¹. In our opinion, the trademarks of companies established abroad are registered as in the world. Therefore, we can neither translate these names, nor adapt them to the rules of the Azerbaijani language. However, the names of national companies, trade facilities, firms and enterprises must be in our native language. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated November 1, 2008 on measures to protect the purity of the Azerbaijani language and further improve the use of the state language aims to be more responsible in this area.

The names of the banks currently operating in the country are also included in this group. When we look at the spelling of bank names, such as, “Bank BTB”, “UNIBANK”, “Bank Republic”, “Muganbank”, “International Bank of Azerbaijan”, “Bank Standard”, “Accessbank”, “Parabank”, “Texnikabank”, “Kapital bank” and others. we can see that the word “bank” is written next to the clarifying word in some ergonomics. In many bank names, the word “bank” is written separately either at the beginning or at the end of the main name. It does not change the meaning. For example, “Bank Kapital” or “Kapital bank”, “Bank Standard” or “Standard bank” and so on.

Names of trade objects (emporonyms). R.I.Kozlov combines the names of commercial enterprises under the term “*ergourbonim*”. He notes that the ergourbonim consists of three parts: an identifier, a qualifier, and a differentiator. Identifier is a term that defines the type and profile of the enterprise. The identifying component is the common name for the city object.

For example, salon, shop, market, cafe, etc. A qualifier is a attribute that specifies the profile, level of service, range, or character

¹⁰Jafarov, Y. Process on onomastics in Azerbaijan language on modern time. /Dissertation for scientific degree oncand. on philol. sciences./– Baku, 2006. – 91p.

¹¹Akhundov, A. Language and literature [II volume] /A. Akhundov. – Baku: Ganjlik, I volume, – 2003. – 80p.

of an object. For example, beauty salon, furniture salon, etc. The differentiator carries the main meaning. That component is the individual name of the object. For example, “*Violet flower shop*”, “*Saloglu furniture salon*” and so on. Identifier and qualifier are expressed by a common name, while differentiator is represented by a special name.¹²

In general, some commercial policies are used in order to attract customers when choosing a name for a business. When choosing a nominee name, the the words in foreign languages are preferred, which gives the city a modern look. Some language games are applied, for example, “*GardeRobe*” (store), expressiveness is used, for example, “Bah - Bah club”, etc.¹³

The second sub-chapter, entitled “**Scope of ideonyms and the principles of naming**”, considers the linguistic features of ideonyms.

Under the title of ideonyms, a category of special nouns denoting denotations in the fields activity of mental, ideological and artistic of human is studied. In a simple words, ideonyms denoting special names of spiritual cultural objects include names of fiction or scientific works, special names of music and paintings, works of architecture and sculpture, and so on¹⁴. This group can also include the names of subjects taught at schools, the names of philosophical currents, ideology, theory, as well as domain address names. The ideonym was in detail studied by Russian linguists A.V.Superanskaya, N.V.Podolski, L.A.Vedenskaya, İ.V.Kryukov, E.Y.Berezovich, V.D.Bondaletova, P.Y.Nomitkov, V.A.Nikonov and others. M.N.Torchinsky divides ideonyms into several groups. He shows some types of ideonyms such as *artionim*, *biblionim*, *gemonim*, *poetonym* and *chrononym*. Hemeronyms are divided into two parts: 1) *pressonyms*, 2) *electronyms*. Research on the internal

¹²Kozlov, R.I. Ergourbononyms as a new category of onomastics. / dis. cand. on philol. sciences. /– Yekaterinburg, 2000.– p 46.

¹³Habibli, R. Conclusions on the concept of ergonomom // . –Baku: Terminology prolems, Science and Education, – 2014. – p. 4

¹⁴Adilov, M. Explanatory terminological dictionary of Azerbaijan onomastics // M.Adilov, A. Pashayev – Baku: Nurlan, -2005. – 222p.

division of ideonyms is widespread in Russian linguistics. So, A.N.Antropova, E.A.Burmistrova, N.B.Gubina, N.V.Kinish, N.V.Kojina, Li Lisyun, D.V.Maydanyok, D.N.Medrish, N.A.Fatiyeva and others divide ideonyms into biblionym (names of book, newspaper, magazines etc.), artionym (names of music, drawing, movies and so on.). And Y.N.Podumova expresses the names of movies by the term filmonym. Of course, we can not satisfied with this division. The scope of ideonyms in Azerbaijani linguistics is wide. This can be grouped as follows:

Names of fiction books: Poetry, prose and drama are studied under the names of fiction books. Each of them differs from the others in the way of individual approach by an artist to events or expresses his impressions of those events. The works can not be the same with others, they should not be the same in term of the style. Each artist is evaluated according to his individual style. *The author takes responsibility for every word, expression, name, etc. that he chooses and uses, chooses the right one, and only then can he succeed.*¹⁵

Names of Poetry works. Among the names of works, our poems are the oldest and most quantitative. The names of our poems can be grouped in this following. 1) The names chosen by our poets and writers: “Şairin andı” (Poet’s oath), “Fənar”, “Dağlar” (Mountains), “Kür çayı” (The River – Kur), “Şəfqət bacısı” (the Nurse), “Vətən keşiyində” (Guard of the Motherland), “Ananın öyüdü” (Mother's advice), “Azərbaycan” (Azerbaijan), “Leyla”, “Rəhbərin çağırışı” (Leader’s call), “Gözaydınlığı” (Congratulation), etc. (Samed Vurgun) and others. 2) Sometimes the poems are named by the first verse of its first verse. For example, ghazal “Meni candan usandırdı...”, ghazal “Eql yar olsaydı..” (by Fuzuli), ghazal “Men mulki - jahan...” (Nasimi) and so on. Some poems are named after the repeated word. For example, ghazal with the repeated word “Kusmushem”, coupling with the repeated word “Beri bakh”, five-lines poem with the repeated word “Var”, ghazal with the repeated

¹⁵ Hüseynova, H. Mir Cəlal Paşayevin bədii əsərlərində adlandırma məsələsi. // – Bakı: Onomastika jurnalı – 2008, №1– 2, – 23s.

word “Bax” (Molla Panah Vagif), coupling with the repeated word “Konlumu”, coupling with the repeated word “Durnalar”, quarrelling with the repeated word “Aghlarsan” (Molla Vali Vidadi) etc. As can be seen, the titles of the poems have interesting naming features.

Names of prose works. Here, we also can see some interesting facts. Thus, the author thinks a lot when choosing a name for the work. Although the subject is known in advance, naming takes place in the next step. The author often names the work according to the protagonist. For example, “Sheyda”, “Prince” (Knyaz, by Hüseyin Cavid), “Mahmud and Maryam”(by Elchin) etc., sometimes the events that take place in the work have an impact on the name of work. For example, A.Abulhasan writes about the novel called “Yoxuşlar” (Rises): *At first, I wanted to call the novel “The Ascents” (Yoxuşlar) as “The Wrong” (Xəta), “Mistake” (Səhv) or “Again” (Yenidən). Under this name, Bunyad’s mistakes were meant. But an observation distracted me. In the summer of 1930, I was going to Shusha. We were tired of the rise of Shusha, where the carriage climbed so difficulty. These difficult back ways reminded me for a moment of the difficulties and ups and downs of collectivization, and I decided to figuratively call the work “Yoxuşlar” (Rises).*¹⁶

Analyzing the title of Ismayil Shikhli’s novel “Deli Kur”, Azizkhan Tanriverdi notes: “First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the name “Deli Kur”. The choice of the name “Deli Kur” for the novel should not be considered accidental. Firstly, because the hydronym “Kur” passes from the novel as a central motif. “Kur” is sometimes presented as dumb, dozed off, and sometimes as angry, roaring, raging, raved and mad. By the way, such a presentation of the Kur is also found in the literature before “Deli Kur”:

Neçin sakit axırsan, neçin belə həzinsən?
Xalqın kimi bu gecə coşmayırsan neçin sən,
Dəli Kür, məzəli Kür, çağların gözəli Kür.

¹⁶ Abulhasan, A. The 2nd Scientific-theoretical confrence materials on onomastics problemsin Azerbaijan // – Baku: (15 – 16 April 1988), –139 p.

Why are you flowing so quietly, why are you so sad?
Why are you not raging tonight as the people,
Crazy Kur, funny Kur, beautiful Kur of the ages.

(Mikayıl Mushfiq)

Secondly, because the protagonist is presented in contact with nature, especially with the “Kur”. And finally, “Kur” hydronym is created based on an appellation that gives a naughty, noisy meaning. *In this sense, the words “dəli” (crazy) and “Kur” in the “Deli Kur” model enter the same semantic group.*¹⁷

Talking about **the characteristic features of mass media names**, it should be noted that media names are divided into two parts according to their expression in local and foreign languages. Most of the above names are formed based on the lexicon of our national language. However, among the mass media, the names of most news agencies, television and radio are expressed in foreign language. For example, Azerbaydjanskıe İzvestiya (in russian), “Bakinskiy Raboçiy” (in russian), “Ekspress” (in english), “Kaspi” (in russian), “Reytinq” (in english), “Palitra” (in english), “Polisemiya” (in english), “ANS” (Azerbaijan NewsService) (in english), “ATV International” (in english), “Novoye vremya” (in russian),” Net” jurnalı (in english), “Medya Forum” news portal (in english), “Interfaks” – information agency (in english) etc.

When analyzing the names of newspapers and magazines, we also find a situation that the names of the mass media repeat each other, as if there is a lack of words. For example, the names of mass media used in parallel in both Azerbaijani and Russian: “Ayna” newspaper – “Zerkalo” newspaper, “Səs” (Voice) newspaper – “Exo” newspaper, “Xəzər jurnal” – “Kaspi ” newspaper and so on. The same names of newspaper are “Yeni Musavat” – “Muasir Musavat”, “Futbol + gol” – “Futbol + gol”, “Zaman” – “Yeni zaman” etc.

¹⁷Tanriverdi, A. Poetic Language of “Deli Kur” novel. // – Baku: Science and Education, – 2012. – 198.

Chapter II is entitled “General characteristics and etymological analysis of chrematonyms and chrononyms.” This chapter is divided into three sub-chapters.

Chrematomy studies the names given to substance, culture, science, and technology, including the names of spaceships. This group includes clothing, food, cloth, furniture, carpets, songs, jewellery, weapons, musical instruments - in general, all special names of household items. Chrematonym is derived from the Greek words *chrematos* and *onoma*, which means “thing”, “work”.

Chrematonyms have several functions:

1) Nominative function: it is called a chrematonym, and due to this we can distinguish an object from other objects.

2) Symbolic function: the names of many chrematonyms are symbols

3) Expressive function: the given name forms certain feelings about the object in the readers and creates a connection between different ideas in their mind.

4) Identifier function: accurately identifies the name object, and individualizes it.

5) Informative function: the information of a special name can be expressed and described in words. That is, it expresses the etymological meaning of the special name.

In the first title, the names of jewellery, the names of food, the names of carpets, the names of orders and medals, the names of sculptures and paintings are considered linguistically. **In the second semi-chapter, the chrematonyms used in the epos “Kitabi - Dada Gorgud”** were involved in the research. The words, such as, **names of household items** - *gopuz*, *tug*, *badya*, *sagraq*, *shabichirag*, **clothing names** - *cubba*, *dolama*, *kurdu*, *aduk*, *soqman*, *dilband*, **weapons names** - *zulfugar*, *jida*, *gurz*, *covshan*, *deper*, *taraqqa*, *sadaq*, *kish*, etc. were etymologically analyzed.

In the third subchapter, the specific features of chrononyms are considered.

Chrononyms are related to the concept of time in our language. It contains the names and semantics of a particular period, historical event. So, the names of significant days, holidays, days of

grief, month, as well as, names of week, year, season, calendar are included here. Chrononyms can be divided into two groups in terms of characteristics: 1) as an accurate chronological framework of time, 2) as historically and socially significant onomastics. For example, names of season, names of week days and others are included to the first group. The names of holidays and historical events are the second group of chrononyms. No part of time can be chronym. For example, in the days of Adam and Eve.

Names of week days. In our language, the names of the days of the week are expressed in two groups: 1) bazar ertesi (Monday), charshanba axshami (Tuesday), Charshanba (Wednesday), Cuma axshami (Thursday), Cuma (Friday), Shanba (Saturday), Bazar (Sunday). 2) 1st day, 2nd day, 3rd day, 4th day, 5th day, 6th day, the Lord's day. The II group is used in spoken language. It has almost more scope than the 1st group. At the same time, in our dialects and accents, the 4th day is often called "*adna*", the 6th day is called "*Saturday*" (*shanba*), "*Following Friday*" (*Cuma ertesi*), and in the *Nakhchivan dialect* the 1st day is called "*salt day*" (*duz gunu*), and the 2nd day is called "*single day*" (*tek gunu*)¹⁸. As we know, in connection with the occupation of Azerbaijan by the Arabs in the VII century, the names of week days of Persian origin, such as "*seshenbe, yekshenbe, dushenbe, panjshenbe*" and others, entered our language. The names of week days are based on the sequence of "yek, du, se, chahar, panj" - the Persian numbers and have undergone phonetic changes over time.

These names consist of Persian numbers and the word "Shanba". Day-by-day, the names of weeks days were expressed by the words "ertesi" (tomorrow) and "axşam" (evening). The word "Shanba" is translated as "ertesi" (tomorrow) in Arabic. The word "Shanba" is preserved in the words "Charshanba" (Wednesday) and "Shanba" (Saturday) today. In the names of other week days, the word "Shanba" was replaced by "ertesi". For example, "yekshenbe – bazarertesi" (Monday), "shanba – cuma ertesi" (Saturday). The days

¹⁸Bagirov, A. Onomology issues; [II volume]. / A.Bagirov. – Baku: Science and Education, II volume, – 2012. – 303p.

before “Charshanba” (Wednesday) and “Cuma” (Friday) are called “Charshanba axshami” (Tuesday) and “Cuma axshami” (Thursday).

“Cuma” (Friday) means “gathering, togetherness” in Arabic. Friday is also called “adna”. In ancient times, this day was called “ayna gunu” (mirror day). In the sources it was said that “Cuma”, “adna”, “ayna” actually means “spirit”.

Both in the “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” and in the words of I. Nasimi, it is clear that the days of the “ayna” and “adna” are connected with the world of spirits, and even with the Day of Judgment, when all souls will be tested by God¹⁹. At present, funeral repast is given for the soul of dead person on Thursdays (Cuma axshamlari), and such an expression is used among the people: Somebody’s “Cuma” or “adna”. “Adna” is used in our language only in connection with the mourning ceremony. “Adna” means “Cuma axshami” (Thursday) in modern times.

As shown, although time has passed, neither the motive nor the naming has changed. The word has survived to the present day, preserving its lexical meaning and passed down from generation to generation.

In European languages (mainly English, French, Italian, and Spanish), the names of the week days are associated with the names of gods worshiped in ancient times. The names of the week days in English are as follows:

First day – Monday (Moon day), Second day – Tuesday (Mars day), Third day – Wednesday (Mercury day), Fourth day – Thursday (Jupiter day), Fifth day – Friday (Venus), Sixth day – Saturday (Saturn day), Seventh day – Sunday (Sun day)²⁰. It should be noted that, in english mun (moon) means “ay”, sun – “günəş”, two – “iki”, and five is “beş”.

Names of months of year. First of all, it should be noted that in the past, because we are an Islamic state, the Lunar Hijri calendar was used (the Hijri calendar is the Muslim calendar that began with the migration of the Prophet Muhammad and his followers from

¹⁹Novruz encyclopedia //Scientificeditor. M. Gasimli.– Baku: Sharq – Garb, – 2008. –16 p.

²⁰ <http://www.bbc.co.uk>

Mecca to Madinah in September of 622) and the names of month are like that: al-Muḥarram, Şafar, Rabī' al-'Awwal, Rabī'ath-Thānī or Rabī' al-'Ākhir, Jumādā al-'Ūlā, Jumādā ath-Thānīyah or Jumādā al-'Ākhirah, Rajab, Sha'bān, Ramaḍān, Shawwāl, Dū al-Qa'dah, Dū al-Hijjah. Ramaḍān, al-Muḥarram, Şafar are the names of month that are used along the people. Since these months are in the Lunar Hijri calendar, we cannot say which specific months in the Gregorian calendar are the same with them. Currently, the names of the months of the year are expressed by different names, but the etymology of many of our anthroponyms also preserves the names of these months. For example, Rajab, Sha'bān, Ramaḍān, Şafar. After joining the Soviet government, we moved from the Hijri calendar to the Gregorian calendar. This calendar is calculated from the birth of Jesus Christ. This system is accepted in international practice, as well as in the science of history as "our era", "new era", "Anno domini". There are interesting facts about the origin of the names of the months in this calendar. So this calendar is associated with the name of the Romans. The people loved Caesar. Therefore, the month of July was named in his honor. Augustus, who seized the throne, named the following month. The Romans also considered March to be the first month, and this month was named in honor of Martius - the War of Innovation, Mars. *April* is named after the Greek goddess of beauty - *Aphrodite*, *May* is named after the French spring goddess - *Maia*, and *June* is named after the Roman pantheon goddess - *Junos*. "January" is named after *Janus*, the god of the beginnings and times of Rome, and "*February*" is named after the culture of *Sabina* (*febriarius*), located near Rome. September (7), October (8), November (9), December (10) - the names of these months are related to the ordinal number²¹.

Among the people, the symbolic chrononyms, such as, the month of **karayaz** (covers 40 days after spring), the month of **karadoyan** (the time of black grapes growing), the month of **karadoyan** (the hottest time of summer), the month of **quyruqdondu** (duration after August 15), the month of **khazan**

²¹ <http://www.kayzen.az>

(autumn), **qishin oghlan chagi** (called the harsh winter months) are also being used. The chrononyms also include the names of significant days and events: *May 28, Independence Day, Mother Tongue Day, Flag Day and so on*. The days when our lands were free from occupied from enemy also belong to the chrononyms. *October 4 - the day of the liberation of Jabrayil from occupation, October 17 - the day of the liberation of Fuzuli from occupation, November 8 - the Day of Victory, etc.*

Chapter III is entitled “Ways of formation of ktematonyms”. This chapter is divided into 4 sub-chapters. The first chapter analyzes the lexical-semantic formation of ktematonyms. Lexically formed ktematonyms in our language are formed from appellatives or other onomastic units without any grammatical means. For example, “İTV” (İctimai + televiziya – public and television), “İnşaatçılar” (inşaat + çı + lar – Inshaatchilar metro station), “Yashıl market” (yashıl + market – green market), “Zirve” (peak – training course) – are formed by the common words. On the basis of the special word “Baku” some ktematonyms such as, “Baku State University”, “Baku city executive power”, “Gundelik Baku newspaper” were formed. Sadarak district, the name of the settlement took on a new meaning and the name of “Sadarak shopping center” is formed, as well as, beauty salons and wedding houses are formed based on personal names such as “Aygün, Günel, Leyla” and so on, in addition, the name of “Kolani” wedding house, “Kolani” family recreation center are related to “Kolani” ethnonym, on the bases of “Khazar” hydronym, “Khazar TV”, “Khazar radio” are formed, flower salons on the basis of phytonyms “Lala, Nargiz, Liliya” are crated, the names of the summer house “Batabat” - the name of vodka “Batabat” are also formed with entonym, on the basis of special name of Sheki – “Sheki pitisi”, “Sheki khan palace” are formed, as well as, “Almaz” palace was formed on the ktematonymy of Almaz.

Semantically formed ktematonyms are formed by conversion. That is, a number of general words belonging to different parts of speech are substantivized and form special names. Basically, adjectives and verbs are substantivized and answer noun questions,

and as a result, special nouns are formed. However, it should be noted that not every substantivized appellative can create a special name. This phenomenon manifests in most anthroponyms and toponyms among onomastics. When we consider the semantic formation of ktematonyms, we have observed that these onomastics are formed by substantivizing nouns, adjectives, verbs and numbers. We can group our general thoughts as following:

1) The ones created by substantivization of the name: “*Garabatdaq*” (adornment), “*Qeyret*” printing house, etc.

2) The ones created by substantivization of the adjective: For example, “*Silsile*” (adornment), “*Khosrov and Shirin*” (Nizami Ganjavi) etc.

3) The ones created by substantivization of the verb: “*Ayran*”, “*Qurut*”, “*Basdıq*” - food names, etc.

4) The ones created by substantivization of the numeral: “*Chahargah*”, “*Segah*”, and so on.

Morphologically formed ktematonyms are studied in the second sub-chapter. For example:

The suffix: - **lı**, - **li**, - **lu**, - **lü**. This suffix is very productive and belongs to the group of suffixes that form onomastic units with different meaning. Mostly, are used to form the names of places, and surnames. For example: *Ələkli*, *Muğanlı*, *Qaraqaşlı*, *Həsənli*, *Məmmədli*, *Əlilli* etc.

The suffix: - **lıq**, - **lik**, - **luq**, - **lük**. For example, “*Arxalıq*”, “*Canlıq*” (names of clothes), “*Sarılıq*”, “*Quduzluq*” (names of diseases), “*Müstəqillik günü*” etc.

- **Ca**, - **cə**. It is a homonymous suffix. It is an unproductive suffix, as forming ktematonyms. For example, *Küləcə*, *Qızılca* etc.

- **xana**. *Berberxana*, *Yeməxana*, *Chayxana*, *Qumarxana* etc. This suffix was borrowed from Persian to our language. In the language of origin, “khana” means place, home. It has passed into our language as a suffix.

- **zadə**. It is a word of Arabic and Persian origin. It is used as an independent lexical unit in the language to which it belongs. In Persian, the suffix *zadeh*, means “born”, “son of man”, it forms a surname by joining special nouns, and by joining nouns, it expresses

their origin, and their descendants. In our language, mainly it is productive in creation of anthroponyms. For example, *Həsənzadə*, *Əlizadə*, *Bağırzadə*, *Axundzadə*, *Mollazadə* etc. However, it is one of the most unproductive suffixes in creation of ktematonymy. For example, *İmamzadə* (*Ganja*, *Barda*).

- **iyə**. This suffix has also passed into our language from Arabic and Persian. Generally, it is a suffix that creates an antonym. For example, *Ülviyyə*, *Nuriyyə*, *Hüsniyyə* and others. It also takes an active part in the creation of ktematonyms. *Geysariyyə* (*Monument in Ordubad city*), *Shukriyyə* (*song*), *Ismaliyyə* (*building*) etc.

The suffix: - ı, - i, - u, - ü –It is one of the most widely used suffixes in the formation of ktematonyms.

1) Dances are formed by adding this suffix to the names of people, places and plants: For example, “*Kenani*”, “*Mehmani*”, “*Suleymani*”, “*Chinari*”, “*Keveri*”, “*Qazagi*”, “*Innabi*”. At the same time, *innabi* means the color. *Innabi* color means brown, the *sahed* of red.

2) Saz music, generally are also formed by this suffix like dances. For example, *Dilqemi*, *Huseyni*, *Bahmani*, *Alikhxani*, *Urphani*, *Summani*, *Asadi*, *Jelili*, *Qeribi*, *Qahramani*, *Durakhani* etc.

3) Names of clothes: “*Kurdu*”, “*Katibi*”, “*Katubu*”, “*Bahari*” etc.

4) Carpet names: For example, “*Fatmayı*”, “*Kellayı*”, “*Kelagayı*” və s.

- **iyat**. This suffix, which is of Arabic and Persian origin, is actively used in the formation of subject names. For example, “*Küliyyat*”, “*Ədəbiyyat*”, “*Riyaziyyat*”, “*Təbiyyət*” etc.

- **lit**. This suffix, which is not typical of the Azerbaijani language, is unproductive in the formation of ktematonyms. It participates in the creation of ktematonyms with the content of historical period. For example: Paleolithic Mesolithic, Neolithic, Eneolithic period.

- **izm**. It is a suffix derived from Russian and European languages. It is mainly involved in the creation of onomastic units

such as movements and ideology in creation of ktematonym. For example “Sosiologizm”, “Kapitalizm”, “Demokratizm” and so on.

- **Namə.** Lexical meaning is “letter” in the language to which it belongs. However, we can see that it was often used in the creation of the names of works as a suffix. For example, “Dahname” (*Shah Ismail Khatai*), “Shahname” (*Firdovsi*), “Isgendername” (*Nizami*) and so on.

1) In the third sub-chapter titled “**Ktematonyms formed by siyntactic**” linguistics features of most ktematonyms formed by syntactical way are considered. For example, **Initial method:** *AMEA (Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası – ANAS, Azerbaijan National Academy of Science)*, *YAP (Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası – NAP, New Azerbaijan Party)*, *BAB (Bütöv Azərbaycan birliyi – WAU, Whole Azerbaijan Union)*, *TQDK (Tələbə Qəbulu Üzrə Dövlət Komissiyası – SCSA, State Commission for Student Acceptance)* etc. **The method of complete reduction of some components:** *Qaçqınkom (Qaçqın və Məcburi Köçkünlərlə İş üzrə Dövlət Komissiyası – Refugee Committee, State Committee for Affairs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons)*, *Sosdem (Sosial Demokrat Partiyası – Social Democratic Party)* etc. **The method of partial reduction of all components:** *Aztelekom (Azərbaycan Telekommunikasiya Mərkəzi – Azerbaijan Telecommunication Center)* and so on. **Ktematonyms formed in the model “Noun + noun”:** “*Qizil taj*” (*beauty saloon*), “*Demir qapi Darband*” (*Wedding place*) etc.

2) **Ktematonyms formed in the model “Adjective + noun”:** ktematonyms formed in this way are more than others. *Ag Korpu (fountain, Astara region)*, “*Sağlam ailə*” (*Health family, Clinics*), “*Sade adamlar*” (*Simple people*), “*Açıq söhbət*” (*Open talking, (by Bakhtiyar Vahabzada)*)

3) “**Numeral + noun**” model: “*Üç bacı*” (*meal name*), “*İki sevgi*” (*2 love*), “*20 bahar*” (*20 springs, by S. Vurgun*)

4) “**Adverb + noun**” model: “*İrelitəşkilati*” (*organization*), “*Bugünün səsi*” (*today’s voice, newspaper*) etc.

5) “**Pronoun + noun**” model: “*Bizim mətbəx*”, “*Bizim tarla*”, “*Bizim yol*”, “*Bizim dövr*” newspaper, “*Bizim ellər*” (*documentary*)

film) etc. Most of ktematonyms formed by the help of this model are created with the participation of the pronoun “biz”.

6) “Participle + noun” model: “*Olen dunyam*”, “*Olen mehebbetim*” (S. Vurgun), “*Parisde biten heyat*”, “*Eriyen ada*” etc.

7) “Exclamation + noun” model: For example, “*Peh - peh*” club, “*Ay, Zaur*” etc.

8) In the form of Type II attributive word combinations:

The first part does not accept any grammatical and morphological features, and the second part is used with the affiliation suffix. Usually, it is part of a sentence as a whole and cannot contain words. These combinations mean generality and abstraction. Therefore, complex office names are often expressed in these combinations. For example, Abşeron Rayon İcra Hakimiyyəti (Absheron District Executive Power), Azərbaycan Dövlət Aqrar Universiteti (Azerbaijan State Agrarian University) ect. In addition, we can also observe that other groups of ktematonyms are formed in the form of the second type of noun combination. For example, “Sharq qapisi”, “Edebiyyat qezeti”, “Xalq qezeti”, “Azərbaycan muellimi”, “İslam heqiqetleri” (names of newspaper), “Bilik gunu”, “Daxili Qoshunlar gunu”, “Silahlı Quvveler gunu”, “Chiyelek murebbesi”, “Xiyar turshusu” etc. Ktematonyms in the second type of attributive word combinations are mainly formed in the “noun + noun” model. The second type of attributive word combinations, the parties of which belong to other parts of speech, also substantivize and create this connection by entering into a relationship of approach and harmony. For example, “Sevinj bukhtasi”(film), “Kend seheri” (Morning in the Village, S. Vurgun), “Dan yeri” (Dawn, Bakhtiyar Vahabzada) etc.

The means of expression of the parts of ktematonyms in the form of the second type of attributive word combinations are limited in comparison with ktematonyms in the form of the first type of attributive word combinations. However, according to the structural type of the parts and the special names in which they are expressed, they can be grouped as follows:

1) Ktematonyms, the first side of which is expressed in simple words: “Anam gelini”, “Deniz gezintisi” (Sea Walking, Samad Vurgun), “Aile shejeresi” (documentary film), “Veten

sevgisi” (Motherland Love, future film), “Cuma məşjidi”, “Qız qalası” (Maiden Tower), “Gardash piri”, “Dere piri”, “Dunya Bankı” (World bank), “Tava kababı” and so on.

2) Ktematonyms, the first side of which is expressed in derivative words: “Gündəlik Bakı” (Daily Baku) newspaper, “Sevgililər günü” (Valentine's Day), “Neftçi portreti” (Oilman's portrait), “Yurdsuz ailə” (Homeless family), “Qaçqın qız” (Refugee girl, works of art) etc.

3) Ktematonyms, the first side of which is expressed in compound words: “Şirvanşahlar sarayı” (Shirvanshahlar palace), “Ağ - Gara gecələr” (black and white nights), “Nefes - nefes təgib” (Persecution), “Qızıltorpaq əfsanəsi” (legend of Giziltorpaq, documentary films), “Garahovuz məşjid”, “Duy - Duy rəqsi” (Duy Duy dance) , “Ağxac - Qaraxaç toponimi” (Aghaj - Garakhach Toponym, topics) etc.

During the study, ktematonyms in the form of II type attributive word combinations attracted attention with their activity. Ergonyms are quantitatively superior to ktematonyms formed in this way. When considering the names of government departments and organizations, there are more ergonyms in the form of type II attributive word combinations than in type III word combinations. For example, the Republican “Children's Clinical Hospital”, “Ganja State University”, “Baku State Traffic Police” and others.

Mostly, ktematonyms formed in the form of type II attributive word combinations differ from others in the number of components. There is a minimum of more than two and a maximum of more than five. For example, “the Congress of World Azerbaijanis”, “the State Social Protection Fund”, “the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources”, “the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of Azerbaijan” and others.

Ktematonyms in the form of 3th type of attributive word combinations: The first side of compounds of this type are used with the possessive suffix, and the second side with the suffix of affiliation, and in contrast to the second type of attributive word combinations, they mean specificity, certainty. These types of compounds are more productive. They have an active scope in our

onomastics lexicon. There are many ktematonyms that formed in the type III attributive word combination model. We have found it in all groups of ktematonyms.

Ktematonyms in the form of noun compounds not included in the attributive word combinations: There are few ktematonyms formed in this way. For example: “From child to adult” (children’s program, ANS), “Worker - youth!” (school), “Machine-tractor” (station)

2) Ktematonyms formed in the form “noun+adverb”: “Hayat burda” restaurant (“Life is here”) etc.

3) Ktematonyms formed in the form “noun+verb”: “Nush olsun!” (Bon Appetite), “Saglam olun” (Be healthy) etc. The ktematonyms formed in this form are mainly used in the command-type sentences.

Noun combinations with disobedience: Generally, word combinations, as well as noun combinations are formed on the basis of disordination connections. However, noun compounds with disobedience are also found, e.g., “Fathers and Sons”, “War and Peace”, “Leyli and Majnun”, “Farhad and Shirin”, “Romeo and Juliet”, “Hormuz and Ahriman” and so on. Almost the most idioms are formed in this way. For example, the epos “Abbas and Gulgaz”, “Mehr and the Client”, “Ali and Nino”, “Khosrov and Shirin”, “Health and Disease” and others.

9) Ktematonyms in the form of sentences: *the castle “Gelersen, gorersen”, “Pasha kochdu” (song), “Gelin atlandi” (national dance) etc.*

3.4. In this paragraph, entitled “**Spelling of Ktematonyms**”, the spelling of ktematonyms was discussed in detail.

1. Individual nouns, which many linguists call “*special word*” and which are formed as result of combination of incompletely abbreviated words, are also classified as compound words in term of component and are written adjacent. For example, *Azerdemiryolbank, Azerneshr, Azerenergy, Garadagement, Azturkgaz and others.*

2. In the names of banks the “*bank*” particle is written adjacent to the name of the enterprise and separately, depending on

its location. If it comes at the beginning, it is written in capital letters and separately. For example, *Bank Republic, Bank BTB and others*. If it comes after the name of a private organization, it is written adjacent or separately. For example, *Parabank, Texnikabank, Kapital bank, etc.*

3. The first letter of all components of public organizations names is written in capital letters. For example, *the Civic Solidarity Party, the United Azerbaijan National Unity Party, the New Azerbaijan Party, the Azerbaijan Popular Front Party and others*.

4. The names of household caterings expressed in numbers are also written in capital letters and separately from the number part. For example, *28 Mall, 28 Cinema, etc.*

5. In ergonyms formed by a combination of related words, and the names of research institutions are expressed by a dash. For example, *“Scientific-Research Agricultural Institute”, “Scientific-Research Institute of Vegetable Growing”, “Agrarian-Industrial”, “Cultural-Educational” and so on*.

6. Names of route are also indicated by dash. For example, *Baku-Moscow train, Baku-Moscow flight, Baku-Tbilisi route, etc.*

7. The names of theories created by different historical figures are indicated by dashes. For example, *“Marx and Engels theory”, “Boyle-Marriotte law” and so on*.

8. In the Azerbaijani language, the names of religious sects are written in capital letters and quotation marks. For example, *“Life-giving favour”, “Church of Love” sect, “Jehovah’s Witnesses” sect, “Seventh-day Adventists” sect, “New Life” sect, “Word of Life” sect, “Osho” sect and others*.

9. Ktematonyms containing the words “orta”, “son” and “baş” are written separately and in capital letters. For example, *“Orta saritel”, “Orta mukhammas”, “Bash divani”, “Bash dubeyti”, “Bash saritel”, “Orta Paleolithic period”, “Late Bronze Age” and so on*.

10. A dash is placed between the ktematonyms denoting the content of the two partnerships. For example, the Joule-Lenz law, the Iran-Irag war, the Poland-Azerbaijan Friendship Society, etc.

The following main results were obtained in the research:

1) All special names are formed by appeals. Specifically, ktematonyms are formed both from appellations and as a result of ktematonymy of special names belonging to other fields.

2) Ergonyms are a type of ktematonyms that are unstable and often change compared to other groups. In general, changes in social structure are reflected in ergonomics. The study found that some ergonomics are decided by the relevant organizations and bodies and act as an official name, and are named in accordance with the profile. Ergonyms are a type of ctematonyms that are unstable and often change compared to other groups. In general, changes in social structure are reflected in ergonomics.

3) Chrematonyms are almost the richest type in the ktematonymic categories. Each chrematonym contains a specific event, information. While collecting material on the subject, we obtained most information about this type of ktematonyms. For this reason, during the analysis of chrematonyms, we decided to analysis the etymology and came across interesting facts. We have observed that chrematonyms are stable unike the ergonomics. They do not change. Due to this feature, they contrast with ergonomims.

4) In the dissertation work, our literary language, dialectology and ctematonyms of the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", one of the great, heroic monuments of the Turkic world were involved in research comparatively, as well as, interesting results on their etymology were obtained. During research it was clear that most of the ktematonyms found in the epos are used in our modern language, either as they are or by some phonetic changes, and most of them are preserved in our dialects and accents.

5) During the research, chrononyms were analyzed in two directions for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics. 1st as a specific time frame, and the 2nd as historical and socially significant onomatics units. No part of time can be chrononyms. For example, in the time of Adam and Eve. Analyzing the chrononyms, we noticed that there are interesting calendars among the people. For the first time, chrononyms related to our victory days, written in golden letters in the pages of Azerbaijani history, were reflected in the dissertation. In general, chrononyms preserve a history. Chrononyms

include not only the names of holidays, but also the names of certain time periods and grief days. For the first time, chrononyms related to our victory days, written in golden letters in the pages of Azerbaijani history, were reflected in the dissertation.

6) When we considered the ideonyms, we observed that these onomastic units differ from other types of ktematonyms in terms of rapid-growth on quantitative. It was also clear from the statistics that the filmonyms, names of, music and other spiritual objects, which are part of ideonyms, are more numerous than others.

7) While analysis the ways of formation of ktematonyms we have observed that the process of formation of these onomastic units takes place not on the basis of spontaneously, accidental, incidentally, but on the basis of gradual, objective regularities of socio-political, economic, historical and spiritual events. We have also observed that ktematonyms are formed by suffixes in our language, as well as by suffixes borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Russian and European languages.

8) It was clear that ktematonyms have the same spelling principles as common nouns, and these principles are applied based on the rules of the Azerbaijani language. However, along with the general rules, there are different, specific features of ktematonyms.

The main content of the research is reflected in the following published theses, articles and conference materials:

1. Kütülvü informasiya vasitələrinə (KİV) verilən adların bəzi xarakterik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – – haqqında. // “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 16–17 dekabr – 2015-ci il, – s. 140-141

5. Следы ктематонимов, употребленных в эпосе «Китаби Деде Коркуд» в современном азербайджанском языке и диалектах.// Журнал «Вестник Московского государственного областного университета, Выпуск 22 (720) – Москва: – 2016, – с. 148-156.

6. Ktematonimlərin orfoqrafiyası. // –Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017, № 3, – s.308 – 313

7. About ktematonims // İNSAC İnternational Social, Human and Administrative Sciences Congress, – Konya: – 11–13 october 2019. – s.96-97

8. Nəsimi yaradıcılığında ideonimlər. // İmadəddin Nəsiminin poetik dili və Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi məsələlərinə həsr olunmuş Respublika Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 29 noyabr 2019. – s.166-170.



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