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ELLIPTICAL TOPONYMS WITHOUT GEOGRAPHICAL NOMEN NOTED IN THE PARTICIPLE MODEL ON THE MILITARY- TOPOGEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1903

The syntactic structure of the toponyms of Turkish origin on the military-topographical map prepared at the headquarters of the Caucasus viceroyalty in Tbilisi at the beginning of the 20th century are studied in this article. The types of toponyms is mainly emphasized in the Participle II crashes of governorate – names of places of residence (oikonyms), relief names (oronyms) and water source names (hydronyms) are included in the research paper. In the Participle II model, their formations, distribution area, etc. are drawn to attention in this article. The map shows that two types of settlement names in the Participle II model are derived from nicknames and natural phenomena.

As for our conclusion, basing on the rules of the Azerbaijani language, Participle II of Turkish origin appears in all kinds of toponyms. The diversity of the relief sometimes reflects historical events. The geographical term (mountain, hill, river, village, region, and district) is not used in the toponyms in the Participle model, so they are regarded «elliptical geographical nomens» and simple toponyms. Maps are of great scientific and practical importance due to their content and purpose. These toponyms preserve the names of states, their official administrative units, settlements, rivers, lakes, mountains, ridges, plains, borders and other objects for history as a valuable source of information. Toponyms play the great role of one of the main documents for studying the historical period. Creating an idea of the administrative-territorial structure, monitoring the development dynamics of settlements, industrial districts, transport routes, clarifying the ethnic and social composition of the population, toponymic analyzes with the aim of determining the linguistic affiliation of object names, etc. can be carried by studying old maps and comparing them with modern maps. Old maps are not only a historical section of their time, but also a means of obtaining historical-statistical data important for historical-geographical research.

The territory of Azerbaijan was actively mapped in the XVIII and XIX centuries. Topographic mapping work was carried out with special intensity in Azerbaijan, which was related to the purpose of meeting Russia's military needs in the XIX century. At the beginning of the XX century, the map drawn up and published in the Military-Topography Department of the Caucasus Military District is of great importance for exposing the baseless claims of the aggressive Armenian military-political circle. Thus, the «South Caucasus in 1903» map reflects the historical reality of the beginning of the XX century. The map confirms the following fact as a historical document: the absolute majority of geographical names (toponyms) in the territory of today's Armenia are of Azerbaijani origin.

Historical, toponymic and cartographic studies proof that the local names and toponyms which belong to the Azerbaijani people who settled in the territory of Armenia many centuries ago cannot be deleted from historical sources and geographical maps. History remains history and it cannot be rewritten in a way that benefits anyone.

Key words: oikonym, oronym, hydronym, syntactic, system, elliptical.

Introduction. The military-topographical map prepared by the general staff in Tbilisi shows the number of toponyms of Turkish origin in the South Caucasus in 1903. These cartographic names are indicators of the lexical-semantic and grammatical system of Azerbaijani toponym according to the language and the structure. The syntactic structure of toponyms which emphasized here (oikonym, oronym and hydronym) are various. Additionally, the toponyms in the first and second type noun

combination models, oikonyms, oronyms and hydronyms in the Participle model also attract to our attention. Let's look at them separately.

1. Elliptical oikonyms without geographical nomens formed in the Participle model, as in Azerbaijani toponymy, and there are two types of oikonyms in the Participle model which are observed on the map.

A) Some of them are oikonyms of nickname origin. Elliptical oikonyms without geographical

names formed in the participle model formed from appellatives of nickname origin and ethno-oikonyms of nickname origin are mainly formed from participle with the suffix *-an*, *-en*. for example: Boğazkasan (bor), Chatigiran (Ir), Gonaggiran, Boğazkasan (Güm), Itqiran (Nax), İlənçalan (Three), Gundagsaz (layan), Upper Itqiran, Lower Itqiran (N), etc.

2. As it can be seen, the suffix *-an*, *-en* forms substantive and attributive words (names) and is reflected first in nicknames, then in tribal names, and then in an elliptical case in oikonyms and other types of toponyms (oronym, hydronym, etc.). The given nicknames are still used as nicknames today. For example: İlənçalan Masim, Motalchiran, İse Koşayeyan Gulu, Boğazkasan Safar, etc. Later, these nicknames become substantive and are used in tribal names. For example: *ilənçalans*, *bosghakasans*, *damagirmezs*, *zongangkirans* and *ilakhir*.

3. Here, «leaving the guest hungry», «bosghakasan», «who do not eat bread for their throats» and «those who do not feed their throats» are still used as nicknames for hasty people who are more in a hurry. A person's nickname is sometimes reflected in the name of a generation, tribe, and dash, and then in toponyms that are the memory of the land, as a system exists in Azerbaijani toponymy. For instance (tabl. 1).

As we can see here, a nickname indicating a common sign with a personal name – with a nickname + person model, then an anthroponomic model of a nickname + person model, sometimes indicate the name of a generation: Chatigirans, Gonaggirans, İlənçalans, etc. The name on the second side is reduced by the law of simplification in the language, the nickname carries its grammatical load and signs. In addition, names become substantive by accepting suffixes and are reflected in toponymy. Such oikonyms exist in Uchkilsa -Borchalı, İrevan, Sürmeli districts: Chatigiran, Boğazkasan, Gonaggiran, etc.

B) Oikonyms are being without elliptical geographical nomens, which they related to natural phenomena and are formed in the participle model.

As we mentioned above, some of the oikonyms in the participle model are of ethnic origin, and the other

part is formed by the substantivization of the verb adjective with the suffix *-an* *-en* and *-maz* *-mez* (*-ar* *-er*) negative suffixes and the particle with the tense suffix and they are said under one stress. For example: Subatan, Cheshemabasar (Nax), Dashkasan (Gen), Taktaghiran, Gulveren, Subatan (Q), Kolagiren (Bor), Dashkasan (Kar), Palchigakhan (B), Subatan (Zen), Badamakhan (Zen), Kolagiren (Gaz), Kolagiren (Bor), Arazdeyan (Ir), Basarkecher (Sky), Soyulan, Davaolan (Shar), Chobangarekmez (Ir), Gardonar (Ard), Seldağidan (Ağb), Hamzachiman (Güm), Bandovan (Ağ), Leyligachan (Dar) and etc.

As it can be seen, in the second part of the oikonyms, the participle, such as *kecher*, *kasan*, *deyan olan*, *chiman*, *giren*, *garekmez*, *batan* etc., become substantives and retain their originality in relation to certain natural phenomena. They are considered toponyms without a geographical name.

2. Elliptical oronyms without geographical nomen formed in the verb-adjective model.

In the military-topographical map of the South Caucasus, mountain range elevation names in the verb-adjective model exist in the toponymy of areas as a system in which the names of mountain ranges are derived from substantive verb adjectives. For example: Keçen (Gaz), Delan -6657 (Gaz), Arimez (Zang), Aglagan-9838 (Bor), Dashkasan 7327 (Bor), Kurkgeyilan-2109 (Sigh), Mikhtoken (Sham), Naltoken (B), Leyligachan, Tekedonduran (Shar), Arkhashan (G).

The mentioned mountain names – oronyms are derived from words formed in the verb conjugation pattern. As it can be seen, these names were formed due to certain signs or natural conditions of the mountain or in connection with certain historical events. So, because the mountain is a high stony slope, the nail or peg in the horseshoe of the riding or harnessed animal breaks down and falls off (Mikhtoken), because it is a steep peak, the palanquin falls from the top of the riding animal (Palantoken), because of the cold weather and frost, fur is worn there (Kurkgeyilen) and so on. In the Aglagan mountain basin, there is a lot of rain and fog, so they called it the Aglagan mountain. The name of this mountain is also mentioned in

Table 1

Nickname	Personal name	Generation name	Village name
Gundagsazlayan	GundagsazlayanVali	Gundagsazlayan Valis	Gundagsaz
Chatigiran	Chatigiran Karim	Chatigiran Karims (Chatigirans)	Chatigiran (İr)
Bogazkasan	Bogazkasan Safar	Bogazkasan Safars (Bogazkasans)	Bogazakasan (Bor)
Gonaggiran	Gonaggiran Umut	Gonaggiran Umuds (Gonaggirans)	Gonaggiran (Güm)
Damagirmaz	Damagirmaz Salim	Damagirmaz Salims(Damagirmazs)	Damagirmaz (İr)

(Names are given here conditionally)

the 4th chapter of the Kitabi-Dade Gorgud: *Kafər sərhəddinə Cızıqlara Ağlağana Göyçə dağa aluban cıqayın .Sonra oğlana gərək olur a bəglər* («To the Kafar border, to the border of Jızıqlar, to Ağlağan, to Goycha, go to the mountain Aluban. Then the boy needs, a baglar) (5, p. 69).

Ağlağan is noticeable as an oronym in our Bayati's:

Əzizim, Ağlağandı ,

Qaraarxac ağlağandı

Gedək dərdli yanına ,

Gğrək kim ağlayğandı?

3. Elliptical hydromines without geographical nomen formed in the particle pattern. There are also hydromines in the verb-adjective model in the toposystem. Some of the hydromines in this model have no geographic name and are elliptical in shape. The models shown on the military topographic map have river names. For example:

Hamzaçıman. The river in the Panbak region is formed from the combination of the personal name Hamza and the verb “to bathe”. There was also a village of the same name in the basin of the river. Dashagan is located in Goyche area. Because it is constantly overflowing, they called it Dashagan according to its sign. The verb is in the participle model. In that model, the names of rivers Gachagan (Chay, Bor), Akhmaz-(Akhyr) have also been recorded.

Bogazkasan. It is registered in Borchalı district. It flows near the village of Bogazkasan. The river is derived from the name of the village. We have already mentioned the use of the nickname as an oikonym or a hydronym. The name of this river is ethnic.

Lalakhan. It is the name of a river in Chaldash plateau in Amasiya region. It flows towards Turkey and reaches Karscha. Because it flows quietly in the plain, they called it Lalakhan. The verb is in the adjective pattern, a simple hydronym without a geographical noun.

Akhmaz. The former Bogdanovka is a lake with an area of 5–6 km² in Gojabey district. Although the name is not written on the map, there is a sign of the lake. The name of the lake was written on other military maps. The name of the lake was also mentioned in D. Pagirev's information-survey book. The verb is in the adjectival pattern, elliptic, hydronym without geographical noun (8)

Geder (Gone). It is the name of the river flowing through the city of Iravan. Zangi mixes with the river. The name of the river is formed by the verb “to go” (getmek) and the indefinite future tense – er. In general, river names related to movement are also found in the hydronym of other nations (1, 221).

Toponyms formed in the verb-adjective model are very common in Turkey, Crimea, Turkmenistan, South Azerbaijan, Bulgaria and other places inhabited by Turkic noble peoples.

Linguistic explanation of some oronyms. A linguistic or etymological explanation of some of the more prominent oronyms on the map can shed light on the ethno-cultural side of the study, as many of these toponyms and hydronyms are absent from modern maps. In order to localize geographical object, its explanatory translation can be interesting. Because these toponyms are our ethnic memory, localizing their place and knowing their history, as well as discovering the language, studying their origin, is always considered relevant as a field of linguistics. It is enough to look at some of the Oronims to make it clear who created them. The spiritual memory of Azerbaijani Turks for these names is an integral part of our national culture, which is based on ancient times. Let's look at some of them. For example:

The name of the mountain between the Kura and Gabirli rivers in the Sighnag province is mentioned as a macro oronym on the Kurkgeyilan map. This cartographic name does not exist on modern maps – it has been deleted. The name of this geographical object is derived from the word combination in the verb adjective pattern. The map is written in elliptic form without geographical terms.

As it shown, the climate of the area is cold and sometimes snowy and stormy. Cattlemen and sheep farmers who came here from Borchali and Gazakh provinces to spend the winter here in Sygynag district gave it a name according to the climate of the area – Kurkgeyilen (fur wearing). Here, fur means a coat made of sheepskin.

As you can see, the oronyms in the given form reflect certain aspects specific to the geographical object (3, p. 205). This oronym is not recorded on the modern map of Georgia.

Arimaz (does not melt). The name of this mountain, which is a pasture place of the Azerbaijani Turks living in Zangezur, is indicated on the map as Armaz according to the Russian transcription (148). Arimez (3392 m) is the highest peak of the Berghushad range, which stretches eastward from the Zangezur mountain range. This mountain is also the watershed of Bazarchay and Okchu rivers (2, p. 11). The Azerbaijanis living in the Zangezur region called the mountain Arimez because of the semantic capacity of Oronim, and also because, according to the informants, snow remained on the northern height of the mountain during the hot summer months and did not melt. The name of this mountain was a source of inspiration for Zangezur poets.

*Əriməzdə qarım qaldı
Dağlar, qarım amanatı,
Yarım getdi, yarım qaldı,
Dağlar, yarım amanatı* (Əvəz Lələdağ).

It is very sad that the name of this place mentioned on the map, that is, the name of Mount Arimez, is distorted by Armenians in modern maps and dictionaries and recorded as «Aramazd». Even in the dictionary of toponyms, they gave a fictitious and lengthy explanation of this oronym and associated it with an Armenian personal name (1, 221). As it can be seen, the name of the mountain is an oronym derived from the appellative “arimez”, which is actively used in Azerbaijani Turkish and the verb is in the adjectival model, the word to correct. Since the name does not contain a term denoting the type of geographical object, we consider it an elliptical, geographic nomenclature oronym.

Scientific novelty of article. For the first time, toponyms of Turkish origin of the South Caucasus with different syntactic structure, recorded on the military-

topographical map prepared in Tbilisi, were included in the article. Here, not only toponyms in the first and second type noun combination models, but also oikonyms, oronyms and hydronyms in the participle model are analyzed and examples are shown.

In general, toponyms are our ethnic memory, and it is always relevant for linguistics to involve them in linguistic research.

Conclusion. During the analysis of toponyms of Turkish origin of the South Caucasus on the military-topographical map prepared in Tbilisi, it is concluded that verb adjectives of Turkish origin appear in all types of toponyms based on the rules of the Azerbaijani language. The diversity of the relief is sometimes reflected by historical events. Therefore, toponyms in the participle model are considered to be «elliptical geonomen-less» and simple toponyms, as the geographical term (mountain, hill, river, village, village, village) is not used. These toponyms are reflected in the article in the form of examples and are involved in extensive explanation.

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List of Abbreviations:

Abbreviation of district	names
Nakh – Nakhchivan	Dar – Der Alayaz
Bor – Borchali	Zen – Zangezur
Uç – Uçkilsa	Q – Kazakh
Ir – Iravan	B – Baku
Goy – Goyce	Gen – Ganja
Sigh – Sighnax	

Тарієва Р. І. ЕЛІПТИЧНІ ТОПОНІМИ БЕЗ ГЕОГРАФІЧНОГО НОМЕНУ, ЗАЗНАЧЕНІ У ФОРМІ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКА НА ВІЙСЬКОВО-ТОПОГРАФІЧНІЙ КАРТІ 1903 РОКУ

У статті показано синтаксичну структуру топонімів тюркського походження на військово-топографічній карті, складеній у штаб-квартирі Кавказького намісництва у Тбілісі на початку ХХ століття. Тут, в основному, до дослідження включені типи топонімів, зафіксованих у дієслівно-прикметниковому способі районів – назви місць проживання (ойконіми), назви рельєфу (ороніми) та назви водних джерел (гідроніми). У дієслівно-прикметниковому способі показані їх утворення, ареал поширення і т.д. На карті видно, що два типи назв населених пунктів у дієслівно-прикметниковому способі є похідними від прізвиськ та явищ природи.

Робиться висновок про те, що, виходячи з правил азербайджанської мови, віддієслівні прикметники тюркського походження зустрічаються у всіх типах топонімів. Різноманітність рельєфу іноді відбиває історичні події. Тому географічний термін (гора, пагорб, річка, село, село, село) у топонімах

у дієслівно-прикметнику не вживається, тому їх вважають «еліптичними географічними номенами» та простими топонімами. Карти мають велике наукове та практичне значення завдяки своєму змісту та призначенню. Вони зберігають назви держав, їх адміністративних одиниць, населених пунктів, річок, озер, гір, хребтів, рівнин, кордонів та інших об'єктів історії як цінне джерело інформації. Тому вони відіграють роль одного з основних документів вивчення історичного минулого. Шляхом вивчення старих карт та зіставлення їх із сучасними картами, створення уявлення про адміністративно-територіальний устрій, спостереження за динамікою розвитку населених пунктів, промислових районів, транспортних шляхів, уточнення етнічного та соціального складу населення, топонімічних аналізів з метою визначення мовної належності назв об'єктів н.п. Старовинні карти є не лише історичним розрізом свого часу, а й засобом отримання історико-статистичних даних, важливих для історико-географічних досліджень.

Територія Азербайджану активно картографувалася у 18–19 століттях. У XIX столітті в Азербайджані з особливою інтенсивністю велися топографо-картографічні роботи, що було з метою задоволення військових потреб Росії. На початку XX століття карта, складена та видана у Військово-топографічному управлінні Кавказького військового округу, має велике значення для викриття безпідставних домагань агресивних вірменських військово-політичних кіл. Таким чином, мапа «Південний Кавказ. 1903 р.» відбиває історичну дійсність початку XX століття. Карта як історичний документ підтверджує такий факт: абсолютна більшість географічних назв (топонімів) біля сьогоденньої Вірменії мають азербайджанське походження.

Історичні, топонімічні та картографічні дослідження показують, що місцеві назви та топоніми, що належать азербайджанському народу, який багато століть тому поселився на території Вірменії, не можуть бути викреслені з історичних джерел та географічних карт. Історія залишається історією і її не можна переписати так, щоб це було комусь вигідно.

Ключові слова: ойконім, оронім, гідронім, синтаксичний, система, еліптичний.