

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF GUBADLI TOPONYMS

Specialty: 5706.01 - Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Elnara Huseynaga Ahmadova**

Sumgayit – 2025

The work was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani linguistics of Baku State University

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Science in Philology, professor
Tofiq Muzaffar Hajiyev

Official opponents: Doctor of Science in Philology, professor
Hajar Emin Huseynova

Doctor of Science in Philology, assoc. prof
Nariman Farman Seyidaliyev

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, assoc. prof.
Aynur Famil Pashayeva

Dissertation council FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgayit State University

Chairman of the
Dissertation council

Doctor of Science in Philology, assoc.prof.
Nigar Valish Isgandarova

Scientific secretary of
the Dissertation council

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Matanat Hidayat Maharramova

Chairman of the
scientific seminar:

Doctor of Science in Philology, assoc. prof.
Azamat Murtuza Rustamov

INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. A comprehensive linguistic investigation of onomastic units particularly toponyms represents one of the pressing issues in contemporary Azerbaijani linguistics. Toponymy serves as a crucial source for understanding the historical development of nations. The names of geographical entities such as territories, rivers, lakes, and mountains encapsulate historical insights, reflect the lived experiences of peoples, and, once integrated into the native language, persist across generations. Toponyms delineate the historical and geographical boundaries of an ethnos with precision and function as essential markers of ethnic identity. Moreover, toponymy constitutes a significant component of the national ideological framework of the state. When strategically utilized either to counter territorial claims from neighboring states or to substantiate the legitimacy of national claims toponyms can act as powerful instruments for safeguarding national unity and identity.

Overall, the systematic collection and study of Azerbaijani toponyms both at the national level and within specific regions through linguistic and extralinguistic approaches, contributes significantly to the exploration of the country's history, geography, ethnogenesis, and ethnography. Such research facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the cultural and historical heritage of the Azerbaijani people.

A significant proportion of the geographical names in the Gubadli region are areal toponyms that reflect the names of ancient Turkic ethnonyms. These names are found not only within the borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan but also across a wide geographic expanse historically and presently inhabited by Turkic peoples. A number of these toponyms, along with the ethnonyms from which they derive, are preserved in various sources of cultural heritage, including folklore, the Orkhon inscriptions (Gokturk monuments), and the seminal work *Divani Lughat al-Turk* by Mahmud al-Kashgari, which is regarded as a cornerstone of Turkological scholarship. The etymology, origin, and structural

characteristics of these toponyms have been the subject of scholarly inquiry by both domestic and international researchers.

In his work *Gulustani-Irem*, A. Bakikhanov an eminent XIX century Azerbaijani historian, writer, and toponymist addressed the semantics, structure, and origins of a number of place names. He also explored the motivations behind naming practices and provided etymological explanations of various toponyms, thereby contributing substantially to the development of Azerbaijani historiography, literature, and onomastics.

Notable Russian scholars who contributed to the study of Turkic onomastics such as A. Kononov, V. Radlov, V. Bartold, L. Gumilyov, V. Gordlevsky, V. Minorsky, E. Sevortyan, S. Ataniyazov, and E. Murzaev have put forward well-substantiated scientific interpretations of onomastic units of Turkmen origin, including various toponyms.

In Azerbaijan, the systematic study of toponyms began in earnest in the 1960s. Since then, the scholarly works of researchers such as B. Budagov, G. Geybullayev, A. Gurbanov, N. Askerov, F. Khaligov, I. Bayramov, T. Ahmadov, F. Jalilov, G. Meshadiyev, and A. Rustamov have garnered significant academic attention. Numerous scientific articles, monographs, and dissertations have examined the toponymy of different regions of Azerbaijan. Notably, the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS) compiled a two-volume Encyclopedic Dictionary of Azerbaijani Toponyms, representing a major achievement in the field.¹

In Azerbaijani linguistics, historiography, and toponymy, several studies have been conducted on specific toponyms of the Gubadli region. While certain oikonyms and toponyms of Gubadli have been addressed in individual scholarly works for instance, M.

¹ Azərbaycan toponimlərinin ensiklopedik lüğəti: [2 cildə] / tərt. ed.: R.Əliyeva, Q.Məşədiyev, E.İnanc, T.Baxşiyeva, Ş.Qocayeva. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. – A – K. – 2007. – 304 s.; Azərbaycan toponimlərinin ensiklopedik lüğəti: [2 cildə] / tərt. ed.: R.Əliyeva, Q.Məşədiyev, E.İnanc, T.Baxşiyeva, Ş.Qocayeva. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. – c.2: Q – Z. – 2007. – 299 s.

Urud's Zangezur Toponyms², Ch. Salmanov's *Place Names (Mononyms)*³ of Gubadli, A. Rustamov's doctoral dissertation *Turkmen Place Names of Zangezur*⁴, K. Samadova's monograph *Western Azerbaijan: Areas of Ethnotoponyms in Present-Day Armenia*⁵, and the publication *Gubadli: Ancient Azerbaijani Land – The Gateway to Zangezur*⁶ issued by the A.A. Bakikhanov Institute of History of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS) a comprehensive, in-depth study of the region's toponymy has yet to be undertaken.

Following the Armenian military aggression of the early 1990s, over 20% of Azerbaijani territory, including the Gubadli region, was occupied. According to a 2011 study conducted by the Institute of Geography of ANAS, a total of 227 toponyms in the Armenian-occupied part of Nagorno-Karabakh⁷ and approximately 20 in the Gubadli region were altered and subjected to Armenization. During this period, numerous Azerbaijani toponyms encompassing settlements, villages, and a wide range of natural features such as mountains, valleys, hills, slopes, plains, rocks, rivers, and springs were intentionally renamed. These acts represented an attempt to sever these places from their historical roots and from the broader Turkic-Azerbaijani cultural and historical legacy.

These renamed and historically distorted toponyms now await scholarly attention research that can restore their original names and reinstate their rightful place within the national historical and cultural narrative. Given the ancient origins, cultural depth, and wealth of

² Urud (Quliyev) M.İ. Zəngəzur toponimləri / M.İ.Urud (Quliyev). – Bakı: Nurlar, – 2013. – 399 s.

³ Salmanov Ç.İ. Qubadlinin yer-yurd adları (mononimləri) / Ç.İ.Salmanov. – Sumqayıt: Azəri nəşriyyatı, – 2015. – 264 s.

⁴ Rüstəmov Ə.M. Zəngəzurun türk mənşəli yer-yurd adları / Ə.M.Rüstəmov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2010. – 204 s.

⁵ Səmədova K.İ. Qərbi Azərbaycan – indiki Ermənistan etnotoponimlərinin arealları (monoqrafiya) / K.İ.Səmədova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – 152 s.

⁶ Qubadlı: Qədim Azərbaycan torpağı Zəngəzurun qapısı / baş redaktor: Y.M.Mahmudlu AMEA A.A. Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutu. – Bakı: Turxan, – 2013. – 424 s.

⁷ Qubadlinin mərkəzində xaç abidəsi qoyulub [Elektron resurs] / - Bakı: 31 avqust, – 2014 URL: <http://hafta.az/qubadlinin-merkezinde-xac-abidesi-qoyulub--131189-xeber.html>

historical, geographical, linguistic, and archaic lexical materials embedded in the toponyms of Gubadli, their rigorous and scientifically grounded investigation is of critical importance. Such research is essential for substantiating the claim that this territory constitutes a historical and ethnocultural homeland of the Azerbaijani people.

Although a number of interesting ideas have been expressed about the Gubadli toponyms to date, the linguistic features of these toponyms have not been studied as a dissertation topic, and therefore, the extensive and systematic involvement of this very important topic in the research ensures the relevance of its development.

The object and subject of research. In order to achieve the goal set in the dissertation, the toponyms of the Gubadli region were chosen as the object of research. The origin, etymology, language affiliation, phonetic, lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic features of these toponyms constitute the subject of the study.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The main goal of the study is to collect and systematize the toponyms in the territory of the Gubadli region, to determine their place in the general Azerbaijani and Turkic toponymic system, including their linguistic features. For this, the following tasks should be performed:

- to investigate the ways of creation, formation and origin of toponyms in the territory of the Gubadli region;
- to group toponyms by type, to analyze their similar and different features by type;
- to determine the names of geographical areas in different historical periods;
- to clarify the etymology, phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of toponyms;
- to reveal the place of toponyms in the territory of the Gubadli region in the Azerbaijani and Turkic onomastic system;
- to clarify the orthography of toponyms in the territory of the Gubadli region.

Research methods. The descriptive method is mainly used in the study of Gubadli toponyms, the origin and language affiliation of toponyms are investigated based on the historical method. The comparative method is used to reveal the same, similar and different

aspects in meaning, form and content. The exact number of geographical names and the frequency of use of individual names are clarified by statistical methods.

Basic theses for defence.

–the toponym Gubadli is of Turkmen origin and reflects the name of the Gubadli ethnos belonging to the Karakechili branch of the Kayi tribe of the Oghuz, who migrated to the territory of Azerbaijan, Anatolia and Iran during the Seljuk and Mongol campaigns and settled here;

–all types of toponyms are found in Gubadli: oronyms, urbanonyms, godonyms, argonyms, dromonyms, etc.;

–Gubadli toponyms are hybrid toponyms derived from Arabic and Persian languages, formed on the basis of words of Turkmen origin;

–there are groups of Gubadli toponyms such as anthropotoponyms, ethnotoponyms, phytotoponyms, zootoponyms, toponyms formed from appellatives;

–gubadli toponyms are toponyms formed by phonetic changes, lexical, morphological (synthetic), syntactic (analytical) ways;

–gubadli toponyms are formed on the basis of various parts of speech;

–elements reflecting the geostructural forms of the relief are observed in Gubadli toponyms.

The scientific novelty of the research. The scientific originality of the present study is reflected in the following key aspects:

–for the first time, the toponyms of the Gubadli region have been subjected to comprehensive and systematic scholarly investigation;

–it has been established that the majority of the toponyms are rooted in the lexicon of the ancient Turkic language, thereby providing further evidence of the continuous presence of the Azerbaijani people in this territory since antiquity;

–the origins and etymologies of the toponyms have been identified and substantiated through the use of scientific sources and historical documentation;

–geographical names have been classified into distinct categories and typological groups;

–the phonetic, lexical-semantic, and grammatical features of the toponyms have been systematically analyzed;

– statistical data concerning the toponyms of the Gubadli region have also been compiled and examined.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. The theoretical and practical findings of the dissertation are of significant value to researchers and specialists engaged in the study of toponymy and related linguistic disciplines. The key directions and methodologies of the research can be effectively utilized in the teaching of *Modern Azerbaijani Language (Lexicology)* and *Onomastics* within the curricula of philology faculties in higher education institutions. Additionally, the dissertation serves as a useful resource for scholars, graduate students, doctoral candidates, and philology students, particularly those conducting research in onomastics and toponymy. Moreover, the work may be employed as a reference in the compilation of toponymic dictionaries.

Approbation and implementation. Scientific articles and theses corresponding to various sections of the dissertation have been published in recognized academic journals and presented at national and international scientific conferences.

The name of the organization conducting the research work. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani linguistics of Baku State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of the following sections: 6 pages for the Introduction (10,705 characters), Chapter I with 27 pages (53,197 characters), Chapter II with 32 pages (58,576 characters), Chapter III with 37 pages (69,811 characters), Chapter IV with 29 pages (53,303 characters), and 5-pages Conclusion (8,288 characters). Additionally, there is a bibliography section with 159 references spread across 14 pages. The total volume of the work is 152 pages and 253,880 characters.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation the relevance of the topic is justified, the goals and objectives of the research are determined, information is provided about its scientific novelty,

theoretical and practical significance, object and subject, main provisions, sources and methods, approval, structure.

The first chapter of the dissertation is named **“General overview of Gubadli toponyms”**, consists of 2 paragraphs. The first paragraph of the chapter provides information about the history, geography of the Gubadli region and the Gubadli toponym.

Gubadli is one of the ancient regions of our republic. The area of the region is 802 km², and the population before the occupation was 40.2 thousand people. The center is the city of Gubadli. It is bordered by Lachin to the north, Khojavend and Jabrayil to the east, Zangilan to the south, and the Republic of Armenia to the west. It is located in the east of the Bargushad range, in the southwest of the Karabakh range, in the southeast of the Karabakh plateau, at an altitude of 2003 m above sea level. The relief is mountainous and flat. It covers one city, 93 villages, and 31 administrative territorial units.

Gubadli is one of the lands of Azerbaijan with a centuries-old history. In the VI – VII centuries, this territory was part of the Zangezur district located in the south of the Syunik principality of Albania, occupied by the Syunik Arab Caliphate in 654 of the 7th century, and after the collapse of the Caliphate, it came under the control of the Sajid state that emerged in the south of Azerbaijan, and in the middle of the X century, it came under the control of the Seljuks and Mongols who marched on Azerbaijan one after another in the XI-XIII centuries. It was an important strategic region of the Arran province and the Nakhchivan sub-district during the Elkhanid period, and of the Aggoyunlu, Garagoyunlu, and Safavid states in the XV-XVIII centuries. In the VI-VII centuries, this territory was part of the Zangezur district located in the south of the Syunik principality of Albania. In 654 of the VII centuries, it was occupied by the Syunik Arab Caliphate. After the collapse of the caliphate, it came under the control of the Sajid state that emerged in the south of Azerbaijan. In the mid-X century, it came under the control of the Seljuks and Mongols who marched on Azerbaijan one after another in the XI-XIII centuries. During the Elkhanid period, it was an important strategic region of the Arran province and the Nakhchivan

sub-district, and in the XV-XVIII centuries, it was an important strategic region of the Aggoyunlu, Garagoyunlu and Safavi states⁸. In 1590, with the signing of a peace treaty between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid state, the entire South Caucasus came under the Ottomans' control. At that time, the Ganja-Karabakh province was divided into 7 sanjaks: Ganja, Barda, Khachin, Arasbar, Dizag, Hakari, and Varanda. Gubadli was included in the Hakari sanjak.⁹ In 1724, with the decline of the Safavid state, Azerbaijan was divided between the Ottoman Empire and Russia. Part of the Gubadli district of the Ganja province, which came under Ottoman rule, was considered the territory of the Bargushad, and the other part the Hakari district - was considered the territory of the Arasbar sanjak.¹⁰

In 1726-1727, as a result of the support of the Russians and the successful policy of Nadir Shah Avshar, the lands under Ottoman occupation were liberated and became part of the Avshar Empire created by Nadir Shah. After the empire collapsed, its territory was divided into separate khanates, and the Gubadli region remained part of the Karabakh Khanate. According to the Kurekchay Treaty signed near Ganja on May 14, 1805, the Zangezur district, which also included the Gubadli region, was the first among the khanates to be subordinated to Russia within the Karabakh Khanate, and until 1822 (according to the Gulistan Treaty signed between Russia and the Qajar state on October 12, 1813) it was part of the Karabakh Khanate, until 1841 (according to the Turkmenchay Treaty signed between Russia and Iran on February 10, 1828) it was part of the Karabakh province of the Shusha Muslim provinces district, before 1841 it was part of the Karabakh district of the Khazar province, then the Shusha district of the Shamakhi province, in the 1850s it was part of the Shamakhi and Iravan governorates, in the 1960s it was part of the Baku and Iravan governorates, and from 1862 to the beginning of

⁸ Qubadlı: Qədim Azərbaycan torpağı Zəngəzurun qapısı / baş redaktor: Y.M.Mahmudlu AMEA A.A. Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutu. –Bakı: Turxan, –2013. – s.11–12

⁹ Gəncə-Qarabağ əyalətinin icmal dəftəri / tərt. ed.: T.Nəcəfli. – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2010. – s.8

¹⁰ Gəncə-Qarabağ əyalətinin müfəssəl dəftəri / tərt. ed.: H.Məmmədov (Qaramanlı). - Bakı: Şuşa, – 2000. –s.574–575

the XX century it was part of the Yelizavetpol¹¹ governorate, and in the summer of 1920 it was part of the Armenian-Russian combined military units again attacked Zangezur and occupied the territory, part of the population was destroyed, and part of it became refugees from its homeland. In August of that year, the Caucasus Bureau of the Russian Communist Party adopted a decision without the consent of the Azerbaijani Bolshevik government. According to the decision, the Sharur-Deralayaz region of Nakhchivan was to be given to Armenia, and the issue of Karabakh and Zangezur was postponed by declaring it "disputed territories" between the two republics. According to the decision adopted at the joint meeting of the Political and Organizational Bureaus of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani Communist Party on November 30, Western Zangezur, which included the districts of Gafan, Gorus, Sisyan and Meghri, was annexed to Armenia, while the Eastern Zangezur region, which included the territories of Gubadli, Lachin, and Zangilan, remained within the Azerbaijan SSR.¹² On August 30, 1930, Gubadly received the status of a district, and in 1931 it was merged with the Zangilan territory, but in 1933 it became an independent district again. The Gubadly district, which had been subjected to continuous attacks and raids since 1988, fell victim to this insidious intention on August 31, 1993. However, the city of Gubadly and 41 villages of the Gubadly district, which had been under the enemy's control for 28 years, were gradually liberated from occupation during the Second Karabakh War from October 22 to November 10, 2020, as a result of the joint efforts of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, and our victorious army.

There are various opinions in the scientific literature about the origin and etymology of the toponym Gubadli. To date, many researches works on Gubadli, without relying on any source, state that the toponym is associated with the name of the Sasanian ruler Firuz Gubad I. However, none of these researchers provide

¹¹ Qubadlı: Qədim Azərbaycan torpağı Zəngəzurun qapısı / baş redaktor: Y.M.Mahmudlu AMEA A.A. Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutu. –Bakı: Turxan, –2013. – s.79–83

¹² PiriyeV, V.Z. Azərbaycanın tarixi-siyasi coğrafiyası / V.Z.PiriyeV. – Bakı: Müəllim, – 2006. –s.61–63

information about when and under what historical circumstances this name was given. The work on the history of Albania mentions two settlements reflecting the anthroponym Gubad; the first of which is Bab al-Abwab (Firuz Gubad located near Derbent), and the other is the city of Beh Gubad¹³ near the Tigris River. As can be seen, both cities have no connection with the current city of Gubadli in terms of territory. Z. Bunyadov notes that the IX century Arab author Al-Belazuri notes that the Iranian shah Gubad I, after taking Gurza and Arran from the Khazars, came to Aran and founded the cities of Sheki, Derbend, Gabala, Beylagan and Barda there. If so, why didn't Gubad I give his name to one of these cities?¹⁴ If there was another settlement named after him during the reign of Gubad I or in later years, it would undoubtedly be reflected in the sources. Historian A. Alekperov, while explaining the etymology of the toponym Gubadly, states that it was formed from the word kuba, which combines red and yellow shades in the ancient Turkic language, and the lexeme at, and that it passed through the stages of Bozatly//Kozatly//Kobatly//Kubatly//Gubatly and became Gubadly.¹⁵

The vast majority of researchers support the idea that the tribe known as gubadly, gubadan and gubadogullari belongs to the Karakechili tribe of the Oghuz. Based on our scientific research, we believe that the Turkic-Oghuz tribe, known historically as the Gubadli, Gubadogullari, and Gubadan, belongs to the Karakechili branch of the Kayi tribe, a descendant of Gun Khan, the son of Oghuz Khan. This tribe, which founded the Gubadogullari emirate that existed in the XIV-XV centuries, is named after Alaeddin Keygubad I, the ruler of the Seljuk state, and the toponym Gubadli reflects this ethnonym.¹⁶

¹³ Kalankatuklu M., Qoş M. Albaniya tarixi. Albaniya salnaməsi / M.Kalankatuklu, M.Qoş. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – 2006. – 296 s. – s.127, 138

¹⁴ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan VII–IX əsrlərdə / Z.M.Bünyadov. –Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. – 2007. –s.47 – 48

¹⁵ Ələkbərov Ə. Qubadlı. Etnolinqvistik məsələlərə dair (I hissə) / 00:18 / 09-02-2015 / bao.az <http://bao.az/categories /subcategories /product 0889040874>

¹⁶ Ahmedova E.H. Ermeni işgalindən kurtarılan Kubadlı rayonunun (ilçesinin) tarihi ve Kubadlı toponiminin etimolojisine genel bakiş // Kıbrıs İlim Üniversitesi IV. Uluslararası

In the second paragraph of the chapter, Gubadli toponyms are classified by type, oronyms (*Nargizli Mountain, Kurd Gorge, Dovshanli Gobu, Yellow Hill, Yelli Gedik, Bayram Chogei, Agja Yazı, etc.*), urbanonyms (*Mill Road, Haji Huseyn Bridge, Dadash Water Mill, Hartiz Road, Eshek Square, Duz Zami, Khaliqverdi Garden, Cevizlik, Findıglik, Nabi On, Sharif Place, etc.*), dromonyms (*Hekari Railway Station (Balasoltanlı - Boyunegär - Chardagli), Akara Railway Station (Chaytumas - Cherali - Dileli Muskanlı - Farjan)*), ancient monuments (*Agh Hasar, Qalajıq Castle, Hajar's Tomb Monument, Galajıq Castle, Haji Nurjahan Dome from the XIX century, Medieval Cemetery and Tombstones, Goygala (V century), Khalaj trench, Alban tomb, ram and chest statues, etc.*), caves, kaha, pir and shrines (*Bakhtiyarlı pir, Ottoman cemetery, Chelebi hearth, etc.*) as well as the names of water bodies (*Bargushad River, Hakari River, Bakhtiyarlı River, Girkh Arshin Well, Onalte Kuyulu Kahriz, Chagallı Lake, Leylayken Lake, etc.*) were identified, and the history and etymology of some of them were touched upon.

The second chapter is named **“Classification of Gubadli toponyms by origin”**. In the first paragraph, toponyms are classified by origin. When we say the division of toponyms by origin, we mean the linguistic affiliation of the words in the composition of geographical names. In fact, it is known that toponyms have a national character. Each people name the geographical objects belonging to the territory they live in directly, that is, these names are given not by someone else, but by the inhabitants of the territory themselves. However, since the words from which these toponyms are formed can belong to both the people's own language and non-languages, we, taking into account the linguistic affiliation of the words from which the toponyms in the territory of Gubadli district are formed, divided them into 3 groups: Turkmen in origin, borrowed and hybrid. A large part of the Turkmen place names reflect the names of ancient Turkic ethnoses (*Boyunegar, Bargushad, Cherali, Goyarcık, Godeklar, Garalar, etc.*), thus reflecting the ethnic

processes that took place in different layers of Turkic history, and some of them reflect the appellations of various Turkic languages, as well as the Azerbaijani language (the same or with certain phonetic changes), dialect words, grammatical forms and models (Alagurshag, Ballıqaya, Sarıyatag). These are clear evidence that the territory has been a settlement belonging to the Turks since ancient times and that the Turks are the local - autochthonous inhabitants of this place. Although it is difficult to determine the linguistic affiliation of some toponyms at first glance, their origin is clarified by analyzing them from an etymological-linguistic point of view based on the sources.

Toponyms formed on the basis of borrowed words are discussed in the second paragraph of the second chapter. After the adoption of Islam by the local population in Azerbaijan in the 10th century, as a result of the large-scale promotion of Arabic culture, living conditions, literature and, most importantly, language through this religion, Arabic words began to flow into the vocabulary of our language en masse. Over time, Arabic borrowings, which were synonymous with national words, suppressed and eliminated them, or dominated their national origin parallels due to their functional activity. Words denoting rank such as sheikh, akhund, emir, sayyid, mullah, imam, awliya, etc. were previously applied to individual persons according to their position and social position, and later their successors or subordinates of those persons were known by these names. As a result, a large number of ethnonyms reflecting these names were formed, some of which have become stable in a number of toponyms in our republic, including the Gubadli toponyms. Some of the toponyms of Arabic origin reflect religious terms such as mullah, mir (emir), sheikh (Mollu, Mirlar, Mollaburhan, Sheikh Muhammad, etc.). As a result, although not as numerous in number, place names of Arabic and Persian origin are also found in the study area, most of which are toponyms formed from personal names, ethnonyms and various appellations (Farjan, Khandak, Mazra, Mamar, etc.). The third paragraph of the second chapter provides information about toponyms formed from general and specific words whose components belong to different languages. Balahasanli, Bala Soltanli, Huseynushaghi, Aligulushaghi, Khaliloba, Khojahan,

Nabiölen, Arifdara, (hometowns), Sari Ahmed cemetery, Jafargulu garden are noted as hybrid toponyms formed on the basis of words taken from languages of different origins in the study area.

Chapter III deals with the study of **“Groups of Gubadli toponyms”**. Toponyms are formed on the basis of special word groups existing in the vocabulary of each language. When studying geographical names, the position of the word protected in that toponym in the vocabulary of the language, its place in the system of appellative or onomastic units, its origin, the meaning and content relationship with the concept and concept it names, the use of that word in the literary language and in separate dialects and dialects at different historical stages, the fact that it reflects the specific features of the language to which it belongs, etc. are taken into account. When classifying Gubadli toponyms, several toponym groups were identified based on all these features. At the same time, the characteristic features of the objects named were also taken into account in the analysis of each of these toponyms.

The chapter consists of five paragraphs. Here, anthrotoponyms are sequentially divided into toponyms - toponyms formed on the basis of personal names and ranks (Agha, Abilja, Khanlig, Hajali daşı, Panahovun düzü); ethnotoponyms – toponyms formed on the basis of the names of tribes, clans, ethnic groups, lineages, and clans (Abdalanli, Dondarli, Ulashli, Khunanli, Khalaj, Demirshilar, Garagoyunlu, Garamanli, etc.); zootoponyms – toponyms formed on the basis of animal names (Guzu dere, Dovshanli gobu, Porsuq chucu, Mal tepesi, etc.); phytotoponyms – toponyms formed on the basis of plant names (Nargizli dagi, Moruglu dere, Keklikotu gobusu, Jundijli guzey, etc.); appellative-based toponyms formed on the basis of appellative words.

The fourth chapter is named **“The ways of formation of Gubadli toponyms”** and consists of five paragraphs. Here, the ways of formation of Gubadli toponyms are discussed. The first paragraph clarifies the toponyms formed on the basis of phonetic changes. In some cases, onomastic units can also arise as a result of the change of one or more sounds in the composition of a certain word. This feature is observed not only in proper names, but also in appellative

lexicon and is more pronounced in borrowed words. Buludkhan Khalilov puts forward the following idea in relation to the issue: changes have occurred in the phonetic composition of some of the Arabic and Persian words that have historically entered our language in accordance with the rules of the Azerbaijani language. For example: gaida - gada adam - adam, faida - fayda, etc.¹⁷

Not only borrowed words, but also some words of Turkic-Azerbaijani origin undergo certain phonetic sound changes in the process of historical development under the influence of various factors. In this case, it is difficult to reveal the true meaning expressed by the word. In order to clarify the lexical meaning of both appellative and onomastic units, it is necessary to correctly determine their sound composition. To achieve this, it is necessary to consider the historical development path of those words, to clarify under what conditions, under the influence of what factors and for what reasons the phonetic change occurred. There are also toponyms in the Gubadli region that reflect, albeit in small quantities, the traces of some phonetic event that occurred at different stages of history. Hartis (er (land) + tish (height, high place in Turkic languages), Chibikli (a phonetic form of the ethnonym Chevikli that has undergone phonetic changes), Ayin (reflects the Cheyna arm of the Karakechi people), Hat (from the Turkish word kat (strong, powerful), Deshtahat (dashli Hat), Khojamsakhli (Khoja Musagli), etc. are attributed to this type of toponyms.

The second chapter of the dissertation is devoted to toponyms formed through lexical means. Lexical word formation represents one of the most ancient derivational processes in language. In this process, words including proper nouns take on generalized or new semantic functions without undergoing any morphological alteration. In other words, words detach from their original semantic content and assume the status of independent linguistic units. Over time, certain lexical items within a language acquire new meanings while preserving their phonemic structure, lexical content, and morphemic integrity. This process results in

¹⁷ Xəlilov B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Ə.Xəlilov. – Bakı Nurlan, – 2008. – s.398

the emergence of new lexical units, including toponyms, formed through semantic extension or reinterpretation.

Toponyms in the Gubadli region that have emerged through such lexical transformation where proper names and appellatives are resemanticized without any morphological modification include *Eyvazlı*, *Gurculu*, *Khidirli*, *Mehrili*, *Melikehmadlı*, *Mardanlı*, *Padar*, *Poladlı*, *Saray*, *Tatar*, *Gilavar*, *Qışlaq*, and *Gozetchi*. These toponyms exemplify the transition of words into geographical names through shifts in content and usage, while maintaining their original form and grammatical structure.

The third chapter addresses toponyms formed through morphological processes. This section of the dissertation focuses on morphologically (synthetically) derived toponyms and the morphological patterns commonly observed in geographical naming. A critical factor in identifying the grammatical features of toponyms is their semantic content the lexical meaning they convey. It is impossible to fully analyze the structure of any lexical unit without first uncovering and interpreting its semantic load, as linguistic form and content are inextricably linked. Every word realizes its identity through the unity of form and meaning.

In this context, the grammatical structures of the toponyms within the study area have been analyzed based on their lexical-semantic features. Geographical names formed through the addition of various morphological and syntactic affixes reflect a range of appellative and onomastic elements embedded in the Azerbaijani lexicon. Some of these names have become toponyms through the productive use of specific suffixes. However, toponyms formed through suffixal morphemes constitute a smaller portion compared to those created via syntactic constructions.

Although the number of toponyms formed by the influence of morphological features is small, they are diverse according to the point of use of suffixes. The following suffixes, which are characteristic of the morphological structure of the Azerbaijani language, are particularly noteworthy in the composition of some of the toponyms of Gubadli:

Those formed with the suffix -lı⁴: Armud+lu=Armudlu, Boya + lı = Boyalı, Encir + lı = Encirli, Kötük + lü = Kötüklü, Galax + lı = Galaxlı, Lapir + lı = Lapirli, Nargiz + lı = Nargizli, Pınar + lı = Pınarlı, etc.

Those formed with the suffix -lıq⁴: Alma + lıq = Almalıq, Armud + luq = Armudluq, Ceviz + lik = Cevizlik, Erik + lik = Ariklik, Azgil + lik = Azgillik, Fındıq + lıq = Fındıqlıq, İyde + lik = İydelik, etc.

Forming with the suffix -lar²: Ağıl + lar = Ağılar, Chala+ lar = Chalalar, Çınar + lar = Çınarlar, Khirman + lar = Threshing floors, Takhta + lar = Takhtalar.

Forming with the suffix -cə²: Eyri + cə = Eyriçə, Abil + cə = Abilçə.

Forming with the suffix -ça²: Gala+ cha = Galacha

Forming with the suffix -cıq, -cik: Qala + cıq = Qalaçıq (small castle), Soğan + cıq = Soğançıq (small field where onions are planted), Kəpir + cık=Kəpircik.

Forming with the suffix -laq²: Duz + laq = Duzlaq, Qış + laq = Qışlaq.

Forming with the suffix -acag². In Azerbaijani, it acts as both a suffix of the definite future tense form and a lexical suffix that forms nouns with various meanings from verbs. For example: *dolanacaq*, *yanacaq*, *sığınacaq* etc. In the study area, it is found only in the composition of one toponym: Sığın + acag = Sığınac.

Forming with the suffix -ət². This suffix that forms verbs from nouns is one of the non-productive suffixes in our language. In Gubadli, only the toponym “Gözet” (meaning ambush, guarding place) formed with this suffix was recorded in the village of Tarovlu.

Forming with the suffix -mac. It is one of the non-productive suffixes that is used very little historically and currently. It served to form nouns from verbs. *There is a place called Damlamac in the area.*

Forming with the suffix -khana. The suffix *khana* of Persian origin means “ev (house)” in the source language. It is univariant because it does not obey the law of harmony. It is petrified in the toponym Avdarkhana (abdar means water-giving in Persian).

Forming with the suffix -zade. This suffix is of Persian origin, literally translated means born. In our language, this suffix expresses more belonging, affiliation. It occurs in the toponyms Imamzade, Khanzade (spring) in the region.

Forming on the basis of the root+suffix+root model. In Gubadli toponymy, place names with several suffixes are also encountered. Such

names are not numerous, and the semantic identity of the suffixes involved in their formation is also striking. In most toponyms, the combination of the suffix -lı⁴, which expresses belonging, with the suffix -lar is distinguished by its functionality. The toponym *Qoçu + lu + lar = Qoçulular* (Qochular neighborhood), formed in this way, has been recorded in Gubadli.

The suffix -çı⁴, which indicates belonging, forms nouns with various meanings in our language (profession, art, specialty: *dilçi, çörəkçi, balıqçı, tarixçi, tərcüməçi*, etc.; a person belonging to a certain social class: *iqtidarçı, müxalifətçi, partiyaçı, terrorçu* etc.; a person reflecting a current or temporary situation: *məruzəçi, şikayətçi, yolçu* etc.; attributive nouns: *yalançı, fırıldaqçı, çərənçi*, etc.). In Qubadli, the combination of the suffixes -çı and -lar with the word *qazan* resulted in the formation of the toponym *qazan + çı + lar = qazançılar* (place of origin) to indicate the area where people whose profession is *qazan* lived.

The distorted toponym *Nahlatmeme* (which should have been cursing) was formed from the combination of the Arabic word *lənət* (curse, hatred, curse) with the productive -la (-lə) suffix (-də in the local phonetic variant) and the -mə (-mə) verb suffix: *Nəhlət+də+mə*.

Paragraph IV discusses toponyms formed syntactically. In each of the syntactic models in the Gubadli toponyms, all forms of word formation are manifested purely syntactically. Toponyms formed in this way mainly consist of 2 and 3 components and are in 3 forms: 1) those in the form of a compound word; 2) those in the form of a compound name; 3) those in the form of a word combination.

Root+root model. Toponyms formed on the basis of this model are numerous. Some of them are formed from compound words, others from compound names.

1. In the form of compound words: *Kepir + dag(mountain) = Kəpirdag*, *Arif + dere (valley) = Arifdere*, *Dagdagan + dere (valley) = Dagdagandere*, *Guzu + dere (valley) = Guzudere*, *Sarı + yamaj = Sarıyamaj*, *Əyri + dere = Əyridere*, *Teye + dere = Teyedere*, *Shor + dere = Shordere*, etc.

2. In the form of compound names: *Mirza + Gasim = Mirza Gasim*, *Karbalayi + Mikayil = Karbalayi Mikayil*, *Molla + Maharram = Molla Maharram*, *Gazakh + Gambar = Gazakh Gambar*, etc.

Root+root+root model: Gara + yuz + dash = Garayuzdash. Three-component toponyms consisting of only root words are a minority.

Another type of syntactic method includes toponyms formed by morphological-syntactic means. Here, new words - toponyms are formed as a result of the approach and combination of words with various suffixes. There are various models of such toponyms in the studied area:

Root+root+suffix model: Dash + ara + sı = Dasharası, Dag + bash + ı = Dagbashı, Gush + gon + an = Gushgonan, Arvad + ol + en = Arvadolen, Bulag + bash + ı = Bulagbashı, etc.

Root+suffix+root model: Bal+lı+gaya = Ballıgaya, Agha+m+vay = Aghamvay

Root+root+suffix+suffix model: *Su + tök + ül + en = Sutökülän, Qum + qaz + il + an = Qumqazılan, Nov + qyr + il + an = Novqırılan, It + at + il + an = Itatılan*

Root+root+root+suffix model: Mammad + keci + vur + an = *Mammadkeçivuran*

Root+suffix+root+suffix model: *Qar+lı+gış+lağ = Qarlığışlağ, Dağ +dan + düş + en = Dagdandushen*. Only two toponyms formed on the basis of this model have been recorded:

The words that make up some of the syntactically formed Gubadli toponyms are formed on the basis of various types of noun and verb word combinations, connected by subordination relations. Let's consider a few of them:

Forming on the basis of the first-type attributive word combination: *Uzun dere, Sari dag, Aq dag, Ala dag, Shish dag, Gosha dere, Kuru dere, Uzun tala, Saqqizli dere, Gansher dash, Ali çapan dash, etc.*

Forming on the basis of the second type of attributive word combination: *Kalbasahgeldi bagi, Hajijafar yeri, Bina adamlar yeri, Haji Jabrayıl yurt, Kurd dere, Ibadullah dere, Maral dere, Tısbaga daşı, Shahsuvar duzü, Kazım quzeyi, Alagöz yurt, etc.*

Forming on the basis of the third type of attributive word combination: *Zulfugarın jevizilyi, Gulsumun ganqalıqlığı, Jalalın bijaneyi, Allajının şamı, Beylerin yydeligi, Karagâcın bası, etc.*

Forming on the basis of verb compounds: *Mashadi Kara qalan, Veli bey eken, Khudayar vurlan, Duldul hoppanan, Shahrikhani sel aparan, etc.*

Toponyms also contain elements reflecting the geostructural forms of the relief. These elements are usually used to separate two settlements from each other during the administrative division of settlements with a large area. In this case, even though the separated parts bear the same name, the elements *ashagi, agir, boyuk, kishtir, bash, bala, dash*, etc. are added to the beginning to differentiate them. In addition, along with oikonyms, such elements are also found in the composition of various oronyms and names given to places of origin. Such elements recorded in Gubadli oikonyms include the following:

Ashagi – is added according to the location of the geographical object. In the Gubadli district, there are toponyms Aşağı Khojamsakhlı, Ashağı Cibikli, Ashağı Mollu, Ashağı Bulag formed with this element.

Yukhari – is used as the opposite of the ashagi element. It is found in the oikonyms Yuxari Cibikli, Yuxari Khojamsakhlı, Yuxari Mollu, Yuxari Galali, Yuxari Bulag.

Bala – sometimes when the territory (village, settlement) is divided into unequal parts, the bala element is added in order to distinguish the relatively smaller part. The oikonym Bala Soltanlı was also formed in this way.

The elements of *boyuk, kicik, orta* and *khirda* are increased according to the size of the area.

Boyuk – Boyuk Garahun, Boyuk nov deresi, Boyuk dere, Boyuk guzey, Boyuk duz, Boyuk hasar

Kichik – Kichik duz, Kichik Garahun deresi, Kichik Hakari

Khirda – Khirda Garahun

Paragraph V is named “**The role of parts of speech in the formation of toponyms**”. As a result of the analysis of numerous onomastic studies, it becomes clear that various parts of speech participate in the formation of proper names. Depending on the number of components, geographical names are both single-component and multi-component. Toponyms belonging to both types are grammatically expressed by a certain part of speech. In particular, in multi-component place names, sometimes all components belong to the same part of

speech, and sometimes to different parts of speech. Multi-component toponyms in the Gubadi region were formed on the basis of the following parts of speech:

1. Noun-based toponyms. Among noun-based toponyms, multi-component place names predominate. There are several models of this type of toponyms:

a) toponyms whose components consist of proper nouns. Such toponyms are mainly formed on the basis of compound names. Teymur + Mushkanli = Teymur Muskanli, Kurd + Mahrizli = Kurd Mahrizli, Mashadi + Ismail = Mashadi Ismail, Mirza + Gasim = Mirza Gasim, Karbalai + Mikayil = Karbalai Mikayil, etc.

b) those whose components are expressed by common nouns. This type of toponyms is in the form of both compound words and word combinations:

1) Mayak + dere = Mayak dere, Motal + daş = Motal daş, Bulag + bas + ı = Bulag basi, Kaha + dere = Kaha dere, Choban dash, Tahne dash, etc.

2) Chay + zami = Chayzami, Gol + zami = Golzami, Dag + bas + ı = Dagbashi, Balaban + tepe = Balabantape, Chetan + gaya = Chetangaya, etc.

c) Toponyms composed of common and proper nouns: Bala + Soltanlı = Bala Soltanlı, Molla + Muharram = Molla Muharram (plain), Sara + khanim = Sara khanim, etc.

2. Toponyms whose components consist of an adjective and a noun. The first component of such toponyms is usually an adjective and is in the form of both a compound word and a word combination:

1. Ala + mountain = Aladag, Shish + rock = Shishgaya, Shish + hill = Shishtepe, Eyri + dere = Eyridere, Ballı + rock = Ballıgaya, etc.

2. Sari + Ahmed = Sari Ahmed, Boyuk Garahun, Kichik Garahun, Gara + dere = Kara dere, Kuru + bagh = Kuru bagh, Kechal + hill = Kechal hill, Shish + rock = Shish rock, etc.

3. Toponyms formed from numbers and nouns. In this type of place names, the first component is usually expressed by quantitative numerals: Uch + armud = Ucharmud, Uch + ağac = Uchagac, Uch + bərsər = Uchqardash (pir), Yeddi + şerik = Yeddisherik (homeland), Uch + agız = Uchagız (homeland), Yeddi + bulag = Yeddibulag.

In the area, toponyms formed by numerical words such as *ek*, *gosha* are also found. These types of toponyms are also in the form of complex words and word combinations: *Gosha + alchalar = Goshalchalar*, *Gosha + çinar = Gosha çinar*, *Tek + saqqız = Tek saqqız*. The toponym *Kara yuz daş* is a three-component toponym formed as a noun+numeral+noun: *Kara + yuz + dash = Karayuzdash*.

4. Those formed on the basis of adverbs and nouns. Morphologically, words in the adverb position such as *üxari*, *özari*, *ara*, *gänshar*, *alt*, *üst* are used as the first and second components of some toponyms:

1. Those in the form of complex words: *Gaya + arasi = Gayaarasi*, *Dash + arasi = Dasharasi*.

Those in the form of word combinations: *Aşağı + Cibikli = Ashağı Cibikli*, *Ashağı + bulag = Ashağı bulag*, *Ashağı + Khojamsakhlı = Ashağı Khojamsakhlı*, *Ashağı + Mollu = Ashağı Mollu*, *Yuxari + Cibikli = Yuxari Cibikli*, etc.

5. Place names formed from verbal adjectives and nouns. In this type of toponyms, words related to verbal adjectives act as the second component: *Alma + kes + en = Almakesan*, *Alakbar + uch + an = Alakbaruchan*, *Mammad + kechi + vur + an = Mammad kechivuran*, etc.

Thus, based on the above, we can say that in the Gubadli region, toponyms formed by lexical-semantic and morphological-syntactic methods of word formation, which are morphologically based on nouns, adjectives, adverbs and adverbs, are the majority.

The results of the scientific research are summarized in the “**Results**” section of the dissertation:

The purpose of the dissertation was to study the toponyms of the Gubadli region in terms of lexical-semantic, etymological and structural aspects. The study of toponyms was carried out in a descriptive, historical, comparative-contrastive and statistical plan, and a large part of the Gubadli toponyms was studied.

In the first chapter, a small excursion into the history of the Gubadli region was made, focusing on the research work carried out so far, and the ancient states, khanates, provinces, territorial units that the region was part of in different periods, what names it was called, the etymology of these names, as well as macro- and microtoponyms in the area, which

language they belong to and how, in what historical-linguistic conditions they were formed, were clarified with scientific evidence, and the toponyms were classified according to their types and origin.

In Chapter II of the dissertation, the toponyms of Gubadli were classified according to their origin, and an analysis of borrowed, Turkmen and hybrid toponyms was conducted.

In Chapter III, the toponyms of Gubadli formed on the basis of various onomastic units: anthroponyms, ethnonyms and zoonyms, phytonyms and appellative words were studied.

In Chapter IV, the ways of formation of toponyms in the territory of Gubadli district were determined, and the ways of formation of toponyms were investigated, taking into account the word-forming capabilities of the Azerbaijani language and a number of languages related to it. The following results were obtained in the research work:

1. The oikonym of Gubadli was formed on the basis of an ethnonym. Based on scientific sources, it has been concluded that Gubadli reflects the name of the Gubadli (also known as the Qubadogulları, Gubadan) ethnos belonging to the Qarakechili branch of the Kayi tribe of the Oghuz, who migrated to the territories of Azerbaijan, Anatolia and Iran during the Seljuk and Mongol campaigns and settled there;

2. There are a large number of macro and microtoponyms in the area, which differ in their diverse semantic meaning. Here, almost all types of toponyms are found: oronyms (mountain names: Amudug Mountain, Boyuk Garahun, Kichik Garahun, Berk Mountain, Gushgonan Mountain, Ala Mountain, Shish Mountain, etc.; names of valleys, slopes, ravines, passes, gobu (pit, depression), ravines, and ravines: Narlı Dere, Kekotu Gobusu, Arpa Pit, Chikên Yarganı, etc.; names of hills (yals): Yal Tepe, Goy Tepe, Sari Tepe, Mammadveli Tepe, Eyvazların Yalı, Dik Tepenin Yalı, Ag Yal, Goy Tepe, etc.; names of rocks (stones): Gashqa Dash, Gizil Gaya, Papaglı Dash, Kurd Daşı, etc.; names of plains, slopes, south, and north: Ardicli Guzey, Dashli Yokush, Ag Duz, Agyazi, Gara Guney, etc.); urbanonyms (godonyms: Mevlana road, Haji Badal bridge, Eshek square, Dadash water mill, etc.; argonyms (garden, forest, field areas): Gulsum's cranberry, Alma garden, Zulfugar's walnut, Bayram's forest, Chalal's hayfield, Tire field, etc.); dronyms (Hekari railway station,

Akara railway station), monuments, pirs, graves, kahas, ram statues, chest graves, names of shrines (Karbalaı kahası, Mir Bagir agha's grave, Mirmehdi agha shrine, Shikh Mahammad piri, Shikh Efendi hearth, etc.); names of fields, winter quarters, and places of residence: (Old winter quarters, Chukhur yurt, Nabi's kelayi, Tagının damı, Qulu navı, etc.); names of rivers, ditches, streams, springs, wells, wells (Bargushad, Hakari, Davudlu rivers, Girkharshin wells, Godeklerin novu, Chagalli lake, etc.);

3. A certain part of the Gubadli toponyms was formed on the basis of Arabic and Persian borrowings. Most of them were formed from religious ranks such as sheikh, emir, mullah, etc. (Efendiler, Mollalı, Mollaburhan, Mirler), as well as from special (Karbalaı Farjan, Mahruzlu, Muskanlı, Poladlı) and general words (Khandek, Mamar, Mazra);

4. The majority of Gubadli toponyms are toponyms, especially oikonyms, formed on the basis of words of Turkmen origin. A large part of these toponyms reflects the names of ancient Turkic ethnoses (Bergushad, Cibikli Chereli, Hartiz, Işıklı, etc.), while some of them reflect the appellations of Turkic-Azerbaijani origin (Alagurşag, Balıqaya, Basharat, Jılfır, Kavdağı, Saldash, etc.);

5. Among the Gubadli toponyms, place names formed on the basis of words belonging to different languages in composition are also encountered (Balahasanlı, Bala Soltanlı, Alıguluushağı, Huseynushağı, Khaliloba, Khojahan, Lepeheyranlı);

6. When classifying the toponyms of Gubadli, several toponym groups were identified based on various specific and general words: anthropotoponyms (Aga Chay, Khanlig, Abbasgulu yeri Abilje, Haji Jabrayil yurt, Mashadi Dadash navy, etc.), ethnotoponyms (Abdalanlı, Khalaj, Garamanlı, Demirchiler, etc.), phytotoponyms (Garaaghaj deresi. Jundijli deresi, Saggizlig, Fındıgılgı Soyudluk, Chinarlara, etc.), zootoponyms (Maltepə, Kaftarlı deresi, Tısbaga dashi, Aslanlı duzu, etc.) and appellative-based toponyms (Aladag, Kosa dağı, Altınca, Chardaglı, Takhtalar, etc.);

7. The place names of the Gubadli region are based on the laws of the Azerbaijani language and the models existing in the language in terms of their formation. Here, some of the geographical names were formed as a result of phonetic changes in their composition (for example: *Hat*, *Ayin*,

Tinli, Tarovlu, Hartiz, etc.), a small part was formed as a result of the transformation of proper names and appellations with the same form and meaning into toponyms without adopting any morphological features, changing their grammatical structure and meaning. For example: *Bakhtiyarli, Dondarli, Eyvazli, Efendiler, Farjan, Godekler*, etc. Toponyms formed by semantic methods are not found;

8. Some of the Gubadli toponyms were formed on the basis of a number of suffixes characteristic of the morphological structure of the Azerbaijani language: -lı⁴ (*Jinli, Ardıclı, Armudlu*), -lıq⁴ (*Jevizlik, Quyuluq, Shamlıq*), -lar (*Chalalar. Ağıllar, Takhtalar*), -cə (*Abilcə, Eyriçə*), -ça (*Galaça*), -çıq, -cık (*Soganchıq, Göyəcık*), -laq (*Duzlaq, Gışlaq*), -acaq (*Sığıncaq*), -et (*Gozet*), -mac (*Damlamac*), -xana (*Avdarkana*), -zadə (*Imamzade, Khanzade*);

9. All forms of word formation by syntactic means are manifested in toponyms formed analytically. Toponyms included in this group mainly consist of 2 and 3 components. Toponyms formed on the basis of the root + root model are divided into 2 groups: 1) those in the form of compound words (*Shishtepe, Karaagach, Yeddisherik, Saldash, Goshabulag*); 2) those in the form of compound names (*Gazakh Gambar, Khalil bey, Haji Badal*). The toponym *Karayuzdash* corresponding to the root + root + root model has been recorded. The toponyms formed by the morphological-syntactic method have the following models: root + root + suffix (*Sabetkechmez, Chatygyran*), root + suffix + root (*Ballygaya, Aghamvay*), root + root + suffix + suffix (*Kumgazilan, Novgyrylan*), root + root + root + suffix (*Mammadkechivuran*); root + suffix + root + suffix (*Garlygyshlag, Dagdandushan*);

10. Some of the syntactically formed Gubadli toponyms reflect the structural models of various types of noun and verb word combinations:

1) Forming on the basis of the first-type attributive word combination: *Uzun dere, Sari dag, Papagli gaya*, etc.;

2) Forming on the basis of the second-type attributive word combination: *Kalbasahgeldi bagi* (*The garden of Kalbasah*), *Bina adamı yeri* (*The place of Bina*), *Alagoz yurdu* (*Alagoz country*, etc.

3) Forming on the basis of the third-type attributive word combination: *Zulfugarın jevizilyi* (*Zulfugar's walnut*), *Gulsumun*

korghalıgılığı (Gulsum's meadow), Jalalın bijaneyi (Jalal's field), Hagverdinin tut bagi, (Hagveri's mult garden) etc.

4) Forming on the basis of the verb-combinations: *Mashadi Gara qalan, Veli bey eken, Khudayar vurlan, Shahrikhani sel aparan, etc.*

11. In the toponyms of the Gubadli region, there are also elements that reflect the geostructural forms of the relief and are mainly used to distinguish two settlements from each other. These include the words *ashy, aby, bala, chre, orta, bukh, kishtyn*. For example, *Yuxarı Cibikli, Ashagi Khojamsakhli, Xirda Garahun, Orta Guney etc.*

12. The activity of many parts of speech is noticeable in the formation of Gubadli toponyms. They can be characterized as follows:

1) Noun-based toponyms

a) those whose components consist of proper nouns. Such toponyms are mainly formed on the basis of complex names: *Teymur Muskanli, Mashadi Ismayil, Haji Huseyn;*

b) those whose components are expressed by common nouns. This type of toponyms is in the form of both complex words and word combinations: *Mayak dere, Choban dash, etc.*

c) toponyms composed of common and proper nouns: *Bala Soltanli, Khalilbey, Alipasha, etc.*

2) Toponyms whose components consist of adjectives and nouns. The first component of such toponyms is usually an adjective and is in the form of both a compound word and a compound word: *Aladag, Sishgaya, Shorbulag, Boyuk Garahun, Kıcık Garahun, etc.*

3) Toponyms formed from numerals and nouns. In this type of place names, the first component is mainly expressed by quantitative numerals: *Ucharmud, Uchagaj, Yeddibulag, etc.* At the same time, toponyms formed from words with numerical meanings such as *ek, gosha*, and in the form of compound words and word combinations are also found. *Goshalchal, Gosha chınar, Tek saggz.*

4) Forming on the basis of adverbs and nouns. Morphologically, words in the adverb position such as *yüxari, aşağı, orta, ara, ganşar, alt, üst*

are used as the first component of some toponyms and the second component of some: Qayaaraşı, Dasharaşı, Aşağı Cibikli, Kəndüstü, Qayayan üstü.

5) Place names formed from adjectives and nouns. In place names included in this group, words related to adjectives act as the second component: Almakasan, Alakbar uchan, Yolashan, Bugchikhan, etc.

The essential content of the dissertation is reflected in the following scientific articles and conference papers.

1. Qubadlının “Dondarlı” toponimində “Dədə Qorqud” izləri / “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un alman dilinə tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” və dünya eposçuluq ənənəsi” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: 16 – 17 dekabr, – 2015, – s.133-135.

2. Qubadlı toponimlərində «göy», “sarı”, “qara” sözlərinin semantikasi (“Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanı ilə müqayisə əsasında) // Bakı: BDU-nun Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnalı.– 2016, № 2. – s.132-134.

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10. Qubadlı rayonunun Həmzəli və Çardaqlı toponimlərinin etimologiyası və leksik-qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri. –2018. № 2, -s.154-159.

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The defence will be held on 26 09 2025 at 10⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgayit State University.

Address: Azerbaijan, Sumgayit, Sumgayit State University,
43 rd block, AZ5008

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Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 21 06 2025

Signed for print: 17.06.2025
Paper format: 60*84/^{1/16}
Volume: 46923
Number of hard copies: 20