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ARABIC BORROWINGS IN AZERBAIJANI TOPONYMY
SUMMARY

The structure, origin, naming features, distribution area and many other issues related to proper names have always been the focus of linguistic research. Such an aspect is directly related to the fact that onomastic units are the product of the socio-historical process and preserve the traces of the past, the development of society and interpersonal relations, and the revealing of historical truths. Onomastic units form a special group in the vocabulary of the language. These units included in the general vocabulary of the language are collected separately, explained and interpreted in special dictionaries and encyclopedic collections.

Onomastic units are the product of a different naming process, they have specific aspects of the relationship between the planes of expression and content. The direct relationship between the semantics of proper names and the named manifests itself differently depending on the types of these names. Although personal names and surnames, which are a type of onomastic units, are officially registered, there is no obligation to choose them. Another part of onomastic units (toponym, hydronym, oikonym, etc.) is accepted and approved by official bodies. A number of specific names (nicknames, neighborhood, spring names, etc.) are formed and stabilized as a product of local specific and unregulated nomination.

Key words: Arabic, borrowings, toponyms, onomastic units, Oronyms, Arabic lexemes.

The onomastic lexicon included in the vocabulary of the language accurately reflects the ethnography, national-cultural affiliation, understanding of the surrounding world, life, history, social and political changes experienced by the society of its creators - the speakers of the language. The speed and scale of the processes in the onomastic lexicon, especially toponymy, anthroponymy and ktematomonymy, are quite large compared to other levels of the language" (6, 127). Toponyms are also important in this sense. Toponyms are closely related not only to linguistics, but also to the sciences of geography and history. "A geographical object is never named without reason and randomly. Toponyms are a social product created as a result of conscious activity and socio-economic relations" (9, 5). The Azerbaijani language is rich in toponymic names. Toponyms are considered a special meaning group in the onomastic system of the language. Anthroponyms, ethnonyms, hydronyms and other neutral word groups belonging to the onomastic system play a

certain role in their creation. These onomastic units have a colorful structure, lexical-semantic features and ways of formation. Toponyms are carriers of socio-political, economic and other social facts that occur in the life of the people. Specific geographical names are considered an integral part of word creation. The scientific importance of studying Azerbaijani toponymy is great. First of all, the names of various tribes and peoples are reflected in toponyms, which is a valuable source for studying the history, culture, and distant past of the Azerbaijani people. D. Aliyeva characterizes toponyms as follows: "Toponyms that are witnesses of the past occupy an honorable place among the most valuable historical monuments as echoes of distant eras, they are a very valuable source for the study of ethnogenesis issues, an example of archaeological material for the science of history, and a valuable material cultural remnant" (6, 45).

The territory of Azerbaijan is also rich in such ancient toponyms, and these names are a special part of the onomastic system of the Azerbaijani language. People reflect their historical development in toponyms. Toponyms play an irreplaceable and decisive role in specifying the geographical places where ancient peoples settled and spread, and the ethnogenesis of the people. It is necessary to consider special geographical names - toponyms as respectable, convincing and consistent sources in strengthening the general Turkological opinion that the Azerbaijani language belongs to the group of Turkic languages formed from the earliest times and that it occupies a leading position among Turkic languages. A large number of specific geographical names, hydronyms, toponyms, and other linguistic facts - lexical and grammatical units taken from Syrian, Arabic, Georgian and Persian sources and chronicles are reliable and convincing facts that prove that the Azerbaijani language was formed on the basis of these languages in the middle ages in the area of the same name. The most ancient and ancient toponyms of Azerbaijan are living language facts, historical monuments, historical sources, which are very reliable and convincing historical past. Their in-depth and comprehensive linguistic research gives ample opportunities to uncover interesting historical facts.

Toponyms are linguistic indicators of special places where events take place, characters act, live, and work. It is impossible to imagine artistic works without toponyms, of course, both toponyms located in different regions of Azerbaijan and belonging to other countries are used in works related to the topic. On the other hand, since toponyms have the qualities of imagery and expressiveness, they provide linguistics with ample opportunities to reflect the important problems of the time in language.

Toponyms are the most valuable source for studying the past, outlook, lifestyle, and relationship with other peoples. It is known that the territory of Azerbaijan is rich in toponyms of various origins. Writers widely use toponyms belonging to other languages to describe the social, political, historical, and cultural relations of nations with each other in literary works . Among the toponyms, there are Arabisms related to historical conditions, and it seems that there are a large

number of Arabic borrowings in Azerbaijani toponyms. This richness allows us to divide toponyms of Arabic origin into the following groups:

1) Toponyms beginning with the lexeme "Arab": Ərəblər, Ərəbşahverdi, Ərəbqardaşbəyli etc.

"Since the beginning of the 7th century, due to the beginning of the Arab invasions, many Arab tribes were moved to the territories included in the Caliphate, including Azerbaijan. According to sources, during the Khazarian-Arab war alone, Hisham ibn Marwan settled 40 thousand Arab families from Damascus in 731 to protect the northern borders. The resettlement of Arabs to Azerbaijan later became massive. Most of the Arabs who arrived came from Damascus, Mosul, Diyar, Rabia, Yemen, Khyber, Khila, Kufa, Basra, etc. was from circles. According to information from the 19th century, 19 out of 29 village names with an Arabic component in the Transcaucasia were in Baku governorate" (2, 185).

Ərəbbəsrə district, municipality, village in Shilyan district of Yevlakh district. It is in the Shirvan plain. Its former name was the second **Ərəbşəki**. The toponym consists of the Arabic ethnonym and the words Basra (a city in present-day Iraq) and means "Arab from Basra, Arabs from Basra".

Ərəbcəbirli district, mayor, village in Shahadat district of Goychay district. It is in the Shirvan plain. The village was formed as a result of the settlement of families of Arab origin in the Middle Ages. It is an ethnotoponym.

Ərəbxana oik., mayor, village in Mollakand district of Kurdamir region. It is in the Shirvan plain. His real name is **Ərəb Xanədan** . The oikonym was created by adding the word *khanada ("house", "apartment", "generation" in Iranian languages) to the Arabic* ethnonym , meaning "Arab generation, Arab house". There was a village called **Ərəbxana** in the Gorus region of Armenia .

Ərəbqardaşbəyli oik. myrrh A village in Jangan district of Neftchala district. It is in the southeastern Shirvan plain. One of the Arab tribes moved to Azerbaijan in the 8th century was later called Arabkardashbeyli. A part of Arabkardashbeys who originally lived in Shirvan came and settled here in the middle of the 19th century.

Ərəbqədim. myrrh Village in Gobustan district of the same name. It is located 4 km from the left bank of the Zangidare River (tributary of the Pirsaat River). Its former name was **Köhnə ərəb**. It was named after the *ancient Arab tribe* of 205 families who lived in Shirvan in the 19th century . It is an ethnotoponym.

Ərəbqubalı oik. myrrh The village is in the Shirvan plain in Kurdamir region. According to researchers, oikonym is a corruption of the name *Arabkufali* . Originally, a part of the Arab families who were transferred to Azerbaijan from the Kufa district of Iraq in the 8th century were called *Arabkufali (Arabs from Kufa).* The settlement is named so because it was formed as a result of the settlement of these families.

Ərəblər. right The village is located in the Karabakh plain in Güloglular i.e.v. of Barda region. Gandov i.e.v. village of Ikini Devachi district. It is in the Samur-Devachi plain. Settlements are associated with the names of Arabs who once

settled in Azerbaijan. The oikonym was formed by adding the suffix *-s to the Arabic* ethnonym .

Ərəbmehdibəyli oik. myrrh A village in Agsu district of the same name. It is on the bank of the Upper Shirvn canal, in the Shirvan plain. In the 19th century, it was created as a result of the settlement of families of Arab origin, who engaged in cattle breeding in Shirvan and belonged to an entrepreneur named Mehdi Bey.

Ərəbocağı. myrrh A village in Goshagovag district of Agdash district. It is at the foot of the Bozdag range. The oikonym was created by adding the word *ojaq (pir, holy place) to the Arabic* ethnonym . The settlement was named so because it was built next to the pier called *Arabojak* .

Ərəbsarvan oik. myrrh A village in Agsu district of the same name. It is located on the Shirvan plain, 4 km from the Upper Shirvan canal. The toponym is derived from the words *Arabic* and *sarvan* (camel keeper, camel driver), meaning "camel-keeping Arabs". *Arabsarvan* was also the name of one of the small communities of Arab origin engaged in camel breeding in the past (2, 185).

Ərəbşalbaş oik. myrrh A village in Tekla district of Gobustan district. It is located at the foot of the Main Caucasus Range, on the Sundu Plateau. Its former name was **Ərəbcəbirli**. In 1853, the *Arabjabirli* tribe, which consisted of 50 families, was named so because it settled in the treasure land called Shalbash.

Ərəbşahverdi. myrrh A village in Yeniarch district of Goychay district. A village in Gurbanchi district of Gobustan district. It is in the foothills. *Arabshahverdi* was the name of one of the large tribes of Arab origin in the 19th century. This tribe, which consisted of 250 families in 1870, was later divided into three parts. In those years, a part of *the Arabshahverdi tribe* , consisting of two parts, with 70 families, moved to Goychay district and founded the present *Arabshahverdi village.*

Ərəbşəki. myrrh A village in Eymur, Agdash district. It is in the Shirvan plain. Its former name was Garibli. It was formed as a result of the settlement of families belonging to Arab origin, who were engaged in cattle breeding in the Nukha region from the 19th century, spent the winter on the shores of Kura, and the summer around Sheki.

Ərəbuşağı. myrrh A village in Agsu district of the same name. It is on the banks of the Agsu river, in the Shirvan plain. Researchers write that the settlement was formed in the 19th century as a result of the settlement *of the Arabushagi tribe* , which consisted of 58 families engaged in cattle breeding in Javad district . It is an ethnotoponym.

Ərəbyatağı oyr. myrrh A range of mountains in the south of Jabrayil district, west of Goyarchin Veysalli village. Oronym is derived from the combination of the Arabic ethnonym and the word bed (area with various buildings for keeping cattle). It is assumed that the buildings on the mountain were used as beds by families of Arab origin.

Ərəbyengicə. myrrh A village in Ibadulla district of Sharur district. It is in the plain. Oikonym consists of the Arabic ethnonym and the word *yengija (new, new) and means a new Arab village or a newly built Arab village (2, 185-186).*

2) Toponyms starting with Arabic derivatives: Şıxlar, Seyidlər, etc.

Any onomastic unit is created according to the internal laws of the language and clearly reflects the characteristics of that language. Therefore, studying the ways of formation of these toponymic units can serve to solve a number of problems of the language.

1. Lexically formed toponyms: Fatmayi, Ahmadli (2, 173)

2. Syntactically formed toponyms: Seyidahmadli, Shikhsalahli (3, 234)

T. Ahmadov writes: "Geographical terms play the main role in the creation of toponyms in Azerbaijan; those who put forward the opinion that a toponym cannot be created without them" were not at all wrong, mainly due to the frequency of use of the toponym in the language, those terms are used in most cases. The second components of macro oikonyms formed on the basis of this regularity - words indicating the type of geographical object - geographical terms (village, hamlet, city) are often ellipsised due to lack of need, and as a result, they reflect the specific aspects of the locality name, have a leading role, and are its core. and the first components of different structures are stabilized as oikonim". **(5, 91)** G. Mashadiyev notes that "it is difficult to determine the structure of such toponymic names. On the other hand, it is also important to determine the initial functions and initial structure of toponyms, which form a system in toponymy and are observed to be based on a certain regularity. However, it is also possible to restore the fallen and shortened parts of many of them, and to determine their original functions and forms through certain sources and materials" **(7, 78-79).**

In linguistics, the opinion about corrective toponyms is also ambiguous. T. Valiyeva writes about the function of suffixes in toponyms: "It is known that there are toponyms that correspond to the model of correcting words. It is also called toponyms created by morphological method. However, it should be noted that suffixes have an asemantic function. The function of the imager is equal to zero. Its only function is to ensure the stabilization of the toponym in the language without geographical nomen." **(8, 42)** T. Ahmadov writes about this: "...in the toponymic feature, the function of suffixes is equal to zero, from this point of view, they have an asemantic feature. It should also be noted that in this group of words used in toponym creation, suffixes activate the appellation of the word, accelerate the fall of the second component (geographical name) and ensure that the main component expressed by the correcting word (the first component) is soon independently stabilized as a toponym " (5, 79). Apparently, when researchers talk about the structural features of toponyms, **they prefer their meaning features and pay attention to their history.** In fact, for synchronic studies, it is not so important that the word was previously in the form of a word combination. more important for etymological studies. In this sense, toponyms can be divided into three parts

according to their structure: simple, modified and complex. Most of the toponyms are either fixed or have a complex structure. Because toponyms are created by adding a word-correcting suffix to various geographical names, and by combining two words that indicate the type or type of a geographical object with a special name. Just as there is no "pure" language in the world, there cannot be a pure "pure" name system, onomastic categories and proper names belonging to only one people. Therefore, among the names belonging to the Azerbaijani language, in addition to names of pure Azerbaijani origin, special names belonging to the languages of the Arab, Persian, Russian and Caucasian peoples can also be found." Those who call toponyms "mirror of history" are right. The etymological analysis of toponyms is related to the history, language, economy, etc. of the people. gives interesting information about issues. Etymological analysis of toponyms leads to the emergence of interesting facts. Despite the fact that certain research works have been carried out for many years, there are still many points of controversy among scientists. Among the toponyms found, those attributed to Arabic borrowings due to language affiliation are related to history.

In addition to toponyms, Arabic lexemes that indicate aspect are also used in place names. "From geographical terms North, South, East, West of Arab origin, which denote the names of aspects, any number of words and combinations of words have been formed in the language" (1, 44).

Oronyms. One of the oronyms we want to talk about **is the Harami valley.** Historical sources indicate that this area was at the beginning of the 18th century. For example, the famous Azerbaijani writer Ilyas Efendiyev's (1914-1996) novel " Geriyə baxma, qoca " mentions the name of the Harami valley , which is clearly the place of bandits and fugitives. Although it is known that Harami Valley, whose name is often found in various historical and literary texts, is related to bandits, it was named at a time when the Arabic lexeme was active (4, 11).

Thus, the openness of the lexical-semantic system, its tendency to change, and the creation of toponyms allow this process to be constantly updated. Currently, the semantic change of the word, the creation of new meanings, and the expansion of the meaning are observed. The semantic expansion of Arabic borrowings necessitates their use among different word groups. This aspect is more evident in the processing of words in the geographical field. Thus, in this group of geographical names, it is observed that Arabic borrowings prevail over other borrowings in the language in the historical context.

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XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycan toponimiyasında ərəb alınmaları

Açar sözlər: ərəb, alınmalar, toponimlər, onomastik vahidlər, Oronimlər, Ərəb leksemi.

Xüsusi adların strukturu, mənşəyi, adlandırma xüsusiyyətləri, yayılma arealı və onlarla bağlı bir çox digər məsələlər həmişə linqvistik tədqiqatlarda diqqət mərkəzində olmuşdur. Belə bir cəhət onomastik vahidlərin ictimai-tarixi prosesin məhsulu olub keçmişin izlərini özündə mühafizə etməsi, cəmiyyətin, insanlararası münasibətlərin inkişafını, tarixi həqiqətləri üzə çıxarması ilə birbaşa bağlıdır. Onomastik vahidlər dilin lüğət tərkibində xüsusi qrup təşkil edir. Dilin ümumi lüğət fonduna daxil olan bu vahidlər ayrıca toplanır, xüsusi lüğətlərdə, ensiklopedik toplularda izah və şərh olunur.

Onomastik vahidlər fərqli adlandırma prosesinin məhsuludur, onların ifadə və məzmun planları arasında əlaqənin spesifik cəhətləri vardır. Xüsusi adların semantikası ilə adlandırılan arasında birbaşa əlaqələr bu adların növlərindən asılı olaraq müxtəlif şəkildə təzahür edir. Onomastik vahidlərin bir növü olan şəxs adları, soyadlar rəsmi qeydə alınsa da, onların seçilməsində məcburiyyət yoxdur. Onomastik vahidlərin digər bir qismi (toponim, hidronim, oykonim və s.) rəsmi orqanlar tərəfindən qəbul və təsdiq olunur. Bir sıra xüsusi adlar (ləqəblər, məhəllə, bulaq adları və s.) lokal səciyyəli olub tənzimlənməyən nominasiya məhsulu kimi formalaşıb sabitləşir.

Арабские заимствования в азербайджанской топонимике

Ключевые слова: арабский язык, заимствования, топонимы, ономасти-
ческие единицы, оронимы, арабские лексемы.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Структура, происхождение, особенности именования, ареал распространения и многие другие вопросы, связанные с именами собственными, всегда находились в центре внимания лингвистических исследований. Такой аспект напрямую связан с тем, что ономастические единицы являются продуктом общественно-исторического процесса и сохраняют следы прошлого, развития общества и межличностных отношений, раскрытия исторических истин. Ономастические единицы образуют в словарном запасе языка особую группу. Эти единицы, входящие в общий словарный запас языка, собираются отдельно, поясняются и интерпретируются в специальных словарях и энциклопедических сборниках.

Ономастические единицы являются продуктом иного номинационного процесса, они имеют специфические аспекты соотношения планов выражения и содержания. Непосредственная связь между семантикой имен собственных и именуемых проявляется по-разному в зависимости от типов этих имен. Хотя личные имена и фамилии, являющиеся разновидностью ономастических единиц, официально зарегистрированы, обязанности их выбора нет. Другая часть ономастических единиц (топоним, гидроним, ойконим и др.) принимается и утверждается официальными органами. Ряд видовых названий (прозвища, соседские, весенние названия и т. д.) формируются и стабилизируются как результат локальной специфической и нерегулируемой номинации.