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ROLE OF ETHNONYMS IN THE CREATION OF TOPONYM

Summary. Turkish ethnoses together with Georgians are also one of the most ancient inhabitants of this territory. Turkish ethnoses also participated in the summer movement of the ancient ethnoses related to the Transcaucasia. They were always present sometimes in the pure form, sometimes assimilating and sometimes in the condition of assimilated, and they took part in ethnogenetic evolution of Transcaucasia. In order to discover the roots and antiquity of the Turkish origin ethnotoponyms in Georgia, first of all, it is necessary to determine that what period of history Turkish ethnoses had dwelled in the country, transfer of ethnoses to toponyms and their role in the creation of toponym.

Key words: Turkish ethnoses, Georgians, Transcaucasia, Azerbaijani toponyms, Ahiska Turks.

Introduction. Different Turkish ethnoses were originated in the territory of Georgia from the earliest times and this land had also been a home of different Turkish ethnoses along with Georgians. Archaeological excavations of ancient times also prove that Transcaucasia falls to an anthropogenic zone [7, p. 4].

According to the I.M. Sechenov's scientific considerations, physiological structure belonging to Asian Turkish people is the first anthropological types in the world [10, p. 62]. Therefore, it can be supposed that Turkish ethnoses together with Georgians are also one of the most ancient inhabitants of this territory. Turkish ethnoses also participated in the summer movement of the ancient ethnoses related to the Transcaucasia. They were always present sometimes in the pure form, sometimes assimilating and sometimes in the condition of assimilated, and they took part in ethnogenetic evolution of Transcaucasia [9, p.15]. In order to discover the roots and antiquity of the Turkish origin ethnotoponyms in Georgia, first of all, it is necessary to determine that what period of history Turkish ethnoses had dwelled in the country, transfer of ethnoses to toponyms and their role in the creation of toponym. "The ethnonyms reflecting the names of different tribes and nations are of special importance in terms of history. Because of ethnotoponym was originated from the names of tribe and nations, ethnic composition presented in this and other historical stage lives in those ethnotoponyms. "In the determination of ethnic components participated in the creation of the nation and its formation" [1, p. 11], the role of toponyms closely related to "the social life of the nation and the language of the nation settled there" [5, p. 450] is important. The settlement date of Turkish ethnoses in the territory of Georgia which participated actively and powerfully both in the glottogenetic formation and in the ethnogenetic evolution of Azerbaijani people dates back to ancient times. Kh. Aliyev also writes properly that the formation date of the toponyms of Azerbaijani origin in the territory of Georgia is as old as the history of Azerbaijanis living in those areas. The People has given the names proper to geographic locations since ancient times. Those names have not been given purely coincidental, they served to notify a conscious activity of the people and social, economic and political relations. As it is not possible to imagine the human society without geographical name, those

names cannot be imagined without the people too. The toponyms of Turkish origin in Georgia should be explained in connection with the past history of our cognates lived in those areas. Because toponyms have been formed related to the history of our people.

Main part. A great importance of the toponyms in the people's history, language and origin has always been in the limelight of investigators. The historians of an ancient period had addressed to toponyms and ethnonyms like reliable documents [3, p. 11]. A. Gurbanov dealt with the reasons for naming of geographic locations at different times notes that Azerbaijani toponyms have been originated on the basis of different word groups present in our language lexicon. Genetic and ethnolinguistic analysis of those toponyms shows that there have been certain tendencies in naming of geographic locations at different times. Thus, settlements and place names had exclusively borne a name of any person at a certain time. In a different time period, this naming had been formed on the basis of a name of tribe and clans. So, place names have appeared by bearing the names of person, tribe and clan, animal, plant, celestial bodies, water objects and etc. [4, p. 322]. The role of ethnonyms which are one of the nominative language units least subjected to a change in the development process of a language is unprecedented in creating toponym. Each of the toponyms having ethnonymic character in the territory of Georgia individually gives very appreciable and valuable information about history and ethnogenesis of our people. For example, if we have a look at the works of ancient Greek and Roman historians such by Hekamey, Strabon, Horamsi, Pliny, Plutarch, Ptolemy and others even before the era, we will see that some ethnotoponyms in the territory of Georgia who come up to our time have more than 3000 years. Most of our toponymists do not give more than 900 years to the names of place of residence of Turkish origin in this territory. Nevertheless we come across such toponymists in this area that these have left indelible stamps not only in the history of Azerbaijani people, but also in the history of Turkish people. For example, if we have a look at as//az component ethnotoponyms, we can ground our thought in full. There is a village called Ashgala in the Zalga district of Georgia. Ash word used in the first component of this toponym which has a difficult structure is surely phonetic variant of as//az tribe name. The toponyms such as Azuki, Aziguri mentioned also in the Georgian sources is of this kind. On the basis of the toponyms such as Azgur, Azman, Azora etc. which existed formerly in Southern Georgia and taken off to the different places together with Ahiska Turks as a result of deportations, exiles stands the names of tribe. So, the role of as//az tribe name was very important in creating toponym in the territory of Georgia and as shown in the sources that "as"es which is first and initial source in the ethnogenesis of Turkish people as a whole, as well as Azerbaijani Turks is a nation which has immutable traces and a key role in the first stages of the world history. So, let's say from the beginning that Asian continent which is the largest and oldest continent in the world was also named with the names of "As"es. Strabon called them (that is "as"es) the real

owner-inhabitants of the Asian continent. A number of ethnotoponyms, including As city (Peri), Aspadan (Isfahan), Aslanbul (Istanbul), Assam (there is Assam state and Gurdaspur province in India now) and others are directly related to the name of “as” tribes. As supplementary to it, Azerbaijan, Ayas (man)-Hayastan, Astarkhan-Hashtarkhan etc. many toponym, ethnotoponym and antroponyms also reflect the names of “as”es. And this is an undeniable fact for history. Strabon had repeatedly remembered that a number of ancient tribes are a generation of “as”es [2, p. 122–123]. Oghuz ethnos name is also one of the ancient onomastic units participated in the creation of some toponyms in the territory of Georgia. The word of Oruz used in the first component of Oruzman toponym existing in Dmanisi district is undoubtedly an equivalent of oghuz ethnonym. The Oronym of Uruz winter camp is mentioned in “Defteri-mufeseli-eyaleti-Tbilisi” drawn up by the Osmanli Turks in 1728. In our opinion, the names of place of residence with oghuz component which are repeated in the territories where Turkish people live, as well as in some toponyms in Georgia are originated from az, uz, guz lexical units which are the ancient Turkish tribes. It is also noted in many toponymic researches that guz is a name of ancient “guz”es (Oghuzes). Khaz-Guz -Gaz -Kas are the phonetic series of the same word. The word of Oghuz which is an old Turkish ethnonym stands on the basis of these toponym particles. Due to the confirmation by V.V. Bartold, a prominent Russian orientalist, Oghuzes are one of the most ancient Turkic ethnoses, and in the emergence of other Turkish speaking tribes, Oghuz had been a great beginning. Undoubtedly, the names of ancient Turkic tribes such as as, uz, guz, Oghuz originate from one origin both ethnic creature and lexic unit” [9, p. 26–27]. All the above mentioned has been approved by A. Gurbanov, G. Geybullayev, M. Seyidov and tens of linguist-historian toponymists.

An ancient mik-mug ethnonym had played an important role in the emergence of more than 7 oyconyms in the territory of Georgia. The ethnotoponyms such as Bala Mughanli, Sert Mughanli, Jala Mughanli used by adding different geographical terms just in Borchali district are the special oyconyms proving how popular this tribe is from the ancient times yet. If we add here the ethnotoponyms of Bala Mughanli in Bolnisi district, Boyuk Mughanli, Gash Mughanli, Kirej Mughanli, Garacop in Marneuli district- Yor Mughanli in Sagarejo district, Sertjala Mughanli in Gardabani district, Mughanli in Dmanisi district, we will have to prove that the aboriginal inhabitants have a very old history. Mugh/mughan tribe encountering in a form of Mukavan in an old Georgian sources drew an attention of Miletlei Hekatey, a Greek historian and geographer still lived in the VI century BC and he showed that these tribes lived near Araz River. According to information given by Herodot, an ancient Greek historian lived before the V century BC, a tribe called maga, muki, muga lived on the plains between the Caucasian mountains. Strabon, geographer who lived in I century of our era mentioned a Mughan geographical name as a “mogan” and showed that it was located between the Rivers of Kur and Araz. Besides, Ibn Al-Kaba, Al-Mugaddain, an Arabic historian lived in X century and Ibn Heykal, Yagut Hamavi, a geographer of X century and others show that Mughan had been formed related to the mughans lived in those territory formerly. Also, Handulla Gazvini, a geographer of XIV century, Abdurrashid, a prominent scientist of XIV–XV century and other medieval historians expressed some opinions in their works about Mughan name. Mughan geographical name is found in writing forms as “Mokhona” (Ammian Mar-semin) in the works by ancient authors, “Mokhan-Kur” in Pliny,

“Mukhankh” (Movses Khorenatsi), “Mugan”, “Mughan” (Balazari, Tabari, Istakhri and others) in Arabic sources [8, p. 194].

It is known by following the role of the ethnonyms in creating toponym that the names of ancient Turkish tribes like hun, as, sir, barsil, onogur, udi, abdal, sabir, tubal, abar, chul, bozal, tele, gagli and etc. participated very actively in creation of many geographical names in the territory of Georgia. G. Kazimov writes that a mass flow of oghuzes to the territory of Georgia during the period of Seljuks and getting started to pass to the sedentary life create fear of becoming Turks. Turkish influences expand during Mongol conquest, Kara Koyunlu and Ak Koyunlu. According to some researcher’s opinion who review all of these comings and confusions, ancestors of Ahiska Turks were Kipchaks, but they had to be mixed with other tribes, especially Oghuzes. Therefore, a formation date of Ahiska Turks reminds somewhat a formation date of Azeri Turks. The difference is that Oghuzes predominate more in the formation of Azeris. Ahiska Turks had fallen under the control of Osmanli Empire for a long time since the end of XX century; they had lived in dependence on Russians together with Georgia since 1828. Their tragic life that is known for us had mostly started after that. By mentioning these, we can come to such a conclusion that from what time Turks were in Caucasus, Ahiska Turks also existed from that time and what comings of Turks-Turkic tribes had been to Azerbaijan from the East and West, there were the same comings to the territory of Ahiska. As what tribes had played a leading role in the formation of Azerbaijani language, Ahiska Turks had also formed on the basis of the same factors [6, p. 11–12]. Generally, aghiska-sak tribe name in the formation of Ahiska toponym located in the south of Georgia and in the historical regions, turk nation name in the composition of Didi Turkoba toponym existed in Eastern and partially in Western Georgia, Orgor oyconym in Aspinza district form a name of onogur tribe, a Azgur village name in Meskheti province from a name of az/as tribes, a Toba oyconym in Akhalsikh district form a name of tele//teles tribes, Albali village name existing in Bolnisi district from a name of Ephthalites (Hephthalites), Bazalet and Bozaliane village names from bozal (bazal) tribe name in Dushet district, Onogris village name from onogur tribe name in Western Georgia, Khona in Meskheti, Khona village name in Adigun district, Khoni village name located near Kutaisi city, name of Khunan castle oronym located in the south of Tbilisi from hun-khun ethnonym, Ude toponym in Adigun district from a name of Udis which are hun-bulgar tribe, Balachaur oyconym in Gudaut district form bilajari tribe name, Edinja and Injebli village names in Akhalsikh district frominja//anja tribe name, name of Salardagh oronym in Akhalsikh district from a name of salar tribe, Oral village name in Akhalsikh district from salar tribe name, Aral oyconym in Adigun district from a name of salar tribe, Abatkhevi village name in Akhalsikh district from a name of avat//abat tribe, Arikhli oyconym in Bolnisi district from a name of arig//arikh tribe, Ashgala oyconym in Zalga district from a name of as//az tribe, Azgeyliyen toponym in Dmanisi district from a name of as//az tribe, Alget oyconym in Marneuli district from a name of alat//oryat tribe, name of Arapli residential area in Marneuli district from a name of arab nation, Baydarli oyconym in Marneuli district from a name of padar tribe, Bazakli oyconym in Dmanisi district from a name of bozok//buzuk tribe, Baytakar oyconym in Bolnisi district from a name of duyar//dugar tribe, Girikhli village name in Marneuli district from a name of gir//girig//kirk tribe, Gullar village name in Marneuli district from a name of kol//kul//gul tribe, Arakel toponym in Bolnisi district from a name of gel tribe, Gojlu oyconym in Bolnisi district from a name of Ak Ko-

yunlu tribe, Garajalar oyconym in Gardabani district from a name of garaja tribe, Gushchu oyconyms repeated in Marneuli and Zalga districts from a name of kushi//kushan tribe, Gamarli oyconym in Dmanisi district from a name of kimmer tribe, Dagh-dallar toponyms in Dallar and Dmanisi district in Bolnisi district from a name of tele//teles tribe, Imir oyconym in Marneuli district from a name of eymur//imir//emir tribe, Kosali oyconyms repeated in Marneuli and Gardabani districts from a name of kosalar tribe, Kurds oyconym in Marneuli district from a name of gurd tribe, Mughanli residential area names used with different geographical names in Bolnisi district from a name of mukmuk tribe, Minsaz oyconym in Zalga district from a name of ming tribe, name of Urmeshan oyconym in Dmanisi district from a name of urum//rum tribe, Oruzman oyconym in Dmanisi district from a name oghuz tribe, Saatli oyconym in Dmanisi district from a name of sayat//saat tribe, Saja oyconym in Dmanisi district from a name of saj tribe, Sarajli oyconym in Bolnisi district from a name of sarihajili tribe, Takla, Ak takla, Kara takla oyconyms in Gardabani district from a name of takla tribe, Takali oyconym in Marneuli district from a name of takla tribe, Ulashli village name in Marneuli district from a name of kulas, Jandar, Lok-jandar, Shish-jandar toponyms used with different appellatives in Marneuli district from a name of jandar tribe and other hundreds of toponyms are formed just on the basis of such toponyms.

Conclusions. In addition to all of these, the traces of ethnonyms are found in the composition of oronyms and hydronyms. For example, "Garajali sari" in Kosalar village of Aghbulag district, "Garamanli place" in Bolnisi district, "Sul dere" in Dallar village of the same district, "Chirag Gala" near Gochulu village, "Rumoghulunun arkhaji" in Bogdanovka district, "Deli gilij" in Dmanisi village, "Chakhirli" in Marneuli district, "Gazakhllilarin yeri", "Garabagh kovshanliyi", "Kotanlilarin yeri" in Sadakhli village of that district, "Gazan Tepe" in Honosminda district, "Place of Gajaroghlu", "Yukhanali cavity", "Chullu Alinmish place" in Kosalar village of Tetriskaro district, as well as "Jinli bine", "Jinli tepe", "Jinli galtan" oronyms repeated in the territories of Bolnisi, Dmanisi, Gardabani districts, also the hydronyms of "Lezgi aryk", "Tat spring", "Tat aryk".

Thus, the above mentioned researches in terms of transfer of ethnonyms to toponyms are a leading factor for finding out both extralinguistic and ethnolinguistic characters of ethnotoponyms in the territory of Georgia.

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Чобанова Х. Роль этнонимов в создании топонима

Аннотация. Турецкие этносы вместе с грузинами также являются одним из древнейших жителей этой территории. Турецкие этносы также участвовали в летнем движении древних этносов, связанных с Закавказьем. Они всегда присутствовали иногда в чистом виде, иногда ассимилировались, а иногда и в состоянии усвоения, и они принимали участие в этногенетической эволюции Закавказья. Чтобы выявить корни и древность этнонимов турецкого происхождения в Грузии, прежде всего, необходимо определить, какой период истории турецких этносов обитал в стране, передачу этносов в топонимы и их роль в создании топонима.

Ключевые слова: турецкие этносы, грузины, Закавказье, азербайджанские топонимы, ахискинцы.

Чобанова Х. Роль етнонімів у створенні топоніма

Анотація. Турецькі етноси разом із грузинами також є одними з найдавніших жителів цієї території. Турецькі етноси також брали участь у літньому русі древніх етносів, пов'язаних із Закавказзя. Вони завжди були присутні іноді в чистому вигляді, іноді асимілювалися, а іноді і в стані засвоєння, і вони брали участь в етногенетичній еволюції Закавказзя. Щоб виявити корені та старовину етнонимів турецького походження в Грузії, перш за все, необхідно визначити, який період історії турецьких етносів жив у країні, передачу етносів у топоніми та їхню роль у створенні топоніма.

Ключові слова: турецькі етноси, грузини, Закавказзя, азербайджанські топоніми, ахискинці.