

ПОЭТИЧЕСКО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ШЕКИНСКИХ ТОПОНИМОВ (НА ОСНОВЕ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКИХ ФОЛЬКЛОРНЫХ ОБРАЗЦОВ)

Ж.Р. Ильясова

*Азербайджанский университет языков
Баку, Азербайджан*

В статье рассматриваются топонимы Шекинского региона Азербайджана и их стилистико-поэтические особенности. В поэтической ономастике в первую очередь определяется роль и значение языковых единиц, включая географические названия, в процессе речи. Изучение этих особенностей не только отражает историю и культуру населения того или иного региона, но и включает в себя отношение и взгляд художника на топонимические и антропонимические единицы.

Ключевые слова: топонимы, ономастика, поэтический текст, стилистика, эмоциональные характеристики, этнолингвистика

Azerbaijani classical literature and contemporary prose are rich in onomastic units. The field that studies onomastic units in this aspect in linguistic sources is called poetic onomastics. Poetic onomastics is one of the newest and, as yet, little-studied areas of linguistics [1, p. 496].

According to researchers, “a more effective classification of the vocabulary of a work of art consists primarily in dividing it based on stylistic-semantic and stylistic-communicative principles. This feature gives reason to believe that the overwhelming majority of lexical-toponymic units in the artistic environment serve to revive style. This can be considered a “stylistic passport” of lexical-toponymic units” [2, p. 205].

Ethnolinguistics is also applicable to units of scientific language from a stylistic-poetic perspective. This requirement unites toponymy and ethnolinguistics. Stylistic toponyms are defined only within the context of the text. Names of populated areas, like other lexical units, are stylistically neutralized in this context. These names not only indicate the name of the administrative district. They are also used in folklore examples and other texts as a stylistic device, a stylistic goal. For example: *Qamış bizim yerlərdə bitir, amma zurnanı özgələri çalır* (proverb)

It is known that toponyms can be definite or indefinite. In this example, the expression “*bizim yerlərdə*” is an indefinite toponymic unit. This is a fact of the use of stylistic toponymy in proverbs. In the expression “*bizim yerlərdə*”, the place name is indefinite. It is known that the names of settlements not only indicate an administrative region. These names are also used in folklore and fiction as a stylistic device, a stylistic goal. “Toponyms are used in a stylistic context when they express a specific emotional concept. In a text, emotional concepts come to life through the expression of a situation associated with an event and a psychological state associated with a person” [3, p. 3].

The toponym “Sheki” is used in bayats and defines the geography of the formation of these examples. For example:

*Mən aşiqəm, Qarabağ,
Ş ə k i, Şirvan, Qarabağ,
Tehran cənnətə dönsə,
Yaddan çıxmaq Qarabağ.*

The name Sheki is mentioned in seasonal and ceremonial songs:

Qarabağın yaylağında,

*Şəkinin güllü bağında.
Təzə gəlin sübh çağında
Oğlun alır, layla çalır.*

Examples of written speech in Azerbaijani:

*Nə deyərdi Şəkinin, Gəncənin imanlıları,
Tiflisin bir para məzhəbçi dəliqanlıları* (M.A.Sabir)

In these poems, Sabir describes the relationships between peoples using toponymic units.

Specific territories are poetically depicted in a satirical spirit:

*Qaxda, Qazaxda, Şəkidə bərməla,
Şişədə, Şirvanda vurur tək səbir* (M.A.Sabir)

The names of the villages of Bash Goynyuk and Bash Layisgi appear in scholarly and journalistic texts. Researchers have written books on the historical geography of these villages:

Ashik Molla Juma wrote:

*Mahalım Göynükdür, şəhərin Şəki
Layısqi kəndinin binasıyam mən* [4, p.167].

These poems contain the names of the Goynuk region, the city of Sheki, and the village of Layisgi. Through these toponyms, the poet enhances the ethnic characteristics of the region, the ideological and artistic impact of the poem, the imagery, emotionality, and poetic potential of the theme.

The first name of the village “Bash Goynuk” was Goynuk. The first inhabitants of this area were the Scythians and Sakas; it was possibly previously called Goylyuk, meaning “fallow land” or “pasture”. E. Nuriyev demonstrated the significance of the oikonomia “Goynuk”.

The name of this region dates back centuries. “The Goynuk region represents a collection of tribal names such as Bilecik, Lahic, Kumuk, Sak, Oguz, and others, which preserve the history and genealogy of the Azerbaijani people, and comprises more than 10 settlements. It is a land of numerous monuments preserving a long history from the ancient Albanian state to the present day. The formation of the Goynuk region is associated with Bash-Goynuk. The village of Bash-Goynuk is located in the heart of the Greater Caucasus. Regarding the origin of the toponym “Goynuk”, it should be noted that the first inhabitants of this area - the Scythians, Sakas, and others - called the territories they inhabited “Goyluk”, meaning “meadow”, “pasture” [5, pp. 7-8].

The toponym “Goynuk” means “clearing”, “opening in the forest”. There are also villages with this name in Turkey. This name is used to refer to Goynuk-Sheki, Goynuk-Chukhur, Goynukler - “clearing”, “meadow”.

Vagif Aslan writes in his article on “Goynuk”: “Our ancestors worshiped the sun, the moon, the stars, or, more precisely, the sky”. The existence of a settlement called Goynuk in Sheki proves this. They held ceremonies dedicated to the Sun. At that time, they made dolls depicting the Sun and hung beads and decorative objects around its neck” [6, pp. 108-109].

The second idea is that the name “Göynük” is associated with the Göytürks. Before Islam, Turks, who worshiped a single god, inhabited the territories of several countries, including Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, the Turks who arrived in the village of Göynük used the more remote central part of the village, where the Ishguls lived on one side and the Saks on the other, such as “Göy”, “Zirve”, “Yukharida Olan”, and others.

The reason for the use of the word “bash” in the word “Göynük” is that the population, previously settled in the areas upstream of the Shin River, later, given the

danger of river floods and population density, began to settle in the upper parts, which is where the words “bash” and “yukhari” originate. This is a distinctive feature.

We also recorded the following microtoponyms with poetic content related to the village of Bash Göynük: *Qaranlıq dərə, Mirzə oğlunun dərəsi, Arxac, Şin dərəsi, Yanıq dağı, Avarmex dağı, Ot qoruğu, Qız qalası, Əlim ölən Dərə, Daşaltı, Almalı, Böyük Coorlu, Kiçik Coorlu, Əmiraslan dərəsi, Mükəhli dərə, Sulu dərə, Hacının tapı*, etc.

Thus, the use of certain toponymic names in works of art serves to revive national, ethnic, and social concepts.

Throughout history, toponymic units have also played a role in all stages of the formation of Sheki's population and genetic factors. This aspect also makes our topic relevant.

In our opinion, toponyms should be carefully selected by wordsmiths as stylistic and semantic material. Thus, the shared linguistic and speech background of folklore and fiction becomes expressive and figurative.

Sheki toponyms are also used in oral folk literature and works of art, enriching the means of emotional impact.

Toponyms of this type serve a stylistic purpose in poetic texts and create aesthetic coloring.

The study of Sheki toponyms reveals relevant stylistic and semantic signs and transitional semantic figures that provide a wealth of expressive possibilities for poetic texts. In his descriptions of the events of that period, Molla Juma successfully used the history of Sheki and the surrounding villages, as well as geographical names that arose in connection with a number of socio-political events.

REFERENCES

1. Qurbanov A. Azərbaycan dilinin onomalogiyası. Bakı, “Maarif”, 1988
2. Ефимов А.И. Стилистика художественной речи. М., Изд.-во Москва университета, 1961
3. Vəliyeva İ. Bədii ədəbiyyatda üslubi toponimika. Filologiya elmləri namizədi alimlik dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim üdilmiş dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı, Bakı, 2002
4. Molla Cümə. Şeirlər. Bakı, 1976
5. Nuriyev E. Azərbaycan SSR Şəki-Zaqatala zonasının toponimikası. Bakı, Elm, 1989
6. Vaqif A. Şəkinin tarixi yer adları və onların söz açımı. Şəki. Bakı, 1999.

POETIC AND STYLISTIC POSSIBILITIES OF SHEKI TOPONYMS (BASED ON EXAMPLES OF AZERBAIJANI FOLKLORE)

Zh.R.Ilyasova

*Azerbaijan University of Languages
Baku, Azerbaijan*

This article examines the toponyms of the Sheki region of Azerbaijan and their stylistic and poetic features. Poetic onomastics primarily defines the role and meaning of linguistic units, including geographical names, in speech. The study of these features not only reflects the history and culture of the population of a given region but also includes the artist's attitude and perspective on toponymic and anthroponymic units.

Keywords: toponyms, onomastics, poetic text, stylistics, emotional characteristics, ethnolinguistics