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PROPER NAMES AND THEIR GROUPING

SUMMARY: Our main goal is to group onomastic names. In this article various groups of onomastic names have been tried to be examined. The history of the study of onomastological names goes back a long way. Scholars of the ancient period tried to learn proper names and expressed their thoughts on them. Learning onomastic concepts helps to obtain important findings not only in the field of linguistics but also in history and geography.

Key words: Onomasty, toponym, anthroponym, hydronym, ethnonym, zoonym.

Onomasty is a new branch of science. However, this branch of science should be developed in order to learn our past and present more deeply. Because onomastic research provides us with information about the history, language and lifestyle of our own people in many areas. In onomastic names, the most ancient meanings of words and their linguistic structures, the origins, myths, and spiritual spirit of the existing society are preserved and preserved.

Learning onomastic concepts helps to obtain important findings not only in the field of linguistics but also in history and geography.

To research proper names, it is necessary to collect information about them beforehand. Literary works written in this language are among the most important sources for collecting onomastic names in Azerbaijani Turkish. As it is known, Azerbaijani Turkish is a language with ancient literary products among the Turkic languages. For this reason, collecting onomastic names in literary works and researching them in the linguistic field are considered important studies. Famous Azerbaijani toponymist T. M. Ahmedov, who has this idea; He wrote, "It should not be forgotten that folklore examples (epics, fairy tales, etc.) and literary products should be used in collecting and researching proper names."

Taking all these into consideration, we have chosen the names in the stories, tales and novels, one of the pioneers of our contemporary national publications, as onomastic tools, and have deemed it our duty to research them thoroughly and systematically. Poet's literary language is as rich as his creative personality.

The innovation in works has always been at a high level as an artist who applies antiquity with modernity along with patriotism, humanity, faith, traditions and a sense of innovation, instills this in his readers, and has a strong and unique impact on the solution of national, global or human problems. He took his place in history as a personality.

If we briefly look at the biography of our authors, whom we are trying to research; We see that he has the titles of publisher, drama writer, critic, man of letters, sociologist, member of the EIB, doctor of linguistics, professor, Azerbaijan Veteran artist of fine art (1984) and folk writer. In this context, it is a value not only of Azerbaijan but also of the Turkish world.

This branch of science that studies proper names is called onomatology. The term onomatology is Greek and consists of the words *onoma* (name) and *logy* (science). Onomatology is a branch of linguistics that examines the proper names that form a part of our vocabulary, their changes, developments, structures and origins.

The history of the study of onomalogical names goes back a long way. Scholars of the ancient period tried to learn proper names and expressed their thoughts on them.

The first serious scientific contributions to onomastic names were made in the 19th century. It happened after a century. During this period, scientific research and annotated dictionaries regarding proper names were published. Especially in the XIX. In the middle of the century, onomastic names attracted a lot of attention not only from linguists but also from historians and geographers. XIX. Toponyms received more attention in the middle of the century. XX. At the beginning of the century, serious research on the study of onomastic names was started in many countries of the world, Russia, France, England, Germany and other countries.

We mostly come across anthroponyms in our author's writings. There are sufficient products on anthroponymic names in Azerbaijani onomastic sources. The role and function of anthroponyms in the language are not the same. In various historical contexts, anthroponyms used among the public have differed from each other. Some of these are just personal names. At the same time, these names have also taken on a descriptive structure. The personal names used in the Book of Dede Korkut are the best examples of these. During the period in question, surname, father's name, title, nickname, etc. Anthroponymic names are either not used entirely or are included very little. However, the name and the name of the father were probably used together in the Middle Ages. In the customs and traditions of the Azerbaijani society, the surname dates back to the 19th century. It was included in the century. In general, anthroponyms are processed in two structures in the lexical content of the contemporary Azerbaijani language:

a) Principal names

b) Auxiliary nouns

Anthroponyms are divided into two as "ordinary" and "unusual" in the style of the Azerbaijani language.

Examples of ordinary anthroponyms are "Meleyke, Safura, Samet, Necibe, Terane, Elçin, Gatar, Pikasso, Latur...".

Unusual anthroponyms are not encountered at all in E. Efendiyev's writings. All his story characters are inspired by real life.

When we pay attention to the origin of the anthroponyms used by the author's in his writings, we see that along with nationalism, there are also anthroponyms of Arab, Persian, Russian and European origin. This shows that the author's perspective is not limited to Azerbaijan, but is also closely interested in world literature. It can be seen that the anthroponyms our author's created throughout his life combine various human faces and characters in an interesting way.

Let's examine the anthroponyms used in the author's works: "Meleyke, Safura, Samet, Malik, Senuber, Kerim, uncle's son Beyler, aunt's daughter Medine, Adem, Havva, Necibe, Hasan, Çaplin, Terane, Monsieur Pikasso, Medrana, Etyen Rasnyor, Mukeddes Sebastian (Gatar, Pikasso, Latur 1968 Stories) – Rıza Shah, Mata Hazi, Pera Palas, Trotsky, Pity Rudolf Nuriyev

(Time of Massacre on the Southern Express) – İzabel Hankof, Ziba Hanukova, Fidel Kastro, Aydın, bus Ağadadaş, his wife Balaca Hanım, Suna, Cümü (Karabaş Veterans)”.

When researching anthroponyms in the authorship of E. Efendiyev, their morphological features attract more attention.

Names derived from the first name: Kızıl Musayev, Norwegian Malibey, Dürdane...

2.Nouns derived from adjectives: Safura, Necibe, Şirinhanım...

3.Nouns derived from verbs: Solmaz, Saydam, Beşparmak...

In addition to these, there are also nouns derived from adverbs and exclamations.

In E. Efendiyev's writing, along with the daily spoken language of pure Azerbaijani Turkish, appellative onomastic names of Russian-European and Arab-Persian origin are also included. We can also see this in the author's works that we mentioned before. For example, anthroponyms of Russian-European origin; Tereza, Charlie Chaplin, Pikasso, Medrano, Lolitta, Sança... As for anthroponyms of Arab-Persian origin; Yusuf, Ya Allah, Jinn, Satan, Ali, Fetulah, Mehmet, Müseyip, Mütealip... can be given. Examples of names of Azerbaijani origin are Senuber, Necibe, Beyler, Elsever, Şirinhanım, Nazhanım, Ağasadık, Zakir...

In the analysis, we often come across special nicknames among anthroponyms. In general, some of the anthroponymic names in the language consist of nicknames. Nicknames belong to the group of "auxiliary names" in the anthroponymic system. Compared to "personal names" and "titles", which are among these groups, "nicknames" are more common in the spoken language of the society. The term nickname has already come into use in written language.

Onomastic units also differ according to the amount of components. Ex.

a)one component:

b)two components:

c)three components:

The difference between onomastic units and common speech is that they cannot be translated with words from other languages.

Onomastic units have stronger and more enlightened national characteristics. These are not only distinctive but also a sign of nationality.

Onomastic units have a generalization feature in the language. All members of society can benefit from them equally.

Onomastic vocabulary has certain principles. When confirming onomastic units, attention should be paid to meaning and content. Words expressing the same quality and specific meaning are united in a special group. Considering all this aspect and based on A. Qurbanov's division, onomastic units can be divided into the following groups.

1. Anthroponyms, 2. Ethonyms, 3. Toponyms, 4. Hydronyms, 5. Zoonyms, 6. Cosmonyms, 7. Kthematonyms.

Anthropology is the branch that learns anthroponyms. Anthroponym is formed by combining the Greek words anthropos (person) and onoma (name). The meaning of this term is personal name. Here, personal names, surnames, nicknames and texellus are taught.

Ethnonyms are learned in the ethnology subsection. In linguistics, the names of tribes, tribes, people, and nations are called ethnonyms. Ethnonym is formed by combining the Greek words ethnos (people) and onoma (name) and means the name of the people.

Topology teaches toponyms. Toponym is of Greek origin and is formed by combining the words topos (place) and onoma (name), meaning place name. Here city, city, mountain, village, hill etc. names are learned.

Hydrology teaches special words that give the names of water facilities or water resources in linguistics. Hydronym is a Greek word, formed by combining the words hydros (water) and onoma (name). Here, ocean, sea, gulf, lake, stream, arc, channel names, etc. terms are taught.

It is the department that learns zoonyms, which are the special names given to animals in our zoology language. Zoonym is derived from the Greek words zoon (animal) and onoma (name).

Cosmology teaches cosmonyms that give the names of celestial bodies. Kosmonym is formed by combining the Greek words cosmos (sky) and onoma (name).

Ctematology is the study of works related to spiritual culture in our literary language, special items, predmets, basins, publishing, etc. teaches tematonyms with names. Ktematonym is formed by the combination of the Greek words ktematos (real estate) and onoma (name). Azerbaijani onomastics has concentrated on special linguistic research in recent years. Some scientists have tried to separate and isolate onomastics from the research object of linguistics. However, we cannot separate Onomastics from linguistics.

Folk etymology is sometimes used when examining proper names in the language. However, most parts of the issue examined through folk etymology may be correct. The Azerbaijani language has transformed into the national language units and its current official status is; It has reached the level of the state language. Azerbaijani language is one of the richest languages in the world. It is understood from research that most of the national language units used in our language today have a very old history. Most of the human names unique to the Azerbaijani people are words of Arabic-Persian origin. But this does not mean that all names are quotes. There is a certain idea in linguistics that the lexical content of none of the languages existing in the world is pure, that is, it consists only of its own words.

As it is known, the current circle of art literature is vast. The Yazıcı-Nasir events can be traced back not only to the time and place in which he lived, but also to various places and historical periods.

Prof. Aydın Pashayev divided the onomastic units present in the language into two large groups:

1. Onomastica is the branch of linguistics that learns all onomastic units in real life.

2. The field of onomastics, which learns the onomastic units used in artistic literature, is called poetic onomastics. (Adilov M., Pashayev A. "Azerbaijan Onomalogy" Baku, ADU, 1977.

Some of the onomastic units encountered in our author's art are almost examples of poetic onomastics. Some of them are onomastic units of real life.

Poetic onomastica - examines the expressiveness, emotionality, meaning and stylistic features of proper names used in artistic literature. The basic idea of the artistic work, the character's external appearance, wishes and desires are usually associated with the image names. E. Efendiyev's "One of a thousand nights", "History of a vision", "Nightingale's song", "The last page of life", "Open window" etc. The names of his works bear poetic character.

"The madman escaped from the madman", "The sleep of the people", "Mahmud and Meryem" etc. The names of the works are related to a certain meaning and remind the general idea of the work.

In this respect, poetic onomastica should be considered a complex and meaningful branch of onomastika. Poetic onomastic research requires the use of the stylistic onomastic method.

The stylistic method in onomastics interprets the methods and rules of learning proper names in artistic literature.

The selection of characters (real name, surname, father's name, nickname, titul, etc.) and toponymic names in artistic works, their structure patterns, distinctive features, etc. in various literary genres. Although many articles have been written about it, poetic onomastica, the largest and most complex field of artistic style, still awaits its comprehensive analysis. In fact, stylistic onomologists examine the stylistic possibilities of proper names used in artistic works. (Materials of the 7th scientific conference devoted to the problems of Azerbaijan Onomalogy, Baku, 1987, I volume, ADI, p. 16).

Afat Qurbanov, in his book "Onomalogy of the Azerbaijani language", recommends learning onomastic units in 2 ways. a) Onomastic units in oral literature; b) Onomastic units in written literature.

So far, the onomastics of works of art in Azerbaijani linguistics has not been systematically learned. The form possibilities of onomastic units are mentioned in certain works.

Issues of poetic onomastics were widely discussed in a separate part of the conference on Azerbaijani onomastics issues held in 1986. (7)

Research shows that the onomastic units processed in oral literature are different from written literature in terms of their lexical-semantic style. Most of the onomastic units are used in fairy tales and epics.

In addition, most of the personal names in oral folk literature are made-up names. Ex. Yaradanqulu, Zorcahan, Hanak qari, Dog Kari, Ipek qari and etc.

In written literature, real names prevail. Onomastic units have rich stylistic possibilities in both oral and written literature. (3, p. 479)

Afat Qurbanov stated about the stylistic possibilities of onomastic units in written literature that the name given to positive and negative images in artistic works is primarily related to the author's relationship to the image and the genre of the work. We can also say this about toponyms. Authors attach great importance to the selection of onomastic units in oral works, trying to adapt them to the purpose of the work.

We do not come across this or the other author using the same name in his other works. This is related to the author's perspective on names.

Names used in oral works serve a certain purpose. One issue needs to be specifically mentioned here. Noun is used to name verbal characters. All dramas, novels, stories, etc. come here. We may include operand names. In written literature, artists use proper names in two ways.

Real onomastic units reflected by the public.

However, poetic onomastic units are the product of the author's own creativity.

All writers use real onomastic units to the same degree, and many of them create real dreams in the reader about certain historical events, places, and persons.

Characteristics are stronger in poetic onomastic units. Such onomastic units can be processed in works written in various branches and styles.

We can also express the processing of onomastic vocabulary in oral works in the following ways.

Ümumişlek is used as the name of both positive and negative characters. So much so that the name of a positive character in one work can be given as an image to a negative character in another work.

Sometimes, in many oral works, the author takes the names of negative heroes from real names that are popular and popular among the public.

Real units are used to reflect the events experienced in artistic works.

In written literature, sometimes the artist may use the name of a hero from history to give the character the idea of heroism more vividly. For example, Elçin Efendiyev uses the names of Shah İsmail Hatayi, Uzun Hasan and others in his work "Mahmud and Meryem", and Mircafer Bagirov, Beriya and other historical figures in his novel "The Punishment of My Ezizim".

In written literature, sometimes the rich literary heritage of a people draws attention by mentioning a few classic names.

In written literature, especially in poetry, the names of the heroes of famous eastern epics, Leyla and Mecnun, Ferhat and Şirin, Yusuf and Züleyha, Aslı and Kerem, are often written together for the purpose of epithets, similes and metaphors due to the high chanting of love.

Nicknames are used frequently in artistic works. In its content, many nicknames were used in the creativity of the Messenger.

We come across interesting features of the following machinations of nicknames in fine arts. A.Qurbanov says this about this:

The nickname is used somewhere according to its given name; eg: Let's pay attention to examples of the messenger's creativity. Qızıl Museyib, Coachman Qeysebdül, Qızıldış Adil, Beşbarmaq Esedağa, Çopur Necefqulu etc.

The nickname is treated as an addition to the name it is given; For example: Memmed person – “I will come with my eyes, Memmed person”, Anaxanım – Quyuqazan Hesennqulu's inheritor Kuren Anaxanım, Mehdi – Qaravulçu Hesennqulu's ancestor Mehdi.

The nickname is placed before the person's name. For example: Xörekpaylayan Ceferqulu, Clarinet player Muxtar, Süpürgeçi Nastya, Pyaniske Emirqulu etc.

The name is given somewhere only by the nickname it is given. I can see that Memmed is the person.

Several nicknames are listed anonymously and vivid imagery of negative faces occurs. Qriqori Mixayiloviç (This was the nickname of Hesennqulu) – from the povest “Dolcha”.

A figure is given several pseudonyms. Itsaxlayan, Qaravolçu, Hesennqulu (from the play “Dolça”).

In written literature, proper names are frequently used as comic devices. There are various methods of such use. (8;9)

This type of use of proper names is mainly encountered in satirical works. Here, the inner world of the character, to whom the artist is subjected to the fire of satire, finds a place in his name.

Zoonyms reported in written literature, that is, the names of animals and birds, and general phytonyms, that is, the names of fruits, vegetables and other plants, are treated as proper names at the allegorical point.

This kind of poetic specialization mainly manifests itself in performances and sometimes in works belonging to another style.

In written literature, toponyms also have special method loads. Sometimes the author foresees the event that he affects, not for a concrete terrain, but for conditions of a non-specific place and place.

In Azerbaijani written literature, our people share social, political, historical, cultural, economic, etc. relations with other peoples. While their relevance is described and chanted, onomastic units from other languages are processed.

Searches and research show that onomastic units belonging to the languages of many peoples and nations of the world have been included in Azerbaijani literature from ancient times until today. Learning this layer of onomastic vocabulary in our literature can contribute valuable information to the investigation of the multifaceted relationship of our people with other peoples and nations. Unfortunately, little research has been done in this direction so far.

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