

RESEARCHING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE WORKS OF NIZAMI GANJAVI

Bayram Apoev¹

Abstract: The article first analyzes the geographical names that are reflected in Hamsa by Nizami Ganjavi. As a result of the study of geographical names, a table was compiled - a map. This table covers 157 geographical names. It was revealed that most of these names (125) were given in Iskendernam. An analysis of these geographical names is evidence that the brilliant thinker Nizami deeply studied the ancient Greek and Arabic literature and the works of ancient geographers and was closely acquainted with the geographical appearance of the globe.

Keywords: Nizami Ganjavi, Azerbaijani poet, geographical names.

Introduction

Nizami, who was “a genius in the true sense of the word” (1, p. 62), “the highest mountain of human ideas”, “goddess of the artistic word”, “owner of encyclopedic intelligence” and the phenomenon of human perception at all

times and artistic thinking stands at the highest point of view. ” Geographical names are important in his poetry. It is no coincidence that some authors remind the famous writer Jules Verne because of the geographical coverage of the Earth (from the western coast of Europe to the Pacific Ocean; from the Nile River in Africa to the North Pole).

However, no specific studies have been conducted so far to delve deeper into the geographical names of the works of J. Vern in the 12th century, and so far no scientific works have been published. True, the authors who wrote "Comments" on the poetry of the poet (R. Aliyev, A. Jafar, M. Sultanov, H. Yusifli, H.R. Lutyurk, N. Arasli and others) On some geographical names in the "Hamsa". provided some valuable information and brief comments (Nizami, 1981). However, for some reason, the information provided by these authors did not go beyond the scope of “some geographical names” and

¹ Associate Professor of the State University, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Azerbaijan, Baku. E-mail: apoyeb_bayram@mail.ru.

“short comments”. (Sh. Safarov, B.Hasanov, 2002, pp. 165 - 194). Thus, the authors collect many geographical objects mentioned in “Alexandria” (Zangibar, Afrana, Alexandria, Khorasan, Greek, Chur, Shaviran - Shabran, Babil, Geyruvan, Sanjab, Hari, Chach, Gannuk and others) provided information and tried to explain the meaning and origin of some geographical names. As follows from the title of the article, the authors chose only one poem of the poet (“Alexandria”) as an object of research and investigated not only geographical names, but also a number of geographical and ethnographic problems (3, p. 67).

Our famous philosopher scientists made certain mistakes and inaccuracies in the interpretation of geographical names. For example, N. Arasli described Afran as “a city in Egypt” in his book “Historical, Religious - Legendary and Geographical Names” at the end of his book “Hamsa” (4, p. 60). However, Safarov and others do not justify this geographical name with the name of France (Nizami Ganjavi 1983b). Please note that the name “Afranan” is mentioned six times in “Alexandria” (4, p.40). The fact that this poem is referred to as separate countries along with Egypt

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and Afranka proves that the second (Afranka) is the city in the first (Egypt).

This is the name of Jerusalem, the city of Bethlehem. Maghrib means West. Andalusus is the name of a province in southwestern Spain, which is now called Cordoba. It is called "Arab Spain". It is known that Spain and France (Afranan) are neighboring countries. All of the above examples confirm that Afrana is not a "city" in Egypt, but the name of modern France in medieval Eastern literature, including the "Hamsa" of Nizami.

Professor Roger Aliyev, in his commentary on the Seven Wonders, identifies Mount Kudi in the famous "Flood of Noah" from Mount Ararat: "According to legend, Noah's ark came out of the flood in Kudi (now Ararat)." p. 334). While the mountains of Judy and Agri (Ararat) are separate geographical features, the first (Kudi) is located near the border between Turkey and Iraq, and the second is on the border with Armenia. As for the legend, according to some sources, Noah's ark belongs to Judy, and for others - to the dam on Mount Agri. Unfortunately, the outstanding regulator prof. Khalil Yusifli compares Mount Judy to Mount Pain in his commentary on the new edition of his

poem Khosrov and Shirin. This confusion in the spelling of geographical names is due to the fact that, in our opinion, various verses included in hamsa are translated by different authors.

In view of the foregoing, we decided to conduct a special study of the geographical names contained in hamsa. As a result of our research, we developed a map - "Geographical names in Nizami Hamsa". This "card-to-card" is one of the first initiatives in this area. We believe that it is advisable to bring this "desktop card" to readers in general, given that future researchers will benefit from this. Table. Names on the map are based on chronological sequence.

Eloglu, who wrote from Armenia, Abyssinia, China and the Romans, is not only one word, but the tip of the pen, in fact, the tip of the pen will not break! "(I would say the tip of the canine)!" (4, p.12).

Apparently, T. Azerturk did not read "Hamsa" at the end (he himself admits this in his article and justifies himself by the fact that Nizami's style is "monotonous"); perhaps it was read that the brilliant poet used the word "Azerbaijan" in his verses "Khosrov and Shirin" and "Alexandria", because he knew the "Scriptures" that he wanted to

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learn now. As for Ganja, the poet repeatedly wrote about his hometown in all his verses, except for Leili and Majnun (6, p. 62). The authors of the article "Song of Ganja in the works of Nizami" emphasize the poet's strong commitment to his hometown: "Nizami Ganjavi's hometown is a warm embodiment of his hometown and his people."

Azerturk claims that he studied the ancient "scriptures" about Azerbaijan, although he could not read the "hamsa", at least if he read the scientific works written by prominent orientalists about the Nizami, meaningless words that we mentioned above. will not. For example, the famous orientalist

There is such a legend that the first name of this ancient city is Bun - snow. Iskander left "in the dark", leaving his armor and troops in the cave, then built a city on the cave called Bui - snow, and he gradually became Bulgarian. Snow is the bottom of the cave "(4, p. 30).

He writes about the Egyptian city of Alexandria: "They called the city" Alexander built "; " Alexandria "(9. p.11).

In Hamsa, the genius of Nizami, who carefully studied geographical literature and maps of ancient and

medieval times, is not just a list of geographical names, but very briefly about the characteristic features and distinguishing features of their objects (country, region, city, mountains, river, sea etc.). but provides valuable information. Let's look at a few examples. Gilian, one of the oldest and most famous provinces of Iran, is widely known about some geographical features (relief, climate, vegetation, etc.). However, not everyone knows that Gilan is famous for his horse breed.

In our opinion, the name of the Bartaz settlement in the Zangilan region is also associated with this Turkish tribe.

We consider it expedient to keep up with short notes, as numerous sources have enough information about the Kipchak steppe, Kipchaks, their origin from Turkic origin. The first homeland of the Kipchaks, considered the ancient Turkic peoples, is the Cheyenne valley northwest of the Altai mountains. In the VI - VII centuries, Kipchaks migrated to the basins of the Orkhon and Irtysh rivers, stretching from the foothills of the Tien Shan to the banks of the Volga and Danube rivers in the 9th and 9th centuries. These vast territories were called at that time "Dashti-Kipchak" ("Lake Kipchak"). In the IX-XI

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centuries, as part of the Turkic-speaking tribes in the South Caucasus, including Azerbaijan, the Kipchaks began their first raid on Russian lands and were the main inhabitants of these lands before the invasion of Batu Khan (1240).

Alan was one of the seven provinces of the Russian elite. In our opinion, this province was named after the tribes of Iranian tribes. The territory was inhabited in the first century AD around the Sea of Azov and the Caucasus. Some of them are great ancestors of Ossetians who migrated from Spain to Galia during the Great Migration of Peoples (IV - XII centuries) and whose territories were distributed between the two countries (Georgia and Russia) (6, p.34) plemena Severnoqo Caucasus, Moscow, 1962).

So, according to the genius poet Hams, in the Middle Ages Russian ales consisted of seven provinces. Of course, you can study and analyze only a few geographical names that we met in Hamsa in the volume of articles (about 160 of them). Therefore, it is necessary to study all the geographical names mentioned in Hamsa, especially those of the ancient (archaic) toponyms that we do not find on modern maps based on the "map-map" that we present here, and

have great scientific significance. ,

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