

SCTMG 2020**International Scientific Conference «Social and Cultural Transformations in the
Context of Modern Globalism»****NAMES OF GEOGENIC OBJECTS AMONG DAGESTAN
MICROTOPYMS**

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Abstract

Microtoponymy represents the world as it is seen by a rural resident, a toiler, the world in which he lives, which he contemplates, senses, comprehends, cognizes, reflects and reflects – the immersion of a villager in specific conditions of life. And this diversity is reflected in toponymic names. The subject of this study is a review of the main types of geogenic microtoponymic names in the territory of the peoples of Dagestan, which are one of the components of their toponymic worldview. They, as the most ancient onyms by their origin, are of particular value for research, contain information about the nominated geographical object, give an idea of human life and the relationship between society and nature. The study of geogenic formations, as the most ancient lexical strata, is relevant in terms of identifying their potential in objectification of the physical and natural conditions of the Avar ethnic group, the type and characteristics of economic activity, allows you to establish a historical past, restore the boundaries of settlement. They reflect any real or metaphorical features of the object. The names of the Avar geogenic objects are considered from the point of view of the principles of their nomination, their specificity is revealed and characteristic features are highlighted through a systematic description of the onomastic vocabulary of a particular region. Once arisen, microtoponymy was developing gradually, in parallel with mankind which for centuries has been characterized by both the appropriating and production types of economy.

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Keywords: Regional toponymy, propriality, geogenic objects, appellative, microtoponym, semantics.



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1. Introduction

Microtoponymy is closely connected with the surrounding reality, with a person, his consciousness, his spiritual and practical activities. It represents the world as it is seen by a rural resident, a toiler, the world in which he lives, which he contemplates, senses, comprehends, cognizes, reflects and reflects – the immersion of a villager in specific conditions of life. Microtoponymy distinguishes names of geogenic and anthropogenic objects. Reflecting certain features of geographical objects, they give an idea of human life and the relationship of society and nature. The natural-anthropogenic system consists of natural systems partially altered by human activity. Examples of natural anthropogenic systems include mountain meadows under the influence of grazing. Anthropogenic environment consists of man-made natural systems, which, however, develop under the constant influence of man. Human settlements present the most altered nature. And this diversity is reflected in toponymic names (Tagirova & Khalilov, 2018).

2. Problem Statement

The toponymy of Dagestan is considered both as a specific toponymic space, and as a kind of toposystem. In any language system, there is a special category called the propriety category, which “... can be represented as a class of language elements – words, names, distinguished, existing on the basis of such a general parameter as the relation to the object of reality (person, living being, object) established in the process of endowing, naming it with a special, special name for marking purposes and being the cumulative result of this naming” (Klimkova, 2008, p. 43).

The category of propriety is opposed to the appellatives (common nouns) onyms (proper names). A toponym is the proper name of any geographical object (Podolskaya, 1978). A microtoponym is the proper name of a small natural physical-geographical or human-created object which is known within a small group of people living in one place and which usually reflects the nature and properties of the named object (Popov, 2007). Moreover, according to Aldinger (2008), “a plan of onyms' content can be more complicated than a common name, because proper names, as a rule, have vivid national-cultural semantics” (p. 37).

The scientific novelty of the study is due to the fact that geogenic formations are presented as the most ancient lexical strata of a toponymic system, based on an analysis of its functional properties and a systematic description of onomastic vocabulary of a particular region.

3. Research Questions

The subject of the research is the linguistic features of the names of geogenic objects of Dagestan in the areas where Avars, Andeans, Dargins and Lezghins live. We consider the subject of research from the point of view of the history of the emergence of a toponym, its etymology, distribution area, lexical-semantic classification and structural-derivational characteristics.

4. Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study is the analysis, description and preparation of material for the vocabulary representation of geogenic object names within the toponymic system of Dagestan, presented on the example of the Avar, Andean, Dargin and Lezgin languages. Geogenic objects being the most ancient are of particular value for research. They, as the most ancient onyms are of particular value for research, contain information about the nominated geographical object, give an idea of human life and the relationship between society and nature.

The main goal of the simultaneous study of toponyms of a given region is to determine the organization of different toponyms of one territory and establish a toponymic system.

5. Research Methods

During this study, in addition to general scientific research methods, a descriptive one is a main one. The geographical method of toponymic research is based on the use of popular geographic terms.

The cartographic method is used to establish patterns of placement of toponymic phenomena, the dynamics of their development in time, spatial relationships and dependencies, both between individual toponymic facts, and between them and various kinds of social and natural realities reflected on maps. A full description and analysis of toponymic should always include historical research methods. Toponyms reflect the relationship of man to nature that has developed over a long historical period. But the main methods of our research are linguistic: etymological, formant and word-formation and semantic analysis of toponyms (Tagirova & Khalilov, 2018).

6. Findings

Microtoponymy distinguishes the names of geogenic objects created by nature, forming a natural landscape: forests, meadows, streams, ravines, hills, etc., and the names of anthropogenic ones created by man as a result of the use and transformation of natural and geographical objects: fields, gardens, ponds and etc. (Abdullaev, 1965; Otsemieva-Tagirova, 2017). In order to distinguish anthropogenic and geogenic objects by residents in a certain territory, proper names are used and are still being used – microtoponyms. Therefore, it makes sense to say that microtoponyms are individualized names of geogenic objects (created by nature) and anthropogenic ones (modified natural, as well as created by man in the process of his economic activity).

Noting the features of natural geographical objects, people have always sought to give them names – markers that serve to find ways around. The smallest details did not escape the attention of a person, therefore the motivation for the names is different.

Depending on the principles of nomination of geographical names on the territory of Gergebilsky, Gumbetovsky, Kazbekovsky, Khunzakhsy, Akushinsky, Dakhadaevsky, Kaitagsky, Levashinsky, Sergokalinsky Districts, the following groups of microtoponyms are distinguished:

- based on characteristics of the object itself (qualitative);
- connected with man and his activities (possessive);
- based on the location of the object (locative).

Among microtoponyms, the largest group consists of the names of geogenic objects of a qualitative nature. The following subgroups are available here:

- according to the shape of the object: Avar: Ченгѐлрохъ (Бакъда) – “forest that looks like a tin can”, Хъагахъ – “at the pots”, Тассахъаг – “an upper pan”, Хъаг – “pan”, Гъоркъахъаг “lower pan”, Бѐржуне гѐнгал (гъадил гъутИ) – “flying hollows, hollows, beams”, Болъода гъарѐс – “a cliff on the stairs”, ЗанитІа – “a mountain resembling a boundary or gravestone”, КартІунохъо – “hole-cave”, Хъелѐкищо “hill – crest”, ГІансѐгохІ “hill – staff”, ЗангѐлгохІ – from зангал – “earrings (like a hare)”; “hill – earrings”, ПІну бихъулареб кІкІал – “endless gorge”, ГІарахъ – “the mountain is a haystack”, КІилагъоркъо – “between two mountains”, ШогъомегІер – “mountain Shokho”, ИчІгохІал – “nine mountains”, БерІер гохІ – “sharp mountain”, ЧинчІгохІ – “Chinchi mountin”, ЧетІераб щоб – “a narrow hob”, Нухлул щоб – “a range with the road”, Гебщоб – “a wide range”, Шибсаб – “Shibsab Mount”, БерІераб мерІер – “a sharp mountain”.

The Lezgin language: Яргъи гуъне – “a long slope”, Къуд чІикар – “four pieces – slope”;

The Dargin language: Шурла дубура – “a mountain of Boulders”, Къалала бекІ – “a head of the Fortress”, Хъар лаккила бекІ – “a head of the lower lift”, Къумур букІала къякъ – “a bump on the tray of the hill”, Хизрила хъяб “Neck of Khizri”, КІантІбукІла дубура – “a mountain of dropping”, ПІярхъбар дубура – “a holed mountain”, ПІямбела дар – “a pile of layers”, Ттамла хъали – “drum house (premises)”, Карила бягІ – “slope of a bakery”.

- by color: the Avar language: ЧетІер гІор – “black river”, ЧетІер рохъ – “black forest”, ЧетІер тала – “black glade”, ЧетІер бакълъи – “black sun”, ЧетІерасул хур – “field of black”, ЧетІер хъунлъи – “a black shade sun”, ЧетІерзазикъ – “by the black thorn”, ЧетІераб нохъо – “a black cave”, ЧетІераб ищ – “a black spring”, КІалчІегІерих – “at the black mouth”, ЧетІератІалу – “black lump”, ЧетІерав чІясул ссан – “hayforel of a black man”, ХъахІрохъ – “white forest”, ХъахІаб лъар «a white river», ХъахІаб хур «a white field», ХъахІаищ – “a white spring”, ХъахІаб нохъо – “a white cave”, ХъахІаб гІуро – “a white turf”, ХъахІаб кІкІал – “a white ravine”, ХъахІаб куракухъ – “by the white apricot tree”, ХъахІаб нохъодул кІкІалахъ – “by the ravine of the white cave”, БагІараб къури – “a red rock”, БагІархІатІикІал – “gorge with a red clay”, БагІаркІкІал – “a red gorge”, БагІараб къурул нохъо – “a cave of the red rock”, БагІара нохъо – “a red cave”, БагІараб кІкІалалъул гомог – “a valley of the red gorge”, БагІарлъалабаль – “reddish area”, БагІараб майдан – “a red valley”, БагІараб хъирубакІ – “locality with red sandstone”, ГІурчІинрохъ – “green forest”, ГІурчІина хІор – “a green lake”, Месе-дил хІор – “a golden lake”, Меседил гохІ – “a golden hill”, Меседил гъогъоль – “by golden stones”, ХъахІил къури – “a blue rock”, ХъахІилаб нохъо – “a blue cave”, ЦІахІилаб ганчІихъ – “by a grey rock”, ЦІахІилаб гухІихъ – “by a grey hill”, ХъахІикІкІал – “to the gorge where the river flows through blue land”;

The Lezgin language: Яру къил – “red small hill”, Чулава рагар – “black rocks”, МичІи хуълер – “dark grooves”, Лацу рагар – “white rocks”, Чулава шим – “black rotten rock”, МичІи хуълер – “dark grooves”;

The Dargin language: ИтИин гІянччинна кьатти – “red clay ravine”, ЦІяв гІянччинна гІянччухъ – “white clay deposit”, Кьарасув гІиниц – “black water source”, ХІинтІена бяхІ – “red slope”, ХьанцІала хьва хьаб – “the heights of blue tilled field”, БухьуцІа шури – “yellow rock”, ХІинтІин ше гІиниц – “red spring water”, ХьанцІа гІиниц – “blue spring”, ЦІуба гІиниц – “white spring”, Бухьуше гІиниц – “yellow water spring”.

- by natural resources: the Avar language: РикІкинохъó from «рикІкІ» – “Alum Cave”, Перкьинохъó – “a cave with earthen lumps”;

The Lezgin language: Кьизил дере – “golden ravine”, Накьв эгъундай пел – “the slope where clay is mined”;

The Dargin language: ХІягунаг дубура – “silicon mountain”, ЦІицІбукькьалла шери – “a pond of leeches”, Ирзенна кьатти – “a gorge of forest onions”, ХІянкулла кьатти – “a gorge of wild garlic”, КІварас гІянччинна гІянччухъ – “pottery (construction (yellow, sticky) clay”, Гьургьулла кьаттала хьхьуни – “the road of the gorge of stones” (in the territory of the village of Amuzgi gurgul “a hard rock of stone from which millstones were made for mills”).

- according to the size of the object: the Avar language: ПатІидакІкІлалъул кьурай – “rocks of the wide gorge”, ПатІидакІкІлал – “a wide gorge”, КІудянохъó – “a big cave”, КьвачІилкьор – from кьваридаб i.e narrow – “a narrow cave”, ГІацІгохІ – “a salient hill”, Кьваридаб кІкІлал – “a narrow gorge”, КІудияб кІкІлал – “a big gorge”;

The Lezgin language: Чхи муьрз – “a big crest”, Дар кІам – “a narrow gorge”, Гьяркьуь рекьин пел – “the beginning of the wide road”;

The Dargin language: Хула эркі – “a big river”, БиштІел шур – “a little boulder”, ГьярцІа иникъ – “a narrow cave”, Хулай ругири – “a big hollow”, ДибгІя ругурти – “a small hollows”, Хула шури – “a big rock”, Хулал хьуми – “big arable lands”, Бухьен хьу – “long arable land”, Хула ГІями “a big hole”, Ахьил зиндяв “a high pipe/duda”.

- according to the characteristics of the flora (that is, geobotanical objects): the Avar language: Санидабайдан – “barberry glade”, МэхалІ – “in birch trees”, КўракукІкІлал – “apricot gorge”, НуцІида кІкІлал – “gorge at the reeds”;

The Lezgin language: ЧичІек салар тІур – “a hollow of onion gardens”;

The Dargin language: Хьиххвала хІулгъи – “a walnut grove”, Кварккила бахча – “apricot garden”, Кьварчила бахча – “a peach garden”, Ирзенна кьатти – “a gorge of the forest onion”, ХІянкулла кьатти – “a gorge of wild garlic”, Силби – “the field where sprouts were grown”, Ччимбала хІулгъи, ЧигІя кьатти – “reed gorge”, Махьла бурхІила – “birch sunny slope”, Хьярла диркь – “a pear glade”, Серхьила кьакьа – “a gorge of wild garlic”, Жунубург – “cornel hollow”, Кьабкьурела кьада – “a walnut gorge”.

- by fauna features: the Avar language: БакІикІкІлал – “wolf gorge”, ГІангури кІкІлал – “a gorge where jackals were found”, Маккикьор – “pigeon cave”, ХІайнохъó – “a cave where donkeys take refuge”, ЦІудул кІкІлал – “eagle gorge”;

The Lezgin language: Данарин кул – “standing of heifers”; Чинер кІунтІ – “the hill of devils”;

The Dargin language: ХахбицІалла кьатти – “a gorge of the jackals”, Кьяцала музе – “a top of the goat”, Массала хьарахъ – “a winter standing for small cattle (lit. sheep)”, ХІяйгванталла перме – “a

farm of animals”, Ваца ттал – “mouse-hill”, Къачнелла зинукъ – “calf standing”, Пужела гІямри – “holes of badgers”, ХЪирхъала гІиниц – “jackdaws spring”, Чакала лис – “eagle rock”.

- names of objects directly or indirectly associated with natural phenomena: the Avar language: Цџедидабайдан – “on the fire platform”, ГІайнсил рагІал – “land with snow piles”, ЦІагъари кІкІал – “a gorge where the Tsagar river flows (River-fire)”, ВазунарагІал – “the place where you can freeze”;

The Lezgin language: Мезре вирин гуъне “a slope at Mezra lake”, Мезре вирин тахта – “a level place at Lake Mezra”.

The Dargin language: Ябни дирхъяб къакъа – “a narrow gorge, where the horses were chopped”, Чибил хъянабил вацІа “forest on the upper northern slope”, Убил хъянабил вацІа – “forest on the lower northern slope”, Китти къячІурмела хъяб – “overpass over higher turns”, Утти къячІурмела хъяб – “overpass of the lower turns”, Къяба бяхІлигъабил рабттар шури – “Boulder-book on the slope of Куаба”, ЖугъутІ кавшиб къаттабил гІиниц – “a spring in the gorge where a Jew was killed”, Шин дукІнаб иникъла хІянкъявти – “depressions with water inside the cave”.

A significant group is formed by possessive microtoponyms included in the following subgroups:

- toponymic names: the Avar language: Гелун ккура гамачІ – “the stone near which Elune was caught”, Амнил ХІажиясул нохъо (цІакъ цІаларав чи вукІун вуго), ГІабдулагІил нохъо – “a cave of Abdulakh”, МурадигохІ – “a hill of Murad” or “the hill where they ask for the dreams to come true”, СалихІилгІуро – “a glade of Salih”;

The Lezgin language: Гъажибубад гуъмбет “the grave of Najibuba, where they ask for the dreams to come true”;

The Dargin language: Чупа МухІяммаха хъво бяхІ – “the top of the arable land of Chupanov Magomed”, ГІяппи ХІажихъа инцІабил шилкъан – “the mill of Appi Gadzhi on the shady side”, Алсунха хъулрела гІилатти хабри – “the cemetery behind the house of the Alsunovs”, ХІявала гІиницІла итебил майдан – “a glade on the Nuava spring”, ГІяппа цІилтта гІилатти хъуми – “the arable land behind Appi monument”, ГІяппа цІилтта гІилатти мурби – “mowing behind Appi monument”, Шейх ГІяхмадла пир – “Sheikh Ahmed’s sanctuary”, Табат хъускъряхъив хІялмук – “the path along which Tabat was dragged.”

- Names giving information about ethnicity: the Avar language: БуцІулдерил рохъ – “Butsrinsky Forest”, ГъоцІдерил рохъ – “Butsrinsky Forest”;

The Dargin language: ГІярабла хІябри – “Arabian cemetery”, ЖугъІалла къатти – “a gorge of the Jews”, ЖугъІалла хирби – “Jewish cemetery”, Эрмунтелла хІарби – “Armenian cemetery”, Эрмунтелла хІябри – “Armenian cemetery”, ГІянди шяри – “Andiysky pond”, Булугунала гъуни – “Lak road”, Булеччу рурсила цІелтта – “the monument of a Lak girl”, ГІарбукІ хъурабиргъван мусса – “the place of rest of the Arbuktsev / Kubachintsev”.

- Names giving information about the socio-economic situation, about the profession of people living or residing: the Avar language: ЦІогъорасул кІаратІ – “thief’s hole”, ГъардохъазулгохІ;
- “Beggars’ hill”, ВехъукІуне гамачІ – “the stone on which the shepherd sits”/

The Dargin language: Уцмела гџиниц – "utsmela spring", Уцмела хъуррела бахІла ургІурми – "thrashing-floors of the slope of Utsmieva's houses", Пяшикьалла уригІи – "a thrashing floors of the beloved", РягІят хъарахъ – "the dependent Kutan", Бяйла хъарахъ – "Kutan bai", Шятгякьи башан гъуни – "the road on which beggars go".

- names that in one way or another reflect the activities of people: the Avar language – РучнакІкІал – "a gorge, where there is a corral", КилутІа (from хьил – "dry sheep droppings") – "on dry sheep droppings";

The Lezgin language: Пула авай никІер – "arable land in the hollow", Накъв эгъуьндай пел – "a slope where clay is mined".

The Dargin language: Пянчукьабас дурази "The digger's thrashing floors", БяхІили уттан мура – "Kosyemu Vyakhi' mow", Къадихъа мура – "Kadiev's mowing", Къадихъа мура – "on a thrashing floor", КъвятІале – "on a dryer (a place in the garden where fruits used to be smoked and dried)", Урчи руркъу хъябла хъхъуни – "a road to the horse training pass".

In addition, we considered it possible to include microtoponyms and names in this group that reflect popular beliefs about unclean forces, since they are also associated with a person, provide information about a person's perception of the sacred and help express his attitude to the sacred: the Avar language – Квергазул кІкІал – "a gorge, ravine with buildings."

The Dargin language: Вагъигла къада – "witch's gorge", Жагъанабла къада – "a hell, hell's gorge", ШайтІа шурми – "rocks, boulders of the devils", ШейтІунталла къатти – "the gorge of the devils"

The names of locogenic geogenic objects possess fewer microtoponyms. The following subgroups can be identified:

- according to the name of the nearby geogenic object: the Avar language: ГъецІохи – "Getsokhi", Пемеьчуда – "Emerchuda", ХІохІода кьурó – "the rock of Khokhod", Сиди гьарссал – "gorges of Sidi", Нахъигъурди гьарас – "behind the Gyurkuldu gorge", Гъакъуькьнохъó – "a cave in Akutl area", ШунтІалагохІ – "the hill in the Shuntala area", ШунтІала гІуро – "glades in the Alula area", Нахъбакъда – "glades in the area of Shuntala", Нахъбакъда – "behind the sunny side", ГІалъада рохъ – "forest in the area of Atlada", Жанирохъ "Inner forest", Шогъо – "Shoho area";

The Lezgin language: Такъилдик квай чка "a place at Takil", Бандинал алай чка – "the place at the dam", Саругълан къазмайрихъ – "at the dugouts of Surugalan";

The Dargin language: Уркъяхъи аркъян гъуни – "the road is going in Urkara", ПуцІари хъхъуни – "the Road to Itsari", Хайдакъла бягІ – "the wall of Kaitag", Мажалисла къатти – "Majalis Gorge", Ирчантла бягІ – "the irchants' slope, by the settlement of Irici. "

- according to the name of a nearby anthropogenic object: the Avar language: Пелун ккура гамачІ – "the stone, near which Elune was caught";

The Dargin language: Чамсулвара дигІянварган дуцца – "the forest in which Chamsulvara hid", Шихилавли бецІ кабушибил чІянкІ – "the glade where Shikhilav killed the wolf", Ккиккидай кайчиб шурми – "rocks from where Kikida fell."

- according to the location of one object relative to other (geogenic and anthropogenic) objects from a position of range / proximity: the Avar language: Чочóлракъанда – "chval, chval",

Росу́льа гъоркъе кІкІал – “the gorge going through the village”, ТІнкІлукъ кІкІал – “the gorge, where there is a dripping spring”, РогІорокІкІал – “the gorge through which the pipe goes,” Гъаркъю гохІ – “an inner hill”, ТІадгъуни – “on the upper hill”, Щолада – “In the area of Shcholada”, Ищуда кІкІал – “a gorge at the source”;

The Lezgin language: Вини вирел – “on the upper pond”, Вине чІур – “haymaking on the upper pond”, Къвензих галай чка – “the place behind the stone”, Шенбийрал алай никер – “arable lands on Shenby”.

The Dargin language: Гъвярца къатге чяххи – “the waterfall of a narrow gorge”, Хъанца хъва бухІнала – “the inner side of blue arable land”, Лаккурбалла къакъе – “at the top of the heights”, Даглигун – “the garden in the middle”, Музела хъвянтІ – “the nape of peak”, Чхуагуа peaks (Upper Chyabyan), Читтир хъане хъяб – “the height of the upper northern slope”, УбяхІ букерла къатти – “Gorge of the lower cattle site”/ (Temirbulatova, 1991).

7. Conclusion

Thus, the names of geogenic objects in the Avar microtoponymy are semantically heterogeneous. The analysis of microtoponyms showed that names of a qualitative nature prevail among them. This phenomenon is associated with the desire of people to notice the features of natural geographical objects and give them names – markers that serve to orient themselves on the ground, which is especially important for rural residents.

Thus, the human environment is heterogeneous. It is subdivided into the natural environment where natural processes dominate, and the anthropogenic one, in which processes initiated by man prevail (Superanskaya, 1957). Thus, the significance of the proper name stands out in the language plan. It levels proper names with other parts of speech, highlighting and combining them with each other. At the same time, the main thing at the language level is the assignment of a word to a proper name. In this regard, those who limit the semantics of the proper name are right to the certain extent. For example, to understand a toponymic name, it is enough to understand one or several unfamiliar words – proper names, by their sound, phonetic composition, morphological components – for a deeper understanding of the meaning, a more careful attitude to the components contained in it is required (Tagirova, 2010).

At the same time, many names of geogenic objects indicate a direct connection of geographical objects with man and his economic activity. This relationship is revealed by microtoponyms of a possessive nature. Locative microtoponyms give us approximate information about the location of objects.

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