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**Etymology of Ilandagh Oronym in the works of Isa Huseynov**

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 As we know, oronyms are special names of various relief forms. Each oronym has its own etymology. This summary also explores the etymology of Ilandag, one of the Nakhchivan oronyms used in Isa Huseynov's novel “Mahshar”. It is known that Ilanli Mountain is considered a symbol of steadfastness and greatness of Nakhchivan. The ancient name was Saltagh. This is due to the fact that the mountain is surrounded on four sides by steep cliffs.

 According to A. Eyvazli, Ilandagh was once used as a name on the territory of which many settlements, villages and hamlets were located. The word snake itself consists of two parts: *il* / *el* and *an* (moment). The word *el / il* is an ambiguous word that means “state (government), territory, tribe, generation, land, people, wealth, position” and so on in Turkish. Today, in the Republic of Turkey, the words *Il* and *Ilche* are used as an administrative-territorial unit. Regarding the word *Il* "tribe, people", R. Ozdek writes: "The great states established by the Turks under the rule of many states and various tribes were called khaganates, or Il or El for short. Even states that did not reach the level of empire were sometimes called "Il" or "El".

 Speaking about the ethnonyms associated with totems, E.Z. Ahmadova mentions the name of the snake totem. Speaking about the Ilanli toponym, I.Y. Jafarsoy also notes that this oronym is connected with the name of the ancient Ilanli ethnoses of the Turks. Thus, the fact that the snake totem is reflected in the names of places confirms that it was ongon in the ancient Turks. Speaking about the etymology of the snake ethnonym, a branch of the Turkmen Ersari tribe, S. Ataniyazov shows that it was first formed as a toponym. It is possible that the totem of that tribe was named after a snake.

 Like M.M.Seyidov, A.N.Baghirov writes that until recently traces of worship of snakes were observed in many Turkic-speaking tribes, ethnic groups and peoples. The main totem of Qizil, one of the Turkic-speaking tribes, is the snake. However, in many tales and legends, the indication of the snake as a negative [dragon] is associated with the weakening of the snake totem in later times. The existence of settlements called "Snake" in southern Siberia, Central Asia and the Kars district of Kars province, now in the Amasya region, is one of the facts proving the ethnonymic origin of this toponym. Thus, the roots of the *Ilanli* toponyms in the territory of the Amasya region in Western Azerbaijan, Gobustan and Nakhchivan reflect the name of the tribe of the same name based on totemism. We are once again witnessing the preservation of place names of Turkish origin in the territory of the ancient Oghuz land of Nakhchivan. Summarizing the opinions about the *Ilandagh* oronym, we come to the conclusion that the possibility of connecting the origin of this oronym with the *Ilanli* ethnos is based on more solid scientific evidence.