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TÍTULO: Nombres geográficos en las obras de Nizami Ganjavi.

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RESUMEN: El artículo analiza los nombres geográficos que se reflejan en Hamsa por Nizami Ganjavi. Como resultado del estudio de los nombres geográficos, se compiló una tabla. Esta tabla cubre 157 nombres geográficos. Se reveló que la mayoría de estos nombres (125) se dieron en Iskendernam. Un análisis de estos nombres geográficos es evidencia de que el brillante pensador Nizami estudió profundamente la literatura griega y árabe antigua y las obras de geógrafos antiguos y conocía de cerca la apariencia geográfica del globo.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Nizami Ganjavi, poeta azerbaiyano, nombres geográficos.

TITLE: Geographical names in the works of Nizami Ganjavi.

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ABSTRACT: The article 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. 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.

KEY WORDS: Nizami Ganjavi, Azerbaijani poet, geographical names.

INTRODUCTION.

Nizami, who was “a genius in the true sense of the word” (Y. Bertels, 1962), “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 “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 (Nizami Ganjavi, 2002).

DEVELOPMENT.

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” (Nizami Ganjavi 2002). 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”. The fact that this poem is referred to as separate countries along with Egypt 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.

Geographical names in Nizami "Hamsa".

№	Geographical names	Names of Poets				
		Treasure of secrets	Khosrov and Shirin	Leyli and Majnun	Seven beauties	Isgandarname
1	Kebe	3, 5, 92, 107	50,51,297,372	71,96,96	310	199,200,200,200,200,584
2	Mekke	35, 36	351, 351	96, 97, 97, 97, 97, 98, 151, 234	307	24
3	Medine	35, 36	-	131	-	-
4	Yemen	37, 59	-	189	57, 62, 62, 66, 66, 77, 77, 81, 124	138, 200, 200, 323
5	Tur daglı	39	-	-	-	414
6	Ermen (Ermenistan)	41	63, 63, 68, 87, 89, 95, 97, 112, 114, 224	-	-	117, 118, 200, 200, 200, 201, 201, 313, 324, 334
7	Rum eli, Rum	41, 45, 89	34, 38, 38, 42, 43, 146, 146, 146, 224, 226, 254, 258	151	59, 96, 122, 125, 147, 164, 165, 177, 307, 307	23, 62, 63, 74, 75, 76, 76, 77, 86. 87, 88, 94, 94, 97, 99, 100, 100, 103, 119, 123, 124, 124, 126, 132, 142,164, 178, 181, 183, 187, 189, 192, 193, 193, 195, 201, 201, 202, 208, 224, 228, 228, 231, 267, 268, 274, 282, 284, 289, 290, 298, 298, 298, 301, 302, 305, 310, 310, 310, 313, 324, 329, 340, 346, 349, 360,

						370, 370, 384, 392, 392, 393, 393, 394, 394, 395, 396, 420, 427, 43, 439, 452, 456, 466, 471, 493, 503, 503, 512, 525, 526, 528, 552, 577, 579, 579, 579, 579, 597, 603
8	Abxaz	41	38, 63	-	-	201, 201, 312, 312, 323
9	Qustenteniyye	-	146	-	-	-
10	Qezne	45	-	-	-	117, 258, 260
11	Gence	52, 153	52	-	307	28, 32, 425, 427
12	Teberistan	62	-	-	-	-
13	Babil, Babilistan	64, 65, 101	98, 268	-	239	174, 201, 298, 370, 419, 579
14	Hindistan	67, 71, 114	40, 42, 45, 102, 222, 268, 318	125, 300	-	56, 250, 264, 266, 266, 267, 267, 269, 270, 271, 271, 272, 286, 375, 432, 551, 552
15	Serendib	71	-	-	-	584
16	CHin	71	34, 38, 40, 42, 45, 45, 72, 83, 83, 83, 108, 109, 109, 109, 150, 183, 183, 224, 226, 229, 258, 258, 285	115, 140, 151	62, 74, 74, 96, 114, 116, 138, 156, 164, 166, 167, 229, 234, 235, 235, 275, 297, 307, 307	54, 93, 117, 141, 145, 165, 178, 187, 198, 224, 260, 267, 267, 267, 269, 270, 271, 271, 272, 272, 272, 276, 278, 278, 279, 279, 279, 279, 279, 279, 281, 281, 282, 283, 286, 286, 287, 288, 288, 288, 290, 292, 292, 294, 296, 297, 297, 298, 298, 298, 298, 300, 300, 300, 301, 301, 301, 302, 302, 302, 302, 303, 303, 303, 305, 305, 305, 309, 310, 310, 326, 329, 335, 3450, 348, 348, 348, 370, 375, 417, 418, 420, 432, 439, 491, 554, 559, 562, 567, 568, 568,
17	Ferat chayı	81	93, 372	55, 136	-	48

18	Xorasan	87	36, 151	-	114, 138	103, 193, 252, 254, 257, 258, 258, 298, 310, 313, 324, 374, 452
19	Teraz	88	254	-	156, 164, 165	182, 260
20	SHam	90	38	-	58	103, 103, 324, 448, 455, 526
21	Misir	102	-	258	58, 186, 233	74, 74, 74, 97, 99, 99, 114, 119, 178, 314, 324, 427, 527, 594
22	Merv	130	151	180	-	258, 441
23	İraq	153	38	52, 69, 294, 354	138, 164	44, 44, 44, 200, 298, 324
24	Xellux	-	21	-	159, 166	273, 273, 370
25	Tamghach	-	34	-	-	86
26	Hebeshistan (Hebesh)	-	34, 38, 285, 341	-	-	193, 224, 262, 417, 491, 609
27	CHach	-	34	-	-	86, 260, 274
28	Ceyhun çayı	-	34	-	114, 275	310, 310, 316, 316
29	Cudi dağı	-	37	-	124	594
30	Derbend	-	38, 62, 348	-	-	56, 233, 312
31	Xarezm	-	38	-	74, 125	44, 117, 181, 316, 375
32	Semerqend	-	38, 261, 367	-	-	56, 310, 369
33	Araz çayı	-	43	-	-	-
34	Xezer (ölke)	-	43	-	-	-
35	Nil çayı	-	44, 87, 148	143, 143	211, 272	48, 74, 85, 87, 88, 88, 98, 99, 101, 150, 234, 262, 266, 276, 314, 330, 331, 347, 427
36	Decle	-	44, 218, 356	153	-	152
37	Lahur	-	62	-	-	-
38	İsfahan	-	63, 224, 224, 226, 226, 229, 230, 247, 254, 285	-	100, 100, 255	174, 177, 178, 181, 182, 374

39	Arran	-	63	-	-	-
40	Mughan	-	63, 99, 99, 115, 133	261	89, 89	-
41	Berde	-	63, 100, 100	-	-	203, 203, 204, 313, 364
42	Xuzistan	-	67, 104, 124, 184, 222, 224, 313, 315	-	-	146
43	Corrum daghları	-	68	-	-	-
44	Bughra chölu	-	68	-	-	-
45	İnhiraq daglı	-	69	-	-	-
46	Remgile	-	69	-	-	-
47	Elburz (Elbrus)	-	70	-	-	165, 166, 228, 233, 287, 324, 339
48	Qerxar qesri	-	81	-	-	305
49	Medain	-	81, 95, 97, 105, 111, 269, 308, 309, 354	-	-	323
50	Kirmanshah	-	98, 98	-	-	579
51	Baxerzan	-	99	-	-	-
52	Agh bagh	-	100	-	-	-
53	Bulqar sheheri	-	102	-	-	56, 376, 392, 392
54	Zengibar	-	109, 224, 285	-	-	75, 92, 240
55	Azərbaycan	-	115	-	-	174, 200
56	Kurbasar	-	133	-	-	-
57	Mentur chölu	-	133	-	-	-
58	Belx	-	151	-	-	254, 260
59	Zengan	-	151	-	-	-
60	Bisutun	-	203, 204, 207, 208	28	133, 143	84
61	Yeghma	-	100, 204	-	153	273, 273, 279, 279
62	Demavend daglı	-	204	-	-	-
63	Baghdad	-	218, 254	131, 226, 226, 275	-	99, 157, 452, 452

64	Xuten (Xöten)	-	224, 224, 254, 276	-	254, 262	185, 274, 288, 323
65	Rey sheheri	-	224	-	100, 100, 113, 255	23, 39, 44, 252, 253, 256, 257, 262, 300, 323, 374
66	Qur (GHur)	-	224	-	-	117, 193, 258, 374
67	Keshmir	-	224	-	134	-
68	Gilan	-	232	-	-	35, 256, 256, 282
69	Zer – xalxal	-	-	-	-	256
70	Turkustan	-	313	-	-	-
71	Seqseyñ	-	367	-	-	-
72	Hemdunyan	-	372, 373	-	-	-
73	Erebistan	-	-	76, 280	57, 88	197, 199, 199
74	Necd daghi	-	-	108, 111, 119, 173, 177	-	-
75	SHett chayı	-	-	183	-	-
76	SHeki	-	-	234	-	-
77	Deylem	-	-	269, 269	38	-
78	SHirvan	-	-	284	-	233
79	Eden	-	-	-	32, 62, 80, 124	141
80	Sehend daghi	-	-	-	35	-
81	İran	-	-	-	39, 57, 83, 88, 92, 124	103, 103, 114, 117, 124, 126, 162, 162, 163, 164, 172, 173, 181, 185, 187, 187, 189, 193, 193, 196, 198, 199, 260, 271, 273, 279, 284, 284, 289, 298, 327, 340, 552
82	Xeta (Xetay)	-	-	-	166	258, 274, 276, 323
83	Rehmet daghi	-	-	-	310	-
84	Bu Qubeys daghi	-	-	-	310	-

85	Qaf daghı	-	-	-	310	62, 117, 141, 345
86	Rus eli	-	-	-	192	119, 321, 326, 349, 360, 525
87	Ruyindiz	-	-	-	194	-
88	Buxara	-	-	-	-	32, 39, 100, 262, 330
89	Cend	-	-	-	-	44, 56, 309
90	Dehistan	-	-	-	-	44
91	Mazandaran	-	-	-	-	44, 44, 223, 324
92	Qennuc (Gunnuc)	-	-	-	-	50, 269, 583
93	Yunanistan	-	-	-	-	56, 61, 115, 117, 117, 132, 169, 195, 196, 196, 200, 231, 269, 269, 269, 298, 305, 393, 393, 430, 431, 444, 444, 444, 454, 503, 579, 579
94	Yecuc hasarı	-	-	-	-	56
95	Heri	-	-	-	-	56, 257
96	Makedoniya	-	-	-	-	61, 74, 526
97	Efrence	-	-	-	-	74, 98, 119, 324, 396, 528
98	Elburs daghı	-	-	-	-	87
99	İsgenderiyye	-	-	-	-	99,198
100	Kax	-	-	-	-	157
101	Kerx	-	-	-	-	157
102	Musil (Mosul)	-	-	-	-	174, 425
103	Zinderud	-	-	-	-	182
104	Xuzan	-	-	-	-	182
105	İstexr	-	-	-	-	187, 253, 268, 312, 323
106	Keng	-	-	-	-	187
107	Zeng	-	-	-	-	187
108	Tiflis	-	-	-	-	202

109	Bertas (Burtas)	-	-	-	265	224, 314, 314, 314, 321, 328, 328, 329, 329, 345, 359, 360
110	Xezer daghi	-	-	-	-	228
111	Sencab	-	-	-	-	228
112	Seqlab	-	-	-	-	224, 228, 316
113	Serir qalası	-	-	-	-	239, 240, 241, 527
114	Nishapur	-	-	-	-	254, 257
115	Mina	-	-	-	-	239
116	Kirman	-	-	-	-	258, 579
117	Azergushesb	-	-	-	-	258
118	Tibet	-	-	-	-	271, 271
119	Pencab	-	-	-	-	274
120	Kashghar	-	-	-	-	274
121	Ferqane	-	-	-	-	274
122	Xerxiz (Xırxız)	-	-	-	-	274, 568
123	Arısh	-	-	-	-	275
124	CHin denizi	-	-	-	-	281, 324, 333, 557
125	Gile	-	-	-	-	282
126	Turan	-	-	-	-	284, 292
127	Machin	-	-	-	-	289
128	Ferxar	-	-	-	-	305
129	Maveraunnehr	-	-	-	-	310
130	Alan	-	-	-	-	312, 321, 345
131	Erk	-	-	-	-	312
132	Qıpchaq çölu	-	-	-	-	315, 321
133	Amil	-	-	-	-	316
134	Xezran	-	-	-	-	321, 327
135	İsu	-	-	-	-	321

136	Xezer daghi	-	-	-	-	324
137	Lezgi daghi	-	-	-	-	335
138	SHushter	-	-	-	-	367
139	Felestin	-	-	-	-	396
140	Xoy	-	-	-	-	416
141	Besre	-	-	-	-	419
142	Sengi - ezem	-	-	-	-	451
143	Beytulmuqeddes (Quds)	-	-	-	-	528, 584
144	Endelus	-	-	-	-	528
145	Meqdes	-	-	-	-	528
146	Okyanos	-	-	-	-	529
147	İsgenderabad	-	-	-	-	550
148	Qندهار	-	-	-	-	551, 552
149	Ferruxbehisht	-	-	-	-	552
150	Qeysur	-	-	-	-	559
151	Zur sheheri	-	-	-	-	579, 594
152	Sughd (Soghd)	-	-	-	-	580
153	Behri Qulzum	-	-	-	-	583
154	Qulzum sheheri	-	-	-	-	583
155	Qunnuc	-	-	-	-	583
156	Qiyrevan	-	-	-	-	583
157	Besti	-	-	-	-	612

As can be seen from the map table, in Hamsa, the poet used 157 geographical names. In addition, Prof. Nizami Ganjavi (Nizami Ganjavi, 2011) on eleven geographical islands (India: 33, 90; Turkey: 33, 90; Kaba: 43, 131, 141, 142; Egypt: 122; Mazandaran: 128; Ganja): 131; Yemen: 123, 131; Hutan: 131; Baghdad: 132; Tiger: 132; Iraq: 150).

The number of geographical names for verses in Hams is as follows: a treasury of secrets: 23; "Khosrov and Shirin": 66; "Leili and Majnun": 22; "Seven Beauties": 35; Alexandria: 125. It seems that the poet used more geographical names in the poem Alexandria. The reason for this is clear: first, he wrote this poem in the wise times of his life, when he carefully studied all the geographical works and maps of his time; Secondly, the book, which is more than any of her other poems, is devoted to numerous military marches and trips to Alexander the Great. The poet described the routes of these trips with the accuracy of a geographical scientist.

A historical-comparative and typological-toponymic analysis of geographical names in Hamsa shows that the great poet was ancient Greek (Eratosthenes, Ptolemy, Strabo and others) and medieval Arabic (Ibn Khordadbeh, Al-Hokkel, Al-Holy, etc.). He carefully mastered the works and maps of traveler geographers, as well as the geographical names of the mentioned sources, familiar with the first globe of Al-Biruni. As a result, we find most of the geographical names known in ancient times and in the Middle Ages in the poem "Hamsa". The geography of these names is very extensive: from the Atlantic Ocean in the west (Ocyanus in Hamsa) to the Pacific Ocean in the east (from Hamsa to the China Sea); extends south from the island of Sarandib (Ceylon - Sri Lanka) to the North Pole. And here we meet many rivers, seas, mountains, deserts, plains, etc., And not just the country and city.

As a result of our research, it turned out that the poet is the most frequently used geographical name in Hams. The poet uses the word "Chinese" 137 times in "hamsa." According to many scholars (R. Aliyev, T. Karimli, N. Arasli, S. Safarov and others), the Chinese state, which Nizami loved and loved in Hamsa, is not a modern Chinese state. For example, in the poem "Seven Beauties" the famous Egyptian prof. We read in the statement of R. Aliyev: "China in Nizami's poetry does not mean modern geographical China. In Chinese, the poet refers to East Turkestan, and the Turkish word in the Nizami dictionary is a symbol of beauty, whiteness and nobility. Taraz (now Talas), Yagma, Khotan are cities in China known for their beauty" (5, 330).

Unaware of all these realities, some “axes of our own stems” throw stones at the brilliant poet, trying to accuse him of Persianity and ignorance of Azerbaijan.

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)!" (Tariel A, 2009).

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 learn now. As for Ganja, the poet repeatedly wrote about his hometown in all his verses, except for Leili and Majnun (Simirnov A. 1951). 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” (Nizami Ganjavi 1982).

He writes about the Egyptian city of Alexandria: “They called the city” “Alexander built”, “Alexandria” (Nizami Ganjavi 1982, p .99).

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.

Based on the similarities, phrases, signs, comparisons, and metaphorical expressions that the poet uses in parallel with geographical names, the medieval Iraqi city of Basra is rich and delightful; China (East Turkestan) and its cities Taraz, Yagma, Khotan (Hutan), “beauties with a white face”, “Chinese ornament”, “Chinese carpet”, “Chinese yarn”; One of the oldest cities in Turan (Central Asia), Hallux "decorates the world"; Iranian city of Shushtar "rich income"; "Fandgir" the population of the Khorasan province; Beautiful palm Basti in the province of Khorasan; Palm and sugar in the province of Khuzestan; The ancient Turkestan city of Tamgach "Kaman" The city of Chach (the ancient name of the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent) is a craftsman with a good bow; The ancient Sogdian city (located near Samarkand) with magnificent musical instruments; Ancient Egypt was "pure gold"; Gorravan (Geyruvan), a city in Tunisia, Africa, with a "gross" population; The magnitude, magnitude and magnitude of the Caucasus Mountains; The Nile River is known for its "overflow", the "fresh" sweat of the Tigris River, the "iron bridge" and the transfusion of the Araz River.

The prominent literary critic A. Jafar commented on this statement: “In the era of the Abbasids, in the eighth century, judges of Khorasan (Abi Muslim Khorasan, Tahir, founder of the state of Bani Tahrir) refer to diplomatic relations and misleading caliphs of Baghdad”. This means that the genius Nizami knew the history of the people of Khorasan, because he deeply knew the history of the province and reflected it in his poem.

Geyruvan, one of the oldest cities in Africa, is known for its black as black population. Knowing this, the poet used the phrase “Tell me the crucifixion and is giruvan” in the poem “Seven Beauties” (translated as “Meet Me with the Secret of Black”). Professor R. Aliyev commented on the Egyptian: The text says: Tell me about Giruvan and Kairuv. Geyruvan is one of the oldest cities in Africa, built in the 7th century and located in modern Tunisia. But here it is used in the literal sense

of the word - the Kyrgyz country “Report from the Red and Kyrgyz” - does not need a blow, this means moving to the real text. The text often refers to the country of blacks and whites (Nizami Ganjavi 1983). From this example, it is clear that the poet had extensive information about the city of Geiruvan, far in Africa.

In Central Asia - Avesta, named after the ancient Sogdian region (Sughd in Hamsa), in the Zeravshan and Kashkadarya river basins, in medieval Arabic and Persian works. Archaeological excavations in the region, which play an important role in the economic and cultural life of the East, show that culture and art have reached a high level of development here. E. b. Between 329 and 328 years, under the leadership of Spitamen, the Sogdian population resolutely opposed Alexander the Great (Nizami Ganjavi 2011).

The authors of the article “Geographic and Ethnographic Analysis of Alexandria in the Learning Process” commented on an excerpt from the poem: “The poem shows that in the past the Russian country consisted of seven tribes - seven provinces. Where is the above hazran? It is likely that the Khazars, who were once Turkic tribes, were supposed to live. A province covering Asia and Europe is located northwest of the Caspian Sea and on both sides of the Volga River”.

Authors should clarify this comment. First of all, it seems clear to you and Khazran that it was the poet who meant exactly the place where the Turkic-speaking tribes lived. Secondly, it is more appropriate to write “Caspian” than “Caspian”. Because when you say “harmful”, it means those who are from the Caspian. However, the name of the tribe is “Caspian” and according to the late linguist, professor M. Seidov, the meaning of the word in Turkish is “high-ranking husbands”. Caspian Sea, Caspian Sea, Khazran and others that we meet in Hamsa. The names of places like the Caspian (not the "Caspian") are interconnected. Thirdly, in the Middle Ages, the Caspian was inhabited not only in the north-west of the Caspian Sea, but also on both sides of the Volga River. Thus, in the early Middle Ages, the Caspian Sea, east of the North Caucasus and downstream of the Volga River, laid the foundations of an early feudal state in the deserts of Southeastern Europe in

the middle of the 7th century. they even conquered Eastern Europe (Bertels Yu. 1962).

Fourth, the authors do not write anything from other Russian provinces in the poem. However, from scientific sources, it is known that two other Russian provinces mentioned by Nizami (Bartas and Kipchak) are also associated with Turkic tribes. The poet first mentioned the name of the province of Bartas in his poem "Seven Beauties": As you can see, the name of this province was translated here as Burtas. Professor R. Aliyev commented on the phrase "The curtain of Burtas": Burtas was one of the famous Turkish tribes living on the Russian plains. They were mainly engaged in hunting and animal husbandry. At the time of Nizami, burts and Russians were imported mainly to Azerbaijani markets. Burtas's blanket consists of a bright white bark (rabbit animal) and squirrel skin and compares daylight with the poet (Nizami Ganjavi 1002). 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 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) (Safarov Sh. 1991) plemena Severnoqo Caucasus, Moscow, 1962).

CONCLUSIONS.

According to the genius poet Hams, in the Middle Ages Russian 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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