

The Use Of Anthroponyms In Mirzo Ulugbeksing's "History Of The Four Nations"

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Received: 13 April 2025; **Accepted:** 17 May 2025; **Published:** 30 June 2025

Abstract: This article examines the anthroponyms used in Mirzo Ulugbek's work "History of Four Nations", identifies the lexical and semantic groups of onomastic units used in the work "History of Four Nations", sheds light on the semantics of onomastic units used in the work: anthroponym, toponym, ethnonym, hydronym and other units, analyzes the level of use of Arabic, Persian-Tajik onomastic units used in the work. The article shows that the semantic field of anthroponyms is significant because it is studied.

Keywords: Anthroponym, Arabic, Persian-Tajik, semantics, female names, names of saints, names of heroes.

Introduction: In world linguistics, the study of anthroponyms is one of the main directions of lexicology and onomastics. This direction includes the study of names given to people, that is, personal names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames and nicknames. Anthroponymy deals with the origin, structure, function of human names and their development in different languages and cultures. This field also includes the analysis of the historical roots, social functions and linguistic characteristics of anthroponyms. Anthroponyms are names that are characteristic of people, which include personal names and surnames.

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characteristic of people, which include personal names and surnames .

E. Begmatov stated the following idea in his research: Turkic names are proper nouns in Turkic languages, constituting the ancient layer of the anthroponymic system. The antiquity of Turkic names can be understood in two senses. First, the names were formed from lexemes belonging to the ancient layer of the Turkic lexicon. These words belong to the first, ancient layer of the Uzbek lexicon .

It was found that there are 143 anthroponyms in the work.

The following anthroponyms appear in the work "History of Four Nations".

Amir Arg'un — A famous emir from the Uyrat tribe. Ruler of Khorasan until Halaku Khan (q.v.).

Amir Temur Ko'ragoniy — Founder of the Timurid dynasty (1370–1858), a great commander, and statesman.

«Amir Ul–Mo'minin Ali, Karrama vajru» — («Muminlar amiri Ali (656–661) («Tangri taolo») uning dalillarini mukarram qilsin»).

Ankit Xoni — It is about Markit Khan Toqtoybegi.

Ariq Bug'o — The sixth son of Tuli Khan. He fought for the throne with his elder brother, Kuriloy Khan, for a long time.

Arslonxon — Khan of the Qarluqs. Like Idikut, he entered the service of Genghis Khan and, with an army of 6,000 men, participated in his campaigns against Maverannahr and Khorasan. «baraka o'g'l... 647 hijriy yilining rabi ul-avval oyida... Mangu qo'nni saltanat taxtiga o'tqazdi» — But his official enthronement took place two years later, in 649 (1241).

Baraka O'g'il — The third son of Zhuji Khan, Khan of the Golden Horde from 1257 to 1267. Here the year 654 AH - 1256 AD is indicated. According to official data, the accession of Baraka (Berka) Khan to the throne occurred a year later, in 655 (1257). From 653 (1255) to 654 (1256) Ulogchi sat on the throne of the Golden Horde.

Baroq Xojib — At that time (in the first quarter of the 13th century), the governor of Kirman.

Baroqxon Ibn Suqar Ibn Komxor Ibn Chig'atoyxon — One of the rulers of the Chigatai ulus (1266-c. 1271).

Baroq Hojib — Governor of the Kerman region during the Mongol (Ogaday Khan) era. Known as Kutlug Khan.

Barsumosxon, Tug'oyxon, Ilojxon — In Rashiduddin's book, Borismaskhan, Sarsikhan, Ulogkhan.

Baxshi — Kotib.

Among these anthroponyms, female names are a minority. For example: Bani Fotima — Descendant of Fatima (Ali and Fatima), daughter of the Prophet Muhammad.

The work mainly contains the names of khans and kings. For example, these Sulton Usmon — Ruler of the Karakhanid dynasty in Transoxiana (Samarkand) (1204-1211).

Sultonxon Malik — Khan Malik, mentioned in Rashiduddin's book.

Malikashraf — Ruler of the Chupanid dynasty (Iran) (1344–1356); ruled over Azerbaijan, Armenia, and northwestern Iran. He was known for his extreme cruelty and greed. He was killed by the Khan of the Golden Horde, Janibek Khan (1341–1357).

This work also includes the names of saints and heroes.

Zol — Zoli Zori, a famous wrestler from Sistan. One of the characters in Firdawsi's "Shahnamah".

From the saints: Imom Shofeyi — The founder and first imam of the Shafi'i school of thought in Sunni Islam was the famous jurist Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Idris al-Shafi'i (767–820).

Mursal (arab.) — An ambassador, a sent messenger or prophet.

Murtazo Ali — The fourth of the Rightly Guided Caliphs was Ali ibn Abu Talib (656-661).

Mutasim Billox — The last Abbasid caliph. He was assassinated in 656 (1258). 650 AH - 1252 AD is incorrect. The family of Uthman is a descendant of the third Caliph of the Rightly Guided Caliphs, Uthman ibn Affan (644–656).

Sayyid Ota — The second caliph of Zangi Ata, his real name was Said Ahmad.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study of anthroponyms (personal names) used in the work "The History of Four Nations" is highlighted. Here, how the personal names in the work were formed in the historical, cultural and social context, their semantic and structural features are analyzed. The interconnections of personal names, their aspects reflecting intercultural relations are identified.

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