

# Analysis Of Anthroponyms Used in Amir Temur's Work "Temur Tuzuklari"

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**Annotation:** This article examines anthroponyms based on ethnolinguistic factors and provides an overview of anthroponyms. In the example of "Temur's rules" the features of famous nouns are revealed. The anthroponymic factors used in the play are mainly classified according to their scope and structure.

**Keywords:** Anthroponyms, Ideonyms, Politonyms, Ergonims, Phaleronyms, Dignitonyms, Chrematonyms, Chrononyms.

## Introduction.

The thoughts of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich, written as a foreword to the book "Temur Tuzuklar" are very important. Indeed, understanding the personality of Amir Temur means understanding history. To understand Amir Temur is to understand ourselves. Honoring Amir Temur means strengthening our great future and confidence based on our deep-rooted roots, culture and power.

Speaking about this, Amir Temur's views on statehood and diplomacy, military skills, creative potential, science, art and architecture, the meaning of life, the noble deeds that glorify man, the restoration of religion and justice, the holding of councils and events. It is worth emphasizing the exemplary qualities of far-sightedness and self-interest in each case. It is safe to say that such issues are clearly, convincingly and impressively covered in the book "Temur's Statutes", which is the product of Sahibkiran's thinking.

In today's complex and dangerous time, we do not think it is necessary to say that reading this book over and over again is very useful for those who have taken on the responsibility of being a leader in the first place, as well as for any intelligent person.

We are convinced that if our young people read this book with love, understanding and deep understanding, a sense of national pride will rise in their hearts, they will feel more deeply what a generation of great people they are, and grow up to be able to overcome any trials and difficulties.

It is known that between the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, a number of directions in linguistics began to emerge as an independent field with its own object of study. This is also the case in Uzbek linguistics. For example; we are well aware that the study of phraseology and semiotics as an independent field has been intensified, separating lexicology, experimental and structural phonetics from phonetics, and word formation from morphology. At the same time, attention is paid to the quality of language in the process of communicative communication, the characteristics of adherence to literary norms, that is, the field of speech culture, which teaches speech taste, speech culture. Over the past period, a lot of work has been done on the lexical-semantic features of Uzbek anthroponyms, the nominative and motivational bases of anthroponymy, the specific linguistic and sociolinguistic problems of the study of anthroponyms.

## Method.

Component, diachronic, and structural analysis were used in the research.

## Discussion.

In general, there is a rich experience in the study of Uzbek onomastics, including anthroponymy. These relate to both theoretical and practical problems of the scientific study of anthroponyms. a number of theoretical and practical problems of anthroponyms await their scientific basis and in-depth study. For

example, semantics and motivation of anthroponyms, scientific principles of classification of anthroponyms, narrative study of anthroponyms with sister and unrelated languages, principles of chronology of anthroponyms, Uzbek historical anthroponymy, various methods of anthroponyms, especially socio-linguistic, national-cultural, issues of ethnic approach, explanatory requirements of anthroponyms, lexicographic requirements and principles of compiling spelling dictionaries, study of anthroponyms in the language of historical written monuments, problems of creating anthroponymy of Uzbek language, etc. There are no such problems facing Uzbek onomastics, including Uzbek anthroponymy, and no comprehensive study summarizing the achievements in the study of famous nouns in the Uzbek language. However, almost 60 years of development of Uzbek onomastics can provide enough information for such a work.

Well-known nominee A.V. Superanskaya, describing the famous nouns representing the surrounding real and noreal (imaginary) objects under the concept of onomastic scale (onomastic complex), cited 19 types of famous nouns that are part of this complex. The Azerbaijani linguist AM Gurbanov considers that one of the special sections of lexicology in the book "Muazis Azerbaijani zdebi tili" is "onomalokiya" (onomastics) and calls onomastic units "onomastic units". , thinks about toponyms, hydronyms, zoonyms, cos monyms, ktematonyms. He also commented on these onomastic sections in his other works<sup>4</sup>. Of course, the author's definition of the types and boundaries of the names that make up the onomastic unit is incorrect and does not cover all aspects of the nickname. All research on onomastics also deals with anthroponyms. Anthroponym is an original Greek word, and anthro is adam + onim, meaning famous nouns given to people. In Uzbek, this term is replaced by such terms as name, person name, human names, person names. The following onomastic devices, which are the names of people in the Uzbek language, are units of Uzbek anthroponymy: 1. Names - names given to a specific person. 2. Nicknames. 3. Nicknames. 4. In Uzbek, naming a person using past forms of naming ("daughter", "son"). 5. Using Arabic forms of naming a person by restoring the name of his past ancestors ("ibn", "binni"). 6. Russian surnames and patronymics officially adopted by force in the 20s and 30s of the last century. The above are anthroponymic units and are studied by Uzbek anthroponymy.

### Result.

Certain connections between a group of onomastic units, transitions to each other's functions are washed away. This process is called transmonization. For example, it moves from toponyms, ethnonyms, hydronyms, and so on to the noun function. For example, Tashkentboy, Kokandboy, K.ipchak, Mangirov, Syrdarya (name qie) and others. These are called toponoantrom, ethnoanthronym, hydroanthroponym in anthroponymic research. The transition of human names to toponyms is especially productive in toponymy. This was clearly demonstrated by the research of the Tatar linguist GF Sattarov. During the work on the regulation of place names during the period of independence, it became known that many toponymic objects in the territory of the republic were named after people. This is not really a positive development. Many of these names have been replaced by other names.

In our scientific research, anthroponyms in Amir Temur's "Temur's Statutes" can be divided into the following structure:

- 1) anthroponyms with a structure of religious meaning;
- 2) anthroponyms with a military meaning structure;
- 3) anthroponyms of historical and everyday life;
- 4) anthroponyms related to literature;
- 5) geographical anthroponyms;
- 6) anthroponyms related to national culture.

Scope of anthroponyms used in Temur's rules:

1. Ideonim - some historical documents that are important for the history of the people, the famous name of the work. For example: laws and regulations on public administration.
2. Politonim is a well-known name of state symbols (flag, emblem, emblem and similar attributes). For example: Beacon-flag, Emblem-coat of arms. (Маёк- байроқ, Тамға-репб.)

3. Ergonim - a well-known name of a group of people organized by activities, as well as institutions, organizations and enterprises. For example: Sardobardorlar- (Persian "sar" -bosh, "dor" -dor); Chigatay (Сардобардорлар-(форсча «сар»-бош, «дор»-дор); Чигатой улуси)

In the military field, Amir Temur's army consisted of units (battalions) consisting of ten military units (rota). Lashkar district - (ten thousand) - the head of the district; Hazara- (thousand) -Mirixazora; Army- (hundred) -Leader; Ayl- (decimal) -Airboshi; named by compounds and person names.( Лашкар туман- (ўн минглик) –туман оғаси; Ҳазора-(минглик)-Мирихазора; Қўшин-(юзлик)-Қўшинбоши; Айл- (ўнлик)-Айрбоши)

4.Faleronim - any order, medal, badges, crowns, etc. famous noun For example: Sahibi Adl, Sahibqitron, Sahibi Jaхо, Suyurgol-inam - a gift.

5. Toponym - a famous name associated with place names. For example, the names of the villages around Samarkand: Jirjan, Herat, Mazandaran, Sheroz, Seiston, Damascus, Sultania, Forish, Egypt (Cairo), Baghdad.

6. Dignitonim - honorary titles, positions, etc. famous noun For example: Doruga - in Mongolian means supervisor, mayor. The kingdom consisted of two systems. 1. Dargah and 2. Executive (ministry-office). Dargah was headed by a supreme ruler, the ministry was headed by the prime minister, Devonbegi. The cabinet consisted of the Minister of War, the Minister of Property, and the Minister of Taxes, the Minister of Finance.

7. Chrematonym is a famous noun given to one of the unique weapons, tools, works of art and music, which are important for the history and culture of the people. For example: At the head of the army are the Intelligence-intelligence, among them the Yasuvul-military unit, and then the Manglay-avant-garde unit. Around the side of the army there are Izofa-reserve-reserve units.

8. Chrononym - a famous noun of historical periods, stages. For example: Stop the Golden Horde.

### Conclusion.

Our observations on the onomastic scale in Amir Temur's "Temur's Statutes" show that this phenomenon is very complex, it is divided into a number of large and small groups of names, and even some small groups include more small groups. Thus, the general concept of the "onomastic scale of language", that is, the super-scale, in turn, is a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon consisting of a number of macro-dimensions, micro-dimensions and interdependencies and relationships, as well as a specific system of such complex features. Of course, the definition of onomastic scales is based on the main criterion, namely the nominative-functional feature of the famous noun, but it is this feature, the need, that leads to the creation of specific onomastic units. These units, on the other hand, are one of the types of words - a lexical unit, a specific linguistic material as a noun. And lexical unity is the richness of language, the phenomenon to which it belongs. So, the mere fact of saying onomastic scale and giving an example of this or that group of famous nouns does not reveal the true nature of the phenomenon.

Uzbek linguist E. As shown in the results of Begmatov's scientific research, the onomastic scale is a complex and multilevel phenomenon. In it, large - macro groups, small - micro groups and smaller subgroups of certain types of the famous noun interact, one consisting of the other, one being a continuation of the other, one complementing the other. Therefore, we believe that the study of the scale of Uzbek onomastics in terms of super-scale, macro-scale, micro-scale and even smaller scales, based on the above-mentioned laws and the materials available in the Uzbek language, is the right approach.

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