



LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TURKIC ANTHROPONYMS USED IN MAHMUD KASHGARI'S WORK "DIWAN LUGHAT AL- TURK"

Bukhara State University
Linguistics: Uzbek Language 1st-year Master's
Student: **Zarina Ashurova**

Abstract. *This article identifies the Turkic anthroponyms used in M. Kashgari's "Diwan Lughat al-Turk," analyzes their lexico-semantic features, and discusses the semantic meanings they express.*

Keywords: *anthroponym, lexico-semantic features, the scope of usage of anthroponyms today.*

It is well known that Mahmud Kashgari's "Diwan Lughat al-Turk" is considered one of the peerless works created on the encyclopedia and grammar of the Turkic language. During his travels, the scholar visited various geographical regions and studied in detail the words used by the tribes and clans living there. In the Diwan, the meaning of every word and which tribe or clan used it is explained in detail. Based on this valuable information provided by the scholar, it is possible to study and compare the lexemes of that period with those of today. This is of great importance for the development of linguistics. In "Diwan Lughat al-Turk," information about anthroponyms used by geographical regions, tribes, or clans is given sequentially.

When the Kazakh linguist Maxpirov researched these personal names that have reached us through this Diwan, he identified nearly 110 personal names. It was noted that 70 of these were anthroponyms specific to the Turkic language, and 4–5 were female names. Therefore, the basis of the anthroponymic system of the Turkic-speaking people of that time was formed by original Turkic personal names.

The linguist E. Begmatov, in his scientific research, stated: "Since anthroponyms are lexical units that embody the history and spirituality of the people, studying their meaning, emergence, development, and usage characteristics is of great scientific importance." Personal names hold a special place in the life of society, lifestyle, history, language, and culture. In this article, we have attempted to highlight the lexico-semantic features of Turkic anthroponyms used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Diwan Lughat al-Turk."

Personal names in the Diwan are divided into three types according to their origin:

- a) Personal names of Turkic origin;
- b) Personal names of Iranian origin;
- c) Personal names of Arabic origin.

During the period of the Kara-Khanid Khanate, where Kashgari lived — starting from the end of the 10th century — Turks began to accept Islam on a mass scale at the state level in Central Asia. In such an environment, the author collected extensive onomastic materials. Mahmud Kashgari compiled active words from both Turkic peoples and non-Muslim Turkic lands in alphabetical order. Among them, only those Turkic anthroponyms widespread among the people were included.

Turkic anthroponyms used in the Diwan include: Beklan, Bektur, Qatmish, Qilich Khon, Arslan, Qutlug', Tag'ril, Chag'ri tigin, Turumtoy, Yag'an, Tonga tigin, Charuq, Tutuq, Qumiq, Utush, Atish, Tabdu, Abu, and others.

The listed anthroponyms are divided into simple and compound anthroponyms based on their structure:

- a) Simple anthroponyms: Tutuq, Charuq, Abu, Arslan.

b) Compound anthroponyms: Chag'ri tigin, Qilich Khon, Alp Er Tonga, Qutlug' tegin, etc.

In analyzing the lexico-semantic features of the Turkic anthroponyms used in "Diwan Lughat al-Turk," we have categorized them into the following groups:

1. Names derived from animal names:

Turumtoy (wild horse)

Tag'ril (bird)

Yag'an (elephant)

Tonga (leopard/tiger)

Arslan tegin: Arslan — a symbol of strength and power.

Bogra khan (Bug'ra): Male camel; in the sense of strong and robust.

Tag'ril: A bird of prey (a type of falcon); a symbol of sharpness and speed.

Yag'an tegin: "Yag'an" — elephant; a symbol of greatness and majesty.

Chag'ri: Falcon; implies far-sightedness and agility.

Kaz: Goose; beauty (used as a female name).

Tonga: A predator like a tiger or lion; a sign of heroism.

2. Names related to objects/items:

Qilich Khon, Kumush tigin, Qatmish.

3. Turkic names expressing abstract concepts:

Bektur: A personal name formed from the words "Be(r)k" (firm/strong) and "tur" (stand/stay), meaning "live healthily, be steadfast."

Beglan: "Bless yourself, take care of yourself" (DLT, Vol. I, p. 444).

Chava: "Be famous, spread your fame" (DLT, Vol. III, p. 225).

Utar: Belief in victory and winning (DLT, Vol. I, p. 367).

4. Turkic names indicating titles and ranks:

Tarxan: A person exempt from taxes, a privileged individual; a high rank.

Inal: A person whose mother is of noble birth but whose father is a commoner; noble.

Terken xatun: "Terken" — the title of the supreme queen. The word "Terken" signifies a ruler or sovereign. In some sources, it is noted that "Terken" was not merely a title but also used as a name, as there was a tradition among Turks of using a title in place of an original name. Some researchers consider this word identical to the modern Turkic name "Turkan." Today, this name has become one of the most widespread anthroponyms among Turkic nations.

Beklen: Be worthy of lordship, conduct yourself like a bek (nobleman).

Yug'rush: A person who collects taxes from the people.

Tuksin: A person three ranks below the Khagan (Emperor).

Chag'ri tigin: A personal name derived from a title or office.

Tutuk: Name of a title for a deputy or governor.

5. Names expressing adjectives and character traits: Qutlug' xon, Bugü bilga, Buke Budrach, Küch tigin

Bilge beg: A wise and learned nobleman.

Alp Er Tonga: "Alp" (hero, brave) + "Er" (man/valiant).

Kutlug: Derived from the word "Qut" (luck, divine blessing); happy, blessed.

Kuch tigin: A strong, powerful prince.

Inanch bek: A trustworthy and loyal person.

Yavlak sarig': "Yavlak" (merciless, stubborn) + "Sarig'" (yellow/pale).

During the analysis of the lexico-semantic features of Turkic anthroponyms in "Diwan Lughat al-Turk," special attention was paid to their parts of speech and their derivation:

a) Turkic anthroponyms belonging to the category of Nouns:

Qilich: Name of a weapon (metonymy).

Kumush: Name of a metal (symbol of purity).

Ay: Name of a celestial body (Moon).

Kaz: Name of a bird (Goose).

Turk: An ethnonym (name of a nation) transitioned into a personal name.

b) Turkic anthroponyms belonging to the category of Adjectives — adjectives indicating a person's traits transitioned into names without changing their lexical form:

Alp: Brave, hero.

Bilge: Wise, learned.

Kutlug': Fortunate, prosperous.

Yavlak: Fierce, merciless, and others.

c) Verb-based Turkic anthroponyms: Utar, Beklan , Tabdu, Qatmish.

Turkic names derived from animal names	Turkic names related to objects/items	Turkic names related to titles and social hierarchy	Turkic names expressing adjectives and character traits	Turkic names expressing abstract concepts
1. Turumtoy	Qilich xon	Yug'rush	Bilge beg	Utar
2. Tag'ril	Kumush tigin	Tuksin	Alp Er To'nga	Bektur
3. Yag'an	Qatmish	Terken xatun	Kutlug'	Chava

		Tutuk		
4. Kaz		Yug‘rush	Kuch tigin	
5. Tonga		Beklan	Yavlak sarig‘	

The provided analysis shows that the personal names used in "Diwan Lughat al-Turk" are exceptionally rich in meaning. By studying the anthroponyms of Turkic and other peoples within the work, one can gain extensive information about the environment and social character of that period. In classifying the lexico-semantic features of the Turkic anthroponyms presented, we have expressed our views based on the "Diwan Lughat al-Turk" itself and other relevant sources.

List of Used Literature

1. Mahmud Kashgari. Diwan Lughat al-Turk. 3 volumes. (Prepared for translation and publication by Mutallibov S. M.). – Tashkent: Fan, 1960-1963.
2. Mahmud Kashgari. Diwan Lughat al-Turk. (Index-Dictionary). – Tashkent: Fan, 1967
3. Begmatov E. The Meaning of Uzbek Names. – Tashkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2014.
4. Begmatov E. Uzbek Names. – Tashkent: Fan, 1991.
5. Maxpirov N. Old Turkic Onomastics. (Proper Names in Mahmud Kashgari's "Diwan Lughat al-Turk"). – Alma-Ata: Gilim, 1990.
6. Genç R. The Turkic World in the 11th Century According to Mahmud of Kashgar. – Ankara: Publications of the Institute for Research of Turkish Culture, 1997.

Ebülfeyz Kuli A. On Personal Names in Diwan Lughat al-Turk. –
Erzurum: Journal of the Institute of Turkic Studies, 2000.