



## **"SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF ANTHROPOONYMS AND TOPOONYMS IN THE TEXT "BABURNAME"**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2023	The study of all toponymic scale units, such as oikonyms, hydronyms, oronyms and necronyms, which have their place in linguistics, is put on the agenda based on new linguistic paradigms. It is important to study toponyms in all respects, dwell on the history of their origin, analyze them from the philosophical and social side, interpret their expression by artistic and illustrative means. We will analyze types of toponyms in the text of "Baburnama".
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"Anthroponyms (a person's name, nickname and pseudonym) are one of the ancient cultural, spiritual and linguistic values of the Uzbek people", - this is how linguist E. Begmatov describes these lexemes. Indeed, anthroponyms take their place in the structure of the vocabulary of a language based on linguistic classification according to their own characteristics and encompass their systemic characteristics. In particular, anthroponyms that are included in the so-called system of proper names, in turn, are divided into other small systems. These are: 1. Names; 2. Surnames; 3. Middle names; 4. Aliases; 5. Nicknames.

Anthroponyms play an important role in the lexical system of the Uzbek language, they cover people with the above five small language systems. Anthroponyms are also characterized by the presence of indicators that are linguistically inherent only to them. Anthroponyms have semantic, stylistic and derivational properties in accordance with the linguistic classification, which differ from other lexical units. Anthroponyms are reflected in scientific, theoretical and literary works. A number of scientists expressed their views on anthroponyms in the text "Baburname" and their theoretical and practical significance in research work. Including G.F.Blagova, N.Atajanov, D.Khoshimova, M.Khasanova, N.Khusanov and N.Erkaev, O.Djurabaev and others.

The assignment of anthroponyms in "Baburname" expressed Babur's opinion about the

person to whom this word was intended, and in Babur's way it was expressed precisely in simplicity and fluency - a skill inherent in the author. It is also a difficult task to give the names of people in the literary language. Because the names of historical figures mentioned by Babur are given in accordance with their behavior, depending on their actions.

About Sultan Ahmadkhan, in the text of "Baburnama": «Султон Маҳмудхондин кичик Султон Аҳмадхон эдиким, Олачахонга машҳурдир. Олачахон (олачанинг важхи тасмияси муни дерларким, қилмоқ ва мӯфул тили била ўлтургучини олачи дерлар). Қалмоқни неча қатла босиб, қалин кишисин қирғон учун олачи де-де касрати истиъмол била Олача бўлубтур»<sup>1</sup>. According to the author, the brother of Sultan Mahmudkhan was Sultan Ahmadkhan, who was one of the khans in the service of Babur. "Uncle Bobur is the second son of Yunuskhhan. His contemporaries also called Olachakhon the younger brother of Khan Sultan Mahmudkhan. The Uzbeks called Sheibani Olachakhon Ulzhakhon. Babur wrote that he was called Olochikhon (killer Khan), because he was a consistent conqueror of the Kalmaks and other tribes, and this nickname in the mouths of the people became Olochakhon"<sup>2</sup>. So, when Babur characterizes Sultan Ahmadkhan, it is indicated that he was one of the skillful khans, he killed many people in battles, in this respect he differs from other khans, also emphasizes his personality, good knowledge of the secrets of the battle.

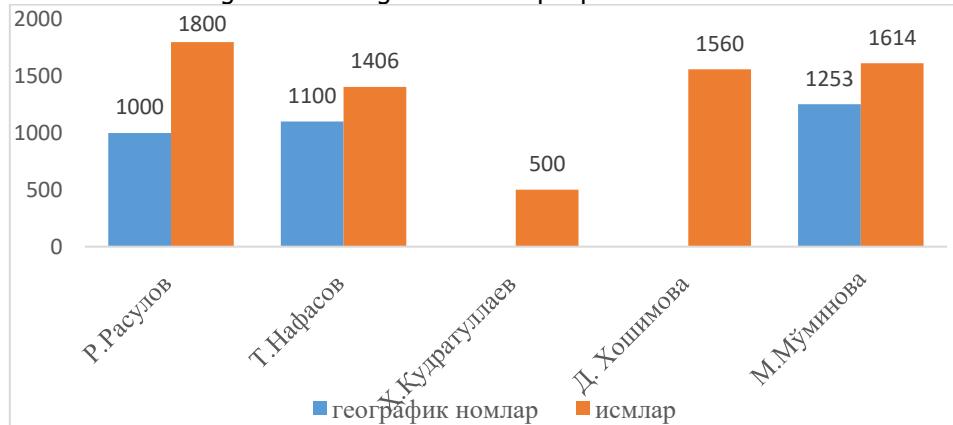
<sup>1</sup>Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур. "Бобурнома". – Тошкент: Шарқ НМАК, 2002. – Б.178 ("Бобурнома"га оид барча иқтибослар шу манбадан олинади. Асар сахифалари қавс ичida (Бобурнома 40) шаклида кўрсатиб борилади).

<sup>2</sup> Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур энциклопедияси. – Тошкент, "Шарқ", 2014 – Б. 40.



From the above passage, we can understand why only Sultan Ahmadkhan was called "Olachahan", along with the fact that he was full of enthusiasm as a person, this reflected his skill as a khan, as a warrior, mature in all aspects.

Another important aspect of "Baburnama" is its statistical analysis of anthroponyms and toponyms. Domestic scientist Kh.Khasanov wrote that more than a thousand geographical names were given in the work. R. Rasulov writes that there are more than a thousand geographical names and names of more than 1800 people in "Baburnama". T. Nafasov gives exact figures



In the work, we studied the definitions and classifications of Bobur, in which all the characteristics of anthroponyms were embodied, and we were convinced that in the work the names of each person and the definitions associated with them were shown deeply and philosophically.

Foreign scientists and researchers of our republic have studied the toponyms in the text of "Baburnama" both theoretically and practically and conducted scientific research in this direction. In particular, N. Atajanov, S. Koraev, Yu. Akhmadaliev, Z. Kholmanova, Z. Teshaboeva, D. Khoshimova. According to N. Okhunov, "... toponyms are the vocabulary of the language and are of great importance in the study of historical vocabulary and dialectology of the Uzbek language, as well as in determining the relationship and ties between the peoples living on the territory of Uzbekistan and their languages. Collecting geographical names and studying them in scientific terms is one of the important questions of linguistics." We know that the places that are given toponyms have convenient possibilities in terms of location, landscape, city, geographical aspect, and that they are created in connection with the history of this territory. Toponyms acquire a specific linguistic picture. Since the natural

- 1406 names of people, names of more than 1100 places are recorded in "Baburnama", Kh.I. Kudratullaev says that there are more than 500 names of people in "Baburnam", and equates their number to the number of characters in the novel and the world" by Leo Tolstoy. D.M. Khoshimova emphasizes that more than 1560 anthroponyms and toponyms are given. Obviously, the opinions of experts on the number of geographical names of places and names of people used in "Baburnam" seriously differ from each other. We have, however, determined that place names are 1253 and people's names are over 1614.

resources in this place, nature, climate, etc., are also not overlooked when assigning toponyms.

In "Baburnama" toponyms and names of people are not only mentioned, but also the images associated with them are described in a simple way. The fact that the geographical coordinates of different regions, geographical latitudes, cities are clearly indicated, causes a further increase in the scientific value of the text "Baburnama".

Today, the study of all toponymic scale units, such as oikonyms, hydronyms, oronyms and necronyms, which have their place in linguistics, is put on the agenda based on new linguistic paradigms. It is important to study toponyms in all respects, dwell on the history of their origin, analyze them from the philosophical and social side, interpret their expression by artistic and illustrative means. We will analyze the above types of toponyms in the text of "Baburnama":



<b>Types of toponyms:</b>	<b>Examples from the text of "Baburnama":</b>
<b>Oikonyms</b>	Lamgonot, Yettikent, Toshkÿrgon, Toshkand, Andijon, Kesh, Sairam, Surkhrabot, Yorkand, Navkand, Khuroson, Arabiston, Muguliston
<b>Hydronyms</b>	Kargabuloq, Akhsı suyi, Khujand suyi, Saykhun river, Bobokaro spring, Kÿli Magok, Guzar Nilob, Saru River, Satluj River, Ilamish River, Sindh River
<b>Oronyms</b>	Kukhi Safid, Kukhisof, Capetog, Olatog, the Mount of Kirmosh, the Mount of Khodja Ismoil, Olatog, Kukhpur, the Mount of Mehtar Sulaimon, the Mount of Murgon, the Mount of Shovdor, the Mount of Shunkorkhona, the Mount of Kirmosh
<b>Necronyms</b>	Masjidi Laklaka, Masjidi Djavzo otlik, Khozha Khizr mosque, Ali Masjid, Masjidi Djavzo, Muqatta, Ali
<b>Anthroponyms</b>	Alisherbek garden, Bobo Hasan Abdol, Bobokaro spring, Bozori Malik, Dehi Yaqub, Muhammad Oga kent, Muhammad Chab bridge, Khozha Ismoil mountain, Shaikhzod gate
<b>Zoonyms</b>	Ayiq grass, Akka, Amluk yigochi, Balut tree, Olasoy, Khaaty, Khurmo suyi

From the above analysis of "Baburnama" it can be seen that the work has a broad interpretation of the names of certain toponymic objects, the history of their origin, units associated with the flora and fauna. An interesting legend, popular among the people, associated with the analyzed toponym is given as etymological evidence. At the same time, the review process provides information on how to name the languages of the different systems. Many geographical terms mentioned in Babur are of great importance for determining the origin of toponyms and the creation of Uzbek scientific terminology, and we can know that they also occupy a certain place in the development of linguistics.

A. Beveridge also follows the path of Leiden-Erskin. He transliterates this name in the form "Shahr-i-sabz". At the same time, in brackets (Green-town), there is a clarifying comment "green city". V. Texton restores toponyms in translation by transliteration. He transliterates the city "Kesh" as "Kish", "Samarqand" - "Samarkand", "Shakhrisabz" - "Shahrisabz" and gives the translation in brackets (Green city). The translator focuses on the meaning and content of the original, giving translations of toponyms, moving every detail from one language to another. He tries to imagine the events as if he becomes a participant in them. Only then will he restore the details of the events, as in the original. Thus, in the process of translation analysis, we made sure that the three translators also used figurative expressions, tracing, literal translation, alternative translation and other methods of translating toponyms in the text "Baburnama" when translating.

In the process of translating anthroponyms, it is important to translate a given name while preserving its own meaning. Since during the translation of anthroponyms in the text of "Baburnama" by English translators, we witnessed that they turned more to the

translations of Annette Beveridge than to the naming of the names themselves. But translations of all names also do not give the exact meaning of anthroponyms in the original text. Although translators in some cases restore anthroponyms by transcription and transliteration, we see that they are not transferred as they are pronounced in the original language. In the process of analyzing the translations, we also made sure that by passing these names from language to language, the anthroponym in the original text became the name of a completely different person.

When determining the criteria for the restoration of anthroponyms, we must take into account that names can give a certain amount of information about their object, this information has three manifestations and can be expressed in linguistic, colloquial, encyclopedic forms. As a unit of language (linguistic), they refer to persons, separate individuals from each other. And in colloquial speech, information expresses the attitude of the speaker to a given name.

Examples of anthroponyms and toponyms from the text "Baburname" were involved in the analysis, and as a result of the analysis, we found the following criteria for the translation of anthroponyms and toponyms, acceptable in the process of a complete analysis of translations of anthroponyms and toponyms based on the theory and practice of translation:

1. Pay attention to the lexical meanings of anthroponyms;

2. Make a general impression on the recipient, express it in such a way that a society that speaks one language would basically understand them in the same way;

3. The need to take into account when translating the fact that anthroponyms have their own specific construction, structure;



4. Anthroponyms are mainly given in a simple form and are accompanied by nicknames to make them understandable to the recipient; they are translated in translation through tracing, literal translation, figurative expression and other methods;

5. Anthroponyms are able to perform the function of a certain member of the sentence and enter into connection with other members of the sentence, basically becoming the subject in the sentence, in translations this must be done with the preservation of form and content.

Toponym translation criteria:

1. Specific lexical meaning of toponyms;
2. The presence of features of generalization and common understanding in toponyms;
3. The presence of toponyms of a certain structure and form;
4. Toponyms in a simple form are given mainly with descriptions;
5. Toponyms perform the function of a specific member of the sentence and are able to enter into a syntactic relationship with other members of the sentence.

All this was studied theoretically and practically and was determined by the results of the analysis.

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