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O'ZBEK TILIDAGI TEONIMLAR MAKROKO'LAMINING LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilidagi teonimlar deb nomlangan onomastik birliklarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, turlari qadimgi manbalar, matbuot sahifalaridagi materiallari asosida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Teonimlar, teonimlar fondi, agionimlar, agionimlar ko'lami, nekronimlar, toponimlar.

THE LINGUISTIC PECULARITIES OF THE MACROSCOPE OF THEONYMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Annotation

The following article illustrates the linguistic features, types of onomastic units of theonyms in Uzbek language related to ancient, historical resources and mass media materials.

Key words: Theonyms, theonym fund, hagnonyms, macroscope of hagnonyms, necronyms, toponyms.

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ МАКРОСКОПА ТЕОНИМОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются языковые особенности, типы ономастических единиц теонимов в узбекском языке, связанные с древними, историческими источниками и с материалами СМИ.

Ключевые слова: Теонимы, фонд теонимов, агинимы, пространство агинимов, некронимы, топонимы.

The term theonym was formed from the combination of the Greek word theonum – Allah, god and onom (name, proper noun), and means of gods and goddesses in any pantheon. A set of theonyms in a certain language theonymia (theonyms) and onomastic branch that studies theonyms is called theonymics. Theonyms are considered to be the most ancient period of human history and related to the human being's idea on animism, totemism, taboo and euphemism.

The origin of theonyms had the periods of mono- and polytheism. Ideas whether theonyms should or must be studied had existed until recent times. The question of speaking about God, interpreting his name, defining him was approached differently in different periods.

For example, Greeks speaking about polytheism, judged about their ancestors' God and Goddess they worshipped. From Islamic point of view one can worship only a single Allah and can think only about it. A Muslim can't define him and cannot consider himself to be more knowledgeable than God. Thus analyzing theonyms has difficult mystical aspects of religious-philosophical views, outlook, culture and spirituality of various people.

But still some works related to studying theonyms had been carried out despite the mentioned problems. If some special works devoted to analyzing directly to god and goddesses names, and some of them considered related issues to mythology or to different etymological analysis.

It should be stated that in some literature, theonymic notions and theonyms of people living in the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan were not practically studied: "Theonyms were not practically studied. Meanwhile theonyms would clarify the names, history and religion of people before the Muslim Period". It should be stated that the works on the problem by G.P.Snesaryov, I.V.Stebleva, T.D.Ballieva and others. G.P.Snesaryov presented interesting information about Prophet David, worshipped by blacksmiths and jewelers, Prophet Soli (Salay) worshipped by tannery workers, Hazrat Sultan Akhil, Ibrahim Khalillah, worshipped

by architects, the nurse of souls Prophet Idris worshipped by carpenters, mother Umay, patron of children, home and harvest, Bibi Fatima, Bibi Zuhra and Bibi Khadicha, spinners and weaving, were considered the first to lay a foundation for the mentioned professions. The mentioned sacred nurse of souls were also worshipped by Uzbek craftsmen. The lack of a systematic approach to onomastic units, their limits and scope can explain various names of God in theonymy. Exist three types of misunderstanding in this respect : firstly, if we take into consideration the meaning of notion and term "theonym", theonym should only include the name Allah, and the names of other ancient god and goddesses, Secondly, some works mention proper name Allah (Creator, God) and its various attributes cattor, vohid, hamid, jabbor, g'affor, qodir and others accepted as theonyms. It is true that these are also considered to be Allah's names. In case they are considered to be proper nouns they should be capitalized according to the present spelling rules, Thirdly, the absolute synonyms of the doublets of the notion Allah Ollo // Alloh, Tangri, Xudo // Xudoy, Yazdon and other are sometimes spelled with capital letters and sometimes are spelled with lower cases. But to spell these words with capital letters has become a tradition in recent years. Fourthly, in some works the notion theonum and theonymia are contradictedly considered to be an onomastic system that contain any religious notion as a proper noun. So, the names of the religious content, persons considered sacred, holy and the objects of worshipping and names of real and unreal (mythological) subjects in the past included in theonym (theonymia), agionym, and nekronyms. There is no feature here. Theonyms include animated things, objects person's name and nekronyms include cemeteries, graveyards and proper names of inanimated objects as well. From its essence theonyms are close and related to anthroponyms and agionyms and nekronyms are close to toponymy. The mention cases show that it would be inappropriate logically to include agionyms and nekronyms in theonymy. Therefore it will be correct to understand Allah's name(s) when we mention

graves, graveyards (cementries), to understand nekronym correspondingly as well as the names of some objects (mosques, madrasahs, etc.).

Scope of Theonyms. In ancient Greek *teog* means God + *onoma* is a proper name. Thus theonymy only means the name of God. Islamic religion recognizes the singleness of God and in Uzbek is mentioned by the words *Alloh*, *Allohi Taolo*, *Tangri*, *Yazdon*, *Xudo* // *Xudoy*, *Xudoiy Taolo*, *Yaratgan*, *Parvardigor*, *Xaq*, and worshipped. In Uzbek God's Arabic names *Alloh* (*Olloh*, *Oлло*), *Xaq*; In Persian *Xudoy*, *Xudoiy Taolo*, *Parvardigor*, *Yazdon*, in ancient Turkic – *Tangri*, *Yaratgan* are mentioned. These names can be found in religious, belles-lettres and ethnographical literature texts.

Besides, 99 names of god are given in the Islamic sacred book "The Koran" (The Qur'an) and Hadiths. These names mean great qualities (attributes) pertaining to God. These names are spelled in various sources differently. 1) with articles (articles are spelled with lower case): *ar-Rahmon*, *ar-Rahmat*, *al-Kuddus*, *as-Salom*, *ash-Shakur* 2) articles are capitalized; and 3) spelled without articles: *Rahmon*, *Rahim*, *Mo'min*, *Jabbor*, *Xoliq*, *G'affor*. The names menaing Allah's sacred attributes are proper nouns. As it is a name of a single subject and it is included in theonomic scope as proper noun. Here go some names out of 99 without articles: *Allah*, *Rahman*, *Rahim*, *Malik*, *Quddus*, *Salom*, *Mumin*, *Muhaymin*, *Aziz*, *Jabbor*, *Mutakkabir*, *Holiq*, *Bori'*, *Musavvir*, *Gagffar*, *Qahhar*, *Vahhab*, *Razzoq*, *Fattah*, *Aliym*, *Qobiz*, *Bosit*, *Hafiz*, *Rofye*, *Mu'iza*, *Muzzil*, *Samiy'*, *Basyir*, *Hakam*, *Adl*, *Lotiyf*, *Khabyir*, *Haliym*, *Aziym*, *Gafur*, *Shakur*, *Aliy*, *Kabiyir*, *Hafiyz*, *Muqiyt*, *Mumiyt*, *Hayy*, *Qayyum*, *Vojid*, *Botin*, *Voliy*, *Muta'oliy*, *Barr*, *Tavvob*, *Muntaqim*, *Affuv*, *Ra'uf*, *MolikulMulk*, *Zuljalolvalikrom*, *Muqsit*, *Jame'*, *Ghaniy*, *Mughniy*, *Mone'*, *Zorr*, *Nofye*, *Nur*, *Hodiy*, *Badiy'*, *Boqiy*, *Voris*, *Rashyd*, and *Sabur*.

The meaning of theonyms are explained in the book "O'zbek ismlari ma'nosi" by E.Begmatov and other works. Theonyms are considered to be most ancient linguistic phenomenon in any language. For instance, the mentioned *Akhnura Mazda*, *Gushvaran*, *Ormanti*, *Khurdod*, *Andarvay*, *Arshod*, *Tashtar* and other names in "Avesta" witness it. The names like these are more than 40 in "Avesta". Some theonyms used in "Avesta" are proper names of the main god *Ahura Mazda* and his six assistants around him: *Vahuman*, shepherd's guard, leader if the cattle breeding; *Artavakhishka*, ruler of the fire; *Shahrivar*, leader, ruler of metalworkers; *Ispandarmad*, ruler of the land (agriculture was at his disposal); *Khurdat*, ruler of the fire, leader of work related to water, manager; *Murdad*, ruler of the flora. These gods fulfilled *Akhura Mazda's* minister.

The Scope of Agionyms. Agionym - Greek *agio* means sacred, divine + *onoma* means proper names. The object considered to be sacred can be animated and unanimated. The following types of agionyms in Uzbek can be mentioned:

1. Prophet names: *Adam*, *Noah*, *Hood*, *Salih*, *Ibrahim*, *Ismail*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, *Joseph*, *Lut*, *Ayub*, *Yunus*, *Muso*, *Horoon*, *Ilyas*, *al-Yasa'*, *David*, *Sulaymon*, *Zakariyo*, *Yahyo*, *Isa*, *Muhammad*.

Twenty eight prophet names are mentioned in the "Koran" (Qur'an). The names of *W'azair*, *Lukman* and *Alsay*

were added to the above-mentioned 128 129 130 131. There are various interpretations concerning the number of prophets and their names. N.Husanov mentions the names of 25 prophets and explained their 111 meaning in his research.

Muhammad (a.s.) besides Muhammad had several more names. These names are spelled with capital letters in religious literature; they mean various attributes peculiar to the prophet. As it was said that "Allah had 99 names, so did Prophet Muhammad in religious sources"¹³². We present some of them: *Muhammad*, *Ahmad*, *Hamid*, *Mahmud*, *Hoshir*, *Tohur*, *Tayyib*, *Sayyid*, *Qayyim*, *Kalimullah*, *Ahid*, *Vahid*, *Oqib*, *Shohid*, *Mansur*, *Rasul*, *Nabiy*, *Komil*, *Shahir*, *Munjiy*, *Abdullah*, *Habibullah*, *Safiyullah*, *Najiyullah*, *Bashir*, *Salih*, *Muqaddas*, *Nasih*, *Vakil*, *Sodiq*, *Shafiq*, *Muslih*, *Ajir*, *Mutavakkil*, *Shafiq*, *Boligh*, *Vosil*, *Hodiy* (original names), *Aziz*, *Fozil*, *Mufazzal*, *Muftoh*, *Sohibulqadam*, *Rauf*, *Rahim*, *Sa'dullah*, *Muqaddam* (additional names).

The names of family members and relatives of the prophets before Muhammad (a.c.): *Havvos*, *Mughis*, *Qobil*, *Iqlimo*, *Abudo*, *Qayin*, *Avil*, *Yofas*, *Som*,¹³³

Not, *Kan'on*, *Sara*, *Hojar*, *Ibni Yamin*, *Imran*, *Maryarm* and others.

The names of some holy persons considered sacred: *Khizr*, *Luqmani Hakim*.

When we speak about holy people we should take into consideration some religious objects considered "holy", "sacrosanet place" among people and related to the persons names with the words "bobo", "ota": *Grave of Siyovush*, *White Grave* (graveyard), *Alamli Ota*, *Jilghon Ota*, *Atashbuva*, *Kuk Tunli Buva*, *Sariq Ota*, *Burgut Bobo*, *Noiloj Bobo*, *Ismat Bobo*, *Zorbobo*, *Chinor Bobo*, *Kechirmas Bobo*, *Polvon Bobo* and others.

The symbolic persons names of a certain profession which considered to be a religious patron are spelled with a capital letter and became a proper name: *Bobo Dehqon*, *Dehqon Buva*, *Boboi Dehqon*, *Khuja Dehqon*, *Salmoni Pok* (barbers' patron), *Chuponota* (shepherds' patron, sheep's patron), *Zangiota* (cattles' patron), *Qambarota* (horses' patron), *Chighotoy Ota* (goats' patron), *Ibrohim Khalilloh* (crafts' patron), *Bibi Fatima*, *Bibi Seshanba*, *Bibi Nur*, *Bibi Hur*, *Devi Safed*, *Bibi Rasanda* (women's patron) and others.

The names of fays. The word *farishta* (fay) is a Persian word and means an extraordinary creature that carries out God's orders. They are numerous^{133 134}. For instance, *Azroil*, *Jabroil*, *Isrofil*, *Mekoil*.

The complicated ties between religion and culture are expressed through the use of theonyms, which are divine names and conceptions. As a member of the Turkic language family, Uzbek was primarily influenced by Islam and has a complex cultural heritage. The names used in this language represent the Uzbek people's cultural background as well as their religious beliefs. Of special importance is the comprehensive data on theonyms taken into account in the theme categories of Uzbek religious writings. The terminology and idioms used to refer to supernatural things in Uzbek are clearly influenced by Islamic theology, which reflects the religion's historical and cultural significance in Central Asia. The syncretic character of religious and cultural identity is further demonstrated by the incorporation of Persian and Arabic words into the Uzbek language.

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