

## PERSONAL NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE TERM "GUL"

**Auezmuratova Nurjamal Dastenbayevna**

*doctoral student, Karakalpak state university, Nukus, Uzbekistan*

In the Karakalpak language, we did not find the simultaneous use of the anthropoformant gul "flower; rose" in the preposition and postposition of compound names with a phytonymic component.

In the following names, the element gyul "flower; rose" is used only in the preposition of compound names with a phytonymic component: Karakalpak., Tatar. Gulshat (gyul "rose, flower" + shat "joyful") "cheerful", Tatar, karakalp. Gulraykhan (gul "rose, flower" + raykhan "basil").

It is difficult to agree with the opinion of R.S. Kadyrov, who believes that the name Nargül in Turkish refers to "a group of names in which the element gül "rose, flower" is only in postposition" [5]. The factual material of the Turkish language that we have collected indicates that the combinatorics of the onyms nar "pomegranate" and gul "rose, flower" in the creation of complex names is not limited by the position of one or another component: it is easy to find the names Nargul and Gulnar in the Turkish anthroponymicon.

The considered biomorphic code of culture is associated primarily with the prevailing stereotypes. Fruit trees that are used as nominations for personal names bloom beautifully, and fruits have a pleasant smell, sweet taste, beautiful and delicate appearance, which served as the basis for the nomination of personal names.

In the following complex anthroponyms expressing spatial relationships, the anthropocomponent gul "rose, flower" is used:

a) only in preposition: Kumyk. Gulbav (gyul "flower" + bav "garden") "flower garden", Gulbakhcha (gyul "rose, flower" + melon "melon") "melon of roses, flowers", Kazakh. Gulmaidan (rumble "rose, flower" + maidan "glade") "flower meadow", karakalp. Gulzhazira (gul "rose, flower" + jazira "wide expanse, wide what a steppe"); b) only in postposition: kirg. Tenizgul (teniz "sea" + drone "flower; rose") "sea flower", Bashk. Taugul (tau "mountain" + gul "flower; rose") "mountain flower", head. Uralgul (Ural "Ural" + gul "flower; rose") "Ural flower", Kazakh. Watangul (watan "homeland" + gul "flower; rose") "flower of the fatherland", Kirg. Kyrgyzgul (Kyrgyz "Kyrgyz" + gul "flower; rose") "Kyrgyz flower"; Tatars. Davletgul (davlet + gul "rose, flower"); uh

c) in preposition and postposition: azerb., karakalp., tatars. Bag'dagul - Gulbag'da "garden flower"; kirg. Guldarya - Daryagul "sea flower". The semantic group of complex personal names with the anthropocomponent gyul/gul,

expressing the temporal relations between the components, consists of the following names: kazakh. Zhazgul (zhaz "spring" + gul "flower; rose") "spring flower", Kazakh, Kirg. Zhailygul (zhayly "summer" + gul "rose, flower") "summer flower", Kirg. Omurgul (omur "life" + gul "rose, flower") "life flower", Tangul (tan "dawn" + gul "rose, flower") "morning flower". Anthropocomponent is used only in postposition.

The names of meteorological and natural phenomena are noted in personal names in which the anthropocomponent occupies a post-position: Turkish. Tangul, Tatars. Tangul (tang "dawn" + gul "flower") "morning flower" (born at dawn), Tatars. Burangul (blizzard "blizzard" + gul "rose, flower") "was born during a snowstorm", Kazakh. Zhaysangul (zhaysan "warm summer rain" + gul "rose, flower") "noble flower", head. Ayazgul (Ayaz is clean, protransparent, clear" + rumble "rose, flower").

In the role of the first component of the "flower" names, substantives are used, indicating the relationship to different metals. The common Turkic word altyn "gold, golden" + gul "flower" > Altyngyul "golden flower", inzhi "pearl" + gyul "flower" > Inzhigyul "pearl flower", Uzbek. kumus "silver" + gul "flower" > Kumusgul "silver flower", temir "iron" + gul "flower" > Temirgul "iron flower". Anthropocomponent is used only in the postposition of compound names.

The names of the most important Muslim holidays are also reflected in the "flowery" personal names: a) the anthropocomponent gul is used both in the first and second parts of the following names: karakalp., Kirg. Bayramgul - Gulbairam "holiday flower", Uzbek. Nawrizgul - Gulnawriz "spring holiday; b) the anthropocomponent is used only in the second part of complex names: kirg. Orazgul "lenten flower", Kumyk, karakalp. Zhumagul "Friday (holiday) flower"; Kirg., Kazakh. Toygul "wedding flower"; Karakalp., Kazakh. Kurbangul "sacrificial flower".

Compound personal names with the gul component represent family relationships. Anthropocomponent can be: a) only in the initial part of a complex name: Kumyk. head Gulkyz "like a flower", Azeri. Abugul "father's flower", b) only in the second part of the compound name: Azerbaijan, Kumyk. Karakalp, Genzhegul "genzhe" last child "+ gul" rose, flower ""; c) in both parts of a compound name: Turk. Kazakh. Karakalp. Bibigul - Gulbibi "sister's flower", Kazakh. Balagul - Gulbala "a child like a flower", Kirg., Turkm., Turkish. Anagul - Gulana "mother's flower", Turkm. Gulbaba - Babagul "daddy's flower".

There are a lot of personal names with coloratives in the Turkic languages. In compound names, the following colors are most often found: qizil/ gyzyl "red", aq "white", qara "black", sari "yellow", al "scarlet", ala "variegated, multi-colored", boz "brown":

Kazakh. Akgul "white flower", Akgulim "my white flower", Kyzylgul / Gyzylgul "red rose", Turkish. Sarıgül (sarı "yellow" + gül "rose, flower") "yellow rose". The localization of the coloronym sarı "yellow" in Turkish is not limited by the position in the compound name: Turkish. Sarıgul - Gulsarı.

Thus, we have seen that personal names in Turkic languages are formed with the anthropocomponent "gul". The functional purpose of most of the names in question is defined as the best wishes of the parents for the child to grow up beautiful, healthy, strong, and the wishes of the parents to themselves in the names of other nations. is different. All these names represent beauty, elegance, delicacy. Flowers, which are a criterion of beauty in the national consciousness, introduce cultural semantics into the onomastic systems of Turkic languages.

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