THE SOCIOCULTURAL IMPACT OF ARABIC PERSONAL NAMES

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Arabic anthroponyms, as a social factor, play a significant role in shaping and reflecting the social structure and relationships within Arab society. They not only help identify individuals but also express their social identity, heritage, and status within the community. Through the use of specific naming conventions, such as patronymics, individuals are linked to their family, tribe, and broader social groups, which reinforces societal cohesion and continuity. These names often reflect the individual's lineage, social position, and adherence to cultural and religious norms, making them a vital element in maintaining social order and connections.

In Arab culture, most anthroponyms have a religious meaning, and they are closely linked not only to an individual's personal worldview but also to the cultural, spiritual, and religious beliefs of society as a whole. The religious content of names, especially in connection with Islam, is particularly evident. In Islam, the selection and correct use of names are directly related to the responsibility of parents towards their children and the significance of the names for the child's future life.

In Arabic, most notable names carry a religious meaning. Names beginning with the lexeme "Abd" ("servant" or "slave") acquire a religious significance, and these names, formed with this word, mean «servant of Allah» and are considered compound names. By adding the word «Abd» to names representing one of Allah's 99 attributes, these names can be used as personal names. Examples of such names include Abdallah («Servant of Allah») and Abdurrahman («Servant of the Most Merciful»), which are formed by incorporating one of Allah's 99 attributes.

Anthroponyms that come with the lexeme «Abd» are among the most commonly used names after the name Muhammad. These names not only reflect religious meaning but also express the individual's closeness to Islamic values.

In Islamic societies, prominent names not only define an individual's identity but also their status in society, adherence to religious principles, and personal virtues. For example, a person named Abdullah is viewed not only for themselves but also as a moral leader for others in society. Their name, particularly in connection with

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Islamic values and loyalty to Allah, plays a significant role in determining the course of their life.

In Arab culture, naming a child in reference to Allah and His 99 attributes plays a crucial role in strengthening the individual's spiritual development and their place in society. As a result, Arabic anthroponyms serve as an important subject of study not only from a linguistic perspective but also from religious and spiritual viewpoints. The religious content of names influences not only an individual's personal life but also the religious relationships within society. Arabs strive to reinforce societal religious values through their names. In Arab culture, names are passed down through several generations and acquire a spiritual significance based on religious principles. Specifically, by adding the lexemes «Ibn» («son of») and «Bint» («daughter of») to names, the father's and even up to seven generations of lineage are indicated.

Arabic anthroponyms have reflected various historical processes over time. The traditions within the Arabic naming system, particularly the practice of linking a person's lineage through the words «Ibn» («son of») and «Bint» («daughter of»), became widespread starting from the 9th century.

This highlights the special attention given to lineage in Arab society and its significance in social life. The naming system serves not only as a means of identifying individuals but also as a fundamental factor in determining one's ancestry and lineage within society. In Arab culture, names are closely linked to genealogy, and identifying which family or tribe a person belongs to, as well as their descendants, has developed as an important tradition.

By tracing a person's lineage, it becomes clear which tribe, region, or ancestry they are associated with. The patronymic system is not only tied to genealogy but has also been widely used in social interactions. In Arab society, the words «Ibn» («son of») and «Bint» («daughter of») serve not only as markers of lineage but also as tools for preserving traditions and strengthening personal and communal relationships. The history of names linked to lineage not only reflects the unique characteristics of Arab society but also its cultural development. The tradition of marking genealogy through the words «Ibn» and «Bint» to signify ancestry has been preserved in various Arab communities up to the present day. Arabs have used lineage to define generations and have made efforts to preserve these ancestral connections for future generations.

Arabic anthroponyms are not only a system of prominent names but also serve as a reflection of social, cultural, and religious relationships within society. The

patronymic (genealogical) naming system in the Arab world plays a crucial role in strengthening social bonds among individuals.

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