

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL FEATURES OF
ANTHROPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Anthroponyms, or personal names, are more than mere identifiers; they are windows into a culture's history, values, and beliefs. This article delves into the fascinating world of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek, exploring the structural-semantic and linguistic-cultural features that distinguish these two languages and shed light on their respective cultural landscapes. English anthroponyms typically follow a given name-surname pattern, with the given name representing an individual's personal identity and the surname indicating their family or lineage. On the other hand, Uzbek anthroponyms often consist of a given name followed by a patronymic, which is derived from the father's name, and a surname indicating the family name. This structural difference reflects the cultural traditions and naming practices of the respective languages.

Introduction. This article provides a foundational understanding of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek. For further exploration, consider delving into the following:

Diachronic Analysis: Investigate the historical evolution of names in both languages.

Sociolinguistic Analysis: Examine the influence of social factors on naming practices.

Cross-Cultural Comparisons: Compare anthroponyms across a wider range of languages to understand universal and language-specific patterns.

By studying the intricacies of anthroponyms, we gain a deeper appreciation for the complex tapestry of human cultures and the powerful role that names play in shaping our identities and understanding the world around us.

Semantic features of anthroponyms involve the meanings associated with names [1]. In English, names often have etymological roots and historical significance. For example,

names like William, derived from Germanic origins, signify "resolute protector," while names like Elizabeth have biblical connotations. Cultural influences play a significant role in shaping anthroponyms in both languages.

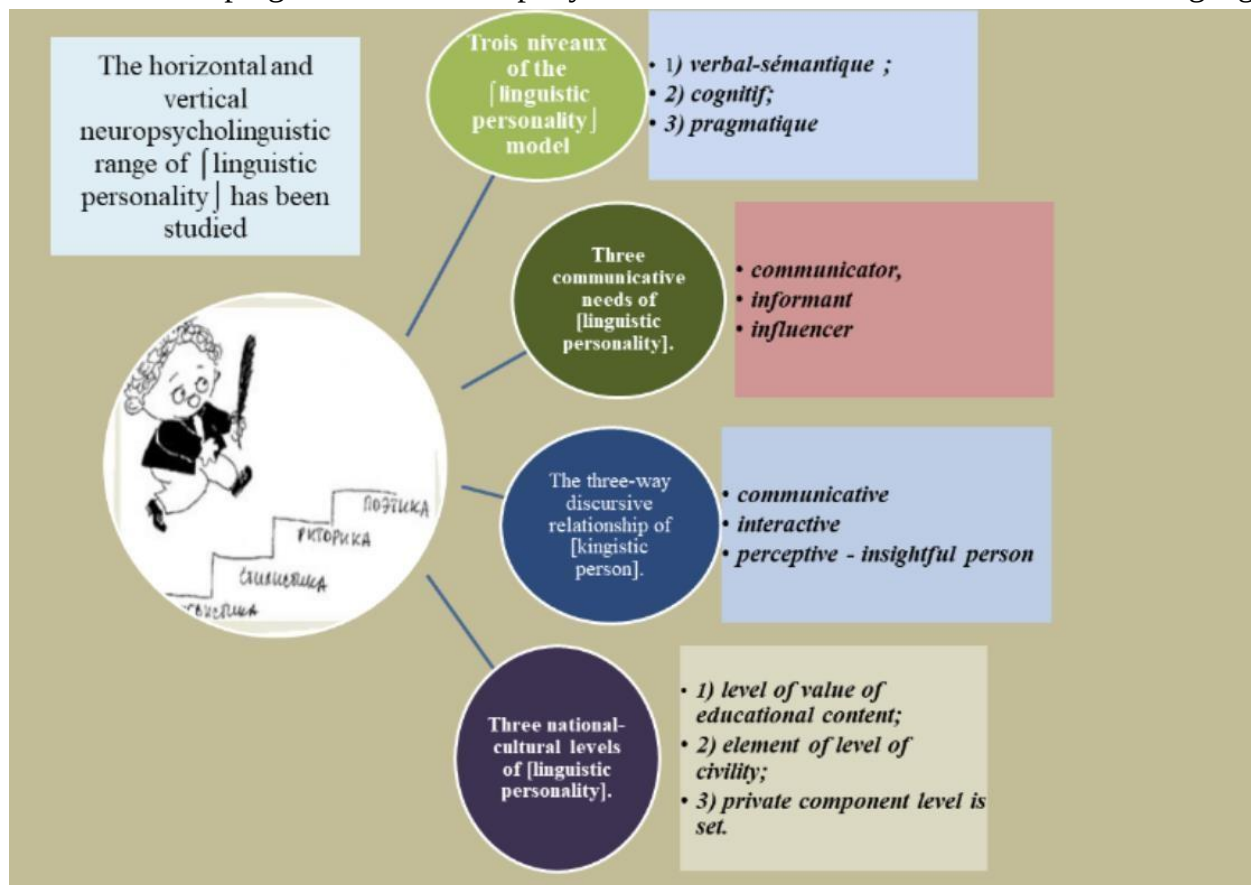


Figure 1. Structural-semantic and linguistic-cultural features of anthroponyms

English naming traditions are diverse and influenced by family heritage, religion, and popular culture, while Uzbek naming practices are deeply rooted in Islamic culture and follow specific patterns based on gender and family lineage. Globalization has also impacted naming practices, leading to the adoption of names from different cultures and the emergence of hybrid names that reflect the multicultural nature of contemporary societies [2]. The semantic aspects of anthroponyms showcase the rich historical, religious, and cultural meanings embedded in names. English names often have etymological roots and historical significance, while Uzbek names frequently reflect Islamic and Turkic influences. These semantic layers add depth to personal identities and connect individuals to their cultural heritage. In the study of names, a branch of linguistics is onomastics, in which anthroponimics studies names, surnames and nicknames of people. Anthroponomics defines

the function of an anthroponym in speech as a person's entry into society, conversion, change in age, social or family status, differentiation, identification, change of names related to the lives of people of other nationalities, their origin, application in society, regulations of usage, the structure and development of anthroponomic systems are an essential part of anthroponomics. Anthroponyms, which are considered the names of people, originally are the words. But it's not just a word, it's a proper noun. For linguists, there are still aspects of anthroponyms that have not yet been deeply applied. No matter how many opinions are expressed about anthroponyms, their comparative study in different languages is still not fully covered. There are so many names in all languages that not all of them have the same meaning. The less the name is used the more ancient it is, the more unique it becomes over time and the more its etymology needs to be studied. All names besides their meanings possess the function of naming. The most important and necessary function of anthroponyms for human society is to serve as a name. So, a person's name is crucial to distinguish and differentiate one person from another. Anthroponyms have historical, geographical and linguistic information. It is also essential that anthroponyms have semantic properties [3].

English Anthroponyms: A Blend of Tradition and Innovation

English names exhibit a rich history, reflecting a blend of Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Latin influences. They are characterized by:

Binary Structure: English names often follow a binary structure, consisting of a given name (first name) and a surname (last name). This structure reflects the importance of family lineage and inheritance in English culture [4].

Origin Diversity: English names derive from various sources, including:

- **Anglo-Saxon Origins:** Names like Alfred, Edward, and Ethelred are rooted in Old English, reflecting Germanic traditions.
- **Norman Origins:** Names like William, Richard, and Robert were introduced by the Norman Conquest, signifying the influence of French culture.
- **Biblical and Classical Sources:** Names like David, Michael, and Elizabeth are drawn from the Bible, reflecting religious influence, while names like Marcus, Julia, and Augustus have classical origins.

Meaningful Origins: Many English names have distinct meanings, often reflecting virtues, natural elements, or historical figures. Examples include:

- **Virtues:** Hope, Faith, Charity, Prudence
- **Nature:** Rose, Lily, Willow, River
- **History:** Arthur, William, Henry, Eleanor

Uzbek Anthroponyms: A Symphony of Tradition and Modernity

Uzbek names, deeply intertwined with Islamic and Turkic traditions, exhibit distinct characteristics:

Tripartite Structure: Uzbek names often follow a tripartite structure, consisting of a given name (first name), a patronymic (father's name), and a surname. This structure emphasizes the importance of family ties and respect for elders in Uzbek culture.

Arabic and Turkic Influences: Uzbek names primarily derive from Arabic and Turkic languages, reflecting the historical and cultural influences of these languages.

Religious Significance: Many Uzbek names are of Islamic origin, referencing prophets, holy figures, or virtues, underscoring the strong religious influence in Uzbek society [5].

Meaningful Origins: Uzbek names often carry deep meaning, reflecting values, aspirations, or natural elements. Examples include:

- **Virtues:** Sabr (patience), Dilnoza (heart's beauty), Farhod (generous)
- **Nature:** Gulnora (rose flower), Bahor (spring), Oybek (moonlight)
- **History:** Amir Timur, Babur, Alisher Navoi

II. Linguistic-Cultural Features: Unveiling Cultural Values through Names

1. English Names: Reflecting Social Hierarchy and Individualism

English names reflect a historical emphasis on social hierarchy and individualism:

Social Class: Historically, certain names were associated with specific social classes. For instance, names like Reginald and Gwendolyn were considered upper-class, while names like Harold and Mildred were associated with working-class backgrounds.

Individualism: The emphasis on given names in English naming conventions signifies the importance of individual identity and autonomy.

2. Uzbek Names: Emphasizing Family Ties and Respect for Elders

Uzbek names highlight the importance of family ties, respect for elders, and social harmony:

Family Ties: The inclusion of the patronymic in Uzbek names reinforces the strong emphasis on family lineage and tradition. It connects individuals to their fathers and ancestors, signifying a strong sense of belonging and familial responsibility.

Respect for Elders: The use of honorific titles like "Ota" (father) and "Ona" (mother) when addressing elders reflects the deep respect for seniority in Uzbek culture [6].

III. The Evolution of Anthroponyms: A Dynamic Landscape of Change

1. English Names: Adapting to Changing Societal Norms

English names have evolved alongside societal changes, reflecting shifting cultural values:

Popularity Fluctuations: Certain names rise and fall in popularity based on cultural trends, historical events, or popular figures.

Gender Fluidity: Traditionally gender-specific names are increasingly adopted by individuals of diverse genders, reflecting a growing acceptance of gender fluidity.

2. Uzbek Names: A Blend of Tradition and Modernity

Uzbek names demonstrate a dynamic interplay between tradition and modernity:

Modern Influences: The adoption of international names like Alina, Daniel, and Alexander reflects the influence of globalization and modernization.

Preservation of Tradition: Despite modern influences, traditional Uzbek names continue to be popular, indicating a strong attachment to cultural heritage.

IV. The Role of Anthroponyms in Identity Formation

Anthroponyms play a crucial role in shaping individual and collective identities:

Personal Identity: Names provide a sense of individual identity and belonging, allowing individuals to differentiate themselves and connect with their heritage.

Cultural Identity: Names help solidify and express cultural identity, transmitting values and traditions from generation to generation.

Although the semantic-functionally designed feature of speech has been widely studied, there has not been a consensus on its systemic structural, communicative and neuropsychologist content and volume yet. In formal linguistics, a number of scientific studies have been carried out, but aspects of linguopragmatism, linguodidactics, linguoculturology and linguocognitive, communicative communication have not been deeply studied. Anthroponyms in non-sister English and Uzbek languages performing comparative analysis is an important task. It should be noted that the issue of the relationship of anthroponyms in both languages to the lexical layer is also a topical issue for linguists today, especially for anthropologists. One of the most important tasks is to cover the issues of the relation of English names to the lexical layer, and the issue of their lexicographic study is also a requirement of the time. The issue of anthroponyms and their types are also a topical issue. Thereby, the dictionary is characterized by the presence of language and its structural features. The department of onomastics, which studies the history of change, is also divided into smaller systems [7].

Conclusion. The structural-semantic and linguistic-cultural features of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek offer a fascinating insight into the diverse cultural landscapes of these languages. While English names highlight individualism and social hierarchy, Uzbek names emphasize family ties and respect for elders. These contrasting features reveal the unique values and beliefs that underpin these two cultures. As both languages continue to evolve,

anthroponyms will remain crucial markers of cultural identity, reflecting the changing social norms and global influences that shape the world.

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