



STUDY OF ANTHROPONYMS AND THEIR PLACES IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM

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Annotation

The article is devoted to the study of anthroponyms and their places in linguistics; the information on its semantic features and its function in speech are defined as well.

Keywords: anthroponym, anthroponomy, onomastics, language, culture, linguistics, nouns, etymology

Аннотация

Статья посвящена изучению антропонимов и их места в лингвистике; также определяется информация о его семантических особенностях и его функции в речи.

Ключевые слова: антропоним, антропономия, ономастика, язык, культура, лингвистика, существительные, этимология.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada antroponimlarning va ularning tilshunoslikdagi o'рни, uning semantik xususiyatlari va nutqdagi vazifasi haqida ham ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: antroponim, antroponomiya, onomastika, til, madaniyat, tilshunoslik, otlar, etimologiya

Introduction

In the lexical layer of all languages, nouns have a special place. They are inextricably linked with all layers of the lexicon. The study of proper nouns is relevant and important in linguistics both scientifically and practically. Proper nouns are mostly used to give a beautiful name to a new-born family member. Just as everything has a name, so do people have a name as well. For instance, when the word "human" is uttered, a person can be formed before one's eyes, the word "book" is a generic term. These both common nouns can be translated into any language. One of the peculiarities of proper nouns is that they are written with almost the same





pronunciation in all languages without translation. For example, Bakhora , Karim , Jill , Carol , Анна , Максим. In science, these proper nouns are called anthroponyms. Before figuring out the lexical meaning of the word anthroponym, the term anthroponomy should be looked at. 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. Sources also have different views and opinions on naming. The anthropologist Ernest Begmatov says: "The habit of naming is born of the need to distinguish one person from another. Subsequent and formal surnames, nicknames, patronymics, ancestral (patronymic) names and their various forms, as well as other forms and methods of naming a person are the legitimate products of such a vital need". A person's name serves to distinguish him or her from other people and can affect him or her in many ways throughout his or her life.

A large part of the Uzbek language vocabulary consists of special names given to people. In science people's capital names are called anthroponyms. Before we can understand the lexical meaning of the word anthroponym, we need to look at the term "anthroponomy". In the study of names, a branch of linguistics is onomastics, in which anthroponomics studies the names, surnames and nicknames of people. "Anthroponym", writes A. Khodjiev - "anthropos-man, + onyma-name, man's capital noun, a name". Anthroponymy is a collection of famous names for all people in the language. In the past, the term "onomastics" was used instead of anthroponymy, and





later the word appeared in the 1960s and 1970s. This science analyzes information about a name, such as a person's lineage, ancestry, nationality, origin, and human qualities. So an anthroponym is a name associated with any named person.

In the further development of linguistics, the scientific study of anthroponyms has been the subject of a number of scientific studies. In particular, E.T.Smirnov, later N.S.Likoshin and Russian traveler and etymologist V.F.Oshanin, turkologist A.Samoylovich conducted research on the collection of Uzbek names and their expression in Russian transliteration. Linguists such as N.Ostroumov, A.Samoylovich, S.Oldenburg, V.Ya.Nalivkin, M.Nalivkina in their works also expressed their views on some issues related to the etymology, ethnography of Uzbek names, nicknames and their traditions namely custom issues were also in the spotlight. S.Ibragimov and M.Rahmonov observed the spelling of Uzbek names and surnames, and N.S.Malitsky studied the names of local people in Tashkent.

Since the 1960s, there has been an interest in the scientific study of the linguistic features of Uzbek names. During these years, some scientific and popular scientific Articles on Uzbek anthroponymy were published by D.Abdurahmonov, O.Nosirov, F.Abdullaeyev, M.Shamsiyeva, A.Ishayev, H.Doniyorov. In the study of names Begmatov conducted the main research among Uzbek people.

E.A. Begmatov is a well-known scientist who has made a great contribution to Uzbek anthroponymy. He published a number of important articles on the linguistic, extralinguistic features of anthroponyms, names, nicknames, surnames, lexicon, structure, grammatical features of parent names, and collected a lot of information on Uzbek anthroponymy. In 1965, he defended his dissertation on "Anthroponymy of the Uzbek language." "Names and People" (1966), "Spelling of Human Names" (1970), "Spelling of Uzbek Names" (1972), "Literary Names and Families of Uzbek Authors in Russian Transcripts" (1981), "O'zbek Names" (1992, 2000, 2007) and "The Beauty of the Name" (1994) are important contributions to Uzbek linguistics and they are dedicated to the study of names..

Not only semantic-structural features of names, but also their stylistic features were considered. In this regard, the scientific works published by H. Doniyorov, B. Yuldashev, H. Usmanov, E. Kilichev, U. Kasimov are important because they paid more attention to anthroponyms and considered the methodological features of them.

Sociolinguistic and functional-semantic studies of human names in Uzbek linguistics, especially anthroponyms used in folklore, are particularly noteworthy. D.Abdurahmanov, H.Bektemirov, S.Yuldasheva, B.Fayzullaev, S.Tursunov, A.Ishaev,





I. Khudoynazarov are the researches in this direction. I. Khudoynazarov later defended his dissertation on folk anthroponymy.

In conclusion, the scientific work and achievements in the field of Uzbek anthroponymy are very effective and significant, but a number of problems in this area have not yet been resolved:

These are:

- Compilation of spelling and annotated dictionaries of Uzbek names and their publication in accordance with modern requirements
- Special study of the oldest Sogdian, Uyghur, Indian, Mongol, Arabic, Russian and Persian-Tajik interterminal layers of Uzbek anthroponyms
- Collected information on anthroponyms in Uzbek, Russian, English and preparation of a dictionary of statistical information to determine the prestige of names from other languages into each language

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. Anthroponyms, which belong to the system of capital nouns, are further subdivided into other subsystems. These are:

1. Personal name (birth name) - (Ulugbek, Rayhon, Сергей, Мария, Jill, Jane)
2. Last name (common or last name) - (Nazirov, Nazarova, Mirzayevs, Иванов / Ивановский / Ивановских, Smith / The Smith)
3. Father's name - (father's name - father, grandfather, etc.) - Olimovna, Ahrorovna, Kahramon oğlu, Shuhrat qizi, Иванович / Иванич, Ивановна / Иванна, Peterson, MacDonald)
4. Andronim- (Greek "husband's name" means the name of a woman with her husband's name, nickname or surname.) - Долинюк-Долинючка, Воробей-Воробьяха, Онофрийчук-Онофрийчучка, Тимошенко-Тимошенчиха is another name for andronim.
5. Mononyms - the ancient Greek "monos" - bitta + "onomo" noun - full names consisting of one word (for example, first name, surname and patronymic instead of traditional Russian full names). In some cases the name is given by the person





himself, while in others it is given because of folk traditions or by other people. For example, the use of mononyms is becoming more popular among modern Russian and foreign performers. For example, Madonna, Sting, Shakira., Zara, Алсу, Валерия. In some countries, mononyms are also used by athletes, writers, artists and sometimes politicians who are public figures. A mononym can be a person who takes a complex, difficult-to-pronounce full or simple and unobtrusive name.

6. Nickname - (a name given to a person due to some character, trait, as well as a false name adopted by the person to hide the identity of the person) Nickname is called "pseudonym", which is a pseudonym used by the author. For example, Navoi called himself "Foni".

7. Different types of nicknames, they can be both individual and group

8. Nickname- (Хомяк Тётя, Лошадь Косолапый, Fat Tom, Blind Jill) nickname - nickname is derived from English and means nickname, nickname. "Another name" was later used as "a nick name". Also, such a name is also a network name, a nickname used by the user on the Internet, usually in communication places (blogs, forums, chats) as a short and modern alternative name to the original name. Especially when registering or giving a personal name in online games, you need to include your real nickname instead of your first name. In this case, the nickname describes the person and is a multifunctional means of expressing the statement.

9. Matronym-metronym means the ancient Greek word "metronumokon" meaning mother's name, motherhood is part of the common name given to the child by the mother's name. My mother's matron is the opposite of my technon, on which the child's name should be based, and my father's patronymic.

10. Patronym- Part of the common name given to a child by his father's name (in specialized literature his father's name is called patronymic). A change in a father's name can also be associated with their ancestors, such as their distant ancestors, and others. In the pre-family period, naming by name and patronymic served to better identify the individual, i.e., they served the same social function as modern surnames. My patronymic is an indication of the error name.

In modern Russian, the ending is - ович/ -евич/- ич,-овна/-евна/-ична/-инична ; even in ancient times - ов /-ев/- ин, -ова/- ева/- ина, similar to modern surnames (in Bulgarian it is preserved: for example, Георгий Иванов Стоянов - Георгий И Стоянов , means son of Иван) . The father's name in the nominal formula has a three fold function: it complements the name, separates its owner (in addition to the surname) from the name, identifies the kinship (father-son) within the family and expresses respect. Karim Salimov is the son of Ahmad, that is, Karim is the name, Salimov is the surname, and Ahmad is father's name.



11. Technonym - (ancient Greek "child" + onoma "name") - a type of personal name given to parents by the name of the child. So, according to the naming principle, my technonym is the opposite of father's name, mother's matron. The term was first coined by Edward Burnett Taylor in 1889. Among Arabs, a similar phenomenon (part of a personal name) is called kunya.

12. Kryptonim (pseudonym) - a signature under the work instead of the author's name, the possibility of identifying it with a specific person

13. Anthroponyms of literary works (literary anthroponymy), heroes of folklore, myths and fairy tales (Akhuramazda, Ahriman)

14. Derivatives of anthroponyms-ethnonyms (names of peoples, nations)

15. Mythonyms - (Greek myth, name, title) - a unique name is a myth, the name of an imaginary thing and people in fairy tales.

16. Toponyms (Greek topos-place and onyma-name, name) - place names of geography (geographical names), the laws of their origin or creation, development and change, historical etymological sources and grammatical features, their structure, the study of the distribution areas and the causes of naming. For example: Angren, Angor, Mingbulak

17. Macrotonyms - famous names of large areas, large objects (continents, oceans, mountains, deserts, rivers, cities, villages, etc.).

18. Microtonyms are well-known names of small objects (such as cliffs, hills, wells, streets, forts, etc.).

19. Chronyms (names of historical events)

20. Hydronyms (names related to water)

21. Theonyms (religious names)

22. Astronomies (names of the universe)

20. Phytonyms (plant names)

23. Zoonyms (animal names)

24. Documentonim (document names)

Anthroponyms have linguistic, colloquial, and encyclopedic forms. Linguistically, they refer to individuals and distinguish them from each other. In the verbal form, they refer to the attitude towards the name. For example, a woman named "Ofat" is a person who is prone to quarrels and has a negative attitude towards him. In the third encyclopedic form, (appellate) names with synonymous meanings are used: Mokhichehra, Mokhigul, Mokhlaroyim are based on the meanings of radiance and beauty inherent in the moon.

Usually the names have a breath of nationalism, antiquity, modernity. For example, Otabek, Anora, Hurmatoy, Umriya, Parvina, Nargiza.



The history of names shows that each period has its own custom of naming. In Uzbek names, we sometimes come across ideologically rude names, which in turn allow parents to embarrass their children: Teshaboy, Boltaboy, Ollakul, Gadoyboy. "Surnames can reveal a lot about your family history, but they can also be a source of misinformation," a famous British actor Paul Blake said in his article. Indeed, the common people believed that a name in turn influenced a child's future, and that a person's name was similar to his or her own, and that there were good and bad names in their minds. This belief can be seen in the onomastics of different nations. For example, in the Caragas, the name of the person who died is not given to the newborn. The fact that the Golds chose the names of good people as a name for their child is also proof of our opinion. It was thought that this name, which can evoke good qualities in a child, makes a person happy, and a bad name brings unhappiness, pain, death, and misfortune. V.N.Vasilyev, P.P.Shimkevich, Y.L. Layants, D.K. Zelenins wrote interesting materials referring to this beliefs. Due to the above-mentioned misconceptions, not only Uzbeks but also Arabs kept their personal names secret in order to protect themselves from various coincidences and harms. The child was given not one but two names, the first name was kept secret and the second name was given. The boy's real name was Mukhammad and in reality they used the second name like Yusuf.

In choosing a name, it is a common practice of peoples living on different continents of the world to refer to the proper nouns that served as a name for their ancestors, and to try to choose a name for the baby from those names. This applies to a number of peoples living on the African continent, as well as the peoples of Central Asia. Among the sacred names a number of names are associated with Islam. The main part of them are Arabic names: Mukhammad, Ibrohim, Ismoil, Mukhammad Karim, Fotima. In conclusion, the analysis of names shows that anthroponyms represent the national customs and traditions of the nation, the culture and worldview of the people. Also, the purpose of choosing a name remains an important motive for survival and since this field has not yet been fully studied comparatively, the task of linguists is to study the comparative lexical-semantic features of anthroponyms in three languages namely, in Uzbek, English and Russian.

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