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linguistic typologies, and lays the groundwork for future investigations into how morphological and phonological systems evolve, interact, and cohere across languages worldwide [2; 24].

Ultimately, the comparative analysis of English, Uzbek, and Russian morphonology sheds light on the complex mechanisms that languages employ to manage the interface of form and meaning. This interface, governed by morphonological rules and constraints, is central to understanding the broader architecture of language and the cognitive processes that underlie it. Future studies can build upon this groundwork by exploring additional language pairs, delving into diachronic shifts in morphonological phenomena, and incorporating experimental and computational methods to further illuminate the intricate patterns observed in human language.

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#### RUSSIAN ANTHROPONYMY

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada rus antroponimlarining muhim jihatlariga e'tibor qaratilgan, shuningdek, antroponimlarni o'rganish va ifodalashda ishlatiladigan tushunchalar va atamalar tahlili keltirilgan. Maqolada ruslarning antroponimik tizimi ko'p jihatdan umumevropa tizimiga o'xshashligi ta'kidlangan. To'liq ism uchta asosiy elementdan iborat – ism, otasining ismi va familiyasi. Bundan tashqari, ismlarning xilma-xilligi, taxallus, kichraytiruvchi ism va tegishli ijtimoiy guruhlar uchun taxallus, monastir nomi haqida gap boradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** antroponim, rus antroponimikasi, onomastika, ism, taxallus, otasining ismi, monastir nomi, taxallus, kichraytiruvchi ism.

**Аннотация.** В статье основное внимание уделяется значимым аспектам русских антропонимов, а также представлен анализ понятий и терминов, используемых при изучении и выражении антропонимов. В статье утверждается, что Антропонимическая система русских во многом схожа с общеевропейской. Полное имя состоит из трёх основных

элементов – имя, отчество и фамилия. Кроме того, говорится о разновидности имён, как прозвище, уменьшительное имя, а для соответствующих социальных групп также псевдоним, монашеское имя.

**Ключевые слова:** антропоним, русская антропонимия, ономастика, имя, прозвище, отчество, монашеское имя, псевдоним, уменьшительное имя.

**Abstract.** The article focuses on the significant aspects of Russian anthroponyms, and also provides an analysis of the concepts and terms used in the study and expression of anthroponyms. The article argues that the anthroponymic system of Russians is in many ways similar to the pan-European one. The full name consists of three main elements – first name, patronymic and last name. In addition, it talks about a variety of names, such as a nickname, a diminutive name, and for the corresponding social groups also a pseudonym, a monastic name.

**Key words:** anthroponym, Russian anthroponymy, onomastics, first name, nickname, patronymic, monastic name, pseudonym, diminutive name.

The anthroponymic system of Russians is in many ways similar to the pan-European one. The full name consists of three main elements – first name, patronymic and last name. In addition, there are such varieties of names as a nickname, a diminutive name, and for the corresponding social groups also a pseudonym, a monastic name.

Just like in most European cultures, in the Russian nominal formula, the generally accepted literary and linguistic norm is the word order starting with a personal name, however, it is not rigidly fixed and in some specific cases it is deviated from, which is not a mistake.

Patronymic is a characteristic feature that distinguishes the Russian system of anthroponymy from most modern European ones: in Europe it is represented only by other Eastern Slavs (Belarusians and Ukrainians), as well as Bulgarians, Lithuanians and Icelanders (the latter have practically no surnames). The adaptation of the names of other peoples by Russians is usually accompanied by certain phonetic changes, and often by the appearance of a patronymic.

There are the following traditionally used components of the Russian anthroponym, from which various models of naming a person can be formed. A name is a personal name given at birth, usually one, but in ancient times several names could be given.

A diminutive (hypocoristic) name is an informal form of a name formed from a personal one with the help of certain suffixes or truncation (Maria – Masha – Masha – Many – Musya, etc., Alexander – Sasha – Sashura – Shura – Sanya – Shurik – Iskander; Nikolay – Kolya – Kolusik, etc.). In modern times, similar formations bordering on nicknames are also produced from surnames (Kislov – Sour, Panov – Pan), which is a process historically the reverse of the formation of surnames.

Patronymic – patronymic, an indication of the father's name. It has the ending -(in)ich, -(in)in ancient times, also -ov, -in is similar to modern surnames (this has been preserved in the Bulgarian language).

Surname – inherited from generation to generation in the male line. Usually, the native Russian surname ends in -ov/-ev/-ev (from the basics of the second declension: Petrov, Konev) or -in/-yn (from the basics of the first declension: Fomin, Sinitsyn); -skiy/-tsky (Rozhdestvensky, Vysotsky); -oh (Tolstoy); less often -their/-s (Russian, Petrov); less characteristic for Russians (unlike other Eastern Slavs) surnames with a zero ending (Beaver, Sparrow, etc.).

A nickname is an individual name that is not given at birth and is associated with certain characteristic features or events. The ancient times were characterized by a very stable and almost official use of many nicknames (for example, Ivan Kalita, Vasily Yesifovich The nose is the Novgorod posadnik), but even now nicknames are informally widely used, especially in youth social groups, where they can actually act as the main means of nominating a person.

In its most complete form (full name), the Russian name, like the full names of other peoples, is not used orally, but is used in official documents. In Russia, for its citizens (not only ethnic Russians), these three elements of the anthroponym are necessarily indicated in official documents. For residents, the patronymic is not indicated (in the absence of one), and both personal and middle

names are indicated in the name column. In most cases, a two-component model is used. Different forms show different degrees of respect when communicating:

- a diminutive name – hypocoristics is used in informal communication and in the family;
- patronymic – informally, but respectfully (especially to elders), while the patronymic is pronounced in a deliberately simplified colloquial form, if it is possible to form such (Mikhalych, Sanych, Palych);
- name – It is also used in informal communication. In recent years, under the influence of the West, it has gradually replaced the following form, especially in business;
- first name + patronymic – is more often used in relation to adults and the elderly or with an emphatically respectful address to a person (Dmitry Anatolyevich, Alla Borisovna);
- first name / diminutive name + last name or surname + first name / diminutive name – a stereotypical form when referring to a person in the third person or when contacting an educational institution (Vasily Kudryavtsev or Vasya Kudryavtsev, Tatiana Smirnova or Tanya Smirnova, Kozlov Alexander or Kozlov Sasha);
- first name / diminutive + nickname – more often an informal naming of a person (Boris Razor, Sanya Bely);
- address + surname – strictly official. In Soviet times, the addresses comrade, citizen / citizen were used (the latter has been preserved in our time). In modern society, the prefix dear, Mr. / madam is used, mainly in business correspondence. In paramilitary organizations – an ordinary Sychev, Major Yevsyukov, comrade of the Guard, Senior Lieutenant Khrustalev;
- surname – it is common in schools, educational institutions (the appeal of teachers to students) and paramilitary organizations to lower ranks, it is often not pleasant for the owner of the surname. It is also used as a roll call method. The previous versions refer to familiar people (with the exception of artistic names, for example, Dima Bilan, Natasha The Queen). The following are more often used when it comes to third parties:
- first name + nickname + last name – the American version, popularized by the Comedy Club show and the way of writing the nickname VKontakte (Timur Chestnut Batrudinov, Dmitry Goblin Puchkov);
- first name + patronymic + surname – respectfully calls a person who was not mentioned earlier (for example, introduces him to the audience) (Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, Sergey Yurievich Belyakov).

#### The origin of Russian patronymics

Russian patronymic history is inextricably linked with the history of the formation of public, social and state relations in Russian society. At the initial stage of the formation of the ancient Russian state structure, the system of distinguishing a person among his kind could be provided with a numerous arsenal of nickname personal names that emphasized in the pre-Christian period any external, spiritual, totemic and other signs of the named: Nechai, Fifth, Smut, Thin, Reckless, Konoval, Pike, etc.

After the adoption of Christianity, the introduction of strict standardized use of Christian personal names with mandatory binding of a specific personal name for a newborn, with a recommendation list in the "saints" led to a significant reduction in the number of names used in ancient Russian society. The appearance of a large number of namesakes in this regard began to create certain difficulties. In such cases, in the pre-family period, when personifying a person, they began to use both Christian (canonical) and secular (nickname) personal names. For example, an entry in the "Genealogical Book" (the beginning of the XVII century): "Prince Kostyantín Yuryevich Fominskaya: and he has three sons, and all the Fedors, and their nicknames were: the big one is Red, and the middle one is Blind, and the third is Menshoy"

All these specific signs of patronymic in ancient Russian society allowed them, in combination with personal names, to act as a socially identifying sign of a personality within one generation. In the pre-family period, the Old Russian patronymics not only indicated a patronymic relationship within the same family, thereby emphasizing the kinship of brothers and sisters, which is typical of modern Russian patronymics, but also significantly expanded their social function. Old Russian

patronymics often served as the basis for the formation of generic and family nicknames, could denote a set of relatives, relatives, in some cases acted as an element of hereditary significance when naming grandchildren, great-grandchildren.

Two periods are clearly traced in the history of the development of Russian patronymics: a) pre-family, i.e. before the XVII-XVIII centuries, and b) modern, mainly XIX-XX centuries. The social significance of Russian patronymics in the pre-family period was more noticeable.

There is a strict pattern in the arrangement of proper patronymics and nickname patronymics in the official naming of a person. If the patronymic proper always stands for a personal name (Christian or nickname), then the nickname patronymic, if there is a patronymic proper in the naming, always follows only the patronymic proper: Ivan Reprint Martemyanov (1526), but his son Boris Ivanov's son Perepechin.

At the initial stage of the appearance of surnames in Russians, when naming a person in detail, not only the patronymic of the person being named could be indicated, but also the patronymic of his father, as a rule, in the nickname form. The appearance of family nicknames in Russian society neutralized the independent signs of patronymics, gradually patronymics began to move into the category of clarifying components when naming a person. At the same time, the function of patronymic as a sign of social stratification in the Russian state became noticeably more active. First of all, this was fixed in the contrast of the use of full patronymics with the suffixes -ovich/evich, -ich, -hiv in relation to the so-called semi-patronymics with the suffixes -ov/ev, -in.

Russian modern patronymics are formed using a small group of suffixes: -ich, -ovich / evich, -aries / evna, -ichna, -inichna. With the help of the suffixes -ich in the masculine version and -ich, -inichna in the feminine version, patronymics are formed from male personal names ending in -a, -I, except for the names Vavila, Gavrila, Danila, Zosima, Iona: Ilya – Ilyich – Ilyinichna; Kuzma – Kuzmich – Kuzminichna. The suffixes -ovich, -aries are involved in the formation of patronymics from personal names with a zero ending, as well as from the names Vavila, Gavrila, Danila, Zosima, Jonah: Boris – Borisovich – Borisovna; Peter – Petrovich – Petrovna. Patronymics from male personal names ending in -i, -her (Vasily, Sergey) and with a soft non-derivative basis (Igor), as well as from the name of Yakov, are formed using the suffixes -evich, -evna: Andrey – Andreevich - Andreevna; Dmitry – Dmitrievich – Dmitrievna; Yakov – Yakovlevich – Yakovlevna.

In modern oral and informal communication, it is permissible to use abbreviated forms of patronymics: Danilovich – Danilych; Sergeevich – Sergeich; Sergeevna – Sergeevna. Such a reduction is not observed when using patronymics such as Petrovich, Lvovich.

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