

## Lexical-Semantic and Etymological Research of Anthroponyms in Uzbek, Russian and English Languages

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**Abstract:** Anthroponyms are of great importance in people's lives. They reflected the culture and worldview of society. Names are inextricably linked with the history of the people. This article focuses on lexical-semantic, their origin and etymological research of anthroponyms in Uzbek and Russian languages. Also, anthroponyms are analyzed in examples of Uzbek-Russian surnames.

**Keywords:** anthroponyms, lexical-semantic and etymological research, name-patronymic, nickname, profession, space and time, society, polygenesis.

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It is known that the lexical representation of culture in the language is reflected in complications and legends, painting and habits, the paremiological foundation of the language, signs and symbols, similarities and metaphors in the language. In the science of linguoculturology, names are widely studied as an integral part of culture. In linguistics, the section that studies names is called onomastics, that is, nomenclature, and the names of people are called anthroponyms. The creation of anthroponyms (name, patronymic, surname or nickname and nickname) occurs on the basis of certain needs, and legalities of a particular nation.

The desire to put a name on the baby who came into the world and through it to distinguish it from other individuals is an objective need that has arisen in all the peoples of the world in very ancient times.

There are different views on how to put a name and a name. About this Ernst Begmatov in the book "The beauty of the name" gives the following points: "the habit of putting a name and a name – it is born because of the need to distinguish one individual from another, to separate. The first names, nicknames, patronymics (patronymic) names and their different manifestations, other forms and methods of naming a person, which later emerged and received an official character, are the legal products of such a vital need. [ 1 ]

The problems of studying the cultural ties between Russia and Central Asia have become the object of special study of scientists for many years. In this regard, the problem of studying the interaction of languages, in particular, Tajik and Russian, is very relevant. Some scholars believe that the interaction of the Tajik and Russian languages for many centuries was not so intense, but still very long. This, of course, could not but leave traces in all areas of the vocabulary of these languages, in particular, in the field of onomastics.

Onomastics (from Greek, "the art of naming") is a science that studies proper names. Proper names are assigned individually to each object that has its own name: a person, a city, a river, an animal, a bird, toys, and sometimes a detached tree or a particularly beloved flower, stone, and so on. The sections of onomastics are anthroponymy, toponymy, cosmonimics and others.

Personal name or anthroponym - "this is a special word that serves to designate an individual and is given individually, in order to be able to refer to him, as well as talk about him with others.

Proper names relating to people are called anthroponyms, and the science that studies them is

called anthroponymics (from the Greek "antgoros" - "person" and onuma - "name"). By examining the data contained in a proper name, you can find out important information: the functional significance of human characteristics, connection with ancestors, national identity, and origin. Russian anthroponymics has a solid foundation in the form of all kinds of sources and materials. These are monuments of written language of religious and cult content <sup>1</sup>; documents of historical and legal content <sup>2</sup>.

It is well known that in the modern Russian system of anthroponyms there are five main components: 1) personal name; 2) middle name; 3) surname; 4) nickname; 5) a pseudonym. All the named anthroponyms are genetically related to each other and have common bases: personal names crystallized from nicknames, and both served as sources of surnames, patronymics, and pseudonyms. Surnames, in turn, can become the basis of nicknames and personal names. Therefore, the foundations of all these types of names can be spoken of together as anthroponym foundations [2, 24].

In our work, we investigated male and female personal names, surnames, patronymics found on the pages of the newspapers *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, *Antenna*, *Express Gazeta* and the magazine *Liza* in 2004-2005, nicknames identified as a result of a survey students of the Voronezh State Pedagogical University and senior pupils of secondary school No. 95 in Voronezh in 2005-2006, as well as pseudonyms that make up the anthroponymicon of modern Russian pop music.

During the analysis of the collected material, two opposite tendencies in the development of Russian anthroponymy in general were revealed:

- 1) replenishment of the Russian anthroponymic system with new elements created under the influence of foreign language anthroponymic systems (primarily American and Western European);
- 2) activation, "revival" of the primordially Russian anthroponym foundations. Foreign language influence can be traced in almost all components of the anthroponymic system of the Russian language. Nicknames and pseudonyms are more susceptible to this influence, which is explained by the wide possibilities for creativity in their formation and their lack of the function of legalizing personality, less personal names, and surnames are the most resistant to various kinds of changes, which is due to their specifics: being inherited, these anthroponyms are the main official registrars, a kind of distinctive signs of a person in modern society. Patronymic names directly depend on a particular fashion for personal male names in a specific period of time.

Western influence is also manifested in the reduction of the traditional official Russian three-term naming (name - patronymic - surname) to two-term (name - surname). For example, "Vladimir Putin signed a decree on increasing student scholarships" (*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, No. 57, April 7-14, 2005, p. 13); "Yuri Luzhkov congratulated the veterans, performing at a concert held on Poklonnaya Hill" (*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, No. 59, May 7-14, 2005, p. 22). This phenomenon is especially characteristic of the language of politicians and businessmen, and the media.

The most vivid and complete tendency associated with the perception of the Russian anthroponymic system of the features of the American anthroponymic system and the direct borrowing of elements of this system is observed in the area of nicknames. The indicated tendency is manifested in the following processes:

- 1) the expansion of the system of Russian nicknames due to borrowings from the American anthroponymic system;
- 2) the formation of proper morphological neologisms in the Russian language, focused on the American anthroponymic system.

<sup>1</sup> Assumption collection of the XII-XIII centuries, M., 1971, saints, onomasticons

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the socio-economic history of North-Eastern Russia. M., 1952-1964, v. 1-111

"Surnames can reveal a lot about your family history, but they can also turn into a mine of misinformation." said Paul Blake in his article. No matter where your last name came from or when and why people started using their last names are you interested?

I came across an article on English surnames and their origins while teaching a course on "Family Names" from the Gateway textbook, and I became interested in the subject and decided to study it. In English-speaking countries, surnames are usually "last The word "name" means 'last name', or is called "surname" because the first name is written first, then the last name. I have seen that the word 'birth name' or the word 'forenames' is expressed by the word 'preceding name'.

G. Redmond says in his book: "I think that all genealogists should study in detail the surname they are studying; they should study how common it is at different times and form an idea of its history. should always be considered in terms of other surnames and place names in the community. If this means acquiring new skills and joining other disciplines, then the genealogist's contribution to our society is ultimately to solve our long-standing historical problems. I agree with him, because there are a number of unresolved issues related to Uzbek surnames.

'What's the name? If a smart man knew that. 'Whoever wrote these famous words, no doubt wrote it correctly - there are about 45,000 different surnames in England alone - each with its own history.

The names of Ireland, Wales, and Mountain Scotland are mainly derived from Gael's personal names, while the traditional English and mountain Scottish surnames also reflect medieval society.

I realized that in European countries, people can carry one surname for the whole generation, and Uzbeks can change their surnames in each generation. Many Uzbek surnames are derived from Arabic or Persian, such as Muhammadov, Talatov, Bekhzodov, and Mirzayev. However, English and Uzbek women can keep their last names after marriage or replace them with their spouses 'last names. The tradition of adding the suffixes "-ov", "-ova", "-eva", "-eva" to surnames dates back to the Soviet Union and is inherited from the former Soviet Union, and this tradition is still alive.

But the sources from which English names originate are almost limitless: nicknames, physical features, graphs, trades, and almost everything known to mankind. Before the conquest of Great Britain by the Normans, people did not have surnames passed down from generation to generation: they were only called by a personal name or nickname.

As we begin to study the meaning of different surnames, we learn that many of them answer one of these basic questions: Who was the father or grandfather of this person? This gives us English surnames like Maud or Madison. There are many surnames that start with Mc or Mac, such as McQueen or MacMillan. The origin of such surnames is Scottish, and not many people know that the surnames "O" Connell or O'Sullivan are Irish and mean "son of..."

At the time when the communities were small, each person was known by one name, but with an increase in the population, it was necessary to identify people differently, and this led to the fact that the following name was wounded by the surnames;- for example, James the cook - chef James, Tim The Long-Tim Long, David Blackburn - David Blackburn, Mariam of the forest- Gradually, many names have been distorted, and their original meaning is not easily understood at the moment. After the introduction of the Norman barons ' surnames into the UK, a wide practice of their use was established. First, the distinguishing names were not stable, but eventually people began to learn to them. Therefore, professions, nicknames, birthplace and patronymic have become permanent surnames –including Potter and Tailor, Armstrong and Longman, Towers and Orchard, Benson and Dixon. By the XII century, most of the English and Scottish families had inherited the use of ancestral surnames to themselves.

In the Middle Ages, one can see a situation similar to that of the English in relation to the Uzbek family names. Although at that time the surnames of the Uzbeks were not so called, but were pronounced with the patronymic. Father's name came from nicknames, physical characteristics, place of birth, trade or congenital defects.

After the invasion of the Movarounnahr territories by Arabs in the VII-VII centuries, local men got acquainted with the name Avicena in Abu Ali ibn Sino Road, Abu Rayhon Muhammad ibn Ahmad Al-Beruni Road received full names like Al-Biruni in English. Here "abu" means father and " ibn " - son. Local women, when we come up with the names of the ULS, before the "binni or bint" is used, when it means" daughter".

When it comes to English surnames, most of them come from a position in the business, profession, craft or society and are bitten, if a person is a locksmith bo & lsquo; LSA, it can be called Rudolf Plumber - Rudolf Locksmith bo & lsquo; lgan, chunanchi ko & lsquo; p cases o & lsquo; t continued the profession of their father and it has become a step-by-step surname. Smith, Wright and tailor are the three most common English families. Kuk and Turner Ham are very famous. Smith's family came from the "blacksmith-blacksmith" souzi and found a shikkan, which is a traditional profession of making such a metal horseshoe. Baker (Bread Maker), Shepherd (person who looks at the qo) and Carpenter (person who works with the YOG'och) are all English surnames. It is possible to see this situation in Uzbek families. For example," Toshtemirov-blacksmith, Polotov-Steelman, Oroqboyev-oroqchi " means that the fathers of these people are masters of weaving and blacksmithing.

Many English Christian surnames came from personal names and became surnames without any changes. Many people are given surnames like Nicholson or Harrison. There are also other surnames like Simpson, Stevenson, Thompson, Robinson and Richardson. Vil is a brief form of Walter, there is also the family Ham of Wilson.

The end of a personal name means "s-son," and there are surnames such as Jones, Thomas, Davies, and Evans. Names like Robin or Robert are sometimes abbreviated to Bob, so there are Bobs, Robbo, or Steve in English-speaking countries. This situation can be found in almost all Uzbek surnames. For example, Bahrom-Bahromov, Ravshan-Ravshanov, Jasur-Jasurov and others. Islamic names such as Hamid, Qadir, Abdullah were popular among the people.

Both the surnames Davies and Davis are derived from "Davy's Son." (Davy is an abbreviated form of the word David.) Some people's names end in "kin" or "kins". So we have Atkins and Wilkins from Ad-Kins (Adam-Kins). We also have the surname Dawkins. (Daw was an acronym for David, so we also have the surname Dawson). Huggins are descended from Hugh-kins, Jenkins from Jan-Kins. However, some people have been given surnames of such fathers, including Arnold, Henry, Howard, or Thomas.

Sometimes people are given surnames based on the names of places because they live in a certain geographical area, such as a steppe or forest. They are derived from the name of the place where the landlord and his family live, and this is usually the case among English surnames. They were first introduced to England by the Normans, many of whom were named after private property. Thus, many English surnames are derived from the name of the city, county, or property owned by the person living, working.

Such surnames are common among Uzbeks in the Middle Ages. Al-Khwarizmi was from Khorezm, al-Farghani was from Fergana, or Imam Al Bukhari was from Bukhara.

Many English surnames are derived from nicknames or sometimes they are called descriptive names. Proud people can be called kings, princes, bishops or abbots. (Although surnames such as Bishop and Abbot may have originated because someone acted as bishop or abbot. They were probably the children of priests.)

Surnames derived from plants and animals are, of course, nicknames - surnames like Catt, Sparrow and Oak are among them, but can be location names or even occupations. But many

nicknames come from colors or shapes - such as Armstrong and Strongitharm, Heavyside, Quickly, Slowman, Smallman, Fairfax and Blunt. (6)

As for Uzbek surnames, they can choose any word depending on a birth defect, a person's appearance, or as a nickname that people like. Temurlang means a lame man, Abbasov means his grandfather may have been born tax-free, and Julqunboy was a pseudonym for the writer Abdullah Qodiri.

In conclusion, one of the important tasks of linguists is to pay attention to the lexical and semantic features of Uzbek, English and Russian surnames, as this field has not yet been fully studied. This may arouse some people's interest in their last names. The findings I have presented show that the Russian, English and Uzbek surnames have similarities and differences. There is still a lot to research in this area and I will continue to explore this topic.

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