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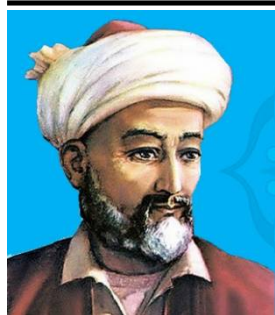
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METHODS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses how contemporary onomastic science, grounded in materialistic dialectics that guides scientific inquiry, employs various research methods, including descriptive, historical, comparative, areal, semiotic, stylistic, linguopsychological, and statistical approaches. It highlights that a particular onomastic study typically incorporates multiple methods, such as combining descriptive with comparative or descriptive with statistical techniques. The article systematically examines each of these research methods and their relevance to analyzing onomastic data.

Keywords: anthroponyms; onomastics; descriptive method, historical method, comparative method, areal method, semiotic method, stylistic method, linguopsychological method, statistical method.

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МЕТОДЫ АНТРОПОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье говорится, что в современной ономастической науке, опирающийся на материалистическую диалектику, дающую общее направление научных поисков, используются следующие исследовательские методы: описательный, исторический, сравнительно-сопоставительный, ареальный, семиотический, стилистический, лингвopsихологический, статистический. Также рассказывается о конкретном ономастическом исследовании, которое обычно применяется не один, а несколько методов (например, описательный и сравнительно-сопоставительный, описательный и статистический). В статье рассмотрено последовательно каждый из перечисленных методов исследования в применении его к анализу ономастического материала.

Ключевые слова: антропонимы, ономастика, описательный метод, исторический метод, сравнительно-сопоставительный метод, ареальный метод, семиотический метод, стилистический метод, лингвopsихологический метод, статистический метод.

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ANTROPOLOGIK TADQIQOT USULLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada aytilishicha, ilmiy tadqiqotning umumiy yo'nalishini ta'minlaydigan materialistik dialektikaga asoslangan zamonaviy onomastik fanda quyidagi tadqiqot usullari qo'llaniladi: tavsiflovchi, tarixiy, qiyosiy, areal, semiotik, stilistik, lingvopsixologik, statistik. Shuningdek, u odatda bitta emas, balki bir nechta usullardan (masalan, tavsiflovchi va qiyosiy, tavsiflovchi va statistik) foydalanadigan o'ziga xos onomastik tadqiqotni tavsiflaydi. Maqolada sanab o'tilgan tadqiqot usullarining har biri onomastik materialni tahlil qilishda ketma-ket ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: antroponimlar, onomastika, tavsiflovchi usul, tarixiy usul, qiyosiy usul, haqiqiy usul, semiotik usul, stilistik usul, lingvopsixologik usul, statistik usul.

Slavic, like all European onomastic science, has gone through, like many other sciences, three main stages

1) *d o n a u h n y* (before the 19th century, in particular, before the use of the comparative historical method to explain the origin of toponyms, anthroponyms, theonyms, etc., for example: V. K. Trediakovsky's amateur etymologies like Norway - from the Top (since it is placed "on top" of the map), Italy is from Dahlia (because it is "remote" from the north), Britain is from Britain (the Celts "stuck" here), V. N. Tatishchev, D. I. Ilovaisky, etc.);

2) the formation of onomastics, but not yet onomastic (XIX — early XX century), represented by the works of linguists, historians and geographers, in particular A. X. Vostokov (A task for lovers of etymology.— St. Petersburg Bulletin, 1812, issue 2), N. I. Nadezhkina (Experience of historical geography of the Russian world.— Library for Reading, vol. 22, part 2. St. Petersburg, 1837), N. P. Barsova (Materials for the historical and geographical dictionary of ancient Russia. Vilna, 1865), M. Moroshkina (The Slavic Nomenologian, or the Collection of Slavic personal names in alphabetical order. St. Petersburg, 1867), I. Dobrovsky, J. Kolar, F. Paletsky, F. Miklosic, and others, and in the late 19th and early 20th centuries — the works of A. I. Sobolevsky, A. A. Shakhmatov, M. Fasmer, J. Rozvadovsky, P. Skok, St. Mladenov, P. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky, L. S. Berg, S. K. Kuznetsov, P. L. Mashtakov, and others. This period is characterized by the study of onomastic, mainly toponymic, vocabulary in its historical and geographical "binding", taking into account phonetic laws discovered by comparative historical linguistics.;

3) *n a u h n y*, or *o n o m a s t i h e s k i y* (from the 20s of the XX century to the present), characterized by the awareness of onomastic material as "a special category of language, along with vocabulary, phonetics, morphology, etc." 2 (despite the fact that it "generally goes back to vocabulary" 3), and therefore requires that it be studied by an independent science. In the contacts and discussions of linguists, historians and geographers studying geographical names, one of the most powerful arrays of onomastics, an understanding of toponymy and onomastics as a whole has matured in terms of the material and methods of its study as a science not "departmental" (i.e., only linguistic, only geographical, etc.), but complex. "It is more correct to consider toponymy," writes the famous toponymic geographer E. M. Murzaev, "as an independent science that uses methods of linguistic, historical, and geographical analysis." The Soviet linguist B. V. Gornung said more definitively and, in our opinion, more precisely about the subject of onomastics (in particular, toponymy), its specifics and place in the circle of related disciplines: "In general, all proper names are part of the vocabulary of the language and the subject of lexicology as a linguistic discipline. How can one deny the exclusive and undivided right of linguists to study toponyms? How can you cut off some part of the vocabulary of a language and say: linguistics can study some parts of the vocabulary and should not study other parts of it... The right of linguists to study toponyms as one of the categories of language

does not remove the specifics of the development of toponyms, their change, the specifics of the geographical distribution of types, etc. All of this is so dependent on non-linguistic factors that it forces a toponymist to be more than just a linguist. At the same time, this gives the right to a historian, a geographer, and an ethnographer to engage in toponymy, but only if they fully master linguistic methods."

In modern onomastic science, based on materialistic dialectics, which provides a general direction for scientific research, the following research methods are used: descriptive, historical, comparative, areal, semiotic, stylistic, linguopsychological, statistical. In a particular onomastic study, not one but several methods are usually used (for example, descriptive and comparative, descriptive and statistical). The combination, as well as the further elaboration of the methods (due to the choice of a particular technique) depend on the purpose of the study and the specifics of the analyzed material. Let us consider sequentially each of the listed research methods in its application to the analysis of onomastic material.

The descriptive method is widely utilized across socio-historical and natural sciences, likely ranking first in terms of its extensive application. Like other methods, it requires adherence to specific criteria: a clear comprehension of the chosen study subject (such as anthroponyms, toponyms, etc.), a logical order of description, systematic organization, grouping or classification, and an assessment of the material (both qualitative and quantitative) in line with the research objectives. Among various methodologies, the descriptive approach serves as a foundational method. Its effectiveness largely influences the success of subsequent methods, which typically explore the same material from new perspectives.

The first phase of "describing" the material involves gathering, cataloging, and systematically organizing it in a way that highlights its various components (such as categories and types), the overarching connections among them, and their most important characteristics. For instance, a basic description of toponymic (hydronymic) material might include lists of rivers or settlements, while studies in anthroponymy could feature card files of names (surnames, first names, pseudonyms). Often, dictionaries (catalogs, indexes) are developed from these materials, reflecting differing levels of comprehension of the included content. Examples of such publications are P. L. Mashtakov's "List of Rivers of the Dnieper Basin" (1913), "The Dictionary of Ukrainian Literature" (1979), E. S. Otina's "Catalog of Rivers of the Northern Azov Region" (1974-1975), G. P. Smolitskaya's work on the Oka Basin (1976), Stefan Ilchev's "Rechnik on Personal Names and Surnames in Bulgarian" (1969), and A. I. Rybakin's "Dictionary of English Personal Names" (1973), among others.

For instance, the "Catalog of Rivers of the Northern Azov Region" is compiled from various sources, including 18th-century handwritten maps, a mid-19th-century military topographic map of Russia, topographic maps from the 1930s and 1940s, field notes on hydronyms collected during dialectological and toponymic expeditions between 1963 and 1972, surveys of local residents, and diverse publications regarding the history, historical geography, and geology of Donbass and the Northern Azov region. The compiler identifies and illustrates the relationships among different watercourses in the river network, categorizing them as first, second, third-order tributaries, and so forth. The catalog includes not only "correct" name forms but also those that are distorted or dialectal, as well as all contemporary variants and synonyms, accompanied by a comprehensive bibliography detailing each hydronym's geographical context, chronological information, extent of usage, insights into the natural and geographical features of hydroelectric facilities, and data of interest to historians, geologists, and others.

The descriptive method, similar to other research approaches, has varied over time. Its scope of application broadens as it adapts to a range of research techniques and procedures, which are influenced by advancements in both general linguistic and scientific theory and practice.

Historicism is one of the basic principles of scientific analysis. The historical approach to onomastic material is especially important, since the origin and subsequent history of proper names are inextricably linked to the history of society, its economic, political and cultural life. It is no coincidence that historians were the first to become interested in proper names (personal and geographical names). They showed the importance of onomastics for history and turned it (especially

toponymy) into an auxiliary historical discipline. In the 19th century . We see the predominance of onomastic works performed by historians, geographers and ethnographers (T. Wojciechowski, F. Pecosinsky, K. Kadlec — in Poland, A. Longnon — in France, V. Arnold — in Germany, N. M. Karamzin, M. Moroshkin, E. P. Karnovich, I. D. Belyaev and others — in Russia). The importance of toponymic knowledge for historical geography was realized. N. N. Nadezhdin wrote the following words: "Toponymy is the language of the Earth, and the Earth is a book where human history is recorded. It is used in geographical nomenclature". He was convinced that one of the first sources of studying history should be a geographical map: "The first page of history should be a geographical land map: it should, not only as an auxiliary tool to know where what happened, but as a rich archive of documents and sources themselves." The historical approach suggested a wide involvement of historical, archaeological, and ethnographic data, as well as an analysis of onomastic vocabulary in the historical (comparative-historical and historical-comparative) aspect.

It is challenging to identify two major regions or social groups that do not vary in the types of naming units they use. Typically, there is no need to discuss the existence and eventual breakdown of an "onomastic proto-language" or to attempt to reconstruct it, as is done with a neonomastic collection of genetically related languages. For instance, the place names in our northern and southern regions, as well as those in the west and east, do not match, even though there are certainly similarities. As a result, the field of onomatology (including toponymy and anthroponymy) compare both related (twin-related, distantly related) and unrelated onomastic systems. Their working method involves making comparisons based on genetically similar features and typologically similar aspects. This allows for comparisons across the entire onomastic landscape as well as its specific areas—such as anthroponymy, cosmonymy, and toponymy—and even smaller subdivisions like hydronymy, oikonymy, and microtoponymy. Various phenomena related to content (including pre-onomastic and onomastic semantics, different types of naming for onomastic objects, semantic models of names, motivations behind naming individuals, and the range of bases, roots, and words employed as personal names) and expression (such as the structure of names, their word formation, and grammatical, phonetic, and accentual features) can be compared. The outcomes of these comparisons can be represented through both qualitative and quantitative (statistical) characteristics, even when examining unrelated phenomena.

A comparative analysis of the names used by various cultures highlights the unique features of each national naming system, making these distinctions clearer and more quantifiable. Such studies in anthropology lay the groundwork for large-scale typological classifications. One such initiative, led by I. V. Bestuzhev-Lada, identifies nine global anthroponymic zones. The Russian naming system, which comprises a person's surname, first name, and patronymic, is categorized within the third zone, referred to as the "northern" zone. This zone includes countries like Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. The description of this area in broad terms indicates that the Orthodox Church's influence diminished after 1917. Although there is a formal lack of restrictions on name selection, practical factors such as customs, traditions, and trends have significantly limited choices. In contrast to the first two zones— the "northwestern" zone (covering regions such as North America, northwestern German-speaking Europe, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand) and the "southwestern" zone (which includes Latin America and southwestern Roman-speaking Europe)—the naming conventions in the northern zone assign only one personal name, although the use of patronymics continues to be maintained.

It is known that onomastic vocabulary exists not only in time, but also in space. The spatial moment of its existence is determined, like the language as a whole, by the fact that native speakers occupy a certain territory and live speech sounds not in one place, but in different places. But one of the categories of proper names, toponyms, has a closer connection with spatial objects.: they are their designations. The geographical "attachment" of place names has long been reflected on maps. However, the fact that toponyms are fixed on the map does not mean that the toponym has become the subject of study. In essence, a topoobject (city, village, mountain, river, sea, etc.) is indicated on the map "first" and its name is given "later". Nevertheless, the "connection" between a topoobject and its name does not go unnoticed. The interest of geographers in topoobjects was extended to their

designations. Therefore, it is quite natural that geographers became the first toponymists, and the first methods by which toponyms were studied were geographical (cartographic).

Currently, the contribution of geographers to onomastics, especially toponymy, continues to grow. Geographers have now begun to understand what toponymy itself can give to their main science, geography. One of the collections "Questions of Geography" is called "Toponymy in the service of geography" (Moscow, 1979). As the analysis of toponymic areas has shown, they can be used to judge the landscapes of the past (the presence of forests in now treeless places, the animals that were once found — beavers, gazelles, deer), ancient transport routes, the spread of fisheries, mining sites, the time of settlement of lands, the linguistic and ethnic affiliation of settlers, their contacts with other ethnic groups). So, in Belarus, in the north-west of the Smolensk and Pskov regions, according to V. A. Zhuchkevich, there are more than 50 place names such as Volok, Zavolochye, Perevolochka, Peredochtsy, Mezha, and almost all of them are confined to watersheds — places of former portages between the Dnieper and the rivers of the Baltic Sea basin.

The areal method receives various modifications depending on the nature of the mapped and interpreted material. It also varies depending on whether linguists or geographers use it. So, the linguist is more interested in the name, the linguistic form, the geographer (geographer-historian) — the designated reality itself. With a variety of accents, both of them lead us, albeit in different ways, to a single goal — the knowledge of toponymy. The collaboration of linguists, geographers, as well as archaeologists, historians, and ethnographers can serve as a guarantee for the successful solution of major scientific tasks. One of them currently in our country is the creation of the "Toponymic Atlas Center" (TAC), a comprehensive coverage of toponymic material and intended for use by a wide range of geographers, linguists, historians and ethnographers.

The semiotic method, derived from semiotics—the study of signs, their meanings, types, systems, and usage conditions—relies on acknowledging the iconic nature of onomastic units and their systematic arrangement within fields like anthroponymy and toponymy, as well as within the broader onomastic landscape of a specific language during a given time period. The objective is to identify a collection of signs (onyms), their distinguishing characteristics, and the linguistic forms they take (such as sounds, morphemes, words, or word combinations), along with the specific ways in which systemic connections are expressed. Additionally, it aims to assess the degree of systematicity in onomastics overall, within its various categories, and among specific subdivisions of these categories. For instance, in anthroponymy, this includes examining the consistency of personal names and the systematic arrangement of surnames, nicknames, and pseudonyms, while in toponymy, it involves exploring the systemic relationships among names of populated areas, bodies of water, and so forth.

The semiotic method, which offers insights into the structure and functioning of onomastic "information devices," is still relatively new and lacks a comprehensive set of analytical procedures. Its use tends to focus on systemic relationships, primarily within toponymy, often at a specific point in time. The semiotic dynamics of onomastic systems have not yet been explored thoroughly by researchers. However, to fully grasp the emergence, history, and interaction of both related and unrelated onomastic systems throughout their historical development, it is essential to analyze them through a semiotic lens.

While it might appear that proper names, with their exaggerated specificity, are merely simple labels and therefore lack interest for a stylist, this is a misconception. One only needs to think of the names of characters in literature and folklore to recognize a vast "second onomastic space." Analyzing this space necessitates employing not only various methods but also a specialized stylistic approach that incorporates a range of linguistic and literary techniques, as well as intricate philological strategies. According to Academician V. V. Vinogradov, examining the selection of names, surnames, and nicknames in fiction, their structural characteristics across different genres and styles, and their figurative functions, cannot be adequately demonstrated with just a few examples. This is a broad and intricate subject within the stylistics of literature.

It may appear that proper names, with their exaggerated focus on identification, are merely simple labels and therefore uninteresting to a stylist. However, this is not the case. Just considering

the names of characters in literature and folklore reveals a vast "second onomastic space," which necessitates the application of various methods, including a specialized stylistic approach that incorporates diverse linguistic, literary, and complex philological techniques. The discussion surrounding the choice of names, surnames, and nicknames in fiction, their unique structures across different genres and styles, and their figurative functions is too extensive to be represented by just a few examples. As Academician V. V. Vinogradov noted, this is a significant and intricate subject within the stylistics of fiction.

The onomatologist-stylist is interested in a diverse array of issues, including the roles that proper names play in fiction (such as nominative, ideological, characterizing, aesthetic, and symbolic functions), the distinctive features of literary onomastics, and how the composition and functions of names vary according to literary movements (like classicism, sentimentalism, romanticism, symbolism, realism, etc.). They also explore the unique aspects of name selection and usage in various genres, including prose, poetry, and drama (comedy, tragedy, drama, vaudeville), the categories of literary anthroponyms and toponyms (such as conditional poetic names, mask names, symbol names, the suggestiveness of neutral names, and names that allude to the anthroponyms of prototypes), and their significance in shaping artistic imagery. Furthermore, they examine methods of altering real proper names for enhanced expressiveness, stylistic, and artistic impact, the function of proper names in reflecting reality, their use in satire and humor, and many other forms of motivated usage across all categories of proper names.

The variety of names in fiction arises from the rich stylistic elements of onomastics in real life. There exists a vast array of so-called "unofficial" personal names (like Masha, Mashenka, Mashutka, Mashka, etc.), place names (informal names for villages), and dialectal names for celestial bodies, which differ from their "official" counterparts in terms of colloquial usage, stylistic connotations, and specific contexts. This diverse and nuanced material necessitates a stylistic analysis. It is particularly important to examine the composition and stylistic roles of onomastic vocabulary, as well as more complex forms such as complete names (comprising surname, first name, and patronymic) and various "incomplete" names (like just a surname or first name), across different functional styles of literary language—such as official, scientific, journalistic, and colloquial styles. This analysis can be conducted both synchronically and diachronically. A comprehensive understanding of the stylistic potential of national language onomastics emerges through studying its use across all forms of expression—literary language, everyday conversation, vernacular, and regional and social dialects. A particularly noteworthy aspect is the onomastics found in the language of literature.

The most widely used approach to exploring the "elements of linguistic thinking" (as noted by Baudouin de Courtenay) is the associative experiment. This method varies in specific techniques and areas of focus, but fundamentally, it involves presenting a stimulus word to a subject, who then responds with the first word or phrase that comes to mind. The results collected from these psychological experiments—ideally involving a significant number of subjects—are considered objective and are formalized into what are known as "associative norms" for speakers of a particular language. Factors such as age, profession, culture, education, and personal characteristics undoubtedly affect the choice of responses. However, these influences are mitigated through large sample sizes and repeated experimentation. The primary associative patterns emerge clearly and can be quantified.

There are works that present the results of a purposeful study of the free perception of proper names, in particular, an experiment on the "subjective assessment of the use of place names in speech" (140 names included in the school geography course, as well as in toponymic dictionaries compiled by M. S. Bod-narsky and V. A. Nikonov,— words Australia, Austria, Asia, Africa, Volga, Verona, Derbent, Caucasus, Crimea, Leningrad, Mozdok, Moscow, Ob, Palekh, Sakhalin, Siberia, Ural, etc., which are proper names of continents, states, capitals, large rivers, islands and cities, as well as smaller ones topoobjects), an experiment to establish the denotations of names (the path from the name to the designated one: Byron — poet, Moscow — city, river, hotel, restaurant, Aurora — cruiser, goddess, personal name, cinema), to identify free associations (for example, the name Romeo

was "responded to" by Juliet, toponyms Australia — the word is the image of a kangaroo, Crimea is the sea, rest), etc. Such an experiment was conducted in Moscow, Tashkent and Shymkent. The head of the experiment, A.V. Superanskaya, summarizing his results, comes to the following conclusion regarding the activity of toponymic possession and the "reality of the entry of these words into the vocabulary of the language":

1. Each person has a limited number of names in active use.
2. The active fund of names known to a person depends on his profession and place of residence.
3. This fund also includes toponyms important for the culture of the region.
4. The general fund of active onomastic vocabulary is uniform for significant territories and collectives, but the degree of activity of specific units varies in individual territories and in different social and professional collectives.

Conclusions about the role of the model in the perception of an unfamiliar name, the role of context, additional associations (connotations) of proper names, the specifics of some onomastic associations (Kiev — Ukraine, Nizhny Tagil — Ural, Hanoi — Vietnam), etc. are also interesting. Proper names, which, according to many linguists, are "free" from semantics and, as a result, from paradigmatic (usually semantic) and syntagmatic associations, are a great temptation for those who, relying on the concept of "sound symbolism", would like to deal with pure experimental material in which the "objective" meaning (in due to the semantic "emptiness" of one's own name), it does not overlap with the associative-expressive one. Experiments are underway to assess the "euphony" of both actual and fictional names. For instance, researchers are exploring questions such as, "Why does the surname Khaltypukina have a negative connotation for native Russian speakers?" and "What makes Svidrigailov an unpleasant name while Perependeev is considered humorous?" They also investigate why the surname Chichikov shares similarities with the first group, while surnames like Chatsky, Arbenin, Kirsanov, Irtenyev, and Pod stand in stark contrast to them in terms of evaluation.

The interest in the search for euphony (euphony) and cacophony (dissonance) is supported by writers and especially poets who not only feel the sound of words ("good" and "bad"), but are able to convey their perception of these words (their sound!) to readers (listeners). Reference dictionaries of the phonetic meaning of personal names, as well as literary anthroponyms, are beginning to be compiled. 27 Thus, Alexander receives a characteristic — "something good, big, courageous, active, simple, beautiful, majestic, joyful, brave, powerful."; Andrey is "good, active, bright, joyful, loud, brave, powerful"; Valentin is "good, beautiful"; and Gennady is "small, hot, fast, safe, low, bright, short"; Peter is "bad, small, feminine, weak"; Galina is "simple, beautiful, bright"; Nadezhda — "big, strong, brave, mighty".

Literary anthroponyms: Assol — "it's something good, light, simple, beautiful, smooth, light, bright, rounded, loud"; Virinea — "something gentle, joyful, short"; Zarema — "something strong, rough, joyful, loud"; Fekla — "bad, small, gentle, feminine, dark, passive, complex, weak, hot, slow, rough, low, dull, sad, quiet, short, cowardly, frail, slow"; Fedora — "bad, small, gentle"; Thomas is "something bad, dark, passive, weak, repulsive, rough, heavy, sad, scary, dull, angular, sad, quiet, short, angry, frail, slow."

Specialized literature highlights experiments that show how the perception of text varies with changes in proper names (refer to A. A. Leontiev's article "The words 'cold' and 'hot' 28). Readers of academic journals are encouraged to engage in addressing linguistic and psychological challenges in onomastics. Publications focused on the reasons for name selection frequently emphasize euphony as one of the key (and sometimes crucial) factors. This topic is deemed significant not only in theoretical contexts but also in practical applications; for instance, the foreign trade association Avtoexport utilizes recommendations from psycholinguists regarding naming, such as the export name of the Lada Lada car.

The use of the term is based on the fact that the object of study, in addition to its qualitative side, has a quantitative side. Currently, quantitative (mathematical, quantitative, statistical) methods are widely used in all fields of science, including linguistics. Linguistic statistics is also applicable in onomastics. Its content here is diverse — from the simplest calculations of the number of names and

highlighting the most commonly used ones to a description of the statistical organization of the whole onomastic category and the patterns of its development. Let's give.

The quantitative and qualitative method of studying personal names justifies itself both when comparing different time slices and when comparing chronologically different slices. It allows you to measure not only the "distance" between the names, but, as we have seen, to identify and characterize the terms of this common "distance". Knowledge of the statistical parameters of the male and female namesakes, including the pace of their development, allows them to compare with each other, as well as compare the Russian namesake with the namesakes of other, anthroponymically related and unrelated peoples, i.e. to carry out comparative and typological studies.

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