

INFLUENCE OF EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS ON THE CHOICE OF NAMES IN MODERN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK NAME LISTS

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Abstract. The article examines social, psychological and cultural-historical factors influencing the choice of personal names in modern English and Karakalpak languages. A personal name in all its full characteristics represents the intersection of linguistic and extralinguistic plans. Names of any language react vividly to events in social, economic, cultural, political life, as well as to trends related to fashion and popularity. As a result of the analysis of the lists of the most popular names in Great Britain and Karakalpakstan, the main extralinguistic factors influencing the choice of names were formulated.

Keywords: personal name, choice, extralinguistic factors, English language, Karakalpak language.

A personal name is an integral attribute of a person. Each name contains a "mythologem", a certain sacred meaning; the name reflects the beliefs, aspirations, fantasy and artistic creativity of people. The appearance and functioning of a particular name in a certain linguistic community is always motivated. Modern anthroponymic systems are the result of centuries of evolution and the action of various factors: historical, religious, ethnographic, and linguistic. A number of historical reasons influenced the formation of the anthroponymic system of peoples. Each nation has its own special traditions of naming people. National names reflect changes in the life of society and in the national-linguistic picture of the world. Consequently, the naming of people is an inexhaustible source for studying the language and culture of the people who created them.

Modern researchers tend to represent all anthroponymic vocabulary circulating in a specific language community as an anthroponymic system. The

anthroponymic system is part of the language system, but at the same time has a special functional significance. As V.A. Nikonov noted, “a name is a word and, like all words, is subject to the laws of language, i.e., is subject to linguistics. But names form a special subsystem in language, in which general language laws are refracted specifically, and their own patterns arise that are not present in the language outside of it” [1. 6]. Anthroponyms - names of people - are of interest to linguists precisely as a special class of words in all the diversity of their meanings and manifestations.

Personal names, being an integral part of background knowledge about language and culture, carry not only linguistic, but also cultural-historical, linguacultural information, which determines the increased interest in them within the framework of linguacultural studies. A personal name, as a unit of language, serves to nominate objects of social reality. The subjectivity of the functioning of a personal name is manifested in the individuality of its choice in acts of nomination, as well as in the associative transfer of the essential qualities of the object to the meaning of the personal name itself, which in turn is reflected in its further functioning. A personal name has the ability to accumulate extralinguistic information about its denotate, which, as a result of logical procedures of analysis and generalization, can become part of the semantics of a personal name [6. 3].

At this stage of linguistics development, one of the current areas of linguacultural research is the study of anthroponyms both on the material of individual languages and in a comparative aspect. Anthroponyms are a reflection of the dialectic of interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The study of personal names allows one to penetrate into the value system of various linguacultural communities, which is reflected in the national linguistic picture of the world.

The anthroponymicons of many peoples are limited by various conventions and traditions of naming, which can create the impression of a “selective” use of linguistic means for naming people. However, it is not the linguistic factors that are

selective here, but the extralinguistic conditions that have a great influence on the choice of the linguistic means used.

Popular names in the UK and Karakalpakstan (2022)

	United Kingdom		Karakalpakstan	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Noah	Olivia	Azizbek	Jasmina
	Muhammad	Amelia	Mustafa	Zarina
	George	Isla	Amirkhan	Muslima
	Oliver	Ava	Muhammadali	Tumaris
	Leo	Lily	Jasurbek	Malika
	Arthur	Ivy	Ramadan	Aidana
	Oscar	Freya	Alikhan	Umida
	Theodore	Florence	Imranbek	Sabina
	Theo	Isabella	Asadbek	Munisa
	Freddie	Mia	Kamronbek	Saliha
	Archie	Willow	Sultanbek	Sabrina
	Luca	Sienna	Nursultan	Shakhzoda
	Henry	Poppy	Alpamys	Farangiz
	Jack	Sophia	Ibrahim	Durdana
	Harry	Elsie	Atabek	Imona

It should be noted that the 21st century is a period of globalization, which is characterized by the expansion of international contacts, the formation of a single information space, and, as a consequence, the mutual influence of anthroponymicons of different languages on each other, the penetration and use of international personal names in national name lists.

Names of any language react vividly to events in social, economic, cultural, political life, as well as to trends related to fashion and popularity. As a result of the analysis of the lists of the most popular names in Great Britain and Karakalpakstan,

it seems possible to formulate the main extralinguistic factors influencing the choice of names.

The influence of fashion

At the present stage, the choice of personal names is determined by fashion, which reflects public rather than individual taste. The influence of fashion on modern naming processes is manifested in two opposite trends. On the one hand, the increase in the concentration of the name book, as parents chooses one of the most common names for their child. In the English name book, the most popular at the moment are international names, such as: Emily, Emma, Gaby, Paul, Henry, in the Karakalpak name book Adelya, Adelina, Abraham, Arsen, Arthur, Ayda, Daler, Danil, Diana, Dias, Eleonora, Elaida, Milana, Rayana, Sofia. On the other hand, the choice of a name is determined by the desire to avoid monotony, and parents choose a rare and original name, for example, outdated names: Alfold, Dasty, Deven Alfred, Arthur, Basil, Percy, or fictitious names created by parents specifically for their child: Pepper, Apple, Pure. In the Karakalpak system of personal names there are such obsolete names as Aaron, Aba, Agatha, Archimedes, Achilles, Azelia, Bruce, Athena, Omar-Xayyam which are considered very unusual for the anthroponymicon of the Karakalpaks.

Influence of history, politics, literature and pop culture

Positive or negative associations with famous historical, political, cultural figures and literary heroes have an impact on the choice of name both in Great Britain and in Karakalpakstan. T. Januzakov, who in his work indicated that the names Arthur, Dias, Marat [3. 26], which are borne by the majority of babies, are currently considered international names.

Nowadays, many parents strive to give their children the names of famous film actors, musicians, athletes, and political figures. In connection with this trend, the English anthroponymicon names John, Diana, Paul, Charlotte, Thomas, Angelina, Jessica, Scarlett have again gained popularity. In the Karakakalpak

anthroponymicon, such names as Alain, Zidane, Zemfira, Diana, Feride, Fidel, Gunesh, Izaura, Conor, Leysan, Madeleine, Malvina, Maradona, Mark, Messi, Monica, Oscar, Putin, Rafael, Rahul, Rihanna, Ronaldo, Sofia, Spartak, etc. have appeared.

Availability of variants and derivatives of a name

Anthroponyms are a complex phenomenon in form, despite their apparent simplicity. A special feature of personal names is the obligatory presence of variants of names and derivatives, or derived names. A.I. Rybakin understands the term “derivatives” as “abbreviated, affectionate, diminutive and familiar, not subject to clear differentiation” [4. 7].

N.V. Podolskaya defines a name variant as “a modification of a name or any element of its structure (phoneme, morpheme, lexeme) in various linguistic situations” [3. 41]. O.S. Akhmanova uses the terms “hypocoristic name – a name that has an abbreviated form of the base or one full base instead of a two-base form” and “deminutive name – a name with an affectionate-diminutive shade of meaning” [1. 70-71].

Thus, personal names, in addition to their full, formal forms, tend to form derivative names, while retaining their purpose and functions. For example: the name Magan has several short forms: Meg, Megs, Meggie, Meggy and variants: Meghan, Meaghan, Meagan; a similar situation is with the name Nicholas, which has short forms: Nick, Nik, Nicko, Nico, Nicky and variants: Nicolas, Nickolas.

Abbreviated names in the Karakalpak language, which according to their word-formation type are formed from complex full names: Aitgul from Hayitgul, Aitbiyke from Hayitbiyke, Biybi from Biybizhamal, Biybihanym, Biybisanem.

Let us consider the given classification of derivative English and Karakalpak names in accordance with the position of the abbreviation of supporting units. The dominant models of derivative formation are abbreviation and affixal word-production. By means of abbreviation, abbreviated names are formed:

Ben<Benjamin, Dan<Daniel; Aina<Aynagul, Syrga<Syrgagul, Dawlet<Dawletbay, and affixal word-production is widely used to form hypocoristic (diminutive or affectionate) names: Chris<Christian, Christopher, Christiana, Danny<Dan<Daniel, Jimmy<Jim<James, Annie<Ann, Evie<Eve, Johnny<John, Ainura<Aynash, Aisuliw<Aykosh<Ayko, Nazira<Nazikosh<Nazi, Baydaulet<Bakosh<Bayko, Jandaulet<Jakon<Jako, etc.

The ability of a name to form diminutive forms that can be used in an informal, everyday setting also affects the popularity of the name. In the expressive component of the semantics of personal names, the dominant position is occupied by lexical and morphological means, i.e. diminutive derivatives of the name, for example: Margaret - Greta, Mag, Greta, Maggie, Jami - Jamilya, Perdeshe from Perdegul, Perdehan, Syrgash from Syrgagul. It is interesting that quite often the spelling variants or derivatives of the name are more popular than the original name, for example, many parents prefer to use diminutive forms, such as: Jack<John, Harry<Harold, Charlie<Charles, Alfie<Alfred, Archie<Archibald, Freddie<Frederick - in the English name book, Ainash<Aysanem, Aipash<Ayparshin, Jumash<Jumabiyke, Zawresh<Zariw Khan, Serdan<Sermuhammed, Seraly, Serjan in the Karakalpak name book.

Diminutive and hypocoristic forms often become much more popular than the full names from which they were derived. The reason is probably their brevity (maximum two syllables), euphony (diminutives usually consist of open syllables, and hypocoristics of one closed syllable) and versatility (such names can be given to both boys and girls). Hypocoristic and diminutive formations can be used as colloquial forms (in friendly conversation, when addressing children). In this case, the speaker's attitude towards the bearer of the name is conveyed through the new form of the name: familiar, playful, friendly, ironic, affectionate, etc. If the derivative of the name is the official name of a person, it does not carry any emotional or evaluative connotations. Connotations are expressed, first of all, in the

case when the use of the derivative is a departure from the standard way of naming a person.

Phonetic-psychological factor

Any personal name in the anthroponymicon can continue its development in the form of various orthographic variants that function in the anthroponymic system as independent names. The main methods of creating orthographic variants include adding, doubling and replacing letters in the structure of the name (Sara - Sahra, Olivia - Allivheiya, Michael–Micheal), in the Karakalpak language Baydan<Bayjan; Kaltan<Kaljan; Toydan<Toydyk; Aidan<Ayman, Semet<Samat, Jamil<Jamal.

The new form allows making the name unusual and attractive and at the same time not to break away from tradition - the basis of the orthographic variants of names are well-known names in a given onomastic space. One name can act as a "progenitor" of a whole group of new, independently functioning names. When officially calculating the popularity rating of a particular name, its orthographic variants are considered separately, i.e. the names Katelyn, Caitlin, Caitlyn, Kaitlin, Katelynn, Kdtlyn, Kaitlynn, Katelin, Caitlynn. Katlin, Katlynn and Kaytlyn are registered as different, but are alternative orthographic variants of the phonetic realization of the same name - ['keitlin]. Statistics show that orthographic variants are often not inferior in popularity to the names from which they were formed. A study of the orthographic variants of personal names revealed the following trend: female names, as a rule, have a greater number of variants and more diverse forms in comparison with male names. This is primarily due to the traditions of naming: female names are always more decorative and more subject to fashion, while male names are more conventional. The great diversity of orthographic variants of female names becomes a source of expansion of the female anthroponymicon. As for the orthographic variants of male names, the largest number of structural modifications are for fictitious names, such as Jaylin or Aidan. Orthographic variants of personal names seem to be a compromise between the desire for unusualness, tradition and

fashion for names. We consider the orthographic variant to be the limit of development of a personal name.

A completely different picture is observed in the Karakalpak anthroponymicon. Most names are separated from each other by punctuation marks or by individual letters. Abbas<Abbaz, Abdijelal<Abdijelil, Abdikarim<Abdikerim, Abdulrahim<Abdulraxim<Abdulraxman, Bag`da`let <Bag`da`ulet <Bağ`daulet <Bag`daulet <Bag`i`dawlet <Bagdaulet <Bağdaulet <Bağdāwlet <Bağdawlet <Bagdawlet <Bağídawlet, Dinislam<Dinislam, Dinmuhammad <Dinmuhammed <Dinmuhammet <Dinmuxambet <Dinmuxamed <Dinmuxammad <Dinmuxammed <Dinmuxammet, Erdaulet <Erdawlet <Erdāwlet, Ga`whar <Ga`wxar <Gauxa`r <Gauxar <Gavhar <Gavher <Gavxer <Gawhar <Gáwhar <Gawxar <Go`vher <Go`vxer, Go`zal <Go`zel <Go`zzal <Gózal <Gozal <Gózel <Gozel <Gozzal <Gózzal, Gu`lba`ha`r <Gu`lba`har <Gu`lbaxar, Gu`lbaniw <Gu`lbanu, Musabek<Musa-bek, Muxammetali <Muxammet-Ali, Nurasel <Nur-Asel, Nuriman <Nur-Iman, Nurziyabanu <Nurziya-Banu, Omarxayyam <OmarXayyam, Qojaaxmed <Qoja-Axmed, etc.

Ethnic identity

In the process of socialization, people learn the system of names together with their sociolinguistic and psychological implications as part of the culture, i.e. the name acts as a social sign. A scientific tool that allows taking into account the complex play of factors that are significant for interpreting a set of information coded in different ways can be the interpretation in the format of the opposition "own" - "alien", which forms the cognitive framework for perceiving the naming of an individual. The "own" character of the name is fixed by tradition. The basis of this process is the prognostic nature of the name: the familiar leads to familiar images and associations, and the new raises questions: why was a person given such an unusual name, what is his environment, what are his value systems? The growth of population migration leads to the fact that a personal name becomes an agent and a

result of globalization processes. Popularity ratings of names begin to change more often and more sharply. [4]

A distinctive feature of the modern stage of development of anthroponymicons of Britain and Karakalpakstan is their transition to their polyethnicity: the active part of the name book includes names from new sources, Arabic, Russian, Turkish, Indian languages, and languages of Asian and African countries. In this case, when choosing a name, the main motive is to maintain a connection with the ethnic group from which the bearer of the name comes. In the English anthroponymicon there are such names as Mohammad, Musa, Ibrahim, Zara, Maryam, Lola, Fatima, in the Karakalpak anthroponymicon Aleksandr, Amanda, Ameliya, Arab, Archman, Arjumand, Dani`yel, Demir, Edgard, Eduard, Faride, Radjiv, Ragnar, Rahul, Ramayan, Ramvir, Richi, Robert, Samuel, Stefan, Stella and others.

It can be confidently stated that at the present stage of its development, the English and Karakalpak names are a vivid reflection of the multicultural model of English and Karakalpak society. Ethnic names borrowed from anthroponymicons of other linguacultures are very popular and are often used outside the corresponding ethnic groups.

Influence of religion

A special role in this process is given to the anthroponymicon of Great Britain, the influence of religion and the church. The main fund of English personal names was formed already in the 18th century, but the anthroponymicon of England continues to develop, significantly expanding its composition due to new borrowings and by creating new names. Despite the fact that the basis of the English anthroponymic system is the general English anthroponymy, the specificity of the anthroponymy of the English is determined by the presence of names of very different origins. The national conditioning of English anthroponyms is manifested both in the preference for names traditional for the English-speaking society (Old

English, Old German, canonical names from the Old and New Testaments), which is expressed in their frequency, and in the preservation of the name of its national flavor.

Religion is one of the primary factors that determine the direction and dynamics of the process of naming and naming, while its role depends on the individual-ethnic uniqueness of the people, their religion, as well as on the uniqueness of the combination of the individual and the public in the semantic structure of the name. It should be noted that names from the Bible, both from the Old and New Testaments, make up a significant part of the anthroponymicon of the English language, for example: Adam, Samuel, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann. In Karakalpak name-books, Islamic names are also common, and in families it is very common to give religious names: Muhammadali, Islam, Mustafa, Ramadan, Abdullah, Muslim, Saliha, Imona, Khadisha, Amina, Aisha, Maryam, etc. An interesting fact is that the Christian name Jesus is almost never used in naming people, while the name of the prophet Muhammad, on the contrary, is the most popular in the Muslim world.

Connection with place of birth

The choice of a name is determined by the historical context and cultural preferences of family members. Expressing his will through the name, the name-giver acts as a creator who, with the help of the name, programs the fate of the newborn, provides him with a patron from among the ancestors or from famous personalities, or from some positive forces; memorable places, phenomena, events are fixed in the name. Thus, the name acts as a transmitter of family or personal values [5].

Some English names originate from geographical names, indicating a certain geographical area in which its bearer lived, for example: Bentley, Clarence, Denton. In Karakalpak name-list such a tendency was very common in the past and very often there were such names as Bukharbay, Konyratbay, Mangytbay, Maskewbay

"city of Moscow", Moynaqbay, Tortkulbay, Urgenishbay, Khalkabad, Gurlenbek but such names are now rare but there are such names as Irusalim, Israel, Nukus, Tashkentbay, Yelabat, Zarafshan and others.

The diversity of sources of personal names indicates that at this stage the prevailing trend is the desire for individualization of personality through the creation of original and expressive names. Personal names respond to events occurring in society and acquire racial, social, cultural, religious and geographical connotations. The desire for individualization of personality has led to the diversification of the register of personal names and the narrowing of the share of frequent names in the total volume of names.

The main extralinguistic factors influencing the development of the English and Karakalpak anthroponymicon include borrowing from the anthroponymicons of other linguacultures, the growing popularity of fictitious names formed by affixation, abbreviation and contamination, transonymization and the formation of new names from appellative vocabulary.

Thus, a personal name in all its full characteristics represents the intersection of linguistic and extralinguistic plans. The linguistic part of the meaning of a name includes: the specifics of the existence of a name in a language, the history of the name, as well as the etymology of its basis. The extralinguistic aspect of the meaning of a personal name includes special motives for naming, the conditions of the existence of a name in society, the cultural and historical associations associated with it, its modern perception, the specifics of the connection of the name with the named object, as well as the degree of fame of the object and its name.

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