



ANTHROPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR LINGUOCULTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Mustafoeva Maqsad Askarovna

Asia International University, Department of “History and
Philology”

Abstract. Anthroponyms play a significant role in society as they reflect the culture, history, and worldview of the people who use them. This article explores the linguistic and cultural classification of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek, highlighting their origins and development. It discusses how names emerged from ancient practices tied to tribal identities, the influence of wars, religion, and mythology, and their transformation over time. The article categorizes names based on their connections to celestial bodies, natural phenomena, geographic locations, plants, animals, and seasons, drawing parallels and contrasts between the two languages. Additionally, the article emphasizes how anthroponyms embody the linguistic, cultural, and social attributes of a nation. This article discusses the linguocultural classification of certain proper names in the English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: anthroponym, anthroponymy, proper noun, linguistics, personal names, nicknames, languages.

Introduction

Anthroponyms hold great importance in society. According to records by several historians and ethnographers who studied the social life of people in ancient times, the name of a clan or tribe was often a collective name, corresponding to the name of an individual belonging to that group. In other words, a person belonging to a particular ethnic group was named after the clan or tribe they belonged to. The names of clans or tribes were often derived from the names of sacred or divine animals or birds revered by that ethnic group. Over time, this tradition changed, and

each member of a clan or tribe began to be given a unique name or nickname. This is how personal names (the earliest proper nouns) emerged. Every name has its own history and era of origin.

Main body

Names encapsulate the culture and traditions of the people they belong to. In the cultural history of nations, the proliferation of various proper nouns is also significantly influenced by conquest wars in primitive times. Conquering nations often introduced their culture, language, religion, history, customs, and traditions to the regions they dominated. Ancient myths reveal that many names given during the primitive tribal periods of both Uzbek and English cultures were often associated with qualities like bravery, strength, and heroism, which were deified by people. For instance, names like Alpomish and Eryigit in Uzbek culture reflect such traits. Similarly, ancient English myths contain names with similar connotations, such as Alfred, Gertrude, Matilda, and Mildred.

Many modern English proper nouns trace their origins back to the Norman, Roman, and Viking invasions. Names like Adelinda, Agatha, Alvin, Dick, Elle, and Fred originate from the Vikings; Butcher, Carpenter, Cruise, Courtenay, Disney, Farmer, Ilbert, and Tracey come from the Normans; and Adrian, Albina, Mariana, Valeria, and Antonia stem from the Roman conquest period. In addition to conquest wars, the spread of religion and religious concepts also played a role in the increase in names. After Christianity emerged and became a monotheistic religion, the names of prophets mentioned in the Bible became widely adopted by many nations around the world. Examples of English names reflecting Christian religious concepts include Simon, Joseph, Judas, Matthew, Jonathan, James, Joanna, and Mary.

The Arab conquest and the subsequent spread of Islam across Central Asia, particularly among Turkic tribes, contributed to the proliferation of names associated with this religion. It became customary for people to name their children after the beautiful names of Allah mentioned in the Quran (known as theophoric names) and

the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Most of these names are of Arabic origin. Additionally, many names were inspired by ancient human perceptions of nature or the deification and reverence of certain animals, plants, and natural phenomena. These types of proper nouns can be classified into the following groups in the two languages being compared:

1. Cosmonyms (names derived from celestial bodies): Examples in Uzbek include Yulduz (Star), Oyxol (Moon), Mushtariy (Jupiter), Cho`lpon (Venus), Zuhro (Venus), and Zuhal (Saturn). Similar anthroponyms can be found in English, such as Stella, Star, Estelle (Star), Moon, Mona (Moon), Angel, and Angelica (Angel).
2. Anemonyms (names derived from natural phenomena and forces): In Uzbek, examples include Bo`ron (Storm), Yashin (Lightning), and Chaqmoq (Thunder). English equivalents include Anemone, Aureolle, Breeze (Wind), Tempest (Storm), and Sky.
3. Toponyms (names derived from geographic features): In Uzbek, examples are Dengiz (Sea), O`rmon (Forest), and Daryo (River). English examples include Marley, Hailey, Birny, Chilton, and Hillard, which are associated with hills, pastures, and rivers.
4. Phytonyms (names derived from plants): Uzbek examples include Ra`no, Lola (Tulip), Binafsha (Violet), Bodomgul (Almond Flower), Gullola, and Nilufar (Water Lily). Similar English examples are Lily, Hazel, Ivy, Willow, Rose, and Rosalyn.

Additionally, Uzbek anthroponyms such as Sherbek (Lion), Qaldirg`och (Swallow), Qo`chqor (Ram), Qo`zivoy (Lamb), Arslon (Lion), and Bo`rivoy (Wolf) are derived from the names of animals and birds. English counterparts include Everett, Arthur, Bear, Fox, Wolf, Robin (Bird), and Dove. A key difference is the prevalence of color-related anthroponyms in English, such as Red, White, Black, Brown, Scarlett, Green, Blue, and Violet. In contrast, such names are rare in Uzbek, with examples like Qoravoy (Black Boy), Qorayev (Black-related surname), and

Oppoqxon (Very White Lady). Some names are given to reflect the day, month, season, time, or place of a person's birth. For example, in Uzbek:

- Barot, Asad, Rajab, Muharram, and Safar indicate the month when the child was born.
- Nizom, Sobir, Bahor, and Gulbahor reflect the season of birth.
- Mehmon, Mehmonali, and Momoxol suggest that the child was not born at their home.

In English, similar examples include: June, July, Blossom, Early, January, and Christmas, reflecting the birth month, season, or even specific holidays. The name Tiffany dates back to the Middle Ages. It was commonly given to girls born on January 6th, a day associated with a religious festival celebrating Jesus Christ. In Uzbek culture, names such as Ramazon, Bayram, Hayitbek, Hayitali, Qurbonboy, or Qurbongul are linked to religious holidays.

Conclusion

In conclusion, beyond their primary function of distinguishing individuals, names also serve a sociolinguistic role, reflecting specific intentions tied to the name. A name embodies not only the linguistic and cultural traits of the community it belongs to but also the nation's traditions, customs, worldview, religion, language, and heritage.

References:

1. Begmatov E.A. O'zbek tili antroponimikasi. Tashkent: "Fan," 2013, p. 8.
2. Nosirov U. Some Observations on Uzbek Personal Names \ Scientific Works. Karshi-Tashkent, 1965, pp. 194–197.

a

a

e

e

o

r

r

i

c

.A.Mustafoeva. Ingliz tilidagi antroponimlarning rivojlanishining tarixiy taraqqiyot davri va leksik qatlami. Namangan Davlat Universiteti Ilmiy Axborotnomasi. № 12, 2022. NamDu: ISSN:2181-0427. 334-341 b

.A.Mustafoeva. The lexical layers of Uzbek anthroponyms. Fars international journal of education, social sciences and humanities. VOL. 10 NO. 12 (2022): FIJESH, Impact Factor: SJIF 2022 – 6.786; Publishing center of Finland.

.A.Mustafoeva. The importance of nouns in linguistics for learning language. European journal of innovation in nonformal education (EJINE).VOL.4 Issue 9 (

.A.Mustafoeva. The Significance of Proper and Common Nouns in Linguistics. European journal of innovation in nonformal education (EJINE). VOL.4 Issue 10 (

12.M.A.Mustafoeva. The study and importance of anthroponyms in linguistics. Vol. 1 No. 5 (2024): Bulletin news in New Science Society International Scientific Journal. p 20-23

13.uz.m.wikipedia.org

14.www.adoption.com

15.www.behindthename.com

r

,

2

0

2

4

)

I

S

S

N

: