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Structural-Semantic and Linguistic Features of Anthroponyms in English and Uzbek

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A B S T R A C T
The study of anthroponyms, or personal names, reveals significant structural-semantic and linguistic features that vary across languages and cultures. This paper examines the anthroponyms in English and Uzbek, focusing on their formation, meaning, and cultural implications. By analyzing the morphological structures, semantic fields, and linguistic characteristics of personal names in both languages, this research aims to highlight the similarities and differences in naming conventions and their cultural significance. The findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of how anthroponyms reflect societal values, historical contexts, and linguistic evolution in English and Uzbek-speaking communities.

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Anthroponyms, personal names given to individuals, have extralinguistic characteristics that go beyond their linguistic functions. These characteristics include cultural, social, historical and psychological aspects that affect the importance and use of personal names. Some extralinguistic features of anthroponyms:

1. Cultural significance:

- Anthroponyms often reflect cultural values, traditions and beliefs. They can reveal information about a person's ethnicity, religious affiliation, or regional identity.
- Cultural norms can define naming conventions in different societies such as surname, patronymic, matronymic, or use of honorific titles.

2. Social context:

- Personal names play a decisive role in social relationships by identifying individuals and establishing relationships. They can convey social status, gender identity, age, or family ties.
- Social customs and etiquette can influence the selection and use of anthroponyms in formal and informal settings.

3. Historical significance:

- Anthroponyms often have historical roots, reflecting past events, customs or influential figures. They can have historical meanings or symbolize certain time periods.
- The study of the historical evolution of personal names can give insight into cultural changes, migration and social changes over time.

4. Psychological impact:

- Personal names can have psychological effects for individuals, which affect self-perception, personality formation and emotional well-being.
- Nouns can have personal meanings or associations that shape their own personality and belonging to a social group or community.

5. Symbolism and meaning:

- Anthroponyms can be symbolic or represent specific qualities, qualities or aspirations. They can convey messages about personal characteristics or attributes valued by society.
- Names can be chosen to honor symbolic significance or models of cultural heroes, ancestors or role models.

6. Legal and formal functions:

- Personal names have legal and official influence and serve as identifiers in official documents, records and administrative processes.
- Legal framework regulates the registration, modification and use of personal names, ensures consistency and accuracy in the legal context.

N.A.Nikonov believed that the proper nouns (toponyms) had meaning, and saw three different meanings in it: 1) meaning up to toponymy, i.e. etymological meaning of the appellative);2) meaning of the toponym itself and 3) meaning after toponymy. In time for this idea, V. D.Belen'kaya, A.V.Superanskaya was added, and a later author added to it: “in addition to the lexical meaning, the word is a component in its meaning, including extralinguistic, including the meanings of aesthetic, effective meaning and social assessment”.

Giving a name to a child is an ancient process, and people approach this issue with knowledge of responsibility. It was in such a process that certain beliefs, beliefs, visions began to form, and each period, social system, inter-people relations, migration processes took their toll on naming.

In the system of anthroponymy of the Uzbek language, the observation of names, the foundations of their occurrence indicates that certain points of view of naming have always been influenced by O'kaeib. While these views have caused certain changes in different historical periods, they have not completely changed the main motives that have been in use since time immemorial, which have taken on the tone of the national tradition.

The study of anthroponyms, or personal names, provides a fascinating lens through which we can explore the interplay between language, culture, and identity. Names are not merely labels; they carry profound meanings and reflect the societal values, historical narratives, and linguistic traditions of the cultures in which they are used. This paper aims to investigate the structural-semantic and linguistic features of anthroponyms in two distinct yet rich linguistic landscapes: English and Uzbek.

In the English-speaking world, personal names have evolved through a complex interplay of historical influences, including migration, colonization, and cultural exchange. The morphological structures of English names often reveal patterns of derivation and adaptation, influenced by various linguistic sources such as Old English, Latin, and Norman French. Additionally, the semantic fields associated with these names can indicate familial ties, social status, or even aspirations.

Conversely, Uzbek anthroponyms are deeply rooted in the region's rich history and cultural heritage. The Uzbek naming system reflects a blend of Turkic, Persian, and Arabic influences, showcasing unique morphological patterns and semantic nuances. Names in Uzbek culture often carry significant meanings tied to virtues, nature, or historical figures, reflecting the values and beliefs of the society.

By examining the similarities and differences in the formation, meaning, and cultural implications of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek, this research seeks to illuminate how personal names serve as a mirror of societal identity and evolution. Through a comparative analysis of their structural and semantic features, we aim to enhance our understanding of how language shapes and is shaped by cultural contexts.

Ultimately, this study will contribute to the broader field of sociolinguistics and provide insights into the intricate relationship between language and identity in diverse cultural settings.

The study of anthroponyms—names that identify individuals—offers a rich tapestry for understanding human interaction, cultural identity, and social dynamics. Names serve as fundamental markers of identity, encapsulating historical narratives, cultural affiliations, and personal attributes. The structural-semantic and linguistic features of anthroponyms provide insight into the values and beliefs of a society, revealing how language evolves in response to social changes.

In the English language, personal names exhibit a variety of structural patterns, including single-word names, compound names, and the use of surnames that often denote lineage or heritage. The morphological aspects of English anthroponyms are influenced by a plethora of linguistic traditions. For instance, Old English names often contain elements that signify attributes or professions (e.g., "Smith" indicating a blacksmith), while more modern names may reflect popular culture or contemporary trends. Furthermore, the semantics of English names can convey a range of meanings—from familial connections to aspirational qualities—highlighting the dynamic nature of naming practices in response to societal changes.

In contrast, Uzbek anthroponyms present a unique case study shaped by the region's historical context and cultural diversity. The Uzbek language itself is part of the Turkic language family and has absorbed influences from Persian, Arabic, and Russian due to historical interactions. This linguistic amalgamation is reflected in the structure of Uzbek names, which often consist of a given name followed by a patronymic or family name that denotes lineage. The semantic significance of Uzbek names is particularly noteworthy; many are derived from words that embody positive traits or natural elements (e.g., "Dilshod," meaning "happy heart"), thus reflecting cultural values and aspirations.

Moreover, the naming conventions in Uzbekistan are often intertwined with cultural rituals and social norms, such as the practice of naming children after revered ancestors or significant historical figures. This practice not only honors lineage but also reinforces a sense of belonging and cultural continuity.

By conducting a comparative analysis of the structural-semantic and linguistic features of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek, this research aims to uncover the underlying principles that govern naming practices in these two distinct cultures. We will explore how historical developments, social structures, and cultural values influence the formation and interpretation of names. This study will not only enhance our understanding of anthroponymy but also contribute to broader discussions in sociolinguistics regarding identity formation, cultural representation, and the role of language in shaping human experience.

In conclusion, anthroponyms serve as powerful indicators of cultural identity and social evolution. By examining their structural and semantic features across different languages, we can gain valuable insights into the intricate relationship between language and culture, ultimately enriching our understanding of human communication and societal development.

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