

Diachronical Features of English Anthroponymies

Abdurahimova Durдона Tavakkaljon qizi

Annotation:

The article provides a diachronic (historical) analysis of anthroponyms in onomastics, the most important branch of linguistics, based on convincing evidence of its stages of development in English people.

Keywords: onomastics, anthroponyms, diachrony, patronymics, family relationship, cultural influence.

The branch of onomastics that studies personal names and their etymology (origin) is called anthroponymics. The word anthroponymics is a combination of the Greek words anthropos (man) and opuma (name) and means "the doctrine of human names". Previously, the term "onomastics" was used instead of anthroponymy, and later in the 1960s and 1970s, this word appeared. This science analyzes information related to the name, i.e. a person's clan, father, nationality, origin and human qualities. In Western linguistics, anthroponymics is a source of research on proper nouns, nicknames, nicknames, and personal naming. In Oriental linguistics, emphasis is placed on the structure, development and practical use of atroponymic systems in society.

Although the main function of atroponyms is aimed at meaning the name of a person, their practical use is inextricably linked with the culture, psychology, customs, and history of peoples. In addition, as the past and lifestyle of each nation is unique, atroponomic identity is recognized as an inexhaustible topic that has been studied by linguists for many years. In particular, the diachronic (historical) method of choosing names for children, promoted by the English people, provides a distinctive feature that distinguishes it from the eastern peoples with several elements.

The scientific and theoretical research of a number of linguists-scientists served as a methodological basis for this article in the study of the athroponomics of the English peoples. In this regard, the work of such scientists as C.F. Hockett, E.B.Magazanik, L.I.Royzenzon, A.Isaev, Sloat, L.I.Royzenzon, A.Boboxho'jaev, R.Rahimov, T.S.Erokhina, M.N.Ramazonova, V.B.Suzanovich,

V.A.Nikonov should be highlighted. According to their scientific research, choosing a name for a child is given semantic priority to the factors that have been polished over centuries in the culture of each nation, to the elements that are integrally related to the life of the society, closely related to the past and development of the people. However, Uzbek onomologist Ernest Begmatov says the following: "The custom of giving names was born due to the need to distinguish and separate a single person from others. Surnames, nicknames, patronymics, names and their various forms, and methods of naming a person, which appeared later and became official, are the legal product of such a vital need.

Based on the results of my observations, I found out that the historical (diachronic) method of choosing a name for children in the English people was formed on the basis of 3 stages.

1. **Family relationship** was considered an atroponomic element that entered into the tradition of the English people for many centuries when naming a person. Accordingly, when a new baby is born in an English family, the boy is traditionally named after his grandfather, father or godfather. In order to ensure the traditional name proportionality, a complex of numbers was used: Smitt I (grandfather), Smitt II (father), Smitt III (son). Similarly, if a girl was born in the family, she was named after her grandmother, aunt, mother: Elizabeth I (grandmother), Elizabeth II (aunt), Elizabeth III (daughter). It is clear from this that at that time, when choosing a name for a child, the priority was not the psychology, culture, history, meaning of the name, but simply distinguishing the child from others.
2. **Cultural influence** also played an incomparable role in the development of Old English atronymy. Because many English names have roots from other nations, including Scandinavian, Norwegian, German, and French nations. In particular, the name Williams, which is given to a boy, is taken from the German peoples, and this name became popular during the German occupation. The origin of the name Hughes also goes back to the French people and means "good-hearted, sincere", and as a result of the acceleration of the process of the French entering the English territory through trade relations, the English anthroponymy became richer.
3. **Religion** also made a significant contribution to the origin of English names. Because later, when choosing a name for children in many families, they relied on their holy religious books, the Bible. Accordingly, when choosing a name for a baby born in the family, it is customary to use the names of persons whose names are mentioned in this religious source. For example, names such as 'Zacharias', 'Grace', 'John', 'Aaron', and 'Mary' contributed significantly to the expansion of English atronymy at that time, as they belonged to figures considered holy in the Bible.
4. **Professions** also occupy a special stage in the analysis of English atronymy in a diachronic way. Because at that time, there was such an interesting custom in the English people that when naming a baby, family members referred to the names of professions that were popular in the society. In particular, professional names such as "Tailor" and "Baker" became popular and contributed to the development of the diachronic method.

Based on my scientific research, it became clear that the atronymy of the English people developed and enriched not only based on the vital need, but also the semantic essence.

In addition, the last name can be a source of information; even typical British surnames could be classified according to geographical criteria. For example, the Johnsons are probably a family with deep English roots, while the O'Donnells are Irish. While four major nations are united under the guise of Britain, they differ from each other in terms of culture and emphasis. Thus, depending on the surname, a person can predict a certain ethnic behavior, including intercultural communication and speech. In addition, today more and more people are inclined to accept a recent movement in anthropology, which suggests that a certain profession and way of action correspond to a certain

name. This trend was first mentioned in a series of scientific publications in the late 1990s under the name nominative determinism. According to the supporters of this theory, some names, creating the necessary characteristics, are usually suitable for a certain position, and if this position is occupied by an unsuitable person, he will face more difficulties than in the first category. For example, many patients in the UK area will recognize that most dentists are called Danny in various spellings. Many examples of so-called aptonyms related to the relationship between professions and surnames can be found in an article published in the London Evening Standards magazine, such as the first amateur poker winner Chris MoneyMaker, a famous alcoholic singer Amy Winehouse, Alan Heavens is a professor of astrophysics at the University of Edinburgh, Scott Speed is a former Formula 1 racing driver. And it is important to add William Wordsworth, the great poet of English Romanticism, to this list.

According to tradition, the history of the English language begins in the 5th century when three Germanic tribes conquered the land. However, the history of English names goes much further back to the Celtic tribe. Although their number is very small and their meaning is almost always unknown, their presence should be noted. In general, these names included a whole set of valuable personal qualities, such as noble, beautiful, brave; natural objects, for example, hill, rock, sea; abstract concepts, for example, love, victory, riot. Some of the names were modernized and became the basis for modern names such as Brian, Tristan, Morgan, Cecil. Often Latin people tend to put suffixes on the end, especially -ix and -us. All Celtic names were Latinized and transferred to history in a new, modernized way. Nowadays, these names or patterns of them are found in Scotland and Wales. On the other hand, some credit personal names are still in English, such as Cyrus, Fergus, Justus.

Later, from the 5th century, the Celts and their new Romanized versions were Christianized.

The 7th century was marked by the conquest and settlement of the Anglo-Saxons. From that moment, the history of real English names began. Since those tribes did not have a permanent pool of names, they invented a new name for each newborn. The process had its own tradition. People combined two parts called prefix and suffix to form a new name. Often they had a fixed position in construction. These elements were a wide variety of nominal parts of speech, mainly nouns and adjectives. Thus, the first part was a quality, and the second part was a noun denoting the most desirable characteristics. In general, Old English personal names were monothematic (Brid - "bird") or dithematic (Godwin - "good friend"). While dithematic names may provide some semantic content, oxymoronic names such as Wigfrith ("war" + "peace") are examples of this.

References

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