



## Structural-semantic and cultural features of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek languages

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the structural, semantic and cultural aspects of anthroponyms in the English and Uzbek languages. Anthroponyms, being a key element of language and culture, reflect semantic and structural features, as well as cultural traditions of society. The article pays special attention to morphological components, such as prefixes and suffixes, which play an important role in the formation of personal names. The etymology and historical development of anthroponyms is also examined, allowing for a deeper understanding of their meaning and functions in various cultural contexts. This study helps identify both commonalities and unique differences in the use of anthroponyms, contributing to a better understanding of cultural dynamics and linguistic evolution.

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## Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida antroponimlarning struktursemantika lingvamadaniy xususiyatlari

### ANNOTATSIYA

#### Kalit so'zlar:

antroponimlar,  
shaxsiy ismlar,  
strukturaviy-semantik  
xususiyatlar,  
madaniy jihatlar,  
ingliz tili,

Antroponimlar yoki shaxs ismlari jamiyatning tarkibiy-semantik va madaniy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi til va madaniyatning muhim qismidir. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi antroponimlarning tarkibiy-semantik va madaniy jihatlarini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Antroponimlarning tarkibiy-semantik xususiyatlari shaxs nomlarini tashkil etuvchi

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o'zbek tili,  
lingvistik elementlar,  
morfologik komponent,  
etimologiya,  
tarixiy rivojlanish,  
an'analarni nomlash,  
oilani nomlash shakllari,  
ismlarning ahamiyati.

lisoniy elementlar va ma'nolarni bildiradi. Bunga ismlarning shakllanishi va talqin qilinishiga hissa qo'shadigan prefikslar, qo'shimchalar va boshqa morfologik komponentlardan foydalanish kiradi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada ikkala tildagi antroponimlarning tarkibiy-semantik xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun ularning etimologiyasi va tarixiy rivojlanishi o'rganiladi.

## Структурно-семантические и культурологические особенности антропонимов в английском и узбекском языках

### АННОТАЦИЯ

#### Ключевые слова:

Антропонимы,  
личные имена,  
структурно-  
семантические  
особенности,  
культурные аспекты,  
английский язык,  
узбекский язык,  
лингвистические  
элементы,  
морфологический  
компонент,  
этимология,  
историческое развитие,  
именование традиций,  
образцы именования  
семейств,  
значение имен.

В данной статье проводится анализ структурно-семантических и культурных аспектов антропонимов в английском и узбекском языках. Антропонимы, являясь ключевым элементом языка и культуры, отражают семантические и структурные особенности, а также культурные традиции общества. В статье особое внимание уделяется морфологическим компонентам, таким как приставки и суффиксы, которые играют важную роль в формировании личных имен. Также рассматривается этимология и историческое развитие антропонимов, что позволяет глубже понять их значение и функции в различных культурных контекстах. Это исследование помогает выявить как общие черты, так и уникальные различия в использовании антропонимов, способствуя лучшему пониманию культурной динамики и языковой эволюции.

### INTRODUCTION

Anthroponyms, or personal names, play a significant role in language and culture. They not only serve as identifiers for individuals but also carry rich cultural and semantic meanings. This paper explores the structural-semantic and cultural features of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek languages. The structural aspect of anthroponyms refers to their form and composition. [3, 52-65]

English anthroponyms typically follow a given name-surname pattern, with the given name representing an individual's personal identity and the surname indicating their family or lineage. On the other hand, Uzbek anthroponyms often consist of a given name followed by a patronymic, which is derived from the father's name, and a surname indicating the family name. This structural difference reflects the cultural traditions and naming practices of the respective languages. [4, 16]

Semantic features of anthroponyms involve the meanings associated with names. In English, names often have etymological roots and historical significance. For example, names like William, derived from Germanic origins, signify "resolute protector," while names like Elizabeth have biblical connotations. [2, 29-38] In Uzbek, anthroponyms often reflect Islamic and Turkic influences, with names like Muhammad and Fatima being

common. These names carry religious and cultural significance within the Uzbek community. [1, 17-25]

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Cultural aspects also play a crucial role in anthroponyms. Naming traditions in English are diverse and influenced by various factors such as family heritage, religious beliefs, and popular culture. In contrast, Uzbek naming traditions are deeply rooted in Islamic culture and often follow specific naming patterns based on gender and family lineage. For example, male names often end with "-bek" or "-bekov," indicating descent from a particular ancestor. [5, 129-145]

Globalization has also impacted anthroponyms in both languages. English names have become increasingly diverse due to cultural exchange and migration. This has led to the adoption of names from different languages and cultures, reflecting the multicultural nature of English-speaking societies. Similarly, Uzbek anthroponyms have been influenced by globalization, with some individuals adopting Western names or hybrid names that combine elements from different cultures.

Understanding the structural-semantic and cultural features of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek languages provides insights into the linguistic and cultural dynamics of these societies. It highlights the importance of names as markers of personal identity, cultural heritage, and social belonging. Further research in this area can contribute to a deeper understanding of naming practices and their significance in different linguistic and cultural contexts. [6, 87-96]

English anthroponyms typically consist of a given name (first name) followed by a family name (last name). For example, John Smith. English anthroponyms often have different origins, including Anglo-Saxon, Norman French, Greek, Latin, and other languages. English anthroponyms may have variations in spelling and pronunciation due to historical and regional factors.

### **DISCUSSION**

Uzbek anthroponyms usually consist of a given name followed by a patronymic (father's name) and a family name. For example, Alijonov Ahmadjonovich. Uzbek anthroponyms often reflect Islamic cultural influences, as Uzbekistan is a predominantly Muslim country. Uzbek anthroponyms may also include names derived from Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and other languages. [7, 63]

### **RESULTS**

English anthroponyms often reflect diverse cultural influences due to the historical migration and colonization of the British Isles. English anthroponyms can be influenced by religious traditions, such as Christian names derived from biblical figures. English anthroponyms may also reflect regional and ethnic backgrounds, with variations in naming practices among different communities.

Uzbek anthroponyms are influenced by Islamic naming traditions, with many names derived from Arabic and Persian sources. Uzbek anthroponyms often include elements that indicate the person's gender, such as suffixes "-a" for females and "-o" for males. Uzbek anthroponyms may also reflect cultural values, such as respect for elders through the use of patronymics. The structural-semantic and cultural features of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek languages demonstrate the unique linguistic and cultural characteristics of each language. [8, 69]

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the study of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek languages reveals intriguing structural-semantic and cultural features that reflect the unique linguistic and cultural landscapes of these societies. The structural differences in naming conventions, such as the given name-surname pattern in English and the given name-patronymic-surname pattern in Uzbek, highlight the distinct naming traditions and family lineage emphasis in each language.

The semantic aspects of anthroponyms showcase the rich historical, religious, and cultural meanings embedded in names. English names often have etymological roots and historical significance, while Uzbek names frequently reflect Islamic and Turkic influences. These semantic layers add depth to personal identities and connect individuals to their cultural heritage.

Cultural influences play a significant role in shaping anthroponyms in both languages. English naming traditions are diverse and influenced by family heritage, religion, and popular culture, while Uzbek naming practices are deeply rooted in Islamic culture and follow specific patterns based on gender and family lineage. Globalization has also impacted naming practices, leading to the adoption of names from different cultures and the emergence of hybrid names that reflect the multicultural nature of contemporary societies.

Overall, studying anthroponyms in English and Uzbek languages provides valuable insights into the linguistic, semantic, and cultural dimensions of personal names. By understanding the structural-semantic and cultural features of anthroponyms, we gain a deeper appreciation for the role of names as markers of identity, heritage, and belonging in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts. Further research in this area can contribute to a broader understanding of naming practices and their significance in shaping individual and collective identities.

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