

STRUCTURAL, SEMANTIC, AND LINGUO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF
ANTHROPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK*Nazarova Nigora Djaxangirovna**Uzbekistan state university of world languages**nigora26041986@gmail.com*

Abstract:Anthroponyms, or personal names, serve as significant linguistic units that reflect cultural, historical, and social characteristics of a given society. This study explores the structural, semantic, and linguo-cultural features of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek. By analyzing the formation, meaning, and cultural influences of personal names in these languages, we identify key similarities and differences.

Keywords:anthroponymy, personal names, linguo-cultural, English, Uzbek, semantics, structure

The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how names function as identity markers and carriers of cultural heritage. Names are not merely labels; they embody the cultural, historical, and linguistic traditions of a society. While English and Uzbek belong to different language families—Germanic and Turkic, respectively—their anthroponymic systems exhibit both unique and overlapping characteristics. This paper examines the structure, semantic aspects, and cultural significance of anthroponyms in both languages. The structure of personal names varies significantly across languages.

English Anthroponyms: Typically consist of a first name (given name) and a surname (family name), with middle names often included. Example: John Robert Smith.

Uzbek Anthroponyms: Traditionally follow a given name–patronymic–surname pattern. Example: Ali Karim o‘g‘li. Recent naming trends in Uzbekistan have seen an increase in single given names without patronymics, influenced by international naming practices.

Semantic Features of Anthroponyms The meaning of names often carries historical, religious, or symbolic significance.

English Names: Many names have biblical origins (e.g., Matthew, Mary) or derive from Old English, Latin, or Greek (e.g., William, Sophia).

Uzbek Names: Frequently reflect meanings related to nature (e.g., Gulnoza—‘flower decoration’), historical figures (e.g., Temur), or Islamic culture (e.g., Muhammad, Fatima).

Linguo-Cultural Aspects of Anthroponyms Names reflect sociocultural norms and historical influences.

English-Speaking Cultures: The use of surnames often links to family lineage and nobility. Certain names reflect ethnic backgrounds, such as Irish (O’Connor) or French (Dupont) heritage.

Uzbek Culture: Names often carry wishes for success, health, or good character traits. Additionally, Soviet influence led to the introduction of Russian-style surnames, though recent trends lean toward traditional Uzbek names.

Definition of Anthroponyms

Anthroponyms are personal names used to identify individuals. They include:

First names (given names) – e.g., John, William, Emma (English); Akmal, Dilnoza, Shakhzod (Uzbek)

Surnames (family names) – e.g., Smith, Johnson, Brown (English); Karimov, Yuldasheva, Tursunov (Uzbek)

Patronymics (father's name-based names) – less common in English but present in Uzbek (e.g., Rustamovich, Rustamovna)

Linguistic Features of Anthroponyms in English and Uzbek

English anthroponyms tend to be shorter and have various origins (Anglo-Saxon, Latin, French, Greek, etc.).

Uzbek anthroponyms often have Turkic, Persian, and Arabic influences, with common suffixes like **-bek**, **-jon**, **-boy**, **-khon** (e.g., Alijon, Rustambek).

Uzbek surnames often end in **-ov**, **-ev**, **-vich**, **-ovna**, influenced by Russian naming conventions.

In English, gender differences in names are clear (e.g., Michael – male, Jessica – female).

In Uzbek, gender distinctions are also strong, often with female names ending in **-oy**, **-gul**, **-niso** (e.g., Gulnara, Munisa) and male names having **-bek**, **-boy**, **-ali** (e.g., Odilbek, Shokhrukh).

Cultural and Historical Significance of Anthroponyms

Naming Traditions

English Culture: Names are often chosen based on family tradition, religious background, or modern trends.

Uzbek Culture: Names usually carry meanings related to good qualities, nature, or religion (e.g., "Jasur" – brave, "Shamsiddin" – sun + religion).

Influence of Religion

English names often have Christian origins (e.g., Matthew, Mary, James).

Uzbek names are influenced by Islam, using Arabic elements (e.g., Abdulloh, Muhammad, Fatima).

Historical Influence on Names

English surnames often derive from professions (Smith, Baker), geography (Hill, Rivers), or ancestors (Johnson – "son of John").

Uzbek surnames were historically patronymic but later influenced by Russian forms (-ov, -ev).

Modern Trends in Naming

English names have become more globalized, with names from different cultures (e.g., Aiden, Sophia).

Uzbek names are experiencing a revival of traditional and Islamic names, replacing Soviet-era names.

Comparative Analysis

Feature	English Anthroponyms	Uzbek Anthroponyms
Origins	Latin, Greek, Germanic	Turkic, Persian, Arabic
Surnames	Based on professions, places, ancestors	Russian-style (-ov, -ev) or native Turkic
Gender Markers	Clear male/female distinctions	Common suffixes (-gul, -bek) indicate gender
Religion	Christian influence	Islamic influence
Modern Trends	Globalization of names	Revival of traditional Uzbek names

CONCLUSION

Anthroponyms in English and Uzbek serve as more than mere identifiers; they encapsulate linguistic history, cultural values, and identity. While English naming conventions emphasize historical and religious continuity, Uzbek names often carry profound semantic meanings tied to wishes and heritage. Understanding these differences enhances cross-cultural awareness and linguistic studies. The study of anthroponyms in English and Uzbek reveals deep cultural, historical, and linguistic connections. While English names are diverse due to colonial and linguistic evolution, Uzbek names carry strong Islamic and Turkic influences, reflecting their cultural heritage.

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