LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF UZBEK-ENGLISH ANTHROPONYMS

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Annotation: This article discusses the lexico-semantic features of anthroponyms, their origin and etymology. Also, anthroponyms are analyzed in examples of UzbekEnglish surnames.

Key words: name, surname, nickname, profession, time and space, society, polygenesis.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются лексико-семантические особенности антропонимов, их происхождение и этимология. Также, анализируются антропонимы в примерах узбекско- английских фамилий.

Ключевые слова: имя, фамилия, кличка, псевдоним, профессия, время и пространство, общество, полигенез.

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада антропонимларнинг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари, уларнинг келиб чиқиши ва этимологияси хусусида фикр юритилган. Шунингдек, антропонимлар ўзбек ва инглиз исм-шарифлари мисолида таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: исм-шариф, лақаб, тахаллус,касб-ҳунар, макон ва замон, жамият, полигенез.

"Surnames can reveal a lot about your family history, but they can also be a mine of misinformation," writes Paul Blake in his article. [6;] Have you ever wondered where your last name came from, or when and why people started using them?

While I was taking a class on "Family Names" in the Gateway textbook, I came across an article about English surnames and their origins. I became interested

in the topic and decided to study it. In English-speaking countries, surnames are usually called "last name" (literally, "last name"), or "surname", because the first name is written first, followed by the surname. I have even seen some writers refer to a given name as "given name" (literally, "name given at birth") or "forenames" (literally, "name that comes before"). The word surname comes from the Anglo-Norman words surname and Old French sornom, which in turn come from the medieval Latin words supernomen and supranomen. [P.1,6]

G. Redmond in his book "Surnames in Genealogy: A New Approach" says: "In my opinion, all genealogists should study in detail the surname they are studying; they should study how widespread it was at different times and form an idea of its history. This should always be considered in the light of other surnames and place names in the community. If this means acquiring new skills and joining other disciplines, then the genealogist's contribution to our society will ultimately be to solve our long-standing historical problems." [4; P. 194]. I agree with him, because there are a number of unresolved problems related to Uzbek surnames.

'What is a name? If only a wise man knew it.' Whoever wrote these famous words must have got it right – in England alone there are about 45,000 different surnames – each with its own history. [P.6]

Irish, Welsh and Highland names are largely derived from Gaelic personal names, and traditional English and Highland surnames also reflect medieval society. [2]

A surname is the name that you and all your family members have and that you pass on from generation to generation. Is a surname widespread in Great Britain? This probably indicates polygenesis, when the surname has developed several times separately and the bearers of the surname are not related to each other. [P. 3-10]

In Uzbek linguistics, some work has been done to study the system of proper names. In particular, E. Begmatov, N. Husanov, G. Sattorov, S. Rakhimov, I. Khudoynazarov, R. Khudoyberganov and others have made a worthy contribution to the collection of materials on Uzbek anthroponyms, the study of their lexical and semantic properties, linguistic structure, ethnographic and motivational meanings of

names, the observation of the specific aspects of Uzbek regional anthroponymy, and the compilation of orthographic and explanatory dictionaries of names. However, such problems as the emergence and development of Uzbek anthroponymy, the nominative properties of names, the motivational foundations of naming, the role of linguistic and non-linguistic principles, and the scientific study of anthroponymy from a sociological perspective still await relevant researchers. Without studying the system of names from a sociological perspective, it is impossible to scientifically substantiate the origin of anthroponyms, the development, enrichment, and changing characteristics of the anthroponym system [P.2].

I have come to realize that in European countries people can carry the same surname for an entire generation, while Uzbeks can change their surnames every generation. Many Uzbek surnames are of Arabic or Persian origin - Muhammadov, Tal'atov, Bekhzodov and Mirzayev, for example, are formed by adding the suffixes "-ov", "-ev" for men and "-ova", "eva" for women to the name of their grandfather. However, English and Uzbek women can keep their surnames after marriage or replace them with the surnames of their husbands. The tradition of adding the suffixes "-ov", "-ova", "-eva", "-eva" to surnames originated in the Soviet Union and was inherited from the former Soviet Union, and this tradition still continues in post-Soviet countries. But the sources of English names are almost endless: nicknames, physical characteristics, counties, trades, and almost everything else known to mankind. Before the Norman Conquest of Great Britain, people did not have family names that were passed down from generation to generation: they were called only by their personal names or nicknames. [P.6]

Once we start to study the meaning of different surnames, we will find that most of them answer one of these basic questions: who was this person's father or grandfather? This gives us English surnames such as Maud or Madison. There are many surnames that begin with Mc or Mac, such as McQueen or MacMillan. Many people may not know that the origin of the surnames of this type is Scottish, while the surnames "O" Connell or O'Sullivan are Irish and mean "son of ...".

When communities were small, each person was known by one name, but as the population grew, it became necessary to identify people differently, and this led to the formation of surnames; for example, *James the cook, Tim the long, David from Blackburn, Mariam of the forest, Nick son of Raymond*, etc. Gradually, many names became corrupted and their original meaning is now not easily understood. After the Norman barons introduced surnames to Great Britain, their widespread use began. At first, distinctive names were not stable, but eventually people began to get used to them. Thus, professions, nicknames, places of birth and patronymics became permanent surnames - for example, *Potter* and *Tailor, Armstrong* and *Longman, Towers* and *Orchard, Benson* and *Dixon.* By the 12th century, most English and Scottish families had inherited the use of their ancestors' surnames.

In the Middle Ages, a similar situation can be observed with respect to Uzbek family names to the English. Although at that time the Uzbeks did not have such surnames, they were called by their "father's name". The father's name was derived from nicknames, physical characteristics, place of birth, trade, or congenital defects.

After the Arab invasion of the Transoxiana region in the 7th-8th centuries, local men received full names such as "Abu Ali ibn Sino or Avicenna in the West, Abu Raykhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni or Al-Biruni in English. Here "abu" means father and "ibn" means son. As for local women, their names were preceded by "binni or binti", which meant "daughter".

As for English surnames, most of them are derived from work, profession, trade or social status, if a person was a plumber, he could be called *Rudolph Plumber*, because in many cases his sons continued their father's profession and this gradually became a surname. *Smith, Wright* and *Tailor* are the three most common English surnames. *Cook* and *Turner* are also very popular. The surname *Smith* comes from the word "blacksmith", which is a traditional profession for making metal objects such as horseshoes. *Baker* (a person who bakes bread), *Shepherd* (a person who looks after sheep) and *Carpenter* (a person who works with wood) are all English surnames. A similar situation can be seen in Uzbek families. For example, "*Toshtemirov-*

Blacksmith, Pulatov-Steelman, Orokboyev-Cropper" means that these people's fathers were masters of horseshoes and blacksmiths.

Many English Christian surnames are derived from personal names and have become surnames without any changes. Many people are given surnames such as *Nicholson* or *Harrison*. There are also other surnames such as *Simpson, Stephenson, Thompson, Robinson* and *Richardson*. Wil is a short form of *Walter*, and there is also the surname *Wilson.*

The "s-" at the end of a personal name means son, for example, there are surnames such as *Jones, Thomas, Davies* and *Evans*. Names such as *Robin* or *Robert* are sometimes shortened to *Bob*, so in English-speaking countries there are *Bobs, Robbo* or *Steve*. This situation can be found in almost all Uzbek surnames. *For example, Bahrom-Bahromov, Ravshan-Ravshanov, Jasur-Jasurov and others.* Islamic names such as Hamid, Qodir, Abdullah were popular among the people.

The surnames *Davies and Davis* are both derived from "son of *Davy*." (*Davy* is a shortened form of *David*.) Some people's names end in "kin" or "kins." Thus we have *Atkins* and *Wilkins,* from *Ad-Kins* (*Adam-Kins*). We also have the surname *Dawkins.* (*Daw* was a shortened form of *David*, hence the surname *Dawson*). *Huggins* is derived from *Hugh-kins, Jenkins* from *Jean-Kins*. However, some people are given the surname of their fathers, such as *Arnold, Henry, Howard,* or *Thomas*. [P.7]

Sometimes people are given surnames based on the names of those places because they lived in places with certain geographical features, such as steppes or forests. These are derived from the name of the place where the owner and his family lived, and this is common among English surnames. They were first introduced to England by the Normans, and many of them were named after their private estates. Thus, many English surnames are derived from the name of the town, county, or property in which the person lived, worked, or owned. [P.5]

Such surnames are found among Uzbeks in the Middle Ages. Al-Khorazmi was from Khorazm, al-Farghani from Ferghana or Imam Al-Bukhari from Bukhara.

Many English surnames are derived from nicknames, or sometimes they are descriptive names. Proud people might be called kings, princes, bishops, or abbots.

(Although surnames like Bishop and Abbot may have arisen because someone served as a bishop or abbot. They may have been the children of priests.)

Surnames derived from plants and animals are certainly nicknames - Catt, Sparrow, and Oak are examples of these, but they can also be names of places or even professions. But many nicknames are derived from colors or shapes - *Armstrong and Strongitharm, Heavyside, Quickly, Slowman, Smallman, Fairfax, and Blunt - the blond ones, for example*. [P.6]

As for Uzbek surnames, they can be a birth defect, a person's appearance, or people can choose any word they like or as a nickname. Temurlang means a lame person, Abbosov means that this person's grandfather was born with a frown, Julkunboy was the pseudonym of the writer Abdulla Qodiriy.

In conclusion, it should be said that since this area has not been fully studied yet, one of the important tasks of linguists is to pay attention to the lexical-semantic features of Uzbek-English surnames. This may arouse some people's interest in surnames. The findings I have presented indicate that English and Uzbek surnames have both similarities and differences. There is still a lot to be researched in this area, and I will continue to study this topic.

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