

MOTIVATIONAL BASES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK
ANTHROPONYMS

Xushmanova Shaxnoza

Karshi State University

Graduate Department

Master's student in Linguistics (English)

Annotation: In this article, anthroponyms characteristics, origin and etymology are discussed. also anthroponyms are analyzed on the example of Uzbek and English names.

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

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK ANTROPONIMLARNING MOTIVATSION ASOSLARI.

Xushmanova Shaxnoza

Qarshi Davlat universiteti

Magistratura bo'lini

Lingvistika (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi magistranti

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada antroponimlarning xususiyatlari, kelib chiqishi va etimologiyasi muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, antroponimlar o'zbek va ingliz nomlari misolida tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ismi, taxallusi, laqabi, kasbi, joyi va vaqti, jamiyat, poligenez.*

In Uzbek linguistics, certain works have been carried out to study the system of proper nouns. In particular, E. Begmatov, N. Husanov, G. Sattorov, S. Rahimov, I. Khudoinazarov, R. Khudoyberganov, etc., have contributed to the collection of materials about Uzbek anthroponyms, lexical and semantic features, linguistic structure, ethnographic and motivational meaning of names. made a significant contribution to the fields of studying names, observing specific aspects of Uzbek regional anthroponymy, and compiling orphographic and explanatory dictionaries of names. However, problems such as the emergence and development of Uzbek anthroponymy, nominative properties of names, motivational bases of naming, the role of linguistic and non-linguistic principles, scientific study of anthroponymy from a sociological point of view are still waiting for relevant researchers. Without studying the system of names sociologically, it is impossible to scientifically substantiate the origin of anthroponyms, the development, enrichment and changing characteristics of the system of anthroponyms. I realized that in European countries, people can carry one surname for the whole generation, and Uzbeks can change their surname in each generation. Many Uzbek surnames are derived from Arabic or Persian languages - such as Muhammadov, Tal'atov, Bekhzodov and Mirzayev, which have the suffixes "-ov", "-ev" for men and "-ova", "eva" for women from their grandfather. is made by adding to the name. However, British and Uzbek women may keep their surnames after marriage or change them to their spouses' surnames. The tradition of adding suffixes "-Ov", "-

ova", "-eva", "-eva" to surnames originated in the Soviet Union and was inherited from the former Soviet Union, and this tradition is still still continues in the post-Soviet countries. But the sources of English names are almost endless: nicknames, physical features, counties, trades, and almost everything else known to mankind. Before the Norman conquest of Great Britain, people did not have surnames that were passed down from generation to generation: they were called only by personal names or nicknames. As we begin to study the meaning of various surnames, we find that most of them answer one of these basic questions: Who was this person's father or grandfather? This gives us English surnames like Maud or Madison. There are many surnames beginning with Mc or Mac, such as McQueen or MacMillan. Most people don't know that the origin of this type of surname is Scottish and "O" Connell or O'Sullivan means Irish origin and means "son of...". When communities are small, each person is known by one name, but as the population grows, people need to be identified differently, and this has led to the formation of surnames; for example, James the cook, Tim the long -Tim long, David from Blackburn, David from Blackburn, Mariam of the forest, Nick son of Raymond, Nick son of Raymond. Gradually, many names were corrupted and their original meaning is not easily understood today. After the Norman barons introduced surnames to Great Britain, the practice of their widespread use was established. At first, the distinctive names were not stable, but eventually people got used to them. Therefore, occupations, nicknames, places of birth and patronymics became permanent surnames - including Potter and such as 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 situation similar to that of the British can be seen in relation to Uzbek family names. Although the surnames of Uzbeks were not called that way at that time, they were called by "father's name". His father's name was derived from nicknames, physical characteristics, place of birth, trade or birth defects. After the Arab invasion of Mowarounnahr in the 7th and 7th centuries, local men received full names such as "Abu Ali ibn Sina, or known in the west as Avicenna, Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni, or Al-Biruni in English. Here "abu" means father and "ibn" means son. As for local women, their names are preceded by "binni or binti" which means "daughter". As for most of them came from work, profession, trade or position in society, if a person was a plumber, he could be called Rudolph the Plumber - Rudolph the Plumber, because in many cases sons took over their father's trades. Smith, Wright and Tailor are the three most common English surnames. Cook and Turner are also very popular. The surname Smith is derived from the word blacksmith, a metal shoe is a traditional profession of making such items. Baker (a baker), Shepherd (a shepherd) and Carpenter (a woodworker) are all English surnames. A similar situation can be seen in Uzbek families. For example, "Toshtemirov-Blacksmith, Pollatov Steelman, Oroqboyev-Cropper" means that these people's fathers were masters of shoemaking and blacksmithing. Many English Christian surnames are derived from personal names and became surnames without any change. Many people are given surnames such as Nicholson or Harrison. Other surnames include Simpson, Stephenson, Thompson, Robinson and Richardson. Wil is a short form of Walter, also a surname Wilson. The "s-son" at the end of a personal name is found in surnames such as Jones, Thomas, Davies and Evans. Names like 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, Qadir, Abdullah were popular among people. The surnames Davies and Davis are both derived from "son of Davy". (Davy is a shortened form of David). Some people have names ending in "kin" or "kins". Thus we have Atkins and Wilkins from Ad-Kins (Adam-Kins). We also have the last name Dawkins. (Daw was short for David, so we also have the surname Dawson). Huggins comes from Hugh-kins, Jenkins from Jean-Kins. However, some people are given surnames such as Arnold, Henry, Howard or Thomas. Sometimes, because people lived in places with certain geographical features, such as steppes or forests, they were given surnames based on the names of those places. 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.

REFERENCES:

1. Бегматов Э. Антропонимика узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1965. – 28с.
2. Begmatov E., O‘zbek ismlari ma’nosi, T., 1998.- 604 b.
3. Derek A. Palgrave (2012), “The surnames handbook: A guide to family name research in the 21st century”, History Press Limited, p.p:224 ;
4. Yuvmitov, A., & Hakimov, S. R. (2021). Influence of seismic isolation on the stress-strain state of buildings. Acta of Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent, 11(1), 71-79.
1. Damirovich, M. R., Ibragimovich, T. I., & Sattarovich, A. U. (2022). The Role Of Spiritual And Educational Events In Promoting The Ideas Of Religious Tolerance And International Health. Brazilian Journal of Implantology and Health Sciences, 4(5), 42-47.
2. Sattarovich, A. U. (2023). YOSHLARNI VATANPARVARLIK RUHIDA TARBIYALASHNING ASOSIY TAMOILLARI. PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS, 2(20), 232-234.
3. Abdusalomov, U. S., & Boltaboyev, A. (2020). GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Экономика и социум, (12 (79)), 10-13.
4. Abdusalomov, U. S. (2023). DEFENDING THE MOTHERLAND IS THE OBLIGATION OF EVERY CHILD. THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF WHOLE WORLD, 1(1), 6-9.
5. Sattarovich, A. U. (2022). We Should Follow the Example of Our Ancestors in Patriotism. Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 6, 24-26.
6. Sattarovich, A. U. (2023). HARBIYLARNING KREATIV SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TA’LIMNING AHAMIYATI. SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 1(12), 96-100.

7. Sattarovich, A. U. B. (2022). «HARBIY-VATANPARVARLIK TARBIYASINING NAZARIY VA USLUBIY ASOSLARI». Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 10(11), 90-97.

8. Абдусаломов, У. С. (2023). ЗАЩИЩАТЬ РОДИНУ-ОБЯЗАННОСТЬ КАЖДОГО РЕБЕНКА. MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS, 5(5), 13-17.