MOTIVATIONAL BASIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK ANTHROPONYMS

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Abstract. This article discusses the lexico-semantic features of anthroponyms, their origin and etymology. Also, anthroponyms are analyzed in examples of Uzbek-English surnames.

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

INTRODUCTION

"Surnames can reveal much about your family history, but they can also be a minefield of misinformation." said Paul Blake in his article. [2] Have you ever interested where your surname originates from or when people started using surnames (last names) and why?

I was interested in English surnames when I was conducting a lesson on "Family names" from Gateway textbook. I came across the article "The origin of British family names" and I decided to survey this topic. In English speaking countries, surnames are also usually known as last names owing to the practice of writing the given names first and then the family name or surname last. I even saw expressing names via *given name or forenames* by some writers.

The word surname is derived from the Anglo-Norman word *surnoun* and the Old French word **sornom,** which have their roots in the Medieval Latin words *supernomen* and supranomen. [1, p. 6]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

G. Redmonds in his book "Surnames in Genealogy: A New Approach "says so: "In my view, all genealogists should carry out a detailed investigation into the surname which they are researching; they should study its frequency and distribution at different periods, and build up a picture of its history. It should always be looked at in the context

of the other surnames and place names in the community. If that means acquiring new skills, and an involvement in other disciplines, so be it is the vested interest of the genealogist which can, in the end, to solve many of our long-standing surname problems." [4, p. 194]. I agree about his words as there are also several unsolved problems related to Uzbek surnames.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

'What is in a name? Very much if the wit of man could find it out.' Whoever penned this well-known saying undoubtedly had it right - in England alone there are around 45,000 different surnames - each with a history behind it.

Irish, Welsh and Highland Scottish names mostly derive from Gaelic personal names whereas traditional English and lowland Scottish surnames also reflect society as it was in the mid to late Middle Ages [2].

A surname is a name that you and all of your family members have, and that you give from one generation to another. Is the surname widely spread, found in most parts Britain? This probably indicates polygenesis, where the surname has evolved separately many times and bearers of the surname are not therefore related. [3, p. 10]

However, the sources from which English names are derived are almost endless: nicknames, physical attributes, counties, trades, heraldic charges, and almost every object known to mankind. Before the Norman Conquest of Britain, people did not have hereditary surnames: they were known just by a personal name or nickname. [5]

As we begin to study the meaning of various surnames, we soon find out that many of them answer one of these fundamental questions: Who is this person's father or grandfather? This gives us British surnames like Maud or Madison. There are many surnames that begin with Mc or Mac, for example McQueen or MacMillan. This has a Scottish origin and also means son of, the same as O' in Ireland, like the surnames O' Connell or O'Sullivan.

When contiguities were small each person was known by a single name, but as the number of population went up, it was step by step necessary to identify people further - leading to names such as James the cook, Tim the long, David from Blackburn, Mariam of the forest, Nick son of Raymond. Stepwise many names became corrupted and their original meaning is nowadays not easily understood. After the Norman barons introduction of last names into Great Britain the practice of using them subsequently spread. Firstly, the distinguishing names was not stable, but eventually people began getting used to them. Therefore, occupations, nicknames, places of birth, and fathers' names became fixed surnames – namely *Potter* and *Tailor*, *Armstrong* and *Longman*, *Towers* and *Orchard*, *Benson* and *Dickson*. By the XII century majority of English and Scottish families had accepted the use of ancestral last names.

With respect to Uzbek family names in the Middle ages one can notice almost the same situation as with the English ones. Although at that time, Uzbek family names

were not called so, but "patronymic". The patronymics were derived from nicknames, physical attributes, hometowns, trades or congenital disorders.

In the VII-VII centuries after the Arab incursion into Movarounnakhr territories, local men obtained full names such as "Abu Ali Ibn Sina or often known as Avicenna in the west, Abu Raykhan Mukhammad ibn Akhmad Al-Beruni or Al- Biruni in the English language". Here "abu" means father and "ibn"- son. Regarding local women, they had "binni or binti" before their names which means daughter.

Concerning English surnames, many of them are taken from *jobs*, *occupations, trades or position in society* e.g. if a man was a plumber he might be called Rudolph Plumber and for the reason that sons almost often followed their father's occupation the surname stuck. Smith, Wright and Taylor are the three most common English names. Cook and Turner are also very popular. The very common surname Smith comes from 'blacksmith', the traditional job of making objects such as horseshoes from metal. Baker (someone who makes bread), Shepherd (someone who looks after sheep) and Carpenter (someone who works with wood) are all common British surnames. The same condition can be found in Uzbek family names. For example, "Toshtemirov-Blacksmith, Po'latov-Steelman, O'roqboyev- Cropper" mean that these people's fathers were masters at ironing and farriery.

CONCLUSION

In this regard, one of the important tasks of linguists is to pay attention to lexico-semantic features of Uzbek-English surnames as this field has not been researched completely so far. It can provoke the primary interest of some people to their surnames. The findings that I have presented suggest that English and Uzbek surnames have several similarities and differences. Yet there is a lot to research in this field. I will continue surveying this topic.

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