Formation and Evolution of Person Names in the Russian and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the processes of formation and development of person names in the Russian and Uzbek languages through a comparative analysis. The research identifies key trends in these languages, such as the multidimensionality and comprehensiveness of naming, the internationalization of word-formation processes, the creation of new models with borrowed formants, and the interaction between terminological and everyday vocabulary. The study also discusses the complexity and stylistic nuances in the use of word-formation mechanisms in both languages.

Keywords: Word formation, neologisms, comparative analysis, word-formation mechanisms, internationalization.

INTRODUCTION

The study of word formation, especially the creation of person names, is crucial for understanding the dynamic nature of language evolution. Both Russian and Uzbek have undergone significant transformations in their word-formation systems, reflecting broader socio-cultural and linguistic shifts. This article aims to explore the similarities and differences in how person names are formed and developed in these two languages, with a focus on compounding, the influence of borrowed elements, and the impact of internationalization.

L<small>ITERATURE</small> R<small>EVIEW</small>

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the processes involved in word formation, it is important to consider previous studies conducted on the topic. Russian linguistics has a rich tradition of analyzing neologisms and word-formation processes. Works by Valgina (2002), Zemskaya (2000), and Ivanova (2011) have laid a solid foundation for understanding the dynamics of word formation in the Russian language. In the Uzbek context, studies by authors such as Nurmonov (2001) and Tokhtasinov (2004) have provided valuable insights into the specificities of Uzbek word formation, particularly in relation to person names.

These studies emphasize the importance of morphological, syntactic, and semantic factors in the formation of new words. They also highlight the role of socio-cultural changes in the evolution of language, particularly in the context of globalization and the increasing influence of international terminology.

M<small>ATERIALS AND</small> M<small>ETHODS</small>

This study employs a comparative analysis method to identify and analyze the trends in the formation of person names in Russian and Uzbek. Various sources were analyzed, including recent neologisms found in media, journalistic texts, and colloquial speech. Additionally, the study examines the morphological structures of newly formed words, focusing on suffixation, compounding, and borrowing processes.

R<small>ESULTS</small>

The analysis reveals several key features that characterize the word-formation systems of both Russian and Uzbek, along with distinct traits unique to each language.

Russian word formation: In Russian, a significant portion of new person names results from the semantic fusion of components. This process often involves the combination of traditional suffixes with innovative word-formation patterns. Suffixes like -ец, -ист, -тель, -тор, -ик, -арь, -чик, and -щик

have expanded their usage, sometimes acquiring new meanings depending on context. For example, the suffix -тель traditionally denotes a person who performs an action (e.g., учитель), but in modern usage, it can also refer to objects or tools related to the action (e.g., осветитель - lighting technician or device).

Russian verbal formations often carry stylistic nuances and are commonly found as occasionalisms. These formations frequently arise in colloquial speech, media, and creative writing, reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of the language. Examples include интернетчик (internet user) and муззаведующий (music manager). These formations often reflect cultural and social phenomena, demonstrating how language adapts to new realities.

In contrast, the Uzbek language shows a greater prevalence of traditional suffixal models, particularly those forming person names through the suffix -чи. This suffix is highly productive in Uzbek and is used to create a wide range of profession-related terms, such as интернетчи (internet user or professional), блогчи (blogger), тишчи (dentist or dental technician), and пайвандчи (grafting specialist). The suffix -чи not only denotes a person involved in a particular activity but also reflects the evolving cultural and societal roles within Uzbek society.

Uzbek word formation is also characterized by a strong tendency towards the use of affixoids, which play a significant role in the creation of new lexical units. Affixoids such as -кор (doer) and -паз (maker) are commonly used in the formation of complex words like амалдакор (doer of actions) and ошпаз (cook). These affixoids often carry evaluative meanings, adding layers of connotation to the words.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BORROWING PROCESSES

Both Russian and Uzbek have experienced significant influence from borrowed elements, particularly from English and other European languages. In Russian, this influence is evident in the creation of neologisms like менеджер (manager) and блогер (blogger). These words are fully integrated into the language,

with native suffixes added to create new derivatives (e.g., блогерство - blogging).

In Uzbek, the borrowing process is somewhat different due to the agglutinative nature of the language. Borrowed stems are often combined with native suffixes to create new words, such as компьютерчи (computer specialist) and интернетчи (internet user). The adaptation process in Uzbek involves not only phonological adjustments but also semantic shifts, as the borrowed elements are integrated into the cultural and linguistic context of the language.

DISCUSSION

The study highlights the similarities and differences in the word-formation processes of Russian and Uzbek, particularly in the creation of person names. While both languages show a strong tendency towards the use of suffixation and compounding, their approaches to borrowing and the integration of international elements differ significantly.

Russian, with its inflectional morphology, tends to absorb borrowed elements more fluidly, often creating hybrids that combine native and foreign morphemes. Uzbek, on the other hand, with its agglutinative structure, maintains a clearer distinction between native and borrowed elements, often adding native suffixes to borrowed stems to create new words.

The study also underscores the impact of globalization on language development. Both Russian and Uzbek are increasingly influenced by international terminology, particularly in fields such as technology, business, and culture. This influence is reflected in the growing number of neologisms that incorporate international elements, often resulting in hybrid forms that blend native and borrowed components.

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of person name formation in Russian and Uzbek provides valuable insights into the dynamic processes of language evolution. The influence of borrowed elements and

internationalization is evident in both languages, contributing to the creation of new word-formation models. However, each language maintains its distinct mechanisms and stylistic preferences, shaped by historical, cultural, and social factors.

These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between language structure and socio-cultural change, particularly in the context of globalization. Further research could explore the implications of these findings for language policy, education, and the preservation of linguistic diversity.

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