Anthroponomys: An Important Part of Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the analysis of anthroponyms and their significance in linguistics; It also discusses some of the research that has appeared as a result of the etymology of anthroponyms and their types.

Keywords: Anthroponomy, onomastics, language, culture, linguistics, archaeology, cultural, social, anthropology, mythological, object.

INTRODUCTION

Anthroponomy (also anthroponymics or anthroponomastics), from Ancient Greek (antropo/human and name) is the study of anthroponomys, the proper names of human beings, both individual and collective. Anthroponomy is a branch of onomastics.

Researches in the field of anthroponomy are called anthroponomists. Since the study of anthroponomy. The word anthropology dates back to the late 16th century, but it was not until the 19th century that it was applied to the academic discipline that now bears its name. In the United States, this field of study is typically divided into four distinct: physical (or biological) anthropology, archaeology, cultural (or social) anthropology, and linguistic anthropology.

Anthropology is from the New Latin word anthropologia ("the study of humanity") and shares its ultimate root in

Greek, anthrōpos ("human being"), with a number of other words in English, such as anthropomorphize, philanthropy, and misanthrope.

Anthroponomys are crucial and essential significance in the linguistics. Therefore, they are very different from other lexical components by their semantic, structural and descriptive features. Names have social importance and show the cultural background and social life of the public. Names are also show the parentage of an individual and his or her place in the society. Each name emerged for a specific reason. It is popular and rarely used. Each name has its own history, biography and geography.

Since the study of anthroponomy is relevant for several other disciplines within social sciences and humanities, experts from those disciplines engage in anthroponomical studies, including researchers from the fields of anthropology, history, human geography, sociology, prosopography, and genealogy.

The first works that could be carried to the use of formal names for aesthetic purposes are the works of ancient philosophers of Greece was Aristotle. The basic accomplishment of the early period was the elaboration of the notion of a wholesome relationship between a name and an object. Mythological figures were clarified by the identification of a word and its denotation. In ancient time, proper names rather performed a socio-demarcating function. Subsequently, the lyrical probabilities of proper names were also laid down in folklore, where they acquired a generalizing function and some evaluative qualities.

With the advent of writing and the development of literature, attention from the mythological, cultic and social spheres of proper name use were shifted to the realm of fiction with an emphasis on stylistic aspects of onyms, functioning to define another person or an object.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Anthroponomists are required to follow certain principles, rules and criteria when researching anthroponomys. The methods used for researching are divided into two basic categories:

- the collecting of anthroponomic information
- the analysis and interpretation of anthroponomy.

The history of proper name defines and their stylistic possibilities dates back to times when ancient philosophers thought that the names in terms of their semantics and functional use.The collection of anthroponomical informationincludes: inscriptions, documents, onomastic -tax records, dictionaries, honebooks, monographs, and websites, which are used afterward for mapping purposes.

The analysis and interpretation of anthroponomy takes into consideration processing collection of the information gathered, which consists of linguistic analysis, comparative historical method, and statistical method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Anthroponomy of individual and family names, and their mutual correlations, includes the study of:

- **Personal name**, full name or prosoponym is the set of names by which an individual person is known. In many cultures, the term is synonymous with the birth name or legal name of the individual. In linguistic classification, personal names are studied within a specific onomastic discipline, called anthroponomy. First/given, middle and last/family/surname with John Fitzgerald Kennedy as example. This shows a structure typical for the Anglo sphere, among others. Other cultures use other structures for full names.
- **Given names** (also known as a forename or first name) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn.
- **Surnames** in the west generally indicate that the individual belongs to a family, a tribe, or a clan, although the exact

relationship varies: they may be given at birth, taken upon adoption, changed upon marriage, and so on.

- **Nicknames**: A nickname or short name is a substitute for the proper name of a person, place or thing. It is commonly used to express affection, amusement, a character trait or defamation of character. It is distinct from a pseudonym, stage name or title, although the concepts can overlap. The compound word ekename, literally meaning "additionally name", was attested as early as 1303.This word was derived from the Old English phrase eac "also" Related to eacian "to increase". By the 15th century, the misdivision of the syllables of the phrase "an ekename" led to its rephrasing as a nekename. Though the spelling has changed, the pronunciation and meaning of the word have remained relatively stable ever since.

- **Pseudonyms**: A pseudonym or allas is a fictitious name that a person or group assumes for a particular purpose, which differs from their original or true name(orthonym).This also differs from a new name that entirely or legally replaces an individual's own. Many pseudonym holders use pseudonyms because they wish to remain anonymous. Pseudonyms include stage names, user names, ring names, aliases, superhero or villain identities and code name, game identifications and regnal names of emperors, popes and other monarchs.

- **Mononyms**: A mononym is a name composed of only one word. An individual who is known and addressed by a mononym is a mononymous person.

  A mononym may be the person's only name assigned to them at birth. This was routines in most ancient societies, and remains common in modern societies such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, Indonesia, Java, ana South India.

- **Matronyms**: A matronymic is a personal name or a parental name based on the given name of one's mother, grandmother, or any female ancestor. It is the female equivalent of a patronymic. Around the world, matronymic surnames are less common than patronymic surnames. In some cultures in the past matronymic last names were often

given to children of unwed mothers. A matronymic is a derived name, as compared to a matriname, which is inherited name from a mother's side of the family, and which is unchanged.

- **Patronyms**: Apatronymic is a component of a personal name based on the given name of one's father, grandfather (avonymic) or an earlier male ancestor.

    Patronymics are still use, including mandatory use, including mandatory use, in many countries worldwide, although their use has largely been replaced by or transformed into patronymic surnames. Examples of such transformations include common English surnames such as Johnson (son of John).

- **Eponyms**: An eponym is a person, a place, or a thing after whom or which someone or is believed to be, named. The adjectives which are derived from the word eponym include eponymous and eponymic.

    In ancient Greece, the eponymous archon was the highest magistrate in classical Athens. Eponymous archons served a term of one year which took the name of that particular archon. Inintellectual property law, an eponym can refer to a genetic trademark or brand name, a form of metonymy.

- **Teknonyms**: Teknonomy (from Greek "child" and "name") is the practice of referring to parents by the names of their children. This practice can be found in many different cultures around the world. The term was coined by anthropologist Edward Burnett Tylor in an 1889 paper. Such names are teknonyms, teknonymics or paedonymics.

The history of names shows that each period has its own custom of naming. In Uzbek names, we sometimes come across ideologically rude names, which in turn allow parents to embarrass their children: Teshaboy, Boltaboy, and Gadoyboy.

    Anthroponomy of individuals can also be classified according to gender. Names of human males are called andronyms (from Ancient Greek man and name) while names of

human females are called gynonyms (from Ancient Greek woman and name).

Anthroponomy is a subdomain of onomastics that deals mainly with the formation of personal names. Anthroponomy is a particular syntactic and semantic interest in linguistics, since they show special referential values and determination/modification constraints, and particular discourse values.

By the term "onomastics" we mean "a branch of linguistics that studies any proper names". Anthroponymy studies anthroponyms; translated from Greek anthropos –"person" and onyma –"name". The concept of "anthroponym" in modern linguistics is understood as any proper name that a person (or a group of people) can have, including a personal name, patronymic, surname, nickname, pseudonym, Cryptonym, nickname.

Anthroponomy has a linguistic, colloquial, and encyclopedic forms. Linguistically, they refer to individuals and distinguish them from each other. In the verbal form, they refer to the attitude towards the name. For example, a man named Dilshod (Uzbek name) is a person who is prone to joyful, and his heart is bright and kindness.

However, in relation to anthroponyms, which we consider as complex names of persons by their own names, the category of determinacy needs to be refined and detailed. The concept of signals (signs of anthroponyms primarily in the text) was developed by V. I. Bolotov, who uses the signals of anthroponyms to consider a word, morpheme or phrase, within the context of a micro context, contributing to the introduction of the person's name into an anthroponomical field. "Signals of proper names can be semantically devastated (clean) and semantically filled. By pure signals of anthroponyms we call such signals, which perform only one function: they indicate the presence of anthroponyms within the micro context.

We consider these signals to be semantically filled. However, this group includes a number of signals of anthroponyms, which have partially lost their lexical meaning and cannot be used alone (without an anthroponym). To them in English we refer Mg., Mrs., Dr. (doctor) and partly Miss. But we cannot consider them

as pure signals of anthroponyms, since the change in Mg. Brown to Brown by the same speaker in the same social field, undoubtedly implies a change in the estimated character of the denote on the part of the speaker ".

Consequently, anthroponyms are one of the most important linguistic resources for the development of educational assignments, scientific projects on various linguistic topics of mastering the English language. The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that its results can be applicable both in the practice of using English anthroponymic dictionaries and in their compilation.

CONCLUSIONS

In English anthroponymic lexicography, namely English anthroponymic dictionaries, which covered specially personal names, is not well studied area that requires careful analysis. The functional and structural features of English-language anthroponomical dictionaries, as well as the ways of regarding as the semantic characteristics of personal names in dictionaries, have not been detailed studied. The need to convey these issues of explaining English anthroponomy establishes relevance of this research. In the modern linguistics, the issue of the structural and semantic structure of the English anthroponymics has not been detailed studied and explored.

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