

## Semantic and Pragmatic Functions of Personal Nouns in Uzbek and English: A Cross-Cultural Perspective

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### ABSTRACT

*The article offers a comparative analysis of personal nouns in Uzbek and English, focusing on their semantic and pragmatic roles within various contexts. It examines how these nouns convey meaning and pragmatic intent depending on situational factors, while also exploring their cultural and social significance. The analysis draws on a linguocultural approach to highlight differences and similarities in how personal reference reflects cultural values, social hierarchy, and communicative norms in both languages. Ultimately, the research underscores the close interplay between semantics and pragmatics as illustrated through the use of personal nouns*

**Keywords:** Personal nouns, semantics, pragmatics, linguoculturology, connotation, intercultural analysis, linguistics, function.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is deeply intertwined with human cognition, culture, and social interaction. Among its many functions, personal nouns serve as crucial linguistic tools for expressing interpersonal relationships, social roles, and cultural values. In this regard, semantics and pragmatics play a central role in uncovering the layers of meaning encoded in language use. This article

investigates the semantic and pragmatic functions of personal nouns in Uzbek and English through a cross-cultural lens. Personal nouns are far more than simple lexical units; they are carriers of social identity, markers of relational dynamics, and indicators of cultural norms and politeness strategies. From a pragmatic standpoint, they contribute significantly to the construction of identity and the organization of discourse. This study therefore focuses on how speakers employ personal nouns to convey pragmatic meaning and how cultural factors shape their usage and interpretation.

## 2. RELATED WORK

Semantics is concerned with the literal and lexical meanings of linguistic expressions, while pragmatics examines meanings that arise from context – those that are implicit, non-literal, or inferred. This study draws upon the theoretical contributions of prominent scholars such as G. Brid, Paul Grice, Raymond Gibbs, and John Searle, whose work provides a foundational framework for analyzing the interplay between semantics and pragmatics [5: 22-40]. The relationship between these two branches of linguistics remains a topic of considerable debate. Much of this discussion is framed by two influential theoretical approaches: speech act theory and the theory of implicature. Both have significantly shaped the development of modern pragmatics. Researchers typically distinguish two key aspects within pragmatic analysis: the study of implied meanings (implicatures), as developed by Grice, and the examination of illocutionary force, as explored in the speech act theories of Austin and Searle.

At the core of both approaches lies a fundamental distinction between semantic and pragmatic meaning – namely, between literal (explicit) and non-literal (implicit) interpretation. Semantics deals with meaning encoded directly in linguistic expressions, while pragmatics focuses on meanings derived from context, especially those involved in implicature and indirect speech acts [5: 22-40]. Thus, the literal meaning of an utterance falls under the domain of semantics, whereas context-dependent interpretations are the focus of pragmatics.

Semantics primarily investigates the literal meanings of utterances and their positional features within linguistic structures. Pragmatics, in contrast, focuses on non-literal meanings and the illocutionary force of statements. Some scholars view pragmatics as an extension or continuation of semantics – essentially a form of post-semantics. According to this perspective, pragmatics captures the interpretive dimension of meaning that goes beyond literal content, particularly implicature [3: 72-91].

Linguist G. Brid explains pragmatic interpretation as relying on semantic properties, even while operating beyond them. Pragmatic meaning, he argues, is not independent of semantics, but rather builds upon it. Paul Grice similarly posits that implied meaning is dependent on what is explicitly stated; listeners perceive a necessary, though indirect, link between the speaker's intended meaning and the linguistic forms employed [10: 209-226]. This idea is further developed in J. R. Searle's *Principle of Expressibility*, which holds that "whatever can be meant can be said," emphasizing the capacity of language to reflect thought.

R. Gibbs, in his analysis of how linguistic information is processed in the mind, notes that understanding a speaker's literal utterance relies on semantic knowledge, while interpreting the speaker's intention within context requires more complex pragmatic information [4: 457-486]. Accordingly, semantics is considered the first layer in meaning construction, with pragmatics representing a deeper, more context-sensitive interpretive stage.

In foundational studies on the development of pragmatics, Charles Morris categorizes semiotics into three interdependent levels: syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Each subsequent level builds upon and cannot exist independently of the preceding ones. Thus, pragmatics is often conceptualized as a discipline fundamentally rooted in semantics and syntax. D. Vanderveken defines pragmatics as the study of speaker meaning, which inherently includes the semantic analysis of sentence meaning [11: 31-61]. Supporting this interconnected view, Levinson argues that "semantic processes yield input for pragmatic interpretation, just as pragmatic outcomes may serve as input for

semantic analysis” [6: 87]. This reinforces the idea that semantics and pragmatics form an inseparable whole. However, while semantics addresses meaning at the sentence level, pragmatics is concerned with meaning as expressed through actual speech acts.

J. Nieraad emphasizes that the modeling of meaning-making processes cannot be attributed solely to either semantics or pragmatics in isolation, but rather arises from their integrated operation – what he terms “pragmasemantic activity” [9: 63-66]. Meanwhile, other scholars advocate for a clear distinction between the two, characterizing semantics and pragmatics as independent components of utterance meaning. Their argument is that propositional content, which is closely linked to syntactic structure, is neither determined by illocutionary force nor by speaker-implied meanings (implicatures).

M. Bierwisch asserts that while the propositional content of many speech acts is at least partially determined by syntactic form – thus reflecting a close relationship between syntax and semantics – illocutionary force is only loosely, if at all, connected to this propositional content [2: 1-36]. Consequently, while pragmatic interpretation is directed toward the speaker and broader discourse context, semantic interpretation focuses on the structure and content of the utterance itself. This distinction underscores the methodological independence of pragmatics from semantics.

### 3. DISCUSSION

Drawing on the conceptual approaches of the aforementioned scholars, it becomes evident that, although the boundaries between semantics and pragmatics remain somewhat blurred, these two domains can be interpreted from two distinct perspectives. The first views them as separate fields of linguistic inquiry—levels of language description and branches of linguistic science. The second considers them in terms of the functional properties of linguistic signs and the meanings conveyed during communication.

In delineating the distinction between semantics and pragmatics, scholars often differentiate between *semantic*

*meaning* and *pragmatic meaning*. Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning itself, and understanding semantic meaning typically presents no conceptual difficulty. It encompasses denotative, descriptive, propositional, and cognitive meanings. Pragmatic meaning, by contrast, has been the subject of more varied interpretations, as it involves uncovering the implicit and illocutionary dimensions of utterances. Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that the relationship between semantics and pragmatics is multifaceted, complex, and dynamic. These domains are not independent or isolated from each other, but rather represent two interdependent dimensions of linguistic expression. The boundaries between them are not fixed, but conditional – emerging from specific contextual demands.

Semantics reflects the cognitive and conceptual content of linguistic units, conveying the speaker's internal worldview. Pragmatics, meanwhile, concerns the external realization of this content for communicative purposes. It functions to expose the speaker's communicative intentions, social positioning, and interactional strategies. In this way, semantics may be regarded as linguocentric (language-centered), while pragmatics is anthropocentric (human-centered). In the process of producing and interpreting speech, semantics and pragmatics interact in a reciprocal and often overlapping manner – one frequently serving as the foundation for the other. Broadly speaking, semantics and pragmatics constitute inseparable and mutually reinforcing components of language. While semantics focuses on meaning itself, pragmatics situates that meaning within social and communicative contexts. Thus, rather than being in opposition, they function as interconnected processes within contemporary linguistic theory and are treated as central issues in current theoretical inquiry.

In the context of personal nouns, semantics plays a foundational role, as these linguistic units serve as markers that refer to specific individuals or entities. Personal nouns possess individual reference, designating identifiable persons or objects. Semantically, they tend to exhibit clear, referential meaning; however, their connotations may shift depending on contextual usage. From a pragmatic standpoint, personal nouns are analyzed

in terms of how their meanings evolve in interaction – shaped by speaker intentions, listener interpretations, and situational factors. For instance, a single personal noun may carry various pragmatic implications across different contexts. The term *domla* (“lecturer” or “professor”) conventionally refers to a university instructor, yet among friends it may function as a humorous or respectful form of address. Similarly, the noun *ota* (“father”) may extend beyond its biological meaning to convey respect or authority in non-familial contexts. A further example illustrates pragmatic nuance: in the utterance *Akangiz bugun juda hushmuomala bo‘lib qolibdi-ku* (“Your brother seems unusually polite today”), the term *akangiz* (“your brother”) is used with ironic intent, reflecting a layer of pragmatic meaning not present in its literal form.

A Table below presents a comparative framework for analyzing the semantic and pragmatic functions of personal nouns in Uzbek and English, illustrating how context influences referential stability and interpersonal interpretation.

Table 1. *Framework for semantic and pragmatic analysis of personal nouns in Uzbek and English*

| Aspect     | Description                                                                                 | Application to Personal Nouns                                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Semantics  | Examines the lexical and core meanings of words                                             | Shaxs otining kim yoki nima ekanligini aniqlaydi                                    |
| Pragmatics | Focuses on context, communicative intent, and the relationship between speaker and listener | Analyzes how the meaning of a personal noun shifts depending on situational context |

The semantic analysis of personal nouns plays a central role in revealing both denotative and connotative meanings, as well as in identifying synonymous layers within a language. In discourse, their pragmatic properties are often manifested through direct address and speaker-hearer interaction. From a semantic

standpoint, personal nouns refer to individual entities, providing information about specific persons or objects. In Uzbek, these nouns operate across both denotative and connotative layers of meaning. In English, personal identification is often achieved through a combination of first name and surname, offering a structured referential system.

A full English name typically comprises three components: the first name (also known as given name or Christian name), the middle name, and the surname (also referred to as the last name or family name). The first and middle names in English anthroponymy exhibit high variability. They may be derived not only from traditional sources but also from the names of relatives, celebrities, historical figures, invented terms, or symbolic references. Under British law, individuals are permitted to adopt virtually any word as a legal name, contributing to a wide array of naming variations. Children born into mixed marriages often bear multi-component names that incorporate both maternal and paternal elements. Examples include “Alexandra Jane Mikhaylovna Simpson” or “Lara Alexandra Coppin Hollins.” A notable case is the English musician “Brian Eno,” whose full name – “Brian Peter George St. John le Baptiste de la Salle Eno” – illustrates the extended structure permitted in English naming conventions. One reason for this variability in English anthroponymy is the fluidity with which names can transition between grammatical or categorical classes. For instance, “Brooklyn,” originally a geographical name (toponym) referring to a borough of New York City, was chosen as a given name by David and Victoria Beckham for their son, as he was born there. This transformation exemplifies the anthroponymic use of toponyms.

English personal names often display a two-tiered structure: some names function generically and can refer to multiple individuals (e.g., “Brian”), while others, when used in full (e.g., “Brian Eno”), uniquely identify a specific person. Moreover, English anthroponymy is increasingly influenced by names of French, Italian, and Spanish origin, which have become widespread due to cultural integration and linguistic evolution. For instance, the French “Marie” has been anglicized to “Mary,”

and “Katrina” has evolved into “Catherine.” Occasionally, English names are deliberately spelled in unique ways to reflect parental creativity or to bestow distinctiveness.

English personal names fulfill a wide range of linguistic and socio-cultural functions, including the following:

1. **Identificational function:** personal names serve to distinguish one individual from another, fulfilling their primary nominative role. For example, the name “John Smith” uniquely identifies a person among others;
2. **Communicative function:** anthroponyms facilitate interpersonal interaction. Addressing someone by name in conversation often conveys respect or attentiveness. For instance: “Hi Mary, how are you?”
3. **Social identification function:** personal names may signal social status, professional identity, or lineage. In English, titles such as “Lord,” “Queen,” “Dr.,” “Sir,” “Ms.,” “Junior,” and “Senior” often accompany names to indicate rank, profession, or social background (e.g., “Lord Byron,” “Queen Elizabeth,” “Dr. Johnson”);
4. **Cultural and ethnic identification function:** names may also denote ethnic or national origin. For instance, “Sean” (Irish), “Giovanni” (Italian), and “Muhammad” (Arabic) reflect distinct cultural heritages;
5. **Historical and literary function:** many English names bear historical or literary significance, referencing well-known figures or characters. Examples such as “Shakespeare,” “Churchill,” “Darwin,” or “Hamlet” convey not only individual identity but also act as cultural codes;
6. **Aesthetic and expressive function:** In English naming practices, particularly in literary or artistic contexts, names are sometimes chosen for their phonetic appeal or emotional resonance. Examples include “Scarlett” (symbolizing beauty and passion), “Hope” (optimism), and “Joy” (happiness).

English anthroponymy is a complex, multifunctional, and dynamic system, situated at the intersection of linguistics, cultural studies, and sociology. The functions of personal names

extend from individual identification to the representation of social roles and cultural identity within broader society. Due to this multifunctionality, the English naming system occupies a significant place in global communication and cross-cultural interaction.

The primary and fundamental function of anthroponyms lies in the individuation of the human subject. Each anthroponym imparts distinctive characteristics to its bearer. Anthroponyms indicate an individual's identity and denote the linguistic community to which they belong. Personal names define not only an individual's uniqueness but also their genealogy and social status. Every name emerges for specific reasons, possessing unique historical, biographical, and geographical origins. Names contain semantic layers that reflect national identity, antiquity, and aspirations toward novelty.

Today, anthroponymy has gained significant importance. Many people show increasing interest in the origin, etymology, and history of names. In Uzbek linguistics, Y. Avlakulov, like many other scholars, categorizes the onomastic system into three groups: the macro-level (including broad systems such as anthroponymy, toponymy, zoonymy, etc.), the micro-level (smaller units such as oikonyms and agronyms), and other minor groups. However, these classifications are temporary because onomastic layers evolve alongside language and societal development. This is primarily due to the intrinsic connections among different onomastic sections, especially the link between common nouns and proper names. For example, "*Tesha*" functions both as a common noun meaning a tool and as a personal name; similarly, "*Muhabbat*" means "love" but is also used as a name; "*Quvondiq*" is a verb meaning "to rejoice" and also a personal name. In Uzbek linguistics, some names reflect psychological states or social beliefs, such as "*Umriya*" and "*O' lmas*." These are typically given to children born under precarious health conditions, with the hope of invoking long life and well-being. Names like "Norbibi" and "Anora" are assigned to children with physical marks. These practices reflect ethno-psychological roots tied to national and spiritual values, demonstrating the practical significance of traditional naming

principles. Anthroponyms in Uzbek perform several functions: the identificatory function highlights individual uniqueness; the communicative function supports social interaction; the social function expresses a person's place in society and lineage, as seen in surnames such as "Mirzayev," "To'raqulova," and "Otamurodov." Patronymics like "Azamatovich" and "Xolmat qizi" hold importance in family and social contexts; the historical-cultural function reflects national history, culture, religion, and customs, exemplified by names like "Temir," "Ulug'bek," "Alisher," and "Zaynab." Names such as "Ibrohim," "Mayram," and "Yusuf" signify religious values; the aesthetic function conveys beauty, with examples including "Sayyora," "Laziza," and "Shahzoda"; the symbolic and metaphoric functions express specific concepts and qualities, such as "Rustam" symbolizing strength and courage, and "Laylo" representing love; the differential function distinguishes individuals with the same name within families or groups by using surnames or nicknames, e.g., "*Dilshod katta*" (Elder Dilshod) and "*Dilshod kichkina*" (Younger Dilshod).

In Uzbek linguistics, anthroponyms do not merely serve as personal identifiers but also reveal social, cultural, communicative, aesthetic, and emotional aspects. They are essential carriers of collective historical memory, customs, and culture. Although considerable research has been conducted, anthroponymy remains a complex linguistic domain that has not been fully explored, especially through cross-linguistic comparative studies. The vast number of names in any language does not uniformly share the same semantic content. Rare and ancient names are particularly unique and require in-depth etymological research. Anthroponyms are not simply semantic units; they are linguistic tools with the function of naming. Their most important role in human society is to differentiate individuals from one another. Therefore, personal names are fundamental tools for individual identification in any society. Anthroponymy is a specialized branch of lexicology dedicated to the study of personal names.

In English, anthroponyms derive primarily from the Anglo-Saxon onomastic tradition and include both modern and archaic

forms, as well as borrowed elements. During the Anglo-Saxon period, English anthroponymy was morphologically simple, often composed of single-root names similar to those of other ancient Germanic tribes. The first and second components of English personal names are highly variable. Besides traditional anthroponymic names, kinship names, surnames, names of historical or famous individuals, independently created nicknames, and appellative words with specific meanings for the individual can be used. English personal names typically consist of three parts: first name, middle name, and last name. The significance of names is flexible; newborns may receive names inspired by popular culture, literature, or famous people. Components indicating social status often appear in formal names. Multicultural anthroponymy is another distinctive feature of English naming practices, especially among children of mixed marriages or immigrant families who combine names from multiple cultures.

Similarly, Uzbek personal names generally consist of three parts: given name, family name, and patronymic. These names reveal national cultural values and reflect parental beliefs and social attitudes. Sometimes, names or surnames provide information about a person's regional origin or generation. Gender-specific names are clearly distinguished, reinforcing gender hierarchy and social roles. The following comparative table presents structural features of English and Uzbek anthroponyms.

Table 2. *Comparative structural features of English and Uzbek personal names*

| Feature                                | English                                    | Uzbek                                                 |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Name structure</b>                  | First+middle+last name                     | Given name + family name + father's name              |
| <b>Influence of historical factors</b> | European customs, monarchy, and fictionary | Islamic religion, historical figures, Soviet heritage |
| <b>Social adaptability</b>             | Creative approach,                         | Traditional restrictions exist                        |

|                            |                                         |                                         |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                            | geographical names, and cultural mixing |                                         |
| <b>Religious component</b> | Less influential                        | Strong influence; Islamic names prevail |

The social function of anthroponyms in both Uzbek and English languages plays a pivotal role within their respective societies. While the English anthroponymic system evolves under the influences of globalization, intercultural interaction, and creativity, the Uzbek system is predominantly shaped by national traditions, religious values, and historical heritage. Anthroponyms in both linguistic systems serve as direct reflections of social status, historical experience, and cultural values inherent in their communities. Regarding the pragmatic functions of personal names, they exhibit semantic variability contingent upon interpersonal relations, situational context, and speaker intention. For instance, in the phrase *akangiz bugun hushmuomila bo'lib qolibti* ("your elder brother has been unusually polite today"), the term *akangiz* conveys ironic undertones. Personal names function as emblems of national culture and value systems. The Uzbek language employs structural naming conventions such as "Oripov" and "Azamat o'g'li," while English utilizes forms like "John Smith Jr.," which denote social status, occupation, or customary practices. Names thereby encapsulate social stratification, historical legacy, and religious ethos. In Uzbek, appellations such as *aka* (elder brother), *opa* (elder sister), and *ustoz* (teacher/master) signify respect, age hierarchy, and social distance, whereas English equivalents such as "sir" or "ma'am" are predominantly reserved for formal contexts. The Uzbek cultural framework is characterized by high-context and collectivist orientations, favoring relational name forms and hierarchical modes of address. Conversely, English operates within a low-context, individualistic paradigm, privileging neutral or minimal name forms. These divergent cultural patterns influence the pragmatic force of speech acts including requests, commands, and compliments.

### 3. CONCLUSION AND FURTHER IMPLICATION

it can be asserted that personal names in both Uzbek and English languages possess unique characteristics that extend beyond their semantic and pragmatic dimensions to encompass the representation of culture, values, and social structures. The findings of this study demonstrate that anthroponyms in both linguistic systems serve as crucial instruments for social identification, cultural connotation, and discursive strategy formation. Personal names should not be regarded merely as linguistic units; rather, they function as living cultural symbols that embody the identity and collective memory of a community. Furthermore, personal names constitute an essential component of pragmatic competence, enabling interlocutors to navigate complex social interactions effectively. "It is clear that a successful translation cannot be made with a translation dictionary alone; The morphological features of the languages should also be added to the compilation" [1, 424-427]. "Conceptual graphics are semantic or, in other words, conceptual representations of situations and knowledge in natural language comprehension models" [7: 518-522]. These graphical models aid in preserving the nuances embedded in personal names by mapping cultural, historical, and contextual layers that would otherwise be lost in direct translation. As such, integrating conceptual graphics with morphological analysis creates a richer framework for understanding and translating personal names, ensuring both linguistic accuracy and cultural authenticity. This multifaceted approach enhances semantic modeling and fosters deeper intercultural communication, particularly in systems designed for machine translation, semantic analysis, and linguistic education. "When corpus linguistics and the most important directions related to it were bibliometrically analyzed as research topics in the visualization method, computer linguistics was considered one of the effective research topics due to the high percentage" [8]. In this context, the study of anthroponyms benefits significantly from computational methods, which enable the extraction of naming patterns, sociolinguistic trends, and cross-linguistic variations from large-scale corpora. The

convergence of corpus-based insights, computational modeling, and cultural linguistics offers a robust platform for the nuanced analysis and translation of personal names – affirming their role not just as identifiers, but as carriers of collective memory and identity.

This article highlighted the culturally rooted distinctions between Uzbek and English anthroponymic systems, emphasizing how these differences reflect divergent historical backgrounds, religious influences, and social norms. Understanding such divergences is of paramount importance for advancing intercultural communication, translation theory, and second language acquisition. Enhanced awareness of the socio-cultural underpinnings of naming practices facilitates more nuanced cross-cultural interpretations and more accurate translations, thereby promoting effective intercultural dialogue. Furthermore, the insights gained from this comparative analysis contribute to the broader field of onomastics by illustrating how anthroponyms operate as dynamic markers of identity within distinct socio-cultural matrices. Future research could further explore the intersection of naming conventions with issues of globalization, migration, and identity negotiation in multilingual contexts. Ultimately, this study reaffirms that the study of personal names transcends linguistic analysis and requires an interdisciplinary approach, integrating linguistic, cultural, historical, and sociological perspectives to fully appreciate the complexity and significance of anthroponymy in human societies.

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