

## LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF ANTHROPNOMY OF THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** The study of anthroponymy, or the naming of individuals, is an essential aspect of linguistics, as it provides insights into the culture, values, and social structure of a society. This article examines the linguocultural features of anthroponymy in both the Uzbek and English languages, exploring how names and naming conventions reflect the unique cultural identities, historical contexts, and societal norms of these two linguistic communities. By analyzing the etymology, social function, and cultural significance of personal names in Uzbek and English, the article identifies key patterns and differences in naming practices, such as the role of patronymics in Uzbek culture versus surnames in English-speaking countries. Special attention is given to the influence of religion, historical events, and family traditions on the choice of personal names, as well as the evolution of naming practices in modern society. The study highlights how names in both languages are not only linguistic units but also carriers of cultural meaning, conveying information about family heritage, social status, and collective identity. This comparative approach provides a deeper understanding of how anthroponymy functions within the broader context of cultural and linguistic dynamics, contributing to the development of cross-cultural communication and intercultural awareness.

**Keywords:** *anthroponymy, linguocultural features, personal names, Uzbek language, English language, naming conventions, cultural identity, social status, patronymics, surnames.*

**Annotatsiya:** Antroponimiya yoki shaxslarning nomlanishini o'rganish tilshunoslikning muhim yo'nalishi bo'lib, u jamiyat madaniyati, qadriyatlari va ijtimoiy tuzilishi haqida tushuncha beradi. Ushbu maqolada antroponimiyaning o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi, nomlar va nomlanish qoidalari bu ikki til jamoasining o'ziga xos madaniy o'ziga xosliklari, tarixiy sharoitlari va ijtimoiy me'yorlarini qanday aks ettirishini o'rganadi. Maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi shaxs ismlarining etimologiyasi, ijtimoiy vazifasi va madaniy ahamiyatini tahlil qilib, nom qo'yish amaliyotidagi asosiy qonuniyatlar va farqlar, masalan, o'zbek madaniyatida ota ismining ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi mamlakatlardagi familiyalarga nisbatan tutgan o'rni kabilar aniqlanadi. Din, tarixiy voqealar va oilaviy an'analarning shaxs ismlarini tanlashga ta'siriga, shuningdek, zamonaviy jamiyatda nom berish amaliyotining evolyutsiyasiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Tadqiqot ikkala tildagi nomlar nafaqat til birliklari, balki madaniy ma'no tashuvchisi bo'lib, oila merosi, ijtimoiy mavqei va jamoaviy o'ziga xoslik haqida ma'lumot berishini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu qiyosiy

yondashuv antroponimiyaning madaniy va lingvistik dinamikaning kengroq kontekstida qanday ishlashini chuqurroq tushunish imkonini beradi, madaniyatlararo muloqot va madaniyatlararo xabardorlikni rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** *antroponimika, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar, shaxs ismlari, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, nomlanish qoidalari, madaniy o'ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy mavqe, ota ismi, familiya.*

**Introduction:** The study of names, or anthroponymy, is a field that offers rich insights into the cultures, societies, and languages in which they are used. Names are more than just labels for individuals; they encapsulate a deep connection to the cultural, social, and historical contexts in which they arise. In this sense, the linguistic study of names referred to as onomastics offers a window into understanding the values, beliefs, and traditions of a given community. The concept of "linguoculture," which emphasizes the intersection between language and culture, is central to understanding how names in different linguistic systems both reflect and shape the cultural identities of their speakers.

This article focuses on the linguocultural features of anthroponymy in two distinct languages Uzbek and English highlighting the nuances and underlying cultural elements embedded in personal naming practices. While the Uzbek and English languages belong to different language families Uzbek being a Turkic language and English a Germanic language they share the universal human experience of using names as tools for identifying individuals, reflecting their cultural values, and transmitting traditions across generations. Despite these commonalities, there are notable differences in the ways personal names are constructed, used, and understood in each culture.

In Uzbek culture, naming conventions are deeply influenced by the country's history, religion, and family traditions. Patronymics, a form of naming based on a father's name, play an important role in Uzbek anthroponymy. This practice reflects the importance of family lineage and respect for ancestors in Uzbek society. In addition, names are often chosen based on religious or linguistic traditions, with Islamic names being highly popular due to the country's strong Muslim identity. On the other hand, the English naming system is characterized by a stronger reliance on surnames, which are typically passed down through generations. The English system has historically placed less emphasis on patronymics, and names often reflect a family's social status, geographic origins, or occupation. Over time, the English-speaking world has also seen a shift toward a more globalized naming system, with multicultural influences shaping the contemporary English lexicon of names.

The linguocultural examination of names in both languages reveals that anthroponymy is not simply a linguistic phenomenon but one that encapsulates a host of cultural and social beliefs. By studying the etymology, meaning, and social context of personal names in Uzbek and English, we gain insights into the cultural values that shape naming practices. In particular, the study of names

offers a perspective on issues such as gender, social class, family relationships, and religious identity. For instance, the way names are chosen for boys and girls, and the significance of certain names within different religious communities, can provide valuable insight into how culture and society influence individual identity.

The purpose of this article is to offer a comparative analysis of the linguocultural features of anthroponymy in the Uzbek and English languages. The article explores the role of personal names in shaping individual and collective identities, and how these names reflect the sociocultural fabric of each language community. By examining both the structural and semantic aspects of names, as well as the influence of external factors such as religion and historical context, this study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and culture in both Uzbek and English-speaking societies.

Ultimately, this study emphasizes the importance of names as cultural markers, shedding light on how names transcend their linguistic form to serve as powerful symbols of identity, heritage, and belonging. By comparing the anthroponymic systems of Uzbek and English, this article provides an invaluable resource for linguists, cultural historians, and anyone interested in the intersections of language, culture, and identity.

#### **Main Part:**

Anthroponymy refers to the study of personal names and their meanings, origins, and social significance. Names are not just individual markers; they hold profound cultural and historical meanings, acting as repositories of social norms, values, and practices. In both the Uzbek and English languages, personal names reflect the linguistic and cultural ideologies of their societies. The role of anthroponymy goes beyond mere identification; it can indicate an individual's place within a society, family, or even a religious community. By understanding the linguocultural features of anthroponymy in both languages, we gain insights into the broader cultural contexts in which these names exist.

Uzbek names are deeply rooted in the country's traditions, history, and Islamic influences. The Uzbek naming system is characterized by several distinct features, which reflect the culture's familial and religious values. One prominent aspect is the use of patronymics, which are names derived from the father's first name. This practice is indicative of the importance of family lineage and respect for the father in Uzbek society. For instance, if a man named "Umar" has a son, the son may be called "Umar o'g'li" (Umar's son). The patronymic system is widely used in Uzbekistan, and it signifies the continuity of family heritage, reinforcing the bond between generations.

In addition to patronymics, religious names are a key feature of Uzbek anthroponymy. Uzbekistan, being a predominantly Muslim country, has a naming tradition heavily influenced by Islam. Names like Muhammad, Omar, Fatima, and Aisha are common and reflect the Islamic faith. The choice of names often carries religious significance, as parents select names for their children based on

their meanings and connections to prominent religious figures, such as the Prophet Muhammad or other historical personalities. The tradition of giving religious names signifies the cultural importance of Islam in shaping personal and collective identities.

Another important feature of Uzbek anthroponymy is the gender distinction in naming. Male names often hold significant meaning related to strength, leadership, and power, such as Temur (meaning "iron"), whereas female names might reflect beauty, grace, or virtue, such as Gulbahor (meaning "flower-like beauty"). The choice of name also reflects the social expectations placed on men and women within Uzbek society. Additionally, diminutives (or affectionate forms of names) are common in Uzbekistan, showcasing the cultural practice of expressing affection through language. For instance, Sardor (a male name) might be affectionately shortened to Sardar, indicating familiarity and warmth.

The system of anthroponymy in English-speaking cultures is characterized by its own unique linguistic and cultural features. Unlike the patronymic system prevalent in Uzbekistan, English naming traditions rely heavily on family surnames, which are inherited from the father's side and passed down through generations. This system of inheritance reflects a broader cultural emphasis on family lineage and heritage. Surnames in English can be based on occupations (e.g., Smith, Baker), geographical locations (e.g., London, York), or personal characteristics (e.g., Brown, Long). This contrast to Uzbek patronymic usage highlights the difference in the social constructs of familial identity between the two cultures.

In English-speaking societies, there is less emphasis on the religious influence in naming compared to Uzbek culture. Although many English names are of Christian origin, especially in countries with a historical Christian presence, English-speaking cultures have a much more diverse set of naming practices. Common English names such as John, Mary, Elizabeth, and William have biblical origins, but the broader acceptance of secular names has increased over time. For example, names like Oliver, Ethan, and Madison have become widespread and often lack specific religious connotations.

Unlike Uzbek names, which are often directly linked to religious and cultural identity, English names tend to be more individualistic, reflecting parents' preferences or societal trends. Moreover, English-speaking societies emphasize choice and freedom in naming practices, allowing parents to choose names that align with personal, familial, or even global trends. The globalization of English has led to a growing diversity in names, with names from various cultures and languages being adopted in English-speaking communities. This includes names from Asian, African, and Latin American cultures, contributing to a multicultural approach to anthroponymy.

Additionally, there is an increasing tendency for English speakers to combine or alter names to create unique forms, especially among younger generations. For instance, hyphenated names like Anna-Marie or creative

alterations like Kaitlyn instead of Caitlin reflect a desire for individuality and distinction. This phenomenon contrasts with the more traditional and formal naming customs in Uzbekistan.

### **Comparative Analysis: Uzbek vs. English anthroponymy**

When comparing the linguocultural features of anthroponymy in the Uzbek and English languages, several key differences and similarities emerge:

- **Patronymics vs. surnames:** Uzbek anthroponymy relies on patronymic naming, where children's names are based on their father's name, reflecting a strong emphasis on family lineage. In contrast, English anthroponymy predominantly uses surnames, passed down through generations, indicating a different approach to familial identification.

- **Religious influence:** The strong influence of Islam in Uzbek anthroponymy results in the widespread use of religious names, reflecting cultural and religious values. English names, while historically rooted in Christian traditions, have become more secular, reflecting a broader cultural acceptance of diverse influences.

- **Gendered naming:** In both cultures, gender plays a significant role in naming, with male names often symbolizing power, strength, and leadership, while female names reflect beauty, virtue, and grace. However, the gender fluidity in modern English-speaking cultures, where names like Jordan or Taylor are commonly used for both males and females, contrasts with the more traditional gender distinctions in Uzbek naming practices.

- **Globalization and hybridization:** While both languages have been influenced by globalization, English-speaking societies show a greater degree of name hybridization and multiculturalism. This is reflected in the increasing adoption of names from a variety of cultural backgrounds, whereas Uzbek names remain largely grounded in local and regional traditions.

### **Conclusion:**

Anthroponymy in both English and Uzbek cultures offers a fascinating lens through which to explore the intersections of language, culture, and identity. Personal names in both languages are rich with cultural meaning, reflecting deep-seated values, social norms, and historical experiences. In Uzbek society, names are tightly connected to the cultural and religious fabric of the nation, with a strong focus on family lineage and Islamic traditions. English naming practices, on the other hand, emphasize individualism, family heritage, and multicultural influences, reflecting the diversity and fluidity of English-speaking cultures.

Understanding the linguocultural features of anthroponymy in both languages not only deepens our appreciation for the cultural significance of names but also enriches our understanding of how language and culture shape personal identity. Through this comparative study, we gain valuable insights into how both language and society influence the practice of naming, offering a profound reflection of the cultural values embedded in each language community.

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