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ANTHROPONYMY IS A NOMINATION SECTION IN THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGICAL
STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problems of the etymological structure of the English language. The object of the article is anthroponyms and their etymology. The Analyze methods related to the study of proper names is used as well. In this article the role of names containing components of a nations' spiritual heritage, their growth and nomination features, motive foundation of giving names and the place of linguistic and non-linguistic principles are determined. Summing up the results, it can be concluded that in the appearance of every word a human being is the main direct participant and motive. Some words appear to satisfy current needs and soon go out of use, and some others embody hundreds of year earlier meanings.

Keywords: proper names, anthroponym, principle, content, motivation, etymology, structure, semantic, linguistic.

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Introduction

Proper nouns contain one of the components of the language vocabulary resource. Therefore it has been given special attention to collect and investigate materials concerning proper names. In the background of names lies the history of a nations' past, dreams and wishes, social and religious-philosophical looks, customs and traditions, habits, conviction and beliefs. That's why names are considered the containing components of a nations' spiritual heritage as other linguistic layers of the language. Anthroponymy is a nomination section studying person names. Anthroponymy is progressing as a branch studying emersion of person names, their growth, nomination features of them, motive foundation of giving names and the place of linguistic and non-linguistic principles in this. In the researches done on anthroponymy it is paid attention to the content of the motivation, structural subject matter of the anthroponyms; etymology of anthroponyms, the structure of proper names, reasons, needs, dreams and wishes lying in the emersion of names and other peculiarities, corresponding and not corresponding cases in semantic and contextual meanings of names and names' dependence on the age. Emersion of proper names depends on some linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Therefore, a researcher of proper names has to use scientific methods of other spheres besides Linguistics and the success they have achieved to analyze names. And this realizes the interaction between the sphere of Anthroponymy and other social and natural sciences. We can see this interaction in the followings as: Anthroponymy and Lexicology, Anthroponymy and Etymology, Anthroponymy and Dialectology, Anthroponymy and Geography, Anthroponymy

and Lexicography, Anthroponymy and History, Anthroponymy and Cartography, Anthroponymy and Toponymy and Name-study statistics.

Materials and methods

The Analyze methods related to the study of proper names can be divided into three groups:

1. The analyses of terms belonging to Name-study theory: Scientific Toponymy, Name-study branches, Name-study observations, principle of recreating historical names, historical-etymological branch, methodology of Name-study, Name-study principles, Special and General Name-study.
2. Scientific directions of proper names study: ethnography of names, various motives of anthroponyms, semantics of anthroponyms, analyses of anthroponyms from the point of age, social background of anthroponyms, relation of anthroponyms with circumstances, cartographic toponymy, Name-study lexicography, toponymic atlas, toponymic lexicography, complex study of toponyms, historical-etymological investigations of toponyms, encyclopedic dictionary of toponyms, etymological dictionary of toponyms, etymological study of toponyms and so on.
3. Methods of research: Name-study classification, anthroponymic classification, appointing anthroponymic layer, chronological classification, extra-linguistic classification, esthetical classification and others.

Nomination is not a spontaneous occurrence, but it is a process that must be meeting some peculiar linguistic and non-linguistic principles, demands and needs. The specificity of this process in Name-study investigations is expressed by a certain terms:

1. The terms expressing generally the concept of nomination: naming, calling, the system of naming, the function of naming, giving a name, nomination, Name-study, nomination in Name-study, nomination system, the culture of naming, the art of naming and others.
2. Notions relating to the naming methods: naming up to four descents, naming to six descents, giving ratio to the clan name, calling by a nickname, naming the objects separately, calling by paternal side, giving a name officially, Arabic way of naming, giving two names, giving names in honour of other people, multi-named, pair-named and etc.
3. The process of being named and principles: toponymization – a common (appellative) word alters its function and passes to the system of proper noun becoming the name of a place.
4. Phytonymization – the case of shifting a plant name (appellative noun) to a proper noun (Lily, Ivy, Rose).

We ground our research exactly on Anthroponymy and Etymology and direct it to clarify original meaning of person names and the last point it goes as far back.

Literature Review

The word 'etymology' (ἔτυμολογία) originated from the ancient Greek language, "ἔτυμον" - «truth, the main meaning of the word» and "λόγος" - «word, doctrine». Etymology is one of the branches of Linguistics (Comparative Linguistics) and studies mainly the origin of words. Besides, it is also the task of Etymology to find out the history of the origin of words (or sometimes morphemes). It can be understood any kind of imagination about the origin of a certain word (or morpheme) under the concept of etymology.

The term 'etymology' was brought into use by the ancient Greek philosophers. As Diogenes Laërtius witnesses the term belongs to Chrysippus (281/278—208/205 BC). Till the XIXth century this term was used in the meaning of "Grammar" in Linguistics.

Etymology of old times was regarded as a branch of Grammar in Linguistics therefore Grammarian-Linguists belonged to this sphere. One of the most famous explorers of Word History was Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 BC), the grammarian from Rome. Varro determined Etymology as a science. The philologist from Rome Varro made an attempt to answer the question "Why and where do words appear from?" For instance,

he explained the origin of the word *lūna* (moon) belonging to the Latin language by dividing it into parts: according to Varro the first part *lū-* originated from the Latin *lūceō*, i.e. “to shine”; and the second part *-na* originated from the Latin *nox*, i.e. “night”. So, “moon” – means ‘shining at night’. This is the etymology of the word “moon”. Varro tried to characterize meanings of words though that time there was not a scientific methodology. Varro contributed much to define the role of voice modification in the history of Lexis and in word formation.

In the Middle Ages it was implemented no new doctrine concerning the study of etymology, i.e. its Methodology. The most outstanding representative of the etymology in the Middle Ages is Seville, the archbishop from Spain. Isidore of Seville (560-636 BC), the founder of the encyclopedia of the Medieval times was the Father of the last Latin church and the author of “Etymology” (*Etymologiae libri viginti*) which is considered the medieval encyclopedic work. In this scientific work Isidore of Seville made an attempt to define “the importance of the thing” as the main object of etymology. As it can be found in the works by the scientists before him Isidore of Seville also highlighted the etymology of some words very simply.

Before the emersion of comparative-historical methodology in Linguistics, many concepts of etymology had quite an imaginary nature in Russia as in Europe. V. K. Trediakovski (1703-1769), the Russian poet and philologist who lived in the XVIIIth century in Russia, notes that the name of the country *Norway* means “high, upper” (in Russian *naverkhia*, translated – *high, upper*), and explains that in the map this country is situated in the upper place and the name of the country originated from wrongly pronounced form of “*naverkhia*”. And the scholar comments that the name of Italy originates from the Russian word *udalia* (translation–*remove*), because this country is very far from Russia. Such kind of interpretations became a reason for the following statement of Voltaire (1694-1778): “Etymology is such kind of science, in it vowels mean nothing and consonants mean almost nothing” [16: 301].

Comparative-historical style – the collection of methods giving the opportunity of revealing the factors of the most ancient history of languages by relying on comparing phonetics and (a little degree) grammar and through it proving the relativity of languages gave the style of Etymology. It emerged after the ancient Indian language Sanskrit had been discovered by William Jones (1746-1794) at the end of the XVIIIth and the beginning of the XIXth century and from India to Europe it had been confirmed the thesis about the relativity of many languages in the world of science. In the result, relative languages involving Slavic, German, Italia (modern Latin), Celtic, Indo-Iran and other languages began to be named Indo-European, later Indo-European languages family.

Half a century later than the Sanskrit language was discovered, a treatise devoted to the problem of relativity foundation of Indo-European languages by a German scientist Franz Bopp (1791-1867) came out. Rasmus Christian Rask (1787-1832), the Danish linguist and philologist, one of the founders of Indo-European linguistics and comparative-historical philology and Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm (1785-1863), the German philologist, mythologist laid down foundation to German linguistics [2: 12-13].

August Friedrich Pott (1802-1867) was the first to establish tables of phonetic co-ordinations for Indo-European languages. Russian philologist Alexander Christoforowitsch Wostokow (OSTENECK) (1781—1864) made very important discoveries for the Slavic languages [14: 57].

August Schleicher;(1821-1868), the German scientist contributed much in the sphere of comparative-historical philology and etymology and investigated Indo-European languages by creating comparative grammar. According to Schleicher’s opinion, the farther Indo-European people went away (to Central Asia) leaving their ancestors’ lands, the more their languages grew changed, that’s why his legend “Sheep and horses” written in the compositional structure of ancient Indo-European languages was found close to the Sanskrit language. Though some of Schleicher’s ideas are opaque, his ideas and labour served a lot in the further development of comparative-historical philology and etymology. The idea of “Language tree” (‘Stammbaum’ in German and the term emerged under the influence of biological taxonomy) belongs to Schleicher and thanks to him the Lithuanian language gained attention of etymologist scientists (especially the ones engaging in the Slavic languages) as the most usable language [3:].

At the end of the XIXth and in early XXth century in comparative-historical philology and etymology the Neogrammarian hypothesis were stated. According to their doctrine on the base of word changes sound changes lie, and they are out of exceptions. The most leading Neogrammarian linguists include Karl Brugman(n) (1849-1919), Hermann Osthoff (1847-1909), Berthold Gustav Gottlieb Delbrück (1842-1922), Leskien, August (1840–1916), Hermann Otto Theodor Paul (1846-1921), Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke (1861-1936), Filip Fedorovich Fortunatov (1848-1914) and others.

RESULTS

The new step of Etymology mainly concerns the success in the spheres of Dialectology and Etymology and the French scientist Jules Gilliġron (1854 - 1926) contributed to it. Research in lexical analyses is of greater importance than research in meaning changes and semantics whose investigational object is to explore the interactions of beings existing in the world. Progress in the XX century is related to the names of Émile Benveniste (1902-1976), Victor Vladimirovich Martinov (1924–2013) and Mel'nichuk, Aleksandr Savvich (1921-1997), and it stands out with the usage of componential principles in the etymological research. With the help of their attempts lexemes began to be used according to the separate groups such as semantic, lexico - grammatical, stem and affixal groups.

The Neogrammarian intense hypothesis about superiority of phonetic principles kept their priority for a long time, but a scholar from Czechoslovakian school of Etymology Václav Machek (1894-1965) tried to point out that there were unsystematic phonetic proportionalities besides systematic ones, and the explanation of it is recommended to look for in the characteristic word peculiarities furthermore the boundaries of phonetic principles.

DISCUSSIONS

The second half of the XX century was very productive and successful period for Etymology, and this period stands out for increasing investigations, achieving new methods and new materials, creating numerous etymological dictionaries and having them printed. The process of formation of vocabulary resource of the language and studying the resources as well as the system of lexical structure of ancient time languages is the subject of Etymology. Words in a language eventually alter according to a certain historical (but not existing) models, and this throws shade to the original form of a word. Basing on the materials of relative languages the etymologist has to erect the original model and explain how the word has taken the modern form. Etymology is characterized by the complexity of research methods. A word (or a stem) that should be clarified by Etymology is tied with relative words (or stems) and the original root and form are verified in the result of removing the layers of further historical changes.

It is impossible to etymologize old words basing on information taken from one language subsequently and one has to refer to the assistance of other languages. If we pay attention to the names of “tea” in different languages, we can realize a very surprising law. Half of the world calls it “tea” or by the words like this, for instance, in Spain – “té”, in Germany – “tee”, in France – “thé” and etc. The other part of the world pronounces it as “chay”. In Russia they say “chay”, in Turkey - “çay”, and in Japan – “cha”, in Uzbekistan “choy”, in Kazakhstan – “shay” and so on. So we can say that we have two main variants of pronunciation of it: depending on the countries [ti:] and [tʃai]. Do you know the reason of it? Now let's go to three hundred years back – to the period when it was a flourishing time for China's tea trade. In the XVIIth century in Peking tea was sold rapidly. Nowadays here (in the north of China) they speak “mandarin” or “putonghua” or in another word “Peking dialect”, i.e. the Chinese language in general use. And in this language tea is pronounced as “cha” [tʃʌ]. This word should be pronounced very lightly. With this name tea began to spread along the lands of Russia. And the second historical spreading point of tea all over the world was the Amo port which is situated in the south of China, in Fujian region right opposite Taiwan. In this region everybody speaks a peculiar language. This language is called “minnanghua”. Such kind of peculiar languages in China are considered a dialect. They are currently in popular use. Every man in China knows two languages: his local dialect and the language in general use. And in Minnanghua dialect tea is pronounced as and [te] and tea was spread with its [te] pronunciation in Europe and America by the people speaking the dialect, porters of the port, tea dealers.

In ancient Greek reflections about the origin of words had existed long before the appearance of the term “ἔτυμολογία”. Heraclitus of Ephesus (544-483 BC) discussed about how well the name of a subject could reflect the entity of it. Later Plato (428/427—348/347 BC) in his famous literary work “Cratylus” (in ancient Greek: Κρατύλος) speaks about the nature of names: Did the names of items appear naturally or were they thought of by people? Plato made an attempt to express his reflections via simple statements.

CONCLUSIONS

From the etymological point of view we can't find the English vocabulary structurally monogenic. It consists of two layers – the resource of original English words and the resource of words. The number of borrowed words is larger than the number of original words. More exactly, original English words constitute 30% of total quantity of the English vocabulary resource, but these words constitute the group of the most frequency words in oral and written speech. Additionally, original words have an ample opportunity in grammatical and lexical sides and they are to large extent polysemantic and productive in forming phrases and word combinations.

Borrowed words are the ones that taken from other languages, they obey and change according to the rules of the language they have originated from.

In many cases, it is impossible to distinguish borrowed words, especially ancient ones from original words without deep etymological analysis and investigations (street, school, face). The amount of borrowed words in the vocabulary of a language and their roles are evaluated by the historical development of people speaking this language. The most effective way of borrowing is directly accepting words via communication with nations of other countries or through the literature of them. But, a word can indirectly enter through another language. In the process of analyses it is important to distinguish the terms – “source of borrowing” and “origin of borrowing”. The first term denotes the language which a word is taken from directly, whilst the latter – the language that seems to be the last background point of the word. As for example, *table* – a borrowing from French, the origin – Latin, *elephant* - borrowing from French, the origin – the Egyptian language, *convene* – borrowing from French, the origin – Latin.

There are different ways to classify the group of borrowed words. First of all the resource of borrowed words is classified just according to the nature of being borrowed, because they are specified to translation and semantic borrowings.

The words borrowed from Latin are divided into small groups.

1. Earlier Latin borrowings: they are the words that came into English through Anglo-Saxon tribes. These tribes were in contact with Rome civilization and long before the Angles, Saxons and Jutes made a conquest to Britain they had absorbed a lot of words belonging to this civilization (*cup, kitchen, mill, port, wine*).
2. Later Latin borrowings: This group comprises the words of the sixth and seventh centuries when England accepted Christianity (*priest, bishop, nun, candle*).
3. If we look to the past once, we can discover that the third period comprises the words borrowed into English accordingly two historical events: Norman conquest of 1066 and Renaissance. Some words were borrowed through French, and some others were directly from Latin (*major, minor, intelligent, permanent*).
4. The last layer of Latin words: The words of this period are mainly abstract and scientific words (*nylon, molecular, vaccine, phenomenon, vacuum*).

In its turn Norman – French borrowings can also be divided into small groups:

1. Initial borrowings: XII – XV centuries;
2. Later borrowings: begins from the XVI century.

Initial French borrowings were common short words and they adapted according to the English language system (*state, power, war, pen, river*). French borrowings of the later periods can be characterized with their peculiar forms and pronunciations (*regime, police, ballet, scene, bourgeois*).

If every English word is analyzed thoroughly, it can be observed that some words appear in the result of disappearing intervals between words. For instance, the word "goodbye" appeared in the result of disappearing intervals between the words in the statement "God be with you".

It can be concluded as the result of the research of layers in general English word resource that in the appearance of every word a human being is the main direct participant and motive. Some words appear to satisfy current needs and soon go out of use, and some others embody hundreds of year earlier meanings. The English has a very interesting hierarchical vocabulary reflecting the finest historical progress at the expense of borrowed words. To study etymological structure of the English language is the process solving the problem under research, because we cannot deny the influence power while trying to reveal the nomination substance of words.

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