

**THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

The department of Magistracy

The chair of _____

“APPROVED”

**“GRANTED FOR
DEFENCE ”**

The manager of the department

The chief of the chair

_____ “ ____ ”2019

_____ “ ____ ”2019

**MASTER’S THESIS
IN THE SUBJECT OF**

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE
ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH PERSONAL NAMES**

Fulfilled by: Halimov Salohiddin

Master in the specialization of “The English language and literature”

Scientific supervisor: Daniyeva M

KARSHI – 2019

CONTENT

Introduction.....	3
CHAPTER I. Personal names and their etymological characteristics	
1.1 Anthroponymy– as a branch learning personal names.....	9
1.2 History of Etymology.....	11
1.3 Lexical structural layers in English.....	14
 CHAPTER II . English personal names and their structural-semantic analysis	
2.1. Motivation of personal names in the English language.....	19
2.2. Structural analysis of personal names in the English language.....	24
2.3. Semantic analysis of personal names in the English language.....	30
 CHAPTER III. Similar and different features of the etymology of personal names in the English and Uzbek languages	
3.1. Tradition of giving names.....	48
3.2. Similarities in giving names and their meanings in English and Uzbek nations.....	51
3.3. Reflection of nationality in the etymology of names.....	70
General conclusions.....	75
Used literature.....	77
Appendix.....	79

INTRODUCTION

Actuality and necessity of the subject. The experience of developed countries in the world basing on the advanced technologies not only meeting the needs and interests to study of the learning youth, is solving the problems of training qualified specialists. Uzbekistan turned towards great changes in the years of independence. And this is especially seen in the education system. Because, the education system puts the task of training perfect, smart and free-thinking people in front of it. It is known that from the ancient times our fathers and grandfathers have thought that science, knowledge and education that is considered invaluable richness is the main guarantee and term for nation's progress and man's perfectness. Of course, education and teaching is an important factor determining the product of intellect, but at the same time the degree of the intellect and its development i.e. the factor forming and enriching people's spirituality. However, without altering education system and on the base of it the intellect it is impossible to develop spirituality. It is impossible to separate teaching from education and the education from teaching, this is an eastern look, eastern living philosophy. In this point, it is reasonable to remind about Abdulla Avloniy's moral "Education is the question of either mortality or immortality, either hope or disaster, either fortune or misfortune for us". At the above mentioned words of our great knowledgeable grandfather were how important and actual for our nation at the beginning of the past century, they make more importance and actuality for us now too.

It is known, in the main principles of the state policy of the education sphere in the law "About Education" it is shown that the most significant principle of teaching and upbringing is in their being humanitarian democratic character. In the education reforms according to the principles, it is put as an important task to create complete mechanism of education attracting the learners to developing harmonically in every sphere and to becoming critically and free-

thinking personalities.¹ In the process of implementing National Program of training Professionals strengthening the attention to reinforcing material – technical resource of school education, especially, comprehensive schools has turned into the most important and serious matter for us.²

Every person, every nation expresses their needs, thoughts, ideas and purpose through a word. While learning a foreign language, including English, we learn not only the language, but we learn the life style of the nation, its history, the way of its progress, we get acquainted with the nation's spirit, customs and traditions and through it we get closer the nation.

Personal names constitute one of the structural parts of language vocabulary resource. That's why we can say that collecting valuable materials of personal names and researching them is the subject that demands special attention. And gaining information about the people of the country whose language is being learned first of all begins from the knowing how their names appeared and what meanings they have. And this, its turn, demands to read books more. Our President Sh. M. Mirziyayev stressed on the importance of teaching the learners to make a friend with literature in his lecture given in the broad session of the Cabinet of Ministers devoted to the main totals of social-economical development of our country in 2016 and the most important directions of the economic Program targeted to 2017: "... at the moment before us there is standing the most important problem, i.e. the task of taking up the new stage our work directed to widely agitating for reading books and further increasing the interest and affection of our youth for books and reinforcing their spiritual immunity"³. According to our first President I.A. Karimov's Decision

¹O'zbekiston Respublikasining Ta'lim to'g'risidagi Qonuni. T.: 1997.

²Kadrlar tayyorlashning Milliy dasturi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining IX sessiyasi materiallari.T.: 1997.

³MirziyoyevSh.M. O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning mamlakatimizni 2016 yilda ijtimoiy –iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning asosiy yakunlari va 2017 yilga mo'ljallangan iqtisodiy dasturning eng muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bag'ishlangan Vazirlar Mahkamasining kengaytirilgan majlisidagi ma'ruzasi

18/75 made in 2012 December 10 it was created a system directed to the complete structure of teaching foreign languages, i.e. to form perfectly developed, intelligent, modern thinking younger generation, further integration of our republic with the world nations: “At the time being teaching and learning a foreign language is demanding great attention. Of course, it is reasonable. Nowadays for our country which is striving for occupying the right place in the world community it is not exaggeration to stress how it is important to master foreign languages perfectly, however our people know very well that their great future is interconnected with oversea partners...”⁴

This Master thesis serves at a certain degree to put into practice some tasks appointed in Decision 18/75 “About the measures of further development of foreign language learning system” which was made in 2012 December 10 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decision 124 “About approving educational Standards on foreign languages of the continuous education system” made in 2013, May 8 by the Cabinet of the Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “Movement Strategy of five main directions in developing the Republic of Uzbekistan in the years of 2017-2021” approved by Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyayev, PO -4947 given in 2017, February 7 and other normal-legal documents.

Purpose of the Master’s thesis. In this Master’s thesis it is appointed as an object to analyse English personal names etymology structurally and semantically, to give information about outstanding representatives of the past and current ages who contributed to the development of the branch of etymology, the role and importance of etymology in linguistics, to enlighten the

⁴“Chet tillari o’qitish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”. O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining (18/75) qarori. “Xalq so’zi” gazetasi, 2012 y. 11 dekabr.

development process of etymology as a subject, besides, especially investigate the problems of influence of etymology to the progress of the lexicology.

Coming out from the purpose of the Master's thesis the followings are appointed as the tasks:

The tasks of the Master's thesis:

1. To study scientific, theoretical resources concerning the subject of the Master's thesis, to analyse;
2. To substantiate theoretically the actuality of the subject problem under research;
3. To give information about etymology which is considered the one of the main branches of linguistics, to verify its place and importance;
4. To find English personal names and pull their etymology to structural – semantic analysis;
5. To enlighten scientifically the essence of structural – semantic analysis of the etymology of English personal names chosen as the subject for the Master's thesis.

The object of the Master's thesis. English personal names collected from different scientific and fiction literature is the object of the Master's thesis.

Scientific novelty of the Master's thesis.

1. In the research the subject of "Structural – semantic analysis of the etymology of English personal names" belonging to English language culture for the first time has been studied as the subject of a Master's thesis. The research of the occurrence cases of personal names existing in English culture creates the chance of verifying and commenting their characteristic intercultural features. In the current linguistics the problem of interpretation of English texts in lingua-cognitive and lingua-cultural aspects is still keeping its actuality. Besides that, this Master's work is valuable with that it involves all the personal names existing in the English language. In the research we made an attempt to investigate characteristic features of the linguistic and national occurrence of the etymology of English personal names on the background of the English

language world. Such kind of research is important also from theoretical and practical points of view. From the point of the etymological branch of linguistics studies, devoted to researching linguistic occurrence of units concerning different personal names, serve to enrich further more the results of our investigation;

2. In the research for the first time it has been found out the methods and devices of linguistic occurrence of the etymology of the English personal names. It has been verified their artistic expression in the form of different language structures. In our work for the first time personal names on the background of the English language are structurally and semantically analyzed and it has never been chosen as research work so far, besides it is classified structural-semantic relations of the language devices existing in the learned language on the base of research of nominative semantic space that activates in the etymological circle. In the English nominative space it was found out national specific components that comment on the personal names;

3. It was analyzed the linguistically verbalization of the subject that has been studied in the thesis in the literary texts concerning the English culture. The pointed discourse analyses are fulfilled on the lingua-cultural approach base. Such kind of approaches gives the chance of expressing national-cultural characteristics of the texts reflecting moral-ethnic heritage of every nation. In the work it is given full classification of the language units belonging to the subject groups which will be analyzed, i.e. the meanings of the personal names described from the point of person's title in the society, intelligence, physical skill, appearance, labour capability, psychological structure.

4. In the research conceptual analysis system is worked out. The followings are implemented as methods of conceptual analysis:

- 1) defining analysis;
- 2) etymological analysis;
- 3) conceptual analysis;
- 4) analysis of etymological units occurring personal names;

5) analysis of occurrence of nationalizing of the world.

The conceptual analysis of the literary text is directed on the base of finding out the words expressing names, their structural space and semantics.

The research of the etymology of English personal names is one of the scientific works created in the linguistics and the novelty of the Master's thesis is to enlighten the work's importance

Practical value of the Master's thesis. The scientific – theoretical conclusions of this scientific work have great importance for the Linguistics, History of the English language, they can be used as teaching material in Grammar classes, Typology, Etymology, Semantics, Stylistics and in writing scientific articles concerning this matter.

The structure of the Master's thesis. Master's thesis consists of Introduction, three chapters, conclusions on the chapters, total conclusion and the list of used literature. In the Introduction part of the work there are pointed the actuality, purpose, scientific and practical value of the subject. The total volume of the work consists of 83 pages. The list of used literature contains 36 scientific and literary resources.

CHAPTER I. PERSONAL NAMES AND THEIR ETYMOLOGIC CHARACTERS

1.1. Anthroponymy - as a branch learning personal names

One of the components of the language linguistic wealth is personal names. Hence, special attention is paid to collecting and researching suitable materials. In the creation of names, the history, dreams and desires of the people, their social and religious philosophical views, patterns, traditions, beliefs are reflected. That is why names are a part of the spiritual values of the people, such as a number of other languages. Anthroponymy is a branch of the nomenclature of personal names. Anthroponyms are emerging, developing, nominational features of names, motivational bases of nomination, as a field studying the role of linguistic and principles.

The study of anthroponyms is based on the essence of motivation, the anthroponyms of the word structure, the etymology of the anthroponyms, the structure of the personal names, the reason, the need, the desire and other features of the names, the desirable or unsatisfactory state of the semantic and contextual meaning of names, attention is paid to the period. The appearance of personal name is associated with many linguistic and non-essential factors. Thus, in addition to linguistics, the researcher of the personal names is required to use the scientific methods of other subjects to make use of their achievements. This creates a relationship of anthroponyms with other social and natural sciences. Anthroponics and Lexicology, Anthroponyms and Etymology, Anthroponyms and Dialectology, Anthroponyms and Geography, Anthroponyms and Linguistics, Anthroponyms and Lexicography, Anthroponyms and History, Anthroponyms and Cartography, Anthroponyms and Toponyms, Onomastic Statistics such as.

Analogy techniques for personal names can be divided into three groups:

1. Onomastic theoretical terminology analysis: scientific toponymy, onomastic direction, onomastic investigations, the restoration of historical

names, historical-etymological direction, onomastics methodology, onomastic laws, private onomastics, general onomastics.

2. The scientific directions of research of personal names : ethnography of names, various motives of anthroponyms, semantics of anthroponyms, periodic analysis of anthroponyms, anthroponyms origin, anthroponyms with environment, cartographic toponymy, onomastic lexicography, toponimic atlas, toponimic lexicography, complex study of toponyms, historical and ethnological study of toponyms, encyclopaedic dictionaries of toponyms, etymological dictionary of toponyms, etymological study of toponyms, etc.

3. Methods of scientific research: onomastic classification, anthroponic classification, definition of anthroponic layer, chronological classification, extralinguistic classification, aesthetic classification, etc.

It is a process that should not be a coherent phenomenon, but rather a complex linguistic and non-formal norms, needs and requirements. The features of this process refer to certain terms in onomastic researches:

1. General terms of nomination: nomination, nomenclature, nouns, nomination, onimation, onomastic nomination, nomination system, nomination culture, nomination of art, etc.

2. The concepts related to the nominative method: four ancestors, naming up to six ancestors, giving rise to seed names, nicknames, single objects

the name of the father, the formal naming the person, the Arabic way of calling, the two names, the honor of the people, the plagiarism, the annexation, and so forth.

3. The nominative process and its laws: toponymization is the transition of the appellative to the personal name system by changing its function and transforming it into a place name.

4. Fitmonization - the process of transition of the appleitic plant to the personal name (Lily - Marvarid, Nilufar).

I base my research on anthroponyms and etymology, and direct the true meaning of the person's names and the final reference point.

1.2. History of Etymology

Etymology (etymología) is derived from an ancient Greek language, meaning "truth, the basic meaning of the word" and "lógos" - meaning "word, study." Etymology - one of the directions of linguistics (comparative linguistics), mainly learns the origin of words. Also, the definition of the origin of words (or sometimes morphemes) is also the function of etymology. Under the concept of etymology, any concept can be made about the origin of a particular word (or morpheme).

The term "etymology" is used by ancient Greek philosophers. According to Diogenes Laertius, this term refers to Chrysippus (281 / 278-208 / 205 BC). Until the 19th century this term was used in linguistic terms as "grammar".

Ancient etymology has been regarded as part of grammar in linguistics, so grammar-philologists have been involved in this field. One of the most prominent explorers in the history of the word was Roman grammarian Varro (116-27 BC). Varro has identified science as etymology as a science. Roman philologist Varro

"Why and where does the word appear?" the answer to the question. For example, the Latin lunar (the moon) explained the origin of the word by breaking the word into consideration: The first part according to Varro is derived from the Latin *lithe*; and in the latter part, it is derived from the Latin word "*na*", ie the word "night." Varro tried to describe the meaning of words even though there was no scientific methodology at the time. Varro has done a great job in defining the role of voice-changing and word-formation in the history of the lexicology.

There is nothing new in the Middle Ages about etymology, that is, the methodology. The archbishop of Spain, Isidore, is the most prominent representative of medieval etymology. The founder of the Medieval Encyclopedia Isidore of Seville (560-636 BC) was the author of the book "Etymology" (author of *Etymologiae libri viginti*), the father of the last Latin

church and the medieval writer's work. In this paper, Isidor Sevilsky referred to the "value of things" as the main object for etymology. As in the case of scholars, Isidor Sevilsky tried to explain the etymology of certain words in a very simple way.

Before the appearance of a comparative-historical approach in linguistics, many of the etymological concepts have absolutely illusory nature in Russia as well as in Europe. The Russian poet and philologist VKTredyakovsky (1703-1769), who lived in the eighteenth century, has the name Norway "high" (Russian navigator, translation high) because the map is located at the top of the country, the name was derived from the wrong form of the high word. The name of the country of Italy is derived from the word "удалия" in Russian, because it is explained by the fact that this country is located many miles from Russia. Such interpretations have led Volter (1694-1778) to explain: "Etymology is a value study in which vowels do nothing, and consonants nothing else."

The comparative-historical method of an etymology methodology is a set of methods that will help to clarify the earliest historical facts, based on the proof of the brotherhood of the languages and on the basis of comparing phonetics and (slightly) grammar. It emerged from the late 18th and beginning of the XIX century by William Jones (1746-1794), the opening of the ancient Hindu-speaking Sanskrit language and the thesis on the brotherhood of many languages from India to Europe. As a result, Indo-Europe - later, the siblings, german, italy (modern rum), Celtic, Indo-Iranian, and other languages have become known as the Indo-European Family of Languages.

A quarter of a century after the discovery of Sanskrit, a book by German scientist Franz Bopp (1791-1867) was published on the issue of the Hindu-European languages' fraternity. Rasmus Rask (1787-1832) and Yakub Grimm (1785-1863) founded the German linguistics. August Friedrich Pott (1802-1867) first developed phonetic compatibility charts for Indo-European languages. The German philosopher Alexander Vostokov (1781-1864) made significant discoveries for his Slavic languages.

German scholar Augustus Schleicher (1821-1868) examined the Indo-European languages through compiling comparative grammar, contributing to comparative - historical linguistics and etymology. According to Schleyner, as the Indo-European peoples' departure from their ancestral homeland (Central Asia), the languages have changed so much that it is written in the composition of the ancient Hindu-European languages called "Sheep and Horses" was found close to Sanskrit. Although many of Shleyxler's ideas were incomprehensible, his work and ideas contributed to the further development of historical linguistics and etymology. The "Tree of Language" idea belongs to Schleicher (German name Stammbaum, the term originated under the influence of biological taxonomy), and nowadays there are many etymologists (in particular, Slavonic languages) Scientists in Lithuanian, who used material for the first time, paid attention.

At the end of XIX - early XX centuries, the principles of mladrammatism were confirmed in historical linguistics and etymology. According to the doctrine of this school, there are phonetic laws based on the changes in words, which are no exception. The most prominent figures in the field of mathematics were Carl Brugman (1849-1919), German Ostxof (1847-1909), Bertold Delbruck (1842-1922), August Leskin (1840-1916), German Paul (1846-1921), Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke (1861-1936), Filip Fyodorovich Fortunatov (1848-1914) and others.

The new stage of etymology was largely associated with achievements in dialectology and linguistic geography, and French scholar Jules Gileron (1854-1926) contributed to it. The lexical analysis of the semantic field, which is the study of the change of meaning, the study of the relationship between the subject of semantics and objects in the universe, has been of great importance. The development of the twentieth century is characterized by Emil Benvenist (1902-1976), Victor Vladimirovich Martinov (1924-2013) and Alexander Savich Melnychuk (1921-1997), using the principles of etymology studies. With their

efforts, the analysis of grammar, semantic, idiosyncratic, lexico - grammatical and other similar groups began to be developed and applied.

The sharp views of mladographists on the superiority of phonetic laws have long been preserved, but the representative of the Czechoslovak school of etymology Václav Máček (1894-1965) tried to show that, along with regular phonetic balances, there were inappropriate conjugations, in addition to the phonetic laws, it is recommended to look for specific features.

The second half of the 20th century is a very productive and successful period for etymology, which is related to the expansion of research, the acquisition of new methods and new materials, the preparation and publication of numerous etymological dictionaries. The process of formation of language reserves and the study of sources, as well as the construction of the linguistic structure of ancient languages are the subject of etymology. Linguistic variants vary from time to time to certain historical (but not existent) models that shade the original version of the word. Based on brotherhood language materials, an etymologist must explain how this copy has been rebuilt and how it has reached its modern form. Elimination is characterized by the complexity of research methods. Etymology has to define the word (or root) to be defined in terms of nouns (or roots), the roots of the common root, the layers of subsequent historical changes the original shape and its meaning are determined.

Old words can not be euthanized on the basis of information obtained from one language, so they speak to other languages. If we pay attention to the name of tea in different countries, then we will understand the amazing law. Half of the world is calling the tea "tea" or something similar. For example, in Spain - "te", in Germany - "tee", in France - "the". And really. The other half of the world is saying "tea". In Russia, "чай" is very similar to the word "чай" in Turkey, in Japan, "cha" and so on. There are many examples. That is, we have two basic options: "ti" and "чай" depending on the country. Do you know why? Three years back, we will return to the era of tea growing in China. In the XVII century tea was sold intensively in Beijing. Here in China (now in northern

China), they speak Chinese, which is commonly known as "Mandarin" or "Putunkhua", or "Beijing Dialect". This language is pronounced as "tea". This word should be pronounced with light breath. In this regard, tea began to spread across Russia. The historic point of our tea on our second land is the Amo port, located in the south of China and located in Futzyan, a province opposite Taiwan. He speaks all the language in this country. This language is called "Minnanhua". These language-specific languages are dialects in China. They are currently actively consumed. Every Chinese knows two languages, commonly used languages and their native dialects. In the Minhanchex dialect, tea is pronounced in "te". As a result, it spread to Europe and America in the form of "te" in the tea-producing dialect, from the teak, ports, tea traders.

1.3. Lexical structural layers in English

In ancient Greece, questions about the origin of words appeared long time ago before the term "etymology" appeared. Geraklit Effessky (544-483 BC) was asked how well the Predmet name reflects the essence of that subject. Later, Plato (428 / 427-348 / 347 BC) speaks of the nature of the names in his famous Kratil (Greek: Kratulios): Are the names of things inherent in nature or by people? Plato tried to explain his remarks very simply.

Etymologically, the English dictionary is not structurally monotonous. It consists of two layers of reserved words and a reserved word. Finally, the word of words that are familiar to you is much wider than the subtleties of words. In fact, about 30% of the total English vocabulary consists of words that are most commonly used in oral and written form. In addition, wordings have a wide range of grammatical and lexical features, and are highly productive in shaping polysemantic and regular expressions and phrases.

Common words are different words from a different language and will vary according to the language of your choice.

In most cases, it is not possible to differentiate between words, in particular the old word, without the profound etymological analysis or study (street,

school, face). The amount of words used in a language dictionary and their role are determined by the historical development of the people speaking the same language. However, the word can also be accessed through a language other than the source language. In the process of analyzing common words, it is important to distinguish between "source of borrowing" and "origin of borrowing". The first term refers to the language directly used and the second one is the language that has become the last point of the word. For example, the table is a French language, its origin is derived from Latin, French - French, its origin is French, the convention is French and the original is derivative.

There are various ways to classify a group of matching words. First of all, the reserved words are classified according to their nature, because they are translated into semantic and translation.

Latin words are subdivided into subgroups.

1. First Latin derivatives. These are the words that came from the Anglo-Saxon containers into English. These tribes gained many Latin words (cup, kitchen, mill, port, wine) that were associated with the Roman civilization and before the Angles, Saxons, and Utah tribes invaded Britain.

2. Next Latin derivatives. This group includes the English-Christian era, the sixth and seventh centuries, in the English language (priest, bishop, nun, candle).

3. Two Historical Events: The Third Period, Including the Norman Invasion in 1066 and the Renaissance Process. Some words are spoken in French, and some words are derived directly from the Latin (major, minor, intelligent, permanent).

4. The last layer of Latin expression. These terms are mainly abstract and scientific (nylon, molecular, vaccine, phenomenon, vacuum). Norman - Frenchism can also be subdivided into smaller groups:

1. First scholarships - 12 to 15 centuries

2. The next semester begins with the 16th century.

The first French acquisitions are simple short words adapted to the English language system (state, power, war, pen, river). The following French

perceptions may be marked by pronouncements in pronouncements and form (regime, police, ballet, scene, bourgeois).

Etymological structure of the English dictionary

Tube elements:

I. Hind - European element

II. German element

III. An English-language element (written by Angles, Saxons, and Greeks after the 5th century AD)

Applied Elements:

I. Celtic (5-6 AD AD)

II. Latin: Group 1: Before the Creed

2 - group: 7th century AD

3 - Group: Renaissance

III. Scandinavia (8th-11th Century AD)

IV. French: 1. Norman Bones (11-13 AD AD); Persian Revolution (Renaissance)

V. Grec

VI. Italian (Renaissance and post-era)

VII. Spanish (Renaissance)

VIII. German

IX. Hindus and so on

Whenever the English word is carefully analyzed, sometimes there are some words that result from the loss of boundaries between words. For example, the word "goodbye" is derived from the word loss of the word "God be with you". On the contrary, sometimes the boundaries between the words are placed and the new word appears.

1. "The history of the language - the history of the people". Every origin, country and nation has its own history, and the restoration of historical memory is not only a matter of history, but also one of the subjects that most closely teaches it - linguistics. Etymology has been thoroughly studied as a branch of

linguistics's study of the true meaning of the word and its origins and its origin and development.

2. The language is a social phenomenon. It reflects the events in society, the historical and social changes, and the results of the science-generated news. By studying the stages that existed before the epithmology as a separate branch of linguistics, many scholars have made scientific research on this subject and contributed to the development of the field with their own research findings.⁵

3. As a result of the study of layers in the general English words, one can conclude that in the appearance of every word a person is directly indispensable and participant. Some words arise to meet modern needs and will soon emerge from the consumption, while others will be centuries-old. The English language has a very interesting hierarchical dictionary, reflecting a stunning historical development at the expense of its own words. Studying the etymological structure of the English dictionary is a process that solves the problem, as it can not be denied the effect of these languages in the process of opening the essence of the individual names.

⁵Gumbolt V. F. Избранные труды по языкознанию. – Москва, 1984. - 214

CHAPTER II . English personal names and their structural-semantic analysis

2.1. Motivation of personal names in the English language

The English names system is very interesting and often unusual. As a rule, in English-speaking countries, the full name consists of three parts: the first name, the christian name, the given name, the second name, the parent name (middle name) and familia (name, surname, last name). However, names as first and second names may not only be called traditional names but also last names. Typically, family names, celebrities or historical personalities are selected. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the tradition of choosing the surnames as a personal name was traditionally practiced in celibate families. Let's remember the novel, "Pride and Glory," by Jane Austen: The full name of the main hero was Fitzwilliam Lars. Darsi is a surname specific to normals and nobles, meaning "Arsidan Arsidan" (small town of Arsi - Normandy). Fitzwilliam is also a surname, but it means "son of William." However, as Jane Austin is the hero, she is the name. On the other hand, the name of the course can be given as a personal name: Cardiff Sity will play player Derek Blake and have a player called the Dari Takker in the Canadian hockey league.

Another feature of English names is the broader use of abbreviated forms. In the media, the phrase "Dima Medvedev met with Misha Saakashvili and Vitya Yushchenko" resembles a clear nonsense. However, any newspaper in the world has been using the title "Bill Clinton is negotiating with Tony Blair" despite the fact that Clinton's full name is William Jefferson and Bler's full name, Anthony Charles Linton. In countries where you are in trouble, even register officially abbreviated names in your child - registration legislation is extremely liberal and almost no limits to it. Therefore, almost any word can be selected as a name: For example, David and Victoria Beckham named their sons Brooklyn, the name is New York State, and the boy is here he saw the face of the world. .

Although many are limited to two or three names, there are no limitations on the number of names. But there are also exceptions: for example, the full name of British musician Brian Eno - Brian Peter George Sean - John le Baptiste de la Salle Eno. The parents of English footballer Charlie Oatue have been named "Kuin Park Rangers FK. (Queen Park Rangers F. C): Anthony Philip David Terry Frenk Donald Stenli Jerry Gordon Stephen James Oatuey.

In fact, the tradition of duplicating is closely related to recent history. By the 18th century people had only one name and last name. The source of names for a long time was actually the only one of the saints of the church. As with any biological creature, man has an inheritance-saving instinct, which, in contrast to other creatures, is intended to protect not only the physical threats but also the various psychological threats. This is reflected in the tradition of naming. This can lead to the idea of protecting a child born from the majority of the language's names from a variety of threats. Therefore, the emergence of such names includes ancient totemistic, animistic views, ancient religious beliefs, different forms of worship, customs, and later religious, philosophical views, beliefs and beliefs plays a major role. The origin of these names is only known to the circle of individuals who have chosen or created that name. Usually, such names are often created in such a way that the parents' particular wishes are expressed. These names may later be renamed to certain national or regional names because of their rarity or prevalence. But there were so many differences in the name of the church: Formosa Maria (later Maria) was later translated into English Mary (Mary) and later the abbreviated forms of Molly (Molly) and Polly (Phoenician) have emerged as phonetic. Joannes gave the ancient Johannes (Good, merciful, pleasant), the medieval England, Jan, Johan, and Jon, and then shortened forms, Jankin, Jakin, and finally Jack. Ioanna became the name of the women and joined the French name Janne (Jeanne) and turned into three separate names: Jane, Jen and Joan.

In the 16th century Britain became Protestant country. The newcomers to the Protestant attempted to break away from the "cursed Catholic past" by any

means. To distinguish as much as possible from Catholics, they refused to name their children the name of the saints and began searching for other sources. Sources were found quickly: The names of the traditions that were given in the Torah and the Bible were: Samuil, Abraam, Sarah, Benjamin, Debora (Doborah). Sometimes the parents of the "sweet" names were chosen to pick the wrong names: many daughters named Dalila (Dililah) because Dalila, betraying Samson for a thousand silver pieces, it is not a positive personality from the perspective, but ethically.

The Sacred Scriptures began to seem to be insufficient; they began to sing names: Chastri, Chastity, Veriti (truth, justice), Mercy (compassion). Particularly, the Californian philosophers of the Californian, the puritan, believed that the Anglo-Saxon church still did not escape the influence of the Catholicism and needed reform. As with any radicals, the puritanians took more than enough measures, and this was reflected in the naming of: the sons of Everlasting-Merry (Evelasting Mayor - Forever Mercy), Sorry - for - Sin (Sori - Faith - My - Joy (Faith - May - Joy - My - My - Shadows). These are still homosexuals. A puritan named Robinson tells of the story from the Bible in which the king of Samiel, Agag, was ravaged by his sword so much so that he would give his son the name Hew-Agag-in-pieces-before-the-Lord (be called agagni parvizer).

Here are some additional examples of how to create such names (along with their surnames):

Bible-learn Morton (Search-the-Scriptures Moreton)

God - Worker Farmer (The-work-of-God Farmer)

Thank You Meynard (Be-Thankful- Maynard)

Fast - Stringer (Stanf-Fast-on-High Stringer)

God - Honorable Penniman (Glory-be-to-God Penniman)

God-Reward Smart

Of course, it was not easy for the owner of such names to live. In the case of those who have earned the title of Prosper-Thy-Work, the name Tomazina

(Thomasina, Thomasine) is heard as the name of a woman in her first ear, and the other is called Trader's name Prosper could be shortened. But the name of the girl named Kreb (Through-Much-Tribulations-We-Enter-in-the-Kingdom-of-Heaven Crabb) is simply called Tribulation, or simply Tribby (Tribby).

One of the famous voices of the Kremlin era was named "God Almighty" (Praise-God Barebone), which praised God. His three brothers are their names from God - Fear-God Barebone, Jesus-Christ-Savior-For-Dunya-Keldi Berboun (Jesus-Christ-came-into-the-world-to-save Barebone) And If You Are Not Alone - If You Are Not Alone-You-Oppose-You're Gonna Beaten (If-Christ-did-not-died-for-you-ha-hadst-been-damned Barebone). Finally, he even wrote an autograph on "Doctor Damng Barebone."

For the sake of his brother, Almighty God Almighty gave his son the name "Christ-You-Do-Think-You-Do not Think" (Unless-Jesus-Christ-Had-Died-For-Thee-Thou- Hadst-Been-Damned), but the boy did not like his father's views, and as a result he changed his extraordinary name and adopted the nickname "ordinary" Nicolas.

Over time, putting the name of piety began to lose its tradition. The British and the Americans have returned to traditional beliefs and occasionally enriched them with other languages and began to create new names. The new trends are mainly reflected in the names of women: from the XIX century. The girls were named Ambar (Qahrabo), April (April), Beryl (Beryl), Ruby (Yoqut), Jasmin (Yasmin), Daisy (Dastorgul). In the United States and the United States, names of French, Spanish and Italian names Jacqueline (Jacqueline), Michelle (Michel), Anita, Angelina and Angelina (based on angels) are widely spread. Instead of using Marie instead of Mary, Catherine replaces Katrina and Julia instead of Julie. Sometimes parents have made changes to their names so that they can be unique to their names: instead of Olivia, instead of Alicia, Alysha replaces Abigail with Abigail.

As i have already noted, almost every word in English-speaking countries can be used as a child's name. And sometimes parents are overwhelmed by

misunderstanding: for example, Microsoft Vice President Bill Simmer called Windows Vista and the code name Windows Presentation Foundation - the name of Avalon in honor of his daughter, Vista Avalon. The name of "Spontaneous Delivery" is the term "spontaneous delivery": the mother of the girl does not have time to go to the maternity hospital, and the complications begin right in the car. Director Kevin Smith gave the newborn daughter the name of Harley Kvinn, one of the heroes of the comic book about the cartoon.

US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's name is a monument to human ignorance: her parents love the word "con dolcezza" (pronunciation "kon dolchetsa"), which has never been heard before. Its translation means "soft, elegant" from the Italian language. Therefore, the girl decides to call Condolcezza (Condoles), but someone makes a mistake when filling out the document and confusing the second "c" with "e". As a result, the name "Condoleezza" (Condoleezza) is an unbelievable name.

Many abusive names change when they reach maturity. A person named Jesus Christ Allin, who was tired of his parents' whispering of religion, chose Kevin Michael for half his life. Liti Pixie Geldof, the daughter of the musician Bob Geldof, was just beginning to make Pixie Geldof an excerpt at the junior age. Apparently, it is inadmissible to resort to the name of the newcomer in New Zealand, whose parents call the number 16 Bus.

2.2. Structural analysis of personal names in the English language

In English-speaking countries, the full name of the person is the first name, second name, and last name, without the name of the parent. As the first and second names, you can find not only ordinary and traditional names but also surnames. These names are often used to identify the names of well-known individuals or relatives, as well as the names of prominent historians. The English names of today's people are very varied. They include old and new names groups: traditional English names (Celtic, Scottish), German and Roman names, names derived from other languages (Christian, Arabic), fictional names,

free short names. Contemporary English names can vary greatly according to structural and semantic aspects. This variety of names

The reason for this diversity is that the British population is made up of different ethnic groups: the Iberian population, the Celtic tribes, the Angles, the Saxons, the Scandinavians, and then the franc-normans. Thus, for example, the men who appeared in the English-speaking countries 4,000 years ago, represent the name Abraam (Ibrahim, the father of the people), which, according to legend, the sons of Ishmael, the sons of Ishmael, and Ishmael, the Arabs), and Sonia, coming from Russian into the 20th century, came to England.

Like all ancient German names in Anglo-Saxons, individuals have only one name, and these names are simply structured (Froda - "wise, old" or "Hwita") and complex (Aethel-Beald (Atel-Beld) , "Noble, good, brilliant + brave, brave" or Eadgar (Edgar) - "wealth, property, rich + lance"). Gradually, ordinary names have been replaced by two-component names. It is impossible to understand the meaning of a number of ancient English names based on their components. The meaning of other names is also apparent to the contemporary man. The Anglo-Saxon names are derived from a set of nominal words. Names that have good meaning have miraculously provided their owners with riches, health, and other goodness and protect them. These words include "warrior", "grace", "well-known" and other names. Here are the names of Edwin, Edmund, Elmer, Meredith. Some names are generated by the names of parents as part of their composition. The Anglo-Saxon names were very difficult to distinguish from people's nicknames. Often, common to all - German names, adds to the names and indicates that the name of the person is an offspring of the person who has been added. For example, Brun's "son of Brun". In the names of the words, the addition of the word "son" is also known as the son of the proprietor, but it is specific to a son. For example, "Johnson" is John + son, the son of John.

Today, only 8% of English names are the names of the ancient Anglo-Saxon era. Older English-language names are not as distinct from men as they are in terms of structure and semantics. The second component of the name was

included as a parent. In the name of men, this component is horizontally identical to that of the female names and is characterized by name breeds. As a second component, attributes have also been used. The names of men in the title could indicate the role or character of the person in the community. The women's names are the most commonly used as the "leof", the second component, which means "favorite, dear, cheerful". The Norman aggression in England had a great impact on the development of the Indo-European people, including the formation of the names. After the declaration of the Crown of Normandy, William Wilhelm, the rank of high social and church officials was normally spoken by French-speaking people. As a result, the names of the invaders began to substitute for Anglo-Saxon names (for example, William, Robert, Richard, and others). As a result, only a few Edgar, Edward, Mildred and other Anglo-Saxon names survived. The period after the Normans conquered by England was also referred to as the transition to formal names. Also, the influence of Christianity on the ancient Anglo-Saxon tradition has made a significant contribution. In the twelfth century, the Roman Catholic mission began to spread in the 12th century. Monasteries and church schools have become the centers for the spread of Christian culture. The names of the personal names were added to the biblical names of the main population. The Biblical names are mainly members of the royal family and families, and the representatives of the lower layers have not been given long names. Only in the 16th century, after the compulsory registration of the surnames of the infants during the baptism ceremony, the Christian canonical names occupy the leading position in the English personal names system. Church names have undergone some changes under the influence of folk traditions. Let Mary say Mary (Mary

Johanni, who had an ancient Jewish origin, was transformed by the way of Jan. Women's original name, "Ioanna," was the oldest French form of "Janna", which in turn formed three independent names, "Jin, Joan and Jane." In the 16th and 18th centuries, the most common men in England were "William, John, Thomas" and the names of women "Elizabeth and Mary." The reputation for the

name has grown considerably. The official documents point out only the name given to the baptism ceremony, and the 18th century name to be used as a family name. In the 16th century Western European Reforms, the names of non-Biblical Christians such as Agnes, Barbara, Christopher and others were not popular. At that time names such as Amos, Benjamin, Elijah, Sarah, Joseph, and others mentioned in the Scriptures were widely known. Some other names, such as Charity, Faith, Hope (Hope), Prudence, and other similar names have enriched the line. There were also puritanic people who did not know how to name. The children were named after Everlasting -Mercy or "Faith-My-Joy" (Loyalty-Shock). As a result, those supernatural names tried to bring them to the level of traditional names. In the first half of the 17th century, many puritanians were forced to move to the British colonies in North America. Among them were many Biblical names. That is why, in America, there are more and more names that are based on old ideas in England.

English literature has had a strong impact on the development of English nouns. Famous English and American writers and poets have created a number of literary heroes and characters, both of which have been popularized for many years by the English and Americans. To date, the names of the writers have remained popular. For example, Pamela is a hero of the Sydney novel, and Stella is the hero of the series. Walter Scott's history novels have given a lot of forgotten names to their second life, and Alice's name has long been popular after the publication of Lewis Carroll's famous fairy tales. Duplication of children, duplication by name and parent is widespread in the 17th and 18th centuries. At that time, the double names of women, Mary Ann and Sarah John, have been treated as a personal name, and have been made by combining a number of modern personal names, such as Anella, with two names. All of the above are first of all formal, full names, which are names that are used to include personally identifiable documents or to appeal to individuals at festivals. Most of the full names form derivative forms used by bosses, relatives, and kinsmen. The composition of the legitimate names is not clearly sorted. Many

legitimate names are derived by means of abbreviations (eg, Ben Benjamin) or by using affixial words (eg, Jimmy-James). Shortened names were traditionally between the Anglo-Saxons. For example, the name Eda is a diminutive form of Edwin (Edwine). The Norman conquest of England has been replaced with an old French-language décor in English. For example, Hamlet - Hamon is a form of thumbnails. At that time, the English-cock was made up of legitimate names; and - o; have been used. At the moment, these additions can be found in the surnames appearing at that time. (for example, Barbara's Babcock, called "Bab").

From the 15th century, the subtitle and adjective names - ie; - y; (for example, the form of the name of Betty - Elizabeth). Contemporary English personal names are substantially filled in with the use of an ancestry. It was born in the 17th century and was used among the noble families. Shirley, Gamilton, Bradley, Grant, and others have gained popularity in this regard. Today, registration legislation is extremely liberal. The officially abbreviated name of the child even with a name that is smaller and even almost entirely worded. The number of names is not limited. Most people are limited to two or three titles, but because of the widespread use of the English language and the richness of English literature, English names are well-known in our ears. In addition, there are similar names in other languages - the pronunciation of melodies and the formation of molds. As in many other languages, the origin of English names also reflects the historical processes that take place in the English area.

History of English names and surnames in America has been well-documented and developed for several hundred years. They can be found in the traditions of many countries and nations that have moved to this land. Because of the huge flow of immigrants, the nation's common culture has been formed over the years, and the surnames and names have changed their appearance, creating new voices. Many commonly used names refer to ancient German, Latin, Italian and Greek sources. English names can be grouped into the following: names that are related to the characterization of the human character

(good, brave, courageous); names of animals, flowers, trees, natural phenomena; names representing various professions, business weapons; Religious names of the Gospels; names associated with the place names. The list of the most popular male names in America is quite different from that of the states. Federico in the states of the Spaniards, Patriarchs in the Hellenistic Horde, and Paulo in the Italians. By choosing a newborn baby name, Americans mostly focus on two major principles: naming a name together with a surname; Another important aspect is the hidden meaning and origin of the name. Respecting their ancestors and family traditions, many families direct children to honor their fathers, grandfathers and grandfathers. If some of the family members have received a name, in order to clarify the subject, the word "big", "small" is applied.

Nowadays, the Americans are eager to bring their names into their names, by giving their children names of their favorite brands and favorite brand cars name. In this case, the selection falls short of the most unexpected things. You can find Lexus (Leksus), Madison (Medison), Infinity (Infiniti). Americans have an ancient tradition that gives children a pair of names. For example: Anna-Maria (Anna-Maria), Jon-Robert (John-Robert), Matthew-William (Matthew William). This is explained by the possibility of a child to choose the right one when he is of age. Today, the most popular American names in English - Ethan (Ethan) - are stronger than English; Kevin (Kevin) - from English, "beautiful", "sweet"; Justin (Jastin) - from English, "just"; Matthew (Matthew) - English "God's gift, grace", "man of god"; William (William) - English, "desirable, desirable, hopeful"; Christopher (Christopher) - English, "Follower of Christ"; Anthony (Anthony) - English, "Priceless", "Unequal"; Ryan (Rhein) - Arabic, the "little king"; Nicholas (Nicholas) - French language, "national hero"; David (David) is a Jewish "beloved", "beloved"; Alex (Alex) - Greek defender; James (James) - English, "invader, invader"; Josh (Josh) - Jewish "God, salvation"; Dillon (Dilon) is a "great sea, great ocean" from Welsh; Brandon (Brendon) - German "Prince"; Philip (Philip) - a fan of horses; Fred (English) is a "peace ruler"; Tyler ("Tyler") - English language "bashing, modern"; Caleb (Caleb) -

Jewish "loyal, brave"; Thomas (Tomas) - a twin from Polish. As we can see, the main source of modern British names is not only the language itself, but also the different languages. Although the name in the source language is positive, the meaning of the name may be negative. For example, it is customary for Nicholas (Nicholas), a French-language, to be abbreviated as Nick, but Nick means Satan, Satan.

2.3. Semantic analysis of personal names in the English language

As you know, the semantic analysis process involves learning words from a meaningful point of view. In this section, along with the semantic analysis of the names of individuals, their etymology is also presented. "Aaren" (Aren) is a rare name for men and women and is a changed form of the Hebrew "Aaron" (Aron). "Aaron" is a name only given to males, meaning "great mountain." The Bible says in the Torah that this name applies to the name of the elder brother of Moses. He spoke as a spokesman for his brother when he visited Pharaoh's chamber, asking for the release of the Israelites from slavery. Those who tried to persuade Pharaoh that Aaron's worm was miraculous and that he was a Prophet sent by Allah. Pharaoh thought this to be a simple clarity. When the people of Israel left Egypt, they came to Mount Sinai, where God chose Aaron to remain the highest priest of Israel on that mountain. The name "Abegail" or "Abigail" is a name for a child, and in Hebrew, meaning "father is cheerful". "Av" is derived from "father", "clay" - "cheerful". In the Torah, it is named after Nabal's wife. "Adamina" is a rare name to be given to women, and the son is often called the "man" and denotes "red clay, man, wheat" in the Hebrew language. The name "Addison" means "Adam's son" in the English name, and the women's "Madison" name, now known as Addison, is popular among the English names. Interestingly, regardless of its meaning, the name "Addison" and its "Addyson" can also be the name of women.

"Addy" or the full view of Adelaide is the English form of the French name, which is derived from the German word Adalheidis, that is, the

combination of the words "fair - popular" and "heid - tur. It is associated with the name of Saint Adonai, the wife of the Great Patriarch of Ottoman Empire, who lived in the 10th century. This name came from Britain in the 19th century by King Willie IV was born in 1836 in honor of his wife, Germany, when he was named Adelaide in a city in Australia.

Agatha (Agata) is a Latin form of the ancient Greek word meaning "good, goodness." The Saint Agata was originally a Sicilian and infinitely tortured and executed after the rebellion of the Roman administration. The name of the Awliya was endlessly colonized in the Middle Ages and was used throughout the Christian world (different accusations). Agatha Christie, the author of the mysterious artworks, is one of the most famous celebrities of this name. The "Alan" and the "Alana" could be given to men and women at the same time, and this name was used in Britain in the 6th century. It meant "small rock" or "handsome". Another name of the name is "Allan". One of the tribes of Iran, who moved to Europe in the fourth millennium BC, was named after Alans. American writer Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) accepted his name as a monument from his parents. Albert is derived from the German name Adalbert, which is derived from the generalization of the words "adal" - "famous," "behart" - "luminous". This name was spread among the members of the medieval German royal family. Normans came to England. Despite the rarity of the name in the UK until the 17th century, the Queen of Victoria's Queen was re-disseminated by Prince Albert of Germany in the nineteenth century. It was also possible to name the girl in "Alberta" style. The original form of "Alex", "Alexa" (Alex, Alex), which is given to men and women, is "Alexander" and "Alexandra". He is a Greek form of the name of "protective men", "alexo" - "defending, helping, giving," and "aner" - "man." According to the Greek tradition, he was another name for Paris and, moreover, could be associated with several of the Gospels. One of the most famous figures of the name was Alexander the Great of Macedonia. In the 4th century AD, he built a great

empire from parts of Greece, Egypt, Iran, and India. This name is most commonly used in medieval myths and later on spread all over Europe.

"Alfred" is a combination of the words "elf - soul, paradise", "red - board" from ancient English. Great Alfred was a King of Uekseks, who lived in the IX century, struggling against the Daejean, who lived in the north-east of England. His name did not go out even after the Norman conquest, where many ancient English names were officially renamed, and their place was replaced by normal names. By the end of the Middle Ages, this name has diminished, but in the 18th century it became popular again. "Amanda" is a partial description of the name "Amandus". In the Middle Ages, this name did not exist. In the 17th century, writers and poets from Latin were the names of the most beloved, loving, reverent, convincing ones. This name has always been in use in the 19th century. "Amber" - meaning "amber" in English and is the name of the stone that belongs to the precious stones. The word is derived directly from the Arabic word "ward". At the end of the 19th century, it began to be used as a title, but only after Kathleen Winsor's "Baki Amber" was published. Angel, Angela, Angelina, Angelica, Angelle, and Angie are the names of medieval Latin names associated with "Angelus", an "angel" who descends from heaven means. The word "angelos" in Greek is based on the word "messenger." It is widely spoken in the English-speaking world, and now it is the name of more women. Anne, Anna, Anne, Anetta - a Greek and Greek form of the Hebrew name ("Channels") and the Greek name "Kindness, affection." It was written in the Torah, by Elkanah's wife. His rival, Elcana's second wife, Peninnah, was the mother of a number of children when Channah (Hannah) suffered from a miscarriage. Finally, she was pregnant with Samuel. As an English name, Hannah was not widely used after the Protestant Reform. His Latin and Greek forms are often referred to in the Christian Greek Scriptures as the usual Christian name. Ariel is made up of "ari - lion, lion" and "el - Allah, God" from Judaism. In the Hebrew Scriptures, this name appears again in the Hebrew name. "April" - the name of the month, from Latin to aperire - to open, to wake up, the opening of the flowers this month has

allowed the trees to awaken. She has been given as a horseman since the 1940s to her daughters. "Arnold" - the German word "eagle power", "arn - eagle" and "wald - force, power". When Normans brought this name to England, he came to be an old English "Earnweald". The English name disappeared after the Middle Ages but was re-emerged in the 19th century. "Arthur" (Arthur) - meaning is not known. Perhaps the elements of the future are the "artos - bear" and the "viros - male" or "rigos - king". Or, according to other estimates, he is referring to the name of the Roman family "Artorius". Arthur was the hero of the narrative about him, and in the sixth century, he fought eighty opponents as a British king. It may or may not be the real person who lived in life. His name first appears in Welsh written sources and poems (7th centuries). "Baldwin" - German elements are derived from the words "bald - brave, mard" and "win - friend". It was popular among the Normans and the Flanders in the Middle Ages and brought to Britain. The first is related to the name of one of the leaders of the Salaf movement. When the conquerors occupied Jerusalem, they were crowned as the king of that land. "Barbara" - Greek mean "barbaros - foreign". According to legend, Saint Barbara was a young man and was shot dead by his father Dioscorus. He later died of a thunderstorm. Barbara sponsored architects, geologists, and musicians. In the Middle Ages, his name was widely known in the Christian world because of its fame. After the British Protestant Reformation, the name began to decline, but in the 19th century it was common for parents to give it to their children again. "Barbie" is a form of this name. "Beatrice" or "Beatrix" - the name of the ancient Latin name "Viator - traveler" for women "Viatrix's changed form. This name was traditionally among the first Christians, and it was aligned with the Latin word beatus - happy, talented, and its spelling changed. "Bella", "Belle" Isabella is a form of abbreviations that end with belle. Also, these names are meaningful in French with the word "belle - beautiful, beautiful". One of the famous names of the name was Belle Starr (1848-1889), whose original name was Maybelle, and he was a famous American lawmaker. "Bill" is an abbreviated appearance of William. This

appearance was first used in the 19th century. The beginning of the change was due to Irish pronunciation. Bonita or Bonnie is derived from the word "bonnie-yoqimtoy" in the Scottish word, which, in turn, is in the French language "bon-good". This name has been given to girls in the United States since the nineteenth century, and has become popular after the 1939 film "My Feelings in the Winds". The film was Bonnie, nicknamed Scarlett (Scarlet - blue, Yolqin). "Brian" (Brayn) - the meaning of this name is unclear, but it is probably related to the word "brethren" of the ancient word kel't. This name is related to the legendary Irish king Brendan Bor. In the 11th century, Vikings fought against the attempt to conquer Ireland. In the 20th century, this name was very popular. "Bridget" (Brijet, Briget) is an English view of Irish, "Brighid - Enjoyable". According to Ireland, this was the name of the goddess of fire, god of charity and wisdom, he was Dagda's daughter. "Carina" is derived from "cara-beloved, beloved" in the ancient Latin language. "Charles" is the English version of the German name "Karl - man". According to another theory, the name of the German element is the term "army - warrior." "Cherry" is simply the name of the fruit. However, it can also be a form of imitation of charity - charity, generosity. "Clara" or "Clare" - the old Latin word "Clarus - smart, luminous, famous". "Daisy" is the English word for "dastorgul", derived from the word "dægeseage - day eyes" directly from the ancient English language. In the 19th century, it was first used as a prominent title, while all the plants and flowers were named. "Damon" is a Greek word that means "teach you how to draw a damase." It is said in the legend that Damon and Pitias lived in Siracusa in the 4th century BC friends Pitias was sentenced to death. Instead of replacing Pitias, Damon was temporarily released under condition of detention. Pitias has just come to the point where his friend is executed. The king was so impressed with their loyalty to one another that he pardoned Pitias. Damon began to be used as the title in the 20th century. "Daniel" means Jewish "God is my judge" and consists of the following: "religion - judge", "el-Allah". Daniel is a Jewish prophet who is mentioned in the book of Daniel in the book of Daniel. He lives

in Babylon, captives in Babylon, serves at the royal court, interprets the dreams of the king and relies on his trust. The book contains Daniel's four prophecies about the end of the world. "Daphne" (Defne) is a Greek word meaning "laurel" in Greek. According to the Greek legend, it is a divinity and turns it into a lap of wood for the salvation of Apollo. Since the 19th century, the name has been widely used as a name in the English-speaking world. "David" is a manifestation of the name "Dawid" from the Hebrew word "dod - dear, uncle". In the 10th century BC, one of the most powerful kings of Israel. The name "Dawson" means "David's son". "Deborah" means Jewish "ari". He was a hero and a prophet in the Torah. "Diana" - is an ancient Hindu-European root, referring to "dyeus", meaning "heavenly, divine". Diana is similar to Artemis of the Greek goddess, and is the god of the moon, the hunt, and the birth of forests and children. "Dorothea or Dorothy" - the name of men in the ancient Greek language means "the gift of God," the name given to Dorotheos by a woman. "Doron - gift", "theos - god". Theodore (Theodore) is also made up of the same elements. "Douglas" (Douglas) - the Scottish surname is derived from "Dubhghlas - Black River", ie "dubh - black" and "glais - water, rivers". Douglas is actually a name for the Scottish tribe, which was actually a place name, later linked to a mighty direction of counties. From the 16th century, it has been used as a name for it. "Edgar" - the elements of ancient English, "Elegance, good luck, "and" laughter ". It was the name of an English king who lived in the 10th century. The name was not preserved after the Norman conquest, but it was restored in the 18th century. Partly because of this is Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Bride of Lammemoor* (1819), a novel about tragic love between Edgar Ravenswood and Lucy Ashton. Famous names of the names are writer and poet Edgar Allan Poe (1809 - 1849), French impressionist artist Edgar Degas (1834 - 1917) and author Edgar Rice Burroughs (1875 - 1950). "Edith" - from ancient English, "ead - wealth, luck" and "gyr - war". "Edmund" is an old-fashioned English element called "Ead - wealth, luck and mund - protection." It was named after two Anglo - Saxon kings of England. It is also called the two saints. In the

ninth century, the King of Southeast of England was traditionally targeted and executed. He did not want to have his own Christian kingdom a conqueror of the occupying Danish boss. This ancient English name remained in use after the conquest of the norms. "Edward" means "rich guard", and elements of ancient English are based on "ease, luck," and "weard - guard". "Eliza", "Elizabeth" is the Greek form of the Greek name "Elisheva - My God is an oath" ("my oath") and "el" means "god" and "shava" in yahudis. The Jewish form of the name appears in the Torah as Aaron's wife, Elisheba. "Elton" is the name of the ancient city of Ellington, meaning "city of Ellen". "Emery" - Norman view "Emmerich". This name, along with the norms, came into England, and was never popular, until the Middle Ages. "Emma" is the winter form of the German names with the meaning "elementary, all" meaningful elements. "Ernest" - German means "eutrost". "Esther" (Esther) - represents approximately a Persian word "star". Or in the latter case the name of the Middle East god can be derived from Ishtar. Ferdinando is an English form of Spanish Ferdinando, from ancient German elements, such as "fardi travel" and "nand-jasur". "Flora" - Latin "flos - flower". Flora is the goddess of the western wind Zephyr, the god of the spring and the roses. From the time of the Renaissance, France that he would be born and that he would be sent as a son to Jesus Christ. According to Islamic tradition, he was Gabriel as he delivered the words of Allah to our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). "Gary" is the English version of the normal name, derived from the abbreviated form of the nouns starting with the German element, which means "lion". The name was renamed American actor Gary Cooper (1901 - 1961), which he chose as a pseudonym for himself on stage when he was popular in the late 1920s. His job manager was born in Gary, Indiana. "Geoffrey" is a French view of the German name Norman. The second element is "frid - peace", but the first element is either "gawia - field," "walha - foreign," or "gisil - pledge". Perhaps a few words have come together in one form. At the end of the Middle Ages, he began to confuse the name "Godfrey". "George" - the name from the Greek word meaning "farmer, land-cultivator"

consisting of elements "ge-earth" and "ergon ish". "Gerald" is derived from the German word "spear law" derived from the elements of "spearhead" and "wald - rule". This name was brought to the British by Normans. In the middle ages, he has been exhausted and only survived in Ireland. The English speaking world was restored in the 19th century. "Giles" - Latin originated from the name "Aegidius", meaning Greek means "young sheep." St. Giles was Greece's 8th century miraculous workman in southern France. He is regarded as a caring parent of the disabled, the elders. Ancient French-language Aegidius originally appeared in Gideus and later in English as Gilles. Godfrey is derived from Godafrid in German, meaning "God's peace". German elements are derived from "god - god" and "frid - peace". The name was brought to England by the Normans, and it was medieval in the Middle Ages. "Grace" - derived from the word "grace - elegance, elegance", which is directly related to the Latin word gratia. It is one of the most beautiful names created by the Puritan in the 17th century. "Gregory" – Greek, The Gregorian name, Gregoros - Watchful, Watchful, comes from Gregoryus' view. Hamilton is made from the words "hamil - curve, curly, bukr" and "dun - hill" in ancient English. This name is derived from the name of a city in the English town of Leicester (no longer available). One of the famed owners of this familial was Alexander Hamilton, one of his father's fathers, who died in a duel with Aaron Bur. Hammond, or German "Haimund - Home Defense", or "Northwestern Defense" in ancient North. "Hardy" is derived from the words "hard-tempered, mard" in the medieval English language. Harlan is derived from the name of the place called "hare land - rabbit place" in ancient English. Hereweald is derived from the "Harold" - "here-armies" and "weald-power, leader, controller". The name of the ancient harbor, Harald, was a tradition among Scandinavian inhabitants living in England. "Harper" is an ancient English name, which means "harp - arfa", which is associated with the arithmetic. Harrison is Harry's son. Harry is a form of "Henry" and "Harold". It should be said that "Henry" is derived from the elements of "heim - house" and "ric - manager", meaning "Heimirich - the

domineering" in German. "Heather" is a white and pink blossom plant on the rocky terrain, meaning "heather-archagul". There is also the form "Heath" for men. Hector is a Latin form of Greek Hector. This name, meaning "hector - speed," is made up of the elements "save, take ownership". In the Greek legend, Hector is Troia's heroine who fights against Greeks, and kills Achilles' friend Patroclus in battle, punished by Achilles, that is, his lifeless body jumped on a war chariot. "Helen" and the Latin alphabet "Helena" - the Greek word for "helene - torch" or "selene - moon". According to the Greek legend, Helen was the daughter of Zeus and the daughter of Leda. The kidnapping by Paris caused the Trojan War. "Hilda" - German element means "battlefield". Hugh - the German element made of "heart, mind, soul, spirit". Another name for this name is "Hugo". "Humbert" means "brilliant warrior". German is derived from "hun - warrior", "behav - i - brilliant". "Humphrey" is a "peace fighter", made up of "hunter - warrior" and "frid - peace" elements. "Imogen" or "Imogene" is one of the "Simbelin" puppets belonging to Shakespeare. The writer's name was taken from the legendary name Innogen, but the name was incorrectly written and corrected. The name "Innogen" is probably based on the word "ingean - girl". "Iris" - Greek means "rainbow". Iris was a rainbow goddess in the Greeks and served as the messenger of God. At the same time, this word also applies to the colorful curtain of the eye and the rosebud. "Irving" is a Scottish surname, which means "blue water" in Scottish language. "Isaac" (Isaac) - derived from the Hebrew word "tsachak - laugh", which means "yitzchaq" which means "he laughs, he will rejoice" in Hebrew. The meaning of the Hebrew Scriptures is that Abraham was laughing at the revelation of Sarah's aged wife Sarah (Isaac), the elderly woman who was pregnant, and when she heard the news, Sarah smiled. When Isaac was a child, the god tried to test Abraham's loyalty and asked him to sacrifice his son. In the last minute, sacrifice prevents sacrifice. "Jacob" (Jacob) - "Jacob" in Latin, and "Iacobos" in Greek, is Yakut. The Bible says Jacob (Jacob) (later Israel) was the father of twelve fathers of the twelve tribes of Israel, the son of Isaac and Rebekah. Because of the birth of his twin brother

Esau's heel, his name implies "a detention" or "a deterrent" because he ceased his brother's right to be the firstborn son twice. rather than theoretically, the name is derived from the name Ya'khov-i-el-Allah. Another name for this name is "James". "Jade" (Jade) - the name of the precious stone used frequently in décor. "Jasmine" (Jasmine) - a feminine flower scarf for making perfume the word meaning the plant. The name from the Persian name "Yasmin". "Jason" (Yason) - the Greek word for "healing" is derived from the name "Jason". According to Greek legends, Jason was the leader of the argonavts. His father Aeson's uncle, Pelis, went down to the throne to look for the golden skin to recapture the throne. During the trip, he married the witch Media. A witch gives her a golden skin and kills her uncle, but Jason becomes an enemy of another woman. "Jasper" (Jasper) is a Jewish word meaning "rich" and derived from the Persian word "donkey". His Latin appearance is Gaspar. This name was one of the wise men who saw the newborn Jesus. "Jemima" means "dove" in Judea. The Bible says that Job was the eldest of three daughters. "Jerome" (Jerome) is derived from the Greek word "Hieronomos", which means "sacred name" derived from the Greek "heiros-sacred" and "anomalies". Saint Jerome was responsible for translating the Biblical Latin into the 5th century. He was respected as a doctor of the church. In the Middle Ages, the name was often given to children in Italy and France for her respect. Since the 12th century it has been used in the UK. "Jesse" (Jesse) is a Jew from the name "Yishai" meaning "grace". In the Hebrew Scriptures, it is said that the king was David's father. This name was given after the Protestant Reformation. His name is a man's name, as it is a female name. "Jessica" is not the name given to women. "Jewel" (Jeul) is a name for a girl and a boy, partly referred to as "jewel - precious stone" and partly to the old French word "game". "John" - the English version of the Latin "Johannes". The name "Johannes" is derived from Hebrew "Yochanan" meaning "Yahweh ulug" and roots "elements of the Jewish god" and "chanah - glory". "Jonathan" (Jonathan) is derived from the Hebrew name Yahhanathan meaning "Yahweh gave it." The root is based on the words "yo -

Jewish deity" and "natra - bermak". According to the Torah, Jonathan had a son named Saul. His close friend, David's close associates, trembled with his father. He and his father died in a battle with the Palestinians. "Joseph" (Joseph or Joseph) is derived from the Latin form of the name "Ioseph," a Jewish name that means Jewish "Yosef", meaning "it adds". It is said in the Torah that Joseph was the first child he had ever seen in Rachel, and his eleventh son. Because his father was a beloved son, his older brothers sent him to Egypt and told his father that he was dead. In Egypt, Joseph becomes a Pharaoh's counselor, and he enjoys a great reputation and later finds and helps them with their brothers who want to help Egypt. Yusuf's narration is in the surah Yusuf, the Holy Quran. "Joyce" is the form of the name "Josse" for men of the medieval age, as a man and woman. The meaning of the name "Josse" is "lord" and the Latin form of the name "Judoc". This name belonged to a Bretonian lawyer who lived in the 7th century and was brought to Britain by the Brothers from the Norman conquest. The name rarely disappeared, but in the 14th century it emerged as a female name because it was similar to that of the medieval English "joise - to rejoice, to be delighted". "Judith" is a Jewish "Jewish", which means "Jewish woman" and consists of a "Jewish woman" element. The holder of the name directly belongs to the tribe of Judah. Julius is believed to be derived from the Greek word "ioulos - the bearded beard, the bearded beard" in the Roman family of the name. Or the name imprinted on the goddess Jupiter. Katherine is a Greek word for "Aikaterine". The etymology and semantics of this name are controversial: it may have been derived from the Greek name Hekaterine, made up of the first Greek "hectorer - two of each"; iloha can be based on the name "Hecate"; Greek language can be based on the word aikia - torah; meaning "my dedication to your name". In the early Christian era, it was the Greek word "katharos - filaf" and Katerina in Latin changed to Katharina. "Keith" is a Scottish surname and is actually a place name and based on the British "cet - forest" element. "Kevin" is an English form of Irish name "Caoimhin". Old Irish elements are based on "cóem - handsome, laughing, crostbaby" and "gein -

born". This name came from Ireland in the 20th century and became popular in the English-speaking world. "Laura" - the Latin name was "Laurus", which is a form of a girl, meaning "laurel - laurel". In ancient Rome, from the leaf of this tree, the victorious wreaths had a positive effect. Laurence is derived from Laurentus, the nickname of the Romans, meaning Laurentum. Laurentum is the ancient city of Italy, and the city is named after the Latin word "laurus - laurel". This name is sometimes used as "Lawrence" in the changed position. Laila means "night" in Arabic. The name of the hero in the love poems created by the name of Qais in the seventh century. The story of Qais and Layla was one of the most popular love stories in Arabia and Iran in the Middle Ages. This name was popular in the English-speaking world after the song "Layla" was written by Derek in 1970. Leo, Leon, Leonard, and Leona are forms of the Latin name Leon, meaning leo - lion. "Leopold" - German elements are derived from "leud - people" and "bold - fearless", while "Leonard" means "brave poetry", meaning "leud - lion" and "hard - bold" elements. The German element called Leopard "leud - people" later replaced the Latin element with the leo - lion element, and the change in the name was made. "Leslie" is a Scottish surname, which is the name of a Scottish dynasty, meaning "leas celyn - padub kerem". This name will be given to girls and sons. "Lincoln" - a name from a city known as the Lindum Colonia by the Romans. In the English language, meaning "lindo - lake, pool" and "colonia - colonialism". Usually, this name was President Abraham, who headed the US during the civil war Lincoln (1809 - 1865) will be given the son's honor in honor of his name. "Linda" - Germanic names in terms of origin are considered as medieval names, which include "lind - soft, polite, compromising, flexible". He also speaks Portuguese and Spanish, meaning "lying in the laughter". "Lloyd" - yuels means "llwyd - gray". "Lowell" - Norman is a French word, made out of the word "lou-wolf" and the thumb nail. "Mackenzie" - a Gaelic form of the name "Mac Coinich", meaning "Coinneach's son". Madonna means "my lady is my lady" in Italian. "Margaret" is a form of Latin "Margarita" meaning Greek in the Greek meaning "margaritas - sadaf" based on the Sanskrit

word "magnifier" in Greek, meaning "margaritas - sadaf". "Matilda" - German mean "Mahthildis - power in battle" and made up of elements "math - power, power" and "battlefield". "Matthew" is the English name from the Greek form of "Mattityahu", meaning "Lord's grace," which is derived from the "mattress - gift, grace," and "Jewish deity" of Jewish god. "Melissa" means "bee-ari" in Greek. According to the Greek mythology, it was the name of the nymph that fell in love with this young Zeus. Since the 18th century, a girl in England has been using her name as a child. "Melanie" is a French-language version of the name "Melania" in French, which is derived from the Greek word "melaina - black, dark". In the 5th century, he was the name of a Roman lawyer who had given him all his wealth. Melinda and Melina are also in use. Meredith is derived from the name "Maredudd" or "Meredydd", meaning "great lord - great lord" or "lord of the sea lord." Although in Wales it is still a man's name, in most of the English-speaking countries since 1920 it is often a woman's name. "Merlin" is derived from the name "Myrddin", meaning Welsh "sea fortress - sea fort." Merlin King Arthur in the 12th century

He is the hero of stories created by Jeofrey Monmaut. "Michael" is a form of the name of the Jewish "Mikhail", meaning "God is like." It is a rhetorical question that God does not resemble anyone. "Mickey" is a form of the name "Michael" for a girl. "Monday" - is taken from the words of the weekly English daily "mona - moon" and "dæg - kun". "Morgan" is the name given to boys and girls, and is the name of the Morcant, which is made up of the elements of the ancient Welsh language, the "purple" and "cant-round" elements. "Nicholas" is the English form of the name "Nikolaos - people's victory", made up of Greek words "nike victory" and "laos people." "Norman" is an ancient German name, meaning "Northman - Man of the North" for the Vikings. The Normans were Viking residents on the French coast, now known as Normandy. Norman and Normant in England were originally used as a nickname for the Scandinavian population, and then to the conquest of norms as a term. "Omar" is a modified form of 'Umar'. The poet, who lived and worked in the 12th century, was called

Omar Hayaam. "Ophelia" - Greek word "ophelos - aid, support, madad". Osborn is made up of elements from the ancient English language called "os-god" and "beorn-bear". In the Anglo - Saxon era, Osborne came from England in the form of a nonsense similar to "Ásbjörn" and after the Norman conquest. "Oscar" - made from the words "os - bugu" and "cara - friend", which means "drum - friendly". Alternatively, this name may be derived from ancient English as "Osgar" or similar, "Ásgeirr". "Oswald" - an ancient English element created from "os-god" and "weald-power, governor". Patrick (Patricia) is a Latin term meaning "patriarch", meaning "lame, white." "Paul" (Paula) is a Latin term used in the Latin term "Paulus," meaning "little, humble, lowly" in Latin. Paul was one of the chief conduits of the first Christian church. He was a Jewish resident in Rome.

The Prophet accepted Christianity in his eyes. "Peter" is a form of the name "Petros" in Greek, meaning "stone." "Philip" - a Greek philosopher, "Philippos", made up of elements of philosopher, lovers and hippos. This name applies to the five kings of Macedonia, including Philip II, the father of Alexander the Great. The Bible also refers to the name of the two saints. "Rachel" is a Jewish name, meaning "Rachel - Soyut, qo'y". He was a lovely wife of James, mentioned in the Torah. The girl's father, Jacob, cheated Jacob for the first time, and handed over his daughter to Laban's older daughter, Leah. Seven years later, Laban finally gave Jacob permission to marry Rachel. The woman, who was frightened by the rage of her husband, asked his uncle to give birth to Jacob for Jacob. She later became pregnant and became the mother of Joseph and Benjamin (younger and beloved sons). Raphael is derived from Rafael, meaning "God healing", which is derived from "shelf-healing" and "el-god". According to Jewish tradition, Rafael is the name of the angel. In the book of Tobit, he is a human being and accompanied by a long trip to Tobias's Media on behalf of Azarias and heals it along the way. Finally, he cured Tobias's father. Information about Rafael was not revealed in the Bible. "Raymond" - is based on the German name "Reginmund", which in turn means "ragin - counseling" and "mund - defender".

Normans brought the name "Reimund" into the UK. "Rebecca" (Rebecca) - is a form of the name "Rebekah" in Judaism, and it is based on the words "joining, bondage, trap, wreck." In the Torah, Rebecca is named Isaac's wife, Esav and the mother of James. "Regina" means "queen" in Latin (or Italian). "Richard" is based on the elements of "ric - power, principle" and "hard - bold, firm" elements, meaning "brave manager". Normans brings this name to Britain, and since then he has become a popular name. The German name derives from German elements, such as "Robert" - "hrod - fame" and "behav - luster", based on the name "Hrodebert".

The name was presented to the British by Normans and replaced by an ancient English word "Hreodbeorht". Robin is the name that takes the form of this name. Roger is a Greek name meaning "popular spear". German elements are made up of "hrod shurat" and "ger - spear" elements. The name, which came into England with the Normans, was replaced by an old English word "Hrogar". "Hoggar" (Grotgard) is named after the King of Denmark in the Anglo - Saxons' Beowulf epic. "Roland" - the German word "hrod - shuhrat, shon - sharaf" and "landa - earth, earth", but some theories assert that the second element is based on the word "el - brave" . "Rose" is the Norman form of the name of German elements, such as "hrod - fame" and "heid - tur, It was brought to England by the Normans as "Roese" and "Rohese". From the very beginning it was a fragrant "rose rose" from the Latin word "rosa". In the 19th century, this name, in particular, is given to the girls as an example of flower. Roxana is an alternative to Roxane, a Persian word representing "light, morning," or the Bactrian language, "Roshanak", into Greek. He was the daughter of Alexander the Great's first wife, the daughter of Bactria, Oksiartres. In the modern era, it entered the 17th century. "Ruth" is a Hebrew word for "ru" in the Hebrew word for "friend." In the "Ruth's story" in the Torah, it is a masterpiece. "Sabrina" - the Latin form of the name "Habren" was the name of the Seven River in Welsh. According to Jofrey Monmaut, Sabrina was a queen who drowned in the Seven River. It is assumed that the name of the river, named after it, but whose name is

unknown, has been given to it, and that the change in its pronunciation and pronunciation. John Milton's Comus Empire Theater shows Sabrina as a water goddess. The word "Samson" is derived from Hebrew "Shimshon", meaning "shemesh - shams, sun" in Hebrew. In the book of the Torah, he is the owner incomparable power imparted by Allah.

When his uncle Delilah betrayed him and took a pinch of his hair, Samson lost his strength. As a result, he was captured by the Philistines, brought into the synagogues, and was buried. But by using his last power, he overturns the temple pillars on himself and his enemies. "Samuel" is derived from the Hebrew name "Shemuel", which means "God's Name" or "Allah Alone". "Sarah" means Jewish, "lady, queen, princess." In the Hebrew Scriptures, he is the name of Abraham's wife and the mother of the Jewish tribe. When he was 90 years old, he was unfaithful until Isaac became pregnant. In fact, his name was Sarai, but God changed his name when he changed the name of Abraham. Sara (Sara), like her name Mary, spreads among Muslim, Christian and Jewish nations. In contrast to Mary's name, this name is commonly referred to as a Jewish name in several Christian countries, so Christians often do not name it. Where there is no such thing, Sarah is often mentioned among Christians. In the US, Sarah has always been one of the most famous names. "Scarlett" - the person who sells the costume of the kangaroo dress. "Scarlet" is based on Persian word "saghrilaat" and refers to a kind of fabric. Margaret Mitchell used this name for the first time in her novel "Scarlet O'Hara" in the novel "My perception of the winds." "Solomon" is derived from the Hebrew word "Shelomah," meaning "Jewish" and "Shalom". In the Torah, Solomon is described as the son of Solomon, King of the Children of Israel, David's son, and the son of Beth Sheba. "Sophia" - means "wisdom" - in Greek. The Emperor was the title of legendary saint, who died of grief after the death of his three daughters during the reign of Hadrian. "Stella" means "star" in Latin. "Stephen" - the Greek word "Stephanos" - is derived from the name "crown". Stephanie Stephanie, one of the lower ranks of the Church of the French Church, was

stoned to death in the "Bible". "Susanna" - the Greek name "Sousanna" from the Greek name "Shoshannah". Shoshannah is a "lily - marvaridgul" modern English is based on the word "shashan," meaning "rose rose". "Taylor" in Latin means "taliare - kashak". Norman is based on the French word "tailleur". The noble name refers to a person who is engaged in sewing and derives from these words. Theodore is a Greek word derived from Theodoros, the Greek word for "theos-gode" and "doron-grace, gift." "Thomas" is a Greek form of the word "Ta'oma", meaning "twin", which is the name of one of the Prophets in the Bible. When he hears the resurrection of Jesus Christ, he doubts in the beginning, and when the prophet appears before him, he examines his wounds. "Timothy" - Greek is derived from "Timotheos," meaning "to glorify God." In Greek, the word "timao - sharp" and "theos - god" means words. "Ursula" - the smallest form of the Latin word "ursa - the bear bear" means "little bear". Valentine is derived from Valentinus nickname "Valens - strong, healthy" in the Latin language. Violet is derived from the English word violet - purple, which is derived directly from the Latin word "purple, pale". "Vivian", "Viviana" - derived from Latin "Vivianus" means "vivus - living, living". "Wallace" is a Scottish and English surname, meaning "Welsh" or "Foreigner". In the 13th century, the title of Hero of Sir William Williams, who led the fight against the British occupation, was first used as a title. Walter is derived from the German word for "army manager" consisting of "wald - guiding" and "army" elements. "William" is derived from German "Willahelm", which is made up of "will - wish, desires" and "helm - protect" elements.

As the conclusion of the chapter, we can say the followings:

- 1.As a rule, in English-speaking countries, the full name consists of three parts: the first name, the christian name, the given name, the second name, the parent name (middle name) and familia (name, surname, last name).
- 2.Another feature of English names is the broader use of abbreviated forms.
- 3.The influence of religious beliefs and beliefs on the formation of English names was strong. In the 16th century, the newcomers to the Protestant attempted to break the connection between the "cursed Catholic past" in every

possible way and to deny the names of the saints to their children so as to distinguish as much as possible from Catholics, it can be seen when the search begins.

4. In English-speaking countries, the full name of the person is the first name, second name, and last name, without the name of the parent. As the first and second names, you can find not only ordinary and traditional names but also surnames. These names are often used to identify the names of well-known individuals or relatives, as well as the names of prominent historians.

5. By studying the semantics and etymology of names, it is possible to conclude that most of the English names consist of the words in the Hebrew, Greek and German languages.

6. Contemporary English names can vary greatly according to structural and semantic aspects. The reason for this diversity in names is that the British population is made up of different ethnic groups: the Iberian population, the Celtic tribes, the Angles, the Saxons, the Scandinavians, and then the Frank-normans.

It was found that the ancient people here were the Iberian inhabitants, the Celtic tribes, the Angles, the Saxons, the Scandinavians, and then the Franks.

CHAPTER III. Similar and different features of the etymology of personal names in the English and Uzbek languages

3.1. Tradition of giving names

The distribution of last names in Europe began late, which was related to the growth of the population, the development of mass-social and economic relations. The first names, according to contemporary concepts, were recorded in Italy in the X century, and then in French territory, and then in 1066 after Norman invaded England, appeared on the shores of Albany coast. For the first two centuries, it was the mission of a wealthy, privileged part of the English community. Subsequently, common hereditary names spread to other social groups, and by the 18th century, nearly all Britain's inhabitants gained that privilege. There are about 45,000 different English names, and most of them are divided into 7 major groups.

1. Names arising out of the types of occupation and work tools, equipment, product names. Wright, Baker, Potter, Butcher, Carpenter, Judge, Fisher, Carter, Woodman, Clark, Parker, Cook, Farmer, Fuller, Gardener, Archer, Glover, Hunter, Brewer, Mason, Dyer, Page, Cooper, Sawyer, Slater, Head, Smith, Tailor, Thatcher, Turner, Faulkner, Weaver and many others.

2. Personal descriptive names. These surnames and names are often made of quality and, in their place, are divided into several groups: Apparently: Short, Long, Little, Bigg, Strong, Low, Longman, Small, Armstong, Crump; character by character: Bad, Good, Sweet, Moody, Bragg, Stern, Strong, Swift; White, Fox, Catt, Oak, Blunt, Allgood, Whitehead, Coe, Blake, Brown. This line is a name that comes from the role that sometimes played throughout the life of the street and shows

The names include: King, Lord, Virgin, Death, Baron, Cardinal, Angel.

3. Names and surnames of ancestors for the purpose of ending their name in respect of parents and mothers.

These names can be divided into the following groups: simply duplicate names: Dennis, Henry, Thomas, Walter, Allen; names of Wilson, Richardson, Evans, Thompson, Dawson, Harris, Harrison, Jackson, Simpson, Jones, Nicholson, Robinson, Rogers, Stephenson, Watson; names of the names of the mother: Molson, Emmott, Madison, Marriott; tribal names: Stewart, Douglas, Cameron, Henderson, Campbell, Forbes, Grant, Crawford. Some of them get the names of "son" (Johnson) or simply "ss" (Richards), and if "- t" is added then the name comes from north (Johnston). In Scotland, the word "son" means "Mac", and in the Irish word "Mc" (McKennon) or "O" (O'Henry) (MacDonald). Norman English words are derived from the prefix "Fitz-" (Fitzpatrick).

4. Names of the person to be given depending on the geographical characteristics of the places. This group includes almost fifty percent of the total English names and names: (Wood, Bridge, Stone, Brooks, Fields, Greenwood, Bush, Camp, Forest, Grove, Hill, Moore, Knolles, Perry, Lake, Wold, Beech, Woodruff).

5. Names given on behalf of the place. The names given to this group are the following: (Bedford, Burton, Hamilton, Hampshire, Sutton, London, Irish, York, Welsh, Scott, Wallace)

6. Names given in the name of property. The children of Zamindorlai often come from names of castles, land, or farms have gained. (Ernle, Staunton, Windsor).

7. Patronage. Names and names that are named after the guardian or sponsor (Kilpatrick, Hickman).

In some cultures, the relationships between names and linguistic meanings are transparent, namely, names representing the use of simple words. This is an unusual feature of English names. English names are basically hidden, meaning that their "meaning" is not clear; they can be taken in ancient languages, not in English, but in many cases now. (Languages like Latin or Precious Greek). That is why the parents who choose a child with an English name do not care about their meaning, but rather their slogan and the personality with that name - the

person who has a reputation in a relative's close friend or community, the focus of attention. Despite all its hidden meanings, all English names have real meanings reflected in their work. The first source of names in the English-speaking world and Britain is the "Bible". A further source of English names is based on the Celtic tradition. Other "English" names have come to the country through aggression.

3.2. Similarities in giving names and their meanings in English and Uzbek nations

Scientific thinking is one of the key factors that determine human development. Any development depends on it and is determined by the level of its development. However, at the stages of development, humanity has embarked on a mythological, religious, and philosophical way of thinking until it reaches its scientific mindset. Every step in the development stages (mythological, religious, world outlook, philosophical outlook, scientific worldview) left trace of human thought. This process can be traced in anthroponyms as in every area. Even in the anthroponyms, this long-term development path of thought has left a deeper trace than other areas.

In the anthroponyms, this long-term development path has left its mark far beyond any other industry. The traces of mythological imagery in anthroponyms both in English and in Uzbek are reflected in motifs related to magical views. The concept of religious consciousness is related to religious motivation.

Studying the names of Uzbek and English shows that names, like all nations, originally were chosen based on magical motifs (mythological imagery) associated with natural phenomena. Later, the emergence of religious beliefs led to the selection of names related to religious motivation. It is developed in connection with the people's beliefs. Among the Uzbek people, the Islamic religion and the literary monuments created under the influence of the Koran were a powerful impetus for the expansion of this process, while the English people had been influenced by the Catholic and Protestant heritage of

Christianity, Changes have affected and reflected on the origins and outflow of names and recovery. The people of Uzbekistan believed in the history of Zoroastrianism, Buddhism and Islam. This left the trace of the nation's outlook and thought. This was reflected in the anthroponyms. The religion of Islam, as the last religion in popular belief, has a special place. Therefore, the Islamic personality motivation has a broad role in the nomadicism of the Uzbek people or the Turkic peoples. As you know, every work in Islam begins with the name Allah. The word "Allah" in the literary monuments and "Asmai Khusna" (beautiful names) of 99 names have been repeatedly used. However, there are certain studies on "Asmai Khusna", which reflect the attributes of Allah, and are a part of the theologians of the nominative. Uzbek names associated with religious views are grouped into the following groups:

1. Names of God, and names of praise concepts;
2. Names of the Prophets, generations of Muhammad (saas), Khalifas and other related names.

This paradigm, in its turn, has internal divisions:

a) The Names of God, His Attributes, and Names That Are Made to Praise Him: Abdurrahman (the Most Merciful and Courteous Servant, the Servant of God), Abdusalom (Everyone has a Disaster Relief or Disaster Relief, Abdusattor (the arrogant, the servant of Allah), Hamidulla (praise of Allah, praise, praise of Allah, or praise of Allah), ar-Rahman (Most Compassionate) Al - Malik (Podshoh), al - Holiq (Creator, Creator), al - Basir (seeing all secret and obvious things), Al - Karim (generous, generous, forgiving), Al - Jalil (all qualities are perfect, the Greatest), Al - Bois (Prophets, Resurrected after death). The above names today enrich Uzbek names with certain changes. At the same time, new names are generated by adding morphyms to the name of Allah in the names of Abdu-, Bek, Dana, and other names. That is, the names of Allah, namely, for the names of Abdurashid, Abdumalik, Jalilbek, Karimberdi and other names, serve as a motive. Although the names of God's name do not include English culture,

the tradition of giving the names of prophets and saints to their children is also found in two nations.

b) The names of that make up the names and attributes of the prophets include: Muhammad (as), Idris (al-Jahannam: the "reader, the learned," diligent, the name of the prophet, because of his eagerness to read.) As it has been noted, among the names of Uzbeks, there are also some names of the ancient Jewish names. The fact that Ibrahim, Isaac, Isaac or Isaac, and Ismail are also in the Uzbek language are in English in the English language of "Abraham" in the English language. The term "Jesus" in Turkish is also derived from ancient Hebrew and is the Arabic form of the name "Jexogua", "Isus (Xristos)". The names of the Uzbek names "Yakub" or "Ya'qub" are also based on the ancient Jewish language, which have the form of pronunciation in English, "Jacob

The narration of the owner is also found in the Torah and the Gospel. In sources, Ayyub is portrayed as a prayerful and patient prophet. For this feature, Ayyub will be called "Sabr". This word is later transformed into a person's name (Sabr-sobir). The idea that the anthroponym for today is for the nominators, and that anthroponym is the name of the prophet. However, when putting the name "Sabir", the linguistic meaning of the word becomes more motivated.

"Musa," in English, "Mosheh" or "Moses," the name of the Jewish prophet in the religious literature, in particular the "Gospel" and "The Holy Quran," the Pharaoh told the Pharaoh, "Bring your property from the tribe of Bani Israel Whenever a child is in the hands of a child he will be ruined. He will order every male to come out of the crowd. When Moses was born, his mother was left out of nothing, and she hid the baby in the trunk and sent it to the Nile River. The wife of Pharaoh, who sits on the bank of the river, finds some of the baby's bags in the water, and gives Pharaoh's wife as his own. She named him Moshe. The nomads call it the name of "Musa", of course, that it is a living creature such as a Prophet, like a tree, and wants the Prophet Musa (as) to awaken. In the folk culture of the Uzbek people, the names of the Caliphs, the Companions, and the saints are motivated in English culture. Adam, Benjamin, David, Jacob, Joseph,

and John the Baptist, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and others, as well as the Anthroponyms of the Uzbek people, such as Abubakir, Umar, Osman, Ali, John is one of the similarities in giving names to Peter, James, Andrew, Thomas, Philip, Bartholomew, John, Simon, saints Anthony, Christopher, Francis, George, Gregory, Stephan. Adam. Meaning: earth, earth. English: Adam. Noah. Translation: Come on - call to guidance. In English: Noah. Idris alaihissalam. Translation: The basis and dedication. (The first one was written in pencil, and Allah raised it to the fourth heaven). English in the language: Enoch. Hud is. Translation: Rafiq - friend. Four Arabs are Hud, Salih, Shu'ayb, and Muhammad, one of the vassals. In English: Heber. Salih alaihissalam Translation: meaningful - potent. English: Shelah. Lut's messenger. Translation: Conspiracy, Concealed. English: Lot. Ibrahim is. Translation: the nations, the father of the nations. In English: Abraham. Israeli. Translation: He is the one who strives hard in the way of Allah. English: Israel. Isaac. Translation: A funny, cheerful. The angels burst into laughter when the angels gave Isaac the joy of seeing her son, Sorah. When I was a child, I laughed when it came to my child's birthday, so I called him Ishak. Ishmael is a mother and father. In English: Isaac. Isma'il alaihis-salâm. Translation: God accepted. Hâjâ 's mother was looking for water for a thirst between Safa and Marwa. Six times he has come. He could not find water. The seventh time, God answered his prayer. He said: "Allah has accepted my prayer." In the Shukr, he called his child Ishmael - "Allah accepted" so that he would be remembered for his dua. In English: Ismael or Ismael. Yusuf's peace be upon him. The son of Kare'im, the son of Kare'mi, the son of Kare'mah. Yusuf ibn Yaqub ibn Is'aq ibn Ibraaheem (peace be upon him). Translation: Almighty Allah will increase. Allah has increased the beauty and the goodness of Joseph, as He said, "He will have a share in His Name". Our Prophet (saas) told him that half the whole beauty was given to him. English: Josph. Yunus (peace be upon him). He was sent to the people of Nineveh in Iraq. The fish stays in the abdomen three days and three nights. Translation: pigeons. In English: Jonah. Job is one of them. Translation: The

right way. In English: Job. This is Shu'ayb. Translation: meaningful, distinctive. English: Jethro. Moses is alright. Translation: Savior, savior. English: Moses. Harun's alaihis-salâm. Definition: A place of power. English: Aaron. Elijah Translation: Rabbi - Maning Elohim. English: Elijah. Alyasa 'alaihis-salâm. Translation: The Lord is my savior. In English: Elisha. Zulfikl is. Translation: The power of Allah.

In English: Ezekiel. David is. Translation: love, beloved. English: David. Suleiman the Almighty. Translation: Greetings. English: Solomon. Uzayr, peace be upon him. The meaning; Assistant. In English: Ezra. Donâîl's alaihis-salâm. Translation: It means the qada of Allah. English: Daniel. Zakariya alaihissalam. Translation: The remembrance of Allah, the remembrance of Allah. In English: Zachariah. Yahya alaihissalam The meaning; Kind, cute. English: John. Jesus Christ. Translation: Allah saves and saves. In English: Jesus. Muhammad (peace be upon him). Meaning: continuous praiseworthy. English: Mohammad. In the beginning, the parents' religious beliefs were the foremost motives for putting these antroponyms into the childhood, over time, the name, their attributes, and their adjective concepts were removed from the original meaning, it is the same.

c) Another similarity in the issue of English and Uzbek names is the presence of historical motivation motivation in names. The language has a close relationship with the history of society as a communication tool of society, and every change in society leaves some traces in its language. Therefore, linguistic materials come to the aid of the historical aspects of covering certain aspects of society's history and where written monuments are in weakness. At the same time, it is not enough to explain certain linguistic factors without relying on historical material. This shows how societal history and the linguistics science are concerned with the language and the history they study, the science of literature. So, scholars have long been interested in names, namely, names of places, tribal names, deep knowledge of all the relevant horses, their generalization, comparisons, taxonomy, and making the necessary conclusions. Historical names are historically relevant, according to the time and place of

their appearance, and are more modern, more practical than the actual ones. So these names have the character of history and modernity. Modern Uzbek-language names like Ulugbek, Tangriberdi, Ulmas, Temur, Chingiz are ancient and historical and so modern.⁶

Historical names are typically known in written sources or in folklore works. The unusual use of the names mentioned in the pamphlets puts them into one of the "dead" names. Analyzing the Uzbek anthroponyms, it has been determined that dedication names play a special role. The emergence of the Uzbek nominal names is related to ancient history, which is based on the beliefs and beliefs of a certain people and their magic views. Sabohat Kenjayeva, a researcher in this area, wrote in his article about a group of dedication names, and wrote that there are specific groups of Uzbek anthroponyms, which are widely used as follows:

1. Name of the Memorial;
2. Fine names;
3. Like names - wishes.

By studying the following names, we can see that there are so-called motivational motives: "Addy" or "Adelaide", in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in the 19th century, King William Willie IV was born in 1836 in honor of his wife, Germany, when he was named Adelaide in a city in Australia. The original form of "Alex", "Alexa" (Alex, Alex), which is given to men and women, is "Alexander" and "Alexandra". One of the most famous figures of the name was Alexander the Great of Macedonia. In the 4th century AD, he built a great empire from parts of Greece, Egypt, Iran, and India. Throughout his medieval myths, this name is common and spread throughout Europe. "Arthur" (Arthur) - meaning is not known. Arthur was the hero of the narrative about him, and in the sixth century, he fought eighty opponents as a British king. It may or may not be the real person who lived in life. His name first appears in Welsh

⁶ Nurmonov A. Yo'ldoshev B. Tilshunoslik va tabiiy fanlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2001. – B. 72

written sources and poems (7th centuries). The bright examples of Uzbek folklore are Alpomish and Gogolli names of the main heroes of Alpomish and Gurghli epos and other epics.⁷ The fact that the names of the heroes, as well as the names of their children, are in use at present, is another similarity to the two nomadic nomads. Bakhrom is one of the most commonly used names in monuments. In our opinion, the spread of this name and the appointment of rulers were the basis of the historical meaning of the name: ancient Iranians called the god of war and heroism, Veretragna (Varahran). "In Avesto it is said that Veretra is the name of the devil. The name Veretragna ("The Wicked Veronic Veretrani Dashman)" was added to its name (taste in Russian) to get rid of the evil one. Later, this name was transformed into a phonetic transformation and turned into Bakhrom: Veretrasha - Varakhna - Varakhran - Vakhran - Bakhrom. Hence, BAHROM's linguistic meaning is "the evil one", "the evil spirits", but "he is victorious" when he becomes the name of the Iranian rulers. This information shows that atropics are motivated by magic views. Amin is one of the attributes of Muhammad (saas), however, but among the people of the same meanings, the people who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the Uzbek people at the beginning of the 20th century observe the motivation of the head of Madaminbek's anthroponyms; Alisher (ar.-ft.) - has been described as being a lion, a brave, courageous man, and supported by Ali (Rev., page 29), besides, we can also see the name of our great ancestor Alisher Navoi, who today is the father of our birth, which brought our literature to the highest peaks at birth. Navoi (ft.) Is a name given to Alisher Navoi, a song written by a great Uzbek poet Altyn Navoi. The great poet, like Navoi, was desirous of fame as Navoi (oh, page 289); Chingiz is a great, powerful, name for the famous Jahongir Chingikhon (died in 1227) (Age, page 481). Shohruh (ft. - a noble, handsome, charming, celestial, or chess kingpearer, is believed to have been a chess player when he heard the birth of a son and called him Shahruh) 506),

⁷ Kenjayeva S. Bag'ishlov ismlarining bir guruhi haqida. O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. 2011. 2-son. 91-bet

Bobur / Bobir (Ar.) - The meaning of the lion, the tiger, the great, the great, the great (Hegemon, page 63).

Anthroponyms such as Ulugbek, A. Temur, Jaloliddin, Mashrab, Yassaviy, Ibn Sino, Behzod, Mironshoh, and Temur Malik are also known as the motivation of this anthroponyms to the name of Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, we think it is impossible without the attention of the people who are named after them. Therefore, nominators, in their present form of Temur / Temir, Temurbek / Temirbek, are the names of the nominators, except the meaning of this anthroponim's iron-resistant, durable, long-lasting child (Othman, p. 409) the name of Temir is the name of Temur, to be the same person as that historical person, taking into account the image of Amir Temur. The names given for this purpose are traditionally well-known in English names. One of Franklin's most famous owners was Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), an American statesman, inventor, scientist and philosopher. In the United States, this name is given to the child for his respect. Sara's name is commonly used among Muslim, Christian, and Jewish nations, such as Maryam. In contrast to Mary's name, it is often referred to as a Jewish name in several Christian countries, so Christians often do not name it. Where there is no such thing, it is common among Christians. In the US, Sarah has always been one of the most famous names. Among the Uzbek people, Sara is one of the most beautiful names for the girl.

d) The name of the child is given in some cases on the origin, birth, tribe names, where they are and where they are born. The name refers to the idea that the people should "know their seven generations". Names made of such etnonyms are called ethnoanthropones. The name is also made up of a group of devotees attributed to the dynasty, class, rank and rank. It can be seen that the motives of the nouns created as an expression of different attitudes towards the birth of a child are national and universal related⁸.

⁸ Begmatov.E, Uluqov. N. O'zbek onomastikasi (bibliografik ko'rsatkich). 2008. 134-145-betlar

Motivational names related to ethnicity, the ancestry of the past, and the habitat of the anthroponyms are primitive. To pay attention to the Turkish tribes and tribes, as well as other ethnic groups living in Central Asia, as well as some of the names and anthroponyms existing in Uzbekistan on the basis of sources of these tribes and tribes Ethnological analysis of etnonyms is based on the historical works of

Abu Rayhon Beruniy, "Devonu lug'otit-turk" of Mahmud Koshgari,

"Shajarayi Turk" of Abulgozi Bahadirhan, "Bukhara's History of Narshahi", prose and poem by Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur In the book "Boburnoma" it is also written in historical sources such as "Abulkhayrnama", "Abdullaoma", "Historical Muqumkhon", "Historical Salotin Manghitta", "Historical Abuljayzkhon", and also in Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand Khanates protected by official documents. These works are important sources for studying the names of Uzbek tribes and their anthropologists. Because these scholars attach great importance to the proper analysis and writing of place names in modern times, interpretation and history of anthroponyms, and their linguistic meaning. Such information has been widely covered by Beruni's book, "The book has come to light", Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa" and other works.⁹

Mitanboy (uz) is a child of Uzbeks.

Qahramon (uz) is a child of a relative.

Kuvamurod (uz-ar.) Is a dream come true in Kuva, a child of Koran, or the descendant of the bridegroom.

Pamir (ft.) is the name given to the name of the pomegranate mountain.

Parcha (ft.) Is a child of one of the seeds, such as parchachora (parchachav, parchayuz, parchaburgut, loqayparcha). Forms: Parchabibi, Parchabeka, Parchabika, Parchagul, Parchamomo.

Lochin - a boy, like a smart, a boy or a child of Lochin.

⁹ Абу Райхон Беруний. Фармакогенези в медицине (Китаб ас-сайдана фи-т-тибб) / Исследование, переводы и указатели У.И.Каримова. Избранные произведения. Т.IV. – Ташкент, 1973.

Mang'it (uz.) - exactly: thousand, a mangitian boy or a home when the visitor was a mangit, or a pregnant woman who cuts the baby's umbilical cord name.

Chinaz (ft.-his.) - a child born of Chinaz or Chinaz, a child born of a chinoz.

Jaloir - a child of the descendants of the jaluer, the son of hell.

Oybek (uz) - a lucky, happy child or a child of a family of owls (one of the Uzbek tribes) from the generation of bards.

Bahrin (ft.) Is a mausoleum of bahrini (Turkic Mongolian tribe).

Barlos (ft.) - courageous, courageous; commander Barlos is the name of the tribe that has been part of the Uzbek people.

Olchin (uz)- a child of a noble family or a brave kid, a brave boy. In English, the child's name is sometimes similar in its origin, ethnicity, tribe, and tribe name, where they live, and where they are born:

"Ainsley" is a name for the place and then became a familiy. The name of this place is derived from ancient English, meaning "mother - lonely, secluded" and "leah - forestry, woodland, orchard".

"Alban" is a name for Alba, which means the name of the various places in the Roman Empire, including the city of Alba.

The name "Alma" - this woman name has become popular after the Alma fight, which took place on the Alma River in Crimea in 1854. The war ended with the victory of Britain and France. The name was rarely used before the war. The meaning of the word is based on the Latin word "almus - tasty". Also, it may have originated from a Spanish word, which means "heart."

"Arlie" is a name derived from a hinge meaning ancient eagle forest.

"Ashton" is an ancient English-language place called "shutmol tree town".

"Avalon" is the name of the paradise island made after the death of King Arthur. This island name is based on the word "afal - apple" in Welsh, and its name is often associated with paradise.

Barclay is an English word "Berkeley," meaning an ancient English-language "birch".

"Bethel" is the name of the place of the Jewish word "the house of God" in the Hebrew Scriptures. It is the name of the town on the north of Jerusalem.

"Digby" is a combination of words in ancient English, which means "dinghang, dagger", meaning "city, town, city".

Harlan is derived from the name of the place called "hare land - rabbit place" in ancient English.

"Francis" is a name given to women and men, meaning "Frenchman", referring to the old Latin name Franciscus. Finally, the Germans originated from the name of a spear belonging to the Frankish tribe and used by them.

e) In some cases, the name of the child is associated with the names of the cosmonauts. This name is an ancient Uzbek nation

their influence on religious beliefs, the benefits of heavenly bodies in humanity, and their magnificence and their importance in human life. Names such as the sun, moon, stars, and planets are of considerable importance among the names of these cosmic names. More specifically, the motives of the nouns created as an expression of different attitudes towards the birth of a child are associated with national and universal values. At the same time, the motives of the spiritual and cultural world of the nominees, motivational names associated with the natural and social conditions of the life of the nomadic anthroponyms, characteristic of the primitive period.

In addition, Mirzo Ulughbek's "The Art of the Stupid Coyotes" contains cosmonyms. This work is an important source in the study of the name of the heavenly bodies and the anthroponyms based on them. Such information is widely explained in "Khamsa" and other works of Alisher Navoi.

Yulduz (uz.) - to be as high as the stars. Forms Yuliyshon, Yulduzoy.

Quyosh(uz.) - to be as bright as the sun; The sun is a child or beautiful.

Sayyora(ar.) - fast acting star; Planet planet or high.

Mohi (ft.) - the moon, the beauty, the beauty.

Mushtariy (Ar.) Is the name of the planet Jupiter or the buyer.

Parvin (ft.) - high-ranking, high-ranking star.

Chulpan (uz.) - the morning star, the bright star (Venus), that is, the high, blessed child.

Zuhro (ar.) - exactly: light, bright, bright. Chulpan star. It is light and exquisite; happiness and happiness. Zuhra Muhammad (saas) was the daughter of Fatimah, the daughter of the Prophet.

The names of Turkish names are also known as "Shamsikamar" and "Kamar". The names of "Shamsiddin, Qamariddin" are the manifestation of the above-mentioned names to men. Names based on Shams - the sun, the lunar month, and, moreover, the names "mehr - quyosh" and "ay - oy" are very common in the Uzbek nomination.

The English nomenclature also coincides with the fact that the relative numbers of the cosmonauts were nominated. "Helen" and the Latin alphabet "Helena" - the Greek word for "helene - torch" or "selene - moon". According to the Greek legend, Helen was the daughter of Zeus and the daughter of Lena. The kidnapping by Paris caused the Trojan War. "Stella" means "star" in Latin. The word "Samson" is derived from Hebrew "Shimshon", meaning "shemesh - shams, sun" in Hebrew.

f) When choosing a person in the Uzbek people, attention always comes to the physical aspects of his or her personality. Childbirth or defect of any member of the body, the presence of any or any part of the body, the appearance of the eyebrow, eyes, hair and body color, the child's teeth was. Because children in the body of the child believed that these anthroponyms which were motivated would be adversely affected by their hygiene or body unless they were named.

a) Ne related names in the baby's body:

Anora (ft.) is a red-haired girl.

Norguz (ft.-his.) - a beautiful red-haired girl or a red-haired girl.

Anorhol (ft.) is a red-haired girl.

Nortoy (ft.-his.) - grow up with a red-haired little boy, or a camel's nest.

Norqiz is a red-haired girl.

b) Names related to the birth of a child:

Xoldor (ft.) - a child born with a birthmark, a baby boy.

Holbuvi(ft.-his.) - a native born with a birth.

Holboy (ft.-his.) - a birthmark baby grows and grows bigger.

Oqxol (uz.-ft.) - a white-haired girl or a white-haired girl, or a white-eyed girl with a dream.

c) Some related names in the baby body:

Sadaf (ar.) is a baby born with tooth; a precious, precious girl born of a pseudonym or a pseudonym. The name "Pearl - Sadaf" is also given to English girls.

Bo'ri (uz.) is a child born of a wolf's jaw or a teeth to get healthier by the ancient tradition.

Ortiq(uz.) - a child born with excessive signs.

Ortiqali (uz.-ar.) - Ali, who is born with more than one body, will support Ali.

Ortiqbibi (uz.-indulgent) - a girl born out of excess on her body.

Oltiboy (uz. - sixteen children or sixth child in the family).

d) Names associated with the color of child hair color:

Oltinsoch (uz.) is a blonde girl.

Qorasoch(uz.) - a haircut, a haircut.

Sariboy (uz.) - a blonde girl; a well-chosen baby, or a yellow boy.

e) Name of the child with the color of the eye:

Qorako'z (uz.) - black girl with eyes; beautiful, beautiful girl;

In English, most of them are called "Brown, Black, White, Blue, Red, Wolf, Fox, Green, Gray". In addition to these passages, the yuelschada has the name "Lloyd" based on the word "llwyd - gray".

d) In ancient times, some of the heroes of folk tales were widely used in the artistic work, folk tales, which were named after different herbs, trees, animals and birds, and later these anthroponyms moved to individuals, tone In addition, it is reflected in the views of the ancient religions about the names, names, and speeches of human beings and their significance in human life. Among the names made of such objects are features such as longevity, everlasting, body-resistant, resistant to various natural phenomena, suture of the body, the benefits of humanity, beauty and the protection of natural disasters. It is understood that the nouns generated as an expression of different attitudes towards the birth of a child are linked to the national and universal values of each nation. At the same time, the spiritual-cultural world of nominees, motivated names associated with the natural environment of the habitat, combine the primitive features of the anthroponyms. An example of this is the following Uzbek and English names:

"Flora" - Latin "flos - flower". Flora is the goddess of the western wind Zephyr, the god of the spring and the roses.

"Susanna" - the Greek name "Sousanna" from the Greek name "Shoshannah". Shoshannah is based on the word "lilian - marvaridgul", which means modern English, "rose - roar".

"Laura" - the Latin name was "Laurus", which is a form of a girl, meaning "laurel - laurel". In ancient Rome, from the leafs of this tree, the victorious wreaths had a positive effect.

"Margaret" is a form of Latin "Margarita" meaning Greek in the Greek meaning "margaritas - sadaf" based on the Sanskrit word "magnifier" in Greek, meaning "margaritas - sadaf".

Miska (uz.) - a sweet, sweet girl, like a gourmet grape.

Spanish (ft.) - Ismad / Isfand - incense, hazorisfand. The people believe that this plant protects it from the effects of its scent. Because of this, babies are given a name.

Assyrian (ft.) - "Holy, that is, the gift of Allah, the gift, the sacred gift". Or it is taken from the name of the pestilent (pseudos).

Pecakgul (ft.) - Let the flower be as beautiful as a flower or a violet flower, so that it will not die.

Savsan (ft.) - savson (lilya) as a flower girl.

Layli (ar.) - a nightmare, a nightmare full of flowers, a night flower or a nightmare.

Rayhon (ar.) - a hornbeam, ray, or figurative sense: children, children.

Nargiz (ft.-yun.) - a delicate, delicate girl, like nargis.

Nasrin (ar.) - flower; beautiful girl as a seductress.

Chinor (ft.) - is a lifelong boy or a supporter or a supportive child.

Nilufar (Indian) - a beautiful, elegant girl, like a lily plant.

Bo'tako'z (uz.) - bright girl with eyes.

Violet is derived from the English word violet - purple, which is derived directly from the Latin word "purple, pale". It is also known that the name "Mor" in Turkish is given to girls.

"Amber" - meaning "amber" in English and is the name of the stone that belongs to the precious stones. The word is derived directly from the Arabic word "ward". At the end of the 19th century, it began to be used as a title, but only after Kathleen Winsor's "Baki Amber" was published. "Alfred" is an old form of the English word "elf - soul, paradise", "red - board". "Heather" is a white and pink blossom plant on the rocky terrain, meaning "heather-archagul". "Iris" - Greek means "rainbow". Iris was a rainbow goddess in the Greeks and served as the messenger of God.

"Jade" (Jade) - the name of the precious stone used frequently in décor.

"Jasmine" (Jasmine) - a word that describes a flowering roaring plant that is used to make flavors.

"Rose" is the Norman form of the name of German elements, such as "hrod - fame" and "heid - tur, It was brought to England by the Normans as "Roese" and "Rohese". It was originally derived from Latin

"Rose - Rose" with the fragrance of "rosa".

"Scarlett" - the person who sells the costume of the kangyoo dress. "Scarlet" is based on Persian word "saghrilaat" and refers to a kind of fabric. The name "blue" also exists in the Uzbek language.

h) Motivation related to animals and birds in eponyms and anthroponyms

In ancient times, folk tales were widely used in artistic and folk tales, and the names of these heroes were named after different animals, birds, plants and trees, and later these anthroponyms moved to people themselves. In addition, it is reflected in the views of people about the influence of ancient religious beliefs and their importance in human life. Among the names made of such objects are features such as long-lasting, ever-lasting, body-resistant, resistant to various natural phenomena, the body's suture, human health, beauty, natural disaster. It can be seen that the motives of the nouns created as an expression of the different attitude to the birth of a child are associated with the national and universal values of the Uzbek people. The spiritual and cultural world of the nominees, motivational names related to the natural environment of the habitat have been characterized by the primitive character of the Uzbek anthroponyms.

The formation of such anthroponyms is characterized by the properties of these objects, their physical power, and others.

Lochin - a falcon, brave kid, or a child of Falcon (Proverb, p. 197).

Bo'ri-(uz) is a child born of a wolf's jaw or a child born by a tooth, urban work, page 82).

Arslon (uz.) - lion, tiger; strong, mighty, courageous (Vain, p. 35).

Kabutar (ft.) - let it fly like a donkey, stay alive (Oasis, page 177).

Yo'lbars is like a tiger (lion) strong and powerful (Progress, p. 76).

Shakhboz (ft.) - be as agile, brave or lifelike as a hawk (Ongoing career, page 504).

Qo'chqor (ar.) - a child born preceding the birth of a woman with an abnormality of the forehead or leg, or stronger as a grown upbring (See p. 558).

Qumri (ar.) Is a poor little beetle (a bird) (Othman, p. 552).

Qoplon - a child born of a tiger, brave, grown, or born in the month of July (Age, p. 544).

Qulunboy grows up as a beautiful boy or a slave, as a slave (one year's wedding) and grows up (Ongoing, p. 551).

Ariel is made up of "ari - lion, lion" and "el - Allah, God" from Judaism. In the Hebrew Scriptures, this name appears again in the Hebrew name.

"Fox" is the English word "fox - fox" or the nickname Fox.

"Melissa" means "bee-ari" in Greek.

"Jemima" means "dove" in Judea.

Leo, Leon, Leonard, and Leona are forms of the Latin name Leon, meaning leo - ler. "Leopold" - German elements are derived from "leud - people" and "bold - fearless", while "Leonard" means "brave poetry", meaning "lewo - r "and" hard - tight, brave "

elements that are formed. "Lowell" - Norman is a French word, made out of the word "lou-wolf" and the thumbnail.

"Oscar" - made from the words "os - bugu" and "cara - friend", which means "drum - friendly".

j) motivation associated with epinephrine and anthroponyms

Another similarity in the two nomadic scholars is that they use the names of the months and days as a personal name. There are a number of cases that can be compared to the events occurring in the child's birthday, month, or second.

For example, there are two different views on the name "Temur". On the one hand, it is called "iron", and in the other case, it means "larza". French

writer Marseille Brian gives the following information about the title of Temur, in his work "I am Sahibqiron Jahongir Temur". When his father was born, his father, Taragai Bakhodir, went to Piri to tell him the good news. At that time Sheikh Zayniddin was reciting Surah Sûra 67 of the Holy Quran. The Shaykh, who heard the Gospel, asks the Baha'iser to name him Temur. The name "Temur" is derived from Sura 67, which means "larzah", and the son of Taragai Bahauddin grows up as "shaking the world." The Arabic word "larza" is tamurru. To prove this name, we can say that the English scientist Hilda Heckem's "Seven Hell Sultans" is a work of art. His work says that the name of the grandfather "Temur" and "Sohibqiron" are nicknamed; "The owner - master, owner," "khan is an event that occurs as a result of the merging of two planets in astronomy."

The two planets, the closeness of Zuhra and the Mushkiy, are called the "Khan's Tomb" and are seen as signs of happiness and wealth. Amir Temur was born in the immediate vicinity of these two planets and is a happy ruler.

"Monday" - is taken from the words of the weekly English daily "mona - moon" and "dæg - kun".

"April" - the name of the moon, meaning "aperire - open, wake up" from Latin, the opening of the flowers in this month, and the flowering of trees. She has been given as a horseman since the 1940s to her daughters.

The names of the Uzbek people such as "Juma, Jumagul, Payshanbi, Chorshanbi, Bazor" and month names "Oktyabr, Yanvar" are another proof of similarity.

Maynazar (rus.ar.) - a boy who was born and raised in May and is a mercy from Allah (Omar, p. 248).

Mirhayit (ar.) - high-ranking child born on the Eid (birthday) (Proverb, page 246).

Murodqurbon (ar.) - the dream of the victim (child) or victim in the month of sacrifice, a targeted boy (Ohan, p. 259).

The Nazarqurbon (Ar.) - The Companionship, the Blessed Compensation Of The Sacrifice, the Child Who Was Done in the Sacrifice of Allah (Rev. 282).

Qurbon(Ar.) - Child born in the month of Sacrifice (12th month of Zulhijja month of lunar year), child born on the day of sacrifice (Proverb, p. 552).

Asad (ar.) - the child born in the month of Asad (the fifth month of the Shamsiya year, the month of June and August), or the lion, the lion, the fearless, courageous, Age, page 35).

Bahor (ft.) - a child born of the sun or a life span of a life (Othman, p. 51).

Hayit (ar.) - Eid al-Fitr, a child born on religious holidays (Age, p. 567).

Askar - a child or warrior, a fighter (Age, p. 36), who was born when his father or relative went to the army.

Payshanba (ft.) - a baby born on Thursday, this day is a day-to-day (Age, page 336).

Odina (ft.) - a child born on Fridays, that is, a special day (Age 307)

Bozor (ft.) - A child born on a market day or a home market like children (Proceedings, p. 66).

Jumagul (ar.-ft.) - a flower girl born on Fridays (Age, p. 140).

Paxtaoy is a girl who was born when she was picking cotton or a soft-tempered girl like cotton (Age, page 339).

Navro'z (uz.) - Child born in the New Year's Day (Age, page 279).

Chinoz- a child born of chinos or a child born after china or chinoza (Age, p. 482).

3.3. Reflection of nationality in the etymology of names

In this section, the specific nationality of the names has been studied extensively. From the 70s of the last century research has begun on the

methodological properties of anthroponyms and they are named after the following terms: literary onomastics, poetic onomastics, methodological onomastics, onomapoetics or speeches.

It is known that the communicative function of names is nomination. However, in the language of literary works, names, like other linguistic units, also serve as nationalities. Creation or selection of names often becomes known only to those nominated by or selected by that name. These names are known in a broader, national context clarity is associated with the wider distribution of the name, the generalization of the name. However, some names may be used within the same family and once, and may also be consumed later.

One source of English names is the tradition of kel't. Irish, and Scottish Gaelic, respectively, are "Barry, Brian, Bridget, Donald, Duncan, Ian, Kenneth, Kevin, Neil and Sheila", and "Gareth, Gladys, Gwendolen and Trevor" all of which are British characters of the original namespace.

Other 'English' names came into the country through invasions. Scandinavian profiles include "Eric, Arnold and Ronald." North-west France brought many names as a result of the 1066 invasion. This invasion led to the arrival of the German names - Christian, Charles, Henry, Robert and William - to Christianity. For example, the name "Roger" was brought to England by Normans, and the basis of which is German, which means "glory" and "spear". The name "Richard" is also based on this source, that is, "power, strength." These German names are often referred to as "dithematic", that is to say they have two linguistic foundations, and they include the English names, but they also include the names "Emma" and "Alice."

Some people's names are based on the generations to be generated, which is one of the peculiar features of English nomination. For example, we'll get Digby. It is sometimes used as the name of a person belonging to the middle class, especially as a primitive sheriff. It is based on the Digbysh of Lincolnshire and is based on the words "diki" in the ancient noun language: "ditch - trench" and "byr - origin." As you can see, the etymology of the names of the individual

in every nation and nation is their history and national history.that it is closely related to its peculiarities.

Here are some of the most commonly available English names:

Name	Population
------	------------

John	1,442,000
------	-----------

David	1,183,000
-------	-----------

Margaret's	734,000
------------	---------

Michael is	718,000
------------	---------

Peter	655,000
-------	---------

Robert is	620,000
-----------	---------

Paul	604,000
------	---------

Susan	568,000
-------	---------

James	565,000
-------	---------

William	535,000
---------	---------

Of course, names change their popularity, while language is a social phenomenon, the development of society, its daily realities and changes in the humane world, relations in various spheres between nations in the process of globalization, which is reflected in the names of people in their children. According to the National Statistical Institute's annual surveys, the names of the most popular boys and girls in 2017 and Wales in England and Wales are as follows:

Position	Boys	Girls
----------	------	-------

	Oliver	Olivia
--	--------	--------

2	Harry	Amelia
---	-------	--------

3	George	Isla
---	--------	------

4	Noah	Ava
---	------	-----

5	Jack	Emily
---	------	-------

6	Jacob	Isabella
---	-------	----------

7	Leo	Mia
---	-----	-----

8	Oscar	Poppy
---	-------	-------

9 Charlie Ella

10 Muhammad Lily

Not surprisingly, Oliver and Olivie, both of whom are of the same content as the two sexes, are not leading the lead over the next decade. It is of particular interest that in the years to come, the English names have been used more than ever before. For example. Harold instead of Harry, Jack instead of Jack, Charlie instead of Charles. If you look at the names of the girls mentioned above, seven of the 10 names are ending with the letter "a", the name has the letter "l" and each of the three names ends with "ee". In England and Wales, the dramatic increase in the name of "Muhammad" in a number of forms has led to the change of British ethnicity and the name of Islam to its sons, we can see the desire to show loyalty. Sometimes there is a tradition of double naming for girls. The main reason for this is that the pronunciation and pronunciation of the English language are so confusing that the same pronunciation can be written differently or vice versa.

For example, Brian Bryan, Rachel - Rachael, Ann - Anne, Carol - Carole, Catherine - Katherine - Katharine - Kathrin and, worse, these phenomena include genus names, including Francis (male), Frances , Robin (male), Robyn (female), Leslie (also known as male and female), Lesley (both female and also male).

One of the important aspects is that the class action in the United Kingdom is very strong. The names of Jason, Wayne, Darren, and girl-names, Sharon, Tracy, Michelle, are typically members of the working family. A son named Charles, Edward, or Nigel, and a girl named Felicity or Harriet are almost certainly from the middle class. Jasper, Rufus, or Rupert, and Camilla, Davina, Jemima, Lucinda, or Petunia are expected to be from the family of the elderly.

The British and other Anglo - Saxons and the European peoples are a key to giving their children more than one name. Families of high ranks give their children three names. There are no rules on this subject, but the next two titles

will be given to the honor of grandparents or grandchildren, or to the respect of a relative.

1. English names are available, and most of them can be divided into 7 major groups:

- Names arising from the types of occupation and work tools, equipment, production products;
- Personal descriptive names;
- Names and surnames of ancestors for the purpose of perpetuating their name for the sake of their parents;
- The names of the person to be assigned based on the geographical characteristics of the lands;
 - names given on behalf of the place;
 - names given in the name of property;
- Surnames and names in honor of the guardian or sponsor.

2. Names in all nations, including the Uzbek and English people, were originally chosen based on magical motifs (mythological imagery) associated with natural phenomena. Later, the emergence of religious beliefs led to the selection of names related to religious motivation. It is developed in connection with the people's beliefs. English and Uzbek names were similar to the following groups:

- names given in connection with religious views;
- Historically motivated names;
- names, births, tribes and tribal names, where they are based, where they are and where they are born;
- names associated with the names of spaces;
- names given in connection with the physical condition;
- names associated with legendary characters;
- names of animals and birds in eponim and anthroponyms;
- Eponymous and anthroponyms with motivational names associated with the birth of a person.

3. Britons and other Anglo-Saxons are the "one" names of their children, and their influence on the English names is reflected. One of the important aspects of English names is the differences between pronunciation and gesture compliance. The actual appearance of the English names nowadays has changed forms, and such names are given to children

General conclusions

1. Anthroponymy is the department of studying the names (names) of lexicology (onomasiology). He learns the name of people, their distribution, origin, use in society, and the formation and development of anthroponyms. Anthroponyms are also the researchers of various kinds of pseudonyms, nicknames, ratios and personality traits.

2. Motivation is an inner motivation that emerges as a high form of demand, leading the person to action and activity. In modern psychology, the term motif is used to describe various events and situations that make the subject more intricate. A complex of motives and motives is called motivation. The motive is formed and formed on the basis of need.

3. Motivation is interpreted in two different ways in the linguistic one, first of all, the extortivist means, which are the basis for the title, - intent, desire, desire, desire, belief, belief. At this point, the term motif is meaningful with the term "motive" in psychology. In the second sense, the term motif is interpreted in connection with word formation.

4. As with any biological creature, human beings have their own perpetuity of instinct, and in contrast to other living things, man has his own generation not only of physical threats, but also of the instinct of protecting against various spiritual threats. It also refers to the name imprinting. This is the idea of protecting a baby born from the majority of its many names from different dangers. Therefore, the appearance of such names is based on ancient totemistic, animistic views, ancient religious beliefs, different forms of worship, traditions and beliefs. This is related to magic motivation, naming the name, location and ethnicity, the celestial bodies, the physical state of the individual, the plant and tree, the birds and the birds.

The motivation for magic views is also observed in the name of a person's birth. Because the name does not contain motivation, such as religion, history, or wish of a wish. The period of birth (day, week, month, chapter, year)

corresponds to the period of mythological origin, the beginning of which is the beginning of human development.

5. Anthroponyms' mythological insights are expressed in terms of magic views.

6. There are some types of anthroponyms, in which cases of motivation of certain historical persons are also encountered. Historically, the well-known historical figures are able to awaken their faith in their own personality. As a result, one's death or its survival, the attributes of a person move to his name, and the nation wants such children to grow. Gradually, these names are added to the children in addition to the anthroponyms' previous meaning.

7. Structural and semantic analysis of the etymology of names has shown that two or more lexemas are based on them, and many similarities have been identified in the meaning of the English names and the names of the Uzbek people.

Used literature

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Ta'lim to'g'risidagi Qonuni. T.: 1997.
2. Kadrlar tayyorlashning Milliy dasturi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining IX sessiyasi materiallari. T.: 1997.
3. Mirziyoyev Sh. M. O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti Sh. Mirziyoyevning mamlakatimizni 2016 yilda ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning asosiy yakunlari va 2017 yilga mo'ljallangan iqtisodiy dasturning eng muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bag'ishlangan Vazirlar Mahkamasining kengaytirilgan majlisidagi ma'ruzasi
4. "Chet tillari o'qitish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida". O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining (18/75) qarori. "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi, 2012 y. 11 dekabr.
5. Gumbolt V. F. Избранные труды по языкознанию. – Москва, 1984. – 214
6. Nurmonov A. Yo'ldoshev B. Tilshunoslik va tabiiy fanlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2001. – B. 72
7. Kenjayeva S. Bag'ishlov ismlarining bir guruhi haqida. O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. 2011. 2-son. 91-bet.
10. Begmatov, E., Uluqov, N. O'zbek onomastikasi (bibliografik ko'rsatkich). 2008. 134-145-betlar
11. Абу Райхон Беруний. Фармакогенези в медицине (Китаб ас-сайдана фит-тибб) / Исследование, переводы и указатели У.И.Каримова. Избранные произведения. Т. IV. – Ташкент, 1973.
12. Charles, Lucille Hoerr. "Drama in First-naming Ceremonies." *Journal of American Folklore* 64 (1951): 11-35.
13. Feldman, Harold. "The Problem of Personal Names as a Universal Element in Culture." *American Imago* 16 (1959): 237-250.

14. Plank, Robert. "Names of Twins." *Names* 12 (1964): 1-5. *The Rite of Baptism*. Collegeville: Liturgical Press, 1970.
 15. Rose, Frank (with photographs by George Bennett). *Real Men*. New York: Doubleday, 1980. Excerpted in *Esquire* 93 (1980): 38-44.
 16. Smith, Elsdon C. *Treasury of Name Lore*. New York: Harper & Row, 1967.
 17. Anderson, Christopher P. *The Name Game*. New York: Jove, 1979.
 18. Ellis, A. and M. Beechley. "Emotional Disturbance in Children with Peculiar Given Names." *Journal of Genetic Psychology* 85 (1954): 337-339.
 19. Feldman, Harold. "The Problem of Personal Names as a Universal Element in Culture." *American Imago* 16 (1959): 237-250.
 20. Garwood, S. Gary. "First-name Stereotypes as a Factor in Self-concept and School Achievement." *Journal of Educational Psychology* 68 (1976): 482-487.
 21. Hartman, A. Arthur, Robert C. Nicolay, and Jesse Hurley. "Unique Personal Names as a Social Adjustment Factor." *Journal of Social Psychology* 75 (1968): 107-110.
 22. Houston, T. J. and F. C. Sumner. "Measurement of Neurotic Tendency in Women with Uncommon Given Names." *Journal of General Psychology* 39 (1948): 289-292.
 23. Murphy, William F. "A Note on the Significance of Names." *Psychoanalytical Quarterly* 26 (1957): 91-106.
 24. Savage, B. M. and F. L. Wells. "Note on Singularity in Given Names." *Journal of Social Psychology* 27 (1948): 271-272.
- Smith, Elsdon C. *Treasury of Name Lore*. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.

25. Strumpfer, D. J. W. "The Relationship Between Attitudes Toward One's Name and Self-esteem." *Psychological Reports* 43 (1978): 699-702.
26. Skeat, Walter W. (2000). *The Concise Dictionary of English Etymology*, repr ed., Diane, pages 126-127
27. Skeat, Walter W. (1963). *An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*. (ISBN 0-19-863104-9)
28. Snoj, Marko (2005). Etymology. In: Strazny, Philipp (ed.). *Encyclopedia of Linguistics*. New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, pages 304–306.
29. C. T. Onions, G. W. S. Friedrichsen, R. W. Burchfield, (1966, reprinted 1992, 1994). *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*, page 97
30. Liberman, Anatoly (2005). *Word Origins...and How We Know Them: Etymology for Everyone*, pages 45-47
31. Zuckermann, Ghil'ad (2003). *Language Contact and Lexical Enrichment in Israeli Hebrew*. Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 978-1403917232.
32. Hayakawa, Isamu, (2014). *A Historical Dictionary of Japanese Words Used in English*. Revised and Corrected Edition. Amazon (Tokyo: Texnai), page 56
33. "What is the origin of the word 'snob'? – Oxford Dictionaries Online". Oxforddictionaries.com. 2013-08-21. Retrieved 2013-08-26.
34. Zwicky, Arnold (2007-11-09). "[Language Log: Gullibility in high places](#)". Itre.cis.upenn.edu. Retrieved
35. Liberman, Mark (2006-07-06). "[Language Log: The bunkum of 'The Bunkum of Bunkum'?](#)". Itre.cis.upenn.edu. Retrieved, pagrs 23-24
36. "[World Wide Words: Rule of thumb](#)". Quinion.com. 1999-11-13. Retrieved, pages 77-79

Appendix

The element element is an etymological part of the person's name. Some names, such as dithematic names, consist of two elements. For example, we can call "bert". This word is "bright" and appears in many ethnically-specific names, such as Albert, Robert, and Bertram.

Below we will add a list of specific names of names that are different from their origin.

German · Semitic · Greek · Celtic · Slavonic · Indian Mixed Languages

Elements in German names

alf "elf, supernatural being" from Old English ælf, Old Norse alfr

(Alfred, Algar, Alvin)

al, adal, el "noble" from Old German adal, Old English æðel, Old Norse aðal

(Albert, Adelaide, Elmer)

as "god" from Old Norse áss (related to Old English os)

(Ásdís, Asbjörn)

bert "bright, famous" from Old German beraht, Old English beorht

(Albert, Herbert, Hubert, Bertram, Bertha)

dis "goddess" from Old Norse dís

(Vigdís, Valdís)

ed, od, ot "prosperity, fortunate" from Old English ead, Old German od, ot

(Edward, Edwin, Edgar, Edmund, Odo, Odovacar)

eg, additional "edge of a sword" from Old German, Old English ecg

(Egbert, Eckhard)

frid, fred, frit "peace" from Old German frid, Old Norse friðr

(Frederick, Wilfred, Fritjof)

frid, rid "beautiful" from Old Norse fríðr

(Ingrid, Sigrid, Astrid)

old, German, Old English, German, Old German (Edgar, Gerard, Gerald, Gertrude)

hard "hardy, brave" from Old German hard

(Richard, Gerard)

every "army" or "warrior" from Old German, Old English here, Old Norse
herr, arr

(Herbert, Herman, Harold)

hug, hu "heart, mind, spirit" from Old German hug

(Hugh, Hubert)

hild "battle" from Old German hild, Old Norse hildr

(Brunhilde, Hilda, Matilda, Borghild)

mond, mund "protector" from Old English mund

(Edmund, Esmond, Raymond, Osmond)

os "a god, divine" from Old English os (related to Old Norse áss)

(Osbert, Osmond, Oswald)

rad, red "counsel" or "wise" from Old English ræd, Old Norse ref

(Alfred, Conrad)

ric, rich "power" or "ruler" from Old German ric, Old Norse rikr

(Richard, Eric, Henry)

rod, rud "fame" from Old German hrod, Old English hreod

(Robert, Roderick, Rudolf)

run "secret" from Old Norse rún

(Gudrun, Sigrun)

sig "victory" from Old German sige, Old Norse sigr

(Sigmund, Sigurd)

stein, sten "stone" from Old Norse steinn

(Halstein, Torsten)

thor, tor "Thor" from Old Norse Þór

(Tordis, Thorborg)

wald, vald, hold "rule, power" from Old German wald, Old English weald,
Old Norse valdr

(Arnold, Walter, Oswald)

ward "guard" from Old English weard

(Edward, Howard)

win "friend" from Old English wine

(Edwin, Alvin)

Elements in Semitic Base Names

bar "last" (Aramaic)

(Bartholomew, Barnabas)

I am the "last" (Hebrew)

(Benjamin, Reuben)

from "judge"

(Dan, Daniel)

hand "God"

(Michael, Gabriel, Joel, Elijah)

-iah, "Yahweh" or "Jehovah" (often translated as "Lord") from Hebrew Yah

(Jeremiah, Elijah, Isaiah)

jo - "Yahweh" or "Yahweh" from Hebrew yah

(John, Joel, Joseph)

Elements in Greek names

andr-, -ander "man" from Greek aner, andros

(Andrew, Alexander, Leander)

Apollo refers to Apollo

(Apollodoros, Apollinaris)

arist "best" from Greek aristos

(Aristides, Aristotle)cleo-, -kles, -les "glory" from Greek kleos

(Cleopatra, Herakles, Sophocles)

crates, krates "rule, power" from Greek kratos

(Isocrates, Socrates)

demo "the people" from Greek demos

(Demonstrate, Nicodemus)dio "of Zeus" from Greek Dios, genitive of Greek

Zeus

(Diogenes, Diomedes, Diodotus)

doro "gift" from Greek doron (Dorothea, Theodore, Pandora, Isidore) eu
"good"

(Eugene, Euphemia, Eudora)

Hera the Greek goddess

(Herakles, Heracleitus)

hippo "horse" from Greek hippos

(Hippolytos, Hippocrates, Philip)

laos "people"

(Hermosaus, Nicholas)

mache, machos "battle" from Greek mache

(Aristomache, Nikomachos)

niko, nico "victory" from Greek nike

(Nicholas, Berenice, Nikostratos)

ope "voice" from Greek ops

(Calliope, Antiope)

strategy, stratos "army" from Greek stratos

(Kallistrate, Nikostratos)

theo, -thy "god" from the Greek theos

(Timothy, Dorothea, Theodore)

xeno "strange" from Greek xenos

(Xenophon, Xenocrates)

Elements in the names of Celtic languages

cad "battle" from Welsh cad

(Cadfan, Cadoc, Cadfael)

caol "slender" from Gaelic caol

(Caoilfhionn, Caolán)

don, dun "brown" from Gaelic donn

(Donovan, Duncan)

fin, fion "fair, white" from Gaelic fionn

(Fionn, Fingal, Caoilfhionn)

gwen, gwyn, wen, wyn "blessed, white" from Welsh gwen, gwyn

(Gwenllian, Gwendolen, Gwenda, Rhonwen)

mal, mael "disciple" from Gaelic mael

(Maeleachlainn, Malcolm)

Elements in the names of the Slavic language

bog, boh "god"

(Bogdan, Bogumil)

there is "battle"

(Borislav, Czcibor)

gost "guest, foreigner" from Russian gost, Polish gosc

(Milogost, Dobrogost)

jar, jaro "fierce, strong" from Old Slavic jary

(Jaromír, Yaroslav)

mile "kindness, grace"

(Dobromyl, Radomil)

mir, mierz or "peace" from Slavic mir or "great" from Old Slavic mer

(Casimir, Radzimierz)

rejected "happy"

(Radomil, Radoslaw)

slav, slaw "fame, glory" from Russian slava, Polish slawa

(Miroslav, Yaroslav)

vlad, wolod "rule"

(Vladimir, Vladislav)

voj "fighter, soldier"-endra, -indra refers to Hindu god Indra

(Narendra, Jaswinder)

-ish, -esh "lord, ruler" from Sanskrit isa

(Harish, Rajnish)

man "mind"

(Mandeep, Maninder)

-pal "protector"

(Gopal, Inderpal)

raj "king"(Rajendra, Rajesh)

Elements from different languages

to Latinate feminine

(Julia, Michaela)

-ag Scottish women's diminutive

(Beileag, Morag, Seonag)

- Polish masculine diminutive

(Wlodek, Jarek)

-ello, -ella Italian diminutive

(Antonella, Marcello, Rosella)

-etta Italian feminine diminutive

(Antonietta, Giulietta, Simonetta)

-ette French feminine diminutive

(Paulette, Juliette)

-illa latin feminine diminutive

(Lucilla, Priscilla, Domitilla)

, -an Irish diminutive

(Kevin, Aidan, Márièn, Ryan)

French form of the Latin suffix -inus meaning "belonging to"

(Augustin, Célestin, Valentin)

-in Latinate feminine diminutive (feminine form of -inus)

(Severina, Valentina) (Wojciech)

Elements in Hindi names

honey "strength"

(Baldev)-ine French feminine form of the Latin suffix -inus

(Pauline, Angeline)

-ino Italian, Spanish and Portuguese form of the Latin suffix -inus

(Victorino, Celestino)

-ito, -ita Spanish diminutive

(Anita, Carlito, Juanita, Pepito)

-je, -tje Dutch and Limburgish diminutive

(Liesje, Maartje, Antje)

-jo Esperanto diminutive

(Mijjo, Paĉjo)

-ka, -ko Eastern European diminutive

(Marika, Branka, Ivanka, Zvonko)

-ke Frisian, Dutch and Limburgish diminutive

(Maike, Coin)

-lee, -ley "clearing" or "grove" from Old English leah, Middle English leye.

This is frequently found as the last element in the first names that derives from surnames.

(Bradley, Stanley, Shirley)

- to Basque feminine

(Eskarne, Goizane, Nekane)

-the Russian diminutive

(Masha, Misha, Natasha, Sasha)

-ska Hungarian diminutive

(Irmuska, Juliska, Mártuska)

Russian diminutive

(Sonya, Tanya, Vasya)