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ANTHROPONYMY AS ONE OF THE MAIN BRANCHES OF ONOMASTICS

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The system of anthroponymic names has gone through a long path of development, being in a certain dependence on the social-class structure of society and on time. Along with changes in the functions of anthroponyms, the semantics of anthroponymic terms also changed, therefore the meaning of modern anthroponymic terms name, patronymic, surname, nickname, etc. cannot be mechanically transferred to the diachronic aspect of the study of anthroponymy. The history of anthroponymic terms cannot be considered in isolation from the history of vocabulary. Despite the desire of a term to be unambiguous and stable in its meaning, terms suffer the same fate as commonly used words. Anthroponymic terminology was formed, with rare exceptions, on the basis of commonly used words that played a large role in the process of communication. One of the important places in describing the system of anthroponyms is occupied by the structure of proper names, the characteristic features of which make it possible to determine the degree of originality of anthroponyms in a particular region. The formation of personal names is determined both by social-evaluative aspects and by the peculiarities of the dialect, its pronunciation and word-formation norms. These word-formation models are not unchanged for all times; they develop historically. When analyzing the structure of personal names, we should talk, first of all, about stems and formants. Anthroponyms are words that are genetically related to each other and have common foundations: personal names crystallize from nicknames, and both serve as sources of surnames. Surnames, in turn, can become the basis for nicknames and personal names. Therefore, the foundations of all these types of names can be spoken of together as anthropological foundations. Speaking about personal names, we should focus on two groups that stand out etymologically and historically. These are single-base and double-base names. In this case, a clarification should be made: any dibasic name, used in a phrase, becoming the basis of any derivative or changing according to cases, has only one morphological basis, which stands out at the moment. [8,73].

Sometimes there are names in which three or even four lexical stems can be found, but usually these are the same two-basic, or rather, two-component names, one (or both) of the components of which is a compound word. There is the following traditional structural classification of personal names: simple, derivative and complex personal names. There is also another type of personal names: appellative names. They are allocated to a special class because they are formed each time from fresh linguistic material, and not from ready-made onymic (nominal) morphemes, which may not have an appellative meaning in a given language. Borrowed names developed folk, colloquial, abbreviated and endearing forms, very specific to individual languages and even dialects of the same language. For example, in the language, in the process of such transformations, the final -y, characteristic of many, but not all male names, was arbitrarily increased or discarded. As a result of various transformations, the original form of the name may be completely lost. We just know what full names these abbreviations correspond to these diminutive names. Names borrowed from the same source into different languages in their transformed folk and abbreviated forms are much further apart from each other than in the original official ones. Two-basic names have not escaped restructuring and reinterpretation. Since ancient Greek stems are not distinguished in the language, with rare exceptions, many dibasic names do not seem to us to be complex words. For the most part, they are perceived as derived from some incomprehensible stems with the help of understandable suffixes and are sometimes broken down into morphemes erroneously. Nouns naming a person based on his racial and ethnic characteristics have more subject characteristics, at the same time, semantic components that reflect the characteristics of a person as a physical object, his biological characteristics, form the deep periphery of the semantics of the person according to his racial and ethnic characteristics (for example, doctor, neighbor, names of a person's status as an intellectual. The onomasiological category of personal names is equally unique, just as humans are unique in the world of living things. Only a person (each person) is a personality characterized by a set of unique biological and social characteristics. Thus, in relation to a certain person, almost an infinite number of nominations are applied. Of course, names of persons are not the only way to reflect the semantic field of "person". Characteristics of a person can be realized with the help of adjectives, predicative constructions and whole texts, especially literary texts. Non-derivative and derivative lexemes, as well as complex nominations with fixed and codified designations of the person make up the special subsystem of the nomination of persons. In different languages, these subsystems are organized differently, reflecting differences in cultural concepts characteristic of a certain world view. The nomination (naming) of a person, in many cases, is primarily based on the interpretation of the object, the representation of the existing object, and not the reflection of the objectively existing, ontological properties of the object of

nomination. Most of the semantic categories of nouns used in the meaning of "man" reflect the social, not the biological, essence of a person.

At the modern stage, anthroponymics has become one of the most popular fields of onomastics and linguistics in general, and is closely related to cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, linguculturalology, and the study of the ethnic landscape of the world. All types of anthroponyms (personal names, surnames, nicknames, pseudonyms, to a lesser extent patronymics) are subjected to linguocognitive analysis. The study of anthroponyms within the framework of social fields allows us to consider personal names in a real functional complex - proper names that correspond to the signals of anthroponyms. Modern anthroponomy has a large arsenal of special onomastic formants, which are more likely to belong to single-base names. On the basis of older composites, each language developed its own individual new ones, not repeated in the nominal systems of other peoples. But the general principle of creating names - a composite - was, as it were, initially given to all languages. There are also names for composite in other Indo-European languages belong to extremely ancient linguistic formations. Composite names, common nouns and proper ones, are especially clearly represented among the Greeks. From there they were borrowed into different languages of the world. But their borrowing was supported by the presence of their own composites in the receiving languages.

The difference is that Greek and Slavic dibasic names are constructed according to the type of composite, with connecting vowels: in Slavic -o- with nominal stems, -and- with verbal stems and with numerals, -a- with adverbial stems, and Germanic dibasic names are formed without connecting vowels according to the type of juxtaposition. Old composite names are often not quite rightly called princely, since such names were better preserved among princes than among the common people. But princes were not always called by double names, and there was no class prohibition for persons of non-princely rank to be called by them.

By the 14th century such names are no longer given in official situations. They persist in the informal sphere of communication, where they often appear in their home abbreviated forms. In the same birch bark documents the following abbreviated forms of names were found – composite. The tradition of nominal composite new formations has been weakened as a result of official bans on names of this type. However, the ability of the language to form such words remains.

As noted, appellative names are classified into a special class because they are formed each time from fresh linguistic material, and not from ready-made onymic (nominal) morphemes, which may not have an appellative meaning in a given language. It would be wrong to deny that appellative names have certain patterns. However, the latter are much more closely related to the word-formation inventory of common nouns. As it is known, many personal names existing in the anthroponymic system were borrowed due to historical events. As separate inclusions there were

ancient names and even names about the origin of which we know nothing. Some names were never mastered properly, others were mastered very well, they stopped using them (they are now found only in patronymics and among people of the older generation), others were for a long time somewhere and became widespread only recently, while the fourth were widely used before and continue to be used now.

Firstly, as already noted, initially all names were difficult to pronounce. Then all the names underwent changes and alterations in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language, and only a few polysyllabic names retained some difficulty in pronunciation. So, almost all names, as a result of centuries-old "running in" in the language, have become quite easily pronounceable and similar to other words of the language, just as sea pebbles become similar to each other as a result of the action of waves. But they are made similar only in form. Each pebble retains its own color and pattern. This happened with names: they changed their form, adapting it to the conditions of pronunciation, declension, word formation, but each name, of course, retained something of its own [5,47].

The word "familia" among the Romans initially did not even refer to spouses and their children, but only to slaves. Famulus means a household slave, and "familia" is a collection of slaves belonging to one person. Nevertheless, the Latin word "familia" spread throughout Europe precisely in the meaning of "family", "family", "spouses", i.e. as a designation of the minimum cell of society. It is known in this meaning in the language. The adjective family is also used: family traditions or jokingly, family nose, if any typical feature is repeated in several generations of the same family. Surnames in our modern understanding of this word are formed from the need for additional naming of a person, from the need to give him clear coordinates in society, more reliable and permanent than a nickname gives. This need arises during mass movements of people, when they accumulate in one place. There are two most typical situations when it is necessary to distinguish and identify a large number of people. The first is the cities where masses of people flock from all over the world, the second is the army. The growth of cities and office work turned out to be the external reasons that contributed to the acceleration of the development of a new linguistic category - surnames. Considering the family dictionary as a source of historical, socio-economic and ethnographic information about the society in whose speech the corresponding anthroponymic signs arose and were fixed, we turn first of all to their semantic, content side, to the meaning of the nicknames from which they came out. However, we should not forget that not the last place in describing the system of surnames is occupied by their word-formation form, the characteristic features of which make it possible to determine the degree of originality of the surnames of a particular region. According to the structure, surnames fall into simple or unpronounceable ones, which do not contain suffixes. Simple surnames, structurally indistinguishable from nicknames, were widely

represented in documents of the mid-18th century, but in the next fifty years they were overwhelmingly overgrown with anthroponymic suffixes and merged with the general mass of derived surnames. In documents from different times in the same and neighboring villages, successive pairs of anthroponyms were traced, indicating the development of simple surnames into derivatives by analogy with the dominant affix stereotype. In order to better show what models are used in the formation of surnames, you need to introduce the term phoneme. Why did we use the word model? Because it is in the term model, used by linguists, that the main idea is contained - a pattern in accordance with which words are created. So, a phoneme is a structural element of language from which words and their components are built. We need to introduce the concept of phoneme because our spelling is largely arbitrary. It does not convey with sufficient accuracy what we say. But we do not pronounce phonemes, but sounds. The same word in the pronunciation of different people can sound with quite noticeable deviations from the pattern that the structure of the word gives us, from its phonemic composition. But isn't the phoneme something mythical? Some serious linguists also made such statements in the 40s. After all, a phoneme is abstract. But it exists, just as abstractions exist in mathematics, physics and other theoretical sciences. The phoneme is one of the abstractions of linguistic science, but if such abstractions did not exist, language could not be a system and function in the human community. The thing is that in the exact sciences these abstractions were discovered and formulated a long time ago, but in linguistics they were repeatedly discovered and forgotten again and received their final formulation only recently. This is the basic phonemic composition of suffixes, not obscured by spelling. The main type of phoneme is revealed in the substressed position and surrounded by such phonemes that contribute to the manifestation of this type. For example, writing many surnames create the impression that there is such a suffix. Surnames with compound stems are interesting. Their analysis requires special linguistic research. Here we have to limit ourselves to the most general grouping of them (since we are talking about the basics, we can consider them without regard to suffixation); 1) object-verbal, in meaning predominantly the names of the figure, 2) adjectival, 3) imperative, which still remains a genetically mysterious group in Slavic onomastics; outside of these types there are single ones, for example, descriptive constructions. It is wrong to call such surnames compound: each has one stem, be it the phrase empty ringing, not to mention distiller. The components here are not surnames, but their bases. It's a different matter - really compound surnames, combined from surnames.

In the formation of complex surnames two clearly limited groups of stems of approximately equal quantitative composition (190-200 stems in each) took part. It is characteristic that only 28-30 stems out of the total number act in both functions of the first and second components of a complex surname. The remaining 160-170 stems represent the first or second component of a complex surname. This

differentiation of the word-formative role of the stems of surnames is explained by their logical interconnection and the grammatical affiliation of the original words to one or another part of speech [7,42]. From this point of view, the nicknames to which complex surnames go back can be represented.

The first component of a complex surname is usually a noun, adjective or, rarely, an adverb and a verb, the second component is a noun and verbs. Some of the stems that act as the first or second component of a complex surname have a very wide lexical valence and enter (historically) into combinations with large groups of other components. Many adjectives denoting color, in combination with the second component - nouns - form whole nests of surnames. Some nicknames with cardinal numbers as the first element expressed the property status of the bearer in exact monetary terms. From similar "accounting" nicknames the surnames were formed. The most productive second components of complex surnames are, as is clear from the examples given above, the names of body parts: beard, eyes, teeth, nose, mouth, mustache, cheeks, arms, legs, fingers; names of domestic animals that determine the owner's wealth: horse, goat, cow; kinship terms that named relatives of the bearer of the nickname: father, brother, children, wife, grandfather, etc.

The structural characteristics of anthroponyms are closely related to their motivation or internal form. As can be seen from the description of surnames related to various spheres of the anthroponymic panorama, most genetic types of family nicknames have regular formal means of expressing general meanings However, such differentiated motivation belongs to the level of the original nicknames. The suffixes of the upper layer, the actual family formants express only one most generalized meaning: a descendant of a son or servant, apprentice, serf of the person who is named as the basis of the surname - a descendant of the son or apprentice of a carpenter or cook, a person descended from a serf peasant who belonged to some general or senator. The number of surnames is countless. It is not countless, but it is really large, so far it is impossible to determine it even approximately. Semantic analysis of surnames is fraught with enormous difficulties. Some of the difficulties are generated by the fact that over the 200-300 years of existence of most surnames, they have managed to change and become different from the words to which they owe their origin, or, on the contrary, these words have changed, or even disappeared. And therefore, it cannot be said unequivocally that one can find out about the origin of a particular family by the surname. This is impossible, first of all, because surnames, by their formation, are secondary words that have gone through the stage of rethinking from the concrete to the abstract. Today we do not know whether these surnames are connected with plants, with the physical properties of the founders of these families, or whether they go back to new two-basic names formed according to ancient models. Of course, there are families in which family traditions regarding the origin of their surnames have been preserved. But all these difficulties, familiar in the

etymological analysis of common nouns, are still small. The search for the etymological semantics of surnames encounters special difficulties that are not present even when analyzing personal names in the narrow sense, although it would seem that surnames, being relatively late and formed from common words, are etymologically more accessible [3,74]. But it is precisely the apparent simplicity of etymology that often leads to the wrong path. The very limitlessness of the semantic diversity of surnames is deceptive. There have been numerous attempts to construct a semantic classification of surnames. Built on material that differs in language and time, they are basically similar, although the number of groups in them, and their order, and their volume are not the same. The differences are not due to differences in the material, but to the individual approach of the classifier.

It should be noted that common noun vocabulary, which directly reflects the phenomena of reality, excludes the possibility of using words such as gender (meaning "waiter"), quarterly (meaning "policeman"), etc., in the feminine gender. The words mayor, jury would be a historical absurdity, since they designate positions that have never been occupied by women. It is interesting that now, when the activity of women in many areas of public life has increased, this has not been reflected in the designations of professions. Not every one of them received the corresponding feminine form. We say: the doctor came, the sergeant spoke, the director signed. In the area of proper names, everything looks different. The male profession of tailor corresponds to the female dressmaker. The male surname Tailor is the female surname Tailor. Thus, proper names develop according to their own laws, ignoring those relations of reality that are fixed in common nouns. We have given only the most striking examples of the correlation of the stems of surnames with certain lexical fields, fully aware that in the old days much could have been different in oral folk practice. The language is changing. Some words fall out of active use, others are subject to rethinking under the influence of changing living conditions, leading to a revaluation of old concepts and a restructuring of existing words in accordance with the new requirements of our time, under the influence of various types of linguistic and cultural borrowings[6,53]. The common language is the root and foundation of an educated language; the latter, with all its beauties and with its grammar, must recognize our common language as its native father and at the same time a living, filling source. Among other peoples, the names of relatives can also be part of a person's name, but their role is different. Patronymic names are very ancient formations. Feudal lords (princes) were called not only by their patronymics; the names of their ancestors were often also mentioned, since the antiquity of the family was an object of special pride. Along with personal names, patronymics and surnames, nicknames in the modern sense, which, as is known, have a long history in the language, are also quite widely used for naming persons. Nicknames can arise and exist among more or less narrow groups - a village, a house, a family, a circle of

people connected by friendship, professional interests, etc. Such nicknames do not necessarily become the basis for the emergence of surnames; they may not be transmitted from generation to generation, and they can be attributed to the range of problems of "individual speaking". Nicknames that exist in "individual speaking" are formed according to the same characteristics. In addition, they may bear the imprint of the intellectual and emotional profile of this group. In the writing community, the source of nicknames can be a wide variety of literary and mythical characters. Nicknames that exist in a highly cultural environment can have rich semantic and morphological ramifications in the sphere of native and foreign languages. The role of context (sometimes everyday, situational) is very important for a nickname that exists in a more or less narrow environment. So, all this leads us to the important conclusion that the foundations of anthroponyms have long been "separated" from those common nouns of the language with which nicknames were once associated, which later turned into anthroponyms, that the assessment of the foundations of anthroponyms from the point of view of modern language will be incomplete without a complex of additional cultural and historical information. The English anthroponymic system is a two-name system, since most peoples inhabiting Europe and America, including the British, have historically developed a two-name anthroponymic system - a personal name and surname. It should also be noted that in English there is no single term corresponding to the Russian term personal name. It is equivalent to the English phrases baptismal name, Christian name, first name, given name and personal name. The synonyms forename and prename also mean the name preceding the surname. In addition, in English, the terms are used to denote male and female personal names. The term surname corresponds to the English surname and family name. The word prename and the phrase family name are Americanisms. The second personal name and middle name were given in honor of relatives, godfather, godmother, some outstanding personality, historical event, or for any religious or other reasons. The British and Americans have preserved this naming tradition to this day. In general, the system of modern English anthroponyms has evolved over many centuries and has its roots in the distant past. It is closely connected with the history of the country, people and the history of the English language. In written monuments of the 9th-12th centuries. nicknames of large and small landowners, county officials, representatives of the clergy and other segments of the population are found. In codes of laws and charters, in court archives, in monastic record books (cartularies) and in other documents of that time, compiled in medieval Latin, and later, in the XII-XIV centuries, and in French, nicknames were written down next to personal names. names and indicated mainly the place of residence or birth of those named (denotates), the place of their land holdings, family relations and occupation.

During the period of developed feudalism (late 11th-15th centuries), a centralized feudal monarchy emerged in England, cities, crafts and trade grew

rapidly, commodity-money relations and market relations developed. During this period, the socially distinctive function of nicknames increases significantly, and their repertoire grows rapidly. The proportion of nicknames that contain obvious or hidden ridicule, irony, jokes, various epithets, including nicknames intended exclusively for initiates (esoteric nicknames) is increasing.

The Latin language, Scandinavian dialects and French had a significant influence on the formation of the English literary language, mainly on its lexical composition. The modern English anthroponymicon preserves traces of the interaction of related Old English and Scandinavian dialects. After the Norman conquest of England, during the period of bilingualism, the English anthroponymicon has undergone radical changes, its composition has increased significantly due to French borrowings. Surnames derived from French toponyms and common names have survived to this day. English personal names have gone through a long path of historical development, a path inextricably linked with the history of the English people and the English language. The nomenclature of modern English personal names seems to be a peculiar, made up of ancient and new names, native English and borrowed, traditional and invented, differing from each other in structural and semantic features. As already noted, English personal names have come a long way in historical development. The Anglo-Saxons, like other ancient Germanic tribes, had only one name, which in structure could be simple. Simple names were gradually replaced by complex two-component names; after the 13th century they are not found in the nomenclature of English personal names.

In terms of structural and semantic characteristics, Old English female names were no different from male names. The indicator of the gender of the name was the second component. In male names it was represented by masculine nouns: gar - poet. a spear; raed - advice; solution; intelligence, wisdom; sige – victory; success; weard - guardian; the keeper; protection; patronage; guard; poet.owner, lord; wig – fight; dispute, discord; war; wine – poet.friend; defender, etc. The second component of female names were, respectively, feminine nouns. Adjectives were also used as second components. For male names, these are, as a rule, adjectives that indicate the social status and character traits of the bearer of the name. The factor that had a significant influence on the development of the system of English personal names is literature, which is most closely connected with the socio-political history of the country. So far we have been talking about full (original) names used to name persons in documents proving the identity of the owners, when addressing persons in an official and ceremonial setting. Full or original forms have derivative forms or derivatives, which are used mainly when addressing persons in an informal setting, among acquaintances, friends, relatives and relatives. The number of derivatives cannot be accurately counted. This is explained by the nature of their functioning: the imagination of the creators of names to address friends, loved ones, relatives, and

children is boundless. It should be noted that surnames among different peoples and different social groups arose at different times. A kind of surname were words that denoted origin from a certain area or family among people of antiquity or the Middle Ages, and even more so in the Renaissance. But as a class, surnames stood out only when they became words of mass nomination, and not random nicknames of individuals. But even to this day, not all peoples of Asia and Africa have surnames, and even in Europe (Icelanders) do not have surnames.

The British, unlike the Icelanders, stand out for the diversity of their surnames. In general, the types of surnames are determined by their origin. Since most surnames historically go back to words that characterize people as belonging to certain families or coming from a certain area, the predominant ways of forming surnames turned out to be those morphological means that conveyed affiliation and relationship. Initially this was observed very strictly. So, for example, as it is known, in the language, origin from a certain family, from a certain ancestor was expressed by the possessive suffixes and from a certain area by the suffix of the relative adjective in Germanic languages, including English, belonging was indicated by suffixes -er, -es or morphemes -sohn, -sen, -son, and origin - by special syntactic constructions. But the variety of surnames is not limited to the two indicated types. In addition to them, there are many nicknames that are not formalized with special suffixes. It is impossible to pinpoint the exact time when English nicknames became surnames, i.e. into the inherited names of people. First of all, they began to be inherited by representatives of the feudal nobility. After the Norman Conquest, the right of the eldest son to inherit real estate was gradually introduced throughout the country. This right required hereditary naming. Gradually, the nicknames of feudal lords, barons, knights, passing from father to eldest son, became inherited anthroponyms. Last of all, this process affected the lower strata of the urban and rural population: artisans, small traders, peasants. In the southern and central counties, nicknames began to be inherited earlier than in the north.

Nicknames began to be inherited at the beginning of the 12th century. This process was more intense during the XII-XIV centuries, and by the beginning of the XV century. Nicknames became inherited names everywhere, among all segments of the population of England. On the territory of Great Britain this process apparently continued in a later period. It can be concluded that the formation of the system of modern English surnames occurred throughout the entire classical Middle Ages, and in Scotland and Wales it continued at the beginning of the late Middle Ages.

The formation of the entire corpus of modern Scottish surnames can be represented in the form of various layers. Surnames, as legally significant onomastic units created as a result of certain legislative acts, appeared in Scotland in 1061. These surnames coincided with the territorial names of the possessions and belonged to the Scottish nobility. A huge number of Scottish surnames are derived from the

names of professions or positions of their first bearers. In the earliest cases of mentioning such surnames, it is not always easy to say whether the person's occupation is meant or whether the word has already acquired the character of an inherited surname. Examples of inherited surnames are well confirmed by the fact that their bearers had a different profession[8,74].

Surnames in Scotland developed in the same direction as English surnames, but were slower to become hereditary. From 1820 there was a fairly constant influx of native Irish people into south-west Scotland, especially in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew and Galloway. In the last quarter of the 19th century. and later the influx increased significantly. Many of the long-arriving Irish, having improved their social position, modified the spelling of their surnames in order to hide their origins.

In the analysis of English anthroponyms, a number of problems of English anthroponymy are touched upon. An analysis of the English anthroponymic system showed that not only research on the material touched upon in this work is possible and necessary, but also the study of English anthroponyms from a different angle. The issues under study include, first of all, the entire array of unstudied anthroponyms in England. So, for example, it would be useful to compare anthroponyms of Englishmen of German origin with the German anthroponymicon and with the appellative vocabulary of the German language. From a historical perspective, it is necessary to explore the process of formation and naturalization of English traditional names. The sphere of functioning of anthroponyms and the formation of their derivative forms in dialect and colloquial speech are also interesting. The life of an anthroponym in the informal sphere of communication is an important area of structural-typological research in general. It also provides material for establishing onomastic universals.

Thus, anthroponyms represent a huge layer of scientific and linguistic information, which linguists study year after year, reaching new discoveries. But when talking about the specific and narrow concepts created by a proper name in speech, we should also mention its stylistic load in the language.

As a result of our research we can come to the conclusion that:

1. Among the main directions of research, the following appear: determining the nominative potential of individual semantic groups and types of anthroponyms, because anthroponyms play an important role in filling the class of common nouns, as well as the class of proper names.
2. The nominative potential of anthroponyms is understood as their ability to designate objects of the surrounding reality. The nominative potential of anthroponyms depends on their belonging to a certain semantic group and extralinguistic factors. Different semantic groups have different nominative potentials. The most derived forms are anthroponyms, denoting the names of the founders and scientists of scientific theories.

3. Male anthroponyms have greater nominative potential than female anthroponyms, which is a reflection of the traditional androgynous national picture of the world. Here, the male principle plays a dominant role in the life of society; From the works of British and American authors of the last decades the methodology of analyzing the activity of anthroponymic derivatives is widely described.

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XÜLASƏ
ANTROPONİMİYA ONOMASTİKANIN ƏSAS SAHƏLƏRİNDƏN BİRİ KİMİ

Məqalədə qeyd olunur ki, adlandırma nəzəriyyəsi nöqteyi-nəzərindən insanın və əşyaların, eləcə də heyvanların adlandırılma prinsiplərinin tamamilə fərqli olması çox vacibdir. Antroponimika antroponimlərin nitqdəki müxtəlif funksiyalarını tədqiq edir. Burada antroponimlərin bütün növləri (şəxs adları, soyadlar, ləqəblər, təxəllüslər, ata adları) linqvokoqnitiv təhlilə məruz qalır. Məqalədə vurğulanır ki, hər bir xalqın antroponimik sistemi tarixi-mədəni zənginliyi ilə səciyyələnən özünəməxsus inkişaf və formalaşma yolundan keçir. Antroponimlər yüksək informativliyə malikdir, çünki onlar sosial-iqtisadi, mədəni, dini, coğrafi amillərin,

demək olar ki, bütün müxtəlifliyini əks etdirir. Soyadın əsası adətən onun yaranma tarixini əks etdirir və soyadların təhlili onların xarici dillərdə oxşar formalaşma yollarının olduğunu göstərir.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

АНТРОПОНИМИЯ КАК ОДИН ИЗ ОСНОВНЫХ РАЗДЕЛОВ ОНОМАСТИКИ

В статье отмечается, что с точки зрения теории именования очень важно, чтобы принципы наименования людей, предметов, а также животных были совершенно разными. Антропонимика изучает различные функции антропонимов в речи. В данном случае, лингвокогнитивному анализу подвергаются все виды антропонимов (личные имена, фамилии, прозвища, псевдонимы, отчества). В статье подчеркивается, что антропонимическая система каждого народа проходит свой путь развития и формирования, характеризующийся своим историческим и культурным наследием. Антропонимы высокоинформативны, поскольку отражают практически все многообразие социально-экономических, культурных, религиозных, географических факторов. Основа фамилии обычно отражает историю ее происхождения, а анализ фамилий показывает, что они имеют схожие способы образования в иностранных языках.

Rəyçi: f.f.d., dos. İradə Səmədova