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THE SEMANTIC AND SYMBOLIC NATURE OF ANTHROPONYMS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article aims to analyze the semantic and symbolic nature of English anthroponyms, examining their classification, etymological background, and cultural implications within the framework of modern linguistic theory.

Keywords: semantics, anthroponyms, functional, proper names, concept, structure, etymology, mythopoetic, physical characteristics, phenomenon, interlanguage, modern, linguistic.

Introduction

The richness of proverbs and idioms reflects the characteristics of national cultures and their historical origins. Studying and comparing the proverbs and idioms of different languages helps promote a better understanding of those cultures. Additionally, such studies are beneficial for translation, as they provide valuable insights into emotional language, which reveals much about a language's roots and the life of its speakers. By examining emotional texts, we can gain a deeper understanding of cultural nuances.

Proper names constitute a significant and complex component of the lexical system of any language, occupying a special position between language and culture. Among them, anthroponyms—personal names designating individuals—deserve particular attention due to their unique semantic, functional, and symbolic characteristics. Unlike common nouns, anthroponyms traditionally serve an identifying function; however, modern linguistic studies increasingly emphasize their semantic depth and cultural load.

Materials and methods

The study of the origin and etymology of anthroponyms remains particularly relevant, as it reveals the historical and cultural foundations embedded in names. In many cultural and mythological traditions, a personal name is perceived as an internal substance or symbol that reflects the essence of the individual.

Results

In modern England, a child is typically given two names at birth: a first name (also called a personal name) and a middle name. The first name holds greater significance and is the primary identifier. The term "personal name" refers to the individual name assigned at birth and has been one of the earliest forms of names recorded in official documents [13, 73].

Discussion

The tradition of giving a middle name originates from the earlier practice of assigning multiple personal names to a child. As a result, it's more common for children to have several middle names than to have none at all. Usually, no more than four middle names are given for example: Charles

Philip Arthur George, Andrew Albert Christian Edward, or Anne Elisabeth Alice Louise. The middle name serves to further individualize a person, which is especially useful when the first and last names are common. Some historical records from the 14th to 16th centuries show occasional instances of individuals with two given names for example, John William Whytting or John Philipp Capel. However, this was rare at the time.

Today, the use of double names is more commonly seen among girls, where the two names are often treated as a single unit for instance, Mary Anne, Mary Jane, Sarah Jane, or Una Nance Owen (with "Una Nancy" as a transcription of the name) [17, 26].

Among the borrowed last names are Scottish, Irish, French, Welsh surnames. The Scandinavians owned most of western Scotland (IX-XIII centuries.), and the Orkney and Shetland Islands were under their control until the 15th century. They originated the following ancient Scottish surnames: Godfery from Guthroo, Mclver from Ivor, McColl, McCall from Kol, Auley, MacAuley from Olaf, Ola. French influence: Bruce, Davidson, Grant, Sinclair. Most Irish families were anglicized at the end of the 17th century, and such names as O'Breen, ONail became O'Brien, O'Neal. Common Irish surnames: Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan, Walsh, O'Brien, Ryan (O'Ryan), Connor. Welsh surnames: Roberts, Jones, Davies, Williams, Thomas, Edwarts, Hughes, double: Nash-Williams, Lloyd-George: Vera Elizabeth Claythorne, Cyril Ogilvie Hamilton (on the 11th day of August, you killed Cyril Ogilvie Hamilton) "- transcription) [8, 176]; Ursula Bourne may have I can see no motive for her doing so (“Ursula” - transcription) [2, 14].

Speaking about the origin and development of personal and family names, their structure, etymology, one cannot fail to mention their semantics and their functions in works of art. The essential role of proper names in a work of art was noted by both linguists and literary tourists. In particular, according to academician V.V. Vinogradov, a rather extensive theme of the style of fiction is the selection of names, surnames, nicknames, their structural peculiarities in different genres and styles, figurative and characteristic functions, etc. [11, p. 38].

Toropova considers that in a work of art every name is already a designation, playing with all the colors that it is capable of. It develops shades with maximum power, past which we pass in life [18, 35]. Very often, as a rule, the basis of a name was any positive trait of a person, his spiritual quality, character trait. This can be illustrated by the example of female names used by Agatha Christie in her works. In the detective story "The Labors of Hercules", one of the heroines was named by the beautiful name Beatrice. The meaning of this name is “excellent quality”: [IT. <Lat. beatrix "the one that brings happiness" <beatus "happy"]. The name Clara, found in the work "The Mystery of King's Abbot", is derived from the Latin adjective clara, which means "clear, bright, glorious, famous":

By the way, Clara -my maid, you know - is great friends with Elsie, the housemaid at Ferny (“Klara” - transcription) [4, 43].

Names could reflect not only the internal quality of its carrier, but also its appearance, for example, Annie [dr. Hannah “pretty, pretty”]:

Our Annie's dearest friend was Miss Janett's maid, Clara (Possible variations: “Annie” - transcription, “Ann” is a derivative transmitted by transcription, “Anna” as a translatable version) [1, 32].

Sometimes the qualities implied in the name were neutral or negative. So, the name Paul was derived from the Latin adjective paulus, which means “small”, for example:

Oh! Paul Uaresco! What an idea! He has a bad - a criminal past (“Paul” - transcription) [19, 73].

The next anthroponym is the name of Hercule Poirot's assistant by the name of Hastings. The surname comes from the word "haste", which means "haste." Agatha Christie has repeatedly shown his hasty conclusions, and did not hide the fact that she and Hercule were often annoyed:

This is my friend, Captain Hastings (Transcribed - "Hastings") [19, 42].

The internal form of the personal name can transmit:

1) type of activity, kinship, gender [8]: George (farmer), Enoch (teacher), Thomas (twin), Charles (man), Colleen (girl), Martha (lady); Inspector Davis unlocked the door of the lobby ("Davis" - transliteration taking into account traditions) [6, 59];

Detective Inspector Stevens was here on business ("Stevens" - transliteration with taking into account traditions) [2, 65].

It was the duty of human sieve ("Jacobs" – transliterature with tradition) [2, 117];

2) borrowing elements from various religious names (Jehovah): John, Josephine, Joan, Gabriel, Jeremy, Emanuel, Elisabeth, Elisha, Samuel, Christopher;

3) Indication of origin: Barbara (foreign), Francis (Frenchman), Brett (Briton), Norman (Northman);

4) expression of parental feelings: Amy (loved), Abigail (father rejoices), Benjamin (son of my right hand), Nathan (gift), David (beloved);

5) description of any personal or physical characteristics (some researchers call these anthroponyms descriptive): Agnes (pure), Alexander (defender of men), Clemant (merciful), Hilary (cheerful), Kevin (handsome at birth), Linda (pretty), Maurice (dark-skinned, Moorish), Adam (red complexion), Linus (with flaxen hair), Rufus (red-headed).

Thus, Charles and Karl are based on the same noun, which indicates the social status and at the same time a character trait of their carrier, let us compare the etymology of these names: the French name Charles and the German Karl go back to the Old High German "Karl", is a man, a husband, and literally means "courageous, strong", for example:

Charles Chandler planned his revenge ("Charles" is a transliteration taking into account traditions) [2, 48].

6) comparison with any animal, flower, precious stone or other objects of the natural world: Leo (lion), Lowell (little wolf), Rachel (lamb), Erna (eagle), Susan (lily), Fern, Holly, Rosemary , Daisy, Camellia, Beryl, Ruby, Crystal, Peter (rock), Stella (star).

So two completely different names, masculine - Arthur and feminine - Ursula, as it turns out, were formed from words with the same meaning "bear": Arthur [presumably from the Celt. art, arth "bear"] and Ursula [cf.-lat .; diminutive of ursa "bear"]. Most likely, these names were given for external similarity and were nicknames, but then during their development they turned into names, for example:

"You are Ursula Bourne?" Asked the inspector, "Yes, sir" [3, 12].

Names Flora [Lat. Flora "The Goddess of Flowers and Spring" flos, floris "flower"], Lily [sovr. English lily "lily"] and Stephen [lat. Stephanos; letters., "wreath"] are related to the plant world;

7) connection with a geographical object ("local" anthroponyms), which most often indicate that this name is used or was previously used as a toponym: Clifford (ford-nearaslope), Clyde (by the name of the river), Sabrina (by the name of the river Severn), Lynn (Welsh. "lake"), Douglas (the Celtic name of the river "dark water), Shirley (bright clearing), Clayton (claytown);

"Your name, it is Charles Kent," said Poirot. Where were you born? The man stared at him, then he grinned. "I'm a full Britney all right, he said. "Yes," said Poirot meditatively, "I think you are. I fancy you were born in Kent. " The man stared. "Why's that? Because of my name? What's

that to do with it? It is a man whose name is Kent in that particular county? " (" Kent "-transcription) [3, 12].

Conclusion

Thus, the specificity of anthroponyms lies in their meaning, which is based on the examples we have examined, the majority of modern English names can be classified as character names or label names. At the same time, in spite of the semantic nature of the personal name, which is one of its main paradoxes, it seems to us useful to study the origin, the etymology of names. Anthroponyms are not a label, but a symbol that is complexly related to the nature of the individual. The mythological awareness of anthroponym as an internal substance is manifested in many cultural and historical traditions, in which the name of a newborn reveals and solves its essence [12, 116]. Proof of this is the preservation of the proper name when translated by transcribing.

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