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FILOLOGIK TADQIQOTLARNING YANGI BOSQICHI: ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

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I SHO'BA. ZAMONAVIY TILSF ----- **AMALIYOTI MASALALARI**

SEMANTICS OF SURNAMES

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Abstract: The article discusses the morphological structure and semantics of Russian surnames. Russian Russians also consider the specific features of the development of Russian society, the formation of Russian surnames and their spread. The article also talks about the distinctive features of onomastics in Western European countries, where stable local variants can be traced.

Keywords: Onomastics, Russian surnames, morphological structure, first name, patronymic.

Vladimir Andreevich Nikonov, one of the foremost experts in onomastics, stated that examining each surname is a complex, time-consuming scientific endeavor that is not always possible to resolve.

The examination of surnames holds significant scientific value. It enables a more comprehensive understanding of recent centuries' historical events, along with the development of science, literature, and art. Surnames serve as a form of living history. It is a misconception to believe that this only pertains to the surnames of notable individuals. The surnames of everyday people also provide insights, such as tracking migration patterns of both large and small groups. Here's an example to illustrate this.

The 1897 census records for the Yurginsky volost in Tobolsk province (present-day Tyumen region) include surnames such as Gorlatov, Devochkin, Eskov, Legostaev, Minakov, Molodykh, Teplyakov, Chernikov, Chuev, Shashkov, and Shumakov. Similar surnames from the same period are also found in the Bolsheglushnitskaya volost of Samara province [55, p. 12]. Given the rarity of these surnames, it is unlikely that their occurrence is due to chance alone. Therefore, it can be confidently concluded that these families migrated from the Lower Volga region beyond the Urals.

The data derived from surnames originating from toponyms (geographical names) holds significant value. For example, the surname Koksharov is spread across the Russian North, reflecting the historical aftermath of a small town on the Koksheng River in Vazhsky land, which was destroyed in 1452. If you plot the locations where surnames derived from a single city are found on a map and connect these points to that city, the resulting pattern resembles a rose of rays, illustrating the extent of its influence. Such visually striking cartograms of medieval cities in southwestern Germany were created by A. Bach.

An even more insightful approach is the reverse method of research: identifying which regions the surnames of local residents suggest they originate from. In Ivanishchevskaya volost of Shadrinsky district (located south of the Trans-Urals) in 1858, the following surnames were recorded: Vologzhanin – 273 individuals, Mezentsev – 75 individuals, Vazhenin – 70 individuals, Kungurtsev – 23 individuals, and Ustyuzhenin – 16 individuals. Therefore, even without direct documentary evidence indicating the origins of these individuals, one can infer that the settlement of this parish was primarily from the northern part of European Russia.

Many surnames serve as reminders of once-thriving professions that have now vanished: Balakirshchikov, Berdnikov, Bortnikov, Bronnikov, Voskoboinikov, Batman, Znaharev, Kozhemyakin, Konovalov, Spearmen, Gyrfalcons, Archers, Swordsmen, Oleynikov, Reshetnikov, Okladnikov, Ponomarev, Usurers, Rushnikov, Svechnikov, Buffoons, Sokolnikov,

Solodovnikov, Streletsov, Cheesemakers, Syromyatnikov, Tolmachev, Trapeznikov, Khamovnikov, Tselovalnikov, Shapovalov, Sherstobitov, Saddlers, and many more. It has been noted repeatedly that some professions have disappeared without leaving any trace, and their names have been lost to history. Yet, these names can still be found within the collection of surnames – if only one knows how to interpret them.

The history of labor and daily life has influenced surnames, with their lexical roots reflecting social relationships (such as Batrakov, Baskakov, Polovnikov), clothing items (Laptev, Nogovitsyn), food (Shangin, Sbitnev), and customs or rituals (Mummers, Panikhidin). Many surnames also originate from old superstitions: in families where children frequently died, newborns were given amulet names like Found, Nenash, and Nakhodka. These patronymics later evolved into surnames such as Naydenov, Nenashev, and Nakhodkin. Surnames like Nekrasov, Scoundrel, and Fool are connected to amulet names – these are patronymics derived from non-church terms Nekras, Scoundrel, and Fool, which were not intended as insults but served as protective symbols.

Surnames carry with them many forgotten words and forms that have been lost in everyday speech. Everyone is familiar with Tolstoy's surname, but the emphasis has shifted in the word "Tolstoy." Today, we say "fat," yet the surname reminds us of an older form of the word. We are also unfamiliar with the short possessive adjectives found in written inscriptions, such as "wolf's tail" or "snake's whistle."

Proper names, such as technical terms, belong to a distinct subsystem within the vocabulary system, where the principles of language are reflected in a unique way – similar to how light bends when passing from one medium to another. This subsystem has its own patterns that do not exist in the language outside the realm of proper names. Once a word becomes a surname (or another type of proper name – such as a personal or geographical name), it begins to develop independently of its original form and may completely lose its connection to the original word. As a result, determining the etymology of a surname – identifying its origin, the root word from which it derived, and the processes of its formation – can be quite challenging. The characteristics that make surnames valuable for scientific study also pose significant difficulties in their analysis. Surnames do not originate spontaneously; for example, the surnames Bersenyev, Kamanin, or Ohryutin suggest the existence of earlier words like bersen, kaman, or ohryuta, which have long since disappeared, leaving only the surnames as traces of their former forms.

Other sources contributed to the formation of generic names. For instance, during the 16th and 17th centuries, the Urals experienced rapid settlement by people from different regions of Russia. During this period, geographical surnames emerged, reflecting the places where ancestors once resided. Examples of such surnames include Vychevzhanin, Dvinyaninov, Kivokurtsev, Belozerov, Kolmogorov, Mezentsev, and Pinegin.

Therefore, many researchers have attempted to classify surnames by categorizing them into groups such as "from animals" (Baranov), "from birds" (Utkin), "from plants" (Dubov), and so on. However, there are no possessive adjectives derived from common nouns like cart, raven, or crow. So, what is the origin of surnames like Telegin and Voronin? Ultimately, these names do not stem from the nouns cart or crow themselves; instead, they originate from patronymics – Telegin and Voronin – formed from personal male names, specifically Telegin and Voronin, which answer the question "whose son?" (similar to Ilyin or Fomin).

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