

ANALYSIS OF ANTHROPONYMS IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: *The article studies thematic groups of proper names in the novel of “Godfather”. The structure and origin of the names are clarified by analyzing in a comprehensive way.*

Keywords: *onomastic system, onomastics, onomastic unit, onomastic volume, anthroponics, onomastic volume, dictionary, term, English onomastics.*

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada "Cho'qintirgan ota" romanidagi tegishli ismlarning tematik guruhlari o'rganiladi. Ismlarning tuzilishi va kelib chiqishi har tomonlama tahlil qilinib, oydinlashtiriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *onomastik sistema, onomastika, onomastik birlik, onomastik hajm, antroponika, onomastik hajm, lug'at, termin, inglizcha onomastika.*

Аннотация: *В статье исследуются тематические группы имен собственных в романе «Крестный отец». Путем комплексного анализа выясняется структура и происхождение названий.*

Ключевые слова: *ономастическая система, ономастика, ономастическая единица, ономастический том, антропоника, ономастический том, словарь, термин, английская ономастика.*

Anthroponym is a fancy word for a personal name — specifically, a name that is given to a human being. So basically, it's the official term for what we commonly refer to as a person's name, like John, Sarah, Michael. The word "anthroponym" is derived from two Greek roots: "anthro," which means "human" or "man," and "onoma," which means "name." So when you put them together, you get "anthroponym," which literally means "human name." Names are an important aspect of human culture, as they serve to identify individuals, distinguish them from one another, and often carry personal, cultural, and historical significance. They can be influenced by a variety of factors, such as cultural traditions, family customs, religious beliefs, and even popular trends. It's fascinating to explore the origins and meanings behind different names. For example, some names have religious or mythological origins, while others are derived from professions, geographical locations, or qualities that parents wish to bestow upon their children. Names can also reflect cultural diversity and



heritage, as they vary greatly across different languages and regions. Names are not just random labels, but an integral part of our identity and personal history. Anthroponymy (the study of personal names) often involves examining patterns and trends in naming, exploring the meanings and origins of names, and understanding the social and cultural significance of naming choices. Researchers in this field may delve into historical records, linguistic analysis, and cultural studies to track naming conventions and their evolution over time. For instance, in some cultures, certain names may be associated with particular social classes, ethnic groups, or regions. Studying anthroponyms can provide insights into social structures, cultural affiliations, and historical influences within a society. Additionally, the usage of anthroponyms has practical applications in areas such as genealogy, onomastics (the study of names), and demography. Researchers may use naming data to analyze population trends, migration patterns, or societal changes. On a personal level, the usage of anthroponyms involves the thoughtful consideration and selection of names for individuals. Parents often take into account factors like familial traditions, personal preferences, cultural significance, and the desired meaning or symbolism associated with a name.

Most literal books have been created in the English language, which at a high level glorify the history of the nation and serve the development of the people in all aspects. The contribution of our linguists, writers and poets are incomparable. Let's dive into the descriptive analysis of anthroponyms in "The Godfather"! "The Godfather" is a famous novel written by Mario Puzo and later adapted into a highly acclaimed film trilogy directed by Francis Ford Coppola.

In "The Godfather," the use of anthroponyms plays a significant role in developing the characters and reflecting their cultural background, social status, and familial ties. The author and filmmakers carefully chose names that resonate with the Italian-American mafia setting of the story.

One notable anthroponym in "The Godfather" is the title character's name, Vito Corleone. The name Vito is of Latin origin and means "life," which can be seen as a symbolic choice considering Vito's position as the head of a powerful crime family. The surname Corleone is a town in Sicily, Italy. By linking the character's surname to his Sicilian roots, the name further emphasizes Vito's heritage and cultural background. Another significant character with an interesting anthroponym is Michael Corleone, Vito's youngest son. The name Michael is of Hebrew origin, meaning "who is like God." This name choice can be interpreted as a reflection of Michael's transformation throughout the series, as he becomes a formidable and cunning figure within the Mafia world. "The



"The Godfather" also introduces us to other memorable characters with notable anthroponyms, such as Sonny Corleone (Vito's hot-headed and impulsive eldest son), Fredo Corleone (the middle son who struggles with his role in the family), and Tom Hagen (the Corleone family consigliere). Each name contributes to the characterization and portrayal of these individuals within the story. It's worth noting that the anthroponyms in "The Godfather" are not only chosen for their meanings, but also for their cultural connotations and the associations they evoke. The names help create a rich and immersive world for the story to unfold. Besides the rich cultural associations and meanings behind the anthroponyms in "The Godfather," there are several other interesting characteristics worth exploring. Let's delve into a few of them:

1. Nicknames and aliases: Alongside the characters' official names, "The Godfather" introduces a range of nicknames and aliases that add depth and complexity to their identities. For example, Sonny Corleone's real name is Santino, but he is commonly referred to by his nickname. The use of these alternative names creates an intimate and informal atmosphere within the story, often reflecting personal relationships or specific attributes of the characters.

2. Familial naming patterns: In "The Godfather," we witness a strong emphasis on familial ties and the passing down of names across generations. This practice is particularly evident in the Corleone family, where Michael Corleone, Vito's son, names his son Anthony, mirroring the tradition of preserving family names. This pattern of naming creates a sense of continuity and heritage within the story.

3. Name changes and adaptations: The story also presents instances where characters change their names or adapt them for various reasons. For instance, Tom Hagen, who is of Irish-German descent, has an Italian name to fit within the Sicilian-American context of the Corleone family. This showcases the significance of name identity within the mafia culture and how individuals may alter their names to assimilate or conform to societal expectations.

4. Symbolic and ironic names: "The Godfather" often features names with symbolic or ironic undertones that add depth and subtlety to the characters. For example, the name Fredo (short for Alfredo) means "peaceful ruler." However, Fredo Corleone's character is portrayed as weaker and less skilled in comparison to his brothers, which creates an ironic contrast between his name and his role within the family.

These characteristics contribute to the overall richness and complexity of the anthroponyms in "The Godfather." They enhance the storytelling and help



sculpt the personalities and relationships of the characters. Exploring these naming choices can offer deeper insights into the themes and dynamics of the narrative.

In conclusion, anthroponyms encompasses the study and application of personal names, exploring their cultural, historical, and linguistic dimensions. It provides a fascinating lens through which to examine naming within societies and offers insight into the importance of names in shaping individual and collective identities.

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