RESEARCHING HISTORICAL COMPARATIVE METHOD OF ENGLISH ANTROPONYMS

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Abstract: In this article, investigation of English anthroponyms by historical comparative method which reveals various factors affected the development and changes of English names throughout different periods of time.
Keywords: Language, anthroponym, linguistics, motive, motivation, structure, onomastics, anthropocentrism, semantics, historical comparative method.

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz antroponimlarining qiyosiy tarixiy metod orqali tadqiq qilindi va ingliz atoqli otlarinig turli davrlar mobaynida rivojlanishi va turli shakllarda ifodalanishi ochib berildi va qiyosiy-tarixiy metod tufayli ko`plab ingliz antropnimlarining o'ziga xos jihatlari tadqiq etildi.
Kalit so'zlar: Til, antroponim, lingvisika, motiv, motivatsiya, struktura, onimizatsiya, antropotsentrizm, semantika, qiyosiy tarixiy metod.
Аннотация: В данной статье проводится исследование английских антропонимов историко-сравнительным методом, которое выявляет различные факторы, влиявшие на развитие и изменение английских имен в разные периоды времени.

Ключевые слова: Язык, антропоним, лингвистика, мотив, мотивация, структура, ономастика, антропоцентризм, семантика, историко-сравнительный метод.

Thus, only a small fraction of modern English personal names have survived from the Old English period.

The second period in the development of English anthroponymy is the Middle English period. It begins in the 11th century and ends at the beginning of the 16th century. At this stage, English names were particularly influenced by the Norman Conquest. In 1066, after the victory at the Battle of Hastings, the Normans subjugated England, led by the Norman duke William the Conqueror.

The strong onslaught from the Norman language and culture had a great influence on the nomenclature of English personal names and its further development. Old English names are almost completely disappearing, and those that are still in use are changing their spelling and pronunciation under the onslaught of the French language, and the system of personal names itself is being reduced. This was due to the fact that in Normandy there was a tradition of naming after an outstanding person or relative.

In the twelfth century, the women's name book was very diverse, it used exotic names that were unusual to the ancient English: Hodierna, Italia, Melodia, Antigone, Cassandra, Norma, Splendor, and others.

In the Middle Ages, there were also female names derived from masculine names (Jacklyn Jack, Joan John, Roberta Robert), hypocoristic and deminutive names (Watte Walter, Wille William, Davie David), names associated with the time or circumstances of birth (Christmas, Easter, Loveday "day of love", Tiffany or Theophania "Epiphany"). The second major factor influencing the anthroponymic system in the Middle English period was the Christianity.

The Church exerted a great influence on the formation of the worldview, preaching the norms and morals of social behavior, faith in the common good and equality. In turn, the Christian Church demanded the naming of Christian names, including canonized saints, which contributed to the introduction of biblical names into English anthroponymy. As a consequence, there is an increase in the number of names used and a process of concentration of anthroponyms.

The clergy called for naming children after canonized saints and biblical characters, restricting the freedom of impersonation, for example: Agatha, Agnes, David, Daniel, Eugene, Luke, Mary, Michael, Sebastian, Simeon. It was only with the advent of the Church of England that the naming process became less controllable.

The third, or New England, period begins in the sixteenth century with the Reformation. According to E. Withycombe, this period is the second most important in the development of English anthroponymy after the Norman Conquest. During the Reformation, the names of non-biblical saints fell into disuse or became rarely used. Names such as Austin, Basil, Bennet, Blase, Brice, Christopher, Clement, Crispin, Denis, Fabian, Gervase, Hillary, Martin, Quentin, Theobald, Valentine, Viel.

In the 16th-17th centuries, a new Christian movement began to take shape - Puritanism (from the Latin puritans - "purity"). The Puritans introduced a number of innovations in the nomenclature of the English name book, which were often exotic or extravagant. In an attempt to protect themselves and their children from unbelievers and to fight for the purity and truth of their faith, the Puritans chose very rare Hebrew and Old Testament names, used appellative vocabulary.

In 1560, the Puritan mass name-making began. After 1590, with the accession of Queen Elizabeth I, the more fanatical Puritans began to give their children whole phrases from the Holy Scriptures.

In the names created by the Puritans, the characteristic features of their beliefs, views and way of life are clearly traced: piety, religious fanaticism, abstinence from the pleasures of life, strictness of morals, diligence, perseverance in achieving goals.

In conclusion, the fourth or modern period in British anthroponymy is characterized by a large selection of personal names. This is primarily due to the influence of American culture on European countries, and England is no exception. Another factor influencing the rapid development of the anthroponymic system in Great Britain is the transformation of England into a cosmopolitan country, which has opened its doors to immigrants from Arab countries, India and African countries, who follow exclusively the national names.

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