

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES AND THEIR CORPUS ANALYSIS
OF ENGLISH FEMALE NAMES

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Abstract. *This research is based on linguistic and linguocultural study relatively. There conducted corpus analysis of 50 English names. In this investigation, the author covered name elements, deep notion in linguistics, cultural cognition. In other words, the study determines religious and historical denotation and root to Old English relevant to male and female names. The gender elements of names lead to Anglo Saxon dialect. Mostly, English female names entitled with “sister”, “wife”.*

Key words: *linguo culturology, history, mythology, nature, female names, content, semantics.*

Introduction. Linguoculturology studies the interaction of language and culture, links our knowledge of language to our knowledge of man – a native speaker and the specific features of reflection of culturally significant phenomena in his/her consciousness and linguistic competence (Komova, 2003). Unlike the approach of country-through-language studies, addressed mainly at description of semantic characteristics of culturally marked vocabulary and provision for encyclopedic information about it, a linguoculturological analysis is also intended to demonstrate some specific features of functioning the given vocabulary in language and speech, these features being determined by the content of vocabulary units.

According to Kukharenko, “The personal names taken as a whole create an anthroponymic space and a specific semiotic system of a literary text. Their elements interact not only with each other, but with some other language material as well, which offers an opportunity to bring to light the relationships and bonds among the characters of a literary work, the system, functioning and dynamics of certain literary images, etc. Names play a particular part, helping an author express his/her creative individuality and manner, principles and beliefs as well as the attitude to the realities of life. If a writer chooses a name for a character appropriately and it matches some specific features of national anthroponymicon, such a name acquires certain semantic and stylistic significance and makes a deep emotional and artistic impression on both a given character`s image and a literary work as a whole.”

To put that in other words, one of the ways in which we might come to an understanding of Anglo-Saxon naming practices is by discovering how they varied according to date and region. Fortunately, we can and should draw on the invaluable assistance of the online Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England, which can also help to determine whether the frequency of certain name-elements merely reflects the frequency with which particular individuals are named in the historical record.

Methodology. The study confirms the view that there is no consistent correlation between female grammatical gender and name-elements employed in names given to women. Nor does it seem that semantics has much bearing.

The following factors were taken into account in full to include the female names in the corpus analysis:

Religious

Natural

Historical - Mythological

English women can be addressed with the names which are taken origin from religious books like Bible or Gospels. For example:

Rebecca - meaning "join, tie, snare". This is the name of the wife of Isaac and the mother of Esau and Jacob in the Old Testament.

Johanna - English form of *Iohannes*, the Latin form of the Greek name, itself derived from the Hebrew name meaning "Yahweh is gracious", from the roots (*yo*) referring to the Hebrew God and (*chanan*) meaning "to be gracious". The Hebrew form occurs in the Old Testament (spelled *Johannan*), but this name owes its popularity to two New Testament characters, both highly revered saints.

Moreover, According to Anglo-Saxon origin of dialect female names are derived from Old English. These names are connected more nature and beauty for example:

Bella - short form of Isabella or names ending in *belle*. It is also associated with the French word *belle* meaning "beautiful". A famous bearer was Belle Starr (1848-1889), an outlaw of the American west, whose real given name was Maybelle.

Bertha - originally a short form of Germanic names beginning with the element *behart* meaning "bright, famous". It was borne by the mother of Charlemagne in the 8th century, and it was popularized in England by the Normans. It died out as an English name after the Middle Ages, but was revived in the 19th century.

In addition, names which have nature affect – derivation -wulf (wolf) as their second element are more likely to be male, but it is also common as a first element in female names. For instance, Ulva is a simple name that comes from German roots. It translates easily to "wolf". Next name, Wafula means "born during the rainy season", from Luhya *ifula* meaning "rainy season".

Other frequently occurring first name-elements in female names which author considers semantically inappropriate for women are Ecg- (sword), Here- (army/battle), and Sige- (victory). Pagan Anglo-Saxons, I presume, thought otherwise.

Adele- Originally a short form of names beginning with the Germanic element *adal* meaning "noble". Saint Adela was a 7th-century Frankish princess who founded a monastery at Pfazel in France. This name was also borne by a daughter of William the Conqueror.

Adalaide means "noble type", from the French form of the Germanic name *Adalheidis*, which was composed of the elements *adal* "noble" and *heid* "kind, sort, type". It was borne in the 10th century by Saint Adelaide, the wife of the Holy Roman emperor Otto the Great. In Britain the parallel

form Alice, derived via Old French, has historically been more common, though this form did gain some currency in the 19th century due to the popularity of the German-born wife of King William IV, for whom the city of Adelaide in Australia was named in 1836.

Agatha - Latinized form of the Greek name, derived from Greek) meaning "good". Saint Agatha was a 3rd-century martyr from Sicily who was tortured and killed after spurning the advances of a Roman official. The saint was widely revered in the Middle Ages, and her name has been used throughout Christian Europe (in various spellings). The mystery writer Agatha Christie (1890-1976) was a famous modern bearer of this name.

The symbolic meaning of the name Desdemona is actualized in the tragedy: it probably represents a Latinized form of the Greek word *dusdaimōn* "ill-fated, ill-starred" and becomes appropriate to the character's destiny.

Another famous name is Diana which Means "divine, goddesslike", a derivative of *dia* or *diva* meaning "goddess". It is ultimately related to the same Indo-European root **dyew-* found in Zeus. Diana was a Roman goddess of the moon, hunting, forests, and childbirth, often identified with the Greek goddess Artemis.

To conclude, we would to emphasize the linguocultural features of names that refer to content of culture and life significance of the nation. It is obvious that names always refer culture and beliefs of the country. We can see from the research that English female names are closely connected with the beauty of nature, strength of myth and history,

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