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Research Article

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANTHROPONYMIC DICTIONARIES IN ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

The following article focuses on the history of anthroponymic dictionaries, their appearance and development which reflect personal names and surnames in English. In addition, the article provides information on the history of development, structure of anthroponymic dictionaries, sources and as well as their etymology.

KEYWORDS

Anthroponymy, lexicography, dictionary, development, formation, period, glossary, appellative.

INTRODUCTION

Each period had its principles, methods, directions, rules, and dictionaries of different styles of creating a dictionary.

We consider the development and formation of anthroponymic lexicography in the context of the general formation process of English and Uzbek lexicography. The vocabulary of the world's languages, whether historical or modern, is reflected in the colourful dictionaries created by people. Dictionaries store the vocabulary of the language and pass it on to the next generations. The extent to which linguistics has developed and improved is created in the same language.

It is the main condition for creating a clear and precise speech, to correctly and connect the vocabulary of the language - words with things, events, qualities,

feelings, imaginations, actions, situations, etc., in this whole world. Dictionaries are rare gems that store the direct vocabulary of languages.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

English lexicography as the art and practice of creating dictionaries originated in England in 597 after the conversion of Christianity and has been developing for many centuries to this day.

English lexicography, as the practice of compiling dictionaries of various kinds, has come a long way, as we have seen. Its origin dates back to the period after the adoption of Christianity in England (597), because the appearance of prototypes of the first English dictionaries is closely related to the study of the Latin language, which began to occupy a very important place in English public life from the VI-VII centuries [Stupin, 1965; 52].

VII-VIII Latin was the only language in which books were written in Europe. The owner of a Latin book or a member of a religious community, which could have up to 12 books, would come across a difficult Latin word not used in a traditional dictionary, learn its meaning, and sign it directly to the book so that he or other readers would not forget it. Such words are signed in the book glossa -gloss called (from the Greek word glossa "tongue, word") [Murray, 1900; 52].

One of the earliest recorded sources of anthroponyms is the Book of the Last Judgment, composed in 1085-1086 by order of William the Conqueror. In XI, the book describes a census of common lands conducted in England in the 19th century. Among the other sections included in this manual were "names of property owners at the date of the census and in 1066" and "names of other property owners if the property owner transferred it to conditional composition", which represents an interesting source of evidentiary material for students of anthropogenic theory.

XV century, anthroponyms were included in the largest and most important dictionaries of the time, e.g.Promptorium parvolorum siveclericorum

("treasure for educated youth"). Dictionary in 1440Norfolkcreated by a Dominican monk in his monastery. It contains Latin translations of over 10,000 English words. The dictionary was printed in 1499 [Moiseev, 2006; 10]. It was the first English dictionary that had a name and was created to translate English words into Latin. The anthroponyms included in this dictionary are listed in the general list, in the glossary, sometimes with variants or short forms, and in the dictionary entry, and indicate that they refer only to proper nouns and proper Latin nouns, as the dictionary is an English-Latin translation dictionary. For example:

Adam proper name Adee, Adie; Watson, proper name, the son of Wat and Walter. Wats the same. Simpson,

Simms; Dobson the son of Dob or Robert; Dobbs, Hobson or Hobbs. Christie. Proper name. Christian, Christopher. \

Only 23 in the dictionary a noble exists, they cannot be attributed only to religious anthroponyms; rather, they all refer to multiple source languages of origin (French, Germanic, Greek, Celtic, Hebrew, Latin) and reveal the use of appellatives in different domains.

The first author who tried to reflect anthroponyms in an independent lexicographical form was V. Camden, who published in 1605 in the book "Remains concerning Britain" not only for that time noble horsemade a bold attempt to enumerate names but also to give them a completely clear lexicographical form by adding the language of origin of the name, elementary etymological analysis, socio-cultural information. Many foreign linguists [Withycombe, 2006;434] are considered the founder of English anthroponymic lexicography. The list of names in his work is divided into two parts: Usual Christian Names and Christian Names of Women. In the first part, only male names, in the second - female. For several centuries since the creation of this work noble horse. Almost all anthroponymic dictionaries contained Christian names or baptismal names, and the macrostructure was divided into separate male and female names.

The most important achievement of W. Camden was the use of scientific approaches in the study of names. In his work, we can observe not only a list of names but also an etymological analysis and an attempt to clarify the original anthropological foundations. For example:

Alexander, Gre. Succour man or Helper of men.

Anaraud, Brit. corrupted from Honoratus that is Honourable.

Clemens, Lat. Meek, Mild and Gentle.

Conftantine, Lat. Faft, or Firm, for which in fome parts of the Realm we fee Cuftance.

Cuthbert, Sax. Not Cut- beard, as fome fable, but famous, bright, and clear skill or knowledge, according to the old Verfe" Quique gerit certum Cuthbert de luce vocamen. " No man doubteth but Cuth fignified knowledge, as uncuth, unknown; So Cuthwin, skilful victor; Cuthred, skilful in counfel [Camden, electronic resource].

In 1655, a young scientist. Lyford (Edward Lyford) publishes the book "The True Interpretation of Christian Names" about names. The author copies the etymology of non-Jewish names from Remains Concerning Britain and presents his etymology of Jewish names. As E. Withycombe pointed out, sometimes it is

the etymology is crude and incorrect [Withycombe, 2006; 434].

Thus, based on the above overview of the development of English lexicography, it can be concluded that the English anthroponymic dictionary was formed in the 17th century as an independent dictionary type. It is during this period that the need for the study of anthroponymic material and lexicography arises.

XIX from the second half of the century, the study of English anthroponyms and the creation of anthroponymic dictionaries began. At the same time, work is being carried out not only in Great Britain but also America scientists began to deal with issues of anthroponymy. Etymological studies of common nouns are being carried out in both countries, and new dictionaries are being created as a result.

In 1814 AA dictionary was published in Philadelphia, USA - author D. A Dictionary of Scripture Proper Names by Creighton (J. Creighton). The dictionary contains a complete list of names from the Old and New Testaments. Each vowel is divided into syllables with a stress mark and includes a dictionary entry containing the meaning of the name (for most names) and a link to where the name is mentioned in the Bible.

In 1857, the work of U. Arthur was also published in the USA. Arthur (WA Arthur) —An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names. Camden, M. Lour and D.

Taking into account the problem of Irish surnames, the author created an etymological dictionary of surnames and names based on the works of ODonovan (W.Camden, M.A.Lower, J.O'.Donovan).

The era of modern anthroponymic lexicography begins with the work of Eric Partridge (E. Partridge), the author of the dictionary "Name this Child: A Dictionary of English and American Christian Names" (1936).

In 1945, one of the most important works was created. "The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names" (by E.G. Withycombe) contains an in-depth etymological analysis of anthroponyms and is also the first dictionary to include linguistic and cultural information about the name. Unlike dictionaries of previous eras, E.G.Withycombe's dictionary contains not only classical European and biblical names but also names of other languages and modern neoplasms for the author. This work has been reprinted several times and is considered an important work in the field of etymology and anthroponymic lexicography.

The end of the 20th century and the mass use of the Internet led to the creation of a new type of anthroponymic dictionary - an electronic dictionary. Currently, there is a large selection of such dictionaries on the Internet, both for specialists in the field of anthropology and for ordinary readers. Unlike printed editions, electronic dictionaries respond to all changes in the anthroponymic system of people. This is

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especially evident in American anthroponymic dictionaries, which reflect annual trends in the naming process. The pages of these dictionaries turn to name trends and tell the story of the most exotic names that celebrities have assigned to their newborns. The undoubted advantage of electronic dictionaries is their size, which few printed sources cannot accommodate.

CONCLUSION

Summarizing all of the above, it can be noted that the need for English anthroponymic lexicography has existed almost since the beginning of lexicography in Britain. The development of anthroponymic dictionaries has been going on for more than a century and has achieved certain results in the practice of compiling lexicographic references of this type: from simple name lists to modern online dictionaries.

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