# STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL NAMES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract**: *This article examines the structural features of personal names in the English language from a linguistic perspective. The study analyzes the internal composition of English personal names, including given names, middle names, surnames, and their morphological and syntactic characteristics. Special attention is paid to the origins of personal names, patterns of name formation, and the influence of historical, cultural, and social factors on their structure. The article also explores different classification models of English personal names and identifies common structural types used in contemporary English. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of anthroponymy and highlight the role of personal names as an important element of linguistic and cultural identity.*

**Key words:** *anthroponymy, structural and semantic aspects, ethnic groups, morphological and syntactic characteristics, derived from, natural phenomena.*

In English-speaking countries, the full name of the person is the first name, second name, and last name, without the name of the parent. As the first and second names, you can find not only ordinary and traditional names but also surnames. These names are often used to identify the names of well-known individuals or relatives, as well as the names of prominent historians. The English names of today's people are very varied. They include old and new names groups: traditional English names (Celtic, Scottish), German and Roman names, names derived from other languages (Christian, Arabic), fictional names, free short names. Contemporary English names can vary greatly according to structural and semantic aspects. This variety of names

The reason for this diversity is that the British population is made up of different ethnic groups: the Iberian population, the Celtic tribes, the Angles, the Saxons, the Scandinavians, and then the franc-normans. Thus, for example, the men who appeared in the English-speaking countries 4,000 years ago, represent the name Abraam (Ibrahim, the father of the people), which, according to legend, the sons of Ishmael, the sons of Ishmael, and Ishmael, the Arabs), and Sonia, coming from Russian into the 20th century, came to England.

Like all ancient German names in Anglo-Saxons, individuals have only one name, and these names are simply structured (Froda - "wise, old" or "Hwita") and complex (Aethel-Beald (Atel-Beld) , "Noble, good, brilliant + brave, brave" or Eadgar (Edgar) - "wealth, property, rich + lance"). Gradually, ordinary names have been replaced by two-component names. It is impossible to understand the meaning of a number of ancient English names based on their components. The meaning of other names is also apparent to the contemporary man. The Anglo-Saxon names are derived from a set of nominal words. Names that have good meaning have miraculously provided their owners with riches, health, and other goodness and protect them. These words include "warrior", "grace", "well-known" and other names. Here are the names of Edwin, Edmund, Elmer, Meredith. Some names are generated by the names of parents as part of their composition. The Anglo-Saxon names were very difficult to distinguish from people's nicknames. Often, common to all - German names, adds to the names and indicates that the name of the person is an offspring of the person who has been added. For example, Brun's "son of Brun". In the names of the words, the addition of the word "son" is also known as the son of the proprietor, but it is specific to a son. For example, "Johnson" is John + son, the son of John.

Today, only 8% of English names are the names of the ancient Anglo-Saxon era. Older English-language names are not as distinct from men as they are in terms of structure and semantics. The second component of the name was included as a parent. In the name of men, this component is horizontally identical to that of the female names and is characterized by name breeds. As a second component, attributes have also been used. The names of men in the title could indicate the role or character of the person in the community. The women's names are the most commonly used as the "leof", the second component, which means "favorite, dear, cheerful". The Norman aggression in England had a great impact on the development of the Indo-American people, including the formation of the names. After the declaration of the Crown of Normandy, William Wilhelm, the rank of high social and church officials was normally spoken by French-speaking people . As a result, the names of the invaders began to substitute for anglo-Saxon names (for example, William, Robert, Richard, and others). As a result, only a few Edgar, Edward, Mildred and other Anglo-Saxon names survived. The period after the Normans conquered by England was also referred to as the transition to formal names. Also, the influence of Christianity on the ancient Anglo-Saxon tradition has made a significant contribution. In the twelfth century, the Roman Catholic mission began to spread in the 12th century. Monasteries and church schools have become the centers for the spread of Christian culture. The names of the personal names were added to the biblical

names of the main population. The Biblical names are mainly members of the royal family and families, and the representatives of the lower layers have not been given long names. Only in the 16th century, after the compulsory registration of the surnames of the infants during the baptism ceremony, the Christian canonical names occupy the leading position in the English personal names system. Church names have undergone some changes under the influence of folk traditions. Let Mary say Mary (Mary

Johanni, who had an ancient Jewish origin, was transformed by the way of Jan. Women's original name, "Ioanna," was the oldest French form of "Janna", which in turn formed three independent names, "Jin, Joan and Jane." In the 16th and 18th centuries, the most common men in England were "William, John, Thomas" and the names of women "Elizabeth and Mary." The reputation for the name has grown considerably. The official documents point out only the name given to the baptism ceremony, and the 18th century name to be used as a family name. In the 16th century Western European Reforms, the names of non-Biblical Christians such as Agnes, Barbara, Christopher and others were not popular. At that time names such as Amos, Benjamin, Elijah, Sarah, Joseph, and others mentioned in the Scriptures were widely known. Some other names, such as Charity, Faith, Hope (Hope), Prudence, and other similar names have enriched the line. There were also

puritanic people who did not know how to name. The children were named after Everlasting -Mercy or "Faith-My-Joy" (Loyalty-Shock). As a result, those supernatural names tried to bring them to the level of traditional names. In the first half of the 17th century, many puritanians were forced to move to the British colonies in North America. Among them were many Biblical names. That is why, in America, there are more and more names that are based on old ideas in England.

English literature has had a strong impact on the development of English nouns. Famous English and American writers and poets have created a number of literary heroes and characters, both of which have been popularized for many years by the English and Americans. To date, the names of the writers have remained popular. For example, Pamella is a hero of the Sydney novel, and Stela is the hero of the series. Walter Scott's history novels have given a lot of forgotten names to their second life, and Alice's name has long been popular after the publication of Lewis Carroll's famous fairy tales. Duplication of children, duplication by name and parent is widespread in the 17 th and 18 th centuries. At that time, the double names of women, Mary Ann and Sarah John, have been treated as a personal name, and have been made by combining a number of modern personal names, such as Anella, with two names. All of the above are first of all formal, full names, which are names that are used to include

personally identifiable documents or to appeal to individuals at festivals. Most of the full names form derivative forms used by bosses, relatives, and kinsmen. The composition of the legitimate names is not clearly sorted. Many legitimate names are derived by means of abbreviations (eg, Ben Benjamin) or by using affixial words (eg, Jimmy-James). Shortened names were traditionally between the Anglo-Saxons. For example, the name Eda is a diminutive form of Edwin (Edwine). The Norman conquest of England has been replaced with an old French-language décor in English. For example, Hamelet - Hamon is a form of thumbnails. At that time, the English-cock was made up of legitimate names; and - o; have been used. At the moment, these additions can be found in the surnames appearing at that time. (for example, Barbara's Babcock, called "Bab").

From the 15th century, the subtitle and adjective names - ie; - y; (for example, the form of the name of Betty - Elizabeth). Contemporary English personal names are substantially filled in with the use of an ancestry. It was born in the 17th century and was used among the noble families. Shirley, Gamilton, Bradley, Grant, and others have gained popularity in this regard. Today, registration legislation is extremely liberal. The officially abbreviated name of the child even with a name that is smaller and even almost entirely worded. The number of names is not limited. Most people are limited to two or three titles,

but because of the widespread use of the English language and the richness of English literature, English names are well-known in our ears. In addition, there are similar names in other languages - the pronunciation of melodies and the formation of molds. As in many other languages, the origin of English names also reflects the historical processes that take place in the English area.

History of English names and surnames in America has been well-documented and developed for several hundred years. They can be found in the traditions of many countries and nations that have moved to this land. Because of the huge flow of immigrants, the nation's common culture has been formed over the years, and the surnames and names have changed their appearance, creating new voices. Many commonly used names refer to ancient German, Latin, Italian and Greek sources. English names can be grouped into the following: names that are related to the characterization of the human character (good, brave, courageous); names of animals, flowers, trees, natural phenomena; names representing various professions, business weapons; Religious names of the Gospels; names associated with the place names. The list of the most popular male names in America is quite different from that of the states. Federico in the states of the Spaniards, Patriarchs in the Hellenistic Horde, and Paulo in the Italians. By choosing a newborn baby name, Americans mostly focus on two major principles: naming a name together

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with a surname; Another important aspect is the hidden meaning and origin of the name. Respecting their ancestors and family traditions, many families direct children to honor their fathers, grandfathers and grandfathers. If some of the family members have received a name, in order to clarify the subject, the word "big", "small" is applied.

Nowadays, the Americans are eager to bring their names into their names, by giving their children names of their favorite brands and favorite brand cars name. In this case, the selection falls short of the most unexpected things. You can find Lexus (Leksus), Madison (Medison), Infinity (Infiniti). Americans have an ancient tradition that gives children a pair of names. For example: Anna-Maria (Anna-Maria), Jon-Robert (John-Robert), Matthew-William (Matthew William). This is explained by the possibility of a child to choose the right one when he is of age. Today, the most popular American names in English - Ethan (Ethan) - are stronger than English; Kevin (Kevin) - from English, "beautiful", "sweet"; Justin (Jastin) - from English, "just"; Matthew (Matthew) - English "God's gift, grace", "man of god";

William (William) - English, "desirable, desirable, hopeful"; Christopher (Christopher) - English, "Follower of Christ"; Anthony (Anthony) - English, "Priceless", "Unequal"; Ryan (Rhein) - Arabic, the "little king"; Nicholas (Nicholas) - French language, "national hero"; David (David) is a Jewish "beloved", "beloved"; Alex (Alex) - Greek defender; James (James) - English, "invader, invader"; Josh (Josh) - Jewish "God, salvation"; Dillon (Dilon) is a "great sea, great ocean" from Welsh; Brandon (Brendon) - German "Prince"; Philip (Philip) - a fan of horses; Fred (English) is a "peace ruler"; Tyler ("Tyler") - English language "bashing, modern"; Caleb (Caleb) - Jewish "loyal, brave"; Thomas (Tomas) - a twin from Polish. As we can see, the main source of modern British names is not only the language itself, but also the different languages. Although the name in the source language is positive, the meaning of the name may be negative. For example, it is customary for Nicholas (Nicholas), a French-language, to be abbreviated as Nick, but Nick means Satan, Satan.

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