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# Extralinguistic And Linguistic Factors Influencing The Formation Of The Anthroponymic System

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## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the extralinguistic and linguistic factors that influence the formation and development of the national anthroponymic system. Among the extralinguistic factors, mass culture (cinema, television series, literature, music, sports), political and ideological changes, globalization, migration, and interethnic marriages hold particular significance. These processes are examined through the examples of Great Britain, Russia, and Uzbekistan. Linguistic factors analyzed in the study include phonetic compatibility and euphony, the compatibility of a given name with the patronymic and surname, the number of syllables, semantic meaning, and morphological structure. The research demonstrates that the contemporary anthroponymic system is being shaped within the balance between the processes of globalization and the preservation of national identity.

**Keywords:** Anthropomastics, name-giving, extralinguistic factors, linguistic factors, mass culture, globalization, national identity, mixed marriages, phonemic compatibility, semantics.

## Introduction

Anthroponymy the study of personal names (such as given names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames, and others), constitutes a significant branch of onomastics. Any national anthroponomic system continuously evolves under the influence of both internal (linguistic) and external (extralinguistic) factors. These factors directly reflect changes in a society's social, cultural, political, demographic, and globalization processes. This article analyzes how these factors manifest in the contemporary world, particularly through the examples of Great Britain, Russia, and Uzbekistan.

## Extralinguistic Factors

Extralinguistic factors serve as the primary driving force behind changes in anthroponomic systems. They can be grouped into the following categories:

### The Influence of Mass Culture and Media

In the modern world, one of the most significant influences

on the choice of names for children is mass culture. Names associated with characters from films, television series, literature, music, and sports celebrities directly impact the preferences of millions of parents.

This phenomenon is particularly evident in Great Britain. For example, following the release of J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series, the name Harry became significantly more popular, and uncommon names such as Sirius, Draco, and Bellatrix also began appearing on birth registers. Between 2010 and 2013, the name Bellatrix was given to one in every three or four girls. The name Renesmee, from the Twilight series, was officially registered starting in 2010. The popularity of names such as Arya, Khaleesi, Tyrion, and Theon increased due to the television series Game of Thrones. In 2013, 58 boys were named Walter and 72 girls were named Skyler, both derived from the series Breaking Bad. After the release of the French film Amélie in 2001, the name Amélie rose dramatically from three registrations in 1996 to 1,095 in 2013.

Similar trends are observed in Russia. The popularity of the name Danila surged following the 1997 film *Brat*, in which the protagonist Danila Bagrov featured; by 2015, Danila ranked fifth among the most common names in Moscow. The television series *Brigada* contributed to the rise of the name Aleksandr, while the series *Kamenskaya* led to a peak in the popularity of the name Anastasiya. The influence of *Game of Thrones* resulted in several girls in Moscow and St. Petersburg being named Arya.

In Uzbekistan, this process is even more diverse. In the 1980s and 1990s, names of characters from Uzbek films and television series—such as Samira, Mohira, Zebo, and Anora—became highly popular. In the 2000s, names of popular singers, such as Shahzoda, Asal, Lola, and Rayhon, gained widespread use. Over the past 15 years, Turkish television series have led to the emergence of names such as Murod, Jaloliddin, Hurrem, and Mahfirat (from the series *Muhteşem Yüzyıl*), while Indian series have popularized names such as Raj, Sanjay, Aisha, and Madhuri. Western cultural influence has contributed to the spread of names such as Kristina, Diana, Elizabeth, Victoria, Mark, David, Daniel, and Adam. Additionally, names associated with sports figures, such as Ronaldo, Messi, Neymar, Muhammad Ali, Tyson, and Jordan, have also become more common.

### **Political and Ideological Changes**

During the Soviet era, names such as Oktyabrina, Traktor, Vilena, Marxlina, and Stalina were used in Uzbekistan. Following independence, such names nearly disappeared, giving way to revived national-historical names (Temur, Alisher, Bobur, Ulugbek, Oybek) and religious names (Muhammad, Abdulla, Umar, Maryam, Fatima). A similar process occurred in Eastern European countries, where communist-era names such as Vladilen and Ninel were largely replaced by traditional Slavic and Christian names.

### **Globalization, Migration, and Mixed Marriages**

The increasing prevalence of mixed marriages in multi-ethnic societies contributes to the diversification of anthroponomic systems. In Russia, approximately one in seven marriages is international. In 2015, Moscow's list of the 100 most popular names included numerous "foreign" names such as Amir, Daniyel, Umar, Robert, Muhammad, Maryam, Yasmina, Kamilla, Stefaniya, and Evangelina.

In Uzbekistan as well, the number of international

marriages is rising. In such families, children are often given names that are compatible with both cultures or are neutral, such as Amir, Adam, Aylin, or Elina. At the same time, there remains a strong tendency to preserve traditional names in order to maintain national identity.

### **Prominent Individuals and Positive Associations**

Names associated with members of the British royal family, such as Harry, William, and George, consistently rank within the top ten in Great Britain. Football stars and the names of their children—such as Brooklyn, Cruz, Romeo, and Harper, belonging to David Beckham—also exert considerable influence. Pop stars such as Britney, Shakira, and Rihanna similarly lead naming trends for girls.

### **Linguistic Factors**

#### **Phonetic Compatibility and Euphony**

As A.V. Superanskaya has emphasized, every sound in a name is significant. Parents frequently consider the phonetic harmony of a given name with the patronymic and surname. Examples include combinations such as a short given name with a long patronymic (Ali Akbar o'g'li Javohir) or a long given name with a short patronymic (Muhammadali To'lqin o'g'li Sanjar). Alliteration, such as identical initial letters (Valiyev Vohid Vositovich) or consonant harmony (Alisher Akbarovich), is often preferred.

#### **Number of Syllables and Rhythm**

Research indicates that the most popular male given names typically consist of two syllables: Alisher, Javohir, Sardor, Temur, and Bobur in Uzbek, and James, William, Thomas, and Daniel in English. Names with three syllables, such as Aleksandr, Muhammad, and Abdulla, rank second in popularity.

#### **Semantic Factor**

The meaning of a name continues to play an important role. Parents frequently inquire about the meaning of a name and tend to choose names with positive connotations, such as "happiness," "power," "light," or "victory." At the same time, they avoid names that may carry negative or inappropriate meanings in other languages.

#### **Morphological Structure**

A contemporary trend involves the use of compound names, often hyphenated, such as Ada-Rose and Lily-Mae in Great Britain, and Muhammad-Ali or Ali-Muhammad in Uzbekistan. This reflects a desire for individualization and uniqueness.

## CONCLUSION

National anthroponomic systems are never static. They continuously evolve under the complex interplay of extralinguistic factors—such as mass culture, globalization, migration, and political changes—and linguistic factors, including phonetic compatibility, semantics, rhythm, and syllabic structure.

Today, two opposing yet complementary processes are at play: on one hand, globalization and the universalization of anthroponymy, as evidenced by the spread of “neutral” names such as Kristina, David, Amir, and Aylin; and on the other hand, the reinforcement of national and cultural identity through the revival of ancient and religious names and the preservation of ethnic distinctiveness. These two tendencies maintain a balance, shaping the unique profile of the contemporary Uzbek anthroponomic system, which remains both open to global influences and faithful to its historical roots.

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