Spanish Surnames in the Aspect of Linguoculturology

Urunbaeva Dilnoza Komilovna

Teacher of Spanish and Italian languages department, Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to the consideration of the specifics of onomastic semantics, the analysis of currently available concepts related to this direction is carried out. Special attention is paid to the components of the proper name meaning.

KEYWORD: anthroponyms, onomasts, proper name, conceptual systems, extralinguistic factors.

Exploring the nature of anthroponyms and their role in human life, one cannot ignore the main problem concerning the meaning of a proper name, its lexical content. The question of the nature of the meaning of a proper name, its functions and connection with the concept belongs to the field of philosophy of language, therefore, logicians have been dealing with this problem for a long time, who have had and have a great influence on linguists, semasiologists and onomasts. By meaning we mean the relationship between the name and the meaning that a person operates in his mind, building a certain image of the object. Despite the ongoing debate about the lexical meaning of proper names, there are as many opinions as there are disputants. The problem of the meaning of a proper name has worried theorists since ancient times, when linguists and philosophers (Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, J. Locke, T. Hobbes, Russell and many others) argued about the origin of language and the truth of names, the suitability of the latter for naming things and people (Ахметзянова, 2010).

Rapt attention was paid to the connection of the name and the concept, to the problem of the meaning of the proper name with the development of semiotics. According to the ideas of the proponents of this science (I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, C. Pierce, R.I. Pavlenis, Ferdinand de Saussure, etc.), proper names evoke certain concepts in certain conceptual systems, correlate them at the interindividual level, thereby determining the possibility of communication of native speakers. In particular, the founder of the Kazan Linguistic School, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, was occupied with the phonosemantic aspect of proper name research. In his opinion, sound matter has not only a certain symbolism of sounds (meaningfulness), it creates a certain tone that emphasizes the content of the name. How the name is perceived by ear and what associations it causes is more important than the semantics of the name, which in most cases is practically ignored (Бодуэн де Куртенэ, 1963: 330).

The focus of R.I. Pavlenis' work "The Problem of Meaning" is a concept focused on the development of the theory of meaning as a theory of the construction and functioning of conceptual systems. The author begins the search for an answer to the question whether proper names have meaning by consistently considering various approaches to this issue and, in particular, by describing the theories of Frege and Russell. For the first representative of Western philosophy, the name has its own meaning, for the second it is just a symbol. Frege believes that names "perform the function of indicating due to their meaning, more precisely, if and

only if there is an object that satisfies the meaning of the name: naming always implies a description of the object to which the name refers" (Павиленис, 1983: 122-123).

In the concept of Russell, who did not accept Frege's explanation, a proper name is considered "a simple symbol directly denoting an individual who is his meaning and has this meaning in itself, regardless of the meanings of all other words" (Павиленис, 1983: 123). In this understanding, proper names are closest to demonstrative pronouns, such as "this", "that", "it" etc., used to indicate an object with which a native speaker is "familiar" and with which he deals with the visual definition of the object.

The nature and the specifics of the semantics of the proper personal name determined the analysis of modern Spanish surnames in close connection with the historical, cultural, social and economic conditions of their formation.

The concept of a single Spanish nation with a single Spanish language ignored the existence in Spain of three nations that still retain their linguistic and cultural identity - Basque, Catalan and Galician. After the fall of the Francoist regime and the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, Spain was divided into a number of autonomous regions, and along with Castilian, Basque, Catalan and Galician languages received the status of official in their respective areas. However, these political and administrative measures only to some extent advanced the solution of the national language issue, but did not lead to its satisfactory resolution. The language situation in some regions, characterized by the conflict of two languages - Castilian and local, continues to be tense.

The question of the influence of extralinguistic factors on the evolution of the Pyrenean national variant of the Spanish language in general and on the formation of its anthroponymic system, in particular, is very complex and multifaceted, the study of this problem in the aspect of linguoculturology is just beginning.

From the point of view of intercultural language communication, E.V. Solovyova identifies the following functions of Spanish family anthroponyms as an appeal: characterological, subject-characterizing, emotional-influencing (Соловьева, 1998: 6).

The characterological function determines the ability to evoke an idea of the social status, and sometimes of the nationality of the addressee of speech. For example: *¿Recibe Vd. hoy, doctor Aguirre?* (Aguirre is a widespread surname among Basques).

The following examples characterize the author of the speech:

Ilustre senor Rodriguez de Saenz, vengo a solicitarle...

... don Ignacio Quevedo y su senora dona Patricia Serrano... - Most likely, such forms of address, which are quite common in written speech, are characteristic of educated people belonging to the middle or upper strata of society. In turn, phrases such as - *Que me cuentas, Gorda?, Ponte pilas, Cornudo* - indicate that their addressees are low-educated or uncultured people.

The basis of the subjective-characterizing function of the appeal is the ability of lexical appellatives to figuratively characterize the addressee in terms of his moral and intellectual qualities: *Caiman* (insidious dangerous person), *Chupamoscas* (superficial, stupid person), *Gallo* (hot-tempered, quarrelsome person).

The emotional-influencing function of addressing by last name is the ability to cause a certain psychological reaction in the addressee.

The official naming of a person in society largely depends on the traditions of speech etiquette. It usually has its own anthroponymic system or model: a certain order of arrangement of anthroponyms, as well as other common names to indicate the degree of kinship, ethnicity, ranks, ranks, occupation, etc.

There are four main anthroponymic models in modern Spanish:

1) single-part:

➢ personal name (simple) - (nombre de pila): *Antonio, Maria;*

➢ surname (nombre de apellido): *Gonzalez, Martinez;*

2) two-part:

➢ personal name (compound): Jose Maria, Rosa Linda;

➢ personal name + surname (nombre de pila + nombre de apellido): *Mario Lopez, Luisa Montes;*

3) three-part models:

➢ personal name + father's name (patronymic) + surname (nombre de pila + patronimico + nombre de apellido): *Juan Pedro Fernandez, Manuel Jalon Corominas;*

4) multi-component models with different implementation options:

➢ several personal names + patronymic surname + toponymic surname: *Francisco Rafael Ramirez Malaga, Juan Carlos Gomez Navarra;*

➢ personal name + patronym + patronymic surname + union *y* + preposition de with combinatorial article go without it *de (la las), de (de los)* + surname of a toponymic nature or indicating property: *Ramon Arboleda y Restrepo, Magia Fernandez de Garay, Teresa Alvares de Castillo;*

➢ a model where either the surnames of two grandfathers (one on the father's side, the other on the mother's side) or generic nicknames can be used as third surnames, for example: *Manuel Quesada y de la Guerra, Martinez del Campo.*

The Spanish word *apellido* (surname) comes from the Latin *apellare* (apellitare), which means "to call, to name, to designate".

Initially, it acted as an individual personal surname, and did not denote a generic common name, since in ancient Iberian tribes a personal name, always significant, served for the individual nomination of a person: *Flor* (flower), *Luz* (light), *Moreno* (swarthy). This naming of the ancients was quite enough to identify a person. With the growth of the population, individual nicknames gradually came into use and became fixed, indicating a special, distinctive feature of a person: in appearance (*Rubio* - blond, *Negro* - black), in the specifics of his craft (*Ajero* - garlic seller, *Panadero* - baker), in his character (*Bravo* - brave, brave).

Patronymic surnames or patronyms became the next stage in the development of surnames in Spain. The source of patronymic surnames were names that can be conditionally designated "patronymic patronymics", because they were formed from the personal names of the father or mother - matronyms - (sometimes on behalf of a more distant ancestor) and were not inherited: *Fernandez* - son of Fernando, *Lopez* - son of Lope, *Martinez* - son of Martin). The question of the transition of a patronym to a surname was and remains one of the most difficult in Spanish onomastics.

Spanish patronyms are heterogeneous in their origin: among them are patronymics formed from personal Christian names, and family forms dating back to secular names. In the grammar of the Spanish language, patronymic names were morphologically formed by adding the suffixes *-ez, -iz, -az, -oz, -uz* to the basis of a personal proper name (which were derivatives of the suffix endings of the Latin genitive *-es* and *-is*.): *(Benito) Gutierrez, (Pedro) Melliz, (Conchita) Ferraz, (Antonio) Munoz.*

A new stage in the development of the Spanish surname was the toponymic surnames (apellidos solariegos): *Juan Gallego, Gonzalo Petri de Madrigal, Magia De Santa Cruz, Guillermo Scoto.*

Having studied and systematized the experience of classifying Spanish surnames, scientists propose a more detailed division of these types of anthroponyms into the following structural and thematic groups:

1. Patronymic surnames expressing kinship relations (son - father; daughter - father):

a) formed with the suffix -ez: *Feliciana Martinez* (Feliciana, daughter of Martin);

b) formed with the suffix -iz: *Pedro Alfonso Petriz* (Pedro Alfonso, son of Peter);

c) formed with the suffix -oz: *Garcia Perez Zabacoz* (Garcia Perez, son of Sabaco);

d) formed with the suffix -az: *Gascon Perez Artaz* (Gascon Perez, son of Art).

Sometimes double patronymic surnames include the father's surname (first) and the mother's surname (second): father - *Jose Maria Gonzalez*, mother - *Carmen Martinez*, son - *Luis Gonzalez y Martinez.*

2. Surnames formed from nicknames are most often surnames of appellative origin: *Calvo* (Bald), *Togre* (Stupid).

3. Surnames indicating the profession, occupation: Manuel Alcalde (Mayor), Joaquin Herrera (Blacksmith).

4. Toponymic surnames that can be:

a) of an appellative nature, formed by an adjective in the genitive case: *Pedro Martin Aragones* (Pedro Martin of Aragon);

b) related to the place of birth or origin of a person (in this case, the preposition de is used, indicating such affiliation: *Juan Antonio de Rosas* - Juan Antonio Rosse's; *Ramon Del Rio*, where the definite article plays a service, or rather, a connecting role). By merging the preposition de and the definite article of the masculine singular *el* and the plural *los*, some surnames are formed: *Delmar, Deloscampos.*

References

1. Ахметзянова Л.М. Проблема семантики имени собственного // Языкознание и литературоведение. Вестник Казанского государственного университета культуры и искусств. 2010.

2. Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию: В 2 т. / И.А. Бодуэн де Куртенэ. – М.: Наука, 1963.

3. Павиленис Р.И. Проблема смысла: Современный логико-философский анализ языка / Р.И. Павиленис. – М.: Мысль, 1983. – 286 с.

4. Соловьева Е.В. Лингвокультурологический анализ современных испанских фамилий: На материале пиренейского национального варианта испанского языка. Авт… дисс. канд. фил. наук. – М.,1998. – 222 с.

5. Кулдошов, У. (2021). Конверсивлик ходисасининг лингвистик табиати. *Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование*, (1 (78)), 96-101.

6. Kuldoshov, U. U. (2022). MODERN TRANSLATION STUDIES: PROCEDURES, PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES. *ВЕСТНИК МАГИСТРАТУРЫ*, 111.

7. Халимова, Ф. Р. (2019). Прагматические свойства лингвофонетических средств в поэтическом тексте и их сравнительный анализ при переводе. *Вестник Челябинского государственного университета*, (1 (423)), 138-144.

8. Халимова, Ф. Р. (2021). КОГНИТИВ ПОЭТИКА. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *2*(12), 133-142.

9. RUSTAMOVNA, H. F. (2020). Training Simultaneous Interpreters. *JournalNX*, 6(06), 623-627.

10. Rustamovna, H. F. (2020). KEY CONCEPTS OF SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION. *В научный сборник вошли научные работы, посвященные широкому кругу современных проблем науки и образования, вопросов образовательных технологий 2020.-436 с.*, 232.

11. Халимова, Ф. (2020). Синхрон таржима тушунчасининг асосий хусусиятлари. *Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование*, (1 (74)), 29-32.

12. Халимова, Ф. (2017). Поэтик таржимада эквивалентлик ва адекватлик тушунчаси. *Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование*, 2(2 (63)), 18-21.

13. Халимова, Ф. (2016). Эндрю моббснинг "ғазал. Таҳлил ва шаклнинг акс этиши" номли мақоласига доир мулоҳазалар. *Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование*, 1(2 (59)), 85-88.

14. Халимова, Ф. Р. (2016). AN UZBEK NATIONAL POETIC GENRE-" GAZEL" AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK (THE EXTRACT FROM" FIROQNOMA"(A VERSE ABOUT SEPARATION), WRITTEN BY NODIRA). *Ученый XXI века*, (4-1 (17)), 57-59.

15. Даминов, Н. К. (2021). WAYS OF COMPRESSION USED IN THE PROCESS OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(6).