

**ANTHROPONYMS IN LITERATURE: CROSS-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS IN UZBEK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND RUSSIAN STORIES**

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Abstract. This study examines anthroponyms and address forms in literature across Uzbek, English, French, and Russian short stories. By analyzing proper names in Otkir Hoshimov's Urushning so'nggi qurboni, Shirley Jackson's The Lottery, Guy de Maupassant's La Parure, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's Matrenin Dvor, it demonstrates how authors encode social status, personality traits, and cultural values through names and their address forms.

Keywords: anthroponyms, proper names, nicknames, address forms, honorifics, literature, social roles.

**АНТРОПОНИМЫ В ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ: КРОСС-ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ В
УЗБЕКСКИХ, АНГЛИЙСКИХ, ФРАНЦУЗСКИХ И РУССКИХ РАССКАЗАХ**

Аннотация. В данном исследовании рассматриваются антропонимы и формы обращения в литературе на материале узбекских, английских, французских и русских рассказов. На основе анализа собственных имён в произведениях Otkir Hoshimov Urushning so'nggi qurboni, Shirley Jackson The Lottery, Guy de Maupassant La Parure и Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Matrenin Dvor показано, каким образом авторы кодируют социальный статус, личностные черты и культурные ценности через имена персонажей и формы обращения к ним.

Ключевые слова: антропонимы, собственные имена, прозвища, формы обращения, гоноративы, литература, социальные роли.

**ADABIYOTDA ANTROPONIMLAR: O'ZBEK, INGLIZ, FRANSUZ VA RUS
HIKOYALARIDA QIYOSIY-LINGVISTIK TAHLIL**

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tadqiqotda o'zbek, ingliz, fransuz va rus hikoyalari misolida adabiyotdagi antroponimlar hamda murojaat shakllari tahlil qilinadi. Otkir Hoshimovning Urushning so'nggi qurboni, Shirley Jacksonning The Lottery, Guy de Maupassantning La Parure hamda Aleksandr Solzhenitsynning Matrenin Dvor asarlaridagi atoqli otlar tahlili orqali mualliflar ismlar va murojaat shakllari yordamida ijtimoiy maqom, shaxsiy xususiyatlar hamda madaniy qadriyatlarni qanday ifodalashi ko'rsatib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: antroponimlar, atoqli otlar, laqablar, murojaat shakllari, hurmat shakllari, adabiyot, ijtimoiy rollar.

Introduction

Onomastics, derived from the Greek term meaning "the art of naming," studies proper names and their linguistic, cultural, and social significance (Hough, 2016). In literature, anthroponyms and their address forms function as more than identifiers; they communicate personality, social hierarchy, and moral traits (Algeo, 2010). Uzbek names, such as Shoikrom or

Umri xola, combine structure and meaning: the compound form and honorific xola reflect age, respect, and moral authority. In English, address forms like Mr. or Mrs. denote social roles and gender norms, as seen in Jackson's *The Lottery*. French works, like Maupassant's *La Parure*, use Monsieur and Madame to indicate marital status and social position, while Russian texts employ formal and diminutive forms, which encode hierarchy, respect, and social embeddedness (Matthews, 2007). Across languages, names and address forms provide readers with immediate cues about characters' identities and societal context.

This study employs qualitative textual analysis of four short stories across four languages. Each story was examined for the structure of names (compound, simple, or with honorifics), the semantic meaning of names and the function of address forms in reflecting social hierarchy, respect, or narrative significance. Primary texts were studied in original or reliable translations, with secondary sources providing theoretical grounding on anthroponyms and literary naming practices.

In Ōtkir Hoshimov's **Urushning so'nggi qurboni**, address forms such as **Umri xola** highlight respect and social hierarchy. The honorific xola (aunt or elder female) signals moral authority and guidance, while the name Umri suggests longevity and resilience, reflecting her enduring presence in the community. Similarly, **Shoikrom** combines **Sho(h) and Ikrom**, encoding honor, respect, and social prestige, and indicates a character of moral and social standing. The use of these forms allows readers to immediately understand the social relationships and values embedded in the narrative. **Xadicha** – a traditional female name with strong cultural and religious resonance. It symbolizes femininity, patience, and moral endurance. **Ilhom samovarchi** – in this case, samovarchi functions as an occupational **nickname**. The address form identifies the character through profession rather than surname, emphasizing social function over individuality.

In Jackson's **The Lottery**, English address forms like **Mr. Hutchinson** or **Tessie Hutchinson** situate characters within conventional social norms and gender roles. The honorific Mr. emphasizes social responsibility and the patriarchal structure, while the plainness of the names conveys ordinariness, reinforcing the story's commentary on conformity and communal rituals.

In Maupassant's **La Parure**, **Madame Forestier** employs the French address form Madame, signaling marital status, adulthood, and social sophistication. The honorific conveys respect and establishes her social superiority, which is crucial in motivating **Mathilde Loisel's** desires and decisions. **Monsieur Loisel** – represents modesty, practicality, and acceptance of middle-class life. The address form Monsieur signals politeness and social convention.

In Solzhenitsyn's **Matrenin Dvor**, Russian formal address forms and diminutives, such as **Matryona**, encode moral authority and rural social embeddedness. Using the full given name without diminutive signals respect and acknowledges her central role in the community, highlighting her integrity, resilience, and moral symbolism. **Fedor** – a common Russian male name that represents the traditional role of a man within society. It reflects social embeddedness, and alignment with established cultural norms. **Marfa** – a name with strong religious and folkloric connotations in Russian culture. It symbolizes generational continuity, and the preservation of traditional values.

Across all four works, address forms complement the semantic meaning of names, providing readers with subtle information about social roles, hierarchy, and narrative

significance. Uzbek, English, French, and Russian literature each utilize address forms differently, but the function of signaling respect, age, class, or social position is universal.

Language	Character Name	Address Form	Semantic Meaning	Narrative Function
Uzbek	Umri xola	xola (aunt/elder)	respect, moral authority	Elder female guiding others, moral presence in the community
English	Mr. Hutchinson	Mr.	social role, patriarchal responsibility	Male character representing societal norms and order
French	Madame Forestier	Madame	Marital status	Female character with influence
Russian	Matryona	Full given name (no diminutive)	Moral integrity, social embeddedness	Central female protagonist, moral and communal anchor

The analysis demonstrates that address forms interact with anthroponyms to convey multiple layers of meaning. In Uzbek, honorifics like *xola* signal both age and respect, enhancing the narrative's social realism. English honorifics situate characters within social hierarchies and gender norms, whereas French forms like *Monsieur* and *Madame* communicate marital status and social prestige. Russian naming conventions, especially the choice between full names and diminutives, encode hierarchy, respect, and communal positioning. Across all languages, the use of address forms enriches characterization, establishes social context, and guides reader interpretation, confirming their critical role in literature.

In conclusion, anthroponyms and address forms are central to literary storytelling, shaping readers' understanding of character, society, and moral values. The study of Uzbek, English, French, and Russian short stories shows that while naming conventions and honorific practices differ, their function is universal: to signal social roles, personality traits, and narrative significance. Recognizing these patterns deepens cross-cultural literary analysis and highlights the intricate interplay between language, culture, and literature.

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JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES AND INNOVATIONS

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 04
MONTHLY JOURNALS



ISSN NUMBER: 2751-4390

IMPACT FACTOR: 9,08

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