

Meaning-Containing And Non-Meaning-Containing Anthroponymic Names As A Reflection Of Personal Worldview On The Example Of Three European Languages (English, Spanish, Russian).

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Abstract

The relevance of this study is determined by a comparative analysis of a new yet unexplored layer in the modern anthroponymicon, namely, the personal naming of e - mail addresses not only of Russian-speaking, but also of English-and Spanish-speaking users. In addition, our research focuses on the analysis of anthroponyms as a field of vocabulary with high cross-cultural and interdisciplinary significance and cognitive potential.

The **purpose of the study** is to determine similarities and differences of anthroponymic names in the names of e-mail addresses of Russian-speaking, English-speaking, Spanish-speaking users and whether there is a relationship with a personal name.

Tasks:

- 1) to distinguish two categories of personal names, namely: meaning-containing and non-meaning-containing anthroponymic names;
- 2) to present a word-formation classification of the names of e-mail addresses;
- 3) to classify virtual names in terms of distribution according to the needs and frequency of use of corporate and personal e-mail by respondents.

The practical significance of the work is that the results obtained during the analysis can be used in the development of training courses on word formation, onomastics, lexicology, computational linguistics, etc. The results of this study can also be useful to specialists in psycholinguistics, since the choice of a personal name bears the imprint of a personality and can help in making a psychological portrait of an individual.

The object of this research is anthroponymic naming as a virtual component of modern communication.

The subject of the study is the system-structural, functional and qualitative characteristics of anthroponymic names in relation to the intercultural context.

The scientific novelty consists in a comparative study of the use of anthroponymic names in electronic addresses on the example of three European linguistic cultures.

The results obtained in the course of the work showed that anthroponymic naming in three linguistic cultures can be divided into two large groups, namely: **meaning-containing and non-meaning-containing** anthroponymic names.

Keywords and phrases: meaning-containing anthroponymic names; non-meaning-containing anthroponymic names; trends; respondents; categories of names.

Introduction

This article focuses on three linguistic cultures: Russian, English, and Spanish. All of them were chosen not by chance, but in order to confirm the hypothesis about the diversity and similarity of temperaments (Russian culture is different from English, but in many ways similar to Spanish), on this example, it was decided to compare a lot of indicators (linguistic to a greater extent) and confirm or refute the existing hypothesis. The main material for writing this study were questionnaires of respondents, personal surveys, online correspondence with remotely located respondents, a total of 1,500 pieces (500 Russian-speaking, 500 English-speaking, 500 Spanish-speaking).

For online gathering of our material were used the following Internet sites: www.tiwy.com, www.livemocha.com, <http://www.busuu.com/ru>, www.omegle.com, www.sharedtalk.com, www.interpals.net, www.lang-8.com, www.italki.com/, www.penpalworld.com, www.penpalgarden.com, www.penpal.ru, www.epals.com, www.mylanguageexchange.com, www.ppi.searchy.net, www.interpals.net, www.penfriends.com.au, www.pen-pal.com, www.penpal-pinboard.de, www.penpalparty.com, www.surveymonkey.com, а также приложения Instagram, Facebook и другие.

Materials and methods

The main research methods are: the comparative method, the classification of the received names, online questionnaires and surveys, as well as the method of statistical processing of the material. As auxiliary methods, such as descriptive, as well as the method of semantic analysis of the obtained data were involved.

Literature review

Theoretical base of our research includes such fundamental works by anthroponymics as: A. V. Superanskaya [11], E. S. Kubryakova [8], and other scientific works as: D. T. Avchieva [1], T. V. Anikina [2], N. A. Akhrenova [3], V. S. Vinogradov [4], M. V. Golomidova [6], Yu. A. Rylov [9], A. D. Suleymenova [10],

A. A. Tychinskiy [12], N. V. Frolova [13], M. S. Yakunina [14], also there were used scientific works of English and Spanish researchers such as: D.Crystal [17], J. M. Albaiges [15], S. Herring [19]etc.

Results and discussion

According to the results of the conducted research (you can see the full questionnaires here:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScPA8SOcDOffKmJOGzRNFLCGyY4wFqQ3vOQpWPjSulNb5LJnw/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1>

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdACL-SJ0GPzNG5gczhNCrslWMnkim0jN7k8C0394E_Rw-xkw/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfsyNet10X7_w09EIBk2hrkWwGZGp55nLORo0T1JoGXTQijPw/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1), including the analysis of questionnaires of our respondents, personal

surveys, online correspondence with remotely located respondents, it became obvious that all virtual anthroponymic names are divided into two large categories, such as meaning-containing anthroponymic names(those names that include a certain idea of their creator) and non-meaning-containing (those names that were created with one purpose – to create an e-mail address without focusing on its name).

It was decided to divide these names into four subcategories, namely:

- 1) names including name\surname or both but without changing it (ivanov.ii, smirnov_valeriy, petrochenco-eva, JohnWaters, Jessie_Spark, AngelaS098, juan_antonio, Marisabelle, Lopez_jose и т.д.);
- 2) names including name\surname or both but changing it (la.catena – changed from Lazareva Katerina, TaMir – changed from Tamara Mironova, kody – changed from Kovaleva Diana , Mimi333 – changed from Emily, TobbyThornhill, Theo090909, juanita777, fel_vega – changed from Felicity Vega, brahImm – changed from Ibrahimetc.);
- 3) names that don't include name\surname, but contain nicknames, personal preferences etc. (justforfun, cutekitty, amornaya_baba, JimmyChew (play on words with Jimmy Choo), AliBaba, muter000, alegre-triste, amor-amor, Carmen_007 ит.д.);
- 4) names that don't include name\surname, but contain illogical titles, numerals etc. (89876423, poiufbjf909032, 321123, SrOpGh88, 33559900, FEHIN, reeetoom, geeeee, AsDfGhJkL ит.д.).

So, to begin with, we will consider each of the four cases separately and identify some trends in the formation of personal names. The **first category** includes names that contain a first/last name or both, but without changes; such names are most often corporate e-mail addresses consisting of:

- last name, initials;
- first name, last name\last name, first name;
- first name\last name +date of birth;
- first name + the first letter of the last name (the first few letters of the last name).

In the **second category**, names were collected that include a first/last name or both, but in a modified version, such names are most often personal e-mail addresses, but this mail can be used for work/study, because its name sounds decent, most often it consists of modified versions of the name (less often the last name), it was created by:

- truncating the stem in two variant:
 - 1) apocope: Nata from Nataly, Alec from Alexander, Di from Diana, Ana from Anastasia, Rafa from Rafael, Reme from Remedios;
 - 2) apheresis: Mara from Tamara, Lana from Svetlana, Elle from Emanuelle, Tris from Patricia, Rat from Montserrat, Berto from Alberto;
- suffixation: Irishka from Irine, Valerik from Valeriy, Ana from Anita, Pedro from Pedrito, in American\English variant we don't have such way of word making;
- suppletivism: Zhora from George, Nura from Ana, Buffy from Elizabeth, Dick from Richard, Paco from Francisco, Pepe from Jose, Lola from Dolores;
- doubling of one of the syllable of the stem: Kiki from Kristina, Didi from Diana, CC from Cecilia, Riri from Rhiana, Fafa from Rafael, Mimi from Milagros;
- making– i, -y forms which appeared under the influence of foreign onomastics and popularized due to the mass culture: Christie from Christina, Lottie from Charlotte, Eddie from Edward, Lily from Lilianna, Nesti from Ernesto, Gusty from Gustavo.

The **third category** includes names that do not include a first/last name in their composition, but contain nicknames, a reflection of personal preferences, a name that includes a memory from childhood. Most often these are the names of personal e-mail, but this mail can not be used for work/study, because its name does not sound quite euphonious, and sometimes it is completely indecent; such names include:

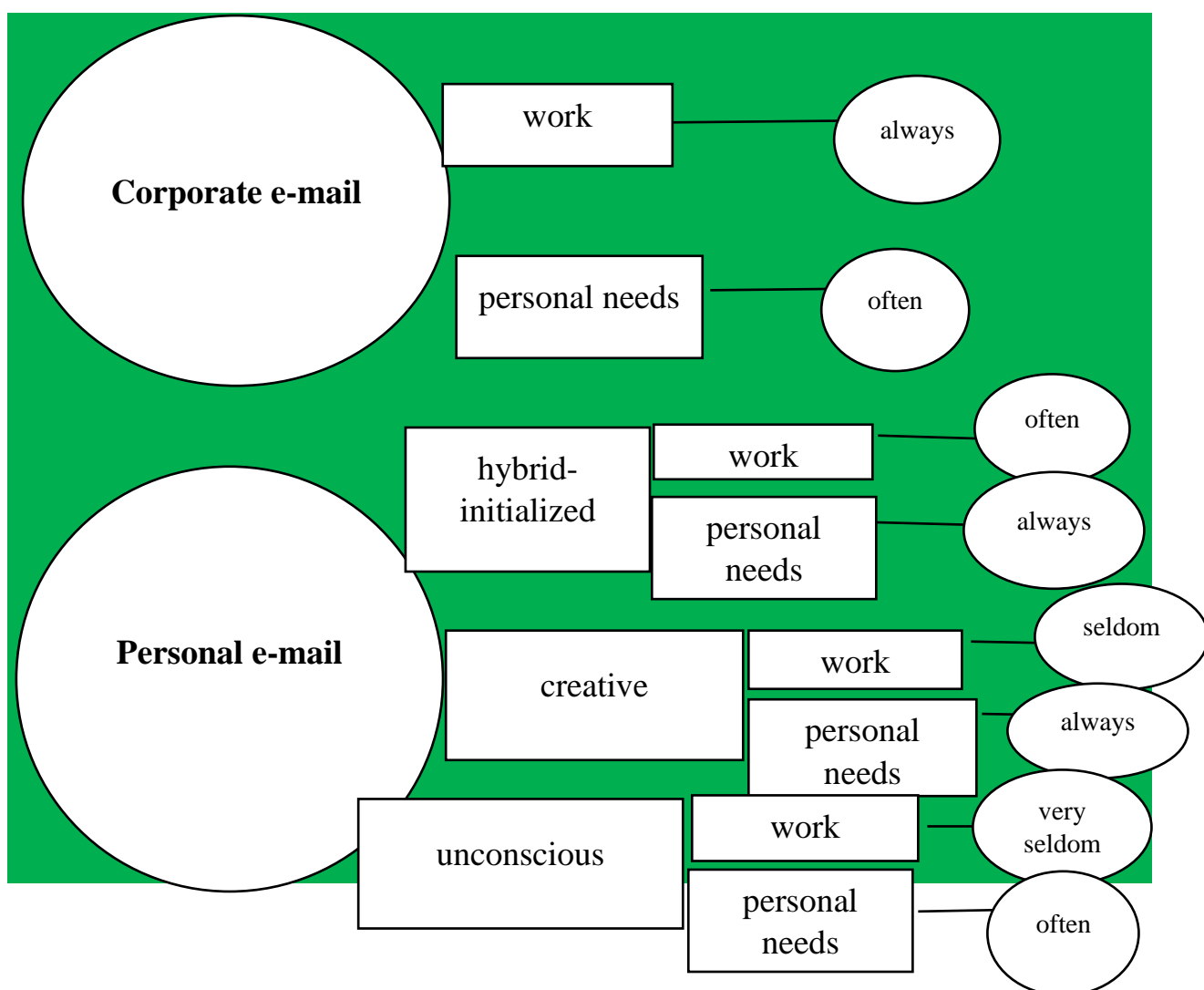
- names with nickname inside (levsha123, redhairedman, akvarelka, joker0880, slayer_3443, pedro-salton, caballo1212, loco_andreas и т.д.);
- names that reflect personal preferences (Alexandrio Jerossi – computer game hero, Dark Sauce – play on words with “Dark Souls”, Unicorn.zone – from childhood, Кахан – from the serial, lope_de_Vega – from the name of a famous writer, Bernal – from the name of a popular actor, lamBanderas – from the name of a famous actor);
- names that include meaningful detail from the past of the respondent (burning philologist – after the fail attempt to be a philologist, crazymouse – funny story from the childhood, deadend – funny story from the childhood, goldie – nickname of the best friend of the respondent, mimi010203 – name of a best friend, Helga_te_amo – younger sister name and “I love you” in spanish, Caesar – nickname of a pet etc.).

The **fourth category** includes names that do not include a first/last name, but include abstract names, numbers, spontaneous dates, etc.; it was decided to distinguish two subcategories:

- include numbers (123321 – reverse order, 343565 – mirror reflection, 1234567890 – simple order, 0987654321 – reverse order and other combinations that have no sense);
- include no number (AsDfGhJkL – cyfge the Caps Lock, ergjnkikfs – spontaneous letters, bebebe, tratata, opaopaopapa – spontaneous letters that is easy to remember and describe the creative way of thinking of our respondents). If to talk about Spanish and English speaking respondents there were not many examples of such subcategory, only between teenagers and freshmen.

After the analysis and summing up the results of online surveys (to the question where do you use this e-mail), it was decided to distribute the corresponding names according to the needs of users, including them in the so-called "needs" scheme of e-mail.

As can be seen in this scheme of distribution of corporate and personal e-mail according to the user's needs (see Scheme 1), both corporate and personal mail serve for two well-defined purposes, namely work and personal correspondence. This scheme also reflects (based on the data of the questionnaire) for what purposes they are used.



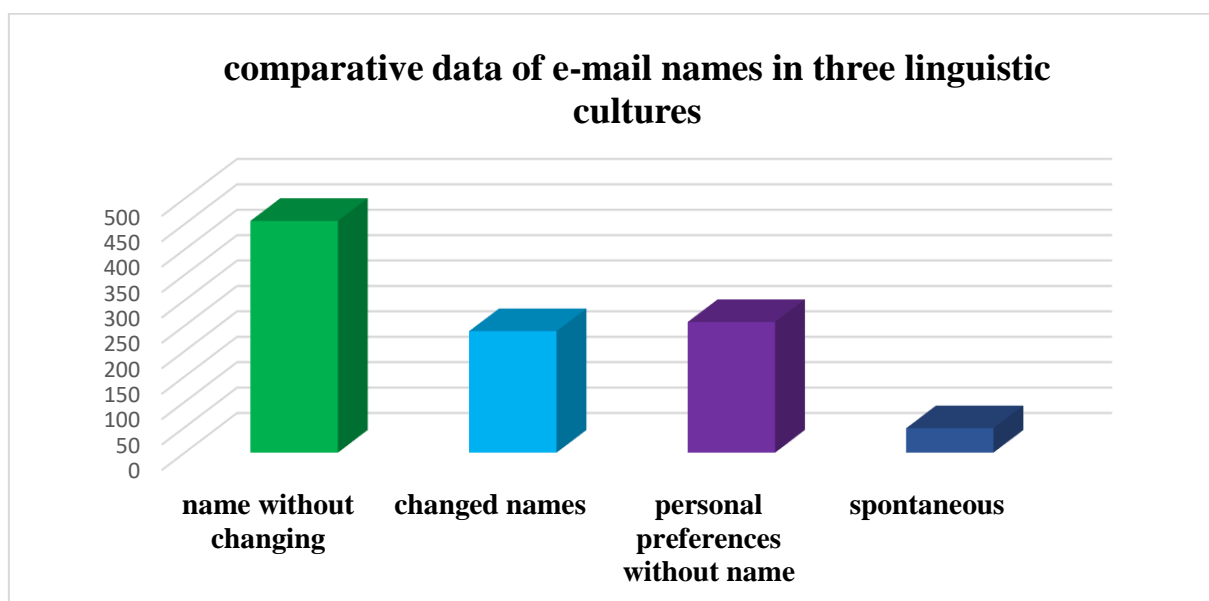
Scheme 1. Distribution by needs and frequency of respondents ' use of corporate and personal e-mail

Next, it was decided to consider the most common naming formulas. As follows from our work, there are:

- 1) name surrounded by the numbers(555catrine555, 22ilona22, 3valentin3, 777igor777, 007juanSalvatore007, 1234CLAIRE1234, 40diego04, 123Caroline321, 078Sue087, 1_jamie_1, 666satangirl666, 000tony000 etc.);
- 2) hybrid from the name and surname that sounds nice (kody, tamir, ladUshka, dariNova, AksinyaSu, florAmos, AmirAmar, JoEwans, TraCy, RickyRo, DiDiCo, fiorich, richichichi etc.);
- 3) making the foreign sound of the name (only between Russian respondents Kitty\Katty from Katerina, Alex\Alexa from Alexander, Helen from Elena, Irene from Irina, Catherine from Ekaterina, Anne from Anastasia, Victory from Victoria, Valerie from Valeria, Mike from Mikhail, Johnny from Eugeneetc.)

As can be seen from the above-mentioned names, these trends are relevant in the three compared linguistic cultures, but the last example reflects the fact that European names already have a European sound and they do not need to be adapted, unlike Russian-speaking ones.

For a better demonstration of the results obtained, it was decided to make a histogram reflecting the comparison of these names of electronic addresses of three linguistic cultures.



Histogram 1. Comparative data of the names of electronic addresses of three linguistic cultures

Conclusion

So, the comparative data obtained from the results of the conducted research, including the analysis of questionnaires of respondents, personal surveys, online correspondence with remotely located users, are put together and divided into the corresponding four categories, allowing you to clearly see those categories in which quantitative indicators exceed the rest. It follows from this histogram that the fundamental majority of names (both email addresses, and logins and nicknames) are meaning-containing, i.e. they contain a certain meaning, memories, ideas, or a simple and

uncomplicated name, often strict and concise-full name and its variations. Spontaneous naming or non-meaning-containing names are a minority and most likely reflect the speed of creating this naming, the lack of time to think about it, an instant impulse or unwillingness to come up with something new.

Thus, we come to the following conclusions: in the course of writing this work, it was possible to distinguish two categories of personal names, namely: meaning-containing anthroponymic names and non-meaning-containing anthroponymic names; to present a word-formation classification of the names of email addresses; and also to classify virtual names in terms of distribution according to the needs and frequency of use of corporate and personal email by respondents.

We see the prospects for further research in creating clearer naming categories and highlighting a wider range of needs for using e-mail in order to further study them when compiling a psychological portrait of an individual.

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