

Naming Motives Of Uzbek First Names And Their Comparison With German Surname Motives

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Abstract: In this article, the motifs of Uzbek names and their similarities with motifs of German surnames are scientifically analyzed in a comparative aspect. Names in German have their meaning over time due to its loss, the clarity of the meanings of names in the Uzbek language has decreased

Key words: name, surname, motive, naming, intersection of meanings, semantics

Introduction: An overview of naming motives

Naming factors such as euphony, tradition, post-naming, religious ideas, etc. are mentioned in onomastic research using various terms/phrases such as motives, motives and motivations (Kunze, Debus 2012:81).

Debus (2012:64) writes of so-called "motivational research, [...] questioning the reason for the naming". Kunze (1998:55) and Seibicke (1996:1207) distinguish between bound and free first names.

Bound first naming is determined by "the predetermination of the name to be given" by extraonomastic factors such as custom or regulation. But with free first names, names givers are not bound by specific regulations and can decide for themselves which first name they will give their child.

Major part: Looking at German and Uzbek first naming from the point of view of this theory, one comes to the following conclusion:

In its historical development, the German first name has developed from a bound to an increasingly free first name. Kunze (1998:54) has graphically presented four reasons for choosing first names in Kiel. The chart shows that the traditional motives such as naming and tradition decreased between 1936 and 1970, but the motives of euphony and brevity and simplicity increased by 10 percent. According to the survey, which was conducted among 3,341 parents from the GDR, the main motive was euphony with 26.9 percent, followed by harmony with the family name (11.6 percent) and brevity (5.6).

For only 7 percent of the 962 parents who took part in the poll conducted by the Allensbach Institute for Demoscopy, religious first names are particularly important. Nowadays tonal aesthetics (72%) plays a particularly important role in first names (cf. ed. Dr. Andrea-Eva Ewels et al. 2013.).

In the 1901 book, R.F. Arnold gave the following ten reasons for choosing a given name:

- Family and tradition
- Desires and hopes of parents
- Religion
- Dynasty
- Politics
- Literature
- Harmony/euphony
- foreign names
- Striving for the unusual
- Preference for well-known names (Seibicke 2008:112f).

The motifs listed more than 100 years ago are also used today in the selection of first names. While motives such as euphony and foreign names have priority, motives such as religion, wishes and hopes of parents, family and tradition are suppressed.

Kenjaeva (2011) studied the sociolinguistic aspects of first naming based on theories of Uzbek, foreign, especially Russian linguistics. As she has discovered, every given name has its motive and there is no given name without a motive. Motifs of first names reflect history, national-ethnographic traditions and religious attitudes of the people.

According to Kenjaeva, all Uzbek first names are affected by naming magic, or a relationship between the name and the afterlife, and belief in naming magic is the most important factor in first naming/anthroponomination. The table of naming motifs according to Kenjaeva is shown below. The examples have been added by the author.

	Naming motifs	Examples
1	Choice of name based on totemic and animalistic, mythological ideas	To‘maris (princess and general of the Turan peoples in the war against Achaemadin prince Cyrus II.), Siyovush(the son of the legendary Iranian king Kei Cavus and father of Kay-Khosrov.), Bo`riboy(wolf), Arslon(tiger),
2	Choice of name according to the wishes of the namesake for the newborn	Nigora, Zebo, Go`zal, Fozil, Olim, Omad
3	Choice of name based on religious beliefs	<i>Fahriddin</i> (honour), <i>Mavluda</i> (month in which Prophet Muhammad was born), <i>Sharif</i> (noble)
4	Choice of name due to naming of the deceased	name of grandfather, grandmother or someone close by

The Turkish Germanist Dursun Zengin (2006) examined the areas of origin of German and Turkish first names. In his article, he analyzed 16 naming motivations of female and male first names of Germanic origin and 22 Turkish female and male first names and found that, in contrast to German, Turkish offers a richer vocabulary for first name selection. He gave the openness of the Turkish first name selection as the reason for this. In addition, “in Turkish, all words that are suitable as names can serve as first names” (Zengin 2006:203). While only 9 out of 16 areas of origin of the German names are also present in the Uzbek naming system, we found 17 out of 22 naming motivations of the Turkish first names analyzed by Dursun Zengin in the Uzbek language. This can be explained by the family relationships of the comparative languages. The Turkish and Uzbek languages belong to the same language family or are Turkic languages, with German being an Indo-European language.

Results: Crossing of the Uzbek naming motifs of the Uzbek first names with those of the German surnames

To express their joy at the birth of the child, parents give their children Obloberdi(assimilated from Allah has given), Hudoyberdi(Gat has given). Such names correspond to the German Theodor (cf. Schimmel 1993:53), "God given". The other variants are Haqberdi, Holiqberdi.

Birth of the child as a supernatural event or as the will of God: Inoyatulla (grace of Allah), Ehsonulla (favour of God), Boyasid (gift)

First names expressing the time of birth

a) month, season:

Asad (Arab.a child born in the month of Asad according to the Islamic calendar (the fifth month of the solar year, corresponding to June-August));

Ashur (Arab.a child born on the tenth day of the month of Muharram (Ashura, Ashura). Sometimes Ashir and Ashira are also referred to as "lucky".)

Safar (Arab. a child born on a journey (the second month of the Muslim month of the year) or a child born during a family member's journey e.g. Father's. Forms: Safarboy, Sacolorek, Safarjon)

b) While Uzbek weekdays are given as first names, German weekdays are established as family names:

Days of the week as first name or family name	
In Uzbek:	In German (family names)
<i>Dushan</i> (the son born on Monday) also Dushanali	-
<i>Chorshanba</i> , <i>Chorshanbuvi</i> , <i>Chorshanboy</i> (Wednesday)	-
<i>Jumaboy</i> , <i>Jumaniyoz</i> , <i>Adina</i>	Freitag
<i>Shanba</i>	Sonntag

<i>Bozor</i>	Sonntag, Noöl, Dominik (born on Sunday, the day of the Lord) (cf.Schimmel 1993:61)
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C) A specific time of the day

Azonboy (child born during morning call/Azan for morning prayer (tomorrow))

Or natural events during birth can also serve as a motive:

Oydin (clear/no clouds and the moon is clear)

Qoryog'di/Qoryigit (a son born during the snow)

Since German surnames are also derived from nicknames, they metaphorically denote the character trait/property typical of the respective person: e.g.

Sunshine - nickname for Middle High German and Middle Low German *sunnenschin* (sunshine) for a cheerful person. The Uzbek first names with this naming motif are *Hushvaqt* (cheerful), *Dilyor*.

☐ Thunderstorm - nickname for Middle High German *gewuter*, *gewutere*, *ungewitter* (bad weather, thunderstorm, storm) for a person who is easily short-tempered

Other examples of fine weather, rain, snow, hail, etc.

☐ First names denoting the birth row

The first child can be called *Avval* (first), the last child *Kenja*, *Kenjabek*, *Ko'rpa* (the last). Birth row is expressed by number: *Uchboy* (three), *Chori* (four), *Panji* (m), *Panjigul* (w)(five), etc.

☐ Birthplace as a first name motif

Since the Uzbek naming system is considered an open system, names after a place, continent serve as a naming motive for first names: *Osiyo* (Asia), *Toshkentboy* (Tashkent - the capital of Uzbekistan), *Qo'qonboy* (Kokand - an ancient city in the Fergana Valley). Conversely, there are such place names named after a person as *Navoi* (Alisher Navoi – founder of the Uzbek language), *Shoimbek*, *Nadirmat*.

In his book *Deutsche Namenkunde I*, Bach (1952) gave names after a territory, a landscape, an island.

Surnames with a preposition: *van Engelland*, *van Hessen*, *van Vlaanderen*, *van Zeeland*.

Ursula von der Leyen (Federal Minister of Defense of the FRG) or

Alexander Van der Bellen (ninth Austrian President).

Without preposition: *Pohland*, *Sauerland*, *Alsace* (Bach 1952:257).

☐ Beauty-themed first names

a) Beauty and tenderness, delicacy, slenderness words as female first names: *Ko'rkam* (slender), *Barno* (pretty), *Zebo* (beautiful), *Nigora* (pretty), *Lobar* (sympathetic) etc.

The motifs of women's names have also shown semantic similarity. Bach (1952:227) analyzed the following nouns meaning praise of physical beauty:

Ahmed. *scóni* "beautiful": *Scóni-burga* (beautiful+protect)

In Old High German, the word "flät" meant "cleanliness, beauty" (Bach 1952:227)

b) Precious metals as a motif for women's first names

Kumush (Silver), *Oltin* (Gold), *Yoqut* (Ruby), *Gavhar* (Pearl)

German surnames *Silber*, *Bernstein*, *Rubin*, *Saphir*, *Silbermann*, *Goldberg*, *Goldmann*, *Goldschmied*

c) supernatural creatures as a woman's first name

Parizod (Fairy), *Parizoda*, *Hur*(*Huria*), *Huriya*, *Huriniso*

In German *Angel*, *Angela*(first name), *Engel*(surname)

Appearance of the child at birth

In Uzbek there are first names with semantic group appearance/height. This property can have German surnames: *Kattabek* - Gross, *Holdor* - Scar

In the dictionary of first names by the greatest linguist Begmatov (1997), who explains the origin and etymology of over 14,000 first names used in Uzbekistan, the first name *Katta* (large) is interpreted as the first child in the family. With this first name, the parents probably want the child to grow up because it was born too small.

You can find other first names with the motive height like *Kolon* (big), *Mitti*, *Mittioy* (small/tiny)

Kichik (Small), *Kichikgul*, *Kichkinaho`ja*

Chalaboy(the child born prematurely), *Pardaboy*, *Pardaniso*

By giving the first name *Uzun, Uzunoy*, the parents hope that the child will live a long time. Old German nicknames with the motif body size, physique such as big, small, long have become family names. *Dürr* - The name was derived from the Middle High and Low German word "dörre, dörr", which stood for "dürr, dry, withered". Used as a surname, it originally referred to a person who stood out because of their very thin stature and/or seemed "dried up, lifeless" (www.besinnung-von-namen.de)

Halbwachs, Hallwachs, Halfwassen, Halwas is an adolescent(<https://forebears.io/de/surnames/hallwachs>)

Belly - nickname for Middle High German *büch* (schlegel, club) or *büch* (belly) for a fat person (<https://www.deutsche-nachnamen.de/index.php/herkunft-a-z>)

The German surnames *Narbe, Schramm, Fleck*, which are nicknames that express external appearance and physical characteristics, can be found in Uzbek as first names such as *Holdor* (son with a birthmark), *Norbek* (son with a scar), *Menglibek* (son with a scar), *Holida* (daughter with birthmark), *Norhol* (daughter with scar and birthmark).

In Uzbek one can distinguish first names with the following components, which in German means scar or birthmark:

- a. *Hol* (birthmark) – *Holdor, Holniso, Holmurod, Holida*
- b. *Meng/Mengli* (old birthmark) – *Mengbo'ta, Menggul, Mengliaziz*
- c. *Nor* (Scar) - *Norboy, Norgul, Norqobil, Noryigit, Gulnora*
- d. *Toji* (birthmark or scar) - *Tojiboy, Tojigul, Tojinazar, Tojibar*

The Uzbek children with the above given names really do have a scar or a birthmark, but a German with the surname *Scar* or *Schramm* or *Fleck* cannot have such physical marks. When naming Uzbek children with the above physical characteristics, the namesakes wish that the scar/birthmark would not enlarge.

Conclusion: In summary, the following conclusions can be drawn: The modern personal name systems of the German and Uzbek languages can be viewed as the result of many extralinguistic factors such as religion, social and political changes. Since many German surnames are formed from nicknames that initially served as given names, their motifs cross over with those of Uzbek first names.

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