



Research Article

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Phonetic and Morphological Analysis of Word Formation of Tatar Names

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Abstract

There is a growing need for a scientific study of all types of proper names that represent a certain category of words in the lexical system of any language. The current stage of linguistics development is characterized by the rapid growth of the onomastics research conducted on the material of various languages. This research targeted at Tatar surnames aims to understand their origin and phonetic-morphological changes. The research considers proper names that are formed by adding two or three stems. It distinguishes the following models of word formation of proper names: noun + noun, noun + adjective, noun + verb, adjective + noun. After the ethnolinguistic features and phenomena of interlinguistic contact have been studied, it is found that Tatar surnames originate from nicknames, class titles and names of professions, place names, ethnonyms, appellatives. The methods are chosen due to the purpose and objectives of the research, as well as to the specifics of the material under study. This research mainly uses the methods of grammatical analysis, namely: a descriptive method, a comparative-historical method, a descriptive-analytical method, and the method of continuous sampling. The descriptive method involves collecting the material followed by its systematization that allows considering different forms and types, general and specific characteristics. The comparative-historical approach helps to study the peculiarities of interaction between the Tatar language and other languages.

Keywords: *anthroponymy, anthroponymicon, the Tatar language, appellatives, proper names, surname*

1. Introduction

The process of emerging and spreading the surnames in all parts of the world occurred in different ways and at different times, but it was caused by the same reasons. Communication and other types of relationships, including commercial and cultural links, made it necessary to use surnames. The research discusses the grounds on which the surnames of people of different nationalities can either be classified or separated. It is also found that a surname contains the information that helps to introduce and use the name in communication, provides knowledge and facts about a person and allows studying the word formation and etymology of the surname (Abduali et al, 2017; Fattahova et al, 2016; Husnutdinov et al, 2017; Khaziyeva-Demirbash, 1969; Rezaei & Nemati, 2017).

Anthroponymic researches have made it necessary to compile dictionaries of personal names and surnames as any brilliant theoretical findings in linguistics cannot do without factual basis. To compile the dictionaries their authors used the materials of onomastic expeditions, maps, lists of settlements of the area under study, archival funds, as well as the materials of folklore, inscriptions, chronicles, scribal and memorial books, family trees, local history books and newspapers (Khaziyeva-Demirbash, 2017; Kubryakova, 1978; Varela et al, 2017).

Any language of the world has anthroponymic categories that perform the nominative function, aim to address a person. These categories are first names, nicknames, patronymic names and surnames. Having preserved the elements of the ancient system of language, they have become a link between the past and the present, reflecting the history, views, customs and traditions, material and spiritual culture of ancestors. Names make up a significant part of the vocabulary of any language. Many proper names belong to the international lexicon and they are equally significant for different languages. They have properties and characteristics that mostly remain unchanged in whatever language they are used (Nikonov, 1988; Simamora et al, 2019).

Proper names are recognized as one of the linguistic universals. However, each ethnic group in a certain period of its development has the onomasticon, peculiar only to this group. Many researchers emphasize that a proper name is a "social sign" meaning that it is the result of both social and cultural development. Proper names are associated with various spheres of human activity. One can see the society and culture through the onomastic system; it reflects the cognitive experience of the nation, its cultural and historical development. Although proper names perform a number of similar social functions, they have their own characteristics in each particular language, belonging to the system of this language and developing according to its laws. In onomastics, as a field of language closely related to social phenomena, it is necessary to take into account the interaction between linguistic and extra-linguistic factors that ultimately determine the existence of the word and its functioning in speech (Novikov, 1982).

National peculiarities of anthroponyms can be seen in the anthroponymic formula that is the order in which different types of anthroponyms and nomens follow while formally naming a person of a certain nationality, class, or religion in a certain period of history.

Being variable to some extent, the standard of using anthroponyms is quite traditional for each language.

Anthroponyms can be used with articles, pronouns, adjectives and other determiners due to the peculiarities of the semantics of proper names.

One of the topical issues today is semantics of proper names. The disputable problems are whether proper names have lexical meaning, its character and "volume" in comparison with the semantics of common words; the nature of onomastic meaning; the correlation between linguistic and non-linguistic factors in the semantics of proper names (Sattarov, 1981).

2. Methods

The methods are chosen due to the purpose and objectives of the research, as well as to the specifics of the material under study. This research mainly uses methods of grammatical analysis, namely: a descriptive method, a comparative-historical method, a descriptive-analytical method, and the method of continuous sampling. The descriptive method involves collecting the material followed by its systematization that allows considering different forms and types, general and specific characteristics. The comparative-historical approach helps to study the peculiarities of interaction between the Tatar language and other languages.

3. Results

1. Some researchers deny that proper names have meanings: proper names are considered as labels that are used to describe some objects, distinguishing them from the others. In the middle of the 20th century that approach was known as labeling theory. The approach reduces the function of a proper name to a simple nomination. In the second half of the 19th century there was a change in naming the Tatars. Complex names consisting of two

- or more elements were used at that time. That tradition became dominant by the end of 19th–beginning of 20th centuries.
2. The majority of ancient Bulgarian-Tatar personal names consisted of only two or three syllables; they were short, easy to pronounce; and they were mainly names with diminutive suffixes. The traditional forms of personal names that had been used in the Tatar language since the Bulgar times resulted in the accepted anthroponymic models. They strongly influenced the system of names borrowed from Arabic and Persian, and later from Russian.
 3. Anthroponymic process of shortening the original Turkic-Tatar names and the borrowed full personal names is explained by the influence of traditional two-syllable national forms of personal names. That process was also targeted at facilitating the pronunciation of multi-syllable borrowed and hybrid names.
 4. Tatar surnames originated from nicknames, class titles and names of professions, place names, ethnonyms, appellatives.

4. Discussion

The variations originated due to the phonetic or phonetic-morphological changes or formed by shortening the full names are considered as specific structural types of personal name formation. The phonetic contraction and full name shortening are called regressive ways of name formation, while the phonetic-morphological contraction – regressive-suffixal way of formation. Meanwhile the original forms of such anthroponymic units (resulting from the multiple phonetic and structural modifications) can be completely changed. These forms are allonyms of the full names.

The shortened borrowed Tatar proper names are formed by adding the suffixes of subjective evaluation. The most widespread suffixes are:

-ai/-ei /-i: Gyimadetdin > Gimai, Bilaletdin > Bilei;

-ash/-esh, -ysh/-esh, -ush: Zainetdin > Zainash, or the surname – Zainashev, etc.

There are some other ways of shortening the personal names of foreign origin:

- the first part of the borrowed complex name is completely dropped (aphaeresis): Valiakhmet > Akhmet (Akhmetov, Akhmediyev);

- the second part of the borrowed complex name is completely dropped (apocope): Nuriakhmet > Nuri (Nuriyev), Safiulla > Safi (Safin);

- vowels or syllables fall out in the middle of the borrowed name (syncope): Bikmukhamet > Bikmet (Bikmetov), etc.

Considering the proper names formed by adding two or three stems, it is necessary to regard the following models of their word formation:

- noun + noun: galim + zhan = Galimzhan, khasan + shakh = Khasanshakh;

- noun + adjective: timer + bai = Timerbai;

- noun + verb: davlet + bakty = Davletbakty, murza + birde = Murzabirde;

- adjective + noun: salim + zhan = Salimzhan.

The Tatar surnames originated from nicknames are in second place after those originated from first names.

According to the functions performed the nicknames used in Tatar and other languages are divided into:

- personal-individual nicknames belonging to one person;

- family-generic nicknames, i.e. particular nicknames belonging to the whole family or related families;

- collective-territorial nicknames belonging to the inhabitants of the whole street or even the village.

Most surnames originated from the family-generic nicknames; the personal-individual nicknames could become surnames and move into the category of family-generic names only in the case if they were given to the members of a family belonging to the vertical line of the family tree. Meanwhile the collective-territorial nicknames, on the contrary, could narrow down to the family-generic ones.

There is the following classification of surnames originated from nicknames:

- surnames denoting physical or psychological abilities or disabilities of people: Aksakov (aksak – lame), Sulagaev (sulagai – left-handed);
- surnames denoting family or social relationships: Abyev (abyi – a brother, an uncle), Tutashev (tutash – a girl);
- surnames denoting animals and fish: Buryaev (bure – a wolf), Bulanov (bolan – a deer);
- surnames denoting birds: Akcharlakov (akcharlak – a seagull), Suyerov (suyer – a capercaillie);
- surnames denoting plants: Aktiryakov (aktiryak – a white poplar), Usakov (usak – an aspen);
- surnames denoting food products and dishes: Sarmayev (sary mai – clarified butter), Tukmachev (tokmach – noodle);
- surnames denoting surrounding objects: Bashmakov (bashmak – a shoe), Kurayev (kurai – a wooden pipe);
- surnames denoting places of living: Urumbashev (uram bashy – the beginning of a street), Urmancheyev (urmanchi – a forester).

Modern Tatar surnames originated from nicknames have lost their cognitive meaning and therefore they have lost the connection between the characteristics of a person and the semantics of the original name. Nevertheless, the results of surnames research are of great value in both linguistic and historical terms. The surnames passed down from generation to generation can be helpful in understanding the out-of-use layer of the Tatar language more than any other anthroponymic category can.

The class titles, as well as the trades and professions were inherited. The surnames denoting titles, trades and professions can be found in the documents of the past.

The Tatar surnames denoting class titles and ranks are as following: khan – a ruler or an official in Turkic and Tatar feudal states in the middle ages (Khanov), morza – murza – mirza – a man belonging to the privileged class; a lord (Morzayev, Murzayev, Murzin), amir – a man giving the order; a master (Amirov), shakh – a master (Shakhov), mullah – a Muslim teacher of law and religion (Mullin), etc.

There are surnames formed by compounding two title names. They obviously confirm the social positions of their bearers and have an expressive effect, e.g.: Khanbikov, Baymurzin, Sultanbekov, Bikbayev, Amirkhanov, etc.

The surnames originated from class titles are of great historical value as they give a picture of public life in the Bulgar state and the Kazan khanate: social classes, administrative bodies, military affairs, religion.

The surnames originated from the names of professions can be explained by the fact that the professions and trades were mostly inherited. As a rule, the professional skills were shared only with the closest relatives: a son or a grandson. At a certain stage of history, the names of professions became surnames, most often by attaching the Russian suffixes -ov/-ev or -in to the words denoting professions, for example: Bakyrchin (bakyrchi – a coppersmith). Many surnames preserved their original forms with the suffix denoting a doer: -chi / -che, i.e., they were transformed into the category of names without any changes, for example, Urmanchi (urmanchi – a forester) (Millanei et al, 2016; Fathi Aghdam & Mahmodi Lafvat, 2016; Simamora et al, 2019).

It can't be denied that some names of class titles and professions being used as personal names could become surnames. For example, the "Dictionary of Tatar Personal Names" by G.F. Sattarov gives some of the above mentioned surnames as personal names. Schematically the transformation of these antroponyms into the category of surnames is like this: the word denoting a profession > first name > the name belonging to the family members > the surname (Sattarov, 1990).

The surnames originated from the place names (toponyms) could appear for several reasons: the representatives of the upper social class took the surnames denoting the local lands they owned. It can be supposed that these surnames are: Aksubayev, Alparov, Mamadyshev, etc. The surnames could originate from the names of other cities, khanates and states due to commercial and political ties with them: Altayev, Atlasov, Bukharsky.

Often the surnames originated from the place names appeared as a result of migration of the

Tatars. Then a person was given the name of a former place of living. The Tatar surnames can denote Bulgarian cities (for example, Bulgarian, Suvarov, Uryumov), as well as modern Tatar settlements: Arsky, Asnakayev, Archaly (Valiyeva, 2007).

In the Tatar anthroponymic system there is a certain number of Tatar surnames originated from the names of tribes, nationalities and nations, i.e. ethnonyms.

The surnames originated from ethnonymic names indicate the historical ties between the Tatars and the neighboring and distant tribes and nations, e.g.: Misharin (mishar – a representative speaking the western dialect of the Tatar language), Nugayev (nogai – a Turkic ethnic group), etc.

Unlike the surnames originated from personal names and nicknames the so-called artificial surnames were formed, as a rule, by their bearers who made use of the melodic words or appellatives. Among these anthroponyms there are such surnames and pseudonyms as Aisky (ai – the moon), Bairakov (bairak – a banner), Vatanov (vatan – the Motherland, Fatherland), Chiberkayev (chiberkai – a pretty woman), etc.

The artificial category of rare Tatar surnames also includes double names. They may be formed either by compounding two names that have passed the natural course of development, for example: Gabitova-Teregulova, Tamindarova-Saifullina or by compounding two names, one of which is formed artificially, for example, Gyzzatullina-Volzhskaya and others.

5. Findings

It can be concluded that variations are one of the features distinguishing the anthroponymic vocabulary from the general vocabulary of the Tatar language. The groundwork for them was laid in the early period of development of the Turkic-Tatar anthroponymicon. But it is in the 20th century when the issue becomes urgent. Due to the influence of the phonetic-morphological system of dialect and colloquial-familiar varieties of the Tatar language, many full personal names (which are the norm in the literary language) mainly borrowed from the Arabic and Persian languages, have undergone certain phonetic and phonetic-morphological changes. These changes result in shortened forms, or allonyms, that constitute a significant part of surnames.

6. Conclusion

The anthroponymic system in modern Tatar linguistics has its own linguistic and cultural traditions. These traditions are closely connected with ethnic culture of the Tatars and create a specific anthroponymic picture of the world. It should be pointed out that the semantics of the names and surnames borrowed from different languages in different periods of history has preserved the ancestors' experience and the national traditions of giving names. Undoubtedly, anthroponymic units do not directly express the ancient views; they are symbols due to their linguistic functions. Proper names contain the cultural code of a nation and its genetic memory. The information that is contained in surnames proves that there is correlation between a certain period of history and its general sociocultural orientation. Thus the onomastics studies become an important part of the semiotic content of the period.

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