



Karakalpak Surnames

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 22 Nov 2023	<i>The article states about the origin, formation and development of Karakalpak surnames. Karakalpak surnames are formed according to the type of Russian affixes for males -ov // -ev, for females -ova // -eva. It can be pointed out that the hereditary naming of -ov // -ev, -ova // -eva was universally perceived by the Karakalpaks as a convenient category of anthroponymy.</i>
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1. Introduction

The Karakalpaks are one of the Turkic-speaking peoples of Central Asia. They make up the main population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is part of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Anthroponyms are active linguistic means reflecting both the past of the people and the modern social level of their life and practical activities. The anthroponymy of each nation in chronological order provides information about its psychology, thinking, aspirations and hopes.

Proper names have long attracted the attention of scientists. Their origin, history, various transformations, distribution, purpose are studied by historians, literary critics, psychologists, ethnographers, geographers, but most of all – linguists.

The question of the nature of a personal name, the forms and causes of the appearance of surnames, historical trends in the development of anthroponymic zones among modern peoples, problems of social and ethnic aspects of a personal name – all these and many other theoretical issues are raised and discussed in the works of researchers [2].

The surname is an anthroponymic category, the formation of which is conditioned by the need to name a group of blood relatives – the family – as a social unit under certain forms of statehood.

The surnames of the peoples of Central Asia have a recent origin. At the beginning of the twentieth century, only a few had them, and a hundred years ago no one had them [3, 141]. The surnames of the peoples of Central Asia are mostly similar both in form and content. This is primarily due to the linguistic community of these peoples. Naturally, the Karakalpak anthroponymy has its own peculiarities.

Karakalpak surnames reflect the history, traditions, culture of the Karakalpak people, therefore, the results of the analysis of Karakalpak surnames can play a positive role in the further development of Karakalpak linguistics, as well as the deepening and expansion of knowledge on the history, ethnography and ethnogenesis of the Karakalpak people.

The modern anthroponymic model of the Karakalpaks consists of a first name, patronymic and surname. The use of the modern anthroponymic model of the Karakalpaks is similar to the use of the Russian anthroponymic model.

The appearance of surnames among the Karakalpaks dates back to the first half of the twentieth century.

Modern Karakalpak surnames are formed from the personal name of the father, from the personal name of the grandfather, from the personal name of the great-grandfather. The formation of the surname on behalf of the father spread more actively in the 1940s – 1960s. It should be noted that this method still exists along with the main method of naming by the name of the grandfather, i.e., the family name.

Karakalpak surnames are formed according to the type of Russian affixes for the male -s / -ev, for the female -s / -eve. It can be stated that the hereditary naming of the -ov / -ev, -ova / -eva Karakalpaks were universally perceived as a convenient category of anthroponymy.

The introduction of three-component names, starting in 1964, led to the difference of surnames in the same family. Children born before 1961 – 1964 have surnames on behalf of their father, while younger ones have surnames on behalf of their grandfather. Violations often occur during the registration of newborns and when assigning a surname. Children of the same family in some cases are given a hereditary surname, in others – the name of the father or the name of the grandfather. Thus, carriers of different surnames are obtained in the same family.

The basics of Karakalpak surnames form the Karakalpak proper and borrowed personal names. From the point of view of the origin of the basics of Karakalpak surnames, two main ethnolinguistic layers can be distinguished:

1. The layer, which includes surnames dating back to the original Karakalpak anthroponyms.
2. A layer consisting of surnames, the foundations of which go back to the Karabakh and Persian languages.

In the Karakalpak anthroponymic system, there are layers of native Karakalpak anthroponyms that differ in origin and time of appearance. Of particular value in terms of language are those surnames, in the foundations of which the ancient originally Karakalpak personal names have been preserved.

Single-compound personal names represent the most ancient layer of anthroponyms, from which, in subsequent periods of development of the Karakalpak anthroponymic system, later anthroponyms were formed by adding various components: Altynbayev (altyn "gold"), Temirbekov (temir "iron"), Polatbayev (polat "steel") and others.

The ancient Turkic layer is represented by the names, the basics of which are common to all modern Turkic languages. Ancient Turkic anthroponyms are most often two-part and contain components that reflect the cult of the sky, the sun, the moon, the names of animals and birds. Thus, the following Karakalpak surnames are based on ancient Turkic personal names: Aryslov (aryslov "lion"), Boribayev (bori "wolf"), Baxadyrov, Batyrov (baxadyr "bogaty", "brave"), Erbayev, Yerbosynov (er "man", "brave"), Kutlymuratov (kutly "happy"), Tairbergenov, Tairzhanov (tair "god"), Burkitbaev (burkit "falcon", "golden eagle"), Baltabaev (balta "axe") and others.

Based on the time of the appearance of anthroponyms in the Karakalpak anthroponymic system, it is possible to distinguish the New Karakalpak layer, which includes surnames that appeared among the Karakalpaks, dating back to the XX century and created artificially on the basis of euphonious and positive Karakalpak vocabulary.

The Karakalpak surnames also reflect Arabic and Persian personal names, the influx of which into the Karakalpak namebook begins in the VIII – IX centuries. The Arabic layer includes the largest number of surnames. Arabic names are divided into two groups: 1) Personal names based on Arabic borrowings independently used in the modern Karakalpak language. They can act in their main meaning and as personal names: Adilov (adil "fair"), Kabylov, Kadirov (kadir "dear, desired"), Kamalov, Maksetov (makset "desire"), Muratov (Murat "desire"), Omirov (omir "life"), Kuyatov (kuyat "power", "energy"), Sadykov (sadyk "faithful, truthful, sincere") and others. 2) Arabic personal names that are not used independently in the modern Karakalpak language: Dayytbayev, Ismayilov, Yusupov, Issakov, Iysabekov, Sulaimanov, Muysaev, Daniyarov and others.

Persian names can be divided into two groups: 1) names that are independent words used in the modern Karakalpak language. They can act as personal names of people, and words with an independent meaning: Khozhaev, Naizabaev (naiza "spear, bayonet"), arzyubaev (Arzu "desire, dream"), Abatov (Abat "good") and others, 2) names based on Persian words, independent. They are used in the modern Karakalpak language: Bahramov, Kalenderov, Rustemov, Dastanov and others.

Penetrating into the Karakalpak anthroponymic system, foreign-language appellative and onomastic vocabulary in no way can contribute to the loss of the national identity of the Karakalpak language, but on the contrary, enriches and improves it.

Both native and borrowed surnames forming the basis can be divided into one-part and two-part. The most common in the Karakalpak anthroponymic system are surnames with two-part bases, both native Karakalpak and borrowed origin. The surname with monosyllabic bases changes somewhat quantitatively. The highest frequency of use has surnames with one-part bases (Batyrov, Nasyrov, Kamalov, Ametov, Sultanov, Kadyrov, Sabyrov and others) and with two-part bases with components

bai, Bek, ulla, atdin, Abdi, Jean, Nazar, Bergen, Berdi (Kalbaev, Nurbaev, Sherbekov, Myrzabekov, Nurullaev, Pakhratdinov, Aleyatdinov, Abdimuratov, Abdikamalov, Nurzhanov, Ruganov, Pirnazarov, Khozhanazarov, Allabergenov, Kudaiberdiev and others).

In the Karakalpak anthroponymic system, surnames form the largest group. The Karakalpak surnames also reflect Arabic and Persian personal names, the influx of which into the Karakalpak namebook begins in the XIII–IX centuries.

According to the method of formation, Karakalpak surnames can be divided into the following groups:

1. Surnames formed from full personal names.
2. Surnames formed from truncated personal names.
3. The surname formed from affectionate names.

The vast majority of Karakalpak surnames belong to the first group.

1. Surnames formed from full personal names are divided into several subgroups:

- 1) surnames formed from nouns.
- 2) Surnames formed from the names of awards.
- 3) surnames formed from initiatory names.

1) surnames formed from the names of descriptive carriers of a multi-genre nature. Judging by all the signs, they can be called different types. They are divided into the following groups:

a) physical characteristics of the child: Sarybai, Karabai, kalbai, manlimurat, manlibek, kalmyrza, kalmurat and others;

B) the day and Place of birth of the child: Zhumabai, Zhumamurat, Zhumabek, Duysenbai, Peishenbai, Sarsenbai, Mangytbai, Konyratbai, Moynakbai, Nukisbai, Yurgenishbai, Tashkent Bay, Bukharbai, Sharzhakbai.

c) feelings of parents-love, joy, desire: Tilegen, Tulegen, Muratbek, tilepbai, tileymurat, Kukanyshbai, Suyindik, Zhubanysh, maksetbai and others.

d) various events that occurred during the birth of the child: zhamgyrbai, Karzhakbai, karlybai, Amanzhol, zhollybai, Kosherbai, zholmyrza and others.

2) surnames formed from the names-wishes of parents to the child of a long life, happiness, wealth, courage, courage, best qualities, beauty, etc. They are grouped as follows:

a) happiness, wealth: bakhytbai, Bakhytbek, Kutlymurat, Baybosyn, bakhtyar, davletbai, Tolybai, Yrysbai, yrysnazar and others.

b) strong, strong, mighty, courageous: Batyrbai, Batyrbek, bakadyr, ayslanbai, Kazarman, Alpamys, Koblan, Palkanbai, kukatbai, gayratdin, Temirbek, beribai, Sherniyaz, borkitbai and others.

c) long life: uzakbai, uzakbergen, Omirbai, Omirbek, omirzak, kopzhorsin, mynbai and others.

d) smart, quick-witted: akylbai, esbergen, danabai, Daniyar, Ilmpaz, Alymbai and others.

e) polite, kind: kai, Kayyr, Kayyrzhan and others.

3) surnames formed from initiatory names in the system of Karakalpak anthroponymy, mainly with the veneration of historical figures, folk heroes, famous people, as well as with the memory of ancestors, close relatives: Aidos, Ernazar, mambanbai, Azhiniyaz, Berdak, Aliysher, Muhammad, iysabek, iysamurat, muksabek, dakytbai, yakypbai, yahya, kudaibergen, allamurat, tanirzhan, tanirbergen and others.

2. Surnames formed from abbreviated names have a characteristic phenomenon in Karakalpak anthroponymy. For example, Mambetov (Mohammed), Kalkorazov (Kallykoraz), Matniyazov (muhammedniyaz), Masharipov (muhammedsharip), Kayypov (Kayypnazar, kayypbergen) and others. As E. Begmatova notes, "the assimilation of personal-personal names is the result of two objective needs: 1) the need for an affectionate attitude towards a person and the expression of this attitude through a personal name; 2) the desire to facilitate the pronunciation of difficult-to-produce names [3,21]. Some abbreviated names as a result of constant use during the period of mass formation of surnames were documented, forming the basis of surnames. Surnames formed from abbreviated plural names.

3. The surname formed from affectionate names. The following affixes occur:

- 1) affix-sh, -rug / - ish: alashov, atashov, Tyureshov, Sultanov, myrzashov, Pirlashov, Zhumashov, Babashov, Sapashov, Turdyshov, Kaypashov, abishevi and others.
- 2) affix-Ak / / EK, - k: Seitekov, Dayekov, Khodzhakov, Duisekov, Myrzekov, Zhapakov, tulek, Babakov, Aytakov, Berdakov, Turdakov, Zhumekov and others.
- 3) affix-An / / -b, - N: alanov, Kaypanov, Daylenov, Nyzanov, Kulenov, Pirenov, Berdanov, Tazhenov, Zhumanov, Khodzhanov, Seydanov, Myrzanov, Abenov, Dosanov and others.
- 4) affix -rug: daykeev, Nurekeev, Kosekeyev, aytekeev, myrzikeyev, erekeev, Pirekeev, Serekeyev, Dosekeyev, Turkeyev, Seitekeyev, Kalekeyev and others.

So, the most numerous group in the Karakalpak anthroponymic system is formed by surnames that go back to full, truncated and diminutive forms of personal names.

The anthroponymic system of the Karakalpaks consists of both officially accepted categories of names (first names, patronymics and surnames) and unofficial ones (nicknames and other types of proper names). It has been formed for a long time in difficult historical, cultural and linguistic conditions. It reflects various aspects of the ethnogenetic and ethno-cultural history of the Karakalpaks: origins, centuries-old strata, interethnic ties.

The development of the Karakalpak anthroponymic system leads not only to the appearance of some anthroponyms, but also to the disappearance of others, mostly ancient, of special linguistic value. This fully applies to surnames.

4. Conclusion

The modern Karakalpak officially adopted three-term anthroponymic model "first name – patronymic – surname" (Doszhansipatdinovich Nasyrov) or the more common in the field of official business communication model "last name – first name - patronymic" (Nurmukhammedov Marat Koptileuovich) were developed under the influence of the Russian official anthroponymic system.

Thus, the family, inherited surname of a Karakalpak (Karakalpak) is formalized according to a single formula: surname – first name – patronymic.

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