

ABSTRACT

on the dissertation for degree of PhD in specialty
«6D021300 – Linguistics»

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**Modern Kazakh antroponymy in a new sociocultural situation: transmission,
transformation**

General description of the work. In modern linguistics, research works on the issues of onomastics are of particular interest. Linguistics is developing continuously, respectively, new directions based on the integration of different branches of science are emerging. In this regard, in the field of onomastics, in particular, in anthroponymy as a science of people's names, there are new studies due to changes in society, which are reflected in the anthroponyms that store certain information about political and social events, cultural relations in society.

According to Abduali Kaidar, the tradition of naming is important in person's life: "In ancient times, when humanity began to live in society, there was one of the traditions of civilization that arose due to the need of people to interact, communicate with each other, this is "giving each other names, nicknames". Without it, people could not live together and in an organized way, learn the secrets of nature and resist its mysterious power" (A. Qaidar, Qazaqtar ana tili aleminde, 2009, 728 p.).

In Kazakhstani onomastics, especially in research works on anthroponymy, the historical ways of development of anthroponyms are revealed, their semantic, structural, ethnolinguistic features in comparative, comparative aspects are considered, and their motivational character is defined. Despite this, the issues of Kazakh anthroponymy require extensive study from the point of view of its current state, identifying the tendencies of its dynamics, manifestations of sociocultural changes occurring in the Kazakh anthroponymic system, and its interdependence with changes in the mentality of the Kazakh people.

In this thesis research, classification of modern Kazakh anthroponyms according to lexical-semantic features is carried out, their structure and word-formation are analyzed, language attribution of factual material is performed to establish the quantitative percentage of anthroponyms belonging to a particular linguistic culture. In order to reveal the dynamics of growth of Kazakh anthroponyms, the variants of names and surnames of citizens of Kazakh nationality born in the period from 1980 to 2018 were considered, and the frequently and rarely met names were identified. At the same time, the concept of "fashion" in anthroponomastics has been considered, which made it possible to determine fashion trends in naming newborns, as well as features of stage names of Kazakh show business.

In addition, the phenomena of language transmission and transformation in Kazakh anthroponymy have been identified, which testify both to the reflection of the

globalization process, social and cultural changes in society in recent decades, and to the tendency to preserve national naming traditions.

Relevance of the research topic. In the state program “Cultural Heritage” (“Madeni mura”) special attention is given to the language as a multidimensional concept of culture. For this reason, the issues of language acquisition, storage and transmission to the next generation and the modernization of culture through language are actualized and explored in the studies of the anthropological and ethnocentric directions of Kazakh linguistics. In this regard, the relevance of the presented work is attributable to the identification of names in Kazakh anthroponomy, transmitted from generation to generation (language transmission). At the same time, the relevance of the completed thesis is stemmed from the implementation of such policy documents as the State Program of the development and functioning of languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020, the Program Article of Elbasy dated 12 April 2017, “A Look into the Future: Modernization of Public Consciousness”, the State Program “Digital Kazakhstan”, approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 12 December, 2017, “Kazakhstan – 2030 prosperity, security and welfare Improvement of all Kazakhstani people”, etc. The latter document states that “under the influence of the transformation of our society, without realizing it in many ways, we have all changed, getting used to a qualitatively different system of values and a new type of human relations” (<http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K970002030>). In this regard, one of the tasks of the study was to identify the transformation of anthroponyms, which clearly represent the transformation of the mentality of the people. Anthroponyms according to different situations in society, the process of globalization, are constantly changing in meaning, form, structure. Identification of the transformation of the Kazakh naming system (anthroponymic transformation) that has arisen under the influence of new social changes, underlines the relevance of this work. The results of the research prove that significant changes have occurred in Kazakh anthroponymy: personal names with the meaning of worship of the moon and the sun, names that include names of animals, birds, natural phenomena which could be totem names that appeared in the ancient Turkic period, as well as names that emerged under the influence of beliefs, traditions of the Kazakh people go out of use or undergo changes. As a result of identification of frequently occurring names, it is revealed that at the moment to a greater extent newborns are given short, euphonious, modern and fashionable names, there is less emphasis on the meaning of names. The reflection of political and economic changes in society, the process of globalization in the Kazakh naming system emphasizes the sociocultural significance of anthroponyms.

In the program document “Kazakhstan – 2030 Prosperity, security and improving the well-being of all Kazakhstanis”, it is noted: “Our young state will grow and gain strength, our children and grandchildren will grow up with it. ... They will be ready to work in a modern market economy, while preserving the traditions of their ancestors” (Ibid.). There is a legitimate question: whether the traditions of naming are preserved by the Kazakh people? Beginning with the period of

Kazakhstan's independence, newborns were given names in honor of historical personalities: khans and biis, batyrs and sultans, political figures, public figures, which indicates both the revival of national consciousness and the historical and cultural modernization of society.

On the basis of factual material excerpted from birth records of the Civil Status registration Departments of Almaty and archival documents of the Department of Provision and Control of Registration of Acts of Civil Status and Apostilization of the Department of Justice, various anthroponymic lists, it became possible to create a modern anthroponymic dictionary of a new type "Electronic Dictionary of Modern Kazakh Names" in the form of a mobile application which can be considered as a product of information technologies developed for the realization of one of the tasks of the state.

The research object is modern Kazakh anthroponymy (first names, surnames).

The research subject: lexical-semantic and word-forming features of modern Kazakh anthroponyms, transmission and transformation phenomena.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the research is to identify the results of intergenerational transmission and transformation in modern Kazakh anthroponymy, which arose in connection with new socio-cultural conditions. To achieve this goal, the following objectives are set:

- to conduct an analytical review of scientific historical and linguistic research on onomastics, including Kazakh anthroponymy;

- to classify and describe lexical-semantic and structural-word-forming features of modern Kazakh anthroponyms;

- to determine the linguistic composition of modern Kazakh anthroponymy in terms of belonging to a particular language culture: names with a Turkic basis and borrowed anthroponyms;

- to identify the phenomenon of intergenerational transmission in Kazakh anthroponymy;

- to analyze the phenomenon of transformation in modern Kazakh anthroponymy, due to the change in the mentality of the Kazakh people;

- to compile a Kazakh-Russian electronic dictionary of modern Kazakh names with their correct transfer in English and Latin graphics in the form of a mobile application.

The research methods. In the research thesis for the purpose of studying and systematization of the collected language material the descriptive method is used on the basis of reception of a continuous sample, attribution of archival fund, Civil Status Registration Departments of Almaty; modern names and surnames of people are classified according to lexical and semantic characteristics based on lexical-semantic, structural and word-formation analysis; ethnolinguistic layers of modern Kazakh names were identified using stratigraphic analysis; in determining the growth dynamics of modern Kazakh anthroponyms and defining frequently and rarely occurring names, on the basis of Microsoft Office Excel and SPSS computer programs the method of quantitative calculations was applied; in order to reveal the

lexical meaning of names and surnames as elements of linguistic consciousness of native speakers, a lexicographical analysis was carried out, which helped to determine the lexicographical meaning of a name, as well as a method of generalizing vocabulary definitions, which made it possible to compile an anthroponymic dictionary in the form of a mobile application.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research. With the purpose of disclosure of the topic of the dissertation work the general methodical principles of linguistics, conclusions and positions of scientific works of well-known domestic and foreign scientists on onomastics, including on anthroponymy.

As theoretical and methodological basis of the research work were served scientific works and studies of such scientists as: T. Zhanuzakov, V.A. Nikonov, A.V. Superanskaya, V.D. Bondaletov, V.D. Karpenko, B.A. Starostin, G.V. Tropin, G.B. Madiyeva, K.K. Rysbergen, B. Abdualiuly, N.D. Ondasynov, G.I. Kuldeeva, A. Gardiner, C. Hough, R.D. Alford, W. Van Langendonck, K. Agyekum (theoretical problems of anthroponyms); J. Algeo, F. Akinnaso, A.H. Al-Qawasmi & A.A. Al-Haq, V. Adminiene & A. Nauseda (sociolinguistics); Zh.A. Mankeeva (ethnocultural names); B. Spolsky, J.B. Walkowiak (personal name policy); A.M. Selishev, A. Zhubanov, S. Amanzholov, A. Kaidar, V. Gordlevsky, R.L. Selvina, G.G. Stratanovich, L.V. Nikulina, B. Jernudd, B.I. Creamer Thomas, S. Mwizenge (ethnic onomastics); O.I. Blinova, T.R. Kiyak, N.D. Golev, A.D. Zhakupova (motivology); Z.K. Akhmetzhanova, U.A. Musabekova, N.O. Asylbekova (motivational aspect of anthroponymy); S. Lieberson, E.O. Bell (an Empirical Study of Social Taste); R.J. Stoller, J. Lyons, M.M. Ginatulin, A.V. Kirilina, B. Khasanuly, G. Mamasharipova, G. Shokym (the concept of gender); A.Zh. Kulmagambetova (linguistic picture of the world in anthroponyms); V.I. Suprun, I.V. Kryukova (onomastic field issues); O.V. Vrublevskaya (fashionable name); G. Trommsdorff, D.I. Dubrov, A.N. Tatarko, S.G. Vorkachev, V.V. Krasnyh, E.D. Suleimenova, G.F. Blagova, S. Wilson (intergenerational transmission, language transmission); T.F. Aristova, G.R. Galiullina, K.G. Chaukerova, K.K. Koishe, G.M. Niyazova (transformation of proper names); U.E. Mussabekova (orthology adaptation); Yu.I. Masanov, V.G. Dmitriev, K.S. Mochalkina, T.T. Djarasova (Pseudonyms) and others.

Material base of the research. The illustrative material of research was the names and surnames of citizens of the Kazakh nationality: more than 124 800 units.

Sources of the research thesis. The factual material was excerpted from the following sources:

– birth records of children (43,027) with the registration of the names, surnames and patronymics of newborns in the period from 1980 to 2018 collected obtained from the Departments of Civil Status Registration of Almaty, obtained from the archive of the Department of civil registration and apostille control of the Department of justice of Almaty city: birth records of 1980 – 3481 (Civil Registry Offices of Auezovskiy, Kalinin, Leninsky, Oktyabrskiy, Sovetskiy, Frunzenskiy regions), 1990 – 5912 (Civil Registry Offices of Alatau, Auezovskiy, Kalinin, Leninsky, Moskovskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Sovetskiy, Frunzenskiy regions), 2000 – 6934 (Civil Registry Offices of

Almaly, Auezov, Bostandyk, Zhetysu, Medeu, Turksib regions), 2010 – 9093 (Civil Registry Offices of Alatau, Almaly, Auezov, Bostandyk, Zhetysu, Medeu, Turksib regions), 2018 – 17 607 (Civil Registry Offices of Alatau, Almaly, Auezov, Bostandyk, Zhetysu, Medeu, Turksib regions);

– the archive documents of the Department of civil registration and apostille control of the Department of justice;

– the names of more than 28,000 applicants who received the title of the holder of an educational grant of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017 (born in 1999-2000 years);

– mass media (<https://bilim-all.kz/esimder/all>, imya.com, <https://sites.google.com/site/esymder/>, <https://imena-znachenie.ru/imena/kazahskie/>, <https://islam.kz/ru/articles/traditsiya/znachenie-kazahskih-imen-449/>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IOgEDQtyZRo>).

In addition, there were used: the work of Leslie Duncling “The Guinness Book of Names” (1995), A.V. Superanskaya's dictionary “Modern Dictionary of Personal Names: Comparison. Origin. Writing” (2005), Kazakh-Russian explanatory dictionary of T. Zhanuzakov “Esiminiz kim? (What is your name?)” (2008), reference dictionary “Kazakh esimderining anyktamalyghy” (2009), N.D. Ondasynov's dictionary “Arab tekti kazakh esimderi” (2011), S.S. Sagautdinov's dictionary “Tatar names: origin, meaning, examples” (2011), encyclopedic dictionary of A. Smagulov “Qazaq esimderi (Kazakh names)” (2013), as well as dictionaries located on the Internet sites: (imya.com, <https://names.neolove.ru/national/kazahskoe/>, <https://alissnad.kz/stati/kazahskie-muzhskie-i-zhenskie-imena-znachenie-kazahskih-imen/>, <https://nashiimena.ru/nacionalnye-imena/kazahskie-imena/>).

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the study of modern Kazakh anthroponymy is determined by the contribution to the further development of Kazakh and, more broadly, Turkic onomastics. The factual material and scientific results and conclusions can be widely used in onomastic research. Statistical data provide an opportunity for linguists, sociologists, psychologists, cultural scientists, etc. to draw appropriate conclusions on the formation of the national language and national consciousness.

Conclusions and findings, as well as the collected material can be useful in special courses on the theory of onomastics, on Kazakh anthroponymy, comparative onomastics, in lectures on semantics, word formation, lexicography. The developed “Electronic dictionary of modern Kazakh names” (Kazakh-Russian) and the information on correct transfer of the Kazakh names in English and the Latin graphics will be offered as the reference book for Civil Registry Office specialists. The proposed dictionary will be useful to a wide audience when choosing a name for newborns.

The scientific novelty of the research. In the present research work modern Kazakh names and surnames, chosen from birth and from various sources are studied in a complex and systematic way.

Scientific novelty of the research is determined in accordance with the following indicators:

– the obtained data corpus of modern Kazakh anthroponymy with a time interval from 1980 to 2018 (38 years) is characterized on the basis of language material collected from the Offices of the Civil Registry Offices of Almaty and other objective sources;

– modern Kazakh names have been analyzed on the basis of Excel and SPSS computer programs (male names, female names), as a result, the dynamics the growth of Kazakh anthroponymy of 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2018 has been revealed;

– quantitative percentage of language belonging of modern Kazakh names is determined;

– the results, testifying to the intergenerational transmission in modern Kazakh anthroponymy, have been obtained, in such a way the names transmitted from generation to generation, preserved in the language consciousness from ancient centuries to the present time have been revealed;

– the nucleus and periphery of modern Kazakh anthroponymy were defined;

– the phenomenon of transformation which has arisen in the Kazakh anthroponymy under the influence of political and social factors of the modern state, process of world globalization is studied.

Findings for the defense:

1. Under the influence of political and social factors, the process of world globalization and change of language consciousness in the Kazakh anthroponymic space, the process of anthroponymic transformation is especially distinguished: calendar names and names that testify to the nomadic way of life, the pagan culture of the Kazakh people, become names-historisms or names-archaisms; the Kazakh naming system is replenished by the names of a new type: a) harmonious Kazakh personal names, b) European names, c) fashionable names, d) personal names consisting of two or three names, transmitted in different ways: conjointly, separately, with the help of hyphen.

2. The linguistic composition of modern Kazakh anthroponymy indicates the activation of names that are not characteristic of traditional Kazakh naming system, the advantage of borrowed names in female anthroponymy in comparison with male names at the expense of European names. The desire to assign sonorous, favorable names does not violate the national integrity of the Kazakh naming system due to the fact that the core is actually Kazakh names and names mastered by the Kazakh culture and perceived as Kazakh.

3. Surname – a genetic marker, a hereditary name that is passed on unchanged in an unlimited number of generations of the same family. In Kazakh culture from 1980 historically developed in parallel with the three-member formula of naming by Russian model the two-member anthroponymic formula *surname+name* has been used, here the function of surnames is performed by the names of ancestors, names, birth and the names of the fathers. According to 2018 data, the national version of the Kazakh naming formula of three types has stabilized: *first name+patronymic*

name+surname, first name+surname, first name+patronymic name in the function of a surname. Using the father's name in the surname function breaks the genetic chain.

4. The phenomenon of anthroponymic transmission – the process of intergenerational transmission of basic anthroponyms, conditioned by the national language consciousness. The anthroponymic transmission is distinguished as the vertical anthroponymic transmission and the horizontal anthroponymic transmission.

Approbation of the research. The main results and conclusions of the scientific research were highlighted in scientific articles published in domestic and foreign journals, in the materials of international scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical conferences.

– Kazakh antroponimiyasynyng damuy // Herald of L.N. Gumulev Eurasian National University. Philological series. №5 (114). – Astana, 2016. – 24-27 бб.

– Kazakh antroponimiyasynda kisi tegining transformaciyalanu qubylysy // Materials of IV Republican scientific-educational conference of young scientists “Onomastics – Society – Time”. – Almaty, 2017. – P. 10-16.

– Kazakh antroponimiyasynyng lingvomadeni erekshelikteri // Bulletin of KazNU. Philological series, №1 (165). – Almaty, 2017. – P.139-142.

– Kazakh antroponimiyasyndagy tildik transmissiya qubylysy // Materials of the International scientific-theoretical conference “Topical issues of Philology in the XXI century, 2-3 June, 2017. – Almaty, 2017. – P. 20-25.

– Kazakh antroponimiyasynda tranformacianyng roli // IV International Farabi Readings. Materials of International Scientific Conference of Students and Young Scientists “Farabi Alemi”, 10-13 April, 2017. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2017. – P. 228.

– Transformation of anthroponyms in the Kazakh language // Collected Proceedings of I International scientific-practical conference «Crossing Borders: intercultural communication in the global context». – Moscow, 2018. – P.181-183.

– Kazakh antroponimiyasyndaghy sakhnalyk attardyng linvistikalyk erekshelikterine sholu // Science and life of Kazakhstan. International popular-science journal. – №4 (61). – Astana, 2018. – P. 42-46.

– The impact of globalization on the transformation of naming // V International Farabi Readings. Materials of International Scientific Conference of Students and Young Scientists “Farabi Alemi”, 10-12 April, 2018. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2018. – P. 223-224.

– Kazirgi kazakh kisi esimderining leksika-semantikalyk erekshelikteri // Eurasian Journal of Philology: Science and Education. №3 (171). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2018. – P. 139-147.

– Structural-Semantic Analysis of Modern Kazakh Anthroponyms // Materials of the IV International Scientific-Practical Conference “Integration of the Scientific Community to the Global Challenges of Our time”. – Sapporo (Japan), February 13-15, 2019. – P. 430-436.

– Linguistic fashion in anthroponymy: fashionable names // VI International Farabi Readings. Materials of International scientific conference of students and

young scientists “Farabi Alemi”, 2-12 April, 2019. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2019. – P. 337.

– Gender difference in Kazakh personal names // Materials of VI Republican scientific-educational conference of young scientists “Onomastics – Society – Time”. – Almaty, 2019. – P. 4-6.

– Contemporary state of Kazakh personal names // 9th International Conference on Foreign Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics». Book of Abstracts. – Tashkent, 2019. – P. 78.

– Linguistic attribution of modern Kazakh anthroponyms // Eurasian Journal of Philology: Science and Education, №1 (177). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2020. – P. 78-85.

– On Some Current Trends in Kazakh Anthroponymy (Based on Materials from Almaty) // Voprosy onomastiki (Problems of Onomastics). Volume 17, Issue 2. – Yekaterinburg, 2020. – P. 312–322. DOI: 10.15826 / vopr_onom. 2020.17.2.030.

The structure of the work. The dissertation consists of 167 pages of the main text, includes introduction, three parts, conclusion, list of literature and Appendix “Electronic dictionary of modern Kazakh names” (Kazakh-Russian) consisting of 110 pages, with information on the correct transfer of Kazakh names in English and Latin graphics.