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A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF REDUCTION-BASED INFORMAL FORMS OF ANTHROPONYMS IN UZBEK AND GERMAN

Annotation

This article examines the informal forms of anthroponyms and their linguistic and cultural characteristics in Uzbek and German. Anthroponyms are commonly shortened in speech for various reasons, including linguistic economy and the expression of affection or close relationships. The research reveals that both languages use similar strategies for shortening anthroponyms, often based on initial, middle, or final segments. However, we note distinctions in the frequency and usage of abbreviated surnames, with German surnames being more prevalent in journalistic style. Our research primarily focuses on Uzbek anthroponyms, employing a comparative analysis of German anthroponyms where relevant. Overall, our findings highlight the commonalities and differences in the reduction of anthroponyms in Uzbek and German languages.

Key words: Uzbek language, anthroponyms, appellative, surname, name, contraction, informal forms, dialectal variants, hypocoristic suffix, language saving.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СОКРАЩЕННЫХ НЕФОРМАЛЬНЫХ ФОРМ АНТРОПОНИМОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И НЕМЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются неформальные формы антропонимов и их лингвистические и культурные характеристики в узбекском и немецком языках. Антропонимы часто сокращаются в устной речи по различным причинам, включая языковую экономию и выражение привязанности или близких отношений. Исследование показывает, что оба языка используют схожие стратегии для сокращения антропонимов, часто основанные на начальных, срединных или конечных сегментах имени. Однако отмечаются различия в частоте и контексте использования сокращенных фамилий, причем в немецком языке они более распространены в публицистическом стиле. Основное внимание в исследовании уделено узбекским антропонимам, при этом проводится сравнительный анализ с немецкими антропонимами там, где это целесообразно. В целом, результаты подчеркивают общие черты и различия в процессах сокращения антропонимов в узбекском и немецком языках.

Ключевые слова: узбекский язык, антропонимы, апеллятив, фамилия, имя, сокращение, неформальные формы, диалектные варианты, гипокористический суффикс, языковая экономия.

O'ZBEK VA NEMIS TILLARIDA ANTROPONIMLARNING QISQARGAN NORASMIY SHAKLLARI KONTRASTIV TAHLIL

Annotatsiya

Maqolada o'zbek va nemis tillarida antroponimlar qisqarishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan norasmiy shakllar va ularning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari tadqiq etiladi. Antroponimlar nutqda turli sabablar, jumladan, til tejamkorligi, uzun ismlar talaffuzini osonlashtirish va shu asosda erkalash, suyish, yaqin munosabat kabi ma'nolarni ifodalash maqsadida qisqaradi. Har ikki qiyoslanayotgan tillarda ham antroponimlar bosh, o'rta va oxirgi segment asosida qisqarishi mumkin. Nemis tili familiyalari qisqartma shakllari asosan publisistik uslubda faol qo'llanilgani holda, o'zbek tili familiyalari qisqartma shakllari yasalishi va qo'llanilishi uchramaydi. Maqolada ilmiy tahlil asosan o'zbek antroponimlari asosida olib boriladi, nemis tili antroponimlari esa kerakli o'rinlarda qiyosiy tahlilga tortiladi. Bizning xulosalarimiz o'zbek va nemis tillaridagi antroponimlarning qisqarishidagi o'xshash va farqli jihatlarni ochib berishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'zbek tili, antroponim, apellyativ, familiya, ism, qisqarish, norasmiy shakllar, dialektal variantlar, gipokoristik qo'shimcha, tilni tejash

Introduction. When talking about word formation, first of all, the methods of forming cognate nouns are meant, and their formation features have been the object of many scientific studies. However, the production of proper names is usually overlooked by researchers, and therefore the number of studies conducted on this problem is limited. Here the question arises: Is the formation of anthroponyms different from the formation of common nouns? In our opinion, proper nouns, in particular, personal names, not only from the point of view of their use but also from the point of view of word formation, form a separate group of the vocabulary of each language.

Literature review. For this reason, both types of nouns have different aspects. This is also confirmed by Gafurov's opinion about the formation of anthroponyms, which will be quoted below: "Names of people, anthroponyms are, first of all, words, and, like all words, they obey the laws of linguistics. But anthroponyms form a completely special layer in the language, in which their patterns arise" [10].

By the above opinion, it can be said that common and proper nouns can differ from each other not only by the function of naming but also by the phenomenon of word formation. Taking into account that Uzbek proper names are

almost similar in form to appellatives, it can be said that the formation of appellatives and proper nouns in the Uzbek language is almost indistinguishable from each other. But there are aspects of proper nouns that differ from the formation of appellatives, and for this reason, it is necessary to study the formation of proper nouns as a separate branch of onymic grammar. E.Begmatov (2013) conducted a scholarly study on the anthroponym-forming process in Uzbek nouns. The formation of anthroponyms can be achieved by phonetic-orphoepic, lexical-semantic, syntactic (composition), and affixation procedures, as distinguished by E. Begmatov [9].

The method of forming words by shortening words is defined differently in science. E.Begmatov (2013) refers to the formation of new variants through the reduction of anthroponyms as the phonetic-orthographic method. The reduction of anthroponyms does not create new names at all; these forms are known only in a small circle of communication and are familiar only to those who know the owner of the name and are not literate. For example, Shavkat can be shortened to Shavash, Chavish, Chavanka, Chavchanka. Shortened anthroponyms are always used instead of their full form, and only after they become familiar to everyone can they be classified as a separate name [9].

M. Lohde gives the following explanation for the way words are formed by contraction: "By contraction of words neither new words are formed nor migration to another word group is observed. By shortening the words, only the abbreviated version of the full form of the shortened word appears [6]. Fleischer and Barz [3: 218] state that the shortening of nouns is related to word formation in two ways. First, word-forming constructions as a complete base form for contractions, and secondly, new words are formed based on the words formed by contraction.

Research methodology. In this article, the forms created through contraction in Uzbek and German are analyzed contrastively. Comparative linguistics and historical-linguistic analysis methods are employed as the research methodology. These methods facilitate the examination of the formation of anthroponymic abbreviations within the anthroponymic systems of both languages, along with their distinctive usage features, illustrated through specific examples.

Analysis and results. In scientific research on linguistics, it has been determined that the shortening of words takes place based on various reasons: (a) word saving factor (linguistic economy), (b) referencing and (c) to express shades of meaning such as keeping a distance, taboo, and negative evaluation [7].

According to the German onomastic scientist A. Greule [4: 193-203], the shortening of the full forms of Sebastian and Albert into Basti and Bert in German was not due to the influence of children's language, but because of the need for more caressing.

In the Uzbek language, personal names are also shortened to express the meanings of caressing and affection, as well as to facilitate the pronunciation of (long) names consisting of two parts or more than two syllables.

In German, as Fleischer/Barz [3: 220] pointed out, anthroponyms can be shortened mainly on the basis of initial (Stefan → Stef, Wolfgang → Wolf) and final segments (Joachim → Achim, Martina → Tina). Abbreviations can also be made based on the middle segment of the name (Sebastian→Basti, Elisabeth→Lisa). But in the German language, it is very rare to shorten anthroponyms based on the middle segment, and this is typical only for first names, and shortened forms are used in the sense of caressing [1: 143].

In the Uzbek language, anthroponyms can be shortened based on the initial, final, and in very rare cases, the middle segment. Contraction of Uzbek anthroponyms based on the main segment: Abdu ← Abdurazzoq, Gul ← Gulnora, Gulmira, Gulnoza, Bobo ← Bobomurad, Bek ← Bekmurod. Contraction based on the last segment of the name: Qosim ← Abduqosim, Bek ← Asadbek, Ulug'bek, Ali ← Muhammadali. On the basis of the middle segment, the contraction is very rare, and it is formed primarily by the sound change in the stem: Shano ← Gulshunos. When Uzbek names are used in different dialects, their shortened forms are formed and thus their dialectal variants appear. R. Khudoyberganov[11: 14], who has studied the variation of anthroponyms of the Uzbek language, notes that dialectal anthroponyms can have more than one variant. Dialectal or dialect-specific anthroponyms are the names of persons characteristic of the region where the dialect is spoken. Over time, dialectal personal names may transfer to the literary language:

While studying the shortened forms of nouns, it is natural to ask how the shortened form of anthroponyms differs from the shortened forms of appellatives. Shortened forms and full forms of appellatives form mutually synonymous pairs. The full and shortened forms of personal names also create synonymous pairs. However, if the shortened form is used as a personal name for a different person, the synonymy between the full and shortened forms is lost. For example, the following are variants of personal names in German.

(1a) Michael Schumacher hatte einen Skiunfall.

(1b) Es ist zu wünschen, daß sich Ballack und Schumi rechtzeitig vor der Demontage ihrer Denkmäler zurückziehen. Respekt und Anerkennung haben sie allemal verdient.

(1c) Hans Schumi bleibt auch als liebenswerter Mensch seinen Kollegen und Freunden in Erinnerung.

(2a) Und was sagt Sebastian Kurz dazu?

(2b)

Man muss dazu sagen, dass es für Basti nicht leicht ist, etwas vor mir geheim

zu halten. (www.dwds.de)

Schumi in sentence (1b) is a shortened version of the anthroponym Schumacher in example (1a), and both forms represent the same person, the German racing driver Michael Schumacher. In sentence (1c), Schumi is the surname of another Austrian politician. Although Basti in sentence (2b) is a shortened form of the name Sebastian in example (2a), it refers to two different persons in the given examples. This situation is also observed in the Uzbek language, e.g.: Qosim ← Abduqosim, Matkarim ← Muhammadkarim

(3a) Ro'paramizdagi hovli Matkarim akaniki. (M. Axmedova)

(3b) Ularning ajablanishini ko'rgan Muhammadkarim kuldi. (S.Vafo)

Although Matkarim in example (3a) is a shortened form of the name Muhammadkarim in sentence (3b), but as we have seen above, both forms refer to different persons. At this point, we consider that it is permissible to dwell on the abbreviations of the name Muhammad, taking into account that it is one of the most beloved names in the peoples of the Islamic religion, in particular, in Uzbekistan.

In recent times, there has been an increasing trend among parents to name their children after variations of the name Muhammad, including its shortened forms. This practice is rooted in the historical tradition of giving children names with religious connotations, typically drawn from the Arabic language. This is particularly common in countries where Islam is the dominant religion and the Holy Qur'an holds a significant place in the lives of its people. Sometimes parents who don't have a deep understanding of the Arabic language give their children unusual names by using words from Arabic. The German scientist Annemarie Schimmel also notes the following in her treatise on this situation: "Parents' attempts to create names that rhyme with their names or the

names of their first-born children lead to the creation of completely meaningless names." [8: 70]

This situation is also observed in the shortened forms of Arabic names. Below are the contracted forms of Uzbek names:

1. The name Muhammad, which is the first or second component of compound names, is shortened in various forms:

a) The last syllable of the name is preserved, and the <d> in it is devoiced and becomes <t> or <n>, for example, Matmurad ←Muhammadmurad. The name Muhammad can be shortened as the first or second component of a double name as shown above: Matkarim ← Muhammadkarim, Matniyoz ← Muhammadniyoz, Matazim ← Muhammadazim;

b) the shortened name consists of the first and last syllables of the name Muhammad. The anthroponym Muhammad, which is the second component of compound names, is replaced by the letter <u> in the first syllable to <a> and the <d> in the last syllable becomes voiceless to <t>: Alimamat ← Alimuhammad, Ashirmamat ← Ashirmuhammad, Mamat ← Muhammad, etc. Although the above-mentioned contractions are made based on the factor of language saving and easy pronunciation of the name, from the point of view of Islamic society, they can be understood as disrespect not only to the owner of the name but also to the language of these names.

2. The anthroponym Amir, which means a title, also drops the vowel <a>, and the anthropoformant Mir- serves to make compounds: Mirodil, Mirtemir, Mirolim. Short forms of nouns can be used not only as variants of nouns but also as forms of endearment. E. Begmatov calls the formation of forms of caress through the shortening of names as phonetic-orphoepic names and believes that such name variants are formed based on the laws of speech economy [9: 218-219].

Below, we will analyze the suffixes that form the meaning of "caress" by joining nouns in the Uzbek language. Suffixes -m/im, which express the meaning of caress, are added to the first syllable of names or the first component of compounds: Ollam ← Ollabergan, Begim ← Bekmurod, Durdim ← Durdimurad. Taking into account that the shortened forms of names are used mainly by family members and close friends of the owner of the name, it can be assumed that the suffixes -m/-im are actually possessive suffixes.

Another suffix that serves to make shortened forms of first names is -i, which can be added to the first syllable of names in the form of address to express caress, close relationship: Guli ← Gulnara, Gulmira, Gulnoza; Dili ← Dilshoda, Dilnoza, Dilafruz; Zuli ← Zulayho, Zulfia (Zulpi); Begi ← Bekzod.

Also in German, the suffix -i can be added to names of persons and things to express kindness, close family relations, or discrimination [4: 193-203]. In German, the suffix -i is added to the first syllable of first names or surnames to express caress and closeness, for example: Rudi ← Rudolph, Kathi ← Katharina, Manni ← Manfred, Susi ← Susanne.

Unlike the Uzbek language, in the German language the suffix -i can be added to the names of inanimate objects in addition to personal words: Kuli ← Kugelschreiber 'pen', Trabi ← Trabant 'satellite'. In this case, the suffix -i does not mean benevolence, closeness, or caressing, but diminution. (2: 748-749). Among the Uzbek anthroponyms, some names originally end with -i and do not add the suffix -i to them: Bakhti ← Bakhtiyor, Shahi ← Shahida, Zari ← Zarina, etc. The German linguist Köpcke [5] identified 5 types of words formed with the suffix -i in the German language. The following table lists the forms made with -i in German and their Uzbek equivalents:

Table 2: German and Uzbek personal names based on the suffix –i

Group	type of word formation	German	Uzbek
1	Anthroponyms that do not have a full form and originally end in -i	Grigori	Soli, Boqi
2	One-segment contractions	Moni ←Monika	Zari ← Zarina Sarvi ← Sarvinoz
3	Multi-segment contractions	Klaumi ← Klaus-Michael Hanemi ← Hannemarie	Matg'ozi ← Muhammadg'ozi Mattoji ← Muhammadtoji
4	contraction based on -i	Daggi ← Dagmar	Guli ← Gulnora Nappi ← Nafisa
5	-i is added to the full form of the first name	Fritzi	-

As we can see in the table, there are similarities between the anthroponyms of the German and Uzbek languages in the first, second, and fourth groups, while in the third group, the contraction of personal names is different. In German, the multi-segmented noun is formed based on the first syllables of the two components of the compound Klaumi, while in Uzbek, it is formed based on shortening the first component and leaving the second component unchanged.

In addition to the above, the names of the Uzbek language undergo a drastic change, adding only the first syllable of the name and the consonant of the second syllable: Husi ← Husnida. Also, in oral speech, the sounds in the nouns can change dramatically, and the consonant in the head syllable can become a different sound, and -i is added to the resulting structure to form an abbreviated form of the noun:

Nappi ← Nafisa, Shoqi ← Shohsanam/Shohida, Muqi ← Mukhsin/Mukhibillo

Mappi ← Maftuna/Manzura, Sho'qi ← Shuhrat.

Based on the examples given above, it can be concluded that both in German and Uzbek, anthroponyms can be shortened based on the suffix -i. But unlike the Uzbek language, in German, the suffix -i can be formed not only based on anthroponyms but also based on adjectives and verbs: Blödi (stupid person) ← blöd (stupid), Brummi (truck) - brummen (to hum).

Another of the productive hypocoristic suffixes of the Uzbek language is -sh/-ish, which can be added to both female and male names to express the meanings of caressing and getting close. In this case, the first and second syllables of the name are preserved, and the suffix -sh/is, is added to it: Bobosh ← Bobomurod, Otash ← Otabek, Ruqish ← Ruqiya, Fotish ← Fotima, Dilish ← Dilshoda/Dilnavoz.

Some nouns are shortened in such a way that their first syllable is preserved and the consonant of the second syllable is replaced by a sleep sound and -sh/-ish is added to it: Qaqosh ← Qahromon, Paqish ← Faxriddin, Muqish ← Muxibillo.

The examples provided demonstrate how Uzbek anthroponyms frequently have Russian hypocoristic suffixes appended to them, creating unofficial first names. This is mostly a sign of the oral style. To save the language, Uzbek nouns from other languages, mainly from Russian, are actively used in the oral style: Dima ← Dilmurod, Misha ← Muhammad, Masha ← Mashhura, Shurik ← Shuhrat.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the analysis reveals that both German and Uzbek languages exhibit the use of shortened forms of personal names, albeit with distinct patterns. While German shortens both first names and surnames in both oral and written communication, Uzbek primarily contracts first names, influenced by the process of becoming literary and borrowing suffixes from the Russian anthroponomic system. These linguistic phenomena reflect

cultural norms and historical influences, underscoring the   dynamic nature of language evolution.

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