

МРҲТТ 16.41.00

Bakhshiyeva Tunzala Latif Gizi

Doctor of philological sciences
Azerbaijan Republic, Baku
Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi,

PERSON NAMES IN AZERBAIJANI

Annotation. The ancient names were associated with the typical habits of the people, their beliefs, creativity. Names before Islam were the earliest names. These names are found in Orcson-Yenisei monuments, Oguz names and Kitabi Dede Gorgud epos. Some of these names have survived to our times unchanged, but some have been preserved in a modified form. There are names in our language that cannot be explained in modern Azerbaijani. These names are based on words from the ancient Turkic languages. Currently, some of these words are used in some Turkic languages. The names of the Azerbaijani people reflect their past, thinking and originality. Azerbaijani names are divided into three categories: national names, borrowed names, hybrid names. There are quite a lot of names in the language, which are made up of common vocabulary. The name is influenced by social and political conditions.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, names of people, anthroponyms, lexical meaning, name system.

Бахшиева Тунзала Латиф гизы

Доктор филологических наук Институт языкознания имени Назими,
Азербайджан, Баку

ЛИЧНЫЕ ИМЕНА НА АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Анотация. Имена азербайджанского народа отражают его прошлое, мышление и своеобразие. Азербайджанские имена делятся на три категории: национальные имена, заимствованные имена, гибридные имена. В языке довольно много имен, которые составлены из общеупотребительной лексики. На наименование влияют социально-политические условия. Древние имена были связаны с характерными для народа привычками, его убеждениями, творчеством и т.д. Имена до ислама – самые ранние имена. Эти имена встречаются в орхон-енисейских памятниках, огузских именах и эпосах Китаби-Деде Горгуд.

Ключевые слова: Азербайджан, имена людей, антропонимы, лексическое значение, система имен.

Bakhshiyeva Tunzala Latif gizi

Doctor of philological sciences Azerbaijan Republic, Baku
Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi

ӘЗІРБАЙЖАН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ЖЕКЕ ЕСІМДЕР

Аннотация. Әзірбайжан халқының есімдері оның өткенін, ойлауын және ерекшелігін көрсетеді. Әзірбайжан аттары үш санатқа бөлінеді: Ұлттық атаулар, қарызға алынған есімдер, гибридті есімдер. Тілде Жалпы лексикадан жасалған атаулар өте көп. Атауға әлеуметтік-саяси жағдайлар әсер етеді. Ежелгі есімдер халық үшін тән әдеттермен, оның наным-сенімдерімен, шығармашылығымен және т.б. байланысты болды. Исламға дейінгі атаулар-ең ерте есімдер. Бұл атаулар Орхон-Енисей ескерткіштерінде, оғыз аттарында және Китаби-Горгуд атасында кездеседі.

Тірек сөздер: Әзірбайжан, адамдардың аттары, антропонимдер, лексикалық маңызы, атаулар жүйесі.

Naming of child is very important function. Consonance and meaning of name, family tradition, names of prominent and well-known people, model of name, religious views and etc. play great role in naming. In the communication process everyone tries to know his partner's name, not knowing name leads to some difficulties.

Rich and colorful name system of Azerbaijan reflects the past of our people. The research of anthroponyms is of great importance in terms of studying ethnography of people. Personal names of Azerbaijan consist of three parts: national names, loan-words, and hybrid names. There are a lot of personal names derived from the general words. Creation and improvement of anthroponyms cannot be distinguished from the lexicon of the language. Because, changes happening in the lexicon of the language somehow affects personal names. Conducting research from the aspect of sociological linguistics, it is possible to chase the historical development of azerbaijani names. Social-political conditions have an impact on naming. Change of life, nature and society, enrichment of people's knowledge caused the creation of new names. Our ancient names were related to the specific features, traditions, beliefs and totems of the people. Names are divided into three periods in terms of reflecting antroponic system, historical and socio-political condition of azerbaijani language:

- 1) names before Islam;
- 2) names associated with the adoption of Islam;
- 3) contemporary names; (1; 47)

Researchers write that, in a tribal period, other tribes or families could not use the names belonging to any tribe and thus, names served to show to which tribe or family a person belonged (2;28). Names before Islam are the oldest names. These names are met in «Orkhon-Yenisei» monuments, «Book of Dede Korkut» epos, and «Oguzname». Some of these names are used in their original forms, some of them in modified ones. There are several words in our language which are impossible to be explained in terms of modern azerbaijani language. These names are formed on the basis of words used in ancient turkish languages. Currently, some of these words are used in related turkish languages. It is important to learn these words correctly and exactly. Ancient language materials, ancient monuments and sources are valuable for that. Togrul («falcon bird» in ancient turkish names), Tekin («prince» in ancient turkish names) Tugay («forest» in ancient turkish names), Tarkhan («military rank» in ancient turkish names) and etc. are such sort of names used in antroponic system of azerbaijani language. People preserved such names till the present day. After the

Arab conquest, turkish names began to be replaced with arabic names. Giving preference to the names of arabic origin were associated with the people's views who adopted Islam. Name of Mohammed is widespread in all muslim countries. Various versions of the name of Mohammed are used in Azerbaijan. As names of arabic and persian origin were difficult, they were either removed from the name system or adjusted to the rules of azerbaijani language changing phonetically their forms. Historically, names of jewish origin included arab anthroponymy as Gabriel, Avraam, Salomon and etc. were passed to azerbaijani language through arabic language as it was used in «The Holy Koran». Sometimes, by the means of uniting arabic and turkish words, compound personal names were created. Social condition, outlook and education of people play great role in naming. In the 30s of the last century as a result of the destruction of intelligentsia, nationalization process in the sphere of anthroponymy began to be extinguished. Only because of this situation, names of political nature as Sovet, Oktabr, Yanvar, Traktor, Kombayn, Vilen(Vladimir Ilich Lenin), Vladlen (Vladimir Lenin) began to appear. (3;74) During this period, names as Svetlana, Marina, Natasha and Maya could be found frequently. Social conditions, outlook and education of people play key role in giving names. In the past, illiterate parents who were dissatisfied with having daughters, used names as «Besti»),»Yeter), «Kifayet» which meant «finish,end». Such names are rarely used in modern world. There are descriptive names in azerbaijani language. Personal qualities should be taken into account while giving child a name related to the sign. Otherwise, it stirs up laughter and irony. As an example the name of Gozel given to an ugly girl which means «beautiful» and the name of Agja given to a black person which means «white» can be given. Sometimes, name can be given a person according to his appearance. For instance, Garagoz which means «black-eyed», Saritel which means «fair man», Gara regarding his black skin, Garatel related to his black hair and etc.

Most of the names in the name system of Azerbaijan derived from the appellatives. But, we can come across with the names derived from the proper names. In modern era, the use of toponyms as a personal name has become a tradition in Azerbaijan. Priority has been given to national names since Azerbaijan gained its independence. Awakening of national pride and compassion had an impact on naming. Currently, socio-cultural conditions and nationalization processes in Azerbaijan influence name system. Naming according to family tradition in azerbaijani families is historical principle and even today it maintains its importance. At the same time, recently, there is a growing interest in giving the names of european origin. It is related to globalization and tendencies to Europe. Parents who respect their national roots, usually prefer short names without any change in their pronunciation considering their sounding in foreign countries. Personal names as Ayla,Alsu,Anar,Ayan and etc. pass from one people to another and one language to another. It is due to some certain historical facts. It is related to the wars between peoples, occupations, good neighbourly relations,political, economic and cultural relations and etc. Names of european origin as Elton, Laura, Emilia, Emil, Roza and etc. can be found in azerbaijani families. Borrowed personal names are adjusted to the linguistic rules of the language it passes to. Sometimes, names of arabic-persian, and european origin existing in azerbaijani language are partly changed. Sofiya – Safiyya, Eliza –Elza, Mariya- Maryam, Fatima- Fatma. Sometimes, when parents give names using borrowed names,they do not know the meaning of the names which have negative essence. For example, Afet which means «trouble», Natavan which means «weak», Nakam which means «a person who cannot reach his goal», Ramil,Ramal

which mean «fortune-telling» and etc. Everyone should be careful about giving borrowed names. It should be avoided to give the names with unknown meanings. After knowing the meaning of name, it can be given your child.

Writers also play some role in naming. Sometimes, writer creates new names by using the opportunities of native language. Reader gives a child the name of his lovely character. This name can belong to both foreign language and native language. For instance, we can show the name of Hamlet which is given under the impact of Shakespeare's plays as an example. Names with the same rhyme and alliteration that adjusted to the name of other family member are widespread in azerbaijani families. Most of these names have lexical meaning: Asif-Vasif, Xaver-Yaver, Fuad-Suad, Natig-Namig, Aydin-Aydan and etc. But sometimes, we can come across with such kind of names without their lexical meanings: Kifayet(with lexical meaning)-Sifayet (without lexical meaning), Akif(with lexical meaning)-Sakif (without lexical meaning). Choice of names without their lexical meanings can be appreciated as a new principle of naming among azerbaijani people. Such cases should be valued as negative cases. Currently, there vocabulary of personal names in Azerbaijan which plays great role in naming and helps people with the choice of names.

It is known that, there is no sex category in azerbaijani language. However, sometimes female names are created from adding «ə» sound to male names which is unlawful in our language. For example, Anara, Turana, Rovshana, Chinara and etc. Even, it is possible to create female names from adding «ə» sound to female names: Aynur-Aynura, Narmin-Narmina.

Experience shows that, the owners of tasteless names given without thinking, which sound bad in meaning and stir up laughter, can replace their names with another if they want. There are enough people who change their names in society. So that, parent who gives name his child should realize the essence of difficult and responsible issue. Joint names which are used as both male and female names can be found in Azerbaijan. Mehebbet, Arzu, Parvin, Ismet, Dilbar and etc. The use of such names in language should be considered as a negative case. The use of such names can cause confusion and misunderstanding. Recently, according to the statistic information, after the disintegration of Soviet Union, nationalism principle is preferred in the names given during independency years. Along with national names, religious names as Yusif, Zehra, Ali are also widespread. It is pleasant that, usage rate of names based on national principles increased. This process is developing.

Naming is a multifaceted process which contains logical and illogical factors.(4;23) The result of the research made it clear that, personal names represent the society depending on social-political conditions, outlook, knowledge level and religious views of the people.

LITERATURE

[1] *Xalıqova R.* Azərbaycan antroponimiyasının inkişaf yolları. Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, 2009, 152 s.

[2] *Aydın Paşa.* Azərbaycan şəxs adları. Bakı. 1996. 205 s. İnanç E. Azərbaycan antroponimiyası və etnonim məsələləri. Dilçilik institutunun əsərləri. Bakı. 2012. S.72-77

[3] *Abbasova A.* Müasir Azərbaycan dilində yeni adqoyma adətləri. Azərbaycan onomastikasında gedən proseslər. Bakı: MBM. 2008. 23-25