ANTHROPONYMS IN BOOK SCRIBES OF KAZAN REGION (16TH-17TH CENTURIES)

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ABSTRACT

Regional written records are a valuable source for the study of nominal and onomastic vocabulary, their materials are important for a wide range of humanitarian and social sciences, including historical lexicology.

At present time the task of inventory, registration, study and description of these source data is extremely urgent.

The article presented the results of anthroponimics multiaspect research on the basis of a consolidated body of more than 880 Kazan region written business records of XVI-XVII centuries (with more than 1 million of word use): the peculiarities of calendar and non-calendar proper name use and their structure are analyzed, the regional specifics of onomastic material, its place in the analyzed sources, the historical and linguistic descriptiveness of anthroponymics, the opportunities and the prospects of obtained data use in the study of various types are revealed.

The analysis of person naming patterns in involved records showed the predominance of two-component naming model.

The findings results confirm the value of the dialect material for the detection and identification of onomastic vocabulary prototype words.

The materials of Kazan region scribal descriptions (which are a massive census of Muscovite Russia for further taxation) allow to deepen the history of a nominal word existence; to identify appellatives not reflected in the historical dictionaries of Russian language.

Key words: Kazan region, scribal description, Russian language, XVI-XVII centuries, anthroponym, historical dictionary, linguistic descriptiveness

1. INTRODUCTION

Russian business written records contain extensive and varied materials of undoubted value for a wide range of humanitarian and social sciences (history, cultural studies, linguistics, etc.). At this stage, much of this material was introduced yet in a scientific use, therefore, the task of inventory, registration and description of these sources data is extremely important.

Regional written records are a valuable source of historical lexicology containing a nominal vocabulary of a studied period; for example, the entries of historical dictionaries are replenished significantly and regional nature units are identified due to regional documents.

The importance of Russian onomastic material history study (like any other language) is unquestionable. The study of this vocabulary layer is essential for historical [Walther, H., 2008, pp. 1665-1684] and linguistic studies (both in terms of historical onomastics, and within historical lexicology in general).

Besides major references written by N.M. Tupikov and S.B. Veselovsky Russian historical onomastics has many different kinds of dictionaries and anthroponym glossaries extracted from Russian written records (A. Balov, A. Sokolov, N. Kharuzin, N. Chechulin, V.V. Palagina works, etc.).

But despite this, the onomastics of many records remains outside the historic Russian studies and is now keenly felt the need to create a consolidated historical dictionary of proper names.

At Kazan Federal University within the framework of historical and linguistic local history the work is done on the creation of a consolidated electronic dictionary and text body of business written records of the Kazan territory of XVI - XVII centuries is performed [Gizatullina, A.R., 2015; Islamova, E.A., 2014]. Currently, the body includes the materials of more than 880 documents, the total volume of which makes more than 1 million of word use (http://www.klf.kpfu.ru/kazan).

During the development of Kazan region document fund of XVI-XVII centuries the task of comprehensive registration is set for all lexical material - both nominal and onomastic vocabulary.

As the analysis shows, Kazan documents are a valuable source of information on onomastics, especially in toponymy and anthroponimics.

2. METHODS

The performed study used a number of methods: descriptive, historical word-forming and historical-etymological (at the analysis and the classification of lexical units recorded in the analyzed documents), comparative benchmarking (at the correlation of texts and lexicographical source data), taxonomic (at different parameter stratification of onomastic data).

This work is devoted to the analysis of anthroponimics as the part of the Kazan documents of XVI-XVII centuries. The analysis shows that the most significant and valuable material for the study of this onomastic lexicon layer is provided by cadastres.

Cadastres are the summary documents of business inventories and censuses conducted in Russia during XV-XVII centuries. The aim of scribes was the provision of complete data about the population to the government for its further taxation.

The naming of a person (naming model; the choice of a calendar or a non-calendar name; the choice of a nickname, a patronymic, a generic name) could depend on a document genre, on a scribe (the degree of his education, the knowledge of order language, social status, etc.) and on a carrier (the degree of his education, social position, his preferences, etc.).

For example, let's consider the anthroponymic name in the cadastre of the city of Sviyazhsk (hereinafter - CS) [CS, 2002, pp. 337-390], which contains more than 1,300 names of recorded persons.

The names of the persons in CS have one-component, two-component and three-component structure. Let's demonstrate some examples:

1) single-component model:

1.1) the calendar name: *Kondrasha the archer court* [CS, 2002, p.349], *Ivanko's court, the elder of impoverished* [CS, 2002, p.372], *widow Maria's court* [CS, 2002, p.370].

1.2) non-calendar name: *Zhdanko the archer court* [CS, 2002, p.350], *Morozko the archer court* [CS, 2002, p. 353], *Tretiak sottsky boyar's son court* [CS, 2002, p. 353];

2) two-component model:

2.1) the calendar name - patronymic: *Mikhalka Terentyev's court, the archer's son* [CS, 2002, p. 367], *Mikhail Putilov's court, the boyar's son* [CS, 2002, p. 377],

2.2) non-calendar name - patronymic: *Menshik Konoplyov's court, the archer* [CS, 2002, p. 377], *Pyaty Tolstonog's son, the archer* [CS, 2002, p.349];

3) three-component model is the calendar name - patronymic - toponym / family name. For example: *the court of boyar and voivode, the Elder Prince Ondrey Ivanov Rostovsky* [CS, 2002, p. 348], *the boyar's son Ondrey Mikhailov, Kireev's son court* [CS, 2002, p. 377], etc.

The anthroponymic material study of Kazan region written records demonstrated the following observations:

1) a two-component model and its variations is the most productive one;

2) calendar and non-calendar names are used. N.M. Tupikov notes that until the XVII-th century Russian names, like Christian ones, were used as personal ones [N.M. Tupikov, 1903, p.11]. He believes that the recognition of Russian name equal to Christian one which has only the meaning of a nickname, depended on the will of those who had this name or who wrote the document, in which the name owner was recorded [N.M. Tupikov, 1903, p.16]. Calendar names dominate in CS, in particular, the analysis of 34 female names presented in CS shows that only two of them are non-calendar ones: *Goluba molotchaya's court, the widow* [CS, 2002, p. 349], *Lubawka the widow court* [CS, 2002, p. 369];

3) in some cases it is difficult to differentiate patronym (modern middle name) and a generic name (modern family name). It is especially difficult is the case when we deal with two-component models which do not contain the component "son" (in our systematization we refer them to patronymics, but we mean that over time, they can be fixed in the form of generic names): *Mikhail Putilov's, the boyar's son court* [CS, 2002, p. 377]. This is related to the fact that an official three component model of a person naming was not developed. Although the family names appear among Russians since the XVI-th century [Nikonov, V.A., 1988, p.38] and the development of a new form of naming is completed by the XVIII-th century, in the first place, it covers the nobles, merchants and the part of the state peasants, while most Russians did not have family names during that period [Nikonov, V.A., 1988, p. 21]. The analysis of three-component models in CS confirms the V.A. Nikonov's thesis - the names of persons occupying a high social status are mostly thrree component ones: *the court of boyar and voivode, the Elder Prince Ondrey Ivanov Rostovsky* [CS, 2002, p. 348]. We can make firm conclusions about whether the second or the third component is a generic name or a patronym, when the name comprises the component "son": *shop Olesha Davydov, the coachman's son court, quitrent - grivna* [CS, 2002, p. 387];

4) a large number of names contains a derogatory formative element *-ka*. As a rule, it is the name of persons with low (or unnamed by a scribe) social status (these are the *zhiltsy*, *molodchiye ludi* - "lower in rank, social status, wealth, not notable" [the Dictionary of Russian language during XI - XVII centuries, 9, 1982, p.251 (hereinafter - D17)], *seredniye ludi* - "the people of moderate means" [p. 17, 24, 2000, p.87]): *Bahteyarko*

Sergeev zhilets's court, seredney [CS, 2002, p. 369]. *Mikhalko Demidov's court, zhilets* [CS, 2002, p. 370], *Ivanko Elin's court, zhilets* [CS, 2002, p.371].

Non-calendar anthroponimics in CS is undoubtedly of interest from the language history point of view. As a rule, anthropogenic lexemes taking into account the semantics of a producing appellative are traditionally determined groups:

1) The names according to the time of appearance in a family: *Pervusha* [CS, 2002, p.372], *Menshik* [CS, 2002, p.352], etc.;

2) The names by origin (location, nationality): *Volynets* [CS, 2002, p.375], *Rusinko* [C.S., 2002, p.370], etc.;

3) The names, reflecting the desire / unwillingness to have a baby: *Zhdan* [CS, 2002, p. 383] *Nechayko* [CS, 2002, p. 350], etc.;

4) The names, pointing to external features, a person's attributes: *Lobach* [CS, 2002, p.353], *Kondrash Bolshie Borody* [CS, 2002, p.382], etc.;

5) The names associated with the animal world: *Zayats Verbin* [CS, 2002, p. 353], *Ontonko Voron* [CS, 2002, p. 375], etc.;

6) The names, reflecting the traits of a man's behavior: *Vereschaga* [CS, 2002, p.375], *Molchanko* [CS, 2002, p.376], *Zyk* [CS, 2002, p. 355], etc.;

7) Amulet names: *Nekras* [CS, 2002, p.371], *Plohoy* [CS, 2002, p.345], etc.

One of the biggest difficulties in the etymology of proper names is associated with the presence of homonyms in the composition of appellative lexicon. Homonyms often complicate the obtaining of a clear answer as to the origin of eidonym. At the connection of onomastic material one should take into account all units, coinciding with the considered onyms by form. At that one should take into account not only the materials of the literary language from the modern period, but also the data from prior period sources and also dialects, as they often contain the words which are the sources of own names (see the examples below).

In etymology a substantial aid could be provided by the meaning of suggested appellative basics, their chronology, and other data. For example, at the consideration of *Baklanko* and *Baklanov* anthroponyms recorded in the scribe book of Kazan, it should be recognized that it is more appropriate semantically to refer them to Russian dialecticisms *baklan* - 'big head' or *baklan* - 'a fat, big man' [Dictionary of Russian folk dialects 1966, 2, p.60 (hereinafter - DRFD)], rather than to the literary *baklan* - 'a variety of a waterfowl'.

As you know, during the etymological analysis of onomastics a researcher can not rely on a word content, as during the study of the appellative vocabulary [Nicolaisen, W.F.H., 2008, pp. 384-393]. Although in some cases early sources record the materials, which enable to reveal the semantics of a proper name generating unit to a greater or lesser extent. For example, the sources of the end of XV-th - the beginning of XVI-th century, include the information concerning Ivan Romanov's sons - *Dmitry Bashmak*, *Yuri Chulok* and *Grida sapog* ("*... and Dmitry Bashmak, Ivan Romanov's son, and his brother Yuri Chyulok*", "*to Grida Sapog, Ivan Romanov's son*"). This number of onyms indicates on "shoe" semantics which allows to associate the anthroponym shoe with the lexeme *bashmak* - "a kind of shoes" and abandon the reference of this anthroponym to other words, for example, to the *bashmak* 'year old bull' [DRFD 1966, 2, p.65] as well as to exclude the possibility of the anthroponym similarity explaining with *bashmak* - 'a kind of shoes' by a coincidence.

In the middle of the sixteenth century Vasily Yakovlevich Bezsonyev had four sons with the nicknames *Sueta*, *Sutorma*, *Neustroy* and *Bulgak*; see, for example, in Kazan document of 1552-1553: "*Neustroy and Sutorma, Vasilyev's children*"; compare the semantics of the corresponding (or related) common noun lexemes: *sutorma* - 'bustle, mess' [DRFD 2008, 42, p. 319] *neustroitsa* - 'a troubled, violent man' and *neustroyka* - 'a nuisance' [DRFD 1965, 1, p. 198], *bulgak* - 'confusion' [D17, 1975, 1, p. 353]. The emergence of such a group proper names says that during naming these people used the words included in the naming group of "difficult, complicated, messy, unpleasant situations".

The etymological analysis of the onomastic vocabulary also provides the accounting of their otonymic origin capabilities. The basic onoms can be of proper Russian and foreign origin. Thus, the researchers noted the presence of a significant number of Eastern (Turkic, Tartar) personal names as the part of Russian anthroponimics. And often anthroponyms were created on their basis matching in appearance with one of the Russian appellatives. But in such cases, a Russian anthroponym, since it is based not on a given common noun, but on the Turkic proper name cannot be attracted as an additional material in the characterization of these appellatives; see, e.g., *Saltan (Saltanko), Sharap*, etc.

Let's consider another example of the relationship between proper and common nouns. In the D17 the following materials are given in the article "**Bakhilov**, adj. As the part of a proper name. *The shop of posadtsky man Fedka Bakhilov...* ", 1646 [D17, 1975, 1, p.81]; see ibid. the similar article *bebrin*. While not excluding the possibility of *bakhilov* and *bebrin* adjective existence in the Russian language of the XVII-th century one should point out the illegality these adjectives presence justification by the patronymics and family name materials. Using such an approach the vocabularies of Russian language historical dictionaries would expand without any sufficient grounds due to a significant range of such units as *arbuzov, argamakov, atalykov, bazarov, barabanov* and others (see the relevant anthroponyms in Kazan documents and in N.M. Tupikov dictionary [Tupikov, N.M., 1903]). At the attraction of such proper names the peculiarities of such onym formation as *Barabanov, Bakhilov* and the like are not considered, for example, the anthroponym *Barabanov* dates back to the patronymic derivation from the personal name *Baraban*, but not to an appellative-adjective *barabanov*.

Accordingly, the Russian family names and patronymics can not serve as proof of similarly formed adjective existence during the early period.

The onyms in Kazan documents from the point of view of the region specifics reflection are interesting ones, in particular through the registration Tatar (Turkic, Oriental) proper names, which gives valuable data for Tatar onomastics study to create codes (bodies) of Tatar language [Nurutdinovna, K.G., 2015]; see, for example: **Bahteyarko** *Sergeev's court, zhilets, seredney* [CS, 2002, p. 369], *Bogdanko* **Enbulatov's** *court, zhilets* [CS, 2002, p. 374], *shop Potani Ivanov's son, Danilovskaya* **Izhboldina** [CS, 2002, p.384], etc.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Proper names encountered in the written records of the Kazan region, often complement, clarify the information of Russian language historical dictionaries:

a) they make it possible to deepen the history of a number of lexemes; see, for example: *altabas, barannik, biruk, borodka, bruho, buerak, goremyka, zasypka, zyk, krivosheya, malets,* and many others, which have an earlier dating in Kazan documents than in the language directories;

b) They fill up the register of the old Russian vocabulary, keeping in onomastic form the words which are not marked in historical dictionaries: **balakir**: *Bolakir the archer court ↔ balakir* '1. 1) Anting clay pot, 2) badeyka, 3) cast iron; 2. 1) a joker, a hilarious storyteller; 2) a nickname of an undersized man, a shorty' [DRFD 1966, 2, p.70]; **budila**: *Budilka Ofonasev's court, the archer ↔ budila, budilka* 'one who awakens; awakens from a dream; a thing which awakens' [DRFD 1968, 3, p.244]; **belosheyka**: *Vasco Belosheyka's, the archer ↔ belosheyka* '1) a bird...; 2) a plant...' [DRFD 1966, 2, p. 227]; **zhikhar**: *Fetka Zinoviev Zhichor's court ↔ zhikhar* 'a child born out of wedlock' [DRFD, 1972, 9, p. 198]); **krivoshchek**: *Vasco Krivoschek's, zhilets ↔ krivoshchek* 'fish...' [DRFD, 1979, 15, p.248]; **lobach**: *Lobach Batinsky's court ↔ lobach* '1. 1) a person with a big forehead; 2) a person of high growth, a large, a big person. 2. fish...' [DRFD, 1981, 17, p. 95]; **nukhalo**: *Family - Filatyev's son Nukhalo court ↔ nukhalo -* 'a nose' [DRFD, 1986, 21, p. 329]; **slinka**: *Ortyushka Martemyanov's court, nickname Slinka ↔ slinky 'caresses.* the same as *slin'* ('1. saliva') [DRFD, 2004, 38, p. 284]. See also: *bezryadnik, bespersty, besportoshny, bolotny, zherebyatnik, kadnik, krivolapoy* and others.

4. SUMMARY

The performed analysis shows that anthroponimics fixed in scribe books is a rich source for historical lexicography, provides an ample material to characterize the vocabulary of the national and regional varieties of a language.

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