

## SECONDARY ANTHROPONYMIC UNITS IN UZBEK AND GERMAN TRADITIONS

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This phenomenon demonstrates common features in the anthroponymy of both peoples: foreign names are simplified, adapted to local pronunciation, and new variants emerge.

**Secondary names and nicknames.** In Uzbek and German traditions, secondary anthroponymic units—such as nicknames, kunyas, surnames, and names connected with parenthood (son–daughter relations)—also play an important role.

**Among Uzbeks:** Arabic elements such as “Abu” (father of) and “Ibn” (son of), for example Abu Bakr and Ibn Sina, are widely used. In addition, descriptive nicknames based on personal qualities are common in popular usage, such as Qozi, Polvon, and Botir.

**Among Germans:** Surnames were often formed by adding occupational or place-based elements to given names: occupational origin: Schmidt (blacksmith), Müller (miller), Fischer (fisherman); geographical origin: Bayer (from Bavaria), Hamburger (from Hamburg). From this perspective, Uzbek nicknames and kunyas are predominantly shaped by personal and religious factors, whereas German surnames are more closely associated with socio-economic activities.

**The influence of the religious layer.**

**Uzbek anthroponyms:** Under the influence of Islam, names of prophets and companions mentioned in the Qur'an—such as Muhammad, Ali, Hassan, Hussein, Omar, Osman, Yusuf, Ya'qub, and Isa—are widespread.

**German anthroponyms:** Under the influence of Christianity, Biblical and saintly names such as Johannes, Petrus, Paulus, Georg, Nikolaus, Katharina, and Maria have become widespread.

This similarity indicates that religious traditions have served as a primary source in the anthroponymic systems of both peoples.

**Semantic groups.** In the personal names of both cultures, the following common semantic groups can be identified:

**Names related to nature and animals:**

**Uzbek:** Barchin (silk), Quvonch, Qaldirg'och; **German:** Bernhard (“strong as a bear”), Wolfgang (“leader of wolves”).

**Names symbolizing courage and strength:**

**Uzbek:** Botir, Polvon; **German:** Richard (“powerful ruler”), Leopold (“brave defender of the people”).

## Names with religious and spiritual meanings:

**Uzbek:** Imon, Dinora, Sodiq; **German:** Benedikt (“blessed”), Christoph (“bearer of Christ”).

This demonstrates that, despite linguistic differences, semantic patterns are largely similar due to the universality of human values.

**Comparative conclusions . By origin:** Uzbek names are based on Turkic, Arabic, and Persian–Tajik roots; German names are derived from Germanic, Latin, Greek, and Biblical roots.

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