

**გვარ-სახელთა წარმოება
გერმანულსა და ქართულში
FORMATION OF SURNAMES AND
NAMES IN GERMAN AND
GEORGIAN LANGUAGES**

ნინო ზედგინიძე

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ABSTRACT

According According to historical records, until around the 12th century, a person in German had simply a name. Because settlements were quite small, frequently only one Konrad or Klaus could have been in each community. Soon, a personal name was no longer sufficient. Initially, there was a trend to add phrases describing craft or physical build to the names. Eventually, these epithets became surnames.

In modern German, anthroponymy is a two-part system, which means that a person has a given name and a surname. A surname is a pretty broad concept in terms of its meaning and function. Surnames are represented by a variety of expressions in German. Examples include Nachnamen (surname), Familieninamen (family name), Sippennamen (surname/clan name, where 'Sippe' refers to surname, clan, or kinship), Sammesnamen (tribal name/surname), and Völkernamen (ethnic/people names). We can assume that the concept of a surname is more transparent in the Georgian language because multiple names are not canonized in Georgian. However, it is clear that Georgian also has surnames, nicknames, family branch names, etc. We believe that in German, the term 'family branch name' is synonymous with 'surname' or 'family name.' However, the Georgian anthroponymic system includes only the family name and the first name.

The issue of the father's name has always been present in the cultural history of various countries. This was also the case in Georgian culture, but environmental factors necessitated the recording of the father's name, leading to the establishment of the surname. A notable example is our famous writer Ioane Sabanisdze (8th century), whose father's name is fully attested. It is more akin to a father's name than a surname, as the possessive case marker remains; otherwise, it would have been 'Sabanidze.'

The transition to acquiring the surname from the father took quite a long time, spanning centuries. However, with the intensification of relations with Russia at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the father's name ceased to serve solely

as a marker in the development of the surname. Instead, it began to function as the patronymic name itself. For example, Ivan Peter's son - Ivan Petrovich. It was another culture with which Georgian anthroponymy had to come into contact, the interaction with which has transformed into a canonical norm over time. At the turn of the twenty-first century, an important event occurred in Georgian anthroponymy: the patronymic name was removed from passport data. With this, Georgian anthroponymic culture reverted to its Georgian tradition. Politics has always played and continues to play an important part in anthroponymy.

Person names are part of the language's lexical fund, which is always developing, updating, and reacting to changes in the social and cultural life of society.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ქართული ანთროპონიმია, გერმანული ანთროპონიმია, გვარ-სახელების წარმოება ქართულსა და გერმანულში.

Keywords: Georgian anthroponymy, German anthroponymy, Formation of surnames and names in Georgian and German.