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## THE FUNCTIONING PECULIARITIES OF ANTHROPONYMS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

**Summary.** The article deals with the question of functioning of anthroponyms in a German fiction text. The author has disclosed the meaning of anthroponyms as stylistic unit and the principals of their creation in the German language.

**Key words:** anthroponym, anthroponomy, functioning, lexical unit, proper name.

The well known researcher E. Casirer has noticed that by means of the language people have created their own symbolic world. The language units create certain chain that includes people's experience and namely this aspect is disclosed during the process of the onomastic nomination [1, c. 15].

Anthroponomy is the special science because it belongs to one of the youngest disciplines but at the same time its roots come from the ancient times.

**The problem of the article.** The transformation into the proper name is a complex process. In its origin the transformed word may not be used in the language at all but the proper name may remove into another language losing the connection with its origin form [3, c. 10].

Anthroponym determines a certain personality from the great quantity of people. This statement is very deep because it takes lots of peculiarities of the determined subjects and also the speaker's attitude to the surrounding world. The origin history of the proper names is closely connected with culture and ideology of society where they are used. This aspect interprets the fact that anthroponyms are frequently used in proverbs and in fiction texts. So, the problem of the article lies in the great functional potential of anthroponyms.

**The aim** of the article is the analyzing of the functional peculiarities of anthroponyms of the German language on the examples from German fiction literature.

**The subject** of the article is the functionality of anthroponyms in German fiction texts.

**The object** of the article is anthroponym as the lingua and cultural unit of speech.

**The actuality** of the research lies in the fact that there's a great interest to the problem of functioning of anthroponyms in the sphere of human's activity because of the development of anthropocentric approach to the learning of the language phenomena. The special importance in native and foreign linguistics has the question of the functioning of anthroponyms in fiction texts of the German language. This question has been not researched enough and it needs the further investigation.

**The analysis of the research works.** The question of German anthroponyms has been studied by such well-known linguists like Frank R., Granswite C., Debus F., Hoyman H. All these scientists have made a great contribution in the studying of the systems of names, surnames and their etymology. The

researcher Comarova N. has described the processes of functioning and development of proper names in the German language. Cani V. has studied the peculiarities of building of not official anthroponyms in the German language.

**Main material.** Anthroponyms have the function of the connection between a man and his surrounding world or society in common. Every personality lives among people who have their own names. Every such a name creates a certain continuum or certain national and cultural area that is common for all the language collective but it is individual for every its representative.

Studying anthroponomy systems of different European countries we may notice the same out features that include the same elements, namely it is the presence of a proper name and a surname. But there are lots of differences in other cases because every anthroponomy system is the unique phenomenon in all ontological aspects of determining of anthroponyms [4, c. 71].

For example, the anthroponomy model in the Ukrainian language consists of a name and patronymic. The English model consists of three components that include a first name, second name and surname. The German anthroponomy model consists of two components, they are name and surname that may be multi component.

Anthroponym is the device of person's identification as the special form of communication. In different spheres of life (at work, in the family, in the rest time) the parallel models of names are used. They are determined by national and cultural features of the communicational behavior, the person's preference to a certain referent group and also the by a social role. Anthroponyms play a big role in the studying of culture and history of a certain country.

In the ground of the anthroponomy lies the literature onomastics that has become very popular last years because modern science about the language has the anthropocentric direction. Anthroponyms used in fiction texts serve as the object of learning of poetical and literary onomastics. The studying of literary onomastics has begun not long ago. Magazanyk Y. has noticed that it is hard to imagine the proper name that priori plays a great literary and esthetic role because its role in the language is quiet poor [2, c. 7].

The functions of names in the society are determined by social needs. It means that all the functions of proper names are social because they are realized only in social and speech situations. According to Superanskaya A. social legalization of personality is one of the main functions of anthroponyms [5, c. 116].

Proper names serve likely as the national symbols, namely they realize the function of the ethnic symbol that point the be-

longing of native speakers to a certain ethnic group. Many researchers point out the informative function of anthroponyms.

The fiction prose doesn't reflect the real conditions of life but it copies different social phenomena including the use of anthroponyms. Proper name belongs to one of the main elements in the process of creating the images in fiction texts. The difference between the proper names of real communication and those of a fiction text lies in the fact that the proper names of a fiction text are created for the concrete hero taking into account his character, social state etc. So, the proper names in the fiction text play as well as the function of identification as the function of creation of the fiction image of a certain hero.

The anthroponyms of the German language play the important lexical functions that are connected with the peculiarities of a subtext. That is why it is very important to point out the lexical and cultural ground of anthroponyms.

Two groups of the speech and social factors serve as the basis of stylistics of the proper names in the German language. To the speech factors belong such aspects like the influence of the stylistic connotations, the homonym basis of anthroponyms, the association of anthroponyms with the meaning of another lexemes, the presence of a number of the special models for the proper names of determined types. To the social fact belongs the associative correlation with the synonym and homonym lines.

Shetin L. has created the classification of the names of literary heroes according to their functions. He has pointed 4 groups of proper names.

The first group includes the neutral proper names. Their phonetic form and meaning doesn't express the character and behavior of the hero, for example:

«Der Briefträger **Sebastian** hatte mit Recht nur Freunde in seinem Dorf Grünbach» [9, c. 41].

The descriptive proper names have the clear direct and direct characteristic. This aspect is absent in neutral proper names, for example:

«Mir gegenüber saß Herr Redakteur **Preßbold**. ... Das war ein feiner Mann, grob, laut.. Seine rechte Hand war Herr **Heber**, ein langer, dünner, trockener Mann» [7, c. 18].

In the example the surnames of the editor and his assistant characterize themselves as the workers of press.

To the next group of proper names of literary images belong the associative names that are used in the text with the concrete aim. They express the logical their comparing with a real person, for example:

«Auf der langen Heimfahrt hatte Hein Martens **den Buddha** immer bei sich getragen.. Der kleine **Buddha** war nun ein Stück von Elisabeth geworden, noch bevor sie ihn gesehen hatte» [6, c. 71].

God Buda is associated in the example with the piece of art – Buda's statuette.

To the separate groups of anthroponyms belong the parody names. They are created by the images of fiction piece of literature in the process of communication. They serve for the pointing of the third person or as the way of addressing to the communicator. To this group also belong the surnames that have been distorted or changed by another personage, for example:

«Emil. Lurje öffnete die Tür ein wenig und sagte: «Der kleine Detektiv ist da, Herr Kommissar. Emil **Fis-**

**chbein**.» «**Tischbein** heiß ich.» erklärte Emil nachdrücklich» [8, c. 89].

The proper names of the German language serve as the component of the sense structure of a certain piece of literature in the system of a fiction text. It has a great importance in a certain context according to their place in the ideal systems of statements that at the same time have been fictionally realized. As the great example of this aspect serves the so called «talking» names, for example:

«Ich heiße Hans **Geiz**. Ja, ja, sparen möchte jeder; man muß es aber auch verstehen.» [7, c. 62].

«Geiz» is translated from German as «stingy». So, the aspect of reflecting of some positive or negative features of character on the names, have been disclosed in the example. The context of the example has included the information about character and behavior of the image.

Another aspect of their functioning is the metaphorical and metonymical use of proper names with all the connotative elements and sound symbolic. Another opportunities of the stylistic use of the proper names in fiction literature create the so called associative elements (Assoziationsfelder) and they give , more expressiveness to the proper names.

Anthroponyms may serve as metonymy, for example:

«Der Studienrat fragt mich, ob ich **Nietzsche** gelesen habe. Ja, ich habe mich schon in der Jugend mit dem **Zarathustra** herumgeplagt» [11, c. 59].

The function of metonymy is provided by way of using the anthroponym «**Nietzsche**» because in this context this word expresses not only the surname of the personality but the meaning of all the creative works by Nietzsche.

Anthroponym may indicate the social state of the image in a fiction text. It is connected with the historical aspect because in the past the names of the country folks have been different from the names of the representatives of aristocracy, for example:

«Meine beiden Arbeitsgeberinnen hatten den Buchenhof ein Jahr zuvor gekauft. Sie nannten mich ihren Farmleiter... und es wurden mir ein älterer Tischgesell namens **Wunibald Krümer** und ein Hilfsarbeiter, ein alter Rentner mit Namen **Mücke** beigegeben» [11, c. 7].

In the example the surname Krümer is translated into English as «cultivator» and the surname Mücke as «insect». Both of these surnames indicate the person's belonging to the working class.

Anthroponym may also serve as simile, for example:

«Das ist eine ganz blöde Kiste mit meinen Pumps, sie drücken wie **Karl der Große**. Das Zeug ist mir einfach zu klein» [10, c. 301].

«**Karl der Große**» serves in the example as simile where the person is compared with Charlemagne.

It should be noticed that any fiction function where the author uses a name is based on a certain linguistic peculiarity of the proper name.

In most of the text of fiction literature anthroponyms serve as the characterizing elements. They characterize and evaluate the personality.

**Conclusion.** Having provided the research we come to a conclusion that anthroponyms play the great role in the language system and they belong to special linguistic units. They express the speaker's attitude to reality and his certain characteristics and features. Many famous linguists have been

interested in the question of functioning and place of anthroponyms. Nowadays it is steel to be actual too. Anthroponyms serve as the important elements of a fiction text because they have certain stylistic and expressive functions. The German anthroponomy system has certain peculiarities that are realized in its structure and functionality. That is why it is very important to point out the lexical and cultural ground of anthroponyms.. The perspective for further investigation may be the deeper research of the functionality of anthroponyms in another literary styles.

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### **Рижкова С. В. Особливості функціонування антропонімів у німецькій мові**

**Анотація.** У статті розглянуто питання функціонування антропонімів у німецькому художньому тексті. Автором розкрито значення антропоніму як художньої одиниці, виокремлено специфіку його побудови в німецькій мові та визначено відмінні риси антропонімів.

**Ключові слова:** антропонім, антропонімія, функціонування, лексична одиниця, власне ім'я.

### **Рыжкова С. В. Особенности функционирования антропонимов в немецком языке**

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматривается вопрос функционирования антропонимов в немецком художественном тексте. Автором раскрыто значение антропонима как художественной единицы, выделена специфика его построения в немецком языке, а также определены отличительные черты антропонимов.

**Ключевые слова:** антропоним, антропонимия, функционирование, лексическая единица, имя собственное.