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Features of personal names of Russian Germans of the Tomsk region

This article studies the anthroponyms of Russian Germans in close correlation with specific families of this ethnic community in biographical discourse. The book «Remember Your Name» served as a factual base. This study also examines anthroponyms of Russian Germans in folk discourse. In the latter case, the study was carried out based on the results of an expedition to the Kozhevnikovskiy area of the Tomsk region.

Key words: anthroponyms; personal name; national characteristics; Russian Germans; German linguistic culture; ethnic group.

The history of Germans in Russia has been studied by scientists and researchers for a long time. Their phonetic system, grammatical structure and lexical-semantic formation have constantly been analyzed. The field of anthroponymy of Russian Germans also plays a great interest to researchers and linguists.

A personal or proper name is given to a person by his parents and accepted by society, while a surname (surname) is a given name attached to the personal name. It can be formed differently in different languages and depends on how the community of people is considered in a given society [8].

The proper names of people, or otherwise anthroponyms, are studied by anthroponymics as a branch of onomastics. Personal names, patronymics, i.e. patronymics or other paternal names, as well as surnames, family names, nicknames, pseudonyms, cryptonyms are regarded as anthroponyms [4].

Science has discovered that the process of appearing, forming and developing of the anthroponymicon of a particular folk goes back deep in ancient times and is closely interconnected with history, culture, ideology, religion and other factors. In this regard, the science of language is actively developing issues of national anthroponymy.

Within the framework of anthroponymy, as well as along with structural-systemic, historical-etymological, sociolinguistic, functional aspects, new aspects such as linguocultural and linguocognitive in studying proper names have been developed in recent decades. When implementing the linguocultural aspect, nationally marked anthroponyms that are particularly famous and characteristic of a certain period of time are considered.

Anthroponyms occur in the onomastic field of any language. In accordance with I.I. Vorontsova and S.G. Chaplin «They form complex systems therein. These consist of personal names, patronymics, surnames,

nicknames, pseudonyms, etc. The anthroponymic system of any peoples undergoes its own unique way of development and formation. It is characterized by different lengths in time and historical and cultural richness. Anthroponyms reflect almost the entire diversity of socio-economic, cultural, religious, geographical factors that have influenced the historical fate of the peoples» [2, p. 136–137].

Table

Names of Russian Germans

№	Names of great-grandfathers/ grandfathers, great-grandmothers/ grandmothers	Names of their children – fathers and mothers of the next generation	Names of grandchildren
11	Minor Pyotr Stepanovich (born 1892) and Kristina Ivanovna (born 1894) Their unofficial names are Harya and Fraya.	Alexander (born 1929) Ivan (born 1932) Anna (born 1934) Joseph (born 1937).	Peter (born 1950) Valentina (born 1952) Rinada (born 1954) Alexander (born 1956).
22	Gayl Rudolf Friedrichovich (born 1905).	Peter (born 1927) Lyubov (born 1929) Ivan (born 1932) Nikolai (born 1935) Ekaterina (born 1937) Andrey-Genrikh (born 1939) Elena.	Nadezhda (born 1961) Alexander (born 1964) Marina, Yulia, Nikolai.
33	Kreisman-Denk Josefina Unofficial name: Fraya.	Gilda, Eyvold (Sergei), Mina Victor (born before 1941)	Alexander (born 1953) Andrey (born 1975).
44	Gower Joseph Mikhailovich and Roza Matveevna.	Erica Vladimir (born 1951) Lilia.	Andrey, Mikhail, Sofia (unofficial – Sonechka).
55	Sabelfeld Yogan Yaganovich and Erika Ivanovna.	Vladimir, Walter.	Alexander (born 1961).
66	Unger Erwin.	Karpov Konstantin Ervinovich (born 1956).	Makarova Irina Konstantinovna (born 1979).
77	Schlegel Philip Ivanovich and Wilma.	Larisa (born 1957) Alexander (born 1960) Elena (born 1962) Lyubov (born 1964) Oleg (born 1960).	Natalya (born 1990).

A long evolution of national culture reveals in the anthroponymic system of Russian Germans. This system includes a number of national characteristics. Besides, it is characterized by specific patterns of development. Nowadays, some research in anthroponymy of Russian Germans is carried out by Russian scientists [3, 9] as well as foreign researchers [12].

Therefore, anthroponyms contained in the materials of the book «Remember Your Name» are reflected in the table 1. This book is written in the genre of stories-memoirs of the descendants of Russian Germans living in Siberia [7]. In some cases, the year of birth of some individuals are not indicated due to the lack of such an information in the book.

It follows from the table that out of seven deported families, the three-part system of proper names (by analogy with the Russian nominal system) has been found in four families (No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 5). And only three families fully (No. 3, No. 6) or partially (No. 7) have retained the original German two-part name. Typical German surnames are common to all families. However, in family (No. 6), descendants born in families of mixed ethnicity have given preference to Russian surnames. Many male and female names including the informal names listed in the first column are considered to be of German origin.

The names contained in the next column either indicate ethnicity (see, for example, *Walter*), or are of an international nature (see, for example, *Alexander, Anna*), or are actually Russian (see, for example, *Lyubov*). Some names are double names (German-Russian). In this regard, the following story can be illustrative: «That's how my grandfather, left without a birth certificate, began to be called *Andrei* in a new place, having received a new certificate and a new date of birth (he was *Heinrich*, born in 1939, but they recorded him as *Andrei*, born in 1940). Then the birth certificate was restored, but he remained *Andrey* by name» [7, p. 20].

The third column includes the names of grandchildren of repressed families. All of them have practically lost their specifically national marking, indicating their belonging to ethnic Germans.

Thus, the analyzed facts indicate a gradual assimilation occurring within the ethnic group of Russian Germans. If, as a result of their voluntary resettlement from Germany to Russia, the composition of personal names of Germans expanded, then, as a result of forced deportation from the Volga region to Siberia, qualitative changes occurred in their naming. Historical and political reasons led to the complete or partial abandonment of Russian Germans from nationally marked onyms as important ethnic characteristics.

In addition to the anthroponyms presented in the book, anthroponyms were analyzed on the material obtained during expeditions in the Kozhevnikovsky district in 2002–2015. Considering the anthroponyms of Russian Germans in this district, it becomes obvious that the settlements of

Russian Germans there were formed due to the forced deportation of Volga Germans during the war and post-war years. At present, the folk language and traditional culture of this ethnic group are in danger of extinction and need urgent recording, deep study and careful preservation.

As a result of studying German folk discourse during expeditions in 2002–2015, information about 13 Russian Germans of the older generation were collected. The discovered empirical material was verified using anthroponymic dictionaries of the German and Russian languages [5, 1, 6, 10, 11]. Thus, the ethno-national connotation of the names of Russian Germans is determined by their internal form. It is connected with specific words of the German language at different periods of its development.

Surnames with non-Russian ethnocultural connotations are presented in 10 cases out of 13, for example, *Maul, Kramer, Gorst (Eller), Simon, Stumpf* (2 times), *Gellert, Iost, Damm*. Three representatives of ethnic Germans have probably Slavic surnames, for example, *Zhdanova, Pырchina, Kolesnikova*, since the women were or are married to representatives of the Russian ethnic group. Personal anthroponyms, usually common in German environment, are observed in the following cases, for example, female names – *Emilia, Irma, Erna, Ella, Frida*; male name – *Albert*. Moreover, names of foreign origin are present in 6 cases. The canonical male names of ancient Greek origin are the following, for example, Alexander and Andrey. Short form names considered as official names are noted in 2 cases, for example, *Irma and Ella*. Two representatives of this German group have patronymics formed from German names, for example, *Emilia Fridrikhovna, Albert Genrikhovich*.

In this regard, according to the data presented, it means that most of the considered personal names (7 cases out of 13) have German ethnocultural connotations. There is also an orientation towards canonical names common in European and/or Russian culture. Furthermore, all these representatives of Russian Germans from the Kozhevnikovsky district were born in the Soviet pre-war time. Many of them preserve German specificity in the three-part naming, for example, *Stumpf Nina Andreevna, Maul Emilia Fridrikhovna, Simon Albert Genrikhovich, Gellert Irma Filippovna, Gorst (Eller) Emilia Fedorovna, Kolesnikova Frida Ivanovna, Iost Ella Petrovna, Kramer Andrey Andreevich, Pырchina Erna Alexandrovna, Gorst Alexander Alexandrovich, Stumpf Nina Andreevna, Damm Maria Egorovna*. Canonical names occur in 11 cases out of 13. And only 2 personal names, such as *Irma and Frida*, are regarded as German folk names.

The study of the anthroponyms of Russian Germans living in the Tomsk region allows us to define the dual nature of German linguistic culture. To start with, this is the desire to preserve national components in naming a person. Moreover, this is the acceptance of existing features of the dominant Russian

culture in foreign conditions. In this respect, Christian names can be regarded as the key point of contact between different cultures and different languages in the anthroponymy.

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Обучение деловому иноязычному общению (на материале темы «*Job interviews*»)

В статье освещаются вопросы методической организации работы с учебным материалом в рамках темы «*Job interviews*», даются конкретные рекомендации и приводятся примеры упражнений. Акцентируется внимание на использовании ролевой игры как эффективного средства обучения устно-речевой деятельности.

Ключевые слова: деловое иноязычное общение; учебный текст; упражнения; ролевая игра; ситуация.

Под деловым иноязычным общением понимают «вид регламентированного взаимодействия в иноязычных коммуникативных ситуациях, содержанием которого является социально-значимая совместная деятельность» [2, с. 8]. Основными признаками делового общения выступают его ролевой характер и ситуативность.

В научной литературе обучение студентов иноязычному деловому общению рассматривается в контексте личностно-деятельностного подхода [2, с. 19], представляющего собой «специально организованное взаимодействие преподавателей и студентов в диалогических формах общения, направленное на развитие личности и умений иноязычного делового общения» [2, с. 19].

Для осуществления успешного иноязычного делового общения необходимо формировать у учащихся ряд умений, гарантирующих правильную формулировку высказываний на иностранном языке. При этом специфика языкового оформления высказываний определяется их содержанием и коммуникативной задачей. В данной статье мы рассмотрим методическую организацию материала при изучении темы «*Job interviews*».

На начальном этапе для формирования четкого понимания содержания рассматриваемой темы студентам предлагается учебный текст и комплекс упражнений к нему. Источниками для составления данного текста послужили материалы сайта Британского совета [5] и пособия «*English Vocabulary in Use. Advanced*» [6, с. 16].