

NON-CALENDAR AND CALENDAR ANTHROPONYMS IN RUSSIAN BUSINESS MONUMENTS ON RUSSIA AND INDIA RELATIONS IN THE 17TH CENTURY

Khabiba Gambarova

Teacher, Navoi State Pedagogical Institute Navoi, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article is devoted to studying the composition and characteristics of anthroponyms (non-calendar and calendar) recorded in the texts of Russian business monuments on relations between Russia and India in the XVII century. It is shown that the Christening of Russia led to the spread of not only baptismal but secular nicknames as well. Non-calendar personal names mainly reflect the order, time of birth, appearance of the child, and the parents' attitude to the appearance of a new family member. The use of non-calendar anthroponyms in the texts of the Russian business writing under consideration in small quantities indicates the victory of the church name-bearer, who attracted the attention of the peasant population throughout Russia and received active support in the upper social strata. Non-calendar and calendar anthroponyms in the texts of business documents reflecting diplomatic relations between Russia and India in the 17th century indicate that the transition to the modern model of naming a person in the Russian language began precisely during this period. A widespread model for the formation of a Russian surname has become the addition of the suffixes -ов/-евor - into the base - the name or nickname of the father. They were the formative elements of surnames in Russian lands. In the 17th century, a unified model for naming a person had not yet emerged. For this period, four-component, three-component and two-component person names were characteristic.

Keywords: Anthroponym; first name; surname; suffix; Russian non-calendar anthroponyms; Russian calendar anthroponyms; secular nickname; Russian business monuments.

Introduction

Russian anthroponomic¹ units (personal names, patronymics, and surnames) have a rich history. But unfortunately, they have not found "proper reflection in the modern theory of anthroponymy, in particular historical anthroponymy, which is traditionally considered in the evolutionary aspect, in terms of the formation of the main anthroponomic categories: personal name, patronymic, surname, nickname, as well as the production of their units" (27, 3). The undeveloped problems in the theory of Russian proper names, first and foremost, demonstrate an insufficient study of the various extant written records, representing the entire Russian naming system. In this regard, written business records of the 17th century are of great value as it was during this period that the Russian national language was being formed, the unified state

¹«Anthroponym - a person's proper name (personal name, surname, patronymic, nickname, pseudonym)» (look at 18, 17; 20, 31).

system of office work of Moscow Russia was being established, the main Russian anthroponymic models of naming people were being established, and foreign language names were penetrating as a result of the intensification of Russia's diplomatic relations with the countries of Europe and the East. The analysis of such sources will make it possible to understand the origins of the formation of the modern Russian anthroponomic formula.

The proper names used in Permian records were considered by E. N. Polyakova (21). On the factual material she has sufficiently eliminated "blank spots". Thanks to the deep analysis of a considerable quantity of written business records. of the Perm region of the 16th-18th centuries, the composition of the Perm onomasticon: structure, semantics modification of calendar (Christian) and non-calendar names, formation of surnames on the basis of patronyms at a part of Boyars, nobles and townspeople is publicized. Additionally, N.V.Komleva studied the composition, semantics and functioning of Russian anthroponyms contained in the Vologda business writings of the 15th-17th centuries (13), E.Y.Sidorenko studied them in the monuments of Russian business writing of the 17th century in Tobolsk (25), S.N.Smolnikov - in the business writing of the Russian North of the 16th-17th centuries (28), V.E.Tatarkin - in the monuments of official business writing of the Oryol region of the 16th-17th centuries (29), L.V.Okuneva - in the business writing of the Arkhangelsk region of the 17th century (19), V.E.Tatarkin - in the monuments of official business writing of the Orel region of the 16th-17th centuries (29), L.V.Okuneva - in the business writing of the Arkhangelsk region of the 16th-18th centuries (19), A.M.Nevolina - in the business writing of the Arkhangelsk region of the 16th-18th centuries (19). A.M.Nevolina - in multi-genre business texts of Totma and Totemsky uyezd of the late 16th-17th centuries (17), and O.E.Afanasyeva - in business documents of the Pioneer region of the 16th-18th centuries (1).

The dissertation thesis of O.O.Chuponov, Doctor of Sciences (DSc) in Philological Sciences, "The Language of the Embassy Books on Russia's Relations with Khiva and Bukhara in the 17th century" (30, 56) contains a wealth of information on the study of numerous variant forms of anthroponyms – "from one-component to four-component, including a three-component model coinciding with the modern one" (30).

But it should be taken into account that no matter how many anthroponyms - non-calendrical and calendrical ones are studied, the study cannot be complete, since they are immense. Today, the Russian anthroponomic system "has accumulated the richest factual material, the comprehension of which requires the search for a new scientific paradigm providing its consideration adequate to the tasks and perspective directions of modern linguistic science" (27, 4).

With regard to this, an appeal to the study of the functioning of anthroponyms recorded in the texts of Russian business documents of the 17th century, in particular on Russian-Indian relations (RIR) (24), testifies to the relevance of the present study.

The aim of the article is a comprehensive description of the composition and functioning of anthroponyms noted in the texts of documents of Russian-Indian diplomatic relations of the 17th century.

The material of the research of this article are anthroponyms recorded in the texts of business writings on relations of Russia with India in the 17th century.: in the “tsar’s letters ... precepts to Russian servants and merchants, traveling to the East, “tales” of Indian aliens, itemized lists, in the clerical notes on the purchased Indian goods, all sorts of petitions submitted to the tsar, revealing the relationship between the authorities and Russian merchants with Indian traders over a number of years, in the records of the Astrakhan customs houses, recording the departure of Indian traders across the sea and to Russian cities, and travelers from Astrakhan to India”(24, 10).

The object of study of the article is structural, semantic and functional features of the mentioned anthroponyms of the 17th century.

The subject of the study is a comprehensive analysis of the peculiarities of the composition, semantics and functioning of anthroponyms recorded in the mentioned sources in linguistic and linguocultural aspects.

The scientific novelty of the research consists in the fact that the scientific turnover is introduced into the corpus of anthroponyms of European origin, recorded in the texts of documents of Russian business writing on relations of Russia with India in the 17th century and analyzed in structural, semantic and historical-cultural aspects. This material, which has not been analyzed systematically as a linguistic and ethnocultural phenomenon, will help to clarify particular data of the anthroponomic system of the Russian language of the 17th century.

Main Part

Anthroponyms used in business documents on relations of Russia with India in the 17th century are divided into two groups: non-calendrical and calendrical.

A special attention is drawn to individual Russian surnames formed from non-calendrical personal names (nicknames) — *Баженов* ← *Бажен* (24, 96), *Башмаков* ← *Башмак* (24, 163), *Безсонов* ← *Безсон* (24, 153), *Белуха* ← *Белый* (24, 94), *Безобраз* ← *Безобразье* (24, 160), *Вешняков* ← *Вешняк* (24, 255), *Дружинин* ← *Дружина* (24, 282), *Комаров* ← *Комар* (24, 165), *Морозов* ← *Мороз* (24, 38), *Тихонов* ← *Тихон* (24, 336), *Третьяк* ← *Третий* (24, 46), *Ушаков* ← *Ушак* (24, 154), as well as the most popular ones — *Боков* ← *Бок* (24, 310, 336, 346, 356), *Болванов* ← *Болван* (24, 194, 198, 212–213, 215, 223), *Булгаков* ← *Булгак* (24, 287–288, 336), *Волынов* ← *Волын* (24, 38, 44, 135, 152), *Волков* ← *Волк* (24, 193, 225, 255, 297–299, 301–303, 305, 360, 363), *Воронин* ← *Ворона* (24, 309, 332, 352), *Головин* ← *Голова* (24, 306, 310, 311), *Голосов* ← *Голос* (24, 46, 86, 150, 162, 163), *Козлов* ← *Козёл* (24, 246, 249, 250), *Меньшов* ← *Меньшой* (24, 300–304, 340–341). The latter, which stand out by their high-frequency uses in the above-mentioned business documents of the Embassy Order, are of great interest. We shall proceed to analyze the origin of some of them.

Вокон (*Боков*): «Гостиной сотни Савинка Боков бьет челом и руку приложил» (In the guest room of the military detachment, Savinka Bokov bows and extends his hand) (24, 310);

«К сей скаске Савинка Боков вместо отца своего Тимофея Бокова по ево веленью руку приложил» (In the guest room of the military Savinka Bokov signed this account in place of his father Timofey Bokov at his direction.) (24, 336); «К сей скаске Гришка Боков руку приложил» (Grishka Bokov confirmed this account.) (24, 336).

History of origin of the surname *Bokov* (*Боков*), one of the most common oldest Russian family names, is distinctive. It is formed from an ancient Slavic word, the personal nickname 'бок' – 'full, chubby person'. In the dictionary entry "бокъ" of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language" by V. Dahl, the author listed a number of proverbs with this word used in the language of the Russian people «Лежи на боку, да гляди за реку» (Lie on your side and look across the river.), «Взяло Фоку сзади и сбоку» ("Foka is caught from behind and side"), «Кто много лежит, у того и бок болит» ("He who lies down a lot gets pain in his side"), «Боже поможи, а ты на боку не лежи» ("God help me, don't lay on your side"), «Недоглядишь о ком, заплатишь боком» ("If you don't look sideways, you'll pay with your side") (7, 111). Thus, the characteristic feature of the surname Bokov (*Боков*), most likely, was the definition of both the external feature of the predecessor, and his character.

Bulgakov (*Булгаков*): «По государеву цареву и великого князя Алексея Михайловича, всеа Великия и Малыя и Белья Росии самодержца, указу память ясельничему Федору Яковлевичу Вышеславцову да Дмитрею Кузьмичу Булгакову ...» (By decree of the Sovereign, Tsar and Grand Duke Alexei Mikhailovich, Autocrat of all Great, Small and White Russia, in memory of the yaselnichiy Fyodor Yakovlevich Vysheslavtsov and Dmitry Kuzmich Bulgakov ...) (24, 287); «К сей скаске Алексей Булгаков руку приложил» (Aleksey Bulgakov confirmed this account.) (24, 336).

The surname Bulgakov (*Булгаков*) was common in various strata of the Russian population in the 17th century. It is based on the secular name Bulgak (*Булгак*). According to N.A. Baskakov, "the basis of the surname Bulgakov comes from the name-derivative *bulʹaq* meaning either 'proud, important, fidgety, flirtatious', or 'idler, idle', or 'fickle, light-minded person'" (2, 50). *Volkov* (*Волков*): «По государеву цареву и великого князя Федора Алексеевича, всеа Великия и Малыя и Белья Росии самодержца, указу и по подписной челобитной за пометою дьяка Артемья Волкова велено справитца в таможене об отпуску из Астарахани ... индейца Бадачки Кесоева ...» ("By decree of the sovereign, Tsar and Grand Duke Fyodor Alekseevich, autocrat of all Great, Small and White Russia, and according to a signed complaint marked by the clerk Artemy Volkov, it was ordered to sort out in the customs about the departure from Astrakhan ... of the Indian Badachka Kesoev...") (24, 297); «... послатьк нему, Василью, в Еренск приказу своих, великого государя (Алексея Михайловича. — Х. Г.), Тайных дел сподьячим с Артемьем Волковым» ("... to send to him, Vasily, to Erensk his clerk, the great sovereign (Alexei Mikhailovich), secret affairs with the scrivener Artemy Volkov") (24, 193); «Справил Ивашко Волков» ("Corrected by Ivashko Volkov") (24, 225); «Справил Мишка Волков» ("Corrected by Mishka Volkov.") (24, 263).

The surname *Volkov* (*Волков*) goes back to a secular name or nickname - Wolf: "The name Wolf appeared in Ancient Greece ... to denote a fearsome warrior." (12). И. А. Kyurshunova,

who analyzed the cognitive informativeness of non-calendar personal names through their onomastic status and their place in the onomastic system, in particular, writes: "Many tribes in the past considered the wolf as their ancestor, and worshipped it. To call a child by this name at birth means to have a wolf in the patrons and protectors not only of the family, but also of the clan, or tribe. The child was wished to be as fast and strong as a wolf" (14, 104–105). It is possible that this anthroponym, which is an echo of totemic consciousness, was given to people to symbolize their bravery. In the Russian language, the surname *Volkov* symbolizes the Russian linguistic culture.

Voronin (Воронин): «К сей челобитной Володька Воронин руку приложил» (Volodka Voronin confirmed this complaint.) (24, 309); «... в те анбары для отдачи товаров по челобитью русских людей ходил гость Володимер Воронин и запечатал таможенною печатью» ("... the guest Volodimer Voronin went to those warehouses to issue goods on the complaint of Russian people and sealed with a customs seal") (24, 352).

The surname *Voronin (Воронин)*, formed from the secular - Slavic pagan name *Ворон/Ворона* (raven/crow), is found in Russian written records from the XVI century (4). "In folk beliefs, ravens and crows have long been evil birds. Therefore, giving a child such a name, parents wanted to protect their child and his pure soul from evil forces" (4).

Golovin (Головин): «В прошлом ... в грамоте блаженные памяти великого государя и великого князя Федора Алексеевича, всеа Великия и Малыя и Белья Росии самодержца, писано в Астрахань к окольным и воеводам к Алексею Петровичу Головину стоварыщи ...» ("In the past ... in a letter to the blessed memory of the great sovereign and grand duke Fyodor Alexeevich, autocrat of all Great, Small and White Russia, it was written to the okolnichy and vovods to Alexei Petrovich Golovin and his companions in Astrakhan ...") (24, 305); «Стретенской сотни Андрюшка Гаврилов сын Головин руку приложил» (Andryushka Gavrilov, son of Golovin, from the Stretensky guest house, signed the document) (24, 311).

"The surname *Golovin (Головин)* comes from the nickname *Golova* (head). Most likely, such a nickname could be given to a person with a large head size, or to someone who was distinguished by an outstanding mind. It is not excluded that the nickname could be based on other meanings of the word 'head': 'face, person, individual, soul, man, animal'; 'mind, reason, sense or intellect, mental abilities in general'; 'temper or heart, moral qualities'; 'head of the business, chief, ringleader'. (23).

Golosov (Голосов): «По государеву цареву и великого князя Микхила Федоровича всеа Руси указу ... к дьяком к Григорью Панкратьеву да к Алмазу Иванову на Новгородские чети по двум памятам и по росписи за приписью дьяка Тимофея Голосова ...» ("By decree of the sovereign, tsar and Grand Duke Mikhail Fedorovich of all Russia ... to deacons Grigory Pankratiev and Almaz Ivanov at the Novgorodsky couple according to two memos and by recording with the attribution of clerk Timofey Golosov ...") (24, 45); «Велети прислать в Посольской приказ к боярину к Офонасью Лаврентьевичу Ардину-Нащокину да к думным дьяком к Гарасиму Дохтурову да к Лукьяну Голосову ...» ("It was ordered

to send an Embassy order to boyar Ofonasy Lavrentievich Ardin-Nashchokin and to Duma clerks Garasim Dokhturov and Lukyan Golosov...” (24, 163).

The surname *Golosov* (*Голосов*) goes back to the nickname or unbaptized name *Golos*. The following Russian folk proverbs with the component ‘голос’ (voice) are recorded in V. Dahl’s “Explanatory Dictionary of the Great Russian Language”: «Голосу нет, а любит петь» (“No voice, but passionate about singing”), «Видом сокол, а голосом ворона» (“The look of a falcon and the voice of a crow”), «Голосом пляшет, а ногами поет (о бестолковом человеке)» (about a hopeless person - “Dances with voice and sings with feet”), «Каковголосок, таков и отголосок» (“Like the voice, like the echo”), «Не все в слух, да в голос» (“It’s not all out loud”)(7, 380). In the past, “such a nickname was probably given to a noisy, shouty person, or a good singer”(23).

It should be noted that since the 14th century, pre-Christian names and nicknames, in particular those discussed above, functionally converge, as they had an originally Slavic (Russian) referential basis in relation to their origin.

As we can see from the examples presented above, Russian surnames belong to an ancient type of Slavic family names formed from personal nicknames. This indicates that “the tradition to give a person individual nickname, usually reflecting some features of his appearance, character or behavior, in addition to the peasant name, existed in Russia from ancient times and continued until the 17th century. This was facilitated by the fact that after the adoption of Christianity each person began to receive at their baptism an ecclesiastical name, which there were relatively few and therefore they were often repeated, which created inconvenience in communication. Numerous personal nicknames made it easy to distinguish a person among other bearers of the same name. Therefore, they were added to baptismal names, often completely replacing them not only in everyday life, but also in official acts”(3, 44).

The surnames formed from personal nicknames, found in the texts of Russian-Indian diplomatic relations of the 17th century, occupy a postposition in the structure of naming:

«По государеву цареву и великого князя Федора Алексеевича, всеа ... России... указу и по подписной челобитной за пометою дьяка Артемья Волкова велено ...» (“By decree of the sovereign, tsar and Grand Duke Fyodor Alekseevich of all ... Russia ... and by a signed complaint marked by deacon Artemy Volkov, it was ordered ...”) (24, 297);

«Гостиной сотни Савинка Боков бьет челом и руку приложил» (“Savinka Bokov from the guest house bowed and signed the document.”)(24, 310);

«Стретенской сотни Андрюшка Гаврилов сын Головин руку приложил» (“Andryushka, the son of Gavril Golovin, from the Stretenguest house, signed the document.”)(24, 311);

«К сей челобитной Володька Воронин руку приложил» (Volodka Voronin confirmed this complaint.) (24, 309);

«По государеву цареву и великого князя Алексея Михайловича, всеа ... России ... указу память дьяком думному Дементью Башмакову да Федору Грибоедову да Василью Семенову» (“By decree of the sovereign, Tsar and Grand Duke Alexei Mikhailovich of all ... Russia ... in memory of clerks Dementiy Bashmakov, Fyodor Griboyedov and Vasily Semenov.”) (24, 163);

По государеву цареву и великого князя Федора Алексеевича, всеа ... Росии ... указу и по подписной челобитной за пометою дьяка Леонтья Меньшова велено...» ("By decree of the sovereign, tsar and Grand Duke Fyodor Alekseevich of all ... Russia ... and by a signed complaint marked by clerk Leonty Menshov, it was ordered ...") (24, 302).

The surnames used in the texts of the documents of Russian business writing on Russia's relations with India in the 17th century was formed from calendar names of different strata - servants, clerks and town dwellers, clergymen, as well as peasants, which came into use after the adoption of Christianity in Russia in 988. These contain such popular full names as *Александр* (Alexander) (24, 39), *Алексей* (Aleksey) (24, 166), *Андрей* (Андрей/Andrew) (24, 96), *Борис* (Boris) (24, 41), *Афанасий* (Afanasiy) (24, 165), *Василий* (Vasily) (24, 300), *Владимир* (Vladimir) (24, 309), *Гаврила* (Gavrila) (24, 311), *Григорий* (Grigory) (24, 160), *Дмитрий* (Dmitry) (24, 311), *Иван* (Ivan) (24, 180), *Ларион* (Larion) (24, 135), *Максим* (Maxim) (24, 276), *Михаил* (Michael) (24, 311), *Николай* (Nikolai) (24, 156), *Никита* (Nikita) (24, 336), *Никофор* (Nicophor) (24, 210), *Павел* (Pavel) (24, 44), *Петр* (Peter) (24, 353), *Семен* (Semyon) (24, 286), *Сергей* (Sergei) (24, 333), *Степан* (Stepan) (24, 310), *Тимофей* (Timofei) (24, 153), *Федор* (Fedor) (24, 47), *Федот* (Fedot) (24, 311), *Юрий* (Yuriy) (24, 92). The high frequency of use of these names in the territory of Muscovite Russia is noted in the scientific studies of a number of linguists such as A.N. Miroslavskaya (16), S.I. Zinin (11), T.D. Zakazchikova (10), N.V. Danilina (8), I.M. Ganzhina (5), S.N. Smolnikov (26), N.V. Medvedeva (15), who were engaged in the study of the history of Russian anthroponyms.

A certain part of the aforesaid calendar names underwent phonetic and structural transformations. *Алексей* might have been written as *Олексей* (24, 35), *Андрей* as *Ондрей* (24, 27), *Афанасий* as *Афанасей* (24, 88), *Василий* as *Василей* (24, 39), *Владимир* as *Володимер* (24, 332), *Гаврила* as *Гаврило* (24, 332), *Никита* as *Микита* (24, 49), *Михаил* as *Михайло* (24, 57), *Анисим* as *Онисим* (24, 98). At the same time, full secular names served as the basis for the development of a number of abbreviations, shortenings and suffixal modifications: from *Иван* to *Ивашка* (24, 114), from *Петр* to *Петрушка*, from *Степан* to *Степашко* (24, 40), from *Федот* to *Федька* (24, 136).

To a greater extent, the calendrical and non-calendrical anthroponyms recorded in business documents on Russian-Indian relations of the 17th century had a nominative variant with suffix -k-: *Афонька* (Afonka) (24, 171), *Васька* (Vaska) (24, 135), *Володька* (Volodka) (24, 309), *Данилко* (Danilko) (24, 171), *Левка* (Levka) (24, 40), *Максимка* (Maximka) (24, 310), *Микитка* (Mikitka) (24, 38), *Савка* (Savka) (24, 33), *Степьяка* (Stepka) (24, 239), *Федька* (Fedka) (24, 136), *Юшко* (Yushko) (24, 40), *Янка* (Yanka) (24, 158). A considerable number of them are written with the help of qualitative formants -k-o, -k-a. At the same time -k- was attached to modified suffixal forms, forming derivational morphemes: **-oshk-** — *Митроушко* (Moroshko) (24, 229), *Тимоушка* (Timoshka) (24, 153), **-ushk-** — *Петрушка* (Petrushka) (24, 310), *Якушко* (Yakushko) (24, 310), **-shk-** — *Алеушка* (Alyoshka) (24, 309), *Гриушка* (Grishka) (24, 137), *Иваушка* (Ivashka) (24, 114), *Миушка* (mishka) (24, 309), **-ishk-**

— *Александрышко (Alexandrishka)*(24, 153), *-yushk-* — *Андрюшка (Andryushka)*(24, 306).

Observations on Russian surnames and patronymics of the 17th century, formed from these and other calendrical names by adding possessive suffixes -ov (-ev), -in, -ovich, -evich, show that they were characterized by the following models of naming persons:

1) four-component: *Василей Савельев сын Карбышев (Vasiley Savelyev son of Karbishev)* (24, 287), *Елисей Иванов сын Ветошников (Yelisey Ivanov son of Vetoshnikov)*(24, 355), *Илья Акинфеев сын Колупаев (Ilya Akinfeev son of Kolupaev)*(24, 165), *Иван Еремеев сын Мярсков (Ivan Yermeev son of Myarsov)*(24, 213), *Петрушка Иванов сын Жадеев (Petrushka Ivanov son of Zhadeev)*(24, 336), *Сава Григорьевсын Чехатунов (Sava Grigoryev son of Chekhatunov)*(24, 149), *Семен Мартынов сын Маленькой (Semyon Martinov son of Malenkey)*(24, 362), *Степанко Дмитриев сын Филипов (Stepanko Dmitriyev son of Filipov)*(24, 287);

2) three-component: *Алексей Никитич Трубецкой (Aleksey Nikitich Trubetskoy)*(24, 121), *Артемон Сергеевич Матвеев (Artemon Sergeyevich Matveev)*(24, 254), *Василей Лаврентьевич Пушечников (Vasiley Lavrentyevich Pushechnikov)*(24, 175), *Иван Михайлович Каркодинов (Ivan Mikhaylovich Karkodinov)*(24, 175), *Иван Тарасович Грамотин (Ivan Tarasovich Gramotin)*(24, 31), *Микита Михайлович Боборыкин (Mikita Mikhaylovich Boborikin)*(24, 151), *Федор Иванович Игнатаев (Fyodor Ivanovich Ignatyev)*(24, 31), *Федор Семенович Куракин (Fyodor Semyonovich Kurakin)*(24, 65), *Федор Яковлевич Милославской (Fyodor yakovlievich Miroslavskoy)*(24, 121);

3) two-component: *Алексей Михайлович (Aleksey Mikhaylovich)*(24, 182), *Анисим Грибов (Anisim Gribov)* (24, 98), *Василей Юрьев (Vasiley Yuryev)*(24, 39), *Иван Грамотин (Ivan Gramotin)* (24, 27), *Иоан Алексеевич (Ioan Alekseevich)*(24, 318), *Максим Матюшкин (Maxim Matyushkin)*(24, 38), *Митька Оксенов (Mitka Oksenov)* (24, 38), *Михаил Волынский (Mikhail Volynsky)*(24, 152), *Михаил Федорович (Mikhail Fyodorovich)* (24, 27), *Михайло Ларионов (Mikhailo Larionov)* (24, 374), *Ондрей Иванов (Ondrey Ivanov)*(24, 27), *Ондрей Чибикин (Ondrey Chibikin)* (24, 38), *Петр Алесеевич (Pyotr Aleseyevich)*(24, 374), *Петр Третьяков (Pyotr Tretyakov)*(24, 27), *Федор Алексеевич (Fyodor Alekseevich)*(24, 295), *Федор Лухачев (Fyodor Likhachyov)*(24, 38), *Федор Марков (Fyodor Markov)*(24, 370), *Федька Турыгин (Fedka Turygin)*(24, 39).

As the above material shows, “the two-component structure of naming a person proved to be more viable, contributing to the fulfillment of the anthroponym’s socially distinguishing function. It was the second component of the model that clarified the first and indicated a specific feature, a characteristic feature of the bearer of the personal name or the name of the father of the person named” (6, 63).

Conclusion

1. The baptism of Russia led to the spread of not only baptismal, but also secular names. Non-calendrical personal names mainly reflect the order, time of birth, appearance of the child, as

well as the attitude of the parents to the fact of the arrival of a new family member. Nicknames were given to people based on their occupation, appearance and nationality.

2. The use of non-calendrical anthroponyms in the texts of business records on Russia's relations with India in the 17th century in small quantities testifies to the victory of the ecclesiastical appellation, which attracted the attention of the peasant population throughout Russia and received active support in the upper social strata.

3. Non-calendrical and calendrical anthroponyms found in the texts of Russian-Indian diplomatic relations of the 17th century testify to the fact that the transition to the modern model of naming a person in the Russian language began precisely in this period. A very common model for the formation of a Russian surname was the addition of the suffixes *-ov/-ev* or *-in* to the base - the father's name or nickname. They were the forming elements of surnames in the Russian lands.

4. In the 17th century, a unified model of naming a person had not yet been formed. Four-component, three-component and two-component naming of a person were characteristic of this period.

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