

Traditions and Innovations in the Names of Koreans in the Central Asia

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In total, the number of Koreans who lived in the USSR, according to the 1989 Census was 439 thousand, the great bulk of whom lived in Uzbekistan, Russia, Kazakhstan. The modern demography of the Korean population is characterized by dispersion: this demography is a legacy of the policy of forced migration during the Stalin Epoch, and also by processes of migration and infiltration among the Korean Population. In scientific, public and political literature the term "Soviet Korean" became the most common form of self-appellation and was adopted in other countries too as the most frequently used nomenclature. On account of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the former Soviet Republics became sovereign and the need arose for the new name for the Korean population in the independent Republics. In my opinion, an appropriate term already exists: "Koryo Saram". Up to this day, the older generation of Koreans, born in the far east, have preserved a form of self-appellation that is an ancient ethnonym and nowadays you can often hear the following: "We are neither Hanguk saram (South Korean) nor Choson saram? (North Korean) We are Koryo Saram.

Koreans in Central Asia are heterogeneous in their composition; they can be divided into three groups. To the absolutely dominating in terms of quantity group belong descendants of settlers mostly from the northern part of Korea to the Russian Far East. This group is represented by 2-5 generations. To the second group belong Sakhalin Koreans. As is well known nearly 60.000 Koreans were by force and deceit resettled from the southern part of the Korean peninsular in 1939-1945 for forced labor in the mines of Karafuto (Japanese name of the Southern Sakhalin). After the end of the Second World War more than 47.000 Koreans stayed in the Southern Sakhalin. At present time the number of Sakhalin Koreans is more than 35.000 and they represent 1-3

generations. The third group is the least numerous but it is noteworthy because its representatives know the Korean language very well. This group is composed of former citizens of the North Korea who stayed in the Soviet Union after contract work, after graduation of higher educational institutions, post-graduate courses or those who had crossed the border and got residence permit. This group, in its turn, is also characterized by heterogeneity, here are persons who have Soviet citizenship, – citizens of the DPRK permanently living in our country and persons without citizenship belong.

The study of Koryo Saram anthroponomy has a certain tradition. An interest in this problem is displayed by ethnographers (R. Dzharylgazinoва) and philologist (O. Kim, M. Khegai). Certain success has been achieved in the research of traditional and new elements in the naming of Koryo Saram.

As a source for this article were different official documents. Economic and family books of Kolkhoses with a Korean quota (the period between 1940 and 1990), lists of Korean Inhabitants in the town Ushtobe, the region of Taldy-Kurgan, the birth registration books in the archives of ZAGS (office for the recording and preservation of the acts of marital and family status) of the Kalinin district of Almaty and of Kaskelen and Talgar district of the Alma-Ata.

Rosa Dzharylgazinoва has revealed 4 patterns in the anthroponomy of Koryo Saram in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. These patterns are correlated by chronology.

1. the traditional Korean Anthroponomy (from 19th until the 2nd decade of the 20th c.), which I will indicate as A-1.
2. The predominance of traditional Anthroponomy and Appearance of new element in names of Koreans in the Soviet Far East (the 1920-30s) ? A-2.
3. The Anthroponomy of traditional type with an increased role of the Russian names (the 1930-60s) ? A-3

4. The Anthroponomy with a new formula for a person's naming surname, personal name ? patronymic which was confirmed in the 1960–70s ? A-4.

In my opinion, these are worth being correlated to the three groups of Koreans living in Kazakhstan. If the Koreans of the 1st group, which I have indicated as K-1, have the predominant Anthroponomy A-4, then for the group K-2 the types A-3 and A-3 are characteristic. And for the group K-3 ? the type A-1.

The main component of the traditional Korean formula for appellation are a surname or hereditary name, and a given name. As a distinct tradition from the European Anthroponomy, the surname always proceeds the given, individual name. For example, in the combination Kim Khon Been, Kim is the surname and Khon Been is the first name.

As a rule, the Korean surname is a monosyllable; two syllable surnames aren't common. The traditional Korean Anthroponomy doesn't have any double surname, like the Russian, e.g. Bestuzhev-Ryumin and Saltykow-Chedrin. The number of Korean surnames is very small and it is defined by different scholars from 180 to 250. A comparatively-retrospective analysis of chronicles, encyclopedias and dictionaries allowed the scientists to draw a conclusion about the tendency towards a diminishing Korean surname fund. The most widespread Korean surname are considered to be Kim, Lee, Pak, and Choe.

The surname is the most stable component in the modern formula of naming among the Koryo Saram. Among the Korean, living in Kazakhstan, the following surname are the most widespread: An, De (Fyo), Din., Em, Khan, Hvan, Kvon, Kim, Kon, Lee, Lim, Lyu, Lyan, Min, Mun, Nam, Nee, Nim, Pak, Pan, Pen, Pyak, Pyan, Sim, Sin, Son, Tyo, Ten, Tee, Tin, Tya, Ten, Tyan, Khan, Khvan, Khe, Tsay, Tsoy, Tsay, Chen, Chghan, Shek, Shin, Yun, Yan etc. Some new forms of surnames appeared among the Koryo Saram which were created by the additional of the particle "gai" to a surname ending in the vowel, the origin of which has not yet been certainly

established. For instance, among Koreans in Kazakhstan are often the following surnames of this type: Degay, Digai, Dyugay, Dyagay, Yegay, Kigay, Lagay, Ligay, Lyugai, Migay, Magay, Nigay, Nogay, Wigay, Ogay, Pegay, Tigay, Tyagay, Ugay, Khegay, Chagay, Shegay, Yugay and etc.

International communication, a tendency for the processes of assimilation in the linguistic behavior of the Koryo Saram, with standardization and unification of naming formulas in official documents, caused the following innovations in Koryo Saram surnames:

1. The appearance of double surnames, e.g. Nee-Lee, Orlova-Kim etc. But only a small number of Koreans have double surnames.
2. The acceptance by Korean women of their husbands' surnames. But this practice has not spread everywhere. Many people continue to stick to the ancient tradition after marriage of a women preserving her maiden surname. In the Kalinin district of Alma-Ata (May 1980) were registered the birth of 18 Korean babies and the parents of 10 of them had different surnames.
3. Seldom is registered the inheritance of a mother' s surname, whereas in Korea, a surname is hereditary from a father' s side.

The distinguishing feature of Korean Anthroponomy is the existence of toponimical-origin names, "bon" ; bon is connected with the place from which the ancestors of a person are ostensibly originated. It is well-known that every Korean surname has a number of bons. For example, the surname Kim has 623 bons; nowadays there are about 70 frequent ones?the surname Lee has 546 bons, 80 are the most wide-spread; the surname Park has 381 bons but only 30 are very frequent. Though toponimical-origin names aren' t included in official documents, every full-aged Koryo Saram knows his bon up to the present day, because conjugal relations are regulated with the aid of them. Persons who

have the same bon are considered close relatives, and a marriage between them is banned.

The most appreciable changes have taken place in the given names of Koryo Saram. It may be observed as far back as the pre-Revolutionary period that Koreans used Russian first names. In many cases this was connected with the acceptance of the orthodox religion. For instance, the author of the “ABC book for Koreans” , published by the Orthodox Missionary Society in Kazan in 1907, were Shegay Gleb Pavlovich and Khan Nikita Petrovich.

The spread of Russian names is typical for the period of struggle for the establishment of the Soviet regime and the Civil War in the Far East (1918–1922). The Korean participants in the partisan and the anti-Japanese independent movement, in addition to Korean names, often had a Russian Anthroponomy, e.g. O Kha Muk (also Ogay Khistophor Nokolaevich), Khan Chan Ger (also Khan Grigory Eliseevich).

Beginning from the 1930–40s the mass adoption of Russian names can be observed and these were subsequently fixed in official documents. The Koreans used, as a rule, calendar names (Alexander, Nikolay, Anna, Maria, etc) but “revolutionary” names appeared in the soviet period (e.g. Lemar ? Lenin&Marx&Mals ? Marx&Lenin&Stalin, Reva-REVOlution etc.); incidentally, “revolutionary” names were then apparently used by all peoples of the country.

From the 1950s the mass enthusiasm, for proper European names began, many of which weren’ t widespread among the Russian population: Karl, Oktoviav, Rolf, Rudolf, Klara, Edith, Emimlia. This phenomena has not yet been explained. Probably it is connected with the ancient Korean tradition of adherence to the syllable equality in the names of brothers and sisters. In that situation more often the similarity is in the 1st syllable, e.g. Man Sam, Man Gym, Man Ir. Sticking to this tradition, the Koryo Saram also name their children with names beginning with the same letter; apparently the traditional Russian names are not sufficient. That’ s why Western

European names appeal to Koreans. In this situation the Russian language fulfils the functions of a language–mediator. Let’ s give some examples with the family of a tractor–driver, Khe Von Khak, from the Karatal district of the Taldy–Kurgan region the daughters were given following names: Edda, Evelina, Editha and the sons were given the names: Anton, Andrey, Aphanasy. Striving for observance of these traditions, weak acknowledgement of the Russian language and insufficient educational standards of the ZAGs (Registry Office) and Village administration in the 1940–50s sometimes led to unusual situations. So in the family of Egai Alexei, who, who lived in the kolkhoz “Dostizhenie” (Karatal district of the Taldy–Kurgan region), the sons have the following names: Ephrem, Egor, Volodya and Vova. The last two names are different diminutive forms from the full form of the name ? Vladimir. It ought to be mentioned that, up to the middle of the 1970s, diminutive names were transfixed in official documents; today this is the cause of some problems for those registered with these names.

Up to the present time, the transfer of names from the native peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia to Koreans has not been widespread. Rare cases are observed mainly among the children who were born in nationally mixed families. More often the fathers of such children are non–Koreans.

A new element in the modern formula of Koryo Saram appellation is the patronymic. The Russian suffix ? ovich, – evich (for men) and ovna, – evna (for women) are used in the formation of patronymics. The Koryo Saram` s patronymics may go back to:

- a. the Korean name of the father, e.g. when the father’ s full name is Son Dya Dyun, the son’ s will be Son Lavrenty Dyadyunovich; when the father’ s full name is Tyo Men Khee, the daughter` s will be ? Tyo Valentina Menkhievna,
- b. the father’ s second Russian name, in this case the father’ s name, written on official documents and the children’ s patronymic have different stems
- c. the father’ s official Russian name.

It's a rather specific and widespread fact amongst the Koreans, that in one and the same family the older generations have no patronymic. For instance, in the family of Kim Dyun Bin (with second Russian name Nikolai) there are 6 children, and 4 of them have no patronymic, while the son Samson and the daughter Svetlana are "Nikolaeviches".

In R. Dzharylgazina's opinion, the official fixation of patronymic for Koryo sarams took mass character at the beginning of the 1960s. Until that time in spite of the extensive use of Russian names, the practice of the usage of patronymic in official documents by Koreans was rather rare. Let's mention the traditional elements, preserved in the modern Anthroponymy of the Koryo Saram.

1. the composition of the family names has not such changed.
2. A certain part of the Koreans has a traditional Korean first name, in ? clouded in official documents.
3. Some Koreans have in official documents the traditional Korean names with Russian (West European) names.
4. Some Korean families use the traditional name, though in official document only a Russian or West European name is fixed.
5. Some Koreans have patronymics which go back to the Korean name
6. The tradition to name brothers and sisters with related names still remain.

An analysis of the materials, collected by the author during an expedition by the author during an expedition to the Taldy-Kurgan region in 1990, makes it possible to produce a quantitative correlation between the traditional and new elements in the modern Anthropology of Koryo Saram. From 353 Koreans, living in the Telmann village of Karatal district, the traditional formula of naming is used for 27 persons (7,7%), the Korean surname+Russian or West European name ? for 146 persons (41,3%), the Korean surname+name(Russian or European)+patronymic ? for 180 persons (50,9%). From 257

Koreans, living in Ushtobe the dates are following traditional Korean name have 21 persons 8,3%, a Korean surname+Russian or West European ? for 97 people (37,7%), a surname name and patronymic for 139 people 54,1% . Ten people have patronymics which made from the Korean name of father, 11% of the people have patronymics.

Knowing the originality of the Korean formula naming , the family fund and the traditional Korean name list, tendencies in giving names allow some recommendation of the right oral and written reproduction of the Korean Anthroponomies.

1. if all the components of a man naming formula are Korean, traditionally we should stick to the rule, according to which surnames precede other names. For example, in the mass media during the speed skating world championships at the " "Medeo"” skating rink in Alma–Ata, one of the prize–winners a Korean sport man, figured as Kee Dae Bae, whereas his true name is Bae Kee Dae.

2. in the Russian press and publications the Korean given names are written in 2 words, and that `s why the whole formula of naming looks as trinomial. Park Chee Von. In the scholar articles and book these words are, more often is not standard written forms of names. A name may be written separately (Choon Sub, Im Cher), together (Choosub, Imcher), and with a hyphen (Choon–Sub, Im–Cher). Sometimes the 2nd component of a given names is written with a followed by a small letter ? Den–bya, Son–ne. Which of the spelling should we consider the right one? All the components of the right name should be written separately and with a capital letter, e.g. Changerovich, Changerovna.

A greater difficulty is presented by the equivalents of Korean Anthroponyms in Russia written text. For example, the name of a playwright and producer of the Korean Theatre in Alma–Ata, in Russian can have the following equivalents:

a) surname: Тхя, Тхай, Тхэ

b) the first component of the name: Джан, Жанг, Дян

a. the second component of the name: Чун, Чхун

and if we take account different variations in the writing of the names (separately, in one word, with a hyphen, with a capital or a small letter) we can realize why one and the same Korean name can have several dozen variations in Russian. The rules of reproduction of Korean names into Russian require further clarification. Of some help be the surnames contained in the first volume of the “Big Korean Dictionary” . Unfortunately modern two–language dictionaries have similar lists of common given names.

1. in the newspaper “Koryo Ilbo” , published both in Hangyl and Russian, names of Koryo Saram are always written in full, as the combination of a surname with the first letters of a name and patronymic gives often no idea of the sex of a person, the more so because of a person unless it is in some case other than the nominative, e.g. Kim V. (Vladimir), Rim V.(Vera). We can see the difference only in oblique cases.

Genitive: Kim Vladimira Kim Very

Dative: Kim Vladimiru Kim Vere

Accusative: Kim Vladimira Kim Very

Instrumental: Kimom Vladimirom Kim Veroi

Prepositional: Kime Vladimire Kim Vere

In conclusion, the Anthroponomy of Koryo Saram has some tradition, innovation and a new tendencies. A few is known about the naming of Koreans in Russian Far East in the period of 1863–1937s and of Sakhalin Koreans after 1945. It is necessary to develop of the uniform in the Russian writing of Korean names.