Book of Abstracts

27th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences
22-27 August 2021, Kraków, Poland
icos2021.ijp.pan.pl

Kraków 2021

ACHARD-BAYLE, GUY
Université de Lorraine, France

Les étranges désignations du Dr Jekyll et de Mr Hyde

coréférence, dédoublement, chaînes de référence, continuité thématique, descriptions définies,anaphores pronominales

Partant d'un texte littéraire, nous travaillerons à la fois en sémantique (textuelle et référentielle), philosophie (du langage) et sciences cognitives (pour les questions de mémoire entre autres).

Nous nous intéresserons à un cas de désignation qui est aussi un «cas» proprement dit, tel du moins que le présente le titre de la fiction que nous allons étudier : *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde*.

À la fin de la nouvelle, le Dr Jekyll, par une « confession » écrite, refait toute l'histoire de son «cas». Face à lui-même, c'est-à-dire face aussi à son alter ego, il veut envisager et donc restituer son histoire de manière objective.

Au plan textuel et référentiel, le choix qui s'impose alors au scripteur-narrateur, est la désignation des deux parties de lui-même par le nom propre — et non par des «descriptions» nominales qui laisseraient transparaître un point de vue déformateur sur Hyde.

Or la répétition à l'identique du nom propre dans une chaîne de référence, c'est-à-dire comme désignation coréférentielle, ne peut aller, sans gêner nos habitudes voire enfreindre les règles de «grammaire de texte», au-delà de deux occurrences, quand bien même deux référents sont concurrents et que leur désignation doit donc alterner.

À partir du texte original, nous nous prêterons à une expérimentation en essayant de voir quels outils de désignation autres que le nom propre sont susceptibles d'assurer et la coréférence et la (double) continuité thématique, sans ambiguïté référentielle d'une part, sans incohérence textuelle d'autre part.

AEHNLICH, BARBARA – KUNZE, PETRA
Institut für Germanistische Sprachwissenschaften, FSU Jena, Deutschland / Thüringer Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek (ThULB), Deutschland

Vom Zettel zum Datensatz – die Entwicklung des Thüringer Flurnamenportals

Mikrotoponymie, Flurnamen, Archiv, Digitalisierung, Portal

Der Vortrag stellt die Überführung und Weiterentwicklung des Thüringer Flurnamenarchivs ins digitale Zeitalter vor. Zunächst werden die Flurnamen innerhalb der Toponymie verortet und die bisherige Erfassung und Auswertung der thüringischen Flurnamenlandschaft vorgestellt. Zudem wird über die Entwicklung des seit Juni 2019 entwickelten und sukzessive befüllten Portals (http://projekte.thulb.uni- jena.de/flurnamen/projekt.html) berichtet. Dabei handelt es sich um ein einzigartiges Kooperationsprojekt zwischen der FSU Jena und der ThULB.

Das thüringische Flurnamenarchiv wurde 1933 gegründet und umfasst 150.000 Namenbelege, die auf Karteikarten in unterschiedlicher Qualität und Quantität vorliegen. Die Belegzettel sind weder von der Forschung noch von der interessierten Öffentlichkeit sinnvoll nutzbar, da sie vom Zerfall bedroht und schwer lesbar sind. Deshalb werden im vorgestellten Projekt die Belege digitalisiert und typologisch aufbereitet. Das Portal verknüpft die den Fluren übergeordneten Orte mit der zugehörigen Orts-ID der Gemeinsamen Normdatei (GND) der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek. Das entstehende Material macht die Datengrundlage des Archivs sicht- und nutzbar und präsentiert die erfassten Gemarkungen in OpenStreetMap. Nach der Erfassung der Belegzettel des Archivs ist eine Aufnahme von Flurnamen aus an der FSU Jena entstandenen wissenschaftlichen Abschlussarbeiten und Sammlungen ehrenamtlicher ForscherInnen sowie die Anbindung an das Thüringer Kultur- und Wissensportal geplant.

Die vorliegende Belegsammlung bildet den Grundstock für eine flächendeckende Sammlung und Auswertung der Thüringer Flurnamenlandschaft. Von dieser ist Aufschluss zu erwarten über die Herkunft und Motivation der Namen sowie über die dialektgebundene Sprachgeschichte des ostmitteldeutschen Raumes. Der Vortrag nimmt deshalb neben den technischen Daten des Portals und den Potentialen der Erkenntnisgewinnung auch typologische und etymologische Fragen der Beschreibung von Mikrotoponymen in den Blick.

AHRENS, WOLFGANG – EMBLETON, SHEILA

York University, Toronto, Canada

Baltic Germans in the Imperial Russian Navy: navigators, explorers, and contributors to place naming

Baltic Germans, Russian Imperial Navy, Alaska, Northern Pacific

From the 13th century onwards, Germans spread northeastwards along the Baltic coast, the area now occupied by Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the St. Petersburg region, and Finland. Most of these Germans were active as merchants. While for most of this period Lithuania had Poland as an overlord, and Finland had Sweden, in Estonia, Livonia, and Courland (now Estonia and Latvia) the Germans soon formed the ruling class. Not only were they merchants, landowners and military leaders, but they also basically formed the government of these regions. In 1710, these regions gained Russia instead as their overlord. Now the Germans in this area were obliged to serve in the Imperial Russian forces. The Germans rapidly gained leading positions in these forces. In the Imperial Russian Navy, Baltic German captains sailed in the North Pacific area, particularly along the coasts of Siberia and Alaska. We will look at some of these captains and their role in naming places they visited and having places named after them. Among the most prominent are Adam Johann von Krusenstern, Ferdinand von Wrangel, Fabian von Bellingshausen and Otto von Kotzebue.

AINIALA, TERHI – ALDRIN, EMILIA – EGGERT, BIRGIT

University of Helsinki, Finland / Halmstad University, Sweden / University of Copenhagen, Denmark

New trends in Nordic socio-onomastics: international cooperation and examples of objectives

socio-onomastics, international collaboration

This paper presents the recently founded Nordic network New Trends in Nordic socio-onomastics. The research network started as a workshop program during 2018 and 2019 which was funded by The Joint Committee for Nordic Research Councils in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The aim was to stimulate innovative research development within the socio-onomastic field by enabling Nordic researchers to come together, participate in discussions, explore new theoretical and methodological tools and identify new problem areas suitable for future joint Nordic projects. In this paper we will present the network and the activities that have been organized in order to enhance international collaboration. We will also discuss the current state of socio-onomastics in the Nordic countries and identify some important objectives and areas for future research.

AINIALA, TERHI – SJÖBLOM, PAULA – HAKALA, ULLA

University of Helsinki, Finland / University of Turku, Finland / Turku School of Economics, Finland

Branding tourist destinations: The use of place names in marketing texts and municipality slogans

toponyms, place branding, text analysis, marketing texts, slogans

According to both onomastics and brand research, the name is the core of a brand – be it a product, service, corporation or a place. As branding a place, one can utilise the meanings and heritage already attached to the place name, but one can also strive for attaching a number of new cognitive and emotional meanings by creating narratives that shape people's images about the place. (E.g. Brown 2016; Kostanski 2016; Sjöblom et al. 2016; Sjöblom – Hakala 2018.) Thus far, research has paid little attention to place names as a central part of the brand narrative.

The aim of this paper is to examine how place names are used for building images and feelings in marketing and branding tourist attractions. The data consists of web sites of the most important Finnish tourist attractions and slogans of Finnish municipalities. Theoretically, the study combines onomastics and brand research, and the methodological approach is rhetorical discourse analysis.

References:

Brown, S. 2016. Brands and branding. Sage Publications, London.

Kostanski, L. 2016. Toponymic attachment. In Hough, C. (ed.), The Oxford handbook of names and naming, 412-426. Oxford University Press.

Sjöblom, P. – Hakala, U. – Kantola, S.-P. 2016. Municipality names in consolidations: What happens to place branding? In Hough, C. (ed.), Names and Their Environment. Proceedings of the 25th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences Glasgow. Vol 4, 294-301. University of Glasgow.

Sjöblom, P. & Hakala, U. 2018. Toponyms and place heritage as sources of place-brand value. In Ainiala, T., Aldrin, E. and Györffy, E. (ed.), Onomastica Uralica 10, 137-148. Debrecen University Press.

AKBARI, FATEMEH

University of Vienna, Austria

Names in protest actions

socio-onomastics, social protest, the girl of Revolution Street, compulsory hijab, Iran

Only a few years after Iran's Islamic Revolution in 1979, women were forced to wear hijab in public spaces. Almost all official bodies as well as an enormous number of clergymen, parliamentarians and experts discussed the issue from various perspectives, but the issue of mandatory hijab is still widely debated. In 2017, one woman stepped onto a utility box in the Revolution Street of Tehran, the capital of Iran, to express her protest to compulsory hijab by waving her white shawl tied to a stick as a flag. She was arrested and then jailed but the news about 'the girl of Revolution Street' and her followers topped the news, especially in social media, for weeks.

This study examines the statements of Iranian authorities about this protest action in order to discover if and how they utter the personal name (Vida Movahhed) and the familiar name (the girl of Revolution Street) of the woman who 'broke the norm' through taking off her shawl in public. The related news and reports in a number of Iran's official news websites between 27 December 2017 (the day of the protest action) and 27 December 2018 are the sources of data.

This socio-onomastic study addresses the power of names in social actions as well as the counteractions used to deliberately ignore, distort or erase names, and consequently, the memory of socio-political actions.

ALASLI, MALAK

Department of Cartography and Geoinformatics, Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

Official toponyms and their dialectal variants: The influence of the dialectal forms of Moroccan place names

topomymy, dialect, place names, multilingualism

Morocco displays strong multilingualism where several languages coexist: Modern Arabic, Amazigh (Berber), French, Spanish, and Moroccan dialect Arabic (Darija) - the lingua franca. Nevertheless, the Arabization of toponyms was driven by the ideological options of the country in terms of the cultural policy after its independence.

To provide high-quality geographic information, place names should be accurate and identifiable in the field not only by the inhabitants themselves but also by the visitors. Place names are rather close to everyday life and thus used mostly in their vernacular form. The colloquial variant can denote some semantic alterations; a district in the northwest of Marrakesh has the name of *Hay Hassani* (Hassani district), while the population continues to call it *Diour Massakine* (houses of the miserable). Another example would be *Mdiq*, a city in the north of Morocco, is frequently used in dialect as *Rincon* (colonial toponym).

Various research has shown the interrelation between dialectology and onomastics hence is the importance of considering dialects in the study of place names. This study does not only target the official toponym, but also endeavors to investigate whether it is necessary to acknowledge the dialectal variant.

The goal is to establish an elaborate system of transliteration, and a toponymic data set of Morocco. Complying with the right uses both in written as well as in oral practice will allow for better identification of the place in question. The data set will also include any observed discrepancies between the official toponym and the active vernacular.

ALEKSIEJUK, KATARZYNA

National Coalition of Independent Scholars, United Kingdom

Usernames as linguistic devices of self- and other-categorisation in computer-mediated communication

username, computer mediated communication (CMC), ethnomethodology (EM), membership categorisation analysis (MCA)

Usernames in computer-mediated communication (CMC) have been conceptualised in a number of ways, for example, as kernels of linguistic identities, masks disguising real identities and representations of participants' faces and bodies. This paper, in turn, looks into how CMC participants themselves reflect on the processes of selecting and operating their usernames.

The data comprises samples of answers to an open question in a survey conducted amongst participants on a website on the Russian-speaking Internet, 'Чат30' ('Chat30'). The samples are approached as excerpts

of communication rather than survey data, and examined using membership categorisation analysis (MCA) as an analytical tool.

MCA, along with conversation analysis (CA), has arisen from the theoretical framework of ethnomethodology (EM) developed in the 1960s by a sociologist Harold Garfinkel, who based it on his observation of interactional character of social reality. MCA serves to analyse linguistic strategies that people use to allocate themselves and others as members of certain categories (called 'membership categories') with commonly recognised sets of attributes ascribed to them.

Names have generated interest from the beginning of development of CA because of their 'nearly-omnipresence' in conversations, but not from MCA. The general perception within these analytical traditions is that personal names are used to refer to people, but not to describe them, and therefore are not considered as terms of categorisation.

In contrast, the aim of this paper is to show that internet participants approach and understand their usernames as information-rich linguistic tools that share characteristics with membership categories.

ALIFFI, M.LUCIA

University of Palermo, Italy

The names in Leonardo Sciascia

Sciascia, novel, Sicily

Leonardo Sciascia is a famous Italian writer and member of the intelligentsia in the second part of the 20th century. He was the first to deal with the Sicilian "mafia" in his novels. I choose three novels about mafia: *Il giorno della civetta* (Einaudi 1961), *A ciascuno il suo* (Einaudi 1966), *Una storia semplice* (Adelphi 1989).

The names are not self-evident but they are significant because, somehow, they reveal the Author's purpose. For instance, the main character of *Il giorno della civetta* is Captain Bellodi, who comes from Parma and is a hero who, although the defeat, does not give himself up and decides to return to Sicily. The other characters have Sicilian names and nicknames.

In *A ciascuno il suo* the main character is Laurana, a reserved teacher in the school. His name is Sicilian and the sequence of the vowel a plus the liquid and nasal consonants show the candour of the teacher, who has to face up facts that are too great for him.

We do not know the names of the two main characters of *Una storia semplice*: they are called *commissario* and *brigadiere*, their roles in the Police. In this way Sciascia presents a symbolic couple of policemen, the first one corrupt and the second one honest: the history becomes universal, although it shows all the problems of Sicily. Consequently, the names, which shall be analyzed in the paper, let us enter the Author's laboratory.

ALLEN WEST, DIANE

University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica

Our names are secret. From Akanyms to Aka-nyms - Caribbean heritage of nicknaming

Akanyms, Aka-nyms, aliases, slave names, doppelnyms, nicknames

Caribbean people share a common colonial history which brings languages of African and European ancestry into contact. An onomastic historical examination of Caribbean slave names reveals a pattern of systematic *identicide* involving the imperialistic (Anglophonic, Francophonic, Lusophonic) renaming of enslaved Africans brought to the New World. Primary historical sources, namely, slave registries documented in the pre-emancipation period (1813-1834) provide evidence of the parallel existence of slave-exonyms and to a lesser extent, slave-endonyms. Exonyms refer naturally, to multi-taxonomic foreign, usually European Christian names, formally appropriated by slave owners while endonyms refer to the recorded 'a*liase,*' typically a former African name. It is this class of aliases, particularly the *Akanyms* or Akan day names, as symbols of African retention and resilience that is of special linguistic significance to this study. Alias anthroponyms, via nicknaming and double-naming are explored as one of the earliest and contemporarily, most salient cultural traditions in both pre-emancipation and postcolonial times. The late 19th and early 20th centuries, which marks the period of the coming of ethnically diverse migrant peoples to the Caribbean, also represents an onomastic turn which saw the intensification of a.k.a (*also known as*) anthroponyms or *doppelnyms* (double identities – specifically, names adopted by migrants for purposes of trading) particularly among Asian Caribbean immigrants. A colonial history of cultural fragmentation and the Caribbean's subsequent evolution as a distinctly original creolized space, marked historically by linguistic and identity struggles, gave rise to unique onomastic structures in people and place

names. Among these, nicknaming remains a prominent, culturally explosive yet underexplored tradition of Caribbean living.

ALPATOV, VLADISLAV
Moscow City University, Russia

Medieval English nicknames and surnames with Christian associations

nicknames, bynames, surnames, Christian onymy

The paper explores the manifestations of medieval Christian culture in the semantics of English cognomina, some of which later became surnames. The main motivational classes of these are: 1) occupational / patronymic nicknames like *Vickers* and *Parsons* that reflect a family or working relationship; these names testify to social prominence of certain religiously marked social groups, such as clergy and pilgrims; 2) event-nicknames, reflecting the custom of using feast-names as cognomina (such as *Christmas*), and the so-called pageant-names from liturgical drama (such as *Cardinal* and, possibly, *Herod*); 3) well-wishing nicknames (such as *Godspeed*); 4) phrase-nicknames from favourite phrases of the name bearer (such as *Pardieu*). The paper draws parallels from other European onymies.

ARCAMONE, MARIA GIOVANNA
Università Pisa, Italien

Die literarische Onomastik in Italien

Literarische Onomastik, Italien, neue Ergebnisse

Im Jahre 1994 wurde an der Universität Pisa in Italien der Verein "Onomastica e Letteratura" (´Onomastik und Literatur`) gegründet. Die Zielsetzung bestand darin, die literarische Onomastik durch Tagungen, Seminare, Kongresse und Veröffentlichungen zuvorderst in Italien, aber auch darüber hinaus zu verbreiten und zu fördern: Seitdem sind 25 Kongresse in regelmäßigem Wechsel in Pisa und an weiteren italienischen Universitäten organisiert worden und 40 Veröffentlichungen erschienen. Dabei sind nicht nur Werke aus 9 Jahrhunderten Italienischer Literatur untersucht worden, sondern auch zahlreiche bedeutende Werke ausländischer (alt- und neugriechischer, deutscher, englischer, französischer, lateinischer, portugiesischer, russischer, spanischer, usw.) Literatur onomastisch ausgelegt worden. Als literarische Werke versteht dieser Verein nicht nur Romane, Gedichte und theatralische Werke, sondern auch musikalische, philosophische, politische, juristische Texte und sogar Comics und andere Kulturtexte. Daher ist das Feld der Forschungen sowohl sychronisch als auch diachronisch sehr breit, reichhaltig und verschiedenartig. Die fast 1000 Beiträge von verschiedenem Umfang, die in diesen 25 Jahren publiziert worden sind, haben bewiesen, dass die Stiftung dieses Vereins wirklich nötig war, weil man durch die korrekte Deutung der Onyme dazu kommt, ein höheres Verständnis der intersuchten Texte zu gewinnen. Durch diese Arbeit mit den literarischen Eigennamen (Anthroponymen, Toponymen und weiteren Eigennamen) konnten Entdeckungen und neue Perspektiven auf dem Gebiete der Weltliteratur erzielt werden, wobei nicht zuletzt auch eigene methodologische Grundlagen gelegt worden sind.

BÁBA, BARBARA
Department of Hungarian Linguistics, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Interconnections between toponym etymology and historical dialectology

toponym etymology, historical dialectology, phonological oppositions

Certain dialectal phonological oppositions can be especially complex in terms of their genesis. The phonological binaries developing as a result of various changes may at the same time reflect different attributes in terms of both chronology and regional variation. Thus, when conducting studies in historical dialectology, the investigation of sound changes behind dialectal phonological oppositions is a priority. This necessitates the etymological analysis of toponyms or their common noun components serving as records of such phonological oppositions. In my paper, I discuss how toponym etymology may prove useful in studies in historical dialectology. Awareness of the etymological background of certain toponyms may indicate such early phonological changes in their case that could not otherwise be supposed due to lack of data. In other cases, it is exactly based on toponym etymology that we may argue that variability between data is not the result of sound changes but only that of orthographic inconsistency. At the same time, in this paper I would also like to highlight that toponym etymology does not always provide strong guidance for studies in historical dialectology. The weakness of such studies is often represented by etymologies of an uncertain authenticity that only refer to deduced personal

name or toponymic etymons. Certain problems in studies in historical dialectology itself may also make the possible utilization of former findings in historical dialectology uncertain in toponym etymological research. Thus, for example, the revaluation of the regional and chronological attributes of sound changes may lead to new findings in connection with the etymology of certain toponyms as well.

BAKER, JOHN
Institute for Name-Studies, University of Nottingham, England

The vocabulary of assembly in Anglo-Scandinavian England
place-names, early medieval, assembly, governance, landscape history

Early medieval local governance in England operated through regular public assembly, based on a network of districts known as hundreds or wapentakes. The study of this system and its associated administrative geography relies on an interdisciplinary framework, and such an approach was employed by the Leverhulme Trust-funded Landscapes of Governance project. This paper explores the vocabulary of assembly as it appears in place-names. Building on earlier work by scholars such as Aliki Pantos, it examines differing terminology (e.g. *þing*, *mæðel*, *spell*, (*ge*)*mōt*), in light of more recent work on the English Place-Name Society's county survey. It also examines compounding practices, exploring patterns in the toponymy and their implications for our understanding of the linguistic, socio-political and chronological contexts in which public assembly took place. The paper will also consider the importance of this evidence within a wider landscape historical approach.

BALODE, LAIMUTE
University of Helsinki, Finland / Latvian Language Institute, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

Names of newborns in Latvia: Recent changes
anthroponymy, first names, Latvian names

The observations of the last 20 years on movements in anthroponymic stock in the Baltic countries (especially in Latvia) testify to changes both in first name choice, as well as in use of traditional surnames. Increasingly, newborns are given two or even three names, although by law it is allowed to have no more than two first names. An inherited name in the family is often chosen as a second name, although more often the second name reflects national identity. More and more parents choose names for their children that are international, easily pronounced, short, without diacritical marks (*Martin* instead of Latv. traditional *Mārtiņš*), i.e., according to parents, the form of the name has to be "suitable" for European or even world space. The number of borrowed foreign first names are increasing rapidly. One of the motivations of a newborn's name – originality: a lot of neologisms based on Latvian appellatives, mostly with the primary semantics of nature, have been coined (*Kastanis* 'chestnut', *Zemis* 'land'). Diminutive forms which were used as official name forms in Latvia are not popular any more. Often names change their gender (*Zane* f.g.> *Zanis* m.g.). It is fashionable today to give first names of toponymic origin (*Beverīna, Turaida*). The collected facts of changing first names give evidence of the recent tendencies and fashion in names. This paper presents the most popular and rarest names given to newborns, as well as public attitudes towards them.

BALODIS, PAULS
Institute of Latvian Language, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

On extinct Latvian surnames
personal names, Latvian surnames, extinct surnames, surname change

It is estimated that most Latvian surnames are borrowed from German, Sweden, Russian, Polish, Estonian, and only about 34 % of Latvian surnames could be of Latvian origin. The paper deals with Latvian surnames coined on the basis of Latvian appellative vocabulary which were found in anthroponymic registers of the 19th cent., some of them were recorded also at the beginning of the 20th cent., but not used by Latvian inhabitants any more. The material analysed is based on archives, surname changing documents, lists of contemporary surnames of Latvia. Of course, partly these not included surnames could be explained by emigrated families.
Rather often the bearers of rare surnames are eager to change their surname, especially because of negative connotation, for instance: *Gardeguns* 'long nose', *Garvēders* 'long belly', *Salmkāja* 'straw leg', *Zilpauts* 'blue testicles, balls', *Traks* 'mad, crazy', etc. All these surnames originated as nicknames. Many extinct surname examples have etymon of animals: *Kuilītis* 'boar', *Kaktabullis* 'corner ox', *Klibzaķis* 'lame hare'. Also surnames with very "sweet" semantics or diminutives have been changed: *Izkaptiņš* 'small scythe', *Malkcirītis* 'small fire-wood

axe', *Vizbulītis* 'small anemone'. Bible name *Mozus* which was not rare in surnames also disappeared in 1920th. Some surnames could possibly seem to be too long for daily usage: *Kukuļmuižnieks* 'loaf /bribe/ + landlord', etc. Mostly these disappeared surnames are compound names, as well as names in dialectal form with a clear etymon which has negative associations in standard Latvian

BAREŠOVÁ, IVONA
Palacky University Olomouc, Czechia

Japanese Given Names as a Reflection of Contemporary Events
Japanese given names, name selection, Chinese characters, kanji

Japanese given names are not limited to a stock of existing names, but instead are often newly invented, which provides great room for self-expression. Unlike the phonographic Latin alphabet, the logographic *kanji* (adapted Chinese characters used for writing Japanese) make it possible to create interesting associations and convey desired meanings also through the graphic form of the name. The resulting name is usually a unique choice, which would only fit that particular child, often reflecting the time of birth, expressing the parents' aspirations for their child and ensuring the child a good fate through a fortunate number of strokes in the *kanji* used.

Another important criterion for some parents is to choose a name which is topical or socially of interest, for instance evoking an important current event. One such event immediately reflected in the names of newborns in the twentieth century, on which this aspect of naming will be demonstrated, was the beginning of a new era, when a new emperor ascended the throne.

This paper discusses and illustrates on particular examples the influence of the previous three eras, i.e. Taisho (1912–1926), Showa (1926–1989), and Heisei (1989–2019), on name selections, and, based on an analysis of primary data, explores the various manifestations of the influence of the current Reiwa Era, which commenced on May 1, 2019, in the context of the latest naming practices.

BATOMA, ATOMA
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL, United States

Kabye Ka- names: a sociolinguistic analysis
Kabye, Ka- names, interpellation, de-locution, onomastic communication

During one of their initiation rites, young Kabye males bestow on themselves or on their peers personal names that express their individual moral views and attitudes toward the opposite sex. In this paper I analyze one type of these self-bestowed names, the names starting with the anaphoric pronoun *ka-*. In Kabye, a Gur language spoken in Northern Togo, the third person pronoun *ka-* generally refers to things considered small in size, such as a needle (*pñaraɣ*), a scorpion (*pcaka*), a child (*pɛɣa*) or a star (*ɛsɔtraɣa*), but when applied to young women it connotes fragility and or weakness, and implies the need for care, tenderness, and protection for the named individual. For example, *Kaacawatu* (she does not like to be cold) is a *ka*-name whereby the name bearer makes reference to the cultural perception of women as having a whole host of needs (cold) and advises his peers to address their lover's needs for fear of losing her to other men. I show here that *ka*-names are fragments of social discourse that index cultural perceptions of gender differences and gender relationships in the hierarchical society of the Kabye. *Ka*-names are usually not bestowed on women. Furthermore, women are not the real addressees of this type of onomastic communication; they are not the ones being talked to, but rather, they are interpellated in a delocutionary manner.

BHREATHNACH, ÚNA – KANE, FRANCES – Ó GLIASÁIN, JUSTIN
Dublin City University, Ireland / Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

North and south of the border: Parallel place-name research in Ireland
Irish place-names, Irish language, Anglicization, community place-name collection, editorial solutions, editorial platforms

Most Irish place-names originate in the Irish language. Figuring out their origins is complicated; they were largely recorded in Anglicised spelling. We can follow general Anglicisation patterns and recognise similar names all over the island, despite external influences like diverging dialects, historical events and societal change. The partition of Ireland in 1921 led to a situation where place-name work is being carried out by two different bodies.

In the Republic of Ireland, Irish has special status as first official language. The Placenames Committee is the main authority on place-names, supported by a full-time staff. The Logainm.ie place-names database and Meitheal

Logainm.ie community place-name collection projects, developed by Dublin City University, reflect Government support for place-name scholarship and usage.

Irish has no legal protection in the north, and as such there is no official requirement for Irish versions of place-names for administrative or other purposes. The Northern Ireland Place-Name Project (NIPNP), based in Queen's University, Belfast since 1987, conducts research on the origins and meanings of local place-names. The current research phase (2017-2020), funded by the Northern Ireland Department of Finance, will provide a suggested origin for every townland name in Northern Ireland (in whatever language).

Despite the differences outlined above, there are clear opportunities for collaboration, not least in the potential of an all-island perspective on place-names. This paper outlines the background and current state of place-name research in Ireland, and highlights areas of overlap and future collaboration.

BICHLMEIER, HARALD

Saxon Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Leipzig, Germany

On the Slavicity of several place names in North-Eastern Bavaria

place-names, Slavic names, integration of Slavic names into Old High German / Middle High German

In a 2015/16 PhD thesis the author of that thesis investigates the oldest Germanic layers of names in North-East Bavaria. In the course of the book the author strips some 25 toponyms of their (traditional) Slavic etymologies and claims them to be of West-Germanic origin. Mostly this is done without really discussing the Slavic etymologies. Research done into the etymology of those ca. 25 names, however, shows that hardly any of those West-Germanic etymologies is better than any of the 'traditional' Slavic ones.

Examples are *Feustritz/Pewstritz* < CommonSl. **bystrica* ,quickly flowing river' (not from WGerm. **fû-str-itja-* ,foul ground'?); *Gleußen* < CommonSl. **glušina* ,thicket, bushes', not < WGerm. **glūsina* ,glow', *Feuln* < CommonSl. **bylina* ,kind of plant', not < WGerm. **fūlina* ,foul ground, swamp'? Finally for the microtoponym *Keltz* (which Andraschke unconvincingly connects with some other toponyms in North-West Germany) a new etymology can be proposed: It seems much easier to derive it from CommonSl. **kalьcь*, the diminutivum to **kalь* ,swamp, mud', a word wich elsewhere in Slavic speaking communities serves as (micro-)toponym as well.

Moreover the talk tries to give more precise criteria for giving the exact dates, when Slavic names were integrated into Old/Middle High German in Nort East Bavaria.

The final aim should be to give as exact dates as possible for the integration of these names, because thus clues can be drawn from this regarding the history of settlemet in that region.

BIJAK, URSZULA

Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

Polish toponomastics – history, current state and research perspectives

geographical names, toponomastic methodology and theory, toponomastic lexicography, interdisciplinarity

The aim of my paper is to present the history of Polish toponomastics, theory and methodology worked out by Polish onomasticians (methods of analysis, classifications of geographical names), influential researchers and centers, the most significant opuses, and perspectives of toponomastic research in Poland.

In the studies of geographical names in Poland, three periods can be distinguished: before World War II, from the end of World War II till the 1970s–1980s, and the last 4 decades.

At the beginning of the 20th century, research on water names was undertaken by J. M. Rozwadowski in Kraków. In the interwar period, Lviv became the center of onomastic research, where the linguist W. Taszycki was active, who is considered as the founder of Polish onomastics. There, the theoretical and methodological basis of toponomastics were created and research into the toponymy of borderland areas was conducted. The second center of toponomastic research was in Poznań, where M. Rudnicki worked.

After World War II, there was a rapid development of onomastics in Poland, and, within it, toponomastics. Many onomastic centers at the universities were established, also at the Polish Academy of Sciences: at the Institute of Slavic Studies in Warsaw and at the Institute of Polish Language in Kraków, which was created by W. Taszycki. Onomastics became a subdiscipline of linguistics and the philological-historical method, etymological analysis and the structuralist paradigm dominated.

The turning point in onomastic research was the 1st Polish National Onomastic Conference in 1979, which set the most urgent tasks in the field of onomastic lexicography. The concepts and methodological foundations of various nationwide and regional dictionaries of proper names were presented, *inter alia* oikonymic, anoikonymic, hydronymic and urbanonymic. The two of them: *Nazwy miejscowe Polski. Historia. Pochodzenie. Zmiany* [*Place*

Names of Poland. History. Origin. Changes] and *Elektroniczny słownik hydronimów Polski* [*Electronic Dictionary of Hydronyms of Poland*] are directly connected with the Kraków onomastic center and with K. Rymut, who was the originator and coordinator of these projects. Since then, toponomastic research methods have also slightly changed. Links with history and geography have still been strong, a diachronic perspective has been present, but the elements of sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, cultural linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and cultural anthropology have applied as well.

In my presentation I will focus especially on the recent period of the development of Polish toponomastics – on toponomastic lexicography, digital dictionaries, and the interdisciplinary approach in toponomastic research.

BLASCO TORRES, ANA ISABEL
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Language evolution and lexical change in Graeco-Egyptian onomastics

lexical change, language evolution, Graeco-Egyptian onomastics

Most ancient Egyptian personal names are different from those currently used in Western civilization: they are generally composed of a grammatical structure and ancient Egyptians were aware of their meaning at all times. As a consequence, Egyptian names reflect the evolution of the language, and the anthroponyms used during the Graeco-Roman period – written in the different Egyptian scripts (hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic), but also in Greek transcription and, later, in Coptic – differ from those of previous periods in crucial aspects. However, some names used in the Graeco-Roman period contain linguistic particularities and terms characteristic of previous language stages: together with the onomastic element *pȝ-šr-n-*, "the son of..." (transcribed as ψεν- in Greek characters), the term *sȝ*, "son" (σι- in Greek transcription), which is characteristic of Middle Egyptian, is attested. Thus, in the Graeco-Roman period, names such as *Ḥr-pȝ-šr-n-Ȧs.t* > Ἁρψενησις, "Horos, the son of Isis", and *Ḥr-sȝ-Ȧs.t* > Ἁρσιησις, "Horos son of Isis", seem to have been used at the same time. The anthroponym *Ḥr-sȝ-Ȧs.t* > Ἁρσιησις not only contains the fossilized term *sȝ* for "son", but it also shows the lack of definite article, which did not exist in Middle Egyptian. In this paper, both the lexical change reflected by Graeco-Egyptian names and the use of fossilized terms characteristic of previous stages of the language will be analyzed.

BLAŽIENĖ, GRASILDA
Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Vilnius, Lithuania

What has not yet been said about the Prussian proper names in Polish lands

Prussian proper names, place names, language contacts, German Order Folio, oikonyms, etymology

One may wonder whether the list of Prussian proper names (in this case, oikonyms) is incomplete. There cannot be the complete list until all the sources, both manuscript (they are the most valuable) and printed, are exhausted, because there still is a need to investigate the complex history, ethnology, linguistic contacts of former Prussian regions etc. This is a really complicated story influenced by the Prussian, German, and later Polish languages and onomasticons that coexisted side by side for many centuries and later were in opposition with each other. There have been many attempts to build political capital in a venture to prove the supremacy of one of these languages and its onomasticon over others by losing sight of the facts of social history, i.e. the emergence of land ownership, settlement conditions, settlement name bestowal, population changes. The report will focus on the unmentioned facts of Prussian oikonymy, each of which represents the complex fate of the lost language, described in not yet published important works – monographs, reference books, dictionaries etc. The Prussian oikonym 1411/19 *Auctigarbin* (Gerullis [the classic of Prussian proper names research] 1922: 13), 1407–1449 *Autegarbyn bei Sinthen* (GOF [German Order Folio] 163 108r), 1408–1423 *Authgarben* (GOF 162 40v), 1437/38 *Autigarben item hat 21 hocken* (GOF 131 158) is considered a field name (G. Flurname) by many scholars, irrespective of the context and the fact that only residential (settlement) names are recorded in GOFs 161, 162 (with revised dates) and 131. This would be Prussian oikonym **Aukta-garb-*, formerly near Kiwajny, Olsztyn Voivodeship, in the Parish of Górowo Iławeckie. Prussian **aukta-* means 'high', and **garb-* is from prus. *garbis* 'mountain'.

BLOOTHOOFT, GERRIT – ONLAND, DAVID
Utrecht Institute of Linguistics, Utrecht University, Netherlands

Two centuries of given name popularity in the Netherlands
first names, popularity, 19th and 20th centuries

Given names are a reflection of socio-cultural and linguistic relationships in a society. Since names, gender, family relations and places of birth and living are the backbone of a nation's administration, which usually is archived most carefully, this information potentially is a very rich source for socio-onomastic studies – if it can be accessed. For the Netherlands, we have the unprecedented possibility to show the annual given name frequency from 1790-2017 for more than 500.000 given names, their geographic distribution for the current population, and – under development – the geographic distribution in the 19th century. The information cannot only be searched by given name, but also by means of regular expressions which is a powerful tool to study popularity and geographic distribution for sets of given names that fulfill a pattern.

The presentation will explain how data are derived from the current digital vital registration (21.9 million births 1880-2017) and from digitized marriage certificates (resulting in 7.2 million births 1790-1880). In both cases population reconstruction techniques were needed. The precision of both approaches was confirmed by the continuity of the data in 1880, where the historical and modern data meet.

We will demonstrate popularity features with emphasis on the 19th century, and their continuation until today, both for individual names and for sets of names. By comparing the popularity of some given names with presentations available for other countries, we hope to stimulate contrastive studies across Europe.

The data can be accessed in Dutch and English, visit https://www.meertens.knaw.nl/nvbnew/

BOAMFĂ, IONEL
„Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania

Peculiarities of chrono-spatial distribution of Old Romanian Christian names in the Carpathian-Balkan space
Old Romanian Christian Names, chrono-spatial distribution, Carpathian-Balkan Space

The work highlights the chrono-spatial distribution, at regional level (NUTS2 or equivalent), of Old Romanian Christian names, in the Carpathian-Balkan space. The papers deals with old forms, inherited from the period of Romanization of the Thracian-Dacians, for example the names *Cristofor/Christopher* (*Cristu, Criste, Crestu, Crestina,* etc.*), Crăciun/Christmas* (*Crăciunescu, Crăciunel, Cârciun,* etc.), *Ioan/John* (*Ziane, Zana, Zană, Ziianu, Sânzian, Sânzianu, Sănză, Cosânzeana,* etc.), *Andrei/Andrew* (*Îndrea, Îndreiu, Îndreiasa, Indre, Indrea, Undrea,* etc.), *Petru/Peter* (*Pietrea, Pietra, Pietro, Pietrana, Chetrian, Sâmpietru, Sănchitru, Sum-Chetru,* etc.), *Gheorghie/George* (*Giorzu, Zorza, Joarză, Sors, Sângeorz, Sângeors, Sămgiorz, Somdžordz, Sânzor,* etc.), *Vasilie/Basil* (*Basu, Basa, Vasiiu, Vasâi, Vasi, Vasieș, Sânvăsâi,* etc.), *Teodor/Theodore* (*Toader, Toadir, Toadea, Doder, Sântoader,* etc.), *Dimitrie/Demetrius* (*Medru, Medra, Medre, Sâmedru, Sumedru,* etc.), *Ilie/Elias* (*Elie, Iliat, Sinteliia, Sântilie,* etc.), *Nicolae/Nicholas* (*Nicoară, Nicăruș, Necora, Necorescu, Sâmnicoară,* etc.), *Marin* (*Mărin, Sumarin, Samarina*), *Anton/Anthony* (*Întonie*), *Maria/Mary* (*Sântămărie, Stămărie*). The data are gathered from the collections of inscriptions (for antiquity), collections of documents (for Middle Ages), fiscal-statistical registers – urbaria, conscriptions, maps (for mediaeval and modern epochs), parish registers (for modern epoch), general or phone yearbooks, different sites (for contemporary epoch). After the preparation of data, we made the maps, by the method of hierarchic ascendant classification, and by the method of the coefficients of spatial distribution.

BÖLCSKEI, ANDREA
Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Budapest, Hungary

The use of terms in the proceedings of ICOS conferences
onomastic terms, corpus linguistic tools, ICOS, theory of terminology, conference volumes

The paper examines the use of terms appearing in the ICOS lists of key terms in Onomastics (cf. https://icosweb.net/publications/onomastic-terminology) in the volumes of the proceedings of the latest ICOS conferences with the help of modern corpus linguistic tools. In the modern theory of terminology, it is claimed that terminology work is descriptive in approach, and explores the actual term use in specialised discourse. Terminological units are examined from cognitive, linguistic and socio-communicative points of view. Based on the text corpora provided in the conference volumes, the present enquiry focuses on features as term frequency; concordance, collocation and co-occurrence analyses; search for synonyms, similar words and definitions with respect to established ICOS terms. By extracting keywords and comparing their distributions

in the texts with those of the already listed terms, the paper also comments on terms recommended for inclusion by the Terminology Group and makes suggestions on adding some further expressions to the ICOS terminology list. The paper explains and illustrates by relevant examples how the latest ideas, trends and corpus linguistic tools in the general practice of terminology can be adopted in terminology work on onomastic terms for the benefit of experts in several distinct branches of science in general and the community of name scholars in particular.

BOUSSIGA, AISSA
Université Akli Mohand Oulhadj, Bouira, Algérie

Toponymie et éducation : perspectives interdisciplinaires

toponymie, éducation, espace, interdisciplinarité

Le toponyme est, entre autres, un instrument de marquage de l'espace de son appropriation. Il revêt en ce sens des valeurs très importantes : culturelle, symbolique, mémorielle, identitaire, etc.

Nos recherches en sociolinguistique urbaine ont porté en partie sur la toponymie urbaine et les enjeux relatifs à la nomination/dénomination/re-nomination des lieux. Reliant espace et langage, le toponyme est révélateur des politiques linguistiques et des conflits qui en découlent.

D'un point de vue linguistique, le toponyme est un élément révélateur des pratiques langagières d'une communauté donnée. Il est formé à base des codes linguistiques en usage dans cette communauté. C'est pourquoi, sa construction se fait conformément aux politiques linguistiques en place.

Nos recherches en toponymie ont nécessité le recours à plusieurs disciplines : linguistique, histoire, géographie, sociologie, sociologie urbaine, sciences politiques, anthropologie, etc.

Notre proposition porte sur une discipline peu reliée à la toponymie dans les recherches scientifiques. Il s'agit de la didactique ou des sciences de l'éducation. Les questions posées sont élémentaires : comment faire participer l'école à l'ancrage et la durabilité de l'héritage toponymique ? Peut-on sensibiliser les élèves à l'importance des toponymes et aux valeurs qui leur sont liés ? Est-il possible d'intervenir à l'école pour améliorer les pratiques toponymiques des futurs usagers de l'espace ?

La réflexion autour de l'enseignement de la toponymie nécessite des enquêtes approfondies autour des modes d'appropriation et/ou de transmission chez les élèves. Ces derniers ont quelquefois des normes de marquage et de dénomination qui n'ont aucun lien avec l'aménagement linguistique officiel.

BRIGGS, KEITH
Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, Bury St Edmunds, England

Onomastic data as a source for semantic history – the case of English "road"

English semantic history, odonyms, road

The English word "road" has a very unusual history, having developed its modern meaning only in the seventeenth century, and the nature of its precise antecedent has long been disputed. In this talk I will argue that toponymic data can contribute significantly to this question; in fact it is provable that "road" developed by semantic shift from Middle English *rōde* 'a ride'. Newly discovered examples take this shift back to 14th-century Suffolk, though it remained localized and sporadic until becoming established in the standard language about 1650. As well as clarifying the history of "road", this study also provides a model example of how toponymy can contribute where traditional etymology methods alone have failed to reach a clear conclusion.

References:

Keith Briggs, The etymology of 'road'. *Notes & Queries*, 65 (2018), pp.180–183; Middle English *rōde* 'a ride' and its compounds. *Notes & Queries* forthcoming (December 2019).

CAIAZZO, LUISA
University of Basilicata, Italy

Shaping the puzzle of an unnamable-nameless-overnamed character: *The Dog*

(over)naming, character, identity

The novel *The Dog* (2014) by Joseph O'Neill revolves around a tormented American lawyer who moves from New York to Dubai to work for a family of Lebanese billionaires named Batros. His alienation from human sentiments and connections is conveyd through the complexity of his narrative voice, the man-made setting where he lives and works—tellingly dubbed "Abracadabrapolis"—and ultimately, his own name, or rather lack of a proper name.

One of the pieces of the naming puzzle tackled in this presentation is actually provided by the very title of the novel where "the dog" is the narrator himself, as we learn after reading about eighty pages: "[t]he identity of the dog is clear enough – I was the dog." Even though such a descriptive name clearly points to one of the facets of the narrator's identity, the picture is more complex than that. As far as the narrator's actual first given name is concerned, we only know that it starts with an "X" (which is how he is called) and that it is his "most embarassing secret […] an unutterable word." Not only does the uneasiness related to this unnamable name contribute to subtly drawing the narrator's personality, it also paves the way for the several names by which he comes to be referred to throughout the story.

With an interest in the potential meanings that names may take on depending on their contexts and co-texts of use, this study aims at drawing a map of the names associated with the narrator, showing to what extent the naming strategies adopted contribute to shaping his identity.

CAROLL, JAYNE

Institute for Name-Studies, University of Nottingham, England

Old Norse watery terms in English place-names

place-names, Old English, Old Norse

The ground-breaking work in the late 1980s of Margaret Gelling established just how precisely the Old English speakers applied particular words to landscape features. Watery landscape terms – words for watercourses, bodies of water, and waterlogged land – have been under re-examination as part of the Leverhulme-funded Flood and Flow project. This paper assesses the contribution made by Old Norse speakers to England's watery toponymicon, building upon the work by Gelling, who treated Old Norse landscape vocabulary in passing in her work on Old English, and by Gillian Fellows-Jensen's treatment of Scandinavian river- and lake-names in England. It analyses the use of Old Norse watercourse vocabulary in major settlement-names in Anglo-Scandinavian England, including comparisons with Old English watercourse terms used in comparable names. For the first time, it takes into account place-names which refer to watercourses by their shape or the noise they make. The paper then takes the place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland, in the north west of England, as a detailed case-study, assessing not only their watercourse vocabulary but also the use of Old Norse terms for marsh and floodplain – waterlogged land – looking at the range of words, the languages of the elements with which they are compounded, and also their distribution compared to Old English terms.

CATTANI, ALESSANDRA

Университет Сассари, Италия

Биполярная ономастика: двойной антропоним в Дневнике Сатаны Леонида Андреева

биполярность, ономастический дуализм, ономатургия

По нашем наблюдениям, в исследованиях творчества Леонида Андреева уделялось недостаточно внимания ономастическому аспекту в произведениях писателя. Но, уже при более внимательном прочтении, обнаруживается наличие сложной ономатургической техники письма, которая, согласно этому исследованию, тесно связана с личностью автора.

Как известно, биполярная природа Андреева объясняет его внутренный конфликт, его отчаяния, сменяющиеся моментами счастья и оптимизма. Эта двойственность его характера отражается в романе *Дневник Сатаны*. Каждому из своих четирех гироев произведения, Андреев дает два совершенно противоположные друг другу антропонима. Ети антропонимы, таким образом, практически всегда, создают екстремальные коннотации (будь то Мадонна или проститутка, друг или убийца, князь зла или самый добрый и мягкий человек). Л. Андреев, в своем романе, играет не только двойственной природой человека, но и понятием «подобия», что может объясняться его любовью к миру театра.

CEKULA, ZANE

Laboratory of Toponymy, Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, Riga, Latvia

The relationship between lake names and river names: a study based on material from northern, southern and eastern Latvia

place names, lake names, river names, Latvia

Lakes and rivers are among the most marked features of the landscape, and many of them belong to the oldest layer of place names. It is supposed that many lake names are related to the name of the river which flows

through the lake. For example, the lake name *Tiļžas ezers* is related to the river name *Tiļža*. In such cases the river name is the primary one. The lake name will in many cases be the primary one if the river flows out from the lake. Examples: the river name *Lagaža* is derived from the lake name *Lagažs*, cf. also the swamp name *Lagaža pūrs*; the river name *Ļūbasta upe* is derived from the lake name *Ļūbasts*; the river name *Kalņupīte* is derived from the lake name *Kalnis*. Lakes were also often named in relation to populated places such as towns, villages, and farmsteads located in the vicinity of lakes. In Latvia a large part of the lake names contain names of populated places as first element, for example, the lake *Katvarezers* and the village *Katvari*, the lake *Viļakas ezers* and the town *Viļaka*. A characteristic trait of a number of lake names as well as of river names is that they are non-compound, e. g. lake names *Rupsītis, Raicinis, Lazdags* and river names *Rupsīte, Raicine, Ladzeņa*. Almost all non-compound river names are feminine, whereas the dominant gender of lake names is masculine. Derivative and semantic aspects will be also discussed in order to show some regional differences.

CERQUEGLINI , LETIZIA
Department of Hebrew Language and Semitic Linguistics, Tel Aviv University, Israel

The names of the Jews of Yemen: A typological and historical survey
Judeo-Arabic family names, Judeo-Arabic first names, typology of Arabic names, Yemenite Jewish family names, Yemenite Jewish first names

In the Arab world, Jewish family names show the same typological peculiarities that distinguish them inside the European society: they reflect the professions traditionally carried out by each family, toponyms of origin, and tribal names of Biblical tradition. Moreover, as it is customary among the Arabs, family names derive from the proper name of the ancestor with the addition of the prefix ibn 'son of', or from an attribute or a nickname ending by the suffix of belonging -y (in Arabic: nisba). Differently from other Arab Jews, the Yemeni families preserve traces of their ancient belonging to the local Arab dynasties (e.g. Bani-Quraysh), often stretching back to the pre-Islamic rulers of South Arabia. Names of Jewish families appear in the Sabaic and Himyarite epigraphic documentation (II cent. BCE- VI cent. CE), often together with Hebrew and Aramaic linguistic evidences. Family names demonstrate that, during the Middle Ages, urban communities (Aden and Sanaa') included foreign Jewish elements, mainly from Egypt and the Maghreb, while the communities of the highlands (Dhamar, ar-Raḥabah, al-Ḥema, Southern Saudi Arabia) were isolated from external contacts. First names reflect the Arabic Yemenite tradition, classified as of Bedouin type: women were named after well-wishing concepts (happiness, beauty, wisdom), or natural elements (flowers, plants); men got names of forefathers according to a cross-generational alternation, with a striking preference for the root s.l.m. (Sullaam, Saliim, Slimaan, Saalim, Sulayman).

CHOLEVA-DIMITROVA, ANNA
Institut de langue bulgare, Section onomastique, Académie bulgare des sciences, Sofia, Bulgarie

Les prénoms traditionnels bulgares au début du XXI s. La tradition revient-elle?
anthroponymes, système bulgare anthroponyme, prénoms traditionnels bulgares

C'est une recherche de corpus basée sur des données officielles obtenues par l'Institut national statistique de la Republique bulgare. Les principales tâches à exécuter sont: analyse (statistique et linguistique/ethymologique) des prénoms des nouveax-nés pour une période de 10 ans (2008-2018). Les données valables pour la plus grande ville en Bulgarie - Sofia, d'être comparées avec celles observées à Plovdiv, où l'on suppose que la tradition de donner un prénom est plus conservative. Les dernieres années on remarque un intérêt de plus en plus grand de la part des parents de nommer leurs enfants avec des prénoms de la tradition nationale. A part la pénétration d'un très grand nombre de prénoms étrangers, une des tendances les plus nettement exprimée du système anthroponyme bulgare c'est le retour vers les prénoms traditionnels et surtout la préférence des prénoms complexes, composés de deux racines. Une tendance nette dans la dénomination des garçons est qu'ils portent des prénoms des personnages historiques célèbres - ceux des rois étant parmi les plus choisis. Il y a deux tendances dans le développement de notre système anthroponyme qui sont bien tracées: d'une part - le retour vers le passé historique, mais d'autre part - l'emprunt dépourvu d'esprit critique de prénoms étrangers. Laquelle des deux tendances dominera – l'avenir nous montrera.
Cette recherche fait partie du projet "Prénoms en Bulgarie au début du XXI s." de l'Institut pour la langue bulgare "Prof. L.Andreychin", département d'Onomastique, Académie Bulgare des sciences.

CLANCY, THOMAS OWEN
University of Glasgow, Scotland

Authenticity and authority in naming: Iona and its multiple users
place-names, Scotland, Iona, authenticity, authority

Although a small island, Iona is home to a very diverse range of 'user groups': the local farming population; the national bodies who care for the island and its monuments for the nation (Historic Environment Scotland and the National Trust for Scotland), the long-established international faith group called The Iona Community, and many people with holiday homes and casual tourists. All these groups draw on place-names as resources in different ways, and there is evidence that this has some curious and, from one point of view, problematic effects on the island's namescape. The inherited name-stock is predominantly Gaelic, but centuries of being visted by travel writers and tourists, and having its monuments curated by antiquarians and heritage managers, have created new sets of names for the landscape and monuments, often in English. A particular issue over the last century has been that most of the island's „interest groups" are English-speaking, whereas the bulk of the island's names are Gaelic, and the local population was Gaelic speaking into the 20th century. Owing to this background, Iona presents an interesting case study in problems of determining what constitutes an "authentic" or an "authorised" name. This paper will consider the problem and its context in detail.

COATES, RICHARD
University of the West of England, Bristol, England

My name and my self – duet or solo?
name theory, name and bearer, label, attribute, role of mysticism

"Theobald had proposed to call him George after old Mr Pontifex, but strange to say, Mr Pontifex over-ruled him in favour of the name Ernest. The word 'earnest' was just beginning to come into fashion, and he thought the possession of such a name might, like his having been baptised in water from the Jordan, have a permanent effect upon the boy's character, and influence him for good during the more critical periods of his life."
— Samuel Butler, *The Way of All Flesh*
"A name is a mask, a hiding place. We are all nameless inside."
— Marty Rubin

Much work in onomastics tends to be language- or ethnicity-related and subdisciplinarian: specialists tend to focus their energies on, say, Hungarian or Korean onomastics, or on English anthroponymy as opposed to toponymy. In the Western tradition, the creation of a general onomastics, an overarching theory of names and naming, has largely been the province of philosophy, especially logic (and it still remains so), with some recent sporadic additions from linguistics. Attempts to predicate such a theory on a large amount of data from a range of languages world-wide have been conspicuously rare. Mostly, work on names as an abstract concept has been expressed in language-neutral terms, but within the framework of the current dominant language of academic discourse; formerly this meant Latin, and recently it has tended to mean English.

The elephant in the room of onomastic theory cannot be dealt with in this way. Humankind is split in its view of the relation between names and their (especially human) bearers. Are they more or less arbitrary labels borne by individuals, as the Western tradition broadly agrees (with some discomfort about what „more or less" might entail), or are they integral attributes of their bearers, like the mind or the soul, as many other cultures insist? The point of this contribution is to frame the question in the light of current theoretical work, and to explore in what sense, if any, it might be „answered" rather than dismissed.

COATES, RICHARD
University of the West of England, Bristol, England

The naming of railway locomotives in Britain as a cultural indicator, 1846-1954
railways, locomotives, naming practices, onomastics and general culture, Britain, 1850-1950

From the birth of railways in Britain in the early nineteenth century, it rapidly became usual (but not obligatory) for the classes of locomotive used on passenger trains to bear names. After an initial period before 1846 during which diverse practices were in play, the great majority of the names bestowed were reapplications of pre-existing names, for example those of persons, celestial bodies, racehorses, geographical features or buildings. This paper contends that such naming practices were not random; instead, they were closely aligned to particular sociocultural preoccupations of the period covered, from 1846 to 1954, the effective end date

of the bulk naming of steam locomotives. Evidence is presented that the major railway companies differed in detail in their onomastic practices, but that there was a common overarching unscripted policy regarding suitable eponyms which responded to contemporary aristocratic and *grand-bourgeois* conceptions of high culture, moral and political values and the underpinnings of Britain's imperial project.

COLCIAR, ROZALIA
Institut de linguistique et d'histoire littéraire «Sextil- Puscariu», Cluj-Napoca, Roumanie

Anthroponymes conventionnels et non-conventionnels dans les textes dialectaux roumains

anthroponyme conventionnel et non-conventionnel, texte dialectal, nom de famille, prénom, surnom, sobriquet, hypocoristique

Dans notre travail, nous nous proposons d'étudier les anthroponymes des textes dialectaux roumains, respectivement les termes utilisés pour identifier une personne ou un groupe de personnes. Le matériel soumis à l'analyse est extrait des corpus de textes dialectaux roumains parus jusqu'à présent. Notre étude est une analyse sémantique et structurale des noms de personne, suivant également si on peut retrouver ces anthroponymes dans l'onomastique actuelle ou s'ils ont été remplacés par leur variantes provenues d'autres langues, à la suite du mouvement de la population et des influences exercées par les médias. Les anthroponymes sont classés en: conventionnels et non-conventionnels. Les anthroponymes conventionnels sont représentés par: les noms de famille (*Bacea*) et les prénoms : religieux (*Anton*) ou laïques (*Horea*). Une série d'anthroponymes qui ont fonctionné auparavant comme prénoms sont fixés dans le système anthroponymique roumain comme noms de famille, ayant une grande fréquence. Les anthroponymes non-conventionnels reflètent le rôle du système dénominatif populaire et sont représentés par: les surnoms (*Anca Ștefan a Măriuchii*), les sobriquets (*Fâțu*), les hypocoristiques (*Mitru*) et les noms de groupe (*Chirilești*). Le système dénominatif populaire est une constante de la vie sociale actuelle tant dans les communautés rurales que dans les petites villes, où les noms de famille sont peu nombreux, mais ils sont portés par beaucoup de personnes. Il y a aussi les anthroponymes littéraires (fictionnels) rencontrés dans les textes folkloriques. Les anthroponymes littéraires seront suivis de la même perspective que les autres anthroponymes, mais en tenant compte des règles du discours fictionnel.

DAVID, JAROSLAV – DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ, JANA – MÍSTECKÝ, MICHAL
University of Ostrava, Czechia

And the mouth speaks on: The role of personal names in three Švejk-featuring pieces of fiction

text analysis, quantitative approach, personal names, onymic text concentration

The paper is aimed at personal names (anthroponyms) in three versions of *Osudy dobrého vojáka Švejka za světové války* ("The Good Soldier Švejk"), a world-renowned four-volume novel by Jaroslav Hašek. The research is based on comparing the original author's version with two further anonymous texts on the same topic, but reflecting the Second World War, which were written in 1941 and 1945, respectively. The analysis will focus on lexical features of the studied pieces, contrasting them on the basis of word length, distances between verbs, and proportions of parts of speech; in order to investigate the use of personal names, the research will employ the count of the onymic text concentration. The results will help to detect the changes between the original version and its sequels, and a special attention will be paid to the area of anthroponyms.

DEMSKY, AARON
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

Jerusalem the Holy: A multicultural toponym

Jerusalem, Holy city, Temple Mount, `Hierosoluma, Al Quds

Judaism, Christianity and Islam share the belief that Jerusalem is holy space. In this paper I will review the various canonic and epigraphic spellings of this significant toponym tracing it from its Canaanite origin into its Hebrew, Greek and Arabic forms, considering how each culture and religion defined its holiness. This fundamental religious idea is rooted in the Hebrew Bible. The Septuagint (230 BCE) transliterates Hebrew: *Yerushalayim* as 'Ierousalem. The New Testament adds a second Greek form `Hierosoluma, i.e., "Holy Salem". The Hebrew name *Yerushalayim Haqqedoshah*, "Jerusalem the Holy" was stamped on Jewish coins, during the Great Revolt against Rome (66-70CE). Christian Byzantine (ca. 600 CE) celebrated the city as *He `Agia Polis Hierousalem,* i.e. "The Holy City of Hierousalem". After the Muslim conquest of the city (632 CE), it was called by the composite Arabic toponym *Īliyāʾ medīnat bayt al-maqdis*, "Aelia, the City of the Temple", which was shortened to *Al Quds* "The Holy".

DI CLEMENTE, VALERIA
School of Foreign Languages and Literatures, University of Catania, Ragusa, Italy

La Déclaration d'Arbroath. Aspects historico-culturels et onomastiques

Déclaration d'Arbroath, histoire de l'Écosse, guerres d'indépendance écossaises, 14e siècle, anthroponymie, pratiques de dénomination, noms propres, prénoms, noms de famille

Ce qu'on appelle la *Déclaration d'Arbroath,* dont on fête le 700e anniversaire en 2020, représente un document extraordinaire aussi bien sur le plan historique que sur le plan culturel concernant l'Écosse médiévale. La Déclaration, une lettre officielle écrite par la chancellerie de Robert Bruce et envoyée au Pape Jean XXII à la fin du printemps ou au début de l'été de 1320, est un appel au pape de la part de 51 nobles écossais. Dans la lettre plusieurs thèmes sont abordés: l'origine légendaire du peuple écossais, l'occupation anglaise depuis 1296, la lutte de Robert Bruce pour libérer son pays et son pacte avec la « communauté du royaume », la volonté des Écossais de prendre part à une croisade envisagée par le pape. En particulier, les noms des nobles qui signent et/ou scellent le document représentent une source onomastique à travers laquelle les divers éléments culturels et linguistiques qui contribuent à former l'identité écossaise après le 11ème et 12ème siècle peuvent être soulignés. De ce point de vue, la Déclaration peut être utilisée comme outil didactique pour enseigner des aspects remarquables de la culture écossaise médiévale (système de nomination personnelle, développement des noms de famille etc.

DMITRIEVA, ANASTASIA
Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg, Russia

Functional and pragmatic potential of toponyms in Russian political advertising videotexts

toponyms, political advertising, political discourse, videotext, multimodal text

Place names, or toponyms, can often be significant components of political discourse. However, their functions may vary depending on the objectives of a given political text and the context into which a toponym is immersed. The research is aimed at investigating the functions of toponyms in political advertising videotexts and revealing the pragmatic and sociolinguistic aspects of their use. The study material encompasses the texts of Russian political advertising video clips created during all presidential campaigns from 1990s to the present. A prominent hallmark of the studied texts is their multimodality – the interaction of verbal and non-verbal components within a video clip, – which is necessary to be considered when analyzing the use of toponyms in political videotexts.

As a result, the following functional categories of toponyms have been unveiled: 1) 'real' toponyms, with their direct function – identifying a certain topographic item; 2) hypothetical or fictional place names; 3) so called precedent toponyms (well-known and recognizable names with complex semantics). From pragmatic and rhetorical points of view, the second and third categories appear the most important for producing figurative meanings and delivering unspoken messages. Meanwhile, multimodality can play a twofold role regarding the toponyms in the studied videotexts: verbal place names can be illustrated by visual images, or the use of pictures or music within a video clip can actualize certain verbal names in the minds of the audience. All these features allow to create more complex meanings and images and, thus, contribute to a better manipulation of the electorate.

DOS SANTOS ANDRADE KLINGER, KARYLLEILA
Federal University of Tocantins, Brazil

Toponymy and cultural geography: challenges in the implementation of a pedagogical software (database)

toponymy, cultural geography, teaching, interdisciplinarity, database

Toponymy, which aims to study the names of places, is based, among other aspects, on etymology and semantic data of the common names of places, and cultural geography can be understood as the field of human geography that studies products, cultural norms and their variations, through spaces and places. Considering the interdisciplinarity that surrounds toponymy and cultural geography, this paper starts from the following problematization: "In which way can a pedagogical database value and foster the expansion of the range of knowledge about the names of places in the State of Tocantins (North Brazil) considering additional information about physical and human elements? This investigative dialogue of a qualitative nature, and with a bibliographic and documentary nature, intends to replace a "[...] disjunctive and reductive by a complex thought, in the origin of the term *complexus*: what is woven together." (MORIN, 2003, p. 89). To carry out this discussion, Dick (1990, 1999, 2014, 2006) and Andrade (2015, 2017, 2018) will serve

as theoretical-methodological support in the field of toponymy. Claval (2001), Tuan (1983), Corrêa (2009), Holzer (2003), and Bonnemaison (2002) will be the base in the field of cultural geography. The studies concerning interdisciplinarity will be supported by Fazenda (2009, 2008, 2001), and Morin (2000, 2003, 2010).

DVOŘÁKOVÁ, ŽANETA
Department of Onomastics, Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia

Neighbours who disappeared – non-settlement place names containg the element Žid (Jew) in Bohemia
non-settlement place names, anoikonyms, Bohemia, Jews

In medieval Latin texts we can find mentions of *via Judaeorum* (i.e. "Jewish street") in some Czech cities. Later, these streets of original Jewish ghettos were called *Judengasse* in German or *Židovská* in Czech. However, the aim is not to focus on these urbanonyms but on non-settlement geographical names (also called anoikonyms, i.e. names of fields, meadows, forests, waters, roads, etc.) which preserve the traces of the Jewish population in Bohemia as well. Names like *Židárna* or *Židovina* reveal the ownership and other relationships of local Jews to these places. They remind us of places where Jews used to live and where they were buried (e.g. Jewish cemeteries were often called *Žiďák*). Some anoikonyms are associated with tragical events (e.g. field *U zabitého žida*, i.e. *At the killed Jew's*, or the road *Židovka* built by concentration camp prisoners). We can also find metaphorical names using the adjective Jewish as a synonym of a remote place or a piece of land of a bad quality. The research is based on the collections of anoikonyms carried out between 1963 and 1980 in the territory of Bohemia. These collections include more than 400 000 names and they are deposited in the Department of Onomastics of the Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences. Names containing the element Žid are quite common here, e.g. *Žiďák* (75), *Židovka* (94), *Židovna* (200), etc. In many cases, these names are the last memories of the Jewish neighbours who disappeared.

EBEL, ALEXANDRA – SKOCZEK, ROBERT
Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Deutschland

Zur Eindeutschung der Aussprache polnischer Namen
Eindeutschung, Sprechwissenschaft, Aussprache, Phonetik, polnische Eigennamen

Die Aussprache fremdsprachiger Lemmata kann problematisch für deutsche Rundfunksprechende sein, beispielsweise wegen systemfremder Akzentuierungsmuster und Phoneme sowie ungewöhnlicher Lautverbindungen. Aussprachekodizes wie das *Deutsche Aussprachewörterbuch* (*DAWB*) (Krech et al. 2009) übernehmen die Rolle eines empfehlenden Referenzwerks für die deutsche Standardaussprache.

Insbesondere der Umgang mit nicht deutschen Namen stellt im Kodifizierungsprozess eine besondere Herausforderung dar, da sich Nomina propria nicht nur im Hinblick auf Bedeutung und Bezeichnung, sondern auch phonetisch von den Nomina appellativa unterscheiden. Das Abwägen zwischen Originalnähe und Annäherung an die Aussprachegesetzmäßigkeiten muss im Hinblick auf Eigennamen daher besonders sensibel erfolgen.

Am Beispiel polnischer Eigennamen soll die Eindeutschungsforschung der Halleschen Sprechwissenschaft vorgestellt werden.

Neben einem Rekurs auf ältere und aktuelle Referenzwerke und die derzeitige Rundfunkaussprache wird am Beispiel der Eigennamen *Świdnik* und *Izdebski* illustriert, welche orthoepischen Schwierigkeiten bei der Eindeutschung polnischer Namen vorliegen. Des Weiteren werden empirisch fundierte Untersuchungs--ergebnisse zur Realisation des Xenophons [ɕ] und untypischer Konsonantenverbindungen in phonotaktisch fremden Positionen präsentiert und mit den bisherigen normphonetischen Empfehlungen im DAWB verglichen.

Literatur:
Krech, Eva-Maria/Stock, Eberhard/Hirschfeld, Ursula/Anders, Lutz Christian (2009): Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch. De Gruyter.

EGGERT, BIRGIT
University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Danish Name Lexicon - A new dictionary of Danish personal names
personal names, web-dictionary, etymology, name relations, innovative data structure

The Danish Name Lexicon is an ongoing project that will establish a web dictionary of Danish personal names. The first edition of the lexicon includes data on the meaning and origin of the most frequent first names. As in most countries, these names originate in a wide range of languages, cultures and time periods.

The full-scale project will include data on the most frequent surnames and middle names, as well as supplementary first names. All name entries will hold information on the meaning and origin of the names as well as quantitative data on the geographical and temporal distribution of each name in the 20th and 21st century, based on an extract from the Danish Central Person Register.

The presentation will focus on two challenges:

- How to develop a data structure that utilizes the relationships between the individual names, thereby allowing all entries about names with shared origin to share this info.
- How to establish a suitable format for web publication of the first edition, based on free-ware and without substantial financing, and handle the multitude of languages involved.

The first edition is available for the public in 2020, and apart from providing the interested public with scholarly information on names, it serves as a starting point for funding applications for the full-scale project. The preliminary results of the first edition show that the innovative data structure is promising, and therefore we have good reason to believe that a full-scale project will be feasible.

EMBLETON, SHEILA

York University, Toronto, Canada

Names in India: History, colonialism, renaming, contemporary issues

India, naming systems, renaming, colonialism

With a population nearing 1.4 billion, India is the second most populous country in the world, and has enjoyed a rapid recent rise to prominence on the world stage, both politically and economically. Yet very little is known by "Western" scholars about naming in India, whether naming of people or of places. India is a very diverse land, with many cultures, religions, languages, climates, and geographies. Added to this are India's colonial past (British, French, Portuguese), various other rulers and influencers over the years (e.g. Mughals), social factors such as the caste system, all leading to very complicated systems of naming, with much regional and ethnic variation. This paper will give an overview of relevant history and colonial influences, before moving on to several phases of post-colonial renaming/respelling of toponyms (e.g. Bombay/Mumbai, Madras/Chennai). I will then turn to personal naming systems, looking at different systems as determined by social class and caste, religion, gender discrimination, and other features such as northern (Indo-European) vs. southern (Dravidian). Throughout, there will be attention to the sociological and sociopolitical contexts of contemporary India, as well as the influence of English and "Western" culture.

ENGSHEDEN, ÅKE

Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University, Sweden

Towards a list of place-names in Coptic

toponomastics, Coptic, Egypt

My paper reports on a short-term project (1 year) aiming at producing a list of place-names from texts written in Coptic, the language of Egyptian Christianity in use during Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages. Except for a brief overview in the eight-volume *Coptic Encyclopedia* by M. Megally (1991), little attention has been devoted to Coptic place-names globally. Existant tools, such as the dictionary by E. Amelineau (1899; reprint 1973) is more concerned with identification of sites and philological matters than the names for their own sake. In a first step, names are gathered from indexed text editions. The list will be put online in Spring 2022. It is planned to follow up the list in a second step with a reasoned account of the principles of name formation in Coptic. Although the majority of names attested in Coptic texts are inherited from older (pharaonic) Egyptian, it matters to analyse the names synchronically. Etymological considerations sometimes obscure the relationships such as when it is claimed that that *Ermont* (in Arabic Armant) is "named after a divinity" (Megally 1991: 2272). It is true, in a diachronic perspective (referring to the ancient god Montu), but its origin may not have been evident in a monoreligious society keen on obliterating its pagan past. A synchronic view may explain how come that such theophoric names were preserved in a Christian environment (and later borrowed into Arabic).

EVEMALM-GRAHAM, SOFIA
University of Glasgow, Scotland

Reimagining the Vikings in South Uist: an onomastic perspective

toponyms, Scottish Gaelic, Old Norse, folk-onomastics, socio-onomastics, memory studies, folk-etymologies, identity

There is a large body of research which deals with the place-names coined by the Norse in Scotland during the Viking Age. But the question of how the Vikings were remembered by subsequent users of these names is often overlooked. This paper will explore the place-names of South Uist (Scotland) that for various reasons were, and came to be, associated with the Norse after the period of Scandinavian settlement in the Western Isles. The discussion combines memory studies with folk-onomastics to investigate how people's perceptions of place and names change over time.

The paper focuses on a selection of place-names coined in Scottish Gaelic and Old Norse where the meaning has been re-interpreted to make sense of it (folk-etymology). For instance, folklorist Alexander Carmichael (1832-1912) recorded a tradition which undoubtedly contains fictional elements; it states that the name Howmore (South Uist) was coined after Mòr, the daughter of Rìgh Lochlann (a Viking king) had died and was buried at Hough. These place-names, and the stories associated with them, will be investigated in their wider Scandinavian context. By considering how users of place-names have engaged with their onomasticon and reinterpreted the meaning of names, I will aim to contribute to our understanding of how place-names form part of the identity and landscape experience in different communities.

FAGIOLO, VIRNA
Sapienza University of Rome / Roma Tre University, Italy

The meaning of the name Dracula (and Dracul) and its reconstruction

historical linguistics, Romance languages, Indo-European languages, etymology, onomastics

This paper aims to analyze the meaning and the origin of the proper name Dracula: Bram Stoker created the character of Dracula, whose name is the sobriquet of Vlad III the Impaler, ruler of Wallachia in the 15th century. *Dracula* is not a fictitious proper name, but corresponds to historical reality: the name occurs in many variants, such as *Dracul*, and many scholars suggested that it was formed from the Romanian word *drac* 'devil' and by the enclitic article *-ul*, so that the proper name was thought to mean 'the devil'. However, there is a difference between the sobriquets *Dracul* and *Dracula*: actually, Vlad II, father of Vlad III, was the one who was called Dracul, whilst his son gained the epithet Dracula. It seems hard to believe that these sovereigns desired to be known as "devils": the name *Dracula* derives clearly from *Dracul*, which comes from the Latin term *draco* 'large-sized serpent', that developed in Romanian the meaning of 'devil'. In 1408 Emperor Sigismund founded the Order of the Dragon, the *Societas draconistarum*, and made Vlad II a first-class member of the Order, a "dragon": because of this it seems likely that the sobriquet *Dracul* is formed by lat. *draco* and the enclitic article *-ul*. The name *Dracul* seems to have the meaning of 'the Dragon, the *draco*', while his son received the name *Dracula*, patronymic ('the son of the Dragon') formed with the Slavonic genitive suffix *-a*.

FARKAS, TAMÁS
Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

Challenges and mistakes in the translation of proper names

translation of proper names, mistranslations of proper names, operations in translation, intercultural communication, applied onomastics

When translating, there are numerous factors to take into consideration in the process of choosing the equivalents of proper names in the target language. Interpreting translation as a special form of interlingual and intercultural communication, we have to take into account both the interlingual and extralingual factors. Proper names can raise a lot of questions on account of their peculiar semantic structure, potential multiple functions and strong sociocultural embededness. The paper focusses on the interpretation of a linguistic element or structure as a proper name and the necessity of translating these differently from common words. It approaches its topic by a procedure not common in the field: studying the examples of mistranslated names. The range of examples is taken from different genres but mostly contemporary and everyday texts translated from other languages into Hungarian. Using these examples, the paper presents and analyses the differences, connections and borderlands between the categories of proper names and common words and the types of translation mistakes arising from the misinterpretation of these. It goes on to formulate remarks

on the procedures to follow and the choices to be made in general, and the background and consequences of some specific mistakes in particular when proper names are translated.

FASTER, MARIKO
Võru Institute, Estonia

Latvian influences in South Estonian names, a case of Hargla parish
name contacts, name changes in different types of names, translation of names

Hargla parish is located near the southern border of Estonia, right by the Vidzeme region in northern Latvia. Throughout history, Hargla has been both the border and contact area, the periphery and the local centre, a region where the Baltic and Finnic languages, Latvian and Estonian meet. These contacts from different eras are also reflected in local dialect and names. Latvian has been local prestigious language besides German and Russian in the 19th century.

Other researchers have been detecting Latvian influences beside lexical also in morphological and syntactical level. In this paper I will introduce Latvian influences in different kind of names (hydronyms, farm names, family names, nicknames etc.).

There are a lot of phonological adaptations, but also translations and incorrect translations in the research of area names, e.g. farm name *Mutsõniku* in Estonian (< Latvian *mucinieks* 'cooper'); family name of the same person *Mednis* in Latvian and *Mõtus* (a bird, *Tetrao urogallus* 'Western capercaillie') in Estonian side, etc.

Thus, it often remains unclear which place name was primary because the naming patterns in Estonian and in Latvian are similar in many respects. Sometimes it is possible to determine, which name was original in the area by comparing name patterns in a wider region.

FELECAN, DAIANA
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania

Anthroponymy and pragmatics. Proper names: levels and functions
anthroponym, speech act, conventional anthroponym, unconventional anthroponym, discourse function

This predominantly theoretical paper proposes a pragmatic approach to anthroponyms. Starting from the framework established by Eugen Coșeriu with respect to the levels of language, proper names are examined according to three functional planes with corresponding stages of competence and evaluations of speech. Thus, on the universal level, names are *rigid designators*; they are non-deictic, devoid of lexical meaning, and display a designative function. This is the level of general naming. On the historical level, names are "embedded"; they develop idiomatic (language-specific) content. This is the level of conventional naming, on which the names fulfil an idiomatic function. On the individual level, names are meaningful expressions, describing the bearer by means of "clusters of definite descriptions". This is the level of unconventional naming, of the nominal mark which renders the denotatum unique. The name thereby stands out of the amorphous mass and specifies the individual bearing it. The linguistic content of this level consists of the meaning of the name, and the functions developed by it are textual and emotive: the participation of the sender in the discourse (the sender's attitude towards the propositional content) by means of an act of novel linguistic creation (see the instance of nicknames, bynames, usernames, various anthroponymic phrases etc.). ("We do not learn a given language, we learn to create in that language". (Eugen Coșeriu)). To reach the above-mentioned aims, the paper uses the theoretical tools specific to anthroponymy, pragmatics, and related fields: theories of the text, speech act theory, and language philosophy.

FELECAN, OLIVIU – BUGHEȘIU, ALINA
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania

Managing *Onoma*, the journal of ICOS – a multidisciplinary approach
Onoma, managing a journal, onomastics

Taking over the editorial office of *Onoma* in January 2019 was a great challenge, not only due to the tradition and brand behind the name, but also due to certain deficiencies which had accumulated over the years and led to considerable delay in the yearly publication of the journal.

This study aims at presenting from an inside, but not subjective perspective the complex process of managing the scientific and administrative issues that appeared while trying to recover the lost time and to bring the journal of ICOS back among the leading publications in the field. The current approach is multidisciplinary,

as it lays at the crossroads of linguistics, multilingualism, and onomastics (anthroponymy, toponymy, commercial names etc.), management, economy, and marketing, IT and philology. The above-mentioned endeavour could not be achieved without the activity of a well-coordinated, competent team, determined to overcome obstacles and careful not to interfere with the high-standard peer-review of the studies by the scientific committee or the overall quality of the journal. The final goal consists not only of reinstating *Onoma* in the scientific network of onomastic publications, but also of ensuring better international visibility for the journal, which would enable it to be indexed by the most prestigious data bases and to have a bigger impact factor.

FERNÁNDEZ JUNCAL, CARMEN
University of Salamanca, Spain

Evolution of politonyms in Spain

socio-onomastics, politonyms, territoriality, collective names

This study examines the names of political formations (politonyms) in Spain in the present democratic period (1976-2021). Using a database of more than 5000 names, we look at the evolution of Spanish politonyms according to a series of parameters: the marks of territoriality, the use of collective names and ideologically marked terms, as well as the language or languages used. The data confirm, on the one hand, the permanence of a series of features typical of this type of proper names and, on the other hand, changes in trends associated with the historical development of the country.

FOMEKONG DJEUGOU, NARCISSE
Université de Dschang, Cameroun

Symbolisme onomastique et processus de nomination chez les Batcham au Cameroun

Batcham, processus de nomination, symbolisme onomastique, nom

Les Batcham font partie du grand groupe des Grassefield du Cameroun. Ils seraient les descendants des Égyptiens de l'antiquité. C'est un même peuple qui malgré la colonisation a conservé une bonne partie de sa culture. Dans ce travail, nous allons nous focaliser uniquement sur les noms. En effet, les noms que reçoivent les nouveau-nés bénéficient d'un processus spécial. Chacun des noms a une portée symbolique. Les noms des grands-parents sont transmis aux nouveau-nés. Selon que l'on soit le premier, le deuxième ou le troisième né, on se voit attribué le nom d'un grand-parent spécifique. Ces noms ne sont pas attribués au hasard, car à la conception, les parents savent déjà quel nom propre ils vont attribuer aux enfants. Il s'agit donc dans cet article, à travers des entretiens et une approche onomastique de présenter dans un premier temps et de manière brève le peuple Batcham, ensuite, de mettre en exergue le processus de nomination. Dans un troisième temps, nous présenterons les symbolismes onomastiques qui en découlent et nous terminerons par l'influence de la colonisation et des médias sur les noms dans la société Batcham contemporaine.

FOMENKO, OLENA
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Kyiv vs. Kiev. Renaming as a strategy for identity (re-)claiming.

place name, toponym, renaming, national identity, endonym, exonym, naming policy

Place names are closely connected to the history and cultural heritage of the place and support emotional ties between the territory and community [Jordan 2012]. As carriers of 'cultural baggage', toponyms may also 'endorse power relations' (Seddon 1997: 15) by representing onomastic choices of name givers. The renaming, which predominantly takes place as part of broader political processes, has proven an effective strategy for empowerment and identity reclaiming.

This paper explores the various ways the names of places (ranging from geopolitical and administrative entities to streets) reveal and reinforce national identity. It also addresses the issues of place naming practices from an endonym/exonym perspective and the effect of power relations on naming practices. We also discuss the disputed name changes and compare naming policies towards controversial names by different countries with those outlined in mass media style guides and with the existing media practices. Finally, the paper argues that renaming is an effective strategy for nation-building and reclaiming national identity.

The study has found that the renaming of places is a popular strategy to avoid a negative association with a former regime or confusion with a similar name. Furthermore, countries change their names to establish legitimacy and increase visibility. The findings of this study also suggest a close relationship between linguistic

and political choices. Namely, in the case of double or multiple place names, linguistic choices may reflect political ones.

Literature:

Jordan, P. (2012). Place names as ingredients of space-related identity. *Oslo Studies in Language*, *4*(2).

Seddon, George (1997). Words and Weeds: Some Notes on Language and Landscape, in: George Seddon (ed.), Landprints. *Reflections on Place and Landscape.* Melbourne, Cambridge University Press, 15-27.

GALEWSKA, KAROLINA

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

Translation of authentic proper names in poetry (based on Wisława Szymborska's works)

translation of proper names, proper names in poetry, connotations of proper names, functions of proper names, domestication of proper names, foreignization of proper names, names in Wisława Szymborska's poetry

The poetic idiom of Wisława Szymborska invariably attracts much attention from literary scholars, linguists and translators. Nevertheless, the occurrences of proper names within the Nobelist's texts haven't been widely researched so far. For the poet famous for detailed observation and narrowing perspective to a single being or event, *nomina propria*, lexical units used to denotate individuals, constitute a perfect tool of literary expression. Some poems, such as *Rozpoczęta opowieść* (*A Tale Begun*) or *Rzeczywistość wymaga* (*Reality Demands*), are based on numerous proper names which create a stylistic dominant of the text. In many works culturally conditioned, ambiguous connotations of proper names play a vital role in the interpretation process, but at the same time make translation of Szymborska's poetry particularly difficult.

The study is devoted to the problem of translating authentic proper names used by Szymborska which, in terms of structure, are most often asemantic from the synchronic perspective. The paper focuses on the challenge of rendering units having no lexical meaning which become meaningful in a literary text thanks to rich associations. On the basis of English and Chinese translations of Szymborska's poems, the author will analyse particular equivalents and their capability to convey the semantics of original names, along with evaluating applied translation strategies from the perspective of the target text reader. In the course of contrasting names that have undergone domestication or foreignization various functions that proper names serve in the Nobelist's works will be presented as well.

GAŁKOWSKI, ARTUR

University of Łódź, Poland

Theoretical and typological research on chrematonyms in Poland: origins, development, achievements, perspectives

Polish chrematonomastics, chrematonyms, onomastic theory, onomastic typology

The aim of the paper is to present and summarize the current and historical state of the theoretical and typological research on chrematonyms in Poland, as well as its reception in other Slavic and non-Slavic countries in Europe and outside Europe. An attempt is being made to clearly and unambiguously resolve the problem of the chrematonymy scope, taking into account several scientific traditions in force in the western and eastern regions of the Slavic and borderland areas. Furthermore, the research question includes comparing Polish chrematonomastics with other chrematonomastic and similar onomastic theories in Western Europe and elsewhere in the world. It shows also the place of the chrematonomastics amongst the most important and best described subgroups of onomastics and its relations to other disciplines and different culture spaces understood in the terms of the contemporary and past civilizations. The most significant achievements of Polish chrematonomastics based on the analysis of the specific material and methodological premises are presented. Research perspectives are also outlined, especially when we face a more and more dynamic flood of chrematonymic units in the public discourse, also in connection with terminological findings that directly concern them. The presentation is illustrated with a collection of Polish and internationalized onymic examples systematized in the author's chrematonomastic classification.

GAMMELTOFT, PEDER

University of Bergen (UiB), Norway

Spatial focus or onomastic focus? An unsolved problem in digital onomastics

digital onomastics, database, geodata, open data, ontologies

Since the advent of the personal computer, place-name databases have been in existence. With the so-called spatial turn, geolocation has started to play an even greater role in digital onomastics.

An untold premise of geolocation, is that it is feature-oriented, be it point, muli-point, line or polygon oriented. This is principly at odds with the nature of place-names, which has an in-built multi-referentiality. No one has seemingly focused on this theoretical problem previously, although, to the advanced user of geolocation-oriented digital onomastics, this is a constantly recurring problem.

This paper explores this problem and proposes a solution to this problem by introducing the notion of 'Unique Place-Name Reference' to geolocated place-name databases. This addition will have the added bonus in it will e.g. enable quick comparisons between multiple features with same name-origin and thus strengthen place-name standardization.

GÎNSAC, ANA-MARIA – UNGUREANU, MĂDĂLINA

"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania

The First Lexicographic Recordings of Proper Names in Romanian (Seventeenth Century)

proper names, translation, lexicography, old Romanian, seventeenth century

The first lexicographic recordings of foreign proper names in Romanian date back to the seventeenth century. They appear in the Slavonic-Romanian lexicons compiled following the Church Slavonic-Ukrainian lexicon published in Kiev, in 1627 by Pamvo Berynda, a Ukrainian scholar whose work was instrumental in the development of Eastern Slavonic lexicography. His lexicon is structured in two parts: a) common names; b) various types of proper names, as well as Hebrew, Greek and Latin terms. This Church Slavonic-Ukrainian lexicon was the source of six bilingual Church Slavonic-Romanian lexicons, which are among the first Romanian dictionaries. They are simplified versions of the source, both in terms of structure and lexicographical definitions. Compared to their Church Slavonic model, the Romanian lexicons contain a reduced inventory of names, usually of biblical, hagiographic or classical origin. Our study aims at discussing the way in which the names included in the second part of the Church Slavonic-Ukrainian lexicon were adapted and explained in the Slavonic-Romanian dictionaries, with a focus on the inventory of names (which categories of names did the Romanian authors keep and which they ignored?), the formal changes during their transposition into Romanian-Cyrillic and the translation of their lexicographical definitions into Romanian.

GOCHNA, MICHAŁ

Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

Historical regions of Poland in the National Register of Geographical Names - a trial of a new categorisation

historical region, etnographical region, cultural region, National Register of Geographical Names, historical geography, Karol Perhées

Data included in the National Register of Geographical Names (Państwowy Rejestr Nazw Geograficznych — PRNG) regarding the names of historical regions of Poland have not been yet standardized. Units of lower level are at the same level as superior units and the division between historical and ethnographic regions has not been made in proper and accurate way. There is, therefore, a need for an ordered list of historical regions. This paper is a proposition of a new structure of a database of the names of historical regions of Poland. Summarizing yet provided research (including Gloger 1900, Arnold 1951, Kondracki 1998, Plit 2016 and others), it presents the basis on which the demarcating of historical regions and establishing relations between smaller and bigger regions were made. Furthermore, problems with separating historical regions and determining their approximate territorial range will be discussed. In this context, one of the main premises for distinguishing the historical region is its centuries-old existence as a separate political or administrative unit in the pre-partition Poland. An analysis of the variability in the separation and perception of a region over time will be presented on selected examples. As a starting point special maps and sketches of Karol Perhées will be used, which are one of the first detailed cartographical and descriptive grasp of the space of pre-partition Crown of the Kingdom of Poland.

Голомидова, Марина [Golomidova, Marina]
Уральский федеральный университет, Екатеринбург, Россия

Городские топонимы в аспекте трансляции региональной идентичности: кейс города Уфа

городская топонимия, региональная идентичность, культурная память, Российская Федерация, город Уфа

Городская топонимия является частью символического капитала территории, и в настоящее время ее роль в трансляции актуальных социокультурных смыслов и в управлении общественным восприятием пространства значительно возросла. В современной России создание официальных городских топонимов является прерогативой муниципальной власти. В условиях, когда города конкурируют между собой, а властные и культурные элиты стремятся манифестировать локальную специфику территории, новая городская топонимия конструируется в русле стратегии регионализации и способна отражать региональную идентичность. Феномен региональной идентичности обладает сложным и синкретичным характером. Он может включать в себя общий духовный опыт и социальные практики, которые формируют некое единство жителей в отношении культурных и социальных ценностей, коллективной памяти и текущей трудовой деятельности, общего опыта и его наиболее значимых достижений.

В докладе представлен анализ современных, постсоветских практик топонимической номинации в столице республики Башкортостан - в городе Уфа. Городские топонимы, составившие языковой материал исследования (более 200 единиц), собраны по открытым письменным источникам – муниципальным документам, справочникам, картам, интернет-сайтам. Анализ осуществляется в общем русле семиотического подхода с привлечением методов лингвистического семантического анализа. Автор оценивает влияние таких факторов, как использование башкирского и русского языков в создании новых топонимов, а также применение аллюзивных и символически нагруженных антропонимов, топонимов, этнонимов в качестве производящего материала для новых названий. Анализ позволяет выявить тренд на усиление башкирского культурного слоя и башкирской культурной темы в производстве новых городских топонимов на территории Уфы.

Goryaev, Sergey
Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg, Russia / Missionary Institute, Ekaterinburg, Russia

The concept of "peoples friendship" in Russian urbanonymy

street name, company name, ethnonym, language policy

The presentation focuses on the "outgoing nature" of urban toponymy (urbanonyms). In the second half of the 20th century, one of the directions of the language policy of the Soviet Union was the onomastic perpetuation of "fraternal peoples" in street names, and this was one of the trends of language policy. As a result, street names motivated by ethnonyms appear in Russia and still exist today, for example *Bulgarian street*, *Polish street*, *Romanian lane*, etc. Also a number of streets in Russia are named after the capitals and major cities of the countries of the former socialist block: *Sofia street*, *Budapest street*, *Berlin street* and so on. Sometimes the street names of such motivation build a contextual system, for example, in Leningrad (now-St. Petersburg), a number of streets in the Eastern quarters of the city refer to the Balkan cities, countries, personalities and realities.

There were also other proper name categories fixing onomastically the past political realities, for example, Belgrade, Berlin, Budapest, Prague, Sofia, Warsaw, Bucharest became the names of large shopping centers.

In the current conditions, these names are "historicisms", witnesses of the passing era. It is interesting to note that, despite the change in the political situation, these "old" names do not cause rejection among citizens, they are not associated with any kind of ideology, but are considered as part of the native onomastic urban landscape. The material was taken from all-Russian databases of postal addresses, the main research methods are motivational analysis and classification.

Górny, Halszka
Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

Anthroponomastic research in Poland - development, achievements, perspectives

anthroponomastics, history, achievements, research perspectives

The aim of the paper is to present the development, current state and perspectives of anthroponomastic research in Poland. The research methods used in the works of Polish onomasticians, the most important classifications of selected subcategories of anthroponyms (mainly first names and surnames) will be presented in historical

perspective, as well as the fundamental publications of the most prominent researchers of anthroponyms, including Witold Taszycki, Maria Malec and Aleksandra Cieślikowa. The interdisciplinary and innovative dimension of anthroponomastic research will be emphasized, including combining different methodologies used in linguistics (sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, cultural linguistics, textology, neurolinguistics) and in sociology, ethnology, statistics, etc. Tools and sources for anthroponymic research will be presented, like dictionaries of personal names, e.g. *Dictionary of Old Polish Personal Names* [Słownik staropolskich nazw osobowych] (ed. by W. Taszycki, vol. I-VII, Kraków 1965–1984), Dictionary of Etymologies and Motivations of Old Polish Personal Names [Słownik etymologiczno-motywacyjny staropolskich nazw osobowych] (parts 1–7, ed. by A. Cieślikowa, M. Malec, K. Rymut, Kraków 1995–2001), the lexicon *The Polish Anthroponymy from the 16th to the end of the 18th centuries* [Antroponimia Polski od XVI do końca XVIII wieku] (ed. by A. Cieślikowa, vol. I-VI, Kraków 2007–2016), as well as the latest research projects, e.g. *The Most Popular Surnames in Poland – Past and Present. E-Dictionary* [Najczęstsze nazwiska w Polsce – współczesność i historia. Słownik elektroniczny]. The terminological aspect will also be discussed with highlighting the need to systematize Polish anthroponomastic terms.

GRAF, MAGDALENA

Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

Achievements and prospects of the research of literary onomastic in Poland

literary onomastics, proper names in literature

On the names of characters of the Polish comedy of the 18th century [O nazwiskach bohaterów komedii polskiej w XVIII wieku] - that was the title of the article written by Stanisław Reczek, published in 1953 in *Literary Diary* [Pamiętnik Literacki]. This article, although written from the perspective of a literary historian, is considered to be the beginning of literary onomastics research in Poland. Since 1970, that is, from the date of publishing thesis by Aleksander Wilkoń, which is the essential contribution to the development of literary onomastics, research on literary names has become the domain of linguists in Poland. The model of the research procedure proposed in this dissertation for the analysis and interpretation of proper names in Stefan Żeromski's novels set a further direction of research, has become an inspiration for next generations of researchers and has been used and modified in studies dedicated to literary proper names for many years. Changes occurring in linguistics and its surrounding, as well as in literature itself, caused that literary onomastics is nowadays developing in many interesting directions. Starting with the basic issues, most often the analysis of the onymy of the texts of a selected author, trend or literary genre is conducted, researchers expand the repertoire of stylistic functions or redefine existing functions, put the research methodology more strongly in contemporary stylistics – or, on the contrary - they look for new linguistic contexts (like text theory, cultural linguistics or discourse analysis); they shift their research interests from belles-lettres to popular literature, fantasy, works on the border of fiction and applied literature, and finally to texts functioning in virtual space.

The interdisciplinary character of research (associated with combining linguistic analysis with literary description), signaled in thesis written by Aleksander Wilkoń, has found its creative development in recent studies and is today not only a postulate, but a research imperative. In the presented text, apart from discussing the theoretical foundations of the discipline and the most important methodological proposals, its research perspectives will also be outlined.

GREEN, CLARE

SOAS, University of London, England

Passing on the struggle: how multilingual parents' names influence the names they give their children

sociolinguistics, language policy, multilingualism, sociology, personal names

Many factors go into choosing children's names. This paper explores the combined influences of a) parents' own names, and b) parents speaking multiple languages. It is based on qualitative interviews with multilingual parents in the UK, about how they chose their children's names.

In several case studies, parents reported that their own name was a strong influence in the naming decision. Their attitude to, and experiences of, their own name encouraged them to give their children names that replicated values they liked in their name, or avoided values they did not like. These values included how easily English speakers could spell and pronounce their name; the assumptions people made about them because of their name; whether a name could be easily shortened or adapted; and the name's connections to family and cultural heritage.

The parents' decisions may reflect their attitudes to their multilingual identity and integration, and their language beliefs. These in turn have an impact on the family's language policy, the children's multilingual development, and the multilingual nature of UK society. The study draws on Bernard Spolsky's model of language policy as comprising language practices, beliefs and management.

The findings contribute to our understanding of how parents name children, in relation to the fields of sociolinguistics and language policy.

GRIKE, ANNA ELIZABETE

Latvian Language Institute, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

Speaking up in borderland's tombstones: a case study of identity markers in Pasiene parish (Latvia)

Latvia, borderland, cemeteries, epitaphs, identity, emptiness

Pasiene parish at the very east of Latvia shares border with Russia and Belarus; it is both EU's and NATO's highly securitized external border that until the collapse of the USSR was easily to cross. It was, too, the border that had to be enforced after Latvia first gained its independence in 1918 and it was at this very border that it lost it in 1940. Local inhabitants, witnesses of political and military manoeuvres, are forced to cope with the radical changes and seem somehow to embody resilience towards adverse regulations directly impacting both linguistic and religious spheres.

After documenting grave markers, mainly tombstones and crosses, in all ten Pasiene parish's cemeteries, I have investigated the general characteristics of each one, such as the language choice in onyms and epitaphs as well as their messages, semiotic markers in crosses and engravings, and the use of photographs. To what extent these cemeteries speak up about those who have lived in the surroundings? What histories are inscribed within these stones and crosses? The discourse of rural emptiness is common in Latvia but it is particularly harsh in the specific borderland. These small cemeteries, ascribed to poorly populated or extinct hamlets, might deliver one of the last messages of its inhabitants.

ГУЛИЕВА, ЛАЛА [GULIYEVA, LALA]

Бакинский государственный университет, Баку, Азербайджан

Роль политических факторов в стабилизации онимической системы

Азербайджан, политический фактор, топоним, переименования, стабилизация

Смена онимических пластов определенного региона может быть вызвана различными факторами. Влияние политического фактора на это явление несомненно, поскольку формирование, стабилизация онимической системы регулируется законом данного государства. Изменения в социальной сфере влекут за собой смену онимических пластов, отражаются непосредственно в топонимии. На примере топонимии Азербайджанской Республики можно проследить изменения на протяжении XIX-XX веков, вызванных политическими факторами.

Связь топонимии с политикой прослеживается на материале русских и немецких названий на территории Азербайджана. В XIX в. царская Россия проводила колонизаторскую политику, ей нужно было закрепить свои позиции на вновь завоеванных территориях Закавказья, для этого необходимо было создать надежную опору посредством переселения армян, русских, немцев (христианизаторская политика) в Азербайджан, с преимущественным тюркским населением.

Переселение немецких колонистов на Кавказ стало началом переселенческой политики царизма. Из Германии переселялись на Кавказ сектанты и одновременно с ними немецкие крестьяне. Несколько позднее происходило переселение также сектантов и русских крестьян из южных губерний России в Закавказье. Все перечисленные обстоятельства послужили основой появления иноязычных (немецких, русских и др.) топонимов на территории Азербайджана: *Еленендорф, Анненфельд, Георгсфельд, Алексеевка, Грюнфельд, Эйгенфельд, Траубенфельд.* Русские (славянские) топонимы преобладали количественно: села *Александровка, Алексеевка, Астрахановка, Владимировка, Марьевка* и другие.

Одним из факторов, повлиявших на ономастическую систему любого языка, на процесс переименований является политический фактор. Социальная значимость онима, его обусловленность различными изменениями в социуме позволяют стабилизировать, стандартизировать, унифицировать онимическую систему региона.

Активно функционирующие в топонимической системе Азербайджана немецкие наименования колоний вплоть до первых десятилетий XX в. прекратили свое существование с началом Великой Отечественной войны.

Политические события последних десятилетий в Азербайджане, миграция русского населения, вызванная перестроечными процессами в постсоветском пространстве, способствовали большим переменам в топонимической системе региона, замене русских названий азербайджанскими, возрождению исконных исторических топонимов. Переименования не носили спонтанный характер, поскольку регулировались законом данной страны.

HAAG, CLARA BEATRIZ
University of São Paulo, Brazil

Amazonian topoymy in Pombal's era, 18th century, Brazil

Brazilian colonial place-names, native indigenous toponymy, critical toponymy

This paper proposes a different toponymic analysis of some spaces belonging to the territory of the extinct captaincy of Grão-Pará - Brazil (1616-1821). Through toponymy, from a diachronic perspective, it is perceived that there was mass substitution in the names of villages. Native names were replaced by Portuguese toponyms. This action took place only for strategic, political and ideological purposes, as the Portuguese Court needed to assert itself categorically as landowners while avoiding the split between metropolis and colony. Besides, it was necessary to protect some land extension from an unwanted territorial claim by the Spanish Court, since native Indian toponyms, within their dialectological complexity, homogeneously occupied the whole of South America. This panorama shows that such changes were not the result of homesickness and that a traditional toponymic analysis by semantic fields is not enough (toponymical taxonomies, DICK, 1980), but that, in keeping with the peculiarity of certain corpora, it is necessary to resort to new technical approaches of socio-onomastic nature, such as critical toponymy (Rose-Redwood, Alderman, Azaryahu, 2009). Using a more recent theoretical-critical apparatus, results may more strongly demonstrate that homesickness is not motivation for toponyms in that area (as warned by Antenor Nascentes, 1960), but instead, the vital geopolitical importance of place names, thus showing the importance of memory so as not to perpetuate an erasure. The method presupposes the collection of toponyms in primary cartographic sources and synchronic documents (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE), and diachronic sources (Amazonia in the Pombaline Era, Mendonça, 2005).

HABIBLI, REYHAN
Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Azerbaijani anthroponyms in the linguoculturological context

anthroponyms, Azerbaijani language, linguoculturology, intercultural communication

Research of the national anthropononymic systems takes a special place within the linguoculturological issues. Anthroponyms are important components of the language and their incorrect use and comprehension cause a breach of mutual understanding in the intercultural communication.

The anthroponymic vocabulary that reflects the people's cultural-historical specificity is a complex system; it is not formed only under the influence of linguistic factors, national-cultural and social factors that play an important role in the choice of a personal name influence its structure. So it must be considered from the language carrier's position in the cultural context. This fact plays an important role in the linguoculturological approach to the study of names.

The Azerbaijani anthroponymic system was formed for years in a peculiar historical-geographical and linguistic environment. This system is the richest material for comprehension of the people's world outlook, psychology and traditions of nomination. Such names as Mahammad, Sevinj, Aygun, Ilkin, Nargiz, Aslan, Nizami, Firuza and others are the names that reflect the motives of nomination. The ethnic-cultural relations historically formed between the different tribes and peoples caused reflection of such names as Huseyn, Zeynab, Emil, Aida, Elza etc. in the Azerbaijani anthroponymic system equally with the Turkic names.

The object of the research is the Azerbaijani anthroponymy; the subject is the study of its linguoculturological description. The purpose of the research is to study the anthroponyms in their linguoculturological context. The main method of the research is the descriptive method; the methods of generalization; interpretation and classification of the material are also used.

HÄMÄLÄINEN, LASSE

University of Helsinki, Finland

25 years of username studies: Where are we now?

usernames, nicknames, personal names, Internet

The Internet has become an inseparable part of our daily lives. It has also introduced to us several new categories of names. One of those categories is names that web users can register with a certain website or service, and which work as their personal identifier on that service. Those names are most often called *usernames* or *nicknames*, but sometimes also *Internet names*, *pseudonyms*, *screen names*, *login names*, *handles* or *aliases* (Aleksiejuk 2014). In this paper, the term *username* is used.

The first article dealing with usernames (Bechar-Israeli 1995) was published already 25 years ago. Since then, there have been two PhD theses (Aleksiejuk 2017; Hämäläinen 2019) and more than 50 research articles concentrating mainly on usernames, as well as numerous other articles dealing with the topic more briefly. However, it is still challenging and arduous to see the big picture of this name category, because there have been few elaborate literature reviews on the topic. So far, the most extensive ones have been made by Aleksiejuk (2016; 2017), but they are lacking most of the 2010s studies.

This paper aims to fill this gap by thoroughly analysing previous username studies: What aims and research questions have those studies had? What kind of data and methods have they used? What results have they produced? Finally, some possible directions for future username studies are suggested.

References:

Aleksiejuk, Katarzyna 2014: Internet names as an onomastic category. – *Names in daily life. Proceedings of the XXIV ICOS International Congress of Onomastic Sciences* pp. 243–255. Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya.

Aleksiejuk, Katarzyna 2016: Internet Personal Naming Practices and Trends in Scholarly Approaches. – Guy Puzey & Laura Kostanski (eds.), *Names and Naming. People, Places, Perceptions and Power* pp. 3–17. Bristol: Multilingual Matters.

Aleksiejuk, Katarzyna 2017: Names on the Internet. Towards Electronic Socio-Onom@stics. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh. https://www.era.lib.ed.ac.uk/handle/1842/23441 [13.11.2019]

Hämäläinen, Lasse 2019: Nimet verkossa. Tutkimus verkkoyhteisöjen käyttäjänimistä ja virtuaalisen minigolfpelin radannimistä [= Names on the Internet. A study of usernames in online communities and level names in an online minigolf game.] Helsinki: University of Helsinki. https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/301762 [13.11.2019]

HARVALÍK, MILAN

Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Science, Bratislava, Slovakia

Czech onomastics and Czech onomastic school

onomastics, Czech onomastic school, Czechia

Both lay and professional interest in proper names in Czech has been documented since ancient times, but as a scholarly discipline, onomastics in the Czech lands constituted at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, initially as an auxiliary science of history, in which gradually formed two branches: historical and philological (linguistic). Since the second half of the 19th century, when research in proper names has increasingly emphasized philological and etymological analysis, the gradual shift of onomastics from historical disciplines to linguistics has begun. This process was completed in the second half of the 20th century, when the present concept of onomastics prevailed.

This paper presents the development of linguistic research of proper names in Czech over the centuries, but the main emphasis is placed on the second half of the 20th century. It was in the 1950s and 1960s, when there was a significant stimulus to the development of Czech onomastics. At that time, among others, the dictionary of Antonín Profous Místní jména v Čechách (Place Names in Bohemia) was completed, a fundamental study by Vladimír Šmilauer (the founder of modern Czech onomastics) on the so-called small types method was published, the Onomastic Commission at the Czechoslovak Committee of Slavists was established, the Topographical Committee of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences was reorganized and thus became the control centre of Czech onomastic research, the Czech onomastic journal Zpravodaj Místopisné komise ČSAV (Bulletin of the Topographical Committee of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, now Acta onomastica) began to be published, preparation of Základní system a terminologie slovanské onomastiky (Basic System and Terminology of Slavic Onomastics) was initiated, and Vladimír Šmilauer's work Osídlení Čech ve světle místních jmen (The Settlement of Bohemia in the Light of Place Names) was published. At the same time, a group of Vladimír Šmilauer's disciples and followers formed, which can be called the Czech onomastic school; its most important representatives will also be presented in the paper.

HAUBER, KITTI

Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

The system of German surnames in the Carpathian Basin of the 18th century

surnames of German origin, etymology, typology, Carpathian Basin

As names are strongly connected to their users and the culture, the set of names people construct and inherit from generation to generation can testify about the way people live and think: what they feel relevant to create a name about, what motivations they may have for the naming. Therefore analyzing the system of names used by a certain community can provide information that might lack any other sources especially in historical times and shed more light on the multilingual and multi-ethnic Carpathian Basin. The presentation shows the results of etymological and typological analyses of the systems of surnames of German origin of the different German speaking ethnic groups living in the territory of the Hungarian Kingdom and the Transylvanian Principality in the 18th century. All groups are of settlements of different times, speaking different regional dialects of the German language and having links of different kinds and degrees to other ethnicities. Comparing these analyzed systems can indicate similarities and differences between the groups which can have linguistic and extralinguistic reasons and relevance as well. This study tends to discover an unsearched field of the Hungarian historical onomastics and be a next step in the development of the database of the Atlas of Historical Surnames of Hungary (AHSH) using the name lists of the tax censuses from 1715 and 1720.

HEDBERG, JOHAN

Uppsala University, Sweden

Foreign surname in a new land – surname changes in Sweden 1925–2015

surname, surname change, socio-onomastics, Sweden

Sweden has been described as unique when it comes to surname changes. Beginning in the early 1900s, the Swedish government encouraged people to change their patronymics to more unique surnames. This was done through legislation and by publishing six books with name suggestions. During the years 1920-1952 alone, this name policy resulted in 64,000 new Swedish surnames, not counting the thousands of people who changed to an already existing surname.

Since the 1920s surname changes have been centrally administered, first directly by the Swedish government and from the mid 1940s by different central authorities. Changes were made through written applications, today stored in the archives. These applications contain not only data about the surname changer but also, in many cases, a motivation to why the name change was necessary. By focusing on the motivations given in the applications and by sorting them in different types, we can get a picture of how the reasons for surname changes have shifted over time.

In my paper I will focus on surname changes between 1925 and 2015 made by people with names of non-Swedish origin, and on the motivations given for the change. My aim is to study the patterns found in the motivations and o find out whether these have changed over time. I will also address some methodological and theoretical problems concerning socio-onomastic studies on historical material. For example, how can these name changes be related to modern sociolinguistic theories, and what theoretical tools can be used to interpret diachronic changes? My paper gives no definite answer to these questions, but some of my thoughts and suggestions will be presented.

HELLELAND, BOTOLV

University of Oslo, Norway

Municipal and regional reform in Norway: the naming process

toponyms, names of administrative divisions, brand names, planned naming

Municipal and regional reform in Norway: the choice of new names

In the early 1960s, the number of municipalities in Norway was reduced through amalgamation from 747 to 454. With a few exceptions the new divisions kept one of the names that had been used previously, mostly the name of the larger or largest municipality. This year (2020) another amalgamation of municipalities, as well as regional divisions, has taken place. The number of municipalities has been reduced from 428 to 356 and the number of counties from 19 to 11. Since the plans for the reform were launched, not only the size but also the names of the new divisions received much attention – and criticism. Locally, many people were reluctant to the idea of having their municipality or their county amalgamated. In order to show some goodwill in the process,

the government left the choice of names to local authorities. Several of the names chosen may be regarded as brand names. The new municipality *Færder* has been named after a small island far out from land, known as the first sight of Norway, when entering the Oslo fjord. Two of the new counties were named *Innlandet* and *Vestland*, both contrary to traditional names. One reason for choosing the name of *Vestland* is that it may sound attractive to people from abroad. A counter argument is that it comprises only half of the traditional area known as *Vestlandet*. The Language Council was consulted before the names were adopted, and a good many critical remarks were put forward, but little attention was paid to its views. This paper also addresses the naming of other public and private enterprises, where traditional naming practice is challenged. Finally, the author asks: Does the new trend in naming geographical areas, institutions and businesses jeopardize inherited place-names?

HLADKÝ, JURAJ – ZÁVODNÝ, ANDREJ
Faculty of Education of Trnava University, Slovakia

The research of Slovak toponymy (oikonymy, anoikonymy)

toponym, oikonym, anoikonym, processing of anoikonymic lexis, Hydronymia Slovaciae

The authors also focus on the characteristics of two current projects aimed at the research of anoikonyms from the territory of Slovakia (ie. processing of hydronymy and anoikonymic lexis). The research and processing of hydronymy in Slovakia is carried out according to individual river basins of large streams within the long-term project of the Slovak Onomastic Commission *Hydronymia Slovaciae*. The project is based on the methodological principles of the international project of research on flowing and standing waters *Hydronymia Europaea*. So far, hydronymy from central Slovakia and most parts of western and eastern Slovakia has been comprehensively processed. Other kinds of anoikonyms are being processed within the separate project of the Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics in Bratislava. This project is focused on the creation of a digital monolingual dictionary of Slovak and into the Slovak language adapted appellative and proprial lexises, occurring in the territory of Slovakia. The basis of the entry is a lexem and its occurrence in anoikonyms.

The contribution focuses on the results of the research of Slovak toponymy. It presents the most significant works about Slovak oikonymy and anoikonymy, although a synthesizing work in this area is still desirable. The works of Slovak onomasticians focus mainly on the etymology of oikonyms and old oronyms and on the analysis of motivational, semantic and non-linguistic aspects of anoikonyms from specific areas of Slovakia. The authors of some works have also attempted to synthetically process toponymic lexis.

HOR, FELICIA XUE TING – PERONO CACCIAFOCO, FRANCESCO
Nanyang Technological University, School of Humanities, Linguistics and Multilingual Studies Programme, Singapore

Owner of the story, owner of the places: Place names and oral tradition in Alor Island

Abui, Alor Island, diachronic toponymy, language documentation, oral tradition

The aim of this paper is the linguistic description and etymological reconstruction of several Abui place names from Alor Island that partly elude the standard etymological process. Their origins and original meanings, indeed, are shown by ancient oral traditional stories belonging to the local community and substantiating their cultural identity. Abui are aboriginal Papuan people of Alor Island (South-East Indonesia, Alor Island, Timor area). Their language, Abui, is a Papuan language recently documented and deeply interwoven with the culture and cultural identity of Abui people. A number of Abui place names in Alor Island can be 'glossed' and etymologically reconstructed on the basis of the comparative method and through field linguistics techniques. However, their remote and authentic meaning for the local community is explained and revealed through undocumented and unwritten oral myths and legends that need to be reconstructed according to language documentation methodologies. These oral traditional tales give the 'real' reason of the origins of the related place names and unveil a social system shared by some aboriginal communities all over the world and, at the same time, specific of Abui people, the system of the 'ownership of stories and places (through their place names)'. Among several Abui story-tellers providing their audience with an oral traditional tale, only one is the real 'owner' of the story, the individual who knows all the details and the parts of the tale and who is authorized to share it with his audience and, sometimes, also with foreigners. Through this knowledge, the 'owner' of the story earns the social prestige of a 'big man' and, since he knows the 'true' origins of the place names belonging to the story, he becomes the 'ideal owner' of all the places mentioned in the story itself. Our paper documents for the first time in a comprehensive way this system of ownership of stories and places through place names in Abui society and provides the etymological reconstruction of some Abui place names according to a dual perspective: a) traditional etymological reconstruction in the context of diachronic toponymy; b) exhaustive etymological reconstruction

in the context of Abui story-telling and of the 'ownership of stories system'. This work is highly multidisciplinary and associates etymology with field linguistics, language documentation, diachronic toponymy, and comparative mythology.

HÖRCHER, ESZTER ÉVA
Doctoral School of Literary Studies, Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary

Investigation of personal names in non-fictions of Krisztina Tóth
presence and lack of proper names, non-fiction literature, textual interpretation, textual analysis, identification and objectification, existentialism

In my presentation, I investigate short stories and novel of the Hungarian writer, Krisztina Tóth. I focus on the system of personal names and individuals as well as the functions of the names in the literary context. Personal names appear as 'supporter' to understand the existential condition of characters by the authorial solutions, when and how the writer orders the name to the individuals or deprives them from the proper name, and with this, from identity.

The name and the absence of the names are considered as tools and signs. On the one hand, the personal name is an indication of the character, the name is living together with its bearer, and it would have a symbolic meaning. On the other hand, the lack of personal names should be considered as determinative part of the duality of a special personalization and objectification/objectivization.

Tóth applies the literary figure of *duality in duality* in the delineation. The pair of presence and lack of names, or the identification and objectification create an interpersonal connection too, so the objectification/objectivization is formed inside the individual, as well as it is generated in the Other one. Across the narration and scenes, this process could be traced and understandable.

The (philosophical) questions are in my expounding: in what extent the individual is affected by this continuous objectification and by personal 'objectifier' elements (e. g. types of abuse, poverty, unchangeable social conditions)? Over this point, what the identity and the proper name mean in a basically objectified society, together with, does the name make sense in this system? Is the objectivation is an *a priori* phenomenon in the whole existential universe of Tóth, or it relates (just) to the lack of name-giving, to the nameless individuals?

HOUGH, CAROLE
University of Glasgow, Scotland

Metonymy in place-names
metonomy, settlement-names, toponyms

Descriptive settlement-names in the Western world are traditionally categorised as habitative, topographical or folk, depending on whether they describe buildings, landscape features or people. Drawing on recent insights from cognitive linguistics, this paper suggests an alternative categorisation depending on whether the description is literal or metonymic.

Habitative names include Casablanca, Morocco (Portuguese *casa* 'house'), Dusseldorf, Germany (German *Dorf* 'village'), Strasbourg, France (German *Burg* 'fortress') and Eccles, England and Scotland (Brittonic **eglēs* 'church'). Of these, only Dusseldorf refers directly to the settlement. The others refer to individual buildings, used metonymically to designate the settlement to which they belong. This is PART FOR WHOLE metonymy, or synecdoche. WHOLE FOR PART appears in Rothesay, Isle of Bute (Old Norse *ey* 'island'), where a reference to the island designates the principal settlement.

Other types of metonymy are based on contiguity. This accounts for topographical settlement-names, referring to contiguous landscape features. Recognising this helps to establish the relative chronology of settlement-names that share a name with a landscape feature.

Many conventionalised metonymies are based on names, e.g. the name of a capital city stands for the national government. Formerly, the name of a tribe stood for the place they inhabited. Other metonymies have implications for understanding place-name evidence. The meaning 'church landholding' has been suggested for Brittonic **eglēs*, as Eccles includes a wider area than the eponymous church. However, so do all settlement-names containing a word for a building. Some extended meanings extrapolated from place-names therefore need to be revisited.

HUSSAR, ANNIKA
Tallinn University, Estonia

The influence of the Soviet era on the use of first names by the Estonians
first names, Estonian name usage, Soviet era

In my presentation I will study the period after WWII when Estonia was part of the Soviet Union (1944-1991).

The use of first names by Estonians is characterised by large and fast variation of names. There are many artificially created names and new names are easily borrowed from other countries.

There were no restrictions on the choice of names after the war except for the number of names.There could be maximum two first names, and these had to be connnected with a hyphen. Parents were often urged not to give two first names to their children, and in certain periods giving two first names was prohibited (straight after WWII and in the middle of the 1980s). The choice of names by parents was also affected, in addition to the restrictions by law.

During this 45 years, there were two periods where Estonian names donimated. In the 1950s, the Estonian names that were very popular in the 1930s became fashionable again. The local variants of international names and borrowed names became particularly popular in the 1980s, and this has been seen as a reaction to the pressure of russification. While Estonians have borrowed names very easily and from many languages, they have not chosen Russian names for their children.

IKONEN, HANNA
City of Helsinki, Finland

Urban toponyms other than street names: The case of Helsinki
urban toponomy, footpaths, urban planning, Helsinki

Usually only street names are in focus when we talk about urban place names. However many more urban public places (squares, parks, districts, footpaths etc.) have names and are given names in every city. Processes and practices of naming and approving of names vary in different countries. In Finland names are planned and approved in local detailed plans. Name planning is thus clearly part of urban planning. There are approximately 7,000 (14,000 when Swedish names are counted separately) in the Helsinki City Name Register. In this paper my purpose is to discuss: What type of places are named in Helsinki? Do the names and name elements reflect changes in urban planning? What kind of relationship can be found between places and name elements (different endings) used in names? My aim is to concentrate on names given to alleys, footpaths and bikeways in Helsinki.

IMRICHOVÁ, MÁRIA
University of Prešov, Slovakia

Typological and pragmatic-functional aspects of the Slovak logonyms
logonym, trade name, chrematonym, onymic designation

In this report, we focus on the linguistic-functional parameters the frequency and pragmatic expressive representative of chrematonyms - logonyms (company and trade names). Typology and classification of logonyms is based on the proper name theory, which constitutes the second component of onymic content, inherent onymic semantics - designation. The basis of the description is the relation the logonym to denotate through the onymic concept depicted in onymic designation. The formation of the logonym is semantically conditioned and the motivational symptoms are present in the logonym to the extent that allows its structural character. In some types, unlike the appellations, the awareness of motivation is lost and the onymic meaning consisting of specific onymic symptoms becomes relevant, while in another type the logonym retains the relevance of the motivating symptom and is semantically clear and functional. The second type confirms the ambimodal character of this sub-group of chrematonyms. The pragmatic-functional aspects relate to typological-structural aspects. The level of onymic clarity and functionality is given by the structural attribute of the logonym and the authors realize it in their creation. We investigated the situation in naming companies and trade names in Slovakia with a 20-year interval since their complex processing in monographic form (Imrichová, 2000). One of the conclusions is a significant representation of a) anglicisms in the function of the motivator and b) a logonyms formally reminding a foreign onomaziological-onomatological structure.

IMRICHOVÁ, MÁRIA – GONDEKOVÁ, VERONIKA
University of Prešov, Slovakia / Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, Slovakia

Research of Slovak chrematonymy

chrematonymy, onymic motivation, models in chrematonymy, logonyms

The aim of the paper is to present the results of the research of Slovak chrematonymy. It presents the most important research projects and works on Slovak chrematonymy. The research of Slovak onomasticians focuses mainly on the analysis of motivational, semantic, structural, and functional characteristics of individual subtypes of chrematonyms (especially logonyms, pragmatonyms and ideonyms). The currently studied issues include the problems of onymic status of some types of chrematonyms, the boundaries between appellatives and chrematonyms and definition and classification of chrematonyms. The field of logonymy is studied more comprehensively, but the synthesizing processing of Slovak chrematonymy is still absent.

The paper further deals with the characteristics of two projects focused on research of Slovak chrematonyms. The first one is a project focused on Slovak logonomastics and the scholarly processing of logonyms, which began after 1989 as a reaction to the open market and the emergence of private shops and companies in the post-socialist era. Methodologically, the research of logonyms is based on Vincent Blanár's theory of proper name and on the theory of lexical motivation by Juraj Furdík, which was the basis for the classification of Slovak logonyms. The other currently solved project is focused on the description of modelling and models in chrematonymy. The model is understood as a naming and word-forming act by which the names are created and exist in the language, and according to which the language users perceive them. In the naming model, certain motivational features are intentionally selected and structured, which are reflected in the language realisation of a particular proper name. Semantic features are hierarchically structured and create a contentual model that is formed by generic and differential features. The analysis based on relational models is generally valid in languages.

IOANEȘ, GABRIELA-SÎNZIANA
Université Technique de Cluj-Napoca, Centre Universitaire Nord de Baia-Mare, Roumanie

Les surnoms dans quelques villages de Maramureș, Roumanie

multiculturalisme, anthroponymie, onomastique, surnoms, toponymes

Cette recherche se propose d'identifier et de classifier en catégories, les surnoms présents dans quelques villages de Maramureș, Roumanie. L'enquête réalisée dans ces villages, nous a donné environ deux cents surnoms présents chez quelques habitants, car il y a des individus qui n'en ont pas. Nous analysons le facteur déclencheur de l'attribution des surnoms que l'on a retrouvés, leurs sens et signification, de même que la continuité et la variation des surnoms à travers le temps. Après notre démarche méthodologique, une enquête sur le champ, nous avons remarqué l'influence des minorités qui ont cohabité avec les Roumains, c'est-à dire les Juifs avant la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, les Roms, un peuple en croissance continue, et aussi les Hongrois, qui ont influencé la population locale pour attribuer des surnoms spécifiquement juifs (*Ițâc-Ștrul*), roms (*Dărabă*) ou hongrois (*Pițulă*), aux Roumains.

Nous réalisons ensuite une classification des surnoms selon le domaine auquel ils font référence: les animaux: *Hulpea,* [*Le Renard*]*, Lupul,* [*Le Loup*], *Ursul* [*L'Ours*] et les oiseaux: *Uliul* [*Accipiter*]; les activités pratiquées: *Stolnicul* (personne qui s'occupait de l'église), *Blojanul* (domestique qui pour toute récompense ne recevait que de la nourriture; un certain type d'esclave), selon un défaut physique: *Orbul* [*l'Aveugle*], *Șchiopul* [*le Boîteux*], selon une histoire amusante: *Macioră* (l'homme qui a détruit son costume populaire à cause du fumée, d'ici le nom « macioră »)*,* ou selon la confession: *Pocăitu* (baptiste). De plus, nous étudions l'âge le plus fréquent pour donner ou recevoir un surnom, le sexe dominant, celui qui est le plus vulnérable devant un surnom, l'ethnie (minorités ou Roumains), ainsi que l'ouverture de la communauté vers les minorités, pour savoir s'ils donnent des surnoms les uns aux autres ou s'ils préfèrent les attribuer seulement entre les membres de la même nationalité.

IVOŠKA, DARIUS
Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Vilnius, Lithuania

Polish personal names in the medieval documents of the German Order

historical personal name, place name, binominal naming, cultural diversity, language contacts

The fact that the medieval Prussia was home to many nationalities (Prussians, Poles, Germans and Russians) is indisputable. During the analysis of one of the most important sources of Baltic anthroponymy – the German

Order Folio No 105 (GOF 105) – Polish personal names were also identified. The OF 105 contains historic documents of three different types, i.e. the border descriptions of the state of the German Order and its neighbouring countries as well as those of certain dioceses; the privilege documents issued for inhabitants' land ownership and, most importantly, the German Order's oldest original register that contains small entries on the privileges conceded to towns, villages and particular inhabitants. Thus, the identified anthroponyms include names of royalty, local municipalities officers and peasants: *Boleslaus die gratia dux Mazouie*, *Ludowico de Kricoztzin* (magistro), *Hycco de Dobrinicz* (miles), *Prsesczlao*, *Herman Rennekow* (sculteto de Nuwenburg), *Nicolav de Maleczkow* (fidelis noster) etc.

The paper addresses the question of naming Polish residents of medieval Prussia, documented in hand written documents of the German Order in the 14th century: the frequency of personal names of both Polish and Christian origins; the issue of binominal naming of persons i. e. the tradition of naming a person with two names instead of one; the role of place names in anthroponymy etc.

IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ, DUBRAVKA – BRGLES, BRANIMIR
Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, Zagreb, Croatia

Personal names in the 1464 church tithe registry of Gora district
15th c. Croatia, personal names, church tithe registry, Gora district

Tithe registries are valuable onomastic sources as they are abundant with attestations of personal names. Tithe registry of Gora district from 1464 is one of the oldest church tithe registries in Croatia. It contains data on more than 2000 individuals and more than 600 attestations of different personal names (including different graphical variations). The source also contains names of judges, judical clerks, landholders and foreigners, which enables us to analyse if corpora of personal names differ concerning the social status of individuals mentioned in the registry. The registry is written in Latin language, in 15th century "gotica cursiva" handwriting, and has never been studied nor published in print. Gora district was a part of Zagreb diocese and situated in the central part of late medieval Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia. Second half of the 15th century, when the registry is dated, coincides with first incursions of Ottomans from the east. During the following decades and centuries, war with the Ottomans thoroughly transformed the economy and demography of these parts of Croatian-Slavonian Kingdom.

In this presentation, we will give an onomastic analysis of personal names in the tithe registry of Gora district. We will analyse the inventory of personal names from etymological, typological and historiographical point of view. Personal names will be classified according to their origin, formation, frequency and status of their name-holders.

This presentation is a contribution to the research of the Croatian historical anthroponymy since it will be compared to similar research of other Croatian territories in the 15th c.

JOHANNESSEN, OLE-JØRGEN
Departement of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies, University of Bergen, Norway

Names of Danish-Norwegian naval vessels 1588-1730
shipnames, personal names, heraldic, political history, historical geography and naval history

Among ship names in past and present times are often found certain traditions and patterns which determine the choice of names. I shall discuss some patterns in ship names which can be traced back to the time of Christian IV, king of Denmark and Norway 1588-1648, and which became fixed during the second half of the 17th and continued during the 18th century.

During the reign of Christian IV we find personal names borrowed from the Old Testament and names from the mythology of Antiquity while during the succeeding kings royal names dominate. Thus the ruling king's name is consistently used on the largest war ships and the queen's name is used with or without her title, as is the case with the crown prince's name. This change of naming pattern is evidently a consequence of Frederic III's coup d'état and introduction of absolute monarchy in 1660. Around the turn of the century and subsequently during the Great Nordic War even names of princes and princesses are being used in ship names.

Alongside the tradition of using royal names comes the use of ship names taken from the symbols in the coat of arms of the Danish realm and examples like *Lammet* ('the Lamb') from the crest of Gotland and *Svanen* ('the Swan') from the crest of Stormarn.

The naval vessels could also be given names after countries and the provinces in the realm, e,g. *Slesvig*, *Øsel*, *Delmenhorst*.

The custom and tradition of naming which dominate throughout the 17th century underlines the elevated status of the autocratic king, his power and honour and his realm. It visualizes the king's presence on the seas and the territorial pretensions and claims of his realm.

JONES, RICHARD

University of Leicester, England

Space and place-names: representing Old English toponyms cartographically

early medieval, Old English, place-names, cartography

This paper explores the challenges of mapping Old English toponyms. Rather than focusing on the practical matter of fixing the position of early medieval place-names, it asks more fundamental questions about how their locations and spatial associations might be meaningfully rendered in cartographic form. The paper grapples with a number of conceptual issues. It begins by recognising that for early medieval communities, largely without access to drawn maps, place-names were vital in helping them to visualise and understand their surroundings. These names were never designed to be formally mapped, yet they were nevertheless able to communicate geographical information to those who encountered them. How were they able to do this? Secondly, this paper highlights that those who originally coined Old English place-names had no concept of Cartesian geography. What is modified or obscured, then, by plotting Old English toponyms according to modern cartographic conventions? The paper asks whether there are other mapping techniques that might better reflect early medieval geographical principles, and which might help us better to understand how place-names took shape and their role in describing space and place. Drawing inspiration from early medieval maps, and exploring the possibilities of new mapping technologies, the paper will present a series of alternative maps of named features which appear in detailed contemporary descriptions of Anglo-Saxon estate boundaries, as well as assemblages of major place-names at a larger scale, with a view to re-presenting Old English toponyms in ways more faithful to early medieval concepts of space and place.

JORDAN, PETER

Institute of Urban and Regional Research, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria / University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

The crucial and contested concept of the endonym/exonym divide in toponymy

endonym/exonym divide, toponymy, cultural geography

Paul Woodman has called it the "great toponymic divide", but the endonym/exonym divide is not even a concept confined only to toponymy, it can be transferred to all name categories, where the name used by insiders may differ from the name used by outsiders, e.g. to ethnonyms, anthroponyms, names of institutions, where we meet for instance frequently nicknames and derogative designations used by outsiders. But there is no doubt that this divide has its focus on toponymy, since it corresponds there to two basic human attitudes: (1) to differentiate between "mine" and "yours", "ours" and "theirs", and (2) to territoriality, the desire to own a place appearing at all levels of human community building – from the level of the family up to the level of nations. Thus, it has always a political, social and juridical meaning and is frequently a reason for dispute and conflict.

So far, however, and even after long and intensive discussions, e.g. in the UNGEGN Working Group of Exonyms, we see still rather divergent approaches to this divide. There is, e.g., the "purely linguistic" approach of regarding the endonym as the name fully complying to the system of a language, while the exonym is not in line with it. *Cracow* would thus be an English endonym and *Kraków* an *English* exonym. This approach regards language as an abstract system and does not relate it to speakers and the community of speakers, who are always bound to geographical space. A fundamentally different approach sees the endonym/exonym divide arising, when the spatial relation between the human community using the name and the geographical feature assigned by it is regarded. The endonym is then the name used by the local community, the exonym the name used by other communities and differing from the endonym. The Polish name *Kraków* would according to this latter approach be the endonym, because it is the name used by the local community, while English *Cracow* or German *Krakau* would be exonyms, because they are used by non-locals. It is the geographical, space-related approach and very likely the more relevant, since it corresponds to our feelings, when we hear or read the name for our own place. It is for this very reason also the politically more sensitive and important. But even within this concept we meet still divergent opinions, e.g. related to the questions, whether language and officiality were essential criteria for the divide or whether endonym and exonym status can change with names of features transgressing community boundaries.

The paper will discuss these various approaches mainly from a theoretical perspective, but take also into account practical aspects like the requirements of place-name standardization or the acquisition of a topographical knowledge.

Kałużyńska, Irena
Department of Sinology, University of Warsaw, Poland

The Chinese horoscope and personal naming
Chinese given names, Chinese characters, Chinese horoscope, Chinese personal naming

In the Chinese culture, the relationship between a name and reality was predominantly regarded neither as formal nor ideal, but as real and very important. A person's name was considered to express the essence of the person and determine his/her destiny.

The Chinese believed that a person's constitution and fate were predestined by the person's *bāzì* 八字 'eight characters', i.e. eight characters in four pairs indicating the year, month, day and hour of a person's birth, each pair consisting of two appropriate cyclical signs of two sets: *tiāngān* 天干 'Heavenly Stems' and *dìzhī* 地支 'Earthly Branches'. The eight characters were also connected with the symbolic animals of the 12 year-cycle, *shǔxiang* 屬相, and the Five Elements of the universe, *wǔxíng* 五行, i.e. Metal, Wood, Water, Fire and Earth. The Chinese believed, and still to some extent believe, that by means of the appropriate naming of a person, his/her constitution could be improved, and his/her fate changed. Therefore, the words and characters for given names were, and still are, sometimes chosen according to the above concepts in order to bring good fortune to their bearers.

The division of Chinese given names by Wanyan Shaoyuan (1994: 61-65) categorises the names according to 26 *qǔmíng fāngfǎ* 取名方法 'methods of naming'. One of these methods is *shēngxiào fǎ* 生肖法 'method by using one of the names of 12 symbolic animals associated with a 12-year cycle'. The symbolic animals are: Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Rooster, Dog and Pig. The method is mainly used to denote the time of a person's birth, but it also means choosing a name that is compatible with the specific features of the symbolic animal in order to improve the fate of the person, to influence the horoscope based on the time of the person's birth.

The paper will discuss this method of naming that sometimes deals with the meaning of names (meaning of lexical items the names consist of), but mainly with their formal aspects, like graphical forms of Chinese characters used to write down the names and the meaning of graphical elements the Chinese characters consist of.

Katermina, Veronika
Kuban State University, Krasnodar, Russia

Proper names in different types of discourse (based on English neologisms)
proper name, neologism, discourse, language, culture, English

The article is devoted to the analysis of English neologisms with the component "proper name" in different types of a discourse.

The formation of new words, the emergence of new meanings, is due to the tireless creative work of human consciousness, an endless cognitive process determined by the subject-practical and intellectual activity of humankind. The emergence of neologisms marks an important stage in understanding an objective reality, representing the pinnacle of the process of updating the cognitive-discursive potential of the language, an important stage in the discursive development of nominated objects and phenomena of reality, their signs, important for human life.

Neologisms involved in political and sports discourses can reflect political, economic and cultural views and phenomena (*Trumpism* – the views and cultural and political statements of Donald Trump, *Millifan* – during the UK general election, a (young) fan of UK Labour leader, Ed Milliband*, Henmaniac* and *Murraymaniac* – a very enthusiastic supporter of the British tennis players Tim Henman and Andy Murray, *Trumper* – a person who is a supporter of politician Donald Trump*)*. Moreover proper names in the composition of new words can be used in a figurative meaning. In the course of the analysis of the material, a group which includes neologisms with precedent names was singled out (*Franzenesque* – in the manner or style of novelist Jonathan Franzen*, Mary Sue* – in fan fiction, a female character invented by the author who is so perfect as to be annoying).

The article underlines that the analysis of English new words with this component contributes to the understanding of typical and specific peculiarities of a people by a language personality.

KENYHERCZ, RÓBERT
Debrecen Reformed Theological University, Debrecen, Hungary

On the place names of the old Spiš county
toponyms, etymology, toponym reconstruction, linguistic-ethnic reconstruction, language contact

The old Spiš county was one of the most northern counties of the medieval Hungarian kingdom, located right on the border of the Polish kingdom. In my paper, I give an overview of the place name system of this area, more specifically, its place name systems. The organization of the county dates back to the beginning of the 13th century, and although archaeological findings indicate that some parts of the area were previously inhabited, our place-name data have only survived from that period. Based on them, from this period until the end of the Middle Ages, Spiš was a multilingual area where Slavic, Hungarian and German peoples lived side by side and together. Because of this linguistic diversity, place names have been created in different languages, and some names have been moved to other languages. The purpose of my paper is to briefly summarize the linguistic processes that have affected the formation and evolution of place names in each language. For this, I use the methods of etymology, toponym reconstruction and onomatosystematical research. At the same time, I also pay attention to the characteristics of the sources that preserve the place-name data and try to consider the possibilities and limitations of linguistic-ethnic reconstruction.

KISELIŪNAITĖ, DALIA
Klaipeda University, Lithuania

The use of genealogy databases in research on East Prussian onomastics
etymology, surname, place name, genealogy, historical names

Research into historical personal and place names of Klaipėda region is essential not only to the history of the Baltic languages; it also is of applied nature. After the Second World War, there were hardly any local residents of East Prussia left in the region that preserved personal and place names in their historical memory and passed them on to the next generation. Thirty years after the re-establishment of Lithuania's independence, the new inhabitants of this region have adopted the approach of preserving and actualising regional cultural specifics of Klaipėda region. This also includes its linguistic heritage and its memorialising. For this purpose, the layer of place names a large part of which is extant only in written sources must be raised from oblivion. Since the possibility to check the form of a place name in the living language is absent, a connection between a place name and a personal name may help to resolve such problems. Access to and the use of the genealogical database GenWiki help to determine how the fact of life of a particular carrier of a surname correlate with a place name and the evolution of its form. The use of these databases makes it possible to confirm, reject, or correct etymological hypotheses and to adjust the norms of usage. Such verified data provide more information on and specify both linguistic and historical, and especially demographic and migration processes over different historical periods.

KĻAVINSKA, ANTRA
Rēzekne Academy of Technology, Latvia

City branding in Latvia with reference to unofficial place names
city branding, Latvia, toponyms, unofficial place names

City branding is nowadays a widely used marketing technique. Travel guides tend to use various slogans and unofficial place names (place nicknames), which become a kind of a brand for the place. Place nicknames are primarily formed as metonymic or metaphorical designations, which name a feature significant for a particular place.

The aim of the study is, by analysing web portals' texts, to discover the regularities in the formation of Latvian city nicknames and their contextual semantics. The source of the study is the official Latvian tourism portal "Latvia Travel", as well as the official websites of the city municipalities and the Latvian Internet news portals (delfi.lv, tvnet.lv, ect.). Data was collected between 2015 and 2019, with a total of around 110 unofficial place names.

Unofficial toponyms of Latvia can be combined into several semantic groups: nature, environment (*Sigulda – the Switzerland of Vidzeme*); culture (*Kuldīga – the Filmmakers' Paradise*); sports (*Daugavpils – the Speedway Capital of Latvia*); society (*Jelgava – the City of Students, Presidents and Dukes);* economy (*Valka – The Little Las Vegas*).

City nicknames include stable names, recognized in society, and short-lived names affected by some event. For instance, *Tukums* in the Latvian tourism portal is called *The City of Roses*; whereas in the news portal, in the descriptions of events in Tukums in different time periods, other different names are used: *The Book Readers' Capital; The Bicycle Capital.*

In tourism discourse, city nicknames tend to have positive contextual semantics. Unofficial toponyms are used to attract the attention of tourists and raise self-assurance and pride of the local inhabitants for the place they live in. Whereas in news portals' texts, a negative connotation is often found, for instance, *Ludza – The Marihuana Capital* (justification: in 2016, three marihuana farms were found within a month in Ludza and the region).

KLEMENSOVÁ, TEREZA

University of Ostrava, Czechia

Reflection of German personal names in Czechia from the perspective of postwar opinion-journalism

ethnicity, German names, opinion-journalism, personal names, postwar period, renaming

The paper is aimed at German names (especially personal names) and their reflection in the Czech opinion--journalism during the period between 1945 and 1950. The personal names of the German origin and forms carried by Czech people were evaluated as inappropriate from the Czech national identity viewpoint after the second world war. The paper will focus on the discussion concerning national (ethnic) significance of German personal names and employed argumentation. It will be also dealing with the thematization of the German names as "unacceptable" for the Czech society and with the ways of replacing them. The research is based on non-linguistic sources, like the *Rudé právo*, the main newspaper of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the *Kulturní politika*, the journal providing space for free discussion on politics, culture, and society, the *Hraničář*, the newspaper focused on newly settled areas after the expulsion of the German people, or – from the opposite (bottom-up) point of view and in addition – the database *Paměť národa* comprises of written and spoken records of interviews and life stories of people whose lives were significantly influenced by the political events of the 20th century.

KOLENČÍKOVÁ, NATÁLIA

Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Science, Bratislava, Slovakia

The synchronous models and modelling in perfume names

chrematonymy, model, modelling, perfume name, synchronous model

The conference paper is written as part of *Synchronous Modelling and Model of Chrematonyms* grant project. In connection to already existent project studies which are inspired by stimulations from anthroponomastics and toponomastics, the aim of the paper is to identify and describe synchronous models of chosen proper names of perfumes for women. Models consist of a set of chrematonymic attributes reflecting relationships in society and they are represented by functional members with onymic value. Models are created by primary functional member (semantic attribute signalizing type of chrematonymic relationship; in our case pragmatonym) and secondary functional members (semantic attribute signalizing other semantic attributes; e. g. honorific characteristics, quality, citizenship) and we also try to capture their specific lexical form. Fundamental research material is comprised of approximately one hundred perfume names taken from the website of a selected farmacy. Afterwards, conclusions resulting from the aforementioned research aim are incorporated into the complex of outcomes which were obtained by previous research activities. They can be interpreted separately and also interdisciplinarily; they are primarily found at the border between linguistics and marketing, but can be also found in other disciplines of the humanities.

KOLESNYK, NATALIYA – PETRENKO, OKSANA

Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

Literary and folklore onomastics: common and distinct features

literary onomastics, folklore onomastics, folklore onym, mythonym, biblical onym

Expansion of studies in literary onomastics and accumulation of a considerable number of articles and monographs in the field proved the need to generalize the theoretical material. It also led to the extension and deepening of the subject of studies.

Not only the shift in linguistics priorities contributed to the pursuit of new research objectives, but also intensification of research, appearance of new extraordinary scholars and the inhomogeneity of appellative context including a variety of literary texts in which proper names have to function. Subsequently, the expansion of the scope of the analysed onyms in literary texts of different genres fostered the process of division into sub-fields of studies in literary onomastics.

Today we can treat literary onomastics as a complex discipline that have already incorporated several sub-fields, including literary, folklore, mythological and biblical onomastics. There are some interesting monographic studies of mythonyms and folklore onyms, as well as onyms from fiction and the Bible in Ukrainian onomastics.

The purpose of the paper is to analyse the peculiarities of onyms used in fiction and folklore onyms, describe the features and regularities that give reason to single out onyms as a corpus of onymic data. The next step is to substantiate the peculiarities of proper names that function in literary, fiction and folklore texts, to clearly outline the special character of the object, the subject and methodology of both sub-fields.

KONCZEWSKA, KATARZYNA
Институт польского языка Польской академии наук, Краков, Польша

Топонимические загадки Гродненщины сквозь призму диалектологии и политической конъюнктуры
Гродненщина, топонимы, переименование

Гродненщина представляет собой территорию, исторически сформировавшуюся в результате многовекторного, неоднородного процесса заселения, повлиявшего на образование нескольких этнических контактных зон. Топонимический субстрат свидетельствует о ятвяжском пласте, в IX-XI вв. здесь шел активный процесс славянизации, приостановленный в XIII в. литовской экспансией, а в XV-XVI вв. — колонизации мазовецкой мелкой шляхтой и будниками. Во времена I Речи Посполитой Гродненщина являлась территориальной единицей Троцкого воеводства Великого Княжества Литовского. В 1795 г., после третьего раздела Речи Посполитой, ее западная часть была инкорпорирована в состав прусского государства, а восточная — Российской Империи. Во времена II Речи Посполитой Гродненщина входила в состав Белостокского воеводства, в 1939-1941 гг. — СССР, в 1941-1944 гг. — Округа Белосток, с 1944 г. — снова СССР, с 1991 г. — Республики Беларусь. Совокупность всех этих факторов (процессы освоения территории, бурные исторические события, неоднозначная политическая ситуация) повлияла на формирование сложной, неоднородной топонимической системы региона. Языковая адаптация ятвяжского субстрата в процессе дальнейшего освоения территории региона повлияла на появление в его топонимической системе немотивированных, трудно объяснимых названий, являющихся в настоящее время своеобразной загадкой, а политическая конъюнктура усугубила этот процесс. Понять процессы топонимических трансформаций можно исключительно при многоаспектном подходе, воспринимая топоним как носитель экстралингвистической информации, в том числе культурологической. В нашем выступлении мы обратим внимание на роль лингвистического фактора в анализе топонимической номенклатуры Гродненщины, прежде всего на его диалектную составляющую, и влияние межъязыковых контактов. Мы также дадим многоаспектную интерпретацию топонимической номенклатуры Гродненщины и акцентируем внимание на необходимости комплексного анализа топонимов на пограничных территориях.

KOVÁCS, ÉVA
Department of Hungarian Linguistics, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Structural considerations concerning settlement names referring to the natural environment
Hungarian settlement name system, natural environment, typological issues, structural categories, chronological features

In my paper I would like to investigate one of the key groups in the Hungarian settlement name system, more precisely the type of settlement names referring to the natural environment, focusing on their structural and chronological features. The three main types comprise 1. one-part settlement names (e.g. *Tapolca* < *Tapolca* hydronym; *Ér* < *ér* 'brook' etc.), 2. names formed with topoformants (e.g. *Erdőd* < *erdő* 'forest' + *-d* topoformant; *Somogy* < *som* 'dogwood' + *-gy* suffix) and 3. two-part toponyms formed by word compounding (e.g. *Szamosfalva* 'village/next to the River Szamos'; *Kecskéskér* 'Kér settlement/abounding in goats'). I also investigate the linguistic element that served as the basis of the settlement name: a common noun (geographical common noun and

common noun referring to the natural environment) or toponym (one-part and two-part toponym). If a toponym is used, I also consider its features from a functional-semantic and lexical-morphological aspect. This also provides an opportunity to introduce the prototypical groups of this category.

With the study of the chronological features and the frequency of these name types, we may get a more comprehensive understanding of the settlement name system itself. Settlement names referring to the natural environment, however, show the closest relationship with other name types, thus their study might provide additional information about microtoponyms as well.

KOVÁŘOVÁ, KRISTÝNA – MÍSTECKÝ, MICHAL
Department of Czech Language, Faculty of Arts, University of Ostrava, Czechia

Sound on the water: Euphony of hydronyms from the sociological and quantitative viewpoints
euphony, hydronyms, Ostravice, Morava, quantitative linguistics, socioonomastics

The contribution researches sound qualities of water-names from two different perspectives. The corpora employed are the names from the Ostravice and Morava river basins; in case of both, only flowing-water names are analyzed. First, we quantify the phenomena using the euphony count, which was devised for quantitative investigations in poetry. The calculation is based upon the probability of a co-occurrence of a consonant in a line; in our research, we have exchanged the line for the very hydronym. The results are exact euphony values, which enable us to order the names. In the following step, the top-scoring hydronyms form the backbone of a sociological survey among secondary-school pupils and university students. The respondents will be asked to rank the names according to their decreasing euphoniousness; the results will be contrasted with the figures from the previous part of the research. The goal of the contribution is to compare the quantitative outcomes with the opinions of the respondents, and try to comment upon the validity of the former; secondarily, it will present the usage of the euphony formula to a broader onomastic audience.

KREGŽDYS, ROLANDAS
Lithuanian Culture Research Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania

Etymological analysis of the mythonym OPr. *Patollo*
mythonym, pseudomythologeme, OPr. Patollo, etymology

The report focuses on the etymological analysis of the mythonym OPr. *Patollo* and its declension forms OPr. *Patolli*, *Patollen*.

The mythologeme OPr. *Patollo* 'a god of the dead resp. ein got der todtin' is presented in *Preussische Chronik* by Simon Grunau (I: 62–63, 78, 80, 94–**95**, 261, 348) for the first time. It is to be emphasized that some researchers state the opposite, as up to the present time, it was believed the mythonym to have been recorded in *Collatio Episcopi Warmiensis facta coram Summo pontifice per dominum Andream plebanum in Danczk* (1418):

"<…> expulsi (!) sunt gentes seruientes demonibus colentes **patollum** Natrimpe et alia ignominiosa fantasmata <…>" (Bender 1865: 24) / "<…> sunt gentes, servientes demonibus, colentes **patollu** (sic.), Natrimpe et alia ignominiosa fantasmata <…>" (Mierzyński 1896: 145).

To summarize the outcomes of the research into the said West Baltic mythonym, the following main conclusions are proposed:

(**1**) an adverb MLat. *patollu 'in many places; openly, clearly, in public', i.e. a metathetical form with transposed medial/final vocalic elements of the second and last syllables (cf. primary adv. MLat. *patulo* 'ditto' [Niermeyer 1976: 776; also see Sleumer 1926: 586]), recorded in *Collatio Episcopi Warmiensis…* was erroneously ascribed to theonyms by S. Grunau. Therefore, the **pseudo**mythologeme OPr. *Patollo* recorded by the said chronicler is an adverb, but not a substantive;

(**2**) the above-mentioned fragment is, evidently, to be interpreted as "<…> the peoples who worship demons and idolise Natrimpe and other ignominious phantoms **in public**, were banished <…>".

KRŠKO, JAROMÍR – JESENSKÁ, PETRA
Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, Slovakia

Reflection of social and political changes in the linguistic landscape demonstrated on the Banská Bystrica examples

linguistic landscape, historical and political changes, urbanonyms

The article analyses the linguistic landscape (LL) of Banská Bystrica (BB) streets where significant social and political changes were reflected in the course of 20th century. The LL is documented by means of changes in BB urbanonyms and by means of analysis of historical photographs depicting particular historical periods. Urbanonyms represent a significant part of LL, which (compared to other elements) reacts the most significantly to political and social changes. A dominant political establishment ideologically influences inhabitants and this is also done by means of official urbanonyms known in LL as top-down signs. Diachronic urbanonymy of BB centre covers naming changes of several streets from 1525 up to 1990. Simultaneously, an acquired file of urbanonyms reflects historical and political landmarks that influenced the change of names , i.e. arrival of German colonists and foundation of German municipal patriciate, hungarization of of urbanonyms after Austro-Hungarian Compromise, dehungarization after the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic (1918), its breakup and foundation of the fascist war Slovak State (1939 – 45), post-war democratic development (1945 – 1947), Communist *coup d'état* in 1948, *strengthening* of a communist regime in the 1950s, the process of political reform movement in 1960s and revolutionary changes in the year 1989. The aforementioned landmarks can be traced for example to the changes of street and main square names: *Ring* (1589) > *Béla Király* (1896 – 1918) > *Masarykovo námestie* (1918 – 1939) > *Hlinkovo námestie* (1939 – 1945) > *Masarykovo námestie* (1945 – 1953) > nám. Národného povstania (1953 – 1961) > *nám. SNP* (1961 – 1989) > *Námestie SNP* (1990 – 2020). Development of today´s *Skuteckého ulica (street)*: *Deák Ferenz utca* (1896 – 1918) > *Súdobná ulica* (1918 – 1939) > *ulica Adolfa Hitlera* (1939 – 1945) > *Súdobná ulica* (1945 – 1953) > *ulica J. V. Stalina* (1953 – 1961) > *ulica Obrancov mieru* (1961 – 1989) > *Skuteckého ulica* (1990 – 2020).

КРЮКОВА, ИРИНА [KRYUKOVA, IRINA]
Волгоградский государственный социально-педагогический университет, Волгоград, Россия

Коннотативные онимы постсоветского периода как объект лексикографического описания*

коннотативный оним, переносное значение, ономастическая лексикография, макроструктура словаря, микроструктура словаря

Доклад посвящен анализу коннотативных имен собственных, которые в современном русском языке в период с 1980-х годов (начало распада ССС) до настоящего времени изменили или приобрели эмоционально-оценочные значения. В обозначенный период коннотативные имена употребляются не только для номинации, но и для образной характеристики разнообразных объектов и явлений. В результате в ряде контекстов они теряют ономастический статус и используются в качестве образного средства (сравнения, метафоры, иронии и др.). Корпус коннотативных онимов включает имена нескольких тематических групп, у которых отмечаются семантические трансформации в связи с появлением объектов, формирующих новый образ жизни (*Рублевка, Сколково, Куршавель*), переосмыслением в новых условиях имен-советизмов: реалий советского периода *(«Жигули», «Красная Москва», «Зарница»)* и персоналий (*Ленин, Сталин, Хрущев, Брежнев*); экспансией имен-глобализмов: имен всемирно известных политических деятелей и звезд шоу-бизнеса, а также вымышленных персонажей (*Трамп, Шварценеггер, Гарри Поттер, Бэтман*), названий объектов и явлений западной культуры (*Диснейленд, Макдоналдс, Кока-Кола*); с резонансными событиями, зачастую трагическими (*Чернобыль, Беслан, Фукусима*) и т.п.
Непонимание носителями русского языка произошедших семантических изменений того или иного имени нередко приводит к языковым конфликтам участников коммуникации разного возраста и социального положения, а также создает барьеры в межкультурной коммуникации. Это определяет актуальность создания «Словаря коннотативных имен собственных постсоветского периода».
В докладе представлены подходы к формированию: 1) макроструктуры такого словаря (принципы отбора коннотативных имен для лексикографического описания и разработка терминологического аппарата); 2) микроструктуры (принципы построения словарной статьи). Показаны перспективы использования словаря при изучении русского языка как неродного.

KUBUSIAK, EWA
Ягеллонский университет, Краков, Польша

Воровские псевдонимы как элемент преступного дисскурса (на основании романов Сергея Пясецкого)

преступный дисскурс, псевдоним, жаргон, след дисскурса

Сергей Пясецкий это писатель, который, раньше чем стал художником, был преступником, участником преступного дисскурса. В своих романах («Яблочко», «Гляну я в окошко» и «Никто не даст нам избавления») показал функционирование этого дисскурса, которого составляющими являются так называемые следы, прежде всего преступный жаргон.

Фиктивные псевдонимы и призвания воров в романах Пясецкого я считаю следами, элементами преступного дисскурса, с помощью которых мы можем этот дисскурс заново отобразить. В преступном жаргоне важна не только воровская лексика, но и псевдонимы: они также являются значительны, когда отображаем такой дисскурс. С одной стороны, псевдонимы фиктивные, но с другой – они изображены согласно способу, проявляющемуся во многих социальных группах. В докладе я также предъявляю механизмы изображения псевдонимов и призваний: составляю их как с преступным жаргоном, следом дисскурса замещеным в романах, так и с автентическими псевдонимами, находящимися в разного вида социальных группах

KUSIN, IGOR
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Family names of Zagreb Jews from the beginning of the 19th century until World War II

family names, Jewish family names, Zagreb

The continuous stay of Jews in Zagreb can be traced back to the end of the 18th century. Following the anthroponymy of Zagreb Jews from the first censuses which we have at our disposal to the beginning of World War Two (in which the Zagreb Jewish community was decimated), this paper analyses the family names of Zagreb Jews based on three sources: the book History of the Zagreb Jewish community from its foundation to the 1850s by Gavro Schwarz (Zagreb, 1939), the Jewish birth registers from 1849 until 1898, and the data collected from the Jewish section of the Old Cemetery at Mirogoj.

The data analysed include: the statistical analysis of the family names and their frequency; the languages in which the family names originated, the most frequent motivations and etymologies of family names; the official changes of family names, the diachronic frequency of those changes and motivations for change; as well as an examination of family names recorded in the Hebrew script.

This is first such analysis of Jewish names in Zagreb and can be used as a foundation on which to build further researches on the Jews of Zagreb, but also on the names of Jews in other communities in Croatia.

KUZMENKO, OLEKSANDRA
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Germany

In-game toponyms: telling the story and building the video game world

cognitive onomastics, toponyms, video game, post-apocalyptic, post-apocalyptic worldview

This article deals with studying video game toponyms as a representation of a toponymic concept, being a unit of onomastic knowledge of spatial and geographical characteristics of a location. The importance of toponyms in video games lies in the realm of story-telling, as parts of the story are connected to the location, which, in turn, are interlinked. Moreover, toponyms are viewed as a means of building a post-apocalyptic worldview due to their introductory and descriptive functions. Thus, the research issues to be covered are the functions of in-game toponyms in general, the correlation of naming patterns of real toponyms and in-game ones, the role of toponyms in establishing the interactivity. In the first part of the analysis, the functions of toponyms in video games are studied. As a result of the analysis, we can distinguish three main functions: navigating, story-telling and world-building. The special cases of intertextuality also known as "easter-eggs" are described. The second part deals with the role of toponyms in building a post-apocalyptic worldview of the Fallout 4 video game, addressing the correlation of traditional and fictional naming patterns. The research shows that real-life toponyms' classifications can be applied to in-game toponyms, with the most frequent being descriptive ones. Special attention is paid to the interactivity and intertextuality of a video game.

KVAŠYTĖ, REGINA
Šiauliai University, Lithuania

Dictionaries of onomastics: Parallels of the Lithuanian and Latvian languages
Baltic languages, onomastics, lexicography

One of the forms of onomastics research in Lithuania and Latvia as well as in other countries worldwide is the publishing of various dictionaries. It can be stated that there are fields within onomastics (personal names, place names) which raise interest in scientists of both languages (Kuzavinis, Savukynas 1987; Siliņš 1990); however, publishing of specific dictionaries and their structure, volume differ. Dictionaries of names are available in both Lithuania and Latvia. A dictionary of family names appeared in Lithuania back in 1985 and 1989; whereas in Latvia a more intensive interest in preparation of them occurred only recently. Grounding on the archive data, dictionaries of family names attributed to regions are being published (in 2017, a dictionary of Latgallia (Eastern Latvia) appeared; currently, a dictionary of family names of Courland (Western Latvia) region is in progress). In Lithuania, much attention is paid to place names and types of them. Dictionaries of hydronyms, river and lake names, city names etc. were published. The publishing of dictionaries of place names in Latvia resumed in the twenty-first century. In 2003, a continuation of a full-scope dictionary of place names, *Latvijas PSR vietvārdi* (1959; 1961), that was started by Jānis Endzelīns himself was published (materials published by him are included). Some dictionaries in this field were published abroad: in Russia (Staltmane 1981), the USA (Zeps 1984). A bilingual publication intended for broad public readership is one of the more recent sources of Latvian onomastics. There are dictionaries which were published in only one of the countries, for instance, in Lithuania there is a dictionary of family names. The rendering of proper names of other countries is of interest, too: publications of various kinds were issued: in Latvia, these are instructions on how to render personal and place names of various languages into a written form of Latvian (the publication commenced in 1960; their annexes include small-scope dictionaries); whereas in Lithuania there are a series of dictionaries *Pasaulio vietovardžiai* (5 volumes are dedicated to separate continents; access via the Internet at http://pasaulio-vardai.vlkk.lt/). The presentation discusses dictionaries of onomastics published in both countries since the twentieth century; the similarities and differences between the object of investigation and presentation of onyms in different sources of lexicography are explored.

LAANSALU, TIINA – PÄLL, PEETER – TENDER, TÕNU
Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn, Estonia

Defining artifact names – is it possible?
artifact names, toponyms, typology

Artifact names are traditionally viewed as a sub-category of cultural names encompassing names of features created by humans. The nature and categorization of artifacts in the modern world are increasingly difficult to comprehend because of dynamically expanding diversity of the features.
Usually names of populated places and cultivated objects are excluded from the category of artifact names. In Estonia, farms are also considered as populated places, hence they are not included in artifacts. In rural areas artifacts are, for example, barns, bridges, chapels, churches, mills, pubs, roads, schools, stables, and wells. In urban areas artifacts are by definition all manmade features, i.e. the whole city. Even if one excludes names of city areas (populated places), the classification of the remaining features is a daunting task. The main problem seems to be in understanding what is a place in a city. Streets, squares, parks, ponds, houses, and public transport stops have traditionally structured names. But what about restaurants, cafes, bars, shops, commercial centres, kindergartens, schools, banks, organizations, hospitals? They all have names but not necessarily typical place names.
The paper will have a look at the possibility of defining artifact names in a wider international context of onomastic research.

LÁRUSDÓTTIR, BIRNA
University of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland

The birth and formation of an island: Analysis through place-names
naming processes, methodology, colonization, place-making, new land

Surtsey is a volcanic island in SW-Iceland formed in an eruption between 1963 and 1967. The island is now a UNESCO site that is off-bounds to all except those who are granted permits: it is seen as a pristine laboratory

and visited on a yearly basis by a small group of scientists who monitor the progress of flora and fauna. Despite this nature-driven perspective the island also offers a rare opportunity to look at human aspects of colonization and place-making processes, not least through the act of naming, from the beginning of the island's existence.

In 2019 I received a permit to visit the island in order to collect place-names, gain insights into the forces behind name-giving processes (e.g. name givers, the circumstances of name giving) and investigate the biographies of individual names – biography being used as a metaphor to explore the life-span and context of each name. This talk gives an overview of the methodology of collecting toponyms on Surtsey, the results of the survey, and the theoretical framework of the project, which is inspired by archaeology (not least the idea of the assemblage), historical geography and philosophy.

LEIBRING, KATHARINA

Department of Onomastics, Institute for Language and Folklore, Uppsala, Sweden

Movements and changes in the first-name stock in Sweden between the 1990s and the 2010s

anthroponyms, name stock, Sweden, name changes

While working on a revised and extended edition of Eva Brylla's *Förnamn i Sverige* ("First names in Sweden") from 2004, based mostly on the Swedish first-name stock in 1995, I was struck by the many recent fluctuations in the first-name stock, both concerning the contents of the stock, and the swift popularity changes over the last 20 years. Many more names are now in use, but even more names have changed in frequency. This is partly a natural phenomenon as name popularity varies between generations, but it also reflects changes in the population structure. Some questions arising from this are: From where do the new names originate? When new immigrant groups substitute older ones, how does that reflect on the name stock? Do earlier immigrants keep their language- or country-specific names, or do they prefer more Swedish, "transnational" or international names (Frändén 2014)? Are more pet forms of first names used as official names nowadays? How are the later, more liberal judicial interpretations of the Personal names act from 1982 (Andersson 2013) reflected in the name usage? I will discuss these questions, based on the names included in Brylla 2004, and compare them to data from Swedish statistics, comprising the spoken names of all Swedish residents in 2015 and 2018.

References:

Andersson, Thorsten (2013): Svenskt förnamnsskick i förändring. In: *Studia anthroponymica Scandinavica* 31. P. 43–59.

Brylla, Eva (2005): *Förnamn i Sverige. Kortfattat namnlexikon*. Stockholm: Liber.

Frändén, Märit (2014): "Vi bestämdes oss för att skriva namnet på ett svenskt sätt". Förnamnsval i sverigefinska familjer. In: *Studia anthroponymica Scandinavia* 32. P. 75–138.

Leibring, Katharina (2017): Att göra namnlexikon. Tankar kring några aktuella arbeten i Sverige. In: *LexicoNordica* 24. P. 69–87.

LEIBRING SVEDJEDAL, CARIN

Uppsala University, Sweden

Performativity and indexicality – a theoretical approach to transgender people's self-chosen first names

gender studies, transgender, self-chosen first names, performativity, indexicality

In this presentation, I will present and discuss a part of the theoretical framework of my doctoral thesis (preliminary title: *Transgender peoples' self-chosen first names and pronouns*). After introducing the main purpose, research questions and method(s) of my thesis, I will focus on how theoretical concepts from the field of gender research can be used to analyse and understand transgender peoples' self-chosen first names. The presentation will focus on two perspectives: *performativity* and *indexicality*.

The concept of *performativity* draws on Butler's (1990) understanding of identity as a performative act, i.e. how identity more or less is a negotiated, on-going project created by the individual in relation to societal norms and contexts. I view first names as a linguistic resource that can be used to create different kinds of gender identities, both from a binary and non-binary perspective on gender. This is closely related to *indexicality* (Bucholtz & Hall 2005), and I will discuss how indexicalities of gendered first names are being re-interpreted through the use of first names as a linguistic resource for performance.

My view on indexicalities of gendered first names as a linguistic resource for performativity is also framed by an overall view on hegemonic naming practices (e.g. Hayn 2018). This view is mainly based on questions such as *who* is eligible to re-interpret and re-define indexicalities, and *how* is this done through performative acts. The presentation will hopefully serve as an example of how onomastic variation and change can be put into a theoretical context.

References:

Bucholtz, Mary & Hall, Kira, 2005: Identity and interaction. A sociocultural linguistic approach. I: Discourse studies. An interdisciplinary journal for the study of text and talk, 7

Butler, Judith, 1990: Gender trouble: feminism and the subversion of identity. New York: Routledge

Hayn, Evelyn, 2016: You name it?!: everyday discrimination through accustomed perception of personal names. Berlin

LEINO, UNNI
Tampere University, Finland

A glass of cognac in Cognac: on the relationship between similar-sounding proper names and common nouns
onomastic theory, proprical lemma, properhood, polysemy, homonymy

The nature of properhood is one of the fundamental questions in onomastics. Nouns are traditionally categorised as either proper names or common nouns, but a word can change from one category to another. In recent times, properhood has been explained as a largely pragmatic property, so that a lexeme can function as a proper name in one context and a common noun in another.

Related to this, the relationship between proprial reference and appellative meaning has been problematised in various ways over time. Traditionally, onomasticians have tended to consider proper names to be without meaning as such, to the extent that *Heather* as a personal name and *heather* as a reference to the plant are considered homonyms despite the clear etymological connection. Some textbooks go even further and claim that each instance of a proper name – say, *Heather* referring to different persons – is a different name, homonymous with each other.

While this extreme view on proper names as unique identifiers is understandable if one approaches the question from the direction of past onomastic scholarship, someone coming from a non-onomastic linguistic field will find it baffling. This discrepancy raises some interesting questions regarding the nature of meaning, reference, and the concept of linguistic sign. It may be painful to admit that such a core tenet of onomastics needs revision, but at the same time it is comforting that proper names shed new light on a more general linguistic topic.

LÉONARD, CAROL J.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Toponymy "always-already" a cure and a poison – The pharmacological properties of place names
toponym, philosophy, technics, pharmakon, individuation, proletarization

Throughout their history, human beings and their tools have co-constructed and co-determined one another. As "tools" of the human voice, words themselves are a form of *techne* (τέχνη). Human beings use words freely to name and claim possession of places, exercising their power over places and their inhabitants. Place-naming constitutes a performative, demiurgic and super-powerful act. This is so because the toponym creates a place, sets it apart, humanizes it, and assigns it particular functions. As such, it plays a prominent role in the linguistic and cultural landscapes. Moreover, human beings endow the toponym with special properties that makes it a powerful *symbol*, but also and concomitantly, an equally powerful *diabol.* If the toponym acts as a meta-stabilizer in the processes of socialization and *transindividuation*, it can concurrently destabilize *cardinalities* and *calendarities*. Fundamentally, ambivalent and duplicitous, toponymy is such that it can contribute both to the emancipation and the alienation of those under its influence. This paper argues that, being both cure and poison, the toponym is *always-already*, as all other technical objects, a *pharmakon* (φαρμακον). Toponymic authorities concerned with avoiding the deleterious effects of toponymy must therefore to engage in a *techno-logical* prevention based on "attentiveness" and "empowerment". For illustrative purposes, examples are taken from occupation and settlement of the European colonies in North America. This study is primarily based on the works of Bernard Stiegler, but also Plato, E. Husserl, A. Leroi-Gourhan, G. Simondon and J. Derrida.

LETHBRIDGE, EMILY – HÁKONARSON, AÐALSTEINN
Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies, Reykjavík, Iceland

Nafnið.is – A new database of Icelandic place-names
toponyms, open data, infrastructure, Iceland

In this paper, a new online, open access resource for Icelandic place-names will be introduced. The project Nafnið.is will make all place-name material archived at the Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies in Reykjavík accessible and searchable – this is a corpus of some 13,000 documents containing some 500,000 place-names. Most of this material was collected systematically over the course of the 20th century, especially

under the auspices of the Place-name Institute of Iceland (Örnefnastofnun Íslands). The project is being developed in cooperation with the National Land Survey of Iceland (Landmælingar Íslands) and is funded by the Icelandic Research Council Infrastructure Fund (Innviðasjóður Rannís).

It is hoped that the launch of this online resource will invigorate Icelandic place-name studies and enable researchers in other disciplines (linguistics, history, environmental sciences, folkloristics, archaeology etc) to draw on this rich data source in ways not possible before, as well as whetting the interest of the general public in Icelandic place-names. Some of the theoretical, methodological and technical challenges of developing the resource will be discussed in this paper, and some ideas regarding the kinds of typological research that the resource might make possible will be presented. Future development will involve (amongst other things) linking our data with other datasets in Iceland and beyond: the potential here for comparative data analysis on a scale not hitherto conceivable is enormous.

LEYSEN-ROSS , BRITTNEE
University of Glasgow, Scotland

Cultural contact: an anthropological perspective on toponyms in New Zealand's Otago Region
toponyms, New Zealand, anthropology, diaspora, cultural contact

Socio-onomastics is a growing field of research which began as a sub-discipline in onomastics, where we consider the social, cultural, and situational field in which names are used (Ainiala 2016). Although the methodology of socio-onomastics often overlaps with well-known methods in anthropology, such as the use of ethnography for qualitative data, it is important to recognise other methods and theories that anthropology can offer onomastic studies. A discussion of the use of trans-cultural diffusion versus anthropo-geographic points of view from the anthropological perspective can provide deeper insight into the cultural impact of toponyms, for example. In this paper, I will seek to engage with the work of founding anthropology scholars, such as Franz Boas, Bronislaw Malinowski, and Claude Levi-Strauss, whose methodology and theories will be evaluated for their value in toponymic study. Specifically, this paper will focus on the Otago region of New Zealand's South Island to demonstrate anthropological perspective in the study of toponyms. Using anthropological methodology, including anthropo-geographic methods, this paper is concerned with what new information we can glean from the Otago namescape about toponym formation. On a larger scale, what can a combined approach of anthropology and onomastics offer us in the way of new theories to evaluate, classify, and interpret toponyms, particularly in a multicultural setting? By engaging with these concerns, we aim to better understand how the anthropological perspective can enhance our understanding of toponyms, and of Pākehā-Māori cultural contact, in colonial New Zealand.

LI, JUNKAI – CHEN, XIAO
Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China / Guangzhou University, China

From localism to nationalism: the ideologies of romanization of *Guangzhou* City (China)
romanization, Chinese city, localism, nationalism, ideology

This paper presents the different ways of romanization and divergent ideologies influencing the toponymy of Canton city (*Guangzhou*) in China.

Portuguese merchants and missionaries were the first to explore the city in the early 1500s, and Canton became gradually the most important treaty port city of China due to the "Canton System" (1757–1842) which limited all trade with foreign countries within this city. Since Chinese writing system is not alphabetic and no standard romanization ever existed before, this city (廣州) was named differently.

Portuguese called the city *Cantão*, which was adapted as *Canton* in French and English, than into other European languages in an identical way. Later, attempts to standardize the romanization emerged. At first, several similar spellings based on the local idiom (Cantonese) pronunciation were proposed: *Gwong-jau* according to the Yale romanization in 1958; *Gwong-zau* by the Guangdong Provincial Education Department in 1960 and the same orthography proposed by the Linguistic Society of Hong Kong in 1993.

With the rise of nationalism and the diffusion of Mandarin, romanizations based on the pronunciation of the national language were developed: *Kuang-chou* according to the Wade-Giles system; postal romanization *Kwangchow* by the Imperial Postal Joint-Session Conference in Shanghai of 1906; and since the *Pinyin* system imposed by CCP regime, the name *Guangzhou* was legitimized as an international standard (ISO 7098: 1982, superseded by ISO 7098: 2015) and followed by the United Nations in 1986.

However, there is complexity underpinning the linguistic practices and ideologies influencing the toponymy of this city. From autochthonism to national authority, *Canton* or *Guangzhou* served as representation of a trial of strength in terms of divergent cultural and socio-political values.

LÓPEZ FRANCO, YOLANDA GUILLERMINA
Université nationale autonome du Mexique, Faculté d'études supérieures, Acatlán, Mexique

Modèles d'attribution des prénoms au baptême catholique dans une commune mexicaine en 1960 : tradition vs mode
socioanthroponymie, prénoms, lexicologie, Mexique, XXe siècle

Comment opèrent le modèle traditionnel d'attribution du prénom et celui de la mode chez des enfants baptisés près de Mexico en 1960 ? Les changements extralinguistiques qui se développeront à partir de cette décennie auront plus tard un impact permanent sur la prénomination. Mais en 1960 et malgré les idées de transformation qui ont cours y compris au sein de l'Église catholique, les Mexicains font encore leur choix principalement à partir du martyrologe et du calendrier liturgique. Seulement après -et de loin- on trouve la transmission des prénoms familiaux et le phénomène social de la mode. Pourtant les parents se permettent des jeux lexicologiques à l'intérieur du cadre restreint des noms des saints fêtés le jour de la naissance du nouveau-né ou de son baptême. On joue aussi avec la marge temporelle car les noms des saints considérés ne sont pas forcément fêtés le jour exact. Pour cette communication on compare un corpus d'actes de baptême issus des livres de la cathédrale de Tlalnepantla de Baz, État de México, et un autre constitué d'actes de naissance de l'état civil, correspondant à la même année et à la même commune. On n'espère pas trouver d'écarts significatifs. Le cadre théorique sur lequel repose cette recherche considère, entre autres, les auteurs suivants : Boyd-Bowman (1970), Fine (1984, 1997), Sangoï (1985), Caprini (2001) et Quémener (2013, 2015).

LUKASHCHUK , MYKHAYLO
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

The problem of typology of Slavic toponymic systems
typological onomastics, Slavic onomastic systems, etymology of Slavic toponyms, typology of Slavic toponyms, Slavic toponyms

Over the recent years in Ukrainian onomastics attempts have been made to analyse and carry out typological studies of non-cognate language toponymic systems, among them Ukrainian and American (e.g. O. Skliarenko, Y. Redkva), Ukrainian and German, and Ukrainian and Romanian.
Currently there is an issue of typological studies of Slavic toponymic systems, approaches to typological studies of Slavic toponymic systems. It is of importance to fill in such a gap in Slavic onomastics. When the analysis of similar and different characteristics in the structure and semantics of Slavic toponyms is performed, we can reach valid conclusions about cultural, historical, ethnolinguistic, geographical and physical realia that may serve as a motivational basis to coin Slavic toponyms.
Onomastic studies traditionally focused on descriptive and comparative historical analyses of toponymic systems. Over the last decade they shifted to interdisciplinary research and typological approach. Topical research is typological studies in cognate Slavic languages that will enable us to establish similarities and differences on structural level significant for national and general linguistics.
Typological study of toponyms opens up wide vistas, specifically in the direction of comparing cognate toponymic systems in Slavic languages. It requires from onomasts a deep knowledge of the regularities of toponym formation in each of the compared languages, application of typological methods.

MÁCHA, PŘEMYSL
Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia

Place names as cultural heritage: memory and cultural landscape in the Beskydy Mountains, Czechia
place names, cultural heritage, Czechia

Place names are important in cultural heritage studies for at least two reasons – they may indicate disappeared objects and practices of cultural and historical significance but they may also compose a significant component of cultural heritage itself. This is true for individual names as well as for whole sets of names expressing unique relationships between people and their environment. In their first aspect, names function as archives of cultural and landscape history, i.e. past natural characteristics (e.g. Bařiny, Medvědí) and processes (e.g. Úplazy, Polom),

economic practices (e.g. Uhliska, Solanec), ownership (e.g. Na Farském, Adamíky), spiritual values (e.g. Kalvárie, Jeuzalém), disappeared structures (e.g. Hradisko, Zámčiska), colonization history (e.g. Lhota, Vlaské) and other historical phenomena. In their second aspect, they themselves present a form of cultural heritage because they may conserve archaic grammatical and lexical forms (e.g. Juhyně, Beskyd), dialectal traditions (e.g. Jasenica, Na kočičim zumku), minority identities (e.g. Ropica, Łyngi), regional identities (e.g. Olza, Beskydy), contemporary social critique (e.g. Fukušima, Milionářská ulice) or unique ways of relating to the world (e.g. Mexiko, Balkán). Together, names contribute significantly to the formation of the idea of home and to the construction of communities. But as other forms of cultural heritage, they may also generate controversies for a lack of agreement on their value, their correct form, or the rights to their usage. In this paper, the relationship between place names, cultural heritage, and identity will be explored with a particular focus on the Beskydy Mountains in Czechia. The paper will present the results of an extensive field work and archival research undertaken in the last decade focused on the contemporary place naming practices and toponymic conservation efforts.

МАКАРОВА, АННА АНДРЕЕВНА [MAKAROVA, ANNA ANDREYEVNA]
Уральский федеральный университет имени первого Президента России Б. Н. Ельцина, Екатеринбург, Россия / Институт русского языка им. В. В. Виноградова РАН, Москва, Россия

Неофициальная ойконимия Белозерья XIX–XX вв. (по данным полевых сборов и письменных источников)

русский язык, ономастика, топонимия, Русский Север, карты, письменные источники, полевая лингвистика

В докладе на материале исторических и современных ойконимов Белозерья рассматривается проблема эволюции географических названий во времени, соотношения хронологически различных картографических, официальных и устных вариантов и т. п. Под Белозерьем понимается территория, относившаяся к Белозерскому княжеству XIV в., в соответствии с границами, реконструируемыми А. И. Копаневым (1951) на основании изучения системы землевладения. В соответствии с современным административно-территориальным делением, эти земли располагаются преимущественно на территории запада современной Вологодской области (Белозерский, Бабаевский, Вашкинский, Вожегодский, Вытегорский, Кирилловский, Кадуйский, Устюженский, Чагодощенский, Череповецкий, Шекснинский районы), юго-западной части Архангельской области (Каргопольский и Коношский районы), а также частично Ярославской области (Пошехонский район). В качестве источника материала исследования используются, во-первых, коллекции электронной базы данных Топонимической экспедиции Уральского федерального университета (Екатеринбург), включающие материалы полевых экспедиций в Белозерье, начиная с 1960-х гг., во-вторых, карты Белозерья XIX–XX вв., доступные в открытых источниках (карта Белозерского уезда Новгородской губернии из атласа Шуберта 1826–1840 гг. и «Новгородского сборника» 1865 г., карта Череповецкого уезда Новгородской губернии 1854–1855 гг. и др.); в-третьих, списки населенных мест этой территории (Вытегорского и Каргопольского уездов Олонецкой губернии 1905 г., Устюженского уезда Новгородской губернии 1911 г., Череповецкого, Кирилловского и Белозерского уездов Новгородской губернии 1912 г. и др.). В ходе исследования уделяется внимание анализу фонетического облика названий, изменениям их морфологических характеристик, параллельным вариантам названий и различным способам адаптации прибалтийско-финских по происхождению названий русской топонимической системой.

MANCHENKOVA, ANNA
Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Humorous function of proper names in British theatre discourse of late 19th century

proper name, theatre discourse, musical theatre, humour, humorous function

Musical theatre has for a long time been the sphere which swiftly reacts to changes in societal attitudes and can also influence such attitudes itself. When speaking of musical comedies, playwrights and librettists use a variety of comedic devices. In addition to that, they often create bizarre names for their fictional characters in order to add to the humorous effect. The Present article builds upon an assumption that proper names can perform a humorous function in theatre discourse. Theatre semiotics has been an object of scientific study for some time, yet the role that proper names play in the theatre discourse has not been sufficiently explored. The present paper sheds light on how proper names (specifically anthroponyms) may exhibit humorous attributes in theatre discourse. The research was done on the basis of librettos of "Thespis" and "The Mikado", two comic operas created by William Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. This article begins by examining theories of humour and analysing

how the term "humour" relates to the features of comedic theatre productions. It then gives the classification of proper names found in the librettos of aforementioned British operas and conducts the semantic and structural analysis for the said names. It proceeds by describing the specific properties of studied proper names that enable them to perform a humorous function. Finally, it highlights successful strategies for creating humorous proper names.

MAREK, MILOŠ
Trnava University, Slovakia

Ethnonyms as personal names or bynames in the territory of medieval Slovakia

ethnonyms, personal names, bynames, Slovakia, Middle Ages

Personal names are an important source of information in researching the ethnic situation of the population in the Middle Ages. Although the most written sources of this period are diplomatic documents (deeds, letters), a large amount of the onomastic material is contained in various economic documents, such as inventories, conscriptions, municipal tax books or protocols. They contain a number of personal names, which at that time consisted of first name and byname. While given names cannot determine the bearer's ethnicity, as they have often been subject to fashion and tradition, it is different with bynames. These bynames, often accompanied with the word „dictus", were given to people in cases, when their ethnicity was different from the ethnicity of surrounding population. The aim of the paper is to analyze ethnic bynames found in medieval written sources from the territory of Slovakia. In his study the author tries to answer several questions related to this topic: what proportion were the ethnic bynames of the total number of bynames in the onomastic material surveyed, which ethnic bynames were the most frequent in a given period of time, which ethnic bynames were the most frequent in certain geographical or social environment, to which extent the ethnic bynames characterized the ethnicity of their bearer, whether they can be explained in other ways and ultimately what value they have for researching the ethnic composition of the medieval population.

MÁRKUS, GILBERT
University of Glasgow, Scotland

The Place-Names of Iona: 1500 years of toponymic development

place-names, Scotland, Iona, sources, monasticism, travel writing, antiquarianism

This paper introduces the project 'Iona's Namescape: Place-Names and their Dynamics in Iona and its Environs', being conducted at the University of Glasgow. Iona is a small island off a larger island off the mainland of Scotland, but it has a wide historical and cultural significance. It was the site of a monastery founded in AD 563, and as such has a record of place-names stretching back to the earliest sources for that monastery, which are rich in perspectives on naming. The island was a monastery one through the middle ages, but then in the early modern period became a key stop on the tours of early travel writers and antiquarians such as Thomas Pennant and Samuel Johnson. These writers provided further sets of names and traditions about names. Its medieval remains have been intensely curated since then, primarily by English speakers; whereas the names were created, at various points in its history, largely by Gaelic speakers. Gaelic was spoken into the 20th century, and so we have a good sense of the local toponymic traditions of the island. All this presents some interesting methodological challenges for the place-name researcher, and some of these will be outlined in this paper, before focusing on the earliest names of the island and what the early sources can tell us.

MARTÍNEK, JIŘÍ
Institute of History of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia

Onomastics and Czech historiography

onomastics, historiography, Czechia

Although onomastics is a separate discipline, its results are used in other researches and thus become a kind of auxiliary science - in this case a historical auxiliary science. In this sense is used by Czech historiography, especially in two ways.
The first of these is historical geography, especially the history of settlement. Already the classical authors of the field from the 1st half of the 20th century, such as August Sedláček or J. V. Šimák, mentioned the names of settlements as an important guide in determining their age; the key work in this research, however, was the *Osídlení Čech ve světle místních jmen* (Settlement of Bohemia in light of place names, 1960) by Vladimír Šmilauer.

Especially in the development of settlements (top)onomastic research continues to play an important role: as an example the reconstruction of the Přemyslid state and its fortification network by Josef Žemlička (1995).

The second historical field where onomastic research is applied is the study of names and especially their changes in relation to the development of society. Here, too, individual studies were researched decades ago, but to a large extent, the groundbreaking work was the book *Ulicemi města Prahy (*"Streets of the City of Prague", 1958), with the participation of historians Václav Hlavsa and Josef Janáček. Historical-onomastic research was fully developed after 1989. Not only by publishing new street lists (for Prague at the end of the 1990s), but mainly by individual partial works devoted mainly to name changes in connection with key moments of Czech history, totalitarian regimes, etc.

MARTYNENKO, IRINA ANATOLYEVNA

Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Russia

Reasons and mechanisms for renaming Hispanic toponymic units

toponym, Hispanic toponymic nomination, Spanish, renaming, method, mechanism

Hispanic toponymic nominations are abundantly represented on the world map. Most of them are rooted since the name giving time. But a certain number of toponyms containing Spanish component lost this linguistic distinguishing feature due to renaming to other languages. Some objects, by contrast, have been renamed into Spanish. The author analyzes the causes and methods of renaming world toponyms from Spanish and into Spanish, and also makes an attempt to trace the existence and mechanisms of lexical-semantic and morphological coordination of the original nominations and names obtained by renaming.

The numerous examples cited reflect historical factors that influenced the loss and acquisition of Hispanic elements by geographical names, show the dependence of the nomenclature on the socio-political processes taking place in the world. Classification of reasons for renaming is given as well as methods of renaming are indicated. The author concludes that rash, unreasonable renaming is detrimental to the preservation of cultural and historical traditions.

From the author's point of view, during any toponymic research, the primary name cannot be excluded from the focus of consideration. The previous nomination is always a representative of a certain era, it leaves a certain historical mark and is able to influence the further development of toponymic models.

MEMBRADO, JOAN CARLES

University of Valencia, Spain

Five research approaches on toponymy. The case of València

toponymy, ideology, landscape, language

Place names can be approached from at least five different perspectives: as a landscape, a language, an ideology, a reference, and an identity. Place names have a referential value, since it labels places and distinguishes them from other neighboring places. Besides, they describe natural or cultural features of a landscape and, since they are persistent over time, allow to virtually reconstitute disappeared landscapes. This perseverance shows the different languages and cultures that have developed over a given land throughout history. Place names have also an ideological bias, since political context often determines the choice of a precise place name, and not another. Toponymy, in addition, has an identitarian value, since the inhabitants of a place feel emotionally linked to their place of residence and, therefore, to their place names. In this paper we analyze a significant group of place names within the region of València (Spain). The results of this holistic place names analysis show the particular functioning of each one of these five different toponymic perspectives and their relationship with each other. This paper deals particularly with the role of place names as landscape descriptors, linguistic markers and ideological indicators.

MIHALI , ADELINA EMILIA

"Sextil Pușcariu" Institute of Linguistics and Literary History of the Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Dynamic of anthroponymy in a Ukrainian community from Maramureș, Romania: Rona de Sus

anthroponymy, sociolinguistic, identity

This paper regards the analysis of anthroponymy in Rona de Sus, a commune in the north of Maramureș, a county with a multi-ethnic population, consisting of Romanians, Hungarians, and Ukrainians in the north of Romania on the border with Ukraine. In 2011, more than 80% of the inhabitants of Rona de Sus were Ukrainians. The aim of

this paper is to illustrate the dynamic of anthroponymy in Rona de Sus, the impact of migration on the innovation of first names, and the identification of the sociolinguistic mechanisms underlying the choice of names. The corpus of the paper consists of the names of children born between 2000–2019. The time period under investigation is long enough to allow us to observe all the major anthroponymic transformations and to establish the effect of migration, mass media and trends on the appearance of several *novelties* in the field of first names and on the constant onomastic renewal. Based on an interdisciplinary analysis of first names, this paper examines the change of Slavic names (*Natasa*, *Olena*, *Oxana*, *Svetlana*; *Pavlo*, *Serioja*, *Vadislav*) to Romanian or modern names (*Denisa*, *Gina*, *Iasmina*, *Mirela*, *Natalia*), the role of the hagionyms and the predominant types of names, according to structure, origin and semantics. In this context, certain issues are explored: name bearers' personal, social and cultural identity, their social status as defined by others, and the message conveyed by the name giver in relation to Romanian/foreign first names or bilingual onomastic structures.

MUTSUKAWA, MASAHIKO
Nanzan University, Nagoya, Japan

Are Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names feminine?
Japanese, given names, gender

This study focuses on the femininity of Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names. Japanese given names show one type of semantic gender difference (flower and plant names) and five types of phonological gender differences (first syllables, last syllables, heavy syllables, palatalized consonants, and length) and the phonological gender differences do not equally determine the gender but they can be hierarchically ordered based on their contribution in determining the gender.

Previous studies theoretically discuss: (i) Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names are weakly feminine and (ii) the names show strong femininity when they are disyllabic and bimoraic and have the structure "feminine first syllable + masculine last syllable". So I conducted a questionnaire to examine the femininity of Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names and asked native speakers of Japanese how they judge the gender of disyllabic and bimoraic given names.

The result of the questionnaire reveals: (i) Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names are weakly feminine as discussed in the previous studies but (ii) Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names with the structure "feminine first syllable + masculine last syllable" do not show strong femininity.

And by analyzing the data, I could find masculine and feminine last syllables that have not been discussed in the previous studies. The present study explains how the gender of Japanese given names is determined.

МИХАЛЬЧУК, ОКСАНА [MYKHALCHUK, OKSANA]
Институт языкознания им. А. А. Потебни НАН Украины, Киев, Украина

Языковая идентичность личного имени в контексте украинской языковой ситуации
антропоним, личное имя, языковая идентичность, языковая политика

Взаимосвязь языка и общества в ономастической парадигме отчетливо прослеживается в связи "антропоним - конкретный человек". Личное имя не только указывает на ряд экстралингвистических факторов - традиции, пол, этническую принадлежность, религию, но и выступает маркером социолингвистического портрета личности, является идентификатором языкового и этнического сознания индивида в частности и общества в целом. Записи имён в официальных документах выступают также свидетелями динамики языковой политики и ее влияния на становление и кодификацию национального корпуса личных имен.

Каким образом официальный реестр личных имён отражает языковую ситуацию и состояние языкового сознания граждан Украины, как это отображено в записях имён в документах и какие факты использования разных вариантов личных имён являются следствием воздействий языковых политик? В координатах затронутых вопросов прежде всего актуализируются проблемы: 1) влияние языковой идентичности на выбор имени; 2) эколингвистические и лингвокультурологические аспекты сохранения национального фонда украинских имен в ситуации контактного билингвизма; 3) правовые и орфографические аспекты записи личных имен представителей национальных меньшинств; 4) особенности адаптации новых заимствованых личных имён. Из этого следует необходимость анализа украинского реестра личных имен с учётом: а) этноязыковой природы и национальной вариативности имени; б) процессов и последствий сближения украинских личных имён с русскими (по звучанию); в) тенденций к деэтнизации личных имён представителей национальных меньшинств в советский период из-за замены в документальных записях

этимологическими вариантами; г) возрастания количества транскрибированих вариантов русских личных имён в современных украинских документах без учета этнической принадлежности носителей имени; д) активного использования новых заимствованных имен и особенностей регулирования их правописания.

Изучение идентичности и функционирования личных имен в контексте украинской языковой ситуации позволяет сформулировать основные социолингвистические критерии правовых и языковых норм для измерения качества современного национального корпуса личных имен.

NASAKINA, SVITLANA
Odessa State Agrarian University, Ukraine

Personal names in warship names at the end of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries: general and different

personal names, warship names, nautonyms, 19th century, 20th century, transonymization

This paper presents an overview of the main tendencies in warship naming in several countries at the end of 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries. Its major goal is to investigate general and different features in warships naming before World War I in Germany, Great Britain and Russia naval forces.

The personal names in warship names allow us to study the historical background and national traditions in connection with onomastics. The article studies how warship names became symbols of the state commemorating the role of the outstanding personalities in the history. The research is carried out on the German, English and Russian published documents.

The article analyzes scientific approaches to the definition of the notion "nautonym" and focuses on the study of the structural organization of personal names in warship names. They have been distributed according to their structural organization into one-component, two-component and multi-component structures. It has been established that personal names in warship names perform three functions: identifying and differentiating one from another; symbolic function; and historical function. Moreover, special attention has been focused on the personal name typology. Each typology type of personal name is illustrated by concrete example. The material of this paper could help to compare personal names and ship names in different countries and epochs.

NEAL, JOSHUA
University of Nottingham, England

Old Norse *bý(r)*-names in Britain: the 'cores' and 'peripheries' of their distribution

toponymy, toponyms, personal names, settlement names, socioonomastics, early medieval, Anglo-Scandinavian

The presence of the Old Norse (ON) place-name element *bý(r)* 'farmstead, village' in British place-names is commonly accepted as the best available evidence for the presence of Scandinavian-speakers during the early medieval period.

This paper will discuss the outcomes of my large-scale analysis of ON *bý(r)*-names in mainland Britain with a focus on the principal concept I have developed during my PhD: the division of these place-names into 'core' and 'peripheral' areas of distribution. This method, developed by creating 'heat-maps' using GIS software, allows for analysis outside of socio-political borders – e.g. historical boundaries, modern county divisions, etc. – that are somewhat arbitrary from an early medieval sociolinguistic perspective, and a visual representation distinct from traditional distribution maps that can mask the varying density of place-names on a large scale.

By using a visual heat-map representation of my corpus of British ON *bý(r)*-names as a basis for analysis, patterns of distribution emerge: certain types of *bý(r)*-names formations are characteristic and non-characteristic of the 'cores' and 'peripheries' generally, and of some areas more specifically. There are notable patterns in the distributions of ON *bý(r)*-names that contain personal names and topographical elements as their specific elements; recurrent 'appellatival' compounds; hybrid-names; etc.

This paper will discuss the contribution of this research to our understanding of the Scandinavian presence in Britain during the early medieval period – in particular the emergence of a distinct Anglo-Scandinavian toponymicon which developed following the viking settlements of the ninth century and endured for centuries after the Norman Conquest.

Neklesova, Valeriia
Odessa Mechnikov National University, Ukraine

Memeplexes: an onomastic path
cumulative cultural evolution, memeplex, proper name

The article explores the memetic nature of proper names. Any proper name is a potential memeplex. Memeplex here we understand in a broad sense, as a cultural information unit. It evolves and due to the effect of cultural cumulative evolution, it acquires connotations and becomes an onomastic concept. A memeplex is a piece of information transmitted through public channels, which is distinguished by brevity, rapid and uncontrolled dissemination. It is an independent, distinct unit of culture, determined collectively by the public itself. Proper names as part of cultural tradition show all signs of memeplexes where such properties as variability, situational factors, and social imprint predetermine their multifaceted interpretation. The oldest proper names are memeplexes with a very long history which are embedded in many cultural practices (these include songs, tunes, poems, character images, ideas, phrases, gestures, painting styles).

N. Fodor, János
Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

Hungarian family name typology and question of name dialects
name geography, personal names, name dialects, name typology, Carpathian Basin

Similar to common words, the spatial division of proper names is a natural by-product of linguistic change. During the process of language change, the influence held by territoriality can be demonstrated (to differing degrees) within the total linguistic system; the existent dialects that emerge as a result of this influence thereby justify the separate examination of linguistic levels. The international study of geonomastics increasingly emphasizes the connections and correlations between dialects and proper names. In spite of its current achievements, Hungarian geonomastic research is still far behind that experienced in Europe. A question still remaining for researchers to answer is whether the territoriality of proper names is merely the result of dialectological properties, or if a deeper process is at work: do names indicate a different level of name dialects? In opposition to its earlier definition, in this case "name dialects" does not refer to one particular name's isogloss, but rather to onomastic units within a dialect.

I think that territoriality exerts a fundamental influence on the name types found in language's surname system. In my paper I introduce the name typological, regional differences found in the Hungarian name system as analysed by the Atlas of Historical Surnames in Hungary (AHSH) Project. The databases used for this analysis are based on data from 18th century tax censuses of Carpathian Basin.

Nyangweso, Daniel
Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

Use of toponym ontologies in web gazetteer entities
ontology, toponyms, gazetteer

Toponyms presented on web gazetteers have different roles and purposes. The purpose of this paper is to review the use of toponym ontology applications in the study of ethnographic toponyms in a multi-lingual space. The results will enable the preparation of a schema for the geographic features denoted by toponyms within the web gazetteer services from administrative and volunteered sources. Typical entities and objects for review are classes with attributes as applied in ontologies for linked gazetteers. Different applications of gazetteers exist such as land registration, defense mapping, cultural heritage, inscription of memories and topographic representations. Each application requires the use of a specific ontology deemed necessary for each domain of gazetteer entities. Contrastingly, others require different web languages other than the web ontology language abbreviated as OWL. Capturing the users' attention requires use of common processes known to users and geographic information retrieval systems to enable enhanced human understanding of the modelling and analysis of the gazetteer services as visualized. Routing for a hybrid ontology becomes handy for management of various linked open data gazetteer services to aid the integration of aspects of retrieval and understanding the concepts of the models used. The approach combines toponyms attributes from a variety of sources for comparison and merging. Evaluation includes web of data service usage, category of users, nature, gender and users ease on understanding of the information presented or extracted. Feature content type, location, regularity, extinctions, ethnographic associations and other aspects mapped depend on data availed.

Ó Gliasáin, Justin
Dublin City University, Ireland

Microtoponyms of Irish-language origin in Co. Kildare, Ireland

microtoponymy, anglicisation, Irish language

Given its location in the east of Ireland and its proximity to Dublin, County Kildare has been long anglicised, with language shift from the Irish language to English having been complete by the early 19th century. Despite it being a long-anglicised region, microtoponyms of Irish-language origin give an insight into the Irish-speaking world which existed prior to the 19th century. Many such names are recorded in anglicised form on maps and surveys from the 17th and 18th centuries and are no longer used. However, a significant number of minor names of Irish-language origin have survived to the present day, some of which have been perpetuated solely through oral tradition. Focussing on an a predominantly rural area of the county, roughly 50km southwest of Dublin, this paper aims analyse some notable Irish-language microtoponyms which have come to light over the course of archival research and fieldwork carried out in the area. The significance of these names in terms of history, society, topography and language will be discussed, and an overview will be given as to the definition of microtoponyms in an Irish context relative to the hierarchy of administrative placenames.

Ó hAisibéil, Liam
National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

Obscure places: Etymological tropes in *fíanaigecht* literature

toponym, etymology, chronology, fíanaigecht, place-lore, dindshenchas, Finn cycle, literature, narrative, medieval Ireland

This paper will present the results of recent investigations into the ways in which place-names are presented and etymologised in medieval Irish texts (specifically in *Dindshenchas Éireann* and *Acallam na senórach*). *Dindshenchas,* which can be translated as the 'lore of notable/high places', is a genre of medieval Irish literature, found in both poetic and narrative forms, that attempts to explain the origins of a place-name through the telling of a narrative about the creation of that place (i.e. how a place came to be named). *Acallam na senórach* 'The Colloquy of the Ancients' is the 'longest original literary text in medieval Irish literature' (Dooley and Roe, 1999: viii), and is a text 'largely constructed around the *dinnshenchas* conceit of explaining how places came to be so called' (Murray, 2017: 148). The etymologization of a proper name – often viewed as an essential component to mark an item as *dindshenchas* material is found in the *Acallam* – and this etymologization is performed in several ways. Names can be explained either by the linguistic analysis of an etymology and/or by the historical/legendary explanation provided by aetiology. This paper will present the various methods in which place is etymologised in this text, considering what analysis of place-names in the *Acallam* can tell us about its composition, and about the use of place-names for literary effect in medieval Ireland.

References:
Dooley, A. and Roe, H. 1999. *Tales of the elders of Ireland = (Acallam na senórach)*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Murray. K. 2017. *The Early Finn Cycle*, Dublin: Four Courts Press.

Odaloš, Pavol – Vallová, Elena
Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, Slovakia

Current issues of Slavic onomastic terminology

onomastic terminology, classification, the relationship between domestic and international terms

The aim of the paper is to deal with current issues of Slavic onomastic terminology standardized in the Osnoven sistem i terminologija na slovenskata onomastika (1983), which is a modification of the first edition of the Basic System and Terminology of Slavic Onomastics (Svoboda et al., 1973). The current issues of Slavic onomastic terminology relate both to the system of Slavic onomastic terminology and the particular Slavic onomastic terminology. The idea of updating Slavic onomastic terminology has been addressed by several onomasticians (Kuba, 1977; Frančić, 1999; Harvalík, 2007; Odaloš, 2011, 2017, 2018, 2019; Čilaš Šimpraga, Frančić, 2019 and others). One of the issues of updating is whether to classify the system dichotomically or trichotomically. The original dichotomous classification divides onyms into bionyms and abionyms. The dynamic development of research on chrematonyms (Šrámek, 1989; Odaloš, 2011) has introduced a trichotomic classification of onyms: geonym – bionym – chrematonym (Šrámek, 1999: 16, 163–165; Šimunović, 2009: 371) or alternatively bionym – geonym – chrematonym (Blanár 2002: 41; 2008: 77; Šrámek, 2003: 39; Odaloš, 2011: 347–356). A related question is to what level of classification onomastic terms should be used to denote types of onyms.

The level of classification is also related to another question regarding Slavic onomastic terminology: that of the relationship between domestic and international terms or, as the case may be, the need to name an onymic object with both a domestic and an international term. It is generally agreed that the onymic object must be called by a domestic term that not only names but also expresses national specifics fixed in national onomastic schools (Lutterer, 1975; Rzetelska-Feleszko, 2003; Blanár, 2008; Harvalík, 2012; Odaloš, 2012) 2018). There are at least two opinions for naming an onymic object with an international term: 1. use international terms only to denote central non-peripheral terms (Harvalík, 2003); 2. onomastics is a systemic linguistic discipline, the system of Slavic onomastic terminology has a structure that is made up of terms (parts of the system), so it is necessary to name each unit of the system with a domestic and, if necessary, an international term. Other views were presented by Witkowski, 1995; Kaleta, 1998 and others. The text will also address other current issues of Slavic onomastic terminology.

ODALOŠ, PAVOL – VALLOVÁ, ELENA
Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, Slovakia

The Czechoslovak school of onomastic modeling. Chrematonym modeling
chrematonyms, model, modeling, Czechoslovak school of onomastic modeling

The term Czechoslovak School of Onomastic Modeling refers to a process that, through the models such as general onomastic, describes the content and form of an individual onomastic (Odaloš, 2011). The founder of model theory is the Slovak linguist Vincent Blanár (1968, p. 8; 1970, p. 25; 1972, p. 9). He modeled unofficial names by recording semantic attributes through functional terms (Blanár, 1996). Czech onomastician Rudolf Šrámek developed a modeling approach with his theoretical approach. He modeled oikonyms using content semantic categories (1972, 1976, 1999). The aim of the contribution is to introduce a new way of chrematonym modeling. Modeling is an activity through those models of chrematonyms are created. The onymic model is a unit of the onymic system.

In our research, we use the new term model A1.The model A1 is characterized as a model mapping the chrematonymic attributes of society relationship. The chrematonymic attributes of society relationships reflect on functional members with onymic value.

We distinguish functional units that present a semantic sign indicating the type of a chrematonymic attitude, e.g. Ch - chrononym, A – actionym, F - faleronym, ŠO - state organization and so on. Respectively functional units that express other semantic attributes , e.g. DOM - domicile , HCH – respectable characteristics, OCH - organizational characteristics, OR - orientation in a certain direction, PÚ - belonging to the territory etc.

The Examples of modeling: A1 = Ch + HCH (The Day of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic), A1 = PL + OR + A (The Slovak National Uprising), A1 = F + HCH (Milan Rastislav Štefánik Cross), A1 = Šo + PÚ + OCH + DOM (The Forests of the Slovak Republic, State Enterprise, Banská Bystrica) and so on.

The main goal of our contribution is to present the current phase of our research in the field of modeling of chrematonyms. (We intentionally left some abbreviations in Slovak).

OJEBODE, AYOKUNMI
Institute of Name-Studies, University of Nottingham, England

All Animals Are Equal: Rethinking 'Animalistic' Names and Yorùbá Epistemology in Femi Osofisan's Kolera Kolej
animal psychology, sultural studies, Osofisan, Yoruba orature, zoonyms

Contemporary studies on Femi Osofisan, a Nigerian literary icon, establish him as a visionary social commentator whose works underscore the complex challenges in Africa, especially the murky corruption in Nigeria's socio-politics and educational structures, but insufficient discourses on zoonyms (animal names) anchored on his Yoruba Southwestern Nigeria indigenous knowledge. This study, therefore, explores the playwright's ideology of corruption in *Kolera Kolej* (2001), typified as characters' animalistic names, tendencies and nonconformity to stipulated societal tenets, communal expectations and Yoruba cultural beliefs. Onomastic Semiosis as the study's construct is deployed within the framework of Izevbaye's (1981) sociocultural naming context to foreground the Yoruba philosophy of *ìse ènìyàn n'ìse ęranko* equating humans and animals in the text given their close characteristics. Consequently, there is a spiritual and philosophical dimension to animalistic or unethical behaviours that contradict modesty and cultured citizen ideals in the Yoruba *omoluabi* concept. Thus, the playwright's designation of profound Yoruba animal names ridicules African elites and political leaders' chauvinistic and greedy nature and its consequence on a nation's socio-politics and economy.

ORLEAŃSKI, MICHAŁ FILIP
Statistics Poland / Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Warsaw, Poland

Political changes and naming in Polish cities in 1989-2017
political geography, cities, naming, urbanonyms, political changes

The research sets out to examine the issue of changes in the naming of public spaces in Polish cities in 1989-2017. Political changes had a visible impact on the naming of public spaces and on the symbolic sphere in Poland. From the analysis of comprehensive data covering the period of almost 30 years emerged a picture showing directions of naming changes, intensity and dynamics of the phenomenon over time, and spatial diversity of naming changes in Poland. The study clearly outlined trends regarding individual names that played a special role in shaping the symbolic space over the studied period. The author sought to identify the most significant factors affecting the noted trends regarding naming changes and their diversity over time and space. The observed results regarding i.a. the durability of different types of names of public spaces over time may constitute an important argument for the authorities responsible for shaping urban names, in particular in the context of public debate on the costs of implementing the so-called Decommunization Act. This research is the first work in the Polish scientific discourse which deals with the subject of changes in the naming of public spaces in Polish cities based on such detailed and comprehensive data, allowing for closing the existing research gap.

PARADA, MARYANN – TAUB-ROBLES, LENA
California State University, Bakersfield, USA

Julianys and *Jadiel:* **The culturally emblematic -/is/ and -/jel/ trends across three decades of Puerto Rican baby naming**
Spanish, Hispanic, anthroponyms, identity, culture, sound patterns

In recent years, there has been growing popular commentary on distinctive Puerto Rican anthroponyms. This paper draws on United States Social Security Administration data at points spanning three decades (1998, 2008, 2018) to trace the trajectory of two specific phonological endings in Puerto Rican baby naming: /is/ in feminine names like *Julianys* and *Greidys;* and /jel/ in masculine names like *Yariel* and *Jatniel*.

The study had several objectives: first, to determine the features' chronology, overall and in relation to more traditional gendered markers; second, to test the degree of cultural distinction of the features through a comparison with Mexican naming during the same period; third, to examine the origins of the features through a look at early instances, trendsetting names, and popular culture influences; and fourth, most importantly, to determine what the trends suggest with respect to the contours of Puerto Rican cultural and sociopolitical identity, particularly in relation to the United States and Latin America.

Analyses of the top 100 names revealed an overwhelming peak in use for both features in 2008. With respect to the feminine-/is/ feature, as its popularity grew, the use of Anglo names (e.g., *Ashley, Joyce, Grace, Valerie*) waned. By 2018, however, /a/ ending names constituted 81% of all names, up from 63% and 55% in 2008 and 1998, respectively, edging out -/is/ names and converging with broader Latin American trends.

A similar trajectory is observed for masculine names, including a return to more traditional Spanish names by 2018. While -/is/ names often have constituted simple variations on already extant names, borrowing the stem (e.g., *Julianys*), the masculine -/jel/ names have tended to be more inventive (e.g., *Yadiel*), yet likely modeled after the ending of traditional names like *Daniel*, *Gabriel*, and *Ariel*.

In our presentation, we will discuss how shifting stances toward the United States as well as cultural identity forces can help explain the patterns observed that variably index a distinctive Puerto Rican positioning.

PELCZÉDER, KATALIN
Паннонский университет, Веспрем, Венгрия

Венгерско-славянские языковые контакты в Карпатском бассейне – на основе данных одного раннего источника
венгерско-славянские языковые контакты, XI век, грамота, историческая реконструкция топонимов, реконструкция этнических и языковых отношений

Периодом самых интенсивных венгерско-славянских контактов считаются X-XI века, на что указывают многочисленные заимствования из славянских языков. Большинство слов, носивших субстратный характер, пришло в наш язык из языков славян, заселявших некоторые ареалы Карпатского бассейна и впоследствии ассимилированных. Однако в XI веке процесс ассимиляции еще не закончился, и заселение новых

славянских групп тоже продолжалось. Такая языковая ситуация, характерная для XI века, естественно отражается и в ранних географических названиях, и способствует ее более полному описанию.

Источником моего исследования является ранняя грамота истории венгерского языка, а именно перепись, написанная по-латински и составленная в бенедиктинском монастыре местности Баконьбель. Грамота, содержащая 112 топонимов, большинство которых находилось в Задунавье, где славяне уже жили и перед завоеванием родины венграми, возникла в 1086-м году,

В своем исследовании я придерживалась принципов исторической реконструкции топонимов, которая состоит из нескольких шагов. Определение этимона является лишь одним из элементов процесса. Одновременно с этим данное название должно изучаться в контексте своего источника (т.е. самой грамоты), как элемент своего ономастического типа,расположенный в хронологическом порядке данных. Следует рассматривать географические положения и прочих топонимов с тождественным названием в Карпатском бассейне, и топонимы вблизи изучаемого названия.

Такое многогранное исследование имеет несколько преимуществ перед методикой традиционной этимологии, которые особенно важны для языковой и этнической реконструкции. На основе изучения географических названий нельзя ожидать точного ответа на вопрос, какой этнос заселял данную территорию и какова была его пропорция, однако можно сделать выводы о том, кем были даны названия и кем они могли быть использованы во время написания грамоты. Это значит, что топонимы этой грамоты XI века могут служить важным источником масштаба славянского языкового влияния того времени.

PERONO CACCIAFOCO, FRANCESCO

Nanyang Technological University, School of Humanities, Linguistics and Multilingual Studies Programme, Singapore

Minoan place names: The enigma of unknown origins

Linear A, Minoan, Crete, historical toponomastics, Pre-Greek place names

This paper aims at an etymological reconstruction of some possible Minoan place names according to an Indo--European key of interpretation. Minoan is an unknown language 'hidden' behind the undeciphered Linear A writing system, used in Crete during the Bronze Age and witnessed by archaeological findings (mainly clay tablets inscribed with this script) from the beginning of last century. While the 'sister syllabic writing system' of Linear A, Linear B, was deciphered by Michael Ventris (with the cooperation of John Chadwick) in 1952, revealing to that it transcribed Mycenaean Greek, Linear A, despite being considered the writing system from which Linear B grammatologically derived, is still undeciphered and has, so far, resisted all attempts of interpretation. By applying an experimental phonetic transcription methodology to clusters of symbols in Linear A, some segments of characters, because of their recurrent position in the Linear A clay tablets and because of their possible morphology, could be interpreted as probable place names (among others, KU-NI-SU, SE-TO-I-JA, I-DA, SU-KI-RI-TA, SA-RA). This paper, starting from their phonetic transcription, deals with their possible etymological reconstruction, showing that all the Minoan place names so far hypothesized can be explained according to an Indo-European historical-phonetics. If confirmed, this could be a significant breakthrough in the study of the Minoan civilization and of its origins, still 'obscure', at the moment. The lack of knowledge of the Minoan language and the apparent impenetrability of the Linear A script, indeed, have prevented, so far, scholars from establishing if Minoan people were Indo-European, or Semitic, or Afro-Asiatic (among all the possible options). The Indo-European reconstruction of place names in the Linear A tablets could shed new light on the general interpretation of the Minoan civilization and open a debate on the origins of its toponymy, and ultimately, on the origins of the Minoan civilization itself. This is the purpose of this paper.

PETKOVA, GERGANA

Medical University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Foreigners in the Bulgarian anthroponymic system. Is it true that parents in Bulgaria prefer non-traditional variations of traditional given names?

Bulgarian traditional given names, foreign variations

Nowadays, a very fashionable trend can be observed for parents to choose the so-called international names for their newborn children in hopes that the child would have no problems in the future if he/ she wishes to move to another country. Unfortunately, this tendency is valid not only for Bulgarians but for all Europeans. That is the reason why most parents in Bulgaria prefer universal, untypical variations of given names accepted by the common people as traditional for our onomasticon so that their children will have no difficulties with the adaptation to a foreign culture, where appropriate.

The present text aims to follow that tendency in the official statistical data for a 10-year period (2008-2018). We have planned to compare the findings for Sofia – the capital of Bulgaria, since every new fashion starts in the largest city of the country, with those observed in the small town of Veliko Tarnovo where the name-giving tradition is supposed to be more conservative.

Different phonetic foreign variations of one and the same traditional Bulgarian forename will be defined and analyzed and the most preferred ones will be figured out.

This research is part of the project "Personal Names in Bulgaria in the beginning of 21 century" developed by colleagues from the Institute for Bulgarian Language, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Onomastic Section.

PETRULEVICH, ALEXANDRA
Department of Scandinavian Languages, Uppsala University, Sweden

Making Sense of Norse World: a corpus-driven approach to place-name variation

East Norse, Old Danish, Old Swedish, complex systems, non-linear distribution, orthographic variation, spatial infrastructure, spatiality, place names, medieval narrative, digital humanities, spatial humanities

Norse World is an interactive interdisciplinary spatial-temporal resource for research on spatiality and worldviews in East Norse medieval literature, i.e. medieval literature from Sweden and Denmark (https://www.uu.se/en/research/infrastructure/norseworld/). A corpus of so called spatial references, i.e. place names and other location-based items, e.g. inhabitant designations, forms a key component of the resource. Norse World applies a global perspective on the material focusing on foreign spatial references in the East Norse corpus; in this case, *foreign* means localities outside the modern borders of Sweden and Denmark. Spatial references are extracted from editions, parchment and paper manuscripts and fragments, early printed books, and medieval runic inscriptions by means of close reading. The two-step normalisation applied to the raw attestation data highlights orthographic variation and name formation respectively.

In the present paper, I will take a closer look at place-name variation in the Norse World corpus regarding both orthography and name formation. The main objective is to explore possibilities and limitations of the corpus as a source for linguistic inquiry. The talk will provide a number of comparisons of variable distributions in individual texts, manuscripts, genres, and different time periods discussed within the frame of the language as a complex system theory. The preliminary results show for example that there is typically very small variation at the lemma level. Regarding orthography there is a clear difference between Old Danish and Old Swedish since Old Danish material shows much more variance in spelling.

PLANAS, XAVIER – TORT-DONADA, JOAN – COROMINAS, JORDI
Ministry of land-use planning, Government of Andorra / Department of Geography, University of Barcelona, Spain / Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Barcelona School of Civil Engineering, Spain

Toponymy and geology in the landscape

toponymy, geology, physiography, landscape

The elements of physical environment have been object of designation for a long time. We should consider that the first inhabitants (hunters or gatherers) have already given names to places, as a result of their social need to place themselves in the space, and that means that many names have a very old origin. Therefore, place-names reveal aspects of the landscape already observed by our ancestors. On this sense, a specific type of elements, derived from physical environment, often used to name places, refers to geological features.

Toponymy, when it comes to the study of transparent place-names related to terrain aspects, can be a very useful tool in geological work, both to elaborate thematic maps (lithological, geomorphological, hydrogeological, etc.), and to find and study ores, cavities and mass movements, among other features.

Geology, in connection with the physical environment study, can help to understand and clarify some topographic obscure meanings, besides allowing to enlighten (or contributing to refute) etymological proposals based on linguistics. This field study, supported by the compilation of background and comparative physiographic analysis of the geological characteristics of places with similar or similar place-names, is a tool with an interesting potential to identify, recognize and even unravel the reasons of designation of many places.

The specific purpose of this paper is to expose and analyse different examples of *connections* and *reciprocities* between place-names and various elements of landscape geology, in order to consider the possibility of improving the physical features recognition of Earth surface.

PÓCZOS, RITA

Department of Hungarian Linguistics, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Die Neubewertung der Orstnamen im Karpatenbecken im 11. Jahrhundert

Toponymie, Ungarn, 11. Jahrhundert, Etymologie, Typologie, Sprachkontakt, Sprachgeschichte, Ethnogeschichte

Die ungarischen und anderen vulgärsprachlichen Elemente der lateinischen Urkunden des 11. Jh. gelten als die ältesten Quellen der ungarischen Sprach- und Ortsnamengeschichte, deshalb bekommen diese Sprachdenkmäler seit den Anfängen der wissenschaftlichen Forschung eine besondere Aufmerksamkeit, und zwar nicht nur von der Sprachwissenschaft, sondern auch von der Geschichtswissenschaft. Die Fragen der Frühgeschichte sind vor Kurzem in Ungarn wieder in den Mittelpunkt des Interesses geraten, immer mehr Wissenschaftsgebiete nehmen zur Herkunft und Frühgeschichte des ungarischen Volkes und der ungarischen Sprache Stellung. Die Öffentlichkeit (samt der Politik) verfolgt diese wissenschaftlichen Diskussionen mit großer Aufmerksamkeit. Die historische Sprachwissenschaft ihrerseits erklärt die sprachlichen Verhältnisse bzw. den Sprachgebrauch dieser Zeit, und in dieser Frage bilden die ältesten Quellen, d.h. der Ortsnamenbestand des 11. Jahrhunderts die wichtigste Beweiskategorie. Deshalb ist die Neubewertung dieser Quellen durch die neuesten, wissenschaftlich fundierten Theorien, Methoden und mit neuen Mitteln unentbehrlich.

Der geplante Vortrag stellt die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse vor, mit besonderem Fokus auf diejenigen, die von den früheren Forschungsergebnissen abweichen; darüber hinaus werden Beispiele zu den Problemen gezeigt, die das Kennenlernen des Namenschatzes sowie der sprachlichen (und ethnischen) Verhältnisse dieses Zeitalters erschweren.

POŘÍZKA, PETR

Palacký University Olomouc, Czechia

The function of proper nouns in quantitative analysis of dramas

content analysis, co-occurrence network, dispersion, drama, keywords, prominent units, quantitative analysis

The present paper discusses content prominent units (thematic words and keywords) in drama within the framework of content analysis. It aims to point out to the functions of proper nouns in quantitative text analysis of drama as well as to comment on the use of content analysis in searching for the interpretative cues and key topics of a text. The corpus of data was extracted from Karel Čapek's dramas.

Proper nouns are the essential component of the drama, since the texture of a play is derived from the sequences of each character's lines. If the prominent units are seen as the attributes of the individual characters, their function in the text cannot be satisfactorily explained with the frequency lists only; instead, it is vital to display the dispersion and association networks of these units for each character. The proper nouns thus work both as the object of quantitative analysis and the means for subsequent interpretation of data.

The content analysis followed several steps: extracting the prominent text units, showing their lexical dispersion, and modelling their mutual relations within a lexical co-occurrence network. An important criterion is a basic unit of analysis. Due to the rich inflectional character of the Czech language, a lemma is preferred to a word form; moreover, it is desirable to consider more complex units which could include synonyms or lexemes from one lexical field. Last but not least, the paper briefly demonstrates the use of proper nouns in cluster analysis.

PUSS, FRED

Institute of the Estonian Language, University of Tartu, Estonia

What is Estonian family name?

family names, clan names, terminology, Estonia

Development of Estonian family names seems to be clear: there was general bestowal of family names to peasants in 1822-1835 according to the respective laws and before that peasants did not have family names. However, in some areas of Estonia there was a tradition of hereditary clan (lineage) names before 1822. In some cases, those names became official family names in 1822-1835, in other cases they were altered or changed entirely.

In most other countries laws that ordered family names to be carried by everyone, were introduced much later than the family names themselves. For example, in Prussia it happened in 1875, but most people had already a family name by that time. In Scandinavian countries the patronymics often became family names after the law required to have one (in Denmark 1828, Sweden 1901, Norway 1923). With this the patronymic changed its function and became an official (legal) family name. If that happened according to the common law, those are

usually also considered family names (in Spain, UK, etc). Yet in Estonia such names have usually not been considered family names, but by-names.

A general definition of a family name is that is has to be hereditary for at least three generations. Many Estonian by-names meet and exceed that requirement.

I discuss whether those by-names (clan names) could be counted as family names, and in those cases was there rather a change of family names in the 1820s-1830s, not bestowal of them upon peasants as it is usually regarded.

RACCA, SARA
University of Turin, Italy

Using Google Maps to collect oral place names

toponymy, place names, oral microtoponymy, Google Maps, methodology, collecting data

The collection of oral microtoponyms requires to gather data directly from the voice of speakers who live in the investigated territory. There are different techniques and tools for obtaining oral microtoponyms. To not suggest them, the collector can use a blank map of the area and asks the informants to imagine doing mental paths and to name the known places, or he can move with them around the territory, transforming the paths from mental to real. However, the difficulty augments if the area is not rural but urban, since its largeness makes the orientation on the map more complicated and the costs (in economic and time terms) needed to physically explore it increase. To overcome it, Google Maps (including Google Street View) can be an useful tool, as it allows us to get a better representation of reality and furthermore it requires less resources than physical expeditions. In recent years, Google Maps has begun to be used in research of many disciplines: sociology, psychology, criminology, medicine, ecology, architecture, archaeology, history, etc. Nevertheless, academic papers concerning positive and critical aspects regarding its use in the collection of toponyms are unavailable. *Are the oral toponyms collected through Google Maps comparable to those obtained with traditional procedures? Are the informants comfortable with this tool? What are the challenges that the researcher must deal with?* Starting from my experience with the use of Google Maps for the purpose of collecting oral microtoponyms, I aim to answer these questions.

RADIĆ, JOVANKA
Институт сербского языка САНИ, Белград, Сербия

Суффиксы в топонимике – средства для не-прямой типологии конкретных географических объектов

топонимика, суффиксы, категоризация, оппозиции "одномерный (линейный) vs. многомерный (не-линейный)", "точные границы vs.неточные границы"

Анализ суффиксальных образований характерных для сербской географической терминологии и топонимке привел нас к выводу, что основные значения суффиксов можно определить на основе отношений, возникающих между ними (а не отношений, возникающих между суффиксом и слоообразовательной основой; это разного рода единицы). Такой анализ суффиксов показал, что при номинации частей пространства отдельные суффиксальные пары служат своего рода маркером имеющихся расхождений в визульном восприятии конкретных „предметов", напр. "одномерный (линейный) vs.многомерный (не-линейный)" + "точные границы vs.неточные границы" (-*ица* vs. -*ина*), "центростремительный vs.центробежный" (-*j*- vs. -*ина*) и т.п. Это говорит о том, что относительно пространственных объектов для языковой системы самыми важными являются различия между предметами именно как предметами (ср. *улица, граница, понорница, Белица* /маньа река/ vs. *планина, долина, пишталина, Херцеговина*). Это различия сверхсемантические, выражающиеся не-прямым способом, с помощью грамматико-семантических средств. Далее, это указывает на то, что разницы, которые топономастика считает базовыми (ср. термины *гидроним, дромоним, ороним, ойконим* и др.) по сути являются разницами вторичного значения (семантическими, производными), т.е. они всегда сами по себе подразумеваются, но могут быть и формально выражены.

Верность данных выводов подтверждается тем фактом, что пространство с высоты птичьего полета воспринимается как матрица, исперещенная линиями (такими линейными объектами, какими являются река, шоссе, граница распространения определенного типа почв или покрытий и т.п.). Несмотря на то, идет ли речь о линиях, пролегающих куда-то вдаль (большие реки, дороги, горные цепи и т.п.) или о тех, которые не переходят за границы конкретных территорий (небольшие реки, ручьи, дороги местного

назначения, границы распространения какой-то культуры и т.д.), все они образуют нелинейные, дво- или трехмерным избражением точных или неточных контуров.

RAMAEBA, GOABILWE NNANISHIE
University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana

Semantic typologies of lexically transparent Setswana personal names

personal names, lexically transparent, semantic categories

African personal names, particularly those in Sub-Sahara, are generally motivated by external forces like the circumstances surrounding the family at the time of the pregnancy or the birth of the child. Consequently, these names are often lexically transparent as they derive from the vocabulary of the language, the culture and traditions of the societies they exist in. Sub-Saharan naming practices therefore, have a unique pattern because they are a reflection of their societies, an observation made by Bangeni and Coestser (2000) in regard to Xhosa names. Naming in these societies, the Botswana one inclusive is a well-structured process with the names deriving from semantic categories that are influenced by the traditions of the societies. This article examines the meanings and motivations behind Setswana lexically transparent names. The data for this paper is from a PhD study which analysed and semantically categorized 1,995 Botswana names into 19 semantic categories. This paper outlines and discusses five of these categories which have proven to be the most common in the data. These categories are situation names, which derive from events and situations around the pregnancy and the birth of the child, symbolism and symbolic objects names which derive from names of common objects whose meanings are symbolic and go beyond the literal level. Other categories are activity names, God related names and occupation and position in society names. This analysis indicates that Setswana names are a direct reflection of the culture, traditions and the overall structure of their communities.

Reference:

Bangeni, G.N. & Coetser, A. (2000). Xhosa First Names, Societal Values and Power Relations. *Nomina Africana* 14(2): 59-69

RAPA, SANDA
Latvian Language Institute, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

Latvian sacred toponymy

Baltic toponymy, naming the sacred, place names of worship, toponymy and history

Foreign chronicles dating from at least the 10th century onward record, without going into great detail, the ancient Balts worhiping forests, bodies of water, and hills. Information about sacred sites has survived largely in the form of place names (toponyms). Present day Latvian sacred toponymy helps resolve archeological, historical and cultural issues, as a principal witness to the history, traditions and culture of the ancient Balts.

This paper considers those Latvian place names that probably contain information on sites of pagan worship and places associated with the Christian faith. Most sacred place names refer to hills (approximately one-half of all such place names), stones, individual trees, and bodies of water.

The majority of Latvian sacred toponyms contain information about pagan sites of worship. Such place names comprise not only generic components meaning 'holy', 'idol', 'god' etc. (in Latvian, *svēts*, *elks*, *dievs*), but also terms meaning 'witch', 'devil' (in Latvian, *ragana*, *velns*), '[personal and god names] Jānis, Laima, Māra', etc. The geographical dispersion of such etymologically related place names goes far beyond the present territory of Latvia. Occasionally information about its sacred nature cannot be inferred at a lexicosemantical level (e.g., *Akmens kalns* 'Stone hill'; *Zilie kalni* 'Blue hills'; *Robežakmens* 'Border stone').

Place names referring to the Christian faith are encountered less often in Latvia. Even place names containing the appellative *baznīca* 'church' mostly denote places of worship. Most of Christian place names in Latvia are oikonyms or microtoponyms of recent origin.

Sacred place names are analyzed in this paper in etymological, spatial, semantical, and historical perspective.

RAUNAMAA, JAAKKO
University of Helsinki, Finland

Clustering Names of Medieval Novgorod: Geographical variation of personal names attested in the census book of Vodskaja pjatina

personal names, Russia, Finnic, history, digital methods

This paper introduces the personal name system used at the end of the 15th century in Northwestern Russia. More precisely, the study focuses on the personal names attested in the census books of Novgorod (AD 1499–1563). These contain over 30 000 personal names and cover large areas in Northwestern Russia. The aim is to examine what kind of personal names were used in the area and what kind of regional differences can be found in the name usage. The study concentrates in particular on the northern areas of Novgorod Republic that supposedly had Finnic population. The goal is to learn if personal names used in Finnic areas differ from other ones. Last, the results are compared to archaeological, genetic and linguistics researches and a broader overview of the settlement history in medieval Northwestern Russia is presented.

This study relies on digital methods. First, the research material is compiled from the editions of Novgorod census books by scanning the pages and using OCR-reading to create editable copies of texts. A Python script was written to exploit the systematic formalities of this record to harvest the personal names mentioned. The output is a data matrix that contains frequencies of personal names for each parish. The collected data allows for a systematic statistical measurement of similarity across the parishes. By using different kind of statistical approaches it is possible to create a holistic interpretation of how names expressed linguistic and ethnic identities in northern areas of Novgorod Republic.

RAUTIO HELANDER, KAISA
Sámi University of Applied Sciences, Kautokeino, Norway

The relationship between North Saami settlement names and cultural cognition as an example of cultural onomastics

cultural onomastics, cultural cognition, Saami language, settlement names

Cultural linguistics is defined as a sub-discipline of linguistics with a multidisciplinary origin. Cultural linguistics explores conceptualizations that have a cultural basis and are encoded in and communicated through features of human languages (Sharifian 2019: 473). Thus based on cultural linguistics, the research of cultural conceptualizations of naming traditions, may therefore be termed *cultural onomastics*.

In my presentation, I shall focus on the sociocultural context of North Saami settlement names, and discuss the relationship between settlement names in North Saami language and Saami culture. Names of dwelling places constitute the primary research material, and names from the North Saami areas of Northern Norway will be used as examples.

A division into two categories, of primary and secondary settlement names will be used in the presentation. The question of what kind of linguistic and cultural features these categories contain, will also be discussed, as well as in what way these categories, through naming practices, reflect cultural features of Saami settlement history.
Reference:

Sharifian, Farzad 2019: Cultural Linguistics. – In: The Routledge Handbook of Language and Culture. Ed. Sharifian, Farzad. London & New York: Routledge. 473–492.

REDKVA, YAROSLAV
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

Frontier onomastic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland: Synchronic and diachronic aspects

place names, cross-border oikonymic systems, Ukrainian and Polish oikonyms, comparative studies, motivation of oikonyms

The purpose of Congress paper is to present a comparative synchronic and diachronic study of two cross-border oikonymic systems of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland. We analyse the structure and semantics of Ukrainian and Polish oikonyms and reach conclusions about cultural, historical, ethno-linguistic, geographical and physical realia that formed the potential motivational basis for coining this class of names.

We provide the evolution between two cross-border oikonymic systems on the structural and derivational levels. As a basis for structural and derivational comparison we put forward the idea of invariantness. A number of structural models are used for derivational level. We conduct an analysis of the semantics of words comprising the basis for place names that enabled us to trace the development of semantic structures.

The paper focuses on structural and lexico-semantic aspects that are of intralingual character; social, functional, psychological, and cognitive aspects aim at creating an ontological picture of analysed oikonymy as a social phenomenon. We study the problem of oikonym motivation in Polish and Ukrainian linguistic environments, and analyse the cognitive reaction of both societies to them.

The onomastic parallelism of Slavic cross-border oikonymic systems is a crucial new aspect of studies and plays an important role for theoretical onomastics; it also is a new approach for historical theoretical onomastics; principles of nomination production is a keystone for applied onomastics.

RESZEGI, KATALIN

Department of Hungarian Linguistics, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Metaphorical name-giving

toponyms, metaphor, metaphorical name-giving, cognitive approach

Recently, the cognitive linguistic approach that has renewed research in linguistics has also made its mark on onomastic research. As a result, several issues connected to names (name categorization, meaning, etc.) have been approached from new perspectives and new research opportunities have also presented themselves (e.g., examining the relationship between toponyms and mental maps). Within cognitive linguistics, the investigation of metaphors has had a central role from the beginning. Lakoff argues that metaphors are not only stylistic elements, but they represent a general cognitive mechanism that plays a fundamental role in human thinking and understanding, in the creation of our social, cultural, and psychological reality. Relying on this, we are capable to think and talk about more abstract concepts and phenomena. At the same time, cognitive semantics aims not only at the investigation of conceptual metaphors as cognitive mechanisms but also that of their linguistic manifestations and the characteristics of metaphorical expressions. These research findings have so far appeared only sporadically in onomastic research and have had less extensive influence. Thus, in my presentation I first introduce the cognitive linguistics approach and the results of metaphor research from the perspective of onomastics (also considering relevant findings in neuroscience and neurolinguistics). At the same time, I examine if we may rely on the mechanism of conceptual metaphors in the process of name formation, and if yes, how this process manifests itself in connection with toponyms and what unique features it has. In the case of common nouns (and their underlying concepts) we can provide a scope of words that can typically be used as intermediary entities in metaphorical linguistic expressions. In view of this, it should also be investigated if in the case of names created this way there are similar trends and how the names in this category may be characterized from a linguistic perspective.

RESZEGI, KATALIN – RIEGER, MARIE A.

University of Debrecen, Hungary / University of Bologna, Italy

Places in mind: investigating the link between language and spatial concepts

toponyms, cognitive onomastics, mental map, spatial language, Sambaa

In the mental system, language is interrelated with spatial representations: such a link appears through the expression of spatial relations, the designation of spatial categories (geographical common nouns), the linguistic aspects of the frame of reference used for orientation, and finally, the toponyms designating specific places and spatial objects. Taking this idea as a starting point, in recent onomastic research, studies have begun to highlight a thus far neglected question of onomastics, namely the relation between the mental map and spatial language, especially toponyms. Connecting to this interdisciplinary field of onomastics, the paper primarily addresses the issue of how language influences language-users' perception of their environment. After providing a short overview of the theoretical background, the question is approached based on a case study carried out in the Tanzanian Usambara Mountains. In fact, the toponymic data collected there during recent fieldwork, seems to suggest that, on the one hand, a considerable number of the Usambara place names currently in use are of pre-colonial origin. On the other hand, there seems to be a major difference when it comes to which features get labeled. For example, oronyms are rather frequent in German colonial texts about the Usambaras whereas most of the toponyms recorded there as oronyms, currently, are settlement names. This part of the talk will present the results of a consecutive study examining how *Sambaa*, the local language closely related to Swahili, carves out and classifies the Usambara landscape, and how this conceptualization may interact with place naming.

Reyes, Miguel
Universidad Intercultural del Estado de México / Universidad de Ixtlahuaca, Mexico

So am I not me, anymore? Identity conflict due to multi-naming in the State of Mexico, Mexico

identity, naming practices, mazahuas, State of Mexico

Naming a person is the beginning of a life Project, it is a social action not a simple performative one which is grounded in a 6-stage process: inspiration, comparison, test, decision-making, formalization and narration (Aldrin, 2011: 35). However, in many Mexican communities (the Mazahua area, in this case, an ethnic group distributed in two central states of Mexico) there's a great deal of cases in which, despite naming formalization, a new process of renaming occurs. In these cases, after examining the name, parents or a close relative give a new name, so the person has an official name and the one he will be known among their acquaintances. This paper presents some sample cases obtained through interviews and narrative analysis to 3 men and 2 women who bear 2 or 3 names (official and/or religious) and their experiences in dealing with the fact of discovering their names are not the real ones. Through the interviews, an identity conflict was detected because all of them argue that they could get in trouble with civil or educational authorities.

Rieger, Marie A.
University of Bologna, Italy

The interplay between native place names and the names of colonial settler farms in Usambara

toponyms, Usambara, German colonial farm names, colonialism

In a recent paper, I investigated German toponyms in the Usambara Mountains during German colonial occupation (1884-1919 ca.). Since legislation was in favour of the preservation of native place names, it was no surprise that I was able to find only a relatively small number of German names most of which, however, were names of (small) settler farms. At the same time, most of these names could be classified as emotional names because they emphasised the personal bond with the place (re-)named, which is a typical feature of (German) colonial farm names. A third finding was, at least in some cases, that the change from native to German name took place gradually. These findings call for further investigation. By comparing data gathered from colonial publications such as newspapers, directories and gazettes, the present paper aims to show if there are patterns that can explain why (only) some names changed and others did not despite the deep emotional bond which most likely existed between small farmers and their new Heimat. Furthermore, it will investigate if the change from native to German place names regularly took place in the form of gradual transition.

Robustova, Veronika
Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Name changing function in a literary text

name changing function, identity, onomastic analysis, text

This paper explores what functions proper names perform in the novel "Shantaram" written by G.D. Roberts. The main character changes places of living and his name also changes. The ability of names to reflect changes in the character of a literary hero serve as a tool, which helps the author to construct the plot, to give clues to the nature of the character. "It was as good a name as any, and no more or less false than the dozen others I'd assumed since the escape. In fact, in recent months I've found myself reacting with a quirky fatalism to the new names I was forced to adopt, in one place or another, and to the new names that others gave me. Lin … a name that instantly belonged to me, as surely as the lost, secret name with which I was born, and under which I'd been sentenced to twenty years in prison" [Roberts, 28]. When the author changes the name, a new story line begins and new features of the character appear. A name can construct the identity, can represent and transform it. Writers use names as literary masks for their characters. The meaning of a name is not always transparent and requires common background information for thorough understanding. One name can have multiple functions and all literary names must be analysed in the framework of the concrete literary text.

RODRIGUEZ, GABRIELE
Namenkundliches Zentrum der Universität Leipzig, Deutschland

DDR-Comic als Vornamenlexikon? Eine Quelle für die Suche nach Vornamen

Vornamengebung in der DDR, DDR-Comic Mosaik, Vornamen, Wissen, Fatima

Motive der Vornamenwahl in der DDR waren vor allem: Wohlklang (auch mit Familiennamen), kurze, moderne, einfache oder seltene Vorname, Nachbenennung nach Künstlern, bekannten Personen, Literatur, Musik, Film, Sport, Nachbenennung nach Familienangehörigen, Vornamen mit Tradition (antike, biblische), Vorliebe für fremde Vornamen (französische, nordische, englische, russische, ungarische, bulgarische, arabische).

Eine besondere Fundgrube war die einzige Comic- Zeitschrift MOSAIK in der DDR (1955-1975), da ihre Hauptfiguren Abenteuer in der ganzen Welt sowie im Weltall und in allen Zeitepochen erleben. Es sind spannende Geschichten, die neben der Unterhaltung auch viel Wissen über Kultur, Geschichte, Naturwissenschaft und Technik vermitteln.

Das Besondere dieser Comic-Reihe ist die Fülle an Personennamen aus der ganzen Welt. So wurden Mädchen in der DDR u. a. Fatima genannt, nach der schönen Prinzessin in der Orient-Reihe.

ROTENȘTEIN, SABINA-NICOLETA
Institute for Interdisciplinary Research, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Department, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania

Settlement names of Romania: Linguistic proofs of history and environment

settlement names, Moldavia, etymology, chronology, name patterns

This paper presents the names of old and modern settlements of Moldavia, the northeast region of Romania, highlighting the contribution of toponomastics to the knowledge of earlier cultures and languages having existed in this region and of the initial environment of the communities settled there. Albeit place-names everyday denotational use determines the process of onymization in which the initial descriptive meaning of names is bleached, the attempt to recuperate from their fossilized structures the old lexical roots, the affixes and the grammar enables the researchers to reconstruct, at least partially, the moment of naming and to complement with this linguistic proof the documentary history. The place-names originating in personal names or common words denoting ethnicity, occupations or industrial areas may reflect the ethnic and social realities of the local communities. It is their linguistic function as direct indicators of places that makes some toponyms and their inherent labelling information much more resistant to time than the common lexis.The paper intends to analyse the etymologies already given in the previous works regarding Moldavian toponyms and to replace the folk etymologies. This historical approach gives the possibility to establish a periodization of the existing Moldavian settlement names and of their constituents on the basis of the linguistic and historical stratum to which the etymons belong. The regularities in the place-names' structures indicating the use of some patterns of naming may also be related to a specific time, like the coining of semantically transparent affixes in more recent settlement names.

РОЗИК, ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА [ROSIQUE, TATYANA VIKTOROVNA]
Институт восточных языков и культур (INALCO), Париж, Франция

Междисциплинарные связи поэтики онима (на материале рассказа А.П. Чехова «Мальчики»)

поэтоним, поэтонимная парадигма, антитеза, поэтика произведения, мифологический и исторический подтексты, перцепционные механизмы речи, диахроническое социалогическое исследование

Развитие поэтики онима – науки, возникшей на "пересечении" ономастики и лингвистической поэтики, – невозможно без привлечения знаний и методов таких гуманитарных дисциплин, как культурная антропология, история, психология и социология.

Поэтика рассказа А.П. Чехова «Мальчики» (1887 г.) в целом построена на антитезе *трус - герой*, закрепленной за именами главного персонажа, – *Чечевицын* и *Монтигомо Ястребиный Коготь* соответственно. Эти имена являются ключевыми компонентами поэтонимной парадигмы *Чечевицын-Черепицын-Чибисов-Монтигомо Ястребиный Коготь.* Под влиянием семантических мотиваторов раскрывается внутренняя форма поэтонима *Чечевицын*, отсылающая к библейскому сюжету об Исаве, продавшем за чечевичный суп первородство. А благодаря аллюзивным свойствам контекста актуализируется историко-литературный подтекст прозвища *Монтигомо Ястребиный Коготь*, связанный с произведениями Майн Рида и Фенимора Купера, а также реальными историческими фактами.

Одновременно природа поэтонима глубоко психологична. Декодирование эксплицитной информации, заложенной в ониме, основано на общности перцепционных механизмов речи автора и реципиента. В процессе коммуникации правильное называние имени или фамилии собеседника вызывает положительный отклик, настраивая его на общение, и, наоборот, произнесение их с искажением сопряжено с негативными эмоциями. После каждого неверного употребления фамилии – *Черепицын, Чибисов* (вместо *Чечевицын*) – не следует вербальная или невербальная (жесты, мимика) ответная реакция. Таким образом, измененные формы поэтонима становятся выразительными сигналами, нацеленными не только на создание комического эффекта благодаря "говорящим" фамилиям, но и на привлечение внимания читателя к факту "умолчания" – стилистическому приему, используемому писателем для передачи психологического состояния героя, его "инобытия".

Диахронический подход в изучении особенностей общения представителей различных социальных групп позволяет воссоздать исторически достоверный фон произведения. Например, апеллятивно-онимная формула *господин Чечевицын* с обращением на "вы" к одиннадцатилетнему гимназисту отражает принятые в дореволюционной России нормы речевого этикета.

Итак, междисциплинарные связи поэтики онима очевидны.

RoŽai, Gabriel

Философский факультет Университета им. Матея Бела в Банской Бистрице, Словакия

Исследование спелеонимии в современной словацкой и славянской ономастике
топонимия, спелеонимия, славянская ономастика, сравнительный анализ

Целью данной статьи является представление результатов исследования спелеонимов в различных славянских ономастиках, объяснение общих и специфических методических и методологических подходов и описание дальнейших возможностей исследования этого вопроса в словацкой ономастике. С точки зрения ономастических исследований это относительно новая и недостаточно разработанная тема, которая оказалась в центре внимания в течение последних двух десятилетий. В словацкой ономастике эта тема впервые появилась в 2007 году в научной статье М. Поважая, имеющей характер первоначального исследования проблемы, в котором описываются отдельные этимологические и формальные аспекты словацких спелеонимов. Ономастическое исследование названий подземных объектов было также разработано в польских (напр., У. Бияк, М. Рутковски, Г. Серочиньски), болгарских (напр., М. Белнейска-Георгиева, Н. Ковачев), украинских (напр., А.В. Пилипюк, В.С. Подобовский) или русских (напр., А.С. Жилина, С.М. Баранов) ономастических трудах. Авторы этих исследований обращают внимание на классификационные, терминологические, этимологические, стандартизационные или лингвокультурологические аспекты. На основе междисциплинарного и многоуровневого анализа спелеонимов из Словацких рудных гор мы пытаемся определить и охарактеризовать специфические особенности формирования и коммуникационного функционирования нестандартизированных спелеонимов. таким образом задуманное исследование основано на системно-лингвистическом, этно-, когнитивно- и социолингвистическом подходах.

RUSU, Mihai Stelian

Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Post-socialist change in Romania's urban street nomenclature: A quantitative analysis at the national level
street names, street renaming, postsocialism, urban topomymy, Romania

Renaming the public space in the wake of significant power shifts was deemed a "ritual of revolution" by which the new political authorities grappled with the legacy of the former regime and inscribed their own symbols and ideological ethos onto the landscape. Post-socialist Romania makes no exception to this rule that was documented by scores of researches done in the interdisciplinary field of critical toponymic studies. Drawing on a complete collection of toponymic data (N = 37,080), this study sets out to examine the patterns of renaming the urban street nomenclature in post-socialist Romania. Statistical analyses reveal the categories of street names most affected by toponymic change (eponymous; historical dates, places, and events; political values; and politically loaded geographical landmarks). Moreover, spatial analysis of where these changes are located show regional discrepancies existing within the territory. These regional differences are accounted through further

statistical analyses in terms of the ethnopolitics played out at the local level of government. Overall, the study provides a unique, empirically grounded, and comprehensive picture on the politics of street name changes in a post-authoritarian sociopolitical setting from Eastern Europe.

RUTKOWSKI, MARIUSZ

University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

On the method of onomastic discourse analysis

methodology, theory, discourse, names in text, names usage, names in society

In the presentation I will discuss the method of analyzing the names in the light of their functions in the discourse. The method of onomastic discourse analysis is based on the achievements of both classical onomastics and critical discourse analysis. It shows what are the social and discursive functions of names. By means of names, naming practices or their transformations, certain elements of discourse can be seen: the distribution of power, ideologies, values and beliefs. The use of a specially created research method will allow to emphasize the importance of names in social communication practices.

SALGUEIRO, AGOSTINHO

CELGA-ILTEC, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Toponymy and gender: description from Portuguese

toponomastics, definite articles, gender, official toponymy, Portuguese

One of the most common questions regarding the "proper use" of toponyms in Portuguese is related with the (i) necessity, (ii) possibility or (iii) interdiction to employ definite articles as toponymic gender markers. Every Portuguese speaker acknowledges that the only possible position for an article attributing gender to a name is to its left; also, it is well known that mandatory or possible articles in Portuguese are never constituents of the name they precede. Nevertheless, language users still struggle to draw general rules that allow them to better understand the grammaticality of "gender articles" preceding toponyms. As one would expect, the less familiar a toponym is to a speaker, the harder it becomes for him to predict if it has gender.

In Portuguese, toponyms that derive from nouns (synchronically transparent place names, mainly) are the ones commonly accepted as more prone to be preceded by an article, but no extensive research has ever been done to evaluate if this assumption is, in any way, corroborated by user-based data or by data extracted from official toponymic resources. In this paper, using data from the official resource for Portuguese toponymy, the *Vocabulário Toponímico*, we draw a set of rules describing mandatory, possible or unauthorized interactions between "gender articles" and toponyms.

SARACCO, CATERINA

University of Genoa, Italy

When you cannot say you are hungry: Leo Spitzer and the proper names of hunger in Italian

censorship, Spitzer, taboo in language

Die Umschreibungen des Begriffes "Hunger" im Italienischen: stilistisch-onomasiologische Studie auf Grund von unveröffentlichtem Zensurmaterial [The paraphrases of the term "hunger" in Italian: stylistic onomasiological study based on unpublished censorship material] is a text published in 1920 by Leo Spitzer, a famous Austrian romance philologist who worked, during the years of the First World War, as a censor at the Central Office of the Postal Censorship of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In his long account, Spitzer reports, with philological care, the different linguistic strategies that Italian prisoners in Austria used in their letters to express the concept of hunger to their relatives in Italy.

Among the linguistic substitute-words, numerous are the proper names that prisoners used to name hunger. For example: personal names of people (often written in one of the Italian dialects) that only prisoners and their relatives knew, names of Saints that were linked to fasting, proper names of famous literary characters connected in the folk imaginary with food or with events of death by starvation. In other cases, instead of the Italian word for "hunger", *fame*, we also find names of operas, such as *La Bohème* or *Tosca*, or proper names of places, which were seen by the collective imagination as places where habitually people suffered hunger (the *S. Vittore* prison in Milan).

My aim is to create a first cataloging of all proper names assumed by hunger in the Italian prisoners' letters collected by Leo Spitzer and to investigate the precise cultural reasons that link these proper names to the concepts of hunger and fasting.

SCHOCHENMAIER, EUGEN

International Council of Onomastic Sciences / American Name Society / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Namenforschung e.V.

Polish surnames at the crossroads between East and West: onomastic landscape in comparison with Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia

European surnames, onomastic landscapes, high-frequency family names, name-driven motives, occupational surnames

Although Polish surnames are known from the Middle Ages, only 200 years ago the inherited surnames became compulsory. This communication represents a contrastive study of the most frequent Polish, Russian, French, German and British surnames. The aim of the study is to compare and evaluate name-based materials for five countries in the form of frequency distributions, then to analyse and confront surname percentages in order to determine the Poland-specific naming patterns and name-giving properties. The study of surname frequencies across geographical areas can provide interesting insights into the professional structure of populations, helping us to disentangle religious movements and historic settlements.

SILIŅA-PIŅĶE, RENĀTE

Institut für lettische Sprache der Universität Lettlands, Riga, Lettland

Lettische Familiennamen deutscher Herkunft

Familiennamen, lettisch, deutsch, niederdeutsch

Das viefältige lettische Familiennamengut ist bis jetzt noch nicht vollständig ausgewertet. Nur den Familiennamen (FN) lettischer Herkunft sind Monographien gewidmet (Balodis 2018, Сталтмане 1981). Es ist noch kein lettisches Familiennamenbuch erschienen.

In diesem Vortrag werden die kurländischen Familiennamen ausgewertet. Aus dem Material der Volkszählung von 1935 sind alle FN deutscher Herkunft exzerpiert und analysiert. Der Einfluss der deutschen Sprache auf die lettischen FN ist dank der historischen Umstände enorm groß. Sie bilden die zweitgrößte Gruppe nach den Namen lettischer Herkunft.

Die FN deutscher Hekunft sind eine heterogene Gruppe. Beim Etymologisieren konkurrieren oft mehrere Herkunftsvarianten. In einigen Namen sind die deutschen Appellative leicht zu erkennen, wie lett. FN *Apfelbaums* aus dt. *Apfelbaum*, lett. FN *Langzāms* aus dt. *langsam* oder lett. FN *Veiss* aus dt. *weiß*. Sehr viele FN sind aus dem Deutschen übernommene Komposita, vor allem mit den Grundwörtern *-bahs* (dt. *Bach*), *-bergs* oder *-berģis* (dt. *Berg*), *-dorfs* (dt. *Dorf*), *-felds* (dt. *Feld*), *-šteins* (dt. *Stein*), *-tāls* (dt. *Tal*) und *-mans* oder *-manis* (dt. *-mann*).

Eine besondere Gruppe bilden die Komposita mit dem Grundwort **-sons**, seltener *-zons* (aus dt. *Sohn*), denn bei diesen FN nur selten Entsprechungen im Deutschen vorliegen. Sie scheinen ein "lettisches Produkt" zu sein.

Literatur:

Balodis, Pauls (2018): Ne tikai Bērziņš, Kalniņš, Ozoliņš... Latviešu personvārdu etimoloģiskās semantikas teorētiskais modelis un tā realizācija. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts.

Сталтмане В. Э. (1981): Латышская антропонимия. Фамилии. Москва: Наука.

SINKEVIČIŪTĖ, DAIVA

Vilnius University, Lithuania

Names in contemporary Lithuanian – valued qualities and their changes

Lithuanian names, appellative names, adjectives, name trends

Part of the Lithuanian names before Christianization arose from designation of qualities. They were displaced by names of Christian origin after the Christianization of Lithuania. With the national revival at the beginning of the 20th c. names of Lithuanian origin became popular again. These included, again, names originating in designation of qualities.

Names of such an origin often derive from adjectives expressing psychological properties (*Drąs-utė: drąsus* 'bold', *Džiug-itas: džiugus* 'cheerful', *Nars-eta: narsus* 'brave', *Žvitr-ius*: *žvitrus* 'quick'). Other derive from adjectives expressing physical properties (*Graž-ina: gražus* 'beautiful', *Jaun-utis: jaunas* 'young', *Žav-inta: žavus* 'charming'), color or surface-related properties (*Mirg-uolė: mirgus* 'sparkling', *Skaidr-ius: skaidrus* 'limpid', *Žydr-ūnas: žydras* 'sky-blue'), or perception properties (*Gars-utis: garsus* 'loud', *Sald-ija: saldus* 'sweet').

During the first half of the 20th c. names of appellative origin designating qualities were quite diverse and reflected valued qualities at that time. The diversity of such names decreased since the sixties and most names can be derived not only from adjectives, but also from appellatives (*Taur-ija: tauras* 'aurochs', *taurus* 'noble') and from shortened compound names (*Gailė: Jo-gail-ė, gailus* 'sorrowful'). By the end of the 20th c. and beginning of the 21st c. the names of such an origin that remained were derivationally ambiguous or because of their popularity had become semantically unanalyzable. This shows that the semantics of names originating in designations of qualities has faded away and does not reflect the qualities valued by modern Lithuanians.

SKOCZEK, ROBERT – STRAUSS, SABINE – VOIGT, STEFFEN
Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Deutschland

Lautliche Adaptionskonzepte fremdsprachiger Eigennamen in ausgewählten Sprachen

Adaption, Sprechwissenschaft, Aussprache, Phonetik, Phonologie, fremde Eigennamen

Fremde Namen sind im öffentlichen Sprachgebrauch allgegenwärtig. Zu ihrer schnellen Verbreitung tragen sowohl die technischen Möglichkeiten der Informations- übermittlung als auch die Globalisierung bei. Über dieselben Ereignisse wird gleichzeitig in verschiedenen Ländern berichtet. Demzufolge kommen fremde Namen aus den "Gebersprachen" in den jeweiligen landes- sprachlichen Textzusammenhängen der "Nehmersprache" vor.

Beobachtungen der Rundfunkpraxis zeigen, dass es unterschiedliche Adaptionsmöglichkeiten fremder Namen in verschiedenen Ländern gibt. So können diese Namen so ähnlich wie in der Gebersprache ausgesprochen, aber auch in stärkerem Maße an die Nehmersprache angeglichen werden. Diese Adaptionen sind nicht arbiträr, sondern werden durch sprachliche und außersprachliche Faktoren bestimmt, die zur Etablierung bestimmter Ausspracheformen fremder Namen führen.

Ziel dieses Beitrages ist es, verschiedene Adaptionskonzepte zu besprechen und sie in ausgewählten europäischen Sprachen zu veranschaulichen. Dabei ist beispielsweise die Rolle von phonologischen Unterschieden, Transliteration und Flexion sowie von kodifizierten Ausspracheprinzipien, Sprachpolitik, Häufigkeit und Geläufigkeit eines Namens zu beachten.

Literatur:

Bartmińska, I. / Bartmiński, J. (1997): Słownik wymowy i odmiany nazw własnych. Bielsko-Biała (PPK Park).

Skoczek, R. (2014): *Wie sprechen polnische Berufssprecher fremde Eigennamen aus und warum tun sie es so?* In: Bose, Ines / Neuber, Baldur (Eds.), Sprechwissenschaft: Bestand, Prognose, Perspektive = HSSP 51. Frankfurt am Main etc.: Peter Lang.

Strauß, S. (2014): *Die Aussprache deutscher Namen im niederländischen Radio. Theorie und Praxis.* In: Ebel, Alexandra (Ed.), Aussprache und Sprechen im interkulturellen, medienvermittelten und pädagogischen Kontext. Beiträge zum ersten Doktorandentag der Halleschen Sprechwissenschaft. Online publication, 181–198.

SKORUPA, PAVEL
Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Vilnius, Lithuania

Semantic motivation of Vilnius County toponyms of Slavic origin

motivation, semantics, Vilnius County toponyms, hydronyms, oikonyms, toponyms of Slavic origin

There is no doubt that the onomasticon of any nation is not homogeneous, purely national. For many centuries, representatives of different nations and cultures have been living together or in constant centuries-long contact with each other in the present territory of Lithuania, borrowing something for their onomasticon or forcibly inheriting it. For a long time Lithuania was surrounded by its immediate neighbours (Slavic, Germanic, Finno-Ugric peoples). The results of long-term language and intercultural contacts as well as the historical development of the State of Lithuania can be observed in the Lithuanian toponymy esp. in names of non-Lithuanian origin. A number of names of Slavic origins are identified in the classes of hydronyms and oikonyms of the present-day Vilnius County: rivers *the Cibulinė*, *the Kamena*, *the Manierka*, *the Nedzviadka*, *the Neprudka*, *the Ščerba* etc.; lakes *Glūšnia, Olga, Pravalas, Skarbelis, Svinuka, Zapolė, Zatišė* etc.; settlements *Baraškos, Bulbinė, Kaniūkai, Kochanovka, Lastaučikai, Slabada, Slabadka, Slabadiškis, Šniūrai, Tartokas, Šalčininkėlių Tartokas, Veselucha* etc. Vilnius County toponyms are historical monuments that reflect a long, magnificent and often turbulent history of this land, as they are affected not only by the cultural periphery – the interaction of different indigenous cultures and languages – but also by the long-term multilingualism of the local population. The aim of the current research is to analyze Vilnius County toponyms (hydronyms and oikonyms) of Slavic origin in terms of their semantic motivation.

SLAMĚNÍKOVÁ, TEREZA – FRYDRYCHOVÁ, MICHAELA
Department of Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts, Palacký University Olomouc, Czechia

A touch of Chinese culture in the Czech public space: Chinese restaurant names in Prague
commercial naming, restaurants name, Chinese restaurants, Prague, public space

Chinese food is a cultural export product consumed almost all over the world. The reason for this is that Chinese restaurants represent one of the main businesses run by Chinese abroad. Nevertheless, one cannot overlook the fact that the history of Chinese migration varies significantly from country to country. The Chinese diaspora to Europe started much later and under different circumstances than for example to Southeast Asia or North America. One cannot speak of a significant immigration of Chinese to (then) Czechoslovakia until 1989. This paper examines the current naming practices of Chinese restaurants in the capital of the Czech Republic as the main locality where Chinese immigrants have settled down. The issue is approached from two different perspectives. The first one analyses the typology and structure of the restaurant names and compares the results with name giving practices in China. It attempts to answer the question of how a foreign cultural and linguistic environment affects the selection of restaurant names, especially in relation to their lexical elements. The second perspective investigates how Chinese restaurants display their name in the immediate public space. In order to draw attention and attract customers, restaurant signs usually combine different languages and writing systems. Onomastic research thus cannot overlook this multi-language and multi-orthographic marketing that shapes the view through which the potential customers perceive the restaurant names.

SLÍZ, MARIANN
Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

Differences in the applicability of feminine and masculine names in the historical study of cults of saints
historical anthroponomastics, personal name corpuses, cults of saints, frequency of given names, surname changes, geonomatics, socio-onomastics

The paper intends to demonstrate the usability of historical given name corpuses in the research of saints' cults, with special emphasis on the methodological consequences of gender differences. The small number of historical feminine name data compared to the masculine ones is a well-known fact in historical anthroponomastics and historical studies. Moreover, feminine names had significantly less chance to become surnames. However, it is less evidently acknowledged how much these differences can complicate (in some historical periods nearly eliminate the possibility of) the onomastic examination of the cults of saintly women in comparison to that of men. The differences between the applicability of the two groups of names by gender are shown by actual examples, comparing the onomastic results with information on the actual states of the cults of saintly men and women in question. The interpretation of the name data covers the aspects of historical changes, social and geographical variances in the frequency of the actual given names and surnames. The analysis is based on Hungarian historical personal name corpora from the Middle Ages (the author's own corpus from the 13th–14th centuries), the Early Modern Period (the Atlas of Historical Surnames of Hungary, 1715) and the Modern Period (the database of official family name changes between 1815 and 1932).

SMITH, GRANT
Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA, United States

Names as metaphors in Shakespeare's comedies
signs, analogy, symbolic, associative, lexical

This paper will be the "Introduction" in my new book, *Names as Metaphors in Shakespeare's Comedies*, available from Vernon Press in late May 2021. It applies basic semiotic theory to Shakespeare's many thematic uses of names and emphasizes that names (as a type of *sign*) function differently in literature than in common speech. In literature, names often refer to more than one thing at the same time and thereby evoke a semantic field of shared attributes. Like metaphors, such semantic fields are relational rather than indexical and are interpreted slightly differently by different addressees, interpretations that the author negotiates as the plot progresses.
This paper will describe analytical models by which *symbolic* values are reflected analogically in two general ways: 1) by association, and 2) by descriptive coinage (lexical equivalents). I distinguish the associative process into two types: a) borrowings from previous literature, and b) topical references familiar to the audience, and I distinguish two types of descriptive coinage: a) etymological, and b) phonological. The analyses in my book also include two other types of reference by characters that are often thematically important: 1) personifications, and 2)

epithets/endearments. This paper will include perspicuous examples of these analytical models drawn from the plays listed as "The Comedies" in the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays.

I believe that Shakespeare's names and references, like those of other writers, show his descriptive imagination, his indebtedness to previous literature, and his immersion in the culture of his time.

SPITZNER, INGRID
University of Konstanz, Germany

The importance of sustainable branding as a long-lasting strategy in a company's future-directed development

sustainable branding, strategy, case studies, German enterprises, SDGs

The main task of a brand/name is to contribute to the enhancement of added value of an enterprise and thus to secure the existence of the company.To consider and manage the intangible values of a company, such as names and brands, means to make use of the hidden values for the increase of the added value.

In recent years an increasing number of companies has turned their entrepreneurial strategies towards the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). Many German companies have redirected their strategies for a more sustainable development and adapted their entrepreneurial goals both economically, ecologically and socially to sustainability.Recently founded investing companies have chosen names to clearly indicate their strategic and business targets.

In this paper the author wants to demonstrate on the basis of 6 case studies of German companies how these companies increased their brand value through the implementation of sustainable goals. For this purpose sustainability reports and the company's presentations in the Global Reporting Initiative are closely analysed, evaluated and compared. The study comprises both major, medium-sized and small enterprises of various branches of industry and businessas well as old and new companies.

Among the companies selected are: *TRIGEMA* (textile industry), *HIPP* (baby nutrition), *STEINHAUS* (food industry), *PRYM* (metalworking industry), *ROTHAUS* (brewery) *LEIH DEINER UMWELT GELD* (green investments).

ŠTĚPÁN, PAVEL
Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia

Multiple standardization of Czech toponyms

toponyms, oikonyms, standardization, variants, Czech

The paper examines standardized forms of Czech toponyms, understood in a broader sense. The analyzed material comprises not only the official forms of oikonyms included in official gazetteers and databases of settlement names, but also their variants used (also officially) as names of cadastral areas or occurring in names of railway stations and post offices. Standardized settlement names (oikonyms) are often ambiguous: one name may belong to two or more different settlements within the country or even within one region. In specific fields of administrative communication, especially in land surveying (geodesy), transportation and postal service, it is therefore necessary to specify the individual names, using various types of modifiers. The first part of the paper will analyze the typology of the "extended" standardized names used for the special purposes mentioned, focusing on their differences from the basic forms. The second part will concentrate on the use of the individual forms in communication, pointing out the problems connected with the existence of more variants of one toponym. These problems may result even in a change of the basic form of the name, which may be influenced by the secondary extended forms. On the other hand, the rise of multiple official names may be caused by a change of the basic standardized form, whereas the names of the cadastral area, railway station and post office remain unchanged. Also these specific cases will be paid attention in the paper.

ŠTĚPÁNOVÁ, VERONIKA
Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia

Czech forms of foreign proper names viewed by the public

foreign proper names, exonyms, Language Consulting Center, database of linguistic inquiries

The paper is based on the current inquiries addressed to the Language Consulting Center of the Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, which have been published (together with the relevant answers) in the online database, enabling its users detailed searching thanks to elaborate linguistic annotation. The focus is put on the inquiries related to Czech forms of foreign proper names (toponyms, anthroponyms, but also other names). Thus not only traditionally delimited exonyms, i.e. established forms of foreign toponyms, but also

Czechicized personal names or, for instance, translated names of institutions are concerned. The queries aimed at this topic are analyzed not only from the quantitative point of view (i.e. what categories and types of names and which source languages cause problems most frequently), but particularly from the point of view of the inquirers' attitudes to the given issue. Besides the cases when the client only tries to find out certain information, remarkable inquiries connected with uncertainty about the appropriateness of the use of Czech forms of foreign proper names are recorded; these queries are sometimes connected with their explicit negative criticism. The paper deals also with the issue of terminology with respect to the content and scope of the term exonym (not only in Czech), namely its potential application to more categories of proper names and the issue of the so-called phonic exonyms. Also the problems of codification/standardization of the individual categories of proper names will be discussed.

Střelec, Karel
University of Ostrava, Czechia

Aspects fonctionnels des noms propres : le cas de la représentation des idéologies dans les dystopies françaises contemporaines

onomastique littéraire, dystopies, littérature française contemporaine, idéologies

Les noms propres littéraires possèdent un grand éventail de fonctions et généralement font une partie intégrante de l'œuvre littéraire. Cet article vise à présenter une classification possible du fonctionnement des noms propres dans les textes littéraires – anthroponymes, toponymes, chrématonymes. En s'appuyant sur la recherche existante de l'onomastique tchèque, l'étude se focalise aussi sur les catégories formelles des noms propres en littérature (noms authentiques, réaliste, fictifs). Sur la base de ces approches théoriques, l'article interroge les emplois des noms propres dans la représentation des mondes imaginaires et du monde actuel d'un échantillon des dystopies françaises contemporaines. L'attention est particulièrement portée sur la fonction d'exprimer et connoter les aspects idéologiques en constituant la tension entre le présent et le futur anticipé. Enfin, ce sont également les rapports entre la motivation des noms propres et l'effet littéraire qui sont étudiés.

Švehlová, Irena
Landesvermessungsamt, Tschechisches Amt für Vermessung, Kartierung und Kataster (ČÚZK), Prag, Tschechien

100 Jahre der Standardisierung tschechischer geografischer Namen

Standardisierung, geografischer Name, Tschechien, Ausschuss für geografische Namen, Sekretariat des Ausschusses für geografische Namen, Informationssystem Geonames, Verzeichnis von geografischen Namen

Zu den Traditionen der tschechischen Onomastik gehört auch die Pflege der Standardisierung von Eigennamen. Dieser Beitrag widmet sich der mehr als einhundert Jahren dauerhafte Tätigkeit von tschechischen Ausschüssen für geografische Namen.

Der einleitende Teil erwähnt kurz und übersichtlich den ersten Ausschuss und dessen Nachfolger, ihre Arbeit und auch ihre wichtigen Persönlichkeiten – Kommissionsvorsitzende. Der folgende Abschnitt beschreibt ausführlicher die Tätigkeit der Ausschüsse in der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts mit Schwerpunkt auf die Zeit nach dem Zweitem Weltkrieg.

Die Ausschüsse unterbrachen häufig ihre Tätigkeit und in zwei Zeitabschnitten wurden Sitzungen des Ausschusses sogar für mehrere Jahre nicht einberufen. Auch die Errichter, der Inhalt und die Methoden der Arbeit den Ausschüssen waren Änderungen unterworfen. Trotzdem wurde auf dem Gebiet Tschechiens die Standardisierung geografischer Namen für Karten im Maßstab 1 : 10 000 abgeschlossen, eine Reihe von Exonymen wurde standardisiert, die Ausschüsse beteiligten sich an der Veröffentlichung von Atlanten und Karten und natürlich an Vorbereitungen von anderen Publikationen, insbesondere Verzeichnisse von geografischen Namen. Ein Teil der Arbeit des gegenwärtigen Ausschusses, d.h. des Ausschusses für geographische Namen bei dem Tschechischen Amt für Vermessung, Kartographie und geografische Namen, wurde von seinem Sekretariat übernommen.

In der digitalen Epoche wurde im Jahre 1995 die Erfassung von geografischen Namen in ein geographisches Informationssystem und Databasis eingeführt und die weitere Verarbeitung der Namen setzt mit den derzeitigen Mitteln unter Verwendung von GIS-Anwendungen fort. Die Ergebnisse der Arbeit des Ausschusses und seines Sekretariats werden der Öffentlichkeit auf den Websites des Tschechischen Amtes für Vermessung, Kartographie und geografische Namen und in Applikationen für die Suche geografischer Namen zugänglich gemacht.

SVENSSON, OLA
Linnéus University, Växjö, Sweden

Names of Scandinavian burial mounds. An outline of a project

toponymy, burial mounds, archaeology, geography, history, imagined community

Landscapes of the pre-industrial, pre-urban world had other, deeper, meanings than landscapes of today. They contained features enabling both spatial and mental orientation. A recurrent feature of special importance was the monumental burial mound (tumulus), a node of visual as well as communicational significance. In a largely rural, non-literary community of the type that dominated most parts of Europe until the 20th century, communication about such graves fulfilled existential needs; it mediated an imagined shared history and thus a sense of community – in conjunction to shared spatial understanding. The largest part of this, primarily oral communication is forever lost. Attested place-names of tumuli, however, often contain reminiscences of these once important narratives by their mentioning of kings, tribes, heroes, gods, mythic creatures, events, etc. Nevertheless, tumuli-names have never been stocktaken and studied in their entirety.

*I*n this paper an outline of some main characteristics of grave mound names in Scandinavia will be sketched. Furthermore, some possibilities to carry out more extensive studies in this field will be suggested. Such studies would highly benefit from interdisciplinary research and perspectives of archaeology, cultural geography, folkloristics and history of ideas. The special characteristics of the source material and an interdisciplinary approach would enable a focus on questions of shared history and local concepts of identity.

SWOBODA, PAWEŁ
Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

Spatio-temporal differentiation of first names system in Poland: a quantitative approach

first names, socioonomastics, statistics, big data, quantitative methods

The aim of this paper is to present the results of the analysis of spatial differentiation and temporal variability of the quantitative structure of Polish naming system through the 20th and 21st centuries, which took into account extra-linguistic factors such as the time of name giving, parents' place of residence (e.g., different regions, urban vs. provincial areas) or gender of the named person. The methods used in the work include various measures of lexical richness (e.g., Zipf's α, vocabulary size, Yule's *K* etc.), hierarchical cluster analysis and network analysis, that are widely used in statistical linguistics.

First names, like other onymic categories, belong to the lexical system of a language. One can assume that the set of names is a special kind of text, "onomastic text". Anthroponymic sets considered in this way, just as natural language texts, constitute certain quantitative structures in which each element has a specific frequency of use. The basis of quantitative linguistics, especially lexical statistics and stylometry, is the conviction that the frequency of individual elements in a text and its distribution can be a distinctive feature of idiolect, language of a social group, specific genre or style of a given author. Similarly, sets of first names chosen by parents in different places and time points/intervals may differ not only in qualitative features, but also in quantitative characteristics not related to the language form of names.

The analysis revealed that the observed configurations of quantitative features of different anthroponymic sets in many cases reflect social and historical conditions (or even concrete events) and specific type of cultural regionalization of the area of Poland, that shaped the temporal and territorial stratification of Polish society.

SYRJÄLÄ, VÄINÖ
Södertörn University, Stockholm, Sweden

The next stop is… – Naming of bus stops in two Nordic capital regions

urban names, socio-onomastics, name use, virtual linguistic landscapes, Helsinki, Stockholm, bus stops

There are several types of less discussed – but widely used – urban names, such as the names of bus stops. This paper sheds light on these names with two aims: to discuss the names of bus stops as a specific category of urban names, and to reflect upon the use of these names (in a digital era). My paper deals specifically with names used in the public transportation systems of two Nordic capital regions: Helsinki and Stockholm.

The names of bus stops can be categorized as planned names and as (micro-)toponyms. The function as an identifier for a bus stop is, however, only a secondary function for these names, since the stops are named after streets, institutions or districts, etc. Thus, a focus on the process behind naming and the actual use of these names is more revealing than a description of the names themselves.

The use of names of bus stops will be discussed in different settings, with a special focus on different *virtual linguistic landscapes* (e.g. online route planners and notices of traffic disruptions) managed by the public transport authorities of the two regions. Some reflections on potential research into the use of these names by city dwellers will be made as well.

My analysis shows e.g. that specific phrases are often used to avoid confusion between the bus stop and e.g. a street sharing a name. In a wider societal perspective these names also have a significant effect on the visibility of Swedish in the bilingual Helsinki region.

SZABÓ T., ANNAMÁRIA ULLA

Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

Motivations and tendencies in married name choices in Hungary

identity, individuality, marital status, married name, motivations

Following a brief overview of previous studies about married name regulation in Hungary (Farkas 2003, Fercsik 2013, Raátz 2007), this one presents a survey made in 2017 about motivations and tendencies of married name choices in Hungary. Informants are married women between twenty and forty who had their marriage after the last married name regulation of 2004. All the seven possible official name types are listed and studied in the presentation:

A) three traditional name types (with -*né* suffix);

B) two compromised name versions: double-barrelled names with two birth names;

C) two unusual or non-typical married names like the woman's birth name or the woman's first name with the husband's family name (Fercsik 2012: 57–80).

The paper illustrates how identity factors can influence the choice of a certain name type. Traditional name types, compromised name versions and unusual or non-typical names all make a different effect because they express the individuality and marital status of the married woman in different ways.

SZADY, BOGUMIŁ

Institute of History, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland / Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

The proper name of the historical place in the process of its spatio-temporal identification

place names, identity of a locality, historical GIS, historical geography

The place name is one of the basic attributes that distinguishes one place from another and, at the same time, gives each of them an identity over time. Thus, it plays an important role in atlas works and geographical--historical research focused on presenting the development of the settlement network. The procedure of registering historical names from written and cartographic sources (epistemological dimension) and factual (substantial) changes of place names (ontological dimension) are always connected with preserving or losing the identity of settlement units over time. The importance of proper names in the procedure of spatio-temporal identification of a place is even stronger in the light of the idea that "a place is an object resulting from a shared identification of a location" (Purves, Winter, Kuhn 2019).

The aim of the paper is to analyze and characterize the role of place names in the process of the spatio-temporal identification of localities. It requires referring to changes in the function and role of toponyms in the social, legal-administrative and cultural reality. The identification of historical sites in time is based on text (written) and cartographic sources. One of the most important decisions to be made when placing the information on the name of a locality into the IT system is to associate the source information with an object or other source information already present in the database. Three scenarios should be taken into account: combining information from two written sources, from two cartographic sources, and from a written and cartographic source. It is important in the context of the development of online historical gazetteers, which increasingly use such mechanisms for integrating geographical data based on similarity of toponyms.

SZŐKE, MELINDA
University of Debrecen, Hungary

Chronological layers of the founding charter of the Abbey of Pécsvárad

toponyms, forged charters, medieval charters, chronological layers

Latin charters containing vernacular toponyms represent important sources in the early history of European toponymic systems. Charters from the age of St. Stephen are deemed the oldest Hungarian linguistic records. The Benedictine Abbey of Pécsvárad was founded by Saint Stephen, however, the presumably 11th-century charter did not survive in its original form. The text of the charter of Pécsvárad dated to the 11th century was only recorded in the 13th century. This 13th-century forged document, however, did not survive to this day either, only in the form of a copy made at the beginning of the 15th century. Therefore, the founding charter of the Pécsvárad Abbey is one of the charters of uncertain chronological status, i.e., the dates of the more than 100 toponyms in it are rather uncertain.

Thus as part of the linguistic examination of forged charters, we need to consider two types of chronological layers. In my presentation I discuss this issue using the example of toponyms from the founding charter of the Abbey of Pécsvárad dated 1015. As the first step of the analysis, we have to establish for each toponym whether they had already existed at the time of the document as dated by the forged version. The analysis of specific data from the perspective of historical linguistics may take place only after this question has been settled. In this context, there could be parts in the charter that originate from the 11th (when the original charter was written), 13th (from the age of forgery) and the 15th (from the age of copying of the forged charter) centuries.

TAN, PETER K W
National University of Singapore

Names as linguistic capital: street names and names of apartment buildings in Malaysia

linguistic landscape, Malaysia, odonyms, building names, linguistic capital, fetishisation

Much of the work done under the aegis of the linguistic landscape or geosemiotics highlight the indexical or semiotic nature of linguistic signs in the built-up environment, in that we can recognise which languages are accorded priority or granted value and in so doing demonstrate linguistic capital. In this paper I focus on how names which form an important category of the linguistic landscape contribute significantly to the demonstration of this prioritisation. Specifically, I examine the street names (odonyms) and the names of apartment buildings in Malaysia, the former representing names conferred by the governing authorities (which we might therefore assume are in line with the official language policy) and the latter representing names from private commercial enterprises, forming the classic top-down and bottom-up contrast as highlighted by Landry & Bourhis (1997). There is a troubled relationship between the various endogenous languages in Malaysia, and in this paper I concentrate especially on the representation of Malay and English names. Preliminary analysis indicates divergent linguistic representations with a high representation of Malay in odonyms and English in the names of apartment buildings. Even within the category of street names, there are some contradictions. Some of the features could be discussed in terms of how names form part of the consumer culture, linguistic fetishisation (Kelly-Holmes 2014) or the principle of Cool (Maher 2005).

TEMPAN, PAUL
University College Cork, Ireland / Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

The element *sceilg* in Irish place-names – a borrowing of Latin *spelunca*?

Irish toponyms, Latin loan-words in Irish, cave, rock, crag

Modern Irish *sceilg* is defined as a 'steep rock' or 'crag' (Ó Dónaill 1977). The Old Irish form is *sceillec* (*Dictionary of the Irish Language,* 1913–76). It is rare and now chiefly known through a handful of toponyms, but is of considerable importance due to its occurrence in names at two notable early Christian monastic sites, namely *Sceilg Mhíchíl* (Eng. *Skellig Michael*), a rocky island located off the coast of Co. Kerry, and *Teampall na Sceilge* (Eng. *Templenaskellig*) at Glendalough, Co. Wicklow. Both Skellig Michael and Glendalough are believed to have been founded by hermit saints in the 6th century AD.

There is no consensus regarding the etymology of *sceilg* (Vendryes 1974). In this paper it will be argued that *sceilg* is a variant of *speilg*, another rare element in Irish place-names with a complimentary, more northerly distribution, also denoting a rock feature, and that both are loans of Latin *spelunca*, meaning 'cave' (sometimes a hermit's dwelling) or 'den'. The loss of the nasal in the sound change /ŋk/ $\rightarrow$ /g/ (Latin *spelunca* $\rightarrow$ Old Irish

sceillec (→ Modern Irish *sceilg*)) points to a very early borrowing, since this sound change is regarded as complete before 400 AD (McManus 1983). Irish *sceilg,* as well as *speilg,* seems to have undergone a semantic shift, acquiring a more general sense of 'rock, crag'. An earlier meaning 'cave, hermitage', closer to that of Latin *spelunca*, is only evident at the hermitage sites of *Sceilg Mhíchíl* and *Teampall na Sceilge.*

Tóth, Valéria
University of Debrecen, Hungary

The source value of toponyms in history
toponyms, Carpathian Basin, Kingdom of Hungary, historical source value of toponyms

When investigating the historical context (settlement and ethnic conditions) in the medieval Carpathian Basin (Kingdom of Hungary), the academic field of history also relies on information provided by proper names. This is due to the fact that in the first few centuries of Hungarian written culture, written documents are made up almost entirely by Latin charters; besides these, only four Hungarian texts have survived (containing a few hundred words altogether). Thus during the early Old Hungarian Era the tens of thousands of Latin charters provide the key sources for research in historical linguistics and these are the sources that other fields in history may also rely on when trying to answer various scholarly questions.

The Hungarian corpus of Latin charters is mostly made up by proper names as there was vested legal interest in recording these in the vernacular language (to ensure their role as identifiers); European charter writing in general also followed this approach and it obviously served as a model for Hungarian practice as well. As a result, several hundred thousand Hungarian toponyms and personal names survived in charters from this era, while we may only sporadically find coherent Hungarian texts from this age.

The historical source value of the two proper name categories is not identical: there are major differences between toponyms and personal names in terms of the extent to which their use and systems are determined by linguistic (intra-lingual) factors and the degree name-giving and name usage are influenced by extra-linguistic (primarily social and cultural) forces.

In my presentation I discuss why we may consider toponyms to be the more reliable of the two proper name categories when discussing questions related to history; at the same time, I also outline those scholarly problems in the case of which we can rely on toponyms and those in which we cannot expect to move forward with the help of this group of sources.

Treacher, Jessica
University of Nottingham, England

Timber Toponyms: place-name evidence for the use of trees as a managed resource in Early Medieval England
toponyms, settlement names, tree names, timber, Early Medieval, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Scandinavian

This paper will examine the availability and production of good quality timber and coppice wood in early medieval England. It will explore the relationship between 'timber' and 'coppice' place-name distributions, early medieval building practices, and the effects of climate and geology on tree growth.

Wood was an essential aspect of early medieval infrastructure: domestic buildings appear almost invariably to have been constructed from timber and coppice wood, and many ecclesiastical buildings were wholly or partially timber-built. Archaeological excavations of early medieval domestic sites have revealed the importance of particular tree species - predominantly oak, ash and willow - in Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian building practices. It has also been observed that trees were selected for purpose, with consideration of their shape and characteristics, and that environment and climate would have influenced the availability of good quality timber.

Historical records of timber and coppice production tend only to exist from the twelfth century in manorial and ecclesiastical records. In lieu of early written accounts it is possible to examine the existence of wood-producing sites in early medieval England by looking at the distribution of recurrent habitative place-name compounds such as Acton 'oak-tree farm', Ashby 'ash-tree farm', Ashton 'ash-tree farm' and Willoughby 'willow-tree farm'.

The distribution of these compounds tends to be regionally specific, and potentially reflects not only linguistic pressures on the naming, but also environmental and possibly even cultural influences on the perception of particular tree-species as a managed resource.

TRUMPA, ANTA
Institut für lettische Sprache der Universität Lettlands, Riga, Lettland

Lettische Familiennamen in der Zeit des Machtwechsels: vom russischen Zarenreich bis zum unabhängigen Lettland

Anfänge der lettischen Familiennamen, Rechtschreibung der Familienamen, Familiennamenwechsel, Lettisierung der Familiennamen

Der Vortrag behandelt die Geschichte der lettischen Familiennamen in den ersten 120 Jahren ihres Bestehens – von den 1820er Jahren bis in die 1940er Jahre. Die Grundlage der Analyse bilden die lettischen Pressepublikationen dieser Zeit. Es werden Antworten auf mehrere Fragen gesucht: welche waren die aktuellen Themen im Bereich der Familiennamen dieser Periode, zu welcher Zeit waren die Familiennamen ein besonders aktuelles Thema, wie hat sich während der Zeit die Einstellung zu den Familiennamen geändert.

Die Problematik der lettischen Familiennamen in der Presse kann in vier große Abschnitte unterteilt werden.

1. Der Beginn der Familiennamenverleihung an Letten stimmt ungefähr mit der Geburt der lettischen Presse überein. In den Zeitungen der 1820er bis 1850er Jahre wurden hauptsächlich Ratschläge zur Wahl und zum Gebrauch der Familiennamen veröffentlicht. Die Autoren waren vor allem die einheimischen deutschen Pastoren.

2. Seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts gab es Diskussionen über die (Recht)Schreibung von Familiennamen. Besonders aktiv wurden sie in den 1920er Jahren, als zum Hauptthema die Familiennamenschreibung der Frauen (die femininen Endungen) wurde.

3. Da Familiennamen oft voreilig und unüberlegt eingeführt wurden, ist die Frage ihrer Änderung seit Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts bis in die 1940er Jahre aktuell. Die Letten versuchten lächerliche, freche und fremdartige Familiennamen loszuwerden. Besonders aktuell wurde die Frage der Familiennamenänderung während des Ersten Weltkriegs und in den 1920er und 1930er Jahren.

4. Schon 50 Jahre nach der Familiennamenverleihung an Letten erschienen Artikel über die Geschichte der Familiennamen, um zu klären, warum Letten zu dieser Zeit so viele fremdartige und unanständige Familiennamen hatten. Besonders aktuell wurde dieses Thema 100 Jahre nach dem offiziellen Verleih der Familiennamen.

TSEPKOVA, ANNA
Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Russia

Gender aspects of unconventional anthroponymic nomination (Case study: contemporary Russian nicknames)

nickname, unconventional anthroponym, gender

The paper explores the ways the gender of the nominee and the nominator impacts contemporary nicknaming practices. The analysis is based on the data collected from 2014 to the present. The case study participants are school, college and university students based in Novosibirsk, Russia. The number of male and female respondents is in equal proportion.

Firstly, the research is aimed at evaluating the gender dominants in nicknaming practices on the extra-linguistic level with regard to the proportion of nickname-bearers and nickname-givers and the spheres in which nicknames circulate. Thus, the paper considers the strategies and patterns of nickname bestowal within the following micro-groups:

a) female nominator and female nominee;
b) male nominator and male nominee;
c) male nominator and female nominee;
d) female nominator and male nominee.

Secondly, the following aspects of unconventional nomination are approached: characteristic and non-characteristic motivational patterns and motives; mechanisms of nickname coinage; connotational and functional peculiarities.

Besides, the paper touches upon the phenomenon of gender asymmetry which manifests itself in the discrepancy between the gender of the nominee and: a) the grammatical gender of the nickname (linguistic asymmetry); b) the gender of the object (e.g. a celebrity) whose name is used as a secondary unconventional nomination (extra-linguistic asymmetry).

UHER, DAVID
Department of Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts at Palacky University Olomouc, Czech Republic

The boundary between surnames and first names in Chinese

Chinese language, anthroponyms, linear segmentation, Sinitic names, Sinitic surnames

In comparison with texts in Latin alphabet Chinese texts have two significant "shortcomings". First, all words in a sentence are written without spaces, and secondly, Chinese language overlooks the distinction between proper and common nouns as it has not a concept of capital letters. Another important problem in decoding Chinese texts is the logo-phonographic character of the writing system. Each of its graphemes is initially a graphical entity. But at the same time it refers to the meaning of words and their pronunciation. Therefore, the reader must identify whether the context deactivates the semantics of this sinogram. This makes the identification of e.g. anthroponyms in the text difficult even for the native speakers of Chinese. That is why, they are underlined in recent commentaries of Chinese Classics. I believe that frequent and semantic strategies are common ways to identify Chinese anthroponyms. There are relatively few surnames in Chinese compared to common European languages, while the possibility of creating a personal name is almost inexhaustible. If there is a sinogram in the text by which some of the "few" surnames are recorded, it must be assumed that this is an anthroponym. The semantic strategy applies when there is a combination of characters within a personal name that does not make any other sense in the context and is therefore necessarily an anthroponym. These strategies, which lead to the successful identification of personal names in Chinese, are discussed in the context of the general historical insight into the issue of Chinese anthroponyms in this paper.

VALENTOVÁ, IVETA – KRÁLIK, ĽUBOR
Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

Theory of proper names by V. Blanár and research into Slovak anthroponymy

theory of proper names by V. Blanár, anthroponomastics, modelling of living (unofficial) personal names, Slovak anthroponymy

The authors characterize the theory of proper names elaborated by Vincent Blanár whose distinctive feature is a semiological and functionally structural concept both of the proper name and of the science of proper names. This theory is based on contentual understanding of proper names; its basic methodological starting point is the formulation of a binary (both linguistic and onomastic) status of proper names. The system of so-called living (unofficial) personal names was understood by V. Blanár as a system of anthroponymic models in which unique onomastic features manifest themselves. The anthroponymic nominational model, as a phenomenon of deep structure, consists of a contentual model (designation), a motivational model (anthroponymic motivation) and a word-formation model which characterizes the linguistic aspect of living personal names. The paper also deals with the methodology of modelling living personal names and gives a survey of research into Slovak anthroponymy and of results of its analysis. In addition to the research on the unofficial anthroponymic system, particular attention will also be paid to Slovak monographic and lexicographical works and relevant articles focused on the research and analysis of first names and the formation, evolution, motives of origin and linguistic aspects of surnames attested in the territory of Slovakia and of those used by families of Slovak origin living in the so-called Lower Land (especially in present-day Hungary and Serbia). The authors will also mention the still topical question of feminine forms of surnames which has currently become a wider social issue, as well as the attempts to solve it. In the final part of the paper, visions and possibilities of further research into Slovak anthroponymic material and of its elaboration will be presented.

VALTONEN, TAARNA AURA INARI
University of Oulu, Finland

Place names in contact: Place names of multilingual Aanaar (Inari), Finland

place names, Saami languages, Finnish, language contacts, typology, etymology

In this paper I will present some of the results gained during my three-year research project *Place Names of Multilingual Aanaar* funded by the Academy of Finland between 8/2017–8/2020. The overall idea of the project is to study the place names of the municipality of Aanaar (North Saami *Anár*, Skolt Saami *Aanar*, Finnish *Inari*, Swedish *Enare*) in Finland as a system.
Since there are four languages (Aanaar (Inari) Saami, Skolt Saami, North Saami and Finnish) spoken in the area, the major part of my project is aimed to clarify how the interaction between these languages can be attested in

present day place names. The most important material in this sense are those place names that have been borrowed from one language to another.

I have been looking for the systematic rules or patterns that define the place name loaning processes between languages that are either closely (Saami languages) or more distantly related (Saami vs. Finnish). In addition to spontaneous contacts between languages, the language politics are manifested in official use of place names. Especially the practices followed by the early 20th century cartographers have left permanent signs to the local place names practices. This can be proven by comparing the 19th century maps with the first topographic maps printed during 1940's.

Vasilyeva, Nataliya
Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

New onomastic terms: textual criterion of necessity
onomastic terminology, terminological occasionalisms, terminographic recommendations

Today it is obvious that in onomastics: a) there appear a lot of new terms, b) these terms are of different quality, 3) there are many terms which are coined ad hoc (terminological occasionalisms). The reason for that could be the apparent ease of term-building due to the terminological model "N + onym" prevailing in onomastics where it seems to be enough just to insert a new first component. The terms resulting from such action do not always receive the approval of the scientific community. But often it is the external form of the term (aesthetically/euphonically acceptable or not) and/or the semantic adequacy of the given term element with its Greek or Latin etymon that is being evaluated or criticized by onomasticians. These are good criteria for a term viewed as an isolated unit. But a scientific term is a fully functioning unit of a special language, not just a label. Therefore, in my paper I propose a new criterion for assessing the need for terminological occasionalisms, which could be called the textual one. It involves evaluating the role of new terms as text-building units. The need for a new term is confirmed (or not confirmed) by its part in fulfilling the criteria of textuality and its position in macro- and microstructures of special text. In the paper the different role of new terms in the text building is demonstrated based on the Russian and Byelorussian material and recommendations for inclusion / non-inclusion of terminological occasionalisms in the international dictionary are formulated.

Vlahova-Angelova, Maya
Institute for Bulgarian Language "Prof. Lubomir Andreychin", Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria

Are traditional Bulgarian names still prestigious in the beginning of the 21 century? A survey of contemporary Bulgarian baby names
traditional Bulgarian names, name typology, statistical data

It has been argued that in modern Bulgarian society two specific groups of names are considered as prestigious – those borrowed from a foreign language and a few in number recognized as old, historical names, believed to be "genuine Bulgarian" (Konstantinov 1987). In addition, a certain part of traditional Bulgarian names is regarded as non-prestigious, i.e. "ones that indicate their bearer's rural origin". However, naming patterns in Bulgaria are still quite conservative. According to recent empirical studies on name giving motives, commemorative naming remains the leading practice among Bulgarians. Considering this contradiction, the present study aims at investigating traditional Bulgarian names in the contemporary Bulgarian onomasticon with respect to name formation. Based on statistical analysis of the official registration data, frequency of specific personal name types will be measured. Special emphasis will be put on names which are related to folk tradition, e.g. *Biser*, *Stoyan*, *Valcho*, *Kalina*, *Rayna*, *Stanka* etc. The old compound names such as *Vladimir* and *Krasimira* and others of the type as well as some common anthroponyms related to Christianity will be under consideration. This will enable us to reveal the traditional name types, still productive in the contemporary Bulgarian name system. Finally, some important inferences will be made about the prestige those names have in modern Bulgarian society.

Walkowiak, Justyna B.
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

Surnames of foreign origin and the need for interdisciplinary research
Polish surnames, foreign origin, motivation, etymology, interdisciplinarity

Traditional onomastic analysis conducted within the confines of the historical development of Polish may be insufficient. This is why the need is especially compelling for interdisciplinary and cross-linguistic onomastic

research, including history, genealogy and the use of big data made increasingly available on the Internet. The relation is reciprocal, since proper interpretation of a surname might in turn shed light on the ethnic roots of its historical or contemporary bearers.

In the paper a case will be made for proper (re-)interpretation of the foreign origin of many surnames in use in contemporary Poland. Enigmatic surnames as a matter of principle tend to be explained away as Polish (*Popędyk*), misinterpreted due to false analogy (*Badeni, Kiszkis*), provided with only a transparent motivation *in lieu* of a deeper-lying etymology (*Napiórkowski* from place-name *Napiórki, Tułodziecki* from *Tułodziad*), lumped together with their onomastic Polish-language cognates (*Kolesar* with *Kolasa, Jurgojć* with *Jerzy*), absent from reference works (*Ogilba, Blinstrub*), and even if admittedly foreign – marginalised (*Kirkor*), perhaps dismissed as unworthy of scholarly interest since external to the Polish onomasticon. Where a foreign language is acknowledged as a source, it is mostly German (cf. e.g. Kaleta 2007). While specialists in a foreign language (not necessarily onomasticians) could be aware of the name origin because of the relative semantic transparency of the motivating foreign-language appellative (e.g. *Puzmujżniak*), it might still remain obscure to mainstream onomasticians.

The paper will be exploratory rather than definitive, invoking little-analysed surnames or proposing some novel interpretations.

WHYTE, ALASDAIR
University of Glasgow, Scotland

Gaelic and Norse in the place-names of Iona and the Hebrides
place-names, Scotland, Iona, Hebrides, Gaelic, Norse, history

Scholarship on the place-names of the Hebrides – the islands off Scotland's western coast – has been dominated in recent years by consideration of the mix of names derived from Gaelic, and those derived from Old Norse. The latter was the language of Scandinavians who settled there from c. AD 800, whereas Gaelic was certainly the main language in the southern Hebrides before then, and the main language of all the Hebrides from the central middle ages, at least, through the twentieth century. This scholarship is partly motivated by the possibility that examining this relationship may shed historical light on an area very poor in historical sources. Did Scandinavians settle in great numbers and effectively displace Gaelic in the Hebrides? To what extent was there continuity through the period of Scandinavian rule? A particular issue is the degree to which we need to look at very specific local sets of relationships rather than, as in the past, propose global paradigms for the whole western seaboard. This paper seeks to consider Iona and its place-names (surprisingly few of Norse derivation) within the context of wider name-patterns in the Hebrides and recent archaeological evidence, with particular reference to the neighbouring large island of Mull.

WILLIAMSON, EILA
University of Glasgow, Scotland

Names of follies and the element *folly* in Scottish place-names
place-names, Scotland, follies, folly, designed landscape

This paper will present a survey of names of follies in Scotland. Follies are generally considered to be fanciful buildings, which have often been built on the estates of landed proprietors as part of designed landscapes (especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries), or structures which are regarded as having shown folly on the part of their builders. The names fall into several categories, including those containing the personal name of whoever was responsible for their building, such as *McCaig's Tower* in Oban, Argyllshire, or temple-like structures named after classical figures, as exemplified by the *Temple of Theseus* in Pitfour House estate, Aberdeenshire. One particularly interesting name that will be discussed is that of *Hundy Mundy*, in the grounds of Mellerstain House in Berwickshire, a name whose origins lie in French literature.

Attention will also be given to the element *folly* in Scottish place-names, which will be shown has a wider set of referents: these include clumps of fir-trees (such as *The Laird's Folly* in Berwickshire) and, in the case of *Roy's Folly* in Kinross-shire, an island.

Questions to be considered include: in what ways do the names of follies relate to other named features in designed landscapes; to what extent are new place-names generated from the names of follies?

WŁOSKOWICZ, WOJCIECH
Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

Onomastic definition of proper name
proper name, definition

The aim of the paper is to discuss the possibility of creating an autonomous onomastic definition of proper name (PN) fully embedded in theory of general onomastics and not resorting to an import of theoretical solutions from non-linguistic and non-empirical disciplines (such as philosophy of language and logic), which are, in fact, methodologically alien to onomastics.

Desiderata on an autonomous onomastic definition of PN are that the definition needs to:

1) take into account the material and formal findings of philological onomastics,

2) recognize the semiotic nature of PNs (proper names DO HAVE meaning),

3) take into consideration the formal properties of names but not in the sense of grammar categories (i.e. PN cannot be simply defined as a noun) but rather in the sense of formal relations (between forms of PNs and of non-onymic language expressions),

4) take into account the existence of more and less prototype proper names,

5) be a universal one, i.e. must belong to general onomastics and be valid for different natural languages.

In the paper a general synthesis of semantic and pragmatic findings present in empirical works in toponomastics, anthroponomastics, and chrematonomastics will be provided in order to outline the material-based foundations of the pursued definition.

Finally, the working definition will be applied in assessing the onymic status of various types of chrematonyms.

WOJNAROVÁ, SOŇA
Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia

The colour term WHITE in Czech and Finnish non-settlement place names
Czech, Finnish, non-settlement place names, colour terms, white, naming motivation

This study looks into Czech and Finnish place names containing the colour term WHITE in order to find out how the perception of this colour may change depending on the landscape and language, and how this, in turn, may influence the naming motivation and possible folk etymologies. The reason for choosing these two languages is one them being my mother tongue, the other one the subject of my studies for several years. According to the theory of evolution and universality of basic colour terms (Berlin & Kay 1969), WHITE appears at the first stage (along with the term BLACK) when there are no other colour terms yet and therefore it serves to denote not only white but also lighter shades (of other colours). The research consists of two parts: the distribution of WHITE in landscape features and the analysis of naming motivation, i.e. what this colour term was (at the moment of namegiving) referring to. There are about 1100 Czech microtoponyms in the area of Bohemia (available in the Department of Onomastics, Czech Language Institute, Prague) containing the colour term *white* (*bíl-/běl-,* e.g. *Bílá hlína, Bělidlo*), the most frequent naming motivations being the colour of soil, and laundry places. The number of Finnish names containing the colour term WHITE (fin. *valkea*, e.g. *Valkeajärvi, Valkeinen*) is higher (ca 3500, available in the Names Archive, Helsinki). Most of these names refer to lakes and they are usually motivated by the colour and clarity of water. In both languages there is a marginal but interesting group of names which are explained on the basis of supernatural beings and tragic events.

WOŁOSZYN, MARCIN – ZSCHIESCHANG, CHRISTIAN
Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO), Leipzig, Germany

The landscape around the Cherven Towns in the light of toponomastic research
settlement names, toponyms, Cherven Towns, archaeology, interdisciplinarity

In the very east of Poland, directly at the present Ukrainian border, there are several impressive hillforts. Over the last one hundred years, they have been investigated manifold times by archaeologists. But, due to the complex circumstances of the 20th century, many of the findings were stored in archives that were for decades inaccessible to the public or for scientific research. In the last ten years, efforts have begun to re-collect and analyze this material. This is of enormous importance for European history, because these hillforts were not just random strongholds in the Eastern nowhere, but were an important intersection between the Latin and the Greek hemisphere, mentioned already in written sources of the 10th century as the Cherven Towns and featuring countless objects of enormous value.

The multi-disciplinary investigations of these strongholds and their surroundings, including geographical, archaeological and historical studies, were complemented by an analysis of the settlement names, which led to significant conclusions. This research is an exemplar for the integration of toponomastics into multi-disciplinary cooperation. In the present case, it was vitally facilitated by the excellent state of Polish place-name lexicography. Hence, the important written mentions and etymologies of the names were already available for analysis. As a cross-methodical approach, the names were analyzed with methods developed originally for the investigation of Old Sorbian toponymy.

Xu, Duoduo
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Tibetan elements in spirits' names in Dongbaism and Dabaism
Dongbaism, Dabaism, names of spirits, lections, Bon religion

Dongbaism and Dabaism are indigenous religions of Moso people living on the border between Yunnan and Sichuan provinces in China. Those people believe in animism and share the same origin. The two ethnic branches have differentiated from each other over time, due to historical events. Their designations derive from the word "priest" in Moso language, which is Romanised as "Dongba" in the western dialect and "Daba" in the eastern dialect. The divergence between these two ethnic branches can be documented through many cultural elements, including their systems of spirits (gods and ghosts) and the composition of their lections. Besides their original cultural foundations, it is possible to notice Tibetan elements introduced into Dongbaism and Dabaism. This paper aims at an in-depth analysis of Tibetan linguistic features in Dongba and Daba spirits' names. Through the analysis of morphological structures, the author explains the assimilation of Tibetan linguistic elements in Dongba and Daba cultures and reconstructs the transition from Dabaism to Dongbaism. This study highlights the influence of Bon religion on Moso people cults and rituals through a philological approach. By etymologically interpreting some local gods' names, the present research reconstructs the roots of local folklore beliefs in the light of a broader context. This multi-disciplinary work unveils, for the first time, the origin of the figures of mythical gods - and of their names - believed by local people to be the first Dongba/Daba priests from Bon religion, and suggests the possibility of a 'pan-ethnic' belief in more remote times.

Zagórski, Bogusław R.
Commision on Standarization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland (KSNG), Warsaw, Poland / Ibn Khaldun Institute, Piastów, Poland / National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilizations (INALCO), Paris, France

Toponyms as catchwords in the construction of historical-geographical image of medieval Maghreb according to Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406)
toponyms, medieval Maghreb, Ibn Khaldun, historical geography

The paper will discuss – basing on a set of selected examples – how toponyms extracted from a historical narration may help to reconstruct the historical-geographical image of the country (settlement, natural topography) in a situation when medieval archives (widely available for the study of European countries' historical topography) are simply non-existent. The study will be about the Arabic historical texts by Ibn Khaldun and the subject area will be the North-West Africa in the Middle Ages. Ibn Khaldun was an outstanding Arab historian, statesman, law maker, author of historical theory of development and fall down of states and societies (called Montesquieu avant la lettre). He wrote a huge history of all known peoples. Born in Tunisia, he spent his most socially engaged years in North-West Africa, but died in Cairo. The rich part of I.Kh.'s historical work, devoted to his homeland Maghreb, supplies a wealth of ca. 2200 toponyms for natural and man made features, more than any other known medieval work, and becomes a first hand source of information on Maghrebian toponymy and historical geography.

Zschieschang, Christian
Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO), Leipzig, Germany

The gain and the pain of interdisciplinary work. 22 years of self-experience
settlement names, toponyms, interdisciplinarity, other sciences

Since the beginning of my scientific career, I have been involved in multi-disciplinary research. Together with historians and archaeologists, I have investigated certain regions. The development of rule, economy and settlement in the Middle Ages has been the primary focus of our interest. Place names, especially settlement

names, were an essential source in this context. Working together with other disciplines is, of course, enormously inspiring, but there are several methodological problems which will be discussed in this presentation. It is not possible simply to work in the way onomasticians normally work. Rather you have to coordinate with and even work under scientists with totally different perspectives. You have to answer questions which would not have been asked by onomasticians and positions you consider self-evident are challenged. Furthermore, you cannot choose your subject of research from an onomastic viewpoint, but it comes from outside the field.

All of these aspects will be discussed by means of examples from my own context of research. They illustrate that true interdisciplinary cooperation, beyond fashionable slogans, is hard work, but it is also worthwhile. After all, our own perspective is widened by other disciplines and our understanding of onomastics is sharpened by interdisciplinary discourse.

ZYMOVETS , GALYNA
O.O.Potebnia Institute of Linguistics of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kiyv, Ukraine

Local vs. global: Motivation in commercial onomastics

commercial names, motivation, connotations, axiology

Company and product names represent a relatively new onomastic class which constantly changes, reflecting current trends both in word formation in specific languages and in societal development. My analysis of motivation patterns and word formation models found among German, Polish, and Ukrainian commercial names discovered certain common and language specific features. The most salient general motivator of company names in these proper name sets is a field of activity, something that constitutes an integral component of the BUSINESS notional/lexical frame as well as its reason d'être. It is expressed by common nouns of a basic level of categorization or peripheral items of relevant semantic fields denoting essential paraphernalia and features of a specific business. Place of action is another important motivator, informing a potential client about the location of a business as wells as its advantages. Being culture and industry branch specific, the use of personal names as a (part of) business names is not universal. Contrary to that, fairly typical is employing words with axiological and symbolical meanings or connotations in company name formation. Product naming differs from company designations primarily due to their special legal status. Product names must contain general description accompanied by an optional individual name, depending on business strategies prevalent in a specific country. These individual names are predominantly persuasion tools and derive from nouns with axiological meaning and connotations. Moreover, yet another important part of commercial naming is their visual components which play an important role in a company presentation.