AHN, SUNG KYUNG – JANG, LUKE
University of Alberta
The Impact of Language Teachers' Role on Language Learners' Name Choice
Personal name, language learner, Aglicisation, colonialism

There is a tendency for some people to change their personal names in a new language and culture (Diao, 2014; Thompson, 2006). At the front line of the classroom, English teachers have encouraged English learners' Anglicization of their names (Ahn & Murphey, 2016; Guo, 2009). This study explores how language teachers affect English as a second language (ESL) students' name choice, focusing on maintaining or changing their "ethnic" names. The purpose of the study is to understand the phenomena of choosing English names instead of ethnic names or official names on class lists in educational contexts and to find an effective pedagogical approach that gives students confidence in their ethnic name and identity. Adopting a duoethnographical method (Norris & Sawyer, 2012; Sawyer & Norris, 2013), the authors corresponded with each other through email and face-to-face discussions over a one-year period, sharing their narratives that involve their interactions with ESL speakers in higher educational institutions in Western Canada. This study sheds light on the impact of education on language learners' choice of names and offers an alternative pedagogic approach to encouraging second language speakers to maintain their ethnic names as an act of resistance against implicit violence and perpetuation of cognitive colonialism.

AHRENS, WOLFGANG P. – EMBLETON, SHEILA M.
York University, Toronto, Canada
Parish Names in the English-speaking Caribbean
Parish Names; Caribbean

England and Scotland have had parishes as ecclesiastical and secular entities since medieval times. The tradition of parishes was transferred via Bermuda to the English-speaking Caribbean islands. On Nevis, the first island to receive English-speaking settlers in the 17th century, parish names were derived from parish churches, but soon added civil functions. Jamaica, also settled in the 17th century with English-speaking settlers, had parishes with ″Saint″ names; however, quite a few were actually named after members of the nobilty, e.g., St. Catherines, after Catherine Braganza, wife of Charles II. Islands that had been under French rule and were ceded after the Seven Years' War, 1763 (Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica), had Catholic parishes replaced by Anglican ones, both as church and secular units. Their land area coincided with the earlier French units. One can trace the extension of British rule from island to island by parish names. A special case is Trinidad, which until 1797 had been a Spanish possession. English Trinidad had eight counties (not parishes) in the 19th century; their names were similar to parish names elsewhere: St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. David. Since 1990, Trinidad has been divided into regional corporations and municipalities, with names of indigenous and Spanish derivation. To conclude, we will reflect on similarities and differences in the naming of civil parishes in areas of similar settlement history; e.g., Louisiana and the French-speaking Caribbean islands.

AINIALA, TERHI
University of Helsinki
Locality in the Finnish names of junk food
locality, other names

Almost in every municipality in Finland there is at least one kiosk selling not just basic hamburgers and hot dogs but some local speciality which also has its own name. For example, *lihamuki* (liha 'meat', muki 'mug') in very popular in the city of Lahti, and a hamburger called *Puokkari* (deriving from the place name *Puolivälinkangas*) is known in the city of Oulu. However, these local "junk food specialities" have not been studied among linguistics or cultural studies. In my paper, I concentrate on naming junk food and kiosks and pay even attention to the geography of junk food in Finland.

I analyze the names, their structure and linguistic choices as well as naming motivations behind the names. There are e.g. names expressing the product's properties, but even more often names reflecting local features of the product or the kiosk. I will examine the linguistic characteristics by which locality is manifested.

Finally, I discuss why it is especially junk food and kiosks selling junk food who have received names expressing locality. Could this be seen as a counterforce against supranational or nationwide businesses like McDonald's?

AINIALA, TERHI – LEHTONEN, JOHANNA
University of Helsinki / City of Helsinki
Students as nameplanners – sources of innovation
name planning, city planning, place names, teaching

In university studies, relevance to working life and project management have become more essential. For example, at the University of Helsinki these issues are seriously taken into consideration in the preparation of new Bachelor's and Master's programmes.

In studies of onomastics, these principles have already been followed. In our paper, we take a closer look on two courses in onomastics at the University of Helsinki. Both courses were carried out in collaboration with the City Planning Department of Helsinki and took place in 2016.

The first one "Name planning in a city" concentrated on actual name planning in one area in Helsinki. Students became acquainted with archive materials, maps, literature, and even did field work interviewing local residents. As a result, the city received a multiple material to support neighbourhood's name planning and students got an excellent practice on both various stages of name planning and on managing a concrete project with timetables and intermediary goals. Furthermore, the city of Helsinki even signed a contract with one of the students who compiled a report on place names of the area. The report has now been published.

The other course had even a wider perspective. On a course "Planned and experienced city" students made concrete ideas in interdisciplinary groups to help and reinforce actual city planning in one area in Helsinki. Group works were preceded by getting to know the neighbourhood and its history in the forms of versatile lectures and walking tours. One concrete result of the course was an exhibition in the venues of the information and exhibition center of the City Planning Department.

We will discuss the advantages and challenges in project courses like these, both on perspective of a teacher and a student and of a municipal authority.

AKSELBERG, GUNNSTEIN – ALDRIN, EMILIA – SYRJÄLÄ, VÄINÖ
University of Bergen / Halmstad University / University of Helsinki
NORNA - The Nordic research association of onomastics
NORNA onomastic research association, Nordic cooperation

This paper presents the Nordic onomastic research association NORNA and its' activities. NORNA was founded in 1971 and has ever since been working to promote and encourage onomastic research in the Nordic countries and cooperation between Nordic scholars. The association is directed by a comittee consisting of elected members from each of the Nordic countries. In this paper we will present some reflections on the work that has been carried out within NORNA and discuss its' significance for the study of onomastics in the Nordic region.

ALDRIN, EMILIA – GUSTAFSSON, LINNEA
Department of LHS, Halmstad University
The importance of name usage for identity and power in every-day life
Identity Power Every-day life Digital interaction Onomastic landscapes

This paper presents a project that has been initialized during 2016 with the aim to investigate how name use and onomastic landscapes can influence people's sense of identity and power-relations. We

therefore set out to explore to what extent onomastic patterns contribute to the creation of these social structures in every-day life.

Two component studies, which were conducted in order to approach the theme from different angles, will be presented in the paper and some initial results will be discussed. The first study focused on adolescents' use of names and other address forms in digital interaction. Adolescents from two socially diverse areas in a Swedish town contributed with examples on digital interaction from their every-day life and also participated in reflective interviews, in which name use and other address forms in the peer-group were discussed. The second study focused on the onomastic landscapes that are present in the outdoor-environment in the same Swedish town, with examples from a total of three socially diverse areas.

ALPATOV, VLADISLAV
Moscow City Pedagogical University
The timeline and motivations of place-names with Biblical associations in Western Europe
Place-names, Biblical associations, minor names, Crusades, protestant name-giving

Place-names with various Biblical associations, in particular transferred names from the Holy Land such as Jerusalem and Bethlehem, appear across most European countries. In major names, the first instances of name transference date back to the turn of millenia and the period of the Crusades, where many are initially monastery names. A second surge in the emergence of these names comes with Reformation. Better survival of toponymic sources from this period also allows to explore minor names (such as names of fields and other landscape features, streets, houses and inns). There is a correlation of certain types of places with particular Biblical associations. The present paper deals with the timeline of place-names with Biblical allusions, as well as with a pattern of their motivations, by examining toponymic evidence from England, France, Germany, the Netherlands and parallels from other countries including Russia.

ARCAMONE, MARIA GIOVANNA
University of Pisa – Italy
Pour l'étymologie de Arlequin
Diables et saints

Du nom du masque *Arlequin* on donne l'étymologie suivante: il deriverait du mot composé d'origine germanique *Helleking* 'le roi de l'Enfer', qui, avec un glissement sémantique, serait ensuite passé à indiquer le masque qu'on connait. Mais cette étymologie a des côtés oscure, qui n'expliquent ni la forme originaire supposée ni le signifié de *Arlequin*. Ici on va proposer une étymologie differente qui explique mieux soit le signifiant soit le signifié et qui enoutre voit dans ce nom une formation romano-germanique et non purement germanique.

ASSENZA, ELVIRA
University of Messina
Another domain, another name: a study on Italian screen names
Italian Internet nicknames; morphological processes; semantic categories; diaphasic and diastratic variability

This paper focuses on Italian Internet names. It is subdivided into three sections. The first section deals with terminological and definitional issues to clarify the main differences between the Italian terms 'nickname' and *soprannome and to* outline *the* special features of the first ones. The second section describes the morphological processes that lead to the creation of Italian screen names and outlines the categories. The analysis of the latter refers to some categorization models of nicknames (Bechar-Israeli, 1995; Johnová, 2004; Stommel, 2007). The third section deals with pragmatic-motivational aspects and the circumstances of the formation of screen names, with particular regard to the aspects of diaphasic and diastratic variability; namely how nicknames are chosen / coined and used in different

Internet domains, and how choices and uses vary according to sociodemographic characteristics of users. The focus of this section lies on IRC nicknames used by adolescents and young Italian people of both sexes.

The data used in this research are taken from various websites and Italian IRC corpora (some of which collected by me for precedent studies. Assenza 2012). Research has also used a written questionnaire administered to schoolchildren and University students. The questionnaire consists of two sections: (1) *Background Information*, collecting sociodemographic data; (2) *Screen Naming Practices*, containing questions on the choice and use of screen names, and evaluation tests on the favorite semantic categories and the form of the nicknames.

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BÁBA, BARBARA
University of Debrecen

Historical Dialectological Studies in Medieval Hungary. Chronological Stratification and Territorial Spreading of Geographical Common Words Meaning 'watercourse'
geographical common nouns, territorial spread, place name

In my paper I highlight the factors affecting the territorial spread of linguistic phenomena, primarily vocabulary. In my study, on the one hand, I make an attempt to answer the question of how different factors (such as specific language historical conditions or other elements of the vocabulary) promote or hinder the spread of the items of a particular class of words. In addition to the factors mentioned, cognitive factors as well as semantic relationships of the examined lexemes also have to be taken into consideration. For the present research I mainly involved Old Hungarian place names that are particularly suitable to be used for historical dialectological studies, because they disappeared from the charters rather early, but their location can be determined with a considerable degree of exactitude. Thus, the dialectological analysis of common geographical names reveals that they can function not only as markers but by their means other common lexical items can also be incorporated in the research. The inclusion of place names in historical dialectological research is particularly useful for the study of the territorial expansion of various place name models in this way.

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

The locality and globality of Anglo-Saxon ethnonyms
Place-names, ethnonyms, England

From Bede's description of the settlement of Britain by northern European Angles, Saxons and Jutes, through *Widsith*'s inventory of peoples near and far, to the enigmatic list of communities and polities in the Tribal Hidage, Anglo-Saxon literature shows an acute awareness of and connection with regional, national and international identities. This focus on ethnicity is reflected also in place-names, many of which contain references to 'tribes', communities or peoples, some known from literary sources, others not. Some of the peoples named must have been of global renown—the Swabians commemorated in the place-name Swaffham (Cambridgeshire) share their name with one of the more eminent of the Germanic peoples; others must only have been significant within their locality—the putative *Mimmas* of the Hertfordshire/Middlesex border are known only from the place-names (North and South Mimms) and field-names of that district. Ethnonyms such as OE *Engle* 'Angles' and *Seaxe* 'Saxons' can have international, national, regional and local referents—they are simultaneously global and local in resonance. This paper attempts to disentangle the different types of ethnonym in English place-names, assessing the possible contexts of their use and questioning some of the assumptions

surrounding their historical significance. Do they hark back to northern European or other non-British origins? Are they markers of geographical origin or political affiliation within Anglo-Saxon England? Do they define cultural differences within an ethnically divergent society?

BALODE, LAIMUTE
University of Latvia (Latvia)/University of Helsinki (Finland)
Anthroponymic "nests" in Latvian
anthroponymy, Latvian first names, borrowed names, hypocoristics

The paper deals with a Latvian first name system, and with the names of common origin in particular. The author (together with student Dana Beņķe) has collected and made "trees" of the anthroponyms having the same etymon. For instance, there are 18 first name variants and 13 sub-variants made from name of Germanic origin Adelheide (first known recording in Latvia in 1831) > Latv. Adaļa; > Adelaīda/-e (> Laida); > Adele (> Adelija > Adelīna/-e (> Alīna/-e), etc. Or a name of Greek origin Agnese (registered in Latvia in 1462) is an etymon for more than 20 names used in Latvia: Agnete, Agnieta, Agniete, Agna, Agne, Agnis, Inese, Inesa, Nesa, Nese, Nēze etc. (Nowadays the most spread are Inese, Agnese and Agnis). Even 43 names are known from etymon of Hebrew origin Elizabete – Eba, Bete, Betija, Elīza, Elza, Līza, Līža, Līzbete, Ilza, Ilze, etc. Some of such "trees" have many branches: from Anna – 82 first names and variants used in Latvian, from Andrejs – 68. Majority of these name variants have appeared in Latvian as borrowings from other languages (e.g., Andžejs, Anžejs – from Polish, Andrē – from French, Andrus – from Estonian, Endijs – from English, Anders – from Scandinavian). Mostly name variants came to Latvia from German and Polish, but there are hypocoristic forms coined and known only in Latvian (e.g., Anna > Annuža, Ance, Annele; Barbara > Baiba). The research, which includes about 800 Latvian names, connected in 30 "nests" or "trees" of common etymon, testifies about the time when particular name was recorded in Latvia, when it was included into name almanacs, and about the popularity of particular name in contemporary Latvia.

BARANOV, ILIA
www.brnd.name
Who wants to live forever: Survival analysis in names research
Survival analysis, statistics, brand names, service names, chrematonym, ergonym, horeca, restaurant, Russian

The statistical method of survival analysis is proposed to study the linguistic properties of Russian food service names in 1999–2013. It was found that name reference to food, name imagery, lexical frequency, length, letters and bigrams repetition, letters legibility, pronunciation fluency, and euphony could affect the name survival. Results are discussed in relation to brand functions. It is concluded that the tangibility for a name is as important as fluency.

BÁRTFAI, CSABA
The Linguistic Landscape of Izhevsk: An Onomastic Approach
linguistic landscape, finno-ugric linguistics, uralistics, Udmurt language, linguistic globalisation, sociolinguistics

This paper focuses on the linguistic landscape (LL) of Izhevsk, the capital of the Udmurt Republic, in the Russian Federation. There are two official languages: Russian and Udmurt, however, in practice the Russian language seems predominant, but no comprehensive research has been conducted so far on how unbalanced is the bilingualism of the LL of Udmurtia and Izhevsk.
There are three languages present in the LL of Izhevsk. The two official languages and English. Surprisingly the English language is more present on the streets of Izhevsk, than the Udmurt language, while Russian dominates the scenery without question. The Udmurt language can usually be found on governmental or government related buildings, while English can usually be found on commercial signs.

However in this presentation I will analyse the individual signs from semiotic and onomastic aspects, paying special attention to the Udmurt and English names. The context and meaning of these names of different institutions can give a better understanding of the tendencies on when and why do these non-Russian elements occur in the linguistic landscape of Izhevsk.

BATOMA, ATOMA T.
University of Illinois
Secret Names, True Identities: Onomastics and Metaphysics among the Kabye
Ontological names, secret names, Personal identity, Kabye onomastics

The Kabye, a community of farmers who inhabit a mountainous region of Northern Togo in West Africa bear a synchronic plurality of names, each name contributing to the expression of the multifaceted identity of its bearer. One category of names I will focus on in this paper is what I call ontological names. This category comprises names described by the Kabye themselves as "big names", "real names," or "secret names." These names are secret because they are often unknown to the public, and even when known, they are rarely used in daily communicative exchanges. They are said to express the true identity or selfhood of the name bearers whereas the other categories of names have more of social function as they can be rhetorical, polemical or pedagogical. After a brief description of the Kabye community and their onomastic system this paper will explore and illustrate the metaphysics behind the bestowal of Kabye ontological namesmes.

BECKER, LIDIA
Leibniz Universität Hannover
Folk onomastic discourses about personal names on the web
folk onomastics, online discourses, anthroponyms, representations, onymic attitudes

The paper aims at exemplifing the field of folk onomastics, with the emphasis placed on online discourses about personal names on the web. As a matter of introduction, folk onomastics will be discussed as a promising field of socioonomastics with a focus on popular onymic representations, beliefs and evaluations.
After providing a theoretical framework for folk onomastics, forum-like discussions on the web will be presented as a vast and so far underestimated source of popular onymic attitudes. From the methodological point of view, this source offers the advantage of a naturally covert non-participant observation while conducting ethnographic field research. It thus allows a deep insight into the processes of negotiating social 'profiles' of personal names and into naming practices.
Subsequently, an analysis of online discussions about particular first names in German, Spanish and French languages will be presented. The analysis will focus on demonstrating the potential of online discussions for the identification of popular onymic representations. Therefore, it will prioritize first hand reports about the processes of naming as well as long polemic debates that offer a wide range of attitudes towards certain first names suggestive of group mentalities and ideologies. Finally, the paper will offer tools for compiling and analyzing a corpus of online discussions about personal names.

BERÉNYI, ZSUZSANNA ÁGNES
First Hungarian Pin Factory
Freemasonic Pseudonyms in Hungary
freemason, pseudonyms

Using pseudonyms had several motives, depending on the times. The flourishing epoch of Masonic pseudonyms was in the 18th century, which coincided with beginnings of Freemasonry in Hungary. During this period, pseudonyms were parallel with the so-called Enlightenment. Hungarian Freemasons selected or received pseudonyms from ancient times, mainly from Greek and Latin classical history and eminent people, who they saw as the greatest representatives of culture. Some Freemasons wanted to be as great, talented, and honest as the well-known Greeks and Romans. Some

proudly named themselves Orpheus or Plato, or others gave those names to them. Freemasons also wanted a special method of contact among "brothers" so outsiders would not understand their identities. Therefore pseudonyms were culture; it was almost a habit during the 18th century.

The situation in Hungary changed during the 20th century. After 1920 Freemasonry was outlawed. In 1945, with democracy, Freemasonry was allowed immediately. But later, Freemasonry was prohibited once more. Now it is allowed again.

The Roman Catholic Church never accepted Freemasonry. Therefore Roman Catholic priests could only secretly become Freemasons. Their method of getting around this was to use pseudonyms, using common rather than Greek and Latin names. The priests selected that method, sometimes simply using an empty space instead of the name. The situation for employed citizens was similar. If membership in Freemasonry was discovered, one risked his job and freedom. The solution was to use pseudonyms. The use of pseudonyms during the 18th and 19th centuries was much more popular, than during the later centuries.

BERGIEN, ANGELIKA
University of Magdeburg, Germany
'Name and shame' strategies in a socio-onomastic perspective
name and shame, socio-cultural context, media, pillorying

Names identify individuals uniquely, but their use has other functions as well. The way names are recognised always depends on the situational and socio-cultural context in which they occur. This is, for example, the case when they stand as shorthand for whatever characteristics a specific individual may at one time have been associated with. The way names of persons are used in society is central to the process of constructing individual identities within specific social figurations and contexts in order to foreground them with reference to the matter in hand. If the matter in hand is a deviation from certain standards of social behaviour or decency, public authorities use, among others, 'name and shame' strategies as a form of punishment. These strategies disclose information about an identified person or body, which either seeks to induce shame in that person, or at least express a judgement that the person ought to feel ashamed of themselves. While the legal authority can provide publicity through its own press releases and websites, it can be more effective if the publicity is carried in the media. As a result, the offender's status in the community is diminished. Viewing 'name and shame' strategies as a form of modern pillorying, the present study seeks to find out how name usage in today's media-driven society is intertwined with various social-symbolic functions.

BIANCO, FRANCESCO
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci
Du nom propre au nom commun, du Japon au monde : histoire de Kamikaze
anglais, français, Kamikaze, italien, Japon, noms communs, noms propres

Le but de ce travail est de décrire le processus qui a fait de Kamikaze (en japonais «vent divin »), nom propre donné aux pilotes d'une équipe militaire de l'Empire du Japon, qui effectuaient des missionssuicides pendant la guerre du Pacifique (1944-1945), un nom commun, diffusé dans plusieurs langues du monde. Ce processus peut être résumé dans trois étapes principales : 1) pendant la guerre du Pacifique, ce nom est diffusé grâce à des communiqués de presse, d'où il arrive aux journaux. Il est intéressant, à cet égard, d'observer comment le mot perd progressivement les traits d'un nom propre et d'un mot étranger, pour devenir de plus en plus familier ; 2) après la Seconde Guerre mondiale le mot est employé, dans plusieurs langues, pour désigner d'autres protagonistes de missions-suicides ; 3) l'utilisation par rapport aux terroristes islamistes devient la principale, avec une nouvelle relance à partir du 11.9.2001 ; 4) le mot sert de base à plusieurs métaphores pour finalement redevenir un nom propre: la boucle est bouclée. Le point de départ de ce survol sera la langue italienne; nous présenterons dans cette perspective des données intéressantes et inédites, entre autres sur les journaux de 1944, qui permettent d'antédater le mot, et que nous avons recueillies au cours de la préparation de l'Itabolario (Bianco 2010). Nous nous pencherons également sur l'anglais, le français et

d'autres langues dans une optique contrastive.

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BICHLMEIER, HARALD

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Archaische Fluss- und Ortsnamen als Spiegel ihrer Umwelt

place-names, river-names, Celtic, Germanic

Fluss- und Ortsnamen haben, besonders in den ältesten Schichten der Namengebung, in der Regel einen ganz direkten Bezug zum benannten Objekt bzw. zu dessen naturräumlicher Umgebung. So wurden Flüsse oft nach ihrem Aussehen bzw. allgemein nach den sinnlichen Eindrücken benannt, die von ihnen ausgehen. In vielen Fällen ist man dabei zu auf den ersten Blick überzeugenden Ergebnissen gekommen, die sich in das Gesamtbild gut einfügen. So werden Flüsse geran als ‚strahlend, hell' charakterisiert, oder als ‚schnell' oder ‚laut'. Hinterfragt man diese Ergebnisse freilich und analysiert solche Namen erneut mit den Mitteln, die die heutige Indogermanistik zur Verfügung stellt, sind solche Analysen oft nicht mehr so eindeutig. So wurde die Elbe immer als ‚die Weiße' bestimmt, könnte im Prinzip aber auch ‚die Mäandrierende' sein, die La(a)ber (insgesamt gibt es drei Flüsschen dieses Namens in Bayern) galt imner als ‚die Plappernde', scheint dagegen nun aber wohl eher ‚die Glänzende' zu sein. Die Lohr (ebenfalls in Bayern) galt, falls sie nicht ohnehin als sekundär aus einem Toponym entstanden erklärt wurde, als ‚die Flache/Seichte' oder ‚die Plätschernde', ist aber wofl ‚die Fließende', also schlicht der Fluss'. Derartiger Beispiele gibt es noch eine ganze Reihe. Die Frage ist: Kann man irgendwelche sauberen Kriterien finden, die eine sichere Zuordnung solcher Namen zum einen oder anderen Benennungsmotiv erlauben?

Diese klare Zuordnung ist gegeben, wenn die geografischen und/oder geologischen bzw. allgemein naturräumlichen Gegebenheiten eine klare Sprache sprechen, wenn also die ‚Realprobe' eindeutig aussfällt. Dies dürfte etwa beim Ortsnamen Merseburg (Sachsen-Anhalt) der Fall sein: von den ca. 10 bisher vorgebrachten etymologische Vorschlägen erweist sich der jüngste schließlich als der beste: In Merse- steckt ein altes germansiches Wort für ‚Kiesel, Schotter' – und genau solches Gestein lässt sich unter rezenten Schlammablagerungen tatsächlich nachweisen. So zeigt sich auch hier wieder, dass die unmittelbare Umgebung bzw. deren Gestalt bei der Namengebung maßgeblich war. Diese Umgebung konnte als solche bei der Benennung eine Rolle spielen, oder aufgrund ihrer Funktion für den Menschen. So ist der Ortsname Jena (Thüringen) früher meist als alteuropäischer Flussabschnittsname gedeutet worden. Dies dürfte nicht zutreffend sein, es handelt sich vielmehr wohl letztlich um einen Flur- oder Gegendnamen der Bedeutung ‚Gesamtheit/Gegend/Ort der (Fluss-)Übergänge'.

Die Beharrungskraft und ‚Haltbarkeit' solcher Namen (die o.g. Flussnamen sind vorkeltischen und keltischen, die o.g. Ortsnamen germanischen Ursprungs) ist verblüffend, zumal sie durchweg bereits vor Jahrhunderten ihre Durchsichtigkeit für alle Sprecher verloren haben. Den sie umgebenden Raum prägen sie für die Sprecher und deren Kommunikation untereinander aber bis heute.

BIJAK, URSZULA

Instytut Języka Polskiego Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences), Kraków, Poland

Korea, Ameryka, Paryż—so called imported place names in Polish toponymy

transonymization, Polish place names, egzonyms, toponymic motivation

The geographical names can be created in various ways. For instance: through onymization of common names or through transonymization of different proper names. This can be pursued by a use of the formal exponents (extended onymization and transonymization) or without it (proper, pure onymization or transonymization). Among the Polish toponyms that were created as a result of transonymization, place names that are worth noticing are the ones that were taken from the outside of the local (Polish) naming system. In the Polish onomastics these are called 'imported' or (in a broader

perspective) ʿrelational' names and they share a metaphorical or a commemorative function. The act of nomination is accompanied by the two main types of naming motivations: a religious motivation – names created from the biblical toponyms or those connected with religion (i.e. Kalwaria, Betlejem) and the secular (non-religious) one motivation — names commemorating some events, battles, wars, journeys or linked with the emigration, sometimes forced emigration or expulsion (i.e. Abisynia, Bawaria, Sachalin). The aim of this paper is to establish chronology, frequency and geography of the Polish imported toponyms and the processes of deonymization and apelativization that accompanied creation of these names. I would like to take a look at these place names from different perspectives: not only from the linguistic (onomastic) one but also from a cultural and sociological. Primarily because toponyms are a symbolic way of showing human experience, its conceptualization. Secondarily, thanks to the procesesses of metaphorization and metonymization, these names acquire different connotative meanings, which can later on decide on their use as a base for the subsequent proper names. The presence of a certain group of 'imported' names reflects a fragmentary, Polish image of the onymic reality.

BLASCO TORRES, ANA ISABEL
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven & University of Salamanca
Personal Names in Transcription and Mixed Anthroponyms in a Bilingual World: Naming in Egypt under Greek Rule
personal names, transcription, mixed anthroponyms, bilingualism

The arrival of Alexander the Great in Egypt in 332 BC and the gradual imposition of Koine Greek as lingua franca in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East led to the need of writing ancient Egyptian proper names in Greek transcription in the official documents – especially in the Roman period –, so that they could be legally valid. Egyptian proper names in Greek transcription not only show linguistic characteristics of Koine Greek, but also the attempts to reflect Egyptian phonetics and even some dialectal traces not noted in the Egyptian texts, in which vowels were not written before the Coptic period. On the other hand, as a consequence of the development of a bilingual society, the creation of mixed anthroponyms, usually composed by an Egyptian element such as Pa-/Ta-, "The one of-", Pꜣ-šr-n-/Tꜣ-šr.t-n-, "The son/daughter of-" or Pꜣ-dỉ-/Tꜣ-dỉ-, "He/She who has been given by-", and a Greek name (e. g. Σενλέων, "The daughter of Leon"), occurred. Both personal names in Greek transcription and mixed Graeco-Egyptian anthroponyms reveal the attempts of globality and the approach of two different cultures, aside from some local linguistic features that can help to reconstruct the diversity of Egyptian dialects, and they consequently show the two faces – global and local – of Graeco-Egyptian anthroponymy as reflect of society.

BLAŽIENĖ, GRASILDA
Institut für litauische Sprache, Vilnius
Personennamen – Zeugen der Lebensfähigkeit des Volkes
Personenname, Sprache, Geschichte, Kultur, Mentalität

Personnenamen, die die Lebensfähigkeit des Volkes bezeugen, spielen eine besondere Rolle, wenn man über ausgestorbene Völker spricht. Das tragische Schicksal der Prußen/Altpreußen bestätigt diese Behauptung. Unter dem Zwang der geschichtlichen Entwicklung spricht man heute von zwei baltischen Völkern, Litauern und Letten. Die anderen sind von der Karte Osteuropas gelöscht. Die Eigennamen der Prußen/Altpreußen haben das Volk überlebt, weil sie in Tausenden handschriftlichen Dokumenten des Deutschen Ordens im 13.–16. Jh. niedergeschrieben wurden und auf diese Weise erhalten geblieben sind. Die Personennamen erzählen sehr viel über die Geschichte, Kultur, Mentalität und, selbstverständlich, über die Sprache aus allen Karten verschwundenen Volkes, das einst den Namen Altpreußen trug. Bis jetzt wurden die altpreußischen Personenamen sprachlich untersucht, ohne Berücksichtigung der Bennenungsbedürfnisse, historischen Bedingungen und anderen extralinguistischen Tatsachen, z. B. wird 1255 der altpreußische Personenname *Iboto*, *Ibuto*, genauer gesagt lat. Dativ *Ibotoni*, *Ibutthoni Sambite*, erwähnt mit dem Hinweis, dass der Namenträger aus dem

Samland stammt. Demselben *Ibuthe* wird 1258 die Verschreibung über seinen Besitz an Wiesen uns Ackern bestätigt. Die Verschreibung der Wiese bestreitet der Pruße/Altpreuße *Dirrgethe*. Es entstehen die Fragen: Welche Personen wurden in den historischen Quellen erfasst, die uns bis heute zugänglich sind? Wie entwickelte sich die Namengebung? Seit wann bzw. ist überhaupt mit Zweinamigkeit bei den Prußen/Altpreußen zu rechnen? Das sind Fragen, die eine möglichst fundierte Antwort brauchen. Gestützt auf die zuverlässigsten historischen Quellen, in erster Linie die handschriftlichen Quellen, wird der Versuch unternommen, diese Fragen zu erläutern.

BODA, ISTVÁN – PORKOLÁB, JUDIT – MÁTÉ, ÉVA
L'École supérieure de Nyíregyháza, Le Collège de théologie réformée de Debrecen (DRHE)
Le Mississippi, poème de Milán Füst en tant qu'exemple pour la dénomination artistique de la nature environnante
Usage des noms propres, cohérence textuelle, Milán Füst, analyse hypertextuelle, intertextualité

Sans l'usage de la langue le monde environnant n'aurait guère de sens pour nous : l'existence de la nature et de la société, les temps et les lieux, les relations humaines, tout cela serait vide de sens si l'on n'appelait pas les choses par leur nom. L'hétérogénéité des noms propres accentue l'infinie diversité du monde tout en donnant un caractère individuel aux choses importantes pour nous.

Il y a des rêves et des désirs qui ne peuvent être accomplis que dans l'imagination, dans le monde symbolique des noms et des appellations. Telle est la rencontre entre Milán Füst et le Mississippi, „grande rivière" légendaire dont le nom laisse découvrir au lecteur mille interprétations. Le nom du fleuve qui peut donner et enlever la vie, celui-ci, qui peut relier et séparer les gens, „le grand Dieu brun" (T.S. Eliot) s'associe bien aux autres noms propres tels quels Rocky Mountains, Jupiter, Abraham, Dieu et Amérique. Dans l'imagination du poète, les noms propres ancestraux, suivant la logique associative du rêve, s'entrelacent., tandis que la cohésion du texte tient au Mississippi, les métaphores sur la VIE et le RÊVE ainsi que sur le FLEUVE et la FRONTIÈRE assurent un cadre cohérent au mélange des noms de lieux existants et des noms de personnages bibliques et mythologiques.

La notion de nom propre a fait l'objet de plusieurs recherches linguistiques, sémiotiques et cognitives. La présente étude vise à examiner les interférences complexes et compliquées entre les différentes variétés de noms propres trouvés dans le poème de Milán Füst, tout en mettant dans l'axe la cohérence du texte poétique. L'interprétation hypertextuelle, comme méthode, nous permet de révéler des associations littéraires liées au nom du fleuve et en même temps jeter un coup d'œil dans le monde du negro-spiritual. Quant à l'approche textologique des associations, selon notre hypothèse, elles peuvent être considérées comme des points de départ pour les interprétations possibles des textes et dans ce sens, les associations diverses pourront être liées aux différentes compréhensions des textes.

BÖLCSKEI, ANDREA
Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary
A report on the compilation of a Hungarian–English glossary of onomastic terms
Onomastic terms, Hungarian, English, terminological units, term equivalents

In Terminology, it is a generally accepted principle that the identification of cross language term equivalents has to be based on the actual term use by subject field experts in specialised discourse. Bearing this in mind, the author presents the ongoing process of the compilation of a new Hungarian–English glossary of onomastic terms. The paper explains what kind of source texts are being exploited in the project, how the relevant terms are extracted and paired, and why the compilation of such a glossary has been felt necessary. The author describes the equivalent terms identified so far with respect to domains, scope, logical relations, linguistic features, applicability, frequency in use and quantity. Terminological units are examined from cognitive, linguistic and socio-communicative points of view. Problematic issues such as the maintenance of balance between terms of national language origin and internationally recognized terms; the establishment of new term equivalencies; the implementation of the process of term harmonisation; the proper treatment of term variations; the

elimination of term gaps; and the registration of recent term changes are also discussed. The primary purpose of the paper is to demonstrate how the latest ideas and trends in Terminology could be adopted in practical terminology work on onomastic terms.

BÖLCSKEI, ANDREA
Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary
Central Europe as a historical, cultural, social and geopolitical concept
Central Europe, cognitive linguistics, concepts, linguistic meaning, toponymy

It is a generally accepted view that Central Europe is a historical–cultural–social–geopolitical space concept, whose interpretation has always been determined by current affairs. Central Europe is an equally important as well as flexible term in several disciplines (e.g. physical geography, cartography, cultural history, politics, economics). The primary focus of the literature so far has been to localize Central Europe as a macro-region in mental and actual maps and/or to justify its existence based on facts of cultural history. This paper, however, examines the concept of Central Europe from a cognitive linguistic point of view and tries to explore the components of the overall semantics of the term. The author compares and contrasts the results of a questionnaire survey conducted among Hungarian and English-speaking respondents on their conceptualization of Central Europe. The survey delves into the wide array of knowledge and the broad variety of associations respondents accounted for in connection with certain elements of the presumably common historical and cultural heritage, political and social structure of the different nations of the region we conventionally consider Central Europe. The encyclopaedic meaning of the toponym "Central Europe" valid today is described in the paper as knowledge stored in the mind in the form of a complex matrix of cognitive domains such as countries, dominant landscape features, geopolitical position, political orientation, population density, society, nationalities, languages, mentality, religions, education, economy, business, commerce, transportation, tourism, significant historical events, arts, architecture, cuisine, sports, experiences, preferences, refusals and onomastic diversity.

BRANIMIR BRGLES
Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics
Attestations of Personal Names in Oldest Croatian Historical Sources
anthroponimy, historical attestations, medieval personal names, historical sources

The proposed presentation will offer an insight into recent research of historical attestations of Croatian anthroponymy, ranging from the 8th century to the end of the medieval era. The research has been successful in designating a significant number of the oldest attestations of different categories of personal names. Since medieval Croatia was located between several influential political spheres. This situation was quite well reflected in frequency and prevalence, as well as temporal and spatial layout of certain categories of anthroponymical attestations. Two largest and most important categories of personal names are Christian (and saints') personal names and Croatian, Slavic (or simply folk) personal names. Thanks to the fact that there were also several different cultural influences in Croatian medieval history, anthroponymical attestations also reflect different linguistic influences. Research that will be presented in the proposed presentation is currently being conducted within the project *Documentation and interpretation of the oldest Croatian.*

BRIGGS, KEITH
The English place-name *Gannok*
English, place-name

The existence of numerous minor places called Gannock , a name of unknown etymology and meaning, has been a recognized puzzle of place-name studies since the early volumes of the English Place-Name Society. The names typically denote farmsteads, tenements, and fields. McIntosh in 1940 suggested a connection to the name Gannok, used in the 14th century for the castle of Degannwy in

north Wales. The question was most recently reviewed by Gelling, while examining the name of Gannow Hill in Shropshire (Place-Names of Shropshire 5, 60–1). She noted that *Gannok* is found in southern and eastern counties but apparently interchanges with an equivalent *Gannow* in the west; both are unexplained but a connection between them is likely. In this talk I argue that the special usage of the name over a long period in King's Lynn in Norfolk was am important prototype likely to have been copied elsewhere in England, and that a connection to Degannwy in this case can be pointed out, even if not proven.

CAIAZZO, LUISA
University of Basilicata
Holiday names and society: from Columbus Day to Indigenous People's Day
renaming, society, stance, evaluation, discourse

Columbus Day has been an official federal holiday in the United States since 1937. Aimed at commemorating Columbus' achievements in the New World, the holiday name has however become increasingly controversial as a result of a critical rethinking of the Italian explorer's life and legacy, which lays emphasis on the role Columbus played in marginalizing the Native America population. Such a change of perspective is mirrored in the trend of renaming Columbus Day as Indigenous People's Day to honor Native Americans, a trend that has been spreading across the United States for the past 25 years. In 1992, Berkeley was the first city to rename this holiday, followed by a growing number of cities, as the renaming campaign gained momentum. A controversial issue for the communities involved, as also shown by the news and social media that have devoted their attention to people's views on the change of the holiday name.

With an interest in people's stances and attitudes to names and their changes, this presentation aims to analyse news texts collected from internet from a discourse analytical perspective, focusing on the evaluative language the two names are associated with. Attention is also paid to the social function of commemorative holiday names and to the role they play in representing the social meanings that a community attaches to names by choosing what is deemed worthy of commemoration.

CARROLL, JAYNE
Institute for Name-Studies, University of Nottingham
Defining the local in Shropshire field-names: scales of lexical and phonological distinctiveness
Field-names, dialect, Shropshire, England

The county of Shropshire is situated in the English west midlands, on the Anglo-Welsh border. Its place-names preserve the languages spoken there from pre-history to the present, and preserve valuable evidence in particular of the relationship between English and Welsh from the early medieval period onwards. Its field-names (in the widest sense) preserve a rich vocabulary of life and landscape in documents dating from before the conquest to the nineteenth century (and indeed later). Much of this vocabulary has fallen out of use, but its scales of use range from the 'national' (i.e. used across England and beyond) to the regional (vocabulary and phonology shared with other west midlands counties), and even to the truly local – forms of words whose preservation suggests that they were specific to Shropshire, or even areas within Shropshire. Plotting these names within GIS, using historical and present-day maps, makes possible detailed assessments of the extent (and limits) of their distribution, and the precise features to which they refer. This paper discusses the local-scale patterns of phonological and lexical variation revealed through this methodology, drawing upon the published and forthcoming volumes of the English Place-Name Society
Survey of Shropshire (1990–).

CARVALHINHOS, PATRICIA – LIMA-HERNANDES, MARIA CÉLIA
Department of Classical and Vernacular Languages and Literature – Faculty of Philosophy, Language and Literature, and Human Sciences – CNPq/FAPESP/ University of São Paulo, Brazil

The ideological function in names of public spaces in the city of São Paulo, Brazil
São Paulo toponymy; Brazilian urban toponymy; odonyms; politics and ideology

Important changes in urban toponymy have been taking place in recent years in many Brazilian cities. However, Brazil does not have toponymy committees, and members of the legislative power present bills, many of which have little logic, whereby the name of a street, avenue, bridge or viaduct is changed. São Paulo, a city of almost 12 million inhabitants, follows this pattern, and we will check how street names are replaced. This often happens so suddenly and without the foreknowledge of the population that it brings about popular discontent and practical inconveniences.

We will discuss the forced erasure of a difficult historical moment for Brazil, the military dictatorship of the 1960s. The National Truth Commission has been clarifying the crimes committed throughout the dictatorship period, and one of the results is the replacement the names of public spaces that were "paying homage" to figures connected to acts of torture by the names of those who were tortured or fought against the military dictatorship. Nevertheless, far from pleasing the population, these replacements have not been seen favourably.

This paper discusses some of these alterations, the ensuing controversies, analysing the extent to which they interfere in the location of an individual in the city, and examines the use of the odonyms as a tool for t ideological, slow, but permanent manipulation.

CEKULA, ZANE
Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, Laboratory of Toponymy
Place names motivated by profession in the Place Name Database of Latvia: comparison between two provinces
Place names, words for professions, Place Name Database, Latvia, Latgale, Vidzeme

This study is devoted to place names motivated by professions in two provinces of Latvia: Latgale and Vidzeme. The Place Names Database of Latvia maintained by the Latvian Geospatial Information Agency will be used as the main source. Many words for professions are related with Baltic languages, for example Latvian *mucinieks* and Latgalian *bucinīks* 'cooper' in the farmstead names *Mucinieki*, *Kalna Mucenieki*, *Lejas Mucenieki*, *Lejasmucenieki*, *Lielmucenieki* and the village name *Bucinīki*. Nevertheless, some words for professions have been borrowed from other languages, such as German, Low German, Slavic. German loanwords came into use in Latvian from the 12th until the 16th century. Loanwords from Slavic languages came into Latvian mostly in the 18th century and onwards. Such loans influenced the formation of place names, both regarding specifics as well as generics. The farmstead name *Dišleri* is related to German *Tischler* 'carpenter'. The village names *Lielie Šķipuri* and *Mazie Šķipuri* are probably related to Swedish *skeppare* 'skipper'. Swedish influence on Latvian and Livonian is negligible and concerns at the best scattered lexical items. Moreover, the frequency and distribution of place names motivated by profession will be analysed and compared in the two Latvian provinces of Latvia, namely Vidzeme and Latgale. In place names of Vidzeme only Latvian *mucinieks* can be found, but in Latgale also Latgalian *bucinīks* and Latgalian *bondars* (from Russian *бондарь* 'cooper') are used, for example in the village names *Buciniški*, *Bucinīki*, *Bondariški*, *Bondari*. The selected material will be discussed from a linguistic, geographical and sociological point of view.

CHOO, SUNGJAE
Kyung Hee University
Understanding the characteristics of place names in the *Hanja/Kanji/Hanzi* cultures: some issues and future research topics
Chinese letters, Hanja/Kanji/Hanzi, logogram, reading, exonym/endonym

In East Asia, Chinese characters (漢字), known as *Hanja* in Korean, *Kanji* in Japanese, and *Hanzi* in Chinese reading, have long been used as an important part of the writing system and thus have exerted enormous influence on the formation of place names. The paths of adopting elements of Chinese characters were differentiated between the three language spheres, according to cultural uniqueness developed in each language. Ways of reading them became differently settled. However, there are

common elements across the three languages which have influenced the life cycle of place names from birth and adoption, change to death, mainly due to the basic nature of Chinese letters as logograms having two components of reading and meaning. This paper investigates common elements of changes in place names appearing in the languages using Chinese characters. Some issues and future research topics are raised and suggested.

CROOK, ALICE
University of Glasgow
The usage of middle names in early modern Scotland
personal names, middle names, Early Modern Scotland

So far, little research has been conducted into the practice of middle naming in early modern Scotland. This paper presents the evidence of middle naming revealed during a study of early modern Scottish personal naming. This study involved the analysis of over 63,000 baptismal entries from the Old Parish Registers, covering eleven parishes and the period 1680-1839.

Using this substantial dataset, this paper considers the emergence of middle naming in Scotland, examining regional differences, diachronic variation, and the similarities between the stock of middle names and the stocks of first- and surnames. It also presents data on the form of middle names, showing the proportion of children given a single middle name and the proportion given two or more middle names.

Finally, this paper discusses the potential influences behind middle naming, outlining various individuals honoured by the names given. These apparent commemorations are then used to argue that, in these early examples of Scottish middle naming, there was often an intrinsic link between the first and middle name given to a child.

CSOMORTÁNI, MAGDOLNA
Université Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, Roumanie
Les macrotoponymes des systèmes microtoponymiques d'une région des Carpates orientales
microtoponyme, macrotoponyme, structure sémantique, structure lexico-morphologique

L'objet de cette communication est de présenter les apports de la recherche des macrotoponymes des systèmes microtoponymiques de nos jours à la meilleure compréhension de la norme de dénomination des lieux. Les systèmes microtoponymiques analysés sont les systèmes de la région hongroise Csík de la Roumanie. La méthode d'étude appliquée est l'analyse linguistique qui met en relief les particularités structurales, grammaticales des toponymes. Les résultats des analyses linguistiques démontrent que les macrotoponymes des systèmes microtoponymiques sont variés du point de vue sémantique, lexical, grammatical. Ils peuvent désigner les lieux (*Naskalat*, *Szentmihályi-Kőd*), ils peuvent indiquer les caractéristiques des lieux (*Kakukk-hegy*, *Mindszent* pataka), ayant des structures simples et complexes (*Olt*, *Pogány-havas*), représentant les différents types de toponymes de la région (l'hydronyme: *Olt*, *Régi-Olt* , l'oronyme: *Hargita*, *Madarasi-Hargita,* le nom de lieu habité: *Szépvíz felé forduló*, *Mindszent pataka*). Le type des macrotoponymes et des microtoponymes corrélatifs peut être analogue (l'oronyme - l'oronyme: *Hargita - Madarasi-Hargita*) et différent aussi (le nom de lieu habité - l'hydronyme: *Fitód - Fitód pataka*, le nom de lieu habité - le nom de champ: *Szépvíz - Szépvíz felé forduló*). Les macrotoponymes des systèmes microtoponymiques nous informent surtout des spécificités locales et prouvent le rôle important des noms de lieux existants dans le processus de la dénomination des lieux.

CUTHBERTSON, KATIE
University of Glasgow
Aliases and doublets in Scottish bynames, 1480-1579
Bynames, Scotland, denotative naming, onomastics as linguistic evidence

Early bynames are potentially rich sources for linguistic and cultural history, but it is often difficult to establish how long they continued to have denotative value. Key evidence is offered by the grammatical context of names (e.g. the presence or absence of grammatical particles) as well as the instability signalled by the use of multiple bynames for the same individual. This paper is drawn from a wider study of Scottish bynames recorded in two sets of records written in Latina and Scots between 1264 and 1600 *The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer* and *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*. A total of 5,481 names were collected and analysed over around 18,000 occurrences. The paper focuses particularly on the aliases and doublets recorded between the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It discusses the various forms that these names take, and considers the possible motivation behind a number of instances in which an individual is recorded as having two or sometimes more patronymics (e.g. *Johanni Tallochsoun alias Robertsoun*). The paper also outlines the significance of these aliases and doublets in establishing the linguistic status of onomastic data, and concludes that denotative naming continued into the sixteenth century in certain areas of Scotland.

CZOPEK-KOPCIUCH, BARBARA
Institute of Polish Language at the Polish Academy of Sciences
Hydronimic Atlas of Pomerania
Onomastics; Slavic Hydronymy; German Hydronymy; Pomerania

Water-related names are significant, and quite often the oldest, language artifacts of a given area, they are the petrified witnesses of its history. Their chronologisation, as well as geographically located written sources, are the perfect material for linguistic research, as well as studies on the history of settlement. They can be the base for a recreation of the natural and cultural landscape, including ethnicity and language, of a given area.

Pomerania, currently within the borders of Germany and Poland (West and Farther Pomerania, Ger. Vor- und Hinterpommern), from the Recknitz river in the West to the Piaśnica in the East, is a geomorphological and historical unit, even though it is linguistically differentiated because of Slavic and German settlement, occurring here in throughout the centuries. Therefore, it is interesting to present the linguistic past of the area and its multi-ethnic quality on the basis of hydronyms.

The goal is to be realized by the creation of an atlas of Pomeranian hydronyms. The first stage of research into place names will be the supplementation, and for some regions the collection, of the material, the creation of an onomasticon with uniform explanations of the motivation and etymology of the names, as well as their structures. Next, a tergo indexes of Polish and German names will be created, and the hydronyms will be subjected to word-formation and semantic analysis. At the same time, a detailed questionnaire will be designed concerning various formal types of hydronyms. On the basis of questionnaires, varied maps shall be created, visualizing the geographical and chronological spread of particular name types and semantic bases. The interactive maps will be accompanied by Polish- and German-language commentary, interpreting the phenomena presented. The whole work will be shared online on the basis of an open access model.

DARLU, PIERRE – CHAREILLE, PASCAL – BLOOTHOOFT, GERRIT – DEGIOANNI, ANNA – GERMAIN, JEAN etc.
MNHN, Université de Tours, Université d'Utrecht, Université d'Aix Marseille, Université catholique de Louvain, etc.
European Surname Typology Project: a current state
Family name, Geo-onomastics, Europe

The European Surname Typology Project, launched in 2013, seeks to explore the typology of surnames with the aim to describe its current geographical distribution in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg and Hungary. This distribution has typical patterns both within and between countries. It is assumed that these patterns can be explained by factors acting on the naming system established around the XIIIth century, among them linguistic diversity, political and religious influences, and social structure. Studying the current geographical distribution of the various categories of surnames at a European scale may help to clarify how surnames and their categories have been introduced in Europe and how they dispersed over time. The 100 most frequent

surnames were collected in each administrative area of the participating countries. Each name was classified into one or more of the following elementary categories: (1) Patronymical, (2) Occupational, Title or Dignity, (3) Nickname or personal quality, (4) Geographical (address) Topographical or Ethnic names (origin). Geographical maps of category percentages will be presented and discussed.

DAVID, JAROSLAV
University of Ostrava
Toponymy in a Socialist City – the Cities of Most, Havířov and Ostrava-Poruba (the Czech Republic)
urbanonymy; Socialist cities; standardized street names; popular street names; Czech urbanonymy

The paper is aimed at the toponymy (urbanonymy) of three Czech cities, the city of Most, Havířov and Ostrava-Poruba (the Czech Republic). The uniqueness of the cities and their toponymic landscape lies in their specific situation. The cities represent post-war Socialist housing estates built on a greenfield site. The presentation focuses on toponymy in the newly built cities, particularly on the existence of non-standardized forms of urban names against a background of standardized street name forms, and also examines the role of place names in the creation andpreservation of local identities and memories of the cities. The paper presents the main results from two research projects on the toponymy of modern Czech cities realized in 2011–2016.

DEVINE, JOSEFIN
Umeå university, Sweden
The appellative *ås*, its semantic scope and usage in Jämtland place names
Place names, settlement names, semantics, Jämtland

The rugged hills of the area Jämtland in northern Sweden are crawling with place names constructed with an appellative *ås* 'the ridge'. The majority are nature names, but there are also numerous settlement names. A few are simplex *Åsen*, but most are compound with qualifying elements referring to a terrain feature, species of trees growing there, or some type of human practice taken place there. A surprisingly large portion of the *ås* settlement names also seems to contain a personal name.
The *ås* settlements don't always have an obvious ridge to refer to, and hence this pilot study examines the relationship between the locations, the appellative and the names in the area. The presentation tries to describe the semantic scope of *ås* and explain the semantic development in local dialect.

DITRÓI, ESZTER
University of Debrecen
Statistical Approaches to Researching Onomastic Systems
statistics, onomastic dialects, onomastic systems, name- giving patterns

It is a universal feature of languages that from a territorial, historical, cultural and linguistic point of view they display a segmented picture. This general feature implies that beyond regional and cultural differences, in toponymic systems territorial differences can also be discovered. The comparison of place name/name-giving patterns requires the application of statistical comparative methods. In my research, I examine these patterns, and apply the Bray-Curtis matrix-based, statistical comparative method. Mapping name-giving patterns settlement by settlement can shed light on the existence of onomastic dialects. In statistics even more comparative methods can be used, so the aim of my presentation is to show the results drawn from the application of such statistical comparative methods and point out their advantages and disadvantages.

EGGERT, BIRGIT
Name Research Section, Department of Nordic Research, University of Copenhagen
Patronyms used as first names in the 18th century Denmark
Personal names, patronyms, firstnames, local name tradition

In 1743, government official E.J. Jessen collected data for a large geographical work about Denmark and Norway, and a questionnaire for the description of local cultural and natural conditions were sent out. For Denmark, the questionnaire contained 40 questions, one of which concerned unusual personal names. The responses are very diverse, but these so-called "Jessen Relations" are a unique and hitherto unused source for the description of personal names in Denmark.

The name material is very varied and show that several names that are now very rare or extinct, have been used, regionally and locally in the 1700s. A few of the reported names seem to be patronyms that have come into use as first names, for example, *Melsen*, *Gudsen*, and *Aastredsen*. Patronyms was the most widespread type of bynames in the general Danish population in the 18th century; at that time, fixed family names were only common in the cities. Therefore, the use of patronyms as first names is a conspicuous phenomenon for that time and none of these names have survived as first names until the present.

In this paper, patronyms used as first names as they are reported in the Jessen Relations will be compared to name information from across Denmark in a census from 1787. The names' origin, their regional distribution, and their extinction as first names in the following time will be the main topics.

ENGSHEDEN, ÅKE
Stockholm University, Sweden
Minyat/mit as a place-name generic in medieval and modern Egypt
Egypt Arabic Coptic munya minya mit GIS

The Arab geographer Yāqūt (d. 1229) mentioned in his dictionary of geographical homonyms that no fewer than forthy-three places exist in Egypt containing the generic *munya(t)*. This is evidently an understatement — if all historical attestations are taken into account, the number reaches almost two hundred (material collected in Ramzi 1953-68). In this paper, I present a diachronic analysis of *munya* (in modern Egyptian Arabic *minya(t)* and *mît*) as a place-name element for settlements, based on a GIS. The geographical analysis shows clearly that the present area of extent with a clear concentration to the eastern Nile branch) is not original. It was used historically more commonly in the western Nile delta, as well as in Middle Egypt and the Fayum oasis. The fact that Arabic *munya* derives, according to a widely held view, from a Coptic word for 'harbour' or 'rest stop', and is not possible to identify directly with a common noun in Arabic, is likely the reason as to why it is treated cursorily in overviews of Arabic place-name elements (e.g. Björnesjö 1996). Since munya (minya/mît) regularly combines with Arabic elements (usually personal names or other settlement names (M. Abu Khalid, M. Bani Mansur; M. Salamant, M. Tukh, etc.), it would appear that it did not became a place-name element until the early Islamic peiod (ca 700-1000 AD?). Its presence witnesses to the gradual replacement of Coptic as a spoken language through Arabic during this period (e.g. Mikhail 2014).

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EVEMALM, SOFIA
University of Glasgow
Drownings, Murders, and Discoveries: The Cultural Norms of Coining Anthropotoponyms
Anthropotoponyms, Methodology, Scotland and Scandinavia

This paper aims to investigate new approaches to the study of anthropotoponyms. It will contribute to the bridging of the gaps between the study of personal names and that of place-names, but also shed light on a relatively neglected group of place-names. Material from Scotland and Scandinavia will primarily be used as a reference point in this paper. However, it is of an inherently comparative nature, using data of various languages and time-periods; including Gaelic, Norse, Scots, and English, with

source material ranging from the medieval period to the twentieth century. The context in which these place-names were coined and the psychological and cultural factors involved in incorporating personal names into place-names will be investigated here.

I will address questions such as why is it that stories of drowning women are found with a surprising frequency as an explanation for the presence of a female first name as a place-name element? Why is it that murders often appear to give rise to a place-name? Does it reflect a propensity for dramatic events being more memorable and therefore more likely to be transmitted or are there additional layers to be explored? Investigating these patterns can give valuable insights into the societies in which they were coined. In addition to this, it provides a methodological framework for future studies and a starting point for a more comprehensive investigation of the universality of these findings in other areas, both geographically and chronologically.

EVEMALM, SOFIA
University of Glasgow
The chronological and territorial characteristics of anthropotoponyms in Scotland
Anthropotoponyms, taxonomy, Scotland

The aim of this paper is to introduce some of the characteristics of the relationship between anthroponyms and toponyms from a Scottish perspective. The complex linguistic landscape of Scotland forms an excellent starting point for this topic. Scots Gaelic, Scots, and Norse, which form some of the most productive languages in terms of place-names all display their own unique characteristics, providing an opportunity to study chronological and territorial patterns of the toponyms in question.

In order to tackle this topic and provide an overview of the interface between anthroponyms and toponyms, I will raise a number of questions, primarily focusing on the usage of anthroponyms in toponyms. Firstly, what types of anthroponyms are incorporated into place-names in various areas of Scotland? Secondly, to what extent is language a factor and how do anthropotoponyms coined in the various relevant languages differ?

Finally, the question of the motivations for coining toponyms will be raised. With regards to anthropotoponyms, this is an area which has been largely ignored by scholars, and it is often assumed that the incorporation of an anthroponym into a place-name should be equated with ownership. A primary investigation into the Scottish material indicates that this provides a far too simplistic view. Based on this, for the second part of the paper I will make some proposals regarding how to approach a taxonomic structure of anthropotoponyms, applicable both in Scotland and elsewhere.

FÁBIÁN, ZSUZSANNA
University ELTE, BTK, Institute for Romance Studies
Zusammenhänge zwischen Familiennamen italienischen Ursprungs und Berufsgruppen im Ungarischen und in Ungarn
Namenkunde, Personennamen/Familiennamen, interkulturelle Beziehungen, italienische Familiennamen in Ungarn, Namen und Berufsbranchen

Historische und interkulturelle Forschungen haben bereits gezeigt, dass seit dem Mittelalter eine grosse Anzahl von Italienern, die bestimmte Berufe ausübten und meistens im nördlichen Teil Italiens lebten, nach Ungarn eingewandert ist. Dadurch wurde der ungarische Familiennamenbestand wesentlich bereichert. Viele Familiennamen italienischen Ursprungs überleben im ungarischen Raum seit Jahrhunderte, manche davon haben ihre Form zum ungarischen Laut- und Schreibsystem angepasst. Eine systematische onomastische Untersuchung hat aber die Zusammenhänge zwischen den zwei Bereichen (der Berufsbranchen und der Namen) noch nicht im Detail erforscht.

Mit Hinweis auf den historischen Hintergrund, wird in der Studie kurz erforscht und gezeigt, welche Berufsbranchen in den verschiedenen Perioden, in denen Italiener eine wichtige Rolle spielten, von Bedeutung waren. Die wichtigsten Berufstätigkeiten sind (hier teils in chronologischer Reihenfolge aufgezählt): „Salzkammerer" („comes lucri camarae"), Burgbauer und Bauingeneure, Seidenrauperzüchter (Serikultoren) und Textil- (besonders Seiden-)Hersteller, Angehörige des hohen Klerus bzw.

des Militärs (Offiziere), Politiker, Bahn- und Strassenbauarbeiter und -Konstrukteure, Steinmetzer, Schornsteinfeger, Salamifabrikanten und schliesslich, (in kleinem Ausmass) auch Künstler. Die Namen aus den frühen Perioden sind heute als reine „historische Namen" zu betrachten, aber viele der aus den 18–19. Jh-en stammenden Namen sind bis heute vital.

Es wird auch geizeigt, in welcher Berufsbranche(n) italienische Namen als Pseudonym gewählt worden sind (Künstler).

FARKAS, TAMÁS
Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences (ELTE), Budapest
Our Onomastics Today: an International Review

The goal of this paper is to serve as an introduction to the S4. International onomastic cooperation and projects symposium of the congress. It presents an inevitably selective overview (based on the provided examples) of the current state of Onomastics, its institutional backdrop, and its various forums on both a national and an international scale. It also pays attention to the question of how onomastic research could be better interconnected not only at the national level, but also with overarching international initiatives.

FARKAS, TAMÁS
Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences (ELTE), Budapest
A Hungarian Surname Typology Project: the Lessons of the Distribution of the Most Frequent Surnames
geonomastics, surname geography, surname typology, Hungarian names, language contacts

The goal of this paper is to continue the research on the structure of the surname stock in Hungary today, focusing on its geographical, typological and etymological distribution. The analysis is based on the one hundred regionally most frequent surnames (i.e. the top 100 surnames in the 19 counties of Hungary and in the capital, Budapest). The paper initially presents the background for this study: the most important features of the Hungarian surname stock, the available sources for this kind of research, and the most important aspects of the methodology of the typological-statistical processing. The current research analyses the geonomastic characteristics of the regionally most frequent surnames, the geolinguistic distribution of both the surnames of non-Hungarian linguistic origin and the surname types of Hungarian origin in the various regions. Taking into account the goals and the framework of the European Surname Typology Project (cf. its presentation in S4. International onomastic cooperation and projects symposium at this congress), this paper uses a methodology that allows us to interpret these findings not only in Hungarian onomastic research but also in the broader context of European surname studies today.

FASTER, MARIKO
Estonian and Finno-Ugric Linguistics, University of Tartu
Cattle Names in Estonia
cattle names, animal names, name giving, naming principles

Cows have been useful and important domestic animals, so people have given them names throughout the history. In Finnic-speaking area, the oldest cow names origin from the Late Proto-Finnic period almost 2000 years ago and were similar in Estonia and in Finland (Ojansuu 1912, 1916; Palmeos 1955; Ainiala, Saarelma, Sjöblom 2012). The oldest Estonian cow names have been inspired by colour or by appearance, e.g. Est. *Hallik* (*hall* 'gray' + suffix *-ik*), Fin. *Hallikki* and Est. *Joonik* (*joon* 'stripe' + *-ik* 'a cow with a dark stripe on her back), Fin. *Juonikki*, but also by nature/colour or by the time of birth, e.g. *Maasik* (*maasikas* 'strawberry') and *Eesik* (< dialectal *eespäev* 'Monday' + *-ik*). A slightly later custom is to name cows by female names.

There have been significant changes during about 100 years: the cattle generally have become larger in size, more important economically and farming has become more intensive. The old naming principles

are still practiced, but are not central any more. The newest naming principles will be introduced in the paper. However, in large farms, the bulk of names are given by women's names. A typical cow name has two syllables, is in Genitive case and ends with vowel *i*. There can be 200–1000 cows in one farm, so it is impossible for farm workers to remember each cow's name. Therefore, the connections between cows and names are usually weak and occasional.

The newest trend is to build robot milking farms, where cows have an identification number only and the name is just a relic.

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FELECAN, DAIANA - BUGHEȘIU, ALINA
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania
Artifex ludi or On the Game of Naming. Form and Meaning in the Act of Giving Names to Toys
Toy name, official name, unofficial name, generic name, individualising name, semantic motivation

The world of toys is essentially a children's universe. However, it is also a means of relaxation for adults due to the enrichment and diversification, especially in the past decades, of entertainment products.

For ludic objects to become a part of our referential field, they need to become "alive". Our first action in this respect is naming them.

Depending on the name-giving agents (toy makers or beneficiaries), toy names can be classified into official/commercial/prototype names (appearing on packages) and unofficial names (given by another naming agent than the one involved in making and selling the toys).

Within the boundaries of official names, one can identify *generic*, non-individualising *names* (e.g., *broscuță* 'little frog', *păpușă* 'doll' and *ursuleț* 'little bear' – classifying appellatives with categorising role) and *specifying names* (e.g., *Barbie* and *Donald* – proper names that have become brands).

Most toy names are motivated: their semantic and/or lexical structure encloses a story that decodes the onomastic option. Thus, toy names may include names of toy owners, (animated/unanimated) entities in the surrounding universe and characters in fiction, video games, films and cartoons among others. In the past years, along with the preservation of traditional (local) names, one can notice the tendency (cultural fashion) of *exoticising* (globalising) toy names.

The methodology employed is integrated and consists of onomastics, linguistics, lexicology, child/behavioural psychology, pragmatics, referential semantics, sociolinguistics, stylistics and psychopedagogy.

The corpus comprises toy names collected by the authors through the application of a questionnaire to subjects organised according to age group and sex.

FELECAN, OLIVIU
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare
Transylvania – An Onomastic Perspective
Transylvanian onomastics, anthroponyms, toponyms, chrematonyms

As a part of Central European space, Transylvania displays a multi-ethnic, multicultural, multireligious and plurilingual configuration, developed across centuries through the coexistence of several ethnic groups.

This particularity is also salient in onomastics, increasing research complexity regardless of the category of proper names considered. My study approaches the general features of this onomastic mixtum compositum diachronically and synchronically. For every onomastic category – anthroponyms, toponyms, chrematonyms etc. – Transylvania provides evidence for the coexistence of names of different origins, with distinctive uses throughout history:

-Toponyms: Romanian Chișardău < Hungarian Kiserdő 'grove' < kis 'small' + erdő 'forest';

-Oikonyms: Slavic Bălgrad / Romanian Alba Iulia / Hungarian Gyulafehérvár / German Weissburg Stuhl;
-Hodonyms: Strada Gării / Állomás-utca ('Train station Street');
-Family names: Farcaș / Farkas / Lupu ('the wolf');
-First names: Ion / János / Johannes / Ivan;
-Institution/business names: Bere Kanizsa;
-Product/brand names: Romanian Cozonac secuiesc ('Szekler cake') / German Baumstriezel / Hungarian Kürtőskalács.

Different names borne successively/simultaneously by the same place/person are due to the administration in office in a certain age, the preference of a community/person for a specific variant, the majority ethnic configuration etc. The investigated material includes names phonetically transcribed into other languages (Romanian Crăciunel > Hungarian Karácsonfalva), names with equivalents of derivational/compounding elements (Romanian Albești – Hungarian Feriháza – German Weisskirch), independent names (Romanian Pișchia – Hungarian Hidasliget – German Bruckenau) and names that seem to be incorrect translations (Hungarian Csikszereda "the centre of Ciuc" > Romanian Miercurea Ciuc).

FETZER, THIS MICHEL
Schweizerdeutsches Wörterbuch (Schweizerisches Idiotikon)
Secondary Appellative Use of First Names in Swiss German
appellativisation, deonymisation, first names, baptismal names, derivation, shortening, suffixation, compounding, coarsening, affectionate names, saints' names, hagionyms, appellative-name compounds

Apart from the general vocabulary collected and displayed in the Swiss German Dictionary (Idiotikon), this dictionary also documents personal names common in the German-speaking area of Switzerland between the 13th and the early 20th centuries (both first and last names). Most of the first names are derived from relatively few basic names by means of abbreviation, suffixation, compounding of two names or a combinations of these.
While the use of derivational forms of baptismal names with often either affectionate or coarsening meanings is still widespread when referring to persons in more ore less intimate situations (children in particular), the secondary appellative (deonymised) sense many of them gained might be surprising. In my paper I will try to outline the processes that lead to the appellative senses of different names (e.g. frequency of certain names such as Grēt 'Margaret' > '(peasant) woman in general'; folk-etymological associations such as Chüngel < Küngolt vs. Chüngel 'king' (coarsening) < Chüng 'king' and Chüngel 'rabbit' < Latin cuniculus) and use a taxonomic categorisation for the meanings conveyed (e.g. Tīs 'Matthias' > 'clever fellow' vs. Ruedi 'Rudolf' > 'boy lacking discipline'). A special focus will be put on biblical names and those derived from saints' names as there might be a close relation between the theological as well as folk-theological meaning of the eponyms and the appellative sense of the respective personal names. Finally I will study a special group of appellative-name compounds such as Mōrengrēt 'dirty woman', literally 'sow Margaret' (or possibly 'blackamoor Margaret') that have an appellative-only meaning.

FEY, TRACY
Montclair State University (MA Candidate); Ethnic Technologies, LLC (Intern)
Latino Naming Patterns in New York
Socioonomastics, Multiculturalism

The naming practices of Latinos, or people who descend from Latin America, have been studied in the United States for decades. Recent onomastic research on Latino naming has focused on variation among different metropolitan regions. This study adds to the conversation by examining the naming patterns of Latinos in New York City, the second highest metropolitan population of Latinos in the country.
A corpus of names from babies who were born in New York City in 2014 to Latino parents will be analyzed. Research will build upon previous studies of Latino immigrant naming practices in different

regions of the United States, such as Texas, Los Angeles, and Chicago. The specific goals of the study are 1) to provide ethnolinguistic patterns of the names of Latino baby names in New York City, and 2) to compare and contrast these patterns with findings in other regional areas in the United States.

This research follows Sue and Telles' (2007) approach to analyzing a corpus of Latino names based on five-point continua from Anglo to Latino. It also responds to Parada's (2016) call for comparative onomastic research in various regions of the United States, as well as a particular focus on the second generation and gender aspects of Latino naming.

FISCHER, FIORENZA – WOCHELE, HOLGER
Wirtschaftsuniversität WIEN
Deonymische Neubildungen als Globalismen in der Wirtschaftspresse: eine vergleichende Studie
Deonymische Bildungen / Deonyme, Globalismen, Internationalismen, Wortbildung, Morphologie

Dieser Beitrag setzt sich zum Ziel, die seit den 70-er Jahren in der Wirtschaftspresse immer häufiger auftretenden Wortbildungen des Typs <Personenname> + (o)nomics (wie Reaganomics) zu analysieren. Damit wird das Referenzobjekt „Wirtschaftspolitik des Politikers bzw. Ökonomen X" bezeichnet. Diese deonymischen Bildungen gelangen in das Repertoire der Wirtschaftssprache der italienischen, französischen, deutschen u.a. Printmedia durch Entlehnungen aus dem Englischen. Auf der Grundlage von Unter-suchungen zu einzelsprachlichen Korpora sollen folgende Forschungs¬fragen be-antwortet werden:

1)Welchem Wortbildungstyp lassen sich die deonymischen Neubildungen auf –(o)nomics zuordnen?
2)Wie fügen sich morphonologisch Erstglied und Suffixoid zusammen (z. B. Gusonomics Eigennamen Alfred Gusenbauer; Sarkonomics aus Nicolas Sarkozy)?
3)Wie verhalten sich solche Bildungen in morphosyntaktischer Hinsicht?
4)Es stellt sich darüber hinaus die Frage, wie sich die Semantik von –(o)nomics entwickelt. Dabei ist zu berücksichtigen, dass –(o)nomics auch in Verbindung mit Appellativen (Substantiven und Adjektiven) produktiv ist: Soccernomics; Freakonomics; Humanomics)
5)Was lässt sich – unter einem pragmalinguistischen Gesichtspunkt - hinsichtlich der Verwendung solcher Neubildungen in der Wirtschaftspresse sagen?

N. FODOR, JÁNOS
Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences (ELTE), Budapest
Personal names and ethnicity. Geolinguistic research of historic personal names of Hungary
namegeography, personal names, Carpathian Basin, AHSH

The etymological research of Hungarian surnames of the Middle Ages shows the distribution of the lingual origin which may contribute to the historical-demographical reconstruction of ethnic patterns. Later on (from the 16-17th centuries) this relationship is not always clear. Nowadays, Hungarian researchers mostly rely on regular censuses taken in the 19-20th centuries for studying language-borders; however, censuses from the beginning of 18th century can be used to demonstrate earlier ethnic patterns. They have attempted to prove the applicability of the method of name-analysis with the help of resources including both the names and the admission of self-identity or first language of individuals. The results of their investigation revealed that name analysis can be used in order to identify nationality/ethnicity, when conducted on the basis of sufficient data.

We have created a database of historic personal names found in Carpathian Basin and the Atlas of Historical Surnames of Hungary (AHSH) which rely upon the first and second country-wide censuses (1715 and 1720). These censuses can give the most overall picture of multiethnical Hungary in the early part of the 18th century.

In my paper I'd like to mention the possibility of investigating the origins of surnames with help of the AHSH. Since most early censuses contain the names of tax-payers, the method of name-analysis enables us to reconstruct what languages were being spoken — as well as the borders and territories formed by these languages — in the Hungarian Kingdom.

FOMENKO, OLENA
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
„From California to the New York City": Names in the Discursive Construction of American Identity in Second Life Virtual World
Names, national identity, discursive construction, Second Life virtual world

National identity, a central part of an individual's social identity, is actively constructed and reconstructed in various discourses, in particular, through the use of names and naming. Since national identity is a mental construct, i.e. communities can be imagined and exist as mental constructs in the heads of their members, it is logical that such communities can emerge and strengthen in virtual environments, in particular, in virtual worlds.

This paper examines the role of names in the discursive construction of American identity in Second Life (SL) – a free 3D virtual world where users can socialize and create content. Our specific aims are as follows: (1) to establish the categories of SL reflecting American identity (e.g. People, Groups, Destination Guide, Places); and (2) to define and analyse the types of names conveying American identity.

The results of our quantitative analysis suggest that national identity is an indispensable part of virtual identity for many SL residents. Despite an option to maintain anonymity in the virtual world, numerous SL residents choose to indicate their identity (e.g. country of origin, city, ethnicity) in their SL names and/or profile descriptions (e.g. Cherokee Raven, americannurse). Similarly, American identity is represented in the names and descriptions of SL groups, events, and places (e.g. American Tea Party, Lake Tahoe).

On the qualitative side, while toponyms and ethnonyms (e.g. Chicago and Native American) are the principal markers of American identity in SL, it is also conveyed through other types of names, such as anthroponyms, chrononyms, chrematonyms, and brand names.

FONTANOT, ROBERTO
Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea
One national identity, one name: not an easy task
ethnonyms, national identity

It's maintained by some theorists of nationalism that, among the features needed by a community in order to be considered a nation (in addition to a distinctive culture, language, history...), we must also include a name, an ethnonym with which its members identify themselves (plus a placename designating the territory of that community).

The aim of my paper is to show that, for many of the European national identities that have crystallized over the past two centuries, a common ethnonym and/or placename simply didn't exist, and establishing one has not always been simple. This is a consequence of the very history of these identities: factors such as geographical reality, current and past political situation, degree of linguistic homogeneity, and religious differences, can have played each a very different role, depending on the cases.

Sometimes, more than one ethnonym was in use on the territory claimed by a given nationality, and national leaders had to decide between either choosing one at the expense of the others (*occitan* instead of *provençal*, *limousin...*; *hrvatski* now including *dalmatski*, *istarski…*), reviving a name that had fallen out of use centuries before (*elliniki*; *makedonski*), or minting a new one (*arpitan*, *padano*).

The opposite case occurs if different identities have developed on a linguistic continuum, characterized by one ethnonym. This may have led either to the adoption of variants of the same form (*latviešu / lietuvių*; *russkij / rossijskij / rusyn'skyj* / lat. *ruthenus...*), or to its rejection in part of the territory in question (*rus'kyj* replaced by *ukraïns'kyj*; *Nederlands* instead of *Diets*, to avoid any connection to *deutsch*).

More generally, my paper would like to emphasize that ethnonyms aren't merely a matter for linguists. They're very sensitive to political issues, and their study stimulates an interdisciplinary approach.

FRÄNDÉN, MÄRIT
Institute for language and folklore, Uppsala, Sweden
General Perspectives of Personal Names as Ethnic Markers
Personal names, ethnicity, ethnic markers

In Fredrik Barth's often cited Introduction to *Ethnic groups and boundaries. The social organization of cultural difference* (1969), Barth uses the term *ethnic marker* to indicate any piece of social information concerning a persons ethnicity, "features that people look for and exhibit to show [ethnic] identity". Barth discusses examples such as dress, language and skin colour. It is obvious that also personal names are important ethnic markers. People who meet often have to reveal their name and in that way, wheather they like it or not, give information of their ethnicity. Moreover, in many cases you announce your name without being present yourself, e.g. when applying for work. In those situations, you cannot influence the associations your name gives.

In my presentation, I will discuss how personal names, both in their spoken and their written forms, can function as ethnic markers. What are the differences in this matter between the roles of, on the one hand, given names, on the other hand, family names? I will also discuss how different kinds of personal names may interact with other types of ethnic markers, and in which contexts this may be relevant.

GAŁKOWSKI, ARTUR
Université de Łódź
Les onomasticons globaux dans une perspective théorique
onomasticons, global, théorie onomastique, typologie des noms propres

Les noms propres se répartissent parmi des classes, des groupes et des sous-groupes d'unités qui se caractérisent par des traits correspondant aux modèles formels et discursifs, aux fonctions et aux valences sémantico-pragmatiques spécifiques. Les onymes des niveaux principaux dans cette classification construisent des onomasticons qui font partie de la culture propriale internationale et peuvent être déterminés comme des « onomasticons globaux ». Dans ces ensembles des noms propres utilisés parallèlement dans langues variées se retrouvent : certains groupes d'anthroponymes, avant tout des prénoms et des noms de famille, rangés souvent dans des nids structuraux par rapport à leur étymologie et à l'évolution linguistique ; dans une mesure mineure, des toponymes qui indiquent des lieux et des espaces physiques perçus en tant qu'éléments cardinaux de la culture globale indépendamment de leur aspect international standardisé ou exonymique ; des cosmonymes/astronymes traités comme des toponymes globaux ; des noms des objets de nomination spirituelle et imaginaire (théonymes, mythonymes, des noms de créatures légendaires et populaires) ainsi que de nomination littéraire dans une dimension universelle ; finalement et dans une mesure majeure, plusieurs groupes de chrématonymes parmi lesquels on note surtout des noms de marque mais aussi des formes propriales qui dénotent des activités sociales et culturelles considérées en termes de propriétés idéologiques, éducatives, artistiques, ludiques etc. La communication se pose l'objectif d'introduire aux problèmes de la typologie des onomasticons globaux choisis sur l'échelle des classes principales des noms propres, de proposer leur définition et d'indiquer des déterminants qui peuvent être des points de départ pour leurs analyses détaillées basées sur des corpus et des méthodologies de recherche concrets.

GAŁKOWSKI, ARTUR
Université de Łódź
Organization and activities of the Commission of Slavic Onomastics c/o the International Committee of Slavists
Commission of Slavic Onomastics, International Committee of Slavists, cooperation, projects

The paper will present the history, the structure of international organization, the aims and activities and prospects of development of one of the commissions operating since 1958 within the International Committee of Slavists: the Commission of Slavic Onomastics.

GAMMELTOFT, PEDER
Name Research Section, Dept. of Nordic Research, University of Copenhagen
The endonym - exonym question - A question of locality vs. globality?
Endonym, exonym, standardisation, UNGEGN, name legislation

This presentation explores the problems and dilemmas in official treatment of place-names with more than one language form, either resulting from a multilingual community or longstanding cultural contacts with speakers of other languages. Usually, national borders define what an endonym and what an exonym is. When speaking of exonyms in their purest form – a placename form coined or adapted in a language other than the national language(s) of the country of location – then a division based on borders is acceptable. However, the question becomes rather more muddled when speaking of place-names with more than one name form of areas under no national jurisdiction, or when language continuums transcend national borders. In such cases, a distinction-by-border is no longer useful and other provisions for the standardisation of names must be made. Approaches to the endonyms-exonym question have changed considerably throughout time, particularly during the last decades.
Internationally, e.g. the UNGEGN (United Nations Group of Experts), has gone from generally discourage the use of exonyms to accepting them as valuable cultural heritage. Nationally the approach has often also changed from only accepting one national form to accepting multiple name forms, where linguistic conditions dictate so. The presentation will make use of following areas for exemplification: The North Sea, the border regions of Denmark-Germany and FinlandNorway-Sweden, in addition to names of various cities throughout the world.

GENDRON, STEPHANE
Société Française d'Onomastique
Le choix du nom de rue en France : plaidoyer pour un examen des délibérations municipales
Odonymie, nom de rue, voie urbaine, délibération, municipalité

En France, à partir de la Révolution, le nom de rue fait l'objet d'une décision, il est dûment choisi en Conseil municipal. Il devient l'enjeu de débats, parfois de conflits ou de revendications. Mais quelles sont les modalités de ce choix, possibilité nouvelle à une classe minoritaire de représenter l'intérêt général ? C'est cette question déterminante du „choix", ses variantes culturelles et historiques, ses potentialités et ses limites, que nous explorerons ici en prenant pour exemples des villes du Centre de la France.

GIBKA, MARTYNA KATARZYNA
University of Szczecin
The Functions of Characters' Proper Names in Guards! Guards! by Terry Pratchett
onomastics, literary onomastics, functions of proper names, Terry Pratchett

As observed by Benedicta Windt, research within literary onomastics "is limited by an obvious deficit of theory and method" (2005: 58), since "there are yet no fully developed theories for this particular subject [literary onomastics]" (2005: 45). Thus, despite the great number of studies devoted to proper names in individual works of fiction, the advance in research on the issue of functions of proper names in literature is insignificant.
The aim of this paper is to analyse the functions of characters' proper names in Guards! Guards! by Terry Pratchett. The study will be based on the theory of "Two Acts" which is the subject of the author's dissertation thesis. Therefore, two types of functions will be examined: the permanent and the momentary. The permanent roles will be identified, defined and discussed on the basis of the naming act in Guards! Guards! and the momentary functions will undergo an analogous process on the basis of the act of using a name. As a result of delivering this paper, the newly created complete theory of functions of characters' proper names in a novel will become known to the leading onomasticians outside Poland.
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GÎNSAC, ANA-MARIA – UNGUREANU, MĂDĂLINA
„Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iassy
On the Formal Adaptation of Foreign Place Names in Pre-modern Romanian (1780-1830)
foreign place names, formal adaptation, pre-modern Romanian

At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the next, along with the changes in society, politics, economics and cultural life in the Romanian Principalities, the Romanian language started a thorough process of modernization. Thus, unlike the early 18th century, when Romanian was mostly represented by translations from Slavonic and Greek religious texts, the second part of the century sees a significant growth in translations from the modern European languages. The period 1780-1830 is considered the start of the "modern stage" in the history of modern literary Romanian or a "transition" between old and modern Romanian literary language, also called the "pre-modern" stage. It took the Romanian language out of the realm of the church and into modernity with a series of translations from various domains such as history, geography, and literature.

In this context, many foreign proper names have for the first time been adapted in Romanian (written with Cyrillic alphabet) from French, Italian, German, and Modern Greek. Significant from this point of view are the place names from the history and geography books (e.g. Claude Buffier, Geografia universale..., Venezia, 1775; Claude Millot, Universalhistorie alter, mittler und neuer Zeiten..., Wien, 1793; Thomas Thornton, État actuel de la Turquie, Paris, 1812), which are now studied in terms of "translation" techniques within the project Proper Names in the Romanian Pre-modern Writing (1780-1830): Translation Practices. We aim to discuss some particularities of their graphic, phonetic and morphological adaptation in Romanian.

GIUNTOLI, GIACOMO
Università di Pisa
The onomastics of Antonio Moresco's works
Antonio Moresco, Italian literature, Canti del caos, *proper names*

Antonio Moresco is a contemporary writer whose L'increato trilogy turned modern Italian literature upside down.Throughout his works in fact, his onomastics choices played a pivotal role, especially for what pertains the characters' names, as Moresco points out in his own words "They needs to deserve their names!".Starting with his debut Clandestinità and refining it up through Canti del caos, his onomastic approach shines through as striking original. In fact, he does not use proper names almost at all, but uses common nouns (such as "the Miss" or "the Merengue") as proper names instead.Canti del caos in particular, along with Gli esordi and Gli increati, are to be considered the summa of Moresco's onomastic craft, where proper nouns are used along common names used as identifiers (for instance, "the girl with acne" and "The man who should have been named Sirio") to the point they become de facto proper names.

Given how proper nouns – especially those derived from foreign languages – represent one of the more challenging aspects of Moresco's onomastics,carrying out an analysis of these names in his work, forces us to rethink the whole structure – onomastic or not – of Moresco's entire novels.

The aims of this article therefore are: a) to chart the onomastic levels within the second part of "L'increato" - "I canti del caos" by Antonio Moresco and b) to analyze two names we find in "Canti del caos" (Lazlo and Aminah).

GOICU-CEALMOF, SIMONA
Centre D'etudes Linguistiques Roumaines, Timisoara, Roumanie
Les noms de marques roumains et la globalosation
onomastique commerciale, noms de marques, noms de produits, logo, globalisation

Abstract (200–250 words) Les noms de marques roumains et la globalisation L'onomastique est un champ qui s'íntéresse de longue date aux toponymes et aux anthroponymes. Plus récemment est

apparu un sous-champ: l'onomastique commerciale qui envisage les noms de marques, de produits, etc. Dans le domaine commercial, le nom participe d'une stratégie communicationnelle qui doit mener à l'acte de l'achat, il doit avoir un fort potentiel de séduction et de conviction. Les marques sont nées, d'habitude, dans un pays et les porter au niveau international est un problème car ils sont trop ancrés dans la langue. Donc quel nom de marque choisir pour qu'un produit soit acheté aussi dans des pays étrangers, avec des langues différentes, des cultures différentes? Quelles

stratégies «onomastiques» adopter pour maintenir un produit sur le marché international? Nous proposons comme sujet de notre communication la présentation des noms de marques roumains célèbres en plan international dès l'époque communiste (Dacia, Gerovital), des noms de marques plus récents, célèbres dans plusieurs pays (Bitdefender), des noms de marques très connus en Roumanie, en train de gagner le marché international (Dedeman). L'origine de ces noms de marques est différente: Dacia < toponyme Dacia; Gerovital, une création savante < géro + vital; Dedeman siglaison des prénoms des fondateurs de la compagnie (< Dragoș + Denisa + Margareta + Adrian); éléments anglais Bitdefender < bit + defender. Dans certains cas, si on maintient en plan international le nom de marque, on change les noms de produits: Dacia reste comme nom de marque, mais les modèles récents s'appellent Logan, Sandero, Duster, Lodgy, noms considérés plus facilement à retenir à l'époque de la globalisation. Les noms de marques sont étroitement liés aux logos, en évoquant, par exemple, l'aspect identitiare à travers une référence à l'origine nationale: Bitdefender, nom d'une compagnie qui produit des solutions de sécurité cybernétique, explique le logo: le loup dace au corps du dragon employé pour encourager les soldats daces et effrayer les ennemis; par analogie, les antivirus créés par la compagnie sont aussi effrayants que le loup-mythique.

GOLOMIDOVA, MARINA
Ural Federal University named after the First President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin, Yekaterinburg, Russia
Naming of Urban Places in the Aspect of Development and Promotion of the City's Image
urbanonyms/ names of urban places, naming, image of a city, urbanonymic planning

Urbanonyms (urban place names, i.e., names of city places: streets, alleys, parks, squares, etc.) in Russian cities represent a very eclectic and diverse language material, as they are created in different historical periods and have a semantic relationships with different ideological, cultural and social realities. Creation new names and renaming cause an intense public interest and may provoke a wide public resonance. Local Toponymic Commissions, which are responsible for naming urban places, often face conflicts between the interests of different social groups and public authorities, between the preferences of individuals or private developers and interests a wide circle of people. The author proposes to optimize the practice of naming for urban places and proceed from the interests of the city as an object of promotion in social marketing.
The author relies on impacts of contemporary PR-practices affecting the human perception and believes that the concept of the image of the city for a particular city must be formed in first. This concept shall reflect the characteristics of urban identity and formulate the basic nominative themes, which should be reflected in the names of city objects. Naming should capture the unique features that will make the city attractive for external and internal audiences.
Based on this theoretical point of view, the author puts forward the concept of rational design for long-term naming and suggests that the process of naming and its results should be considered in a dependence on the integral logic of the holistic image of the city.

GÓRNY, HALSZKA
Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN w Krakowie (The Institute of the Polish Language at Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków)
Polish toponyms created from the name bases – a historical and cultural aspect
anthroponyms and toponyms, historic relations, chronological-territorial and socio-cultural relations

The aim of this paper is to bring transonymic relations closer between the two classes of Polish onyms: oikonyms and names. Groups of the names that are the basis for the place names will be

indicated: Slavic names, Christian names and others. Both full and abbreviated forms will be presented. The following issues will be tentatively indicated: the source and degree to which the naming structures have been spread, survivability and productivity of certain name groups in the toponymic nomination process. Cultural, religious and social causes which favour productivity of certain names and their types, will be indicated. The ability to use the oldest records of these place names to establish the geography of the names will be signaled, too. Morphological types of oikonyms that have anthroponymic basis and are located on Polish lands, naming variants, renomination of names and their duration or not seen from the perspective of the relation *toponym – geographical object* will also be presented.

The other aim of the presentation is to draw attention to the actions taken by the Institute of the Polish Language (IJP PAN) in Kraków with the aim of elaborating upon anthroponyms which were the basis of the geographical names of Poland. This will include a range of aspects that are prerequisite for (among others): genesis, geography and attendance of onyms. All of the toponyms are taken into consideration: from the earliest times to nowadays.

GORYAEV, SERGEY
Ural Federal University (Ekaterinburg Russia), Missionary Institute (Ekaterinburg Russia)
The Name of a Tyrant as a Restaurant Name: *Ivan the Terrible* as a Commercial Proper Name
company names, product names, transonymisation, social values

This presentation is focused on technical and ethical issues related to name-giving in the field of commercial names. Last year a monument of Ivan the Terrible was erected, first time in 432 years since his death. The event caused heated public debate, since the traditional historiography describes Ivan the Terrible as a cruel, bloodthirsty figure, unacceptable for perpetuation. Yet, he is perpetuated in commercial names. The vodka *Ivan the Terrible*, the restaurant *Ivan the Terrible* and the café *Ivan Vasiljevich* have not induced public outcry. According to the principle *qui tacet – consentit*, this can be construed as tacit public approval. One would assume that the small footprint of commercial entities does not promote wide public resonance, but the erection of the monument is also local, because the monument was commissioned by the municipality of Orel to commemorate Ivan the Terrible as the founder of this city, as *genius loci*, not as the head of state. We believe that the transfer of the name is indirect: commercial names are not associated with the historical figure, but with the character of a work of art, especially the one in a well-known comedy film. In addition, this instance of naming allows for a traditional folk-poetic interpretation of Ivan the Terrible, who has always been presented in folklore as a stern but fair sovereign. The less formal field of commercial names, as opposed to, e.g., names of streets and public institutions, enables the creation of names that are unacceptable from the perspective of the dominant official ideology.

GREGORY, REBECCA
Institute for Name-Studies, University of Nottingham
From Danish settlement to English field-names: an onomastic dialect in its locality
Danish, dialect, field-names, loanwords, medieval, Middle English, Old English, Old Norse, Scandinavian

Place-names can be considered as reflections of linguistic situations. The linguistic stratum represented in field-names is generally thought to be one of everyday language as used by the people who interacted with the land on a daily basis, as opposed to the names of settlements and administrative areas which could be bestowed by an elite group whose use of language may be significantly different from that of the general population. This paper will examine the onomastic dialect found in Nottinghamshire field-names as evidence for Viking Age Danish settlement and its influence. It will first demonstrate that fieldnames in this county can survive for over 400 years, and that names recorded in the late medieval and early modern periods may provide evidence for earlier language use. It will then examine some of the more frequently used naming elements which derive from Old Norse, and consider their status as loanwords: Why were they borrowed? Did they provide an alternative to Old English words, or did they fill a semantic niche to name land which did not

already have an appropriate descriptor? Were they perceived as Norse words by the name-givers or name-users, or were they indistinguishable within the Middle English lexicon? Comparisons will be drawn with onomastic vocabulary in other areas of England (both those settled by Scandinavians in the medieval period and those which were not) and in Denmark.

GUNNSTEIN, AKSELBERG
University of Bergen
Socioonomastics – theoretical approaches
Socioonomastic theory, toponymes, anthroponymes, firm- and institutional names, literary names

In my paper I will present theoretical frameworks for the onomastic discipline socioonomastics. This I will do on basis of my former theoretical onomastic studies and on the latest general international soscioonomastic studies. My examples will be from different onomastics disciplines like toponyms, anthroponymes (including personal names, family names and nick names), firm and institutional names (private and official), and from literary onomastics. The aim of my paper is to shed light on socioonomastic relations between chosen names and social factors, and how these relations my reveal both general and specific models according to the different onomastic disciplines. Hitherto socioonomastics often primarily have been connected to anthroponyms, but the sosioonomastic approach will be a very useful tool to obtain new insight and knowledge in onomastic generally and in specific onomastic domains.

GUSTAFSSON, LINNEA
Department of LHS, Halmstad University
Modern everyday nicknames in Sweden
Nicknames Identity Functions Gender Youth

This paper considers nicknames. It is based on a two component studies: a postal survey and qualitative individual interviews. By combining these different sources, as well as different methods, the study attempts to paint a nuanced picture of which nicknames exist and how they are used in everyday life. The questions dealt with in the paper are:
1)How can the nicknames act as an identity-marker when it comes to both gender and youth identity?
2)What functions can nicknames have?
The theoretical framework is interdisciplinary and includes perspectives from both onomastics and sociolinguistics. The results show for example how the use of nicknames is a linguistic resource for social positioning, how gender and youth identity can be established and some functions nicknames can have for changing the utterance and its perception.

GYŐRFFY, ERZSÉBET
University of Debrecen
Name Community – Toponymic Competence
onomastic community, toponymic community, toponymic competence, toponymic knowledge

The concept of *toponymic community* is very often used in the descriptions of the genesis and the use of place names. Many Hungarian onomasticians approach this question from a theoretical viewpoint, while in my paper I attempt to define it by using empirical data as well. The starting point of my study is the presumption that the members of a certain toponymic community have a lot of local place names in common, i.e. their toponymic knowledge is very similar, which means that they know and use the same stock of place names. However, my studies prove that it is not the case, or at least it was not so in the settlement I researched. Therefore, I compare the results of other studies carried out in different settlements as well in order to obtain a more detailed picture on the toponymic knowledge of the inhabitants. In my paper I also give a definition of *toponymic community* from another aspect: it is based on the concept of toponymic competence but has a much wider meaning than the knowledge of the settlement's toponomasticon.

HÄMÄLÄINEN, LASSE
University of Helsinki
Level Names in Video Games
level names, game studies, Internet

Most video games consist of levels, separate spaces of play. They all have the same rules of the game, yet each of them has a different structure. Consequently, their function is to create more challenges and variation to the gameplay.

Players share their experiences and emotions of gameplay in various chats and discussion forums. When doing so, it is important to contextualize the events: in which level did x happen? For this purpose, levels need some kind of identifiers. In some games, levels are only numbered (Level 1, Level 2 etc.), but in others, they (also) have names.

This paper examines the names and naming of levels in video games. The focus is mainly on principles of naming. The categorization is based on Eero Kiviniemi's and Kurt Zilliacus' works on traditional Finnish toponymy. Usually the name refers to the playing the level: how is it to play like (Super mysterious) or how should it be played (Don't block your way). The other main principle is level's feature like its shape (Symmetric) or material (Muddy Waters).

Data are collected from two online video games, Playforia Minigolf (2002) and Elasto Mania (2000). Both games and also most of their level names are in English. The games include thousands of levels, most of them added to the games later in several updates. I have analyzed the names not only as a scholar but also as an experienced player. Also other players are consulted if necessary.

HARVALÍK, MILAN
The Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, v. v. i
Czech Anthroponyms of Foreign Origin as Witnesses of Multicultural Contacts in Central
Onomastics, Czech language, personal names, first names, surnames

Contacts between people speaking different languages can have a wide variety of outcomes and one of them can be traced in the system of proper names. The territory of the present Czech Republic has always belonged to areas where members of various nations and ethnic groups have come to close contacts. That fact is also reflected in the Czech anthroponymy where many names of foreign origin can be found.

The penetration of foreign personal names into Czech lands had begun already before the 13th century and has continued in several waves until present days, as a consequence of international relations along with great historical and societal upheavals connected with political, economic and cultural changes.

Apart from the names of domestic origin, the system of Czech first names include a large amount of names of biblical (Hebraic, Greek, Latin) and German origin, but, among others, also names from Romance languages, names from the Slavic area and – especially in last years – names from English, Muslim names, names from various African languages and Asian (particularly Vietnamese) names.

As to Czech family names, their system has been considerably expanded by foreign names as well. The most common group of Czech family names of foreign origin are those originating from German, but, just as in the past, more and more new family names are now penetrating into the Czech lands as a consequence of international relations, and not only from European languages, but also, more recently, from non-European ones.

This paper analyses the above-mentioned groups of Czech anthroponyms and foreign elements in them in greater detail.

HARVALÍK, MILAN – VALENTOVÁ, IVETA
The Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, v. v. i.; Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences

The Current State and Perspectives of Onomastic Terminology
Onomastics, terminology, digital database

Recent years have brought an intensive interest in onomastic terminology, which is closely connected with the development of onomastic as such and, especially, with the general theory of onomastics.

The first part of the paper briefly discusses the activities of the Terminology Group of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences and its efforts to unify the basic onomastic terminology. Further, the paper informs about the contemporary state of Slavic onomastic terminology and about its main features and problems.

In the next part, the authors characterise the latest project of the Slovak Onomastic Commission at the Ľ. Štúr Linguistic Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava. The aim of this project is the alphabetical and systematic processing of taxonomic terms that designate particular kinds of proper names along with the processing of terms connected with general onomastic theory in a digital database.

A possible further step would be creating parallel digital databases of onomastic terms in both Slavic and non-Slavic languages and interconnecting them. Such a project would form a springboard for the updating of the system of Slavic onomastic terminology and for unifying international onomastic terminology.

HELLELAND, BOTOLV
University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
Place names contaning words for professions: a study based on material from two regions in Norway
Place names, settlement names, words for professions in places names, distribution of words for professions

Place names contain a great variety of words. So to speak every field of human activity may be represented in the place names of a region. Whereas personal names are used in a number of place names, words for professions are less frequently reflected. Notwithstanding this semantic category is an interesting onomastic object as the names show where and what kind of professions take/took place. By studying this group of place names we can also get information on the local professional vocabulary as well as on their regional distribution. Examples are *Munketeigen* 'the monk's parcel', *Skrivargarden* 'the farmstead of the district court judge', *Sutarebrekka*, from Old Norse *sútari* 'shoemaker', now *skomakar* meaning the same. By examining the generics of such names we can also say something about the social context of the professions in question. The time of the coining of the compiled material will also be discussed. In this study I include designations like *bonde* 'farmer', *frue* 'wife/Mrs.'. In some cases names of this category are coined as metaphors, for instance *Prestkona* 'the priest's wife', referring to a rock which obviously has been compared with a female person. The study is based on material from a western and an eastern region in Norway.

HLONGWA, NOBUHLE PURITY
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Nicknames of African National Football Teams: A case of Male football
Africa, football, nicknames, sports, names

In this paper I examine nicknames of male African national football teams. The nicknames are coined by players, supporters and sometimes journalists. The nicknames were collected in 2015 and 2016 from various social network platforms such as the internet, the weekly South African newspaper entitled Soccer Laduma. More names came from a series of interviews with football fans and soccer presenters working for the South African Broadcasting Corporation in the sports section and sports journalists. According to De Klerk (1998:2), citing McDowell (1981), nicknames act as 'tokens of positive identification' and serve to establish an informal relaxed atmosphere. There are also many nicknames that are regarded as powerful symbols of disapprobation and subtle criticism. Ndimande-Hlongwa (2005:64) argues that nicknaming is a universal practice. In the sporting arena, the giving of nicknames occurs in informal settings, such as on the sports fields, by fans and colleagues, by journalists when they write soccer news, and by commentators as they give a live commentary while

the games are in progress. The paper will focus mainly on the symbolic importance of the nicknames of African national football teams as well as the derivation of nicknames. Nicknames of African national football teams are derived from various sources, such as the regalia, country flag, animals associated with the country, names of countries or their motto. From the response of informants and in the analysis of nicknames it seems clear that nicknames have by and large replaced the official names of the national football teams. This means that nicknames are used more often than the official names of countries in such a way that names play a secondary role.

HOFFMANN, EDGAR
WU Vienna University of Economics and Business
Names in the Russian economy between globalism and patriotism
Russia, names of commercial organisations, names of goods and services, names of events, globalisation, patriotism, national identity

For the last 25 years, post Soviet Russia has been on the search for a national identity. Even though this national Russian identity is often essentialistically conceptualised, it still has to be approached constructively. The construction of national identity runs as complex as every identity construction of groups. It is incoherent, fragmentary and is based on inclusion and exclusion. Important fragments of this construction are the names in the economy – names of commercial organisations, names of goods and services and names of events.

The special potential of names in the economy for the construction of national identity come out of the semantic transparence of many names, that don't always involve a semantic motivation. Names in the economy are also used, through their use in advertisements, for the construction of national identity, occuring verbally and nonverbally, implicit and explicit, intended and unintended.

Names in advertising have to fit the existing value system of a society, but can, at the same time, deal innovatively with discourse conventions and social practices. For these reasons, in the Russian economy, you will find global names for globally active companies and for globally existing goods and services, but also names that orient themselves to the key concepts of Russian culture, and, last but not least names, that allign themselves with Putin-influenced patriotism. Also repeatedly present is the border between patriotism, Yay Us!-patriotism and nationalism that is not recognizable when mirrored by names. But as the relationship between names of international and national origin show, political and economic crises affect the names in the economy far less than global processess and name trends.

In the presentation these implementations will be proved through Russian-language name-examples from advertising discourse with the translation of the names into English.

HOHENSINNER, KARL – BERGMANN, HUBERT
Adalbert-Stifter-Institut Linz; Österr. Akademie der Wissenschaften
Österreichische Familiennamen kontrastiv

Der vorliegende Beitrag versucht methodisch eine kontrastive areallinguistische Annäherung an das Thema Familiennamen. Diese Methode ist aus zahlreichen Sprach- und Wortatlasprojekten hinlänglich bekannt.

Die ausgewählten Beispiele zeigen klare Verteilungsareale, z. B. bestimmte Varianten von *Binder* 'Fassbinder' in Sprachkontaktzonen im Osten und Süden Österreichs oder die zahlreichen Entsprechungen des Heiligennamens *Nikolaus* in Familiennamen, auch hier mit räumlich abgrenzbaren Beinflussungen durch Kontaktsprachen wie dem Slawischen bzw. dem Ungarischen.

Dialektgeografische Fragestellungen begegnen uns in den Familiennamenpaaren *Steinacher/Steininger* (Herkunftsname zu einer felsigen, steinigen Gegend), *Weissenböck/Weissenbacher* (Herkunftsname zu einem Gewässernamen *Weißenbach*), *Egger/Ecker* (Herkunftsname zu einer bestimmten Geländeformation), *Dengg/Denk* (zu einem charakteristisch bairischen Wort für 'links').

Durch eine Visualisierung geografischer Verteilungen von Familiennamen in Österreich soll eine bessere Etymologisierung erreicht werden. Zukunftsweisende Möglichkeiten, aber auch Problematiken dieser Vorgehensweise werden skizziert.

Ausgewählte Verteilungsmuster werden hinterfragt, auch wird analysiert, ob diese als Prototypen für häufige Familiennamen (bzw. deren Bildungsteile) herangezogen werden können.

Ziel ist das Sichtbarmachen von Mustern (*patterns*) für einzelne Regionen Österreichs. Historische und sprachliche Gegebenheiten zeitigen Gegensätze zwischen bairischen Dialektformen im Großteil des Landes und alemannischen im äußersten Westen, mittelbairischen im Donauraum und südbairischen im alpinen Bereich sowie slowenischen Einfluss im Süden sowie kroatischen und ungarischen im äußersten Osten und schließlich einen hohen Anteil tschechischer Namen in Wien.

HOUGH, CAROLE
University of Glasgow
Place-name evidence for Old English dialects
Toponomastics, Old English, dialectology

Old English, the collective term for the dialects spoken by the Anglo-Saxon settlers in Britain from the fifth to eleventh centuries, is the ancestor of both present-day English and Scots. Whereas most Old English texts are preserved through the medium of the West Saxon literary dialect, place-names comprise key data for other varieties. Previous research has demonstrated the capacity of names to shed light on the lexis, morphology and phonology of poorly attested varieties of Old English, including Kentish, Mercian and East Anglian. Examples include Kentish *munddenn 'secured swine-pasture' or 'morning-gift' (Coates 1986) and Mercian corþer 'dairy' (Hough 1996; 2010:14), the present participle in -ande reflecting Scandinavian influence on the East Anglian dialect area (Sandred 2001:51-52), and the æ/e isogloss between Northern East Anglian and Southern East Anglian (Kristensson 2001). A project funded by The Leverhulme Trust at the University of Glasgow is currently using place-name evidence to investigate the Northumbrian variety of Old English and its development into Older Scots. Here the aim is not simply to uncover individual aspects of lexis, morphology and phonology, but to test the capacity of place-name evidence to reconstruct a language variety for which hardly any other evidence exists. The study area is the historical county of Berwickshire in the Scottish Borders, and the project will produce a freely accessible web resource of major place-names in Berwickshire, as well as a comprehensive survey of six parishes for publication within the recently-inaugurated Survey of Scottish Place-Names.

HUSSAR, ANNIKA – RÜÜTMAA, TIINA
Tallinn university
Estonian and Hungarian original given names
Estonian given names, Hungarian given names

National consciousness developed both in Estonia and Hungary in 19th century - as in many other countries. In Hungary it can be linked to the protest against Habsburg dynasty and national movement (e.g. first literary society, nationally orientated journals), that firstly aimed to reforms (e.g. press and speech freedom, Hungarian as official language), but finally lead to the Hungarian revolution of 1848.

In 19th century Estonia was part of Russian Empire. National consciousness of Estonians can be linked to the abolishment of serfdom in the beginning of the 19th century and the national-romantic tendencies during the last half of the century (national epic in 1862, song festival in 1869, journalism and literature in Estonian etc.).

National consciousness also occurred in Hungary in the hungarisation of surnames the (the same development appeared in Estonia only in 1930s after gaining independence from Russian Empire). Hungarian variations of given names also started spreading (*Stefan > István*). Names facilitated emphasising persons national origin as well as equality among members of society. In the beginning of the 19th century national names started spreading and became popular in 1830s - 40s (*Gyula; Emese*). Changing the census records' language to Hungarian also contributed to the spreading of Hungarian names which include so called old Hungarian names (*Csaba; Etelka*), names based on common nouns (*Bajnok* 'winner'; *Gyöngy* 'pearl') etc.

In Estonia for hundreds of years Estonian variations of international christian names were used (*Jaan, Mari*). In the late 19th century the modernisation of the usage of given names began. Original Estonian names were first recommended in the calendars in 1880s, also names originated from literature and national epic were important. Altogether about 2700 names were proposed. By 1900 some of the proposed female names were already among the most popular names (*Õie* 'blossom's') in certain areas. After Estonia had gained independence in 1918 Estonisation of names was promoted and new names were created (sources: 1) old pagan names in modern form, 2) artificially created names, 3) names from closely related languages, e.g. Finnish). Popularity of Estonian names reached its peak in 1930s.

We are interested in given names based on Estonian and Hungarian stems, their structure and meaning classes; their popularity over time as well as usage.

IMANBERDIYEVA, SAULE
Almaty Management University
Pecularities of naming the Kazakh toponyms
Onomastics, information, toponyms

Basically onims are secondary units. They are formed on the basis of already existing units in the language. Not associated with the essence of the object the name carries some information to its creator. However, these names may not be clear to other speakers. Depending on the role of the object some information for its identification is collected in human life. These names bear full information about the area, which is populated. The names of objects on the flora and fauna of the area give information to the shepherds when choosing Zhailau. The Kazakh people had a long nomadic life, and this is reflected in the names of geographic objects:

It can be shown in the examples of the following groups:

•Identification of the natural objects (swamp lands, kinds of lands) – Saryzhailau, Zhetikonyr, Aktas and etc.;

•Different parts of the body – anatomic terminology – "zhal"- mane, "Kabyrga" – ribs, "koz" – eye and etc.;

•Household things–" kazan" –boiler, "shumek" – nose of the kettle, "sandyk"- chest, "korzhyn" – a cloth bag.;

•Historical and household events – Kalmakkyrgan, Ordakongan, Takiyazhetken and etc.;

•Flore and fauna of the are– Miyaly, Zhusandy, Terekti, Tekeli, Almaly, Arharly and etc.;

•Similar to various objects– Kyzemshek, Saukele, Kelinshektau and etc.;

•Identification on the terrain– Takyr, Zhotaly, Zhinishke, Kyrly Kumzhota and etc.

IMREH, RÉKA
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
The function of personal names and place names in pseudoscientific national ideologies in contemporary Hungary
socio-onomastics, place names, personal names, ideology, national identity, pseudo-science

The paper presents the usage of place names and personal names by a radical national ideology in Hungary. It contributes to surveys in socio-onomastics and applied onomastics. Nowadays one can notice the growing interest in national history, language and tradition in Hungary. The phenomenon has a radical ideological stream as well, setting an extremely high value on national identity and pride. It is based on pseudo-scientific views about history and language, creating a more glorious past for the nation. The aim of this ambition is to re-establish national pride that was broken through decades, and creating a better future with it. The ideology is mixed, and has to do with neo-paganism and esotericism. A smaller subculture is forming around these views. It has its own books written by non-qualified authors, non-academic periodicals, publishing companies, and programmes. Since linguistics, historical studies etc. and this ideology reject each other equally, there is very little communication between them. Names are of special importance for this ideology, since they can "prove" its views

about Hungarian history and language by (non-scientific) etymological reasoning influenced by national ideology. Special usage of place names and name giving expresses the claim of the ideology to places, for example to Pilis Mountains in Hungary, which is conceptualized as a spiritual place of historical importance as well. The paper presents the background of this ideology, its views and strategies regarding place names and personal names. It is important to deal with this topic in respect of applied onomastics as well, because this phenomenon may influence public thinking in Hungarian society.

ISSERS, OXANA
Omsk F.M. Dostoevsky State University (Russia)
Identifying potential of names in service business
Naming, Framing, Identification, Siberian urban naming

Categorical characteristic of goods and services is one of the key factors in naming strategies as it provides identification by name and allows the shortest way to convey the idea of the brand to the consumer. Urban naming units are of no exception since they perform the pragmatic function of "navigators" in the city. They help citizens not only navigate the terrain but also quickly find the desired services, if necessary, because it is often a matter of a short-time decision. Moreover, in many cases this desire arises spontaneously and requires an immediate search. Thus, accurate identification of the urban objects which include cafes, restaurants, fast food, service centers, dental clinics etc., is of particular significance.

All this poses a question of choosing an optimal naming strategy which could provide a quick service identification for the customer. The difficulty is that there are two aspects of this objective. On the one hand, one needs "easy identification", on the other – it is necessary to find a unique name, different from the competitors', which could create a unique image of the object in the customer's mind.

Framing can be used as an instrument for name-building. It reveals the knowledge structure about the service in the consumer's mind. Frame analysis finds out both regular and unique slots in naming practice despite their significant identifying power.

Basing on the material of Siberian urban naming units, the present study demonstrates framing technique and its appliance for the purposes of building unique names with high identifying potential. It also offers analysis of names with low identifying power determined by the lack of attention to the particular characteristics of the frame in a particular service area in the mind of the target audience.

JAKOBSEN, JOHNNY GRANDJEAN GØGSIG
University of Copenhagen
Jens Nielsen, son of Niels, son of Jens - Testing the conservatism of patronymic naming traditions in pre-industrial Denmark
Personal names - Naming tradition - History - Patronymic – Denmark

Until the twentieth century, naming traditions in Denmark have been rather conservative. Traditionally, the firstborn son would be given the name of his father's father as first name, while the name of his father would be included as a patronymic surname. The second-born son would often be named after his mother's father. For instance, the oldest son of Niels Jensen would be named Jens Nielsen, his younger brother for instance Peder Nielsen. In this way a certain selection of names was likely to continue within a family for generations. Indeed, it has been suggested that regional variations within first names in 18th and 19th-century Denmark may go as far back as the Middle Ages due to this conservative naming practice. For this paper, I will test this hypothesis by comparing the male names in one Danish district (Merløse hundred) as recorded in a census of 1787 with peasant names found in a land register of 1688, and with all peasant names of the same district found in extant documents from the period 1200-1440. The aim is to establish whether regional variations in Danish first names observed in the 18th and 19th centuries can be expected to reflect similar variations going back to the 17th century or even to the Middle Ages.

JANSONE, ILGA
Latvian Language Institute University of Latvia
Anthroponymic Surprises and Puzzles of the 19th Century vs. Regularities and Traditions
Antrophology, Surnames, Latvia (Vidzeme)

Year 1826 has been significant in the historical Latvian anthroponymy because peasants in one part of Latvia (Vidzeme) were given official surnames that are included in the church metrics lists drawn up in the same year in Vidzeme Gubernya.

Church metrics materials of 1826 in Vidzeme Gubernya provide information not only about the specific surname of every individual vs his family and kin's surname, but also about the most typical cases of giving surnames including traditional and expected surnames, and the ones which are peculiar to every administratively territorial unit (parish, manor) or the surnames specific to concrete individuals.

Surnames of Latvian peasants in Vidzeme arose from primary and secondary anthroponimization and / or because of grammaticalization.

In Vidzeme, the most characteristic surnames are related to flora and fauna semantics of the Latvian appellative, e.g., *Bērziņš* (diminutive from Latvian *bērzs* 'birch'), *Kļaviņš* (diminutive from Latvian *kļava* 'maple'), *Liepiņš* (diminutive from Latvian *liepa* 'linden'), *Balodis* (Latvian *balodis* 'pigeon'), *Lācis* (Latvian *lācis* 'bear'), surnames of physeological semantics from German appellatives, e.g., *Frei-bergs* (German *frei+Berg*), *Veisbergs* (German *weiß+Berg*), *Rozenbergs* (German *Rose+Berg*), *Tālbergs* (German *Tal+Berg*). Surnames of Latvianized first names of foreign origins and an appellative of the German origin *Sohn* are frequent, e.g., *Jansons*, *Jānsons* (*Jānis+Sohn*), *Pētersons* (*Pēteris+Sohn*).

The materials of 1826 show that they contain several peculiar surnames that are either compounds or substantivized adjectives, for example, *Vēžuķēniņš* (literal 'crawfish king'), *Vilkušāvējs* (literal 'wolf shooter'), *Kaņeptēvs* (literal 'hemp father'), *Sviestamēle* (literal 'butter tongue'), *Labslava* (literal 'good reputation'), *Bezvārdis* (literal 'unnamed'), *Pusplatais* (literal 'half wide'), *Mudīgais* (literal 'speedy'). A three-component compound can be added to the list – *Jāņjurjānis* (first names *Jānis+Juris+Jānis*).

JIMÉNEZ SEGURA, SELENE
Universidad National Autónoma de México, Universidad de Navarra
Transcultural Identity and First Names Attribution: Basque Exile in Mexico
First names attribution, Spanish Civil War, Exile, Identity, Transculturation, Interdisciplinary study

The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) brought over 20 thousand exiles to Mexico, many of which remained in the country and tried to reconstruct their lives. The interest of this study focuses on republican Basque exiles who have stayed for more than two generations in Mexico City, and on their Mexican descendants. The main concern is with first names attribution throughout the generations, and the different reasons people state for having selected a name.

The Basque exile community in Mexico City is of great interest. On the one hand, because their members seem to maintain a link to both their home culture and history, while trying to integrate with those of the host country. On the other hand, Euskara gives them an opportunity to express such transcultural identity through Basque first names in a place where Spanish is the official language.

In order to have a better understanding of first names attribution of the Basque exile community and their descendants in Mexico City, it seems necessary to take an interdisciplinary approach to the subject. The research attempts not only to relate concepts from anthropology, history and sociolinguistics, but to construct an interdisciplinary methodology of study as well. Hence, both semi-structured interviews with family members of republican Basque exiles in Mexico City, and a sociolinguistic analysis of birth certificates are considered.

JORDAN, PETER
Austrian Academy of Sciences
The meaning of bi- or multilingual naming in public space for the cultural identity of linguistic minorities, demon-strated by examples from Central Europe
Multilingual naming, Central Europe, cultural identity, linguistic minorities

Among the four main functions of place names in relating man to territory (or human communities to geographical space), two are especially important for cultural or linguistic minorities: (1) Place names in the status of endonyms mark a community' territory as symbols of appropriation and (2) place names support emotional ties between the local community and place. This paper highlights this functional background of bilingual and multilingual naming in public space for the cultural identity of linguistic minorities and presents some examples of rather different situations in Central Europe: bilingual German/Slovenian naming in Carinthia (Austria), trilingual German/Croatian/Hungarian naming in Burgenland (Austria), quadrilingual Italian/Friulian/German/ Slovenian naming in Valcanale (Italy) and trilingual Romanian/ Hungarian/German naming in Romania inside the Carpathian arc. These cases are regarded under historical and sociolinguistic aspects as well as the political circumstances that lead to and accompanied the implementation of minority names in public space. From the case studies presented it can be concluded that public representation of place names in a minority's own language is easier to be implemented, when for historical reasons no social stratification between the two communities has developed, when the relation between them has not been burdened by historical events, when they are rather different in size and no political competitors (in the wider region or state) and when the minority has an advantage in terms of cultural prestige.

JOSIFOVSKA, MERI
Department for Macedonian Onomastics in the Institute of Macedonian Language „Krste Misirkov"- Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
New Denominations In The Macedonian Toponomy
Thoponyms, anthroponyms, macedonian onomastics, language interference

The Republic of Macedonia is a small state situated in the heart of the Balkan Peninsula. Its official language is the Macedonian, a South Slavic Language which fits into the general picture of the Slavic Languages. In certain regions of Western and South West Macedonia there is bilingualism with the Albanian, as a second legally regulated official language. Hence, lots of language interferences come out from this fact, as well as from the centuries-old cohabitation among the Macedonians, Vlachs, Albanians, Turks, Serbs and the other nationalities.

The fact that the Macedonians are also not immune to the influences of the globalized world of today makes the picture even more interesting. Almost on daily bases, the Macedonian, as an open system, confronts a flood of foreign vocabulary mainly imposed by the English Language. It penetrates in every lexical sphere, thus even in the sphere of the personal names. The surnames and the names of places manifest themselves as the most closed for the foreign influences. The other onomastic categories, in certain extent, are susceptible to the external language influences.

In this context, one should emphasise the difference between the terms: language contact (which happens between territorially neighboring languages and creates groups of languages with contact similarity, as in the case of the languages that belong to the Balkan language league) and language interference (when the languages are subjected to mutual influence, regardless of their territorial span). The globalization is a product of language interference which happens in the own language territory, but under the influence of the prestigious world languages (such as English, German, French, Spanish and Italian).

The new toponyms in the Macedonian Language are result of the contemporary socialization, as well as of the global unification. They enrich the fund of onims of the Macedonian Language and in the same time they challenge the tradition of the Macedonian nomenclature.

I note that all of the toponyms would be analyzed and interpreted within a system, both from an onomastic and from an sociolinguistic aspect. At the sametime, I would have in mind the complicity of the onomastics and its interdisciplinary character, which impose an application of a comparative-historical method in the scientific analysis.

KÆLLERØD, LARS-JAKOB HARDING
University of Copenhagen
A distinctive local usage of middle names in Denmark

Personal names, middle names, 19th century, Denmark

Until approximately 1800, the surname-typological middle name in Denmark has been almost exclusively used among the nobility, the clergy and the bourgeoisie, but during the 19th century, the introduction of a restrictive naming policy and a number of profound changes occurring in Danish society had an impact on the increased usage of the middle names in a wider part of the population. However, a pilot study of the name usage in ten randomly selected Danish areas shows that there are great regional (and local) divergence in terms of the usage of middle names.

One area which is particularly distinctive in the pilot study is the island of Mors in Northern Jutland. In contrast to the other nine areas, the usage of middle names appears to have been well established here. It is noteworthy that Mors stands out with a significantly higher proportion of women being listed with a middle name than elsewhere, but also in terms of the combination of middle name and surname.

The aim of this paper is to explain the distinctive usage of middle names in Mors and compare it with the name usage in surrounding areas. The focus will primarily be on female bearers of middle names and the possible relation between social status and name usage. The study is part of my ongoing PhD project where data from the 1880 census is used to examine the manifestation of surname-typological middle names in Denmark in the 19th century.

KATONA, CSILLA
Hungarian Language History and Toponomastics Research Group (University of Debrecen–Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Toponyms as Sources of Historical Phonology
toponyms, historical sound changes, historical phonology

Conclusions made by Hungarian historical phonetics and phonology are typically based on common words. Proper names, including toponyms, are but sporadically used to illustrate phonological changes. As regards the old periods of Hungarian language history, however, the toponyms preserved in written documents can be most important sources. My presentation focuses on the potential benefits of using toponyms for research on historical sound changes in Hungarian. I illustrate this with processes of change having occurred in the phonotactic structure of names.

Toponyms preserved in old diplomas are indispensable sources for the phonological history of the old Hungarian period. In the early centuries of the Hungarian kingdom it was only charters written in Latin that contained –and have preserved to this day - certain elements of the Hungarian language mainly in the form of place names and personal names. It also means that these elements are almost the only sources by which the early periods of Hungarian language history.

Another important feature of toponyms is their being strongly determined by chronological and territorial conditions. It follows from this that a place name can be studied not only in itself but also in the framework of other names that surround it, which makes it possible to examine both the linguistic and non-linguistic context of toponyms and define the results of historical linguistic researches with greater precision.

KECSKÉS, JUDIT
University of Miskolc
Names moving across the borders
personal names, curricuas, migration, discrimination

The paper connescts two research areas of Applied Onomastics namely: teaching and onomastics and using onomastics to detect and solve issues of discrimination and migration. The framework of the research was provided by the 'Steptogether' teaching programme. The main goal of the programme is to improve the Hungarian language competence of migrant students, and also allows the teachers to contribute to the children's language development process and hepls to create an open intercultural classroom climate. The peresentation highligths a) in the National Core Curriculum and the Framework Curriculas there are unexploited potentials to teach Onomastics for grades 5-8; b) the most

effective way of teching Onomastics could be inserting it into the curriculas on the theorethical basis of the Cognitive turn; c) student's broader knowlege and deeper understanding of Onomastics could reduce the social tension of discrimination. Due to this in the presentation first there's a brief overwiew opportunities of teaching onomastics in the Hungarian grammar books; then those task will be shown which we use int he Steptogether books; finally I'll summerize the running survey among the teachers ont he reception of tasks.

KOCHANOWSKA, ANNA MARIA
Nicolas Copernicus Univeristy, Torun, Poland
Les noms propres-insultes dans le discours politique polonais
invectives, insultes, injures, déonimisation, discours politique

Dans le discours politique contemporain en Pologne, les noms propres servent souvent à réaliser des actes de parole dont le but est d'injurier/d'insulter un adversaire politique.

Un phénomène qui a pris de l'ampleur au cours des dix dernières années (depuis l'arrivée au pouvoir du parti Droit et Justice), étaient déjà connu avant la Deuxième Geurre mondiale et le pouvoir communiste se servait des noms propres des prétendus « ennemis du système » pour les ridiculiser, caricaturer et enfin tourner en métaphores porteuses de sens à travers le procédé d'appellativisation.

Or grâce à l'acces presque illimité à l'Internet et aussi à l'anonymat que gardent les bloggeurs/-euses, certains noms propres, surtout ceux qui réfèrent à des personnages politiques polonais importants et controversés à la fois (comme Jaroslaw Kaczynski ou Donald Tusk), ont commencé à servir de base aux dérivations morphologiques à caractère fortement injurieux.

Ces insultes, que l'on pourrait appeler « propriales », s'appliquent aux partisans des partis politiques, des leaders politiques etc. et deviennet une réalité quotidienne des émissions à la télé ou des articles de presse.

L'évolution langagière désapprouvée des linguistes et des élites intellectuelles, les noms propres-insultes existent bel et bien et continuent à faire carrière dans l'espace onomastique polonais.

KOPACH, ALEH
Belarusian State University
The Sigmatics of Place Naming
place name (toponym), semiotics, syntactics, semantics, pragmatics, sigmatics, idea of an object, categorical idea of an object and its characteristics

Studying place names from the viewpoint of sigmatics, which is one of the aspects of a sign, is discussed in the report. It also displays irreducibility of names to a clearly specified place in semiotic classification, defines its symbolic, indexical, and iconic characteristics. Exploring toponyms as icons can bring the field to explanatory theories of names and their interconnections in a system instead of descriptive theories. The stages of studying semiotic aspects of place names (syntactics, semantics, and pragmatics) repeat the stages of studying common names. Syntactics is a simple, «tangible», and therefore the most studied aspect of a name. Proper semantics is considered conditional (researchers explore semantics of toponymic stems) due to a unique component found in the structure of a toponym. This component prevents a place name from expressing the concept. Turning to anthropocentrism in science gave the rise to a new trend in modern place names studies on the post-Soviet area. The trend is focused on pragmatics. It comes from the need to explore ethnic and cultural meanings enclosed within elements of names. The author proposes sigmatic properties of place names to be taken into account alongside with pragmatic features. The role of the human factor can be revealed in contrasting the properties of different kinds of objects and their graded importance for people as reference points in spatial cognition. As a result, four frames are singled out which reflect both key meanings reflected in place names, and constructive character of creating the system of names.

KOVÁCS, ÉVA
University of Debrecen
Settlement Names Referring to the Natural Environment
settlement names, natural environment, old name-giving, settlement name formants

The systemic study of Hungarian toponyms started in the 1930s and 1940s with the description of settlement names with a historical-typological purpose. The typological descriptions distinguish primarily linguistic-structural types. The three main types comprise 1. one-constituent names, 2. names formed with topoformants and 3. two-constituent toponyms formed by composition. These types can be associated with functions denoting characteristic features, functions denoting types and functions having a denominative role. The functions of the name constituents expressing the characteristic features of the place may be very diverse semantically: 1. settlement names referring to the human environment, 2. settlement names referring to the built environment, to a human activity, 3. settlement names referring to the natural environment.

In my presentation I would like to investigate more thoroughly that latter group, i.e. settlement names referring to the natural environment. This ancient mode of name-giving is specific of each language, when the nature, the rich flora and fauna, the topographic, the hydrographic configurations, etc. offer multiple opportunities for name-giving. In the first part of my presentation I will try to determine the position of that group of settlement names within the system, then I will seek to pass round the settlement names which contain the geographical common noun *halom* [hillock], as well as their possible antecedents in microtoponyms.

KOZMA, JUDIT
Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Names of Astronomical Objects from a Global and Local Perspective
astronomical names, extraterrestrial surface features, celestial bodies

The celestial bodies (planets, stars, constellations) visible by naked eye and known for hundreds or thousands of years were already named in ancient times. Many of those, mostly Greek, Latin or Arabic names are still in use today. The surface features of the Moon, Mercury, Venus or the Mars were discovered after the telescope had been invented so they got their names only in modern times. The same applies to exoplanets or distant stars. Although the naming of newly discovered objects (celestial bodies and surface features) often seems arbitrary and names of many languages are used, the rules of the International Astronomical Union must be followed.

In my presentation I will show how names used for a longer time can influence the selection of newer names; and how (in astronomical terms) local name clusters emerged. In order to illustrate this phenomenon, I will present examples of naming of extraterrestrial surface features, as well as extrasolar star-planet systems and other objects.

KREMER, DIETLIND
Universität Leipzig
Mein Name das bin ich! Aus der Arbeit der Namenberatungsstelle der Universität Leipzig
Name, Identität, Namenprestige, Namenwechsel

Mein Name- das bin ich. Glücklich ist der, der diesen Satz unterschreiben kann. Unbestritten sind unsere Namen und hier insbesondere unser Vorname ein wichtiger Teil unserer Identität. „Nomen est Omen" steht für dieses Phänomen, dass Namen bestimmte Bilder in unseren Köpfen erzeugen und unbewusst Erwartungen an Alter, Attraktivität, soziale Verortung u.a. des jeweiligen Gegenübers wecken. Namen sind alles andere als Schall und Rauch, sie zeichnen in Sekundenschnelle ein Bild von der Person, die ihn trägt. Namen sind klischeebeladen und leider auch ein Transportmittel für Vorureile. In welche „Schublade" wir jemanden stecken, hängt ganz entscheidend vom Namen ab, dener sich nicht selbst gewählt, sondern von den Eltern bekommen hat. Die Namenberatungsstelle der Universität Leipzig berät seit den 60iger Jahren Eltern bei der Namengebung und Standesbeamte bei der Beurkundung von Namen. Dabei zeigt sich zunehmend, dass traditionelle Motive der Namenwahl

immer mehr in den Hintergrund treten und der Wunsch nach individuellen und exotischen Namen immer stärker wird. Wünsche nach Umbenennungen offenbaren Identitätskonflikte, dann heißt es oft: Mein Name –das bin ich nicht!

KRŠKO, JAROMÍR – ZÁBORSKÁ, ALENA
Katedra slovenského jazyka a komunikácie Filozofická fakulta UMB
Onymic Space versus Social Space
onymic communication register, anthroponymic space, toponymic space, social relationships, social groups

The goal of our paper is to present the conception of social perception of proper names and how they function in relatively closed social groups from the viewpoint of the onymic register. We focus on the onymic system, namely on functioning of the anthroponymic and toponymic system in language and social communication. An individual's complex social relations and placement in various social groups create conditions for application of many forms of anthroponyms – from motivation of the birth name, to stabilization of surnames, hypocoristic forms of birth names, nicknames up to names at social networks.

We apply a similar view of functioning of proper names depending on various social groups in toponymy. In many studies, we have worked with the term "onymic communication register" which, as its onymic component, belongs to the communication register. We divide the onymic communication register into the anthroponymic register and the toponymic register. In both groups, we have to take the status of an individual and the status of a social group into consideration.

Our research data come mainly from the Slovak language but the proposed conception is universal and thus applicable to all languages.

KVAŠYTĖ, REGINA
Šiauliai University
Proper Names in Latvian Folk Songs and Their Translations
Proper names, folk songs, translation

In folk songs, considered as the most significant texts manifesting Latvian consciousness, various words related to folk traditions, having no analogues in other languages, as well as proper names are used; Latvian national songs include both personal names and place names. It is acknowledged that translation of Latvian folk songs is a hard work because of specificity of their content and form; therefore, translations of these poetic texts are not numerous. The aim of the research is to form a corpus of Latvian proper names found in Latvian folk songs translated into other languages and to explore their rendering in translations into the Lithuanian (translated by a poet Sigitas Geda), English, German and Russian languages (usually they are word-for-word translations).

Personal names form titles of Latvian calendar festivals; traditionally, personal names are used in plural (*Jāņi*, *Pēteri*, *Miķeļi*, *Mārtiņi* etc.); however, in Latvian folk songs an appropriate name is usually used in singular. In translations, certain cases of variation of names are observed. Titles of summer and autumn festivals coined on the ground of personal names as well as their translations into other languages are diverse. Folk songs include deities and mythical creatures called by personal names, personified natural phenomena, for example, *Laima*, *Māra*, *Saule*, *Mēness*, *Vēja māte.* Diminutives of both this semantic group names and real personal names (which are especially difficult to render in other languages) as well as various shortened, colloquial forms of names are frequently used.

In comparison to personal names, place names are less frequent in Latvian folk songs and their translations; however, they include names of objects found both in Latvia and abroad: city and town names (*Rīga*, *Pērnava*), toponyms (*Kurzeme*, *Vāczeme* [Germany]), river names (*Daugava*, *Gauja*).

LAANSALU, TIINA
Institute of the Estonian Language
Transfer – A way for place names to propagate

Onomastics, toponyms, place names, name transfer, Estonian, etymology

Place names can be coined in two ways: either the name givers create them based on the words (non-names) and name templates in their linguistic baggage, or they use a name that already exists. Transferring a name is a common way for place names to propagate. People's migration is the best known reason for transferring names. Transferred names can be the direct result of internal resettlement as well as transfers from much further away. Although the transfer of names has become especially frequent in recent times, this phenomenon is actually not new, but has occurred throughout history.

This paper introduces the transfer of names based primarily on the example of Estonian place names. In addition to local transfers, Estonian place names also include transferred names from many faraway places (e.g Sweden, Russia, Germany, America, etc.). And examples of Estonian place names transferred to other countries are also given. The paper also explains some peculiarities of the Estonian name system and how this specificity is reflected in transferred names. Amongst others, the following questions are examined: What is the difference between an annexe and a transferred name? Which are analogically transferred names, metaphorically transferred names and metonymically transferred names? How does the basic case affect transferred names?

LEIBRING, KATHARINA
Institute for language and folklore, Department of onomastics

The new Swedish Personal Names Act – between the freedom of the citizen and the state's wish for stability

Personal names, Name regulations, Name choice

Changing your own surname is a local and individual act of name policy. On July 1st, 2017, a new Personal Names Act becomes legal in Sweden. some of the major political ambitions behind this new statute have been to ascertain the individual citizens' right to choose their own surnames and to change them several times, if they so prefer. This freedom is limited in the Act by paragraphs stating that a person who has inherited a surname, has it among his/her close ancestors, or has had a new-coined surname approved, has a proprietary right to this name, with the exception if the name has more than 2000 bearers. It is also limited by the implicit thought that the State does not intend its citizens to change their names as regularly as they change their clothes. There is a further limit for how many surnames you can officially register at the same time. In my paper, I will present this new Names Act and discuss some future possible scenarios where the individual's right to decide their own surname risk clashing with the authorities, the Names Act or other members of the community. I will also look at whether the law-creators had anticipated any of these problematic outcomes and what kinds of solutions they offer.

LEINO, UNNI-PÄIVÄ
University of Tampere

Overlap in present-day Finnish place names, given names, and surnames

toponyms, anthroponyms, cross-category names, data mining

The National Land Survey of Finland has a database of 700 000 toponyms in Finnish, with 250 000 unique names and 300 000 unique pairs of name / type of place; the Population Register has 6 900 000 individuals born in the 20th century with Finnish listed as their native language, with 68 000 different given and 93 000 surnames. There is significant overlap between these name categories.

Almost 5 000 different given names appear also as surnames. Although a large number of these are of foreign origin – including unmarked patronymics occasionally listed as surnames, or second surnames listed as given names – the list is still noteworthy, considering that the Given Names Act of 1945 mandated a categorical separation of given and surnames.

Place names are much more common as surnames: there are 76 000 different ones that appear as toponyms. As expected, a large number of these are either farms or villages but places like forests,

lakes, or hills are also common. The toponym is usually primary, although farm names are often derived from earlier anthroponyms.

Well over 7 000 given names also appear as place names. These too are often names of farms, but virtually all kinds of places appear here, from small islets to towns. In some cases, the toponym is primary, in others the anthroponym, and occasionally both are derived from a common non-onymic origin; often, however, there is no obvious connection between the two. There was a significant drop in these given names from the 1950's onwards but a new rising trend started in the 1990's.

LEYSEN, BRITTNEE
University of Glasgow
Introduced Pākehā place-names in New Zealand's Otago region
New Zealand, Otago, place-names, migration, Pākehā, Maori, introduced names, European diaspora

The linguistic landscape of New Zealand's Otago region is well matched to its just as dynamic physical landscape. This paper will examine which place-names in the Otago region have European origins, particularly from Great Britain and Ireland, and why they were transported to New Zealand. Other factors to be addressed in this paper are what the motivating factors behind the Pākehā placenames that replaced Maori names in this region, and how these place-names have affected the social identity and politics of the people in the Otago region. The importance of studying the origins and development of introduced Pākehā place-names in the Otago region is to understand not just why the place-names are there, but how they came to be there, amongst Maori lands and Iwi, as well as what the motivations behind the place-names can tell us about the early settlement period in the region. By exploring the maps, journals, and land treaties, I aim to uncover what the place-names of Otago can tell us about European migration and Maori-European relations in the region. Introduced place-names in the Otago region will be addressed partially through their interaction with the Maori language and Maori place-names in dual-named places, as well as stand-alone place-names throughout the region. In particular, it will be interesting to consider why certain introduced place-names are located where they are, oftentimes surrounded by Maori place-names. What new information can be uncovered on the early days of the Otago region's settlement by Europeans through the existing place-names?

LIMA, ADRIANA – CARVALHINHOS PATRICIA
Education Department of São Paulo State (Public Schools), Brazil (1st author)/Department of Classical and Vernacular Languages and Literature - Faculty of Philosophy,Languages and Literature, Human Sciences -University of São Paulo, Brazil/ FAPESP (2nd author)
Toponymic Inflation: When the Politics Dilates Names. The Bridges of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil)
São Paulo toponymy, toponymic changes, bridges

The city of São Paulo has an urban landscape that receives frequent changes, a common feature of metropolitan areas. In recent years, we have observed peculiar changes in the naming of public spaces that have a prominent position in the city, such as the names of the bridges over the Tietê and Pinheiros rivers. Dilation in the structure of these place names, especially the alteration made after the works of improvement that occurred in 2010 in the marginal avenues of these rivers, reflects the rapid changes of these names. This study proposes a structural and semantic analysis of these name changes to understand the mechanisms that the municipality uses to attribute new names to bridges. The new approach used the methodology of the project "Toponymic Memory of São Paulo, neighborhood by neighborhood", a research project in development at Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Literature, and Human Sciences of the University of São Paulo (Brazil). The data collection and the documentary research were considered as a basic methodological procedure for the construction of a toponymic profile of these transformations. The results show that the adoption of a hyphen to connect new elements to the previous name indicates an odd pattern to rename landmarks, suggesting, therefore, a synchronic denominative tendency characterized by expansion of the original name.

LIMA-HERNANDES, MARIA CÉLIA – CARVALHINHOS, PATRICIA
Department of Classical and Vernacular Languages and Literature – Faculty of Philosophy, Language and Literature, and Human Sciences – CNPq/FAPESP/ University of São Paulo, Brazil
Onomastics and linguistic unit: the case of Brazil's southeast
Brazilian linguistic unit; toponymic lexicon; metaphor; metonymy

This work aims to present words and some place names that guarantee the idea of national linguistic unit. The investigation is based upon studies from the 50's. In 1957, a great Brazilian linguist studied lexical items and variation in different regions in Brazil. From there to here, several words changed. When we have analized that list, we noticed that was different from use of today. We selected 37 words exposed by Elia (1957) as words from Southeast region. Those words have been referred by various authors too (e.g. Corrêa 1898, Miranda 1905, Morais 1931, Amaral 1920, Nascentes 1922). In the 60th anniversary of Elia publication we decided to check if that vocabulary assigned to the Southeast region, more specifically in São Paulo (a city that has developed enormously since then, getting major cycles of migration), if it is still recognized by young adults. So, the aim of this work is to discuss the idea of national linguistic unit, how that vocabulary changed and what is the relation between the intense migrations in São Paulo and the linguistic change. 84 students answered a questionnaire based on the 37 lexical items. The results of this study allowed us to identify the role of metaphor and metonymy, as well as the presence of some of these items in locative situation. Several of them have become part of the Brazilian toponymic lexicon, such as Capim, Cafundó, Tapera, and Rancho, exemplifying some contributions from indigenous languages, a few languages of Africa and Portuguese language base in the Brazilian toponymic stratigraphy. We will show that some words remained in use in the big city, but they name other toponymic references.

LÓPEZ FRANCO, YOLANDA GUILLERMINA
Université Nationale Autonome du Mexique – campus Acatlán
Une enquête socioanthroponymique finiséculaire : la perception des prénoms dans huit communes de l'Hérault, France, en 1995
Socioanthroponymie, Prénoms, Attitudes socioculturelles, Enquête sociolinguistique, France, XXe siècle

Cette enquête socioanthroponymique s'est déroulée en 1995, dans huit communes du département de l'Hérault (France). Les trois variables étudiées ont été le sexe, l'âge et le niveau d'instruction. Près de 300 informateurs (échantillonnage stratifié) appartenant aux 18 catégories issues de la combinaison des variables parlent de leur vision des prénoms et de l'acte de la prénomination : perception et transmission de leurs propres prénoms, critères de choix pour prénommer leurs enfants, conséquences d'un prénom original sur le porteur, changements observés dans l'attribution et dans le lexique prénominal. Face à un micro-corpus, ils laissent parler leurs imaginaires en faisant des associations libres. Enfin, ils étalent leur connaissance du corpus quant à la morphologie prénominale. Le travail montre que la communauté linguistique impose des limites à l'intérieur desquelles l'individu exerce sa liberté de choix et vit l'acte de la prénomination, si important dans la vie des êtres humains.

MÁCHA, PŘEMYSL
Department of Human Geography, University of Ostrava, Czech Rep.
The Politics of Toponymy in the Czech-Polish Borderlands: The Case of the Teschen Region
toponymy, place names, politics, bilingualism, minorities

The proposed paper attempts to complement our existing knowledge of the dominant and subaltern politics of place naming by an ethnographic study of a multi-lingual region in the Czech-Polish borderlands. The paper will confront official toponymic strategies (street signs, road signs, and especially maps) with everyday toponymic practices of local inhabitants. A special focus will be paid to the cities of Český Těšín (Czech Republic) and Cieszyn (Poland) which were created from a single city after WWI when independent Czechoslovakia and Poland were established. I will show how Czech and Polish nationalisms were inscribed into the city texts, together with the various political ideologies which took turns in dominating the political scene during the twentieth century, and how local inhabitants

have internalized and reinterpreted the dominant political strategies to make sense of the city and the ethnic boundaries and borders present around and between them. In my analysis I will draw on historic and current maps, street signs, and interviews with local inhabitants on both sides of the state border.

MAGGA-EIRA, ANNI
Oulu University, Giellagas-institute
Socio-onomastic research of Sámi reindeer herders toponymic competence
Socio-onomastic, place-names, nature names, Sámi reindeer herders

Abstract (200–250 words) This socio-onomastic reseach focused on the place names, nature names. The focus is on the social varition in nature names between two generations of Sámi reindeer herders. The Sámi are an Indigenous people of northern Europe. Sámi place names are part of the traditional knowledge which is the collective wisdom and skills of the Sámi reindeer herders are used to enhance their livelihood for centuries. It has been passed down from generation to generation both orally and through work and practical experience, the concept of traditional knowledge ties the past, present and future together. Sámi reindeer herders themselves see reindeer herding usually in a holistic sense, as a way of life in which the economic, ecological, social, and cultural aspects are closely intertwined. Reindeer herding is seen as an inseparable part of life and its prospects and requirements. This study eximines which names or name variants Sámi reindeer herders of different generations use specific places. The same place can also completely be called by different names, in which case it is a question of parallel names. Parallel names are different names of the same place, given by different principles. Herder`s individual toponymic competense includes both names that are in everyday use and names that are used less frequently. My study shows that the Sami place-names are not stable but they change. New technology, such as snowmobile and ATV, has also brought changes in reindeer herding and thereby also on the use of the place-names. A snowmobile driver, herder does not need to use the place-names as detailed and spesific as a skier herder in old days.

MANDOLA, MALGORZATA
Universtité Paris 7-Diderot
Classifications onomastiques slave et française
Onomastique contrastive, taxonomie, classification, noms propres

Les différences terminologiques et taxonomiques peuvent provoquer maintes confusions. Par exemple, dans son ouvrage consacré entièrement à la chrématonymie polonaise, française et italienne, Gałkowski (2011 : 43) constate que l'onomastique française ne prête presque aucune attention à l'étude des chrématonymes. Pourtant, citons Curat (1999 : 255) :
« Les noms propres se classent par le type de référent qu'ils nomment : toponymes (Londres, la France, Oberon), anthroponymes (Pierre, Rougeon), gentilices (les Nambikwara), hydronymes (la Seine, le Pacifique). Mais au-delà de ces types, des êtres variés ont des noms propres : Bucéphale (cheval), Aldébran (étoile), Thor (dieu), Durandal (épée), Enola Gay (avion), etc. ».
Ainsi, les différents types de noms propres sont étudiés dans la langue française sans être soumis à une terminologie. Cela peut donc être trompeur du point de vue des études onomastiques contrastives et de la taxonomie onomastique elle-même.
Nous allons présenter dans cette communication les différences dans les classifications onomastiques polonaise (slave) et française, les incompatibilités terminologiques, ainsi que quelques taxonomies onomastiques venant de différentes études. Nous espérons, par cette communication, élaborer une tentative de rectification et de désambigüaison des systèmes onomastiques slave et occidental, par le biais de la terminologie onomastique polonaise et française.

MARTIN, MARCIENNE
Laboratoire ORACLE, Université de l'île de la Réunion [France]
La métaphore comme réécriture identitaire : le cas de figure du paria

Paria – métaphore – identité – grégarité – individualité

Construit à partir d'ancêtres communs et d'adaptation à un environnement donné, dans le cadre de sa filiation génétique, le monde du vivant se décline dans l'identité et la différence. Ce phénomène est également corrélé au biotope fermé que forme la Terre, ce qui a pour conséquences que chaque unité du vivant joue à la fois le rôle de prédateur et de proie. Analysé à partir des comportements de l'homo sapiens, l'ensemble de ce phénomène montre que ce dernier participe d'une structure groupale donnée, mais peut aussi s'en démarquer quand l'individuation devient prégnante.

Dans le cadre de cette proposition de communication, l'étude sera articulée autour du statut de paria attribué à tel individu ou à tel groupe. Ainsi, être la brebis galeuse dans une famille, le mouton noir dans un groupe, ou l'exclu dans une société, inscrit le sujet social dans la différence marquée et implicite, dans l'indifférence également, mais aussi dans la cruauté. À partir de métaphores comme celles précitées, l'approche discursive de ce statut particulier montre que si le langage sert l'échange communicationnel entre locuteurs, il traduit également les objets du réel de manière fort pertinente.

Dans la première partie de cette intervention, il sera analysé quelques locutions de type métaphorique renvoyant au statut de paria. Quant à la deuxième partie, elle sera articulée autour de l'étude d'interviews réalisées auprès de cinq personnes ayant vécu ce statut particulier (Cette étude a fait l'objet de la publication d'un ouvrage : Marcienne Martin, ÉTUDE DU PARIA - Brebis galeuse ou enfant prodige ? Paris, Éditions L'Harmattan, octobre 2015, 188 pages). S'interroger sur ce dernier renvoie au phénomène de grégarité et d'individuation. Ainsi, se démarquer des valeurs du groupe d'appartenance n'entraînerait-il pas un rejet de la part des membres dudit groupe ? Par ailleurs, la génétique n'aurait-elle pas une incidence sur les structures comportementales des unités du vivant comme l'a illustré Richard Dawkins (Richard Dawkins, Le gène égoïste, Paris, Odile Jacob, 2003, 460 pages) avec ce qu'il dénomme « le gène égoïste » ? Inscrire et figer tel individu dans une image de paria, ne permettrait-il pas aux différents membres instigateurs la valorisation de leur propre image ? Finalement, réécrire l'identité d'un paria ne serait-il pas une manière de l'extraire de la lignée généalogique et groupale en utilisant la métaphore comme procédure nominative ? Autant de questions auxquelles nous tenterons d'apporter quelques réponses.

MARTÍNEK, JIŘÍ
The Institute of History, Czech Academy of Science, Prague, CZ
Politicians on maps
Changing of geographical names – Central and Eastern Europe – 20th century

Twentieth-century history of Central and Eastern Europe meant not only changes in people's lives or appearance and disappearance of countries, but also many changes in place names (e. g. urbanonyms). The most striking such changes were in countries with totalitarian regimes, especially in the U. S. S. R. (and its successor states), but also in Germany and the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, from Poland to Bulgaria and Albania.

The names have changed not only the streets and squares, but also cities, often several times (eg. Vorošilovgrad / Luhansk). Most of the names are changed in the 30s (USSR) and 50s (other Communist states) years, while at the end of the communist era was situation already considerably. The frequency change of names was different in countries, and even in their parts, eg. in the USSR (little change in the Baltics versus almost renamed Armenia). Only in the USSR was renamed several hundred locations, while in other Soviet satellites was renamed streets more than cities.

Paper (written by a historian and geographer, not a linguist) briefly characterizes the most significant changes. Especially are monitored names after the political (including living) figures, depending on the different eras of history, often personalized by their leaders.

MARTYNENKO, IRINA
English Department N2, Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow, Russia
Place names in the legal discourse (English language)
Place names, legal discourse, toponymic units, legal terminology

Consideration of place names as a mirror of extralinguistic factors that have significant impact on the educational process in the legal terminology in our opinion deserves special attention. Analysis of legal literature shows a wide range of toponymic units functioning in the field of law. We have identified several conditions for usage and basic characteristics of the integration of geographical names into English legal terminology. Mostly, place names are part of the following names:

1. Doctrine, theory, sources of law (Commentaries on the Laws of England 1765 г., Institutes of the Lawes of England 1628, Constitution of the USA);

2. Agreements, conventions, protocols, etc. (Potsdam Agreement, Warsaw Convention, Vienna Convention, Groningen Protocol);

3. Famous trials (Nuremberg trial, Salem Witchcraft trials)

4. Famous court cases or cases that have become precedents (Darthmouth College Case, Plessy v Ferguson, Mallory v United States, Miranda v Arizona);

5. Names of crimes (Los Angeles riot, Jonestown, Kansas City Massacre);

6. Names of the state legal institutions (Albany, The Fleet, Feltham, Alcatraz);

7. Names of streets and areas that have become common nouns (10 Downing Street, New Scotland Yard);

8. Names of intelligence, operational, investigative operations (Paris Operations of the Russian Imperial Police; Tagil operation);

9. Concepts of Forensic Medicine (Stockholm syndrome);

10. Names of public holidays (Australia Day, Russia Day, Bunker Hill Day, Nevada Day).

Since legal English is a tool for the expression of legal traditions, toponymic units are clearly presented in the legal discourse, to the greatest extent reflecting social, cultural, ethno-cultural and national legal features of the society.

MAZIBUKO, GUGULETHU BRIGHTNESS
University of KwaZulu-Natal
An Analysis of Nicknames for Selected Zulu Maskandi Musicians
Nicknames, amaZulu, maskandi music

This paper analyses nicknames of selected Zulu maskandi musicians. Maskandi music is one of the popular indigenous music in South Africa amongst amaZulu. Maskandi musicians are keepers and propagators of isiZulu culture. Their nicknames are bestowed to artists by their group mates, their fans or even themselves. Nicknaming is a popular phenomenon among the maskandi musicians because almost all the maskandi musicians are known by their nicknames than by their first names or last names. Nicknames signify either a positive or a negative attribute to the bearer or a combination of both. This study was informed by the socio-onomastic theory whose concern is the description and interpretation of naming systems within particular social contexts. A purposive sample of selected maskandi musicians with known nicknames was used. Maskandi musicians and fans were then interviewed to gather the origin, meaning and functions of nicknames for selected maskandi musicians. Nicknames of maskandi musicians were then classified into sub-categories according to their origin, meaning and function. Nicknames were found to be descriptive of relationships in the industry, age, physical characteristics, fans admiration and behaviour of the nickname bearer. Findings reveal that nicknames for maskandi musicians are used as a strategy to market their music and frighten competitors in the industry and most musicians nicknamed themselves.

MEGYERI-PÁLFFI, ZOLTÁN
University of Debrecen Faculty of Law
The development of name-bearing regulation in Hungary
regulation, bearing a name, name changing, legal names

My paper wishes to explore the historical background of the Hungarian name-bearing regulation from the appearance of family names (15–16th centuries) to the new Registration Act (2010). It seeks to

paint such a comprehensive picture which exhibits the relations between the name and the law, i.e. the legal aspect of bearing a name. This can be made visible through regulation.

A historical approach requires a periodical overview. In this field three periods can be distinguished.

In the first period name-bearing and the legal system existed side by side. Although they affected one another, but in a stricter sense of the word the name system was not affected by regulation. This stage spans a long period. The second period brought about the appearance of state controlled regulation (18-19th centuries). This was characterised by the separate (i.e. individual) regulations of rulers, an indirect state interference with name-bearing. The core character of the third period is defined by the appearance of the individual name-bearing law. This small area of law had more or less established its form, which is still known today, by the end of the 19th century.

MICKIENĖ, ILONA – BARANAUSKIENĖ, RITA
Vilnius University Kaunas faculty of Humanities
Semantics and Structure of Lithuanian Nicknames
Nickname, Semantics, the structural analysis of Nicknames, Onima, Appellative

The paper analyses nicknames that were recorded at Veliuona vicinity during the project of the Institute of the Lithuanian Language "Modern Research of Geolinguistics in Lithuania: Optimisation of Network of Points and Interactive Spread of Dialectal Information". The paper aims to identify the characteristic attributes of nickname structure and semantics.

The paper invokes the structural analysis of nicknames to find universal criteria that would enable the distinction of nicknames into the primary and the secondary. The structural analysis discloses what structure proper and common words are being selected for nickname creation. Structurally analysing the nicknames with suffix, inflection, mixed structure, compound, composite and phrasal nicknames were distinguished. It was determined that the nicknames with suffix and inflection are mostly used.

The semantics of nicknames, their origins and common connotations are examined in greater detail.

When analysing nickname semantics, the motives for nickname attribution and dictionary definitions are taken into account. Examining nicknames semantically, first of all, the basis for nickname derivation is determined, i. e. a proper word meaning the name of an individual object or an appellative meaning the generalised name of an object. Further on, nicknames are classified into smaller semantic groups.

The research has disclosed that the greater group of nicknames is comprised of appellatives which stand for a generalised name of an object, while nicknames made of proper names constitute the smaller group.

The semantic classification of nicknames proposed is in principle new, it is open for discussion, improvement, complementation.

MIHALI, ADELINA EMILIA
"Sextil Pucariu" Institute of Linguistics and Literary History of Cluj-Napoca
The Influence of the Hungarian Language on the Toponymy of northern Maramureș, Romania
Hungarian names, linguistic stratification, toponymic fields, toponymy

The most important aspect of studying toponymy is the ascertainment of linguistic stratification. This forms the basis for conclusions to be reached regarding the continuity within a certain territory of a people, the migrations that took place in the past, and the interethnic relationships that were established over time. In northern Maramureș, the cohabitation with the Hungarians is mostly due to their colonisation during the Austro-Hungarian Empire with the purpose of mine exploitation. However, interethnic contacts had existed before that time.

This particular research aims at identifying the influence of the Hungarian language on the toponymy of northern Maramureș, especially in the localities from the left shore of the Tisa River. The corpus of the paper consists of the Hungarian toponyms taken from three localities from Maramureș, namely Câmpulung la Tisa, Piatra and Teceu, where the Hungarian community is old and well-established. The linguistic analysis of the toponomastic material of Hungarian origin, the identification of the

toponymic fields that they formed, as well as the illustration of the manner in which these toponyms have infiltrated the everyday speech of the Romanians and of the other ethnic groups living there emphasise the linguistic contact that has taken place. It is likewise important to establish the semantic area of the analysed toponyms, as well as the percentage of geographical objects bearing names based on Hungarian terms, in order to show the age of these toponyms and to trace the region in which the Hungarian population has moved.

MORANDO, GIACOMO LUIGI
University of Ghent, Belgium – Faculty of Arts and Philosophy - Department of Archaeology
Names at the crossroads: asserting identities in multicultural cities. The onomasticon of Old Elamite Susa (1930-1450 BC).

Akkadian and Elamite onomastics, Ethnicity, Identity, Name giving processes, Multicultural contexts
The ancient city of Susa is one of the most intriguing urban centres of the ancient Near East: at the crossroads between Mesopotamia and the Iranian regions, contended and shaped by both sides, 'capital' of regional and interregional relevance over four millennia. Nevertheless, its character and status is still a matter of debate, especially for what concerns the Old Elamite period (1930-1450 BC), when administrative archives of hundreds of tablets in Akkadian reveal an environment where different languages and traditions lived side by side.

Within the framework of the 'East Side Story' research project of the University of Ghent, which address this issue through onomastics and prosopography, the paper will firstly provide an overview of the onomasticon of the Susian archives, the linguistic features and socio-historical background of the thousands of names preserved.

Secondly, two emerging questions will be dealt with. On one side, it will be challenged the extent to which the language of a name, either Akkadian, Elamite or of undefinable linguistic belonging, could be considered a reliable litmus test for the reconstruction of the ethnic landscape of the ancient city. On the other, the name giving process will be analysed within the clearly identifiable family groups and/or social roles of the name bearers, to assess its importance (or irrelevance) in asserting personal, familial or social 'identities'.

This way, the paper aims to offer a comprehensive though preliminary attempt towards a socio-onomastic study of one of the oldest known 'multicultural' city of the world history.

MORĂRAȘU, NADIA-NICOLETA
"Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau, Romania
Romanian Anthroponymic Idioms as Carriers of Universal and National Cultural Connotations
onomastic idioms, anthroponymic components, universal meanings, culture-bound connotations

Our paper explores the linguistic-cultural aspects of Romanian idioms containing anthroponymic components that are not only culture-bound but also axiologically loaded (Szerszunowicz 2009: 172). Based on the typologies established by Dobrovol'skij and Piirainen (2005: 29-30), Menser (2006: 242-243) and Pierini (2008), our phraseological corpus includes a rich inventory of onomastic idioms, stereotyped similes, irreversible binomials and formulae presented contrastively with their English equivalents. Moreover, we focus on both universal and national anthroponymic idioms, whose cultural and axiological markedness are assessed on account of their challenging crosslinguistic correspondences. This attempt is supported by well-documented lexicographic sources, including Zanne (1895-1903), Scriban (1939), Dumistrăcel (1997) and Tomici (2009), to name the most important ones.

Considering that anarchy and totalitarianism generated by incapable or despotic leaders are two of the recurring themes that are deeply rooted in Romanian consciousness as a painful reflection of unchanging socio-political realities, we also propose an in-depth analysis of national cultural elements mirrored by relevant samples of anthroponymic idioms. What we intend to prove in our study is that, despite the fact that the denotation of many personal names ascribed to local legendary, anecdotic and historical characters (e.g. Păcală, Pepelea, Tândală, Tănase, Dedu-Ivan, Caragea, Bimbașa-Sava, Por Împărat, Papură Vodă etc.) is often opaque even to Romanian speakers, their cultural associations and

connotations (the embodiment of wisdom or stupidity, honesty vs. thievishness, richness vs. poverty etc.) are preserved as long as such idiomatic expressions are still in use.

MOSCAL, DINU
Université „Alexandru Ioan Cuza" de Iassy
La traduction des noms propres dans l'écrit roumain pré-moderne (1780-1830)
Traduction, toponymes, signifié, représentation

À la fin du XVIIIe siècle, la culture écrite roumaine est marquée par un grand nombre de traductions de textes géographiques et historiques faites à partir de textes originaux en français, allemand, italien, (nouveau grec) grec moderne et russe. La difficulté majeure de ce processus fut la translittération, l'adaptation et la traduction des noms propres. Le but de cette communication est l'analyse de la traduction des noms propres, solution utilisée principalement pour les toponymes et très rarement pour des anthroponymes. Les syntagmes toponymiques dont le déterminé est un terme géographique représentent la majorité des cas où on choisit la traduction. L'inexistence d'une norme dans bien de cas conduit à une variation du déterminant (adjectif ou nom au génitif), soit à cause d'une tradition instable (parfois en faisant une différenciation entre ancien et nouveau, soit à cause des possibilités offertes par le lexique. Une autre possibilité est la traduction d'un toponyme simple par un syntagme, ou parfois, il arrive que le déterminé soit différent du toponyme du texte source, donc adaptation sémantique (par exemple : *Vatican* traduit par *Ţara Papii* 'Pays du Pape' ou *Stăpînirea Papii* 'Possession du Pape'). La traduction d'un toponyme simple par un toponyme simple met en relief le problème du suffixe, qui ne reflète pas toujours le genre du présupposé catégoriel et peut même varier. Ces possibilités font surgir un débat sur la réalité traduite: le signifié de l'appellatif homophone du nom propre (le toponyme, dans notre cas) ou traduire simplement la représentation par des termes de la langue-cible.

MUCHNIK, MALKA
Bar-Ilan University
The gender use of Hebrew personal names
Modern Hebrew, personal names, gender characteristics, masculinization

Almost all Hebrew words are gender distinguished, meaning that they must be either masculine or feminine, and there is no neuter form. While masculine words are unmarked, feminine nouns, adjectives and participles present the suffixes *–a* or *–(V)t*. Verbs and inflected prepositions present a gender differentiation as well. In fact, Hebrew uses existing words for personal names, and we would expect grammatical rules to apply to names in the same manner as they apply to other words, but this is not always true.

Hebrew personal names have been studied by various researchers, especially from the pragmatic and cultural points of view (Birnboum 2000; Rosenhouse 2002, 2013; Landman 2014). The grammatical aspect of names was mentioned as part of these studies, but no wide description of personal names according to gender has been offered, and the purpose of the present study is to fill this gap.

The study comprises an analysis of masculine and feminine names offered for baby boys and girls in a website. It will show that while feminine forms are not applied for male names, masculine forms are widely used for female names. The most salient characteristic found is that the new trend for personal names is the use of masculine nouns for both sexes. This seems to be part of the Hebrew tendency of masculinization, as shown by Muchnik (2015; in press).

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MUTSUKAWA, MASAHIKO
Nanzan University
Japanese freshwater fish names and given names
Japanese, freshwater fish names, given names

The present study deals with Japanese freshwater fish names and given names. Flower and plant names can be used as given names in Japanese (and probably in many other languages and cultures). But it has not been studied whether other types of proper names such as freshwater fish names can be used as given names. Based on the result of a questionnaire I conducted, the present study discusses how Japanese freshwater fish names can be used as given names.

After introducing phonological characteristics of Japanese freshwater fish names, I focus on judgments by the native speakers of Japanese. I collected 47 Japanese freshwater fish names for this study. With respect to each name, I asked (i) whether it is commonly used as a given name, (ii) whether it is more commonly used as a male name than as a female name, or vice versa, and (iii) the reason for their judgement.

The questionnaire reveals: (i) most of the freshwater fish names are not commonly used as given names, (ii) judgments by native speakers and the expected judgments are the same for 18 names and different for 14 names, (iii) the difference suggests that semantics plays more significant role than phonology.

E. NAGY, KATALIN
University of Debrecen
Studies on name competence in Hajdú-Bihar county (Hungary)
socioonomastics, name competence, toponymic corpus, digital map

Name competence as a scientific research field is recently an increasingly popular topic among Hungarian toponomasticians. The name competence of the name users is undoubtedly influenced by various sociological factors such as age, gender, ethnic origin, occupation, education, etc.

The subject of my case study is the name competence of inhabitants in different age groups living in the same settlement. My focus is on whether the hypothesis "older people know more place names, while younger people know less" is still valid. I used the onomastic corpus of four settlements in Hajdú-Bihar county (Bodaszőlő, Bakonszeg, Hajdúvid and Pród). The primary purpose of my research is to reveal the relationship between the age of informants and their competence of the toponymic corpus of their settlements.

Besides my goal is to introduce the researcher's chances to present the informants name competence on digital maps. In my presentation I will show how one can adopt the information from field work, interviews into a digital map

NAKABA, HIROFUMI – NAKABA, TOYOMI
Naming method of tunnels in Japanese expressways—a 2016-study of tunnel names in No-etsu Expressway between Toyama and Ishikawa Prefectures of Japan's main island, about 400km north-west of Tokyo
Tunnel Names

I present my paper on my recent study on naming method of tunnels in Japanese Expressways.

While under construction, tunnels are initially called by simple, tentative names, for the sake of convenience and efficiency of carrying out the construction. A few months prior to completion, consideration of official tunnel names is concurrently activated.

Through my 2016 research focused on 19 tunnels in No-etsu Expressway, which connects Toyama Prefecture where I live and neighbouring Ishikawa Prefecture, I present the theory in naming rules and patterns. No.10 and No.12 tunnels, for instance, when tunnels are being constructed in Himi area, these numeric names are given first. "No. 1 Tunnel" means it is the first tunnel on the whole route after the starting point. No.19 is the closest to the end of the Express Way.

Himi No. 10 is officially named later as "Yabuta Unami Tunnel" which is the combination of two areas connected by the tunnel.; you enter the tunnel in Yabuta and exit in Unami. On the other hand, Himi No.12 is named as "Sugata Tunnel", this time representing the sole area. I will discuss further; what is the basis and process of naming? Where do the names derive from? Who determines the final names?

NASAKINA, SVETLANA
Ukrainian and Foreign Languages Department of Odessa State Agrarian University, Ukraine
Toponyms in pharmaceuticals advertising texts of the XIX-XXI centuries
toponyms, pharmaceuticals, advertising text, diachronic aspect

This paper examines the functions and the types of toponyms in different historical periods in pharmaceuticals advertising texts. Considering the role that pharmaceuticals companies played and play in the life of most people in every country, very little research has been conducted on toponyms use in pharmaceuticals advertising texts. Moreover, toponyms and other proper names carry a great deal of symbol and cultural baggage with them and help to impact on people's mind in pharmaceuticals advertising texts.

The pharmaceuticals advertising texts analyzed are drawn from the XIX-XXI centuries newspapers held in the Odessa National Library. The paper traces the changes in toponyms (belonging to the defined core of the onomastic space) over the past centuries. Specifically, the paper supports the position that, in addition to their nominative function, toponyms contain symbol and cultural, information and advertising, and suggestive functions. The paper then presents the toponyms as the markers of the national and cultural identity.

The paper ends with rather nominally created toponyms classification in pharmaceuticals advertising texts. Each type of toponyms is illustrated by concrete example of the pharmaceuticals advertising texts. By drawing attention to the toponyms in pharmaceuticals advertising texts, the paper could provide a valuable insight into other linguistic systems and theories of onomastics.

NEDRELID, GUDLAUG
Universitetet i Agder, Norwegen
Lars Erichsen Eyde und andere Familienväter mit Namen gleichen Typs im Jahre 1801 in Bergen
Familiennamen, Patronymika

Diese Präsentation ist auf der Volkszählung von 1801 basiert. Zu dieser Zeit verwendete der größte Teil der norwegischen Bevölkerung primäre Patronymika. Sie waren Söhne und Töchter der Männer, aus deren Namen die Patronymika gebildet wurden. Nicht-erbliche Patronymika waren keine Familiennamen; sondern sie wurden von Generation zu Generation verändert. Nur wenige Patronymika waren damals erblich geworden. Erbliche Familiennamen sind im Jahr 1801 ein Minderheitsphänomen, und die meisten Menschen, die solche Namen verwendeten, hatte nicht-patronymische Nachnamen, oft ausländischer Herkunft. Einige Familien hatten auch einen norwegischen Bauernhofnamen als Familiennamen angenommen. Männer mit Familiennamen beider Typen (ausländische Nachnamen und norwegische Bauernhofnamen) konnten ein Patronymikon zwischen dem Vornamen und dem Nachnamen tragen, was zu einer Namensreihenfolge des Typs Lars Erichsen Eyde führte. Diese Studie besteht aus allen Familienvätern in Bergen mit einer Namenreihenfolge dieser Art. Das Ziel der Studie ist herauszufinden, ob die Nachnamen auch von ihren Kindern geführt werden, und damit zu erblichen Nachnamen geworden sind, oder ob sie nur persönlicher Beiname des Vaters sind. In letzterem Fall werden die Kinder bei der Volkszählung nur mit ihren Patronymika eingeschrieben. Gründe und Motive für diese Art von Namen werden ebenfalls berücksichtigt

NEETHLING, BERTIE
UWC
An onomastic journey on board MSC cruise ships
Cruise ships, brand names, MSC, names for ships/decks, images

In recent times travelling on cruise ships, particularly for holiday purposes, has become very popular. They operate all across the world in all of the many seas. The advantages in travelling by ship are many. They are reasonably safe, well equipped in terms of facilities, the food throughout a cruise is excellent, and passengers never need to worry about their accommodation in foreign countries, because they sleep on the ship.

Ships, big and small, carry names. The owners need to consider options in this regard. Regarding cruise ships, a suitable and attractive name may catch the eye of possible passengers. In a way a ship name is a brand name: it has to be officially registered when it is launched.

An Italian family operation called MSC Cruises (Mediterranean Shipping Company) fairly recently appeared as a competitor for those already on the scene. They have become known for their excellent amenities on board all their ships. The purpose with this contribution is to analyse the names chosen for the MSC fleet and their decks and how those names by themselves play a remarkable role in the images they wish to project for the different ships.

Typical ship names are Preziosa, Divina, Splendida and Magnifica. Deck names, inter alia, reflect poets like Dante, musical instruments like clarinetto, musical movements like adagio, the names of operas like La Boheme and composers like Puccini.

NEMES, MAGDOLNA
University of Debrecen
Where do you live? – children talking about their surroundings
Children aged 5-9, socioonamastics, narratives

This paper seeks to report children's way of talking about their area in a measurable way, as very little research has been conducted in this field (e. g. Rasmussen 2004). Our research is being carried out within the early childhood research group at the Department of Child Education of University of Debrecen and is also part of an international research project called Journey to School (Plymouth University, United Kingdom). This paper is about children living in Hajdúböszörmény, Kisvárda and Hajdúszoboszló that are medium-sized towns in the East of Hungary.

Another goal of the paper is to explore the development between different age-groups. In our research we ask 150 children who attend kindergarten (they are aged 5-7). We also ask 50 children who attend first and second class in primary school (Baltazár Dezső Református Általános Iskola Hajdúböszörmény, N=50; S=7.98). The aim of the interviews (2014-2016) is to compare the way these children talk about the way they get to nursery or school and the town where they live. We also want to investigate what they use in narratives - whether these are names or orientation points.

In exploring the way children get to know their home town, several sources have been used: drawings, interviews, and chatting with children as well as observing children as a source of everyday communication. In order to collect our data we have asked children from the above- mentioned age-groups and backgrounds. Our research helps us to see what is meaningful to children and how identity is developing through getting to know our surroundings. We came to realize that at the age of 6 children use place names instead of orientation points which supports they able to verbalize their cognitive map.

ODALOŠ, PAVOL – VALLOVÁ, ELENA
The Faculty of Arts of Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, Slovak Republic
The system of Slavic onomastic terminology (creation, existence, neuralgic points, revision)
onomastic terminology, onomastic system, onomastic development,

The basic system and terminology of Slavic onomastics (Svoboda et al., 1973, 280 p.) is divided into two parts: A and B. Part A consists of onomastic terms pertaining to objects and phenomena designated by proper names. Part B consists of terms concerning the description and treatment of proper names. The basic system and terminology of Slavic onomastics was published in 1973; in 1983 this was revised and published under the title Osnoven system I terminologija na slovenskata onomastika (Skopje, 1983). Further revisions, in 1993, 2003 or 2013, for example, never came to be.

Developments in the years 1973/1983 – 2016 in Western Slavic, Eastern and South Slavic onomastics have introduced the usage of terms from the system of Slavic onomastic terminology and parallel onomastic systems, as well as new terms from various national onomastics.

To revise the system of Slavic onomastic terminology, we must start by identifying the neuralgic points in the system. We consider the neuralgic points to be those parts of the system that saw onomastic development opening up parallel possibilities of onymic classification and nomenclature. The neuralgic points on the level of the whole onymic system relate to the separation of onyms and their subsequent division into bionyms and abionyms (city names and society products); bionyms into anthroponyms, false anthroponyms, zoonyms, false zoonyms and phytonyms; and abionyms into toponyms and chrematonyms. The neuralgic point of the system is also the extent of ononymic naming in the selected group of the onyms, specifically where and on what level the onyms should be classified using onomastic terminology.

An analysis of neuralgic points in the system of Slavic onomastic terminology is the base for introducing existing parallel possibilities of Slavic onomastic terminology development and possible parallel alternatives of Slavic onomastic terminology development.

Odaloš, Pavol – Vallová, Elena
The Faculty of Arts of Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, Slovak Republic
Nomination systems of literaronyms
literaronym, literary work, terminology, macroconditions, microconditions

In the research of literaronyms, i.e. the proper names of the literary domain, we take a comprehensive approach to the research of proper names in the text of a literary work on the basis of the connection of three principles. The sociolinguistic approach proceeds from the thesis that the semantics (motivation) of literaronyms is determined by society. The systematic principle is designated by the thesis that literaronyms in a literary work are created through an internally hierarchic and structured system. The functional approach emphasizes the function of literaronyms as signs in literary works.

From the perspective of terminology, the abovementioned orientation of our research approach (Odaloš, 2012) is anchored in the terms literaronym status, the method of literaronym creation, literaronym function, the system of literaronym nomination, the types of literaronym nomination systems, the macrofield of literaronyms, the transformation of literaronyms in macroconditions and the transformation of literaronyms in microconditions.

The nomination system of the literaronyms of a literary work we understand as a model of the functional implementation of proper names that are used in literary time in a concrete literary place in the work.

The types of nominal system of literaronyms are conceived on the basis of correspondence of literary time and space with real time and space in a literary work. We distinguish two types of literaronym nomination systems.

The linear onymic system of literaronyms is used when literary and real time and space do not coincide. The storyline of the prose takes place in literary time and space. It is realised by an axially non-structural onymic system that is applied on the basis of the simple enumeration of literaronyms or when determining literaronyms via character types.

The planar (spatial) onymic system is an axially structural system, as literary and real time and space coincide, resulting in a spatial vertical/horizontal system of literaronyms. The vertical axis corresponds to time and literary anthroponyms. The horizontal axis corresponds to space and literary geonyms and chrematonyms.

OJEBODE, AYOKUNMI OLADELE
Redeemer's University, Ede

Clash of Culture and Science in the symbol of 'figurine' and Character Naming in Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus* and Afolayan's 'Figurine'

Figurine, Culture, Science, Symbol and Characters' names

The clash of culture and science in this discourse is a sublime way of interpreting the conference theme which is centred on the 'locality and globality in the world of names'. Wherein, the locality represents the African cultural domain and superstitious beliefs which form the root of the plot, as well as the characters' names in Kunle Afolayan's movie, 'Figurine' in juxtaposition with the scientific/ global representations of 'figurines' through the shade of characters' names in Chimamanda Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus*. Afolayan's 'Figurine' *Araromire* is an African river goddess deified as a carved wooden figurine which grants wealth and prosperity to his worshippers for only seven years followed by seven years of turmoil. This is a sharp contrast with Adichie's depiction of figurine, a modern 'ballet-dancing figurines' (Adichie 7). Through this paper the researcher will draw a connecting line between two genres: the film and prose, exploring how the African cultural beliefs has moved from the pages of the paper to the screen and vice-versa, here, literature is transmuted into a scientific/ digital format. The researcher will employ the adaptation theory as the name, 'figurine' appears both as a symbol in a novel and movie title. Furthermore, the theories of Saussure's Signs and Halliday's Contextual theory of meaning will assist the research in testing all the characters' names against the situational and sociocultural contexts based on their relevance. In conclusion, the significance of this paper is the confluence in the usage of 'figurine' by two artists which exemplifies the abusiveness of females, the societal 'figurines', situated in the contexts of two Nigerian homes both in print and screen and interpreted through a feministic 'lens'.

PÄLL, PEETER
Institute of the Estonian Language

Interpretation of Estonian Toponyms of Anthroponymic Origin

Anthroponyms, Toponyms, Bynames, Classification

Based on the Dictionary of Estonian Toponyms (2016) the paper attempts to analyze and generalize the relationship between personal names and toponyms in Estonia. Anthroponymic toponyms consist often of personal names only, some contain suffixes, some additional lexical elements. Most of the personal names there can also be grouped into first (given) names and surnames but there are also several types that are difficult to interpret. Ancient anthroponyms are often based on common words denoting birds, animals, nature features, etc. In that case it would not be easy to interpret the origin of the toponym itself (whether it is of anthroponymic or appellative origin). Another interesting group of names are peasants' bynames in soul revisions and metrical records. These have the characteristics of both toponyms (many were later used as 'official' farm names) and surnames (many were converted into official surnames in 1823–1834). Current dominant view is that these names constituted peasants' individual names that were often inherited and gradually became farm names and/or surnames.

PARROTT, JEREMY
University of Buckingham U.K.

Lost Lives from the Archives: Mapping identities on to newly discovered authorial names

Charles Dickens; Victorian literature; naming and anonymity

In 2015 I announced at a conference in Belgium my discovery of a marked set of the Victorian periodical 'All the Year Round' (1859-1868) edited by Charles Dickens. The news went viral online and the discovery has been hailed as 'the Rosetta stone of Victorian studies' and 'the literary find of the century'. In this magazine were published in serial form some of the most famous novels in English literature, including 'A Tale of Two Cities' and 'Great Expectations'. Whilst Dickens's own writing has long been identified, most of the other contributions to the magazine were publshed anonymously and their authorship has remained unknown until the present day. My discovery, with

thousands of marginal annotations, reveals the names of those authors, some of whom (like Wilkie Collins and Elizabeth Gaskell) were themselves famous writers and belong to the literary canon. However, many of the 312 named contributors are much lesser known or indeed unknown figures. My research over the past 18 months has focussed on identifying the people behind the names, often on the basis of a bare surname. I will outline the challenges and my adopted methodology before going on to show some of the astonishing discoveries I have made, retrieving the lost lives of extraordinary Victorians from the archives.

PENDA, OSWARD CHANDA
Pensulo Publishers Limited
Typology of Zambian personal names
unity in a multilingual society

This paper deals with the typology of Zambian personal names, outlines the oneness of multilingual Zambian culture and suggests a systematic understanding of indigenous names in the light of anthroponymy as a possible cure to tribalism. To a culturally enlightened Zambian, names go beyond linguistic borders into a boundless ideological realm.

Data were collected from native speakers from all ten provinces of Zambia, covering about 30 of the 73 languages and dialects. Over nine thousand (9000) names taken from the seven national languages – Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga – in addition to over twenty others, were considered. Semi-structured group and individual interviews and questionnaires were administered in addition to bibliographic research. The data were then thematically analysed.

Though there is a spectrum of ethnicities in Zambia, nomenclature seems to illuminate a common tap root by floating similar names or, at least, similar concepts behind naming. Broadly, Zambian names stem from the natural environment, circumstances of birth and the socio-psychological experience.

Specifically, Zambian names include those reflecting a psyche shaped by colonisation, slavery, witchcraft, contention, and consternation, names of animals, trees, natural phenomena, economic activities such as mining, hunting, fishing, farming, pastoralism, brewing, special skills such as blacksmith, drumming, dancing, healing, rainmaking, and soothsaying, masks, African secret societies, names with spatial-temporal relations, objects, infidelity, divorce, orphanhood, habitual travel, child's birth position, place of birth, physical appearance, clan names, circumcision and other ceremonies, colour, death, poverty, and body parts. Zambian names are closely related across ethnic groups.

PETKOVA, GERGANA
Medical University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria
Bulgarian masculine personal names, derived from a Roman cognomen
masculine personal names, Bulgarian, Roman cognomen

The research object of the present text is the Bulgarian masculine personal names, derived from a Roman cognomen. The objective of the article is to present a complete list of these names, including all their variants. They are divided into several major groups according to the part of speech, used as a basis for their derivation, namely if the given name is derived from a noun, an adjective, a verb, etc., and according to the model of word-building, used during the process of their formation, i. e. if the given name is derived from the Nom. sg. form of the Latin name or not.

According to the extralinguistic information found about the canonization of the researched anthroponyms, i. e. if the name is canonized by the Orthodox church only, by the Catholic one, or by the both of them, additional classification is given.

It is worth mentioning the initial meaning of the Bulgarian anthroponyms when this is possible.

Such a study on the Latin name system influence on the Bulgarian anthroponymycon has not been implemented so far.

As a main source of information for excerpting the researched anthroponyms are used *"Речник на личните и фамилни имена у българите"*("Dictionary of Bulgarian personal and family names") by St. Ilchev, *"Честотно-етимологичен речник на личните имена в съвременната българска*

антропонимия" ("Etymological Dictionary of the Personal Names in Bulgarian Contemporary Anthroponymy") and *"Честотно-тълковен речник на личните имена у българите"* ("Thesaurus of Bulgarian Personal Names") by N. Kovachev, as well as the internet sites http://www.behindthename.com and http://www.kurufin.narod.ru/.

PETRULEVICH, ALEXANDRA – BACKMAN, AGNIESZKA
Stockholm University, Uppsala University
GIS-mapping of Places and Place Names: Conceptual Anachronism in Visualising Medieval World View?
GIS, place names, East Norse, visualisation of space, anachronism

The paper explores the issues of possible anachronistic representation of places and place names in modern infrastructure efforts aimed at shedding light on the visualisation of the concept of space in the past. The paper builds on our experiences with an ongoing three-year project "The Norse perception of the world: A mapping and analysis of foreign place names in medieval Swedish and Danish texts", based at Uppsala University, Sweden, which uses the toponymy in East Norse texts as the point of departure in visualising the world view of the medievals in Scandinavia.

Digital maps as both a research tool and as a way of thinking about materials has become of increasing importance in recent years, not least because of the relative ease with which scholars can now make use of geographic information system (GIS) technology. Mapping allows us to group the spatial data in the East Norse corpus as we wish and visualise them: complex information is distilled down to a visual argument that can be shaped and defined as the researcher needs.

However, there is no guarantee that our identification of places and place names is in agreement with where the receivers of the medieval texts imagined that the places mentioned in them were located. Medieval understanding of and ideas about geography and foreignness were quite different to our own. The question is what sort of knowledge do we (re)produce by mapping places and place names and does this knowledge have anything to do with the medieval world view?

PÓCZOS, RITA
Debreceni Egyetem
Parallele Erklärungsmöglichkeiten von alten Gewässernamen
Gewässernamen, Etymologie, Alteuropäisch, Namenschichten

In der Etymologie von Gewässernamen kommt das Problem immer wieder vor, dass Namen von Flüssen aus mehreren Sprachen erklärbar sind. Es betrifft die Namen von grösseren, bedeutenderen Flüssen weniger, da sie sich aus Einzelsprachen meistens gar nicht erklären lassen (in Ungarn ist die Theorie von Krahe in den Namendeutungen weniger üblich, die ältesten Gewässernamen werden zu einer allgemeineren preslavischen, indoeuropäischen Schicht gezählt), aber bei den Namen von mittelgrossen und kleineren Gewässern des Karpatenbeckens ist es oft der Fall, dass sie aus dem Ungarischen, Slavischen und aus dem Alteuropäischen – wenigestens aufgrund ihrem Lautgestalt – genauso gut zu erklären sind.

In dem Vortrag suche ich anhand einigen Beispielen methodologische Stützpunkte, die einen dazu helfen können, unter den parallelen Erklärungsmöglichkeiten nach ihrem Wahrscheinlichkeitsgrad unterscheiden zu können. Es wird aber auch betont, dass die Analyse von einzelnen konkreten Gewässernamen manchmal zu anderen Ergebnissen führt, als die Folgerungen, die man rein aus einer Gruppe von lautlich ähnlichen Namen ziehen kann. In den Untersuchungen werden spachhistorische (lautgeschichtliche), semantische und aussersprachliche Aspekte behandelt, und in erster Linie Gewässernamen aus dem altungarischen Namenschatz vorgestellt.

PUSTYAKOV, ALEXANDER
Mari baby naming traditions, past and present
naming practices, name choice principles, Mari language

This paper will present a view on Mari traditional naming practices and beliefs that have affected name choice. The Maris are a Finno-Ugric ethnic group, living in the Middle Volga and lower Kama region of Russia. Traditionally, Maris have practiced a nature-worshipping pagan faith. This was naturally reflected in Mari naming practices and name choice. Christianity has been adopted by the Mari as early as the 17th century. Christianization went slowly. Only in the 19th century has there been change for progress in that direction. Part of the Maris, for example Eastern Maris, were never Christianized.

A name in Mari culture, as in many other cultures, had great significance. According to Mari beliefs, a name could protect a child and, as a vehicle, make a wish come true as is attested in various traditional naming practices and beliefs. In this paper, I will examine the use of traditional naming practices in various Mari territories in the past and present. Certain Mari personal names, especially ritual names, will be analyzed. Some traditional ritual names will be considered in the light of archive materials. The paper is based on material collected from various ethnographic sources and in field expeditions. Fieldwork was conducted in the southeast part of the Republic of Mari El and in the north part of the Republic of Bashkortostan, where Eastern Maris live.

RÁCZ, ANITA
University of Debrecen
Chronologie relative des types de toponymes
toponymes, ethnonymes, migration, moyen âge

La typologie historique des toponymes hongrois a distingué les « types de noms de localités anciens ou précoces » sur la base des spécificités sémantiques et morphologiques des toponymes : les toponymes créés à partir de simples noms de tribus, d'ethnonymes, d'anthroponymes et de noms de métiers, les noms créés avec les suffixes *-i* et *-d*, les toponymes composés créés avec des éléments postérieurs comme *-falva, -háza, -laka*, ainsi que les types de noms issus de patrocinia. Durant l'étude précoce de ceux-ci, le principe de la « valeur d'identification chronologique » des toponymes est devenu particulièrement important. Sur la base de cette conception, l'époque de la genèse d'un toponyme peut souvent être déterminée même en l'absence de données anciennes. Dans mon exposé, je me concentrerai sur les spécificités chronologiques des noms de localités qui sont issus d'ethnonymes, de noms de tribus, de noms de métiers et de patrocinia. Par leur analyse, je chercherai à répondre aux questions suivantes : 1. Y-a-t-il une différence importante entre les spécificités sémantiques des différentes formes de création des noms, qui soient spécifiques aux différents types sémantiques ? 2. Est-ce que l'existence ou l'absence de modèles relatifs à la structure ou à la création des noms dans le cas des différents groupes sémantiques peut être expliquée par des raisons chronologiques ? 3. Est-ce que la position de la typologie historique est valable même aujourd 'hui, selon laquelle l'époque de la genèse d'un nom peut être déterminée d'après la base lexicale et la structure de certains types de noms de localités, même en l'absence de données historiques ?

RAPA, SANDA
Latvian Language Institute of the University of Latvia
Generic Elements in the Latvian Toponymy
toponymy, generic elements, place names, toponymic models

It is general assumption in onomastics and geography that geographical appellatives are the main predecessors of toponyms. Latvian generic terms, being the part of Baltic, as well as Indo-European lexis, provide information about ethnogenesis of the Balts and landscape in their country of origin. They can identify geological changes of relief and restore the initial view of the Earth. Generic terms as border lexis between appellatives and proper names which are locked in the hardly changeable onomastic formula, keep their nuances of word meaning and phonetic form more strongly than the general lexis.

Generic terms are in toponymies of all countries, but the amount of them differs in various language areas. Set of the Latvian generic terms is one of the richest sources of geographic appellatives – it

comprises more than 1200 generic elements. The paper will discuss the role of generic elements in toponymy and their function in onomastic formulas with the examples of Latvian toponymy. On the basis of deeper etymological, areal, derivational and semantic analysis, the paper will provide 1) the statistics of etymology of the Latvian generic elements – the main paths of borrowings, 2) the main isoglosses of specific regional generic terms, 3) the main techniques of word formation in the Latvian geographic nomenclature, 4) specific semantic processes in the Latvian toponymy, paying particular attention to the semantic (metaphoric, metonymic, and functional) transposition.

RATEAU, MICHEL A.
Société Française d'Onomastique
Les bases « hongr- » et « ougr- » en onomastique française
Hongrie, hongreur, hongraie, dérivés lexicaux

Cet exposé a pour but de traiter de deux exemples d'extensions lexicales (sociolinguistique et onomastique), à partir des bases « *hongr-* » et « *ougr-* », issues d'un nom de pays (la Hongrie, en latin médiéval) ou de peuple (les Hongrois) et dont les locuteurs francophones emploient les dérivés tant dans le lexique des mots communs que dans celui des noms propres (onomastique : ethnonymie et gentilés, patronymie, toponymie, odonymie, zoonymie…). Si le corpus observé n'est pas particulièrement conséquent, il n'en est pas moins intéressant par les approches qu'il propose d'observer portant sur l'onomastique et la transnationalité sociolinguistique.

RAUNAMAA, JAAKKO
University of Helsinki
Female anthroponyms in medieval Finland
Anthroponyms, female anthroponyms, Middle Ages, Finland, Sweden, Christian names

My presentation gives an overview of female anthroponyms used in medieval Finland (approx. 1200-1520). The purpose of the study is to answer to following questions: What kind of female anthroponyms (first names) were used? Where did they come from? Did the naming conventions change during the Middle Ages? Were Finnish names different compared to those found from central areas of Swedish kingdom? Are these names still used in toponyms?
My research material consists of different collections of medieval documents, e.g. *Finlands medeltidsurkunder*. I have collected following information of every name found from my sources: different written forms of the name, years when it has been mentioned, patronym or name of the husband, location (origins of the person also if possible), native language, social class, and purpose of the document.
This listing gives possibility of making various comparisons. One of the most important findings is that the higher social classes and women living Sweden had Scandinavian names lot more than women in lower classes in Finland did, e.g. *Brynhild* and *Helga*. The amount of different female names was also seemingly small in Finland, and notably women in lower classes had only dozen names used, e.g *Katarina, Kristina, Margareta* and *Valborg*. All of them Christian names. Additionally, I studied how the Finnish medieval female names were used in toponyms. This kind of naming was scarce but some villages were named after female saints (e.g. municipality of *Kaarina* <- church of *Saint Catherine*).

RAUNAMAA, JAAKKO
University of Helsinki
The use of pre-Christian Finnic anthroponyms in Finnish village names

My presentation introduces the pre-Christian Finnic (e.g. Estonian, Finnish and Karelian) anthroponyms and their use in village names in Finland (ceded Karelia included). I will concentrate on the pre-Christian name elements used in *main names* (~ *primary names*), e.g. *Hyvä, Iha, Lempi* etc.
Firstly, I give an overview of the pre-Christian Finnish anthroponyms. I describe what kind of names have been used, what kind of forms names had and how they were semantically constructed. My main source is D.E Stoebke's dissertation (1964) which is still the most valid research of pre-Christian

Finnic anthroponyms. According to Stoebke, male names were either simplex names (e.g. *Lempo, Mieli, Iha*), simplex names with a suffix (*Lemmitty, Mielakka, Ihattu*) or complex names (*Hyvälempi, Mielivalta, Ihalempi*). Altogether, there were 22 different name elements which were used in pre-Christian Finnic personal names: *Auva, -heimo, Hyvä, Iha, Ikä, Ilma, -jou(t)si, Kaikki, Kauk(k)a, Kirja, Kyllä, Lempi, Meeli, -neuvo, Päivä, Toivo, Un(n)i, Unta, Valta, Viha, Vihta* and *Vilja*. I will also give a short overview of the relationship between anthroponyms and settlement names in Finland. This is based on studies made by Saulo Kepsu (1987, 1995).

Following the overviews, the way of name element use in settlement names is presented. The main focus is on village names that are based on (anthroponymic) name elements mentioned above. I show how these elements are geographically distributed in Finland. In this manner, it is possible to make conclusions about the origins and spread of each name element. This information is valuable for finding out areal and temporal differences in naming conventions used during the first centuries of second millennium in Finland. For example, most of the village names with name elements mentioned above are in Western Finland because there it was common to name villages after anthroponyms.

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REINSMA, RIEMER

Trying to restore obsolete toponyms, as an expression of the ideal world: the case of Islamic State
obsolete toponyms, Islamic State

After the terrorist assaults in Paris, on November 13, 2015, Islamic State communicated that the perpetrators 'had come from all over the world to Gaul'. Doing this, IS drew on a long forgotten medieval name for France; in current Arabic, France is called *Fransa*.

Going back to obsolete toponyms is in itself not a recent phenomenon. For example, many Soviet locations have been renamed after the disintegration of the Soviet-Union; and the name of the Holy Roman Empire dates from C 14, long after the Roman empire had ended. It was intended to suggest that the supreme power had been inherited from the emperors of Rome.

This paper inventarizes such restored or would-be restored ames: **al-***Andalus* ''Spain', *el-Ghal* ''France'', *Habasha* "Ethiopia" and *Rumiyya* "Rome", and examines in which historical periods the now obsolete toponyms were in general use in the Arabic Islamic world.

RESZEGI, KATALIN
University of Debrecen
Mental Aspects of Proper Names
psycholinguistics, acquisition of proper names, mental aspect of proper names

To gain a complete insight into name usage and name-giving, it is necessary to study it from three different perspectives:

1. First of all, researchers need to examine the mental process, that is, what happens in one's mind while using proper names in conversations, what features the process of the acquisition, production, and comprehension of proper names has in comparison with common nouns.

2. Besides the mental level, it is also important to study the name stock as a system used for describing the linguistic characteristics of different name types and explore the interrelations within the name stock and between the names and other linguistic elements.

3. Furthermore, it is also necessary to consider names as parts of language functioning in conversation, in other words to study the circumstances of name usage and its pragmatical aspects: when one uses proper names instead of descriptions, what kind of names are preferred in different situations, etc.

Referring to the psycholinguistic research on mental aspects of names, in my paper I endeavor to demonstrate why it is important for onomastics to take this aspect and knowledge into consideration.

RESZEGI, KATALIN
University of Debrecen
Names of Natural and Artificial places
place names, names of natural places, names of artificial places

It is well-known that place names reflect the circumstances existing in the time of name- giving, and old place names can convey information about bygone ages, which makes them an important part of both historical linguistic and onomastic studies. However, name-giving customs can be different in different types of places denoted by these names, which can result in linguistics differences between them. It is also known that place names can be categorised in different ways, e.g. groups of microtoponyms and macrotoponyms can be distinguished, toponyms related to location types can be studied separetaly, etc. In my study I revise the differences between the place names focusing on the two main categories of toponyms: names of natural places (mountains, rivers, forest, etc.) and names of artificial places (settlements, castles, etc.).

RICHARD COATES
University of the West of England, Bristol, UK
Meaningfulness in literary naming within the framework of The Pragmatic Theory of Properhood (TPTP)
Literary onomastics, etymology, sense, reading, The Pragmatic Theory of Properhood

This paper develops ideas originally floated in the Journal of Literary Onomastics 4 (2015) particularly concerning the genesis of "meaningful" or "cratylic" names for characters, so-called "sprechende Namen". I argue that literary naming falls into three or four basic types. Cratylic naming might be understood as covering aspects of two of these sorts. Two types of consequence follow from the views set out. One deals with the translatability of names, which I argue is technically impossible. I espouse instead a view of name substitution which is completely in harmony with the TPTP view that names are definitionally senseless; the etymologies of names are what is accessed, not their sense, in so-called name-translation. The second has to do with the role of etymology in literary reading. An attempt is made to harmonize the notion that etymology is accessible during ordinary literary reading with current views on the nature of semantic processing more generally.

RIEGER, MARIE ANTOINETTE
Università di Bologna
Personennamen in kolonialen und postkolonialen Jugendbüchern über Afrika
Literarische Namen; Namen und Rassismus; Anthroponyme in kolonialen und postkolonialen Kontexten

Während der relativ kurzen deutschen Kolonialherrschaft (1884-1919), mehr aber noch während der Zeit des anschließenden Kolonialrevisionismus (bis etwa 1945) brachten Kolonialromane rassistisch geprägtes Gedankengut in gutbürgerliche deutsche Wohnzimmer. Eine besonders wichtige Zielgruppe waren Jugendliche, die für die Ausbreitung deutscher Kolonialherrschaft bzw. nach 1919 für deren Rückeroberung begeistert werden sollten. Diesem Propagandaziel entsprechend wird „Afrika" zur literarischen Projektionsfläche, auf der (männliche) Weiße* Figuren durch den erfolgreichen Kampf gegen eine feindliche Umwelt zu Helden werden. Wie ich in zwei Studien** zeigen konnte, spiegeln selbst die den Figuren gegebenen Namen die koloniale Ideologie von der angeblichen Höherwertigkeit der europäischen Zivilisation wider. So haben z.B. alle europäischen Figuren, selbst wenn sie nur ein einziges Mal erwähnt werden, einen Vor- und Nachnamen. Afrikanische Figuren werden dagegen auch dadurch abgewertet, dass sie – und das nur im seltenen „besten" Fall – ausschließlich Vornamen tragen. Dieses imaginierte „Afrika" hat nichts von seiner Anziehungskraft verloren, so dass es nicht verwundert, wenn deutschsprachige AutorInnen auch heutzutage Jugendbücher veröffentlichen, deren

Geschichten nicht nur in Afrika angesiedelt sind, sondern deren Handlungsstränge und Figurenkonstellationen oft auch Ähnlichkeit mit ihren kolonialen Vorläufern aufweisen. In meinem Vortrag werde ich speziell der Frage nachgehen, ob in diesen aktuellen Jugendromanen über Afrika die Namengebung weiterhin als sozio-kultureller Marker fungiert, der Weiße und Schwarze Figuren auf unterschiedliche zivilisatorische Stufen stellt. Im Zentrum der Analyse stehen ausgewählte Bücher der JugendbuchautorInnen Nasrin Siege, Ilona Maria Hilliges Tanja Bädecker und Hermann Schulz. Diese Untersuchung ist Teil eines größeren Forschungsprojektes, das sich mit Alltagsrassismus in Deutschland beschäftigt.

* Die Großschreibung von "Weiß" und "Schwarz" bringt zum Ausdruck, dass es sich hier um Konstrukte handelt, die ein rein biologisches Merkmal zu einem wertenden sozio-kulturellen Marker machen.

** Vgl. Rieger, M.A. (2015): "Othering by naming. The function of unconventional names in German colonial literature" In: Oliviu Felecan (ed.): NAME AND NAMING. Proceedings of the THIRD International Conference on Onomastics "Name and Naming": Conventional / Unconventional in Onomastics. BAIA MARE, SEPTEMBER 1–3, 2015. Cluj-Napoca, 966-978; Rieger, M.A. (2015): "I nomi degli altri nella letteratura coloniale per ragazzi sull'Africa orientale (1890-1945)". il Nome nel testo. Rivista internazionale di onomastica letteraria (XVII), 107-119.

ROBUSTOVA, VERONIKA
Lomonosov Moscow State University

Cognitive and Functional Characteristics of Names in the Novels "We" by E. Zamyatin and "Brave New World" by A. Huxley

Literary onomastics, onomastic metaphor, cognitive and functional approach

Proper names construct onomastic landscape of a literary work, cognitive and functional approach to which allows us to depict and analyze implicit meaning, cultural codes presented in proper names and not quite obvious at the first glance by the reader and especially reader from another culture. The research is concentrated on the complex analysis of proper names functioning in E. Zamyatin's novel "We" and A. Huxley's novel "Brave New World". Both of them belong to the same literary genre but their onomastic landscape differs a lot. There are only 25 names in Zamyatin's novel and 289 names in Huxley's novel. The names in the novels are presented with different linguistic codes: in the form of letters and numbers (Zamyatin: Д-503, О-90, I-330, S-4711, R-13, Ю) and onomastic allusions (Huxley: "new world" - Bernard Marx, Lenina Crowne, Helmholtz Watson, Henry Foster, Mustapha Mond, Fanny Crowne, Polly Trotsky, Benito Hoover, Morgana Rothschild, Joanna Diesel, Tom Kawaguchi, Sarojini Engels, Jim Bokanovsky, Herbert Bakunin, Darwin Bonaparte etc. and "old world" - Pope, Waihusiwa, Palowhtiwa, Kothlu, Kiakime, Khakime, Pookong, Jesus, Awonawilona, Ahaiyuta, Marsailema, Mary, Etsanatlehi etc.). Names incorporate deep symbolic meaning (rich informative potential) but the symbolic function of onyms is actualized only when the background knowledge of the writer and a reader coincides, when the level of information density in their conceptual-thematic zones is almost the same. The onomasticon of the novels is categorized and analyzed from the view point of its linguistic, cognitive, functional and cultural characteristics.

RODRIGUEZ, GABRIELE – LIEBECKE, THOMAS
Namenkundliches Zentrum der Universität Leipzig

Vornamen im Deutschen als Träger sozialer Informationen / Soziale Informationen in Vornamen erfassen

Vornamen, soziale Information, Wahrnehmung

Neben der reinen Funktion der Identifikation ihres Trägers, sind Vornamen auch mit vielen Informationen über den Träger selbst und sein soziales Umfeld behaftet. Denn die Namenwahl wird durch die Lebenserfahrungen der Namengeber gelenkt, findet also immer eingebettet in einen sozialen Kontext statt. Beeinflusst wird sie durch regionale und zeitlichen Gegebenheiten, Familientradition, Vorbilder, Religion, Zugehörigkeit zu sozialen Gruppen und, heute mehr denn je, durch ästhetische Aspekte. Ein Vorname trägt daher immer auch soziale Informationen über Geschlecht, Alter oder Zugehörigkeit zu

einer wie auch immer umrissenen Gruppe nach außen. Innerhalb eines Kulturkreises und innerhalb einer Epoche werden diese Informationen teilweise übergreifend ähnlich wahrgenommen.

Fürchtegott, Gottlieb als pietistische Namen; Mandy, Peggy und Enrico für Namen in der DDR, Adolf, Horst als Namen in der Zeit des dritten Reiches; Ali, Mohamed und Aishe als fremde Namen.

Wie sieht es mit anderen charakterlichen Eigenschaften aus? Gibt es auch hier übergreifenden Konnotationen und - wenn ja - können diese sichtbar gemacht werden? Es wird eine Untersuchung "Das Image von Namen" zur Wirkung von Vornamen vorgestellt, deren Kern eine Online-Befragung ist. Die Befragung erfasst die individuelle Wirkung von Vornamen im Hinblick auf vorgegebene Konnotationspaare eines semantischen Differentials. Die Konnotationspaare beziehen sich auf das Empfinden des Namens selbst sowie auf Zuschreibungen zu jeweiligen vermeintlichen Namenträgern. Unter anderem werden Wertungen abgefragt zu Wohlklang, Religiösität, Auftreten und zum gesellschaftlichen Status. Im deutschen Sprachraum gab es dazu bereits in den 1970-er un 80-er Jahren Untersuchungen, die durchaus daraufhin deuteten, dass auch bestimmte charakterliche Eigenschaften übergreifend wahrgenommen werden. (Z.B. R. Krien, Namenphysiognomik: Untersuchungen zur sprachlichen Expressivität am Beispiel von Personennamen, Appellativen und Phonemen des Deutschen, 1973 sowie T. Hartmann, Untersuchung der konnotativen Bedeutung von Personennamen, 1984). Anders als bei diesen ist der Namencorpus erheblich umfangreicher (mehr als 2.000 Vornamen) und es werden größere Mengen an Daten erfasst (150.000 Stimmabgaben bis November 2016). Aus den gesammelten Daten werden grafische Wirkungsprofile, sogenannte Onogramme errechnet. Sie zeigen, ob und in welchen Bereichen Vornamen mit Konnotationen behaftet sind, die innerhalb des deutschen Sprachraumes übergreifend wirken.

Diese können dann mit statistischen Daten aus der Vornamengebung verglichen werden.

ROKSANDIC, IVAN
University of Winnipeg
Indigenous Toponomastics in the Western Caribbean
Indigenous toponomastics; Caribbean; Island Arawak; morphophonology

A substantial portion of toponymy in the Western Caribbean consists of indigenous place names, although none of the languages present on the islands prior to European arrival is still spoken there today. This corpus remains understudied: although a number of comprehensive works has been devoted to collecting place names on individual islands or subregions of the Caribbean, far fewer analytic studies followed. While an important majority of those toponyms are Taíno (Island Arawak), as it was both the dominant language and lingua franca in the region, early historical sources indicate the presence of three other speech communities (Ciguayo; Macorís; and Guanahatabey) in the early colonial period. A methodical review of the available toponomastic material can clarify the status of those languages and their speech communities by exploring systematic distinctions between Island Arawak place names and those that cannot be explained as such. Further analysis of non-Arawak toponyms for determining their possible linguistic affinities with other language families spoken in the region (such as Chibcha or Warao) can help us determine the sources of population movements in pre-contact period. The present study proposes the first step in that research program: a systematic review of Island Arawak place names and their structural analysis in comparison with sister languages still spoken in the contiguous continental areas: Lokono and Guajiro. The results will enable us to identify recurrent morphophonological structures of Taíno toponyms and their geographical distribution in the Greater Antilles.

ROPER, JONATHAN
University of Tartu
Phytonyms including 'Bear' Across Northwestern Eurasia
phytonyms, zoonyms, Eurasia, motivation, bear, ethnolinguistics, ethnobotany

Various plants appear to be named for bears: 'bear's foot', 'Bärenohr' and 'medvesaláta', to give just three examples. This raises various questions. Which plants are associated with the bear in folk

nomenclature? Why were these plants given such names? Do the plants named in this way differ in differ linguistic and ecological communities? What interaction might there be between learned international naming traditions involving the term 'bear' (e.g. '*Allium ursinum*'), and local ethnic nomenclatures? Finally, are all 'bear names' really motivation by the zoonym 'bear'? An ad hoc working group was put together to answer these questions, involving 15 scholars whose competences covered a large number of languages found in north-west Eurasia (Belarusian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, Sorbian, Ukrainian; Lithuanian; English, German, Norwegian, Swedish; French, Italian; Albanian; Estonian, Finnish, Hungarian, Izhorian, Livonian, Saami, Votian; Bashkir, Chuvash, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tatar, Turkish, and Uzbek). The current paper reports on that project and its findings.

ROTENŞTEIN, SABINA-NICOLETA
Romania, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iaşi, Faculty of Letters, Research Department
The Description of the Romanian Anthroponymic Chain
anthroponymic chain, syntactic unit, modifier, structural type, basic type

The paper intends to present the classification of the structural types of the Romanian anthroponymic chain (after poring over documents from 18th and 19th centuries) in which a unique name is accompanied by a simple or a complex modifier for referential precision. The exemplification of these units will highlight the syntactic structure, the variation and the frequence of some exemples, the systematic connections with some modifiers (e. g. indicating ethnic origin, family relationships, profession, location etc.) and it will try to define the basic type. The analysis will include a comparison with anthroponymic chains from other cognate languages, for example French, in order to see which types are attested in both languages and which are absent in Romanian, albeit possible. The dominant order of the head and the modifiers, connected also with the size of some modifiers, will account for the position of the family name (in which these modifiers have evolved) after the first name in Romanian and in other cognate languages. In conclusion, our paper intends to present a comprehensive image of the Romanian anthroponymic chains and to assert important connections between earlier modification strategies of the unique/baptismal name and the modern structure of the first and the last names.

RYE, ELEANOR
University of Nottingham
Personal names in the names of early medieval crossing places
Place-names, personal names, Anglo-Saxon, travel

Drawing on material collected as part of a three-year project 'Travel and Communication in Anglo Saxon England', this paper will examine the corpus of anthroponyms in early medieval place-names that describe places where watercourses were crossed. The material investigated will consist of major place-names from England referring to fords, bridges and ferry crossings; minor names will be considered in regional case-studies.

The frequent occurrence of anthroponyms in place-names referring to fords and bridges (Gelling and Cole 2000, 67–80) raises questions about the motivation for the use of anthroponyms in these names, although the paucity of available evidence means we can only speculate at the relations between named individuals and the fords and bridges with which they are linked. Nevertheless, a number of questions can be asked that might shed light on the use of anthroponyms in these place-names. Are there regional or chronological differences between the numbers of features qualified by anthroponyms? Are there classes of anthroponyms that qualify travel-related generics more or less frequently than would be expected from other toponymic and anthroponymic sources of evidence, and are there distinctive regional or chronological patterns of usage? Related to this, are there any anthroponyms that qualify bridges and ford terms suspiciously frequently, to the extent that we should perhaps reinterpret them as toponymic elements?

This paper will interrogate the corpus of crossing-place names to refine our understanding of how anthroponyms were used in naming crossing-places in early medieval England, and will consider whether any notable patterns can be explained.

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SAAR, EVAR
Universität Helsinki

Orthodoxe und slawische Personennamen in Südostestland im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert

Personennamen, Ortsnamen, Sprachkontakte, konfessionelle Kontakte

Der gegenwärtige Südosten Estlands welcher im Mittelalter zum Bistum Tartu (Dorpat) gehörte war seit dem 13. Jahrhundert ein Teil Livlands. Die einheimische Bevölkerung hat gegen Ende des Mittelalters niederdeutschen Rufnamen übernommen wie etwa *Jahn, Hannes, Rein, Tiet, Anne, Margit* oder *Triin.* Diese wurden seitdem als traditionelle estnische Bauernnamen geführt und dominierten in der Namensgebung bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Seit dem 1940ern sind diese wieder im Gebrauch und bis zum heutigen Tage populär.

Die neuzeitlichen Herrscher über das Dorpater Land waren 1559–1582 zuerst Russland, 1582–1624 dann Polen und 1624–1702 Schweden. Orthodoxe Rufnamen sind seit den 1580ern belegt. Diese stammen hauptsächlich von eingewanderten Bauern, deren Zunamen orthodoxe bzw. slawische Herkunft zeigen. Zudem sind einige örtliche (estnische) Bauern mit orthodoxen Rufnamen samt traditionellen Vaternamen nachweisbar. Nach 1624 setzte im Dorpater Land die reformierte Schwedische Kirche, doch blieben einige Rufnamen östlicher Herkunft noch lange im Gebrauch z. B. *Iwan*, *Höde* < Feodor, *Olesk* < Aleksei, *Ortum* < Artemij, *Teppo* < Stepan.

Migration und wechselnde Konfessionen haben in der frühen Neuzeit in Südostestland eine Vielzahl von Personennamen aus Osten und Süden eingeführt. Diese dienten zuerst als patronymische Zunamen, sind aber heutzutage als Familien- und Ortsnamen bekannt, z. B. ON *Kaudsi* < *Kauts* < Gavriil, FN *Krigul* und *Kriisa* < Grigorij, FN *Kuuba* < polnisch *Kuba* < Jakob, ON *Misso* < polnisch *Misio* < Michael, ON *Põrtusõ* < *Bartoš* < Bartholomeus. Am häufigsten sind westliche Namensformen der ostslawischen Völker belegt.

Saar, Evar. Forenames in 16th and 17th century southeastern Estonia. – *Uralica Helsingiensia* 11. Helsinki 2017.

SÆRHEIM, INGE
University of Stavanger

Words for domestic animals – taboo in coastal naming?

Domestic animals, taboo, noa, coastal naming

Place-names are important sources to understand and reimagine past conceptions of the landscape. Some microtoponyms denoting dangerous sunken rocks along the Norwegian coast contain words for domestic animals. The names apparently serve as warning to seamen. Words for certain animals were earlier taboo among Norwegian fishermen, who were also farmers. At sea they would instead use other words and names – noa – for the animals and the sites. Special behaviour was linked to some locations, e.g. to sting a pig or roar like a bull. Similar names of Old Norse origin are found in viking settlements in the North Atlantic area. The aim of this paper is to examine how taboo words for domestic animals are used in coastal naming, and how this type of naming reveals special traditions and conceptions among fishermen.

SALABERRI, IKER
Universität Baskenlands (UPV/EHU)

Die Aspiration in baskischen Orts- und Personennamen und ihre Bedeutung für Sprachwandel und Typologie

Aspiration, Baskisch, Orts- und Personennamen, Sprachwandel, Typologie

Der diachronische Ursprung der Aspiration im Baskischen ist von einer Anzahl Autoren (Schuchardt 1906:22, Trask 1997:157-158) abgelehnt worden, mit der Begründung, dies sei ein rein synchrones, phonologisches Phänomen, u. A. zur Vermeidung von Diphthongen (*do.a* > *doha* "er/sie geht") oder in Verbindung zur Betonung stehend (*néke* > *nekhátu* "müde werden"). Unter dem Begriff "Aspiration" werden hierbei sowohl ein Phonem stimmhafter Behauchung /ɦ/ als auch eine aspirierte Koartikulation stimmloser Obstruenten (Cʰ) verstanden. Was aber gegen diese Behauptung spricht, ist die Tatsache, dass Aspiration schon in den ersten Belegungen dieser Sprache, nämlich in Gottheitsnamen (*Herauscorritsehe*, *Hontharris*) aus den aquitanischen Steininschriften (erstes-drittes Jahrhundert n. C.), und auch in zahlreichen mittelalterlichen Ortsnamen (*Larrahona*, *Ehari*) belegt ist. Sämtliche einheimische Wörter und Entlehnungen aus romanischen Sprachen lassen sich gegebenenfalls auch nur durch das Bestehen der Aspiration im historischen Baskischen erklären (Latein *anate*(*m*), *honore*(*m*) > Baskisch *ahate*, *ohore*).

Mit dem Ziel, den historischen Ursprung der Aspiration im Baskischen zu verdeutlichen, wird eine Analyse der historischen Beschränkungen, was die Stelle der Aspiration innerhalb des Wortes angeht, sowie derer Entwicklung vorgelegt. Im Allgemeinen ist eine fortschreitende Verminderung der möglichen Stellen zu beobachten, auf denen Aspiration auftreten kann, welcher Prozess in Hinsicht auf den hohen Artikulationsaufwand dieses Lautes erklärt worden ist (Hurch 1988:45). Zusätzlich wird ein Vergleich zwischen den Beschränkungen der Aspiration im historischen Baskischen und der Aspiration in anderen Sprachen, darunter Altgermanischer Sprachen, gesetzt. Daraus werden Schlussfolgerungen in Verbindung zum Sprachwandel und zur Typologie gezogen.

SALABERRI, PATXI
Public University of Navarre (NUP / UPNA) / Academy of the Basque Language
Onomastics on the border: the case of Luzaide / Valcarlos (Navarre)
Basque, Spanish, French, Onomastics, Border

In this paper I intend to provide a description of the evolution of onomastics in the village called in Basque «Luzaide» and in Spanish «Valcarlos», and to compare it to the onyms of the surrounding villages. Luzaide has been located on the border between Spain and France since the sixteenth century, on the so-called «Way of Saint James», at the foot of the Ibañeta mountain pass. Previously, the region used to belong to the Kingdom of Navarre, whose southern part was conquered by the king and queen of Castile and Aragon in the first quarter of said century. Nevertheless, Luzaide is geographically situated on the northern slopes of the Pyrenees, and the relations of its inhabitants have traditionally been with the people of the so-called valley of Garazi or Cize, whose small capital is Donibane Garazi (Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port) and to whose variety of Basque the speech of Luzaide belongs. It must be borne in mind that Ondarrola, a neighbourhood of the bordering French village of Arnegi / Arnéguy is found right on the other side of the small river called «Luzaideko erreka» 'the river of Valcarlos' south of the border, and that the inhabitants of Ondarrola attend church in Luzaide, much closer to them than Arnegi. It is needless to say that the intermarriages among people from Ondarrola and Luzaide have been and still are very frequent, and that this has had an impact on the speech and onomastics of the place.

SALGUEIRO, AGOSTINHO – FERREIRA, JOSÉ PEDRO – CORREIA, MARGARITA
CELGA-ILTEC, University of Coimbra / International Institute for the Portuguese Language (CPLP) - CELGA-ILTEC, University of Coimbra - CELGA-ILTEC / University of Lisbon
Vocabulário Toponímico (VT), the Portuguese toponymic wordlist
toponyms; toponymic standardization; Vocabulário Toponímico; Portuguese; CPLP

The Vocabulário Toponímico (VT – 'toponymic wordlist') is a digital toponymic reference resource for Portuguese and an integral subset of the official Vocabulário Ortográfico Comum da Língua Portuguesa (VOC – 'common Portuguese language wordlist'), which determines orthography in Portuguese. The VT includes every toponym corresponding to an administrative division in each of

the participating CPLP countries – almost exclusively endonyms –, as well as the name for every country and corresponding capital in the world – a relevant number of which are exonyms.

Each toponym is filed hierarchically, according to the higher administrative level it can be included in. Apart from the formal linguistic traits that characterize each toponym form (orthography, syllabification, word stress, morphologically derived demonyms, etc.), the resource includes encyclopedic information (type of entity, administrative division level, ISO 3166 geographic code when available). The VT currently contains nearly 70.000 standardized entries.

For some participating countries (namely Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste), the comprehensive codification of all the administratively relevant toponyms in Portuguese was done for the first time, raising a number of technically challenging options. In other countries (Brazil, Cape Verde, Portugal), where lists were already available, this was a chance to correct known codification issues. The VT is the first comprehensive transnational homogeneous nomenclature of toponyms for Portuguese, encompassing several varieties and setting a new reference official resource. This presentation will contextualize the need for the resource, justify the design options and describe the results with a short in loco demonstration of the interface.

SARHEMAA, MARIA
University of Debrecen, University of Helsinki
Appellativization of given names in Finnish and Hungarian colloquial language compound words
appellativization, Finnish language, Hungarian language, colloquial language

Finnish colloquial language contains a number of compounds which include a homonym of a given name either as a head or a modifier. These include, among others, the noun *ovimikko* 'doorman' (lit. 'door' + given name *Mikko*]. In this expression, the word *mikko* cannot be understood as an authentic proper name but instead it has gone through a process of appellativization and is understood as an appellative.

Compounds with *mikko* as a head often refer to a profession or an assignment, and it is possible to create more compounds by using the same pattern. These structures can be characterized as partially schematic constructions as their modifier varies whereas the head is more fixed as it can be selected from a restricted list of given names, for instance, [[noun] + [*mikko*]] or [[adjective] + [*kalle*]]. These patterns seem to be quite productive, and even novel expressions elaborating these schemas may be introduced.

These kinds of compounds are also found in the slang of another Finno-Ugric language, Hungarian. For instance, *tankaranka* (lit. 'tank' + given name *Aranka*) means 'big woman'. In my paper, I will give a detailed analysis of the appellativization of given names in Finnish colloquial language compounds with Hungarian compounds as a point of comparison.

I will also discuss other types of appellativization patterns in Finnish, such as appellativization of given names, e.g. *jonne* meaning 'teenage boy', or constructions like *tehdä soini-t* (lit. 'do' + family name Soini-PL) 'do something politician Timo Soini did'.

SAUVANT, MICHEL
Chercheur indépendant
Extension de méthode pour reconstituer des toponymes créés de façon érudite
Méthode, sémantique, système toponymique, toponymes érudits

J'ai découvert un système toponymique extraordinaire d'au moins 1000 noms érudits et paléochrétiens. Lors de 2 congrès ICOS, j'ai présenté les toponymes de 2 de ses soussystèmes et leurs évolutions.

La recherche classique des sémantiques de l'époque supposée de l'origine d'un toponyme ne porte que sur des caractéristiques possibles localement dans les domaines suivants : vocabulaire en usage, géographie, géologie, biologie, édifices, évènements, propriétaires du lieu ... Et les thèmes sémantiques d'inspiration globale sont rares (exemple : hagionymes chrétiens). De plus les relations sémantiques entre toponymes classiques sont limitées à des reprises d'un nom local, rarement régional, dans un nom voisin.

Mais le système découvert révèle que : - la sémantique d'origine peut être d'inspiration globale via des créateurs gallo-romains imprégnés d'une culture d'élite "globale dans l'empire romain du IVe siècle", car ils connaissent rapidement les évènements chrétiens majeurs dans l'empire romain, la Bible en grec, la topographie, le symbolisme,.... - le sens d'un toponyme ne peut être retrouvé qu'en mettant en parallèle les études de centaines de toponymes régionaux pour découvrir leurs procédés de création non classiques: assemblages de noms voisins pour mémoriser des phrases ; usage de la topographie pour faire une carte régionale afin de bien positionner des oratoires balisant des représentations d'immenses symboles chrétiens faites en phrases bien placées pour décrire les points-clés d'un dessin fait préalablement sur la carte.

Je propose donc d'étendre les objectifs de l'"étude sémantique" de "l'étude de la synchronie d'origine", et d'en tirer les conséquences sur toutes étapes de la méthode.

SCHAARSCHMIDT, GUNTER
University of Victoria
Name-changing in Canada: an old and continuing problem
Explorers; first people's names; immigrants and names; renaming Canada

When the European conquerors arrived in Canada, they usually did not ask the aboriginal people what the mountains, inlets, islands or lakes in their land were called. The British, French, and Spanish explorers may have thought that since these people had only an oral tradition, they had not named these geographical areas. So the explorers named them after their admirals, queens, kings, or sometimes localities in their countries of origin. Following the explorers the changing of names was often carried out by immigrants. Here are just a few examples: (German:) Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden; (Polish:) Krakow; (Russian:) Mount Stalin, Fruktova, Veregin, Blagodatnoe, Wostok. For political reasons, some of these were often renamed, for example, after World War I, Berlin to Kitchener (a British admiral; there is a movement afoot to rename Kitchener back to Berlin), or recently, Mount Stalin to Mount Peck (a trapper, guide and outfitter).

Our main interest in this paper is in the renaming of names in Canada back to the First People's names. This movement has arisen as the population size and the prestige of the First People have increased in the last half-century in Canada. An apology by the Canadian government to the First People for their mistreatment paved the way for this reconciliation and renaming process in the last decade or so. There are many obstacles to this indigenous renaming process. For example, many of the First People's names are not recoverable as they were passed on, for long periods of time, only by the chiefs or, as in the case of Inuktitut (the language of Nunavut), the elders' memories.

SEKYI-BAIDOO, YAW
University of Education, Winneba, Ghana
Exploiting Topography for Astionymns : A Study of Akan Toponyms
Terrestrial feature, toponym, astionyn, locative particle, onomastic standpoint

Topographic features have been seen to be very crucial especially in first-order astionyms or settlement names, A. McArthur (1986), Zelinsky (2002) Bréelle (2013), Sekyi-Baidoo (2014), and this is evident in Akan astionyms. Beyond the identification of these source terrestrial features is the indexical and relational perspective of the names as indicated in the relationship the settlement and the topographic features. The indications of this do not only point to the physical relationship between the settlement and the terrestrial features but also the emotive relationships between the settlement and its people, on the one hand, and the indexed topographic feature on the other.

This paper is the study of Akan astionymns based on terrestrial features. Following Rennick (2005), it concentrates on the descriptive quality of the names rather than the motivations. The paper undertakes an analysis of the nature of terrestrial features which have become sources of settlement names, and the locative particles such as 'so' (lit. on), 'mu' (lit. in, within), 'ano' (lit. mouth of), 'ase' (lit. under) and 'akyi' (lit. at the back of). Through a semantic analysis based on the pragmatic application of these locative elements, the paper points also to the actual meanings of these particles beyond the literal

interpretations as indicated above and in translations, and how all these point to the system and values of Akan settlement and settlement naming as evident in terrestrial choices and the onomastic standpoints for the construction of the names.

SEKYI-BAIDOO, YAW
University of Education, Winneba, Ghana
Between Anthroponyms and Toponymns: Dynamism in Akan Names

The paper acknowledges the fluidity between onyms or proper names in general onomastic practice, and discusses the systematic movement between placenames and personal names among the Akan of Ghana. It looks at three main directions of this dynamism – toponymic origination, anthroponymic origination, and common origination. Here, it discusses the various conditions under which topononyms become anthroponyms, the reverse situation, and the situation in which both anthroponyms and toponyms emanate from the same source, with none of them deriving from the other. The paper also studies the cosmological and the linguistic conditions for such onymic transfers. It looks, for instance, at the two main processes of conversion and compounding, and the conditions and interpretations of the adoption of the strategies as well as the use of toponomymic concepts such as 'kuro' (town) 'man' (province) and 'akuraa' (village/cottage) which convert anthroponyms into toponyms, and the generally critical implications of the use of these concepts.

On toponyms, the paper identifies three typologies of toponyms: oikonyms (settlement names), feature names (hydronyms especially) and ethno-toponyms (names of ethnic land-space), and the different cosmological and linguistic considerations through which names of each of these categories of these toponyms are processed into, and used as anthroponyms. The paper establishes finally that the transfer of anthroponyms into toponyms is generally more widespread than the incidence of toponyms becoming anthroponyms, which is rather restricted; and it attempts to explain the occurrence within Akan world view and naming practice.

SEKYI-BAIDOO, YAW – ABENA ABOKOMA ASEMANYI
University of Education, Winneba, Ghana
Seniority in Personal Names: A Study of the Akan, Ewe and Ga of Ghana
Seniority, linearity, circumstantial names, day names

Linearity names or seniority names are very important set of names in the class of personal names which are termed as circumstantial names. Seniority, here, is based not on the idea of preeminence is respect of political, social, economic or gender etc in life, but on the simple longitudinal or temporal consideration of births per parent, family or household. Again, seniority is generally generational rather than intergenerational, as between father and son, indicated as *junior* or *senior*. Whilst the idea of the chronological occurrence of births seems to be the underlying consideration in the formation and use of these names, different onomastic cultures have different perspectives and values in the instantiation and use of seniority in names.

This paper is a study of the use of seniority in three onomastic or ethnic cultures: the Akan, Ga and Ewe of Ghana. The paper discusses the mythological, religious historical and biological perspectives for the various aspects of seniority in the formation of personal names in these onomastic cultures. It also discusses the relationship between these cosmogonal aspects of seniority and the linguistic manifestation of seniority in the construction of names. In this cross-ethnic study, the paper identifies both comparable and incomparable dimensions of seniority in names, which manifests in pure linearity, gender linearity, cross-gender linearity, seniority in multiple births, post-multiple birth linearity, day-name seniority and linearity in clan names.

SHOKHENMAYER, EVGENY
e-Onomastics (onomastic blogger)
Resources, media and networks for onomastic studies

Onomastic studies, onomastic blogging, onomastic sources

I would like to join the 4th symposium discussion by giving a presentation on a topic of sources of information on onomastic studies. Being onomastic blogger and tweeter (e-Onomastics) since 2012 and providing access to world-leading onomastic information resources I built up my own system of collecting and offering names-related news concerning onomastic events, publications, databanks, projects etc. Onomastic blogs and social network groups may function as an interface between the onomastic community and the general public, hence they may be particulary well suited for public outreach and science communication. I will clarify where and how we could be informed about onomastic events and publications, what kind of available sources (web pages, blogs, newsletters, Facebook and Twitter communities, bibliographies etc.) exist, how they could be used and what kind of developments should be desirable in this field. Working in cooperation with various scientists and new media in pursuit of onomastic information improves the connectivity of onomasticians worldwide.

SHOKHENMAYER, EVGENY
e-Onomastics blog
Fractal-like nature of onomastic semantics
Fractals, proprial semantics, dialectics of name

The paper focuses on researching the peculiarities of the semantics of proper names as a system. One of the most conspicuous features of their functioning in texts is the seeming endless usages of occurrences recursively, repetitively, imbedded within each other. Even a superficial inspection of occurrences of one proper name suggests their fractal nature and seems necessary to their coherence. By the example of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of "Forsyte Saga" (J. Galsworthye) will be argued that proprial units should be described in terms of fractal processes where different usages of one proper name is analogous to a fractal algorithm (Mandelbrot, 1975). The fractal as the basic structure of communication proves to be an efficient scheme that allows to draw a tentative outline of understanding the dynamic recursion of the interrelation of the cognitive and linguistic transformations of proper names. Onomastic fractals, however, like semiotic algorithm, are more complex than the standard fractals of the physical and even biological worlds. Until the fractal-like nature of proper names is recognised as such, researchers will continue to be lost and wander endlessly in analysis of the potentially infinite proprial usages.

SIDARAVIČIENĖ, VESLAVA
Vilnius University, Faculty of Philology, Department of Baltic Studies
Multilingualism and Unofficial Urban Place Names of Vilnius in the Languages of Lithuanian and Polish Youth
Multilingualism, Unofficial Urban Place Name

According to the last census in 2011, Lithuania was inhabited by people of 154 different ethnic communities, of which the biggest were Lithuanians (84.2%) and Poles (6.6%). The most ethnically diverse city in Lithuania is considered to be Vilnius. Therefore, the primary source of this research is the study conducted with the groups of Lithuanian and Polish youth living in Vilnius. Pupils and students between 16 and 25 years old were asked to write how they name objects mentioned in the questionnaire in the unofficial environment. For instance, according to the data, an official urban place name *Gedimino prospektas* 'Gediminas avenue' in the Lithuanian youth language is called *Gedemin-kė, Gedimin-ka, Gedimin-kė, Gedimyn-kė*, Polish – *Gedymin-ka, Giedymin-ka, Gedimin-ka, Gedimin-koje*. For this reason, the main goal of the research is to explore the main trends of unofficial urban place names used in two ethnical groups – Lithuanians and Poles – from the point of view of multilingualism. In other words, how multilingualism reflects on orthography, phonetics, morphology, vocabulary and syntax of unofficial urban place names of Vilnius, used in the languages of two ethnic groups of young people.

Siliņa-Piņķe, Renāte
Institut für lettische Sprache der Universität Lettlands

Anthroponyme im ersten deutsch-lettischen Wörterbuch (1638)

Rufnamen, Lettland, 17. Jahrhundert, Wörterbuch, deutsch, lettisch

Das erste deutsch-lettische Wörterbuch von Georg Manzel Lettus (1638; mit dem Teil Phraseologie Lettica und den so genannten Zehn Gesprächen) ist das erste lettische Wörterbuch der lettischen Sprache und auch eine wichtige Quelle für lettische Rufnamen. Mit lettischen Rufnamen werden hier die christlichen Rufnamen in ihren lettisierten Formen verstanden. Sie verbreiteten sich unter den Letten seit dem 12./13. Jahrhundert und verdrängten vollkommen die alten baltischen Namen, sie sind aber in den Quellen – der Quellensprache entsprechend – fast immer in ihren deutschen oder lateinischen (und latinisierten) Formen fixiert (quasi aus dem Lettischen ins Deutsche "zurückübersetzt").

Das Wörterbuch Lettus beinhaltet mehr als 30 lettische Anthroponyme in ihrer (meist) lettisierten Form mit den vom Autor gelieferten deutschen Entsprechungen. Sie lassen sich in zwei thematische Felder gliedern: (1) Heiligennamen und Personennamen in den kirchlichen Feiertagen und (2) Rufnamen im alltäglichen Gebrauch.

Der Analyse werden die in den zehn alltäglichen Dialogen verwendeten 22 Rufnamenpaare unterzogen. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit gilt dabei der Adaptierung lettischer Rufnamen – ihren Bildungsmodellen, den zu Grunde liegenden Formen in der Gebersprache (hochdeutsch oder niederdeutsch), wie auch den Kurzformen. Interessant sind auch die Namenpaare selbst, z. B. dt. Barthold – lett. Bährtuls, dt. Franz – lett. Brenzis, dt. Eberhard – lett. Ewerts, dt. Philip – lett. Lipsts, dt. Rudolphus – lett. Rolops, dt. Timotheus – lett. Toht u. a. Einige davon werden im Vortrag eingehender behandelt.

Sinkevičiūtė, Daiva
Universität Vilnius

Litauische Vornamen naturthematischer Herkunft: Trends des letzten Jahrhunderts

Personennamen, litauische Vornamen, appellativische Herkunft, Vornamen naturthematischer Herkunft

Viele Vornamen appellativischer Herkunft bezeichneten im vorchristlichen Litauen bestimmte Eigenschaften der Person. Später setzten sich in Litauen christliche Vornamen durch, seit Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts verbreiteten sich jedoch wieder appellativische Vornamen, wobei sich diejenigen naturthematischer Herkunft besonderer Popularität erfreuten.

Manche dieser Vornamen gehen auf die Bezeichnungen verschiedener Naturobjekte und Naturerscheinungen (Aidas "Echo", Aušra "Morgenröte", Jūra "Meer", Rasa "Tau", Saulė "Sonne") zurück. Andere sind auf die Bezeichnungen von Pflanzen, meistens Blumen (Ramunė "Kamille"), sowie Lebewesen, vor allem Vögeln (Aras "Aar"), zurückzuführen. Häufig treten in dieser Gruppe durch die Suffixe -el- (Audr-elė, Ras-elė), -yt- (Aušr-ytė, Sau-lytis), -ūn- (Ar-ūnas, Audr-ūnė), -uol- (Dang-uolė, Ras-uolė), -ut- (Aid-utis, Saul-utė) erweiterte Vornamen auf.

In der Sowjetzeit wurden Kindern weiterhin neue Vornamen aus denselben Gruppen gegeben (Liepa "Linde", Ugnė (aus ugnis "Feuer"), Vėjas "Wind"). Die seit Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts verwendeten Vornamen bekamen andere Endsilben (Aušras < Aušra, Rasė < Rasa) und wurden durch Suffixe erweitert, in deren Inventar die Zahl der Vornamen mit -ij- (Aid-ijus, Egl-ija), -il- (Rug-ilė, Rūt-ilė), -it- (Ras-ita, Saul-ita) seit den 50er Jahren zunahm.

Nach 1990 stieg die Zahl neuer Vornamenlexeme (Bruknė "Preiselbeere", Kaitra "Hitze", Pieva "Wiese", Upė "Fluss", Vilkas "Wolf", Volungė "Pirol") rasch an. Neben den neuen Vornamen mit den Suffixen aus der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts -ij- (Audr-ijus, Smilt-ija), -il- (Dang-ilė, Ugn-ilė), -it- (Aid-ita, Aušr-ita) erscheinen auch Vornamen mit -ed- (Aušr-eda), -ėj- (Ugn-ėja, Up-ėja), -ing- (Jūr-inga). Derzeit ist die Zahl der suffigierten Diminutive und Flexionsableitungen aus den früher gängigen Vornamen stark zurückgegangen. Durch Suffixe werden in Litauen vorwiegend populäre Vornamen erweitert.

SITKEI, DÓRA
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
Apotropaic names in different cultures
apotropaic name, name-giving

An aspect of name magic in many regions of the world, apotropaic names were assigned to children to make them undesirable to evil spirits. After introducing the characteristics of this former practice in Hungarian culture, I will look at examples from across the borders and from earlier periods of time. The same concept existed in the Egyptian belief system and was later transferred to the Greek and Roman apotropaic name practice of the ancient Greek-Roman period. I will also examine in detail the practice in Russia of giving a false name to a child and use of the apotropaic name 'fool' in the name of Ivan the Fool (Иван-дурак / Иванушка-дурачок), a stock character representing the lucky fool in Russian folklore. To present as complete a picture as possible of this phenomenon, I will also discuss its practice among the Evens, the Yakuts in Siberia, the Mongols, the Tangkhuls in India and the Tsongas in South Africa, as well as its use in Korea, China (in particular in the Ha Tsuen culture), the north Indian region (particularly the state of Gujarat), the Muslim Sindh province of Pakistan, Sudan, Uganda, Gambia and Gabon.

SJÖBLOM, PAULA–HAKALA, ULLA
University of Turku, Turku School of Economics
Toponyms and place heritage as sources of place-brand value
toponyms, municipality names, place heritage, place branding

Commercial producers have long seen the advantage of branding their products, and the idea of branding also attracts place managers. In general, the name is the core component of the brand. In place branding, the name is even more crucial. It marks a geographical entity and creates the identity and image of the place. Having stayed unchanged, it represents longevity and stability, and can be regarded as the place's memory. In addition, place names carry a strong emotional attachment. The longer the history behind a name, the more meaningful it is as a word.
A strong place brand builds on a strong place heritage. Heritage is acknowledged as one of the future priorities in branding research. It belongs to the intangibles, in other words associations that differentiate brands and are a source of tangible wealth. Many of these associations are susceptible to copying by competitors – but not the heritage or the name.
The purpose of this paper is to introduce a conceptualization of place heritage, the place name being one of the focal components. For this, we have conducted an empirical study on the 28 municipalities of South Western Finland and measured their place-heritage value. In our presentation we will demonstrate different examples of utilizing this value in place branding.

SLAMĚNÍKOVÁ, TEREZA
Department of Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts, Palacky University Olomouc
Chinese Anthroponyms from a Grammatologist's Perspective
anthroponyms, Chinese given names, Chinese characters, grammatological analysis

At first sight, Chinese character graphics indicate that there must be more information hidden in one character than in one grapheme of an alphabetic script. Simply speaking, there are two aspects that need to be mentioned. First, the correlation between one grapheme and its represented language unit is complex: as for the phonological dimension, one character corresponds to one syllable; as for the semantic dimension, one character has at least one meaning. Secondly, the graphemes are constructed of components that might provide links to their meaning or pronunciation. Considering the Chinese naming system, the question that arises is how specific features of the writing system used affect the choice of proper names. Compared to the European tradition, there is no official name list in China, which is the reason why Chinese given names show a high degree of diversity. Although there is a range of factors usually considered, in the end it is the character with its meaning and other qualities that is chosen. The aim of this paper is to examine and identify which graphical, phonological and

semantic patterns are used as distinctive features in male and female names. The grammatological characteristics of Chinese given names from the last three decades of the 20th century will be described, based on a sample of Chinese Olympic team members.

SLÍZ, MARIANN
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
The legal deficiency of publishing calendars in Hungary as a problem of applied onomastics
legal deficiency of publishing calendars, Hungary, administration process of personal name giving

The paper deals with the legal deficiency of publishing calendars in Hungary, which may generate a complex problem in the administration process of personal name giving. Namely, calendars generally contain the male and female names connected to those days which they are celebrated on. Although this habit goes back to the veneration of saints, the majority of non-Catholic Hungarians also celebrates their "name day". Because of this, choosing names from the calendar is still a typical way of name giving. At the same time, due to the lack of legal regulations for the publishing of calendars, anybody has the right to publish them and match any names with any days of the year. While most of the calendars follow the traditions, there are some uncommon ones, too, full of names of foreign origin or names which are thought and claimed to be ancient Hungarian ones, which are not on the official list of given names. As a consequence, parents, who chose a name from a "non-regular" calendar, bump into the problem that the name cannot be registered officially. In this case, they may apply to the Committee of Given Names of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for the approval of the name into the given name stock. However, this process may be full of confrontations, since misguided parents, who consider calendars credible sources, sometimes feel that the authority restricts their right to express their own interests, tastes, or national identity through their babies' names. Although parents may be inspired from other sources as well, of course, the paper demonstrates that a great number of problems and confrontations could be easily avoided with a single regulation for the publishing of calendars.

SLÍZ, MARIANN
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
Translation of personal names in Latin, German, and Czech charters in medieval Hungary
medieval Hungary; translation of personal names; Latin, German and Czech charters; multilingual background

The fact that German and Czech charters were also written in late medieval Hungary beside the majority of documents written in Latin provides an opportunity for the comparison of strategies used for the translation of personal names in these three languages in the investigated period. Intending to outline the cultural, historical, and linguistic contexts of such an investigation, the paper also demonstrates the multilingual background of scriptors in medieval Hungary. The survey is based on the model for the system of translation procedures created by ALBERT PÉTER VERMES. The investigation covers given names, bynames and family names as well, and uses only those name data which supposedly belonged to Hungarian bearers, or at least have a Hungarian variant, too. The results of the survey show that the translation strategies used by multilingual scriptors depended on the types of sources, the social standing of the name bearer, the name type, the motivational type of the given byname or family name, the differences between the lexicon and onomasticon of the source language and the target language, and the scriptor's command of the source and the target language. However, it can be stated that far more similarities than differences can be detected among the translation strategies used in the documents written in the three investigated languages.

SMITH, ZAC
Cornell University
The Role of Phonesthemes in Shoegaze Naming Conventions

phonesthemes, genre, shoegaze, English

This paper focuses on some observed similarities between band, album, and song names like *Swirl* and *Swoon* within the shoegazing subgenre of rock music. The similarities are analyzed in terms of phonesthemes (Firth 1964), which are submorphic sound/meaning pairs, wherein a particular phone or cluster of phones is taken to denote some abstract semantic space. As experiments show that native speaker awareness of phonesthemes influences neologistic production and perception (Abelin 1999), I argue that the preponderance of certain names within shoegaze is due to an overlap between the genre's sonic and aesthetic characteristics and the semantic space described by a specific set of phonesthemes in English.

SOFINSKA, IRYNA
Constitutional & International Law Department, Institute of Jurisprudence & Psychology, National University "Lviv Polytechnic", Lviv, Ukraine
Mapping Personal Names Application: Local vs. Global
Personal name, citizenship, identity; consumerism; allegiance

Obviously, personal name should be determined by the law of the state of which a newborn child is a national by birth. But it (citizenship acquisition by birth) depends on which virtue it was acquired by jus soli (place of birth) or jus sanguinis (blood, kinship in terms of freedom of movement and migration). In order to confirm both thesis we may use few cases with controversial outcomes of the European Court of Human Rights (Guillot vs. France (1996), Bulgakov vs. Ukraine (2007)) or the Court of Justice of the European Union (Garcia Avello (2003), Grunkin and Paul (2008)).
Here we have a severe struggle between integration into new society (global) vs. national identity preservation (local).
Naturally, many states develop and adopt their naming policies in order to clarify their naming laws and basic criteria for their application and registration of personal names respecting human rights and national identity. True, by development and application of state's naming policy state government is able to distinguish its own nationals from the others. But what to do if there is no such state naming policy, no criteria and no rules? How can state in this case create, adopt and develop its official names' repertoir (onomasticon)? And persuade its citizens to use names for their children from it? And regulate name-a-child process? Does it have enough legal space and toolkit to interfere into family life without prejudice, only by means of law and rationality?

SOKOLOVA, TATYANA PETROVNA
Kutafin Moscow State Law University (MSAL), Russia
Naming examination of foreign-sounding urbanonyms
commercial name, naming, urbanonym, conflictogenity, naming examination

A great number of foreign-sounding commercial urbanonyms (the names of cafés, restaurants, shops, residential complexes, travel agencies, beauty salons and other urban facilities) have appeared in Russia in the 21th century. Such urbanonyms look and sound weird and alien to the Russian eye and ear, so in 2016 the teachers came up with a suggestion of "linguistic police" formation in order to restrict signboards. The paper considers foreign-sounding urbanonyms as conflictogenic ones, which may give rise to conflict situations in the society, cause a negative reaction of some citizens or a particular social group, as well as provoke a clash of interests of the rights holders. But instead of "linguistic police" the author suggests using naming examination – a new kind of forensic linguistic expertise arising at the intersection of linguistics, law, onomastics and forensic expertology. The paper reveals the capabilities of naming examination in identifying factors of urbanonyms' conflictogenity, the main one being the lack of individuality and distinctiveness of naming and, as a result, signs of similarity of names, which leads to their confusion. Due to this, the usage of Roman letters instead of Cyrillic characters on signboards helps to mark out an urban facility out of the rest. Besides, globality instead of locality in the world of urban names is expected result of speech development in onomastic

field. To stop this process with the help of "linguistic police" is impossible. But naming examination can give a competent analysis to protect intellectual property rights and civil rights.

SPIRA, LISA
Ethnic Technologies
From Onomastic Data to Business Intelligence
Data, Data Mining, Marketing, Analytics, Technology, Ethnicity, Multiculturalism, Business

How is onomastic data relevant to businesses? As companies increasingly rely on customer data, onomastic data – the customer name – is one of the most basic data points.

Given a customer name, Ethnic Technologies' E-Tech software predicts an individual's ethnicity. Through an understanding of ethnicity, a company can better reach its customers. In the first part of my presentation, I'll explain how E-Tech works, its use in multicultural marketing, and its general contribution to data-centric, business insights.

The E-Tech algorithms rely on an ever growing collection of databases that connect names and ethnicities. Continual product enhancement involves onomastic analytics, statistics, and database technology. In the second part of my presentation, I'll give an example of the onomastic research and analytics behind the product.

Onomastic data points contain valuable information, such as ethnicity, which can be a critical business insight. In this example of Applied Onomastics, we'll explore one tool that makes onomastic data relevant to business decision makers.

SPITZNER, INGRID
Independent Scholar
Nachhaltigkeit in Firmennamen – ein Ranking in der Namengestaltung
Nachhaltigkeit, Firmennamen, Greenwashing, Marketingstrategie, Ökostroika, Kosmetikbranche, Lebensmittelbranche, Unternehmen mit langer Tradition, Namengestaltung

Nachhaltigkeit ist ein Schlagwort, bei dem in vielen Fällen nicht klar zu erkennen ist, was unter diesem Begriff verkauft wird. Mitunter kann es hierbei auch um bloße Marketingstrategien oder so genanntes *Greenwashing* gehen. Dahingehend soll in meinem Beitrag eine Skala entwickelt werden. Hiermit werden Firmen, die sich lediglich durch Umbenennung ein nachhaltiges Image geben, unterschieden von solchen, bei denen solche Umbenennungen mit internen Umorientierungen kleineren und größeren Umfangs einhergehen. Außerdem gibt es Firmen, die ernsthaft Ökostroika betreiben, aber trotzdem bei ihrem etablierten Namen bleiben, da sie seit Jahrhunderten am Markt sind und sie es daher nicht für angebracht halten, ihren „guten Namen" aufzugeben.

In der Untersuchung geht es um den Gründungsansatz und die Entwicklung des Unternehmens im Laufe der Zeit, um Bewahrung der Grundidee und deren gesellschaftliche und ökologische Ausgestaltung in der heutigen Zeit, die sich u.a. in zusätzlichen Claims widerspiegelt.

Als Untersuchungsgegenstand wurden hauptsächlich Unternehmen aus der Kosmetik- und Lebensmittelbranche, da hier die spürbarsten Veränderungen in den letzten Jahrzehnten festzustellen sind und die Produkte in zunehmendem Maße von den Verbrauchernerworben werden, ausgewählt.

Die Zahl der Unternehmen beläuft sich auf ca. 100 aus dem Firmenregister entnommener Namen, wobei sowohl Firmen mit langer Tradition (älter als 100 Jahre) und Firmen, die nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg und noch später gegründet wurden in die Analyse aufgenommen wurden. In der Mehrzahl handelt es sich um Familienunternehmen, d.h. mit vorwiegend mittelständischem Charakter, aber auch um Großunternehmen.

ŠTĚPÁN, PAVEL
The Institute of Czech Language, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague
Namegiving in Czech Republic: Legal Regulation and the Role of Onomasticians
anthroponyms, toponyms, legal regulation, onomastic expert opinions, verification criteria

The paper deals with the current situation concerning the namegiving in Czech Republic from the point of view of its legal regulation and the role of onomasticians in this process. It focuses on two categories of proper names: anthroponyms and toponyms. The individual legal norms concerning the (sub)categories of personal and geographical names are analysed. A great deal of attention is devoted especially to the field of given personal names. According to the relevant law, the register office is entitled to require an opinion of an official expert witness in the field of onomastics in case of any doubts concerning the existence and/or correctness of the name. This core part of the paper is based on the experiences of the official experts in this field and on an analysis of the individual expert opinions. The author focuses on the relationships between the legal norms and the linguistic facts and arguments that must be taken into account during the verification process of the individual names. These relationships are often complex and intricate and sometimes it is extremely difficult to arrive at a balanced, well-argued resolution. The individual problems often faced by the experts are analysed in some detail. In the field of toponyms, especially street names, the role of experts is, on the contrary, rather limited. This fact results in linguistic (mainly orthographic or morphological), as well as factual mistakes in existing urban toponyms. These problems are evaluated and compared to the situation in other proper name categories.

ŠTĚPÁN, PAVEL
The Institute of Czech Language, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague
Systematic Relationships Between Toponyms and Anthroponyms in Czech
anthroponyms, toponyms, systematic relationships, word-formation

The paper deals with the systematic relationships between toponyms and anthroponyms in Czech. It is based on a detailed analysis of both toponymical and anthroponymical systems. The core of the contribution is formed by a typology of mutual relationships between these two categories of proper names. The text is divided into two principal parts. The first part is focused on anthroponyms, predominantly surnames (but also by-names, epithets or nicknames) based on toponyms. A specific category of anthroponyms based on toponyms that is to be mentioned as well is formed by ethnonyms and inhabitants' names. Most of the relevant personal names are formed by suffixation, but some of them also by zero formation. The second part analyses the individual categories of toponyms based on personal names: settlement names, non-settlement names (including especially field names), and street names; both their motivation and structure is to be given equal attention. The productivity of the individual types in time is to be examined. An individual part of the paper will be devoted to the concept of the so-called chain relationships between anthroponyms and toponyms. Also the possibility of false evaluation of certain toponyms or anthroponyms via folk etymology will be mentioned and paid some attention.

STOLZ, THOMAS – LEVKOVYCH, NATALIYA
University of Bremen
The Morphosyntax of Toponyms in Typological Perspective
Toponyms, typology, morphosyntax

The theoreticians of the linguistics of proper names (Anderson 2007, Langendonck 2007) assume that it is possible to identify in all languages (at all times and independent of their location) morphosyntactic properties, which distinguish proper names from common nouns. More recently Nübling/Heuser/Fahlbusch (2015: 64–90) argue on the basis of German data that there is evidence of what they call onymische Sondergrammatik (spatial onymic grammar) on all levels of the grammatical system. At the same time it is also assumed that the different classes of proper names do not always follow the same morphosyntactic rules (within individual languages as well as across languages). In the project that we are currently conducting at the University of Bremen, we take up this issue by way of checking cross-linguistically whether and in what way toponyms can be shown to display a distinct grammar of their own which is different not only from that of common nouns but also from that of other classes of proper names (especially anthroponyms). Our paper continues the line of research as

exposed in Stolz/Levkovych/Urdze (2017 [forthcoming]). Stolz/Lestrade/Stolz (2014) have shown that toponyms very frequently are exempt from marking spatial relations overtly whereas common nouns and other proper names need adpositions or case morphology to make the spatial relations explicit. On the basis of a cross-linguistic sample of 100 languages, we will show in our talk that zero-marking of spatial relations is not the only structural trait that lets toponyms stand out from the bulk of the classes of proper names.

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STOLZ, THOMAS – WARNKE, INGO H. – LEVKOVYCH, NATALIYA
University of Bremen

Anthroponyms as Constituents of Colonial Toponyms

Colonial toponyms, anthroponymic bases

The talk is meant to demonstrate that it is worthwhile studying European colonial toponymies in comparative perspective. Examples from fourteen cases of European colonizer nations (from Belgium via Italy to Sweden) which have had an impact on the maps of their overseas possessions are presented. They represent the prototypical exonymic construction which involves an anthroponymic constituent alongside a classifier element both of which are taken from the language(s) of the colonizers. It is shown that the employment of this construction type for the purpose of place-naming is common to all of the European colonizers across time and space. We provide examples from all centuries of European colonialism starting with the 50th century until the age of decolonialisation in the late 20th century. Colonial toponyms from all extra-European continents (Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Australia/Oceania) are shown to be construed according to identical patterns. The question is raised why and how this commonality has come about. In contrast to this shared property, there is also dissimilarity in the sense that the possibility of using bare anthroponyms as place names is scarcely attested in the German colonial toponomasticon whereas it is a frequently applied strategy in the toponomasticons of other European colonizers. The co-existence of similarities which hold for all European colonizers and dissimilarities which are indicative of sub-divisions and individual behavior calls for further inquiries into the systematicity of European colonial toponymies.

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SUVIRANTA, SAMI BRUNO

Memorial airport names

memorial names, airport names, toponyms, place names

Railway stations, bus stations and seaports as well as airports are commonly named after the city they are located in or nearby. Airports are often given even other names, e.g. after a smaller place that helps in locating the airport more precisely. This is useful as an airport needs a lot of space on the ground

and the planes cause a lot of noise, and therefore the site is usually chosen quite far from the city centre.

For practical reasons, even the city name is preserved as a part of the airport name, and the name of e.g. a smaller town or a village is used as a complementary element.

The complementary element can be even something else than a place name. Often a personal name is chosen. Such an airport name can be called a memorial name.

The frequency of memorial airport names varies between countries, cultures and linguistical areas and also between different time periods. In my study, I aim at finding the reasons of such a variation. It seems that in some languages, it is relatively easy to use a name based on a personal name when referring to an airport, while in other languages, such name use is not at all fluent.

The purposes of giving a memorial name aren't always merely practical. There may also be efforts to bring out e.g. local or national prominent figures. The reasoning behind a memorial name is sometimes linked to benefits for tourism and improving the mental image of the city or the area.

In some cases, a memorial airport name has become universally known and is used in both spoken and written language. In some other cases, however, an airport has been given a memorial name, but it appears that in practice, the name is not at all widely used. I will look more closely on some of such cases.

SYRJÄLÄ, VÄINÖ
University of Helsinki
Young people as observers of names in the linguistic landscape of multilingual suburban Helsinki
Folk onomastics, Linguistic Landscape, Place, Commercial names

A variation of different names (place names, commercial names etc.) colours the linguistic landscapes. The visible use of names can mirror the local language situation or be seen as a building block of the linguistic identity of a specific place.

My paper focuses on a field study combining folk onomastics and the study of linguistic landscapes to discuss what kind of names young people (aged 15–18) give attention to. The method is somewhat experimental: the focus-group interviews are based on observations made by the informants themselves when tasked to photograph noteworthy signs in the linguistic landscape of their local area.

The study is carried out in a multilingual, suburban environment in Helsinki, Finland. Based on the observations of the young people, both names/signs that are considered as reflecting the linguistic place and names/signs that feel out of place in this environment are discussed. More specific questions relate to the status of the national languages (Swedish in particular), the visibility of various immigrant languages, attitudes towards commercial names and the role of names as source of visible multilingualism. A further topic to discuss is how the findings of this study can be used to discuss the role of names in society at large.

SZABÓ T., ANNAMÁRIA ULLA
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
Bilingualism: two names?
Bilingualism, double identity, international names, neutral names, two names

This research was realised among French–Hungarian bilinguals in 2007 and 2010. The paper presents 110 names given to the children of Hungarian-Hungarian or French-Hungarian families living in Paris and around (Île-deFrance). We can divide this names to 5 different types: (1) Hugarian (or considered Hungarian) names (2) French names (3) Neutral 1. / International 1. names (These names are written almost the same way everywhere.) (4) Neutral 2. / International 2. names (Officially French names, but exist a Hungarian translation for home use.) (5) Others. The highest number of the names is found in the Neutral 1. (e.g. Dániel ~ Daniel). The motivation of the parents is clear: the international names help the most to the children in the easy integration to both (French and Hungarian) society. The data should be analysed and divided by a historical perspective: (1) Names of the children born between 1980–1995 (2) Names of the children born between 1995–2010. We can see that the part 1 includes

more French or Neutral 2. type names. Cause they are mostly the children of a political emigration who's assimilation (and sometimes anti-assimilation) effort was heavy. After the political change in Hungary in 1989, mainly an economic emigration came from Hungary and the parents prefered to give international names to their children borned after 1995 (2nd group). These names can symbolise also a double identity. So, bilingualism: does it mean one or two names in the reality?

SZILÁGYI-KÓSA, ANIKÓ
Pannonische Universität Veszprém
Zur Übersetzung von nomina propria in literarischen Werken
Literarische Übersetzung, Eigennamen als Realien, Übersetzungsverfahren

Das Ziel des geplanten Vortrags ist, einen Beitrag zur Übersetzung der Eigennamen in der Literatur im Sprachenpaar Ungarisch-Deutsch zu leisten. Das Original und die Übersetzungen(en) von literarischen Werken bieten geradezu ein ideales Korpus, um nicht nur die Entsprechungen von Eigennamen sondern auch ihre textuelle Einbettung zu beobachten. Als Paralleltexte wurde der Novellenzyklus „Esti Kornél" von Dezső Kosztolányi und seine deutschsprachige Übersetzung ausgewählt. Es sollen die grundsätzlichen Übersetzungsstrategien (Verfremdung vs. Einbürgerung) und die verschiedenen Übersetzungsverfahren eingehend untersucht werden. Dabei geht die Untersuchung aus der Annahme aus, dass Eigennamen im Text als Realien gelten, deren translatorische Wiedergabe im Zielsprachentext sich auf einer breiten Skala von der direkten Übernahem bis zur vollständigen Auslassung des sprachlichen Zeichens bewegt.

SZŐKE, MELINDA
University of Debrecen
Textual Positioning of Toponyms in Latin-Language Medieval Hungarian Charters
medieval charters, non-authentic charters, toponyms, source value of toponyms

The linguistic analysis of the Hungarian linguistic records became popular again in the 21 st century. In many respects, researchers stick to the traditional methods of analysing linguistic records, but they have introduced some new methods as well. For example they do not extract the Hungarian language elements (mostly proper names) from their Latin contexts, but treat the former as parts of the latter, and attribute significance to the ways the elements are fitted into the texts. There are 6 insertion ways: 1. The Latin or latinized form of toponyms: for example the Hungarian name of the settlement *Újvár* 'new castle' appearing as *Nove Civitas* in the charters. 2. Hungarian name forms next to Latin verbs with meaning such as 'say', 'call' (e.g. *dico, voco*): piscina, que *Woioser* vocatur. 3. Insertion into the text as Latin language geographical common word: ab eodem *lacu Bolatin*. 4. Hungarian names linked into the Latin text using Latin prepositions: *in Sari*. 5. Some Hungarian toponym forms, however, appear in themselves, without any Latin language elements: *Aruk tue*. 6. And finally, toponyms included in the Latin text together with their Hungarian language elements (e.g. a Hungarian adverbial noun-suffix): ad *Scertora* 'Szer-tó'+ -ra the Hungarian adverbial noun-suffix answering the question 'Where onto?'.
In my lecture, I shall apply this set of categories to discuss the system of links between toponyms appearing in the charters of Hungary and their Latin language context.

T. SOMOGYI, MAGDA
Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences (ELTE), Budapest
Problems Related to the Jókai Dictionary of Names
writers' dictionary, proper names, philology, headword selection

Jókai Dictionary of Names wishes to utilize the very rich collection of proper names used by Mór Jókai, the most famous writer with the most voluminous oeuvre of the 19th century Hungarian literature. To create this dictionary beside the wide range of onomastic and lexicographical knowledge skills in philology and literary studies are also required.

Numerous questions must be answered before the selection of headwords. The following ones are the essential: 1. Is it necessary to put names into the list of entries mentioned by the writer only (e.g. mythological names, names of historical persons, names of sites) beside the definition of different proper names? 2. Whether one or more entries have to appear in the dictionary in case of identical names? 3. How to solve the orthographic problems of names? How to consider their different written versions? 4. How should entries be detailed considering their substitute function in philological notes? 5. What kind of reference system should be created among entries to connect "multi-named" persons, sites etc. written in different forms?

The planned Jókai Dictionary of Names exploiting the latest theoretical and empirical results of research offers further directions for analyses of names appearing in literature.

TAN, PETER K W
National University of Singapore

The true name: public and private buildings in Singapore
building names, city as text, Singapore

I see names, as part of language, as being amenable to styling options and within Labovian and post-Labovian sociolinguistic approaches these options are understood as being indexical in nature. In this paper, I focus on the names of residential buildings which form part of the linguistic landscape or cityscape (or 'the city as text' as I call it) in Singapore; these names form an important part of how the city is textually represented to both residents and visitors. Styling options include choices in terms of name structure, the source languages of the different parts of the name and the degree of inventiveness underlying it. A traditional distinction is made between top-down and bottom-up signs (for signs originating from the state and from private individuals and companies respectively); I make a similar distinction between names given to residential buildings erected by the state and by private companies. There have been complaints about fanciful names particularly for private residential buildings, and I raise the issue about whether the notion of a 'true name' is useful. I suggest that this becomes increasingly problematic in the face of postmodernism and therefore of multiple identities, and also in the face of the concept of metroethnicity.

TEGELAAR, ARTHUR ROLAND VALENTIN

***Cendrillon, Cinderella, Assepoester*. A name as "thread of Ariadne" for bygone myths**
transformation, mythonym, inconsistency, history of story-lines

This paper explores and aims at tracking down the mythological background [content] of *Cendrillon ou la Petite Pantouffle de verre* (1697) , better known as *Cinderella* in English or *Asse-poester* in Dutch (&c.) , and similar stories and names .

There are several inconsistencies within the plot as told by Charles Perrault in regard to the name used for its main-character *Cendrillon* . To a certain extent it functions as a sign-post for the hidden (mythological) content of the "real [hi]story" behind the "fairy-tale" of *Cendrillon* .

Why is *Cendrillon* called *Cendrillon* (► a little bit of ash / ("small") some ash ◄) and *Cucendron* and what do we learn from her "equivalent" names which we find in other languages in related stories ? Is it possible to reconstruct a lost myth ["history"] on just a single (and singular) name in regard to the content of the story itself?

THÖNY, LUZIUS
Universität Bern (Switzerland)

Conrad Gessner's *Onomasticon propriorum nominum*
Conrad Gessner, history of onomastics, 16th century, Renaissance humanism, German

A resident of 16th century Zurich, the physician and polymath Conrad Gessner (1516-1565) was at the forefront of the knowledge of his time. Best known for his achievements as a botanist and zoologist, he has also been a pioneer in the study of names. One of his earliest endeavors in the study of names is

his onomastic supplement to the Latin dictionary by Ambrosius Calepinus. The supplement, which was later often printed separately, bears the title *Onomasticon propriorum nominum* and appeared in multiple revisions in the 1540s and 1550s. It consists of a collection of noteworthy names from the mythology, history and geography of Greek and Roman writers. For example, he lists the name *Scandinauia*, which he explains as *insula Oceani septentrionalis* 'island in the northern ocean', and quotes Pliny as the source. Another example is the article on the *Helvetii*, in which he states everything he knows about this ancient tribe, including that their capital was *Aventicum* – present-day *Avenches* in Switzerland – and even provides the German name of this place as *Uuiuelspurg* (normalized *Wiflisburg*). In this talk, I intend to show how Conrad Gessner thought about names and how he tried to elucidate their origins on the basis of examples from his *Onomasticon propriorum nominum* and selected other works.

TORT-DONADA, JOAN
University of Barcelona
Toponyms related to plant covers in transitional vegetation areas: How diversity is conveyed by place names
Place names and vegetation, natural and cultural landscapes, Iberian peninsula

Ecotones are areas of biodiversity, across which the complexity of vegetation cover may increase. Diverse forest and shrub communities, belonging to different bioclimatic levels or potential physiognomic types, grow in narrow fringes or meet and integrate in a given area. Place-naming related to the vegetation covering such enclaves tends to be strongly influenced by the toponymic principles of significativeness and exceptionality at a very small scale, although these principles may eventually become blurred. In mountainous countries, especially transition areas, in which altitude, slope and aspect determine variations in the landscape units, the toponymy can reveal interesting information about the distribution of the vegetation and the importance of the plant covers based on the local inhabitants' perceptions over time. We select a number of areas with these characteristics in the Iberian peninsula (Spain) to illustrate how links between natural and cultural landscapes are forged and how place names are subsequently coined. We examine specifically the Montseny in Catalonia; some comarcas of the pre-Pyrenees; the northern province of Burgos; the southern slopes of the Cantabrian range in the province of Palencia; the sierras of the Central System and the ecotone formed by the deserts and adjacent mountains in Eastern Sierra Nevada. Above all, the 'scale factor' appears to be a highly relevant determinant of the toponymy of these areas.

TORT-DONADA, JOAN
University of Barcelona
Names and literature in the work of Josep Pla. The essay 'The Gray Notebook' (1966) as a case study
Josep Pla, landscape, memory, geographical essay, Catalonia

Josep Pla (Palafrugell, province of Girona, 1897-1981) is a contemporary Catalan writer whose work is gaining increasing recognition outside Spain. His immense body of work (mainly descriptive and evocative of the landscape of his homeland) is today considered as having made one of the broadest and most meaningful contributions to contemporary Catalan literature. Our purpose in this paper is to examine the essayistic work of Pla from the perspective of Literary Onomastics. We take as our primary source of analysis a number of his works, written between 1940 and 1970, that describe the rural landscape and rural world and, in particular, his essay (which might also be considered a journal) El *quadern gris*, written in 1966 and translated into English in 2013 (*The Gray Notebook*, New York: New York Review Books, which was received with considerable interest by both critics and the English-reading public). The research is based on a fundamental premise: in general, throughout Pla's rich work, redolent of memory, the onomastic (both toponymy and anthroponymy) serves as a foundation for literary construction. We seek to place our contribution within the context of W.F.H. Nicolaisen's 2005 proposal, when he called for "some kind of radical rethinking" of current research in the common ground between names and literature.

TORT-DONADA, JOAN
University of Barcelona

Urban toponymy as a tool for interpreting the physical environment. A case study: Barcelona's mediaeval old town

Urban toponymy, Barcelona, mediaeval town, landscape indicators

Barcelona's mediaeval old town, today known as Ciutat Vella, is predominantly flat in appearance. However, a more detailed inspection reveals it to stand on a physical base of very uneven altitude, with numerous changes of gradient between high- and low-lying areas. In fact, the original core of the city, on which the Roman settlement of Barcino was built, is a small hill (Mons Taber) that rises above the rest of the old town. There are many urban toponyms in Ciutat Vella that indicate that the streets "descend" from the top of the hill in all directions (from what would have been the Roman core down into the mediaeval quarters), and which usually receive the name baixada (Baixada de la Presó, Baixada de Santa Anna, etc.). Although this is the most significant of the toponyms, it is not the only one. Other names serve as 'indicators of the landscape': Pla de la Boqueria and Pla de Palau refer to flat urban spaces; Jonqueres and les Arenes, to low-lying depressions; and la Rambla, to the ancient hydrographic network. A toponym indicating a rise in altitude or a depression, as irrelevant as it may seem today, may historically have been significant, as it would have indicated whether the land was susceptible to flooding and, therefore, whether or not it was suitable for given activities. This study combines the qualitative approach characteristic of classical toponymic analyses with quantitative methodologies (specifically, LIDAR technology applied to Barcelona's physical environment), which we have employed before in other Mediterranean cities, such as Valencia.

TÓTH, VALÉRIA
University of Debrecen

Systematic Relations between Anthroponyms and Toponyms in the Old Hungarian language
toponyms, anthroponyms, old Hungarian, functional linguistics

Systematic relations between anthroponyms and toponyms in Old Hungarian can be described from two different aspects: on the one hand, by putting anthroponyms containing toponyms into the focus of our presentation, or by displaying toponyms deriving from anthroponyms, on the other.
In Old Hungarian, anthroponym forms containing toponyms can be found among descriptive names and nexus names. Therefore, I present these anthroponym types in detail. In the
anthroponym > toponym model three toponym structures have to be taken into account: toponyms without any formants (e.g. *Péter*), those with a derivational suffix *(Péter-i),* and compounded types *(Péter-falva).* Types of toponyms containing anthroponyms show significant differences with regard to their productivity, chronological features as well as the nature of anthroponym types in them. These differences can be pointed out in the most effective way if they are jointly analysed.
I discuss the systematic relations between anthroponyms and toponyms in a theoratical framework determined by functional linguistics.

TSEPKOVA, ANNA
Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University

Pragmatic Peculiarities of Contemporary Russian Nicknames: Are Nicknames Doomed to Extinction?
informal anthroponym, nickname, Russian culture, nicknaming functions, pragmatics of nicknames

The paper aims to analyse the pragmatic potential of Russian anthroponymic nicknames as reported by school, college and university students of Novosibirsk, Russia (2015-2017). The present research takes a deeper look into the tendencies of informal anthroponymic nominations, which, though being connected with and limitted to local data, can shed light on the reasons of a decreasing number of nicknames among young people, which we pointed out in our pilot research on this matter, conducted in 2014-2015. In the present paper we argue that this tendency is a reflection and a consequence of

modern ways of human interaction which becomes less informal and more virtual, dramatically affecting the younger generation.

The focus group of our research includes over 500 respondents of different ages, predominantly schoolchildren and young people, who are considered to be the bearers of a nicknaming culture.

The conclusions are based on the following aspects of contemporary nicknaming practices of the area in focus:

1) the respondents' attitudes and opinions about a nickname as an alternative informal nomination of a person;

2) the frequency of nicknaming practices in the respondents' everyday communication;

3) the functions of nicknames as viewed by the respondents;

4) the spheres where nicknames circulate.

TSINKOBUROVA, MARIA

Some notes on the peculiarities of the etymology definition on the example of transformed toponyms of the Leningrad region's South part (North-West Russia)

Toponyms, Leningrad region, etymology

During its long history, the territory of the modern Leningrad region was the area of combined habitation of Finno-Ugric and Slavic population. At present time, there are uneven-aged, transformed and untransformed place names, generated on different substrates in the region. With the help of untransformed toponyms (with Finno-Ugric and Slavic substrate as well) it is often clear what regional features have influenced to the toponyms' formation. Hence, the author was intending to establish the region's toponyms, which names reflect different natural conditions, the character of settlements, possessive toponyms etc. Among all the transformed toponyms representing considerable part between region's toponyms, cases of the different transformation are observed: phonetic transformation, calque, combined transformation (calque and phonetic). For these cases, one can often observe incorrect treatment of the toponyms' etymology. In addition, literally transformed toponyms are frequently objects of the folk etymology. For example, the name of the village Novaya Burya (New Storm in Russian) is explained by some very strong storm, which was in this area. However, the analysis of some old maps (XVIII century) of the region along with the analysis of geological features of the region has shown that this village was located in the Finnish parish Uusi puro (New Brook). Therefore, Novaya Burya is a transformed toponym with partial calque: uusi was transferred into Russian novaya (new) and puro was modified into the concordant Russian word burya (storm). The basis of this name was the gydrogeological feature of this area: few surface waters and the brook flowing near the village. Thus, geological and geographical control along with the analysis of historical dates helps establish the etymology of transformed toponyms in some difficult cases.

UCKELMAN, SARA LIANA
Durham University

The Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources: Its Origin, Scope, and How You Can Help

Medieval names; european names; given names; lexicography

The Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources (http://dmnes.org/) aims to document all given names recorded in European sources written between 500 and 1600. This online collaborative project fills a gap that is left by other historical linguistic lexicographic projects which tend to omit proper names because they don«t carry the same type of semantic content as ordinary nouns. But proper names provide information about a wealth of different areas that cannot be obtained from other linguistic studies. Proper names provide early evidence for vernacular developments; proper names provide insight into sociological and cultural changes; and much more. The aim of this talk is to introduce people to the Dictionary, where the project came from and where it is going, how you can use it, and how you can contribute to it.

UDOYE, IFEOMA EMMANUELA
Department of English, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Nigeria
THE Semantics of Ọka dying anthroponyms
Anthroponyms, semantics, connotation, Ọka

This paper studies the semantics of Ọka dying personal names, a dialect of Igbo language spoken in Nigeria. The objective is to examine and document those personal names that are gradually going into extinction. Simple structured interview was used for data collection. The collected names were grouped according to their semantic categories. The study revealed that Awka personal names are connotative, because most personal names borne by the older generation convey the circumstances surrounding their birth. These according to the elicited information could be used to understand the thought processes of people of that generation. Based on the findings, few recommendations were made. One of them is that a dictionary of Awka personal names should be written by onomasticians and displayed in the widely read Ọka newspaper called 'Okwanka', public libraries, and schools.

UHER, DAVID
Department of Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts at Palacký University in Olomouc
Potamonomata in *the Explanation of Characters*
classical Chinese, Xu Shen (?54–?125), the Explanation of Characters, typology, potamonoma
Shuo Wen Jie Zi《說文解字》*The Meaning Explanation of Primary Characters and Structure Analysis of Secondary Characters* (*the Explanation* of *Characters* for short) is highly appreciated an early 2nd-century work of Chinese linguistics not only by Chinese philological tradition itself but by Chinese culture as a complex. Analysing the structure of the characters and so giving the etymology of the words represented by them it remains to be the fundamental work of traditional Chinese grammatology during almost two millennia. It is also the first monograph in the history of language science that uses the principle of organization words by semantic criteria gathering them into a system of 540 determinatives. However, the book is almost unknown by the Euro-American tradition and underestimated by local Sinology. Nevertheless, it contains important information about the words of Classical Chinese. The purpose of this paper is therefore to demonstrate these phenomena – structural analysis of the characters and semantic nesting – on the material of potamonomata (sg. potamonoma) contained in the first half of the 11th volume of the book in total amount of 468 units. The description of the semantic nests combined with the comments of Xu Shen's, author of *the Explanation of the Characters*, allows to determine position of the determinative "River" within the book, as well as to depict an importance of its toponomata for the onomastics.

VAN LANGENDONCK, WILLY
University of Leuven
A dichotomy in the diachronic structure of family-names
Anthroponymy, dichotomy, relational, characterization

Usually, four categories of family-names are distinguished: patronymics, names of origin, occupational names, and bye-names in a very large sense. Here, there is a problem. This looks like the wastebasket! The idea of bye-names in a large sense does not indicate a motivational category. Instead, I will propose a dichotomy, namely a major division into "relational" and "characterizing" names. In relational names, there is a relation between the name-bearer and an entity outside of that person, for instance, a family or another entity outside of this person, a place, or time. This concept of relation essentially applies to the meaning of the genitive in a broad sense, namely origin, human or geographical, where two entities are related, e.g., _Robin-s, -son_. On the other hand, we have characterization, which refers to one and the same person, where some or other property of the name-bearer is named, e.g., names such as _Smith, Brown_, etc. Here, a continuum can be set
up.

VASILEVA, NATALIA
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Onymic implicatures in literary text perception (on the material of modern Russian)
onymic implicatures, literary text perception, rhetorical effect of prominence, categorization in onomastics

The term *onymic implicature* is proposed to designate the correlation between the name which occurs in text and the addressee's reaction to it (readers' expectations) based on linguistic and encyclopedic knowledge. Four types of onymic implicatures are discussed, expressed by the implicative formula «if A, then B» in accordance with the text functions of proper names. 1) Ethnic ones (*if Ivan, then ethnically Russian* ; *if Hans, then German*, *if Rabinovič, then Jewish*, etc). 2) Gender onymic implicatures associated with affiliation of proper names to masculine/feminine/transgender fields. 3) Intraonymic implicatures, or classificatory connotations of proper names connected to the proper name forms perceived as typical for a certain onomastic type, e.g. *Marusja* → anthroponym, feminine; *Fjodor-Kuzmičsk*→ toponym, city name; *Murka*→zoonym, female cat name. 4) Name-age and social onymic implicatures connected with distribution of proper names on the scale old-fashioned /antiquated vs. fashioned names, high-society vs. lower class names. In all of these cases the readers' expectation may be shifted (disappointed expectations) which leads to the perception effect described in the classical rhetorics as the effect of prominence. In the paper, the outlined textual device receives interpretation from the cognitive point of view based on lability of categorization in the proprial sphere of language.

VIRKKULA, JOHANNA
University of Helsinki
Namesake connections in theory and practice
namesake, socio-onomastics, personal names

Naming a child after a relative is common in many cultures around the world (see, for instance, Alford 1988, 43-45). However, many of us are namesakes with non-relatives, and exploring namesakes outside of families is a theme that needs further study.
Alford's comparative study shows that cultures around the world see a connection between namesakes. This paper seeks to study this connection, especially between namesakes that are not united by family ties. There is a further relevance in studying namesakes who share both first name and surname: there is a real possibility of error of identity when somebody is named exactly as you are. Such namesakes can be, of course, unintentional as when an adult finds her- or himself named exactly as a newly elected president, or intentional, when a child is named after a famous person.
This paper will focus on namesakes in Europe and the connection between namesakes, exploring a socio-onomastic theoretical framework for namesake experiences. As namesakes are studied, however, a significant byline is focus on what names are the same – pronounced the same, written the same – and thus a part of the paper will address how names such as Anton, Anthon, Antton and Antonia are perceived as the same name or different names depending on the context. Thus, the questions of what makes names same or different and what constitutes a namesake are touched upon.
Namesake connections are presented through real-life examples.
Alford, Richard D. 1988. Naming and identity : a cross-cultural study of personal naming practices. HRAF Press.

VITALI, GIOVANNI PIETRO
Université de Lorraine
Names of Folk Bands: the effect of (anti)global society on Music
Folk music, Tradition, Innovation, Regions, Dialects, Language, Heritage

Italian society has always been divided between local and global social inclinations. This controversial nature of Italy, as the amalgamation of many disparate social and cultural elements, is at the heart of this country. This tendency is perfectly represented by the music, which is always divided between a local traditional repertory and the dynamics of the pop genres and in turn this is reflected in the lyrics

and music. Names of bands, especially with respect to the folk genre, can illustrate this relationship within the strong regional roots of Italy and the willingness to be a united nation in the global world.

This contribution aims to analyse this complicated phenomenon through the methods used by bands to choose their names as a reflection of their music and its impact on society.

I will focus on the names chosen by the artists who want to show their relationship with the global and electronic world of contemporary music according to, or in opposition to the local heritage of traditional music.

Names of bands symbolise these contradictions because they highlight the image of the country, which is literally suspended between the local and the European, and they come to signify the ongoing tension between tradition and innovation.

VITANYI, BORBALA

L'importance d'onomastique des matricules ecclésiastiques au 21ᵉ siècle

les séries d'onomastique de Budapest; Rákoscsaba; examen comparatif anthroponymique; matricule; noms de baptême des jumeaux

Les séries de Budapest de l'onomastique hongroise, les 200 volumes des Études d'Onomastique Hongrois et les 99 volumes des Collections des données des Anthroponymes Hongrois, édités par l'Équipe de Recherche Onomastique du Groupe des Chairs Linguistiques de l'Université des Sciences Roland Eötvös entre 1976—2006; 1974 -1991, ont popularisé l'onomastique hongroise à l'intérieur du pays et au delà des frontières. Le rédacteur de ces séries était le professeur linguiste Mihály Hajdú qui est mort en 2014. L'idée de mon thème est venue de ces séries. L'importance de mon étude est motivée par cela aussi que les matricules catholiques de mon habitat ne sont pas digitalisées, les pages ont des cassures, à quelques lieux le texte latin écrit à l'encre noire s'est terni.

Rákoscsaba depuis 1950 est part du 17ᵉ arrondissement, à l'est de Budapest, où la majorité des habitants est catholique, l'autre part est calviniste, luthérien et baptiste.

Mon étude s'occupe de l'analyse d'onomastique des matricules ecclésiastiques, catholiques et calvinistes jusqu'á 1895, l'apparition des immatriculation d'État. À Rákoscsaba l'immatriculation catholique a commencé en juin de 1762, le début de l'immatriculation calviniste est 1758.

Je présente la fréquence des noms de baptêmes, la motivation connue du choix du nom (même le choix de plusieurs noms de baptême). Il est une curiosité des matricules catholiques, qu'au 18ᵉ et au 19ᵉ siècles on y trouve les noms de nombreux jumeaux. Il y a plusieurs agglomérations à côté de Rákoscsaba, dont l'examen anthroponymique a été préparé, ainsi j'ai la possibilité de les comparer.

WAHLBERG, MATS
Institute for Language and Folklore
Local, National and International Features in Swedish Street-Names
street-names, Swedish, official name-giving

Street names in Sweden, as in most parts of the world, are given from a local, national or international perspective. Name-giving with a local connection is common to place names in general. This was the rule during the Middle Ages, when street names arose spontaneously, e.g. in Uppsala *Eric Benedicti gränd* 'Eric Benedicti alley', where Eric Benedicti lived, and *Vårfrugatan* 'Our Lady's Street', which lead to the Church of Our Lady. Also today, such names are common, although given officially.

The earliest examples of name-giving with a national perspective date from the middle of the 17ᵗʰ century, when the medieval plans of many Scandinavian towns were changed considerably, making new street names necessary. The names *Kungsgatan* 'King's Street, *Drottninggatan* 'Queen's Street' and *Regeringsgatan* 'Government Street' were introduced in Stockholm and Uppsala by the local authorities as a reverence to the strong royal power of the time. Nowadays we find *Kungsgatan* and *Drottninggatan* in most Swedish towns. These names have come to form part of the common street-name onomasticon. During the end of the 19ᵗʰ century, when official name-giving was consolidated in most Swedish towns, names given in honour of historically important persons or well-known authors

became common. Such commemorative names are frequently given also today, often on the initiative of politicians or pressure groups, and many times cause debate.

Names with an international perspective, e.g. given in honour of internationally well-known, non-Swedish persons, are up to now not common.

WALKOWIAK, JUSTYNA B.
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Lithuanian anthroponomastic heritage in Poland: the surnames from Lithuania Major vs. those from Lithuania Minor in contemporary Poland
Lithuanian anthroponomastic heritage, Lithuanian surnames, Lithuania, Lithuania Minor, Lithuanian surnames in Poland

No Central European country is, or used to be, an isolated entity: one finds a plethora of "alien bodies" in the surname stock of particular nation-states even today, to say nothing of former times. This is also true of the contemporary Polish anthroponomasticon, where among other borrowings one can also find surnames of Lithuanian origin. In view of the lack of any statistics, my own research reveals at least 5,5 thousand such surnames in use (out of the total 400 thousand), including about three hundred surnames whose morphological shape suggests their Lithuania Minor provenience. Today's existence in Poland of genetically (Major-)Lithuanian surnames is due to the shared past, i.e. the succession of unions between Poland (the Crown) and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the years 1385-1569, which resulted in the

emergence of a multinational, multicultural and multidenominational Commonwealth that ended partitioned among Russia, Prussia and the Habsburg Empire at the close of the 18th century. Many of these surnames became morphologically, phonetically and graphically assimilated into the native name stock. Not so with surnames from Lithuania Minor, which as a concept emerged in the 16th century and never historically constituted part of Poland. Today's existence of such surnames is caused by population movements, e.g. within Prussia in the 19th century. The paper, illustrated with examples, will discuss both surname types in terms of their morphology, orthography, frequency and distribution.

WALKOWIAK, JUSTYNA B.
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Personal name policies in Europe in the context of globalization
name policy, personal names, minorities, feminine surnames, laws on names, naming children, name assimilation

For personal names, the gap between the local and the global has replaced the much older division between the private and the public. Not only do personal names accompany their bearers in flowing freely across frontiers within the EU, but they also cross borders with migrants from the outside.

On the other hand, the awareness of minority rights in the realm of personal naming is increasing as well. This refers to national and ethnic minorities, but also to women, who are known to have been "anthroponomastically minoritized" for a long time in recorded history.

Finally, in an individualistic political culture, typical of many states in today's Western world, the freedoms accorded to an individual in the sphere of personal naming are ever-expanding, with the relaxation of the applicable laws.

As a consequence, new challenges in name policy need to be met. However, is there a price to pay? Do new policies pose a threat to tradition and to national cultures? How much freedom for an individual is not too much? The paper will outline and discuss four problem areas:

1) the tensions between states that result directly from the differences in naming patterns;
2) the struggle of ethnic minorities for anthroponomastic emancipation;
3) the reconsideration of policies regarding the traditional forms of feminine surnames
4) the liberty (or lack thereof) of naming children

WARTENA, CHRISTIAN – EDERBERG, HANS-PETER
Hochschule Hannover
Clustering of German Place Names
Place Names; Quantitative Analysis; Clustering; Germany; String Similarity

The paper studies the similarity of groups of place names (based on postal code regions) in Germany. We have extracted 36.500 place names for 90 regions from Wikipedia. For each region we computed the similarity to each other region based on the frequency of combinations of tree letters (trigrams) in the place names of that region. Subsequently the regions were clustered using a hierarchical clustering algortithm.

The clusters we found in most cases are geographically coherent regions. Moreover, these regions can easily be understood from a linguistic and historic perspective.

Finally, we extract the most frequent letter sequences from the place names of each cluster. Most of these sequences turn out to be suffixes that we indeed would expect for those regions.

WILLIAMSON, EILA
University of Glasgow
Names of salmon pools in Berwickshire
Place-names; Scotland; Berwickshire; salmon pools; River Tweed

In the study of Scottish and English hydronyms, attention has tended to focus on the names of rivers, lochs, lakes and smaller watercourses, such as streams and burns. This paper will concentrate on the names of salmon pools, water features which have been understudied in comparison, with a few notable exceptions (e.g. a series of articles on medieval fisheries by Victor Watts published between 1982 and 1997).

The historic county of Berwickshire provides a wealth of names of salmon pools along sections of the course of the River Tweed, a renowned salmon-fishing river. Demarcating the border between Scotland and England for a considerable part of its length, the River Tweed offers up an opportunity to undertake a study of the names of salmon pools on the Berwickshire side, in Scotland, while taking into account naming practices south of the current political border, in Northumberland in England. How close is the correlation between the Berwickshire and Northumberland salmon pool names, in what was once a shared zone historically and linguistically? In what ways can we best categorise the names of salmon pools (e.g. being named for a feature on the river bank, or according to colour or shape, etc.)? To what extent can the modern names be traced back beyond the Ordnance Survey maps of the mid-nineteenth century?

The paper will draw on data being surveyed for the University of Glasgow's Recovering the Earliest English Language in Scotland: evidence from place-names project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust (2016–18).

WOJNAROVÁ, SOŇA
Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic
Colour terms ´gold´ and ´silver´ in Finnish and Czech toponyms
Finnish toponyms – Czech toponyms - gold – silver – colour terms

Colour terms play an important role in toponymy, frequently appearing as the first, specifying, part of place names. This paper will look into Finnish and Czech place names containing the colour terms ´gold´ and ´silver´ (kulta and hopea in Finnish, zlatý and stříbrný in Czech, respectively). Both colours are considered to be secondary colour terms and they are primarily derived from metals. The qualities related to these two precious metals can play a significant part in the naming process, along with other factors.

The paper will investigate and compare the naming motives of these Finnish and Czech toponyms: to which qualities ´gold´ or ´silver´ in these place names can refer to. The preliminary results suggest that the usage of ´silver´ and ´gold´ in Finnish toponyms is related to more or less same areas: e.g. to the colour and quality of springs, beaches, rocks or vegetation, and others like mining history of the place,

a hidden treasure or a secret distillery, etc. However, some differences can be seen as e.g. when denoting the quality or clarity of water or the type of vegetation, ´silver´ appears more frequently, wheras ´gold´ is used more often when referring to the beauty of a beach or any place in general.

The analyzed material of Finnish place names consists of cca 1,600 microtoponyms collected in the Names Archive (Helsinki) in autumn 2016. The Czech toponyms will be collected in the Institute of the Czech Language in Prague and analyzed in the following three months.

WOODMAN, PAUL
UK

Central Europe: Myth or Reality?

Central Europe; toponymy; endonyms; exonyms

Does Central Europe exist? If so, how can it be identified? Physical geography would suggest there is no such region, for we search in vain for any clearly defined boundaries. Yet intellectuals and politicians have spoken of a 'Central Europe' for more than a century, so perhaps it exists as a mental construct, even a state of mind. This paper explores the internal and external perceptions of the region over the past hundred years or so – including its apparent disappearance during the binary East-West terminology of the Cold War – and how the various geographical and linguistic versions of 'Central Europe' differ from one another. The paper concludes that although it is perhaps not possible to define it from first principles, and although it differs internally in geography, ethnicity and language, Central Europe nonetheless does indeed exist. It is a singular region of great cultural wealth bound together by an intertwined history, often not of its own making but instead determined by its larger neighbours, where nation states and their principal ethnic groups do not always correlate territorially. Despite ever-fluctuating borders, it can be recognised and identified by certain constant and characteristic markers. Place names constitute one of these markers; Central Europe is that portion of the European continent where language contact in toponyms really matters – where exonyms were censored under the post-war Communist regimes and where the question of endonyms and exonyms remains a significant and contentious issue today.

ZABALZA SEGUIN, ANA
Universidad de Navarra (Pamplona, Spain)

Protecting names, defending castles. The Santa Maria lineage through the Pyrenean boundaries

Anthroponomastics. Early Modern period. Boundaries. Navarre

This paper focuses in the study of a noble lineage, the Lizarazu- Santa María that came from the palaces with the same name in the Basse Navarre, today France. Since the XI century this territory is in the property of the Navarre crown wich they will serve with the hope of finding land, a good as necessary as scarce in their place of origin. The most recognized members of this family are the ones who lived between the ends of the XIV century and the beginnings of the XV. They work directly to the king and benefit from all types of cargos, honours and gifts. With frequency they act as ambassadors and courier in diverse European courts.

An important part of this investigation is supported on the analysis of the lineage onomastic, from the names to the surnames. The organized transmission chain of the name of the primogenitor, signed with the sucession of Pedro - Sancho breaks in the generation that comes to maturity at the beginnings of the XV century. At the same time, in a abrupt way, the last name Lizarazu disappears, took from one of its originatives, to adopt the other one from the Santa María.

On this paper I analize the possible causes of this changes and their relation with conflictive political situation of the Navarre Kingdom around that times, on the eve of the beginning of the civil war where they were going to be implicated as it full. A possible explanation of this onomastic changes is the desire to hispanicise the lineage because Basse Navarre didn't offer the same opportunities of development as the peninsular Navarre.

ZSCHIESCHANG, CHRISTIAN
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Language contact and geographic names in different regions of East Central Europe

Geographic names, Language contact, German-Slavonic language contact, East Central Europe, Sorbian, Old Sorbian, border regions, transitional dialects

The German-Slavonic contact zone is part of East Central Europe. This conception, going back to the Polish historian Oskar Halecki, divides Central Europe into a western and an eastern part. Within this frame language contact in geographic names was investigated at the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe for two decades, pertaining several regions, spreading over the area between the river Saale, the border region to the east Slavonic sphere, the shores of the Baltic Sea and Bohemia. These projects are part of a long tradition of onomastic research in Eastern Germany, especially dealing with German-Slavonic language contact, the integration of Slavic names into German language use and their writing in German (and Latin) written sources.

But, besides of it, there are many other aspects to consider and some of them will be discussed in this paper. One of them is the fact that language contact happened between several Slavonic languages too. If we look at border regions between different language areas, we have to ask, if we really can assume that two languages met here? Or should we rather suppose transitional dialects? Seen from this perspective, it seems that concepts of older predecessors of later national languages (f. e. Old Czech) reach their limits - the geographic names in such regions were neither Old Sorbian nor Old Czech sensu stricto, but belonged to transitional dialects. But how can we name such dialects?