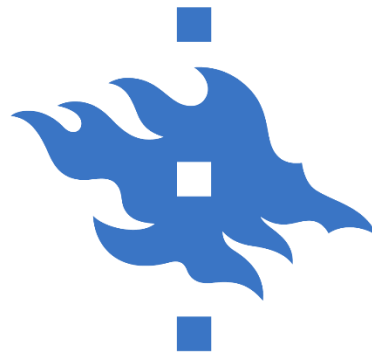# Book of abstracts

Buch mit Zusammenfassungen

Cahier des résumés

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

FACULTY OF ARTS

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'Spread the Word': Small languages, brand naming, and sustainability

HELEN KELLY-HOLMES
Ollscoil Luimnigh/University of Limerick

Small languages refer generally (but not only) to indigenous, minoritized languages, such as for example, Irish and Sámi (Pietikäinen et al 2016). Their smallness, in terms of speaker numbers relative to 'big' national and global languages, affords them certain attributes (Pietikäinen et al 2016), which position them favourably for branding sustainability. The paper reports on a study of a number of brands which use Irish to name, mark and market their sustainability, using virtual ethnographic and discourse analytic methods and applying the theoretical framework of Appadurai's concept of 'enclaved commodities'. The products concerned generally involve a high degree of reflexivity and identity work on the part of consumers as part of their purchase - before, during and after consumption. All of this activity can reinforce the brand name and name's association with sustainability. While the perceived authenticity of a small language name enables it to index place and locality / localness, which is a key attribute in contemporary sustainability marketing, this also invites scrutiny about the origin and accuracy of the name and of the localness.

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People's names and sustainability: (in)equalities and human rights

JANE PILCHER
Nottingham Trent University

In this talk, I understand sustainability as the quality of practices being able to continue over time. My concern is with the social and cultural sustainability of some practices related to people's names in relation to issues of equality, diversity, and inclusion and therein, to lives being lived in ways commensurate with human dignity – in other words, human rights. I explore these issues using three different topics. First, I consider names in adoption. Using new evidence from England and Wales, I explore identity rights in terms of first name changing for children who are adopted and surname alignment within adoptive families so that their belonging together is displayed. Second, I focus on the pronunciation of names in contexts of the internationalization of higher education and the increased cultural diversity of student populations. Using new evidence from England I examine the experiences of students whose names can be mispronounced. I ask, what can institutions of higher education do to help ensure that the (re)naming of students is commensurate with their human dignity? Third, I address methodological debates on the sustainability of practices of anonymization through pseudonymization in qualitative research. I argue that insights from the sociology of people's names can enrich methodological discussions about the rights and wrongs of researchers' practices of (re)naming participants and the identities thereby conveyed. Through these three topics, I show how people's names are 'power-full', (re)producing identities, relationships, and inequalities through the ideas they contain and convey. Names - and their study - are core to equity, justice, and human dignity and so to the achievement of more socially and culturally sustainable societies.

Names as a guide through natural and linguistic landscapes

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Different types of proper names are important items in most linguistic landscapes, i.e. in the visible language use in public places, and thus one of the key issues discussed in linguistic landscape studies (cf. Gorter & Cenoz 2023: 357–368). Names are not only numerous on signs, and especially salient in landscapes with fewer signs overall, their informative and symbolic nature makes them interesting in connection to several wider sociolinguistic questions. For example, names can have a central role in discussion on language policies or visibility of minority languages, names are utilized for commercial purposes, or to showcase (or hide) identities of peoples, places etc. Names can also be used on signs as part of a more regulatory discourse, in order to e.g. guide people to choose to take a certain way through spaces. All in all, the use of names in the linguistic landscape thus becomes very much a question of sustainable name use.

In this lecture, I will first give a short summary of the shared interests of linguistic landscape studies and onomastics. Thereafter, my focus will be on a specific case study: the role of names in the linguistic landscapes of national parks in Sweden and Finland. Names are here part of a somewhat contradictory landscape: the aim of national parks is at the same time to preserve valuable natural areas, and to allow people to experience nature. What kind of names does a visitor encounter, and how are these names utilized to manage the aims of the national parks, i.e. to guide the visitors in a sustainable way, will be exemplified through a sample of signs from the linguistic landscape of a number of different national parks in the two countries.

References:

Gorter, D. & Cenoz, J. 2023. *A Panorama of Linguistic Landscape Studies*. Bristol: Multilingual Matters.

Urban change and the loss of place

TERHI AINIALA & PIA OLSSON
University Of Helsinki

In the paper, we focus on places of power in urban settings and especially on situations where there is a threat of losing them. By places of power we refer to those places people find emotionally important and empowering in their everyday life. We are especially interested in the ways people name their places of power and the affective practices and meanings attached to these places (see Ainiala & Olsson 2021). Our study combines onomastic and ethnological perspectives.

The focus of the study is on the neighbourhood of Vuosaari in Eastern Helsinki, Finland. As research material, both questionnaire material, learning cafe discussions and individual in-depth interviews will be utilized. Close reading people's emotions towards their places of power we look for the environmental, material and social changes in the surroundings and the ways these affect them, including also onomastic landscape.

Vuosaari as an area has experienced a remarkable change during the last 10 years and even more changes (e.g. demolition of residential blocks and massive construction of the area) are to be expected. What are the consequences of all these changes to the places of power and the experienced Vuosaari in general among the residents? What is the role place names play in this change? Are there new (unofficial) names being used? Are some names felt inappropriate?

The study opens a new perspective into the experienced urban surroundings in the light of multidisciplinary methods. The questions related to the sustainable urban environment mirrored though people's own emotions and attachments are also reflected.

References:

Ainiala, T., & Olsson, P. (2021). Places of power: Naming of affective places. *Nordic Journal of Socio-Onomastics*, 1, 9–38. https://doi.org/10.59589/noso.12021.14713

The Dynamics of Place Names: Exploring Changes and Continuity in Two Coastal Areas of Estonia

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Place names show us what are important places in the environment around us that deserve to be named. In different time periods, these mentioned places may vary. The reasons are extralinguistic, depending on people's ways of life and associated land use, the landscape and its articulation, cultural specifics, social conditions, and also individual choices. Therefore, it is also important to carry out re-collections in areas where place names have already been collected in the past. This provides an opportunity to compare place name collections from different eras and observe which places have been important to people at different times. In my presentation, I will provide an overview of the place name systems of two coastal areas in Estonia, examining which places have needed to be consistently named throughout different time periods and what changes have occurred between them. I myself have collected contemporary name material, which I compare with the local name collections in the Institute of Estonian Language from the 20th century and historical maps from the 18th and 19th centuries.

No More Horsing Around! Onomastic Equity for 'Equinyms'

DIANE ALLEN WEST
University Of The West Indies

This study is proposed in advocacy of the expansion of the official directory of onomastic terminology to include underrepresented, yet highly developed archives of proper names demonstrating elaborate linguistic structure and classification. The terminology "Equinym" has been coined and applied in this study as a generic onomastic terminology for the proper names of horses. The findings show that onomastic principles can be applied to this vast yet under-researched corpora of registered names in so far as the research is able to examine the syntax of equinyms or equine names, specifically names given to horses bred for horse-racing as a global sport and as a major heritage pastime in the historical British realms and territories. The validity of the research is premised on the standardization and noticeable breadth of national archives of registered equinyms in English; the intricate protocols and rules for the formation and selection of these names; highly varied grammatical typologies of equinyms observed in centuries-old local catalogues of horse-names and, of socio-onomastic interest, both culturally unique and universal patterns of horse-naming noted and remarked in horse-racing journalism. A most significant finding is the use and shaping of equinyms as special anthroponyms though rather the reverse might normally be expected. The implications of this research are onomastically rich as they illustrate how proper names are codified to map and preserve lineage and bloodlines in animals - not unlike humans and moreover, how equinyms serve as a particular tool of oral history and story-telling of the times, era and social context from which they are generated. The research is part of a larger body of proposed taxonomies within untraditional categories curated as indigenous artefacts and given an analytical framework for attaining official onomastic terminology. The research widens the general scope of zoological-onomastics thus advancing Onomastics generally as a sustainable science.

Double-barreled surnames in Kuwait

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Most UK and US surnames are single-barreled (henceforth SB) but double-barreled (henceforth DB) surnames are also found. They may be unhyphenated, as in Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, or hyphenated, as in Daniel Day-Lewis. This paper focuses on DB surnames in Kuwait. Most Kuwaiti surnames are SB and come from one of five etymological categories: given name, teknonym, patronym, relational adjective, and nickname. Kuwaitis are hadhar if they self-identify as belonging to families or Bedouin if they self-identify as belonging to tribes. A small percentage of DB hadhar or Bedouin surnames are found, as in il-butˤi bu tˤeebaan. All Kuwaiti DB surnames are unhyphenated in Arabic spelling.

Table 1. Five etymological categories of SB surnames.

given name	teknonym	patronym	relational adjective	nickname
maqaamis	ʔabal-xeel	bin ħajjiy	il-ʔansˤaariy	ir-rubaaħ

Hadhar Kuwaitis have a large variety of SB surnames ranging over these five categories. Bedouin Kuwaitis have fewer SB surnames, most of them coming from relational adjectives:

Table 2. Examples of tribal SB relational adjective surnames:

li-mtˤeeriy	il-ˤajmiy	li-sbeeˤiy	id-doosiriy	il-gaħtˤaaniy

Some Bedouin surnames come from smaller genealogical units than tribes, such as clan, subclan, or family (Al-ħimyarii 1916: 55; Almuhanna & Prunet 2015: 316-317).

Table 3. Examples of Bedouin surnames based on genealogical units:

level	gloss	surname example
batˤn.	'belly, clan'	il-ʕabdiliy
faxð	thigh, subclan'	li-sˤʕaba
ʕaaʔila	'family'	iʃ-ʃaatˤriy

Based on a large corpus of voters' names, I will address four questions:
1. What is the proportion of DB surnames to that of SB surnames?
2. What is the etymology of the two components of DB surnames?
3. What pragmatic factors led to their creation?
4. Are all conceivable twenty five combinations attested?

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Al-ħimyariyy, Naʃwaan. 1916. *muntaxabaat fii ʔaxbaar al-yaman* [Anthology of Yemen News]. Leiden: Brill.
Almuhanna, Amin and Jean-François Prunet. 2015. Numeric Codes in the Arabian Peninsula. *Anthropological Linguistics* 57(3):314–339.

Attitudes towards foreign personal names in Spain

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While there are recent studies that explore speakers' attitudes towards various categories of proper names (Ainiala & Halonen 2017, Mattfolk 2017), few specifically focus on attitudes towards personal names (see Leibring 2018). Recognizing this research gap, this study examines the attitudes of native Spaniards, taking into account Spain's multicultural and multilingual nature. More specifically, the aim is to conduct a qualitative analysis of speakers' cognitive, affective, and behavioral aspects concerning the necessity of adapting foreign names to the official languages of the country and the legal regulations governing name assignment and modification. In addition to the theoretical foundations of socio-onomastics, an adaptation of Garret's (2010) theoretical framework is carried out. Data were collected in person through interviews conducted in the city of Salamanca during the months of April and May 2023. This study analyzes the responses of 30 participants, stratified by gender (male and female) and age group (18-30 years, 31-53 years, 54-80 years). In general, the results indicate a recognition of names as an identity sign that the state should acknowledge and respect. Nevertheless, it is possible to observe both agreements and disagreements between the participants' attitudes and the regulations regarding names that came into effect in 2021 (Law 20/2011).

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Usernames of Ghanaian University Students on WhatsApp: An Electronic Socio-Onomastic Study

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University Of Cape Coast

Several studies have been carried out on names and how names are used as linguistic resource for identity construction in the traditional offline society. The advent of internet has led to the formation of online communities where offline socio-cultural practices such as naming and identity construction have been transported to. Consequentially, this study sought to investigate the categories of names students of the University of Cape Coast use on WhatsApp, the factors that influenced their choice of usernames and how they used these names to construct their online identity. Using Kozinets' netnographic approach and the concepts of virtual community, symbolic interactionism and Goffman's presentation of self in everyday life, as well as Aldrin's theory on naming and identity, the study analysed 138 usernames. The findings indicated that the students used real names, nicknames and other symbols such as emojis as their WhatsApp usernames. The choice of the usernames were due to several factors such as the desire for easy identification, to be anonymous, to reflect the character of a personality, and also to inform about some happenings in their immediate environment. The findings also showed that the students used their usernames to construct their religious, music, academic, institutional or group affiliation, family, sports, and self identities. The study contributes to the general scholarship on names and identity and also makes significant contributions to internet naming practices in particular.

Name choice and national identity: A study of Textile Products in Ghana

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Recent news has revealed that in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic in Ghana, new textile products have emerged on the Ghanaian scene. These new products, printed by the leading textile company, Ghana Textiles Printing Company (GTP), constitute a new set of cloths released under product names such as "Fellow Ghanaians", "Nana Spectacles" and "Lockdown", among others. My study examines the name choices of these products and how they reflect on national identity. My examination will seek to find out what these names reveal about the country, people and the historical circumstances within which they emerge. This study uses literary resources and historical materials as evidence against the argument that "names are potentially semantically meaningless entities" (Butler, 2013: ii). My secondary goal is to highlight and discuss the onomastics value of the selected textile names from a linguistic perspective. Drawing on critical perspectives from literature on identity and onomastics, I establish that names of products are defined through their respective engagement with thematic considerations, providing a relevant component structure by which to assess the application or construction of such names. This study suggests the need for an awareness of the socio-cultural onomastics surrounding naming choices which also reflect on the identity of people.

Toponym changing in towns of the Western Region of São Paulo, Brazil

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University of São Paulo

From the mid-1920's to 1940's, a massive flow of people moved towards the Western Region of the State of São Paulo, Brazil. It started with the deployment of railways and coffee plantations, and intensified as these expanded into the inner lands of the country. As a result, several sizes of human settlements formed both to

serve to the new train stops and coffee farms, and also as a new house for immigrants and migrants coming to work in the farms. Although many of these place names was given spontaneously, our source of data collection, the Brazilian Statistics Institute (IBGE) remarkably demonstrates that many changed when a small village or neighbourhood gained the legal prerogatives of a municipality, especially in 1938 and 1944. The motivations of toponyms are the railway, politicians and intellectuals, personalities of the early history of São Paulo and Brazil, and the coffee universe.

Additionally, despite the native peoples of the region were from different ethnic groups (Kaingang, Oti-Xavante, Ofayé), mostly names from Tupi were selected. All these choices happened in a period of growing nationalism from the Brazilian government, embodied by Getúlio Vargas, and the ruling economic and cultural elites, thus building an ideology of progress and nation which praises the idea of development brought up by the coffee and the railways.

This paper, derived from an ongoing Master's thesis, aims to discuss the cultural silencing of native peoples in the West of São Paulo through naming and name changing of towns, plus the ideology and political agendas that supported this process. Critical Toponymy (Azaryahu 1996, 2009, 2012) and recent works by Carvalhinhos & Lima (2018, 2023) show that the toponym can be used as a commodity and a tool to manufacture an ideology that favours the maintenance of elites' power, erasing any groups excluded from society.

The Hungarian National Toponym Registry: Findings and Objectives of a Research Program

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University Of Debrecen

The Hungarian National Toponym Registry Program was launched on January 1, 2022 with the support of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The basic objective of the program is to collect, document and publish the toponymicon used in the Hungarian language area. The Hungarian National Toponym Registry created as part of the program is an online digital database that is constantly being expanded with the toponym corpus of settlements. In addition to current and historical information on the names and the places they designate, the database also contains considerations for linguistic analysis and a geospatial information component. The registry is thus a tool for searching, analyzing and mapping toponyms, using the name registry module of the platform. At the same time, the toponym corpus of particular settlements is also published in the form of an online dictionary in the dictionary module of the site. Thus, the two main modules of the Hungarian National Toponym Registry are the name registry and the dictionary module, complemented by additional modules to facilitate research. It also includes a database of geographical common nouns, which helps to explain the place-designating elements of particular names. The settlement history module includes short summaries of the history of settlements, which are essential for the interpretation of the relevant toponym corpus. In my presentation I describe the functioning of the online platform of the Hungarian National Toponym Registry in detail, as well as its individual modules.

Reflection of identity in given names of Latvia over the last century

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The paper presents trends in given names in Latvia over the last 100 years, assessing their diversity withing the context of Latvian history. Drawing on data derived from the forthcoming "Dictionary of Given Names of Latvia", compiled by the authors of the report (expected to be published by the end of 2024), as well as information obtained from the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, our research employs combination of etymological, statistical, and comparative methodologies.

Analysing trends in the personal names of residents of Latvia, various historical and cultural factors should be taken into account. For instance, during Latvia's first independence in the 20th century, names such as Ausma and Laimonis gained popularity, fuelled by national romanticism.

Another significant aspect is the change in the ethnic composition of the population. At the outset of the 1940s, the ten most prevalent male names in Latvia were Jānis, Pēteris, Juris, Andris, Gunārs, Imants, Kārlis, Aivars, Aleksandrs, and Ivars, however, by the early 1960s, this list had shifted to Jānis, Aivars, Aleksandrs, Andris, Juris, Sergejs, Vladimirs, Viktors, Igors, and Jurijs, i.e., half of these names are typical Slavic (Russian) names in Latvian script, which were much less numerous in Latvia previously. These transformations were primarily due to a significant influx of people, predominantly Russians, during these years.

Political dynamics also influenced Latvian naming: Soviet-era names echoed Latvian identity, but after the restoration of independence fashion in given names changed rapidly. Recent naming trends highlight two aspects: 1) a return to classical, initial values reminiscent of the early 20th cent.; the second wave of popularity can be seen in such names as Elza, Emīlija, Marta, Sofija, Jēkabs; 2) the arrival of popular international names, often in their English-form, eschewing diacritical marks, such as Estere, Keita, Adrians, Olivers.

Changing of Surnames in Latvia: Recent Data

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Drawing from the 2020 data provided by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, this report delves into 65,300 cases of surname changes in Latvia during last 30 years. The research employs comparative, statistical, and semantic methods to gain a comprehensive understanding of the trends and motivations behind these changes.

Latvian law outlines a variety of reasons for surname alterations. These reasons encompass challenges faced by individuals in societal integration due to their surname, the desire to adopt or incorporate a spouse's surname, aspirations to reclaim ancestral names, or the choice to take on a parent's surname (for more information see https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=191209).

While the historical evolution of Latvian surnames has been extensively studied, the nuances of modern shifts are less documented. This research seeks to bridge this gap. Although many women in Latvia traditionally change their surnames post-marriage, this study's emphasis is on the patterns and reasons behind male surname changes. Several trends emerge from the data. Most alterations are formal, adjusting spellings or endings (e.g., Abelītis > Ābelītis, Aizupis > Aizups) and often favoring international transcription over Latvian diacritical marks (Abaškins > Abashkin). Negative semantic connotations prompt some changes (Āzis 'goat' > Rasiņš 'dew'), and surnames of foreign origin frequently transition to Latvian (Agejevs > Zaļaiskalns, Andrejsons > Purviņš). Typically, new surnames retain the initial letter of the old one (Agafonovs > Apsītis). There are rather rare male-surname cases where a second surname is hyphenated with the first surname (Akmens > Akmens-Alksnis), much more often hyphenated names are changed to single surname (Akmens-Krauklis > Akmens). To gain a deeper understanding of the motivations behind these changes, individual interviews would be invaluable.

Place names of the Lithuanian Tatars National Minority

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Lithuanian Tatars are one of the oldest national minorities living in the Republic of Lithuania. This group are ethnically and culturally distinct group of people, different to the dominant majority of the country's population. It preserved its culture, national and religious identity. All Lithuanian national minorities are protected by the minority status granted to them by the authorities and aim to preserve their authenticity. The rights of national minorities in Lithuania are enshrined in the country's Constitution, which guarantees the right to nurture one's language, culture and customs, the principle of equality. Since 2010 the status of ethnic minorities in Lithuania has been regulated by international legislation.

The Lithuanian Tatars national minority has been analysed from several perspectives. Jūratė Čirūnaitė (Čirūnaitė, 2021) has studied the 16th-17th century Lithuanian Tatar women's anthroponyms, Galina Miškinienė (2001) has studied the oldest manuscripts of the Tatars of Lithuania, and Adas Jakubauskas and his co-authors have studied the history and culture of Tatars (2012). The situation of the Lithuanian Tatars in the 19th century was analysed by Tamara Bairašauskaitė (1996).

The aim of this research is to discuss the historical and cultural situation of Lithuanian Tatars national minority as well as analysing the places of residence of the Tatars and the place names associated with the Tatars recorded therein. The research material was collected from Lithuanian Spatial Information Portal (https://www.geoportal.lt/) and from the Lithuanian Place Names Catalogue stored at the Lithuanian Language Institute.

It is relevant to analyse the Lithuanian Tatar place names using structural and semantic methods, in order to reveal its structure, the lexical diversity and the creative potential of local residents.

Can a name contribute to brand sustainability?

ILIA BARANOV

The lifespan of a commercial name can serve as an indicator of brand sustainability. Name permanence leads to lower business costs, for example, for producing physical name carriers and maintaining brand awareness. Statistical survival analysis helps to identify linguistic properties of names in a product category that correlate with the market lifespan of brands. To clarify the causality in these correlations, we conduct longitudinal observations of name survival in different product and service categories. In this paper, we compare the survival rate of names in two beverage categories by engaging the notion of brand functions.

Names and identity: Gender-neutral names in contemporary Japan

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Names convey variously complex messages to the name bearer, and also provide information about the named individual's identity to the broader society (Alford 1988). The choice of a name in Japan is not heavily restricted, allowing significant freedom for the namegivers. Unlike countries where baby names must be chosen from a limited pool and align with the child's assigned sex at birth, Japan has no legal regulations in this regard. While most Japanese names traditionally express the gender of their bearer, gender-neutral names are gaining popularity (e.g., Barešová 2020), as recently evidenced also by baby name rankings (e.g., Meiji Yasuda). In a 2022 Mikihouse survey of 2,626 respondents, 10.7% of parents considered gender neutrality when naming their child, an 8% increase from the 2017 survey.

This paper aims to offer insights into the recent phenomenon of Japanese gender-neutral names from three complementary perspectives: 1) the public discourse surrounding the use of gender-neutral names, explored through recent parenting and baby name websites; 2) the views and motivations of namegivers who choose gender-neutral names, analyzed through 'name selection stories' collected from the website Baby Calendar over the last fifteen years; 3) views and experiences of gender-neutral name bearers, their perception of and identification with their name, gathered through interviews with young Japanese individuals.

This study is part of a larger research project exploring linguistic and social aspects of contemporary Japanese names in relation to gender, and its findings are also discussed alongside other results and within a broader context of current naming practices and changes in name selection over the past several decades.

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Minority place-name regulations in Romania

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Babeş–Bolyai University

The objective of the presentation is to describe and explain the context of the regulations regarding minority toponyms in Romania. In this country there are more than one million Hungarians, they live in Transylvania, where they make up nearly a fifth of the population; moreover, in two counties they form the majority of the population. The Roma population of Romania may be roughly the same size, and half of them use Romani language as their mother tongue. Among other minorities, it is worth mentioning the Germans, once a significant minority, who now number only a few tens of thousands.

The research tries to answer the following questions: how the official languages in this area have changed over the last two centuries, how minority legislation has evolved with special regard to toponyms, which are the toponymic authorities, how the standardization of the toponyms has defined the form and usage of place-names (i.e. in the sense of the names of settlements), street-names and other toponyms (county names, oronyms and choronyms), what are the most useful gazetteers containing minority toponyms. The presentation also tangentially includes the usage of toponyms: place-name signs and street-name signs, geography textbooks, travel guides and different types of maps (e.g. topographic maps, school atlases, digital maps).

The materials and methods used are varied, ranging from acts, gazetteers, studies and an on-site documentation.

The material heritage and the toponymic study in Palmas, Tocantins, Brazil

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Universidade Federal do Tocantins UFT

Heritage assets represent, for any community, much more than undifferentiated spaces and must be understood as true places according to the prism of humanistic geography. To investigate the motivation of the names of places in the material heritage of the city of Palmas, Tocantins, Brazil, helps us to understand socio-historical aspects inherent to its constitution and to contribute to the awareness awakening of the valorization and preservation of these places, the essence of what is characterized as heritage education. The present study, therefore, is part of SDG 4 - Quality Education - of the Sustainable Development Goals, agenda

2030 of the United Nations UN, which aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, promoting, for example, heritage education that preserves places. This research is also characterized by understanding the toponomastic studies in the context of basic education, considering the Common National Curriculum Base (2017). The inductive method was used to construct the hypotheses during the onomastic descriptions, and the data analysis approach was qualitative. The motivations of the names of these places were sought in documentary and bibliographic sources and then systematized in files, elaborated from the model of Dick (2004). As a product of the research, it was produced an app called "Na trilha do patrimônio" or "On the Heritage Trail" in English. The results point to the fact that it is possible to know part of the history and culture of a community through the study of place names.

Keywords: Toponomastics, Heritage Education, SDG 4.

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Onomastic aspects of a Slovene migration movement to Croatian communities in western Hungary and Lower Austria in the 17th century

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We have the regional historian Roman Kriszt to thank for the recent discovery of a hitherto unnoticed historical migration movement that essentially began in the 17th century and continued into the first half of the 18th century: In the registers of several (former) Croatian parishes in what is now Burgenland, Lower Austria, Slovakia and Hungary, we find a high number of persons apostrophised as *Carnioli* or *Carniolissae* who bear Slovenian names and whose places of origin (if mentioned) are situated in the Slovenian language area. Upper Carniola (Gorenjska) emerges as the main region of origin. In their forthcoming monograph on this topic, the authors Kriszt/Bergmann hope to clarify the numerous unanswered questions regarding the (socio-)historical contextualisation of this immigration and the fate of the Slovenian migrants. This paper aims to show how this migration movement can be traced using anthroponyms and toponyms. In particular, the transfer of these names from Slovene into the languages of the region of arrival and Church Latin will be discussed.

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Irish-language naming and renaming of state, semi-state and private sector bodies in Ireland

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Irish is the first official language in Ireland and there is primary legislation in place since 2003 to promote the use of the Irish language for official purposes in the state and thus help protect the linguistic rights of Irish speakers when interacting with the state. The legislation gives Irish-language administrative place names equal status to their English-language counterparts, and requires public bodies to interact with citizens in their preferred language; however, it does not require that state bodies be denotable in both official

languages. Nonetheless, many public bodies have names that are standardised in both languages and disseminated via the National Termbase for Irish (téarma.ie). Overall, the legislation helps to support the normalised use of the indigenous language in the public sphere, and contributes to the sustainability of the now minority language and its heritage.

In this paper we will look at how the Irish language is used in the naming of state and semi-state bodies and contrast that with the use of Irish in the names of private sector companies that fall outside of the language legislation. We will examine the variation in naming practices in these companies both synchronically and diachronically. To do so, we will compare the bodies listed in the 2003 language legislation (Schedule 1) with the Register of Public Sector Bodies 2023 published by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). Using these lists, we will quantify and analyse the naming practices in 2023 and compare them to those of 20 years previously, the year the language legislation was enacted. We will illustrate the irregular use of Irish in public body names and the sporadic use of Irish in private sector company names. In doing so we will attempt to unpack the motivation for the linguistic choices, whether cultural, utilitarian or otherwise.

First names and models of cultural evolution

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In the domain of first name selection, we observe two principal strategies: copying, which operates on a continuum from the vertical transmission of first names known in the family to the horizontal transmission of societal names, and the innovation of entirely new names (in the society concerned). This study scrutinizes the intersection of vertical and horizontal transmission processes, a confluence that has profound implications for the cultural evolution of naming practices. Specifically, we aim to elucidate how the simultaneous presence of these transmission modes can obscure the analytical clarity of measures such as turnover — the rate at which names enter or exit popularity lists — and progeny distribution — the likelihood of a name being chosen relative to its existing frequency. Our research addresses the need to differentiate between the influences of vertical and horizontal transmissions to accurately interpret name frequency data, a critical factor that traditional models often overlook. By analyzing a comprehensive dataset of first names in the Netherlands from 1920 to 2020, which includes uniquely assigned names (hapaxes), we endeavor to untangle these intertwined transmission processes. The refined understanding gleaned from our investigation not only contributes to the methodology of cultural evolution studies but also sets the stage for comparative analysis with data from the USA (Acerbi and Bentley, 2014), South Australia (O'Dwyer and Kandler, 2017), France, and Belgium, thus shedding light on aspects of name transmission dynamics across cultures.

References:
Alberto Acerbi, A., Bentley, R.A., 2014. Biases in cultural transmission shape the turnover of popular traits. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 35 (3), 228–236.
O'Dwyer JP, Kandler A., 2017. Inferring processes of cultural transmission: the critical role of rare variants in distinguishing neutrality from novelty biases. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 372: 20160426. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2016.0426

Place names of biblical origin as agents of cultural sustainability

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The paper explores the potential motivational factors behind adopting place names of biblical origin in distinct parts of the world through sampling from a corpus of relevant toponyms collected from internet resources. In Europe, biblical place names started to appear in the Middle Ages in line with the intellectual orientation of the period. Their motivation, however, could be different. The name of a biblical place may have been transferred to a European settlement metaphorically, based on the (perceived) broad-scale similarity of the environment or population; or metonymically, by adopting the title of the local church referring to a biblical place. Relevant Hungarian settlement names, however, were mostly originated in personal names developed from biblical place names, and usually identified the owners of the settlements. Recent Hungarian field names of biblical toponymic references, at the same time, are usually metaphoric or ironic in type. Place names of biblical origin exported to North America in the age of exploration, colonisation and immigration were often used symbolically: they reflected the values and Christian commitment of the inhabitants, or they may have been linked to the circumstances of the founding of the settlements. Later, when pioneers migrated westwards to establish new settlements, they sometimes commemorated their hometowns named after a biblical place by repeating their names on the Wild West, or less often they transferred the place name of biblical origin from their European hometowns. Biblical place names were often transferred, sometimes in groups, to some distant corners of the world as a result of missionary zeal. In the past, the adoption of place names from the Bible effectively contributed to the transmission of the era-specific cultural knowledge. In the present, the use of biblical place names undoubtedly supports the maintenance of this important aspect of culture through the connotative expressiveness of toponyms.

The Sustainability of Detoponyms: A Study of Subalpine Surnames

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This study investigates the sustainability of surnames derived from toponyms, known as detoponyms, within a subalpine community. The objectives of this research are to examine the historical significance and cultural importance of such surnames, understand their role in preserving family legacies and geographic origins, and explore the implications of name sustainability over generations.

Research Questions: How have detoponyms contributed to the preservation of cultural and geographical identities within a subalpine community between 1577 and 1811? To what extent do these surnames reflect the sustainability of historical memory and the enduring connection between families and specific geographic areas?

Materials and Methods: The primary materials for this study consist of baptismal records from a subalpine community between 1577 and 1811. These records provide a valuable source of information for identifying surnames of toponymic origin. The research methodology involves a systematic analysis of the surnames present in these historical documents, focusing on those rooted in toponyms. Detailed examination of such surnames includes linguistic and historical analysis, as well as consideration of the context in which they were used.

By addressing these objectives and research questions, this study sheds light on the sustainability of detoponyms and their role in maintaining cultural and geographical connections within a specific community. The analysis of these toponym-derived surnames offers valuable insights into the preservation of historical memory and the enduring link between families and their geographic origins.

Synchronous analysis of Romany names in the Czech national corpus

Kristýna Březinová

The subject of the presentation is a corpus analysis focused on the investigation of the context connected with the Roma ethnicity. Through the terms Roma, Gypsy, Romany woman, Gypsy woman, Roma, Gypsies, will be generated a context that I will analyse further. My focus will be aimed on the years 2023-2024, because the result is going to be a synchronic view of the names and their function in the society. The corpus that will be used for the analysis is located in the Czech National Corpus, it is Syn, version 11, the area of journalism. The topic is based on my dissertation and other research, where I deal with the social aspects of birth names. One part of my general focus is devoted to whether the population perceives names as rural and whether this affects the life of the bearers, and in the second part I am devoted to the perception of Roma names and their impact on the life of their bearers. The goal of this research is the analysis of the socio-cultural context associated with the given expressions and the onomastic analysis of the birth names that appear in the context. Through this combined analysis, we will find out in which context the birth names of this ethnic group appear and whether there are positive or negative connections that can further influence the life of the bearers.

Alpine and Sub-alpine anthroponymy of the Nineteenth century: re-thinking sustainability through names

Edoardo Cammisa
University of Torino

Although Alpine historical anthroponymy intersects multilingual minorities, peculiar onomastic repertoires and unusual intra- and extra-familiar naming patterns, it has been rarely investigated by scholars in these directions (Rossebastiano 2004: 29-47).

This research has two main objectives. Firstly, to use unpublished archival material to shed light on how anthroponymical systems of some Alpine and Sub-alpine communities — specifically located on the border between France and western Piedmont, Italy — used to work and how they have changed throughout the 19th century. Secondly, to define how the concept of "sustainability" can be applied to those onomastic data. Intertwining these objectives allows us to both adopt a quantitative method to document naming heritages, and reflect on an additional interpretation of the idea of sustainability in relation to Onomastics. Methodologically, this research investigates how particular types of manuscripts can be used to study onomastic systems. On the subject of what those documents display, it illustrates what the most recurrent naming patterns are and how they have evolved. Lastly, it explores potential relationships between the discovered data and the issues of sustainability and identity, trying to understand how the necessities of past generations are conveyed through names.

The source for the anthroponymical analysis is identified in some 19th-century parish baptismal records. The study is conduced using softwares that provide detailed accounts of onomastic repertoires. These results show that anthroponyms encapsulate the needs of religious devotion and belonging to a specific place (Mitterauer 1993: 107), making us reflect on what "sustainability of names" might have meant for those communities almost two centuries ago.

References:

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Rossebastiano, Alda. 2004. Nome, cognome e soprannome nel Piemonte rurale [Name, surname and nickname in rural Piedmont]. In *Studi Piemontesi*, XXXIII, 26-47.

Mapping a changing county: enclosure names in a West Devon hundred

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Devon's seemingly random jumble of small fields with their high hedgebanks, sunken lanes and scattered hamlets is one of its most characteristic and enduring features. Archaeological investigation into historic field-patterns and enclosure types in Devon have revealed that many of Devon's field boundaries remain largely the same as they did 500 and sometimes up to 1000 years ago. To date this archaeological approach to enclosures in Devon has not been supported by a wide scale study of field-names which contain elements denoting an enclosure, which could provide crucial information about how enclosed land was viewed and used from the early medieval period onwards.

This paper will present findings from a project which aims to address this by analysing enclosure elements in field-names of a West Devon hundred which includes three distinct types of countryside: highland moors, ancient forests and cultivated farmland. It will aim to explore what kinds of enclosure-name are frequent in these different types of countryside, what different enclosures were being used for and ultimately how this information can help form a picture of the historic West Devon countryside. Finally, this project will map the historic enclosure names in one parish to understand how naming practices and land usage have changed while field boundaries remain the same.

The Ordnance Survey, Place-Names and Scottish Gaelic in the Nineteenth Century: revisiting the relationship

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In Scotland, the Ordnance Survey [OS] historically has come in for considerable criticism, for mangling, anglicising or effacing Gaelic place-names in the creation of its standard maps. To some extent, this scholarly paradigm of the relationship may be imported from that witnessed in Ireland in the early years of the OS, and it may also correspond to the relationship between the OS and minority languages in the twentieth century. Recent research work on the Hebridean island of Iona, through the AHRC-funded project "Iona's Namescape: Place-Names and their Dynamics in Iona and its Environs", based at the University of Glasgow, has started to reveal a different story, however. The mid nineteenth century was a high point for Gaelic literacy, and both the sappers working for the OS, and many of their local informants, are likely to have not only been Gaelic speakers, but literate ones. The OS 6 inch to the mile 1st edition maps show, in some areas of Scotland at least, the presence of literate Gaels, reproducing grammatically correct and standard Gaelic forms of names. This in itself, however, may mask local, dialectal forms of names. The case-study of the island of Iona, where we uniquely have a roughly contemporary small-scale name survey independent of the OS, and where we know something about many of the OS's informants, presents a chance to test out the hypothesis that the relationship between the OS and Gaelic in the mid nineteenth century was a different one that that typically portrayed. Some tentative thoughts about how and why the relationship may subsequently have altered in the twentieth century will be offered. This study thus offers a somewhat different story of minority languages and officialdom.

Park in English place-naming

RICHARD COATES
University Of The West Of England, Bristol

This paper explores the development of the word *park* as a place-name element, mainly in England, from its origin as a word for practical arrangements for livestock management, through the great social changes of early-modern times by which the possession of a park became a status symbol, via the impact of the ruralism of the Romantic period and consequent municipal philanthropy, up to the present-day ubiquity of the word in the naming of suburbs and estates. In parallel with the last of these developments comes the explosion of the word into compounds in the common vocabulary, as in car park, industrial park, science park, business park. Topics central to this paper embrace the conference themes of people's relation to their environment from the standpoint of toponyms and other place-related names, and urban toponymy in smart and sustainable cities.

Continuing the "Family Names of the United Kingdom" project

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University Of The West Of England, Bristol & University of Chester

The first two phases of the "Family Names of the United Kingdom" (FaNUK) project, funded by the Arts & Humanities Research Council, set out to explain the origin of all surnames found in Britain and Ireland that had more than 20 bearers in 1881 and/or more than 100 in 2011. The fruits of the first funded phase (2010-14) were published as The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland (OUP, 2016). Many surnames had never been explained at all before FaNUK, and given the wealth of new or corrected explanations achieved by the project, and the huge volume of collected and/or e-accessible material now available, deeper analysis is both possible and timely.

The aim of one possible further project will be to address the theme of variation in the form of surnames. This situates the project primarily within the fields of English historical sociolinguistics and socio-onomastics, while relevant to history and demography. Its scope will be unified by the idea of analysing non-canonical changes in English, specifically: variation as an unstandardized consequence of mechanical or acoustic phonetic processes typical of informal speech (such as unstressed vowel reduction); variation of a particular under-studied phono-orthographic type involving vowel length (as in Sim vs. Sime); variation endemic in unstandardized aspects of English orthography (as in Lee vs. Leigh); variation due to analogy with other names or name elements locally or nationally, and with words of the common vocabulary; and any aspects of hypercorrection and spelling-pronunciation not implicitly covered in the above. This will lead naturally to devoting attention to the phonological and orthographical techniques employed in anglicizing names arriving from abroad, thereby linking the present paper to the conference sub-theme of identity and naming.

Toponyms created 3,000 years ago that still exist

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Prior to the advent of portable graphic media (papyrus, parchment, paper), toponyms were often generated by configuring the gigantic, virtual body of a god or goddess over the area to be mapped. The name of each body part became the name of the area under that part. Internal parts were subdivisions of external parts. This concept produced a rudimentary GIS.

These toponyms indicated the approximate location, size, and borders of each area. They were allocated without any regard for the ethnicity, culture, language or religion of the area's inhabitants. Peoples were named after the area they lived in, not vice versa.

A toponym was often reversed, metathesized, euphemized, or code-switched if it was a taboo part, an excretion, or the left part of a left-right pair. Islands near a body's hands were named for hand-held objects. The navel was an axis mundi between the earthly body and its heavenly mother. Olympus was derived from Greek omphalos = navel by moving the last sound of the root to the beginning of the word.

The deity was often a "trickster" (Hermes, Loki, Napi) who could change shape or configuration, a useful attribute when territory was gained or lost.

The Phoenicians created maps of Hermes (whose navel was at Lebanon, a reversal of Sanskrit nabhila) in West Asia and Astarte / Aphrodite (whose navel was at Nubia) in North Africa. These maps are risqué because they are literally connected at Sinai (her "snatch") which contains the Desert of Zin (his "zaiyin" = weapon, a Western Semitic euphemism for the male member). On similar American Indian maps, the male and female bodies are always a discrete / discreet distance apart.

Today, these Phoenician toponyms can help a Hebrew speaker learn geography and others learn Hebrew anatomical terms.

Supporting land stewardship and language revitalization through the Tlingit language and land app

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Many Indigenous scholars assert that Indigenous languages are inseparable from the land. As such, loss of language and loss of land are deeply interconnected. One way in which Indigenous communities can continue to steward their land is through reclaiming their ancestral languages, including traditional place names (Schreyer 2011). Place names are integral to relationships with the land, as they embody generations of shared knowledge, history, and memories on the land (Armstrong 2018; Ignace 2008). Despite a persistent digital divide impacting access to technological infrastructure, many Indigenous communities are using digital technologies to facilitate language learning and reconnect with ancestral knowledge (Arista 2020; Galla 2018). The purpose of this research is to explore the ways in which digital tools can be used to support land-based language revitalization and strengthen relationships with place, and to reshape the way we visualize language on the land in digital spaces and formats. In this paper, we will discuss the development of the Tlingit Language and Land App, a place names app developed collaboratively with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN) Land Guardians in Atlin, Canada. This app is an extension of the Taku River Tlingit Place Names website and Geolive map, which is web-based and therefore cannot be accessed on the land. Thus, in order for the Tlingit Language and Land App to be accessible on the land, it must be operational offline. The Tlingit Language and Land App serves as a resource for users to learn about place names and their significance, and enables language learners to engage with language in the physical landscape through digital tools. This project supports the TRTFN Land Guardians' work around land stewardship, as a key aspect of Tlingit culture (Schreyer et al. 2014), and complements TRTFN's ongoing work around land use, place names reclamation, and language revitalization.

Names of fabrics and territory in 19th and 20th Century Piedmont

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Università degli Studi di Torino

The yarns and fabrics in the Piedmont industrial district (North-West Italy) played a crucial role in a phase of the industrial development of the area. A group of courageous entrepreneurs imported technical knowledge from Great Britain and France so that, next to streams and rivers, factories arose and transformed part of the territory into a textile industrial district. This research aims to study the names of the Piedmontese fabrics between the 19th and 20th centuries; they played an interesting role by importing international names such as Thibet, Melton and Cachemire, which are still used as technical expressions, to meet the territory in placing alongside traditional names such as Panno, Saia or local names of places and rivers close to others that translated and interpreted those from beyond the Alps. Fabrics names offer the opportunity of interpreting a relationship with territory, its animals and language in a synthesis which can reveal unexpected richness and complexity.

The use of toponyms by inhabitants of bilingual settlements along the border area

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Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra

The paper presents the toponym use of the bilingual settlements' inhabitants in two Slovak-Hungarian border villages, Silická Jablonica (Jablonca) and Hrušov (Körtvélyes), based on the results of a place-name survey.
In Slovakia, the research points are administratively part of the Rozsnyo District, within the Kassa Region. At the beginning of the 20th century, they were under the jurisdiction of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; in 1918, they were annexed to Czechoslovakia, and since 1993 they have been part of the Slovak Republic. They are still predominantly Hungarian villages, but census data show an increasing number of people claiming Slovak nationality and/or Slovak mother tongue.

The language use of the people living in the surveyed settlements is characterised by the fact that they use Hungarian, their mother tongue, more often in everyday life. The community can be considered bilingual, with residents having the communicative competence to judge in which situations they are using the minority language and in which they are using the majority language. Nevertheless, it can be said that using the mother tongue includes Slovak language contact phenomena.

During the passive method of toponym collection in Jablonca and Körtvélyes, I examined historical and contemporary sources: written, printed and online maps and archival materials. I conducted both place-name sociological research in the settlements, using an active method of semi-structured interviews to collect place names used in the vernacular. The sample group for both municipalities reflected the age and ethnicity distribution of the total population.

The presentation will address the question of the impact of language and naming policies on the stock of place names and the use of toponyms in bilingual communities. I will investigate the extent to which Slovak names on historical and contemporary maps are reflected in the use of place names by residents and the reasons for this.

Preserving cultural heritage through collecting and analyzing toponyms – Introducing the Hungarian National Toponym Registry

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Elte Eötvös Loránd University & University of Debrecen

The emergence and disappearance of proper names are natural processes. This holds true for toponyms as well, especially microtoponyms. Human activity and changes in people's relationship with the environment and nature can either slow down or accelerate these processes. How has the natural landscape of the Kalocsa-Sárköz ethnographic microregion, located in the heart of Eastern Europe and Hungary, along with the people living here and the toponymy, evolved over the centuries, particularly in the past seventy years? How do agricultural and industrial processes, the development of agricultural monocultures, and the decline in biodiversity affect our natural and cultural heritage, including toponyms? From the perspective of cultural sustainability, our presentation introduces a recently initiated Hungarian research program focused on collecting toponyms, which aims to compile the online database titled Hungarian National Toponym Registry. Beyond its important cultural heritage preservation mission, this research program also plays a crucial role in strengthening national and local identity. Comparing the historical and current linguistic data of a particular region, and analyzing interviews provides insight into the processes that influence changes in the knowledge of toponyms. In our work, we juxtapose toponyms derived from archival, textual, cartographic sources with toponomastic data collected through fieldwork involving local speakers, creating a comprehensive picture of the different regions' toponymy and name history.

The Strange Case of Proper Names: Declension Patterns in Three Onymic Classes

JAROSLAV DAVID, TEREZA KLEMENSOVÁ & MICHAL MÍSTECKÝ
University Of Ostrava

The presentation, drawing on the sketches published in Prolegomena to Quantitative Onomastics (David & Místecký 2023), focuses on the case distributions of selected groups of proper names – namely the top ten Czech personal first names (both male and female ones), city names, and company names – in corpus texts. This way, it covers three basic onomastic spheres (anthroponyms, toponyms, and chrematonyms). The large-scale research is carried out using the material of SYN2020, a representative 100-million-word corpus of contemporary written Czech language. In all investigations, the specificity of the case distribution is statistically tested against the case frequencies of common nouns. We expect distinctive distributions of cases for all the studied classes of proper names, as this stems from their different functions in discourse. The current analysis can be understood as one of the first steps towards construing a grammar of proper names.

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"A beautiful name": local histories and intergenerational transmission of knowledge through placenames in Norwegian Sápmi

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In Sápmi numerous local activists and institutions have worked for decades to reclaim local Indigenous placenames and to restore their role in society. Given their cultural relevance and their connections with Indigenous histories, ways of knowing, and worldviews, in the past colonial authorities targeted Sámi toponyms through cultural eradication policies. This process of toponymic silencing threatened intergenerational transmission of collective memories enshrined in placenames. For settler-colonial authorities, the erasure of Indigenous toponyms and the imposition of hegemonic placenames epitomized the physical and ideological appropriation of Sámi lands. this process led to the disappearance of Sámi toponymis from the public sphere and it was only in the last few decades – thanks to the strenuous work of local cultural workers and activists – that Sámi placenames started being included in official roadsigns in numerous areas of Sapmi. Now part of the local linguistic landscape, these toponyms bear witness to both colonial violence and Indigenous efflorescence.

Through the analysis of selected Sami toponyms (and their Norwegian counterparts) from Dielddanuorri (Norwegian side of Sápmi), this contribution analyses locals' relations with their landscape, highlighting the importance of placenames in evoking stories and in transmitting cultural values, historical knowledge, and a sense of belonging. Examining the toponym Skoaberjávri-Skoddebergvatnet as a case-study, this contribution sheds light upon forms of epistemological violence perpetrated through toponymic subjugation and instances of Indigenous resilience. In doing so, it addresses through the lens of cultural anthropology, the long-term implications of toponymic colonization. This contribution is based on the analysis of ethnographic materials collected during fieldwork (17 months) on the Norwegian side of Sápmi, and is grounded in a qualitative, ethnographic approach based on in-depth interviews and on participant observation in Stuornjárga (Dielddanuorri). Spatial analysis is employed to understand the meaning-making process behind linguistic signs in the area.

Debating Heritage Conservation and Cultural Sustainability in Removing the S-Word from U.S. Geographic Features

JAMES DEUTSCH
Smithsonian Center For Folklife And Cultural Heritage

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the United States applied the word "Squaw" to various geographical places, including buttes, creeks, islands, lakes, mountains, passes, peaks, ponds, rocks, and valleys—resulting in 938 geographical features in 38 states, according to the Encyclopedia of American Indian History (2008). Settlers used this S-word sometimes to demarcate features they thought resembled parts of the female body and sometimes to identify places they thought were frequented by Native women. For more than 100 years, the S-word persisted, despite increasing protests by Native Americans who demonstrated a history of derogatory and insulting use of the term. Several states known for their liberal politics—such as Colorado and Minnesota—voted to change the names of places using the S-word. Other states known for their conservative politics—such as Arizona and Idaho—voted not to make any changes. When Deb Haaland (Laguna Pueblo) became Secretary of the Interior in early 2021, she formally identified the S-word as derogatory and established a Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force to receive public feedback on replacing the names of all such places on federal land. On 8 September 2022, the U.S. Board of Geographic Names officially removed the S-word from nearly 650 geographic features.

Although some scholars have previously documented the history and meaning of the S-word, the formal comments made by members of the public—both in support of and in opposition to changing the place names—have not been widely studied. Accordingly, this paper will focus on the diverse public

comments received by state and federal agencies in order to better understand the cultural beliefs and practices of those who participated in the debates. Persons on both sides of the debate often used arguments of heritage conservation and cultural sustainability in support of their opposing views.

Tenera coniux Cunegvnda: Gunnhild of Denmark's names

VALERIA DI CLEMENTE
University Of Catania

Gunnhild of Denmark (c. 1020-July 18, 1038) was the daughter of Cnut of Denmark and Emma of Normandy. In June 1036 she married Heinrich, son of Emperor Konrad II. In 1037 the imperial family went to Italy, where Gunnhild gave birth to her only child, daughter Beatrix. On their way back to Germany in the early summer of 1038, the imperial family and Konrad's army were hit by a pestilence that killed, among others, Gunnhild and the emperor's stepson, Hermann of Swabia.

Gunnhild's life is well documented. In particular, German writers, poets, historiographers, chroniclers show us that her name was variously interpreted/changed during her two-year tenure as King Heinrich's wife. Indeed, she was renamed Kunigunt at the moment of her marriage and consecration, being officially given the German name borne by Empress Kunigunt of Luxembourg (c. 980-1033). However, she was also known by her Danish name, especially by writers and chroniclers who relied on Danish sources (Adam of Bremen, Annales Hildesheimenses), whereas most German writers interpreted the name Gunnhild as C(h)unihilt, Conihilt, Cuonhilt, which shows an interesting integration process into the German linguistic system. Wipo of Burgundy calls her Chunilindis, which might represent a poetic nomen parlans. The Chronicon Suevicum universale, the Annales Mellicenses and the Annales Admontenses document two further names (El(i)ifdrud, Edildrudis), thus informing us that Gunnhild also probably had an English name.

By examining the manuscript tradition of the different names, their linguistic form (using the research methods of historical linguistics and onomastics, etymology, language contact) and their social, political and cultural significance, as evidenced by historical and prosopographical sources, the contribution aims to examine how Gunnhild's name(s) were successfully adapted to the political, social, family and linguistic-cultural contexts to which the Danish princess was exposed during her life.

Changes of Jewish surnames in post-war Czechoslovakia

ŽANETA DVOŘÁKOVÁ
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My study will be focused on changes of surnames of Czech and Moravian Jews who survived the Holocaust and decided to rename directly after the end of the WWII. The source material comprises the fund No. 167, entitled Registers of Jewish Religious Communities in Czech Regions, which is stored in the Czech National Archive. During my research, I will be interested in which surnames were most often changed, what was the relationship between the original name and the new one (e.g., phonetic similarity Kohn > Korn) and what was the breakdown of the applicants by age and gender. The results of this study can then be compared with the pre-war situation in the country, as well as with renaming abroad (especially in the surrounding countries which, like Czechoslovakia, have become part of the "Eastern Bloc"). In the first years after the war, a massive wave of renaming could be observed among Czechs bearing German or German sounding surnames too. Considering that a number of Jewish surnames were also of German origin, their changes fit into the overall situation in majority society at the time. After the rise of the communist regime (1948), fear, a new wave of state anti-Semitism, and political processes in the 1950s were certainly reasons for change of Jewish surnames. The main goal was the effort to remove names perceived as ethnically stereotypical, which could stigmatize their bearers.

Modelling a Data Store for Information on Names – Challenges and Opportunities

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At the Sorbian Institute, a large project is ongoing aimed at creating a digital portal of Sorbian cultural heritage. Within this project, information on field names in lower Lusatia will be compiled from various collections, ranging in time from the 18th to the mid-20th centuries and in format from hand-written entries on maps to printed and properly edited names books. Later on, we plan to cover other types of names, including but not limited to settlement, family, and personal names. More on this will be presented separately by Christian Zschieschang.

We want to use a common data store for information on all types of names in order to permit linking information relating to all of these. Thus, this data store needs to be able to cover a wide range of data relating to names. We found that a conventional approach using a relational model with tables and columns is not suitable for that kind of application. Another challenge is posed by the project being focused on providing a source of linked open data, i.e., being capable of providing data to electronic queries from the "outside".

In this presentation, we will outline the approach that we are using now, based on an RDF representation of our data stored in a hybrid model using graph-based, object-based, and relational concepts. We will also give insight into how we try to achieve interoperability with other, similar databases of cultural heritage data in order to provide a sustainable source of information to the scientific community and the general public. Especially, we will focus on linking to the newly established Sorbian Cultural Heritage Register aimed at providing unified digital access to information on all available objects of Sorbian cultural heritage. This will also aid in increasing the visibility of the unique Sorbian cultural heritage in Germany.

Immigrants' names in Denmark. On adaptations caused by the Danish Name Law and registration systems.

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The Danish Name Law has provisions on first names, middle names and surnames, and the national digital systems are set up according to these provisions. As an immigrant in Denmark, you can keep your name at least to a certain extent; there are some conditions which mean that the name must be adapted to the Danish practices. The Danish personal registration system, for example, only allows Latin letters and only relatively few letter variants compared to the variation found within Latin writing in Europe alone, but also within Latin alphabet variants outside Europe. So you cannot be sure of being able to spell your name the exact same way in the Danish registration systems as you do where you come from.

The Name Law stipulates, for example, that everyone must have a surname, but also that you can only have one surname which is also always the last name in a person's series of names. This means that immigrants who come to Denmark from countries permitting more than one surname, or where there is no substantial distinction between first names and surnames, must decide which of their names should be their single surname in the Danish system.

The paper presents the legal provisions, procedures and technical conditions that influence the extent to which it is possible to sustain a person's original name when immigrating to Denmark.

From *Amérindien* to *Autochtone* in Quebec French: A Wikipedia Debate on the Power of Denomination

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In the last few years, the Indigenous peoples of Canada have begun rejecting the designations widely used until recently to name them: in French, *Indiens* and *Amérindiens* are being progressively replaced with *Autochtones* and *Membres des Premières Nations* (Elchacar 2022 & 2023). Two milestones in this renaming process are the grassroots protest movement "Idle No More", founded in 2012, and the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, published in 2015, which sheds light on abuse perpetrated in residential schools the Indigenous children of Canada were forced to attend.

The Indigenous peoples ask that the general names imposed on them by colonialism be replaced by their own choice of denominations, in Canada and other parts of the world (Bélier & González-González 2015). The choice of a designation stems from an attempt of the dominated groups to acquire symbolic capital (Bourdieu 2001). The objective is one of empowerment (Boutet 2016).

We wish to propose a linguistic understanding of this phenomenon by studying this change of denominations and the eventual resistance encountered during the process in Canada, particularly in Québec French. Wikipedia offers an interesting corpus. In 2021, a long and lively debate took place concerning the name of the page *Amérindiens*, which was eventually renamed *Autochtones d'Amérique*. We wish to analyze this debate by categorizing the themes in the arguments put forward by those in favor of a change and those against it. We will particularly evaluate if the arguments take into account two specific elements: 1) the points of view of Canadian Indigenous peoples and 2) diatopic variation in the French language, where peripheral varieties do not always have the same legitimacy as that of Parisian French (Mercier 2002, Arrighi & Gauvin 2018).

Observations on the definite article in Coptic toponymy

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The analysis of Coptic place-naming practice in Egypt of Late Antiquity can benefit from a recently published name-list based on documentary texts. It allows for the first time to make an extensive corpus-based study, e.g. regarding names with the definite article. As noted earlier, the article is regularly used with the names for foreign regions and many cities and some towns abroad (Tkappadokia, Thierousalem (Jerusalem) or Tgana (Cana)). The article can be missing though in specific grammatical constructions. The observation of the definite article also allows to make a clear distinction between Babylon in Mesopotamia and its Egyptian homonym near modern Cairo. When only native Coptic evidence is considered (unlike contemporaneous Greek texts), it turns out that only the former can occur with the definite article (Tbabylon) whereas the latter is often spelt differently in a variety of texts (Pabilon, etc.). It is also suggested that "ma", lit. 'place' has predominantly the definite article when used as a toponymical element. When not present, the tendency is that "ma" is part of a locational expression (cf. Latin casa > French chez). The data is compared to selections of comparisons from literary texts.

Navigating the visitor experience through place-names: Iona's Namescape and the tourist gaze

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Despite its limited size, the island of Iona is of immense importance to the history and culture of Scotland and the wider Gaelic world. A University of Glasgow project, 'Iona's Namescape: Place-names and their dynamics in Iona and its environs', investigates what Iona's rich namescape can tell us about the island's multifaceted history. Importantly, each year the island attracts a large number of visitors who engage with the island's place-names in various ways, but this is an area which has hitherto not been systematically studied.

This paper will look at the visitor experience of Iona through the lens of place-names to examine how past and present visitors influence Iona's namescape and, vice versa, to think about how place-names can shape how visitors engage with the landscape. Using a range of sources from different time-periods, including early modern accounts, modern tourist guides and websites, temporal considerations will also contribute to the discussion. For example, how do place-names which feature prominently in the present-day visitor experience differ from those visible in the early modern period? Which place-names were once thought important, but have now largely disappeared?

The paper will also introduce the digital database published as part of the Iona's Namescape project and consider different ways in which a quantitative, database-driven approach can aid in understanding how visitors engage with place-names and how they can be placed at the forefront of the visitor experience on Iona and elsewhere (e.g. through analysis of distribution patterns and comparison of different sources). More broadly, these considerations will contribute to the exploration of pathways to cultural sustainability of place-names in a tourism context, using Iona as a case study.

Applied onomastics: What is it, or what is it for?

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The aim of the paper is to discuss the concept of applied onomastics, its place among other fields of research, and its typical topics. In this context, the paper also argues that, even if controversial issues arise, the use of this concept, approach and term, that are otherwise known to onomastic studies, can be useful for the research on proper names. The presentation refers to the possibility of approaching practical problems related to proper names from multiple disciplines and multiple directions, including applied linguistics and onomastic studies. Attention is paid to the presence of topics related to applied onomastics in the various forums of the scientific field and beyond. The paper discusses the difficulties of defining the domains of applied onomastics, also referring to the differences between approaches that focus on the specific problems of names and name stocks, name giving and name use, and those that rather use names as a practical tool for various purposes. The paper attempts to briefly enumerate, from the perspective of applied linguistics, the most characteristic topics of the field of applied onomastics as a subdiscipline of onomastic studies. These are illustrated with examples from both the international and the Hungarian literature and practice, which, although often not referring to them as a subject for applied onomastics, can be interpreted as being in the scope of this concept.

Estonian kindergarten names in focus: Mapping patterns and changes

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This paper aims to analyze naming practices, name grammar and semantics, and changes in the names of Estonian kindergartens based on socio-onomastic, etymological and archival research. Another important facet of our research is to move beyond the traditional focus on the taxonomy and etymology of place names by critically exploring the politics of identity.

Our primary research question: Which are the main kindergarten naming patterns? In our analysis we consider the importance of regional and urban-rural contexts, national and local identities, and changes in naming practices over time. Material has been collected mainly from the home pages of local municipalities and kindergartens.

A principal change in the naming of kindergartens has taken place in Estonia from the 1980s to 2020s. Before Estonia's reindependence (1991), urban kindergartens were mostly named by numbers and settlement names, e.g. 8th Day care of Võru and rural ones only by settlement name, e.g. Day care of Mõniste. In the period under review (1991-2023), independent names were given for kindergartens (and especially for kindergarten groups) along different thematic clusters, e.g., characters from children's books, nature, etc. While some cross-country commonality exists, kindergarten names do vary by regions of Estonia. Usually the kindergarten name and names of groups form a series (e.g. kindergarten Mõmmik 'bear' has groups Kaisukarud 'teddy bears', Mesikäpp 'Bruin' (an appellative for bear in fairy tales) etc.). When the kindergarten name and group names do not correlate, then the group names align thematically.

Name grammar is also investigated, e.g. the role of number categories (singular, plural) and diminutive affixation, use of generics and descriptive adjectives. Name semantics is observed, e.g., the names of national symbols in kindergarten names; the names of role models as group names; translated names from Russian to Estonian, e.g. Jonnipunn 'roly-poly; temper tantrum'.

Linguistic mirrors of sustainability: ergonyms and chrematonyms in natural medicine

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Over the last decades, the credibility of natural remedies among consumers has increased due to the accessibility and reduced side effects of such products. Natural remedies can also be associated with a sustainable attitude towards the environment and the human body. The growing number of natural medicines and laboratories which produce them testifies to the importance of plant-based treatments in the present-day society.

This paper deals with ergonyms (names of companies) and chrematonyms (names of remedies) in the field of natural medicine in present-day Romanian public space (https://www.remediu.ro/branduri/litera/toate). Based on the lexical-semantic and etymological analysis of the onyms, the paper highlights the connection between the names and the commercial name bearers. Thus, several referential categories are delineated, such as names referring to business founders ('Favisan' < the family name and first name 'Faur Virginia', designating the founder of the laboratories), affiliated institutions ('Nera Plant', established by Nera Monastery), and basic ingredients ('Hypericum', the scientific name of a genus of flowering plants commonly known as 'St. John's wort'). At the same time, the study examines to what extent the referential categories can be identified by potential consumers on the linguistic level, and how (or if) they impact on consumers' buying behaviour.

The corpus consists of Romanian and foreign ergonyms and chrematonyms found on the Romanian market. The names are collected from online sources and in the field, from the public space investigated. The interpretation of consumers' buying behaviour is based on the data obtained by means of a survey conducted

mostly online. The paper aims at providing an integrated approach to the sustainability conveyed by means of ergonyms and chrematonyms in natural medicine. To this end, the research uses concepts from lexicology, semantics, etymology, psycholinguistics, and marketing.

Names of environmental NGOs in Romania: sociolinguistic markers of sustainability

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During communism, it was believed that the Romanian state did everything for its citizens. Thus, the existence of NGOs was not justified. When freedom was regained in 1989 and democracy was established in Romania, NGOs began to appear massively in all the fields. Thus, by the end of the year 2015, there were some 48,500 NGOs in Romania, and more than 1,200 of them were environmental organizations (https://green-report.ro/cate-ong-uri-de-mediu-sunt-romania/).

This study aims at analysing names of environmental NGOs as instances of ergonyms, in connection with their actions and efforts to promote sustainability for a cleaner and greener planet. The two levels of analysis (the names and activity of the NGOs) allow for the examination of the polarised attitudes of the society. On the one hand, the NGOs attract funding and volunteers from Romania and other countries. On the other, NGO members may become targets of verbal and physical violence due to their campaigns and investigations. These activities may expose criminal actions such as illegal logging and chemical waste disposal, thereby threatening the safety of those who played a part in uncovering the truth.

In addition to Romanian and foreign names of NGOs, the paper also examines an environmental project, Via Transilvanica, which can be compared to El Camino. It is designed for people who are passionate about hiking and cycling and eager to discover the nature, landscapes, monuments (12 of which are listed as UNESCO World Heritage sites), historical and cultural sites, and the taste of traditional food and drink. Via Transilvanica is a 1,400-kilometre-long trail connecting southwest Romania (from the Danube River) to the north of the country (the region of Bukovina, on the border with Ukraine; https://www.viatransilvanica.com/en/).

The onomastic material is collected from reliable online sources. The analysis is achieved using sociolinguistic methods.

Glottonyme im Schweizerischen Idiotikon

THIS MICHEL FETZER
Schweizerisches Idiotikon

Das Schweizerische Idiotikon (Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache) dokumentiert und untersucht die historische Schriftsprache und die rezenten alemannischen Dialekte der Deutschschweiz und der Sprachinseln im angrenzenden Piemont. Sein Untersuchungsgebiet grenzt im Westen und Süden an Gebiete mit romanischen Sprachen, und manche Teile des Untersuchungsgebiets weisen romanische Substrateinflüsse auf. Als Idiotismen oder Provinzialismen gehören Lehn- und Substratwörter aus diesen Sprachen seit Beginn zum Kern des Wörterbuchs. Die Herkunftssprache solcher wie auch weiterer Lehnwörter wird im Wörterbuch namentlich genannt.

Der Beitrag untersucht, mit welchen Bezeichnungen in den 150 Jahren der Arbeit am Wörterbuch auf unterschiedliche Fremdsprachen referiert wurde und welchen Wandel diese Bezeichnungen durchmachten. Für die romanischen Nachbarsprachen zeigt sich, dass im Lauf der Zeit eine Tendenz von der unspezifischen Nennung romanischer Sprachen als solcher zur Nennung der Einzelsprachen Französisch (bzw. Frankoprovenzalisch), Italienisch (bzw. Alpinlombardisch, Piemontesisch) und Rätoromanisch (Bündnerromanisch) einsetzt. Die exemplarische Betrachtung der rätoromanischen Sprache, die sich in fünf

Idiome (regionale Schriftsprachen), eine gemeinsame Dach- und Amtssprache (Rumantsch Grischun) sowie zahlreiche Ortsdialekte gliedert, verdeutlicht den Befund: In jüngerer Zeit werden zunehmend die einzelnen Idiome (Sursilvan, Sutsilvan, Surmiran, Puter und Vallader) genannt.

Neben dieser Ausdifferenzierung gibt es aber auch einen Wandel in der Wahl der eigentlichen Glottonyme: Die unspezifische (und alltagssprachlich noch gebräuchliche) Bezeichnung welsch «eine romanische Sprache betreffend; französisch; italienisch; rätoromanisch» weicht metasprachlich den Bezeichnungen romanisch bzw. dem eindeutigen und damit wissenschaftlich exakteren rätoromanisch, und neben Exoglottonymen wie oberländisch, engadinisch werden zunehmend auch die entsprechenden Endoglottonyme sursilvan, ladin bzw. daran orientierte deutsche Namenformen wie surselvisch, ladinisch benutzt.

Für das Wörterbuch besteht keine offizielle glottonymische Nomenklatur, die Namenwahl bildet also teilweise wohl den unreflektierten alltagssprachlichen Gebrauch ab. Gleichzeitig illustriert sie die Entwicklung der wissenschaftlichen Nomenklatur und ist damit auch ein Stück Lexikografiegeschichte.

Onomastic heritage in a modified form: The passing down of immigrant names in present-day Sweden

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In two previous studies, a questionnaire on choice of forenames among Sweden-Finns and a broader interview-based research project on how immigrant surnames are affected by being used in the Swedish society, I have investigated both practical and emotional aspects of names and immigration. I this paper, I aim to discuss how immigrant names may be passed down to future generations. This is affected by many factors: name laws and regulations; technical restrictions in name registration; the use (or omittance) of diacritics; parallel name forms and how name bearers choose to state their names in different situations; ethnic identity and names as markers of "otherness"; and parents' choices of names for their children (forenames, middle names, family names, and eventual unofficial names in their own language). How does these factors interact? What may be the overall impact on the names that are to be part of our onomasticon?

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Persistence and mutual adaptation of onomastic terminology to humanistic and interdisciplinary scientific terminologies

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Onomastics is a science with a very rich international theoretical terminology, although not sufficiently applied in every linguistic area, and especially requiring unification efforts at the formal-definitional level. At the same time, it is necessary to anticipate its development: adaptation to tradition and the perception of naming objects as realities of a specific substantive nature, but also to a new view of the world in which new objects named using proper names appear, awaiting classification and scientific description. Is it possible to speak of a sustainable development of onomastic terminology in such a situation? I.e. to what extent is it possible to preserve and sustain the existing onomastic terminology and adapt it to the current state of general humanistic and interdisciplinary terminology? These questions are somewhat rhetorical, as it is by all means a perspective that the onomastic sciences should adopt, assuming the standardisation and unification of its terminology at the national (local) and international (global) level. This is important for onomastics itself as a discipline considered not only in the linguistic perspective. Indeed, the study of naming units takes place in different types of discourse, communicative and utilitarian spaces, which also relate to other scientific, commercial, aesthetic and intellectual disciplines, such as literary studies, sociology, geography, cartography, urbanology, economics, the artistic world, as well as the administrative-infrastructural, public, ludic and even political or religious fields. The study aims to analyse the sustainability of onomastic terminology with a view to common fields with other scientific and practical-functional terminologies. Theoretical reflection will be given to the interpenetration of these terminologies, including a comparison of existing solutions, similarities and convergences, but also differences and divergences, and proposals for terminological commonality that will serve mutual understanding and interdisciplinary interest between different sciences and cultural spaces.

Reconstructing Wetlands of Pre-Modern Denmark using Place-Names and Cultural Geography

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In a time where we are starting to experience the climate changes in Denmark, often with severe flooding as a result, the question naturally arises of how to safeguard infrastructure, homes and lives. Denmark is a small, low-lying country with altitudes not exceeding 200 m. During the agricultural improvements of the 19th and 20th centuries, a third of the area of Denmark was drained. Having provided agricultural land and habitation for over a century, these drained areas are potentially susceptible to flooding or, if the sea levels rise further, returning to wetlands again.

Unfortunately, drainage plans usually no longer exist. How do we know to locate drained, former wetlands? Can we use our historical knowledge of pre-modern Denmark to locate climate-change endangered areas? And how can toponymic evidence be actively used to answer these questions?

This presentation will use South-West Jutland as a case study for locating drained wetland areas using place-names and information from historical maps. Place-names will be sourced from first-generation cadastral maps from c. 1790-1820 and compared with evidence of wetlands from the digitized version of the first national mapping of Denmark by The Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and letters. Place-names will be plotted using GIS, providing a joint analytic environment for comparison with digitized maps. Cultural geographical analyses will then pinpoint where the most climate-change-endangered areas are situated.

Les routes touristiques du patrimoine naturel : entre toponymes et ergonymes en contexte de commodification

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Université De Bourgogne

Objectifs. La communication vise à présenter les premiers résultats d'un projet de recherche trinational (Allemagne, France, Italie) portant sur les dénominations de routes touristiques promouvant des éléments relevant du paysage naturel (arbres, forêts, étendues d'eaux, minéraux, etc.) et la façon dont ceux-ci sont mis en discours dans les discours de patrimonialisation associés. Il s'agit donc d'interroger le statut de ces dénominations entre toponymes (ils partagent plusieurs traits définitoires des noms ruraux naturels, Kuhn 2016) et ergonymes et à l'intersection entre deux thématiques du congrès (i) les relations des locuteurs avec leur environnement (physique et numérique) et (ii) noms propres, circulation et tourisme.

Questions de recherche. Dans ce contexte global, la communication cherche à répondre à deux questions de recherche : (i) Comment ces dénominations peuvent-elles être typologisées, dans les langues considérées, aux niveaux morpho-syntaxiques et sémantiques ? (ii) Comment participent-elles à la construction du discours de patrimonialisation qui en va en faire, par-delà leur ancrage géographique (Gammeltoft 2012), des objets touristiques (Moïse & Wilson 2023) ?

Données. L'étude repose sur un corpus d'une cinquantaine de dénominations de routes patrimoniales et touristiques ayant un ancrage régional (Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Rhénanie-Palatinat et Haut-Adige) et pour objet un terrain naturel. Ce corpus primaire associe à chaque dénomination d'une part tous les (micro-)toponymes rencontrés et d'autre part les discours de caractérisation (le cas échéant promotionnels) associés.

Méthodologie. La proposition s'inscrit dans la perspective d'une onomastique du discours (De Stefani 2012) qui s'intéresse à l'inscription et à la thématisation des noms propres dans les discours visés ci-dessus. Compte tenu des environnements choisis, marqués par la variation (langues régionales, variétés dialectales, plurilinguisme) et du rapport direct entre le nom est l'environnement, l'approche est nourrie par l'écologie du langage héritée des travaux de Haugen, en particulier ceux articulant langue, onomastique et paysage (Mark et. al. 2011, Nash 2018).

On possible changes in traditional local dialectal pronunciations of farm names in Ullensvang (Norway)

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Norway is sometimes demonstrated as a dialect paradise due to a high degree of dialect diversity and tolerance. This applies to Norwegian place-names as well as place-name standardisation. For instance, some dialectal features are not allowed in the standard orthography of common nouns, but they are permitted in place-name standardisation. At the local level, traditional local dialectal pronunciations are sometimes valued as cultural heritage and therefore promoted in discussions on place-name standardisation. It has been mentioned in recent years that traditional local dialectal pronunciations of place-names are in decline in Norway. However, no studies have particularly aimed to analyse to what extent traditional local dialectal pronunciations of place-names are still in use.

As part of my PhD project, I aim to investigate possible changes in pronunciations of place-names in relation to traditional local dialectal pronunciations. The object of my study is a selected group of farm names in Ullensvang, a rural municipality in Western Norway. Apparent-time method is chosen to examine possible changes in the pronunciations of these farm names: I have been collecting pronunciations of the farm names from informants of two different age groups, using semi-structured sociolinguistic interviews. Possible differences in the pronunciations between the age groups can be interpreted as possible ongoing changes in

the pronunciations. The findings will provide a factual foundation for discussions on further treatment of traditional local dialectal features in place-name standardisation in Norway.

In this presentation, I will report on the current progresses in the abovementioned research.

Appropriation de la toponymie par le tourisme. L'exemple de la France métropolitaine

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Depuis ces dernières décennies en France, le tourisme utilise de plus en plus fréquemment la toponymie. Cette dernière devient un outil au service de la valorisation des régions, des départements et des villes. A partir de l'étude de la documentation touristique produite en France métropolitaine ces dernières années, ainsi que des slogans de marketing territorial adoptés par les régions, nous tenterons de déterminer les principales tendances dans l'utilisation de cette toponymie. Sur le plan linguistique, quels sont les procédés employés ? S'agit-il de créations innovantes ou seulement d'emprunts à des mécanismes connus ? Telles sont les principales questions que nous poserons, en portant une attention spécifique à la production concomitante des images et discours qui accompagnent ces slogans territoriaux.

Analyzing Culture and Identity in Foreign Language Learning: Insights from the MagyarOK Textbook Series

VIKTÓRIA GERGELYOVÁ
Constantine The Philosopher University In Nitra

The concept of identity, encompassing elements such as culture, language, and lifestyle, is intricately intertwined with the process of language learning. Language textbooks, acting as conduits of cultural transmission, inherently convey the unique facets of identity associated with a nation. While theoretical frameworks in foreign language education emphasize the pivotal role of culture and identity, practical implementation often falls short (cf. Norton, 2013; Liddicoat and Scarino, 2013). Despite extensive research exploring the cultural dimensions of language learning, there remains a scarcity of studies focusing on cultural activities and intercultural competence among Hungarian learners of a foreign language (Árvay, 2015; Holló, 2008). This research aims to scrutinize the cultural aspects embedded within the MagyarOK textbook series, designed for beginners learning Hungarian as a foreign language. The analysis involved predefined variables, evaluating the content in terms of chapters, with a particular focus on the incorporation of personal names related to Hungarian and foreign cultures, as personal names always serve as markers of identity. (Vančo 2013). Additionally, the study examined the representation of Hungarian and foreign culture-related features, including languages, nationalities, cities, and countries throughout the textbook and workbook. The findings illuminate how these elements within the textbook series provide valuable insights into Hungarian culture and facilitate students' cultural immersion, fostering the development of their intercultural communication skills. By presenting diverse cultural aspects, the textbook creates an environment conducive to cultivating openness, tolerance, and cultural sensitivity among language learners—a crucial necessity in today's global context.

First Names in Contemporary Romanian: A Corpus-based Grammatical Gender Analysis

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In the Romanian traditional onomastic system, first names are predominantly distributed in two formal classes marked by specific gender endings: -a for feminine, consonant and -u for masculine; the formal endings -e, -i / y and -o are considered non-specific for indicating the personal gender in Romanian (Tomescu 1998: 51-53). However, along with the transformations in the post-communist Romanian society and until today, the inventory of personal names was substantially changed: the number of traditional names significantly decreased, and new names were added, many of them borrowed from various foreign languages, and then more or less integrated into the Romanian first names gender system.

Intended as a pilot research paper for a future project on contemporary Romanian socio-anthroponomastics, our study aims to describe and explain, on representative samples (registered in the Romanian National Registry for Population from the last thirty years), the degree of distribution of Romanian contemporary first names in the grammatical category of gender.

Onomastic modelling in Galicia

MARÍA JOSÉ GINZO VILLAMAYOR
University of Santiago de Compostala

This talk is focused on the introduction of new statistical methods for data processing and modeling in geolinguistics, specifically, on surnames in Galicia. It considers two main problems: (i) constructing of surname regions in Galicia and (ii) modeling spatial and spatio-temporal surname patterns in this region. Surnames can be used as a source of information to characterize the population of a region, since the analysis of surnames distribution provides information about population movements. The identification of surname patterns through isonymy measures has been studied by different authors.

Although there is a broad literature on the construction of regions of surnames by isonymy measures, methodological advances are scarce in this setting, and most of the proposals are based on classical measures (Lasker, Nei, isonymy between zones are the most usual). Taking into account that the traditional isonymy measures arise as an adjustment of classical biodiversity indexes, the first objective of this talk was the adaptation and proposal of new measures of biodiversity in onomastics. Suitable extensions were analyzed, performing simulation studies in order to evaluate their performance in different scenarios. Other biodiversity indices were also reviewed and adapted.

In addition, the different research lines within the onomastic context have not taken into account the spatial and spatio-temporal dimension of the surnames evolution. By fixing administrative regions, for example, municipalities, spatial and spatio-temporal methods for count data can be applied in this setting. These methods will be useful for modeling evolution patterns for surnames. Hierarchical modeling were used to meet this goal. In order to fit this type of models in practice, Integrated Nested Laplace Approximation, were explored.

(Non)sustainability in sports - an anthroponymic perspective

REBECA GÎȚ
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Over time, Romanian athletes have earned a place in the Hall of Fame of several sporting disciplines. Bearing in mind that "sport is a domain that offers visibility, and it is a space to engage communities for social change"

(Pompiliu et al. 2020: 3), this paper proposes an interdisciplinary approach to names of figures in athletics, rowing, gymnastics, tennis.

The study aims at providing a systematic analysis of several Romanian anthroponyms pertaining to the aforementioned sports. Moreover, it illustrates the connection between sport and other fields in which the names of athletes endure even after their sporting careers have ended. In this respect, ergonyms ("Nadia Comăneci" High School) and hodonyms in Romania or abroad (Gold Constantina Way – Constantina Diță) can be mentioned as examples.

Sustainability in sport may be linked to the following:
- long-lasting careers with constant remarkable results:Nadia Comăneci;
- being famous after retirement, by pursuing a career in coaching or management: Ion Țiriac;
- achieving fame across national boundaries, thereby confirming the figures' global excellence regardless of team or nationality: Márta and Béla Károlyi;
- the mediatization of names, even in negative contexts, due to allegations of lack of fair play: Simona Halep' doping case;
- transferring athletes' names to associations, sports clubs, educational institutions, and public places.

The approach is deductive, and the onomastic material is selected from online publications. Methodologically, the study is based on the sociocultural analysis of the names of Romanian athletes.

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Ilness, death and identity. The names in *Cammino fra le ombre* by G. Cenacchi

GIACOMO GIUNTOLI
IPSAR G. Matteotti

Cammino fra le ombre (2008) by Giovanni Cenacchi is the intense diary of a patient openly struggling with an incurable disease. It was written by the author between 2003 and 2006, the year of his death. In fact, the end of the book coincides with the death of the author. It was not until 2008, two years later, that Mondadori published the book with an anonymous introductory note and an afterword by Enzo Bianchi. Cenacchi's end-of-life book is a masterpiece that portrays not only his final days but also his cognitive torment. Thus the brief references to the hospital journey remain in the background, leaving the stage to a thorny philosophical question: does God exist and, if so, can he fight against the omnipresence of evil? Cenacchi's answer leaves no hope: "God will never win. The greatest good that can be achieved is to be able to forgive him. Everything else, everywhere, is the triumph of evil." Nevertheless, Cenacchi's book is a touching hymn to life: "More than ever all is horror. Yet the world continues to shine with living beings. "But not only that. This book brings the author's name to confront his illness. It would perhaps be limiting to think of *Cammino fra le ombre* as a long goodbye to one's name, however, it is in fact also that. The author's name at the end of the writing journey is abandoned, in the words of Rilke in the Duino Elegies, like a broken toy.

Weight of tradition. Forgottenness of confirmation names in Krāslava Roman Catholic parish among young adults

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Confirmation sacrament in the Roman Catholic Church has several key features. It reasserts the belonging to the Church, kinship ties are widened by a godparent and the person receives a confirmation saint's name. In Krāslava parish, it takes place around the age of twelve. In 2021, I carried out 8 in-depth interviews with young adults on their experience of the Feast of St Donat in the late 1990's when they received confirmation. Such approach was successful in two ways: young adults kept vivid and detailed memories of different ritual parts, especially, in terms of their acquisition, and were keen to discuss social dynamics surrounding the Feast.

Focused contextual data analysis of confirmation names and naming revealed several common traits: firstly, almost all interviewees have left Krāslava and denied their adherence to the Church, and, secondly, they have forgotten their confirmation name or remembered it only if a curious element was involved. The present investigation aims to underline the narrative of forgottenness behind the given social fact and discuss it in the light of the weight of a tradition. Putting findings in a wider context, since the late 1990's Latvian-Belarussian border area is witnessing significant young adults' departure. While discussing memory, "what is at stake is the definition of that person or group identity, a definition which seems to be driven by a desire for closure because of its attempt to transcend time." (Lucas 1997, 14) The research revealed a common trend in neglecting the confirmation name as insignificant to their contemporary identity aligning with the argument of personhood's objectification through personal names (Pina-Cabral 2010, 309).

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Name Sustainability in Migration: An Analysis of the Romanian and Peruvian Communities in Turin, Italy

GIULIA GUZZO
Università di Torino

In the contemporary globalised world, migration is a phenomenon affecting all advanced societies: individuals hailing from nations afflicted by limited resources or conflict often find themselves compelled to seek improved living conditions in other countries, such as Italy. These individuals bring with themselves their onomastic practices, which are intrinsically linked to their languages and cultural values and beliefs. This study delves into the notion of name sustainability, which encompasses the preservation of both individual identity and the cultural values encapsulated by these names.

Through an approach employing both quantitative and qualitative analysis, this research focuses on the Romanian and Peruvian communities, two of the most substantial migrant communities in Turin, in Northern Italy. The onomastic systems of these communities will be quantitatively compared and a sample of individuals will be interviewed to understand if and how their names have changed within the host society environment. The primary objective is to ascertain whether names keep their essence and meaning within the Italian milieu, even undergoing potential transliteration, modification, or adaptation. Such changes, which can be found either on official documents or used in familiar and intimate contexts, might depend on various factors: political influences, registration systems, or personal preferences.

The present investigation seeks to contribute to a nuanced understanding of the intricate interplay between migration, individual identity, and cultural values by scrutinising names as tangible expressions of

such complex dynamics. The findings hold the potential to offer a fresh perspective on the migrant experience and the preservation of one's cultural heritage in an unfamiliar environment.

On the naming of hydronyms

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University of Debrecen

The naming of places has long been a concern for researchers. Unlike settlements, which are located in well-defined areas where there is no doubt about their naming locations, naming longer rivers that span hundreds of kilometers can be challenging. Determining the exact location of river names, even when they flow through only a few settlements, is not always straightforward. In many cases, different sections of the same river are given varying names in individual settlements, and eventually, one of these names is selected to represent the entire watercourse. In my presentation, I explore the circumstances of river naming using international and Hungarian diachronic and synchronic data. I employ the method of place name reconstruction, with the hope that it will unveil the relatively exact location and circumstances surrounding the naming in certain instances.

The problems of recognizing Hungarian aristocrats in English translations of Slovak tourist texts

ZSUZSA HAJABÁCS
Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra

The aim of this paper is to research the difficulty of recognizing and identifying people by their translated names in the area of tourism. In my analysis I will focus on the names of Hungarian aristocrats, the inconsistent use of these names' Slovak and original Hungarian variants and the difficulty of recognizing them in the English translations of Slovak tourist texts.

Most of Slovakia's territory used to be part of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, so many historical and cultural monuments were owned by Hungarian aristocrats. Thus, a big number of Slovak tourist texts contain Hungarian names. In Slovakia, Hungarian names from before 1918 have to be written in accordance with the Slovak Rules of Spelling (e.g., Zichy became Ziči, Pálffy became Pálfi). These Slovak variants are then usually used in English translations as well. In some cases, the original Hungarian spelling is used interchangeably with the Slovak one, e.g., in building or product names, or even in some tourist texts. The inconsistently used Hungarian and Slovak variants in Slovak texts and their English translations make it hard for tourists to identify who exactly are they reading about.

In this paper I will look at multiple Hungarian names in Slovak tourist texts and their English translations. My main goal is to bring awareness to this problem and make suggestions on how to fix it.

Early medieval bishops and names of power in the Finnish landscape

JOHANNA HALONEN
University Of Oulu

In my presentation, I examine place names that reflect the early history of the Catholic Church of Finland and the Diocese of Turku, founded in the 13th century. The church was once the first real large landowner, and it owned the salary farms for the use of the bishop and cathedral clergy, as well as other lands such as hop orchards, walnut groves or hunting areas. Due to the fires, no medieval documents from the earliest bishop's table have been preserved, so I approach the subject by studying place names.

I am primarily looking for traces of place names from the medieval bishops Bero, Ragvaldus, and Catillus, who served as chancellors of the King of Sweden before their episcopal duties in Finland. They served as bishops in the area of present-day Finland in the second half of the 13th century, i.e. just before the establishment of the actual diocese of Turku.

The names of these bishops have been twisted into many different forms in the mouths of the Finnish population. There are always more other names indicating ecclesiastical ownership: names referring to the clergy, church, altars, or biblical place names (especially Cana and Bethlehem). The early medieval bishop's table is also accompanied by stories about the early Finnish Christianity and the legend of Saint Henrik.

My research is in the field of settlement historical linguistics. The material is the place nomenclature that appears in archival sources and place name collections or is still in use, especially the names of villages, farms, border places, and regionally significant natural places. In addition to place names referring to ecclesiastical actors, the settlement history of the areas must be investigated from both an archaeological and historical point of view. Still, after almost a thousand years, these names are speaking of ancient power.

How a given name became a slur? The case of Finnish *Jonne*

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Jonne is a Finnish male given name that became popular in 1980s. During the 21st century, it has gone through the process of appellativization, that is, it has also gained an appellative meaning. In contemporary colloquial Finnish *jonne* means a stereotypical teenage boy. The origin and the meaning of *jonne* have attracted much interest and debate in Finland: Why did *Jonne* end up in this kind of use? What qualities make a person jonne?

In our presentation, we will examine these questions using online discussion materials. The research data are collected from two Finnish online forums: Kuvalauta, an imageboard that is often mentioned as the origin of appellative *jonne*, and Suomi24 ('Finland24'), which has long been among the most popular Finnish discussion forums. The data consist of 444 messages from Kuvalauta and 2,703 messages from Suomi24 including appellative use of *jonne*.

The analysis reveals that *jonne* indeed originates from Kuvalauta, where it evolved during 2008–2010, motivated by numerous new users coming from another Finnish website called Jonneweb. The analysis of Suomi24 data, on the other hand, illustrates that an average jonne is seen as an approximately 13-year-old boy who, for example, likes to ride a moped and drink energy drinks. Besides of that, the appellative *jonne* is often used in a derogatory manner, with the intention of underestimating a person due to their young age and supposed immature behaviour.

The results of the study are in line with previous findings. However, our presentation specifies the details of the appellativization process and meanings of *jonne*.

English and German Equivalents of Slovak Onomastic Terms in the Slovak Onomastic Commission Project

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At the Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava, Slovak terminology is being processed in the Slovak Terminology Database project, including onomastic terminology (as a separate project of the Slovak Onomastic Commission).

For individual Slovak onomastic terms, equivalents in English, German, Czech, Polish, and Hungarian are given, with terms from other languages to be added later. While in the case of Czech and Polish equivalents the authors did not encounter any major problems due to the close and interconnected

theoretical and methodological backgrounds of Slovak, Czech and Polish onomastic schools, and due to the language proximity of Slovak, Czech and Polish, the matching of English and German equivalents was – in some cases – a more difficult task.

Many terms used in Slovak (and often also in Czech and Polish) are not known or do not exist in English and German, but they had to be created. The main reason for this was to create a reliable source of appropriate onomastic terms as a tool for writing onomastic texts in English and German or for their translation into these languages (including the translation of abstracts and summaries of papers written in Slovak, since the inclusion of abstracts, summaries, and keywords, especially in English, is nowadays practically obligatory in scholarly texts). By providing the correct equivalent of the term in question, inappropriate and consequently incomprehensible translations, which are often made not only by translators and inexperienced onomasticians, can be avoided.

The aim of this paper is to show how the creation of equivalents of Slovak onomastic terms in English and German was carried out and how the problems that arose during this work were solved. The experience gained can also be used for other similar projects.

Preserving a national surname system in the globalized world: regulations for surname changes in Hungary

KITTI HAUBER

ELTE Eötvös Loránd University - HUN-REN Hungarian Research Centre for Linguistics

The paper focuses on the issue of name and law in connection with the official surname changes in today's Hungary. It explores the questions of how a surname system that is hundreds of years old can stay unchanged in the globalized world and whether the state's intention of preserving this as national heritage corresponds with the trends in the surname change requests.

In Hungary every adult citizen has the right to change their surname to another Hungarian surname. But this does not necessarily mean a name of Hungarian origin, rather a name that fits into the Hungarian surname system. On one hand, the law intends to preserve the already existing surname system that was formed in European culture between the 14th and the 18th centuries. It excludes the results of the name Magyarization processes of the 19th and early 20th centuries, but includes the onomastic consequences of the latest centuries in the multiethnic and multilingual Carpathian Basin. On the other hand the law states that new surnames cannot be spelled traditionally, a characteristic of the original Hungarian surnames. New names must follow the modern orthographic rules making them easier to use in everyday life but also unmistakably marking them as "new".

Apart from the laws and principles on surname changes, the sources of the research are the surname change requests accepted or denied by the Prime Minister's Office from July 2023 onwards and the regarding linguistic opinions provided by the Name Committee of the HUN-REN Hungarian Research Centre for Linguistics. Requested surnames will be analyzed from both legal and linguistic point of view to present the linguistic work and its impact in the decision making and to detect trends in surname changes in comparison with the intention of the lawmakers to sustain the status quo of the surname system.

The enigmatic etymology of *Eesti*, *Estonia*, and two other Baltic Finnic proper names

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The etymology of the name Eesti 'Estonia' is mysterious (e.g. Grünthal 1997, Heikkilä 2022). The Estonian endonym Eesti and its exonymic counterparts such as Estonia, Estland, Eistland and Aistland most probably have a common etymology, but what is it? As far as we know, the earliest attestation of the enigmatic name

in question is Aestiorum gentes ("peoples of Aestis") which occurs in the book De origine et situ Germanorum written by the Roman historian Cornelius Publius Tacitus circa 100 CE.

I will present and motivate an etymology for the undeniably old proper name in question by using e.g. linguistic methods on the historical sources. As always in scientific etymological studies, sound history plays a key role in the research.

Since the republic of Estonia is located in the Baltic region that is of great importance for the history of Baltic Finnic and Proto-Finnic, I will also deal with the origin of two other famous Baltic Finnic proper names of possibly Baltic origin, namely Kaleva and Väinämöinen, two mythic ancestors of the Finns.

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Minority place-name regulations in the Netherlands and the standardization of Frisian place names

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Kadaster

The Netherlands is often perceived as a nation-state without any known regionalist tensions, an image that has little to do with reality. Although the country is a unitary state for more than 200 years, regional characteristics still exist. In provinces and regions with a strong regional identity, differences are cultivated.

Regional and minority languages are part of this regionalism and have been partly recognized under national and European legislation.

These include the languages of the Caribbean Netherlands and languages that have no specific territory, but are traditionally spoken in the Netherlands and have been recognized as a minority language for that reason. The latest addition to this category is the Dutch Sign Language.

Frisian has been recognized as a minority language and a co-official language in the province of Friesland (Fryslân). The use and appearance of Frisian place names, on place name signs and in governmental registrations are a reflection of their formal status. In some cases they even take precedence over Dutch place names.

The paper, which has been published as a chapter of the book Minority place-name standardization in Europe, will discuss the regulation of minority languages and place names in the Netherlands, with special focus on Frisian and the standardization of Frisian place names.

For all languages it is important that the government has a process to deal with their placenames: to decide, establish, register, publish and use geographical names. However, in absence of national standardization rules and regulations in the Netherlands much depends on the rare expertise in place naming at local, regional and national governmental agencies. This lack of expertise is an obstacle to the full development of minority language communities, because a rightful position for their geographical names is an important part of their development.

Sustainability and unsustainability in the interpretation of Krisztina Tóth's novel *The Eye of the Monkey*

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In Krisztina Tóth's novel, published in 2022, a picture of a dystopian society emerges. In addition to several important contexts, the author approaches the representation of a city's constructive elements and its interacting natural environments from an inductive-deductive approach (like society, the city, communities and individuals), through the solutions of the positions of the focalized (design and designed, watcher and watched), through the possibilities given or provided by the environment as urban and natural surroundings. For the protagonists, each medium means something different. The political background of this society is also linked to it, which fits into the concept of the separation of cultural and social (communal) sustainability. In the novel, the government strictly separates the cultural and social dimensions, monitors the situation of the privileged social strata, and it ignores the situation of the poor as a neglected strata. Tóth outlines these contrasts and suggests an ethical background too.

Questions and reflections are suggested and posed by the novel: how are the different limitations of man constituted and bear, how and in what quality is man positioned in this dual medium, how does the body of man and his environment create a correlation, what transitions are provided by the depicted society, how its social and cultural (scientific) sustainability is ensured in the sharply demarcated spheres, or how the human can achieve his freedom along the social-economic-cultural lines represented in the novel.

In this framework, the naming and changing of names also appear (e.g. changing of given name Gizella, or the toponym Üllő, which concerns Üllői street in Budapest). The concept of naming the protagonists is defined by Krisztina Tóth. Both symbolically and actually, the characters experience their own catastrophe, their destruction, and their inner changes. They are contrasted, alienated, corroded, and transformed by themselves, just like their environment.

Minority speakers and environmental hierarchies in Early Medieval Lancashire

EMMA HORNE
University Of Nottingham

This paper presents a case study on the array of hybrid place-names in Lancashire, that is names which contain elements from two or more different languages, with a focus on names which evidence minority groups of language speakers - most notably Old Norse and Brittonic. Studies of these names have primarily been associated with questions of mutual intelligibility and/or bilingualism (e.g. Townend 2002), however this paper aims to consider hybrid place-names as indicators of migratory patterns (Carroll 2020; Coates 2006) and the settlement, or re-settlement, of speakers of minority languages. Primarily, this paper analyses a set corpus to compare the elements of hybrid place-names to the archaeological findings around the area, assessing for any potential corroborative evidence that connects the patterns of language contact and/or migration indicated through the place-names to contemporaneous artefacts. Secondly, this paper aims to begin to recontextualise hybrid place-names within their environmental contexts and place to evaluate any patterns of interaction between groups of minority language speakers and their settlement environments. Overall, this paper intends to create a dual analytical lens in which the both the linguistic and environmental power dynamics are scrutinised, thus providing valuable insight into the relationships between people, language, and place in the Early Medieval North-West of England.

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A digital approach to place-name survey in Scotland

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'The Place-Names of Berwickshire Vol. 1' (PNBWK1) is due for publication shortly before the ICOS 2024 congress, and is the first volume of the ongoing Survey of Scottish Place-Names to utilise a bespoke relational database both to store the data and to generate the final publication. The volume is an output of the Leverhulme-funded project 'Recovering the Earliest English Language in Scotland: evidence from place-names', which also produced the online Berwickshire Place-Name Resource (BPNR). Although the two outputs complement each other, their coverage is significantly different. BPNR covers all major place-names throughout the historical county of Berwickshire, while PNBWK1 includes both major and minor place-names in six selected parishes along the Anglo-Scottish border.

The database was designed by Brian Aitken, Digital Humanities Research Officer at the University of Glasgow. Fields within the database structure were populated by the place-name researchers, including historical spellings with associated sources, place-name analyses and discussion, elements with associated glossary entries, etc. A web interface enables users of the online BPNR resource to access the data and search electronically, while a separate programme generates a formatted survey volume for publication as PNBWK1.

In most respects, this pioneering project has been highly successful. BPNR has received glowing feedback, and the same infrastructure is now being used for other online surveys in Scotland, such as Place-Names of the Galloway Glens (PNGG). The electronic generation of the survey volume also offers considerable advantages over traditional methods of production. Nevertheless, the attempt to use a single database to produce two different kinds of output has presented challenges. Since each output presents a different subset of the data, there are areas of overlap where cross-references lead to entries in one but not the other. In these and other instances, manual intervention is necessary.

References:

BPNR: https://berwickshire-placenames.glasgow.ac.uk/
PNGG: https://kcb-placenames.glasgow.ac.uk/

Commercial naming in the periphery – Names in the Linguistic Landscape of Akureyri, Iceland

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Proper names are central items in linguistic landscapes, not least names of businesses. The increasing use of English in official spaces, and in commercial contexts, contrary to official recommendations has been a topic of discussion in Iceland. However, the language and name use in the linguistic landscape has not been researched in the Icelandic context. This paper, therefore, aims to discuss the commercial naming visible in different parts of Akureyri in northern Iceland.

The research area in question is peripheral on different levels. The town itself is remote in relation to global centres, and even nationally in relation to the capital region. Moreover, part of our focus lays on a small shopping mall, Sunnuhlíð, located outside the most active commercial parts of the town. The focus on

more peripheral linguistic landscapes adds an interesting aspect to the discussion on commercial names, namely that of their role in forming a specific sense of place in different locations.

Based on these notions, our paper takes on a comparison between the commercial namescapes of Sunnuhlíð and central Akureyri. We are interested in the following research questions: 1) What languages are used for commercial naming and how does that correlate with other items in the linguistic landscape? 2) What differences in naming/language use can be identified between different parts of the town? 3) What kind of sense of place do the commercial names contribute to?

To answer these research questions, a data set of signs photographed from the linguistic landscape of Akureyri will be used. Methodologically our approach is two-fold. First, a quantitative-distributive analysis of languages and names used, types of signs etc. Second, a more qualitative analysis of the commercial names and other signs in relation to the places. These results can thus shed light to the position of different languages in Iceland.

New first names in Estonia 100 years ago and their appearance nowadays

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In the first decades of the 20th century, many new International first names came into use among Estonians (e.g. Asta, Ellen, Gunnar, Harri). While until then innovative first names had been obtained primarily through Germans who lived in Estonia, at that time more names began to reach Estonians through direct contacts (e.g. from the Nordic countries). In addition, on the wave of national self-awareness, and especially after Estonia became independent, names of native origin were recommended, and these also started to spread gradually from the end of the 19th century (e.g. Salme, Õie, Endel, Ilmar). This meant a significant increase in the number of first names compared to before and the addition of many completely new, hitherto unknown names in the use of Estonians.

Since the same type of names have become popular at the beginning of the 21st century, especially international names, but also Estonian names, it is interesting to compare which of the names that were new a hundred years ago have become popular again, which have started to be used again and which have disappeared.

The information about names at the beginning of the 20th century comes from register books of Lutheran congregations, the contemporary information from the population register (Rahvastikuregister). The presentation compares the first names of the beginning of the 20th century and the 21st century, focusing primarily on the first names popular in the years 1910–1930 and their further use.

Citizen participation in planning urban toponomy in Helsinki

HANNA IKONEN
City Of Helsinki

Urban toponomy has been in focus of many studies in the last decades. It has been studied e.g. in geopolitical context, commercialization of urban space and creating of identity. Little attention have however been paid to processes in which street and other names are planned and decisions are made and what kind of role citizens play in them in different cities and countries. In Finnish cities names for streets, parks and other public places are planned as a part of local detailed plans. Detailed plans are finally approved by a city committee whose members are elected through a municipal election every four years. In Helsinki there has worked the Name Committee closely with the City Planning Department since 1945. The committee is a non-political organ and its members are experts in history, Finnish and Swedish language, urban planning and culture. The fulltime Name Administrator who works also as the secretary of the Name Committee began in 2003.In this presentation my aim is to find out how citizens have participated in planning of urban toponomy

in Helsinki during the years 1960-2020. I´m also interested if the City of Helsinki or the Name Committee itself has played an active role to participate citizens. The presentation is based on archival sources.

La soutenabilité des sobriquets dans le conflit russo-ukrainien

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Notre étude se propose de suivre les sobriquets des politiciens et des militaires utilisés avant et après le début de la guerre russo-ukrainienne, dès janvier 2022 jusqu'à septembre 2023. L'analyse est basée sur des données obtenues à travers les médias et les réseaux sociaux (Facebook, Instagram, Reddit, TikTok et X).

La soutenabilité de ces anthroponymes non conventionnels est directement liée au conflit militaire, parce qu'ils émergent de l'interaction ou des actions réalisées par la personne surnommée. Les sobriquets analysés représentent les noms moins connus de Vladimir Putin (30 sobriquets), Volodimir Zelensky (20 sobriquets), Aleksandr Lukashenko (Potato elk, The last dictator), Yevgeny Prigozhin (Putin's Chef), et d'autres individus qui sont intervenus à la guerre. Cette recherche explore la fréquence de donner des sobriquets avant et après le commencement du conflit, leur durée de vie et leur contenu sémantique. Généralement, les sobriquets ne sont pas durables, parce qu'ils envisagent une seule personne, dans une certaine période de sa vie. Toutefois, quelques-uns sont des noms propres (Garfield, General Armageddon, New Hitler) et, en ce cas, on peut parler d'une forme de « recyclage », car on utilise le même nom, mais dans des contextes sociaux différents.

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Ways and Principles of Personal Identification at Junction of the Middle Ages and Modern Times

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The German Order Chancellery documents provide evidence that the identification of individuals during the late Middle Ages and early modern times was likely more intricate than in earlier periods. In 15th – 16th century people were no longer just individuals within small local communities but became citizens of a vast State of the Order with a constantly expanding population. They were property owners with their rights and responsibilities and had to be precisely identified within a much broader legal and social context. Fascinating insights emerged during the critical analysis of historical documents and through the collection, examination, and classification of historical onomastic data.

The primary aim of this study is to present the methods of personal identification and the underlying principles on which personal names were formed and developed. Throughout the analyzed era, a person's identity was established providing a name, specifying nationality, trade or profession, family ties, as well as physical or other characteristics. In addition to the established practice of singular and binary naming, descriptive identification of individuals was common: 1490 Anna Tochter des Hans Zebermacher, 1490

Girtrut der rote Annen swester, and 1509 Urban Krumpkaspars sone (OF 89k 1v, 14r, 28v), etc. In many cases, the appellative nomination of one's profession already served as a middle name (surname). However, there were also instances where it was not yet considered a middle name or followed an existing middle name, as seen in the record 1506 Jorg ysenmenger Schwustka (OF 89k 57v). The reasons and specifics behind the descriptive naming of both men and women continue to raise questions that warrant further exploration.

Keywords: Person's identification, naming/denomination, singular/binary personal name, historical documents

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Biblical Names Motivated by Nature and their Kajkavian Adaptations

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In the history of the Croatian language, starting from the 15th century, there have been several attempts to translate the Bible. There are at least eight Croatian translations of the complete Bible, several of which are printed, and a number of incomplete translations. Croatian Bible translations include translations into all three Croatian dialects: Štokavian (today's standard), Čakavian and Kajkavian. One of the major translation projects, and very scarcely investigated, were the 19th century's attempts to translate the Bible into the Kajkavian dialect. The results of these attempts are Kajkavian translations of the books of Psalms, Job, Lamentations and the complete New Testament.

A major part of every translation of the Bible are proper names and their adaptations. In this paper, the focus is on the personal names from the Bible that are motivated by nature, i.e., by animals (e. g., Rachel 'ewe', Cro. Rahela, Kajk. Rakela), plants (e. g., Zetham 'olive', Cro. Zetam) or other natural occurrences (e. g., Esther 'star', Cro. Estera). This paper will compare standard Croatian adaptations of this group of names with their Kajkavian equivalents from the 19th-century Kajkavian translations of the Bible. The names will be categorized as male and female and by their motivation. With this presentation, we aim to find differences in adaptations between standard Croatian and Kajkavian and to explain the origin of those differences.

Hanko and Rovaniemi on web: Corpus- and AI-assisted multimodal analysis of marketing and public discourses

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Hanko and Rovaniemi are among Finland's most important tourist destinations. As such, they have powerful brands, which are constituted and negotiated through everyday discourses and marketing. In this study, we analyze multimodal discourses related to these proper names using marketing websites and public online discussions as our data. We ask: Which referents (places, people, businesses, etc.) are referred to and how? Are there differences between marketing materials and public discussions or between the two cities under investigation? How are the referents discussed with the help of various proper names, both official and unofficial?

We use data from the Suomi24 discussion forum and a small multimodal corpus of Visit Hanko and Visit Rovaniemi websites to pilot the use of AI-assisted multimodal corpus onomastics. In doing so, we evaluate the suitability of an automated image labeling system for a comprehensive study of urban areas in data. Our focus is on the visual content of the images, as well as connections between text and images. We use Google Cloud Vision which is one of Google's services that employs machine learning algorithms to offer

automatic image annotation. The tool supports categories such as face, label, and landmark detections, as well as recognition of image properties such as colors.

Our study contributes to research on naming as a means of place branding. We acknowledge that places are characterized by various interpretations, experiences, imaginations, and social relations. By comparing 'official' marketing and public discussion we elucidate the role of names in formulating shared visions of places, while excluding some interpretations. We also discuss the potential of names to contribute towards including multiple and heterogeneous voices in branding processes, highlighting the role of place branding as a system of interaction and relationship building rather than a top-down endeavor.

Minority place-name standardization. A comparison of regulations and approaches in Europe

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The research project under the auspices of the Joint ICA/IGU Commission on Toponymy and the IGU Commission on the Geography of Governance is to result in a handbook comprising three volumes and attempts to compare regulations on minority place names in the countries of Europe with autochthonous linguistic minorities on the background of ethnic and linguistic structures, historical and political developments, the political landscape, governance structures, and external relations. Is minority place-name standardization part of the general standardization process or are there specific regulations? Is it a bottom-up or a top-down process and which administrative levels are involved? The project is also going to explain, to which extent these regulations satisfy linguistic minorities and help to facilitate the relations between majority and minority.

The paper will introduce into the structure and goals of this project and thus also into the contents and other papers of this session, which will refer to individual countries.

The making of fictional worlds: Place names in Finnish crime fiction

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In literary representation, place names have an important role in worldmaking. They locate a literary place on a spatial map but social and moral map as well. By doing so, place names act as dividers of social and moral spaces. (E.g. Ameel 2016; Ameel & Ainiala 2018; Juhonen 2023.) Thus far in literary onomastics, research has paid little attention to place names that refer to actual existing places.

The aim of this paper is to examine how place names construct a social and moral geography of a literary city. The data consists of crime novels set in former working-class districts of Sörnäinen and Kallio in Helsinki, the capital of Finland. The theoretical approach combines onomastics and literary analysis, drawing upon socio-onomastics and geocriticism.

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The influence of medieval German colonization on anthroponymy in Subcarpathian villages in Poland (15th-21st century)

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The analysis of onomastic material extracted from historical sources near Krosno, Poland, confirms the coexistence of several cultural elements in this area. In the 14th century, German language began to influence there the originally Polish-speaking area. Researchers attribute this phenomenon to medieval German colonization, which encompassed the areas around Krosno, Łańcut, and the Ciężkowicko-Rożnowskie Foothills, creating ethnic and linguistic enclaves known as German-speaking communities. Over the years, this population became Polonized, remaining a loose conglomerate of local communities. As part of the project 'Forest Germans (Głuchoniemcy, Walddeutsche): the past and present of forgotten local communities in the Carpathian Foothills' (NCN 2019/35/B/HS3/01274), a team of researchers is analyzing this topic from different perspectives.

To investigate the linguistic-cultural processes occurring in this area over centuries, two villages in the Subcarpathian region were chosen as case studies. Anthroponymic data were extracted from court records, tax books, village inventories, metrical books, and population censuses from the 15th to the 21st century. The research has been approached diachronically with elements of etymological and cultural research. An attempt was made to answer the question of how the coexistence of Polish and German cultures on the same territory influenced the naming system of the inhabitants. Consequently, linguistic interferences were examined, with a particular focus on the influence of the Polish language on genetically German surnames.

Moreover, the continuity and variability of the so-called Forrest German world were illustrated through analysis of anthroponyms from a seven-century. Utilizing naming data from two villages, a comparative analysis of the surnames occurring in them has been conducted, thereby presenting the distribution of surnames. This approach, emphasizing continuity, variability, surname adaptation, and linguistic interferences, aligns with the sustainable development paradigm in onomastics. The presentation will showcase the results of the outlined research along with the etymologies of selected surnames of German origin.

Name-givers and name-users: The example of place names of personal name origin

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In my presentation, I would like to discuss the etymological issues of place names of personal name origin. At first glance, there are not many problems associated with these names, as their linguistic structure is mostly transparent and clear, and the motivation of name-giving can also be described easily.

At the same time, if we examine the question not only from the perspective of the linguistic structure and the name-giving motivation but also try to reconstruct the name-giving situation of a given place name, we encounter many problems.

This paper examines these problems through the example of the toponyms of the old Spiš County in the medieval Hungarian Kingdom, which was inhabited by Slovaks, Germans, Hungarians, and Poles in the Middle Ages.

In addition to the structural analysis of the names, this paper deals with the theoretical problems of name-giving, that is, who gives the place name referring to a person and why, as well as the questions of the philological issues of old sources, with particular regard to how the vernacular name-usage is reflected in it.

When interpreting the toponymic data, I use a method called place-name reconstruction, and I put special emphasis on the circumstances of the name-giving - as far as it can be reconstructed based on the sources.

Local geography, nature, and agricultural activities in the toponyms of agricultural settlements in Hebrew

TALI KIGEL
Behazlaha-center

The focus of this article is the reflection of local geography, nature, and various types of agricultural activities in the toponyms of agricultural settlements (moshavim and kibbutzim) in Israel, the bulk of which existed in the 50s of the 20th century. According to the "List of Sources of Settlement Names in Israel", the influence of names with geography, nature, and agriculture accounts for about a seventh of all names. To analyze 265 names from state names, quantitative-statistical, cognitive-linguistic, and corpus-linguistic approaches, as well as the method of grammatical analysis, were used. It can be summarized that the latter names are associated with natural phenomena (spring), geography, and terrain features (valley, hill). Local flora is referred to in the names of flowers, fruits, shrubs, and trees, both wild and fruit-bearing, as well as fauna, including birds. The greatest importance is occupied by various aspects of the agricultural process, namely the place, stages of activity, plants grown, types of labor, and their results. Several titles are dedicated to the activities of fishermen. The names of the settlements are often very specific, but there are also poetic names (gift). The paper also pays attention to the grammatical features of names. From a morphological point of view, many names are monosyllabic nouns, consisting of a root or root with the addition of a final or internal suffix. Names in the form of present tense verbs of the first person plural are widely represented, demonstrating the joint nature of the team's activities. Two-word names with a stable first word (home, or oasis) and a changing second word, which is often a proper name, are very common. In general, place names of collective settlements contribute to the stability of society by maintaining a connection with the geography, character, and environment of the settlement inhabitants.

Place names as signs of Latgola / Latgele regional identity

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The Latgola (in Latgalian)/ Latgale (in Latvian), a region in eastern Latvia, is known for its rich linguistic diversity, where the Latgalian language plays a significant role. The Law on Historical Regions of Latvia (2021) stipulates that "the State and the respective local governments shall ensure the preservation and sustainable development of the Latgalian identity and cultural and historical environment (..) by restoring and using the place names in the Latgalian language in the environment, including in road signs, location and street names" (section 4.8). To implement the conditions of this law, municipalities and individuals face several challenges, such as correctly transcribing place names in Standard Latgalian, taking into account phonetic and morphological variants functioning in different sub-dialects, as well as the public's ambiguous attitude towards the use of Latgalian place name variants in public spaces.

This research will investigate place names in the Latgola / Latgale in the context of the implementation of the Law on Historical Regions of Latvia. The study will focus on two main areas: (1) the linguistic variants of place names and (2) the public's attitude towards the parallel use of place names alongside Latvian and Latgalian. The research will use a variety of data sources, including Corpus of Contemporary Latgalian Texts (MuLa 2022) and Latgalian speech corpus (MuLaR), social media comments, and interviews with local residents. This study combines corpus-based approach to analyse the variation in Latgalian place names, sociolinguistic analysis to reveal the variability of society's linguistic attitude towards place name variants. The findings of this study provide insights into the linguistic dynamics of place names and their role in preserving regional heritage.

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Stadium names between commodification and cultural sustainability. A quantitative study of four European countries.

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The growing awareness of the cultural meaning of (Olympic) sports venues is reflected in the fact that more and more stadiums are being declared as cultural heritage sites to save them from demolition (Kiuri & Teller 2015). This is also mirrored in academic publications. Based on pioneering work on the relocation of stadiums from the centre to the periphery and its impact on local fans and their 'sense of place' (Bale 1991, 1993, 1995), recent volumes are dedicated to stadiums as cultural heritage sites (Waterton & Watson 2015), as places of (visible) political conflicts (Alpan et al. 2023), and as meaningful places of European commemorative culture (Hüser et al. 2022).

Another focus is the analysis of commercial stadium names as critical toponymies and their evaluation by (local) fans (Vuolteenaho et al. 2019; Gerhardt et al. 2021) who fear the loss of a (linguistic) identity marker (Koch & Gautier 2022), as not only the historically evolved landscape, but also the contemporary (linguistic) appearance changes sustainably (Vuolteenaho & Berg 2009).

As part of the research project DISCLOSE (2022-2024), our contribution joining the congress themes of 1) commercial names … and 2) identity and naming …, seeks to find out which factors influence the naming of stadiums and how fans from Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Romania evaluate the naming of 'their' stadiums.

The theoretical framework is a three-dimensional socio-discursive model (Bach et al. 2022) which is tested by means of a web-scraped data set (~2,500 names). In addition, an online survey will be conducted to contextualise these results.

Preliminary results confirm that the language family and original name, the league affiliation, and the year of construction are salient variables. Fan acceptance is determined by the sponsor's image. Overall, the phenomenon of stadium naming oscillates between (necessary) commodification and (wishful) identity-stabilising cultural sustainability.

Inherited names and onomastic literacy in the Finnish families

SOFIA KOTILAINEN
University Of Jyväskylä

In my presentation, I will analyse the identities and mentalities related to the naming practices of Finnish families. I examine to what extent the naming practices of the population in the hinterland Finnish countryside and the identities created by them were connected with ancestors. I consider especially whether the naming practices of Finnish families in the rural areas created gender and social equality or not.

The study spans a quite long period, from the eighteenth right up to the mid-twentieth century. The most important sources for the study are the church archives of local parishes, and in particular the baptismal registers in them. Utilizing a genealogical method, I have collected very extensive collective biographical databases with a population of several thousands of people. It is important to study what kind of significances and ideas were attached to the naming event in the past because these mentalities were very long-lasting, and they have also affected the formation of 21st-century naming practices. The inherited names that were given to children symbolized the family connection between the deceased and later generations.

Onomastic literacy (the skills needed to interpret the cultural and social phenomena and meanings related to name-giving) are part of a person's cultural capital. I use this concept, which I have developed, to study how personal names were understood in family networks. The concept of onomastic literacy helps us to contextualize the lives of the research objects more closely as part of the cultures and local communities of their times, thereby revealing the deep-rooted motives behind name choices and the slow change in mentalities affecting naming.

Changes in settlement names referring to the natural environment

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In this presentation I examine the extent to which the settlement names referring to the natural environment are influenced by changes in the linguistic subsystem of settlement names. The key question is if this name type is characterized by stability in this respect as well, i.e., if they are resistant to (linguistic and underlying social, etc.) changes, or they are prone to modification. In the examined name corpus consisting of 2,193 data from the early Old Hungarian Era, only 5% of the names went through some kind of a structural change.

Among settlement names referring to the natural environment mostly those changes are typical that affect the form of the name. In the vast majority of the settlement names that were affected by change, we witness the modification of the lexical-morphological structure of the name body: an expansion or reduction with a name element is most likely to modify the structure of settlement names referring to the natural environment: e.g., Kereki (< kerek 'forest' + -i formant) > Kerek. One quarter of the settlement names referring to the natural environment experienced changes affecting the syntactic structure (i.e., also the lexical-morphological and functional-semantic structure of the name). In this case the primary names were expanded mostly with some kind of geographical common name secondary constituent meaning 'settlement': e.g., Erdő (< erdő 'forest') > Erdőtelek (the telek secondary constituent means 'village').

Besides these regular formal changes, we may also find irregular structural changes among settlement names referring to the natural environment, however, their proportion is low, e.g., Kőkút (< kő 'stone' + forrás 'spring') > Kékkút (< kék 'blue' + kút 'spring').

Some settlement names referring to the natural environment went through complete changes: e.g., Disznó (< disznó 'pig') > Apáti (< apát 'abbot' + -i formant), etc.

Changes in onomastics of Polish Sign Language in the perspective of sustainability

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Deaf people, as a cultural and linguistic minority in Poland, use Polish Sign Language (PJM) which is different from spoken Polish, and which also has a unique system of onomastics. Proper names in signed languages constitute a separate category and it is very difficult to compare them to the nomina propria of spoken languages. Their formation process, sign motivation and evolution are very divergent and often difficult to examine.

However, there is also a change in onomastics of the Polish Sign Language that can be assessed in terms of sustainability. Certain signs that define and serve as proper names are subject to change in relation to their designatum. The reasons for these modifications can be found in many sources, among others through the influence of borrowings from other signed languages and International Sign, but also through individual choices of signed language users who, for reasons of correctness or the desire to remain linguistically neutral, introduce changes. Some of the signs corresponding to proper names are also subject to archaization.

As part of the presentation, the speaker would like to present their research which considers the sustainable development of onomastics in Polish Sign Language. The subject of the research consists of selected signs representing proper names (including toponyms, anthroponyms, chrematonyms), demonstrated to a group of Deaf people and signed language interpreters, in order to verify current trends in the development of onomastics. The author, through in-depth interviews with the research group, determines whether the phenomena such as borrowing, cultural change, globalization or the intention to use the language in a neutral or correctly political way translate into the new shape of proper names in PJM. Or perhaps it is vice versa, and the processes described do not disrupt the sustainability of PJM onomastics.

Vorshud - Udmurt indentity and naming in Udmurt society

ISTVAN KOZMACS & ILDIKO VANČO
Constantine The Philosopher University in Nitra

The knowledge of the tribal Vorshud name was a fundamental feature of the society, mythology and culture of Udmurt people. The survival of the Vorshud name until the mid-20th century was partly ensured by women who after marrying into their new families were called by their Vorshud name. Vorshud names are still used in various situations, including many Udmurt settlements which bear the name of the tribe that used to live there. Articles on the Vorsud also regularly appear nowadays in the daily press and fiction.

The aim of our research is to assess the knowledge of different age groups about the Vorsud name, its usage, and its meaning, and to explore the extent to which traditional tribal names and the sense of belonging to a tribe are part of Udmurt identity today. Our questionnaire survey in Udmurt and Russian involved 3 age groups (7-14, 15-20, and 30-), and we were able to collect data from 20 respondents in each age group. The received data are still being processed.

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Nicknames der ukrainischen Streitkräfte während des Krieges in der Ukraine

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In diesem Beitrag werden die Ergebnisse der linguistischen Analyse der Nicknames der ukrainischen Streitkräfte während des Krieges in der Ukraine gezeigt. Das Ziel dieses Beitrags besteht darin, die Nicknames der ukrainischen Streitkräfte, die während des russischen Angriffskriegs gegen die Ukraine verwendet werden, festzustellen und die strukturell-semantischen Merkmale von ausgewählten Personenbezeichnungen zu beschreiben. Im Beitrag wird auf drei Schlüsselfragen eingegangen: Welche Motivationsquellen werden für die Entstehung der Nicknames vertreten, sind diese Personenbezeichnungen

kultur- bzw. nationalbedingt und werden im Kriegsdiskurs geschlechtsunspezifische bzw. geschlechtsneutrale Nicknames verwendet? Die Analyse stützt sich des Weiteren auf das Korpus der Nicknames, das aus ukrainischen digitalen Medien (Zeitungen bzw. Zeitschriften) gesammelt wurde. Als methodologischer Rahmen unserer empirisch gestützten Studie gelten allgemeine deskriptive Methoden und spezielle sprachliche, vor allem semantische Analyse, kontextuelle Analyse und statistische Auswertung.

Seit dem 24. Februar 2024 lebt die Ukraine in der aktiven Phase des Krieges, der das Leben aller Menschen extrem verändert hat. Das ukrainische Militär setzt sich mutig für seine Heimat ein und kämpft gegen die russische Invasion. Bei den Streitkräften ist es üblich, anstatt Namen militärische Nicknames bzw. Rufzeichen (Pseudonyme) zu verwenden, um die Anonymität bei militärischen Einsätzen zu wahren. Die Tradition der Verschlüsselung der eigenen Identität basiert auf einer kulturellen Tradition, die schon zu Zeiten der ukrainischen Kosaken begann.

Es wird festgestellt, dass die analysierten Nicknames nach bestimmten Wortbildungsmodellen gebildet werden. Die Herkunft und strukturell-semantische Merkmale der analysierten Personenbezeichnungen werden erforscht. Die militärischen Nicknames werden auch aus der Sicht der Genderlinguistik untersucht, und ihre pragmatischen Funktionen werden aufgezeigt.

From anonymity to authenticity: a trend for selecting recognizable names in video gaming

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In the early 2000s, the concept of "Anonymous" not only affected cyber communication but also correlated with a trend for choosing names that provided no personal information. With developing regulations on digital authentication and a growing commercialization of the Internet, a tendency to select a more authenticated name or a name that is uniquely associated with a particular person occurs.

This study discusses the shift in choosing names from fully anonymous to partly anonymous, partly authentic, or fully authentic. Furthermore, the research analyzes whether the name-building patterns and naming motivations differ. The data source for analysis is the samples of usernames collected from gaming forum threads and Let's Plays. An additional point is analyzing the communication patterns of gamers in co-op games (with a common goal) or battle royale games (one against others). Special attention is paid to the cases of addressing. It is of interest whether the addressing patterns correlate with a chosen level of anonymity/authenticity of a player or shift on the scale towards either of two extremes.

Latvian and Lithuanian Onomastic Terminology: Similarities and Differences

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Creating a coherent system of terms, taking care of language sustainability is the task of terminologists. The report examines the onomastic terminology of Latvian and Lithuanian languages from a comparative perspective. Research sources – general dictionaries of linguistic terms (Gaivenis & Keinys, 1990; Skujiņa et al., 2007). It should be mentioned that both Lithuanian and Latvian onomastic terms are presented in the ICOS.

The variety of terms used in Latvian and Lithuanian languages to name the concepts of all varieties of onomastics – anthroponymics, toponymics and ergonimics – is quite wide, and they also have quite a few synonyms. One of the main terms (Latv. onīms / Lith. onimas) has its own language equivalents in both languages: in Latvian – the one word compound īpašvārds, and in Lithuanian – three two-word terms: tikrinis žodis 'proper word', tikrinis vardas 'proper name' and tikrinis daiktavardis 'proper noun'.

The names of most types of onims in the Lithuanian language have international synonyms, in which a loanword (Latv. onīms / Lith. onimas) and/or a word of own language origin (Latv. vārds / Lith. vardas) is the second component of the compound: Latv. personvārds, antroponīms – Lith. asmenvardis, antroponimas 'personal name, anthroponym'; Latv. vietvārds, toponīms – Lith. vietovardis, toponimas 'place name, toponym', etc. Some sources prefer international terms of synonym pairs, others – native languages. The Latvian language is dominated by international terms, while Lithuanian onomastics has a number of terms from its own language.

The terms used to name other concepts differ for various reasons, for example, the international term Lith. onimija 'onymy' have a synonimic derivative with the suffix -ynas (lit. vardynas); a terminologically more accurate term is Latv. priekšvārds 'first name' (separates from the common language word vārds, which means both a person's name and any lexical unit of language).

Toponym History and Local History

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The early history of the Hungarian language can be explored with the help of charters. In these Latin legal documents, we can determine the source value of vulgar toponyms both for purposes of toponym history and the history of language. In the case of an authentic (i.e., not forged) document which has survived in the form in which it was issued (i.e. not a copy), the description of toponyms from this point of view does not represent a problem as we can associate the existence of place names and their recording with the time when the charter was issued. However, only four such charters have survived from the the 11th century. The majority of these documents have therefore survived in the form of copies, or are not authentic but forged. In these documents that are referred to as charters of an uncertain chronological status, traces of several chronological layers can be assumed, both from the point of view of the history of names and that of language. In the case of a forged document, it is also uncertain which of the place names could have been included in the authentic document already and which were added only at the time of forgery. The latter group may include names that did not even exist in the century of the authentic charter. In this case, the name can be considered to have source value for a later time in toponym history. It is also possible, however, that even though the name in question did not appear in the authentic charter, its existence can be assumed for this earlier period as well.

In my presentation, I explore the question of how knowledge of local history may facilitate the determination of the source value of a particular name for toponym history.

Traces of industrialization in existing street names in Helsinki, Finland

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City of Helsinki

Helsinki was founded in 1550 and was appointed the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland in 1812. Helsinki has a long history as a city of merchants, craftsmen and government officials but developed into a significant industrial city in the second half of the 19th century. The industrial heritage still lives on in the cityscape even though large part of the jobs in the industry have vanished from present-day Helsinki. Industrial tradition that lives on in the street signs lets us travel back in time. What kind of traces of this era can be seen in street names and district names of the day and what do they reflect? Is the vocabulary used still understandable to residents of the day? Can the street and district names of this theme be seen as sustainable? And when can post-industrial service-based society themes be seen in street names – or are some in use already?

Many industrial areas in Helsinki are still used by smaller-scale factories and workshops whereas some have undergone a transformation into residential areas and modern business premises. In this paper former and today's industrial areas and group name themes in them will be presented and sorted.

Sustainable elements for a new surname inventory in Sweden – the vision of one man

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Institute For Language And Folklore

Sweden of the 20th century is from an onomastic perspective characterized of an enormous creation and usage of many thousands of new surnames. This transition from a country where the patronymic system dominated, to a more urbanized society, where the adoption of newly constructed surnames (after 1920, no one, except for family reasons, was allowed to use an already existing surname) was encouraged by both the State and onomastic scholars. Among the latter, professor Jöran Sahlgren was the leader. Employed by the government, in two official publications 1939–40 he introduced new surnames and name elements, mostly selected from the toponomasticon. These elements were in the second publication freely used as combinators in new compound surnames. As Sahlgren was the official linguistic adviser on which surnames should be approved, he could and did discourage, and even forbid more "foreign" names elements among new applications (Leibring 2023). Through his decisiveness and stubbornness, the Swedish onomastic landscape was forever changed (Andersson 2002).

In this paper, his main achievements as a surname planner are described and discussed, together with the question of which of his ideas on appropriate surname elements can be said to have become sustainable. By sustainable, I here mean that they have continued to be in use for creating new surnames, also in combination with name elements borrowed not only from the toponomasticon, thus having become integrated parts of the ever-expanding surname part of the Swedish onomasticon.

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Proper names as performativity

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Naming is the second example presented by J.L. Austin (1961:5) for a performative speech act. As such, it has relatively well known felicity conditions, and in general there is nothing particularly interesting in the speech acts that accomplish name-giving; the social aspects of naming are more interesting and intertwine with various functions of proper names. One such case is the way name changes are used as a part of a gender transition, and Miriam Schmidt-Jüngst (2020:84–91) describes both such name changes and announcing them as performative speech acts. However, it's not just the act of changing one's name or announcing the change that is performative.

In their seminal work on gender studies, Judith Butler (1990) analysed gender itself in terms of performativity. In this vein, not only naming but also name use in general can be seen as performative so that for a trans person, using a name that aligns with their innate gender is in itself such an act. While naming

can be seen as a performative step in building one's identity, name use is equally a part of the continuous process of maintaining that identity.

While I'll be using gender transition as the primary case for studying the performativity of name use, this choice is mainly due to the existing theoretical framework. However, gender is not the only case but instead this view of name use as performative can give new insight into the various associative meanings that names carry, for instance in marketing contexts.

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Naming conventions for cultural sustainability within the UNESCO Global Geoparks

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The UNESCO Global Geoparks are sanctified regions scattered globally, each possessing unique geological heritage interlinked with diverse cultures and languages. They are entrusted with the profound obligation of conserving the Earth's geological diversity, fostering sustainable development, and nurturing cultural diversity and knowledge. Central to this discourse is the exploration of the multiplicity of languages utilised within the geoparks, emphasising the role of linguistic diversity in enhancing cultural sustainability and facilitating cross-cultural dialogues and understanding. This paper builds on the 'Sites Unseen' project undertaken at the University of Glasgow within the UNESCO Chair in Refugee Integration through Languages and the Arts, between the two UNESCO Global Geoparks of the Cliffs of Fundy in Nova Scotia, Canada, and the North West Highlands in Scotland. A critical examination of the signage practices within these geoparks will be explored, evaluating their effectiveness in promoting inclusivity, accessibility, and a sense of belonging among local communities and visitors. This paper aims to unravel the complexities of the decision-making processes involved in the naming conventions, including the stakeholders, their influences, and the inclusivity of the local communities' voices and histories. Moreover, it fosters a reflective exploration of the potential scope for re-evaluation and transformation of these conventions to ensure their relevance, resilience, and contribution towards the sustainable management and conservation of the geoparks.

UNESCO Sites Unseen Project Website:
https://sitesunseen.gla.ac.uk/#:~:text=The%20Sites%20Unseen%20project%20builds,each%20of%20Scotland%27s%20UNESCO%20sites.

Rendering the historic landscape visible: sustaining and enriching our connections to places through onomastics.

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A large proportion of English places are named from landscape features, using specialised and nuanced vocabulary. Such names provide an unparalleled insight into historic perceptions of the landscape, as well as its social, economic and cultural significance, and human identity in relationship with it. This paper focusses on two early medieval oronyms used country-wide: berg (OE/OScan) and dūn (OE).

First, employing an interdisciplinary approach – prompted by methodological challenge within the discipline of onomastics – this research brings together linguistic analysis, field work, GIS-software, and topographic modelling, as well as archaeological, geological and historical data. The results create a new approach to combining data from different areas of scholarship. Highly visual and portable research tools are developed, which are readily applicable to other projects beyond the immediate study, in a truly sustainable way. Used in tandem with investigation on-the-ground, the digital does not replace physical exploration of the historic landscape; rather it deepens understanding and appreciation of it.

Second, through close analysis of other lexical elements, which collocate with berg and dūn to form place-names, the paper charts the way in which these names alter in the medieval period. Distinctive geographic patterns in naming-practice emerge. Incoming Scandinavian influence is clearly seen at different times and in various regions. Trends in historic land-use come to the fore. The resultant picture is not one of uniformity or consistency but one of variety. Making sense of this, tracing its boundaries and watersheds and following its evolution, is a process which enriches and sustains enduring connections with the historic landscape for all.

The underwater landscapes of seine fishing grounds

MIKKEL RASMUS LOGJE
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We all create our own unique connections and bonds to our surrounding landscapes, which are based on our own experiences, practices, and activities. A person who travels by foot experiences the landscapes differently than a person driving with a vehicle. A reindeer herder has different needs to land and areas than a farmer. Also, an experienced fisherman knows the waters in a different manner than a non-fisherman.
This presentation focuses on the cognitive content related to Northern Saami seine fishing ground names in Guovdageaidnu. Seine fishing is a fishing method employing a seine (a surrounding net). The purpose of the presentation is to present what kind of experience-based information and knowledge seine fishing practitioners have about seine fishing grounds, and to discuss how this information can be categorized.
Cognitive linguistics emphasizes the relationship between language and other cognitive functions, and it is a way of seeing language as part of the general human cognition (Sjöblom 2004: 82; Reszegi 2023: 3). In onomastics that means to deal with names – and the usage of names – as knowledge in a mental system (Reszegi 2023: 4).

The research material consists of interviews with informants in Guovdageaidnu area (a municipality in Northern Norway), whom have been practicing seine fishing themselves. The results show that the seine fishing practitioners have a lot of information about the seine fishing grounds. This information is related to both the seasons (division of the year), fish species, the qualities of the fishing grounds, and to the preparations for fishing.

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Metrical books as a source to study historical anthroponymy – possibilities and limitations

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Metrical books are documents which for centuries constituted the primary source of population registration on Polish lands. These books, kept by parish priests, comprised a collection of reliable historical information, both in terms of canon and state law.

I will present the possibilities of using such historical sources in onomastics studies and discuss the potential benefits as well as the limitations of relying on metrical books in historical anthroponymy. Moreover, I will point out what kind of data can be excerpted from them and how to use such data in one's studies. My presentation will be based on authentic metrical books from Daleszyce parish, located in south-central Poland, which were being written from the 17th to 19th century.

Furthermore, I will discuss the methodological issues I faced while gathering data for my Diamond Grant programme research. These included, for example: the phonetic-graphic variability, which made it challenging to establish a surname's motivational basis; difficulties resulting from the lack of clear indicators whether a given anthroponym is patronymic or matronymic; or the challenges pertaining to establishing a clear-cut boundary between proper noun and common noun personal descriptions.

Birth and baptism records constitute an excellent resource to observe the development of the anthroponymic system throughout the ages – the process of shaping a surname's definitive characteristics, such as its spread, unchangeability, heritability and obligatory nature. Moreover, thanks to these records one can study:

- the societal aspects of naming (e.g. the differences of identifying social groups: peasants, bourgeoisie, or nobility);
- how the feminine naming system was born;
- the typology, frequency, and motivation of names (e.g. the impact of a given saint's day on naming children born on that date);
- the cultural aspects of naming (e.g. the differences between names given to children born in and out of wedlock).

Une approche lexicologique et socioanthroponymique aux prénoms les plus attribués au Mexique en 2021

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En 2021, l'Institut National des Statistiques et de la Géographie (INEGI en espagnol) a publié la liste des prénoms les plus attribués au Mexique entre 2017 et 2020, puis ceux de l'année 2021. Les socioanthroponymistes mexicains ont à leur disposition, pour la première fois, des données officielles concernant l'ensemble du pays. L'objectif de cette contribution est d'analyser ces données du point de vue lexicologique et d'établir un certain nombre d'hypothèses d'ordre socioanthroponymique, afin de cerner les tendances dans les pratiques dénominatives contemporaines au Mexique. À partir de la création d'une base de données ad hoc pour loger ce corpus des prénoms, ils sont marqués selon la langue moderne dans laquelle ils ont été déclarés à l'état civil, leur structure (prénoms simples, composés ou en juxtaposition), la forme graphique sous laquelle ils ont été inscrits (canonique, variante attestée dans les ouvrages lexicographiques disponibles, ou bien une forme modifiée), les procédés dérivatifs mis à l'œuvre, ainsi que les changements de catégorie lexicale que l'on peut repérer (noms de famille ou toponymes attribués en tant que prénoms, formes jusque-là hypocoristiques devenues des prénoms pleins, néologismes, etc.). Dans la mesure du possible, on essaiera d'expliquer un certain nombre de ces choix par des facteurs sociohistoriques et socioculturels présents dans la réalité extralinguistique du pays. Cette étude a pour fondements les théories

sociopragmatiques des noms propres (Van Langendonck, 2007 ; Van Langendonck et Van de Velde, 2016 ; Ainiala et Östman, 2017), ainsi que des études contemporaines situées dans la socioanthroponymie (Aldrin, 2016 ; Seide et Petrulione, 2018, López Franco, 2014, 2020). Une première constatation est que les prénoms en espagnol n'ont pas été déplacés par des emprunts à d'autres langues, au moins dans les premiers rangs de fréquence, choix linguistique qui contribue à l'identité collective des Mexicains, dans une société qui se voudrait soutenable.

Shrublands in toponymy as indicators of vegetation dynamics: study cases in La Rioja (Spain)

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Phytotoponyms may act as indicators of actual or potential vegetation. They also report on the presence, abundance, gregariousness, uniqueness and dynamism of its elements, and are testimony to the influence of traditional forms of land use, and even its intensity. Human needs have a powerful influence on the distribution of vegetation. Anthropic action is a complex factor, often revealed in toponymy, but it has not always been taken into account in all its dimensions when dealing with the succession of vegetal covers and landscape dynamics. In vast regions of Spain, for centuries (at least since the thirteenth century), extensive transhumant grazing and the use of fire for the regrowth of pastures blocked the vegetation dynamics of low or intermediate maturity, such as shrublands.

The aim of this contribution is to present a taxonomy of semantic groups of phytotoponyms related to the presence of plant species or communities of shrublands, valid for the Iberian territory, exemplifying the collection and interpretation of toponyms in the region of La Rioja (Spain). It is based on its presence in large domains of potential vegetation. The phases of the study are: (a) creation of databases, with systematic compilation of toponymy relating to shrublands; (b) elaboration of toponymic maps by lexical groups; (c) overlaying such cartography on vegetation maps, for finding presences and absences; d) interpretation of coincidences or divergences between the two types of maps, in order to detect and chacterize changes and to allow the assignment of specific taxa for general names. The results of the study, which is based on a perspective that is both linguistic and ecological, allow us to systematize the description and interpretation of the toponyms of the analyzed semantic group. Finally, we emphasize that the developed procedure can be extrapolated to other territories.

Connecting Oral Histories, Archaeology, and Indigenous Place Names towards Sustainability in Taku River Tlingit Territory

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University Of British Columbia, Okanagan, Taku River Tlingit First Nation & University of Alberta

In this presentation, we discuss a research partnership between Taku River Tlingit First Nation and Christine Schreyer, an associate professor of Anthropology, to develop a participatory mapping website, using information from oral history recordings of community Elders. The goals of the partnership were to document Tlingit place names, as well their importance to Taku River Tlingit citizens. Place names are anchors of Tlingit language on the land. They are important markers of Taku River Tlingit territory, as well as markers of where Tlingit ancestors traveled, and where people continue to travel. They are key markers in Tlingit stories, they carry ecological knowledge, and they are a legacy passed down through generations of Tlingit speakers. In this presentation, we specifically examine how Taku River Tlingit citizens are engaging in both language stewardship and land stewardship in order to increase sustainability practices in their territory through the use of Tlingit place names. Since its creation, the Taku River Tlingit place names website has also been an invaluable tool in archaeological fieldwork. Lead author Louter will describe how the oral knowledge

contained in the website was one of the main ways that he was able to identify ancestral sites. In this presentation, we discuss the need for archaeologists to engage with Indigenous oral histories and toponyms to increase knowledge of how ancestors used the land and to maintain those sustainable land practices. Co-author Cochrance will also discuss how place name reclamation has supported her ability to reconnect to her culture as someone who grew up outside the community and her role as the manager of the current oral histories project. Finally, co-author Schreyer will describe the process of submitting applications to the British Columbia government to have Tlingit names reclaimed on government maps; 14 Tlingit names have been reclaimed as of July 2023.

Namen und Identitäts(re)konstruktion in Gesprächen mit Kindern des Kindertransports

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Università di Bologna

Dass Vor- und Nachnamen ‚Identitätsakte' darstellen, ist kein Novum in der Onomastik (vgl. z. B. Aldrin 2017). Im Interaktionsprozess erlauben es Namen, Beziehungen herzustellen und Präferenzen (vgl. Sacks/Schegloff 2009) auszudrücken; ferner liefert ihre linguistische Form (vgl. Ackermann 2018) Auskünfte über den ethnischen bzw. kulturellen Bezugsrahmen einer Person (vgl. Bierbach/Birken-Silverman 2007 und Leonardi 2023). Als shibboleth (vgl. Busch/Spitzmüller 2021; Spitzmüller/Busch/Flubacher 2021) spielen Namen auch bei der Konstruktion – und Rekonstruktion – der Identität der Sprecher:innen (vgl. Lucius-Hoene/Deppermann 2004), die in autobiographischen Erzählungen besonders offensichtlich wird, eine prägnante Rolle. Vor diesem theoretischen Hintergrund zielt mein Vortrag darauf ab, darüber zu reflektieren, welche Identitätsfunktion Namen im Korpus FEGB – Flucht und Emigration nach Großbritannien erfüllen. Das Korpus, das über die Datenbank für Gesprochenes Deutsch (DGD) des Leibniz-Instituts für Deutsche Sprache in Mannheim abrufbar ist, enthält narrative Interviews, die Eva-Maria Thüne (Universität Bologna) 2017 und 2018 in Großbritannien mit jüdischen Migrant:innen aus Nazi-Deutschland und Österreich, die vorwiegend mit dem Kindertransport emigriert waren, durchgeführt hat (für einen Überblick vgl. Thüne 2019). Durch eine qualitative Analyse, die sich an die narrative Analyse (vgl. z. B. Bamberg 2020; De Fina 2021) lehnt und diese mit Aspekten der Gesprächsanalyse (vgl. u. a. Deppermann 2008) kombiniert, möchte ich anhand von ausgewählten Gesprächsausschnitten explorieren, a) wie Namen in den Interviews mit den ‚Kindern' des Kindertransportes zur Positionierung (vgl. Bamberg 1997) beitragen (vgl. Liebscher/Dailey-O'Cain 2023) und b) welche linguistischen Strategien hierfür von den Sprecher:innen eingesetzt werden.

La toponymie de Portivechju : de la documentation linguistique à l'aménagement du territoire

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Università Di Corsica

Aujourd'hui en France, l'adressage constitue un enjeu essentiel pour l'aménagement du territoire. La municipalité de Portivechju (Porto-Vecchio) valorise la toponymie en langue corse dans sa démarche de révision du plan d'adressage. La recherche qui accompagne ce projet tente donc de répondre à plusieurs problématiques inhérentes à l'équipement linguistique du corse, nécessaire au processus de revitalisation linguistique en cours (codification orthographique, création d'outils numériques, traitement du nom propre etc.). Le recueil et l'inventaire le plus exhaustif possible des noms de lieux de Portivechju fait écho aux recommandations de l'UNESCO en termes de normes de sauvegarde du patrimoine immatériel. La méthodologie mise en œuvre repose sur les acquis de la dialectologie et au-delà du désir de préserver la diversité linguistique, l'impact et l'exploitation des résultats participe à accroître la visibilité d'une langue minoritaire sur le territoire et dans les nouvelles technologies. En effet, une base de données et une

cartographie sonore ont été développées pour contribuer à des études géographiques ou à la réalisation de documents d'urbanisme tout en mettant à disposition des données toponymiques fiables pour le chercheur et le tout public. Ainsi, dans un démarche de développement durable, la recherche toponymique accompagne les collectivités locales en devenant un outil d'analyse, de gestion et de valorisation.

Placename standardization in Ireland — when the minority forms the majority

AINDÍ MAC GIOLLA CHOMHGHAILL
An Brainse Logainmneacha / Placenames Branch

Minority placename standardization in the Irish context is somewhat atypical. Irish is the original language of the majority of placenames in every part of Ireland. However, only a tiny indigenous linguistic population survives, located in a designated Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking area). Census returns also show large numbers of daily Irish speakers dispersed throughout the State. Although the Constitution of Ireland enshrined Irish as the first official language of the State in 1937, the legal obligations of the Irish state to provide services to its citizens through Irish were not set out in statutory form until the passing of the Official Languages Act (OLA) 2003. Among many other important provisions, the OLA gave full equal status in law to the official standardized versions of placenames used in the Irish language. These Irish versions are declared in statutory instruments known as placenames orders, made by a government minister after seeking the advice of a committee of experts in toponymy, linguistics and history. That committee's advice is based in turn on the work of professional placename researchers employed by the civil service. Draft placenames orders go through a period of public consultation and provisions exist for local plebiscites to change Irish placenames within the Gaeltacht. Once the Irish version of a placename has been declared by order, detailed regulations set out the obligations of all public bodies in respect of its official use; in Gaeltacht areas the only legal name of a place is its Irish-language version. Official forms of streetnames, in Irish and English, are solely the responsibility of the local authorities, but non-statutory guidelines allow for co-operation with the official placenames committee on the provision of the correct Irish forms. Irish placenames on road traffic signage are currently exempt from the OLA regulations and are the responsibility of the roads authorities.

Oblivion: recovering place names memory on a former military shooting range

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The former military base and shooting range Ralsko in northern Bohemia is seeking a new identity. A significant part of this effort is based on the recovery of landscape memory inscribed in local place names. Due to the double forced removal of the original population (first the majority of Sudeten Germans after WWII, then the rest of the population due to the construction of the military base), the physical destruction of ca 30 settlements, the strict security regime prohibiting any public access between 1947 and 1991 (first by the Czechoslovak army and after 1968 by the Soviet Army), and uranium mining imposing yet another limit on public movement, landscape memory and toponymic knowledge have been largely lost. In my paper I will show how place name knowledge and landscape history can be at least partially recovered through a combination of research methods, including archival sources, landscape archaeology, interviews with a wide variety of actors, citizen science, and community GIS. The paper will be a contribution to the on-going discussion about the cultural and historical value of place names as bearers of memory, identity, and cultural heritage, and as potential venues not only into the past but also, and more importantly, into the future.

Nomenclature of planned cities

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Permanent Committee On Geographical Names (PCGN)

As the large cities of the world become unsustainable due to issues such as pressures of population or climate change, several countries have decided to construct a new, replacement capital city. This paper analyses the nomenclature of these new cities. It considers the types of name applied to these purpose-built cities, as well as the naming process, and the potential purpose or intention behind the chosen name, and how this might relate to the reason for the new city's construction. Taking all these aspects into account, the paper considers how these toponyms might be arranged in categories. Noting that the concept of a purpose-built city is not a new one, this paper considers the names of purpose-built cities of the past alongside those of more recently constructed cities. The paper also compares the names of new purpose-built cities to those of existing cities, to identify differences or similarities in name categories and naming processes.

Naming taboos: Insights from Vietnamese Toponymy

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International University - Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City

Naming taboos are a common cultural practice, especially in Sinospheric countries in ancient times. Based on the collection, selection, and analysis of modern Vietnamese place names, this presentation aims to provide an explanation for naming taboos and points out that apart from anthroponyms, this practice also leaves its traces in toponyms. It is also highlighted that toponyms and the stories behind them play the role of intangible heritage: connecting the past, the present, and the future, and thus ensuring and enhancing cultural sustainability. Hence, there is an urgent need for extensive research and preservation of these toponyms as cultural heritage.

Explorations on Nambudri Brahmin Ancestral House Nomenclature

JAYAPRAKASH MALLAY
Independent Research Scholar

1. *aalampara urulankotta illam* etymology could be traced to *aalampara + urulankatta mathi* fish.
2. *nedumkanni periya mana* etymology could be traced to *nedumkanni paara + periya* meen.
3. *shekhara puliyappadamba illam* etymology could be traced to *shekhariya puliyappadamban* shark.
4. *kallur kannambaithu illam* etymology could be traced to *kalluran+ kannan poythi matsyam*.
5. *perumbadathi kattu illam* etymology could be traced to *perumbadathi kora+ kattathala* meen.
6. *koyala aattuvayil illam* etymology could be traced to *undakoyala + aattu vaala* the fish.
7. *oravankara thirutha illam* etymology could be traced to *oravankara + thirutha vela* fish.
8. *akkara kurissi mana* etymology could be traced to *akkara pullan+ kuricchi para* the fish.
9. *padinjarath pullan vazhi madam* etymology could be traced to *padinjarathu pullan+ Kara vazhi* shark.
10. *valiyakadu maada mana illam* etymology could be traced to *valiyakada matsyam+ maadav matsyam* the fish.

All these vernacular names of Nambudri ancestral houses are exclusively suggestive of fish and sharks that inhabit the sea. After all, Nambudri Brahmins themselves hail from a fishing sailing tribe of remote antiquity as per Sahyadri Khanda verse quatrain of the Skanda Purana Sanskrit treatise.

Kingship appellations in Eighteenpence: A study in history, and culture of the Gold Coast

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University of Nebraska, Lincoln

During British imperialism in the Gold Coast (1871-1957), four novels emerged, collectively called the Gold Coast novels. These novels serve as important literary artefacts that shed light on the social and cultural landscape of the time. Among them, R. E. Obeng's "Eighteenpence" is significant. One distinctive aspect of these novels, including "Eighteenpence," is the meticulous attribution of individual names to people and places within the texts. In "Eighteenpence," the novel delves into the intricacies of kingship terminologies, offering readers a valuable glimpse into the socio-cultural life of the Akans of the Gold Coast, now known as Ghana. By exploring the various kinship titles depicted in the text, this study aims to unravel the rich collection of cultural appellations associated with kingship. Through these appellations, the historical roots, vibrant culture, and religious beliefs of the Akans in Ghana are intricately woven. Within "Eighteenpence," readers encounter a vivid portrayal of the multifaceted nature of kingship, encompassing not only the political aspects but also the deeply ingrained traditions and customs of the Akans. The study seeks to analyze and interpret these cultural appellations, recognizing them as powerful conduits that carry the collective memory and heritage of the Akans throughout generations. By delving into the historical, cultural, and religious implications embedded within the kinship titles, this study aims to comprehensively understand the Akans' worldview and intricate governance systems. Furthermore, it seeks to highlight the significance of these appellations as repositories of cultural knowledge, offering invaluable insights into the broader social dynamics and identities of the Akans in Ghana. In summary, the exploration of cultural appellations of kingship in R. E. Obeng's "Eighteenpence" presents a captivating opportunity to unravel the complex systems of Akan culture, offering a deeper understanding of the historical, cultural, and religious aspects that

A Morphological Analysis of Agro-Chemical Products on the Ghanaian Markets

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The paper investigates the morphological components of agro-chemical product names advertised in the Ghanaian print and electronic media. The naming of agrochemical products should provide information about various characteristics of the chemicals, including their composition, structure, physicochemical properties and sensory attributes. Because agrochemicals are toxic, the information contained in the names is critical to our rational understanding of the factors that determine the properties of the products. However, the names of agrochemicals that are circulated on the Ghanaian markets appear to follow no specific morphological structure. Therefore, the study aims at analysing the morphological structures that agrochemical companies follow in naming their products and how such structures influence sales of the products on the Ghanaian market. Using the purposive sampling technique, the research sampled 390 agrochemical products that were fully registered under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Lexical Morphology (LM) theory advanced by Katamba (1995) was applied to the data to identify the morphological structures followed by agrochemical companies in Ghana. The study revealed clipping, blending, compounding, di-morphemic and poly morphemic names as the structures of agro-chemical names in Ghana. Again, the study showed that the composition, structure, physicochemical properties and sensory attributes determine the sale of agro-chemical products on the Ghanaian markets. These results have implications for the scholarship on morphology and advertising as well as further research.

Hypothesis Testing Methods for the Study of Medieval Personal Names

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Small datasets require careful statistical treatment in their application to onomastic studies, which can in some cases make their application to the field problematic. This paper explores statistical hypothesis testing in the study of personal names to demonstrate methods in including small and incomplete datasets. This is supported by an English case study of the medieval surnames of the parish of Castleton in Derbyshire and the parishes of Shenton, Sibson, and Upton in Leicestershire, extracted from the 1381 Poll Tax records. Beginning with an example of chi square testing for the analysis of the frequency of surname categories, the findings show that hypothesis testing is required for any comparison of frequency across categories of two or more datasets to be considered statistically valid, or the differences in category frequency cannot be shown to be anything but random variation within a single population. For the distance of migration data extracted from toponymic surnames - those which contain the proper names of other places - median hypothesis testing can provide a similar validation to conclusions drawn from the data. Further comparative statistical methods - such as the comparison of standard deviation for distribution, and Z-scores for individual values - can greatly benefit the representation of this migration data and substantiate conclusions drawn from it. These methods can also inform clean and suitable graphical summaries of the data and help to communicate the quantitative nature of personal names in a given context.

Heroes of the new era – cosmonauts/astronauts in Czech street nomenclature

Jiří Martínek
Historický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i., Prague

When Yuri Gagarin flew around the world for the first time on April 12, 1961, a new group of admired heroes was born - cosmonauts/astronauts. Even Czechoslovakia at the time succumbed to its enchantment, and the names of new heroes also appeared in street names: the first of them, Gagarinova in Brno (before and again now) Kobližná, already on April 14, 1961. In the following years, streets named after other cosmonauts were added, including after Leonov and Tereshkova.

Prague has the most such names – not only after cosmonauts (after Gagarin's death, mostly only those who died), but also some other related personalities (including Koroljovova), or other circumstances related to space flights (Kosmická and Bajkonurská). The most common name was then the general name - Kosmonautů, including one station of the Prague metro.

After the change of political régime in 1989, there were changes in this issue. Some cities, canceling everything "communist", erased even the heroes of space conquest from the map; elsewhere the names remained without problems, and even others appeared. There is also Glennova (after Johan Glenn) or even Ramonova (after Israeli pilot and astronaut Ilan Ramon) Street.

Anthroponyms "nested" in toponyms. Some Early Medieval Basque anthropotoponyms as a case in point

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University Of The Basque Country

While person-names are subject to fashion and rotate over time, place-names linger much longer. Interestingly, the second circumstance can provide a kind of "protecting nest" for person-names fashionable in one historical period which at some point disappeared from documentation, or even were never attested.

Within the western Basque Country, there are a number of deanthroponymic place-names scattered over Álava and the surrounding territories, which contain an element Bq. -ti and are suffixed by a well-known deanthroponymic suffix (as in the Biscayan toponym Momoitio < *Momo(i)-ti-ano, from something like Lat. (fundus) Momoti-an-us 'Momotian lot' = 'Momoti's lot'). While some of these person-names "nested in place-names" have long been identified, no attempt has been made at a global explanation of the -ti person-names as a unitary cluster. I believe that these (male) person-names were created in the Alavese Plain in the 6th and 7th centuries, and from thence they spread northwards into Biscay, westwards into lands around the monastery of Valpuesta (in Burgos), and southwards into the modern Rioja. A tentative reconstruction of this anthroponymic cluster is: Neke-ti 'prone to get tired', Larri-ti 'prone to anguish', Harri-ti "stonish" = 'gullible', *Negu-ti "winter-ish (?)", *Are-ti "spleen-ish" = 'furious', *Ore-ti "dough-ish (?)". They are clear junctures of Bq. common nouns + Bq. suffix of propensity -ti, although in most cases the combination is not attested in historical Basque.

Now, while some of these person-names survive when the medieval documentation emerges in the 10th century, but disappear by the 11th century —wiped out mostly by the Christian names fostered by Cluny—, some others —the ones marked with an asterisk— can only be deduced from place-names which survive all the way down to the present. This presentation aims at an explanation of this process by means of maps and the basic historical documentation.

Onomastics as an ecological approach to historical linguistic instruction in higher education

SAMUELE MASCETTI
Høgskulen på Vestlandet

My Ph.D.-project aims to investigate the role of onomastics in higher education, and particularly how it can function as a didactic tool in teacher education at Western Norway University of Applied Sciences within Norwegian/first language (L1) instruction. The project is based on the multi-disciplinary potential of names and naming practices in the nearby linguistic landscape as source of both formal linguistic knowledge within subjects like historical linguistics and dialectology, and applied (pedagogical) knowledge about main notions like identity and sustainability withing the Norwegian curriculum. Micro-toponyms are the main research object, e.g., names of fields, natural features, buildings, and similar lesser-known referents from a geographical and social perspective (Nyström 2003). The project's theoretical and methodological framework revolves around the concepts of language ecology and agency. Language ecology denotes a holistic view on linguistic phenomena based on "the study of interactions between any given language and its environment" (Haugen 1972), that is, the interaction between formal linguistic features and social and psychological aspects of language usage and learning. Agency is defined as "[...] the socioculturally mediated capacity to act" (Ahern 2001), meaning a learner's ability to position themselves as active participant in the learning process rather than passive recipient of ready-to-use knowledge. Such an approach aims to shed light on:

1) how teacher students can gain insight in both historical linguistics and dialectology and first language pedagogics by focusing on names and naming practices;
2) how educators can operationalise main curricular notions as sustainability and identity by drawing upon primary sources about names and naming practices from the students' nearby linguistic landscapes.

Moreover, such an approach would allow to discuss whether and how the learning outcome achieved through onomastics (a somewhat traditional linguistic discipline) is beneficial for teacher education students' ability to consciously position themselves as agents within their own linguistic landscapes.

Old Norse *mǫð 'grassland' in Norwegian place names.

SAMUELE MASCETTI
Høgskulen på Vestlandet

This paper discusses Norwegian toponyms developed from an unattested Old Norse appellative cognate of e.g., Upper German Matte, 'alpine meadow', and English meadow. The Danish and Swedish (East-Norse) cognate made/mad m. 'marshy grassland, wetland' is in fact a well-known toponymic element. Historically, it presupposes Proto-Nordic *madu [mɔðu], which allows to reconstruct Old Norse *mǫð f. 'grassland', but such an appellative is unattested. Nevertheless, seven Norwegian oeconyms from both Western Norway, Eastern Norway and Trøndelag / Central Norway were interpreted as probable developments of *mǫð f. in the opus Norske Gaardnavne ('Norwegian farm names', 1987–1924, the standard reference for place names in Norway). An in-depth analysis of both the specific names, their surrounding toponymic environments, and the topographic makeup of the nearby landscape shows that they probably originated as names of secondary fields in relation to older and more prominent settlements. Moreover, Norwegian *mǫð-names appear to be semantically conservative compared to their Danish and Swedish counterparts, as they could have meant broadly '(newly) harvested grassland, hayfield'. Therefore, *mǫð f. can be assumed to have been just one of the many known Old Norse appellatives for 'meadow' along with e.g., engjar pl., vin f., ló f./n., fit f. etc., each with its own semantic nuances. The disappearance of *mǫð in West-Norse dialects appears to have several collateral causes, one of them being the lack of semantic reanalysis as 'grassland by the water' and later 'wetland' like in Old Danish and Old Swedish.

     Finally, the paper discusses the hypothesis of *mǽði n., a supposed Ablaut derivative of *mǫð f., being reflected in a Medieval attestation of a singular Norwegian farm name. Different arguments are proposed and examined, but the main conclusion is that *mǽði n. – though a formally unproblematic construction – has not enough evidence to be considered an historically reliable form.

Naming Patterns of Food Products in Ghana

ELIZABETH MENDS
Western Illinois University

The rapid increase in Ghana's population has brought about a significant increase in the demand for goods and services. This has given rise to several products such as food, beverages, medicines, building materials, electronic and many more. As a result of the proliferation of similar products, companies have had to adopt strategies that would enable them to compete effectively. One strategy used by most companies to make their products unique and also stand better chances of gaining the patronage of consumers is the use of innovative product names. In crafting appropriate names for their products, companies employ different word formation processes. It is against this background that this Study investigates the word formation processes adopted by such companies to successfully advertise their products. The study identified how manufacturers relate the product names to their products. Thus, Peirce's Theory of Signs was relevant in the analysis of the relationship between product names, their meaning and the products themselves. The purposive sampling technique was used to select six hundred and eighteen (618) names of food products in Ghana. Again, the study revealed two main results. Firstly, most companies were either not too familiar with word formation processes or were not interested in naming their products using the word formation procedure available in English. However, the study identified, in a few cases, processes such as acronymy, compounding, blending, clipping and phonetic strategies for the appropriate product name. Secondly, the Study showed that only a few food product names are directly related to the products. Some were indirectly related but the majority of the names did not relate to the product in any way.

Bad Bionames – Researching the Harm Behind Offensive Names for Taxa

DAVID MITCHELL
Antioch University

The scientific name is the most successful identifier ever invented in the framework of scientific communication, enabling researchers in various bio-scientific disciplines to integrate diverse knowledge domains when solving environmental challenges to sustain biodiversity. Common names for taxa provide a complementary system to Carl Linnaeus's 270 years old system. Most people probably learn a species' common name, if it has one or more, before learning its scientific name. But almost all attempts to be precise about what is being referenced throw a person into a causal chain back to the taxonomist who first bestowed a scientific name to the species.

But there is a problem with some bionames in use today. Bionames, common and scientific, like all names have a strong social character. The sharing of names carries the work of meaning, and whenever a name is used it brings connotation with it. Some of that connotation is not good. The naming of species was largely the pursuit of wealthy, powerful, and privileged European and North American male scientists in the 18th and 19th centuries who were representatives of colonialism and racism. The names they made available persist, and some sound a distinct chord of antipathy to people on basis of their group membership.

Now more than ever before bionames are considered a matter of social concern. My research looks to answer the question 'How do bad bionames harm?' Using feminist applied philosophy of language reveals that names, like other words, can be a part of a communicative act that constitutes harm. A name can constitute harm when it enacts permissibility facts that trigger global norms that oppress, subordinate, support unjust hierarchies, or otherwise maltreat based upon a person's membership in a group.

La stratification interne de la strate toponymique hongroise de la Moldavie roumaine

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L'objectif de notre recherche est d'établir les trajets, les zones et les périodes du déplacement de la population hongroise à l'est des Carpates orientales. Dans ce but, nous nous proposons d'arriver à une représentation cartographique aussi précise que possible de la stratification interne de la toponymie hongroise de la Moldavie roumaine, afin que nous puissions interpréter au niveau général les données linguistiques et celles concernant les aires géographiques de la toponymie hongroise de cette zone.

La représentation cartographique suppose une analyse de la strate toponymique hongroise en distinguant trois couches stratigraphiques : a) la strate de la migration hongroise à l'époque médiévale, où on identifie une première couche, la plus ancienne, qui se caractérise par des traits spécifiques (le suffixe -d, fonctionnel jusqu'au XIIIe siècle : Suhard, Cuejdiu, etc. ; les évolutions phonétiques propres à l'ancien hongrois : Adjud ; les vieux contactes linguistiques : cf. l'évolution des toponymes d'origine turciques Oituz et Tazlău), et une seconde couche, plus récente, attestée principalement par des toponymes descriptifs tels que Hangu, Haloș, Măieruș, Sucmezău etc. (les toponymes issus d'un anthroponyme hongrois seront également considérés et contextualisés historiquement) ; b) la couche de l'interférence roumaine-hongroise dans la partie orientale des Carpates orientales, qui consiste principalement en des adaptations (par exemple, Szalanc pour Soloneț), parfois même des adaptations des toponymes hongrois anciens (par exemple, Mogyoros, adapté en roumain sous le nom de Măgheruș, au lieu de la forme ancienne Măieruș) ou des traductions (par exemple, Veresviz pour Pârâul Roșu «le Ruisseau Rouge») ; c) la strate de la «Bucovine» (annexée en 1795), qui contient principalement des oikonymes et des hagiotoponymes encomiastiques.

Les données toponymiques et leur représentation cartographique seront la base pour une réponse pertinente pour les trajets, les zones et les périodes du déplacement de la population hongroise dans la Moldavie roumaine.

The name historical source value of the personal names of an Early Old Hungarian charter

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The examination of personal names from the Old Hungarian period is only possible through the written form. The language records, which were drafted in the 12–13th century, already contain a large number of personal names, so I will aim to present the system of personal names via a sporadic record – the Tihany Census – which dates back to the 13th century and contains as many as 2,000 personal names.

In my presentation I will show the early old Hungarian name system on the basis of a model for the analysis of anthroponyms, which is based on cognitive pragmatics aspects. In a modell like this I can illustrate the characteristics, the differences and the formation circumstances of the types of personal names, as well as the organic connection between the different types. In a model I illustrate all of name-giving methods and formations, which can play a role in the creation of a specific personal names.

I am looking for the answer in my research that an Early Old Hungarian linguistic source what name-historical value it may have, is it able to mapthe composition of the personal name system of the given era, and what is the significance of the special philological status – not only the authenticated copy of the charter has survived, but its draft as well – of the charter.

Name Biases in Automated Essay Assessment

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University of Gothenburg & University of Helsinki

Artificial intelligence is being deployed in high-stakes situations, such as automated grading of second language essays in proficiency assessment. While they can improve the opportunities students have (education, work opportunities, etc.), such systems often display human-like biases. Aldrin (2017) notes that human graders have a slight bias based on names appearing in essay texts. We aim to identify whether the same pattern holds in automated systems.

In this study we aim to answer the following research questions:
1) Does changing given names inside a second language learner essay affect the way the text is graded?
2) How much does this differ between feature-based machine learning and deep learning?

For this, we use a de-anonymized (i.e. original) version of the Swell-pilot corpus of second language Swedish learner essays (Volodina 2016), which consists of 502 essays annotated with CEFR levels as our source data.

First, we compile four lists of given names inspired by those of Aldrin (2017): traditional Swedish names; modern Swedish names of Anglo-American origin; Finnish names (due to the close sociocultural links between both countries); and names of Arabic origin (the most prominent group of learners in the corpus).

Second, we create a diagnostic dataset to identify biases in the classification task. We select SweLL-pilot essays in which a given name appears only once. Then, we generate an essay version for each name on the lists by substituting the name in the original text with one from the list.

Third, we fine-tune a BERT (Devlin et al. 2019) model on the original SweLL-pilot data to predict the CEFR level of a given essay and compare it to an existing feature-based model (Pilan 2016).

Finally, we test the two models and compare the equality of opportunity between the different given name groups on the diagnostic dataset.

Japanese bimoraic given names

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This study focuses on Japanese bimoraic given names and discusses (i) the gender of Japanese given names consisting of a single heavy syllable and (ii) the gender of Japanese given names consisting of two light syllables.

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

Previous studies discuss that Japanese given names consisting of a single heavy syllable are masculine. That is a theoretical conclusion, however, and it is not clear how native speakers of Japanese judge the gender of Japanese given names consisting of a single heavy syllable. Therefore, I designed a questionnaire for the present study and asked native speakers of Japanese how they judge the gender of Japanese given names consisting of a single heavy syllable. The questionnaire contains 142 names, which were created for the present study and are not commonly used for Japanese given names. 108 native speakers of Japanese participated in the questionnaire survey. This study introduces the results of this survey and explores how the gender of Japanese given names consisting of a single heavy syllable is determined.

Then, this study deals with the gender of Japanese given names consisting of two light syllables. Given names consisting of a single heavy syllable and given names consisting of two light syllables are all bimoraic given names. My previous research shows that Japanese given names consisting of two light syllables are feminine. The present study finally discusses how the gender of Japanese bimoraic given names is determined.

Ukrainian Onomastic Terminology

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Odesa I.I.Mechnikov University

Ukrainian onomastics has been expanding and evolving for the past three decades, developing a rich and specialised terminology, which is crucial for enabling scholars and researchers to communicate effectively and share their findings more precisely. In the context of Ukrainian onomastics, the growth of terminology facilitates a deeper understanding of the naming traditions, linguistic aspects and cultural significance of Ukrainian names. As Ukrainian onomastic ideas continue to develop, new terms and concepts emerge to describe various aspects of naming practices. Thus, the onomastic terminology project is increasingly important in the field of name study. The Ukrainian onomastic terminological system has a longstanding scientific tradition stemming from the research held in the 60s in the Academy of Sciences. The chronological predecessor of our study is Project of Ukrainian Onomastic Terminology (1966) by V.Nimchuk, the efforts being strengthened and further enhanced by deliberate attempts, focusing on the systematisation of the modern Ukrainian onomastic terminology, which represents the scientific worldview of the Ukrainian academic community. More recent studies include Structure of the Onymic Space of the Ukrainian Language (2008) by M.Torchynsky and Dictionary of Ukrainian Onomastic Terminology (2012) by D.Buchko and N.Tkachova.

The objective of our study is to systemise modern Ukrainian onomastic terms, the data set being formed by the continuous sampling method from scientific publications. Materials for our dictionary were

gathered according to the following criteria: all the works should be published a) after 1991 and b) by Ukrainian authors. Our aim is to understand how the Ukrainian onomastic terminology is developing and to describe its current state.

Reading and Remembering Place Names by Young Adults with or without Dyslexia

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Depending on the definition and diagnostic criteria employed, dyslexia affects 3% to 20% of the population. Dyslexia is commonly viewed as a phonological deficit that makes it difficult to decode written language, and individuals with dyslexia display many deficits related to language processing, beyond just reading. Dyslexia has been associated with a higher prevalence of poor short-term memory for verbal materials, slow lexical retrieval, difficulties in processing and understanding written information. Dyslexic adults may also struggle to remember names of places they have visited before. Also, they often mispronounce the names of places and may trip over parts of words.

The purpose of this study was to examine whether reading common nouns is less difficult for dyslexic people than reading out place names on their own or in texts. The specific hypothesis examined was whether dyslexic young adults make fewer mistakes when reading place names on their own compared to reading texts using the same place names. The alternative hypothesis tested in this study was that young adults with dyslexia simply have broadly based language deficits and over the years they develop their own coping strategies in the world of place names.

Twenty young adults between the age of 18 and 22 participated: ten with and ten without dyslexia. The participants were tested on two dependent measures: word reading, reading place names and reading a text using the same common nouns and place names. The stimulus list and text used for the tasks were systematically manipulated for word length and word frequency. With the permission of the participants, we recorded their performance and analysed it.

The scores of young adults with dyslexia for reading texts were poorer than those of young adults without dyslexia. Guessing at unfamiliar names was more common than employing word-analysis skills.

On the interaction of toponyms and their syntactic environment

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Just like other expressions, toponyms rarely occur in isolation. They usually form part of phrases and sentences and are thus subject to morphosyntactic rules. The morphophonological shape of a toponym may change in an actual utterance just like the morphophonological features of a toponym may shape the utterance's morphosyntax. In Itzá Maya [Mayan], for example, toponyms require a preposition in constructions of spatial relations only when they are of Mayan origin and include the noun classifiers aj- or ix-, e.g., t-Ix-Lu' 'in/to/from IxLu'', where the preposition ti' contracts with the feminine noun classifier ix- (Hofling 2000: 313–314). Other toponyms, including Spanish borrowings, do not take the preposition, e.g., Ø San Josej 'in/to/from San Jose' (Hofling 2000: 313–314). The toponym's morphological makeup does thus influence the syntactic environment.

In other cases, the shape of toponyms may change depending on the environment. In Welsh [Celtic], for example, a toponym may be subject to consonant mutation depending on the preceding element. This usually applies to originally Welsh toponyms, while foreign toponyms remain unchanged. The toponym Cymru 'Wales' may thus be realized in different ways, e.g., yng Nghymru 'in Wales', i Gymru 'to Wales', or â Chymru 'with Wales' (Stolz 2019: 19–21). In this case, the toponym's phonological shape is influenced by the syntactic environment.

This paper presents data from a larger project on the Morphosyntax of Toponyms (TYPTOP) currently conducted at the University of Bremen. The data is taken from grammars and other descriptive material of several dozen languages worldwide. It will be shown that it is worthwhile to have a closer look at how toponyms interact with their syntactic environment and how they influence each other.

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Naming policies and cultural heritage: Interrogating "problem representations" in the Norwegian Place Names Act

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This poster presents an overview of my doctoral thesis, which is premised on the idea that place names as intangible cultural heritage is a globally accepted discourse in both naming policies and the field of onomastics.

In the Norwegian Place Names Act of 1990, the primary preservation measure involves giving the names a written form to align with the «inherited local pronunciation». The Act is revised three times in less than 15 years, most recently in 2019. The regulations are often criticized for being "undemocratic" because decisions regarding the spelling made by a centralized authority may not always agree with the preferences of the local community and local authorities. This raises key questions, such as the allocation of power.

The overarching objective of this dissertation is to unveil and explore political and onomastic assumptions produced by the Act, and to investigate how these assumptions shape our "thinking" of names as cultural heritage. The guiding research questions for my study are as follows:

How does the Place Names Act produce specific "problem representations" of place names as cultural heritage, and what discursive effects do these "problem representations" enact?

The "What's the problem represented to be" (WPR) framework, rooted in post-structural theory and developed by Carol Bacchi, serves as the foundation for my analysis. Using policy texts, interviews, and participant observation, I apply this approach to uncover "problem representations" within the Act.

I reveal how problem representations in the Act contain underlying ontological and epistemological assumptions, such as the notion that the place names are part of Norway's "cultural property" (Prott and O'Keefe 1992). These assumptions, in turn, shape specific political "subjects", "objects", and "places", while excluding others.

Reference:
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Kreevin (Votic) toponyms and anthroponyms in Southern Latvia

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The presentation is devoted to Kreevin placenames and personal names, which are a part of my PhD research on Finnic toponyms in Latvia.

Kreevins were descendants of Votic people moved by Crusaders in the 15th century from Ingria to the region of Bauska in Southern Latvia. Their language became extinct in the middle of 19th century but some

toponyms and anthroponyms can be found also nowadays. Nevertheless, there was paid not much attention to this part of Finnic onomastics and it needs to be researched more deeply.

The material of research is obtained from different sources: earlier research, census books of manors and information from the descendants of Kreevins as well as card index of Latvian toponyms.

Names presented in earlier research will be revised using onomastic methods to confirm or reject proposed Kreevin etymology by comparing a Latvian name to a Finnic appellative.

In the census books of the manors of Bauska region there can be found names that might sound Finnic. They will be analysed more deeply.

Although Kreevin language is dead there are people who remember their Kreevin roots and their surnames sounds Finnic. Thus, they will be analysed in this research too.

In the presentation there will be given examples of Kreevin proper names and their analysis with arguments for and against their Kreevin etymology and plans for further research.

Names as Socio-political Rebellion/Revision in Femi Osofisan's Love's Unlike Lading: A Comedy from Shakespeare

AYOKUNMI OJEBODE
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Despite the growing scholarship on Yoruba Shakespearean adaptations, there is little compelling research on the potential onomastic engagements and intersections in Osofisan's text as a form of postcolonial indigenity to critique Nigeria's socio-political issues. Therefore, this study explores the deployment of personal names based on close characterisation, roles and traits in Femi Osofisan's Love's Unlike Lading: A Comedy From Shakespeare (2012) as a transcultural transplant to blend 16th-century English and 21st-century Nigerian political narratives. The primary data are personal names originating from popular Nigerian cultures, Yorùbá, Hausa, Ijaw, and Kalabari, and subjected to critical analysis drawing insights from Balogun's (2017) Orisa-Shakespeare construct. The study concludes that Osofisan parodies the electoral contest between former and incumbent Nigerian presidents typified in a shrewd creditor Bassey (Shylock) and his arch-rival Fowóṣàánú (Antonio), to archive and comment on one of Nigeria's historic electoral events while bridging the gap between Africa and Europe through pseudonyms.

Identity and use of name among minority Hungarians in Slovakia

ANNA OROS BUGÁR & ILDIKÓ VANČO
Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Faculty of Central European Studies

In the field of onomastics, the relationship between a person's name and identity has recently been the subject of several studies (Aldrin 2016). For the Hungarian ethnic minority in Slovakia, name-giving is not an issueless step, as it is a unique combination of the Hungarian, Slovak and minority cultural traditions. Minority members need to decide whether to carry on the naming traditions of their mother tongue and to what extent they adapt to the norms of the official language of the country, both in the case of first names and surnames. The issue of the surnames concerns women with the inflectional feminizing suffix -ová which is a characteristic feature of the Slovak linguistic system (Harvalík–Valentová 2021), while the issue of given names concerns both women and men. Our research aims to examine how the use of names relates to the identity formation of Hungarians – women and men – in Slovakia and to analyse the roles that one's name plays in their identity construction. We collected data through twenty in-depth interviews (Laskowski 2010). The first group of respondents were asked about their attitudes towards the feminizing suffix and keeping or changing their surnames. The second group of respondents were ten men whose first names have Hungarian and Slovak variants and are used differently according to the situation.

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Finnish transparent first names from the perspective of cognitive semantics

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In this presentation, I will present Finnish transparent first names as a part of the Finnish name system, and examine them from the perspective of semantics. These personal names are semantically transparent names, which therefore have a consistent appellative counterpart: for example, the Finnish first name "Aamu", whose consistent lexical counterpart "aamu" means 'morning', and the name "Myrsky", whose lexical counterpart "myrsky" means 'storm'. Transparent first names can be considered a special feature of the Finnish naming system.

My research questions in this presentation are:
- What are transparent personal names?
- How do transparent names appear as part of the Finnish first name´s system?
- What is the relationship between transparent given names and appellatives and names role as a part of the vocabulary?

As material for this research, I will use the first name statistics of the Finnish Digital and Population data services agency, questionnaire material and corpus data from the internet forum.

In addition to indicating the main referent, the meaning of a linguistic sign involves a broader framework of information, associations or metaphoricality. I will analyze the associations evoked by transparent first names from the perspective of the cognitive semantics encyclopedic view of meaning and build a picture of the role of personal names as a part of language. I also use socio-onomastic perspectives and methods in my research. Based on an earlier survey, it can be concluded that the associations evoked by transparent first names are often partly driven by their appellative meaning, the wider semantic framework opened by a lexeme and the metaphorical use of that lexeme.

Along with mapping the Finnish transparent first names and building an understanding of transparent first names as an onomastic phenomenon, in my doctoral dissertation I build cognitive semantic tools to understand the relationship between anthroponyms and appellatives.

Linguistic contact and expression of identity through personal names: Greek onomastics in ancient Rhodes

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Universidad De Salamanca

Individual naming plays a crucial role in shaping and expressing identity within a social community. Naming patterns are deeply ingrained in the communal traditions and the choice of a specific name may be associated with certain groups of individuals and become a distinctive mark of identity. This is particularly true in multicultural, multidialectal environments. In such contexts, the ongoing contact between different linguistic and cultural groups results in the introduction of new names, which may carry foreign dialectical features, into the onomastic inventory of a community or region. Long-lasting contacts often lead to the integration

and adaptation of these names into the local language and its onomastic stock through diverse mechanisms (Dana 2014).

Ancient Rhodes, one of the largest and most relevant islands in the eastern Mediterranean, provides an outstanding testing ground for the study of the expression of identity through personal names. Thanks to its privileged position off the coast of Asia Minor (modern Türkiye) and not far from other islands of the Aegean Sea, Rhodes remained an affluent settlement in which the native Doric-speaking population came into contact with speakers of other Greek varieties, primarily Ionians and Aeolians.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the personal names, with a primary focus on Greek names, documented in ancient Rhodes paying special attention to unexpected dialect features which give us some valuable clues as to their origin. This method of analysis will allow us to recognize non-Rhodian individuals or foreign names still preserving linguistic features alien to the dialect of Rhodes, as well as the patterns of linguistic integration of these names in the local onomastic stock.

Between local and global – names of restaurants in Poland, Germany and China

PATRYCJA PAŁKA & RENATA PRZYBYLSKA
Jagiellonian University

The paper offers a contrastive analysis of Polish, German and Chinese names of eating places, seen as chrematonyms or, more specifically, as urban chrematonyms (Rzetelska-Feleszko, Cieślikowa, Duma 2003: 371; see Dombrowski 2015). Names of restaurants, eateries and cafés result from human activity and are permanently inscribed into the linguistic landscape of a city (Gałkowski 2011: 9, 2018: 1; see also Šrámek 1996, Sjöblom 2016).

Restaurant names present in the urban space often serve as the first or even main point of contact between the local community and other cultures. They form the background for cultural exchange and are evidence to the diversity and multi-ethnicity of the communities living in the same city. They are a way to articulate the identity of ethnic minorities (see e.g., Afeltowicz 2011; Breza 1988; Eckkrammer, Thaler 2022; Gałkowski 2008; Li 2014; Li 2017; Li 2022; Petkova 2017; Przybylska 2002, 2003; Rosifita 2018; Szczęk & Kałasznik 2016).

The research question we attempt to answer in the analysis is whether the word-formation means, used to shape the formal and semantic structure of restaurant names, exhibit specifically local features, i.e. typical of a given urban and cultural space and the traditions of that space, or whether they are global, universal and repetitive, i.e. language- and culture-independent.

The language data used for the analysis have been retrieved with a search engine available at https://www.tripadvisor.com and amount to three hundred names of restaurants that have been evaluated by customers as the best eating places in Krakow, Berlin and Dalian (a hundred names in each city). The excerpted data have been analysed in terms of the lexico-semantic material and the structural patterns used for the composition of urban chrematonyms.

Minority place names standardization in Estonia

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Institute of the Estonian Language

Throughout its history, Estonia has had a layer of multilingual toponyms. This has been due to many changing powers in the Baltic region. In the historical records Estonian toponyms have been registered in Latin, Low German, Danish, Swedish, High German, Polish, Russian, and Estonian spellings.

Estonia was one of the first countries to adopt the institute of cultural autonomy. This legal opportunity was implemented by Jews and Germans, while Swedes and Russians thought that their cultural needs were sufficiently secured by their local government network. Local governments with significant minorities could

use minority toponyms without much restrictions. The situation changed in the 1930s when it was encouraged to use Estonian names in all publications. By 1940, when Estonia was again occupied, the country's toponymy had become almost monolingual.

During the Soviet occupation, Estonians had themselves become a minority. There was no specific policy regarding other minorities.

After regaining independence in 1991 Estonia has been trying to find ways of recognizing minority toponyms in the context of having only one official language. The Place Names Act of Estonia in 1996 for the first time introduced the notion of parallel names and established a principle of mandatory use of all official names, including parallel names, in official texts.

There are certain linguistic aspects in the standardization of minority toponyms, many of which have not been recorded in a written form till now. The challenge is to agree on a unified system of representing dialectal names in written language: should we write Högberget (Swedish standard form) or Håubjärre (dialectal form) for the hill on Ruhnu/Runö Island?

And finally, there remains a question – who are the actual minorities in Estonia? There are also groups with their cultural identity based on regionally spoken forms of Estonian that have till recently been considered dialects.

Accommodation of Spanish Diacritics in U.S. Major League Baseball: A Model for Official Organizations

MARYANN PARADA
California State University Bakersfield

Latin Americans account for nearly a third of the United States immigrant population. In the arena of U.S. Major League Baseball (MLB) their representation mirrors this national figure. Unlike Latin American immigrants' marginalization and societal erasure in manual labor working class jobs, Hispanic professional baseball players are consistently in the public eye and discourse. This naturally involves a verbal and visual public engagement with their Spanish-origin names and surnames. Several years ago a grassroots campaign emerged among players advocating for a more accurate representation of their names on jerseys, rosters, and in the media. The "Ponle Acento" ("Put an Accent On It") campaign had the mission of creating awareness around the linguistic and social importance of Spanish diacritics, particularly for personal names so intimately tied to individual and ethnic identities. The campaign was ultimately successful and players' names now appear consistently in their native standard form, which, in addition to honoring players' identities, also supports a more approximate pronunciation by media figures and the public. For example, Núñez (NOO-nyez) no longer appears as Nunez (Noo-NEZ), Peña (PE-nya) no longer appears as Pena (PE-na) (in this case, a semantically transparent word with an entirely different gloss in Spanish), and Urías (ooh-RI-ahs) no longer appears as Urias (OOH-riahs).

The home of the baby name registry, the U.S. Social Security Administration has long pushed back against calls for a more inclusive representation of minority names, citing technological/information systems and employee training obstacles, as well as standard language ideologies. In this presentation I will discuss how the bottom-up and top-down aspects of the MLB campaign can serve as models for other organizations, including educational, governmental, and entertainment entities, in the implementation of strategies and practices that foster a can-do stance toward multicultural onomastic representation.

Indigenous Mexican given names in the U.S.: Socio-historical trends, postcolonial orthographies, and pedagogical applications

MARYANN PARADA
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This paper builds on previous work on names and naming in U.S. Latinx communities, particularly within the second immigrant generation (e.g., Isasi, Avelar, & Velasquez, 2018; Parada, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2020; Ragone 2012; Sue & Telles, 2007) through a look at a specific category of names of deep historical, cultural, and socio-political significance. The study first traces the trajectory of several Mexican indigenous given names (e.g., Xochitl, Citlali, Itzel, Quetzal, Cuauhtémoc) in the U.S. Social Security Administration baby naming registry from before the 1960s Chicano Movement to the present day. Given the variety of naming issues that came to the fore during the Movement, I ask to what extent did the public embracing of indigenous identities and emblems during that period result in a greater and more varied use of these names in the Mexican American population? Do there appear to be other, later conditioning factors tied to specific trends? What individual names or name traits (e.g., "x" containing names/name variants; names for daughters) have experienced particular popularity and what are some possible explanations? I will discuss some pedagogical applications of these data with respect to Latino/Chicano ethnic studies curricula, relating them, on the one hand, to calls for centering the indigenous experience and indigenous learner/community identities, and, on the other, to critical analyses of indigeneity in the Mexican and Mexican-American cultural imagination, in which indigenous peoples and practices have been "at once both denigrated and romanticized" (Taylor, 2009). The increasing adoption of indigenous names by the Mexican and Mexican-American Mestizo and non-indigenous is a fruitful site for discussion around the relationship to and celebration of indigenous roots. I will also discuss this onomastic practice within the Latinidades conceptual framework, using regional data to show and theorize around the consistently distinctly Mexican-origen community espousal of these particular trends.

Repression and Revelation: lewd naming in Dickens

JEREMY PARROTT
University of Buckingham

Drawing on a range of characternyms from Pickwick to Copperfield, this paper will argue that Dickens deliberately and provocatively employed anthroponyms which, had they been introduced into the body of the text as vocabulary items, would have been proscribed and censored. I will analyse up to 10 names, including Dick, Crupp, Tupman and Bagstock, considering whether they were found or purpose-made by Dickens, as well as looking at the history of the contentious elements qua vocabulary words. I will then consider this practice in the context of laws governing obscenity in the early Victorian period and why Dickens was never taken to task over the matter. Finally, I will discuss Dickens's possible motivations and consider some of the implications for building up a psychological profile of Charles Dickens, writer and man.

Minority place-names in Wales – a current case study

RHIAN PARRY
Bangor University, North Wales

In Wales, Welsh toponyms have no legal protection and their exposure to rapid social and economic changes make them less sustainable over time. Unlike town and village names, spellings are not standardised and many have never been recorded. They can be traced back for at least seven centuries and are living

receptacles of history and cultural references. They are an essential part of the local landscape, square mile or cynefin, to which we are hefted.

Changes of names from Welsh to English, often on a whim and without any understanding of their cultural significance have led to a national conversation in Wales during the last ten years. New tourism and economic enterprises often introduce new English corporate names which over time, displace historic names. Wales is officially a bilingual country of some three million people. The 2011 Census reported that some 18% speak Welsh, but this figure varies from 10% to 70% in some areas. The effect of name changes on their sustainability is felt particularly sharply where the language is strongest, and this may be because they are seen as encroachments on local identity and culture.

The national discussion about the sustainability of place-names as vehicles for heritage and cultural conservation has its origins in grass root experiences. Communities feel passionately about their use and sustainability because they are part of personal and communal identity, history and Welshness. There is a strong desire to protect place-names. and consideration given to a model which reflects the language patterns, possibly on a local and national basis. A few authorities are considering place-name changes within their planning powers. One National Park is working with the Commissioner for Welsh's advisory panel to standardise spellings of some topographical names within its area. In view of the reluctance of government to legislate, these are helpful.

Place-names and Cultural Identity: Toponyms and Their Diachronic Evolution among the Kula People from Alor

FRANCESCO PERONO CACCIAFOCO
Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University (XJTLU)

This paper aims at documenting and reconstructing linguistic and anthropological aspects behind the naming processes of ancestral place-names, connected with etiological myths, among the Kula people from Alor Island, South-eastern Indonesia. Kula are a Papuan population from the Alor-Pantar Archipelago (Timor area). The name of their language, Kula (or Kola), corresponds to the ethnonym, and is also known as Lamtoka (or Lantoka) and Tanglapui. The language is endangered, is spoken by about 5,000 speakers from Eastern Alor in mountainous areas of the island and in villages from the northern and southern coasts (Williams 2017), and is not taught in schools. Over the years, several Linguists have partly reconstructed the Kula language and some lexical lists, both synchronic and diachronic, are available (Klamer 2014; Holton & Robinson 2014). Place-names, in Kula society, are deeply connected with the cultural identity of the local people and do not represent only their 'intangible heritage', but also their 'intimate history', which is considered, by them, 'true', besides the actual, evenemential History. This paper focuses on the etymological reconstruction and semantic interpretation of some (ten, precisely) ancestral toponyms of this indigenous population, connected with local genealogies and with newly documented funding myths. The investigation tries to provide a diachronic reconstruction of the analyzed place-names, at the etymological level, and an anthropological interpretation which clarifies their value as foundations of Kula people's cultural identity. The article applies to the analysis a comparative approach, which considers several Papuan languages from Alor Island (e.g., Klon, Kafoa, Adang, Kabola, Abui, Papuna, Suboo, Tiee, Kamang, Kui, Sawila, Wersing, etc.), with the dual aim of investigating a possible common evolution and/or divergent naming processes in local place-names and their historical-linguistic origins. This investigation is aimed also at highlighting cultural-anthropological aspects of the perception and description of place-names among local speakers.

Are Latin appellatives still a sustainable part of the commercial names of drugs?

GERGANA PETKOVA & ALBENA IVANOVA
Medical University of Plovdiv

There is no need to discuss the power of the English language as a source of communication used worldwide at present, nor its ability to connect people whenever required not only in the big megapolises but even in surprisingly small and isolated locations not quite visible on the map. More interesting is the question regarding the role played in society by the so-called "dead" (antique) languages, and in particular the usage of Latin for specific purposes in the field of medicine and pharmacy where it is still "alive and as vivid as ever".

The main objective of the current research is to present some of the most commonly used commercial names of drugs and medications which contain appellatives Latin by origin for pointing out the healing functions of medicine, its substances, wellness of organs, etc., as well as the Bulgarian equivalents of these onyms, introduced on the market in Cyrillic, which will be represented in parallel for the same purpose.

The other research targets of the present work are to study and outline different types of transitions of Latin roots in names of medical agents or substances and to point out the continuation of traditional naming based on medical Latin terms.

The main research question that arises and should be discussed is how far Latin names are preserved in appellatives and what provokes this naming as a sign of medical affiliation in languages with an origin distant from Latin.

The main source of information for the brand names excerption will be the Records of official commercial names of drugs and preparation approved in Bulgaria.

Structural and etymological analyses as well as the historical development of medical products' names included in the research paper will be used as the main tools for achieving the goals mentioned.

Microtoponyms in the Context of the Seventeenth-century Swedish Place-name Policies

ALEXANDRA PETRULEVICH
Uppsala University

In this talk, I will elucidate the Swedish large-scale cadastral mapping of the seventeenth century as the first ever attempt at conscious place-name policymaking in the Swedish context—with special focus on processing of microtoponyms in multilingual areas. To the best of my knowledge, this perspective has been absent in the existing literature on Swedish large-scale cadastral mapping or place-name policies (cf. Petrulevich 2022 with references). The principal research question is: How were the microtoponyms in the cadastral maps processed across the multilingual Swedish conglomerate state? The analysis builds upon examination of a selection of cadastral maps and land-surveyors' textual descriptions as well as excerpted microtoponyms. Practical implementations of Kammarkollegiet's and Lantmäteriet's directives with respect to processing of place-name stocks vary across the Swedish conglomerate state. For this reason, place-names, cadastral maps and descriptions from three language contact areas are investigated: Västerbotten in Sweden (Sámi, Finnish and Swedish), Turku and Pori in Finland (Finnish and Swedish) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in Germany (West Slavic, Low German and Swedish). The Finnish material, more particularly, microtoponyms from the map volume MHA A1b, is discussed at length to illustrate the complex nature of the mapping processes which significantly complicates linguistic analysis. Thus, the talk will cover the study's results as well as methodological considerations and challenges.

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contact onomastic study.] *Namn och bygd* 110. P. 95–130. Summary in English available here: http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-491663

Neue Bände der Reihe „Frühes ungarisches Ortsnamenbuch"

RITA PÓCZOS
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Die Reihe „Frühes ungarisches Ortsnamenbuch" (Korai magyar helynévszótár, KMHsz.) wurde am Anfang des 21. Jahrhundert mit dem Ziel gegründet, die toponymischen Belege des Karpatenbeckens vor 1350 im Wörterbuchformat und in Form einer digitalen Datenbank zu publizieren. Die Mitarbeiter der Reihe sammeln alle Typen der Toponyme (Ortsnamen, Flurnamen, Gewässernamen, Landschaftsnamen usw.) aus dieser Periode, und die Veröffentlichung folgt nach denTraditionen der historschen Geographie entsprechend einer territorialen Ordnung: die Ortsnamenangaben werden nach Komitaten vorgestellt, und die Materialien der einzelnen Komitate werden alphabetisch sortiert. Das erste Namenbuch (KMHsz. 1.) ist 2005 erschienen, es enthält den Ortsnamenschatz von 15 alten ungarsichen Komitaten (van Abaúj bis Csongrád). In dem vergangen Jahrzehnt wurde an den schriftlichen Quellen der nächsten 26 Komitaten (von Doboka bis Pilis) parallel gearbeitet, und die nächsten Bände, bzw. die digitale Datenbank stehen zur Zeit (2023) kurz vor Veröffentlichung. Die Datenbank dieser Bände beinhaltet etwa 46.000 Ortsnamendaten. Im Vortrag werden die beiden neuen Bände der Reihe vorgestellt. Im ersten Teil des Vortrags stehen der Prozess, die Schwierigkeiten und die Lehre des Sammelns der alten Belege im Mittelpunkt; daneben wird die Struktur der Datenbank und der gedruckten Version vorgestellt. Im zweiten Teil des Vortrags geht es um die Nutzbarkeit für den Forscher der Toponomastik bzw. Sprachgeschichte von anderen Sprachen, da die Sammlung neben den alten ungarischen Ortsnamendaten auch welche von slavischer, deutscher und lateinischer Herkunft enthält.

Does the personal name order reflect the type of society?

FRED PUSS
Institute of the Estonian Language

We are mostly used that in the Western cultures the given name precedes the family name and in many Eastern cultures it is vice versa. In Europe the noun + adjective word order does not coincide with the name order. Here possibly the Medieval influence of Latin can be noted.

In some countries the name order has been reversed. For example, the traditional ("Western") name order was inversed in Russia during the beginning of the Soviet time and is now again gradually changing back. In Estonia the name order of peasants was reversed during the prohibition of serfdom in the 1820s: from byname + given name to given name + family name (contrary to the word order in the language). I claim that this contributed to the emancipation of the freed serfs. However, sometimes the original name order is still used and it is influenced by the word order in the language.

My aim is to find out if there is a connection between the name order and the type of the society on the scale of collectivist/individualist. If the first name comes first and family name follows, is it mostly common to individualist societies and vice versa? Is it influenced by the noun + adjective order in the language? What about the societies where the name order is inversed compared to word order in the language? Is the name order changing as the type of the society is changing? Attendance lists of events are now often ordered according to the first name as opposed to the last name.

I compare the name order to the word order in the language and to the type of society (individual/collective), also if there have been historical changes in any of those three components and if those caused influence on the other components.

The importance of being ourselves: Onomastic incongruence and the citizen-state relationship in selected European contexts

GUY PUZEY
University Of Edinburgh

This paper will explore the main characteristics and certain problematic aspects of legal frameworks concerning individuals who wish to change their own personal names, for any variety of reasons. By comparing a small selection of European contexts, with primary examples drawn from different parts of the United Kingdom, from Italy, and from the Nordic countries, it will reflect upon what the differences in these frameworks can mean on a fundamental level, especially for those whose country of residence or state of citizenship does not necessarily align with their place of birth.

Drawing upon autoethnographic reflections from the author's own experiences of opting to change his first name at a young age, the paper will go beyond the regulatory frameworks by elaborating upon the psychological concepts of conditions of worth and incongruence with reference to personal naming practices. It will also elaborate upon the notion of onomastic dysphoria to describe the severe divergence that may emerge between an individual's legally recognised name and their own self-concept.

By bringing together these strands, the paper aims to illustrate the importance of having effective official frameworks so that the state can recognise people by the same name they wish to identify as their own. For new citizens, or for those from disadvantaged or marginalised cultural or linguistic backgrounds, such an approach can be particularly crucial in recognising the worth of the individual within society and appreciating diverse identities. Such an approach is not without its challenges, especially when we consider the near-impossible task of creating a single system that could embrace the full array of variations in worldwide personal naming practices, but it is a path to greater justice for all, more effective and accountable institutions, improved equality, and more sustainable mental well-being.

To standardise or not to standardise: Minority (and majority) place names in the United Kingdom

GUY PUZEY & RUAIRIDH TARVET
University of Edinburgh

When considering regulations on minority place names in Europe, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a very unusual case. The two UK-level official bodies that have a sole focus on place-name standardisation are the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) and the UK Antarctic Place-Names Committee (APC), neither of which has a purview covering names within the UK itself. The function of the APC is clearly related to toponyms at the other end of the world, while the PCGN exists to advise the British government on the use of geographical names for places outwith the UK. The most consistent official toponymic standardisation efforts for places within the UK itself are probably those focused on minority languages.

This paper will summarise the main aspects of minority-language legislation with particular relevance to place names in the UK, and the current extent of official co-ordination on regulation of minority place names in various parts of the UK. Examples will be included from England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

While the focus is mainly on minority languages, the paper will also touch on some of the inconsistencies in naming practices at the state level related to geographical naming in the majority language, in order to illustrate aspects of the official approach to standardisation of English more generally. There will also be consideration of whether there are broader lessons to be learnt from the approach to minority toponymic standardisation in different parts of the UK. Through this, it will be queried whether more wide-ranging place-name standardisation efforts, building upon existing activity and with an inclusive approach, might help to build more effective and accountable institutions in the UK.

Unveiling the dwellers' perception of the city through its vernacular neighbourhood names

SARA RACCA
University of Zurich

The majority of the world's population resides in urban agglomerations, and the number is constantly growing, raising the issue of the sustainable development of cities (11th United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal). To face this challenge, especially concerning cultural sustainability, decision-makers should clearly understand the inhabitants' mental image of their city (Lynch 1960. The Image of the City. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press) and related sense of place, perceived inequalities and context-specific diversity (Soini & Birkeland 2014. Exploring the scientific discourse on cultural sustainability. In Geoforum, 51, 213-223).

This study aims to contribute to that understanding by using vernacular names and boundaries of neighbourhoods as a gateway. Given their connection to concepts like identity, community, status and marginalisation, neighbourhood vernacular names and areas can shed light on inhabitants' perceptions of different parts of their city.

Starting with a case study (Torino, Italy), this work aims to model a process of collection and analysis of the neighbourhood toponyms and referents from a diverse and quantitatively significant sample of informants. The research questions are: What are the vernacular neighbourhood names, and where do they come from? What are their referents, and do they have precise or vague boundaries? Do the names and referents depend on the informants' social characteristics? What can we infer about the people's perception of their city?

Toponyms are collected via an online survey, linked to the social characteristics of the informants and automatically georeferenced. A GIS programme is used to analyse variation in respect to socio-onomastic and locational criteria. Despite the possible criticalities in accessing online tools, remote collection leads to a sustainable and cost-efficient way to conduct research. Besides capturing the dwellers' "image" of Torino, the study aims to identify a workflow that can be applied to other urban contexts and assist local policymakers.

L'applicabilité de la méthode de la chronologie relative dans les recherches dela typologie des toponymes

ANITA RÁCZ
University Of Debrecen

Les descriptions traditionnelles du système des anciens toponymes hongrois, se transmettant depuis le début du 20e siècle, ont établi une relation étroite entre chaque type de toponymes et son apparition chronologique. Ainsi, de nos jours aussi, il est communément admis parmi les chercheurs que chaque type sémantique et morphologique des toponymes hongrois montre une stratification temporelle pouvant être caractérisée par de claires limites d'époque. Dans plusieurs de mes études précédentes, j'ai démontré qu'il n'est pas possible de déterminer des limites d'époque traditionnellement rigides clôturant la création de tel ou tel type et de telle ou telle strate de toponymes. En effet, leurs différences chronologiques ne peuvent être interprétées qu'à la base de la succession des périodes de fréquence de leur apparition dans les sources, c'est-à-dire dans leur chronologie relative.

Dans ma communication, j'ai l'intention de présenter l'applicabilité de cette méthode en examinant les toponymes du plus grand département de la Hongrie médiévale, à savoir du département Bihar. L'analyse montrera quels motifs toponymiques se dessinent à l'intérieur des régions géographiquement bien distinctes du département suivant le changement dans le temps pendant l'époque primitive (895-1350) et l'époque tardive (1350-1526) de l'ancien hongrois. La comparaison des différents motifs géographiques pourra offrir une réponse à la question de savoir par quelles causes s'expliquent les écarts se manifestant dans les motifs

(p.ex. par la différence temporelle de l'apparition des nouveaux arrivants, par la différence linguistique des nouveaux arrivants, etc.). En outre, l'étude comparative rendra également possible d'examiner comment les motifs des types toponymiques se répandent dans l'espace, et comment ils changent dans le temps.

The influence of the environment on Botswana place names

GOABILWE RAMAEBA & THAPELO OTLOGETSWE
University of Botswana

When human beings occupy a geographical space, they subdue it and transform it through cultivation, construction, and subsequent allocation of names to it. By so doing they imprint their identity on geography. Gammeltoff (2016:502) has captured this phenomenon by arguing that "in many cases, place names can be viewed as the spoken expression of man's view of the surrounding landscape." The habitat in this manner carries the toponymy of the occupying inhabitants. As Taylor (2016) has shown, toponyms are cultural artifacts that are a result of the interaction between the environment and the language. In this study, we argue that instead of man imprinting his identity on the landscape, the landscape itself has birthed and shaped toponyms ascribed to it. We analyze selected Botswana toponyms whose creation reflects the natural habitat of the area. We investigate how the habitat has been named after natural phenomena such as rivers, and trees that dominate a locale. Names of villages like Mosu, a village named after the mosu plant, Acacia tortilis (Forsk.) Hayne captures the abundance of the camel thorn tree in the area, whilst the village of Motlopi, reflects the dominant boscia albitrunca tree in the area. Our study demonstrates that Botswana toponyms have been shaped by the natural habitat of hills, rivers and trees reflecting a close symbiotic relationship between the environment, and the people who have occupied it over generations. We consider how place naming has contributed towards natural conservation and the cultural heritage of Botswana inhabitants.

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Sustainability and globalization of place names. A challenge in the morphological description of proper names

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Université de Lille

Cities, towns and villages, and with them their names, tend to endure over time. As they pass through the ages, the linguistic forms that contributed to the construction of their signifiers can fall into disuse. Their motivation thus becomes inaccessible in synchronicity, and is traditionally relegated to etymology. A similar situation arises when these toponyms are endonyms of foreign origin, as their initial motivation cannot be reconstructed from the host language.

Morphological description from a synchronic perspective of these inherited or borrowed place-names is a challenge, particularly when they are polylexical. Indeed, when they are monolexical, their characterization as "pure proper names" (Gardiner 1954) generates consensus. But how do we approach the internal structure of proper names like *New York* or *Montréal* in contemporary French?

The link with the toponym *York* in the first example and with the common noun *mont* in the second example is accessible. On the other hand, the link with the English adjective *new* or with the adjective *réal*, no longer part of actual French, cannot be reconstructed. What morphological type should we attribute to

these opaque constituents? Furthermore, the subordination of the adjectives *new* and *réal* to the core signifier of these toponyms is no longer accessible.

Our contribution proposes a descriptive approach aimed at addressing the signifier form of these proper names in synchronicity. This approach is based on the analysis of place names in general, and city, town and village names in particular, which emanate from a corpus that shows the morphological diversity of proper names in contemporary French (Rangel Vicente 2017). This data, supplemented by polylexical forms from the census of over 31,000 current French cities and towns, enable us to inventory different configurations with regard to the presence of opaque constituents in the signifier of proper names.

Linguistic and cultural sustainability of naming practices in a southern African city: A socio-onomastic analysis

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South Africa is undergoing name changes in terms of South African Geographic Names Council Act (1998). This transformation of the naming landscape is aimed at reflecting the identity and cultural heritage of the people of South Africa. This, however, is not a new phenomenon in Maseru, a city in the neighbouring Lesotho. Maseru is the capital city of Lesotho. Like many cities around the world, this city has seen changes in naming practices observed, due to changes in the power and politics of the day. This paper aims at discussing linguistic and cultural sustainability observed in the naming practices which have changed since the British colonial period which ended in 1966 and subsequent rules by Leabua Jonathan South African Geographic Names Council Act and other Basotho leaders and their respective political parties. In essence, during the former period, strategic buildings, villages and streets were named in English and after events association with the British who had naming and general political power to make decisions for the locals they controlled. However, once Lesotho gained independence many names in indigenous languages, with Sesotho being the predominant language, were given to different places in the city of Maseru. The new names are indicative of the lives led by the Basotho on a daily basis, hence many can associate with such names. For instance, street names have moved from examples such as 'Orpen, which is not a local language to 'Linakeng', which is Sesotho the national language. Data used in this paper was be gathered by purposive sampling, involving planned driving around Maseru and recording both Sesotho and English toponyms visible on and from different roads. The paper takes public places in Maseru as linguistic and cultural spaces, as observed by the Agenda 21 for Culture (2012), and uses socio-onomastics as its lens.

The impact of online forums on naming in Finland in the early 2000s

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The study examines whether internet forums have had an impact on first names in Finland in the early 2000s. The data are from the Suomi24 forum via the Korp corpus and first name statistics from the Population Register Centre.

The impact of the Suomi24 forum on naming has been investigated by measuring correlations between the forum data and the official first name statistics. First, the temporal correlation of these two aspects and the similarity of the annual distributions have been examined. Secondly, the correlation between the peaks in the incidence of public figures and the peaks in the statistical popularity of their first names has been investigated. Based on these statistical analyses, a number of case studies are examined in more detail.

The main finding of the study is that, broadly speaking, forum discussions do not correlate with variation in the popularity of first names. On the other hand, by restricting the forum data to topics dealing

with naming, the correlation becomes apparent. However, this does not imply that forum discussions drive name choice. On the basis of the statistical analysis, the opposite seems to be the case.

Street names in indigenous languages: The recognition of Sámi street names in Finland and Norway

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Street names are a core element of the onomastic landscape of any municipality, though in indigenous Sámi areas in the Nordic countries, the idea that Sámi language street names can also be adopted in official use is relatively new. Earlier, street names were restricted to the majority language of the nation state in question, particularly prior to the relevant Sámi Language Acts, as well as Norway's Place Name Act, which came into force in the 1990s. Currently, Sámi language street names are gradually being taken into account in some municipalities both in Finland and Norway. In my presentation, I shall pay particular attention to certain linguistic features of Sámi street names, in order to show what kind of linguistic solutions have been found in this new domain for indigenous language naming tradition. In addition, I shall also discuss the role of name management authorities in influencing the criteria for language choices when deciding on street names in Sámi areas in these two countries.

Standardization of toponyms of ethnic minorities in the legal basis of Ukraine (1989-2023)

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Our paper focuses on standardization of toponyms of Ukraine, processes that started with the adoption of the law "On languages in the USSR" in 1989 and enabled ethnic minorities to write toponyms in national languages. After Ukraine's independence, there was a need to standardize geographical names as toponym transliteration was not systematized. Precisely at this time the question arises about the rules of toponyms transliteration in languages of ethnic minorities. It is important to keep it accurate and consistent in transliterating them into Latin alphabet preserving national identity and phonetic conformity. Studies and practical works in the field of toponymics and standardization of geographical names were carried out by linguists, cartographers, and historians. Standardization in Ukraine was carried out for a long time without appropriate legal basis and was of a recommendation character. The situation changed in 2005 when the law "On Geographical Names" was adopted. The law regulates naming and renaming of toponyms, their use and standardization to establish single form of spelling of a geographical name. There is a State Register of Geographical Names that is a basis for national database of geographical data, standardization of geographical names, and preservation of ethnic minorities' toponyms. The latest legal act is the law "On the Way to Resolve Separate Issues of Administrative Division of Ukraine" adopted in 2023 stating that in naming or renaming any locality, geographical, historical, and ethno-cultural factors should be taken into account. Standardization of toponyms of Ukraine should be based on the rules that regulate: 1) standardization of names in languages of ethnic minorities; 2) standardization of official names; 3) standardization of toponyms in polyethnic areas (when there is more than one name for the same geographical object); 4) standardization of names established by legal acts; 5) standardization of names that cause political or cultural discussions.

Complex place name competence survey among pre-school children

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This paper presents the results of a survey using a complex methodology to comprehensively characterize children's knowledge on place names. Extensive interviews were conducted with ten preschool children (age 6-7), and as part of them, children's place-name awareness, place-name competence and mental map were investigated. The paper first describes the complex method then focuses on the results of the name-giving and the onomastic decision tasks, also gives an insight about children's knowledge of fictitious names.

In the onomastic decision task, participants had to decide, for 25 names, whether the given item was a good place name to designate a particular kind of place. The results show that at this age, item frequency is more important when accepting or rejecting a phonological sequence as a name. The effect of type frequency is much less reflected, which is certainly related to their limited onomasticon.

In the name-giving task, participants were asked to watch a picture depicting a mountain while also listen to a description of the same landscape then they had to give a name to different parts of that landscape. Children are not experienced in naming natural places, so very different structures were created, but mostly they used a simple descriptive scheme, resulting in compound structure with a specific term + generic part describing the characteristics of the places.

It was also pointed out that the participants basically distinguish between fictitious and real place names, and fictitious names were considered to be good names only for playgrounds in the real life.

As the results show the methodology can be used successfully and provides a comprehensive view of children's spatial knowledge and place name awareness.

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The universality of Baker-baker paradox – psycholinguistic studies among Hungarian children

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The paper examines the phenomenon called Baker-baker paradox, that is, it is easier to associate and recall occupations or other information with new faces than personal names, even names with an occupational origin (cf. Terry 1994). However, studies in this field were carried out among monolingual English university students, so to generalize the conclusion, speakers of other languages and different age groups need to be involved as well. In this research, 30 Hungarian-speaking children (age 8-10) were included. First, they were showed six photos depicting a person, with their name, occupation, and hobby. The surnames were names of occupational origin. In the second task, names formed from words denoting physical characteristics were connected to the faces. After the learning phase, the information had to be retrieved based on the photos in both tasks. As the results show there is a difference in the acquisition, storage, and retrieval of surnames with a common noun origin and their antecedents, i.e. the Baker-baker paradox can also be detected among Hungarian children. These studies confirm that proper names form a special word class within the mental lexicon.

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Naming sustainability: real indicator or greenwashing? A follow-up study on Tanzania safari websites

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The tourism industry faces a dilemma. On the one hand, several countries are dependent on the highest possible income from tourism. On the other hand, mass tourism threatens the ecological and socio-cultural foundations that render countries attractive for tourists. According to the Serengeti Watch website (https://serengetiwatch.org/), the Serengeti ecosystem constitutes an iconic example of the negative impact of overtourism. Additionally, due to the ever-increasing cost of energy and the threat of climate catastrophes, the tourism industry - as other industries and life domains alike - must inevitably face the imperative of sustainability (OECD 2022).

A recent pilot study (presented at NITE 7, Verona, September 28-29, 2023) showed that safari suppliers in Tanzania have recognized the market value of sustainability. Nevertheless, it is not simple for customers to detect providers, who do not consider sustainability a mere lip service.

The objective of this follow-up study is therefore to investigate whether the importance given to the topic of sustainability continues to grow in the advertising strategies of safari suppliers in Tanzania. To do so, the spring 2023 keyword-prompted Google research (where 146 Tanzania safari providers were already found) will be replicated in spring 2024. The two result sets will then be compared.

The study will firstly analyze whether there has been an increase over time in names, logos and mottos, which emphasize the sustainability aspect, if compared to the pilot study. Secondly, the investigation will focus on whether there are clear indications for customers to discern an offer as being actually and verifiably sustainable or if it is pure greenwashing. The study will thus specifically address how providers define the three pillars of sustainability, namely environmental, social and, especially, cultural sustainability, and what concrete measures are taken in this regard.

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The Conception of the Spiral Development of a Proper Name Meaning

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This study is devoted to the concept of spiral development of the meaning of a proper name. The reasons for the emergence of this concept, its features are described and the process of development and expansion of the encyclopedic aspect of the meaning of the onym is analyzed. The name is considered as a representative of cultural memory, a way of preserving and transmitting cultural and historical heritage. The role of background knowledge for adequate interpretation of onyms used in discourse is emphasized. The encyclopedic aspect forms a mental lexicon which allows the use of names not only in individualizing, but also in characterizing functions. The concept of spiral development of the meaning of a name emphasizes the possibility of the existence of several dominant blocks in the structure of one unit and their profiling

(updating) depending on the context of use. The key point seems to be the ability of proper names to almost endlessly expand the encyclopedic aspect of meaning, the elasticity of interpretive potential and the representation of an axiological function, sometimes completely opposite for the same name, depending on the linguocultural context of use. We adhere to a position that implies the presence in the semantics of the onym of linguistic and extra-linguistic (encyclopedic) meaning. The linguistic aspect of meaning is stable and changes quite rarely. The encyclopedic aspect of meaning is subject to dynamics; the volume of information enshrined in it can expand and contract depending on the context of use. Once in the mental lexicon, a proper name can not only attract factual information, but also associations and connotations of a collective or individual level. It seems to us that the meaning of a proper name is characterized by elasticity and axiological dynamics, determined by the context of use of the onym.

Monsters' savanna and heron's nests: morphophonological, sociolinguistic and referential characteristics of Xavante place names

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The present study focuses on Xavante place names in the Indigenous territory of Marãiwatsédé and adjacent areas, located in the northeastern portion of the Mato Grosso province (Brazil). The Xavante are an indigenous group that inhabited the province of Goiás during the early colonial period, but gradually moved west due to the pressure of Portuguese colonial expansion, reaching Mato Grosso between 1820 and 1840, where they remained relatively undisturbed until the beginning of the twentieth century. The process of appropriation of their lands, began in 1920s, first by poor Brazilian peasants and then by large agribusinesses, accelerated during the Military Dictatorship (1964-1985) when huge portions of Indigenous territories were taken.

The Xavante language belongs to the Macro-Jê linguistic stock and to Jê (Gê) language family. Although Xavante – in contrast to most other Brazilian languages – is not endangered, with a relatively healthy number of speakers (estimated at around 13,000), its position as a minority Indigenous language is vulnerable as it lacks comprehensive documentation. Place names in Mato Grosso reflect the region's turbulent history and the variety of ethnic groups that inhabited it in the past. Materials for this project were collected during fieldwork in Marãiwatsédé during the summer of 2023; further fieldwork is planned for summer 2024.

The first goal of our study is to document geographical distribution of Xavante toponyms in order to delineate the extent of their traditional lands and the range of territorial losses. Second, we analyze morphophonological characteristics of Xavante place names and their typical structures. Third, we examine sociolinguistic and referential features of the collected toponyms, to understand their semantic (descriptive, historic, fictional) links with the actual locations, as well the concepts and beliefs that underline Xavante naming practices.

The Estonianization of Family Names: What Principles Underlie the Choice of New Names?

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Between 1934 and 1940, 200 000 individuals in Estonia changed their family names from 'foreign' (typically German) names to 'Estonian' ones. This was part of a state-supported campaign for the indigenization (eestistamine) of the namestock, a movement also reflected in changes to personal names, and in the Estonianization of toponyms, and which was paralleled by similar campaigns at this time in countries such as Finland and Hungary.

While the new Estonian toponyms were decided upon by the State, the new Estonian family names were chosen by individuals. And the individuals involved often chose a new name with some kind of connection to the former name. This research investigates the principles behind the choices made, especially at the level of sound versus sense. In other words, were changes such as Masing > Maasiksalu (where the new name retains the initial sounds of the previous name) more common than changes such as Espenberg > Haavamägi (where the new name retains the sense of the former name, in this case, 'Aspen hill')? What other principles were at work behind the choices - respelling (e.g. Treu > Truu), semi-translation (e.g. Neuhaus > Uuspõld), or invention ex nihilo with no connection to the earlier name), and how significant were these?

To answer this question, raw data is examined, supplemented by family narratives about their own name-changes and by the literature produced by the Board for the Estonization of Names (Nimede Eestistamise Liit).

Et Schubert sur l'eau : sur la question de la transonymisation poétique

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L'un des premiers scientifiques à parler de l'étude des phénomènes linguistiques en tant que processus, G. Guillaume soutint l'opinion que tout dans la langue était représenté par le processus. Par exemple, Il n'y avait pas de substantif, mais il y avait une substantivation dans la langue, interrompue plus ou moins tôt. Aussi bien qu'Il n'y avait pas de mot, mais il y avait une genèse complexe du mot, ou lexigenèse ("Principes théoriques de linguistique"). A la suite de l'idée de G. Guillaume, l'onomaste ukrainien V. Kalinkine qui analysait la dynamique des transformations des informations significatives des poétonymes (noms littéraires) conclut que dans le langage d'une œuvre littéraire, il n'y avait pas de poétonymes comme une sorte de réalité figée, mais qu'il y avait un processus continu, complexe, largement latent de changements de nom qui s'appellait la poétonymogenèse. L'acquisition et la transformation de propriétés figuratives sont dues notamment à la poétonimogenèse . Souvent, la transonymisation comme l'une des directions de la poétonymogenèse conduit à des changements dans la structure sémantique et figurative du poétonyme.

L'objectif de ce travail est de considérer l'évolution des visions sur la transonymisation comme une voie lexico-sémantique de formation des mots et également de montrer l'effet de la transonymisation dans une œuvre littéraire sur la création de sa poétique. Dans une langue, la transonymisation se fait à travers des connotonymes .Le matériel illustratif est des noms propres avec des contextes tirés de la poésie d'Osip Mandelštam «Et Schubert sur l'eau, et Mozart dans le vacarme d'oiseaux...». Une étude de la sémantique des noms propres dans la poésie montre que les connotonymes qui portent une charge allusive ou associative servent d'intermédiaire dans la transonymisation poétique. La sémantique 'hétérogène' des poétonymes générée par la 'transonymisation' est un moyen efficace du style imagé de cette œuvre.

Die Entwicklung der Toponymie und die Toponymie der Jäger im Wald von Treisi

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Treisi ist ein Waldmassiv in Võrumaa im Südosten Estlands. Es macht nur ein Teil des Reviers aus und wird von einer bestimmten Jagdsektion genutzt. Der Wald liegt in der Nachbarschaft des besiedelten Gebiets, sein Relief ist durch Nebentäler eines Flusstals gegliedert. Die mündliche Namenstradition der Jäger im Wald von Treisi ist reichhaltig und zeigt eine längere historische Perspektive als die vergleichbaren von Jägern genutzten Namen in den benachbarten Wäldern.

Das Ziel der Untersuchung besteht darin, zu verfolgen, wie die lebendige Namenstradition eines Waldes sich in den letzten 210 Jahren verändert hat. Zum Vergleich dient die bereits gesammelte Toponymik der 1940-er und 1990-er Jahre sowie detaillierte Karten des Gutswaldes von 1815 und 1876. Auf den

historischen Karten sind unterschiedliche Arten von Namen betont. Für die heutige Treibjagd sind Namen der Waldwege und Schneisen des mündlichen Gebrauchs wichtig.

Im 19. Jh. wurde die Jagd im Gutswald von der deutschsprachigem Oberschicht organisiert. Als der Gutswald nach 1918 enteignet und zum Staatswald erklärt wurde, übernahmen die Esten auch viele Zeichen aus der deutschbaltischen Jagdtradition. Die Großeltern der heutigen Jäger hatten in der Mitte des 20. Jh. eine vielfältige Beziehung zum Staatswald – sie mussten Holzarbeit für den sowjetischen Staat leisten, haben für sich selbst Brennholz geholt und auf den engen Wiesen Heu gemacht.

Der Autor hat in der Gegend in den 1990-er Jahren Natur- und Flurnamen gesammelt. 2023 wurden Mitglieder der Jagdsektion interviewt. Ältere Jäger sprechen noch die Regionalsprache Võro, bei den jüngeren ist ein Sprachwechsel auf Estnisch erfolgt. Außer dem detaillierten Sammeln des gesamten Namensgebrauchs interessierte mich folgendes: Was meinen die Jäger, wie sich die Namen im Wald ändern? Wie lernen jüngere Waidleute die Namenstradition? Wie ändert der Sprachwechsel die Namen? Was passiert mit der Namenstradition, wenn ein Positionierungs-App die tiefergreifende mündliche Diskussion über die Bewegungsordnung teilweise ersetzt?

Camilla, *Siina*, *Aamos* and *Miki* – Revision of the Finnish name day calendar 2025

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Name days have been celebrated in Finland since the 18th century. Coffee parties are often organised for the honourees, and they are greeted with small gifts and flowers. This custom is secular by nature, but it has its roots in the medieval calendar of Catholic saints. After the Reformation, hundreds of new names have been added to the Finnish almanac, and many have been removed. Since 1995, the Finnish name day calendar has been revised every fifth year, based on the popularity of names. Other factors, linguistic and cultural, are also taken into account. The University of Helsinki holds the copyright to the Finnish name day list.

This paper analyses the latest revision of the Finnish name-day calendar, which was published for the Finnish media in August 2023. In 2025, 33 new names will be added to the Finnish almanac. Some of these are old names that are making a comeback, such as *Aamos*, *Linus* and *Rolf*. Many of the new names are variants of existing almanac names, such as *Alissa*, *Lili*, *Livia* and *Marju*, or *Eppu*, *Ilja*, *Jasu*, *Jose* and *Miki*. Some international names with a foreign spelling have also been added to the calendar, such as *Camilla* instead of *Kamilla*, and *Jessica* instead of *Jessika*. As was the case in the previous reform in 2020, none of the new names are based on the Finnish language. In 2015, however, name days were given to both *Taika* 'magic' and *Sisu* 'persistence'.

This paper analyses the new names in the Finnish almanac, as well as the latest naming trends in Finland. The criteria for the choice of names, and their placement in the calendar shall be discussed as well.

The Basque locative suffix -*ga* through the lens of onomastics: An empirical approach

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Basque toponyms display a locative abundance suffix -ga, Elorga 'hawthorn forest' < elor 'hawthorn tree' + -ga, which has been related with the locative abundance suffix -aga (Mitxelena 1977), animate locative case marker -gan (De Rijk 1998), verbal allocutive -k (Mitxelena 1977), plural -ak (ibid.) and ergative -k (Lakarra 2005). While some of these connections seem formally and semantically plausible, others require more substantiation. The internal composition of -ga and potentially related endings is unclear: Jacobsen (1977) proposes -gan, whereas De Rijk (1998) suggests a divide -ga + -n. These hypotheses are often underpinned

with onomastic data, but a comprehensive overview of toponyms in -ga and their evolution is yet to be provided.

This paper aims to check claims concerning -ga against onomastic data. Accordingly, we gathered all known toponyms ending in -ga and provided, wherever possible, onyms with the same root and another suffix, f.e. Añorga vs. Añorbe. We contend that -ga is originally plural and was reanalyzed as locative due to its frequent toponymic use. A split into -ga in toponymy and -k in declension conceivably contributed to this reanalysis. Moreover, -ga had an allomorph -erga, Aterga (ate + -erga). We conclude by highlighting the importance of a data-driven approach to onomastics.

Keywords: changing names, Basque, historical morphology, data-driven onomastics

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Subsidy for the standardization of exonyms in European Portuguese

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The official written form of a geographical name is a temporary object resulting from an often complex naming process within a specific community. This complexity follows mainly from cultural, linguistic, and political arguments that lead to an effective (desirably democratic) decision. As so, even if a name is the object that comes to surface after a naming process, one cannot assume that naming processes are merely focused on words, per se: "For the naming to be valid, a proper context for the words [is] required (…), [and it is] not merely the context itself that [matters], but the context as understood, received and accepted by [specific social groups]." (Woodman, 2012:12)

Our subsidy derives from a PhD chapter in the work that addresses the process of standardization of exonyms, and the importance of its transparency for the constitution of an European Portuguese toponomasticon. It follows from a continuous necessity to update and incorporate (neo)exonyms in the Portuguese onomasticon, bearing in mind that geographical names are a major subset of any language's lexicon and a pivotal vehicle for language-related social and cultural sustainability endeavors.

This paper briefly discusses the much debated concept of exonym, considering two standard classification axes: the linguistic and the geopolitical. From there, it seeks to weigh the relevance of each axis for different work applications, delving into the analysis of circumstances and processes that lead to the adoption of distinct types of exonymic written forms, namely between adapted and non adapted exonyms.

An approach to the history of Guatemalan anthroponymy: Data from the 18th Century

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While the diachronic study of forenames has already received some attention in areas like Mexico, Argentina, and Honduras (Boyd-Bowman, 1970; Díaz de Martínez, 2003; Zabalza Seguín, 2020; San Martín Gómez, 2021), in the case of Guatemala, it is a topic that has been entirely overlooked by researchers. Faced with this neglect, the present study aims to provide data about Guatemalan anthroponymy in the 18th century by analysing a collection of documents written in the country between 1690 and 1810 (Ramírez Luengo, 2017). In light of these considerations, the fundamental objectives of this work can be summarised into four main goals: a) to understand the primary usage trends exhibited by proper forenames in Guatemalan Spanish of the 18th century; b) to analyse their distribution based on various factors such as gender and social class; c) to compare the situation in Guatemala with that observed in neighbouring countries such as Mexico, Honduras, and El Salvador; and d) based on the above, to outline potential avenues for future research that will contribute to the study of this issue, thereby achieving a more comprehensive understanding of the history of anthroponymy in the country.

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The semantics of first names through the lens of appellativization

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Appellativization is a process in which a proper name gets an appellative meaning. An internationally widely known example is Karen, an expression for stereotypical middle-aged white women acting inappropriately and racist (see Garcés-Conejos Blitvich 2022). Finnish colloquial language contains many appellativized expressions which are based on first names. They can be simplex words (e.g., urpo 'stupid' < male name Urpo) or compounds (baarimikko 'bartender', literally 'bar' + male name Mikko), or they can be used in constructions, such as jonne-t ei muista (jonne-PL NEG remember 'youngsters don't remember' < male name Jonne).

In my presentation, I will give a detailed analysis of appellativization patterns in Finnish. The research material is compiled from different corpora. Appellativized expressions lay on the border of proper names and appellatives. By adapting the methodology and concepts of cognitive semantics (e.g., Langacker 2008), my analysis of appellativized expressions touches upon the question about the semantics of proper names. Hence, my research question is what the analysis of appellativization can reveal about the meaning of first names.

Comparison of the appellativized expressions and the corresponding first names illustrates that their domains (see Langacker 2008) are quite similar. That indicates that the first name has a role on the meaning of the appellativized expression, and vice versa. Therefore, the first name and the corresponding appellativized expression can be interpreted as the same polysemous word, which is in one context used to identify and, in another context, to classify. Thus, I argue that first names are not semantically empty but indeed have a meaning.

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La durabilité des origines de toponymes historiques grâce à un «classement patrimonial»

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Polytechnique de Paris

Pour perdurer le substrat toponymique présenté mériterait d'être classé au Patrimoine immatériel de l'UNESCO.

Ses caractéristiques :

Création par 3 hommes de pouvoir durant la christianisation (IVe siècle, Sud-Narbonnaise).

Mémorisation de phrases et de dessins dans plus de 600 toponymes et plus de 200 hagionymes chrétiens.

Toponymes toujours créés ensemble par 3, en lieux proches, pour mémoriser des phrases latines (citations bibliques, chroniques de faits historiques, points marquants de dessins de symboles chrétiens).

Les sanctuaires sont soit jalons d'assemblages (textes ou dessins), soit balises topographiques utilisées pour créer une carte.

Chaque dessin, réalisé d'abord sur la carte, fut transposé à l'échelle sur le territoire diocésain en un assemblage de sanctuaires-jalons et de phrases toponymiques décrivant ses points marquants.

Les hagionymes diffèrent pour distinguer les divers assemblages.

Preuves :

Ce mode de création, vérifié pour plus de 800 lieux, laisse peu d'incertitude sur les origines des noms.

Les preuves toponymiques et topographiques en synchronie résultant du mode de création sont nombreuses.

Les preuves sémantiques viennent de faits historiques connus, hormis pour l'assemblage rationnel identifiant les 3 créateurs.

Les preuves en diachronie, y compris les re-motivations paronymiques fréquentes avant le IXe siècle, sont fondées sur l'évolution connue du latin vers le catalan ou l'occitan.

Après le XIVe siècle les mentions des toponymes en langue vernaculaire montrent que certaines mentions anciennes dans les actes en latin (IXe à XIVe siècle) étaient souvent des origines latines imaginées par les notaires du pouvoir carolingien au IXe siècle.

Archéologie : 3 sites découverts et 8 explications de vestiges auparavant inexplicables.

J.Coromines, L.Basseda et d'autres (cf. Bibliographies de 2 articles dans ICOS2011 et ICOS2014) ont publié sur certains de ces toponymes sans avoir perçu d'indices systémiques (sanctuaires alignés, phrases).

Conclusions :

Patrimoine immatériel exceptionnel. Intéressant pour les habitants, les touristes et les linguistes-toponymistes. Source pour les historiens.

Name it to train it, or how onomastic databases fuel AI innovation

EUGEN SCHOCHENMAIER

The intersection of linguistics and artificial intelligence has yielded groundbreaking advancements, particularly in the domain of named entity recognition amd machine learning. This presentation explores the pivotal role onomastic databases play in shaping the future of AI. Ten illustrative examples showcase how onomastic databases empower artificial intelligence systems by enriching their understanding of names and enabling a wide array of applications: NER models, Mondonomo, NamSor, App "Fascinating onomastics", GIS, etc.

Personal names of immigrants in the documents of the Republic of Lithuania

DAIVA SINKEVIČIŪTĖ
Vilnius University

In this presentation I will discuss how immigrant names are written in official documents of Lithuania and which procedures are applied by Lithuanian authorities in cases not provided by the law.

Although the number of immigrants in Lithuania is not large, it has increased from 2022 due to refugees from Ukraine. In 2021 Lithuania faced illegal migrants from countries of the Middle East, Africa and Asia. They created new challenges for the Lithuanian state, including the register of personal names. The register of names and surnames, including those of immigrants, in Lithuanian documents is regulated by law: personal names of foreigners are copied from source documents in Latin alphabet (without diacritics) or transcribed from source documents in other alphabets (without diacritics). When immigrants come from countries where there is a different naming system, there is a well-established practice that is not regulated by law.

When discussing the official writing of names of immigrants, I will use the laws and resolutions of the Republic of Lithuania and the procedure adopted by state institutions. When examining the laws on names and surnames, I will apply qualitative methods, discussing the issue from the perspective of Lithuanian grammar and Lithuanian culture.

Strategies for the preservation of Lithuanian names in the United Kingdom: double names (1991–2020)

DAIVA SINKEVIČIŪTĖ
Vilnius University

In this paper I address the naming strategies of Lithuanians in the United Kingdom, more specifically double names with at least one Lithuanian member as a way to maintain ethnic identity (Adrija Chelsea, Skaistė Elzė; Eric Tauras, Matas Vėjas). Unlike in other languages, the names of Lithuanian emigrants are underresearched. In addition to general issues, Lithuanian names indicate ethnicity (they are made from specific Lithuanian stems) and stand out by their spelling and other formal features (most saliently, Lithuanian endings). We can distinguish three main groups:

1. the names are identical to names of other languages (Amanda; Lukas);
2. the stems coincide, but the terminations are specifically Lithuanian (Gabrielė; Patrikas);
3. the stems are exclusively Lithuanian (Rusnė; Antanas).

Having this basic classification in mind, I will discuss which Lithuanian names were given to Lithuanian children in the United Kingdom, whether there were differences between male and female names, and whether the position of the Lithuanian name in the double name was relevant.

The research material are double names of Lithuanian citizens born in the United Kingdom in 1991–2020, according to the data of the Centre of Registers of the Republic of Lithuania. The study uses quantitative

methods, studying the names from the viewpoint of the grammatical structure of Lithuanian and the traditions and general tendencies of name giving in Lithuanian.

Language teaching, hydronyms and the 6th SDGS

MÁRCIA SIPAVICIUS SEIDE
Western Paraná State University

The aim of this presentation is to disseminate the first results of the research project Onomastics, SDGs and teaching that focus on the creation of pedagogical experiences and its dissemination to teachers of basic education. The pedagogical experience described was created as a Portuguese Language class for students of Primary education (teenagers of 13 years old) by students of the last year of graduation course in Languages in the discipline of Lexical Semantics under my supervision and advice. The class began with the reading of a journalistic text about the scarcity of clean water and how unequal access to water is, and, at the end of this activity, there was an explanation about 6th SDGS "Drinking water and sanitation". After these activities, the students watched a television report that showed the difficulties of city residents of a riverside city in the Amazon, where the lack of rain caused the low level of the river, turning almost impossible to transport food by the river. Then, the following question was made: Knowing that the Javari River, also called Yvarí, is a border river, do you think that the situation on the other side of the border is in the same conditions? The answer to this question required that the students recognize that the river goes beyond borders and that the water problem is international. The speakers of the presentation reinforced the fact that the same river had received two names: one on the Brazilian side ("Javari river") and the other on the foreign side ("Yvari river"). This last finding led to the final stage of the class, in which maps with names of rivers that cross the Brazilian border were shown to students in order to verify if the river name was the same on the other side of the border.

Responsibility rhetoric in the stories of Finnish textile brand names

PAULA SJÖBLOM
University of Turku

The global textile industry causes significant problems. The current consuming culture and the system for producing, distributing and using clothing destroys environment and exhausts natural resources. Flow of jobs to countries of low salaries and child labour, as well as enormous waste mounds are socially, economically and culturally immense global challenges. (Hiller Connell & Kozar 2017; Dzhengiz et al. 2023.) In the growing awareness of negative impacts, some textile companies have truly aligned themselves with the principles of the sustainability (Hiller Connel & Kozar 2017) – not to mention the companies that feign responsible activity. The objective of this paper is to investigate how Finnish textile companies express their notions of sustainable ways of action in the stories behind their brand names. The study is based on the idea that texts, here name stories, are realisations of the choices of language users. The data consist of stories or explanations of brand names, taken from the companies' websites (cf. Sjöblom 2021).

The texts are examined from the viewpoint of rhetorical discourse analysis (RDA), a method that combines the investigation of persuasion with the study of contextual use of language (Andrus 2020: 1005). I will especially focus on concepts such as 'timelessness', 'nature/natural', 'responsibility', 'durability', 'localness/Finnishness'.

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Toponyms as National Identity Markers: A Case Study of Vilnius County (Lithuania)

PAVEL SKORUPA
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Toponyms hold a central role in the formation and representation of a nation's identity, encompassing both its cultural and territorial aspects. The report explores the relationship between toponyms and national identity, with a specific focus on the corpus of hydronyms and oikonyms currently officially functioning in Vilnius County. These place names have been an integral part of shaping the Lithuanian national identity, as they often encapsulate linguistic, historical, and cultural elements. Vilnius County, located in the borderland of Eastern Europe, has been a melting pot of language contacts and the coexistence of ethnic minorities, making its toponyms particularly illustrative of the intricate interplay between the concepts of national and cultural identity. Hydronyms offer valuable insights into the natural environment that has historically influenced Lithuanian identity, as they not only denote geographical features but also evoke a deep connection to the country's landscape and historical narratives, thereby grounding the Lithuanian identity in a distinctive natural context. Similarly, oikonyms are equally crucial in this process as they have deep-rooted cultural importance and mirror the historical and linguistic diversity of the region. These oikonyms are a testament to the enduring vitality of national identity and function as linguistic symbols of the nation's cultural continuity. Toponyms in Vilnius County serve as markers of both national and cultural identity entwined with the linguistic history, topographic landscape, and historical memory of Lithuania. Their endurance in the face of language contacts and the diversity of ethnic backgrounds highlights their indispensable role in preserving and promoting the Lithuanian national identity.

Maintaining the humorous function in the translation of literary names

MARIANN SLÍZ
Elte Eötvös Loránd University

One of the several possible functions of literary names is creating humorous effects. Due to the sociocultural embeddedness of names and similarly, of humour, maintaining this function of names in translation (or from a different perspective: translating/interpreting humour expressed by names) can be a major challenge for translators. In this paper, some possible solutions of this problem will be introduced, based on examples chosen from a Hungarian humorous-adventurous novel (Jenő Rejtő: A tizennégy karátos autó) and its seven translations (two English, a German, a Slovak, a Russian, a French, and an Italian one). The novel abounds in names, many of which have no other function than to serve as a source of humour. This makes the novel a useful source of this examination. Comparing the different translations of the examples (names and their contexts) chosen from the source text may reveal the nature of the possible difficulties and the effects of the different linguistic tools and strategies used by the given translators. Using these sources and this method, it is also possible to determine the extent to which each translator has succeeded in conveying the humour expressed by the names to readers in the target language.

Names and sources in Shakespeare's tragedies

GRANT SMITH
Eastern Washington University

Shakespeare's plots usually rely heavily on primary source plots. In his plays, he generally renamed and added characters as he rewrote the themes and action of his source plots. This is especially clear in his comedies, as I have described in my recent book, Names as Metaphors in Shakespeare's Comedies. In his tragedies, however, he added far fewer names in the process of adaptation and reinterpretation. Instead, he used most of the names found in the source plots. Thus, his relative use of names drawn from the source plots compared to his added names is a useful indication of his narrative reliance on the source plots. At the same time, Shakespeare's reinterpretations of his tragic plots depend more clearly on the changes he makes in the words and actions of pivotal characters. From a semiotic point of view, such changes may be seen as giving new poetic meanings to the names of the pivotal characters. This paper is offered as a prolegomenon of my analyses of names in Shakespeare's tragedies and as an outline for a new book, complementing my book on the comedies, which I hope to complete within a year. Therein and here I hope to describe a range of differences among his tragedies and the development of his ironic vision.

Mapping personal names application in modern Ukraine: local vs. global

IRYNA SOFINSKA
Lviv Polytechnic National University

Evidently, personal name should be determined by the national law of the state of which a newborn child is a citizen 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 of person in the EU and migration). To confirm both theses, we may use a few recent relevant cases of the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union. Here, we have a severe struggle between integration into a new society (global) vs. national identity preservation (local).

Naturally, many states develop and adopt their naming policies to clarify their vision of national naming laws and essential criteria for the application and registration of personal names respecting human rights, national identity issues, the rule of law, and democracy dimensions. True, by the development and application of the state's naming policy, the state government is responsible for differentiating its own nationals ('ours') from the others (newcomers and foreigners). But what to do if there is no state naming policy, criteria, or rules? How can the state, in this particular case, create, adopt, and develop its official names' repertoire (onomasticon)? And persuade its citizens to use names for their children from it? And regulate the name-a-child process following personal (national identity, language minority) issues vs. public (state official language and citizenship) matters? Does it have enough legal space and toolkit to interfere with family life without prejudice, only using law and rationality? To answer these vital questions, we use data and desk analysis on the given name's applications in Ukraine following personal ties with the neighboring countries and its mapping before 2014.

Commercial names and law-making in modern Russia

TATIANA SOKOLOVA
Kutafin Moscow State Law University

The purpose of the study is to analyze the current state of Russian legislation in the field of commercial names and the proposed changes in the new bill introduced to the State Duma in 2023. According to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the status of commercial names may vary within wide limits: 1) trademarks, service marks, geographical indications and names of places of origin of goods are to go through name-giving

examination and be registered with the Federal Service for Industrial Property (FIPS); 2) company names are subject to registration with the Federal Tax Service of Russia, but no examination is required; 3) trade names (in Russian legal terminology kommercheskoye oboznacheniye 'trade designation') are not normally subject to registration and do not pass any examination. It is the latter that cause a lot of controversy, especially in terms of the active use of foreign names (Sokolova, 2012; 2018). The paper will use the methods of legal, linguistic and sociolinguistic investigation to analyze the bill on the protection of the Russian language from borrowing in a commercial naming. Special attention will be given to the need to use knowledge on onomastics (including naming examination) to compile a consistent and effective law on commercial names.

References:

Sokolova, Tatiana. 2012. Examination of trade marks, company names and trade names as the means of individualization in Russia. Theoretical and methodological approaches to the problem. In *Onoma* 47, 263–279.

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Individual naming of machines and technical devices in Sweden

DANIEL SOLLING
Institute for Language and Folklore

Individual naming is not only common when it comes to children or pets but also when it comes to things such as flowers, cars or computers. By giving these a name, we tend to individualise them. Individual naming of machines and technical devices has in recent years attained more and more interest among researchers (cf. Aydin 2018, Ottersbach/Solling 2022).

In my talk I will present the result of a study of individual naming of machines and technical devices in Sweden. The material for the study was collected between 2020 and 2023. The study investigates Swedish name givers' thoughts and ideas regarding the individual naming of machines and technical devices. Research questions here are amongst others: Why or why not does one give machines and technical devices an individual name? What reasons are there general for naming? Why did a certain individual machine or technical device get a specific name? Are the machines and technical devices provided with a gender when named, why, why not?

In a separate small study, I investigate a possible effect of the climate and energy crisis on the individual naming of automobiles: Are vehicles powered by fossil fuels given different names than electric vehicles? The results from this study will also be presented in my talk.

References:

Aydin, Mehmet. 2018. Computer Isidor, Schredder Schröder und Teigschaber Katja. Eigennamen von Haushalts- und Bürogegenständen. In Heuser, Rita & Schmuck, Mirjam (eds.), *Sonstige Namenarten. Stiefkinder der Onomastik*, 101–120. Berlin / Boston: de Gruyter.

Ottersbach, Ambra & Solling, Daniel. 2022. Staubi & Robban – Individualnamen für Maschinen und technische Geräte im deutsch-schwedischen Vergleich. In *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 57, 311–341.

Name and identity: A sociolinguistic study of naming processes in Iran

MOHAMMADAMIN SORAHI & TAHEREHBEIGOM NAZEMI
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Naming is considered as a social process through which ideologies, dispositions, wills and tendencies of name givers are usually revealed. A sociolinguistic study of naming processes would explore the social and cultural factors that influence how individuals and groups choose names for themselves and others. This includes examining naming practices in different cultures and communities, as well as analyzing the meanings and connotations associated with different names. In spite of the fact that most people think naming children does not have anything to do with the society and is only a family matter or a family secret, this article proves that by having a careful examination of names and name giving processes in every society, it can vigorously be said that naming is a way of conveying a nation's ideology and thought through which its socio-cultural, religious and linguistic heritage are represented. This article is aimed at studying the processes of name-giving in Iran from 1960 to 2020 from a sociolinguistic point of view and explores how naming practices are influenced by factors such as gender, ethnicity, politics and religion. To do so, about 95 million birth certificates were studied from a sociolinguistic point of view. Dividing the names into the two groups of male and female, there is an in-depth etymological, morphological, semantic and phonological analysis of Iranian names based on some linguistic criteria. A social –historical study of Iranian names reveals the source of changes that have occurred in the process of name- giving in Iran. As an important conclusion, the results of this study show that with the least social, historical and linguistic changes, a lot of significant changes have occurred in names and naming processes in Iran.

The Transfer of Social Responsibility as Part of Companies' Sustainability Strategy

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The function of social responsibility within and outside a company is implemented into practice through the position of the CSR. The position of a CSR may concisely be described as a management post to harmonise the economic activities within a company with the social and ecological goals of the business with regard to both regional and global level. Sustainability as a whole is in this respect seen as the role of a game changer.

In this article emphasis is laid on the social component of sustainability due to the growing internationalisation of business activities throught the world despite the conflicts arising in and between various countries. Companies operating globally have to show responsibility for their business partners in different countries taking into consideration the special needs required for a diverging social understanding.

Almost 40 thousand German companies participate in the global value-added chain or operate internationally, there is a great number of social aspects to be considered in their individual company's strategy.

The article will analyse how the name refers to the social goal set forward and how the customers respond to the references established, and how the companies themselves apply their name to the social goals aim at.

The article includes German companies of various branches acting both globally and nationally only, such as EnBW, Mercedes-Benz Group, ZF, SAP, Tchibo and Harry. The companies selected belong to such industrial branches as energy, mobility, communications and food. Branches which are playing a major role in the present economic situation and development.

Current changes of the Czech name law from an onomastic perspective

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The relatively strict attitude of politicians and authorities towards registering personal names in Czechia currently undergoes obvious development towards liberalism, which is reflected in recent changes of the Law on Registers, Name and Surname. Since 2022 Czech females are no longer obliged to officially use their surname in a feminine form (typically using the feminine suffix -ová). The newest change of the law, which is to be valid since 2024, should enable anybody to register diminutives and pet forms, which has not been possible so far. The amendment of the law contains some regulations that are mutually inconsistent from the linguistic point of view. The paper draws attention to the problems caused by this change of the legal regulation and its impact on the practice and decision-making of the registry offices. Both the advantages and disadvantages of the new approach of the law towards diminutives and pet forms, so far regarded exclusively as unofficial name forms, are to be evaluated. The role of onomasticians in the preparation process of the law amendment and their impact on its final version and on the implementing regulations, which are essential for the practice of the registry offices, are to be investigated as well. The paper is based on the long-term experience of the Department of Onomastics of the Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague with evaluating personal names (both given names and surnames) on demand of the individual registry offices.

Preservation of identity versus natural process: changes of proper names during their adaptation into Czech

VERONIKA ŠTĚPÁNOVÁ
Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences

The paper focuses on different aspects of adaptation of proper names (mainly anthroponyms) of foreign origin into Czech. From the point of view of the individual language levels, changes can be observed on graphical (e.g. transcription or transliteration from different graphical systems), phonetic (cf. the principles of phonological adaptation into Czech in Duběda et al. 2014), morphological (declension of a majority of names for the sake of their incorporation in the sentence structure) or word-formation level (e.g. formation of feminine surnames in the sake of their declension). Another adaptation strategy is represented by name "translation" (cf. Queen Elisabeth II, King Charles III and their Czech counterparts Alžběta II. and Karel III.; cf. Beneš & Dufek 2023) or accommodating a name to the Czech naming system (e.g. assigning categories "given name" and "surname", although the name forms belong to different naming categories in the language of departure). The data of the inquiries addressed to the Czech language consulting centre may show what attitudes are adopted by the Czech language speakers (from enforcing a maximum of Czechified forms on one hand to refusing any adaption at all because of preservation of the name holder's identity on the other hand). The paper will answer also provocative questions such as: Is it possible to use foreign proper names in Czech without any adaptation? Do foreigners have a right to determine how their name is to be treated in Czech? What is the contemporary legal regulation in this field and is it necessary?

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Inconsistent grammatical name marking in Chamorro

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In the Austronesian language Chamorro, anthroponyms and toponyms boast distinct class markers (= articles or case markers). The anthroponymic marker is sensitive to case. Direct case is encoded by "si" whereas oblique case is signalled by "as". In contrast, the toponymic marker "iya" is invariable. Chung (2020: 88) assumes that "iya" is typical of the Guam variety of Chamorro to mark direct case or local case (after the preposition "gi" 'in, at, on'). Toponyms in the oblique case are generally unmarked. In the Northern Marianas variety, the use of "iya" is restricted to combinations with "gi". However, Stolz (2020: 86-92) shows that "iya" is neither banned from the northern variety nor from the context of oblique-marking. "iya" is even used much more frequently in the Northern Marianas than on Guam. Toponyms may lack the marker "iya" either optionally or, in certain constructions, obligatorily (Stolz 2020: 118-137) whereas no comparable behaviour has been mentioned in connection with anthroponyms. The question arises what motivates the differential susceptibility to zero-marking of the two onymic classes.

On the basis of a corpus of journalistic Chamorro, we determine to what extent and in which (syntactic) contexts anthroponyms and toponyms are affected by zero-marking. It is argued that on account of their high animacy, anthroponyms are candidates for all relevant participant roles (actor, undergoer, recipient, etc.) which need to be formally distinguished to avoid conflicting interpretations. In contrast to toponyms as typical (spatial) adverbials, anthroponyms require case-marking because they are employed freely in diverse contexts with the possibility of several anthroponyms cooccurring in the same clause but with different grammatical functions.

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Chung, Sandra. 2020. Chamorro grammar. Santa Cruz/Ca.: University of California.

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Character Naming Strategies in World of Warcraft: Exploring Virtual Identity in Azeroth

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In the expansive universe of World of Warcraft (WoW), a prominent MMORPG, character names serve as vital markers for player identification and character distinction. WoW's environment allows players to create up to 60 characters, each bearing a unique server-wide name, making the naming process a crucial aspect of the game. These names are not only visible to other players, thereby becoming an integral part of the in-game world, but are also subject to in-game regulations. Changing a name can be costly or even impossible, depending on the version of the game.

As a result, players attach profound significance to the selection of character names. These names not only serve functional purposes by facilitating player interaction, but also extend into the realm of pseudonyms used beyond the confines of the game. Consequently, character naming in WoW encompasses multiple dimensions: it helps in identifying a character's ownership, differentiating characters under a specific player's control, and situating characters within the game world, either enhancing or disrupting the player's immersion.

This study aims to explore the diverse naming strategies adopted by players in the context of their connection with the fictional universe of WoW. Furthermore, it seeks to examine how character names contribute to the formation of a player's virtual identity. The research primarily focuses on character names created on the EU-Burning Legion server, dominated by Polish players, particularly those affiliated with two

major Polish-speaking guilds: Access Denied (Horde) and Primori Morte (Alliance). The character names were obtained from the wowprogress website, a platform which tracks player and guild progress within the game.

In this study, names are considered as cultural symbols immersed in various contexts: the context of the fictional universe of Warcraft, including its lore, game mechanics, and player dynamics in micro-communities such as guilds.

Name categories and their subtypes on popular Finnish first names from the 2000s

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My presentation examines the phonology of the most popular first names of Finnish children born during the years 2000 - 2020. The name data came from Finnish Digital and Population Data Services Agency, and includes 2100 names. I especially use the terms name type (cf. Sartjärvi 2013) and name category. Name categories consist of names with the same phonological structures, e.g. Category Eetu consists of two syllable names with a long vowel and a vowel at the end. The subtypes of categories then consist of names with a particular phonological element. For example, Subtype Eetu consists of names with the long vowel ee and a vowel at the end (e.g. Eetu, Seela). Name categories can be used for classifying Finnish first names based on their phonological structure, whereas name types can be used as a tool to describe changes in the popularity of Finnish first names.

Rare and unique names have become more common in the 2000s (Saarelma-Paukkala 2017). These include new invented names as well as old names that have risen in popularity, because their phonology is similar to common names (for. ex. Ella has been common all through the 2000s and now Hilla and Nella are common too.)

Finnish name trends in the 2000s is the e trend (e.g. Eetu, Ella, Emilia) (cf. Saarelma-Paukkala 2017 and Porkka 2019). I focus on names with ee (for ex. Eetu, Eelis, Veera). I focus on the voiced geminate consonants ll, mm and nn and consonant clusters lm, lj and nj. I'll investigate why these phonological structures are trending.

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Sartjärvi, Maija 2013. Kahden etunimityypin yleistyminen ja suosionvaihtelu. *Virittäjä* 117 (1), 44–69. Access:
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Motivations of naming in multilingual families: sustainability of names and identity

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Eötvös Loránd University

The present sociolinguistic research examines the language socialization strategies and policies of Hungarian parents living abroad, in terms of language choice, access to cultural resources, and the construction of identity structures (Schalley & Eisenchlas 2020). The research is based on ongiong online questionnaire survey of 128 bilingual or multilingual families.

This paper discusses Hungarian parents naming habits, their motivations, and the interrelation of naming and identity. Namegiving is done in the present but it affects the future (Zelliger 2007). The position, appreciation, and integration of the next generation are influenced by parents' intentions in this way, too (Szabó T. 2018). In this paper the focus will be on forenames as they best reflect the namegiver's motivations and give us a clue to the way of identity creation within the family.

Primary research questions: How these multilingual families try to maintain their identity by cultural practices, traditions and also by naming? How frequent are the Hungarian first names in offical documents, how sustainable the Hungarian first names are? Or do the parents find another way to express, transmit their own identity to their children? Which identity components do parents feel are transferable and sustainable?

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Hodos, *Nemeshodos* oder *Hodus*? Pragmatische Aspekte der Verwendung von Varianten ungarischen Siedlungsnamen in der Slowakei

GIZELLA SZABÓMIHÁLY
Constantine The Philosopher University In Nitra

Im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert wurden ungarische Namen von Ortschaften in der heutigen Südslowakei mehrmals standardisiert (zwischen 1898 und 1912, in der ersten Tschechoslowakischen Republik, nach dem Wiener Schiedsspruch zwischen 1939 und 1943, im 1994 und letzlich im 2011). In der ersten Standardisierung war das wichtigste Prinzip der Ausschluss der Homonymie ungarischer Ortsnamen im gesamten Ungarischen Königreich (Ortsnamen mussten monoreferentiell sein), daher erhielten homonyme Ortsnamen differenzierende Zusätze, vor allem Präfixe (z.B. Hodos → Nemeshodos; Nyárad → Csiliznyárad). In der Zwischenkriegszeit und im Jahren 1994 und 2011 wurden für einige Ortschaften offizielle ungarische Namen ohne diese Zusätze eingeführt. Obwohl heute in der Slowakei die standardisierten Namen von 2011 offiziell angewendet werden sollen (z.B. an Ortstafeln oder in), parallel dazu werden auch die frühere Varianten von diesen Ortsnamen (mit Zusätzen) verwendet. Im Namen von Firmen, Institutionen, lokalen Zeitungen etc. sind auch urkundlichen Erstnennungen (z.B. Hodus, Narias) erschienen. Im Beitrag wird die Verwendung von diesen Namenvarianten in verschiedenen Kommunikationssituationen und Attitüden von lokalen Bevölkerung gegenüber ihn analysiert und präsentiert. Als Forschungsquelle werden Websites und Facebook-Seiten von betreffenden Gemeinden, Dokumente ungarischer Organisationen in der Slowakei und Zeitungsartikeln verwendet. Zusätzlich zur Textanalyse werden auch Face-to-Face interviews mit Bürgermeistern und schriftliche Befragung von Bürgern durchgeführt.

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Names in postcolonial writing: Catherine Lim's love stories

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Literary texts are in the business of creating new worlds (Gavins 2007), and therefore also of creating names of people and other entities. Literary names have a different ontological status from names in our world (Coates 2018) in that authors generally know the fortunes of their characters and other entities, so that we might presume that the names will match these outcomes. These characteronyms are assumed to perform a range of functions (Gibka 2018). Investigations in literary onomastics have extended to postcolonial contexts (Casagranda 2018) in a bid to 'dismantle and subvert the binary hegemonic constructions that have supported and justified colonialism' (p 7). The postcolonial context would therefore be assumed to valorise new worlds derived from postcolonial settings, and heroes (and villains) are to have 'postcolonial' names.

In this paper, I investigate whether names have been rendered 'postcolonial' and if so how, and to what effect. I examine some short stories of Singaporean writer Catherine Lim, focussing on the volume The Shadow of a Shadow of a Dream (1987). Her writing is well known locally; she is the winner of several international accolades; and some of her works are used as set texts for public examinations for 16-year-olds. Her life also spans the colonial and postcolonial eras: she was born in 1942 in colonial Malaya (Malaya gained independence in 1957, and Singapore in 1965). The names employed might be expected to reflect Lim's postcolonial sensibilities and aid in their characterisation. Some of the name choices would also reflect the particular Singaporean societal choices in names, which are derived from Singaporean responses to colonialism itself. For instance, the attitude towards the English language has always been positive in spite of its being initially associated with colonialism. There is also a strong trend towards English given names in Singapore.

Toponymy in new urban areas in Vietnam: A mosaic of symbols on cityscapes

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In the new urban areas (khu đô thị mới in the Vietnamese language) in Vietnam's cities, the streets were often named by real estate companies after flowers and with Chinese-Vietnamese words that remind people of prosperity, splendor, and the glorious past of the nation. To sub-areas and landmarks, the companies applied names after metropolises in the world, such as Miami, Tokyo, Paris, New York, and so forth. This method is conversed with the traditional way of naming places in Vietnam that prefers choosing good-meaning Chinese-Vietnamese words. Because of controversy, this paper aims to analyze toponymy in new urban areas that include names of streets, areas, and landmarks to explore new trend in naming places.

This research is conducted by analyzing the data collected from the official websites of four landholdings that are real estate development and management companies in Vietnam. To find motivations for the naming process, I also researched the documents of planning new urban areas launched by municipal governments.

With this research, I will find the answers to three research questions: (1) In Vietnam, the right of imposition of names on streets belongs to the governments of provinces with an 8-step process and detailed guidance from the Committee of Consultants of Applying Names. Without these processes, how do the real estate companies, in the new urban areas, apply street names that are excluded from the official bank of names for streets? (2) What typical values of international metropolises are considered to apply their names to Vietnam's cityscape? (3) What is the dominant way of naming geographical features in new urban areas in Vietnam in the future?

Historical documentation as a source for toponymic research. Montserrat's mountain (Catalonia) as a case study

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In the mountain of Montserrat, the names of different places and rock formations have, by tradition, been passed down from generation to generation, so that today a number of quite ancient names form part of the imaginary of the place. However, other names have been adopted as the mountain has been used, exploited and enjoyed from an exclusively recreational perspective. In this way, many place names on the mountain have been incorporated as elements of the wider heritage and integrated in the landscape. This explains why its toponymy very much constitutes part of the history of Montserrat, primarily reflecting the singularity of the morphology of its relief, which has stimulated the imagination and led to the creation of a great diversity of place names. Since ancient times, the attraction of the mountain's fantastic forms has led to a great exercise of evocation, which resonates in the great wealth of names present in the mountain, a naming practice that can be traced back to antiquity.

Not unexpectedly, part of this toponymy has been recorded in a variety of historical documents that include local cartography as well as manuscripts, journals, panoramic drawings, engineering projects and guides, among others, and in all of them it is clear that the role played by the mountain's place names is prominent.

Thus, the aim of this communication is to throw the spotlight on this historical documentation and to highlight the importance of toponymy in its creation. Additionally, the goal is to analyse the evolution taken by the place names, underlining their significance in the interpretation of Montserrat and emphasising their role as references for understanding the mountain.

Names, landscape and literary construction in Josep Pla's *The Gray Notebook* (1966)

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We present an exploratory analysis of the importance of onomastics (primarily the toponymy but also the anthroponymy) in the work of the Catalan writer Josep Pla. To this end, we analyse one of his most representative works: *El quadern gris* – published in Catalan in 1966 and translated into English in 2013 as *The Gray Notebook* –, which the writer initially conceived as a diary or journal of his youth but which we should perhaps think of as an extended essay in which Pla condenses a lifetime of experience. Pla's interest in everything descriptive, especially the natural geographical environment and its landscapes, is the starting point of our study. Also, the fact that his writing style relies heavily on a very elaborate combination of common nouns and proper nouns – achieved with a great sense of harmony.

The analysis is undertaken from the perspective of three main dimensions: names, landscape and literary construction, considered both individually and in interaction with each other. The complexity and breadth of the themes addressed, as well as the need for their contextualization, make it necessary for us to include a synthesis of the main features of the writer Josep Pla and his literary work and a discussion of the methodological problems raised by their study, and a particular consideration of the work analysed here, *The Gray Notebook*, and the representativeness that it is commonly acknowledged as having in relation to the body of Josep Pla's work. A few concluding remarks, allows us to highlight the issues we consider most relevant in relation to the study carried out.

The standardization of toponymy as a challenge. The experience of Catalonia and Spain (1899–2023)

JOAN TORT-DONADA
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We provide a broad overview, within the framework of a comparative critical analysis, of the standardization/normalization of toponymy undertaken in Spain over the last 125 years, with a particular emphasis on the work carried out in the region or Autonomous Community of Catalonia. Our reflection is based on a descriptive synthesis of this process, which was initiated in 1899 – coinciding with the publication by Josep Balari of the first study of onomastics in Spain to be considered scientific in approach and which took Catalan historical toponymy as its object of analysis – and which remains ongoing. We pay particular attention to the evolution of this process of standardization since 1978, the year in which the Spanish Constitution was adopted. Indeed, this marked an unprecedented qualitative leap in the field, above all, because, for the first time, the plurinational (and plurilingual) character of the State was explicitly recognized and the foundations were laid for managing the languages that coexist in Spain. With time, these foundations paved the way for the progressive advance in the processes of toponymic standardization, which from that date would be developed throughout Spanish territory (that is, within the Autonomous Communities), albeit in a discontinuous and unequal fashion in terms of results in the country as a whole.

In addition to providing a general description of the standardization process, we seek to explore a number of theoretical and practical questions, problems and difficulties that have had to be faced in its implementation and development. We also aim to highlight, within the specific context of Spain's contemporary history, the challenging nature of the exercise both at the territorial level and from a scientific and political perspective.

Anthroponym Systems in Different Languages and Cultures

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In the fall of 2023, I launched an international research program focusing on the historical survey of personal name systems of different languages and cultures. The theoretical framework of the project is provided by an anthroponym analysis model using a pragmatic and cognitive approach as presented in my book Personal Names in a Medieval Context (Hamburg, Buske Verlag, 2022) and applied to the characterization of Old Hungarian personal naming practices.

The aim of the research program is to provide the broadest possible insight into the specificities of different languages, based on this pragmatic-cognitive approach, personal-name typology and methodology. I invited anthroponym scholars into this program who have an interest both in this model and the historical perspective. There are and may be many different approaches to studying anthroponym systems, and of course, among these there are some that represent a truly coherent and usable model. However, it is a key theoretical-methodological requirement of this program that all researchers should work with the same model, as this provides a guarantee for the comparability of characteristics of personal name systems of different languages.

In my presentation I discuss the findings of this international research program.

Sustainability in unconventional anthroponymy (case study: Russian and American appearance-based nicknames)

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Nicknames represent an anthroponymic category, characterized by unconventionality, informality and non-conformity, which makes them one of the most unstable nominations within the onomastic system. Nevertheless, the paper aims at identifying and analysing unconventional nominations, which constitute the sustainable core within the corpora of Russian and American nicknames.

Object of research and materials. Under analysis are 464 Russian and 125 American nicknames motivated by appearance of the nominee. These nominations are selected from our database including 1970 nicknames in the Russian sample and 820 nicknames in the American sample, collected by means of questionnaire surveys mostly from the university communities of corresponding cultures.

In the course of research the following research questions are approached:
a) which groups of appearance-based nicknames are the most sustainable?
b) which nicknaming patterns are the most sustainable?
c) what is the ratio of stable nicknames to unique nickname coinages?
d) is there interdependence between types of nicknaming patterns and sustainability of nicknames coined according to these patterns?
e) which factors impact sustainability of both nicknames and nicknaming patterns?
f) are there nicknames which are stable cross-culturally (particularly with the focus on Russian and American corpora)?

Research methods include classification of nicknames according to coinage mechanisms and motivation patterns, comparison of Russian and American nicknames based on quantitative analysis, chi-square test and qualitative gaps-and-overlaps analysis.

Peculiarities of Ukrainian proper names in BBC News (2022–2023)

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This article presents a study of Ukrainian proper names within the "War in Ukraine" section of a prominent media platform. The paper analyzes various aspects of proper names, including their main classes and subclasses, forms (basic models, etc.), naming methods, widespread and not commonly used proper names. The article also explores the role of proper names as a form of national identity and social representation.

A key focus of this study is the peculiarities and challenges associated with translating Cyrillic names into English. It delves into the question of whether there is a need for a standardized approach to translating Ukrainian anthroponyms in English-language media. Various translation options are examined, with particular attention to identifying the dominant forms used by BBC News.

The research draws on a dataset of over a hundred randomly selected news reports, employing both quantitative and contextual analysis method. One of the central objectives is to determine the feasibility of categorizing Ukrainian proper names on BBC News based on the number of naming variants (e.g., one-variant, two-variant, three-variant proper names). The study also investigates the potential correlation between the model of a single-variant anthroponym and specific social groups. For instance, it explores whether the "first name + surname" model corresponds to groups like "officials" and "specialists," while the "first name only" model aligns with social groups such as "ordinary soldiers" and "affected civilians."

Additionally, the article considers the possibility of defining widespread and not commonly used proper names based on two criteria: the number of news items in which they are mentioned and the total mentions across all analyzed reports. The paper delves into the reasons behind certain names becoming

popular brands in the international media while others do not achieve the same recognition, exemplified by the Ukrainian name "Armed Forces of Ukraine (ZSU)."

On the potential impact of new legal restrictions on Japanese names

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Rissho University

A major characteristic of Japanese naming has long been its receptiveness to creating new names (Honda 2005), with the use of unique, non-standard readings of kanji (Chinese characters) being a prominent characteristic of contemporary names (Satō 2007). While highly unique names have been heavily criticized in the media (Unser-Schutz 2016), they have been licensed partially by hitherto limited legal restrictions. However, with the revised Family Register Law coming to effect in 2024, parents will soon be required to select kanji readings generally recognized for names.

This paper considers the potential impact of these changes by analyzing data collected from baby columns in municipal newsletters, a valuable naming resource in Japan where public naming records are limited (Satō 2007). In total, 2,627 names were extracted from 12 municipalities' newsletters from 2012 to 2016. These were categorized by whether they used standard readings, and if not, how they were non-standard (altered readings, non-established readings, etc.).

Overall, 38% of the names used non-standard readings; within that, 26% (11% total) featured readings unrelated to their kanji's established readings. While the law explicitly emphasizes respecting Japan's creative naming culture, the frequency of non-standard readings suggests that many names will be subject to future scrutiny. This may present barriers during the registration process, potentially resulting in changes in the actual names parents select. This paper will also consider how the soon to be required burden of proof to justify non-standard kanji uses may change how parents approach the process of choosing a name.

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Handling of immigrants' personal names in the Norwegian National Census Register

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Objectives: The paper will present how immigrants' personal names are registered in the Norwegian National Census Register under the current personal act of 2002. The main scope is how personal names from Eastern Europe, USA, Asia, and Africa are handled with immigration, birth, marriage, and change of names. This will be an updated presentation of parts of my article in *Onoma* vol. 47 (2012). Important purposes of the name act are a combination of transferring name cultures, and adapting the names to the Norwegian system for given name, middle name, and surname, for instance father's or father's father given name as surname for children.

Research questions: In what ways are naming traditions in immigrants' cultures accepted, and in what ways are immigrants and their children imposed to accommodate to Norwegian rules? This means application of alternative transliteration systems, decisions of what is middle names (which in Norway is a subtype of surnames) and surnames, traditions without surnames, and restrictions for given names to

newborn children and for name change. It is sometimes concerning names used both as given names and surnames or for both sexes.

Materials: The presentation will be based on considerations done by preparing the current personal name act (where I participated), my courses for case officers dealing with name applications, solving complicated name applications for the census register, aiding parents applying for names to their children, and aiding adults for name changes. There are also some cases from complaints at county governors. A systematic study of cases in the census register is not realistic, due to practical reasons and rules for privacy.

Methods: The presentation will be based on systematization of themes in research questions and supplied with discussion about responses from applicants and alternative solutions.

The role, semantics, and structure of chosen names among nonbinary Finns

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Nonbinary identity is a complex assemblage of becoming on an individual, interpersonal, and societal level (Cordoba 2023). It can, for example, involve writing your pronouns at the end of your signature or declaring them orally, or it can happen through embodied material practices, such as dressing in a gender-neutral or genderfluid way. Finnish lacks not only grammatical gender but also gender-specific pronouns, and thus the strategy of declaring one's pronoun is not available for gender expression in the same way as in Anglophone cultures. Instead, a gender-neutral chosen name can be a powerful way for Finns to explore and express a nonbinary identity (cf. Hautalehto 2022, also Kinney et al 2019). Our research questions are: What do names and chosen names mean for nonbinary Finnish adults? What are the semantics and the structure of the chosen names? How do the Finnish nonbinary names compare with the ones in other cultures? Our data comes from an anonymous online survey we conducted among genderqueer and nonbinary Finns in 2023. We complement the survey data with media interviews about nonbinary names and naming. Our results show that not all nonbinary Finns choose to change their name, while the ones who do often select a nature-themed one, which relates to the conference topic of sustainability. Our results highlight the affective, complex, and innovative nature of nonbinary naming and support Hautalehto's (2022) results.

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Networks of languages and cultures: Saami and Finnish place names in Aanaar (Inari), Finland

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Aanaar, Finland's largest municipality (17 334 km²), has four official languages: Aanaar (Inari) Saami, Skolt Saami, North Saami, and Finnish. The histories of these language communities are partly separate, partly intertwined, and many members of the local communities have used, and still use, several languages in their daily life. On the other hand, many Saami have lost their native language due to nationalistic assimilation policy since the beginning of 20th century.

The objective of my presentation is to describe how the multilingual background on the one hand and the language loss of the local Saami language communities on the other can be seen in the place names of

Aanaar. My main research questions are: 1) How the number, quality, and distribution of place name pairs can be interpreted to represent the linguistic and cultural history of Aanaar? and 2) How place names reflect the varying cultural and linguistic identities of the name givers in Aanaar?

The presented results are based on detailed comparison and analysis of the name pairs of the multilingual place name material published by Uccpárnáá Vuoli Ilmar, Doctor (Hon. Causa) Ilmari Mattus, a prominent Aanaar Saami language activist in his book Anarâš päikkinoomah ('Aanaar Saami place names', 2014). These results have been studied further in order to see if there is a spatial correlation between the frequency of different name pair types and different subregional microhistories in Aanaar. In addition to old and new maps, microhistorical knowledge collected during a research project funded by the Research Council of Finland in 2017–2020 has been used in this analysis.

About the usefulness of a linguistic theory for literary onomastics

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In recent years, several name scholars have paid attention to theoretical aspects of proper names in literary works. Coates (2006, 2018) developed The Pragmatic Theory of Properhood (TPTP), which revolves around the idea that a word loses its meaning the moment it starts functioning as a proper name. Coates acknowledges, however, that his general theory runs into some issues when applied to names in literature, searching for ways to solve these issues. Gibka (2018, 2019) solely focuses on personal names in literary works in her Theory of Two Acts. She distinguishes between the act of naming and the act of using a name, attributing to each of these acts a set of possible permanent functions and momentary functions.

Both TPTP and the Theory of Two Acts explicitly start from a linguistic perspective. They do differ, however, in the way they deal with observations from literary analysis. In my paper presentation I will explore the usefulness of both theories in a case study of the Dutch novel Noodweer (2016) written by Marijke Schermer. Building on earlier work which includes a quantitative component in the analysis of the usage and functions of proper names (Van Dalen-Oskam 2013), I will test the pros and cons of each of the two theories when applied within the context of an analysis of all the names in one novel.

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Names and Name Studies at the Humanities Cluster in Amsterdam: a New Start

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In the past, Onomastics played an important role at the Meertens Institute (Amsterdam, the Netherlands), one of the institutes of the Humanities Cluster of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). The last fifteen years, however, saw a steady decline of attention to name studies. These years also saw the advent of Digital Humanities. Both Meertens Institute and the Humanities Cluster turned their attention to digitization of data collections and text corpora relevant for their linguistic, historical and cultural research. These collections are being enriched with all kinds of metadata. Almost always, these include

personal names and place names. However, analog onomastic knowledge from the past does not inform this work. In short, this knowledge – even from the recent past – runs the risk of being forgotten.

In 2023, Meertens Institute decided to renew the attention to names and name studies to consolidate onomastic knowledge from the past. It aims to do this by providing new inroads to onomastic knowledge for a new generation of scholars. In the first phase, the focus will be on what is needed for Digital Humanities projects and their staff. Students and scholars get the opportunity to learn more about names and everything they reflect under the guidance of the coordinator Names and Name Studies, who in her turn will seek the advice and support of an existing informal network of mostly retired name scholars. The second phase will hopefully consist of new kinds of projects in which names and name studies may play an important role.

The poster will present an overview of the steps taken so far, how this new approach is being picked up, and will offer the opportunity to exchange ideas with the coordinator Names and Name Studies about the role of Onomastics in an increasingly digital world.

The use of place names and referring to places in letters written by Finnish migrants

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During the period of mass migration between the 1870s and 1930s, approx. 370 000 Finns left Finland to immigrate to North America. Since the 1960s, researchers from various disciplines have been interested in the language and life of Finnish Americans.

However, it has not yet been studied how Finnish migrants have used place names in their new habitat. Also, place names are by no means the only resources in the language for referring to places or for identifying places (e.g., Ainiala & Olsson 2021). Since the first generation of Finnish migrants have not known English, it can be assumed that they used different methods when using the existing nomenclature. And, since it is no longer possible to interview the first generation of Finnish migrants, I use letters as research material.

In this study, I examine letters written by two Finnish migrants, Juho Korvola (1868–1955) and Iisakki Kangas (1853–1900). The aim is to examine how they have used existing place names and other identifying expressions. In addition, I examine what these expressions are like. The letters have been collected from the archives of the Migration Institute of Finland. Theoretically, the study combines onomastics and historical sociolinguistics, and the methodological approach is socio-onomastics.

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Bulgarian Micro-Toponymy from the Ethno-Botanical Perspective: a Fruit Folk Taxonomy Investigation Based on Toponymic Data

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The research examines toponymy from an ethno-botanical standpoint. It focuses on the investigation of the manner in which toponymy reveals the folk biosystematics of fruit. Exploring the link between toponymy and the world of plants uncovers the principles, by which plants were traditionally classified in the minds of Bulgarians. Considering the loss of biodiversity, depopulation and the fact that many vernacular plant names are preserved only (or predominantly) in toponyms, the study could contribute not only to the revitalization of plant terminology, but also of endangered species.

The names of plants that Bulgarians considered fruit in their day to day lives, as opposed to any botanical classification, are the subject of this research. Twenty fruit names have been rigorously examined. Fruit names were excepted from published toponymic data collected during field works in the 20th century. The principles of folk taxonomy as an organizational system of primitive knowledge, have been adopted as the principal method in this research. The excepted linguistic data is classified according to a thesaurus principle, where the terms are accentuated first, and the lexical variations on a word formation and semantic level, as well as geographic distribution, are postliminary. This allows for the construction of a toponymy-based model of traditional fruit taxonomy.

The developed taxonomic models of individual concepts clearly reveal that there was a high degree of categorization and classification of plants in the traditional mentality of Bulgarians. Toponymy is a peculiar type of photograph of reality, since the ethnobotanic information that is preserved in it is, although large is volume, transferred solely on a mechanical basis. The analysis has revealed that place names very successfully reproduce the complex system through which Bulgarians classified plants, and that fruit-bearing plants formed a separate, very significant category in the cognitive understanding of our people.

Forest Finnish place-names in Sweden

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Institute for Language and Folklore

During the time when Finland was a part of Sweden (until 1809) Finns have settled in Sweden for various reasons. From the 1570's to the 1640's a large group of Finns arrived from eastern Finland, making their way to vast uninhabited or sparsely-populated forest areas. With the aid of the burn-beating technique, these Finns, commonly called Forest Finns, here established new settlements, and large so-called Finnmarks developed, especially in the provinces of Värmland, Västmanland, Dalarna, Gästrikland and Hälsingland. Here Finnish culture and Finnish language survived well into the 19th century, in northwestern Värmland into the middle of the 20th century. Thousands of Finnish place-names, largely nature names and field names, still give evidence of the mother tongue of the original settlers. They show a high degree of sustainability in spite of the fact that the majority of these names have long been used by Swedish speakers as a part of the Swedish name-vocabulary. The different ways of adaptation to Swedish are analysed, such as Paskalamm 'the dirty pool', Paskalammstjärnen with an added epexegetic element, and Paskatjärnen with the second element translated.

Challenges with and solutions for "foreign" name spellings in Swiss Public Administration

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When a person with a Serbian name, including the typical ending -ić, claimed Swiss citizenship in the early 2000s, their documents were returned without the diacritics on the c in the name. The Swiss authorities motivated this spelling, saying that administrative systems only allow special signs according to the ISO norm for Western European languages. The case attracted attention in the media (e.g., Scheidt 2016) and led to a parliamentarian interpellation with the claim that "Anyone who becomes Swiss should be free to choose the spelling of his/her name" (16.3717 Wermuth 28 September 2016). In the following, the Swiss Federal Council investigated the problem and implemented an administrative solution allowing name spellings with a broader range of special signs from 2025.

In this contribution, I will first reconstruct the story of ć and other special signs in Swiss Public Administration by presenting the interplay of different aspects mirrored in the name spelling. These aspects concern the individual's identity, institutional constraints, and the greater context of the political economy

of language. Subsequently, I will present the administrative hurdles, proposed solutions, and future considerations concerning the spelling of "foreign" names addressed in the Federal Office of Justice's study of the problem (AG "Sonderzeichen" 2019).

This case will raise several crucial points for discussing personal names in a multicultural context and will review concrete challenges and possibilities for Public Administration.

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Colour terms in Czech and Finnish toponyms

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The basic colour terms are considered to be universal and to appear in (almost) all languages in a certain order (cf. the universality and evolution theory, Berlin & Kay 2009). If there are fewer colour terms, their meaning is usually wider (cf. macrocolours, Biggam 2014). The aim of this study is to find out how colours are perceived and what they refer to when used not as common nouns but in proper names. The research is comparative and microtoponyms of two different language areas (Czech and Finnish) are studied. The research material comes from the place name collections in Prague (Czech Language Institute) and in Helsinki (Names Archive, Kotus). The study deals with the toponyms containing the colour terms for black, white, red, green, yellow, and blue. The explanations of these names provided by the users frequently involve descriptions referring to a wider semantic field of the particular colour term, and in this respect the colour terms are close to the concept of macrocolours and also to the reconstructed meanings of the colour terms in their proto-languages (e.g. for the colour term white, a frequent explanation given by Czech name users was *světlý* ('light') and for Finnish toponyms, with hydronyms prevailing, the most frequent explanation was *kirkas* ('bright', in the case of water meaning also "clear, clean"). It is thus possible to conclude that colours in toponyms are understood in a much wider sense and they are closer to the meanings they once had.

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Sustainable Cultural Heritage: Naming Practices of 'Moko' Drums in Alor and East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

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This paper aims at documenting naming practices of Moko drums from Alor Island, Southeastern Indonesia, Alor-Pantar archipelago. The term 'Moko' indicates an hourglass-shaped bronze drum, with historical and ethnographic significance attested for Alor, in East Nusa Tenggara. Moko drums are unique material manifestations of local cultural heritage. They are used by indigenous peoples not only as ritual instruments, but also as local currency and commodities in trade and bride price negotiations. Thus, they are divided into specific categories, and groups of local leaders gather periodically to establish their value and hierarchy in dedicated 'lists', producing not only an effort at cataloguing, but also a 'naming operation', which results in their complex nomenclature. The name 'Moko' is a linguistic puzzle, since the speakers cannot provide a clear translation and interpretation for it. The term, despite being universally used in Alor, does not belong, etymologically, to any of the Alor-Pantar languages, and the speakers have no idea of its origins and of the drums' provenance. The paper investigates this etymological and archeological puzzle and tries to test the hypothesis of 'Moko' belonging, lexically, to a sort of pidgin used for trade in the archipelago and surroundings, then creolized / standardized as a common term among the Alor-Pantar languages. A complementary analysis of 'Moko' drums' names is provided, corroborating the etymological reconstruction through a comparative approach. My ultimate goal is to reconnect Alor people with the origins of a significant element of their cultural heritage, in a project involving the Kalabahi Museum in Alor Regency (hosting a magnificent collection of drums) and local schools. Children will have the irreplaceable opportunity to learn important aspects of their past, newly documented, but still active in their everyday life, in a linguistic and anthropological journey towards sustainable, inter-ethnic teaching and learning among Indonesian indigenous groups.

Proper names and bilingualism. Onimia in Polish-French egodocumentaries by representatives of the Parisian *Culture*

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The magazine *Kultura*, edited by Jerzy Giedroyc, was published from 1947 to 2000, first in Rome and from 1948 in Paris by the Literary Institute, which acted as a cultural and political centre for Polish anti-communist emigration after the Second World War. The most prominent representatives of the Polish intelligentsia in exile gathered around *Kultura*. Their literary and journalistic activities reached Poland during the Soviet era and influenced its intellectual life.

The representatives of *Kultura* left behind a huge literary legacy, also in the form of egodocuments, which is held in the archives at Maisons-Laffitte near Paris. The aim of the presentation will be to analyse the different categories of proper names in the collected egodocuments in the context of code-switching. This type of lexis is susceptible to code-switching in non-monolingual texts. The following problems will be discussed: the incorporation of a name in quoted form from the L1 into a text in the L2, the linguistic adaptation of names, lexical equivalence and traductological techniques.

Methods from the fields of translational onomastics and sociolinguistics (contact linguistics) will be used. Proper names in non monolingual texts function similarly to those in translation. The form of the name used in egodocuments may reflect a desire to reflect local colour. The task of the name in the target text is then to evoke the realities of the source language and immerse the recipient in them. Sometimes, on the other hand, names are transparent – they do not perform such functions.

What place names tell us about our ancestors´ relations to trees

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Trees have always played an important role in human life. For instance, they served as natural landmarks in the landscape, enabling orientation and identification of objects in their vicinity. Therefore, they have been frequently used as a naming motive in toponymy. The Alphabetical General Catalogue of Non-Settlement Names in Bohemia, created as excerpts from the lists of non-settlement names (names of uninhabited objects, also called anoikonyms) worked out in the years 1963–1980, includes more than 5000 anoikonyms containing a tree element.

The aim of this paper is to explore what information these names can give us about our ancestors´ relations to trees. On the basis of the anoikonyms´ word-formational and motivational analysis, five categories have been established, covering the areas to which the names are related most often: (1) everyday life: the use of trees for orientation in the landscape, identification of objects and marking property boundaries, trees planted on the crossroads and along roads (Za břízama ‚Behind the birch trees‘); (2) spiritual life: trees planted near Christian wayside shrines, avenues leading to monasteries and places of pilgrimage (U kříže pod kaštanem ‚By the cross under the chestnut tree‘); (3) folklore: legends and other stories related to trees (Husova lípa ‚Hus´ linden‘, according to a legend, the famous Czech Church reformer Jan Hus would preach under the tree); (4) commemoration of past events: trees connected to tragical events, memorial trees (Hamplův dub ‚Hampl´s oak‘, related to a person who died after falling from the tree); (5) peoples´ emotional relationship to trees (expressed by diminutives or attributes included in the names). The research confirms that trees had great significance for our ancestors, being related to many aspects of their lives, and shows how this is reflected in both linguistic and non-linguistic features of non-settlement names.

Coal mines or spa town? "Spa/mining" opposition in urbanonymy (based on names of Jastrzębie-Zdrój)

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The aim of the paper is to present the spa/mining cultural opposition and to analyze proper names within the city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój (Silesian Voivodeship, Poland) from the perspective of cultural onomastics and in a diachronic approach. The short but complicated history of this city is associated with two types of activities that seemingly do not seem to be in direct contradiction to each other, but delving into issues related to balneology and the impact of heavy industry on the environment and human helath confirms the thesis that they are dichotomous nature. Urbanonyms examined from this perspective are diverse both in terms of semantics (e.g. names realted to health resorts are associated with nature and pleasant sensual experiences, while nomina propria connected with mines primarily emphasize the nature of work in the mining industry, as well as commemorate important figures associated with the development of this type of activity not only in the area of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, but also throughout Poland), as well as motivational (which is primarily related to the fact that due to the activities of the mining industry, the health resort has ceased to function, so the names referring to the former sanatorium are no longer realistically motivated). Moreover, the types of proprias related to spa and mining industry also vary. The historical aspect is also important – the health resort developed at a time when the areas of today's Jastrzębie-Zdrój were under the Prussian partition, so German names appeared among the spa names, whereas mining developed at a time when Upper Silesia was incorporated into Poland and the communist authorities promoted the Polishness of this region. The paper is a contribution to the further development of cultural onomastics from the perspective of dichotomous concepts.

Sorbian Names go online. About the current digitization of microtoponyms in Lower Lusatia

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Printed books are sustainable insofar as they, stored appropriately, can easily survive for centuries. In contrast to this, electronic media, due to the technical progress, is hardly accessible after just ten or twenty years and easily lost. Therefore, gaining sustainability by digitization of scientific knowledge less means archiving this knowledge to eternity than making it usable for digital humanities.

This is of twofold importance: Firstly, future comprehensive onomastics finds its objects no longer fragmented in numerous books. Secondly, it is important also for the global visibility of a minority language like the Sorbian one. Therefore, a project was installed at the Sorbian Institute to establish a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary online presentation of the Sorbian cultural heritage. This presentation also includes Sorbian names together with the outcome of scientific research about them, starting with microtoponyms.

Only at first glance it seems to be an easy task to digitize lexica of proper names and further, unprinted, collections. According to the principles of Digital Humanities, it would be inadequate to present the lexica just as they are in their printed shape. In fact, they have to be converted into a structurized, machine-readable format. Even though the various dictionaries and collections follow different principles of the presentation of names and atteched information, they have to be collected into one consistent data model. The conceptional principles of this project and problems occured until now will be discussed in the paper. It is closely connected with the presentation of Hans-Peter Ederberg, who will outline the technical implementation.

Ideological Dimension of Proper Names (the case of Ukraine)

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The paper discusses the significance of proper names as markers of prevailing ideology of society in a certain period. The research encompassed two dynamic categories of proper names, i.e. place and companies names in Ukraine. The ideological function of geographical proper names has become a focus of analysis in the field of critical geography since the publication of pioneering works by M. Azaryahu and D. Alderman). The underlying idea is that proper names reflect identity of local communities and countries. That ideological potential of proper names becomes especially salient in a period of political change. Critical geography studies encompass a wide range of countries and communities that went through dramatic change in the 20th century. Ukrainian society is undergoing such profound transformations now, which is reflected in naming practices. My pre-war research of Ukrainian business names motivation patterns has revealed mixed picture of people's ideological preferences, e.g. orientation at the global world values, Ukrainian national values, and Soviet ideology. The state ideology did not put significant emphasis on promotion of Ukrainian values. Since the war started in 2014 the state ideology has changed significantly, with a huge renaming campaign underway. 987 cities, towns, villages were renamed (from total number of 29730) within the de-communization campaign in 2014-2019. After the outset of the full-scale invasion in 2022, the renaming campaign was reinforced. In the capital city of Kyiv itself, about 3000 street names are included into renaming lists. The analysis has shown several renaming patterns, i.e. restoration of old pre-Soviet toponyms; replacement with names from the same semantic category, e.g. geographic names with geographic names, names of heroes with names of heroes; replacement with names from other semantic categories. Renaming process is aimed at total cancellation of Russian culture and Soviet heritage and its replacement with Ukrainian and global symbols.