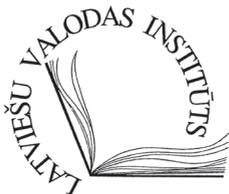


International Scientific Conference  
**ONOMASTIC INVESTIGATIONS**  
to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
of Vallija Dambe (1912–1995), Latvian onomastician,  
10–12 May, 2012

**Abstracts**  
(as submitted by the authors)

Rīga, 2012

International Scientific Conference  
ONOMASTIC INVESTIGATIONS  
to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
of Vallija Dambe (1912–1995), Latvian onomastician,  
10–12 May, 2012, organized by



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Zofia ABRAMOWICZ (Poland)

## **The Development of the Anthroponymic System of Jews in the Slavonic Environment**

In the paper the author presents the development of the anthroponymic system of Jews inhabiting the territory of the north eastern Poland. It is discussed how Slavonic languages (Polish, Russian, Belorussian) influence the form of first names (phonetics, structure, the way of forming diminutives etc.). The development of the surname in the Jewish community is shown through the nomination traditions in the region. Attention is paid to the ways of using Slavonic identification formulae by the Jewish.

Laimute BALODE (Latvia/Finland)

## **Liepa (Tilia) in Latvian Onomastic Context**

The report is devoted to the name of the tree Latv. *liepa* (Lat. *Tilia*, 'lime-tree') used in Latvian anthroponymic system – first-names and surnames. This common word is widely studied in Latvian (and Baltic) folklore and mythology, but till this time no attention has been paid to onyms coined from the root *liepa*.

Etymology of the appellative *liepa* < Ide. \**leip* 'to glue; to paste', 'greased', cf. also Latv. *lipt*, *lipīgs*, *lipns*, *laipns*, Lith. *limpu*, *lipnus*, *lipus* etc., might result from soft, accommodating leaves of this tree (Fasmer II 499, Pokorny 1959, 670-671, ME II 503, Karulis I 525-526). Curonian ancient toponyms testify three variants of this root: *-ei-* (as the most ancient form of West Balts), *-e-* and *-i-* (cf. *Leipiasme*, *Leipraseme* 1503, *Lepewalk* 1338, *Lepe* 1444, *Lipe* 1338) (Toporov 1990, 200).

**Liepa in Latvian first-names.** There are several trees used as etymons in Latvian first-names: *egle* 'fir-tree', *ieva* 'bird-cherry', *osis* 'ash', *ozols* 'oak', *priede* 'pine', and *vīksna* 'elm', for instance, *Egle*, *Eglis*, *Eglīte*, *Eglona*, *Eglons*, *Eglonija*; *Ieva*, *Ievēns*, *Ieviņa* (data from Balodis 2008, 77-79). Some of these names are very rare: *Paegle* < *paeglis* 'juniper', *Priedīte* < *priede* 'pine-tree'. Rather many of them are known only from the historic documents: *Bērze* 1566, *Ozols* 1510, *Ozoliņš* 1495, *Ozolitīs* 1515, *Vīksna* 1599.

Latv. first-name *Liepa* is not included into the *Dictionary of Personal Names* (K. Siliņš *Latviešu personvārdu vārdnīcā*, 1991); there is mentioned only

diminutive form *Liepiņa* (< latv. *liepa* 'lime-tree'), recorded in 1599 (Siliņš 1991, 214). According to the data of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs of Latvia in 2012 there are 4 persons named *Liepa* (no nationality is indicated, so they could be of Lithuanian origin where the name *Liepa* is the 12th most popular name /2012/). The popularity of this name in Lithuania has increased especially during the last 10 years (<http://vardai.vlkk.lt/statistika/Liepa>).

There are much more first-names derived from tree names in Lithuania: *Beržas, Beržiena, Eglė, Ieva* ?, *Liepa, Uosis, Ažuolas, Ažuolė, Ažuolis* (Kuzavinis, Savukynas 1987), also such as *Jovaras* 'hornbeam', *Putinas* 'viburnum', *Medė, Medys, Medeina, Medeinė, Medenis, Medilė, Medūnas, Medūnė* < *medis* 'tree' with no analogues in Latvian. Cf. Finnish rare first names *Koivu* 'birch', *Tuomi, Tuomikki, Tuomettar* 'bird-cherry', *Saarni* 'ash', *Tammi* 'oak', *Petäjä* 'pine-tree', *Kataja* 'juniper', *Setri* 'cedar', also such as *Leppä* 'alder', *Kastanja* 'chestnut', *Paju* 'sallow', *Pihlaja* 'rowan-tree' (Nummelin 2003, 93-94).

**Liepa in Latvian surnames.** First Latvian surnames connected with flora (also trees) are recorded in the 15th-16th cent.: *Beerszyns* 1532, *Eggelitze* 1520, *Klawyn* 1499, *Leep* 1511, *Vitolsz* 1493, etc. (Blese 1929, 140). Latvian surnames of flora semantics are the second most popular semantic group after physiogeographic semantics – about 200 different surnames or 7,4 % of all surnames of Latvian origin (Balodis 2008, 265, 282).

The most widespread etymons in this surname group are: *ozols* 'oak', *bērzs* 'birch', *liepa* 'lime': *Ozols* (507<sup>1</sup>), *Ozoliņš* (672), *Bērzs* (16), *Bērziņš* (834), *Liepa* (169), *Liepiņš* (539), *Vītols* (280), *Kļaviņš* (226), *Priede* (156), *Eglīts* (154), *Lazdiņš* (153), *Osis* (137) (Staltmane 1981, 96; Balodis 2008, 194). There are many different derivative and orthographical variants with the root *liep-*: *Liepa* (169), *Liepiņš* (539), *Liepnieks* (6), *Liepenieks* (4), *Liepinieks* (1), *Liepītis* (1), *Liepāns, Liepēns*, also some rare composite-surnames: *Kaln-liepa* (1), *Krūmiņliepa* (3).

From the point of view of motivation most of the surnames are associated with certain natural objects – the trees growing at home-stead or in the vicinity, but also often with the place names, particularly – oikonyms.

Comparison with neighbouring countries testifies that surnames with etymological semantics of 'lime-tree' are recorded in all of them: there are especially many different surnames in Lithuanian *Liepa, Liepas, Liepaitis, Liepavičius, Liepinaitis, Liepinas, Liepinis, Liepinys, Liepis, Liepys, Lieponis, Lieponius*, Estonian *Pärn*, Finnish *Lehmus*, Polish *Lipa, Lipczyk, Lipczyński, Lipiński, Lipka*, Russian *Липа, Липун, Липкович, Липкин*, German *Lind, Linde, Linden, Lindemann, Linder, Lindner* (Balodis 2008, 196–197).

<sup>1</sup> Frequency of Latvian surnames from Staltmane 1981, 114-226.

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Marta BALODE (Latvia)

### Choosing Children Name in Ethnically Mixed Latvian-Finnish Families

The aim of the presentation is to explore what are the factors in choosing personal names for children in the ethnically mixed Latvian-Finnish families, as well as to discover how the kinship and ethnic identity of children is being constructed by choosing certain personal names.

The study is based on thirteen semi-structured interviews with Latvian women married to Finns and permanently residing in Finland. The interviews were made in 2011 in Helsinki and its surroundings as a part of my Master Thesis devoted to the problem how different identities of a person are being reflected in personal names – surnames and given names.

The study revealed that in most cases surname of a child was chosen by both parents. The interviews showed that although quite often parents, especially women, did not take the patriarchal tradition to give a child father's surname for granted, the tradition is still strong. There were also other factors influencing alternative to choose father's surname for children, for example, father's wish to give his child his surname as symbolical continuation of his kin; wish to have shared surname as a public sign of men's biological children; pragmatic factor – to make easier child's life in a society where his future life was seen.

In all cases first names for child were given by both parents most often making a compromise, well thought out considering that through giving a name

to a child his/her identity was being constructed. Taking into consideration that in Finland it is possible to give 2-3 first names to a child, theoretically it was possible to give Finnish as well as Latvian first name in accordance to construct kinship as well as ethnic identity for a child. However most often a child was given transnational name as to reflect the ethnically mixed family background he/she came from. As in all cases the child's future life was connected with living in Finland, although he was given a transnational first name, for pragmatic reasons it was written and pronounced according to Finnish grammatical rules. For those women who had good mutual relationships with their kin it was especially important that their child had a first name that was "normal" according also to Latvian given name system: euphonic, pronounceable as well as suitable for Latvian grammatical system. In most cases by choosing transnational given name parents wanted to construct multiple identity for the child, so that he/she would feel as a part of both societies – Finnish as well as Latvian. That is why choosing given names for a child parents had to take into account both Latvian and Finnish grammatical systems as well as semantics of a name.

Pauls BALODIS (Latvia)

### **Latvian Personal Names of Abstract Semantics**

This presentation continues the study of Latvian anthroponymic system, particularly, theoretical model of the etymological semantics of Latvian personal names with the comparison of neighbouring countries – Estonian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian and German.

In Latvian and other respective languages there are much more given names of abstract semantics (17 %) than anthroponyms motivated by particular objects. Parents try to give a sublime name to their child, which is expected to be related to higher substances: *Balva*, *Balvis* < Latv. *balva* 'present, gift', *Brīva*, *Brīve*, *Brīvīte* < *brīvs* 'free', *brīve* 'freedom', *Gaita*, *Gaitis* < *gaita* 'motion, progress', *Ilga* < *ilga* 'desire, nostalgia'. Such given names are more difficult to distinguish from other groups and even more difficult to define. Frequently it happens that a name's form coincide with an abstract substantive, though a personal name is a derivation from a verb or adjective of the respective root.

Some of these names are known only from historical documents and are not used today: *Dārdze* < *dārgs* 'dear' (recorded in 1566), *Daudzis* < *daudz* 'a lot?' (recorded in 1599) *Dvēsma* < *dvesma* 'whiff, breeze' (recorded in 1518), *Godulis* < *gods* 'honour' (recorded in 1582), *Rūpe* < *rūpes* 'care, worry' (recorded in 1507), *Vēlme* < *vēlme* 'desire, wish' (recorded in 1487).

Nowadays, the most popular names in this subgroup are the following: *Līga* (10 626), *Aija* (8123), *Dainis* (6050), *Velta* (5843), *Daina* (5183), *Rasma* (3311), *Lāsma* (2340), *Velga* (1349). Pretty often personal name pairs for both genders can be found in this subgroup: *Balva* – *Balvis*, *Daina* – *Dainis*, *Teik-sma* – *Teiksmis*, *Ziedone* – *Ziedonis*.

Many Latvian names have clear parallels in other compared languages: Latv. *Sapnis*, Est. *Ulmi* ‘dream, fantasy’, *Undo* < ancient Est. ‘dream’, Lith. *Svaja*, *Svajonė*, *Svajūnas*, *Svajūnė*.

In Estonian and Finnish there are such abstract semantic names, which are not recorded in Latvian: *Algi*, *Algo* < Est. *algus* ‘beginning, start’, *Hinge* < Est. *hing* ‘soul’, *Hurma* < Est. *hurm* ‘enchantment, charm’, Finnish *Arvo* ‘virtue’, *Tarmo* < *tarmo* ‘energy’, *Usko* ‘faith’. In Lithuanian and Polish name system there are especially many two-stem names, where one of the components is of abstract meaning e.g.: Lith. *Daugėlas* < Lith. *daug* + *gėla* ‘pain, regret’, Pol. *Mirowslaw*, *Mirowslawa* < *miro* + *slawa* ‘peace’ + ‘glory’, *Rościslaw* < *rośc* + *slawa* ‘grow’ + ‘glory’. In Russian there is a well-known triad of abstract semantic names: *Вера* ‘faith’, *Надежда* ‘hope’, *Любовь* ‘love’, also names *Слава*, *Славина*, *Славна* < *слава* ‘glory’, less frequently used *Идиллия* ‘idyll’, *Свобода* ‘freedom’, *Совет* ‘advice’.

There are considerably less surnames possibly derived from lexemes of abstract semantics (2.2 %) (besides, almost all are largely hypothetical: probably derived as ending or suffix derivations from verbs or adjectives, but incidentally coincided with the respective abstract substantives). The most popular Latvian surnames in this semantical subgroup are *Plūdums* (23) ‘flux, flow, fluency’, *Raitums* (22) ‘agility, quickness’, *Laimiņš* (21) < *laime* ‘happiness’, *Vijums* (17) ‘twine, ply’. From the viewpoint of etymological semantic these surnames could be treated as anthroponyms motivated by a person’s character. Many of these surnames were created or their frequency has grown in the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In all or almost all contrastive languages there are surnames with the meaning ‘happiness’, ‘advice’, ‘lot’, ‘life’, ‘dance’, ‘song’, etc., e.g.: Latv. *Padoms* (5); Est. *Nõu* (310); Finnish *Neuvonen* (1760), *Neuvo*, *Hyväneuvo* ‘good advice’; Polish *Radek*, *Radka*; Russian *Советов*; German *Rat*, *Rath*, *Raths*.

Sometimes in other languages surnames of abstract meaning are met with no equivalents in Latvian. It seems that in Estonian there are more surnames of such semantics than in other languages: *Kangus* ‘strength, force’, *Kartus* ‘fear’, *Vaen* ‘hate’, *Tüli* ‘quarrel’. Cf. also Polish surnames *Koniec* ‘end’, *Muzyka* ‘music’, Russian *Судьбин* ‘fate’, *Страхов* ‘fear’, Lith. *Sveikata* ‘health’, *Uždavinys* ‘task’, Germ. *Grimm* ? ‘ferocity’ – there are no surnames of analogic semantics in Latvian.

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Harald BICHLMEIER (Germany)

### **What Knowledge Can Indo-European Linguistics Gain from the Lexical and Morphological Material of the ‘Old-European Hydronymy’? – An Overview Over the Actual Situation**

In the 1950s and 1960s Hans Krahe (1898-1965) published several papers and books about the oldest layer of hydronyms to be found in Europe. These hydronyms cannot be explained from the languages spoken in those regions in historical times, but must have come into being, before the speakers of those languages came to their known dwelling-areas. Krahe called this system of river-names he established the ‘Old-European hydronymy’ [*alteuropäische Hydronymie*] an found river-names belonging to this system from the Atlantic

to the Baltic and the Ukraine, from Scandinavia to Southern Italy, the Balkans being left out, however. According to him, the language in which these names were coined was a kind of North-West-Indo-European, already to a certain degree detached from the Indo-European proto-Language. His pupil Wolfgang P. Schmid (1929-2010), and Schmid's pupil Jürgen Udolph (\*1943) further refined details of this system of river-names and added further elements, but took another position regarding the language used to coin those river-names: in their view, the names came from a dialectal variant of the Indo-European proto-language itself. This implies, however, – though it was (as far as I know) never explicitly stated – that at least parts of the area covered by those hydronyms would have to be regarded as part of the Indo-European homeland [*Urheimat*]. This notion is regarded as highly improbable, however, by most Indo-Europeanists. Until now there have been numerous statements about the question, whether the languages spoken in Europe in historic times are the direct descendants of the language of the river-names or not. But up to now there has never been an attempt to outline the phonologic developments necessary to come from that language to the historic languages.

In connection with these implications another more systematic problem arises: The three scientists mentioned (as well as most other scientists probing the problems of the 'Old-European hydronymy') use the historical-comparative method of linguistics or: Indo-European linguistics. But the kind of Indo-European linguistics all of them use, is the kind already Krahe used. This is to say that the developments in Indo-European linguistics went through in the last five decades or so are generally ignored by 'Old-Europeanists'. As both Krahe and Schmid were quite conservative Indo-Europeanists already in their time one has to conclude that the methodology used during the last decades to analyze those archaic river-names has actually been pre-World War II linguistics.

This being the case, a new evaluation of the whole material using the concepts of state of the art Indo-European linguistics is overdue. The materials collected mainly already by Krahe lead to some conclusions partly already drawn by Krahe himself: There is a clear preponderance of \**a* in the vocalism of these names. The names are made of roots meaning 'water' in its different nuances or specific characteristics of water (colour, temperature, form of a body of water, way of moving etc.) to which are added one or more suffixes etc. The results as presented by the above mentioned researchers throughout give the impression that actually most of these problems are solved and that most etymologies are actually clear.

A preliminary probe into some of these formations had as a result, however, that many things are not clear at all, but deserve a closer look using more

modern methods: Hardly ever, alas, has there been given due attention to questions as e.g.: Can we really always definitely say, which root a name is made of? Do these formations have parallels in the non-onomastic lexicon? What was the meaning of the suffixes used? What was the meaning of these formations as a whole? Can the vocalism of the root and the suffix be explained properly? And so on.

If we take all these and similar questions seriously we have to admit that for a great part of the hydronyms many problems have not been solved– and will probably never be solved at all. The language of the ‘Old European hydronymy’ is known only very fragmentarily as no texts survive. This means that if we want to find out the etymologies and meanings of these names, we have to recur to our knowledge from the better known old Indo-European languages. Only from what we know from them can we draw conclusions about these names, because only from the non-onomastic lexicon of well known languages and from what we know about its structure and building rules can arise any reliable knowledge about roots, suffixes etc.

To put it shortly: The ‘Old European hydronymy’ will always remain the taking part. Everything we will ever know about it, will come from the comparison with what we know from other languages. To find out anything new about the ‘Old European hydronymy’ we will have to reevaluate the findings made until now using the methods of modern Indo-European linguistics, even if this will lead to a loss of certainty. The old ways of research will certainly not lead to new reliable results.

Grasilda BLAŽIENĖ (Lithuania)

## **Vallija Dambe and Research of Prussian Proper Names**

Prussian onomastics is inseparable from Latvian onomastics. Jānis Endzelīns was the first to address the topic of Prussian onomastics. His works became the major milestone in the research of Vallija Dambe – she edited *Latvijas PSR vietvārdi* by Jānis Endzelīns and prepared other volumes of the outstanding dictionary for publishing which came to life after the death of the onomast in 2003, 2006 and 2010. Apart from other things, they also included the data on Prussian proper names from the classical works of Jurgis Gerulis and Reinhold Trautmann.

Dambe’s concern with the topics of Prussian onomastics is best illustrated by her report *Sootvetstvija v toponimii Latvjiškoj SSR s drevneprusskim jazykom* delivered on 16–18 June 1970 at the 2<sup>nd</sup> All-Union Conference on Bal-

tic Linguistics held in Vilnius. The report was published in Supplement I to the journal *Baltistica* (55–62 pages) in 1972. The author presented the examples of Latvian toponyms, such as *Acs*, river, *Acis*, lake, deriving from the Latvian appellative *acs* ‘eye; a hollow place in a marsh, opening in a marsh’ and gave Prussian *ackis* ‘eyes’ and lake name *Akicz* as an equivalent without discussing the Prussian appellative in greater detail (cf. Prussian *agins* ‘eye’ changed into \**akins*).

Dambe came up with an accurate observation that the equivalents can also be found among the adjectives of the two languages and gave an example of Latvian *jaūns* ‘young, new’ and Prussian personal name *Jawne*, as if suspecting that the Prussian appellative \**jaun(a)s* (Toporov 1980 23–24) \**jaunas* (Mažiulis 1993 14–16) will be reconstructed from this Prussian personal name.

In 1988 Dambe published a very interesting article *Daži hipotētiski baltismi vietu nuosaukumos rietumos uz Vislas* in *Baltistica* XXIV (1), which remained outside the recognition or even attention of the majority of specialists of Baltic linguistics. Pietro U. Dini was one of the few to pay attention to it in his work *Le lingue baltiche* (1997). The article is seen as a claim to solve the problem of the western boundary of the Balts.

The report will discuss Vallija Dambe’s insights on the parallels of onomastics of Latvian and Prussian languages and her contribution to the case of the western boundary of the Balts.

Žanna BORMANE (Latvia)

**Proper Names in Literary Texts and Translation:  
A Case Study of the Novel *The Cucumber King* (Germ. *Wir pfeifen auf den Gurkenkönig*) by Christine Nöstlinger**

When it comes to proper names, one normally considers their reproduction in the target text rather than their translation. Otherwise, as stated by Hartwig Kalverkämper, in the German translation, *Churchill* would turn into *Kirchberg*, *Casanova* – into *Neuhaus*, *Shakespeare* – into *Schwingespeer*, while *Bach* would become *Ruisseau* if translated into French (Kalverkämper H. *Namen im Sprachtausch: Namenübersetzung*. In: *Namenforschung: Ein internationales Handbuch zur Onomastik*, 1996, p. 1018).

In literary texts, everything tends to be justified; however, the same convention applies to character names. This is why in translations of literary texts, proper names can be modified in some cases, i.e., the corresponding names

differ from the original. Moreover, it is necessary to do so when it comes to characteronyms.

The reproduction of character names in translation of literary texts is always a challenge for the translator and requires a unique solution for each text and each name. My research focuses on the reproduction of the names of the main character from the novel *Wir pfeifen auf den Gurkenkönig*, 1972 (lit. transl. *Off with the Cucumber King*), by C. Nöstlinger, an Austrian children's writer, in the Russian translation by P. Frenkel. In the reproduction of character names in the given text, the translator had to take into account such characteristic features of Nöstlinger's language as the use of original compound nouns.

A substantial part of German vocabulary is comprised of compounds. Compounding is especially common with nouns. These have a tremendous stylistic potential, as the possibility to form compound nouns is theoretically boundless. In this respect, the fact that compound nouns are semantically very capacious also plays an important role. Their logically semantic capacity is based on the absolutely generalised meaning of the first component as well as the inexplicit character of conceptual relations between the components, which permits to implement a meaning determined or prompted by the context. In the language of a literary work, there may appear contextually determined compound nouns, which are formed or used by the author to achieve a certain stylistic goal. In the discussed C. Nöstlinger's novel, such are also the names of the main character *Gurkenkönig*. Compounding is also present in Russian, although it is not the main method of word formation. Nor is it a means of expressing most diverse relations between objects and phenomena, which is much more characteristic of German.

Another important aspect that must be taken into account in the translation of the text is the fact that C. Nöstlinger's novel is a literary text that falls into the category of children's literature. The narrative evolves from the point of view of a 12 year old boy, and the character names also contribute to the formation of the child's understanding of the world, which is certainly forming under the influence of adults, however, does not yet demonstrate originality or ingenuity. My research highlights the translation problems caused by the above mentioned features of the language and text of the original as well as their solutions discovered by the translator, e.g., the creation of his own compound nouns or portmanteau words in order to reproduce the character name of the original, the use of compound adjectives in word combinations in order to approximate to the morphological stylistic pattern of the original, and the use of expressive vocabulary by way of expressive suffixes and stylistic marking.

## **Non-trivial Names for Latvian Shops, Restaurants, and Other Businesses**

Importance of names for shops, bars, restaurants etc. as one of the main parts of urban language landscape reaches far beyond the commercial functionality. Thousands and thousands of people are reading mentioned names as some kind of literature, without a smallest intention for shopping or going to amuse oneself. Some of people want to find out something funny from the language landscape, they are interested for funny names and have created a lot of websites containing funny onomastic stuff; with the help of search engine *Google* you can find, e.g., 99 entries “funny names for shops” (30.09.2011).

Many of English funny names for shops and bars are funny because of accidental homophony (*Cock Well Inn*) or some other coincidence. Non-trivial names are not non-trivial by coincidence, they are intentionally non-trivial, the name-givers have had the purpose to create just a non-trivial name (of course, some of so-called funny names are created intentionally, too).

Before to speak about non-trivial names we must at first define what are the main characteristics for trivial names of shops etc. And so a trivial name is a grammatically correct nominal designation which 1) names directly the main function of the respective business (*Grāmatnīca* ‘book shop’); 2) names indirectly using some word or nominal phrase metaphorically connected with the function of business (*Gaisma* ‘light’ – electronics shop); 3) names indirectly using some proper name – personal name or place name (*Daugava* – shops for dairy products); 4) names indirectly using some word pretending to be beautiful (Russ. *Berjozka* ‘a small birch-tree’ – in USSR – shops, where a buyer should pay in foreign currency); 5) names using abbreviations or pseudo-words (*Rimi*) etc.

As to the Latvian non-trivial names for shops and other businesses there are two main structural groups: 1. nominal designations; 2. predicative phrases. As names for shops are mostly nominal designations, to create a non-trivial name of this kind the name-giver must figure out, e.g., a name in no way connected with the respective business (club *Četri balti krekli* ‘four white shirts’; it is so-called precedent-name, rooting in Latvian poetry) or an especially expressive name (shop *Pēdējā cerība* ‘the last hope’), or a name with some grammatical strangeness (*Tītariņš* – a diminutive of *.titars* ‘turkey’ as name for meat shops) or even incorrect spelling (*Crabis* for standard *krabis* ‘crab’ – a name for fishing-tackle). Predicative phrases are not common as names, and that is why such phrases when used as names (bar *Es milu Tevi* ‘I love you’), seem almost always non-trivial. Some names seemingly give a negative message about the

respective business (second hand shop *Nekas sevišķs* ‘nothing special’; bar in the neighborhood of the Faculty of Philology *Sēdies, divi!* ‘Sit down, two [the worst mark in schools]’); names of such kind can be called names with inverse message or extraordinary names. Extraordinary from the point of view of the structure are names build from verbs alone, without the use of nominal words (*Pasēdēt* ‘to sit a bit’ – a restaurant).

Thus there can be proposed three terms for three layers of commercial names analyzed from the point of view of triviality or conventionality: 1. trivial names (or conventional names); 2. non-trivial names; 3. extraordinary names. A classification of this kind probably can be used by analyzing of names belonging to other categories of proper names, too (e.g., among Latvian personal names *Ojārs* could be classified as a trivial name, *Vairis* – as a non-trivial name, *Estris* – as an extraordinary name).

Zane CEKULA (Latvia)

### **The Place Names of Latgale in an Identity Perspective: Function, Use and Selection of the Appropriate Name**

Latgale is a region of Latvia located in the eastern part of Latvia. The region has a different history in comparison with the rest of Latvia, having its own linguistic and cultural peculiarities. Although the Latgalians belong to the Latvian nation, their identity is tied to the Latgalian region and language, to the religion (Latgale is mainly Catholic), and to other parts of the cultural heritage developed in the course of time.

The main function of place names is to label places and features in one’s surroundings. In space-related identity building place names have the function of supporting emotional ties (Jordan 2009, p. 36). The aim of my paper is to discuss the identity aspect of place names. On the basis of articles and comments on place names on the Internet I will examine how people feel about place names of Latgale and particularly about the selection of the appropriate name. The larger part of the comments supported the necessity of keeping the old, historical name and to take care of place names as an important part of the cultural heritage. Some of the commentators maintained that it is necessary to keep old place name because of its function as label. A lot of comments showed self-assurance of local inhabitants for instance, “We must be proud about place from which we are coming”, as well as disappointment about the attitude of Latvians to Latgalians and existing legislation: “I speak in Latgalian, my relatives and neighbours speak Latgalian, but as it turns out I speak in foreign language”. In many cases people wrote that place names must be in

Latgalian, for instance, “In Latgale all place names must be in Latgalian”, “In my opinion, place names must be in Latgalian and on maps in brackets in Latvian”, “In Latgale should be returned back all place names, which had been forcibly Latvianized’ etc.

The place names of an area also contribute to shaping the cultural landscape. As ingredients of the landscape place names make geographical space visible in signposts (names of populated places, names of lakes and rivers, names of administrative territories, street names). The largest part of the place names of Latgale on the signposts are in Latvian, only some are in Latgalian. In Latgale the largest part of the village names and farmstead names are not on the signposts at all, neither in Latgalian nor in Latvian, although they have official status. Sometimes incorrect village names are on the signs of bus stops, despite the correct forms of names are used by local authority and by the National Addresses Register in documents and maps. In many cases obsolete spellings are being retained by name users.

From an identity perspective it is important to recognize existing traditional indigenous names. According to the preliminary results of my examination most Latgalians prefer to use place names in their own language. They feel that the official use of such names symbolize recognition and acceptance from the Latvian speaking Latvians. Names written in the regional language also contribute to the population’s feeling at home. From my material I also conclude that the appropriate name for further usage should be the oldest and etymologically correct place name still being used by the elderly local people speaking Latgalian.

Leonarda DACEWICZ (Poland)

### **British, Polish and Russian Institutions of Higher Education with the Naming Element University – Tradition and the Present Time**

In Poland and Russia political, economic and social changes in the period of statehood transformation brought about changes in the system of higher education. These changes have been reflected in the names of higher schools, so-called ergonyms. British, Polish and Russian names of universities will be presented here to compare these ergonyms in West-, Central- and East-European social life and culture in the XXIst century. Firstly, the semantic scope of the component *university* will be determined in the British, Polish and Russian dictionaries.

The study concerns semantic and structural characteristics of the British, Polish and Russian names of universities. The interesting thing is the changing in the sense of the term *university* in the end of the XXth century. Nowadays in Poland and Russia are appearing a lot of new universities which names have narrow specialized didactic and scientific characteristics, i. e. Polish: *Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny w Krakowie* (Economic University in Krakow), *Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy w Warszawie* (Natural University in Warsaw), Russian: *Московский государственный университет пищевых производств* (Moscow State University of Food Industry), *Московский государственный университет экономики, статистики и информатики* (Moscow State University of Economics, Statistics and Information).

In Poland status of university has been received by number of higher schools which are called *Academy*, while in Russia – a lot of schools with the component *Institut* in a name (institut – ‘a narrow specialized higher school’).

In the British system of higher education new names of universities have not been introduced because there have not been any significant changes in political, economic or social life in Britain. Some traditional names are, i. e. *University of Bristol*, *Coventry University*, *University of York* and *York St John University*.

Polish and Russian names of new universities contain cultural and social values. They have reflected some tendencies of the development of modern civilization as well as political, social and economic realities following the period of statehood transformation.

This Michel FETZER (Switzerland)

### **Name Changes of Swiss Municipalities, particularly in Case of Township Merger: Determining Factors, Motives, Tendencies**

The almost 2500 Swiss municipalities with an average population of around 3200 are rather small, yet powerful territorial authorities with vast legislative rights. It is said that a local sense of identity is important to Swiss people. Such identity issues can be affected by municipality names. It is therefore not surprising that some changes in official township names over the last 100 years can be analysed as (partially) owed to identity questions, e.g. the change from German exonyms to Rhaeto-Romance endonyms such as *Münster* to *Müstair* in 1943. Changing municipality names, or choosing new names are some of the nowadays rare cases of the genesis of new toponyms.

Small Swiss municipalities suffer from difficulties with issues such as finding people willing to serve the community and the need for increase in governance professionalism as well as with infrastructure costs. Thus, many Swiss municipalities have merged in the last years and the number of township mergers is still expected to increase. One question that usually occurs in the process of township mergers is the name of a new municipality. The name choice depends on various factors: How many townships are merging and how big is each of them? Is there an existing name already in use for the uprising larger structure? Was the merger brought up by the inhabitants themselves or is a higher administrative level pushing?

Choosing a name for a township, seen as an identification building process, can be compared to naming a newborn child: The given name doesn't necessarily bear a meaning but sets up an identity frame. Other than township names such as *Arni* 'place with maples' or *Ostermundigen* 'at the settlement of Ostermund's clan', these names don't evolve from common use but are deliberately chosen. Research on such new township names doesn't focus on names' etymology, but name motives: Why was a particular name chosen instead of another?

The two most common cases are adopting the name of one of the involved municipalities and the combination of existing names. The first often applies when townships of different size merge, such as *Ballmoos* and *Jegenstorf*, named *Jegenstorf* in 2010. The latter is more common for townships of similar size such as *Tschiertschen* and *Praden*, named *Tschiertschen-Praden* in 2009. In some cases, other existing toponyms are chosen. Sometimes choronyms already in use for the merging township can be adopted, e.g. *Grafschaft*, merged of *Biel*, *Ritzingen* and *Selkingen* in 2001. Otherwise, existing toponyms are conferred to the new municipality such as *Mundaun* (originally a mountain's name) upon *Flond* and *Surcuolm* in 2009.

The naming of children undergoes changing fashions and so does deliberate toponymic naming. However, while exotic personal sames have become quite fashionable, this is not the case for township naming. One would expect at least a few new township names not derived from existing toponyms. Fictional toponyms are a well-known phenomenon in literature, e.g. Jeremias Gotthelf's toponyms such as *Gutmütigen* (literally) 'good-natured-ing'. However, hardly any similar names are created for real townships. Another modern toponymic naming field can be found in street names. These are often devoted to commemorating merited persons, e.g. *Klawastrasse*, named after the socialist *Anny Klawa* (1893-1993), in Bern. However, none such cases occur in modern township naming. Thus, township naming is a strictly separate and conservative category of deliberative naming.

Julia GURSKAYA (Belarus)

## **Transonymisation in Baltic and Slavonic Languages**

*Key words:* transonymisation, anthroponymy, ethnonymy, hydronymy, toponymy, onymy, onomastics, proper name, composite proper name

The questions of the formation of the Baltic and Slavonic proper names on the Baltic and Slavonic frontier in the aspect of transonymisation are discussing in the report. Under the transonymisation as a diversity of the lexico-semantic way of word formation the investigators understand the transition of onym from one category to another that proves the dynamic of the onomastic field. Transonymisation may happen without formal changes of the productive stem as well as can be accompanied with affixation (semantic) or summation of the stems (grammar). The formation of the complex nominative units one component of which is onym. Semantic transonymisation leads to the formation of the homonymy as soon as the productive and derivative onyms are units of different onomastic fields.

While analyzing ancient onymy we used methodological principle formulated in the works of H.Krahe, K.Būga, V.N.Toporov, O.N.Trubachev, J.Jurkenas in compliance with which it is necessary to compare first of all proper names with proper names. Thus one of the tasks of the investigation is the comparison of the analogous ancient proper names fixed in the several groups of Indo-European languages.

In the report special attention is given to the phenomenon of transonymisation of the sphere of ancient proper names (ethnic names, toponyms and anthroponyms) with the components *Gud-*, *Kurš*, *Lat-*, *Sel-/Sal-*, *Sud-*, marked on the Baltic and Slavonic frontier.

The investigation allows asserting that the conclusions of V.N.Toporov, Z.Zinkevičius, J.Jurkenas about the relations of the ancient connection of the Baltic onymy with correspondent proper names of the congenerous languages can be further developed. The investigated material shows not only about about very active interspecific three-stage transonymisation in accordance with the most ancient model: hydronym  $\rightarrow$  name of the region  $\rightarrow$  ethnonym (Z. Zinkevičius) under the influence of the metonymy but also about the reflection of the corresponding stems in the another category of the proper names-personal names and ancient family names.

The repetition of the proper names stems in ethnonyms, toponyms as well as part of anthroponyms can be considered as indicator of the archaic origin of the appropriate units. At the same time the in the capacity of derivational base may be proper names that were formed from several sources.

Ancient Baltic ethnonyms and anthroponyms were influenced by toponymisation and this gives an opportunity to investigate ancient onymy from the linguistic and geographic aspect. The spreading of the ancient names will be presented in the report on computer maps.

Botolv HELLELAND (Norway)

## **Plant Names in Place Names in a Municipality in Western Norway**

Place names reflect all kinds of natural circumstances, and many of them are derived from words describing the two main living categories in nature, namely fauna and flora. In my paper I will concentrate on the latter. The research area is the municipality of Ullensvang in Western Norway. The extension of the municipality is close to 1400 square km, of which 80 per cent is constituted by mountainous areas. Only the narrow stretches along the fjord of Sörfjorden is built-over. The number of inhabitants in Ullensvang is about 3400 (2012). The main industries used to be cattle breeding and fruit and vegetables growing. Nowadays we find tourism and other small businesses in addition to fruit growing and jobs in various service. The extensive exploitation of pastures and woods in former days required a fine-meshed net of place names which also comprised names derived from plant and tree names (I use plant names for herb vegetation as well as for trees).

The place-name register of the Mapping Authority of Norway contains about 5000 place names from Ullensvang, and 300 reflect plant names which makes out 6 per cent. Some names like *Barlindi* 'the yew' is formed directly from the tree name, but most of the place names in the material follow the structure plant name as specific (first element) in genitive or stem form + generic (last element) of a topographic word, for instance *Lindehaugen* 'the limetree hill'. The number of various generics approaches one hundred, which means that there is a great variation of topographical features where plants grow. *Haug* 'hill', *nes* 'promontory', *dal* 'valley' are among the more frequent words, though none of them amounts to a high number. Mostly tree names are used to form place names, like *alm* 'elm' and *björk* 'birch', but one herb name is particularly frequent, namely *kvann* 'angelica'. Collective appellatives like *lauv* 'leaf' and *lyng* 'heather' occur in several names.

In addition to the analysis of the occurrence and distribution of various plant and tree names it will be interesting to see which of them are used in names of various features. And is there a difference with respect to names close to the

settlements and names in the mountainous areas. Further the analysis may give some information on which plants have been of a certain interest at the time when the names were coined. For instance, has a particular plant name been used in a place name because the plant in question has had a particular interest for people, or does it only tell about a relative occurrence of the plant or tree?

It should be taken into consideration that the Mapping Authority's place names register covers only a minor part of the total number of place names in Ullensvang. As I have access to a detailed collection of microtopyms in the municipality I will be able to search for additional information on plant names in place names in order to make the survey more complete.

Finally such an investigation may of interest for other areas in Norway as well as for name scholars in other countries. By comparing material from various areas it will be possible to see similarities and differences in the name giving process, and also similarities and differences in name typology.

Marje JOALOID (Estonia)

### **Pre-Christian Livonian Anthroponyms**

The first source we can find Livonian personal names in is the Chronicle of Henry of Livonian, where about twenty Livonians living at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> – at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century are mentioned by name. Except two names all of them are of the Livonian origin. After the violent christianization the Livonians got Christian names. But the pre-Christian anthroponyms kept on existing for centuries. These appear widely in the sources of the Middle Ages and even later. The pre-Christian personal names of Balto-Finnic origin found in the Latvian archives have been published by Valentin Kiparsky and Detlef-Eckhard Stoebe. In my paper I shall analyze the Livonian personal names occurring in the published works, especially such of Kiparsky and Stoebe, and in the Chronicle of Henry. Certainly, it is difficult to differentiate Livonian and Estonian names from each other, particularly as the same names were used by both of these peoples. The geographical principle is used, but sometimes also the Livonian words seem to be more plausible, f. ex. *Pißkelemitte*, cf. Liv. *piški* 'small' (in 1582–1583 *Hanß, Martin, Nickell Pißkelemitte* in Ambraki).

Originally people had only one name, so also the Livonians at the time of the Chronicle of Henry. In the later sources the pre-Christian anthroponyms are often used in addition to the Christian names, f. ex. *Eloy* is mentioned in the name *Jacob Eloy Struppit* in Turaida in 1564. Sometimes the Livonian anthroponyms appear as patronyms, f. ex. *Vilmo Hennepoy*, in the year 1564 in Limbaži (*poy* 'son').

Among the pre-Christian Livonian anthroponyms two main types are used. There are compound names, f. ex. *Himmope* < \**Himopā* (Jacob Martin *Himmope*, in the year 1564 in Salacgrīva). The name consists of appellatives *himo* 'desire' + *pā* 'head'. The famous Finnish name researcher Viljo Nissilä considered such compound names to be characteristic of the members of the upper class.

Another type of the pre-Christian Livonian anthroponyms are one-component names. Usually these are suffixed names. An ancient Balto-Finnic personal name suffix is *-oi*, which is widely known in the personal names of all Balto-Finnic peoples up to the present time. In different languages the suffix has often been shortened to *-o* (later also to *-u*). This is also the case in Livonian personal names: in 1200 *Caupo*, in 1508 *Pylo*, but in 1564 *Eloy*. Suffix *-oi* had also a variant *-ei*, which had changed to *-e* (in 1212 *Asse*). Suffix *-e* appears also in the name *Meme*, which actually is an Estonian name, but appears in a Livonian place name: in the year 1205 the Livonian settlement *Memeculle* is mentioned.

One more ancient Balto-Finnic personal name suffix is *-ne* (in 1206 *Kyrianus* < \**Kirjane*). Suffix *-ne* can also appear in participial names (in 1184 *Kulevene* < \**Kūlevane*). A passive participial name had in 1198 been mentioned *Ymaut* (\**Himot* < \**Himottu* with the suffix *-t* < *-ttu*).

Some other suffixes have also appeared in pre-Christian Livonian personal names: *-ndi* (in 1185–1186 *Viliendi*), *-ke* (in 1212 *Vesike*), *-ko* (in 1186 *Waldeko*).

Although nowadays suffixes are widely used in the Livonian hypocorisms of official personal names, there are very few of names with ancient suffixes. Even the suffix *-oi*, which is widely spread in the anthroponyms of the other Balto-Finnic peoples even today, is very scantily represented in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Livonian personal name stock. But the suffix appears widely in sources of the Middle Ages and even later. The Latvian archives obviously hide lots of personal names of the ancient Livonian origin. The names are only waiting to be discovered.

Alexander KALASHNIKOV (Russia)

## **Types of Charactonyms in Translation from Russian and from English – Comparative Review**

The presentation focuses on the translation strategies of charactonyms in *The History of a Town* (hereinafter *The History...*) by M. Ye. Saltykov-Schedrin and the novel *The Monikins* by J. F. Cooper. The purpose of the presentation

is to compare the onomastic spaces of Russian and American works, types of charactonyms and equivalents in translations.

The topicality of the paper is that charactonyms being frequently studied separately as expressive means lack enough processed and analyzed material. Especially this is true for comparative onomastic studies. This presentation will contribute to the further development of literary onomastics and provide relevant name patterns and their equivalents in Russian and in English.

The novelty of the study is concluded in the introduction of new concepts in this area, in particular onomastic space, which will be analyzed on two works similar in genre and style but written in different languages. The choice of the material provides a good opportunity for contrastive onomastic analysis which has not been widely applied before.

The complex analysis of names proposed here allows assessing the rendering of proper names in a work and decide to what extent the rendering is necessary. Such analyses of works contribute to comparative literary onomastics, drawing the trends in rendering onomastic space. This paper will focus on the types of charactonyms in the translations done by D. Gorfinkel and L. Khvostenko (*The Monikins*) and Susan Brownsberger (*The History...*).

Further, a special attention will be paid to the method of onomastic space and complementary concepts and the types of equivalents used in the works under consideration.

The choice of the material for this research has been made as the onomastic spaces in both translations were rendered as a stylistic device of its own. Both works have similar groups of proper names: first and last names, nick-names, allusive names, place names.

The main way of rendering charactonyms in the translation of *The History...* was the translation of common stems supplemented with suffixes, i.e. -ов *Великанов* — Gigantov, -kin *Половинкин* — Halfkin, -tsky *Мерзцкий* — Abominitzky. The form of names in *The Monikins* was influenced by the genre allegoric satire. The names lack formants showing nationality of name bearers and resemble nick-names than names. In translation they were rendered by using common stem: Downright - *Прямодушный*, Veracious - *Правдивый*.

As a result, two principal ways of rendering charactonyms may be distinguished: usual equivalents and occasional equivalents, e.g. usual Russian equivalent: *Длиннобородый* (Longbeard), usual English equivalent: Butterchurnov (*Маслобойников*); occasional Russian equivalent: *Прямодушный* (Downright), occasional English equivalent: Wolfhound (*Брудастый*).

In light of a literary tradition of applying charactonyms, primarily anthroponyms, they may be treated as those performing a relevant stylistic function and thus they should be rendered in translation in accordance with the context

and inner form. Rendering names may be treated as a pragmatic super-task which makes the target text closer to the source text the translator performs a poetic function that is of great value.

Irina KIURSHUNOVA (Russia)

### **Anthroponymics of Medieval Karelia in the Cognitive Aspect**

Contemporary anthropocentric approaches to a study of language write down to the agenda a study and interpretation of the onomastic facts, whose learning is called to make it possible to explain and to determine their cognitive potential. The naming, fixed in the business documents of Karelia of the XV-XVII centuries in Russian and Swedish languages, is analyzed from these positions.

The possibility of cognitive approach testifies about the lawfulness of understanding of an anthroponym as the unit, filled with linguistic and extralinguistic information, which are revealed by the analysis of different sides of an onym.

Cognitive resource is represented in all anthroponymic units; however, the degree of informativeness in the different units, which name a man, is unequal.

Not calendar names (personal names and nicknames) are the most meaningful. In this case not calendar personal names represent the paradigm of the family values of the past, where onyms which indicate the order of birth and the attitude of the parents toward a child, had special significance, according to the data of the documents of Karelia of the XV -XVII centuries. The deeper cultural-historical associations, received a conversion in the onomastics of later time, could be hidden after the motives of naming. The very existence of not calendar personal onomastics testifies that "pagan conservatism", connected with the functioning of age-old russian anthroponyms, lasted longer on the periphery of Russia. The change of the religious form of mastering of the world by a man through the name in the region passed less intensively.

Nicknames reflected interrelations in the more than a family association. In this case the analysis of semantics of an appellativ, served as the internal form of the name, showed that in the medieval association of the territory being investigated there was a specific system of the values, to which the ancestors were oriented.

Patronymics and oykonymics with a not calendar personal name or the nickname at the basis are the additional sources of a study of not calendar

onomastics, especially in the absence of the indicated units in the system of naming of the region in the XV -XVII centuries.

The calendar personal names in the Karelian sources present the nucleus of Christian onomastics, known to entire medieval Russia, in the overwhelming majority but they have special features in the spreading of the repertoire of names, which is, possibly, caused by the Slavonic periphery of the region and, probably, by the Baltic- Finnish influence.

Thus, the transfer of the studying of the regional historical anthroponymics into the cognitive way of study makes it possible to interpret onomastic facts, taking into consideration the historical reality, and to designate the cognitive essence of different anthroponymic units. A study of the regional anthroponyms can be connected with the richest possibilities of the studying of the lingual picture of the world in the definite territory in the specific historical time. Anthroponyms can reflect another established order, another type of behavior, another priorities of the perception of the surrounding reality by the association, that influences on the composition both of not calendar and calendar onomastics, on the preference in the use of some names before others, and, therefore, a different from other regions articulation of denotativ space, its concepts, another vision of their components.

Antra KĻAVINSKA (Latvia)

### **The Process of Conceptualizing Ethnonyms: Data of “Latgale Linguo-Territorial Dictionary”**

Recognizing ethnonyms as proper nouns having a lexical meaning the Latvian linguist O. Bušs has actualized the problem of defining the semantics of ethnonyms in explanatory dictionaries (Bušs 2005, 135–144). In this aspect the compiled “Latgale Linguo-Territorial Dictionary” (ESF project “Linguo-Cultural and Socio-Economic Aspects of Territorial Identity in the Development of the Region of Latgale” (Nr.2009/0227/1DP/1.1.1.2.0/09/APIA/VIAA/071) is an innovation where the author of the report is preparing entries. The basic functions of the dictionary are: 1) to reveal the peculiarity of the Latgalian, the cultural field typical for him/her, 2) to highlight the concepts of Latgale being forgotten or less known, 3) to facilitate the acculturation process of foreigners in Latgale (Šuplinska 2011, 266). Proper nouns are also included into the structure of entries: toponyms, antroponyms, ethnonyms (*boltkrīvi, čyguoni, igauni, krīvi, latgali, latgališi, litauniki, poļaki, žydi*), ethnic nicknames (*čyuli, čangali*).

Following the opinions of various theoreticians on the essence of the notion *concept* the creators of the conception of the dictionary (Šuplinska 2011, 269) base on the cognition: “Concept – a synthesizing linguo-mental formation which methodologically replaces percept (image), notion and meaning and includes all these perceptions in a reduced way becoming a kind of hyperonym for the perceptions mentioned above” (Бочкарев 2005, 78).

In the dictionary at the linguistic level of ethnonym description ethnonyms denoting ethnoses, ethnical groups, their phonetic variants in Latgalian patois, ethnical nicknames are explained by their etymology. For example, to denote Polish people in Latgale in various historical periods there have been used various ethnonyms *połaki*, *pūļi*, ethnical nicknames *šļahtiči*, *pani* (describing Polish as belonging to landlords), *pšeki* (related to the large number of sibilants and frequent use of the word *przepraszam* ‘excuse me’ in Polish), *krupasieri* (small slahta is mocked as they consider themselves to be socially superior, but were forced to eat the same groats (from Russian *крупна* ‘groats’) as peasants) (Jankovjaks 2009, 256–268), *čebas* (possibly from Polish *trzeba* ‘needed’)(Čenču Jezups 1976, 249). There is identified the impact of ethnonyms in the system of other proper nouns, for example, a set of toponyms and surnames with stems *igaun-* (from an ancient denotation of the area *Ugaunia*) (Braidaks 2007, 254), *čudar-* (from old Russian *Чудь*, *Чюдь* ‘community of the Baltic-Finnish tribes, inter alia Estonians’) (Ареева 1970, 194–203), *čukn-* (*čukna* (from Russian *чухна*) ‘Estonian’) (ME I 1953, 418), ‘*est-* (the name of Estonia itself *Eesti*): sparse village *Esti* in Struzani Rural Municipality, *Čudārāni* sparse village and lake in Ilz eskalns Rural Municipality of Rezekne County; *Ikaunīki* sparse village and hill in Deksaes Rural Municipality of Vilani County; *Čuhnāni* sparse village in Aglona Rural Municipality of Aglona County, etc. (Vietvārdu datubāze, 2011), common surnames *Igauns*, *Igovens*, *Ikaunīks*, *Čudars*, *Čukna*, etc. confirm compact settlements of *Estonians* in Latgale. In some cases there is also identified an appellative meaning derived from the ethnonym, for example, *čyguoni* – 1) ‘Romani’, 2) ‘participants of a masquerade parade’, the feminine lexeme *čygonka* denote various realia in patois: 1) winter apple sort; an apple of this sort (dark green and red); 2) railway; 3) achimenes (flower, *Achimenes*); 4) mushrooms: wild chamignon (*Rozites caperata*) or ugly milkcap (*Lactarius necator*).

The basis of the entry is ~3 conceptual meanings revealing the essence of a specific ethnos, ethnic group in the cultural environment of Latgale (also in a diachronic aspect). For example, the Byelorussians of Latgale (*boltkrīvi*) are described by: 1) identity problems, 2) expressions of the Balts and Slavs in folk art, 3) revival of ethnic self-awareness in LR (1918–1940 and since 1991); however; the Latgalians and Lithuanians (*litaunīki*) have common: 1) ethnolinguistic contacts, 2) statehood idea, 3) cultural signs of Lithuanians in Latgale, etc.

According to the conception of the dictionary these meanings are based on the folklore text, cognitions of Latgalian literature, periodicals, interviews, scientific publications, signs of art and culture; the functionality of ethnonyms in society is considered (in the aspect of the opposition *own – alien*), e.g., stereotypes, associations, emotional attitude. The process of ethnonym conceptualization is quite complicated in the reflection of the dictionary: although conceptual meanings are formed following the dominant of the contextual semantics, the crucial role is attributed to the competence and intuition of the dictionary compilers.

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Rosa KOHLHEIM (Germany)

### **Name-giving Practice in Germany after the Reformation: A Case-Study of the South German Town of Nuremberg**

Whereas there exist many monographs dealing with the decline of the bithematic personal names of Germanic origin during the Middle Ages and the appearance of foreign names with a Christian connotation (names from the

New Testament, names of saints) in the 12<sup>th</sup> century as well as with the general acceptance of this innovation by the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the study of name-giving at the beginning of the new era has been hitherto rather neglected. Thus onomastic handbooks and introductions do not always inform correctly about the influence of the Reformation on the imposition of first names.

The present study is based on the names contained in the inscriptions of three graveyards (Sankt Johannis, Sankt Rochus and Wöhrd) in Nuremberg dating from 1581 to 1608. These inscriptions have been carefully edited by Peter Zahn in 2008 (*Die Inschriften der Friedhöfe St. Johannis, St. Rochus und Wöhrd zu Nürnberg [1581 bis 1808], gesammelt und bearbeitet von Peter Zahn, Wiesbaden 2008*).

It is worth mentioning that Nuremberg adopted the Reformation in 1525. In order to detect a possible evolution of name-giving practice the first names of two different periods are examined separately. The first period (1581–1589, inscriptions no. 1419–1883) includes the names of 554 men and 300 women, the second period (1600–1608, inscriptions no. 2460–2969) the names of 556 men and 536 women.

The aim of this study is to show characteristic features of German name-giving in the years following the Reformation. Although the analysis of the onomastic data has not yet been finished at the moment of handing in this summary, some interesting aspects come already to light: the extremely high frequency of the male name *John* (in the German form *Hans*), the appearance of the female name *Maria*, a name that was not in use in Germany during the Middle Ages, the important role of hagionyms (e. g. *Georg, Margareta, Barbara, Katharina, Ursula*) in spite of the protestant Reformation, the small number of male and female names from the Old Testament (in contrast to what is often written in the handbooks), the quite insignificant influence of humanism on name-giving.

Volker KOHLHEIM (Germany)

### **The Proper Name in Real World Contexts and in Fiction: A Cognitivist Approach**

In this paper a theory of the function of proper names in real world contexts and in literature will be presented. In order not to complicate matters too much only the two prototypical kinds of proper names shall be treated, namely personal names and place names. – We use proper names continually, in our daily actual world and in the world of fiction. Expressions like “real world con-

texts” and “the world of fiction” belong to a logical terminology which goes back to 17<sup>th</sup> century philosopher Leibniz, namely the concept of “possible worlds”. It will be shown that this concept, combined with the insights we have about the storing and processing of proper names in our brains, will prove quite useful in trying to analyze the relationships that exist between fictional names and names used in real world contexts.

We use a proper name in order to refer to an entity which is conceived as an individuality, referring to it via a concept which is stored in our brain. To refer successfully, two different memory traces must have been laid down in our brain. Primarily we must have learned to recognize a certain linguistic sign as a proper name, a proprial lemma. In a second step we must have connected this name with a certain object. Moreover, we associate with a special name individual and collective connotations. In real world contexts these connotations are more or less disturbing, sometimes eliciting laughter or derision. In real world communication we use proper names as tools and rightly pay little attention to their linguistic form. In real world communication the proper name’s main object is to refer to a singular entity and thus to identify it.

Quite the opposite is true in fiction, which shall be regarded as just another possible world, a possible world which has been realized by means of language. Whereas in real world contexts the main task of proper names is to refer to a given person and thus to identify it, in fiction no such person is given from the start. If we read a title consisting of a personal name, *Anna Karenina*, or *Madame Bovary*, we are presented with a “Leerstelle”, a referential void. The name, at least at the beginning of the text, rather than to identify a person, serves as a means for the constitution of the literary character. The identifying function, so important in the actual world, becomes a secondary function. On the other hand, those onymic functions which are only of secondary importance in the real world, in the first place the linguistic or cultural collective connotations, are of primary importance in the world of fiction.

Further the problem of the introduction of real world characters into fictional texts, like *Napoleon* in Tolstoy’s *War and Peace*, will be treated. Employing Kripke’s referential and causal theory of naming to the theory of possible worlds a “cross-world identity” of all Napoleons appearing in fiction with their original source, the historical *Napoleon*, is claimed. This claim is corroborated by neuropsychologic findings, especially by Endel Tulving’s discovery of two kinds of memory, the “semantic memory” and the “episodic memory”. It can be supposed that the individual referential connections between a name and its referent as well as the additional connotations of a name are stored in one’s episodic memory, whereas the other kinds of

onymic knowledge (the “categorical meaning” of a name) are laid down in the semantic memory system.

Finally the role of toponyms in fiction will be analyzed. Place names refer much oftener to their real counterparts than personal names, seemingly because their most important function is to contribute to the fictional constitution of space and to the mental mapping of the storyworld in the reader’s mind. But place names can, and this is a rather surprising fact, also represent time in fiction. Considering all these achievements of proper names one may ask whether literary onomastics in a truly interdisciplinary approach cannot serve as a tool for cognitive science.

Sarmīte LAGZDIŅA (Latvia)

### **Rendering and Spelling of Personal Names in K. Milenbahs’ Works**

The report deals with names of real historical persons referred to in the works of the significant Latvian linguist Kārlis Milenbahs (1853–1916). K. Milenbahs mentions a wide range of persons (linguists, philosophers, historians, artists, etc.) of different times and countries. Therefore, personal names occurring in his writings (surnames, pseudonyms and other names) are perfect material for a study of rendering and spelling personal names in Latvian at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The source of personal names used for this research is the original version of articles included in K. Milenbahs’ two-volume *Selected works (Darbu izlase, 2009, 2011)*. In today’s edition, for pragmatic reasons, all the text is transcribed into modern Latvian writing system, and names of real persons are reproduced in compliance with contemporary rules of rendering and spelling. K. Milenbahs’ professional activity fell within the period when Fraktur was gradually replaced by Antiqua in printed Latvian texts, therefore his articles were originally published using various writing systems of that time, traditionally referred to as “orthographies”. Predominantly, it was the old orthography (supported by Fraktur). But after 1900, some of K. Milenbahs’ articles appeared also in two subsequent versions of the new orthography (supported by Antiqua) – the so-called Scientific Commission’s orthography, and the new orthography proper. For Latvian fragments in academic papers written in German or Russian, K. Milenbahs used the so-called scientific orthography (also based on Antiqua).

K. Milēnbahs' original articles were excerpted, recording in facsimile all the divergent formal representations of each real person's name in Latvian. These data were compiled in a register of about 340 entries, reflecting the use of every name in different writing systems and various grammatical forms (cases), as well as its morphological and graphemic variants. Each entry was provided with the reference form (nominative) of the name in contemporary spelling as a headword, thus ensuring the identification of names and at the same time linking up spellings used by K. Milēnbahs with their modern equivalents in *Selected works*.

The following samples give an idea of the eventual size and scope of entries, as well as of the main problems of spelling personal names during K. Milēnbahs' time – such as the marking of vowel length and rendering names of foreign origin. (Abbreviations ZK o. and zin. o. denote Scientific Commission's orthography (*Zinību komisijas ortogrāfija*) and scientific orthography (*zinātniskā ortogrāfija*) respectively; ģen., dat., akuz. indicate oblique cases – genitive, dative, accusative.)

Bērklis – Bērkleļ's  
 Bilenšteins – Bielenšteins // Bielenšteins // Bihlenſchteins, ģen. Bielenšteina, dat. Bielenšteīnam, akuz. Bielenšteīnu; Bilenšteins, ģen. Bilenšteina, akuz. Bilenšteīnu; ZK o.: Bienensteins  
 Brivkalns – ZK o.: ģen. Brivkalna  
 Fūrekers – ģen. Fūrekera // Fūreketa; Fūrekera, ģen. Fūrekera  
 Ģēte – Ģeethe, ģen. Ģeethes // Ģetes, akuz. Ģeethi // Ģeti; ģen. Ģetes  
 Janševskis – ģen. Janſchewſka; ZK o.: Janſevskis  
 Līventalis – ģen. Līwentala // Līwentala  
 Meijē – Meljēs, ģen. Meljē  
 Mikola – ZK o.: ģen. Mikolas, akuz. Mikolu  
 Stērstu Andrejs – zin. o.: ģen. Stērstu Andrēja  
 Šlēgelis – Schlegels, ģen. Schlegela // Schlegela  
 Zubatijs – Zubati's // Subatijs, ģen. Subatijs; ZK o.: Subatijs, ģen. Zubatijs

The spellings used by K. Milēnbahs were juxtaposed with their respective contemporary spellings (i.e. with the headwords). Spellings showing deviation from their modern equivalent were grouped according to the manifestation of the deviation. Each group was analyzed in the context of various subcategories of names in order to find out how the origin and formal characteristics of personal names affect their spelling in K. Milēnbahs' works. This report gives a brief overview of results obtained, along with a more detailed review of the rendering principles, spelling peculiarities and variants within the most problematic subcategory of names – surnames of foreign origin.

Velga LAUGALE (Latvia)

## **Names of Educational Institutions Viewed in Onomastic Aspect**

A significant part of proper names are names of institutions and companies or ergonyms. Simultaneously with the rapid development of economic, socio-political and cultural life the number of known and widely used proper names increases as well as their functional significance.

Names of educational institutions are special among others because they represent the entire educational system, naming types of institutions, levels, specialisation, place and the like (around 1500 names). Research results on such a big system of names are essential in inter-science field (linguistics, pedagogy, history, culture). They play an important role in identification, clarification and development of cultural-historical heritage and educational terminology. The study identifies the most characteristic development trends from the very beginnings of Latvian schools (in case the school name is worded in Latvian). This set fully reflects all the main features of forming names and gives an idea of the most important name structure types.

From a theoretical aspect names of educational institutions should be studied as an evolving system, the dynamics of which is determined by combination of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors, at the same time the names of educational institutions reflect the national cultural values and nation's history. Reflection of language contacts in proper nouns indicates that not always thorough analysis of the notional word meaning included in the nomenclature has been performed. Analysis of modern educational institution name nomenclature leads to a conclusion that the changes within it mainly occur due to extra-linguistic changes (political, ideological, historical, economical, legal, cultural etc.). These inaccuracies are also reflected in legislative acts, for example, by using synonymous nomenclature for designating one educational level, for example, *arodvidusskola*, *profesionālā vidusskola*, *tehnikumus*.

The analysed names of educational institutions, i.e., ergonyms, allow conclusions on the name structure. It consists of that part of nomenclature that was designed or modified basing on certain acts in the education system and differentiating part, which allows different options, i.e., differentiating elements. Gradually, the names have become more and more specific (also longer), thus expanding the number of characteristic elements and creating names even with four or five differentiating elements, for example, *Rēzeknes pilsētas speciālā pirmsskolas izglītības iestāde bērniem ar runas traucējumiem "Rūķītis"*, *Čigānu etniskās grupas izlīdzināšanas klases pie Ventspils vakara vidusskolas*.

Useful is educational institution name study from historical aspect, it allows for identification of specific naming elements for each phase. Name creators have frequently tried to include all elements characterising the school into it, thus forming names of particularly complex structure and verbosity features, for example, *Maltas speciālā bāreņu internātpamatskola bērniem ar garīgās attīstības traucējumiem, Ugunsdrošības un civilās aizsardzības koledžas Ugunsdzēsēju un glābēju profesionālā skola.*

The obtained study results suggest that the name usually reflects the name creator's understanding of the cultural and historical events, nationality, interests, as well as the views accepted by society (or its part) at a particular period of time on what is modern, original and contemporary.

The compiled names of educational institutions in Latvia and the existing studies suggest that this area still faces a lot of problems (uncertainty concerning the naming principles, ignoring language culture requirements, lack of logic, inaccuracies etc.).

In perspective, concerning educational terminology, i.e. formation of educational institution names, it would be useful to reach agreement on essential criteria and elements, which must be part of the name. Also those elements that are not recommended for names of educational institutions should be considered.

Ewa MAJEWSKA (Poland)

### **Family Tradition in the Giving of Proper Names among Germans, Dutchmen and Poles**

Many various factors have an influence on the giving of names to children. One of them is the family tradition, which used to play a very important role in the giving of proper names, especially in the past. In all ages and all over the world families have taken pride in their traditions. The giving of names is expressed by the naming after the members of the family. Children usually receive names after their parents, grandparents and other relatives. They can also be named after the godparents, who are not always their relatives. The main objective of such name-giving is to maintain family ties. Many cultures believe in honoring their elders and do so by naming children after them. The names are repeated over and over again by generations in order to revere the forefathers or to continue the history of the family. There are different habits of naming the children in each country. An important factor can be also the number of children and the order of their

birth. In the modern society parents often refrain from using those traditional habits while naming their children, instead they opt for a name which simply sounds nice. To find out, how big the interest on the naming after the parents in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was, names taken from the birth registers of the churches in three countries – Germany, the Netherlands and Poland – have been examined and compared with one another. These birth registers come from Braunschweig (Germany), Amsterdam (the Netherlands) and Warsaw (Poland), from Catholic and Protestant parishes. There are some differences between the naming after father and mother among the countries but also among the confessions.

Philip W MATTHEWS (New Zealand)

### **New Zealand: The Maori and English Languages and Place Names**

This paper takes up one of the conference themes, „Reflection of language contacts in proper names”. It deals with the situation in New Zealand where there are some 12,000 gazetted (or official) and an estimated 35,000 non-gazetted (or recorded) place names. These names are almost all in Māori and English.

The country was settled by the Māori people in the fourteenth century and today about 650,000 people, out of a total population of about 4.3 million, claim Māori descent. Māori named almost all of the country, the names being closely linked to iwi (tribal) histories. Foreigners, almost all English speaking, started visiting the country and giving their names to various places, and from the early nineteenth century two place name systems - Māori and nonMāori - have existed.

This paper details the contact between the Māori language, the English language and New Zealand's place names. It deals with seven matters: (1) Māori settlement and naming; (2) Early nonMāori settlement and naming; (3) the Treaty of Waitangi; (4) post Treaty of Waitangi names; (5) spelling of Māori place names; (6) pronunciation of Māori names; and (7) dual and alternative Māori-English place names. Reasons are advanced to explain matters associated with the interlingual problems in the spelling and pronunciation of the place names and the emergence of dual place names.

Note 1: Māori is the official spelling but the spelling Maori is retained, as is the use of vowel doubling e.g. Taamaki, as appropriate in the quotations and references.

Note 2: Pākeha means New Zealanders of European descent.

Note 3: the current name when it differs from the traditional name is given in square brackets.

Olga MORI (Germany)

### **Spanish Official and Unofficial Anthroponyms. Diatopic, Diastratic and Diaphasic Differences**

This paper deals with the differences in the use of Spanish official and unofficial anthroponyms due to diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic differences.

To begin with, it is necessary to distinguish between official and unofficial anthroponyms and the differences between them. Official anthroponyms have to be built according to the law of each country following fixed rules. The law establishes the number of their constituent elements, first names and surnames, as well as their meaning. However, within these strict limits, speakers have some freedom in the choice of first names, generally influenced by the social and the individual norm.

However, in a certain way, official anthroponymy, to some extent, restricts the freedom of the speakers when naming an individual, and unofficial names are created. There are different types of unofficial names or nicknames in Spanish; some of them are hypocoristic forms derived from official anthroponyms, others are created following the system of the Spanish language and its figurative use. The term <nickname> has several equivalents in Spanish <sobrenombre>, <apodo>, <mote>, <remoquete>, which design different types of nicknames. Nicknames allow speakers to express a wide range of feelings when naming somebody. <Sobrenombre> is the most general concept and it is also used for those nicknames which are not offensive, <apodos> can be, and usually are, offensive.

Spanish is spoken by 450.000.000 people and over a large geographical extension. Both official and unofficial names function on the level of discourse or speech but they are conditioned by diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic reasons. The diatopic differences are due to the linguistic varieties of the Spanish language used in the large geographical area where it is spoken, for example, the number of constituent elements of the anthroponyms may vary in different countries or, when Spanish is in contact with other languages, there is interference of these languages in the creation of proper names. The diastratic differences are based on the social strata, for example, more unofficial names are used in the language of the lower classes. Finally, the diaphasic differences or differences of style determine, for example, the frequency and type of unoffi-

cial names used by women in a certain region. These linguistic distinctions for Spanish anthroponymy are also valid for other languages.

Irena MYTNIK (Poland)

## Slavonic First Names in Ukrainian Anthroponymy of Polish-Ukrainian Borderland in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century

Ukrainian anthroponymy of the area of Chelmia. in 16th century, thus in Polish-Ukrainian borderlands, shows complete domination of christian names. Former Slavonic names were kept only in small amount. **Some of them**, f.ex *Wołodymyr, Borys* **entered the canon of the Christian**. Occurrence of Polish saints names, *Stanisław and Wojciecha*, typical for liturgical calendar of catholic church was connected to ethnical and language specifics of this region and influence of Polish anthroponymic system on Ukrainian one.

Investigated documents concerned townsman and peasants. There occurred only 44 slavonic forms in them, which were written in basic and derived structure. Appearance of this names in resources from 16th century may show it's former popularity. *Bohdan, Bohon, Byełecz, Borys, Bucz, Chocym, Chwałyey, Czarnysz, Czech, Dobrzyło, Drobysz, Гуґко, Гуґб, Iarosz, Iaroszek, Kochan, Łasko, Małyna, Małysz, Man, Manyecz, Myeczko, Nyelyep, Nyelyepycz, Radyecz, Rahoza, Roszko, Sbrozko, Stanislaus, Stakosz, Stanyecz, Stanczenie, Syemak, Therebyesz, Troja, Vacz, Wacula, Vaczuk, Weska, Woythko, Wołk, Wołosz, Żdan, Żuk*. The most often used name was *Stanisław*. This name was also popular in Polish and Ukrainian anthroponymy of old Wolynia (Mytnik 2010: 86, 121), area of Halych and Lvov (Szulowska 192: 15) and in northern Podlasie in 16th century (Citko 2001: 34). Next to *Bohdan* and *Wojtech*, it was the most often used two double-barreled name in Ukrainian anthroponymy of 16th and 17th centuries (Демчук 1988: 39).

Majority of mentioned examples is a complex, double-barreled structure. Few single-stem names derived from common nouns, which in research materials probably were used as a names, may be considered relicts of the past. In anthroponymy of discussed region most of this kind of attributes were names and nicknames. It may seem though, that this attributes, which in naming patterns were situated in the first place before additional post-positive identifier or were concerning siblings, were actually names. The formation, which in previous antiquities was used as a name and which semantics pointed on relation of the parents to a newborn child: *Żdan* and for the day of birth: *Syemak*, should also be mentioned. In gathered materials group of identifiers derived

from common names consists of a few forms with negation in the first segment f.ex: *Nyelyep, Nyelyepycz*. They were used as a name and as a function of the only identification attribute, being a name or nickname. From time to time it were also tabuistic names, which were used to protect child from evil powers. It may be that names were also connected to the world of animals and nature in general, plants and bugs, f.ex: *Rahoza, Wolk* or *Žuk*, which were used in function of a basic identification identifier. These and another example single-stem names derived from common nouns are registered in resources from 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century of other parts of Ukraine (Демчук 1988: 19-21, 24-25, 102).

The antroponymic material found in the examined sources are in most of the cases the hypocoristic forms which were created as a result of suffixal derivation. It was achieved by using the same morphological means, as these occurring in the baptismal names found in documents from this period. The most productive was suffix *-ec* and *-ko*, originally diminutive, which in Ukrainian anthroponymy with time began to create the structure without the emotional factors. Both suffixes were very popular in Ukrainian anthroponymy of the 16th century. Names, from which most hypocoristic forms created, was *Stanislaw* and the names of the initial *Mal-/Mał-* and *Wac-*.

The mentioned examples were probably the unofficial forms used every day instead of the Christian name. However the number of Slavonic names known in this time in Chelm district was greater, as evidenced by patronymic patterns of names motivation occurring in the sources. There are 16 Slavonic names and their suffixal forms obtained from it. Most of them didn't occur as a Christian names: *Bohdan, Boris, Chocz, Dobrzyło, Goszcz, Hudko, Jarosz, Lubko, Mal, Malesza(a), Manko, Mynko, Radko, Sulko, Woythko, Wolosz*.

The amount of slavonic forms used in in the contemporary Ukrainian anthroponymy is quite modest in comparison with other Slavonic languages. The latest *Dictionary of Ukrainian names* included over 80 names of pre-Christian era spanning tradition and native ones, created on the basis of Old Russian language (Трійняк 2005). Among them are a few forms known in the Middle Ages, popular among the princes and boyars, among others: *Владислав, Володимир, Всеволод, Вячеслав, Ізяслав, Мстислав, Остромир, Ростислав, Святополк, Святослав, Ярослав*, as well as single-stem names derived from common nouns, such as *Бажан, Боян, Ждан, Кий, Любим* or *Лада and Либідь*. A small part of the nowadays' stock of names are forms of west Slavonic origins, such as *Богумил, Власта, Войтех, Казимир, Милан, Божена, Кветослава* which in the last century became a part of anthroponymy of lands that used to be the place of contacts with Poles, Czechs and Slovaks. Several other, ie *Будмир, Зореслав, Радомир, Радослав, Стоян; Весна, Милиця*, over

the past decades, were borrowed from the Bulgarians, Serbs and Macedonians (Чучка 2002: 335; 2009: 84). Some, such as *Богдан, Борис, Вацлав, Войтех, Володимир, Радослав, Ростислав, Станіслав, Ярослав*, were known well also in the land of Chelm in the 16th century.

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Sanda RAPA (Latvia)

### **Appellatives of Land Features in the Latvian Toponymy**

Geographic appellatives are included in almost a half of the Latvian toponyms. Thus nearly half a million place names in the card files of Latvian Language Institute of University of Latvia (approximately a million cards in total) are derived from the geographical nomenclature word as the second component.

There are at least 897 different geographic appellatives which characterize land features (flora, fauna, and geology) in the Latvian toponymy (diminutives and dialectical forms with little difference are also included, because often they may have different semantics, but old or loan forms that are flooded into onomastic lexeme due to elision or ellipse are excluded). Whereas the definition of the geographical appellatives cannot be applied to all set of the appellatives of compound place names, the following features have been considered to be the features of geographic appellatives of land features: ability to define the category of the object, frequency, areal distribution, and ability to bind with onomastic lexemes.

There are three groups of geographic appellatives which characterize land features in the Latvian toponymy: appellatives of woodless area, appellatives of wood, and appellatives of swamps.

It is estimated that grasslands in Latvia occupy less than 1 %, woods – 44 %, and swamps – 5% of the territory. In the Latvian toponymy the ratio between number of appellatives of meadows, woods, and swamps is quite different – there are 60 % grassland appellatives, 25 % wood appellatives, 10 % swamp appellatives in the whole of land feature appellatives (probably due to traditions of agriculture).

Appellatives of woodless area are derived from words of flora semantics (e. g., *auzājs* ‘oat field’, *ķimenīca* ‘caraway meadow’, *rugaiete* ‘rye field’), words of wetness semantics (e. g., *lanka*, *liekna* ‘swampy meadow’, *sausnējs* ‘arid field’), words of geology semantics (e. g., *akmenājs*, *uolaine*, *zvirgzdājs* ‘rocky place’), words of fertile semantics (e. g., *lekmīne* ‘fertile ground’, *puosts*, *tukšaine* ‘badlands’), words of cultivation (e. g., *cirtums*, *rājums*, *darījums* ‘clearance’).

Appellatives of wood are derived from words of flora semantics (e. g., *eglājs* ‘spruce-grove’, *apsulājs* ‘aspen forest’, *kārklājs* ‘osiery’, *lazdiens* ‘hazel-grove’, *priedulājs* ‘pine forest’), words that describes thickness of a wood (e. g., *gails*, *mežuotne* ‘dense forest’, *skrajmežs* ‘sparse growth of trees’), words that describes size of a wood (e. g., *dzira*, *lānis* ‘large forest’, *kupsīņš* ‘small wood’), words that describes age of a wood (*jaunaudze*, *smalce* ‘new wood’, *vecums* ‘old forest’), words of wetness semantics (e. g., *pūsts*, *vads* ‘swampy forest’).

Appellatives of woods and especially woodless area are mainly derived from stem of names of geological elements, plants or living beings, while the swamp appellatives mostly are simple words. Perhaps it is due to toponymic synecdoche where a part inside the object, a part that covers the object or a part close by or even at a distance of the object is used to refer to the whole entity (or otherwise). Appellatives of swamps seem to be more metaphoric in usage (lexeme *purvs*, *dublājs* ‘swamp’ can also refer to dirty place). Some appellatives of swamp are derived flora semantics (e. g., *sūneklis*, *sūnājs* ‘mossy swamp’), appellatives of wetness semantics (*dūksnājs*, *dūkstaine*, *strieguonis* ‘fen, bog’), appellatives of dirt semantics (*dulķe*, *dumbēris*, *plūtas* ‘muddy swamp’).

Renāte SILIŅA-PIŅĶE (Latvia)

### **Given Names in the Swedish Ploughland Survey of 1638: Problems of Analysis and Solutions**

The Swedish Ploughland Survey of 1638 is the oldest, comprehensive source covering large part of Latvia, which provides an impressive number of names of Latvian peasants. Altogether about 12,000 Latvian peasants are mentioned by a name, recording more than 800 spellings of names.

The first problem emerged identifying the material for analysis. When excerpting personal names sometimes it was difficult to determine which of the proper names mentioned in the survey are personal names. There are following peasants recorded in Igates estate: *Tomas Skiute, Laur Drulle, Pawel Kikerich, Andres Sautelaß, N. Burtneck, Malans Hans, Cort Permes, Berent Kabalinski, Matsch Laur., Andres Tinge, Hans Lintiag, Bertolt Gude, Nuske Jurring, Kiuwe Peter, Harmen Putel*. No consistency is respected in recording the personal names and homestead names, therefore in such cases as *Matsch Laur* there are difficulties to distinguish which is a personal name and which is a homestead name, since they both were possible in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and were recorded in the survey materials as personal names. I am going to speak about the possible solutions of such problematic cases in my report.

Such examples as *Dirich Leisch Jahn* and *Hans Peter Clas* show that the recording of a proper name can also be seemingly three-part. In these and similar cases one can try to identify the homestead name. The second case, for example, could be related with a homestead name *Ančpēteri*.

One should set apart also a small group of proper names which when positioned as personal names either do not look at personal names or look as the personal names which were unknown to the recorder of the protocol and the reproduction of which was very approximate, e.g., *Bhegke, Dohße, Peyte, Sunze, Tursche, Wasche* etc. Mostly such examples are found in the sixth and eight commission protocols, in which a relatively large number of Estonian and Slavic forms of personal names are observed.

After identification of excerption problem of personal names and finding a solution for this problem the next step was to define the principles of analysis. The survey protocol is written in the early New High German language. Almost no attention is paid to the characteristics of Latvian language in the recording of the personal names. The clerks of the survey have transformed the names of the peasants, to some extent one can say that they have translated them to the German references known to themselves, therefore attention should be paid to the German spelling of personal names in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, which are characterized by high inconsistency.

This result of such situation is a large variety of the forms of personal names in the survey protocol, therefore, personal names had to be grouped prior to the analysis. The etymological approach was not suitable in this case, since the aim was to define a group, which would contain names which could be analyzed as variations of one personal name. Unfortunately, it was almost impossible to draw conclusions about allonyms. Within the framework of the survey one could name relatively safely such German and Latvian forms of personal names, e. g., *Bredick* and *Fredrich*, and various forms emerged as a result

of writing inconsistency, e.g., *Bartolt* and *Bartholt*, while the allonym usage of *Hans* and *Jahn* was very doubtful.

So far, it has been decided to analyze in one group the following:

- 1) name versions resulting due to the early New High German spelling,
- 2) allonyms recorded in the source,
- 3) adapted forms, also with different suffixes of Latvian language,
- 4) unadapted forms derived with various suffixes,
- 5) possible misspellings and mistakes of the clerks,
- 6) the spelling versions of personal names recorded in the Northern Germany mentioned in the Wilfried Seibicke's Historical Dictionary of German personal names.

This distinction allows separate analysis of the full and shortened forms of the names, if they are not recorded as allonyms in the survey material. This is particularly important in cases when various shortened forms are derived from one full form, the allonym usage of which in the territory of the 17th century Latvia has not been verified, e.g., *Laur* and *Brentz* from *Laurentz* or *Jahn* and *Hans* from *Johann*. Such an approach makes it possible to record a possible transition from perception of the shortened form as a version of the name's full form to independent use of the shortened form. However, at his stage, unambiguous conclusions can't be made without additional sources, though names of brothers *Jacob*, *Jürg* and *Jürgen*, or *Jahn*, *Hans* and *Jacob* allows such a possibility.

Tatyana SOKOLOVA (Russia)

## **The Problem of Renaming Moscow Metro Stations**

The names of the Moscow metro stations represent an urbanomic subsystem which functions in a common onomastic area of the city. The Moscow Metro was opened in 1935 (one line, 13 stations). As of 2012, it has 12 lines and 185 stations.

The names of the metro stations are the result of the secondary nomination, as opposed to the names of the above-ground objects (such as streets, squares, railway stations, parks etc). Renaming of the metro stations often results from the change of the urban object of the same name under the influence of extra-linguistic factors.

The system of the Moscow Metro names started to form in the 1930-es. Under the totalitarian regime, the names were given by means of a 'strong-willed' decision and usually they were not fixed in the standard acts. More-

over, a name could be changed at the last moment. For example, the station to be named *Krymskaya Ploshchad* (*Crimean Square*) under construction, was opened under the name of *Park Kultury imeni Gorkogo* (*Gorky Park of Culture*). Thus, the problem of renaming appeared even before the first station was opened.

Renaming usually resulted from campaigns launched when the political situation in the country was changing (denouncement of Stalin's cult of personality, change of political leaders, breakdown of the Soviet Empire etc.). The first wave 1956-1966:

*Stalynskaya* → *Semyonovskaya*

*Plant named after Stalin* → *Plant after Likhachev* → *Avtozavodskaya*

*Kaluzhskaya* → *Oktyabrskaya* etc.

The second wave the 1990-es:

*Ploshchad Nogina* (*Nogin Square*) → *Kitay-gorod*

*Lenino* → *Tsaritsyno*

*Zhdanovskaya* → *Vykhino*

*Ploshchad Sverdlova* → *Teatralnaya* etc.

Some stations were renamed more than once during both campaigns:

*Okhotny Ryad* (*Hunting Row*) → *Imeni Kaganovicha* → *Okhotny Ryad* → *Prospekt Marksa* (*Marx Avenue*) → *Okhotny Ryad*

*Mir* (*Peace*) → *Shcherbakovskaya* → *Alekseyevskaya*

*Ulitsa Komintern/imeni Komintern/Komintern* (*Comintern Street*) → *Kalininskaya* → *Alexandrovsky Sad* (*Alexandrovsky Garden*)

The secondary system was supposed to reflect the changes in the system of the primary names: for instance, *Ploshchad Dzerzhinskogo* (*Dzerzhinsky Square*) became *Lubyanskaya ploshchad*, so in 1990 the metro station of the same name became *Lubyanka*.

Since 1997 the nominative activity is governed by the City of Moscow law 'on naming territorial units, streets and metro stations of Moscow' issued by Moscow Duma. Though the law prohibits renaming, it hasn't stopped. The station *Izmaylovksy Park* was renamed to *Partizanskaya* (*Partisans*) at the partisan war veterans' request.

Under the current situation we can see that renaming may cause conflicts between the citizens and the city authorities. For example, a station under construction was to be called *Brateyevo*, but it was renamed to *Alma-Atinskaya* according to the order of the Moscow Administration 'in honour of the traditional friendship between the people of Kazakhstan and Russia'. This decision made both locals and onomatologists indignant. *Brateevo* name is unique, because it is not repeated anywhere else in Russia. The names of such settlements should remain as monuments of history, language and culture on

the map of Moscow, not only in the names of districts, but also in the names of metro stations (*Medvedkovo, Sviblovo, Mitino, Vykhino* and many others). The fixing of these names is one of the principles of formation of toponymic systems of Moscow. The decision made by the Government of Moscow has been widely discussed in the media and on the Internet. The citizens are protesting against renaming of *Brateevo*. In the Moscow area *Brateevo* a movement of the residents was formed, acting to preserve the names of metro stations *Brateevo*.

The naming of city facilities should not depend on the political situation, renaming bring discord in the customary system, imperfect but functioning for a long time, destroy it and build up new discrepancies.

Ieva SPROĢE (Latvia)

### **Insight of Reproduction Development of Latvian Proper Nouns in Journalistic Texts in German (20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> Century)**

When a person is born, he got his name. It personifies the person, his individuality. Every person wants to hear, see and also to recognize in the exact same way as it was given to him at birth.

Since the ancient times misunderstandings and discussions, about proper noun reproduction in various languages, are present.

Each personal name has its own history. Although representatives of the German-speaking countries often protested against their name reproduction in Latvian, German and Latvian person's name history has much in common.

Ancient Latvians, like all other European nations, initially did not use surnames or family names. Instead other names were used, which indicated the status and origin of its owner. Initially personality was distinguished by one name, last name followed much later.

In Germany surnames began to form in 12<sup>th</sup> century in southern Germany. Formation process continued for several centuries, in Westphalia and Phrisia permanent last name set up only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At first with the decree.

The first evidence of Liv and ancient Latvian personal names were found in medieval documents and chronicles, and was indicative of Livs living in the Livonian Confederation cities and Latvian craftsmen guilds in 14<sup>th</sup> century. These sources provide the first evidence of some ancient Latvian name transcription in Latin.

Although since that time, many centuries passed, and both German and Latvian language evolved, improved and changed personal name portrayal

is still not fully resolved. Is it possible? What are the trends observed in recent years? According to Latvian legislation, personal names are rendered according to their pronunciation, is still in force, however in different sources personal names appear in their original script, therefore undermining the Latvian language syntax. There is also a tendency that, depending on the type of the text and convention, alongside latvianized surname the original is given in the brackets. What is German attitude towards latvianized personal names? A large part of German readers are confused and shocked, because they were unable to recognize the German personal names in the Latvian texts, in their minds particular notions of German syntax, that proper names are not translated and the original script is preserved, were entrenched. This regulation was also included in German Association of Interpreters and Translators (Richtlinien der deutschen Dolmetscher- und Übersetzer-Vereinigungen BDÜ) guidelines.

A seemingly simple rule, though probably only to the extent permitted by the Latin alphabet, and contained with letters presented in the principles of sound reproduction in it. Although the Latvian language grapheme is based on the Latin alphabet, letter combinations sound for several cases are different.

If grapheme corresponds to a different alphabet (e.g., Slavic Cyrillic, Greek alphabet, etc.), personal names should be transliterated according to their pronunciation. This rule for German readers seems to be understandable, but the idea that personal names can be reproduced and pronounced according to the Latin alphabet, is not acceptable. And a lack of understanding is so great that Latvia is sued in Court of Human Rights because foreign surname latvianization is violation of right to privacy, therefore relevant laws and regulations determining latvianization of foreign words are in conflict with the Constitution.

And what is with the Latvian personal names in German publications? Latvian names and surnames in German publications so far had been reproduced without Latvian diacritical marks, which result in significant changes in surname (name) and can even give it a negative connotation. For Latvian audience semantic content of the names (e.g., Cīcis, Kāķis, Āpse), including personal names, should not be construed, if the names are reproduced without diacritical marks. Language is alive, it is constantly changing. This development is affected by the environment, including the social and political factors.

Latvia joining the EU and trends of globalization and democracy play a role in reproduction of personal names. It is not always evaluated, but in general Latvia joining the European Union and positioning on a one level as the West systematic Latvian personal name portrayal with the use of diacritical marks can be observed.

## Teachers' Nicknames in One of the Latvian Schools

Although any of us has a name and surname, probably only few people have not got any nickname during their life. Especially active in giving nicknames and using them are pupils at school, that is why the nicknames given to teachers in one of Riga schools are analysed in this report from the semantic viewpoint. 160 respondents of the school were questioned – both pupils and teachers. 232 different nicknames were mentioned in responses to the questions on the questionnaire *What nicknames of teachers of this school do you know? Why have these teachers got exactly such nicknames?* It should be pointed out it is possible that several nicknames have a number of motivations, thus, one and the same nickname can be listed at least in two semantic groups or subgroups.

In the material analysed there is the largest amount of nicknames, motivated by the person's appearance and physical traits. Nicknames draw one's attention to both the person's appearance generally (*Seksīgais, Sēne*) and to some parts of the body, for instance, legs (*Spalvainā kāja*), beard, moustache (*Ziemassvētku vecītis, Ūsiņš*), hair (*Pūdelis, Ligzda*), etc. It is significant to mention that only one nickname, motivated by the height and build of a body, indicates to the thinness (*Žāvētā vista*), all the rest nicknames accentuate teacher's corpulence (*Karlsons, Lode*). The whole bearing (*Pingvīns, Zilonis*), the way a person moves (*Pile*), as well as some physical imperfection (*Bezpirkstis, Kuprais, Muša*) have not remained overlooked either. Still, there are nicknames that give no direct indication which feature in the teacher's appearance has influenced the choice of a certain nickname, in motivations just referring to them as *looks like, is like, resembles*, etc. (*Mikimausis, Super Mario*). Nicknames, motivated by a person's clothes are also considered to be motivated by a person's appearance. All these nicknames have been given due to the fact that a certain piece of clothing has been worn frequently, or a person often wears clothing of one and the same colour. None of the nicknames analysed has been given to a teacher if a piece of clothing has been worn only once (*Cālis, Banāns, Zelta rudens*).

Different alterations of teacher surnames is the second most popular group in the material analysed. Besides, such alterations of surnames most frequently have been introduced on the basis of phonetic associations and not only to be laconic, because they are not always shorter forms of surnames (*Čara, Šāde*). Pretty often it has been observed that alternations of surnames (*Dreģe, Gailene*) are as long as the real surname or even longer (*Stroganovs, Gludeklis*). On the basis of semantic associations only six teacher nicknames have been formed (*Krauklis, Kaija, Putns, Vārna, Trusene, Meža vista*).

Nicknames motivated by a person's character or behaviour characterize the person either generally (*Rupucis, Čūska*) or concentrate on one specific characteristic trait, for instance strictness (*Knīpstanga, Gribule*), shyness (*Biete*), emotionality (*Psihā*), wisdom, lack of wisdom or precision (*Zinātnieks, Bārbija*). Usually nicknames reveal some negative characteristic features, that have been annoying to the author of the nickname (*Zoss, Krievu tanks*), although there are nicknames in which the positive attitude towards the owner of the nickname is felt (*Jaukā, Saulēns*).

Nicknames are given also because of the teacher's specific language and speech peculiarities (*Miļumiņa, Meit, tev kādas problēmas*), their occupation and position (*Aina, Jaunatis, Klizma*), due to a certain situation, some amusing fact (*Samta lācītis, Raudule, Ungāru speķis*), the place where the teacher works, respectively, where the classroom is located (*Apburtā princese, Nāriņa, Kurmis*).

There are also nicknames that have been given under the influence of some other nickname: thus, the nickname can be altered and one and the same teacher can have two nicknames (*Pludiņš < Podiņš, Vācietis < Fricis, Speķis < Ungāru speķis*), or the nickname can arise from the nickname of some other colleague (other teacher) (*Džindžera dūda, Sniegbaltīte*).

Most interesting have always appeared to be nicknames that reveal the imagination of the author of the nickname (*Zelta rudens* – always wears clothes in colours characteristic to golden autumn, *Hitlera mazmeita* – because the teacher very often speaks about Germany, German people and “old times golden times”, *Apburtā princese* – the classroom is on the highest floor).

Anta TRUMPA (Latvia)

### **Toponyms with *ruoz-* in the Upcoming *Latvia's Toponym Glossary***

In chapter R of the upcoming *Latvia's Toponym Glossary* manuscript there are numerous entries of toponyms in Latvian with a similar root of the appellative *ruōza // ruōze*, which means ‘a hill, mound, hillock, glen, ravine, etc.’, as well as the common name of a flower *ruōze* (rose).

The interest in the dissemination of the word *ruōze* in the process of forming the toponyms in Latvia arose several decades ago – in 1936, when Latvian linguist Juris Plāķis published wide research on the topic *The word “rūozas” and its dissemination throughout the territory of Latvia* (Plāķis 1936).

The aims of the paper are as follows:

1) To study toponyms with the root of the appellative *ruôza* // *ruôze*, based on the gathered material for the upcoming *Latvia's Toponym Glossary*, and compare this material with former research carried out in 1930s by J. Plāķis;

2) Try to find a solution for the successful formation of the entries with *ruoz-* in *Latvia's Toponym Glossary* and for distinguishing the toponyms which are formed from two similar or even homograph appellatives *ruôza* // *ruôze* // *ruôzis* un *ruôze*.

I. When proceeding with the analyses of the material included in *Latvia's Toponym Glossary*, the toponyms with the root of appellative *rûoza*, *rûoze*, in several cases also *rûozis*, were collected first of all and some conclusions were drawn.

1. In comparison with the material collected by J. Plāķis, *Latvia's Toponym Glossary* reveals a similar but a bit wider distribution area of the toponyms with the root *ruoz-* implementing the meaning of a hill, glen or other. Those toponyms are wider spread in the eastern part of Latvia e.g. in Latgale. According to *Latvia's Toponym Glossary*, the same as the materials collected by J. Plāķis, the toponyms mentioned are not widespread in the very south and east of Latgale, in the south of Zemgale, near the borderline with Lithuania, at the seaside area of Vidzeme and its Livonian dialect territory and is poorly spread in Kurzeme.

2. Analyses of the *Latvia's Toponym Glossary* materials reveal an interesting scene regarding the *ē*-stump form distribution in Latvia's toponyms. According to J. Plāķis this form is widespread mainly in the middle part of Vidzeme, a region of three intonations. Meanwhile, in *Latvia's Toponym Glossary* we see that toponyms based on the *ē*-stump are rather evenly spread throughout all the consequential semantic area, with fewer cases in the south of Vidzeme and in Latgale.

3. We cannot be absolutely certain about the origin and semantics of some of the *ē*-stump based toponyms in Kurzeme e.g. in the area where, according the data gathered by J. Plāķis, there are no toponyms of this root and also the *Latvia's Toponym Glossary* does not show cases of using the *ā*-stump appellative based toponyms.

For example *Ruôžkaļņi* house in Sarkanmuiža (former *Ruôžvidi*), *Ruôzes* house in Jūrkalne 1969, *Ruôžkaļņi* new farm in Basi 1957, *Ruôž-lejas* house in Rucava 1972, *Ruôzes pļava* meadow in Nica 1972, e.t.c.

4. The toponyms, which have been previously used as an *ā*-stump form or based on the *ā*-stump appellative form, now obtain parallel formations based on the *ē*-stump form with the drawn intonation often being used. We

can consider this phenomena to be the folk etymology, when an appellative goes extinct from the live language, and people refer to another better known appellative, consequently changing the toponym's form as well.

II. Making entries based on the root *ruōza* // *ruōze* and *ruōze* in *Latvia's Toponym Glossary*, the morphological principle has been followed, respectively, there are separate keywords for toponyms with the ending *-a* and *-e* along with their derivative compounds, collocations, e.t.c.

The author considers it possible to apply to this chapter the same lexically etymological principle as is in the whole glossary, meaning, make a separate entry for the toponyms based on the appellative *ruōza* // *ruōze* // *ruōzis* and another entry for the ones based on the name of a flower *ruōze*.

Nataliya VASILYEVA (Russia)

## ***Name-dropping* as a Discursive Device**

### **1. Definition**

"The Oxford Reference Dictionary" defines name-dropping as 'familiar mention of famous names as a form of boasting'.

Having become an international term, name-dropping (cf. *das Name-dropping*, *нэймдроппинг*) is used as negative evaluation for a discursive behavior characteristic of the academic environment, when the speaker who wants to emphasize their belonging to certain social circles, casually mentions the names of people who have weight in these circles.

### **2. Socio-communicative function of 'name-dropping' in discourse**

A speaker may use name-dropping in academic discourse for the following reasons:

a) as a way of pseudo-verification as a method of argumentation (somewhat analogous to "argumentum ad verecundiam" in inductive logic - an appeal to authority, leading to erroneous conclusions);

b) to create a self-image, i.e. self-identification;

c) to expand the personal sphere of the speaker (very characteristic of the Russian mentality);

c) to minimize the effort (compare with a widely spread trend in the academic sphere to list the names instead of analytical reviews of the theories)

### **3. Types of name-dropping**

The main classes of proper nouns that form the speech act containing name-dropping are the following:

a) anthroponyms

- b) toponyms
- a) brand names

Representatives of almost all classes of proper names could serve as a name-dropping device if the denotatum of the name has social significance or if the name is mythologized.

#### **4. Name-dropping in the world of fictional text**

The primary function of name-dropping in fictional texts is characterization – of a character, as well as the world around him. An example would be modern mass literature where the texts contain a lot of brand names. Name-dropping device with name brands performs at least three functions in such texts:

- Hidden advertising;
- Characterization of spatio-temporal and/or socio-cultural surroundings of a character;
- Poetic function (cf. R. Jakobson), expressed in a language game with the brand names (parody, pun, allusion, etc.)

**5. Name-dropping and ...** (combination with other rhetorical devices, and / or special types of text / discourse)

- Rhetorical device of enumeration (Latin *enumeratio*) → compression of onomastic space
- Poetic text (e.g., name-dropping by Joseph Brodsky presents as a way to create special, timeless poetic space)

#### **6. Conclusion**

Name-dropping as a discursive device could be evaluated:

- outside of linguistics (personality psychology, the concept of personality in sociology);
- in linguistics as one of the discursive practices which forms the position of the speaker;
- in literary (especially poetic) text as a stylistic device, which forms the micro- and macro-onomastic space of the text.

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Inese ZUĢICKA (Latvia)

## **An Insight into Derivation of Nicknames Found in Central Latgale**

An official anthroponymic formula in Latvian is created by an individual name and surname that are fixed in documents and have a function of identification. Besides the official individual name and surname a person can have nickname.

Nickname is one of the oldest types of anthroponyms that also nowadays has maintained its meaning in the process of a person's denomination. Since nicknames are closely connected with traditions and history of a nation they represent the world view of an ethnos.

The aim of this report is to consider nicknames discovered in Central Latgale from the perspective of their derivation; the author analyzes more than 800 nicknames. Research on derivation patterns of anthroponyms, and especially of nicknames, in Latvian is insufficient. Therefore, this report considers the aspects of how the derivation of nicknames in Central Latgale can be studied.

The nicknames collected in Central Latgale are divided into two great groups: 1) nicknames that have originated from appellatives; 2) nicknames that have been created on the basis of onyms. Each group is further subdivided into primary and secondary nicknames. Onyms that are created from appellatives or other onyms in onomastic derivation are conditionally considered as primary nicknames. Nicknames that are derived from appellatives or onyms by suffixes as compounds or combinations of words are considered to be secondary nicknames.

Derivation means that a nickname is created from an appellative or an onym and is structurally different from it, but the rest of nicknames are primary, respectively, they have originated from the corresponding appellatives or onyms and have been transferred to onomastics level without any change. Concerning the theoretical aspects of derivation of nicknames, we should admit that there are still more questions than answers.

The theories discussing which nickname is primary and which is derived are diverse. This diversity is caused by the fact that it is not always possible to identify whether a nickname is derived by suffixes or it is a shortened form of an individual name and surname, or it is directly adopted from an appellative or another onym of a certain language.

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