

American Name Society

Annual Meeting 2022



American Name Society
Founded 1951

ONLINE
21-23 January 2022

American Name Society

Founded Detroit, Michigan, December 29, 1951
Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, 1952

The American Name Society is a professional organization devoted to the study of names and their role in society. Information concerning membership, which includes a subscription to *NAMES: A Journal of Onomastics*, may be found at the society website: <http://www.americannamesociety.org>

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ALL TIMES ARE UTC -8:00, PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

Friday, January 21, 2022

Conference Opening Address

1:00-1:30 PM Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding), Welcome and Opening Remarks

CHAIR: Laurel Sutton, Catchword Branding

1:30 PM Heiko Motschenbacher (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences (HVL), Norway): *Corpus Linguistics in Onomastics* – Winner, ANS Best Article of the Year for 2020

2:00 PM Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA, USA): *The significance of Shakespeare's name coinages*

2:30 PM Evangeline Nwokah (Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio, TX, USA): *Anthropomorphic Proper Names for Animals in Children's Literature*

CHAIR: Wang Feng, School of Foreign Studies, Yangtze University

3:00 PM Anna Bax (California State University, Long Beach, CA, USA): *Linguistic differentiation and language naming practices in the California Mixtec diaspora*

3:30 PM Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University, Republic of Korea) and Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska at Kearney, NW, USA): *Phonological Trends of Gendered Names in Korean and English*

4:00 PM Maryann Parada (California State University Bakersfield, CA, USA): *The x in México: Stylization for storytelling in solidarity and tourism efforts*

4:30 PM Dan Zhao (Hunan Normal University, Hunan, China): *What's in a Food Name? A Quantitative Comparison of Food Names in China and America*

5:00 PM Anna Tsepikova (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Novosibirsk, Russia): *Semiotics of Generic Titles in Sue Townsend's Adrian Mole Diary Series*

Saturday, January 22, 2022

CHAIR: Mirko Casagrande, University of Calabria

6:00 AM Smita Joseph (English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad): *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of the Names of Three Indian Christian Communities: The Case of Telugu Catholics, Kerala Syrian Christians and Anglo-Indians of Hyderabad*

6:30 AM Wojciech Wloskowiec (Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland): *United States in the Poland's toponymic landscape as a manifestation of naming policies - CANCELLED*

7:00 AM **ANS Anniversary Celebration**

7:30 AM Veronika Robustova (Lomonosov Moscow State University): *Proper Names as Codes of Culture*

8:00 AM Ana-Maria Gînsac and Mihaela Mocanu ("Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania): *The Grammatical Gender of First Names in Contemporary Romanian: A Socio-Linguistic Analysis - CANCELLED*

8:30 AM Emilia Di Martino (Università Suor Orsola Benincasa, Napoli, Italy): *Competing Indexicalities: Transmodal Stylizations of Chav Features*

9:00 AM Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata, Italy): *Toponyms as 'Characters' in Minor Detail by Adania Shibli*

9:30 AM Break

CHAIR: Luisa Caiazzo, University of Basilicata

10:00 AM Magdalena Maria Kubas (University of Turin, Italy): *Calling Holy Names. Dante's Invocations to the Holy Virgin and Beatrice*

10:30 AM Charlène Cruxent (University of Corsica Pasquale Paoli, France): *Renaissance "Nursenames" and "Pretty names": the sweet and sour role of terms of endearment in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet and The Winter's Tale*

11:00 AM **Dr. Iman Nick, Editor-in-Chief of NAMES: State of the journal and the future of NAMES**

CHAIR: Cleve Evans, Bellevue University

11:30 AM Idowu Odebode and Adesewa Odesanya (Redeemer's University, Nigeria): *Nicknames of Prominent Footballers in Nigeria: A Socio-semantic Study*

12:00 PM Rebekah Ingram and Kahente Horn-Miller (Carleton University, Ontario, Canada): *Preserving and Revitalizing Kanyen'kéha Place Names Through Digital Mapping*

12:30 Alessia Battista (Università di Napoli 'Parthenope,' Italy): *Stone Butch Blues: A linguistic negotiation of butch identity*

1:00 PM Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College, Cleveland, Ohio, USA): *Granny Smith and Johnny Appleseed: Proper Names and the Common Apple*

1:30 PM **ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation**

Sunday, January 23, 2022

CHAIR: Christine De Vinne, Ursuline College

10:00 AM Gerrit Bloothoof (Utrecht University, The Netherlands): *Given names in three generations of Turkish migrants in the Netherlands*

10:30 AM Jirayu Tharincharoen (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany): *Discourse-pragmatic functions of demonstrative articles with personal names in German*

11:00 AM Richard Winters (University of Louisiana at Lafayette, LA, USA): *The Geography of Gallicization: Three Spanish Surnames in Louisiana*

11:30 AM Katrine Kehlet Bechsgaard (University of California, Berkeley): *What do name choices say about families? Surnames, family practices, and identity formation*

CHAIR: Star Vanguri, Nova Southeastern University

12:00 PM Daniela Ivanova-Nyberg (Bulgarian Cultural and Heritage Center of Seattle, WA, USA): *What Is in the Name of a Bulgarian Children Ensemble in North America?*

12:30 PM Ayokunmi Ojebode (University of Nottingham): *Hail Mother! Womanbeing, Womanself and Yoruba Indigenous Feminist Names in Ahmed Yerima's Pegunrun*

1:00 PM Tristan Alphey (St Cross College at the University of Oxford, UK): *Nicknames of 'disability' in early medieval England*

1:30 PM Brandon Simonson, (Boston University, Boston, MA, USA): *Divine Names and Intercultural Melding in the Imperial Aramaic Text Corpus*

2:00 PM **Names of the Year Selection, chaired by Deborah Walker**

Schedule for Business Meeting & Awards

- I. Call to order
- II. Announcements
- III. Officers' Reports
 - a. President's Report
 - b. Vice President's Report
 - c. Secretary's Report
 - d. Treasurer's Report
 - e. Editor-in-Chief's Report
 - f. Information Officer's Report
 - g. Membership Officer's Report
 - h. Members At Large
 - i. Allied Conference Coordinator's Report
 - j. Book Editor's Report
 - k. SIG Reports
- IV. Committee Reports
 - a. Best Article of the Year
 - b. Emerging Scholar Award
- V. Recognition of Outgoing Officers
- VI. Officer Elections
 - a. No elections this year, but many next year
 - i. Vice President
 - ii. Secretary
 - iii. Membership Officer
 - iv. Member at Large
- VII. New Business
 - a. Future of print journal
 - b. Onomastics teaching resources (Jan Tent)
- VIII. Miscellaneous
 - a. Next year's meeting: LSA meeting in Denver, CO, 5-8 January OR online – to be determined

Abstracts & Biographies of Conference Presenters

Tristan Alphey (St. Cross College at the University of Oxford, England)

Nicknames of 'disability' in early medieval England

Early medieval England is remarkable for a frequency and breadth of nicknames that appear in its written sources. While these have been philologically analysed, their socio-cultural implications have remained unclear. Within the broader corpus, there are a substantial number of nicknames that reflect 'disability', both physical and mental. By exploring the themes and application of these names we can begin to reconstruct previously unclear historical social system from limited literary sources: this is one of the advantages of an explicitly 'historical' socio-onomastics.

For one, a reconstruction of contemporary conceptualisation of 'disability' is possible, by examining the vocabulary usage attached to individuals. What terminology was freely applied to people, and what was avoided? Did a contemporary distinction between 'disability' and impairment exist? Do certain contexts (eg. ecclesiastical versus secular) reflect in different attitudes towards certain impairments?

A specific focus on nicknames of 'disability' also facilitates asking broader questions about the practical role of nicknames in constructing and guiding social interactions. Are 'disability' nicknames designed to exclude and marginalise individuals, tying them to narratives of religious deviance? Instead, do they recognize past narratives for individuals creating them a personal mythology, both positive and negative?

Studying early medieval English nicknames of 'disability' is, therefore, a valuable case-study for the benefits of an explicitly historical socio-onomastics. It provides both an in-depth insight into how a past culture understood the social construction of 'disability', and the practical terms with which nicknames helped establish the social realities of these ideas.

Biography:

TRISTAN ALPHEY is a DPhil student reading history at St Cross College at the University of Oxford. His research explores the socio-cultural impacts of nicknaming in early medieval England and its role in establishing social norms and group identities.

Alessia Battista (Università di Napoli 'Parthenope,' Italy)

Stone Butch Blues: A linguistic negotiation of butch identity

This talk aims to analyse butch identity, which is one of those identities subverting traditional gender systems (male-female gender binary) and sexual orientation (heteronormative), through the linguistic analysis of a historical fiction novel about life as a butch lesbian in 1960s-1970s America. Being butch is conventionally considered to be a gender expression; however, I argue that it may be possible to consider it to be a well-rounded identity by describing its main features and complexities. More specifically, I examine *Stone Butch Blues*, published in 1993 by Leslie Feinberg, an activist and journalist, as well as a butch, like the main character of the book, Jess.

The study falls within the scope of anthroponomastics in so far as it focuses on a name given to individuals or to groups of people (Hough, 2016), raising the notion of 'byname', a personal, unofficial name added to someone's first name to individualise and identify them, in order to either create affinity or raise social barriers (Brylla, 2016). Indeed, 'butch' is sometimes used also as an improper name, that is a complex proper name consisting of both the first name and the byname (Van Langendonck, 2007: 49). Through a corpus-based discourse analysis of the language used by Jess, the main character of the book, carried out within the theoretical framework of Bucholtz and Hall's principles for the interactional analysis of identity (Bucholtz, Hall, 2005), I will show how

butch identity is linguistically negotiated and understood both by Jess and the members of her in-group (Aronson, Wilson and Akert, 2013), which in the specific case does not only include ‘butch’ people, but also LGBTIQ+ individuals in general.

Biography:

ALESSIA BATTISTA is a first-year PhD student in “Euro(pean) Languages and Specialized Terminologies” at the University of Naples ‘Parthenope.’ She earned a MA *cum laude* in “Languages for International Communication and Cooperation” from the University of Naples ‘Suor Orsola Benincasa’ (with her thesis recommended for publication). Her research interests focus on English linguistics, and the interaction between language, society and identity construction.

Anna Bax (California State University, Long Beach, CA, USA)

Linguistic differentiation and language naming practices in the California Mixtec diaspora

Makoni and Pennycook’s landmark work on the “invention” of named language categories asserts that such categories “do not describe any real state of affairs ... i.e., they are not natural kinds” (2005: 147); in other words, glossonyms (language names) are inherently ideological constructions (Tabouret-Keller 1997). This paper examines how glossonyms function in a setting with a markedly high level of linguistic diversity among related languages: the relatively recently settled Mixtec diaspora in Oxnard, California. Mixtecs are an Indigenous group whose traditional homelands are located in the Mexican states of Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Puebla. At least 30 distinct village dialects of Mixtec (Otomanguean) are represented in Oxnard, many of which are in contact for the first time in the diaspora. This paper analyzes a salient local distinction between the glossonyms “Mixteco Alto” and “Mixteco Bajo.” Although these labels originally refer to varieties’ geographical origin, respectively meaning ‘Highlands Mixtec’ and ‘Lowlands Mixtec’, they have been adopted by community members as linguistic macro-labels. The vast majority of varieties spoken in Oxnard come from the Mixteca Baja region of Mexico, while Mixteca Alta varieties are exceedingly rare. Nevertheless, this paper demonstrates that for self-identified speakers of “Mixteco Bajo,” the glossonym “Mixteco Alto” has become ideological rather than geographical, used to refer any variety which is perceived as distinctly different from their own, regardless of whether that variety’s geographic origin lies in the Mixteca Alta region. I further explore the real-world consequences of these glossonyms for language access and language shift within the diaspora community.

Biography:

ANNA BAX is an Assistant Professor of Linguistics at California State University, Long Beach. Her research combines sociocultural and documentary linguistics and linguistic anthropology to study language ideology, power, and identity, especially in partnership with members of the Indigenous Mixtec diaspora in California.

Katrine Kehlet Bechsgaard (University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA)

What do name choices say about families? Surnames, family practices, and identity formation

This presentation will focus on the role of surnames in family life in contemporary Denmark. Just four decades ago, until 1981, Danish women automatically got their husband’s surname when getting married. Since then, changes in family forms and structures, including gender norms, have taken place and now, 25% of surname changes in Denmark are done by men. This recent transformation in surname usage in Denmark is not the norm in all Western countries - in the U.S., for example, 90% of married women still take their husband’s surname.

In this presentation, I will discuss the role of surnames as part of family practices; that is, of *doing family*. Furthermore, I will discuss the role of name choices in identity formation in the family. As with many other choices in present time, choices of surnames in families are subject to individual preferences to a larger degree than in previous times, when tradition was a more dominant factor in families and society. In some cultures, name choices have become a way of positioning oneself and forming identity.

The presentation is based on a qualitative study carried out in the spring and summer of 2021 in Copenhagen. Examples from interviews with Danish individuals and couples will indicate that the recent developments in surname usage in Denmark are connected to cultural developments in family life and gender norms, and that

choices and narratives of surnames in couples and families in Denmark today contain important information about and reflect family identity formation and family practices.

Biography:

KATRINE KEHLET BECHSGAARD is a postdoc at Department of Scandinavian at University of California, Berkeley. She did her PhD at University of Copenhagen. Her research interests are in the fields of sociolinguistics and socioonomastics, including names and identity, variation in language and name usage, and social and cultural variation.

Gerrit Bloothoof (Utrecht institute of Linguistics, Utrecht University, NL)

Given names in three generations of Turkish migrants in the Netherlands

Migrants has to go through a process of acculturation when they settle in a new country. Especially in the naming of children they show the strength of their connection to the culture and language of origin, or the adaptation to a new society. This process has been studied for all 136,052 migrants from Turkey that entered the Netherlands since the sixties of the previous century, the names they gave to their children born in the Netherlands (second generation, 190,109), and the names of their grandchildren (third generation, 69,999), as derived from the civil registration in 2017. Preferences were compared to the top-100 names in Turkey during the same period. Whereas in the first two generations over 98% of the names were of Turkish origin, this percentage dropped in the third generation to 88%, but only for girls. In case of mixed Turkish-Dutch parents (37% of the third generation), a Turkish name choice dropped to 75% with a Turkish father and to 62% with a Turkish mother, with no effect of gender. The Turkish naming in the Netherlands is fashion-driven as in Turkey itself, but with deviating preferences in subsequent generations. The non-Turkish names often have an international character. In-depth interviews with 24 Turkish parents and mixed couples showed that passing Turkish identity to a next generation and the semantics of Turkish names is prevalent. Nevertheless, some parents seek a compromise to accommodate the bi-cultural identity of the children by double (Turkish – international) names, while the spelling is simplified to promote correct pronunciation and acceptance, even if *Deniz* becomes *Dennis*.

Biography:

GERRIT BLOOTHOOFT is faculty of the Institute of Linguistics at Utrecht University since 1982 and has a special interest in the social-cultural background of naming of children and diffusion of fashion. He founded the online corpus of given names in the Netherlands, which shows popularity since 1790 and geographical distribution.

Luisa Caiazza (Università della Basilicata, Italy)

Toponyms as ‘Characters’ in Minor Detail by Adania Shibli

The novel *Minor Detail* by Palestinian writer Adania Shibli—first published in Arabic in 2016 and translated into English by Elisabeth Jaquette in 2020—is divided into two sections of the same length, which artfully interact with each other in intriguing ways. The first part unfolds over four days in August 1949 describing the patrols of the Negev desert conducted by a nameless Israeli commander with the objective of “cleans[ing] it of any remaining Arabs” (Shibli 2020: loc. 40). In a tense atmosphere, made even tenser by Shibli’s whispered writing, the narration culminates in the rape of a Palestinian girl, the only ‘survivor’ of one of those patrols. The second half of the novel draws the route taken by a nameless Palestinian woman to find out more about that rape, after reading an article reporting the event. The “minor detail” that makes it unavoidable for her to explore what actually happened is that the rape had occurred twenty-five years earlier, exactly the same day as her birthday. Her ambitious and brave drive from Area A of the West Bank, where she lives, to Area C, where the museums and archives documenting the event are located, allows us to embroider a precious map across time and space. Countering the namelessness of all human characters that appear in the story, more and more place-names pop up, as though they were characters themselves with their stories to tell.

This study focuses on this novel perspective on the role played by toponyms in weaving narrative threads. Considering names themselves as an art-form (Smith 2005) and pointing to their function as bridges between the literary and non-literary world (Nicolaisen 1979, 2008), the analysis carried out shows how toponyms are used as effective narrative tools in this novel, imposing their presence in an otherwise nameless setting, ultimately transcending their own actual geographical location.

Biography:

LUISA CAIAZZO is Associate Professor of English Linguistics at the University of Basilicata. She has written about institutional language, gender and translation, evaluative language (around names), naming and tourism. She is the Vice President of ANS.

Charlène Cruxent (University of Corsica Pasquale Paoli, France)

Renaissance “Nursenames” and “Pretty names”: the sweet and sour role of terms of endearment in Shakespeare’s Romeo and Juliet and The Winter’s Tale

In early modern England, hypocorisms and pet names – or what William Camden calls “nursenames” and “pretty names” in *Remaines of a greater worke, concerning Britaine* (1605) – were considered nicknames, that is to say additional names (from the Middle English “eke-name”). Shakespeare often resorts to these terms of address, which are coined with common nouns or are shorter versions of a first name, in order to show the affectionate relationship between two characters who are either family members, friends, or lovers. While friends and lovers bestow terms of endearment that are mainly telling about the link between the characters, nicknames created for child-like figures suggest that not only do they include the renamed personas in a dyadic family relationship, but they are also proleptic elements that have a crucial dramatic function.

This fact is more conspicuous in *Romeo and Juliet* when the nurse and her husband call their surrogate daughter, Juliet, “Jule”, “my lamb”, “ladybird”, and in *The Winter’s Tale* when King Leontes nicknames his son, Mamillius, “my calf” and “my collop”. As opposed to proper names which are used by several characters, these terms of endearment facilitate the linguistic display of parental love thanks to the meaning and connotation behind the chosen lexemes – Juliet and Mamillius are described as young, sweet, and tender beings. On the other hand, the semantic motivation of the nicknames also enables Shakespeare to play on the polysemy of words; the loving terms of address thus becomes ominous elements that announce the tragic fate of the children.

Biography:

CHARLÈNE CRUXENT is a Temporary Research and Teaching Assistant (A.T.E.R.) at the University of Corsica Pasquale Paoli (France) where she teaches history and linguistics. In December 2021, she defended her doctoral dissertation, entitled “Naming and Nicknaming in Shakespeare’s World,” at the University Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3 (France).

Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College, Cleveland, OH, USA)

Granny Smith and Johnny Appleseed: Proper Names and the Common Apple

Grown commercially in 32 states, with an annual crop of over 11 billion pounds, the apple is one of the most popular fruits consumed in the US. Nutritious, easy to transport, and readily available, the apple is so widely sold that many of its varieties have become household words: Granny Smith, McIntosh, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Honeycrisp, and more.

This paper explores multiple ways in which proper names are associated with this common fruit. The apple’s scientific name, *Malus domestica*, points to the species *Malus*, which originated in Asia in wild form, now classified as *Malus sieversii*. Today the domestic species include close to 8,000 cultivars, each propagated from cuttings rather than unreliable pips. Modern US agriculture promotes particular varieties, which twenty-first century marketing highlights in advertisements and sells to the public at different price

points, some related to crop production, others to taste, texture, and appearance. Among the human species, many orchardists and enthusiasts around the world have found their names interwoven with that of the fruit, including Australian midwife Maria Anne Smith, source of the Granny Smith, and nurseryman and Swedenborgian missionary John Chapman, better known in the US Midwest as Johnny Appleseed. Combining insights from the study of scientific names, commercial names, and anthroponyms, the paper discusses the naming history of the apple, humans whose names are associated with its cultivation, and some projections about the fate of curiously named heirloom apples in the face of decreasing bio-diversity.

Biography:

A 25-year member and past president of ANS, CHRISTINE DE VINNE studies names in their literary and cultural contexts. As book review editor and member of the Editorial Board for *Names: A Journal of Onomastics*, she invites anyone who would like to contribute book reviews to contact her at cdevinne@ursuline.edu.

Emilia Di Martino (Università ‘Suor Orsola Benincasa,’ Napoli, Italy)

Competing Indexicalities: Transmodal Stylizations of Chav Features

Placing itself within that part of anthroponomastics which encompasses the study of names given to groups of people, as well as within socio-onomastics intended as the study of name usage with respect to socially defined social categories, the talk discusses a phenomenon which lies between *nomina propria* and appellatives (Brylla 2016), that of collective bynames: “unofficial secondary names that have not been bestowed on the name bearers by themselves.” (Langendonck 2007: 195). It examines the naming strategies at work behind ‘chav’ as an offensive epithet in the first decade of the twenty-first century, as well as the events which later caused it to acquire edginess and subcultural capital. It then discusses ‘chav’ in the light of recent re-appropriations in social network activity.

‘Chav’ is a byname which emerged in Britain to make sense of class or status, or cultural capital (Owen 2011). Recent re-appropriations often seem to similarly deploy ‘chav’ in classed ways. However, given recent developments in linguistic anthropology (Agha 2007; Gal, Irvine 2019) and “embodied sociocultural linguistics” (Bucholtz, Hall 2016: 174), which involve a shift from the idea that geo-sociocultural varieties and mannerisms index membership of a community to the idea of people drawing on communicative resources to perform identities that are both situated in specific contexts of discourse and dynamically changing, the talk will contend that equating ‘chav’ with ‘underclass’ in the most recent uses on social networks may not be the whole story.

The study—performed from the standpoint of a highly observant outsider—applies ethnographic research principles to the study and discussion of ‘chav’.

Biography:

Associate of English Linguistics, EMILIA DI MARTINO qualified for full professorship in 2019. Her research has mostly focused on the nexus amongst identity, language and power. Has published extensively and presented at many international conferences. Author of *Celebrity Accents and Public Identity Construction* (Routledge, 2019), *Indexing ‘Chav’ on Social Media* (Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming).

Ana-Maria Gînsac (“Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania)

Mihaela Mocanu (“Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania)

The Grammatical Gender of First Names in Contemporary Romania. A Socio-Linguistic Analysis

In the Romanian traditional onomastic system, the first names are predominantly distributed in two classes of gender formally marked by specific endings (-a for feminine; -u and consonant for masculine). Formally, the endings -e, -i/y and -o are not specific to first names in Romanian; therefore, they are not relevant for specifying the formal value of masculine or feminine (Tomescu 1998, 51-53). Nevertheless, along with the transformations in the post-communist Romanian society until today, the first names inventory was radically changed, in the sense of its enrichment through borrowings from different languages and cultures. Most of

them are more or less integrated in the Romanian traditional gender system. This process was not described and explained so far *per se* and in its socio-cultural dynamic.

The aim of this research is to explain the assignment of grammatical gender in contemporary Romanian anthroponymy, based on a corpus comprising c. 29000 first names registered by the Romanian National Informatics System for Population in the last thirty years. The research includes both a synchronic approach, describing the actual distribution of first names in the grammatical category of gender, and a diachronic approach, showing the degree of their adaptation to the Romanian gender system compared to the previous age. It will explain the socio-linguistic context of variation: increased demographic mobility, ethnicity, popularity, rejection of old ideologies.

Biographies:

ANA-MARIA GÎNSAC is a Senior Researcher. She coordinated the project Proper Names in the Romanian Pre-modern Writing: Translation Practices about the adaptation strategies of names across languages and writing systems in premodern Romanian (1780-1830). Her main research interests are: onomastics, translation studies, history of Romanian. (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0220-6585>)

MIHAELA MOCANU is a Senior Researcher within the Institute of Interdisciplinary Research – “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași. Her research interests are: semiotics, cultural identity, migration phenomenon, sociolinguistics, and digital humanities. (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8905-9145>)

Rebekah Ingram (Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada)

Kahente Horn-Miller (Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada)

Preserving and Revitalizing Kanyen'kehá Place Names Through Digital Mapping

The Atlas of Kanyen'kehá:ka Space initiative is concerned with the preservation of Kanyen'kehá (Mohawk) place names and landscape knowledge through the Nunaliit digital mapping platform created by Carleton University's Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre. In a series of online workshops, members of different Kanyen'kehá:ka communities learned the basics of labelling place names in the Nunaliit mapping system and how to import different media associated with that place - audio and video recordings, photographs, and transcribed stories. The media associated with these place names represent information regarding Traditional Ecological Knowledge, and Kanyen'kehá:ka views of the landscape and waterways (Ingram, 2020). The goal of the project is to explore how this mapping process can be used to reconstruct an understanding of how the Kanyen'kehá:ka viewed and named space (Ibid). These workshops also provided the opportunity to talk about the meaning and value of place in both the past and the present and to help people to create new place names within the language; these new names may adhere to traditional place naming practices or represent new place naming practices. Of additional importance is the fact that Kanyen'kehá is considered an endangered language (citation). Therefore, the Atlas of Kanyen'kehá:ka Space represents the reinvigoration of traditional place naming conventions and the Kanyen'kehá language in an online environment.

Biographies:

REBEKAH INGRAM is a Research Associate in the Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre at Carleton University. Her research interests include the intersection of language and landscape. She currently works with Kanyen'keha communities helping to document their traditional territories, place names and environmental knowledge on the Atlas of Kanyen'kehá:ka Space.

KAHENTE HORN-MILLER is an Associate Professor and Assistant Vice President Indigenous Initiatives at Carleton University. She researches and writes in the area of Haudenosaunee culture, social life, politics and women's issues. Dr. Horn-Miller is the Principle Investigator for the Atlas of Kanyen'kehá:ka Space.

Smita Joseph (English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, India)

A Sociolinguistic Analysis of the Names of Three Indian Christian Communities: The Case of Telugu Catholics, Kerala Syrian Christians and Anglo-Indians of Hyderabad.

This study attempts to show the differences and similarities between the proper names of three Indian Christian communities: Anglo-Indians of Hyderabad, Telugu Catholics and Kerala Syrian Christians. The data elicited for this study were based on the names' registers of schools located in Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and Kottayam (Kerala). The differences in their names can be attributed to the distinct ethnic groups they align with. The traditional names of Kerala Syrian Christians have been Syriac, attributed to their Jewish ancestry (e.g., Elishwa, Luka, etc.). In course of time, their names resembled the upper caste Hindus in their neighbourhood. This was seen in the form of Dravidian nominals (e.g., Eliamma, Lukacchan, etc.). The names of Telugu Catholics have been found to be heavily influenced by caste. Their names show the use of caste titles (e.g., Reddy, Naidu), duality in order to avail caste-based reservations, etc. The names of Anglo-Indians were found to be European. Their personal names had European suffixes (e.g., *-ette*, *-ina*, etc.), were drawn from the repertoire of legend and literature (e.g., Percival, Gavin, etc.) and were names of ethnic revival (e.g., Keith, Harold, etc.). The names of Telugu Catholics and Syrian Christians also shared similarities as they showed adaptation strategies such as the use of Pan-Indian names, Sanskrit-derived names, house names, etc. The names of Anglo-Indians, however, did not show any nativizing tendencies. I argue that the adaptation strategies in names are driven by the needs of the community members such as the desire to be upwardly mobile (e.g., Kerala Syrian Christians) or the motivation to align with a European ancestry (e.g., Anglo-Indians) or the motivation to avail caste benefits in reservation policies (e.g., Telugu Catholics).

Biography:

SMITA JOSEPH is an Assistant Professor of Sociolinguistics at The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad. Her recent publications include *The Anglo-Indians in Hyderabad: Sociolinguistics, Historical, and Anthropological Perspectives* (2020) and *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Indian Christian Names: The Case of Telugu Catholics and Syrian Christians* (2022).

Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University, Republic of Korea)

Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska at Kearney, NE, USA)

Phonological Trends of Gendered Names in Korean and English

This paper addresses the broad question of how phonology and onomastics are interrelated, and specifically whether the phonology of gendered names in the English language is valid synchronically in cross-linguistic comparisons and diachronically across different decades. Three main points are discussed: 1. gender valence of the name (masculine vs. feminine) in English, 2. cross-linguistic comparison of English and Korean names, and 3. emergence of unisex names and unmarked phonology.

Two types of data were collected. For historical data, 3,239 Korean names were extracted from the birth registry (Supreme Court of Korea), comprising the most frequent 20 names per gender (male, female), region (urban, rural), type (birth names, chosen names), and decade (1940–2020). In addition, US names were extracted from the most frequent 20 names in the birth registry (Social Security Administration), which were traced historically from 1880 onward. To investigate whether name data are actually considered gender-specific, a survey was conducted in which 124 Korean participants evaluated the likelihood of names being male or female on a 5-point Likert scale. The respondents were given a randomized list of 267 Korean names after redundant names were removed from the 3,239 initially gathered names.

The results showed a clear pattern of gendered phonology of vowels in English names through the decades. In comparison, the pattern in Korean became less clear over time as names merged reflecting the emergence of unisex names as a cultural trend attested by our onsite survey. Therefore, the results indicate that some name phonology is cross-cultural.

Biographies:

JONG-MI KIM Jong-mi Kim is a professor of phonology at the department of English Language and Literature at the Kangwon National University, Republic of Korea. She received her Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Southern California. Her onomastic scholarship examines phonological and morphological aspects of naming in persons and brands.

SHARON OBASI is Associate Professor of Family Science at the University of Nebraska at Kearney, Nebraska, USA. She received her Ph.D. in Neuroscience from the University of Western Ontario. Her onomastic scholarship examines familial influences on self and social identity through the assessment of naming patterns and strategies.

Magdalena Maria Kubas (Università di Torino, Italy)

Calling Holy Names. Dante's Invocations to the Holy Virgin and Beatrice

The purpose of this study is to analyze the female onomastic elements in Dante's *Divine Comedy*, especially where the enunciator addresses the Virgin and Beatrice by using invocations. Those fragments – in which the narration of Dante's journey leaves room for pure lyricism – constitute praising moments, in which the litanic antonomasia is the principal rhetorical mode. Both Marian litanies and the vernacular spiritual poetry from the thirteenth century become lexical sources and a model for further semantic transformations.

The aim of our paper is to cross both older and newer theories of litanies (i.a. concerning the Marian litanies, see Meersseman 1958-60; the litanic antonomasia, see Kubas 2018; the litany itself, see Lapidge 1991, Sadowski 2018), and that of the speech acts in the poetry (Gaynesford 2010, Kalbarczyk 2013). Those elements will be brought together with the analysis of the semantics of holiness and how it flows between a sacred figure (Holy Mary) and Beatrice, who is sacralized in different ways: one of them is attributing her litany-like invocations.

MAGDALENA MARIA KUBAS (Ph.D. in Italian Literature) after working as a research assistant at the University of Warsaw was appointed in Turin. Her research interests: religious poetry, mysticism in literature, representations of the female madness, relationships between poetry and music, and translation. She is a member of the editorial board of "Quaderni del '900."

Heiko Motschenbacher (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Bergen, Norway)

Corpus Linguistic Onomastics: A Plea for a Corpus-Based Investigation of Names

Corpus linguistics is, to date, still an underexplored methodology in onomastics. This article seeks to advance the field through a theoretical discussion of onomastic issues from a corpus linguistic point of view. It presents an overview of the linguistic status, meaning and grammar of proper names in order to highlight aspects that lend themselves to corpus linguistic inquiry. Earlier onomastic research is adduced, to highlight how corpus linguistic methods have substantially improved our understanding of names in language use. While previous onomastic work has often concentrated on the description of names in their own right, without necessarily taking the usage context into account, it is argued that the investigation of the semantics and the grammar of names needs to be complemented by work that draws on usage-based, corpus linguistic evidence. A stronger integration of four types of corpus linguistic analysis (frequency analysis, concordance analysis, collocation analysis, keyword analysis) is suggested for future research.

HEIKO MOTSCHENBACHER is Full Professor of English as a Second/Foreign Language at Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Bergen. He is founder and editor of the *Journal of Language and Sexuality*. His research interests include language, gender and sexuality, critical discourse analysis, corpus linguistics, onomastics, linguistic landscapes, English as a lingua franca, language and Europeanisation, and linguistic inclusion in ELT.

Daniela Ivanova-Nyberg (Bulgarian Cultural and Heritage Center of Seattle, WA, USA)

What Is in the Name of a Bulgarian Children Ensemble in North America

This paper addresses the topic of choosing a name for a Bulgarian children's ensemble in North America. Research questions: How do Bulgarian folk dance and community leaders in the United States and Canada

approach the topic of choosing a name for their groups? What kind of criteria are executed? What inspirations? What are motives from the homeland brought to life?

The paper combines the existing names under several categories and observes how the names of children's ensembles are similar or different from the adult ensembles' names. The overview suggests that the personal experience of the folk dance ensemble leaders impacts their decisions for names heavily. However, the Internet is also a vital source of inspiration. Some leaders also consider the need for translation since groups perform not for Bulgarians only. Finally, this paper discusses the messages that both children and adults Bulgarian ensembles abroad aim to convey.

This paper's topic is congruent with ongoing field research on Bulgarian communities' cultural practices and representations. It rests on a previously conducted study entitled "What's Your Name?" – Names and Cultural Representation of Bulgarian Folk Dance Groups (adults) in North America (2019). Simultaneously, this current study relies on the newly conducted interviews with children folk groups' leaders (2021) that provide fresh insights into the processes of cultural transmission. The researcher proposes that investigating such a topic (names of Bulgarian children dance ensembles in North America) touches upon unexplored aspects of the name, dance, and migration studies.

Biography:

DANIELA IVANOVA-NYBERG is a writer and a dance scholar who serves as an artistic director for the Bulgarian Cultural and Heritage Center of Seattle. She has authored various publications, including poetry books and a monograph on Bulgarian Folk Dance Ensemble as a Cultural Phenomenon (2011).

Evangeline Nwokah (Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio, TX, USA)

Stefanie Becerril (Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio, TX, USA)

Anthropomorphic Proper Names for Animals in Children's Literature

The names we give animals reflect our attitudes, cultural variations, and pop culture trends (Chen, 2017; Hertzog, 2018). In the United States dogs and cats are more likely to be given human names than birds, fish, reptiles and horses (Abel, 2007). There are many animals in children's literature but literary onomastics has focused mainly on human or fictional person character names rather than the proper names given to animals (Blount, 1974; Bertills, 2003).

One series of books with many animals as characters is The Little Golden Books, a popular picture book franchise for 3-6 year olds. A selection of 125 books from 1942 to 1970 with anthropomorphized animals was the data source for this study. Types of names for animals included human-like names like Gaston and Josephine for pigs, and J. Fredd Muggs for a chimpanzee; appearance-related names like Tiger for a kitten; and duplicative names like Chip-chip for a chipmunk and Yip- Yap for a dog. These categories and naming preferences are considered in the sociocultural context of the time period and the readership audience.

Biography:

EVANGELINE NWOKAH's scholarly interests are in language play, humor, and literacy. She is a Professor in the Woolfolk School of Communication Sciences and Disorders, is a licensed pediatric speech-language pathologist, and holds the Carrow-Woolfolk Endowed Chair in Child Language at Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio, Texas.

STEFANIE BECERRIL's scholarly interests are in children's bilingual language, literacy, and literature. She is an Assistant Professor in the Woolfolk School of Communication Sciences and Disorders at Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio and she is a licensed speech-language pathologist.

Idowu Odebode and Adesewa Odesanya (Redeemer's University, Ede, Nigeria)

Nicknames of Prominent Footballers in Nigeria: A Socio-semantic Study

Since 1963, Nigeria has appeared 19 times in the African Cup of Nations and has won the trophy three times (1980, 1994, 2013). The Nigerian team also won the maiden edition of the Fifa Under-17 World Cup in 1985

as well as in 1993, 2007, 2013, and 2015. Thus, Nigeria can be said to be the first team ever to win the male junior cup five times. Similarly, Nigerian women have won the female under-17 World Cup five times (2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2016) since its inception in 2008. These exploits were attributable to the calibre of players selected for the contests who have different physiques, talents and skills. These unique attributes marked each outstanding player out for a befitting nickname given to them by their fans. The (nick)name speaks volumes about their traits, skills, physique, social background, taste, attitude, philosophy and beliefs, among others).

Therefore, this study considers ten purposively selected nicknames of Nigerian soccer athletes, with a view to unravelling their socio-semantic imports. The study, which is grounded on contextual theory, indicates that in many African cultures, names are carefully constructed “in a semantico-syntactic sense to manifest specific meanings” (Oyeleye 1991:16). It finally affirms Izevbaye’s submission that society reads a person’s character in Africa and gives him a new name befitting his traits. This new name, according to Izevbaye (1981:168), is a “nickname,” which the *Webster’s Universal Dictionary and Thesaurus* (2003:328) views as ‘a substitute name, often descriptive, given in fun’.

Biography:

IDOWU ODEBODE is a Professor of English in Redeemer’s University, Nigeria. His areas include Onomastics, Sociolinguistics and Discourse Stylistics. He is a Commonwealth Scholar, the founding president of the Society for the Study of Names in Nigeria and the first recipient of the American Name Society’s Emerging Scholar Award.

ADESEWA ODESANYA is a budding scholar who is interested in onomastics, pragmatics and discourse analysis. She earned her first degree at Redeemer’s University Nigeria and had a Master’s degree at the University of Ibadan. She is currently carrying out her PhD research in linguistics/onomastics at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Ayokunmi Ojebode (Institute of Name Studies, School of English, University of Nottingham, England)

Hail Mother! Womanbeing, Womanself and Yoruba Indigenous Feminist Names in Ahmed Yerima’s Pegunrun

Existing studies on gender discourse in African literature mainly highlight experiences that border inter-gender conflicts and women’s oppression but overlook the significance of indigenous Yoruba female names within the framework of culture, history, and religion in Yerima’s *Pegunrun* (2020). This study, therefore, explores the playwright’s naming strategy deployed to transcend traditional stereotypes that debase African women based on demands of patriarchy among the Yoruba. Onomastic Semiosis anchored on Izevbaye’s (1981) naming contexts – literary and sociocultural was employed to interpret the indexical consequence of Yoruba indigenous female names to social reality, especially in foregrounding the Yoruba concepts of predestination, reincarnation and continuity of life. Consequently, a new-born in a Yoruba family receives names like *Babátúndé* (Father Has Returned) and *Ìyábòdè* (Mother Has Returned) to establish the liminal bond between the living, dead and the ancestors. In the text, *Pegunrun*, the goddess of Ijekun-Odo, is invoked to avenge male trespassers and mobilise community women against patriarchy. Abidemi, a circumstantial name denoting ‘father’s return,’ complements as a medium for the physical manifestation of the matriarch spirit. Pointedly, Yerima exploits the Yoruba philosophies on destiny, reincarnation and retribution with specific reference to *Pegunrun*, the goddess of Ijekun-Odo, to undergird his feminist ideology debunking women subjugation through African feminist names.

Biography:

AYOKUNMI OJEBODE bagged his PhD in African Literature and Onomastics from the Redeemer’s University, Ede, in 2019. He is currently an Honorary Visiting Fellow in the Institute for Name-Studies (INS), School of English, University of Nottingham. He is a budding scholar with several articles in reputable journals.

Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield, CA, USA)

The x in México: Stylization for storytelling in solidarity and tourism efforts

This paper examines how the historical contestation surrounding the spelling of the country name *México*, and ultimate triumph of the 'x' variant over *Méjico*, is leveraged in said country to promote a particular identity for solidarity among its citizenry and in branding for tourism. A 2018 government-sponsored competition titled *El valor de la X* ('The value/valor of our X') invited Mexican artists to submit a stylized 'x' for the name *México* in the logotype of the official nation-promoting *mexico.mx* site and corresponding social media accounts. My project involves an analysis of the metalinguistic discourse contained in the call for submissions and of the semiotics of approximately 50 of the winning designs featured online. The call for submissions and subsequent winning designs emphasize the ubiquity of the letter in Mexico's toponymy (especially indigenous) and its representation of cultural, linguistic, and bio- diversity, tenacity, and unity from the nation's fraught independence and revolutionary periods through the present (Moreno de Alba, 2003). The stylized logotype alongside stirring ads and articles promoting study in and travel to Mexico show how the organizing government entity (*La Coordinación de Estrategia Digital Nacional de la Oficina de la Presidencia de la República*) strategically employed the name, capitalizing on the positional and aesthetic prominence of its 'x', to convey an alluring conception of the nation. The study illustrates how toponymic salience and attachment (Kostanski, 2016) serve to further augment the indexical force of enregistered features (Agha, 2003; Sebba, 2007).

Biography:

MARYANN PARADA is an Associate Professor of Spanish at California State University Bakersfield, where she teaches courses in Spanish language and linguistics and researches topics related to Spanish as a minority language.

Veronika Robustova (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia)

Proper Names as Codes of Culture

The names of lilac are considered as one of the types of the onomastic code of culture, the phytonymic code. The specific features of representation of cultural memory in the names of lilacs are highlighted in the research. The forms of representation of cultural memory in the names of lilacs have been studied, the amount of cultural information that can be incorporated in a phytonym and presented by it has been analyzed. The study examines the phenomenon of supra-individual memory in the framework of the relationship "memory - culture" (Y.M. Lotman), the processes of actualization and deactualization of information implemented in the word which serves as a proper name. Phytonyms, in particular the names of Kolesnikov's lilac, are studied as a means of objectifying cultural memory. Leonid Kolesnikov was an outstanding breeder of the 20th century, thanks to whom the concept of "Russian lilac" appeared. The names of his sorts of lilac represent the history of Russia, the collective values of the country and the individual values of the author. "Sky of Moscow", "Galina Ulanova", "Baikal", "Soviet Arctic", "Daughter Tamara", "Aleksey Maresyev", "Heart of Danko", "Raj Rapoor", "Moscow University" and other sorts of Kolesnikov's lilacs represent history of the country, its culture. Language signs, which proper names are for sure, according to Y.M. Lotman, have the highest degree of concentration of cultural memory, which makes it possible to talk about the coding function, namely the onomastic code of culture..

Biography:

VERONIKA ROBUSTOVA is a PhD, associate professor in Lomonosov Moscow State University, the Department of Foreign Languages and Area Studies. She is the author of more than 65 articles on proper names and two books dedicated to nicknames and teaching onomastics to students. She is mostly interested in literary onomastics, cognitive onomastics and semiotic approach to proper names study.

Brandon Simonson (Boston University, MA, USA)

Divine Names and Intercultural Melding in the Imperial Aramaic Text Corpus

The use of Aramaic as an administrative *lingua franca* during the Persian Period (539 – 332 BCE) resulted in an abundance of extant textual evidence documenting intercultural contact between the Persians and the populations they conquered; this evidence of cross-cultural interaction is especially apparent in the proliferation of diverse divine names. This paper explores the appearance of divine names and epithets in the Imperial Aramaic text corpus, arguing that the invocation of these divine names illustrates intentionally integrative acts of melding between different cultural groups living in the same locality. Three specific qualitative exemplars highlight intercultural melding: a lapidary inscription from Cappadocia, a papyrus from Elephantine Island, and graffiti near Aswan. These examples also illustrate the persistent attempts by the ruling Persians to gain the support of local populations.

Of the greater Imperial Aramaic text corpus that includes the papyri, lapidary inscriptions, and terracotta tablets composed during this period (Schwiderski 2004 & 2008), this study explores 83 texts containing 250 epithets. In analyzing these texts, this paper adopts the approach of Bonnet *et al.* (2018), which reads divine names and their accompanying epithets as descriptive onomastic sequences. Following Smith (2010), this paper argues that the use of multiple divine names and epithets in these multicultural texts sheds light on how different cultural groups interacted with one another. This study has greater importance for those interested in names as evidence of cross-cultural contact, the imperial proliferation of divine names, and the role of divine epithets as onomastic sequences.

Biography:

BRANDON SIMONSON, Ph.D., is an Instructor at Boston University, where he teaches ancient languages and history in the School of Theology. Currently, he is a Visiting Researcher at Université Toulouse – Jean Jaurès. Dr. Simonson studies Aramaic personal names from first millennium BCE Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Levant.

Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University, WA, USA)

The significance of Shakespeare's name coinages

Shakespeare's names are most often borrowings from plot sources or other previous literature. However, many are also coinages with thematic relevance. I will describe them as essentially *lexical* or *etymological*. For example, *Othello* has *lexical* meaning, was originally pronounced O-TELL-O and heard as a request to explain. It refers thematically to his storytelling in courting Desdemona. By contrast, *Iago* is derived *etymologically* from *Santiago* (St. James) the patron saint of the Christian armies that rid Spain of "Blackamoors" with genocidal glee. Four patterns can be seen in Shakespeare's coinages. First, they are far more frequent in his comedies than in his tragedies or histories. In most comedies he borrows plots assumed to be fictive, leaving him free to change almost all names and to add characters for his own thematic development. Second, there are more coinages later in Shakespeare's career. Early in his career, he usually borrows names from previous literature, such as *Proteus* and *Valentine*. Third, more of his coinages are *etymological* as his career progresses. In *The Tempest*, *Prospero* is an Italian verbal derived from Latin that means quite literally 'I cause to succeed,' which fits his action. Finally, coinages for important characters are more often *etymological*, and his coinages for secondary characters, e.g., *Ariel* and *Caliban*, are best described as *lexical* approximations. This paper will describe representative examples, over time, from the comedies, histories, and tragedies. Examples from the comedies will be drawn from my new book *Names as Metaphors in Shakespeare's Comedies* (Vernon Press).

Biography:

GRANT SMITH is Prof. Emeritus at Eastern Washington University, former president of ANS, vice-president of ICOS, 33 years on the Washington Board on Geographic Names. Previous publications include American Indian languages and the emotive effects of language sounds. New book, *Names as Metaphors in Shakespeare's Comedies*, is now available, <https://vernonpress.com/book/1082>.

Jirayu Tharincharoen (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Discourse-pragmatic functions of demonstrative articles with personal names in German

This paper investigates the use of a demonstrative article in modification of personal names in German like (1).

(1) **Dieser Herr Meier** ist mir sehr suspekt.
'(That) Mr. Meier is very suspicious for me'
(Duden-Online 2021)

According to Nübling et al. (2015: 124), Bellmann (1999: 198 - 199) as well as Duden-Online (2021), personal names modified with a demonstrative article are used in the pejorative context. However, Kolde (1995: 405 - 406) and von Heusinger (2010: 89 - 90) argue that the demonstrative article with personal names can also function as a deictic instrument such as (2). Moreover, (2) cannot be interpreted as a negative context.

(2) *Wir haben drei Peter in der Klasse. Einer hat dunkle Haare. Dieser Peter ist krank.*
There are three Peters in the class. One of them has dark hair. This Peter is sick'
(Kolde 1995: 406)

Hence, the paper focuses on the research question if this construction is always related to a negative interpretation. To answer this question, a corpus study was performed. 55 examples were found in the corpora and analyzed with qualitative methods. The results show that a pejorative context is not the primary function of this construction, but the discourse-pragmatic functions like discourse topic marker or signal for a discourse topic change can be seen as a primary function of this construction. The negative context can be interpreted first with lexical expressions like swear words.

Biography:

JIRAYU THARINCHAROEN, originally from Bangkok, Thailand, received his BA in German Studies from Ramkhamhaeng University, Thailand in 2013 and his MA in German Linguistics from University of Tübingen in 2018. Currently, he is working as academic staff at University of Erlangen-Nuremberg in Germany.

Anna Tsepikova (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Novosibirsk, Russia)

Semiotics of Generic Titles in Sue Townsend's Adrian Mole Diary Series

The research aims to analyse three generic titles of books selected from Sue Townsend's Adrian Mole diary series (*The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole, Aged 13 ¾* (1982), *True Confessions of Adrian Mole, Margaret Hilda Roberts And Susan Lilian Townsend* (1989), *The Lost Diaries of Adrian Mole, 1999-2001* (2008)). The interpretation is based on the semiotic approach to titles as proper names, performing indexical, iconic and symbolic functions, the two latter being central to understanding the conflicts, motifs, and the author's message. As icons Sue Townsend's generic titles connote the secret diaries' narrative modes of parody and pastiche, integral to the author's satirical description. The symbolic connotations behind the titles are synthesized from the symbolic implications of their constituent elements: 1) the eponymous character as the voice of Generation X, working class intellectuals, the East Midlands and England in general; 2) the leading motifs of the generic elements: secrecy → publicity → loss; 3) temporal referents to a certain age or period of time, associated with psychological, social and political issues.

Biography:

ANNA TSEPKOVA comes from Novosibirsk, Siberian region of Russia. She is Associate Professor of the English Language Department (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University), holding a degree of the Candidate (PhD) in Philology. She is a member of ICOS (International Council of Onomastic Studies) and a vice-chair of the Siberian Association of Foreign Language Teachers.

Richard Winters (University of Louisiana at Lafayette, LA, USA)

The Geography of Gallicization: Three Spanish Surnames in Louisiana

In Louisiana, various Spanish surnames borne by settlers during the Spanish period of Louisiana's colonial history underwent a process of Gallicization. These were supplanted by French cognates, or their morphophonology was modified to better approximate French phonotactics. This process began during the colonial period and continued well into the 20th century. Three surnames affected by this process are Acosta, which was replaced in a handful of cases by the French cognate *Lacoste*; Caballero, mostly, but not completely, superseded by the French cognate *Cavalier*; and Placencia, which was supplanted by the French cognate *Plaisance*.

This study focuses on the Gallicization of these three Spanish surnames, shedding light on the process. Analysis of written documentation pertaining to descendants of the colonists demonstrates that Gallicization did not apply uniformly to the surnames that underwent this process. Rather, it had its greatest effects on Acosta, Caballero and Placencia at different points in time and in different places in Louisiana.

Biography:

RICHARD WINTERS is Assistant Professor of Hispanic Studies at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette where he teaches courses in Spanish and Romance linguistics, Spanish language, and Hispanic culture. In addition to onomastics, his research interests include the possessive dative in Romance and the syntax of Cajun Vernacular English.

Wojciech Włoskiewicz (Institute of the Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences. Warsaw, Poland)

United States in the Poland's toponymic landscape as a manifestation of naming policies

The aim of the paper is to outline the presence of U.S. history, politics, culture, and toponymy in the Poland's toponymic landscape, i. e. in place names, names of geographical features, and particularly in the Polish urban toponymy, such as street names. This presence reflects a complex set of extralinguistic drivers and phenomena. Generally, one may speak of some kind of a target nation determined filter responsible for selecting source nation determined naming motivations before they are projected onto or simply transferred into the target nation toponymic landscape. The selection and projection, however, may be perceived as an outcome of multiple (often mutually unrelated) name and naming policies conducted in Poland in a time span of more than one century. Moreover, the selection of American naming motivations in Poland's toponymy is molded by a complex set of functions of geographical names, such as accumulative, commemorative, expressive, impressive or identity function.

The discussion will cover selected names present in the Polish National Register of Geographical Names (PRNG) and in the National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the Country (TERYT), which comprise names of Poland's localities, geographical features, and streets. Attention will be paid to what specific "areas" of American history, culture and politics are projected onto the Polish toponymic landscape and to how the mentioned target nation determined filter works in this case. In addition, some remarks will be made on American toponyms transferred or imported to the Polish toponymy due to Polish emigration and American cultural influences.

Biography:

WOJCIECH WŁOSKOWICZ, PhD, is a graduate of the University of Warsaw (MA in linguistics), President of the Board of the Polish Onomastic Society, PI in a grant project on semantics and pragmatics of names, member of ICOS and Joint ICA/IGU Commission on Toponymy. www.wojciechwloskowicz.pl.

Dan Zhao (Hunan Normal University, China)

What's in a Food Name? A Quantitative Comparison of Food Names in China and America

Food names are essential elements of menu design. Previous studies on food names have focused on the evaluation of consumer behaviour but ignored the quantitative comparison of food names across different cultures. To fill this gap, this study examines the type, pattern, and preference of Chinese dish names and American fast food names in two annotated name databases. It is found that descriptive food names are the dominant naming type. The frequency distribution of the semantic pattern indicates that Chinese dish names

are more influenced by geographical environment than American fast food names. In addition, the types of semantic patterns of fast food names are more diverse than dish names while the types syntactic patterns of dish names are more diverse than fast food names. Dish names and fast food names share more similarities in terms of syntactic patterns than semantic patterns. Different preferences for food nouns, cooking verbs, descriptive adjectives, and metaphors are also identified in the two databases. The results reveal that the similarities and differences between food names in different cultures have a close connection to language, culture, and geographical environment. Unlike previous research, this study adopts research methods of quantitative linguistics, draws on annotated name data, and focuses on the naming pattern of food names in two different food cultures. Some assumptions made in the previous research on food names have been quantitatively confirmed or corrected. This study could be viewed as a good survey of Chinese culinary onomastics and name comparison research.

Biography:

DAN ZHAO is a PhD student of linguistics at Foreign Studies College of Hunan Normal University in China. She is currently leading a research innovation project for postgraduate students in Hunan Province. Her areas of interest are culinary onomastics, cognitive linguistics, and corpus linguistics.

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American Name Society
Founded 1951

First Call for Papers 2023 ANS Annual Conference

Denver, CO, Hyatt Regency Denver at the Colorado Convention Center, 5-8 January
OR
Online

The ANS is inviting abstract submissions for the 2023 annual conference to be held in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America or virtually on Zoom, TBD.

Abstracts in any area of onomastic research are welcome. The **DEADLINE** for **receipt of abstracts** is **July 31, 2022**. To submit a proposal, simply complete the 2023 Author Information Sheet (AIS) found here:

<http://www.americannamesociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/ANS-2023-Author-Info-Sheet.doc>

Please email this completed form to ANS Vice President Luisa Caiazzo using the following address: luisa.caiazzo@unibas.it. For organizational purposes, please be sure to include the phrase "**ANS 2023**" in the **subject line** of **your email**.

All proposals will be subjected to blind review. Official notification of proposal acceptances will be sent on or before September 30, 2022. All authors whose papers have been accepted must be current members of the ANS. Please feel free to contact ANS Vice President, Luisa Caiazzo, luisa.caiazzo@unibas.it, should you have any questions or concerns.

We look forward to receiving your submission!



American Name Society
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The American Name Society

is issuing its

Call for Papers

for the ANS panel at the
Modern Language Association (MLA) Convention #mla23

5–8 January 2023, San Francisco, CA, USA

NAMES AND IDENTITY: CONTEMPORARY DEBATES

The politics of names and naming has been brought into sharp relief by several influential scholars and studies during the 21st century. Recent work in this area is exemplified by the papers in edited collections including Luisa Caiazzo and I.M. Nick's *Shifting Toponymies: (Re)naming Places, (Re)shaping Identities* (2020), and Guy Puzey and Laura Kostanski's *Names and Naming: People, Places, Perceptions and Power* (2016). Debates about names may be symbolic of wider cultural questions about social change and ownership, from post-colonial naming practices to the rights of an individual to (re)name themselves. Papers submitted for this panel should explore contemporary questions about names and identity, and may engage with any relevant genre(s), incorporating findings from fictional representations and/or factual sources. Examples of themes that can be addressed include: contested place-names; post-colonial place-names; transgender names; names and raciolinguistics; names and legal status; names as political statements.

Proposal Submission Process:

1. Abstracts proposals (350 words) should be sent as an email attachment (PDF format) to Dr Maggie Scott (m.r.scott@salford.ac.uk);
2. Proposals should include "MLA 2023 proposal" in the subject line of the email;
3. All submissions must include an abstract, title, full name(s) of the author(s), the author(s) affiliation(s), and email address(s) in the body of the email and NOT with the abstract;
4. **DEADLINE:** Proposals must be received by 8pm GMT on Friday 18 March 2022. Authors will be notified about the results of the blind review on or by 25 March 2022;
5. Contributors selected for the thematic panel must be members of both MLA and ANS in order to present their papers, and **members of MLA by 7 April 2022**;
6. For further information, please contact Dr Maggie Scott (m.r.scott@salford.ac.uk).

