American Name Society

Annual Meeting 2023

ONLINE
20-22 January 2023

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

Officers for 2022

President: Ms. Laurel Sutton, Catchword Branding (USA)
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Dr. Andreas Gavrielatos, University of Reading (ENGLAND)
Dr. Sara Louise Wheeler, Glyndŵr University (WALES)
Dr. Wang Feng, Yangtze University (P.R. CHINA)

Special Interest Groups

Place Names: Dr. Sharon Obasi, University of Nebraska at Kearney (USA)
Personal Names: Dr. Maryann Parada, California State University, Bakersfield (USA)
Trade Names: Dr. Mirko Casagranda, University of Calabria (ITALY)
Literary Names: Dr. Susan Beherens, Marymount Manhattan College (USA)

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The American Name Society Annual Meeting for 2023 will be held online using the Zoom platform. It is accessible via Mac or PC. The meeting will require a passcode, which will be sent via email to all registrants and presenters by January 18th.
We have been working hard to set up a schedule that will work globally, and this means that some presenters will be scheduled at times outside of normal working hours. The schedule below is subject to change depending on speaker availability.

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

Friday, January 20, 2023

Conference Opening Address

12:00-12:30 PM Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)
Welcome and Opening Remarks

CHAIR: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)

12:30 PM Grasilda Blažienė (Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Lithuania)
The Interactive Map of East Prussia: Is the Harmony of Science and Popular Science a Fashion or a Necessity?

1:00 PM Přemysl Mácha (Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)
A Continuation of Politics by Other Means – Toponymic Wars in Czechia in the Aftermath of the Russian Invasion of Ukraine

1:30 PM Michel Nguessan (Governors State University, IL, USA)
The Semantics and Politics of Placenames in the Western Regions of Côte-d'Ivoire

2:00 PM Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University, WA, USA)
Names and Sources in Cymbeline

2:30 PM Evangeline Nwokah (Our Lady of the Lake University, TX, USA)
A comparison of the anthropomorphic naming of miniature animal characters for American and non-American markets

3:00 PM Break

CHAIR: Wang Feng (Yangtze University, P.R. China)

3:30 PM Diane Allen West (University of the West Indies, Jamaica, W. I.)
A Venus by Every Other Name: Black Bodies in Poetry, Art and Akan (CANCELLED)

4:00 PM Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University, Korea) and Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska at Kearney, NE, USA)
Phono-onomastics of Gendered Names: Similarities and Dissimilarities in Bangladesh, Korea, Britain, and the US

4:30 PM Tianyi Ni (Ohio State University, OH, USA)
The morphological structure of Myanmar place names in Burmese (CANCELLED)

5:00 PM Anna Tsepkova (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Russia)
Cross-Cultural Universals and Differences in American and Russian Nicknaming Patterns

5:30 PM Genevieve Leung, Corina Mong, and Ellie Ho (University of San Francisco, CA, USA)
Unearthing the History of the Headstones: The Lost Names of Montana's Early Chinese Americans

Saturday, January 21, 2023

CHAIR: Sara Louise Wheeler (Glyndŵr University, Wales)

6:00 AM Sanda Rapa (Latvian Language Institute of the University of Latvia, Latvia)
Place Names of War

6:30 Henryk Duszyński-Karabasz (Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland)
The Given Names of the Faithful of the Orthodox parishes in East Kuyavia and Dobrzyń Land in the Second Half of the 19th – early 20th Century

7:00 AM **ANS Committees Meeting**

CHAIR: Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata, Italy)

7:30 AM Jiehai Liu (Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, China)
and Xing Zhao (Leiden University, Netherlands)
Dragon Street and Tiger Market: Digital Mapping of Special Ethnic Minority Toponyms in Southwest China

8:00 AM Mirko Casagranda (Università della Calabria, Italy)
From Madonna to Madame X: Naming and the Discursive Construction of Identity in Pop Culture

8:30 AM Jane Pilcher (Nottingham Trent University, UK)
Say My Name (right): University students' experiences of the pronunciation of their names

9:00 AM Hasiyatu Abubakari (University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana) and Samuel Alhassan Issah (University of Education, Winneba, Ghana)
Metaphorical personal names in Mabia languages of Ghana

9:30 AM Break

CHAIR: Brandon J. Simonson (Boston University, MA, USA)

10:00 AM Justyna B. Walkowiak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)
Topohodonyms: what are they, why study them, and how to?

10:30 AM Ammara Bekkouche (Independent Researcher, Algeria)
The Algerian-Moroccan border post: one place, two discordant denominations (CANCELLED)

11:00 AM **Dr. Iman Nick, Editor-in-Chief of *NAMES*: A Guide to Submitting to *NAMES***

CHAIR: Star Medzerian Vanguri (Nova Southeastern University, FL, USA)

11:30 AM Hasiyatu Abubakari (University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana), Samuel Akugri Asitanga (University of Education, Winneba, Ghana), and Lawrence Sandow (University of Education, Winneba, Ghana)
Names of seasons and their corresponding climatic conditions among the Kusaas of Ghana

12:00 PM Chanda Penda, Yvonne Malambo Kabombwe and Martha Kayuni (University of Zambia)
Teaching Names in School History: A Decolonial Possibility for the Zambian Society

12:30 PM Mostafa Younesie (Independent Scholar, USA)
Question of "Proper Name" in Philo De Mutatione Nominum

1:00 PM Ernesto Cuba (City University of New York, NY, USA)
"Why [insert name]?" Renaming strategies in a community of transgender women of the city of Lima, Peru

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

Sunday, January 22, 2023

CHAIR: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria, Italy)

7:30 AM Mary Ann Walter (Middle East Technical University, Northern Cyprus Campus, Republic of Cyprus)
Darleen and Darnisha: Race, Gender and Phonological Patterns in American Given Names

8:00 AM Martijn Knapen (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Germany)
Nivkh toponyms and anthroponyms recorded during and following Qing surveys of Sakhalin Island

8:30 AM Alexander Volk (Stockholm University/Uppsala University, Sweden)
Stockholm Police Nicknames for Homosexuals in 1883

9:00 AM Vincent Jenjekwa (Midlands State University, Zimbabwe)
Where is Mbuya Nehanda? Commemorative toponymy and gender in independent Zimbabwe (CANCELLED)

9:30 AM Darius Ivoška (The Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Research Centre of the Baltic Languages and Onomastics, Lithuania)
The social state of women and their naming in Prussia based on the documents of the German Order of 14th – 16th centuries

CHAIR: Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska at Kearney, NA, USA)

10:00 AM Gerrit Bloothooft (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)
On the diffusion of popular international given names in Western countries

10:30 AM Tejshree Auckle (University of Mauritius, Mauritius) and Farzeen Heesambee (University of Derby, UK)
Legacies of Slavery: A Diachronic Perspective to Derogatory Name-calling in Mauritius

11:00 AM Linda Mëniku (University of Tirana, Albania)
Personal names and socio-political changes-a study of naming trends in the capital of Albania, Tirana (1907-2017)

11:30 AM Samuel Akwasi Konney (Enchi College of Education, Ghana) and Enoch Mensah Awukuvi (Enchi College of Education, Ghana)
A Morphosemantic Analysis of the Mo/Deg Ethnonyms

CHAIR: Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College, OH, USA)

12:00 noon Elia Rodríguez López (University of Salamanca, Spain)
Kim Chunsu's Poetic Toponymy of the Soul: Names as a Symbolic Depiction of Lived Space in Korean Contemporary Poetry

12:30 PM Ayokunmi Ojebode (University of Nottingham, UK)
Names as Cultural and Historical Artefact: Black Materiality and Storytelling in Ryan Coogler's Black Panther

1:00 PM Tristan Alphey (St Cross College at the University of Oxford, UK)
What Knew King Alfred of Baseball? Nicknames as Artefacts

1:30 PM David Wade (Wade Research Foundation, Princeton, NJ, USA)
Names as A Source of Novel Peptides

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

Schedule for Business Meeting & Awards

I. Call to Order

II. Announcements

III. Awards
- Emerging Scholar Award
- Article of the Year Award
- Recognition of Outgoing Officers

IV. ANS-EC Reports

A. Officers' Reports
- President's Report prepared and presented by Laurel Sutton, Catchword Branding (USA)
- Vice President's Report prepared and presented by Luisa Caiazzo, University of Basilicata (ITALY)
- Secretary's Report, prepared by Star Vanguri, Nova Southeastern University (USA)
- Name of the Year Coordinator's Report, prepared by Deb Walker (Acrolinx)
- Allied Conference Coordinator's Report, prepared by Iman Nick, Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics
- Treasurer's Report, prepared by Saundra Wright, California State University, Chico (USA)
- Membership Officer's Report, prepared by Sharon Obasi, University of Nebraska at Kearney (USA)
- Editor's Report, prepared by Iman Nick, Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics
- Book Editor's Report, prepared by Chris De Vinne, Ursuline College (USA)
- Information Officer's Report, prepared by Brandon Simonson, Boston University (USA)

B. Members-at-Large Reports
- Dr. Andreas Gavrielatos, University of Reading (ENGLAND)
- Dr. Sara Louise Wheeler, Glyndŵr University (WALES)
- Dr. Wang Feng, Yangtze University (P.R. CHINA)

C. SIG Reports (Facebook Special Interest Groups)
- Place Names: Dr. Sharon Obasi, University of Nebraska at Kearney (USA)
- Personal Names: Dr. Maryann Parada, California State University, Bakersfield (USA)
- Trade Names: Dr. Mirko Casagranda, University of Calabria (ITALY)
- Literary Names: Dr. Susan Beherens, Marymount Manhattan College (USA)

V. Election
- Presentation of the Slate of Officers
- Vote on Slate of Officers

VI. Status of *Names* Journal

VII. New Business

VIII. Adjournment

Abstracts & Biographies of Conference Presenters

Hasiyatu Abubakari (University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana)
Samuel Alhassan Issah (University of Education, Winneba, Ghana)

Metaphorical personal names in Mabia languages of Ghana

Personal names provide a rich inventory of the use of metaphors in names and naming practices among speakers of Mabia (Gur) languages of Ghana. This study examines the use of figurative and non-figurative personal names that express concepts, opinions, world views, and belief systems of speakers of Dagbani, Kusaal, Likpapkaln and Sisali languages. The source domains of these names include flora and fauna terms, innuendos, death preventions names, circumstances surrounding the birth of the name bearer among others. Below is the use of flora and fauna terms for personal names:

Names from Kusaal	Meaning
Adoonr	'named after the African locust bean tree'
Akugur	'named after a stone'
Awaaf	'named after a snake'

The sociocultural and ethnolinguistic factors that influence the use of these names will equally be central to this study. The main research objectives are to (i) identify the various categories of metaphorical names in the four selected Mabia languages (ii) map these names to their respective source domains (iii)examine the sociocultural and ethnolinguistic underpinnings of these metaphorical names by discussing the impact of metaphorical names on both the name bearers and the culture of the people. It will be observed that experiences, belief systems, 'death weapons', flora and fauna, deities, are used as personal names. This work will be carried using both primary and secondary data. The conceptual metaphor theory (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 1993, Croft and Cruse 2004 among others) will be used for the analysis.

DR. HASIYATU ABUBAKARI is a Research Fellow at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana. Her research focuses on minority languages and cultures of Northern Ghana. Her interest covers both descriptive and theoretical linguistics in areas including Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Information Structure, Onomastics, Sociolinguistics, folklore, among others.

DR. SAMUEL ALHASSAN ISSAH is a Senior Lecturer in linguistics and indigenous languages at the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. His research focuses on the syntax and literature of Dagbani and related languages. He focuses on information structure, the syntax of anaphoric elements, the expression of negation, among others.

Hasiyatu Abubakari (University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana)
Samuel Akugri Asitanga (University of Education, Winneba, Ghana)
Lawrence Sandow (University of Education, Winneba, Ghana)

Names of seasons and their corresponding climatic conditions among the Kusaas of Ghana

There is a gradual loss of indigenous knowledge relating to names of seasons and their associating climatic conditions among the minority Kusaal language speakers of Ghana. This knowledge guided the people in their various socio-cultural and economic activities. The loss of indigenous knowledge on the names of the seasons and their climatic peculiarities is the loss of knowledge that can account for major climatic changes in the area. This study seeks to document the names of the seasons in Kusaug highlighting their etymology,

socio-cultural and economic significance and their accompanying climatic conditions. It will be shown that the Kusaas have four seasons which fall correspondingly at the same time with the seasons in Europe.

Names of Kusaug Seasons	Time
Fulunfuug	December-March
Dawalig	March-May
Si'iʋŋ	May-September
Tiŋdɔɔŋ	October-December

These four seasons have other minor features which give specific periods names. Recent observations show that the names of the four seasons in addition to the minor names given to certain climatic conditions have been coined and used as names of months among the people. The Kusaas, indigenously, do not have names for the days of the week as well as names for the months of the year corresponding to the Julian calendar. Before borrowing week names from Hausa, the Kusaas calibrated the weeks based on market days which take place every three-days from one community to the other. They relied on the lunar system for reckoning time. This study is qualitative. Data is gathered through semi-structured interviews with the natives of Kusaug.

DR. HASIYATU ABUBAKARI is a Research Fellow at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana. Her research focuses on minority languages and cultures of Northern Ghana. Her interest covers both descriptive and theoretical linguistics in areas including Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Information Structure, Onomastics, Sociolinguistics, folklore, among others.

SAMUEL AKUGRI ASITANGA is a research assistant in the Faculty of Ghanaian Languages Education at the University of Education. He has an MPhil in Ghanaian Language Studies (Kusaal Education). His area of specialization is dialect studies. He has works on sociolinguistics.

LAWRENCE SANDOW is a research assistant in the Department of Gur-Gonja Education at the University of Education, Winneba. His research interest includes Phonetics and Phonology of Kusaal, loanword phonology and general linguistics of Kusaal.

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

What Knew King Alfred of Baseball? Nicknames as Artefacts

We have a wealth of ethno-onomastic studies from (near) modern societies – how can these help us interpret early medieval onomastic systems? What can the names of American baseball players (Skipper, 1984) tell us about pre-Conquest England, for example? Clark (1981) has suggested that modern analogy can provide the 'flickering light' that allows us to explore the sparse information of medieval onomastics. Beyond this broad optimism, no consistent methodology has emerged to practically achieve this.

It is suggested here that the best way for historians to conceptualise modern onomastic case-studies, and to better understand their medieval counterparts, is to adopt the methodology of the Processual (or New) archaeologists, particularly Lewis Binford. Historic nicknames can be conceptualised as artefacts - silent and decontextualised in the form that historians encounter them, but originally the product of complex behaviours and social systems. To infer the systems from the artefacts we need a middle range theory – for the archaeologists a model of how certain actions produce certain physical remains (Binford, 1977). Onomastic case-studies from chronologically and geographically diverse contexts provide these middle range theories in our case, illustrate how certain onomastic trends and preoccupation may have resulted from certain community structures. They provide crucial evidence to structure our investigation, providing models against which we can test the historic data. Although we must remain vigilant not to suggest there are universal 'laws' (as Binford himself was accused of), case-studies are therefore crucial evidence when used as middle range theories to move between historical onomastic data and the systems that created it.

Tristan Alphey is a PhD student reading history at St Cross College, Oxford University, and an Early Career member of the Royal Historical Society. His research explores the socio-cultural impacts of 'nicknaming' in early medieval England and its role in establishing social norms and group identities.

Tejshree Auckle (University of Mauritius, Mauritius)
Farzeen Heesambee (University of Derby, UK)

Legacies of Slavery: A Diachronic Perspective to Derogatory Name-calling in Mauritius

Studies (Burnard 2001; Benson, 2006; Palsson, 2014) investigating the onomastic gap existing between colonisers and colonised have regularly emphasised the attribution and use of names as visible markers of difference, intended to generate a "sense of injury" (Benson 2006: 179) rather than to individuate. With "shame becom[ing] increasingly dominant as the main agent of social control" (Scheff 2014: 136), in colonies such as Mauritius, onomastic violence took the form of derogatory names such as *Lapuante* 'stinky' and *Grosier-Nez* 'offensive nose' which are still used as patronyms today (Romaine 2006). Designed to shore up the barriers of privilege between coloniser and colonised during the process of what Fields and Fields (2014) term 'racecraft,' the legacy of these "poisoned names" (Benson 2006: 180) can still be felt in postcolonial Mauritius.

In keeping with the above, this paper provides a diachronic perspective regarding the use of these "injurious names" (Benson 2006: 178) and connects it to the broader phenomenon of derogatory name-calling in Mauritius. Through the analysis of a selection of both colonial and contemporary news media, it argues that the onomastic violence displayed during slavery has potentially led to the acceptance and moral grounding of derogatory name-calling in modern Mauritius. In an echo of Geertz and Geertz (1964: 103), it connects such forms of verbal behaviour to the maintenance of a "'cultural paradigm' of social roles and relationships" characterised by profound power asymmetries.

Tejshree Auckle works as a Senior Lecturer in Linguistics in the Department of English Studies at the University of Mauritius. Her research interests include multilingualism and language contact phenomena as well as issues of language policy in multilingual communities such as Mauritius.

Farzeen Heesambee is a PhD candidate in the field of Journalism at the University of Derby. She has worked on a number of inter disciplinary subjects around Race, Colonialism and Postcolonialism in newspapers, language and literature. Her interest lays in research on the representation of minorities in the news media.

Grasilda Blažienė (Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Lithuania)

The Interactive Map of East Prussia: Is the Harmony of Science and Popular Science a Fashion or a Necessity?

The Interactive Map of East Prussia (I–V, 2013–2021) presents detailed descriptions of 348 inhabited places relevant to Prussian and Baltic studies. The Prussian, Lithuanian, German and Polish forms of oikonyms are listed in the descriptions. Some of the places no longer occur in any contemporary topographic maps. While Germanized names of surviving places were Polonized or replaced with Polish ones, the Germanized Old Prussian placenames in the region of Königsberg were replaced with Russian equivalents: Ger. *Aweyken*, Rus. *Sviridovo*, Sambia. This map shows the oikonym's road from its first mention to the mid-20th century: e.g., *Arissau*, a village in Sambia, is one of the earliest mentioned villages in Sambia. 1258 *Parcium itaque trium supradictarum terre Sambiensis una tercia pars est:.. Arys...* (SUB 25) was often considered a river name situated in the other part of East Prussia bearing an identical root *ar-. Hence, there was a Prussian toponym *$Arīs$ or *$Arīs-av$- in Sambia. The village was destroyed after 1945.

New etymologies of specific place names and more precise Lithuanian equivalents of certain oikonyms are revealed due to the abundance of sources. Not only is this map a scientific work, revealing new facts and etymological interpretations, but also it is a work of popular science paying much attention to history. It shows that the name of every object is a significant relic of Old Prussian onomasticon. Where possible, every

place name's spelling variant is provided from its first record. The paper will elaborate on interesting etymological cases and explain the functioning of the map [prusija.lki.lt].

GRASILDA BLAŽIENĖ, full member of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Professor, Dr, Head of Research Centre of Baltic Languages and Onomastics of Institute of the Lithuanian Language, thoroughly investigates the Baltic historical proper names, mainly Prussian onyms, with a focus on the names of inhabited settlements, though attention is also paid to anthroponyms. The author covered this topic in monographs, numerous articles, and presentations..

Gerrit Bloothooft (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

On the diffusion of popular international given names in Western countries
Emma, Mila, Julia, Sophie, Lucas, Noah and *Liam* are currently among the most popular given names in Western countries. This can be seen in recent online "top-of" lists. But in which country does the fashion for a name start and how is it diffused on such a large scale? Where word-of-mouth may have explained the spread of new names in the past, social media is now more likely to play a significant role. For many reasons there may be differences among countries in the order and timing of a name's adoption and its popularity. To study these processes, longer-term ranges of popularity (in percentages) are needed. This data is available for The Netherlands, USA and Norway from 1880 onwards; for France and Belgium (Flanders and Wallonia separately) since 1900, and for England and Wales since 1982 (partly online and also made available by the institutions concerned). Although popularity in the USA often precedes European popularity, more complex orders can also be seen, indicating multi-directional cultural transmission. Sometimes the adoption of a name spreads simultaneously across countries, but delays of one or more generations are not exceptional, indicating that name bearers need to become adults before their name makes it internationally through social networks.

GERRIT BLOOTHOOFT has been Faculty member of the Institute of Linguistics at Utrecht University since 1982. His special interest is in the social-cultural background behind the naming of children and how the fashion for those names is diffused. He founded the online corpus of given names in the Netherlands, which shows their popularity and geographical distribution since 1790.

Mirko Casagranda (Università della Calabria, Italy)

From Madonna to Madame X: Naming and the Discursive Construction of Identity in Pop Culture
In the entertainment industry, names play a fundamental role in the representations of the public persona of performers as they function both as identity markers and forms of branding (Lieb 2018). Occasionally their social influence is so pervasive that names are used as paragons of the qualities embodied by the artists bearing them (Bergien 2013). When it comes to music, the names of singers and musicians are sometimes used to give a title to their albums, which results in an overlapping between art and cultural identity (van der Hoeven 2018) that is particularly interesting to investigate.
Madonna is a case in point of these practices since throughout her 40-year career she has often played with names not only to identify herself and her music but also to link her manyfold postmodern personae (Guilbert 2002) to the exploration of gender, sexuality, race, politics and religion (Blanco 2014; Schwichtenberg 1993) in a process in which the private and the public inextricably intertwine.
Adopting a cultural studies perspective to the analysis of pop music (Clayton 2003; Storey 2010), this presentation focuses on names in Madonna's production – from the titles of albums like *Madonna* (1983), *I'm Breathless* (1990), *MDNA* (2012), *Madame X* (2019) to the personifications (like Dita and Veronica Electronica) she employs to mark a shift in the theme of her lyrics or in the genre of her music – so as to demonstrate how she frequently resorts to naming as a productive strategy to construct a broader cultural discourse and disseminate it across the media.

MIRKO CASAGRANDA (PhD) is Associate Professor of English at the University of Calabria, Italy. His areas of interest include onomastics, critical discourse analysis and translation studies. He has edited the volume *Names and Naming in the Postcolonial English-Speaking World* (2018) and published articles on toponyms and trade names, gender and translation, and ecocritical discourse analysis.

Ernesto Cuba (City University of New York, NY, USA)

"Why [insert name]?" Renaming strategies in a community of transgender women of the city of Lima, Peru

My dissertation examines the language practices and gender transition narratives of an activist group of transgender women called *Féminas* based in Lima, Peru. Carrying out long-term fieldwork in *the Féminas* community center and conducting thirty semi-structured interviews with members of *Féminas* and non-activist transgender women, my dissertation aims to broadly explore their ideologies of gender, femininity, and gendered language. This presentation will show preliminary findings related to the practice of *renaming*, that is, the process of selecting and using a new name, which is common practice among trans women of the studied community. I analyze the answers to the question "Why [insert name]?", where the respondent's social name is placed between square brackets. For instance, "Why *Jessica*?" asks for the personal motivations for choosing the name *Jessica*. I aim to understand and identify *Féminas* members' rationale and strategies for renaming, which are deeply connected to the recognition and construction of their feminine gender identities. I found four renaming strategies commonly shared in *Féminas* community. First, respondents *derive* a feminine-sounding name from their assigned masculine-sounding names; for instance, the social name *Gerarda* is derived from *Gerardo*. Second, other interviewees adopt the name of female relatives or friends whom they admire for emotional reasons. Third, a group of participants chooses the names of admired female TV shows and movie characters, or the actresses who impersonate those roles. Finally, it is not uncommon for some trans women to rename themselves more than once throughout their lives because some feminine-sounding names got very popular.

ERNESTO CUBA is doctoral candidate in Hispanic Linguistics at The Graduate Center (CUNY), BA in Linguistics, and diploma in Gender Studies from PUCP (Peru). He published non-sexist guidelines for the Peruvian Government and articles on feminist and queer linguistics. Ernesto co-organizes Indisciplinadxs Feminist Linguistics Circle, an international Spanish-speaking activist community.

Henryk Duszyński-Karabasz (Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland)

The Given Names of the Faithful of the Orthodox parishes in East Kuyavia and Dobrzyń Land in the Second Half of the 19th – early 20th Century

This presentation will focus on the given names of the faithful of four Orthodox parishes in East Kuyavia and Dobrzyń Land in the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. In this period, East Kuyavia and Dobrzyń Land was a place of coexistence and influence of several cultures, religions (Eastern Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism, Judaism) and languages (e.g. Polish, German, Russian). The main feature of the anthroponymic system of East Kuyavia and Dobrzyń Land is its border character. For example, the word-formation database of surnames indicates the influence of the Russian language system, as well as Ukrainian, Belarusian, Polish and German influences.

The purpose of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the given names excerpted from the records of the Orthodox parishes in Aleksandrów Kujawski, Włocławek, Lipno and Rypin. 134 names of children and 452 names of adults have been analyzed with special focus on their etymology, frequency and polyonymy. The names of the adults are more varied than the names of the children, as they include not only Russian forms, but also the forms of Polish and German origin. According to the Orthodox tradition, children were given only one name. Only parents, godparents and witnesses of the Catholic or Lutheran denomination could have multiple names.

HENRYK DUSZYŃSKI-KARABASZ comes from Bydgoszcz, Poland. He is an Assistant Professor at Kazimierz Wielki University, holding a PhD in linguistics. Member of ICOS (International Council of Onomastics Studies), Polish Onomastic Society and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Namenforschung. He is mostly interested in anthroponomastics and toponomastics.

Darius Ivoška (The Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Research Centre of the Baltic Languages and Onomastics, Lithuania)

The social state of women and their naming in Prussia based on the documents of the German Order of 14th–16th centuries

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the mentions of Prussian women's names in historical documents of the German Order (GO) as the evidence of state and role of women in society. Studies of the GO privileges have shown that in the late 14th and early 15th centuries, women are mentioned without indicating their names, only their kinship with the men: 1373 *Pimenen vnd Wisselgin yrer swester son vnd eren erbin* (OF 105 106v). In the financial documents of the GO, which either pay out funds to privileged men or add up debts, women are not mentioned at all, except in cases where after the death of the husband, a woman remains the head of the family: 1419 *Krußekyne czinset 1 m.* (OF 131 211) or by receiving support: 1405 *item 3 m. der frowen Russynne zu Rszecz hulfe gegeben* (MTB 367). The mention of women's names in later documents of the GO becomes more frequent and concrete at the intersection of the15th-16th centuries. Women are still named only in exceptional cases in documents consolidating property, although their names are mentioned more often. In the documents of 16th century women's names are written like men's, although the dominant position of the man in naming remains: *Lucia, des metczeners hawszfraw*, 1490 *Lucia, Herczigen tachter* (OF 89 19v). A very important fact is indication of Prussian and Lithuanian women's names in authentic forms: 1489 *Kristyne Gerekynne* (OF 89 18r) in which the suffix is preserved, which has probably survived to this day in the formation of Lithuanian women's surnames.

In 2014, DARIUS IVOŠKA conducted his empirical research in the Secret State Archives of Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation in Berlin, Germany. He defended his doctoral thesis "Baltic Proper Names in the German Order Documents" in 2018. He is currently continuing the research of the 13th-19th century manuscript documents of the German Order Chancellery.

Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University, Korea)
Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska at Kearney, NE, USA)

Phono-onomastics of Gendered Names: Similarities and Dissimilarities in Bangladesh, Korea, Britain, and the US

Personal (given) names are usually imbued with gender, which may be determined by phonology, more specifically their sound symbolism and visual constructs (spellings). Previous research on the phonology of names revealed both similarities and dissimilarities in specific phonological patterns related to the sound symbolism and visual constructs of names and gender. For example, it was found that longer names tend to be masculine in Japanese but feminine in English, while monosyllabic names are masculine in both Japanese and English. We extended this scholarship of phono-onomastics to diverse countries to identify similarities and differences in ascribing gender to names based on phonology. We conducted a cross-cultural comparison of both linguistically disparate names (Bengali, Korean, and English) and linguistically comparable names (British and American English). We used the information derived from a historical examination of studying phono-onomastics and gender in these countries to document the influence of culture on the phonology of personal names over time. The results showed that a particular name phonology of gender on vowels is general in all four countries (with a consistent distinction of 27~78% between male and female names, 1920-2020), while the frequency and pattern differ drastically depending on the historical trends of each country. Several

unexplored questions within this area were answered such as: (1) the universal similarity in how phonology suggests gender; (2) language-specific peculiarities in names, phonology, and gender; and (3) the overall expansion of the study of phono-onomastics to interpret cultural impact.

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 N. 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.

Martijn Knapen (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Germany)

Nivkh toponyms and anthroponyms recorded during and following Qing surveys of Sakhalin Island
In 1690, lieutenant-general Balda and his survey party arrived on Sakhalin Island. Together with eight other groups, the Qing court had sent them to explore the Amur region and confirm the border with the Tsardom of Russia, demarcated in the previous year through the Treaty of Nerchinsk. Balda did not come to Sakhalin just to survey the territory, but also to subjugate its inhabitants. Thus, the report on his travels mentions the names of the places he visited and additionally the clans he made tributaries there. The Qing government remained interested in mapping its possessions and in 1711 another party was sent to Sakhalin, headed by duty group commander Sarcan. His
findings were included in the monumental *Overview Maps of Imperial Territories*, published in 1718. As Balda did, Sarcan forced the local peoples into becoming tributaries and their clans and chiefs are listed in later records among tribute payers to the Qing. The documents that resulted from these two expeditions thus contain much onomastic data on the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. Focussing on the Sakhalin Nivkh toponyms and anthroponyms among them, this paper reassesses previous identifications of the lands that Balda and Sarcan covered and adds linguistic details to the biographies of the Sakhalin Nivkh they met. Additionally, the analysis shows how Nivkh personal names and those that the Nivkh bestowed on their surroundings are an important source for studying the development of their underdescribed languages, for which the nineteenth century is generally regarded as the earliest period of attestation.

MARTIJN KNAPEN is a doctoral researcher in linguistics affiliated with the Archaeolinguistic Research Group at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human history. His research focuses on the development of the Amuric languages, the languages of the Nivkh people, and their prehistoric interaction with the Tungusic languages.

Samuel Akwasi Konney (Enchi College of Education, Ghana)
Enoch Mensah Awukuvi (Enchi College of Education, Ghana)

A Morphosemantic Analysis of the Mo/Deg Ethnonyms
As a minority language in Ghana, the Mo/Deg language has not received much of research attention as Twi, Fante, Ewe, Sisaalı and Dagbani which are majority languages. Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation (2009, 2011) and Hartell (1993), although have made tremendous efforts by conducting some research into the Phonology and Orthography of the language, these efforts are still not adequate and therefore need to be augmented. No research has been carried out in the area of onomastics in the language. The intent of this study, therefore, is to explore the ethnonyms (terms referring to nationalities or ethnic groups) of Mo/Deg language and their morphosemantic features. The study focuses on thirty (30) Mo/Deg ethnonyms and seeks answers to the following questions: What are the morphological processes involved in the formation of Mo/Deg ethnonyms and what are the semantic meanings conveyed by Mo/Deg ethnonyms? The study uses qualitative methodology and case study under the umbrella term qualitative research

approach as the research design. It specifically employs interview, elicitation techniques (SIL Comparative African Wordlist and audio recordings) as well as existing literature as instruments in collecting the data for analysis and interpretation. Discussions center on the ethnonyms which are considered here as forms which semantically codes the identity of a person with countries, towns, communities or villages. The study constructively contributes to the use of GILLBT and it enriches onomastics as critical to the emerging linguistic paradigm.

SAMUEL AKWASI KONNEY holds a MPhil in Applied Linguistics from the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. He is presently a Tutor of English and Linguistics at the Enchi College of Education, Enchi, Ghana. His research interests include onomastic studies, documentation and grammatical description of an endangered Ghanaian language known as Mo/Deg (Mabia).

ENOCH MENSAH AWUKUVI is a teacher educator who teaches English at Enchi College of Education. He holds a BA in English from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology and a MPhil in English from the University of Education, Winneba. His interests are literature, onomastics and semantics, which require introspection and inventiveness.

Genevieve Leung (University of San Francisco, CA, USA)
Corina Mong (University of San Francisco, CA, USA)
Ellie Ho (University of San Francisco, CA, USA)

Unearthing the History of the Headstones: The Lost Names of Montana's Early Chinese Americans

Though Chinese immigration has been part of the patchwork of U.S. history for nearly 150 years, Chinese American history as a whole is under-documented in mainstream discourses of "American" history. As such, what we read when it comes to early Chinese Americans remains either muted or over-generalized to present-day Chinese immigration to the U.S., when in fact the bulk of the early immigrants were from a specific region of southern China and did not speak Mandarin. This paper aims to carve out space in the historical record for these immigrants by specifically examining naming/romanization and inscription practices in Chinese American headstones in four cities in Montana.

Drawing from 40 bilingual Chinese-English headstones of Chinese Americans who passed away between 1918 to 1959, we documented (through transcription, romanization, transliteration, and translation) how the life and death of these people were inscribed. This research is part of a larger project in tracing the descendants and transnational lineage Chinese Americans in Montana. We report the ways names were written in Chinese and romanized into English and note the extent of what was inscribed (or clearly omitted) on the headstones. Moreover, we describe the unique interactions among inscription, literacy, and names through examination of key examples. As a research team comprised of second-generation Chinese Americans and Asian American scholars, we also reflect upon how documenting these naming practices helped us gain insight into the ways onomastics can shed light on recovering and amplifying silenced voices in archival data.

GENEVIEVE LEUNG is an associate professor of Rhetoric and Language at the University of San Francisco. She co-directs the Asian Pacific American Studies minor and is the academic director of the MA in Asia Pacific Studies program. Her research examines language/cultural maintenance of Cantonese varieties in the Bay Area.

CORINA MONG is a J. Paul Getty Scholar at the University of San Francisco majoring in Biology and minoring in Asian Pacific American Studies. She is interested in public health and medicine with a desire to create more social and health equitable future, especially for the underserved communities.

ELLIE HO is an undergraduate student at the University of San Francisco majoring in Psychology and minoring in Asian Pacific American Studies and Public Service and Community Engagement. They are especially interested in community work and social justice.

Jiehai Liu (Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, China)
Xing Zhao (Leiden University, Netherlands)

Dragon Street and Tiger Market: Digital Mapping of Special Ethnic Minority Toponyms in Southwest China

A particular category of highly reused toponyms exists in southwest China, composed of two naming templates— "12 earthly branches (Chinese Zodiac) + street/market"—with 24 variants, such as Dragon Street and Tiger Market. Previous studies have largely focused on the cultural and historical origins of this naming template, but there is a lack of quantitative research on their spatial distribution and the relationships between them. This study will extract data on this category of toponyms from the National Database for Geographical Names of China (2021) and analyse their geographical distribution and the spatial relationships between them using the CARTO GIS platform and a network analysis tool (Gephi). The article aims to answer two questions: (1) How are such place names spatially distributed in various provinces (Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi) of southwest China? (2) What are the spatial relationships between locations with such place names? This article will explore and provide visual information on the location distribution and frequency of appearance of the 24 place name variants, thus verifying the two major propositions about the origin of the naming pattern, expressly, that it is either of Yi cultural origin or Miao cultural origin. This article will also explore and provide visual information on the spatial relationship between, and administrative hierarchy of, locations with these place names, thus explaining why they mostly appear in villages and towns and the cycle pattern of rural fairs they display.

JIEHAI LIU is an associate professor of English Language and Linguistics at Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, China. He is now a postdoctoral researcher at Leiden University, the Netherlands. His research interests include cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, onomastics and digital humanities.

XING ZHAO is a PhD candidate in Social and Behavioural Sciences at Leiden University, the Netherlands. Her research interests include education and child studies, social statistics, onomastics and digital humanities.

Elia Rodríguez López (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Kim Chunsu's Poetic Toponymy of the Soul: Names as a Symbolic Depiction of Lived Space in Korean Contemporary Poetry

Although the 'spatial turn' and its emphasis on the importance of space regarding identity and human experience has given rise to new directions of research in literature, little attention has been paid yet to names in poetic texts, where they can depict the relationship between space and those who inhabit it. Beyond their referential function, names are linguistic signs imbued in historical, geographical, and cultural systems, capable of evoking semiotic associations relevant to the interpretation of the poetic text. That is, names can be used as a rhetorical device to introduce into the poem the distinctiveness of a given space in conjunction with the human being who experiences it. As an illustrative example, this paper proposes a symbolic analysis of names within the work of the Korean poet Kim Chunsu. The expressive and symbolic potential of the numerous names found in his poems makes for a good model from which to search through their possibilities as a poetic device, especially in connection with the phenomenological relationship between person and place. The result of this analysis suggests that Kim Chunsu does not understand the individual if it is not in association with the place she inhabits. Offering this insight in his poems, he exploits the referential power of proper names as a resource to reflect on ideas such as the origin, the contrast between native and foreign, or the influence of space on artistic creation.

ELIA RODRÍGUEZ holds a degree in Hispanic Philology and East Asian Studies from the Autonomous University of Barcelona and a Ph.D. in Contemporary Korean Literature from the Seoul National University. Her dissertation deals with the phenomenological perception of space and the meaning of place names in Kim Chunsu's poetry.

Přemysl Mácha (Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

A Continuation of Politics by Other Means - Toponymic Wars in Czechia in the Aftermath of the Russian Invasion of Ukraine

The naming and renaming of public spaces in reaction to world events as an instrument of international politics is a common toponymic practice. A case in point is the renaming of the squares in front of the Russian embassies in Prague and Washington, D.C., after the murdered Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 prompted local governments and citizens across Czechia to propose the renaming of streets and other public spaces referring to places in Russia, Russian personalities or Russia itself (e.g. Moskevská, Gagarinova, Ruská) in a show of solidarity with Ukraine. Although this wave of proposals has had mixed results, at best, the debates they have generated have laid bare underlying political tensions existing in the Czech society. On face value, these proposals may have seemed as analogies to Boris Nemtsov Plazas. In many instances, however, the Russian invasion of Ukraine became a proxy for local political conflicts expressed through heated toponymic wars all across the country. The paper will present the results of an analysis of several cases of successful and failed renaming proposals, including the associated arguments and debates, and discuss the spatial, social, political, and historical context which appears to be the key to both the success of renaming proposals as well as their correct interpretation.

PŘEMYSL MÁCHA is a senior researcher at the Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. His interests include toponymic politics, minority names, enthoecology, indigenous people, environmental and landscape history, cultural heritage, and nature conservation. He has done research in Mexico, New Mexico, and the Czech Republic.

Linda Mëniku (University of Tirana, Albania)

Personal names and socio-political changes-a study of naming trends in the capital of Albania, Tirana (1907-2017)

Personal names reflect changes in societal values, personal tastes, and cultural diversity. In this paper, we use information from the Institute of Statistics of Albania (http://www.instat.gov.al) about the top 5 names, to compare the patterns of personal names in Tirana, the capital of Albania to the general patterns of personal names in Albania from 1907-2017 and to explore how the political and social changes have influenced the name choices.

Vogues in name usage can be easily shown through the top 5 names, by plotting the rise and fall in their popularity over time. We analyze the connection between naming trends and important historical events in Tirana (before being proclaimed the capital of Albania, 1907-1920, and afterwards) and in Albania: the Independence of Albania, the end of the Second World War, the Communist regime and the transition period after 1990. The data show that trends in personal names can provide important perspectives on political and cultural changes in Albania.

LINDA MËNIKU is a Linguistics Professor at Tirana University, Albania. She teaches at the Departments of Linguistics and Journalism, at the University of Tirana, where she specializes in discourse analysis, text linguistics, Albanian as a foreign language, and media discourse.
She has been teaching Albanian courses at Arizona State University, CLI, since 2003. She is the author of "The Gheg Reader," published by Dunwoody Press, "Discovering Albanian," published by Winsconsin University Press and "Colloquial Albanian," published by Routledge.

Michel Nguessan (Governors State University, IL, USA)

The Semantics and Politics of Placenames in the Western Regions of Côte-d'Ivoire

The paper discusses 1) placenames and ethnic diversity, 2) the semantics and morphosyntax of placenames, 3) the sociology and politics of place names in Côte-d'Ivoire, a West African country. This paper focuses on the western regions, initially inhabited by Kru and Southern Mande peoples including subgroups such as *Bété, Dida, Wê, Bakwé, Krumen, Gouro* and *Gagou*. In addition to local ethnic groups, during colonial and post-colonial times, other populations moved into these western regions from other parts of Cote d'Ivoire and from neighboring countries and created their own villages with distinctive placenames. This study is based on several years of field work using semi-structured interviews in these western regions. The study also utilized data from local government and administrative sources in the regions.

The findings of the study show 1) multiculturalism and ethnic diversity in placenames; 2) the meaning and the syntax of placenames; 3) preferences in the use of placenames from different ethnic groups by communities, government entities. The study also shows that while most ethnic groups interact with one another and leave in relative harmony, each group tends to self-segregate into their own villages. For instance, a village with a Baoulé name is predominantly inhabited by Bété people. Each ethnic group expresses the desire to have placenames in their own language in order to maintain their cultural identity. However, for purposes of administrative organization, government entities favor placenames that are native to the regions.

MICHEL NGUESSAN is an Associate Professor of Library and Information Science at Governors State University, in Illinois. He has academic background and research interest in languages and linguistics/onomastics, software engineering and computer science, and library and information science. He graduated from universities in Côte-d'Ivoire, the USA and Canada.

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

A comparison of the anthropomorphic naming of miniature animal characters for American and non-American markets

Doll houses have traditionally included miniature people, but an alternative has been the creation of miniature animal characters with a variety of names and personalities. A popular and award-winning series of collectible anthropomorphic toys for children are the Calico Critters of Calico Village in the United States, and the Sylvanian Families in the UK and other countries. Their commercial success since their creation in Japan in 1985, has also resulted in videos, written stories, and games. These small flocked toys of more than twenty different species are similar in appearance in both countries except for the names. The animals' names support miniature play in children aged three years and above, because, like the animals' clothing, they are supposedly based on trends from the 1950s, and also reflect the type of animal, their occupation and their personality. A detailed comparison of the naming reveals an intentional historical and cultural contrast in the names of identical or similar animals produced for marketing in the United States or the UK and elsewhere by the same company, Epoch. For example, in the United States there is the Pickleweed Hedgehog Family with mother Heloise, father Harold, sister Haley, and brother Harry but in the UK this family is known as the Hedgehog Family and consists of mother Eleanor, father Mortimer, sister Abigail and brother Maxwell. This study explores name choices related to the different types of animals including their appearances and personalities, and the variations in names selected for two different countries.

EVANGELINE NWOKAH is Professor of Communication Sciences and Disorders and she teaches courses in language science and related areas. Her expertise and research is in language, humor, and play, and she is also a licensed pediatric speech-language pathologist. Her publications include studies on family slang, child narratives and verbal humor.

Ayokunmi Ojebode (University of Nottingham, UK)

Names as Cultural and Historical Artefact: Black Materiality and Storytelling in Ryan Coogler's **Black Panther**

Black Panther is a 2018 American superhero film adapted from the Marvel comics, produced by Marvel Studios and directed by Ryan Coogler. Critics of the widely acclaimed film have considered it from an aesthetic, cultural, filmmaking, historical, racial, stereotypical, and technological lens but overlooked names as a transcultural and material artefact to bridge the gap between fantasy and reality, African and Black speculative culture reimagined within a collage of different ethnic, cultural and regional backgrounds. Therefore, this study explores the film to underscore the cultural and historical import of the charactonyms as a reminiscence of the link between Africans and the diasporic communities. Findings indicated that most charactonyms have Swahili (Kenya/Tanzania/Uganda), Xhosa/Ndebele and Zulu (South Africa), Igbo and Yoruba (Nigeria) origins, but more predominantly Arabic, given its historical usage in North, East, West and Central Africa before European colonialism. Also, they are customised to blend with Sci-Fiction and fantastical contexts based on the deployment of "apostrophic names" to convey exotism ("T'Challa", "T'Shaka", "M'Baku", "and "W'Kabi"). Perhaps, African Americans' predilection for sounds like "sh" or "ch" influenced the name choices. The study concludes that names in the American comic film were crafted to preserve the African ancestral heritage and popular culture using cinematic and historical tools to give the film a wider audience, especially in Africa.

AYOKUNMI OJEBODE is an expert in African Literature and Literary Onomastics. He is a Lecturer at SOAS University of London and Visiting Fellow in the Institute for Name-Studies (INS), School of English, University of Nottingham. He has several articles in reputable journals to his credit.

Chanda Penda (University of Zambia)
Yvonne Malambo Kabombwe (University of Zambia)
Martha Kayuni (University of Zambia)

Teaching Names in School History: A Decolonial Possibility for the Zambian Society

Education in the colonial period concentrated on narratives of great men in society and the history of ordinary men and women were neglected. This paper proposes the study of names (anthroponyms) of ordinary men and women in the school history curriculum in Zambia as a way of countering the teaching of narratives of great men in the postcolonial period and promoting "history from below". This study will be guided by the decolonial theory and paradigm. The study will use the qualitative approach methodology and the historical research design will be used in this study. The study will purposively sample five names of the ordinary men and women who made a great contribution in Zambia but their contribution is missing in the school history curriculum these people include Alick Nkhata, Maina Soko, Nakatindi Yeta Nganga, Zanco Mpundu Mutembo and Levabhai "Kanjombe" Patel. The data will be collected using the archival method and interviews and analysed using content analysis to show the contribution of these ordinary men and women. Recommendations will be given based on findings of the study.

CHANDA PENDA is an Onomastician, Cultural Heritage specialist and founder/series editor of Encyclopedia of Zambian Names™, a serial publication since January 2011. Chanda teaches Intangible Cultural Heritage at the University of Zambia and has presented papers at several conferences. His current emphasis is on promotion of indigenous heritage through names.

YVONNE MALAMBO KABOMBWE teaches History Teaching methods at the University of Zambia. She has published several articles on curriculum implementation in Zambia. She is currently a PhD student at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa. Her research interests are in History, History Education, Curriculum Development and Implementation.

Jane Pilcher (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Say My Name (right): University students' experiences of the pronunciation of their names

The complexity of entanglements between personal names and identities means that when names are mispronounced people's identities are misrepresented. This may result in affected persons feeling disrespected, excluded and/or othered. In this talk, I focus on how students studying in English universities experience the pronunciation of their names. Drawing on an exploratory study funded by The British Academy, I show that students whose names might be mispronounced during their period of study use a variety of strategies in response, including 'correction' and 'accommodation'. Their choice and use of strategies was contingent on a number of factors. These include class size, whether teaching was online or face-to-face, the likelihood of encountering a particular lecturer again, and/or students' concerns about any consequences of their response, in the context of uneven power dynamics between themselves and teaching staff. Experiences of name pronunciation reported by students included being 'renamed' by teaching staff and recognising when teaching staff avoided saying their name altogether. My findings show that students can feel annoyed and frustrated at the ongoing burden of 'identity work' that they do to try and secure the correct pronunciation of their names during their time at university. I argue that the pronunciation of names is an issue that must be widely and more systematically addressed if higher education is to become more inclusive and non-discriminatory.

JANE PILCHER is Associate Professor of Sociology at Nottingham Trent University in the UK, where she leads the Gender Research Group. She is a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy. As a self-described sociological names nerd, Jane studies people's names to analyse, understand and deconstruct identities and inequalities.

Sanda Rapa (Latvian Language Institute of the University of Latvia, Latvia)

Place Names of War

Place names – being the main linguistic guardians of history – are influenced by various social events. They are reflected in the so-called incident names (Stewart 1975: 105; Baker, Carmony 1975). The most dramatic event of all – war – probably has the largest impact on place names: it appears not only on lexical level but influences also toponymic naming strategies.

The first part of the research is devoted to the semantic, etymological, typological analysis of the Latvian place names to find the traces of war in place names of World War I and II (20th century), Napoleon's invasion in Russia, Russo-Turkish war (19th century), and Polish-Swedish War (17th century). Main elements of the event frame structure in the surface (lexical) level of the names will be presented and discussed.

The second part of the research deals with the main military regulations concerning place names in Latvia and rules of the military document composition in the 20th century.

The third part of the presentation looks at the naming and name exposure strategies used during the Russia-Ukraine war. It has been proven that place names could be used also as weapons of cold war (both for propaganda and nonviolent resistance). For example, Brīvības iela (Freedom Street) in Riga had been named after tsar Alexander II in 19th century, Adolf Hitler and Vladimir Lenin in 20th century. The toponymic nonviolent resistance can be observed during the Russia-Ukraine war: streets and squares near Russian embassies as well the places of the occupied territories are being renamed; road signs have been changed or painted out in the places of hostilities, etc.

SANDA RAPA is a senior researcher of the Latvian Language Institute of the University of Latvia, linguist, onomastician with a particular interest in semantics, origin, and history of onyms.

Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University, WA, USA)

Names and Sources in **Cymbeline**

In most of his plays, Shakespeare's central plots rely heavily on a primary source plot. For a new play, he usually modified the action of a source plot, often renamed characters, and added new characters. Thus, his use of source names compared to new names, the subject of my research, is at least one measure of his creativity, his relative reliance on source plots, and his presumption of their fictive status. In *The Winter's Tale*, for example, Shakespeare follows the plot of Greene's *Pandosto* very closely but changes all the names and radically transforms the tragic ending into a positive tale of remorse, faith, and redemption. *Cymbeline*, written very near in time, draws not on one but on at least four different source plots. From them Shakespeare interweaves four distinctive lines of action – 1) a banishment story, 2) a wager story, 3) a tribute story, and 4) a story of surprising victory and reconciliation. Two of these plot lines follow sources in Renaissance literature, and two follow historical sources. This paper will show that Shakespeare retains more of the names used in his historical sources than those in his literary sources and thereby treats them as less fictive.

GRANT SMITH, Prof. Emeritus, Eastern Washington University, former president of ANS, vice president of ICOS, 34 years on the Washington Board on Geographic Names, host for many international scholars. Currently emphasizes literary onomastics and philosophy of language. His new book, *Names as Metaphors in Shakespeare's Comedies*, available at Vernon Press.

Anna Tsepkova (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Russia)

Cross-Cultural Universals and Differences in American and Russian Nicknaming Patterns

The paper aims at analysing the results of a cross-cultural research of anthroponymic nicknames collected from students of Eastern Washington University (the USA) and Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University (Russia) for the project "A Cross-Cultural Dictionary of American and Russian Nicknames of Persons". Comparative analysis of the American and Russian samples shows that macro patterns in both linguocultures are represented by nominations, motivated by external characteristics of a nominee (characterizing nicknames) and nicknames derived from a nominee's personal name (linguistically motivated nicknames). Within these macro patterns the following quantitative differences are observed:

a) in the American sample linguistically motivated nicknames significantly prevail over characterizing nicknames (49% vs 24 % nicknames respectively); in the Russian sample the two macro patterns are almost equal in proportion (48% characterizing vs 44% linguistically motivated nicknames);

b) the majority of linguistically motivated nicknames, as reported by the American subjects, derive from first names (96%), whereas in the Russian sample nicknames from last names are more numerous (69% as compared to 25% nicknames from first names);

c) the majority of characterising nicknames in the American sample are motivated by personality traits (29%) or appearance (24%), while in the Russian sample characterizing nicknames refer mostly to appearance (50%).

Quantitative disproportions are determined by the differences in interpreting the concepts *nickname / прозвище (prozvishshe)* in corresponding linguocultures and the impact of political correctness and privacy on the native speakers' verbal behavior (specifically, restrictions concerning naming and nicknaming practices).

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 and a vice-chair of the Siberian Association of Foreign Language Teachers.

Alexander Volk (Stockholm University/Uppsala University, Sweden)

Stockholm Police Nicknames for Homosexuals in 1883

Between December 10, 1883 and March 16, 1884, Stockholm constables Rosenberg and Sefverblad executed the largest and longest running police raid against MSM (men seeking sex with men) in Swedish history. The constables filed 53 pages of police reports detailing almost nightly surveilling, naming, cataloguing and interrogating of some 200 men at the Nybro and Kungsträdgården parks. The bynames, names, name phrases and titles of these men is the focus of this paper.

The constable used nicknames or bynames for repeat visitors. These nicknames are largely based on physical characteristics of the individuals. The terms are relatively neutral and non-derogatory.

The surveilled men were both military and civilian—"help-seekers" seeking sex or sex for pay and "helpers" i.e. soldier prostitutes. The name phrases for the soldiers are also of interest in its format, and there is an argument to be made that these are perhaps a class of soldier names. They are an extension and evolution of the soldier names from the 1700s.

For the civilians, the constables used occupational name phrases when naming subjects which show a trend of becoming less formal.

Noteworthy with the nicknames is the apparent neutral tone and absence of homophobic epithets used around this time. This is supported by the context and language in the reports-the police action is certainly homophobic but the conduct, nicknames and reports are not.

ALEXANDER VOLK studies Nordic Languages at Stockholm University. He works as a Stockholm Guide specializing in LGBT history and the Vikings. Alexander immigrated to Sweden in 1995. In 2022, he was a speaker at the Queering the City webinar with The Royal Institute of Technology on LGBT issues and urban planning.

David Wade (Wade Research Foundation, Princeton, NJ, USA)

Names as A Source of Novel Peptides

One definition of onomastics is that it is the study of the origin, history, and use of proper names. The latter part of this definition ("use of proper names") has now been expanded to develop a new branch of onomastics; one that includes the physical sciences. It uses a chemical nomenclature system, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry-International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (IUPAC-IUBMB, JCBN) single letter symbols for the names of amino acids, to design biochemicals, called peptides, based on the letter sequences in names. Amino acids are the monomeric building blocks of polymers, called peptides and proteins. The IUPAC-IUBMB, JCBN nomenclature system uses the 26 letters of the ISO basic Latin alphabet to represent the names of amino acids that are commonly found in peptides and proteins. This nomenclature has been in use by the worldwide chemical community for nearly 60 years and is the basis for storing the amino acid sequences of 508,991,428 proteins in the computer databases of the US National Center for Biotechnology Information.

Names composed of letters of the ISO basic Latin alphabet (i.e., IUPAC-IUBMB, JCBN symbols) can be used to design peptides that can then be chemically synthesized and tested for various properties. This procedure was used for both personal and company names, and the resulting name peptides were found to exhibit anticancer and antimicrobial properties (Wade, et al., 2004; Wade and Lea, 2015) and metal binding properties (Kołkowska, et al., 2016).

DAVID WADE, Ph.D., is a biochemist and director of the Wade Research Foundation. Wade has been involved in peptide and protein research for 34 years, including postdoctoral work for two Nobel Laureates in Chemistry. He invented the name-to-peptide method in 2003.

Justyna B. Walkowiak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

Topohodonyms: what are they, why study them, and how to?

The objective of my paper is to posit as legitimate objects of onomastic research what I propose to call topohodonyms – the names of streets (and similar urban features, like squares, roundabouts, bridges, etc.) that reference geographical objects, e.g. *Oxford Street, Waterloo Bridge, Michigan Avenue, Kongostrasse, Place des Alpes,* or *Via Trento.*

Seldom perceived as a separate category in linguistically-culturally oriented, traditional onomastics that appears to prevail in Europe, they are not fully appreciated by critical toponymy either, especially that hodonyms commemorating people seem the more obvious tool of power struggles. Yet their study might offer novel insight into intricate power relations and competing geopolitical narratives that seem ideology-innocent and therefore frequently go unnoticed, as evidenced by many topohodonyms remaining intact in turbulent times marked by urban renamings. On the other hand, a city's changing hands may, conversely, occasion a radical shift in the foci established by its topohodonyms.

Contemporary topohodonyms collectively reflect a city's imagined geographies, define their location, distance and relationship. They help draw a line between what is "ours", featured in the cityscape, and what belongs to "the other' and is therefore ignored. They may form thematic clusters, mirroring national or regional geography; they can also identify the nation's allies (in the case of streets named for particular countries). Not to be overlooked are hodonyms that stake claims to lost or conquered territories, including "colonial" names. Amply illustrated with examples mostly from Europe, the paper will also offer suggestions for topohodonymic research, employing both descriptive and statistical methods.

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Mary Ann Walter (Middle East Technical University, Northern Cyprus Campus, Republic of Cyprus)

Darleen and Darnisha: Race, Gender and Phonological Patterns in American Given Names

Gender-based phonological patterns in given names have been documented cross-linguistically (Slater & Feinman, 1985; Cutler et al., 1990; Wright et al., 2005; Sidhu & Pexman 2015 for English; Chen and Kenstowicz 2022 for Chinese). Female names are more likely to have a higher ratio of open syllables and contain more high front vowels and sonorants, while male names tend to contain more back vowels and obstruents.

This study tests these correlations with respect to White and Black-associated names in English. Race-based differences in names have been previously described (Lieberson and Mikelson 1995, Bertrand and Mullainathan 2004, Fryer and Levitt 2004, Cook et al 2014), including some phonetic characteristics. However, this is the first time that syllable type, vowel quality and consonant manner have been considered. Both race and gender-based differences are expected, due to intersecting social stereotypes such as the 'angry black woman,' 'sassy black friend,' black male 'buck', and so on.

Indeed, in one data-set, names preferentially associated with Black women are typically 'more feminine' in the sense of having more open syllables, a higher vowel-to-consonant-ratio, higher percentage of sonorant phonemes, and higher percentage of high front vowels, compared to names preferentially associated with White women (most popular names of White and Black female university students respectively, provided in Eagleson and Clifford 1945).

I conclude that previously-observed gender-based phonological differences are exaggerated in Black naming practices, possibly due to a reaction to/rejection of social stereotypes about gender and Blackness.

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Mostafa Younesie (Independent Scholar, USA)

Question of "Proper Name" in Philo De Mutatione Nominum

Within *onomastica sacra*, the core issue of Philo Judaeus in his *De Mutatione Nominum* is giving his narration about the metonymy of proper personal names of some selected human beings. In this account, each proper personal name has a primary status with a specific "hermeneutical" justification [A] because of a virtue that is transferred to another status [B]. For understanding this happening, we need to infer the "meaning" of each phase through "allegory" in an analytical way. Thereby, Philo's account of the meaning of each name as a symbol is constructed.

Within such an account, I try to extract his outlook on the nature of [proper] names. In order to reach to mentioned purpose, I use W. van Langendonck framework (2007, 87-102), for a synthetic and unified definition of "proper names" (distinct from "proprial lemma") which contains three following components: "Semantic", denotes to the primacy of extension over intension; "Pragmatic", mentions the unique, salient and specific entity at the level of established conventions; and "Syntactic", denotes to their coming with appositional structures.

As a result, in my paper I will explore and discuss:

 a - Name-Making: it is essentially through the act of name making or baptizing (in the literal or the figurative sense), declaration, semantic bleaching, and similar practices names are made.

  b - Kinds of Proper Names: There are two types of prototypical and non-prototypical names. Philo focuses on the first one - a "proprial lemma" is assigned to a person in an ad hoc way and there is no asserted lexical meaning.
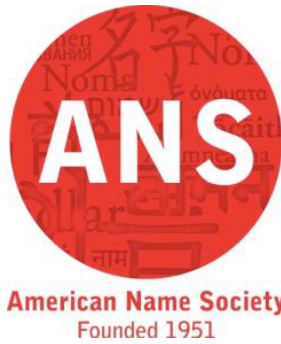
  c - Different Reasons, and Modes of Name-Change [Double Names]: differences in outlooks, moral values, as a special grace from God, escape from the nature which likes to hide, changing the status of an individual into a person; and making a new identity. Modes of change are the addition of letters; metonymy [pars pro toto]; and the introduction of an entirely new name.

d - meaning (lexical, emotive, associative, and grammatical), and allegorical hermeneutic of names.

MOSTAFA YOUNESIE is an independent scholar (PhD) in the classical Greek philosophy of language and name. He has published a paper on "the Right and True Name in Parmenides". His recent work is about Philo testimonials to Heraclitus fragments.

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2024 ANS Annual Conference

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