НАУЧНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ

КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ, СЪЕЗДЫ, СИМПОЗИУМЫ

12th Congress for Finno-Ugric Studies: Personal Name Systems in Finnic and Beyond

At the 12th Congress for Finno-Ugric Studies in Oulu, Finland, in August 2015, personal names were presented in a diverse manner. A symposium titled "Personal Name Systems in Finnic and Beyond" organized by *Terhi Ainiala* (University of Helsinki) gathered together onomasticians from Finland, Estonia, Hungary and Russia who presented nine papers in the field of personal name studies.

Valéria Tóth (University of Debrecen) made a presentation on the history of the Hungarian system of anthroponyms in the context of cognitive pragmatics. She pointed out that the study of different name systems gives an opportunity to make a comparative analysis of linguistic and cultural interferences. The study was aimed to shed light not only on different systems of anthroponyms, of both related and unrelated languages, but also on the interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic factors of language changes in general. Valéria Tóth classified Hungarian anthroponyms from the chronological perspective in four main categories: descriptive names, referential names, nexus names and affective names. Descriptive names are, according to V. Tóth, the backbone of the name system and play the central role in naming in all periods of name history. The emergence of referential names (e.i. names identifying their bearers without any further information) led to a restructuring of the Hungarian personal name system. However, at their origin, these names were in parallel use with descriptive names (e.g. *Mychael dictus Tar* (*tar* 'bald'), 1277). Furthermore, nexus names emerged since there was a demand in the society to express family relations. For example, the official personal name *Nogmiklous* (1302) represents a combination of a family name and a Christian name.

Hungarian anthroponyms were also in focus of the presentation by *Evelin Mozga* (University of Debrecen). She concentrated on the tools used for creating personal names in the Old Hungarian language. In the Middle Ages there were several name-forming mechanisms used for the creation of anthroponyms in Hungarian. The three main mechanisms were semantic shift, morphematic construction and syntagmatic construction. The most frequent types of semantic shift were metaphorical naming (e.g. *farkas* 'wolf' > *Farkas*), metonymic naming (e.g. when the name of a professional "instrument" becomes the name of the person practicing that profession: *ökör* 'ox' > *Ökör* as an anthroponym for a butcher), and semantic split (e.g. ethnonyms, names of professions, etc. often become anthroponyms without any morphological changes: *kovács* 'smith' > *Kovács*; *német* 'German' > *Német*). In morphematic construction several suffixes were used to create anthroponyms. The most common were: *-d(i)* ~ *-t(i)*: *munka* 'work' > *Muncadi*; *-s* and its suffix clusters: *szem* 'eye' > *Szemes*; the suffixes *-a/-e*: *hazug* 'liar' > *Hozoga*.

Also, Hungarian suffixes were regularly added to foreign anthroponymic stems, mainly of Latin origin, used by the Church, cf.: Latin *Petrus* > *Petre*, *Petri*, *Petres*, *Pete*, *Peta*, *Peti*, *Petes* in Hungarian. This morphological mechanism was the most important tool for adapting foreign names in the Middle Ages. Finally, in syntagmatic construction the combination of two lexemes created an anthroponym composed of two constituents. In this case both elements provided a certain information about the named person, cf.: *Kis* 'small' + *Gazdag* 'rich' > *Kisgazdag*.

"Animal-themed" personal names used by Savonians, Karelians and Vepsians were the subject of the study presented by *Olga Karlova* (University of Helsinki). A multitude of "animal-themed" personal names have been preserved in surnames, local nicknames and place names. E.g. the "hawk-themed" names: Veps surname *Gabukov* (< nickname *Habukahn'e*), Ludic surname *Gabukov* (< nickname *Habuk*) and Karelian surname *Gavkin* (< nickname *Haukka*). O. Karlova's study aims to identify the "animal names" found in eastern Finnish personal names, to determine which of these are common and which are not, and to present their distribution and structure. O. Karlova also discussed the age and motivational characteristics of these names. "Animal-themed" names belong to the oldest personal names categories. They are possibly connected to totem beliefs, according to which a person or their kin had a specific protective totem animal. Presumably, many of these names can be considered as nicknames which reflect some characteristics of the person (e.g. Karelian *lokka* 'gull', the name for a large or lazy person).

Irma Mullonen (Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences) focused on the sources of Vepsian family names. First, she reminded that in the official (Russian) usage Vepsians have Russian first, patronymic and family names. Official family names were established only in the early 20th century, and a substantial part of them derived from patronymic names, which were officially documented and inherited thereafter. This process is clearly demonstrated by archival peasant family listings from Vepsian villages. They also prove that wealthier citizens owning a business were the first to get officially documented tripartite names (e.g. *Avvakum Filippov Shlipakov*), where the third term was in fact the family name. Another source for official family names were unofficial family names traditionally used in Vepsian communities. They are sometimes used as village home names and formed by the possessive suffix -*hiińe* ~ -*hńe*: *Habukanhe — Gabukov* (Vepsian *habuk* 'hawk'). The relationships between official and unofficial family names may vary: the unofficial name may correspond to the official one, be older or even younger than the official name. One of the main sources for the reconstruction of Vepsian personal names is toponymy, as in Olga Karlova's above mentioned study.

Taarna Valtonen (University of Oulu) spoke about personal names as constituents of place names in four Sami languages. She pointed out that the most frequently suggested explanation for using a name referring to a person as a part of a place name is that it functions as an indication of the owner, user or inhabitant of the corresponding place. This idea is also maintained in Sami onomastics. However, the spatial distribution of place names with anthroponymic elements is not even: they are quite common in Skolt (6 %), Inari (10 %) and North Sami (15 %), but very rare in South Sami toponymic data where only three loaned names were found. How can we explain these differences? As Sami languages share a common linguistic background, which includes also the linguistic rules concerning place names, these differences must be seen as a result of separate cultural development or as a sign of loaned cultural practices. The cultural explanation for South Sami lies in the collective ownership of the land. Since in the community of South Sami the land cannot be owned by people but the land owns its inhabitants, personal

names are not usually present in place names. Additionally, some other perspectives in Sami anthroponyms used as toponymic elements were discussed. T. Valtonen presented a classification of these anthroponyms (personal names, forenames, family names or others) and indicated that these names may reflect some connections between Sami groups and other peoples. T. Valtonen also applied methods of comparative linguistics to find out similarities and differences between Sami languages.

Eva Wiklund (University of Helsinki) discussed the evolution of name-giving practices in Finland from 1880s to 2013. In her dissertation Wiklund studies names from the Finnish national epic "Kalevala", be it names of human characters or mythical creatures. Most of these names are considered as originally Finnish and correlate with personal names of many other Finnic peoples. Names from "Kalevala" occur in folk poetry, but in Finland they are also used as given names and, moreover, as family names. E. Wiklund showed how names from "Kalevala" have become to a significant part of the stock of personal names and how their popularity changed in time. In the late 19ᵗʰ century, during the era of nationalism, the popularity of Finnish national given names increased, attaining its maximum in 1917–1947: at that time they represented about 25 % of all boys' given names and about 30 % of all girls' given names. In 2000–2013 the most frequently used names from "Kalevala" were *Aino*, *Ilmari*, *Kyllikki*, *Osmo*, *Seppo*, *Tellervo*, *Tuulikki* and *Väinö*. On the other hand, many names have been unusual as given names, e.g., *Lemminkäinen*, *Pihlajatar* and *Tiera*.

Name-giving trends in Finland in the early 21ˢᵗ century were discussed in the presentation made by *Minna Saarelma-Paukkala* (Almanac Office, University of Helsinki). The data for this study come from the Population Register Centre of Finland, including the forenames of 736 003 children born in Finland in 2000–2013. The most common forenames for the girls were *Emma*, *Ella*, *Aino*, *Venla* and *Iida*, and the most popular names for the boys included *Eetu*, *Aleksi*, *Veeti*, *Elias* and *Joona*. Many of these names reflect a typical name-giving trend in Finland: the bestowal of traditional forenames that were just as much fashionable roughly a hundred years ago. Another popular trend in Finnish name-giving is the creation of new Finnish-language names. Some of them, such as the female names *Hilla* 'cloudberry' and *Lumi* 'snow', and the male name *Sisu* 'persistence', have also become quite popular. At the same time, the individualisation of personal naming practices has led to the creation of hundreds of new extremely rare, if not unique, names, and many of these are Finnish-language names. Overall 64 % of the female names present in the analysed data were given to one girl only, and 63 % of the male names to one boy only.

Finally, two presentations had to do with unofficial personal names. *Marje Joalaid* (University of Tallinn) focused on Estonian unofficial anthroponyms. Today Estonians use mainly Christian names. The unofficial names modify the official names mainly by the use of suffixes, and the most popular suffix is -*u* (e.g. *Liisu*, *Villu*). *Lasse Hämäläinen* (University of Helsinki) discussed the relatively new onomastic category of personal names: user names in Internet, i.e. names chosen by users of a website as a marker their virtual identity. User names are in many regards different to real life personal names. The user is free to choose a name with any semantic content but the length of the name is usually limited. Each user name must also be unique on the corresponding website. L. Hämäläinen presented various user names and a model for their semantic classification based on his on-going dissertation research.

At the end of the symposium, *Terhi Ainiala* presented the new research project "Personal name systems in Finnic and beyond: reconstructing the concepts of name giving in cultural layers

of prehistory". This four-year project starting in September 2015 is to be funded by the Academy of Finland. T. Ainiala is the project's leader at the University of Helsinki; other researchers working on the project include Olga Karlova, Denis Kuzmin, Alexander Pustyakov and Evar Saar. The project focuses on the study of personal name systems in the Uralic languages, with a special emphasis on the reconstruction of their historical strata and the study of ethno-cultural contacts reflected in personal names. The project aims to reconstruct, as far as possible, Pre-Christian or early Christian anthroponymic systems on the basis of archival and field work materials, as well as data retrieved from modern surnames and toponyms. A special emphasis will be made on the study of the Finnic languages and Mari, however, at project meetings and during the preparation of the planned publications other Finno-Ugric languages will also be taken into consideration. In this connection, it is the aim of the research group to develop a Uralic anthroponymic database that would enable a systematic collection of the personal name material from Finno-Ugric languages, and provide basic guidelines of its structural and semantic analysis.

T. Ainiala
University of Helsinki, Finland

Топонимические исследования на XII Международном конгрессе финно-угроведов

С 17 по 21 августа 2015 г. в городе Оулу (Финляндия) проходил XII Международный конгресс финно-угроведов. В рамках этого научного мероприятия, проводимого раз в пять лет, было организовано 12 симпозиумов, на которых выступили 380 ученых из 21 страны мира. Участники конгресса имели возможность послушать семь пленарных докладов, один из которых был непосредственно связан с топонимией.

С сожалением хотелось бы отметить, что специального симпозиума, посвященного проблемам топонимии, на конгрессе не было, хотя в один из дней работала секция, в рамках которой было представлено три доклада топонимической направленности. Еще три доклада, связанные с топонимическим материалом, прозвучали в рамках двух симпозиумов и одной секции, где рассматривались вопросы, касающиеся разных аспектов изучения карельского языка.

Немногочисленность докладов по топонимии, как нам представляется, отражает современное состояние топонимических исследований в тех государствах и российских республиках, где живут финно-угорские народы. Как в Финляндии, Венгрии и Эстонии, так и в России число ученых, занимающихся исключительно топонимией, очень невелико. По-видимому, недостаточность топонимических исследований объясняется также отсутствием в арсенале российских исследователей картотек и баз данных, которые являются необходимой основой любой работы по топономастике. Подобные топонимические картотеки и созданные на их основе электронные базы данных существуют пока только в Екатеринбурге и Республике Карелия. Некоторый прогресс в этом отношении наблюдается сейчас в связи с марийской топонимией — в частности, начат систематический сбор полевого топонимического материала на марийских территориях в Марий Эл и Башкирии. Нельзя не отметить также, что на данный момент в России функционирует