



**Alina Bugheșiu**

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Baia Mare, Romania

**Sergey O. Goryaev**

Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg, Russia

## **The 3rd International Conference on Onomastics *Name and Naming (ICONN 3)***

Voprosy onomastiki, 2016, Volume 13, Issue 1, pp. 214–222

Language of the article: English

---

**Бугешу Алина**

Технический университет Клуж-Напока, Северный университетский центр, Бая Маре, Румыния

**Горяев Сергей Олегович**

Уральский федеральный университет, Екатеринбург, Россия

## **III Международная научная ономастическая конференция «Name and Naming (ICONN 3)»**

Вопросы ономастики. 2016. Т. 13. № 1. С. 214–222

Язык статьи: английский

# НАУЧНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ

## КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ, СЪЕЗДЫ, СИМПОЗИУМЫ

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Onomastics *Name and Naming* (ICONN 3)

The Third International Conference on Onomastics *Name and Naming* was held, as always, in the Romanian city of Baia Mare, in 1–3 September 2015. The primary organizer of this series of conferences is the Centre of Onomastics led by Prof. Oliviu Felecan.<sup>1</sup> The Centre was established under the auspices of the Department of Philology and Cultural Studies of the North University Centre of Baia Mare, which is a branch of the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca. It is worth noting that all our colleagues from the Technical University mentioned below represent the North University Centre.

The subject of this conference was announced as *Conventional / Unconventional in Onomastics*.<sup>2</sup> Even if this subject focuses primarily on the contraposition of formal and informal names, the presentations made by the participants, who demonstrated great versatility in terms of evidence, topics and approaches, showed that it is far from being limited to that contraposition. Other than Romanian, the native language of the conference hosts, and English, commonly used at international events, German, French, Spanish and Italian were also used as the working languages of the conference, which emphasized the truly international nature of the event.

During the opening session, under the chairmanship of Prof. Oliviu Felecan, the head of the organizing committee, welcoming speeches were delivered by Cătălin Cherecheș, Mayor of the Municipality of Baia Mare, Dr Teodor Ardelean, Principal of Petre Dulfu County Library, where the conference sessions were held, and Prof. Dr Gheorghe Chivu, Corresponding Member of the Romanian Academy of Science. It should also be noted that the plenary session of the conference was honoured by the presence of the Bishop of the Greek-Catholic Diocese of Maramureș, His Grace Vasile Bizău.

---

<sup>1</sup> Information on the activities and conferences organized by the Centre can be found on its website: <http://onomasticafelecan.ro>.

<sup>2</sup> The topic of this conference emerged from a three-year research project, *Unconventional Romanian Anthroponyms in European Context: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function* (2011–2014), coordinated by Daiana Felecan. Within this project, the members of the research team published numerous articles as well as a collective volume *Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014) and a sole-author book by Daiana Felecan *Pragmatica numelui și a numirii neconvenționale: de la paradigme teoretice la practici discursive* [Pragmatics of Unconventional Names and Naming: From Theoretical Paradigms to Discursive Practices] (Editura Mega, Editura Argonaut, 2014).

It is notorious that the first plenary session was opened by two presentations, both dealing with literary onomastics: *Gheorghe Chivu* (Romanian Academy, University of Bucharest) spoke about translating devil names in Dante Alighieri's *Divine Comedy*, based on the masterly Romanian translation coined by George Coşbuc, while *Grant W. Smith* (Eastern Washington University, USA) chose another classical literary work, *Merchant of Venice* by Shakespeare, considering the semiotics of the names of the two main characters — Antonio and Shylock, interpreted by referring to the cultural context of the Elizabethan era.<sup>3</sup> *Jean-Louis Vaxelaire* (University of Namur, Belgium) talked about the names of music bands, pointing out conventional and unconventional aspects of their structure and meaning. Anthroponomastics was the focus of the presentation made by *Alda Rossebastiano* (Turin University, Italy), who discussed personal names related to the concepts of war, armistice and peace, with a particular reference to the period of World War I. *Emili Casanova* (University of Valencia, Valencian Language Academy, Spain) spoke about the names of sporting pigeons in Valencia, suggesting several classification principles and highlighting the evolution of naming patterns in this field. As to toponymy, *Michel A. Rateau* (Mauzac-et-Grand-Castang, France) and *Willy Van Langendonck* (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium) presented the results of their research into the conventionality and unconventionality of settlement names in France.

The distribution of presentations into splinter sessions was made depending on their subject or language, with a slight predominance of the latter in cases where presentations were made in a relatively rare language. Formed on these principles, the splinter sessions featured three main subjects.

An important number of presentations covering a broad variety of languages focused on a n t h r o p o n y m y. The English language sessions included the following presentations. *Tamás Farkas* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary) provided a typological study of the most frequently used Hungarian last names in both synchronic and diachronic aspects by contrasting them with family name systems in other European languages. Theoretical and methodological aspects of family name studies, such as the use of geolinguistic methods, were also discussed. *Anna Tsepkova* (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Russia) presented her study of Russian students' nicknames of the last decade. The data were obtained by questionnaire surveys, which made it possible to carry out both quantitative and qualitative analyses, emphasizing the motivational aspect of nicknaming and making forecasts of the development of the nickname system. In the presentation intriguingly entitled "Anthroponymic Moratorium or Achievement?" *Leo Loveday* (Doshisha University, Japan) presented two case studies of choosing a personal name. Based on the example of giving names to members of a marginalized Korean minority in Japan, he showed how anthroponymic choices can become a means of demarginalization and of resolution of an identity crisis. *Wafa Abu Hatab* (Zarqa University, Jordan) presented her study of the Jordanian Arabic name system of postcolonial period that illustrates the traditionally strong influence of political, religious and social factors on naming in Arabic. The presentation covered not only anthroponymic, but also toponymic data, featuring the impact of globalization on urbanonymy (names of shops, supermarkets and shopping malls). The next presentation made by *Shlomit Landman* (Academic Achva College, Israel) focused on a traditional Jewish naming

---

<sup>3</sup> The theoretical aspects discussed in the presentation were included by the author in the chapter that he wrote for the *Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming* (OUP, 2016).

practice — ponymy. This tradition comes from the Second Temple era and consists in naming newborns after their direct ancestors and other older close relatives, such as aunts and uncles.

Two more presentations were made on Hungarian anthroponymy. However, in the presentation made by *Valéria Tóth* (University of Debrecen, Hungary), the history of the Hungarian anthroponymic system served only as an example to demonstrate the integrated approach to anthroponyms in the context of the cognitive-pragmatic theory. The author proposed a model for the analysis of anthroponyms that is suitable for the appropriate treatment of both linguistic and cultural characteristics of names and, as it was shown in the presentation, offers the opportunity to make a comparative study of linguistic and cultural interferences. *János N. Fodor* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary) considered Hungarian and Romanian anthroponyms in the multilingual Carpathian Basin from the language-contact perspective. The 18<sup>th</sup> century data made it possible to conclude that the main trend in the interference between the Hungarian and the Romanian anthroponymic systems in the studied area consisted in the Hungarization of Romanian surnames. *Gergana Petkova* (Plovdiv Medical University, Bulgaria) presented another comparative study, but this time of Bulgarian and Romanian male personal names derived from Latin appellatives denoting plants and animals. The aim of the presentation was to present an exhaustive list of such names and to suggest potential approaches for their classification. *Iveta Valentová* (Ludovít Štúr Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia) talked on the Slovak concept of *živé meno* ‘living name’ which covers several types of unofficial names (nicknames of persons, families, houses and their residents, inhabitants). She discussed the history of studies on “living names” in Slovak onomastics, traced the development of this kind of names in the Slovak language and showed how they are used in everyday communication.

At the session on (un)conventionality in Romanian anthroponymy, *Oliviú Felecan* presented an ethnolinguistic study on unisex (first) names in Romanian as contrasted with English, French, Italian and Russian. The discussion of unconventionality in onomastics was continued by *Daiana Felecan* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania), who pointed out the psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic effect that official names may have on their bearers, to such an extent that the latter refuse their names and opt for unconventional self-designations. The following three presentations, made by authors from the same university, dealt with nicknames. Nicknames given to Romanian politicians in pamphlet television shows were analysed by *Armanda Ramona Stroia*. *Angela Corina Cristoreanu* presented the results of a corpus research which aimed at pointing out the motivations (mainly psychological) underlying the bestowal of nicknames by students on their peers and teachers in urban and rural schools. Finally, *Vali Nastasia Ganea* described nicknames given to villagers in Sălăuța Valley as indicators of the inhabitants’ traditions, occupations, superstitions and physical or moral features.

Four of the afternoon sessions had as their central topic conventional / unconventional names in public space, each session being held in a different language.

The English language session featured four presenters. *Amalia Tsiongas* (Ethnic Technologies, United States), from a marketing firm, showed that the ethnic identities of consumers can be induced from their full names with a high degree of reliability, which is important for the development of marketing policies. The focus was on unconventional personal names that are becoming more popular, if not traditional, due to globalization. *Sergey Goryaev* and *Olga Olshvang* (Ural Federal University, Russia), in their contribution entitled “Company name as a euphemism”, demonstrated the impact of the unstable religious identity in the modern

post-atheistic Russian and Bulgarian societies on the names of funeral homes in the respective languages. *Justyna B. Walkowiak* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland) presented her study on the frequency distribution of last names. This subject is traditional for onomastics, but Walkowiak's presentation focused on an unconventional aspect of it, which is the influence of sociocultural and, especially, biological factors. Based on Polish data, she tried to verify Bryan Sykes's hypothesis that the survival of monogenetic surnames might be linked to the consistent prevalence of male over female offspring in successive generations. *Luminița Todea* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) offered an approach that, in the context of this conference, seems to be the most unconventional. Her presentation concerned the methods of teaching foreign languages, more specifically, it discussed the language of professional communications in the sphere of computer technologies and electronics, using relevant brand names as onomastic data.

Another session of this kind was held in French. *Giorgio Sale* (University of Sassari, Italy) revealed three naming strategies in Charles Sorel's parodic novel *Le Berger extravagant*. The two papers that followed explored the translation of anthroponyms in Romanian public space. *Georgeta Rus* (West University of Timișoara, Romania) analysed conventional and unconventional aspects of this practice, while *Mădălina Florina Pop* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) focused on a specific type of non-conventional onyms in translation — bynames. Finally, *Jérémie Delorme* (University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland) presented some preliminary results of an ongoing research into the history of the French vocabulary from the perspective of the relationship between common and proper names in botany.

At the Italian session on names in public space, *Elena Papa* (Turin University, Italy) made a presentation about the names of products appearing under the Olivetti brand in Italy, focusing especially on unconventional proprial items. *Artur Galkowski* (University of Łódź, Poland) proposed a theoretical approach to chrematonyms as an “unconventional” class of proper names. *Daniela Cacia* (Turin University, Italy) examined the occurrence of anthroponyms, ethnonyms and toponyms in names of furniture items. In continuation of the study presented at the ICONN 1 in 2011, *Alfonso Germani* (La Ciocia Research Centre for Dialectology, Italy) analysed and classified official names of Italian springs flowing through the regions of Campania, Molise, Aquila, and Potenza. Chrematonyms were also the focus of the presentation made by *Enzo Caffarelli* (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy), who explored names of this class from the perspective of transonymization.

Names in public space were also discussed at a splinter session held in the Romanian language. *Margareta Manu Magda* (Iorgu Iordan — Al. Rosetti Institute of Linguistics, Romania) presented her considerations regarding neological formations with the term *băiat* ‘boy’ in contemporary Romanian political-journalistic discourse. *Daiana Felecan* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania), in her theoretical contribution, advanced certain guidelines for analyzing brand names. Commercial names were also discussed by other participants representing the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca: *Sabin Siserman* proposed a sociolinguistic approach to the names of state-owned companies; *Silvia Dimănescu* analysed conventional and unconventional aspects of naming online shops; *Flavia Elena Oșan* presented her study of culinary names from a transdisciplinary perspective.

LITERARY ONOMASTICS, the opening subject of the conference, was another major topic of presentations and discussions. *Marie A. Rieger* (University of Bologna, Italy) made a presentation on the so-called German colonial literature featuring the colonizers' domination

over a foreign people justified by their civilizing mission, which is reflected, *inter alia*, on the onomastic level: in contrast to the names of white characters, nicknames given by authors to African characters, even if they have the same social status, stress the low social position and, in a broader sense, the otherness of their bearers. *Nobuhle Hlongwa* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa) studied the names of prominent women in the Old and the New Testament showing that while according to the Bible women played an important role shaping societies' values and standards and took an active part in religious, political and historical life, in terms of naming they are mostly represented as assets of their fathers or husbands, which can be explained by gender stereotypes and inequality. Based on philosophical phenomenology, *Giacomo Giuntoli* (University of Pisa, Italia) studied the names of authors of literary works, metaphorically calling these names "bridges between readers and the words they read". The presentation also touched upon the problem of pseudonyms, including group pseudonyms that were labeled with the term *proper collective name*. *Tendai Mangena* (Great Zimbabwe University) raised the problem of the use of names of historical figures in fiction and demonstrated some ways to solve this problem, using as an example the name of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwean literature.

The second day of the conference began with a session of plenary lectures. *Ioana Vintilă-Rădulescu* (Iorgu Iordan — Al. Rosetti Institute of Linguistics, Romania) discussed the issue of conventionality and non-conventionality in the unofficial names of states of the world, more precisely, in their structural, semantic and derivational properties. *Adriana Stoichițoiu Ichim* (University of Bucharest, Romania), in a presentation made in French, proposed a socio-onomastic approach to unofficial anthroponyms used to designate football players, coaches and club managers in contemporary Romanian public discourse regarding football. After that *Milan Harvalík* (Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic) talked on word formation. He pointed out that while at the first glance the word-formational mechanisms and processes of common nouns and proper names may look similar, a more thorough analysis reveals some specific features of the latter, which makes it possible to identify formal differences between proper names and appellatives. The plenary session was continued by *Joan Tort-Donada* (University of Barcelona, Spain), who, with reference to Catalanian microtoponymy, showed that the problem of (un)conventionality of proper names becomes particularly important when considering names on the micro-level.

Splinter sessions held on the second day of the conference were also arranged by subjects and languages.

Again, a number of sessions were focused on anthroponymy. The English language session opened with the presentation made by *Alexander Avram* (Yad Vashem, Israel), who, based on documents of 1930–1940, studied Jewish surnames in the Romanian Old Kingdom. The presentation demonstrated that though German and Slavic models were typically used at that time, part of Jewish last names in Moldavia and Wallachia followed Romanian patterns, which became the focus of the study as unconventional ones. The author pointed out a drastic decrease of the number of Jewish last names in those territories after World War II. *Mariann Slíz* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary) presented a versatile, mainly diachronic study of "occupational" family names in the Hungarian language, e.g. *Kovács* 'smith', *Szabó* 'taylor' or *Varga* 'shoemaker'. These names make up a half of the top twenty most frequent family names and they deeply influenced the Hungarian system of official family names. The presentation also emphasized some social issues, e.g. change of last names due to fear of discrimination.

*Oliver Blomqvist* (Uppsala University, Sweden) talked about locational attributes (indicating origin or place of residence) that accompany an anthroponym in personal designations in multilingual environment. Data were retrieved from medieval Finnish charters, which reflect Swedish-Finnish language contacts and enable to discuss a broader problem of code switching as applied to proper names.

The first German language presentation was made by *Rodica-Cristina Țurcanu* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania). She focused on names of companies and products, using as examples the names adopted in Romania during the social changes in 1989. The author studied the use of product and company names in both big and small budget advertising campaigns and showed the controversy between the old and the new naming patterns in the multilingual and multicultural space. *Sigrid Haldenwang* (Institute for Social and Humane Studies, Romania) discussed the permeability of the boundaries between professional and common languages based on Romanian and Hungarian vocabulary of handicraft and artisanal work. This presentation stressed the theoretical similarity between terminology and proper names. *Ewa Majewska* (University of Warsaw, Poland) focused on a single anthroponym, *Maria*, or rather on the penetration of this Biblical name into German and Dutch. The researcher also studied the frequency distribution of this name as first name or second baptismal name and the formation of its derivatives, based on 19<sup>th</sup> century Catholic and Protestant baptismal registers found in two cities, Braunschweig and Amsterdam. *Tamás Ágnes* (University of Szeged, Hungary) analyzed the last names of Jewish characters from Austrian and Hungarian comic magazines (*Witzblätter*) published in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He demonstrated how the authors of the studied magazines used the names to recall negative stereotypes about the Jews.

Another session on anthroponymy included presentations made in Italian and Spanish. *Emili Casanova* (in a contribution co-authored by Ramon Ferrer, from the University of Valencia, Spain) explored the problem of the adaptation of unconventional foreign first names in Spanish, while *Zsuzsanna Fábrián* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary) proposed a contrastive analysis of Italian and Hungarian anthroponyms with respect to the conventionality / unconventionality of forenames. *Silvia Corino Rovano* (University of Turin, Italy) talked about eponymic names of laws and reforms. The last two presentations in this session, made by *Anna Hajdú* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary) and *Denisa-Alexandra Ionescu* (Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania), were related to the translation of names in children's literature.

One more session on anthroponymy was held in French. It included *Marcienne Martin* (Laboratory ORACLE, University of Reunion Island, France) talked about pseudonyms on websites of French newspapers as examples of *discursive synthesis*: by means of these self-bestowed names, users communicate, in a synthetical manner, their personal opinion about the newspaper article on which they comment; *Michel A. Rateau* (Mauzac-et-Grand-Castang, France), who presented a paper on the conventionality and unconventionality of pioneer place names in South Africa, *Simona Goicu-Cealmof* (Timișoara Centre for Linguistic Studies, Romania), who analysed the conventional aspect of Romanian toponyms, and *Anita Rácz* (University of Debrecen, Hungary), who described the main semantic and structural types of old Hungarian toponyms.

There was a very broad spectrum of toponymic problems discussed on the second day of the conference. Besides the aforementioned presentations made in French, two English language splinter sessions discussed toponymic issues, as well as one session held in the language of the hosts of the conference — Romanian.

The work of the English language sessions began with the presentation made by *Nobuhle Hlongwa* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), who talked about the indigenous place names of one of the provinces of South Africa. The author pointed out that linguistic studies should pay more attention to place names as part of oral history and cultural heritage, and that the academic community can and should play an important social role in protection of this heritage. *Andrea Bölcskei* (Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Hungary), in her presentation, showed the structural specificity of the late medieval Hungarian place names of church possessions as compared to the common Hungarian patterns of place naming of that period, as well as the transformation of the system of those names. For this purpose, she introduced a concept of “surveyed name forms” and showed their distribution in time and space. *Alina Bugheşiu* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) examined Romanian personal and place names employed in the construction of idioms and advertisements, she paid particular attention to the connections between the proper names and the meaning of the idioms containing those names, which led her to more general observations concerning properhood. *Marit Alas* (Estonian Language Institute, Estonia) made an overview of the evolution of the onomastic landscape of two coastal areas in Estonia. Studying very different onomastic categories, the author found out that agronyms (field names) were more significant during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and that the proportion of oikonyms (settlement names) has increased in the contemporary name stock, while the proportion of nature-related names has remained unchanged. *Peeter Päll* (Estonian Language Institute, Estonia) talked about the new opportunities opened by modern technologies for the compilation of dictionaries of place names. He also presented the project of an Estonian Place Names Dictionary, which is expected to be published this year in print and electronic formats. *Erzsébet Györffy* (University of Debrecen, Hungary) took an unusual approach to the toponymic material. She studied the concept of the mental or cognitive map that has been developed in psychology, anthropology and geography in order to discover the mental representation of space, and showed the role of toponyms in the mental map, as well as the significance of the concept of mental map for socio-onomastics. Theoretical conclusions were supported by an analysis of mental maps of concrete individuals. *Tiina Laansalu* (Estonian Language Institute, Estonia) studied place names of a rural municipality in northern Estonia. The author focused on the classification of toponyms, more specifically settlement names, divided into “old” and “new” names depending on their time of emergence (the author chose 1700, the year of the beginning of the Great Northern War, as a chronological boundary between the two macro-periods). The study analyzed the origin and the structure of names which served to reveal differences and similarities between the two chronological datasets.

Among the contributions on toponymy presented in the Romanian language, one, made by *Nicolae Felecan* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania), dealt with oikonyms; the author pointed out some sociolinguistic particularities of the change of settlement names in communist Romania in 1960s, making particular reference to the change of oikonyms derived from anthroponyms and theonyms. *Cezar Buterez* (University of Bucharest, Romania) applied a cartographic approach to names of monasteries in the Buzău Subcarpathians, highlighting the way in which geographical space, religious traditions and social status of monastery founders contributed to the establishment and development of monastic life. The morphosyntax of toponyms was the subject of the presentation made by *Daiana Cuibus* (Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania), who grounded her analysis in the formal characteristics of proper names as described by Bloomfield. *Daniela Ştefania Butnaru* presented a lexicographical paper (written

in collaboration with *Vlad Cojocaru*, *Aurel-Dinu Moscal* and *Ana-Maria Prisăcaru* from A. Philippide Institute of Romanian Philology, Romania) about *Micul dicționar toponimic al Moldovei (structural și etimologic)* [The Concise Structural and Etymological Toponymic Dictionary of Moldavia]. Starting from some examples from the aforementioned dictionary, the authors pointed out some novel lexicographical aspects that this reference book puts forward in describing the toponymy of the region of Moldova, Romania.

The problems related to the conference's main topic attracted the attention of other researchers as well. The last day of the conference included two successive sessions on this topic.

At the first of these sessions, *Mihaela Munteanu Siserman* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) made a presentation on the names of television shows in Romania, focusing on the relations between the name of a television program and its topic. *Alexandra Sorina Iliescu*, from the same university, analysed new deanthroponymic units in the Romanian vocabulary of politics, whose appearance was facilitated by the mass media. Conventional and unconventional aspects of names in the public space of Săgeata commune (Buzău county, Romania) were highlighted by *Gheorghe Calcan* (Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiești, Romania). In a similar vein, *Roxana Pașca* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) discussed official and unofficial elements in certain names of plants in the Romanian region of Chioar. Together with *Mihaela Munteanu Siserman*, *Costel Siserman* (Iuliu Hațieganu University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania) presented some considerations on names in medicine, especially names of diseases. Names of detergents as commercial names were the focus of the study presented by *Silvia Pitiriciu* (University of Craiova, Romania).

The other session on the (un)conventionality of names in public space included four presentations. It was opened by *Cipriana-Elena Peica* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania), who pointed out some specific semantic, morphological and syntactic features of proper names in Romanian as contrasted with other Romance languages. *Delia-Anamaria Răchișan* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) analysed the conventional and unconventional aspects of Romanian names of ritual, magical, symbolic events and celebrations. Representing the same university, *Adelina Emilia Mihali* talked about the relationship between folk and official elements in the toponyms of the Upper Vișeu Valley, while *Nicolae Suci* considered toponymy as part of the symbolic landscape of the Baia Mare area as seen by the many painters who worked in the famous Baia Mare (Nagybánya) artists' colony since its establishment in 1896.

The problems discussed in the presentations that opened the conference were also raised at one of the closing sessions that, contrary to the initial announcement, was actually related to literary onomastics. *George Achim* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) analysed the influence of the Austro-Hungarian “k. und k.” (“imperial and royal”) ideology on the Romanian vocabulary and onomastics, as reflected in the works of five important Romanian writers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. *Monica Adriana Ionescu* (Gheorghe Lazăr National College, Romania) proposed a hermeneutic perspective on the names of the Greek and Roman goddesses of beauty, as well as on those of the three Graces, emphasizing the correlation between these onyms and the ancient concepts of grace and beauty. *Veronica Oneț* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) presented a typological study of conventional and unconventional anthroponyms in Romanian fairy tales. Also dealing with literary anthroponyms, *Codruța Cozma* (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania) provided a “conventional” and an “unconventional” readings of the names of characters in the novel *Baltagul* by Mihail Sadoveanu.

On the third day of the conference the organizers proposed an excursion in the scenic environs of Maramureş. Such trips have become a good tradition.

The ICONN 3 showed that the conference has become an important event in onomastics not only on the national, but also on the European and global levels. It seems logical that the ICOS Board meeting 2015 was held on this occasion in Baia Mare. The proceedings of the conference have already been published as a research almanac (see the abstract in this issue of the journal), as well as in electronic format on the official site of the organizers (see [http://onomasticafelecan.ro/iconn3/iconn3\\_proceedings.php](http://onomasticafelecan.ro/iconn3/iconn3_proceedings.php)). It is expected that The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Onomastics *Name and Naming* (ICONN 4) will take place late in the summer of 2017.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors wish to thank deeply Mark S. Kit (Language Interface Inc., New York) for his significant assistance in preparing this review.

*Alina Bugheşiu*

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca,  
North University Centre of Baia Mare  
Baia Mare, Romania

*Sergey Goryaev*

Ural Federal University  
Ekaterinburg, Russia

## **III Международная научная конференция «Этнолингвистика. Ономастика. Этимология»**

Ставшая уже традиционной III Международная научная конференция «Этнолингвистика. Ономастика. Этимология» проходила с 7 по 11 сентября 2015 г. на турбазе «Курганово», расположенной близ Екатеринбурга. В качестве соучредителей конференции выступили Уральский федеральный университет, Институт русского языка им. В. В. Виноградова и Институт славяноведения РАН; в подготовительной работе участвовали также комиссии по этнолингвистике и этимологии при Международном комитете славистов.

Участниками конференции стали 108 ученых, представляющих как крупнейшие лингвистические центры России (Великий Новгород, Волгоград, Вологда, Екатеринбург, Ижевск, Москва, Оренбург, Пермь, Петрозаводск, Самара, Санкт-Петербург, Сыктывкар, Томск, Тюмень, Ярославль), так и научные школы Австрии, Белоруссии, Болгарии, Латвии, Польши, Сербии, Словении, Финляндии, Чехии, Эстонии.

На двух пленарных и девяти секционных заседаниях конференции было заслушано 95 докладов. В целом их проблематика оказалась весьма широкой: этно- и лингвогенез, взаимодействие языков и культур, формы отражения традиционных национальных культур в языке, семантические реконструкции на широком языковом фоне, конкретные этимологические интерпретации лексем и онимов, проблемы их словарной репрезентации. Докладов собственно ономастической направленности было 27, однако ономастическая