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Polish Anthroponomastic Terminology –  
Towards Systematization and Normalization

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Polska terminologia antroponomastyczna – ku systematyzacji i normalizacji

INTRODUCTION

The attempts made in the past to systematize Polish onomastic terminology failed to bring the expected results, despite the fact that as early as in the 1980s it was stressed that “the most valuable value in terminology is its uniformity”. Moreover, it was argued that “over time, the number of doublets and differences in conceptual scope will decrease” (*Osnoven sistem*, 1983, p. 18). Eventually, the opposite occurred – more synonymous terms and new terms were coined, and the need for further discussion and theoretical and terminological arrangements is now evidenced, among others, by the title of the 21st international meeting of onomasticians “Onomastic Terminology – Name Formation”<sup>1</sup>. The 1983 publication of *Osnoven sistem*, a multilingual dictionary of Slavic onomastic terminology, did not solve terminological problems, and many of the Polish terms proposed in it did not become popular, to mention a few: *andronim* (andronym) (e.g. *Kowalska*, *Szwedowa*, *Zarębina*), *apotropajon* (apotropaion / protective (preventive) name) (e.g. *Niemoj*, *Nielub*), *nazwa dziecięca* (child name), *nazwa dziewczęca* (girl name), *nazwa chłopięca* (boy name), *nazwa oddomowa* (household name). The lack of

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<sup>1</sup> The 21st International and National Polish Onomastic Conference was held in Kazimierz Dolny in October 2018.

Polish onomastic terminology contributed to further attempts to fill this gap. In an article in the 40<sup>th</sup> issue of “Onomastica” (1995, pp. 247–253), Zofia Abramowicz and Leonarda Dacewicz wrote about the growing need to arrange the terms in order and to develop a dictionary of Polish onomastic terminology. Based on the example of terms, *nazwisko* (surname), *przezwiśko* (nickname) and *przydomek* (nickname) signalled the existing inaccuracy of the definition, and erroneous synonymic use of the above mentioned terms (especially *przezwiśko* and *przydomek*)<sup>2</sup>. Headword articles in an alphabetically ordered lexicon containing, in accordance with the assumptions, onomastic and general linguistic terminology were to consist of the following elements: the term, the name of a branch of onomastics or linguistics, the definition, all meanings (in the case of ambiguous terms), examples of names, variants or synonyms of a term, its origin, foreign equivalents, use of the term in dictionaries and literature. Unfortunately, the project has not been implemented. It was also not possible to obtain funding for a project concerning Polish onomastic terminology, coordinated by Prof. Robert Mrózek. It is worth mentioning that a corresponding project systematizing Slovak terms is currently being implemented in Bratislava. Recently, the Onomastic Section of the Committee on Linguistics of the Polish Academy of Sciences decided to make another attempt and develop contemporary terminology, activating researchers from various scientific centres in Poland. Urszula Bijak made such a postulate in her speech during the 20th Slovak Onomastic Conference, which took place in Banská Bystrica in 2017. According to her, onomastic terminology should take the form of an electronic database, an open thematic and hierarchical thesaurus whose task will be to: “catalogue and harmonise terminology, i.e. eliminate small differences between concepts, matching, synchronising systems and concepts within thematic fields [...] and compare them with similar systems of other languages” (Bijak, 2019, pp. 44–52). In this spirit, the preliminary assumptions of the new terminological project were developed: preference for native terms while accepting adapted foreign terms, striving to maintain the divisibility of terms assigned to separate conceptual fields, application of an onomasiological approach, observance of the principle of clarity, indication of usage, attendance and correctness recommendations (terms that are accepted, non-recommended, acceptable, with incorrect spelling), taking into account the cultural aspect (cf. also Wolnicz-Pawłowska, 2016, pp. 37–46; Włoskiewicz, 2018, pp. 73–98). The overriding principle seems to be the pursuit of systematization

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<sup>2</sup> The authors adopted the following definition of *przezwiśko* (nickname): “additional name (after name and surname), non-hereditary, not accepted by law, emotionally marked (often negative)”. *Przydomek* (nickname), however, is an additional term (after name and surname), which may be hereditary but without legal acceptance (Abramowicz and Dacewicz, 1995, p. 251).

(ordering terminology according to specific rules) and standardization (development and implementation of binding regulations, norms of use).

For the purposes of this paper on anthroponomastic terminology, I have used the following sources: the journal “Onomastica” – issues of 2002–2018 (here: thematic words), *Osnoven sistem* (1983), the list of keywords (terms) in onomastics established by the Terminology Commission of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS) (<https://icosweb.net/drupal/sites/default/files/ICOS-Terms-en.pdf>), lists of terms in the encyclopaedias: *Polskie nazwy własne* (1998) and *Słowiańska onomastyka* (2002–2003), selected monographs on anthroponomastics and *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 2001 do roku 2010 włącznie. Suplement* (2016, pp. 188–348).

#### ANTHROPONOMASTIC TERMS – RESOURCE, MEANING, SCOPE, DEVELOPMENT

What image of anthroponomastic terminology emerges from the above sources? How large is the resource of terms and their frequency, in what sense do they occur, can we talk about the evolution of terms, terminological ephemerides, neo-terms? What is the scale of terminological variants, the occurrence of synonyms and doublets? And above all, how to define the word “term” itself. All these questions (except the last one) can only be answered once the planned terminological dictionary has been established.

The first collection of Slavic onomastic terminology (*Osnoven sistem*, 1983) included about 220 Polish terms, with about 60 anthroponomastic terms assigned to several groups. Among the terms referring to the proprietary names of different types of objects, there are the superordinate terms *bionim* (bionym) (“proper name of a living object”) and *abionim* (abionym) (“proper name of an inanimate object”), followed by subordinate terms. Among the *bionyms*, the following terms were distinguished: *antroponim* (anthroponym), *nazwa osobowa* (personal name), *nazwa męska* (male name), *nazwa żeńska* (female name), *nazwa dziecięca* (child name), *nazwa chłopięca* (boy name), *nazwa dziewczęca* (girl name), and then *antroponim zespołowy* (group anthroponym), *nazwisko rodzinne* (family surname), *nazwa rodowa* (family name), *nazwa mieszkańca* (inhabitant name), *etnonim* (ethnonym) / *nazwa etniczna* (ethnic name), *pseudoantroponim* (pseudoanthroponym). In the following sections, the terms related to the description and analysis of proper names (their origin, development, functioning, lexical-semantic aspects, forms of names, derivations, frequency) are indicated. And so, in the group of general onomastic terms – next to such terms as: *onomastyka* (onomastics), *obiekt nazewniczy* (object

in naming), *motyw nazewniczy* (naming motif), *eponim* (eponym), *onimizacja* (onymisation), *deonimizacja* (deonymisation), *nazwa zapożyczona* (loan name), *hybryda onimiczna / nazewnicza / nazwa mieszana* (onymic hybrid / mixed name) – the terms: *pseudonim* (pseudonym) and *kryptonim* (cryptonym) were also included. Other terms collected in the section named “Leksykalno-semantyczne aspekty nazw” (“Lexical-semantic aspects of names”) include: *nazwa heraldyczna* (heraldic name), *nazwa hipokorystyczna / pieszczotliwa* (hypocoristic / endearing name) (terms used in various onomastics branches were also gathered here, e.g. *nazwa derywowana / derywat nazewniczy* (derivative name), *nazwa deminutywna* (diminutive name), *nazwa augmentatywna* (augmentative name). In a separate part with anthroponomastic terms, we find such items as: *antroponimika* (anthroponymics), *antroponimizacja* (anthroponimisation), *deantroponimizacja* (deanthroponimisation), *pseudoginim* (pseudogynym), *pseudoandronim* (pseudoandronym), *antropoleksem* (athropolexeme), *formant antroponimiczny / antropoformant* (anthroponymic formant), *imiennik* (namesake), *mononimia* (mononymy) (cf. *polionimia*, *dionimia*, *trionimia* (polyonymy, dionymy, trionymy), *antroponomasta* (anthroponomastician), *antroponomastykon* (anthroponomasticon), *nazwa patronimiczna / odojcowska* (patronymic / paternal name), *nazwa metronimiczna* (metronymic name), *nazwisko patronimiczne* (patronymic surname), *nazwisko metronimiczne* (metronymic surname), *andronim* (andronym), *nazwisko ginekonimiczne* (gyneconymic surname), *apotropajon / nazwa opiekuńcza, profilaktyczna* (apotropaion / protective (preventive) name). In *Osnoven sistem* (1983), other terms were also mentioned, such as: *nazwisko odapelatywne* (deapelative surname), *nazwisko deantroponimiczne* (deanthroponymic surname), *nazwisko odtoponimiczne* (detoponymic surname), *imię chrzestne* (baptismal name), *imię kościelne* (church name), *imię kalendarzowe* (calendar name), *przydomek* (nickname), *nazwisko, nazwa odojcowska* (surname, paternal name) (cf. *otczestwo*), *nazwa oddomowa* (household name), *etnonim endogeniczny* (endogenous ethnonym) and *etnonim egzogeniczny* (exogenous ethnonym).

The collection of terms and concepts in the field of anthroponomastics used in the compendium *Polskie nazwy własne* (1998) includes over 290 terms. These include one-component terms (e.g. *awonimikum* (avonymic name), *grafonim* (graphonym), *hagionim* [hagionym]) and multi-component terms (e.g. *nazwa osobowa* (personal name), *etnonimy endogeniczne* (endogenous ethnonyms); native (*imię* [first name]) and foreign internationalisms (based on Greek or Latin roots: *antroponim* (anthroponym), *patronimikum* [patronymic name]). Polish terminology, quoted in the encyclopaedia *Słowińska onomastyka* (2002–2003), is much poorer. On the other hand, in the index of onomastic keywords, which has a standardized nature, established by the ICOS Terminology Commission (since 2010), and translated

and expanded by Artur Gałkowski and Urszula Bijak, there are 62 terms with their definitions, including 16 anthroponomastic terms (e.g. *antroponim* (anthroponym), *antroponomastykon* (anthroponomasticon), *hagionim* (hagionym), *hipokorystyk / hypocoristicum* (hypocoristic), *matronimikum / matronimicum / matronimik* (matronym / matronymic), *nazwisko* (surname), *patronym / patronymikum* [patronym / patronymic]). Mention should be made about the list of approx. 40 terms with definitions compiled by Gałkowski (2012). We can find here 19 terms of the discussed subdiscipline of onomastics, such as: *antroponim kolektywny / zespołowy* (collective / group anthroponym), *metronim / nazwisko / nazwa metronimiczna* (metronym / surname / metronymic name), *nazwisko rodowe* (surname at birth), *patronim* (patronym). A supplement to *Bibliografia onomastyki polskiej od roku 2001 do roku 2010 włącznie* (2016) includes more important words discussed in the works from 1991–2010, including relatively few anthroponomastic terms, e.g. *animalonim* (animalonym), *apotropeiczne nazwy osobowe* (apotropaic personal names), *autonimy* (autonyms), *awonimika* (avonymics), *hagionim* (hagionym), *heteronimy* (heteronyms), *irconim* (irconym), *nick / nickname / nicknames, przydomki* (nicknames), *pseudonim* (pseudonym).

In terms of terminology, Polish thematic words were also traced along the eighteen years of “Onomastica” journal (2002–2018). In addition to onomastic terms, there are also general linguistic and scientific terms as well as vocabulary that does not include terms but indicates the author’s course of thought. According to Ewa Wolnicz-Pawłowska (2017, pp. 117–127), thematic words are to a large extent individualized, which is influenced by the terminological variants (e.g. *patronimicum, patronimikum, nazwa odojcowska, nazwisko odojcowskie* – all meaning paternal names [patronyms]) or adding differential, usually adjective, elements (e.g. *imiona dwuczłonowe* (two-component names), *nazwisko szlacheckie* (noble name), *antroponimy przezwiskowe* (nickname anthroponyms), *imię chrześcijańskie* (Christian name), *imiona chrzestne* [baptismal names]). In her article, she pointed out the frequency of repetitions. The most frequent instances are: *antroponimia* (anthroponymy) (23), *imiona* (first names) (12), *nazwisko* (surname) (7), *nazwiska* (surnames) (6), *przezwiseka* (nicknames) (5), *antroponim* (anthroponym) (4), *etnonim* (ethnonym) (2) (Wolnicz-Pawłowska, 2017, pp. 120–121). The figures have been slightly changed by the last two annual sets of “Onomastica” (three volumes), but also here the capacious term *antroponimia* (anthroponymy) (7) is predominant.

At this stage of the development of anthroponomastic terminology, it is difficult to clearly define the resource of entries, mainly due to a number of terms with differential elements. However, it is estimated that this collection encompasses about 300 words (superordinate and subordinate terms, e.g. *imię* (name) → *imię: chrzestne* (baptismal), *chrześcijańskie* (Christian), *dwuczłonowe* (two-component),

*nowotestamentowe* (neotestamental), *biblijne* (biblical), *staropolskie* (old-Polish), *świeckie* (secular), *ludowe* (folk), etc.). It includes strictly anthroponomastic terms, but also general linguistic terms (e.g. in the field of word formation), which must be included in onomastic terminology (e.g. *derywacja* (derivation), *nazwa derywowana / derywat nazewniczy* (derivative name), *nazwa augmentatywna* (augmentative name), *nazwa deminutywna / deminutyw* (diminutive name), also *deskrypcja określona* (definite description), etc.)<sup>3</sup>. Some terms are used regularly, others have not been adopted at all or appear quite rarely in literature. Such are the terms used in the *Osnoven sistem* (1983): *pseudoginim* (pseudogynym) – “pseudonym of a female genus assumed by a man” (e.g. *Zośka* – a pseudonym of a man during World War II), *pseudoandronim* (psuedoandronym) – “a male genus assumed by a woman”, *imiennik* (namesake) – “person who has the same name as another person”, *apotropajon / nazwa opiekuńcza* (apotropaion / protective (preventive) name) (cf. *imię apotropaiczne* [apotropaic name]), *mononimia* (mononymy), *dionimia* (dionymy), *trionimia* (trionymy).

The term *antroponimika* (anthroponymics), synonymous with *antroponomastyka* (anthroponomastics) the “study of set of personal proper names”, is also not used<sup>4</sup>. Other general terms referring to the Greek word *ánthrōpos* “human” are: *antroponim* (anthroponym), *antroponimia* (anthroponymy), *antroponomasta* (anthroponomastician), *antroponomastykon* (anthroponomasticon)<sup>5</sup>. The term *antroponimia* (anthroponymy), despite many years of discussion, is still used in two meanings: “a set of personal names associated with a given territory/region, language, historical period, etc.” (approved) and “science concerning the set of personal names” (non-recommended). The separation of meaning is hindered by erroneous dictionary expressions, e.g. in SJP PWN we read: *antroponimia* (anthroponymy) – “a branch of onomastics dealing with the types of personal names and ways of forming them”. A similar definition can be found in *Encyklopedia języka polskiego*, “a branch of onomastics dealing with personal names, i.e. names of people, their formation, genesis, links with the history of culture” (Urbańczyk, 1994, p. 20). The meanings of terms: *antroponim* (anthroponym) – “proper name

<sup>3</sup> This raises the question whether the terms such as: *nazwa deminutywna* (diminutive name), *nazwa zapożyczona* (loan name), *onimizacja* (onymisation), *deonimizacja* (deonymisation) should be included in the development of Polish onomastic terminology (e.g. anthroponomastics, toponomastics) or rather treated separately.

<sup>4</sup> In *Osnoven sistem* (1983), the adjective *antroponimiczny* (anthroponymic) was formed from the term *antroponimika* (anthroponymics). The same adjective appears next to the term *antroponimia* (anthroponymy).

<sup>5</sup> The terms: *antroponomasta* (anthroponomastician), *antroponomastykon* (anthroponomasticon), *antroponimia* (anthroponymy) and *atlas antroponomastyczny* (anthroponomastic atlas) are already found in *Osnoven sistem* (1983).

of a person or group of persons”, *antroponomastyka* (anthroponomastics) – “science of personal names or the collection of personal names”, *antroponomastykon* (anthroponomasticon) – “dictionary of personal names or collection of anthroponyms”, *antroponomasta* (anthroponomastician) – “researcher dealing with personal names” are now widely accepted. SJP PWN, however, does not contain the words: *antroponomasta*, *antroponomastyka*, despite the existence of analogous words concerning another discipline of onomastics: *toponomasta* (toponomastician), *toponomastyka* (toponomastics) (next to *toponimika* [toponymics]). Apart from the onomastic environment, the term *antroponomastykon* (similarly to *toponomastykon*) is not used, but the general term *onomastykon* (onomasticon) – “dictionary containing a set and explanations of proper names” is widely known (SJP PWN). The Greek source of words is also referred to in less frequently used terms: *antropoleksem* (anthropolexeme) and *formant antroponimiczny* (anthroponymic formant) / *antropoformant* (anthropoformant) (e.g. hypocoristic names such as *Ada-ś*).

The co-existence of native and foreign terms (usually adapted from Greek or Latin), as well as equivalent terms, raises the question of which of them are recommended: *antroponim* (anthroponym) or *nazwa osobowa* (personal name), *etnonim* (ethnonym) or *nazwa etniczna* (ethnic name), *matronim* (matronymic), *nazwa matronimiczna* (matronymic name) or *nazwisko matronimiczne* (matronymic surname). The terminological synonym is usually justified by the stylistic correctness of the text, but not all dualisms and co-existing terms are indicated. There is no doubt that dual forms of terms referring to general (overarching) terms should be maintained, but, in this case, preference should be given to foreign terms (preferred terms): *antroponim* (anthroponym), *antroponimia* (anthroponymy), and in the terminological dictionary – to the corresponding native terms: *nazwa osobowa* (personal name) (singular), *nazwy osobowe* (personal names) (plural), possibly *osobowa nazwa własna* (personal proper name) (or in a different word order – *nazwa własna osobowa*) a system of cross-references should be used (e.g. *nazwa osobowa* cf. *antroponim*). The question arises whether it is necessary to preserve all forms in extended synonymous sequences, especially if we are dealing with spelling variants, e.g. *patronimicum*, *patronimikum*; *hipokorystyk* (vs.) *hipokorystykum*, *hipocoristicum*, *hipocoristica*. An indication of the recommended (preferred) date seems necessary at the very least. This is difficult because spelling dictionaries allow for several forms, e.g. *patronimikum*, *patronimicum*, *patronimik*; similarly *matronimikum*, *matronimicum*, *matronimik*, but only *hipokorystyk*, *hipokorystykum*<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> In the literature, there are also variants of *hipocoristicum*, *hipocoristicum* (sg.), *hipocoristica* (pl.), which are not recorded in SO PWN, so they could be assigned the status of non-recommended terms.

(SO PWN). The synonymic variance is reflected in the terms: *patronim* / *patronimikum* / *patronimicum* / *patronimik* / *nazwa odojcowska* / *nazwa patronimiczna* / *nazwisko odojcowskie* / *nazwisko patronimiczne* (all terms meaning a patronymic). The list of terms established by the ICOS Commission translated into Polish, takes the following forms: *patronim* / *patronimikum*, which are defined as follows: “personal name derived from father’s first or last name / father’s nickname, e.g. [...] Pol. *Piotrowicz, Adamczyk*”<sup>7</sup>. On the list of terms prepared by Gałkowski (2012), there is a similarly defined form of *patronim* (patronym). The index to the encyclopaedia *Polskie nazwy własne* (1998) contains the following terms: *nazwiska patronimiczne* (patronymic surnames), *nazwy patronimiczne* (patronymic names), *patronimiczne formy* (patronymic forms), *patronimika ludowe* (folk patronymics), *patronimikum* (patronymicum), *określenia odojcowskie* (paternal terms), *nazwy odojcowskie* (paternal names), and in the study *Słowiańska onomastyka* (2002–2003) – *nazwiska patronimiczne* (patronymic surnames), *nazwy patronimiczne* (patronymic names), *patronimika* (patronymics). Among the thematic words in the “Onomastica” journal we find: *patronimicum*, *patronimika* (as daughters’ names), *patronimikum*, *nazwisko odojcowskie* (panieńskie) (maiden names), and in *Osnoven sistem* (1983) the following terms were explained: *nazwa patronimiczna* / *odojcowska* (adj. *patronimiczny* [patronymic]), *nazwisko patronimiczne*, *nazwa odojcowska* (cf. *otczestwo*). Some of these terms refer only to personal names, others to anthroponyms and toponyms (therefore, these will be included in the anthro- and toponomastic sections of terminology dictionary). The semantic dualism refers to the terms *nazwy patronimiczne* (patronymic names) and *patronimika* (patronymics). In *Encyklopedia języka polskiego* (1994, p. 219), *nazwy patronimiczne* (patronymic names) are described as “a group of local names which were originally the names of the inhabitants and informed whose descendants they were or referred to social dependence on the person bearing the name being the basis of the name, e.g. *Janowicy*”. The reference of this term to local names appears already in the works of Tadeusz Wojciechowski or Witold Taszycki. However, it was also used quite early to describe personal paternal terms (from early works, cf. Taszycki, (1924) 1968, pp. 21–40). *Patronimika* (patronymics) also appear to be a semantically ambiguous term. In onomastic literature, this term is usually synonymous with patronymic personal names, but it is also a substitute for patronymic place names (from recent works see, among others, Wójcik, 2017, pp. 303–322). In the new terminological dictionary, the meaning of this term, according to the most recent definitions, should be

<sup>7</sup> Cf. English term *patronym* “personal name originating from the father’s name” – e.g. Andersson (in Swedish), Petrov (in Russian), Fernández, Mori, Olay (in Spanish), Berendt, Berendts (in German) (<https://icosweb.net/drupal/sites/default/files/ICOS-Terms-en.pdf> [access: 02.09.2019]).



limited to patronymic anthroponyms. For a series of synonyms, it may be a problem to indicate the preferred and the remaining terms (linked to the reference system described above). In this case it should be an adapted foreign form *patronim* or *patronim* / *patronimikum* for patronymic names (but *matronimik* or *matronimik* / *matronimikum* for matronymic names). The optionality also applies to the forms such as: *imiona apotropaiczne* (apotropaic names) / *imiona ochronne* (protective names) / *imiona tabu* (taboo names) or *antroponim zespolowy* (group anthroponym) / *antroponim kolektywny* (collective anthroponym). Synonymic adjective and noun terms are subject to variations. Differential (differentiating and detailing) elements are characteristic for subordinate terms, although terminological hyponyms may also be in the form of one-element words.

Pseudonyms (literary, artistic, conspiratorial, party and other) – “personal names, usually assumed by the artist, politician, etc. as an alternative to the official name” – are a very extensive onymic subcategory. Among the subordinate terms, almost fifty entries have been distinguished, indicating a separate (most often in formal or semantic terms) type of pseudonym (cf. Zawodzińska-Bukowiec, 2014), e.g. *alienonim* (alienonym) – “pseudonym given to the bearer by third parties with whom he has a common idea”, *aliokryptonim* (aliocryptonym) – “pseudonym describing the author’s person in a descriptive way”, *anagramonim* (anagramonym) – “pseudonym formed by changing the order of letters of syllables of a name, or pseudonym”, *cyfronim* (numeronym) – “pseudonym in numerical form”, *heronim* (heronym) – “pseudonym derived from literary characters”, *kruksonim* (cruxonym) – “pseudonym in a form of crosses”, *negonim* (negonym) – “pseudonym containing negation”, *nominonim* (nominonym) – “pseudonym in noun form”, *simplonim* (simplonym) – “pseudonym which appeared once in history”, *titlonim* (titlonym) – “pseudonym referring to earlier works by the author”, *verbonim* (verbonym) – “pseudonym in verb form” (Zawodzińska-Bukowiec, 2014)<sup>8</sup>. Here we also deal with doublets, e.g. *ananim* (anonym) / *anagramonim* (anagramonym) / *palinonim* (palinonym) – “pseudonym resulting from changing the order of letters in the name, surname or pseudonym”, *hagionim* (hagionym) / *monachionim* (monachionym) – “pseudonym derived from monastic names”. These terms need to be sorted out and partially reduced. Acceptance should not be granted to those of them that have long contained other meaning in onomastic literature, such as *fitonim* (phytonym) – “plant’s proper name” and “pseudonym derived from a plant name”, *geonim* (geonym) cf. *toponim* (toponym) – “pseudonym derived from

<sup>8</sup> Some of them appear in the study *Polskie nazwy własne* (1998), e.g. *enigmonim* (enigmonym) – “pseudonym in the form of a verbal riddle”, *fiktonim* (fictonym) – “pseudonym based on legal name, i.e. based on the civil name of the bearer, in accordance with the current legal act”, *heronim* (heronym).

a geographical name”, *hagionim* (hagionym) – “proper name of a deceased person proclaimed as a saint, blessed, a servant of God” and “pseudonym derived from monastic names”. *Akronim* (acronym), in turn, is defined as “word formed by abbreviating a group of words that are usually a name; an abbreviation” (a commonly accepted meaning), and only secondarily as “pseudonym derived from the initial letters, sounds or syllables of a surname and first name”.

In the hierarchical (i.e. onomasiological) dictionary, the term *pseudonim internetowy* (Internet pseudonym) – “individual personal name used for communication on the Internet, understood as an identifier of access to services related to Internet communication channels” – must also be included (Siwec, 2014, p. 103), along with the associated synonymic term (*nick*, or perhaps *net name*). These belong to the youngest terminological layer in anthroponomastics. Opinions differ on their status (new anthroponomastic category or a variety of pseudonym, cf. *inter alia* Czopek-Kopciuch, 2004, pp. 106–111; Siwec, 2014, pp. 101–122), which is important for the establishment of superordinate-subordinate relationships within terms, cf. *antroponim* (anthroponym) / *nazwa osobowa* (personal name) → *pseudonim* (pseudonym) → *pseudonim internetowy* (Internet pseudonym) / *nick* (nickname) or *antroponim* (anthroponym) / *nazwa osobowa* (personal name) → *pseudonim internetowy* (Internet pseudonym) / *nick* (nickname). Similar concerns apply to neoterms such as *irconim* (irconym) – “IRC program user name” and *autonim* (*internetowy*) (Internet autonym), which, according to the researchers (cf. Rutkiewicz, 1999, pp. 117–123; Tomczak, 2005, pp. 151–161), refer to separate groups of anthroponyms. Are they not, however, to be regarded as hyponymic terms with respect to the term *pseudonim internetowy* (Internet pseudonym) (*antroponim* (anthroponym) / *nazwa osobowa* (personal name) → *pseudonym* (pseudonym) → *pseudonim internetowy* (Internet pseudonym) / *nick* (nickname) → *irconim* (irconym), *autonim internetowy* [Internet autonym])?

Another issue worth mentioning are doublets with a grammatical number, which, according to Wolnicz-Pawłowska (2017, p. 124), result from the lack of a terminological standard. The terms should be reduced to single form, since this is the form of the terms in the ICOS list of terminology Commissions (<https://icosweb.net/drupal/sites/default/files/ICOS-Terms-en.pdf>). In other lists that are arranged as indexes of terms and also concepts or thematic words containing vocabulary which does not constitute terms, the variation in grammatical number is significant, although in the work *Polskie nazwy własne* (1998), for example, plural terms are preferred, e.g. *antroponimy* (anthroponyms), *hagionimy* (hagionyms), *imiona* (first names), *nazwiska* (surnames), *nazwy* (names), *przezwiiska* (nicknames) (but also *imię* (first name), *nazwisko* (surname), *onim* [onym]).

## SUMMARY REMARKS

The terms in the field of anthroponomastics, included and developed in the dictionary of Polish onomastic terminology should have three traits that characterize scientific terms in general, i.e. the accuracy of meaning, systemic nature and limitation to the above-mentioned onomastic subdiscipline (cf. Wolnicz-Pawłowska, 2016, p. 44). The development of a terminological model is necessary, but synonymous and genetic variants (domestic and foreign terms) cannot be completely eliminated. However, preferred, acceptable and unrecommended terms should be indicated, ambiguity of meaning and other dualisms should be minimised, and new terminological nominations should be justified by the need for use or eliminated.

*Translated into English by Marek Robak-Sobolewski*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SJP PWN – *Słownik języka polskiego PWN*. Downloaded from: <https://sjp.pwn.pl/> (access: 02.09.2018)  
SO PWN – *Wielki słownik ortograficzny PWN*. Downloaded from: <https://sjp.pwn.pl/so/online;4480749.html> (access: 02.09.2018)

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this article is to continue the discussion on issues related to onomastic terminology, the necessity of its harmonization and normalization (concept → term). An approximate stock of anthroponomastic terms, as well as the preliminary concept of a dictionary development of terms, were indicated as part of the project “Polish onomastic terminology”. In selected examples, synonyms, the variation of terms, the coexistence of native and foreign forms (usually adapted from Greek or Latin), the rationality of new terms, doublets with a grammatical number are shown in the context of current tradition and research practice. Attention was drawn to the need to indicate, in the planned terminological dictionary, the preferred, acceptable and non-recommended terms, limiting the variants, and justifying the new terms with the need for use.

**Keywords:** anthroponomastics, terminology, dictionary of Polish onomastic terms

## ABSTRAKT

Celem artykułu jest kontynuacja dyskusji nad kwestiami związanymi z terminologią onomastyczną, koniecznością jej harmonizacji i normalizacji (pojęcie → termin). Wskazane zostały przybliżony zasób terminów antroponomastycznych oraz wstępna koncepcja słownikowego opracowania terminów w ramach projektu „Polska terminologia onomastyczna”. Na wybranych przykładach pokazano w kontekście dotychczasowej tradycji i praktyki badawczej synonimię, wariantowość jednostek terminologicznych, współwystępowanie form rodzimych i obcych (zwykle adaptowanych greckich lub łacińskich), racjonalność nowych terminów, dublety z liczbą gramatyczną. Zwrócono uwagę na potrzebę wskazania w planowanym słowniku terminologicznym terminów preferowanych, dopuszczalnych i niezalecanych, ograniczenia wariantów, uzasadnienia nowych terminów potrzebą użycia.

**Słowa kluczowe:** antroponomastyka, terminologia, słownik polskich terminów onomastycznych

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