



## CATALAN EQUIVALENTS OF ICOS KEY ONOMASTIC TERMS

<p><b>English ICOS terms:</b>  <a href="https://icosweb.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ICOS-Terms-en.pdf">https://icosweb.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ICOS-Terms-en.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Catalan equivalents fixed by: Joan Tort Donada (University of Barcelona) (2021)</b></p>
<p><b>allonym</b> – a variant of a name stemming from the same etymological root – e. g. Joe for Joseph</p>	<p><b>alònim*</b></p>
<p><b>animal name</b> – see <b>zonym</b></p>	<p><b>nom d’animal</b></p>
<p><b>anthroponomasticon</b> – an anthroponomastic dictionary or its mental or theoretical counterpart</p>	<p><b>antroponomàsticon*</b></p>
<p><b>anthroponomastics</b> – branch of onomastics scholarly studying anthroponyms (NOTE: Sometimes also called <b>anthroponymy</b> which is not recommended in this sense.)</p>	<p><b>antroponomàstica</b></p>
<p><b>anthroponym</b> – proper name of a person or a group of persons</p>	<p><b>antropònim</b></p>
<p><b>anthroponymy</b> – the set of anthroponyms within a specific territory/region, language, period of time etc. (NOTE: Sometimes also used for a branch of onomastics scholarly studying anthroponyms which is not recommended.)</p>	<p><b>antroponímia</b></p>
<p><b>appellativisation</b> – see <b>deonymisation</b></p>	<p><b>apel·lativització*</b></p>
<p><b>brand name</b> – proper name of a brand, e.g. Toyota</p>	<p><b>nom de marca</b></p>
<p><b>by-name</b> – informal, additional name of a person, a place, an object etc. – e.g. John Brown alias Shorty in English, Juana Martín alias Morena in Spanish, Staffan Nyström alias Lane in Swedish, Big Apple for New York, Big Blue for IBM</p>	<p><b>renom</b></p>
<p><b>choronym</b> – proper name of a larger geographical or administrative unit of land – e.g. Africa, Sibir’ (Siberia), Suomi, Dalmacija, Toscana, Bretagne, Steiermark, Castilla, La Mancha. (NOTE: In some languages the term</p>	<p><b>corònim</b></p>

<b>macrotoponym</b> is used for an inhabited large area.)	
<b>Christian name</b> – see <b>first name</b>	<b>nom de fonts</b>
<b>cryptonym</b> – a secret name used for the protection of its bearer	<b>criptònim*</b>
<b>denominatum</b> – name bearer; a person, an object etc. carrying or addressed by a certain proper name	<b>denominatum</b>
<b>deonym</b> – common noun derived or originating from a proper name – e.g. tweed from the river name Tweed, watt from the family name Watt, Spanish quevedos ‘pince-nez, a kind of glasses’ from the surname Quevedo, Asturian xuan ‘simpleton, dullard, dimwit’ from the personal name Xuan. (NOTE: In many languages the term eponym is used in this sense.)	<b>deònim</b>
<b>deonymisation</b> – loss of the onymic function and/or character of a proper name	<b>deonimització</b>
<b>endonym</b> – proper name of a geographical feature in an official or well-established language occurring in that area where the feature is situated – e.g. Venezia in Italian (not Venice), Praha in Czech (not Prague)	<b>endònim</b>
<b>eponym</b> – proper name of a person or group of persons, forming the basis of the name of another person, family, place, object etc. – e.g. personal name Washington – toponym Washington, personal name Albert – toponym Lake Albert/Lac Albert	<b>epònim</b>
<b>ergonym</b> – name of a product or a brand; NOTE: The term chrematonym in some languages is used in this sense, but can also have a broader meaning (i.a. proper names of social events, institutions, organisations...)	<b>ergònim*</b>
<b>ethnonym</b> – proper name of an ethnic group (a tribe, a folk, a clan etc.), or a member of this group, e.g. Italians, Bavarians, Croat, Frenchman, Zulu. (NOTE: Ethnonyms are not treated as proper names in some languages and by some scholars, e.g. ingleses in Spanish.	<b>etnònim</b>

According to some theories, ethnonyms are proper names both in plural and singular, in other theories, ethnonyms in the plural are proper names, in the singular appellatives.)	
<b>exonym</b> – name used in a specific language for a geographical feature situated outside the area where that language is widely spoken, and differing in its form from the name used in the area where the geographical feature is situated – e.g. French Londres for London, German Warschau for Warszawa, Bangkok for Krung Thep, Spanish Ginebra for Genève	<b>exònim</b>
<b>family name</b> – hereditary name of a family or a member of a family with such a name – e.g. Smith, Farkas, Neumann, Herrera	<b>cognom</b>
<b>first name</b> – name which a person is given at birth, baptism or at some other significant moment in life – e.g. Charles, Ivan, Giuseppe, Davor, Sophie, Anna, María, Mottalepula ( NOTE: First name does not always have to stand in the first position.)	<b>nom</b>
<b>field name</b> – name of a small piece of rural land	<b>nom de partida</b>
<b>forename</b> – see <b>first name</b>	<b>nom</b>
<b>geographical name</b> – see <b>toponym</b>	<b>nom geogràfic</b>
<b>given name</b> – see <b>first name</b>	<b>nom</b>
<b>hagionym</b> – name of a saint (NOTE: This term should not be used for a name of sacred objects or places.)	<b>hagiònim</b>
<b>hodonym</b> – route name (i.e. proper name of a street, square, motorway, country road, path, tunnel, ford, bridge, footbridge, railway line etc.) – e.g. Portobello Road, Eurotunnel, Via Baltica, Marktgasse, D1	<b>odònim / hodònim</b>
<b>hydronym</b> – name of a body of water (i.e. name of a sea, bay, strait, lake, swamp, fishpond, storage lake, spring, well, river, brook, waterfall etc.) – e.g. Atlantic Ocean, Ostsee, Golfe du Lion, Lake Superior, Huang He, Niagara Falls	<b>hidrònim</b>

<b>hypocoristic</b> – unofficial expressive form of a name morphologically derived from the personal name – e.g. Dick (for Richard) in English, Iza (for Izabela) in Polish, Nacho (for Ignacio) in Spanish, Ivica (for Ivan) in Croatian.	<b>hipocorístic</b>
<b>inhabitant name</b> – proper name of an inhabitant of a certain region, country, town, village etc., e.g. Leipziger ‘inhabitant of Leipzig’, Londoner ‘inhabitant of London’. (NOTE: Inhabitant names are not treated as proper names in some languages or by some scholars, e.g. madrileño ‘inhabitant of Madrid’ in Spanish.)	<b>gentilici</b>
<b>last name</b> – see <b>family name</b>	<b>cognom</b>
<b>macrotoponym</b> – see <b>choronym</b>	<b>corònim</b>
<b>metronym</b> – personal name originating from the mother’s name – e.g. Tilgner (from the hypocoristic form Tilg/e/, derived from the anthroponym Otilie) in German, Haničinec (from the anthroponym Hana) in Czech (NOTE: The form matronym should not be used.)	-
<b>microtoponym</b> – name referring to smaller objects like fields, pastures, fences, stones, marshes, bogs, ditches etc., and in general used locally by only a limited group of people – e.g. Lange Wiese (meadow), Further Piece (field)	<b>microtopònim</b>
<b>minor name</b> – see <b>microtoponym</b>	<b>topònim menor</b>
<b>name</b> – see <b>proper name</b>	<b>nom</b>
<b>name bearer</b> – see <b>denominatum</b>	<b>posseïdor de nom*</b>
<b>namegiver</b> – person, community, authority or institution naming other persons, places, objects etc.	<b>anomenador*</b>
<b>namegiving</b> – process by or event at which a person, a place, an object is given a proper name (e.g. birth of a child, naming a ship etc.)	<b>anomenament</b>
<b>naming</b> – see <b>namegiving</b>	<b>anomenament</b>
<b>nesonym</b> - proper name of an island	<b>nesònim*</b>
<b>nickname</b> – additional, usually characterising informal proper name of a person – e.g. The Governator for Arnold Schwarzenegger in the US. Nicknames are a subcategory of by-names.	<b>renom</b>

<b>*odonym</b> – see <b>hodonym</b>	<b>odònim / hodònim</b>
<b>oikonym</b> – see <b>settlement name</b>	<b>oïcònim* / nom de nucli de població</b>
<b>onomastician</b> - name researcher, a person who studies proper names in a scholarly way	<b>*onomàstic, -a</b>
<b>onomasticon</b> – an onomastic dictionary or its mental or theoretical counterpart	<b>onomàsticon*</b>
<b>onomastics</b> – the study of proper names in a scholarly way.	<b>onomàstica</b>
<b>onym</b> – see <b>proper name</b>	<b>ònim / nom propi</b>
<b>onymisation</b> – transfer of a linguistic unit (including common nouns, adjectives, verbs, interjections, phrases etc.) to the class of proper names	<b>onimització</b>
<b>onymy</b> – the set of proper names within a particular region, language, period of time etc.	<b>onímia</b>
<b>oronym</b> – proper name of an elevated formation of the terrain (i.e. name of a mountain, mountain range, highland, upland, hill, rock etc.) – e.g. Aconcagua, Elbrus, Rocky Mountains, die Alpen. (NOTE: By geographers the term oronym is sometimes used in a broader sense and includes also proper names of valleys, lowlands etc.)	<b>orònim</b>
<b>patronym</b> – 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).	<b>patrònim</b>
<b>personal name</b> – see <b>anthroponym</b>	<b>nom de persona</b>
<b>place name</b> - see <b>toponym</b>	<b>nom de lloc</b>
<b>product name</b> – proper name of a product (e.g. a chocolate, car, cigarette etc.), e.g. car Avensis by Toyota	<b>nom de producte</b>
<b>proper name</b> – linguistic expression that uniquely identifies a person, a group of persons, a place, an animal or an object (ship, train...) – e.g. Earth, Zambezi, Chile, Beijing, David, Victoria, Miikkulainen, Hyundai, Sony, Das Erzgebirge.	<b>nom propi</b>
<b>proprialisation</b> – see <b>onymisation</b>	<b>onimització</b>

<b>pseudonym</b> – a fictitious name of a person, usually used by artists, politicians etc. as an alternative to their legal name	<b>pseudònim</b>
<b>psychoonomastics</b> – branch of onomastics studying names from a psycholinguistic point of view	<b>psicoonomàstica</b>
<b>settlement name</b> – proper name of all kinds of human settlement (cities, towns, villages, hamlets, farms, ranches, houses, etc.) – e.g. Paris, Turku, Yokohama, †Troia, Nofim (a house).	<b>nom de nucli de població</b>
<b>socioonomastics</b> – branch of onomastics studying names from a sociolinguistic point of view	<b>socioonomàstica</b>
<b>street name</b> – proper name of a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village (street-names are a subcategory of <b>hodonyms</b> ) – e.g. Broadway, Baker Street, Unter den Linden	<b>nom de carrer</b>
<b>surname</b> – see <b>family name</b>	<b>cognom</b>
<b>theonym</b> – proper name of a god, a goddess, or a divinity – e.g. Zeus, Odin, Diana, Morana	<b>teònim</b>
<b>toponomastician</b> [AG]	<b>expert en toponomàstica</b>
<b>toponomasticon</b> – a toponomastic dictionary or its mental or theoretical counterpart	<b>toponomàsticon*</b>
<b>toponomastics</b> – branch of onomastics studying toponyms in a scholarly way (NOTE: Sometimes also called <b>toponymy</b> which is not recommended in this sense.)	<b>toponomàstica</b>
<b>toponym</b> – proper name of a place, both inhabited and uninhabited (e.g. of a mountain, water, island, wood, town, village, field, meadow, street, or route etc.; e.g. Uppsala, Mare Tranquillitatis, Amazonis Planitia, Mont Blanc, Seine, Sardinia, Auckland). NOTE: If limited to the planet Earth, toponyms can also be called geographical names.	<b>topònim</b>
<b>toponymy</b> – the set of toponyms within a specific territory/region, language, period of time etc. (NOTE: Sometimes also used for a branch	<b>toponímia</b>

of onomastics scholarly studying toponyms which is not recommended.)	
<b>zoonym</b> – proper name of an animal – e.g. a dog Fido, an elephant Jumbo	<b>zoònim</b>

**\*Term status not stabilized**