NICKNAMES IN CENTRAL LATGALE: COGNITIVE-PRAGMATIC ASPECT

Inese Zuģicka*, Svetlana Polkovņikova, Inguna Teilāne

Department of Latvian Language, Daugavpils University, Vienības street 13, Daugavpils, LV-5401, Latvia

Abstract

Latvians have a typical two-member anthroponomical system: it is formed of a first name and a surname; however, together with the official two-member anthroponomical system, informal anthroponyms are used. One of the oldest informal types of anthroponyms is nicknames, which is an integral part of daily communication. Nickname includes the conceptual content, which heralds about the owner of nickname and his/her typical features. Nicknames have several functions in language, but in communication, one of the most important functions is exactly the pragmatic or influencing function

Depending on what we want to say, emphasize, what content we want to disclose, what attitude and evaluation to express, we choose compliant words to name a respective person. Nickname material analyzed in the article is summarized in regions, which are located in the central part of Latgale planning region, herewith this region is given name of Central Latgale. Distribution and analysis of nicknames in each studied territory may differ. Analysis of nicknames in Central Latgale shows that quite often the link between a person and realia arises spontaneously, sometimes even in the course of speech, this association may be both socially motivated, and based within the user's education, cultural experience, ethnical group etc. Respectively, one territory may not have such, which is very typical in other territory. Their origination depends on individual people living in that region, mutual contacts, creative spirit and language use.

Keywords: *anthroponyms, nicknames, pragmatic function, conceptual content, Central Latgale*

1. INTRODUCTION

Latvian anthroponyms or personal names contain a wide range of vocabulary: first names, surnames, patronymics, pseudonyms, nicknames etc. Today, Latvians have a typical two-member anthroponomical system: it is formed of a first name and a surname; however, together with the official two-member anthroponomical system, informal anthroponyms are used. One of the oldest informal types of anthroponyms is nicknames, which is an integral part of daily communication.

Nickname includes the conceptual content, which heralds about the owner of nickname and his/her typical features. Although nicknames are informal personal names, still, during communication, they have a very important role, herewith they have independent meaning. The more often some person is called using a nickname, the more it is fixed in communication and becomes its substantial component, irrespectively of will of nickname's holder.

A. Butkus states that nowadays nicknames are used mainly for two reasons. The first reason has onomastic grounds; respectively nicknames are often created in teams, where there are people with identical first names or surnames. The second reason for creating nicknames is psychological grounds (Butkus 1995, pp. 24-25). Quite often, nickname is verbalized psychological reaction to some feature of character or behavior, or external feature typical of this person or it is formed as a peculiar protest of conservative team against something that does not comply with generally accepted standards, against what distinguishes oneself (Ernstsone 2002, p. 423). Each society has its own standards, i.e., requirements related to appearance, behavior, lifestyle and other. Consequently, if anyone violates some definite borders, he/she is recognized as disruptor of the society's identity, white crow of the society that is why he/she is punished using a nickname (Butkus 2003, p. 310).

Assigning any - onym, including name, generally is closely linked to the psychological factor – reaction of name's assignor, interpretation on the person, object receiving this name, etc. (see Magda

2012, 19). Nicknames are created whether for reason of simple contacting, or with artistic purpose. Here, the moment of surprise created by it and held by it is the most typical. Quite often, nickname may fully replace the person's official anthroponomical formula – name and surname. It executes not only nominative or determining function, but expresses evaluating function, which is defined by psychological factors. The evaluating function expresses through categoricity of speakers' team towards features motivating nickname: character, hobbies, behavior of the person given a nickname, etc. (Ernstsone 2002, pp. 422-423).

2. DISCUSSION

Nicknames have several functions in language, but in communication, one of the most important functions is exactly the pragmatic or influencing function. Pragmatic function of language is related to correct selection of language units and effective implementing in specific communicative situation and specific context, to intellectually, emotionally or voluntatively influence the speech addressee. Thus, depending on what we want to say, emphasize, what content we want to disclose, what attitude and evaluation to express, we choose compliant words to name a respective person. Onomaste M. Magda, studying anthroponyms from pragmatic point of view, states that, analyzing act of naming, the following conditions shall be considered: 1) specific nature of naming (choice, name giver, traditions etc.); 2) structure of the given name; 3) contextual functions (see Magda 2012, p. 21).

Nickname material analyzed in the article is summarized in regions, which are located in the central part of Latgale planning region, herewith this region is given name of Central Latgale. Analysis of nicknames in Central Latgale shows that quite often the link between a person and realia arises spontaneously, sometimes even in the course of speech, this association may be both socially motivated, and based within the user's education, cultural experience, ethnical group etc. Supposedly, of all anthroponyms, nicknames are a type of proper nouns, where interaction between language, human, society and culture is expressed in the clearest way.

V. Boguslavskis states that human image, appearance and inner world forms the core of each national culture, its value system, that is why study of a human as phenomenon is still very topical in the humanities, among them linguistics. Linguistic-cognitive analysis of human image by V. Boguslavskis is based within the system of several aspects, which reveals the idea of wholeness and complexity of human image, correlation between esthetic and pragmatic parts, between its physical features and inner world, as well as represents its social group and social status, qualitative age-related changes. According to the opinion of the given scientist, human image may be characterized by such aspects like existential, emotional, esthetic, psychological, social, pragmatic and age-related. (Богуславский 2004: pp. 8-10).

One of the widest groups is formed of nicknames, which represent the psychological aspect of human perception: human behavior, action, habits, character traits etc. Of course, this distribution is relative, as it is not always possible to precisely distinguish, whether motivation of nickname refers to human behavior, habits or character traits. One of the most substantial features of these nicknames is semantic diffusion, namely, coexistence of different qualitative and quantitative factors. Quantitative characterizations in the semantic structure of nickname are explicated by various intensifiers. They reveal superiority semantics usually explicated by adverbial semes, most often, seme 'very', which shows that some specific feature, sign, action or condition is expressed more than ever, with high degree. For example, ***Pipars*** *(Pepper)* m "reacting very actively and sharply"; ***Pasts*** *(Post)* f "very curious". Walks in a parish collecting fresh news"; ***Lopsa*** *(Fox)* f „of very sly nature, able to extricate itself from different life situations"; ***Glīmiezs*** *(Snail)* m "of very slow nature, moves and works very slowly".

Quantitative meanings is explicated also by temporal and local semes 'always, 'all the time', 'everywhere', for example, ***Pulkstineits*** *(Clock)* m "is always punctual and is not late for meeting or events"; ***Kabacis*** *(Courgettte)* f "chubby, always wears bright dresses", ***Miegamice*** *(Sleephat)* m "is always sleepy"; *Bite* f "runs around everywhere, "pokes and pries"".

Superiority semantics may be realized also by adverbial semes ‘often’ and ‘much’, for example, ***Caurvējš*** *(Draught)* m “forgets often what must be done, head like a sieve”; ***Žagata*** *(Magpie)* f “speaks too much”. Quantity of nickname in the semantic structure may be implemented also by pronominal scheme ‘all’, for example, ***Komisārs*** *(Commissar)* m “informed about anything, inquires about anything”; ***Vuška*** *(Sheep)* m “stranger, aped everybody if did not like something”; ***Meikle*** *(Dough)* m “does everything very slowly, slow-witted”.

Meaning of frequent or exaggerated action may be implemented also by verbal semes ‘to be used (to)’, ‘wear’, ‘collect’, ‘like’, for example, ***Inde*** *(Poison)* f “is used to push people into trouble on purpose” – envies those who are lucky in life”; ***Luoceits*** *(Bear)* m “in winter wears a brown fur coat; *Luksofors* f “wears very bright dresses”; ***Varde*** *(Frog)* f “collects souvenirs, plush frogs”; ***Pāvs*** *(Peafowl*) m “arrogant, likes to talk big, uppish”.

Sometimes, semantic structure of nickname has several intensifiers explicated, thus reflecting hyperbolized evaluation of some qualitative feature, for example, ***Melis*** *(Liar)* m “lied very much”; ***Apsargs*** *(Sentinel)* m “sits very often at the shop on the stairs and follows everybody”; ***Māsas*** *(Sisters)* gr. “two very good and inseparable girlfriends. Go everywhere and do everything together”. As several intensifiers perform simultaneously the function of emotional seme, the given nicknames, without any doubt, create more powerful expressive impression and feature gradation: ***Aģents*** *(Agent)* f “likes to spy and gossip about people, always knows everything that happens in a parish”.

Even more seldom, in the semantic structure of nickname, seme is explicated, which points to the incompleteness or weakening of feature to be expressed, for example, ***Agresors*** *(Aggressor)* m “sometimes a very aggressive person”; ***Dunduks*** *(Foolish)* m “a bit foolish, sometimes has unpredictable behavior”; ***Vucyns*** *(Ram)* m “a not very smart man”.

Analyzing nicknames of this group from the point of view of qualitatively motivating features, several regularities can be seen. First-of-all, these are nicknames, which have originated from appellatives, where their structure of meaning includes anthropomorphic seme. In the semantics of these nicknames, one or several motivating features may be actualized, which objectively or associatively are linked to denotative features of the respective appellative – person’s name. The most part of nicknames illustrates typical relation of feature or property between appellative and respective anthroponym: usually, the core of proper noun’s meaning is formed of one motivating feature, for example, ***Profesors (****Professor)* m “speaks clever things and much”; ***Mūķene*** *(Nun)* f “dresses like a nun”; ***Komunists*** *(Communist)* m “fiery supporter and defendant of the Soviet times”; ***Muzykants*** *(Musician)* m “when drinks, drives around with his accordion and plays music”; ***Bļauka*** *(Loudmouth)* f “bawls, speaks very loudly”; ***Mama*** *(Mother)* f “was a very strict chairperson in kolkhoz”; ***Truss*** *(Rabbit)* m “was very timid”.

Conceptually, the most impressive are those nicknames, which have several objectively or associatively motivated features. For example, ***Latvīši*** *(Latvians)* fam. “father has caused nickname making, because during every drinking party has always been very proud that he is Latvian, repeating it many times”; ***Robežnieks*** *(Frontier guard)* m “when drunk, always speaks about country, its borders”; ***Anglis*** *(Englishman)* m “when drunk, tries to speak English”.

Many nicknames have been found out, which reflect non-typical link between motivating appellative and anthroponym. Semantics of these nicknames is delusive and cannot be deduced from semantics of motivating appellative. For example, ***Kundzeņš*** *(Gentlemanlike)* m “has always talked big”; ***Sliepuotuojs*** *(Skier)* m “cannot dance. Moves around a dance hall as a skier on his skis”; ***Čigāns*** *(Romany)* m “always buys something and then tries to sell it at a more favorable price hoping to earn”.

Here, two more anthropomorphic nicknames should be mentioned, because they also create distorted, wrong idea about the holder of nickname. In this case, contrast as a stylistic method, has been used to create bright contrast between the object (human) and its nomination, for example, ***Nadzāruojs*** *(Abstainer)* m “likes to drink, but tries to convince others that he does not drink”; ***Nabogi*** *(Beggars)* fam. “always complaints that he is short of money, but lives prosperously”.

A separate group is formed of nicknames motivated by proper names. Looking from the grammatical point of view, usually these are some proper names, which can name a feature changeable by its manifestation, i.e., feature of higher or lower intensity, for example, ***Osais*** *(Incisive)* m "is used to get angry quickly"; ***Trokais*** *(Crazy)* m "is aggressive, restless, unpredictable"; ***Jūceigīs*** *(Funny)* f "strange, peculiar behavior"; ***Leikais*** *(Crooked)* m "walks stooped"; ***Glumuo*** *(Sleek)* f "has never been smart, but with sly nature". Diametrically opposite motivating features and their emotionally expressive evaluation is able to conceptualize in nicknames, for example, ***Smīkleiguo*** *(Laughable)* f "laughs much and is often in joyful mood" and ***Bēdīgais*** *(Sorrowful)* m "always walks around sad".

Second-of-all, these are nicknames, which have originated as a result of metaphoric transfer. These nicknames, during procedure of communication, create dramatic associatively imaginative impression, which is based by semantics transfer from the zoo-mimic field to the anthropomorphic field. In language, comparison of features of human and animal representatives is a traditional way of anthropomorphic nomination. A metaphor is juxtaposition of two differently denoted images, features of which partially overlay, and it causes special expressiveness. Thus, as a result of comparison or equalization, animals become a unit of measurement of human, its features and hallmarks, in its turn, features are evaluated as pragmatically neutral or pragmatically marked. The most part of zoomorphic nicknames illustrates traditional ideas about link between the most typical animal features and human features. A number of times, zoomorphic nicknames emphasize such behavior and character features like gait: ***Brīds*** *(Deer)* m "well-built body, walks with proudly lifted head"; ***Luoceits*** *(Bear)* m "not tall, fat, with bent legs, walks wobbling"; ***Pingvīns*** *(Pinguin)* m "with gait of a penguin"; ***Pīle*** *(Duck)* f walks like a duck"; slow-wittedness: ***Aita*** *(Sheep)* f "behaves like a sheep"; ***Vucyns*** *(Ram)* m "a not very smart man"; dexterity, activity: ***Bluseņa*** *(Flea)* f "tiny, fine, small, brittle and brisk"; ***Leidoka*** *(Pike)* f "very agile and skilful"; placidity: ***Glīmiezs*** *(Snail)* m "of very slow nature, moves and works very slowly"; ***Lācis*** *(Bear)*m "cute and sluggish like a teddy bear"; boaster: ***Gailis*** *(Cock)* m "cocky and boastful"; ***Pāvs*** *(Peacock)* m "arrogant, likes to talk big, high and mighty" and other communicatively important personal features.

Homonymic nicknames should be considered individually, when one and the same appellative conceptualizes completely different ideas about different degree of semantic detailing, for example, ***Kameļs*** *(Camel)* f "walks with bent back"; ***Kamielis*** *(Camel)* m "when young used to walk with bent back. After the army, his back was straight"; ***Kamielis*** *(Camel)* m walks always with long-grown hair, with hump".

It shall be added that sometimes semantics of zoomorphic nickname may be misleading, as the meaning of motivating appellative may be transformed to a large extent, for example, ***Varde*** *(Frog)* f collects souvenirs, plush frogs"; ***Vilks*** *(Wolf)* m "gait is clumsy, dirty clothes"; ***Vuška*** *(Sheep)* m "stranger, used to ape everybody, if he did not like anything"; ***Vuška*** *(Sheep)* f "very slow". It seems that exactly due to creation of colorful impression and attraction of attention, semantics of known motivating zoonym is intentionally distorted or transformed, as a result of which a number of new metaphoric nominations is born.

The ideas about human and their reflection in language are revealed also by nicknames, which have originated from non-living components of an environment. This is the third regularity, which shows how person's behavior and action, character traits, ethical and esthetical evaluation etc. is compared to non-living components of an environment and in a new – brighter quality – embodied in nicknames. These nicknames also are a traditional way of anthropomorphic nomination, which is based as a result of metaphoric transfer – from subject field to anthropomorphic field.

Usually nicknames of this group conceptualize any of the motivating features, for example, greediness: ***Banceņa*** *(Bank)* m "was greedy, property collector"; ***Gavēnis*** *(Fast)* m "greedy"; slow-wittedness: ***Caurvējš*** *(Draught)* m forgets often what shall be done, head like a sieve"; ***Mygla*** *(Fog)* m "is quite often like in fog"; ***Gurķis*** *(Cucumber)* m "understands something told with difficulty. Slow"; hypocrisy: ***Cukuriņš*** *(Sugar)* m "could make up to somebody; wisdom ***Enciklopedeja*** *(Thesaurus)* f "learns well, reads much additional literature, witting and erudite"; gait: ***Kaplis*** *(Hoe)* m "walks a little bit bent"; curiosity: ***Pasts*** *(Post)* f "very curious. Walks around the parish collecting fresh news"; punctuality: ***Pulkstineits*** *(Clock)* m „is always punctual and is not late for meeting or event".

There is rather small quantity of nicknames with semantics diffusion, when an anthroponym verbalizes several denotative motivating features, for example, ***Apelsīns*** *(Orange)* f "plump, wearing orange jumper"; ***Kabacis*** *(Courgettte)* f „plump, always wears bright dresses"; ***Kotlete*** *(Meat-ball)* m "when asked about long sleep, the man replies that he has eaten many cutlets"; ***Miedziņš*** *(Slumber)* m "spends most time of life being dizzy. He is very quiet". Origination of such nicknames may be explained only by a guess; they demonstrate human's associative perception – how one can summarize rather different features in one nomination, which consequently create clearly especially emotional and expressive impression.

No doubt, nicknames of this group not only grant expressivity and emotionality to the speech, make communication more vivid, interesting, attract attention of interlocutor, but also provide information about cultural and historical background of chat collective, world vision and produce creative potential using language means.

A rather big group is formed of nicknames, motivating feature of which is connected with social aspect of human, namely, these are anthroponyms, which describe the nickname holder's profession, occupation, place of work, character traits and behavior features. Speaking about origin and semantics, nicknames of this group are very different. To begin with, nicknames should be mentioned, which have originated from appellatives, more specifically, from names of professions, trades or types of occupation, as well as from names of interconnected phenomena. Usually, these nicknames have basically one motivating feature, which, in the structure of nickname meaning, is explicated by anthropomorphic semes 'profession', 'trade' or 'occupation', for example, 'a person managing, administering something": ***Biznesmens*** *(Businessman)* m "company's boss"; ***Boss*** *(Boss)* m "chief to his subordinates"; 'a person doing this trade, systematically working with something': ***Mežkungs*** *(Forester)* m "forest-guard, forester"; ***Šerifs*** *(Sheriff)* m "according to profession, he is a policeman"; ***Mednīks*** *(Hunter)* m "hobby – hunting".

In specific nicknames, semantics of trade or occupation may be explicated also by verbal semes 'to work – perform, usually for a longer time, such actions, receiving remuneration for it, 'to deal with – so some work', for example, ***Dekāns*** *(Dean)* m "used to work before as a Dean in the Latvia University of Agriculture"; ***Biteniece*** *(Apiarist)* f "deals with apiculture"; ***Jyurnīks*** *(Seaman)* m "used to go to the sea for a long time". Integrating seme 'work', 'deal with' in the semantic structure of nickname may be specialized by adverbial or substantive semes, which grant more specific nature for motivation of a nickname.

In this group, those nicknames can be individually considered, which have originated based on associations. These are human nominations, in the heart of which there is metonymic transfer of word meaning, which arises from notion about close relation of person, object or phenomenon. For example, ***Muita*** *(Customs)* m "used to work as a customs officer"; ***Muoksla*** *(Art)* m "is a good artist"; ***Nagla*** *(Hobnail)* m „"his profession is carpenter"; ***Kolba*** *(Retorte)* f "Chemistry teacher"; ***Perpendikuls*** *(Perpendicular)* m "Math teacher". Motivating feature of the mentioned nicknames is verbalized by the objects and phenomenon interconnected with this occupation, for example, carpenter – nail; customs officer – customs; Math teacher – perpendicular. These nicknames, together with denotative meaning, have also figurativeness, which creates especially emotionally stylistic impression.

Special attention is drawn by nicknames, in which several motivating features are verbalized, thus creating many-sided idea about the nickname's holder. For example, nickname ***Pasniedzējs*** *(Lecturer)* m "his profession is teacher, but with friends he is called *pasniedzējs* (the one who passes something to you) – combining teacher's profession and passing a glass of beer or something similar". In this case, denotative feature 'teaching and educating specialist in school' based on functional community is associated both with semantics 'specialist teaching any subject in high school, or secondary special education institution' of appellative 'lecturer', and with semantics of motivating verb 'pass'– 'passing something achieve that someone receives something'. Such secondary nominations obviously reveal, how hallmarks and features of appellative and nickname's holder are interpreted during naming based on associations.

Structure of word meaning is able to expand and include more new conceptual components, thus creating semantics' diffusion. It is illustrated by a number of nicknames with motivating feature 'occupation': ***Mākslinieks*** *(Artist)* m "used to paint nice (at least, before), although has never graduated from a respective school"; ***Dakteris*** *(Doctor)* f "studying in boarding school, worked in infirmary, helped the doctor"; ***Dakterīte*** *(Doctor)* f "her profession is doctor. She is helpful and kind"; ***Prezidents*** *(President)* m "was selected to be a president in a dancing team". Here, as a result of expansion of appellative meaning, nickname conceptualizes different communicatively significant motivating features: temporal or local nuances, moral and ethical evaluation.

The nickname group, which represents the existential aspects, is rather wide. This group is formed of nicknames, which are motivated by appearance. The most frequent motivating feature is hair: nicknames are given to people with blond, white, red, long, curly hair, bald people, as well as people with moustache and beard, for example, ***Blondais*** *(Blond)* m "fair man"; ***Ruduo*** *(Redhead)* f "redhead"; ***Bize*** *(Braid)* m "long hair reaching all back down; ***Vuška*** *(Sheep)* f "curly hair"; ***Plešs*** *(Bald)* m "bald middle of the head"; ***Bārda*** *(Beard)* m "with long beard" etc. Likewise, quite often face peculiarities become a motivating feature: narrow or large eyes, for example, ***Asaris*** *(Perch)* f with big, round eyes, like eyes of a perch"; ***Ķīniete*** *(Chinese)* f "narrow eyes, like Chinese". Here, some anthropomorphic nicknames can be also mentioned – ***Deviņacis*** *(With nine eyes)* m "had one eye", ***Skaisto Mone*** *(Beautiful Mone)* f "had not beautiful face". In the nicknames structure of meaning of a nickname, different characteristics are explicated by adjective seme „what it is like" (shows that person has bright, noticeable feature, quality).

This group has most nicknames, which have originated based on associations, for example, ***Lygzda*** *(Nest)* f "hairdo like a bird nest", ***Šakaļs*** *(Jackal)* m "very slim", ***Grūtnieks*** *(Hardness)* m "beer belly starts to grow", ***Brīsme*** *(Danger)* f "big and fat, without teeth". Mostly, zoonyms are at the heart of these nicknames: ***Bebrs*** *(Beaver)* m "big teeth", ***Ruksītis*** *(Piglet)* m "red cheeks like a piglet", ***Žirafe*** *(Giraffe)* f "a tall woman".

Age-motivated nicknames have been stated sporadically. Mainly, these have a motivating feature 'the least number of years if compared to others' or 'something that has just now or recently begun' at their heart, which, in the semantic structure of nickname, are explicated by the respective adjective seme 'youngest'. This meaning, together with some differentiating feature, is verbalized by lexemes, which objectively or associatively are connected with age concept, for example, a proper noun jaunais (the young one), a noun pionieri (pioneers) 'person starting something new': ***Jaunais*** *(Young)* m "is the youngest one in some company of people"; ***Pioneri*** *(Pioneers)*gr. "the youngest working brigade in a farm"; ***Zaķīte*** *(Rabbit)* f "she is the youngest in a family".

One more motivating feature, which is conceptualize din nicknames sporadically, is person's material status and its evaluation. It is illustrated only by some examples: ***Boss*** *(Boss)* v "all friends obey to him, as he is a child of wealthy parents"; ***Kungs*** *(Gentlman)* m "a wealthy man and well-known in his location". Appellatives, from which these nicknames have originated, include semes in their semantic structure, which explicate the meaning of wealth. Thus, sometimes the stated examples show that the features like human age or material status are not communicatively important hallmark to the speech team, which should be specially conceptualized and verbalized in the form of a nickname.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing the available materials, it was concluded that Central Latgale has more nicknames motivated by behavior and nature, followed by appearance and physical features. Human behavior and appearance is the first "signal", which attracts attention and is the grounds for nickname creation. Usually, appellatives, proper nouns, as well as some – onymes form nicknames. Human's external likeness both to animals, objects, nature phenomena and to other features is seen. Quite often, motivators of nicknames are animal images, their typical features, which are based by symbols and benchmarks functioning in the consciousness of people, which correspond to some human physical, character or behavior features. Such negative qualities like curiosity, obtrusiveness, dissatisfaction, peculiar behavior and swaggering are emphasized.

Distribution and analysis of nicknames in each studied territory may differ. Respectively, one territory may not have such, which is very typical in other territory. Their origination depends on individual people living in that region, mutual contacts, creative spirit and language use. Nicknames point not only to the respective society's aesthetic sense, habits and world vision, but also keep the respective dialects and testimony of time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Project "Language and Speech: Cognitive, Sociolinguistic and Contrastive Aspects", Nr.14-95/8

REFERENCES

1. Butkus, A 1995, *Lietuvių pravardės,* Kaunas: Aesti, p. 464
2. Ernstsone, V 2002, "Neoficiālie vārdi jeb iesaukas jauniešu valodā", *Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti*, vol. 6, Liepāja: Liepājas Pedagoģijas akadēmija, p. 422 -427.
3. Butkus, A 2003, "Etniskās attiecības lietuviešu iesauku spogulī", *Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti,* vol. 7, Liepāja: Liepājas Pedagoģijas akadēmija, p. 310 -314.
4. Magda, M 2012, "Pragmatics and Anthroponymy: Theoretical considerations regarding the System of Designating Terms in contemporary Romanian*", Name and Naming: Synchronic and Diachronic Perspectives (Edited by Oliviu Felecan)*, Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, p. 19 -31.
5. Богуславский, В 2004, *Оценка внешности человека*, Москва: АСТ, pp. 8 -22.