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METALINGUISTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF BASIC ITALIAN ONOMASTIC TERMINOLOGY: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY[1]

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Abstract: The paper addresses the metalinguistic conceptualisation of basic Italian onomastic terminology. A content analysis of corpus-based contexts and collocations aims to determine the significance of chosen terms in scientific and extra-scientific discourse. The co(n)texts (co- + contexts) and collocations indicate a diversity of senses that requires systematisation both within the framework of onomastic theory, and of the main branches of onomastics, i.e. anthroponomastics and toponomastics.

Key words: metalinguistic, Italian onomastics, scientific terminology, anthroponomastics, toponomastics, context, collocation.

1. Introduction

Every science seeks to develop its own terminology, introduced and elaborated according to the requirements of the systematic description of the research object. The object of linguistics is language and the complex of events that makes language a potential system and a material in the process of its use. According to this kind of findings about language, we focus on the considerations that make up the metalanguage

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and the perspective into which this property of language fits is metalinguistic (or reflexive as per the classical the classical Jakobsonian functions of language, see Jakobson 1973; cfr. Holmes & Wilson 2017; Lucy 1993). The paper likewise attends to the issue of metalinguistic awareness. This concept is well known in the field of language use and acquisition studies (see Altman et al. 2018; Bialystok et al. 2014). We have adapted it to denote the competence that is practised in its most advanced form by specialists, but, above all, by the average user reaching for "language about language" to varying degrees, as well as in a "pseudo-scientific" or "para-scientific" way discussing linguistic facts (cfr. Grucza 1999). In our view, metalinguistic awareness falls within the reasoning function of the language as *"a tool of thought"* (Finch 2003: 32).

The field of metalinguistics includes important sub-disciplines of linguistics which have acquired an interdisciplinary character due to the research object, but also due to the communicative situations and functions fulfilled by the actors of such situations, by the senders and receivers of communicated contents, by the authors of their formal modelling, by the discourse in which they occur, the transmission channel, etc.

Interdisciplinary linguistic sub-disciplines include onomastics, a branch of humanities that studies proper names – word or phrase units that denominatively individualise humans, other organisms, places, geographical objects and spaces, things, products, economic activities, undertakings of a cultural nature and their material or intellectual creations (for more details see, e.g., Bauer 1995; The Oxford handbook of names… 2016; Van Langendonck 2008; Vaxelaire 2005: 301-398). In all its branches, onomastics employs a vast variety of concepts of cognitive and metalinguistic nature, philosophical concepts inclusively (see Caprini 2001: 17-32; Philosophical approaches to proper… 2016; Vaxelaire 2005: 432-476). These concepts are represented by terms that carry functional and substantive significance, providing specific reference values in onomastic discourse.

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Onomastic discourse is successfully analyzed by onomasticians and representatives of other fields of linguistics philosophy, philology, anthropology, culturology, geography, history, marketing, and other studies. The discourse is also inherent in everyday communication, when we use proper names and talk about them. The issue of 'talking about' is particularly relevant here.

2. Research aims and theoretical background

In this paper we would like to pay special attention to the metalinguistic terminology concepts in Italian onomastics (henceforth IOT = Italian onomastic terminology / terms). The study of proper names in this cultural-linguistic area corresponds to the need for **a scholarly account of onomastic issues**, thus of linguistic facts, since it is indisputable that proper names are a full-fledged part of natural language (Algeo 1973; Blanár 2009; Blarasin 2019; Coates 2006, 2014; Harvalík 2021; Zabeeh 1968). The research objectives concern notions belonging to a strictly scientific language within basic branches of onomastics – anthroponomastics and toponomastics, as well as to a general communication (extra-scientific discourse), which takes over the terminological and conceptual resources of the former.

The study offers an overview on **the representation of the concepts** encoded in universal lexemes or expressions and on their **use in scientific and extra-scientific discourse** from the cultural context perspective (in connection with the textual domain in which it appears or the informational purpose of the reference, e.g., in knowledge compendia popularised by online hypertexts). We include in our considerations a range of selected Italian onomastic terms, which have their international equivalents, but which do not always coincide conceptually and therefore require a **critical examination** and possible modification.

We envisage that the outcome of the study will be, firstly, to revise the basic onomastic terms within the Italian linguistic space and, secondly, to isolate cases of coherence

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and non-coherence in the use of onomastic terms in Italian texts from specific corpus sources, in relation to their contexts and collocations.

2.1 Applied methodology and research material

The methodology we adopt in the study consists primarily in **content analysis** of linguistic (terminological) concepts and occurrences of IOT in the discourse, which is determined by the use of specific onomastic metalinguistic units. The applied method leads to a critical view of onomastic concepts in the Italian context, with regards to their scope and meaning levels.

A collection of key onomastic concepts in Italian, make the object of the study. The aim of the paper is to present an overview of terminological items in the form of a corpus material study according to a scheme, which models **the content and usage form of a given term** in a specific context and/or collocation. The scheme includes the elements for describing a terminological unit: its inherent and specific properties. The conclusions drawn from the observation of a selected set of terms create a generalising perspective of metalinguistic concepts for talking about proper names, categorising or classifying them, determining their functions and describing them in an onomastic and interdisciplinary perspective. We assume that the non-specialist use of scientific terminology can influence its conceptualisation. Indeed, "[i]n our everyday life the "packaging" of information is organized in one way or another through language means. On special occasions the content is wrapped up and presented to the hearer according to interlocutors' needs in discourse practices" (Manerko 2016: 139).

The implemented content analysis supports two vectors of textual linguistics, namely the formula of **context and collocation**. We define context following Goodwin and Duranti as "[t]he notion of context thus involves a fundamental juxtaposition of two entities: (1) a focal event; and (2) a field of action within which that event is embedded" (1992: 3). In addition, we consider context as a linguistic occurrence that shows a coherent relationship with reality and the textual environment (cfr. Janney 2002). In

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our opinion, context includes both the co-text and text, thus henceforth we propose the notation "co(n)text". The use of a specific **term in co(n)text** determines the message conveying the content and scope of the term used in a textual environment. This is an important aspect in approaching scientific terminology that can be semasiologically verified in co(n)text and thereby confirmed or questioned.

Collocation, then, is understood primarily structurally as the juxtaposition of a minimum of two words, formed on a basis similar to phraseology, but nevertheless subject to open-choice processes leading to *"semi-preconstructed phrases"* (Sinclair 1991: 109-110). The effect of collocation, however, is not only a cohesively and coherently formal structure but an achievement of a specific semantic dimension in the interpretation of the reference. In the considered cases, the distinguishing element of collocations is the main lexeme (a "pivot"), to which semantically and pragmatically determining elements from its left and/or right side are added, triggering the effect of joint occurrence (co-occurrence, see Krishnamurthy 2006). In my opinion, the pivot constitutes a central referential collocate.

Co(n)texts and collocations as perceptible "textemes" show the attribution of onomastic terms to authoritatively given scientific properties, but they can also modify these properties when confronted with non-scientific and interdisciplinary usage. Examples of this type of situation are observed in this study.

The research material is of corpus origin. It is subjected to content-based occurrences of terms in cultural texts, coming mainly from Italian language corpus resources, such as the Corpus of Italian language (*il Corpus dell'Italiano il PAISÀ* = CIP) and the Corpus of the journal La Repubblica (*il Corpus la Repubblica SSLMIT* = LaR); to a lesser extent the Italian radio lexicon (*il Lessico dell'Italiano Radiofonico* = LIR), the Italian television lexicon (*il Lessico dell'Italiano Televisivo* = LIT), the Lexicon of written Italian (*il Lessico dell'Italiano Scritto* = LIS), and the Google search engine (= GL) as well as certain bibliographical references. A total of several hundred scientific

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and non-scientific co(n)texts and collocations found in the indicated sources of material were examined.

2.2 Traditional and modern approaches to Italian onomastics

Before presenting the results of the assumed analysis, we shall introduce the current state of onomastic studies in Italy. Italian onomastics is defined in a way that does not deviate from the traditional approaches of this branch of linguistics in other cultural areas. Its origin shows relations with the ancient tradition, in which, starting with the Stoics, a distinction began to be made between *nominum proprium* (individual name applied to selected objects in a given class, Gr. κύριον ὄνομα *kúrion ónoma* 'proper noun') and *nominum appellattivum* (name applied to all objects in a given class sharing identical or similar characteristics, Gr. προσηγορικόν ὄνομα *prosēgorikón ónoma* 'common noun'; cfr. Marcato 2009: 13-14; Mladin 2020: 260-263; Vaxelaire 2005: 432-444).

Italian onomastics focuses mainly on the study of personal names (anthroponyms) and names of places and geographical objects (toponyms). It has achieved significant results in this field by describing personal and geographical naming in a way that is representative of the object of study in a synchronic and diachronic perspective (see, e.g., two dictionaries of Italian first names and surnames by De Felice (1978; 1986), or the resources of Italian toponymy – geographical names throughout the Italian territory, e.g., Dizionario di toponomastica… 2006). Also, in recent years, several compendia and dictionaries have been compiled that collect data on personal and geographical names in specific regions, localities, communities, historical periods, etc. (see, e.g., Bonifacio 2018; Cinausero Hofer & Dentesano 2017; Dizionario toponomastico trentino… 2017; Staccioli & Cassar 2017).

In the traditional approach, Italian onomasticians or other specialists interested in proper names (linguists, historians, and geographers besides literary theorists) studied the inventories of proper names from a structural-etymological point of view, taking

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into account in particular: linguistic origin, etymology and onymic function, typology, the appearance of the name in use and its diffusion, occurrence, frequency (De Felice 1987: 47). Migliorini limited 'traditional onomastics' to the study of personal names, which subsequently proved influential on the understanding of onomastics as a scientific discipline (1927: 15) (see the results of the analysis in Section 3; cfr. also Migliorini 1935).

Within Italian traditional onomastics, a trend devoted to the study of proper names in literary texts emerged quite early too (It. *onomastica fittizia* 'fictional onomastics', Migliorini 1927: 42-50). This means that the traditional approach to onomastics went beyond linguistics, directing its interest towards fictional names in lyric poetry, drama, and narrative genres, and also towards the names of real objects that occur in the literary world and similar sources.

It is significant that it is in this field that the paths of literary studies and linguistics meet (see the scientific achievements of the onomastic and literary school of Pisa published in the journal *il Nome nel testo. Rivista internazionale di onomastica letteraria*, Edizioni ETS). The text of literature and its components are, in fact, an object of linguistic analysis in the same way as other types of expression recorded in the spoken or written register.

Contemporary Italian onomastics, without abandoning its historical heritage, takes up new research challenges by expanding and methodologically developing the classical approach and introducing new naming scopes and new branches of onomastic description, discreetly including such onymic areas as urbanonymy, chrematonymy, zoononymy, cosmonymy, names in various types of texts, brand names (It. *marchionimi*), translation of proper names, etc. (see, e.g., Cantoni 2006; Cotticelli Kurras 2012; Janner 2012a, 2012b; Fatutta 2005; Marazzini 2005; Randaccio 2003; Viezzi 2004).

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A significant contribution to the advanced progress of contemporary onomastics in its various aspects has been made by the onomastic school which for more than 25 years has been developing very dynamically around *Rivista italiana di onomastica RIOn*, a journal published in Rome by the Società Editrice Romana and created thanks to the determined scientific commitment of its director Enzo Caffarelli. This Italian onomastician is the author of several hundred scientific publications dealing with almost every type of proper names in a wide variety of their reference objects. Much of his work is of a disseminative nature, otherwise relevant to the discursive perception and explication of communicative phenomena determined by 'onomastic content' (in languages pertaining to sports, religion, personal transportation, and other spheres of life, see, e.g., Caffarelli 2013; 2015; 2016a; 2016b; 2017; 2019). Caffarelli's contribution is also significant to the compilation of monumental onomasticons of Italian anthroponymy and toponymy (e.g., names of Italians, Caffarelli & Marcato 2008).

2.3 Lexicographical approaches in the field of Italian onomastic terminology

The rather eclectic approach of the school emerging around *RIOn* has perpetuated most of the current terminological concepts in modern Italian onomastics. Due to their non-hermetic approach, they have a character that takes into account the general humanist and conventional schemes, appropriate for non-specialist and lay users, who in everyday communication use metalinguistic terms that make it possible to talk about onomastic phenomena in linguistic reality and their objects in extra-linguistic reality.

Such a stock of mixed terminology is collected in a glossary compiled by Caffarelli and Gagliardi (2018). According to the authors' intention, this is a historical account of onomastic terminology as a 'sectorial language' within the linguistic sciences (It. *"linguaggio settoriale della linguistica"*, ibid., 11), taking into account the various terminographic innovations, the acceptance of particular terms and their occurrence. This is a quite pioneering approach, attempting to collate data on theory and "onomastic

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language", but at the same time leaving debatable inaccuracies in the scholarly circulation.

The terminological glossary of Italian onomastics can be compared with other studies of onomastic terminology that have so far been published around the world (mainly in Slavic countries and Germany; see in chronological order Svoboda 1960; Witkowski 1964; Karaś 1968; Základní soustava a terminologie… 1973; Подольская 1978/1988; Основен систем и терминологија… 1983; Бірыла 1993; Балкански & Цанков 2010; Бучко & Ткачова 2012; cfr. ICOS lists of…).

3. Results of the analysis of selected IOTs and discussion

The terms subjected to content analysis (consisting of semantic, conceptual, and usage formulas) are presented from the perspective of a certain hierarchy and, at the same time, of a classification valid for the internal division of onymy into main groups of names and theoretical concepts of their perception in the scientific and extra-scientific space. We take a particular notice of non-scientific co(n)texts, illustrating the need for "naming names" (meta-names), which may sound somewhat tautological but are lexically and by definition appropriate (e.g., with the "name" *limnonym* we "name" the "names" of lakes).

This study addresses co(n)textual and collocational occurrences of metalinguistic onomastic terms mainly in noun form, although also in the form of nominal syntagma – nominal groups with adjectives or other complements. The analysis was carried out in three conceptual fields: general onomastics (O), anthroponomastics (A), and toponomastics (T).

3.1 The general onomastic field

We begin the review and discussion of the research results with an analysis of the general problems of onomastics and the very concept of onomastics, which falls within the scope of the so-called onomastic theory as a *de facto* part of philosophical, linguistic

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and interdisciplinary thought, penetrating metalinguistically into various humanistic statements (see, e.g., Blanár 2009; Van Langendonck 2008; Vaxelaire 2005). Looking at "onomastic facts" from this perspective reveals not only the formal framing of the issue, but also its permeation between scientific and non-scientific binaries and general language, where scientific terminology is sometimes used in a semantically approximate or even erroneous way (also from a pragmatic point of view). In the case of IOT, this situation is relatively labile, as the following findings show.

3.1.1 IOT case I: Onomastica

The review of selected metalinguistic terms relating to Italian onomastics and the use of proper names in the different varieties of discourse of Italian speakers should begin with the term It. *onomastica* itself. It is a noun of feminine gender, which corresponds to two particular senses. The first and fundamental[1], but nevertheless reserved for the scientific onomastic community, denotes a subdiscipline or method of linguistics focused on a precise research object that is the complex area of proper names, the essential components of language (see Ex. 1, 2, 3). According to some former linguistic theories, proper names occupy the "margin of language" (Castiglione 2018: 135; Milewski 1965; cfr. Vaxelaire 2005: 83, note 1; Włoskowicz 2021: 28-34), however today this view is widely contested in favour of the legitimate participation of proper names in linguistic structure and communication (Blanár 2009; Harvalík 2021; Mrózek 1998; Van Langendonck 2018; Włoskowicz 2021; cfr. Rami 2016).

(1) ***Onomastica***[2] *(...) Settore della linguistica che studia i nomi propri di tutti i generi, le loro origini, l'etimologia, la motivazione, gli àmbiti d'uso e i processi di denominazione nell'ambito di una o più lingue o dialetti.* – [Onomastics (...) A field of linguistics that studies proper names of all kinds, their origins, etymology, motivation, areas of use and naming processes within one or more languages or dialects.][3] (Caffarelli & Gagliardi 2018: 43).

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(2) *Nella tradizione italiana, secondo l'uso odierno, anche specialistico, il termine* **onomastica** *è riferito alla scienza che studia nomi propri nel loro complesso sia oggi che nel passato* – [In the Italian tradition, according to current usage, also specialist, the term onomastics refers to the science that studies proper names as a whole, both today and in the past] (Marcato 2009: 9).

(3) *Gli studi linguistici e la lessicografia d'età moderna, riservando cure e attenzioni soprattutto al vocabolario comune delle varie lingue, e considerando con qualche diffidenza gli studi di* ***onomastica****, hanno rafforzato quest'idea.* – [Linguistic studies and lexicography in the modern era, which paid particular attention to the common vocabulary of the various languages and regarded onomastic studies with some diffidence, reinforced this idea.] (LaR #1189067001)[4].

Looking at the structures in an interlingual manner, we note that It. *onomastica* coincides with Lat. *onomastica*, which is the plural form of sing. n. *onomasticum*. In Italian, *onomastica* is exclusively singular, created like many other names with a rather productive suffix *-istica* (*linguistica*, *italianistica*, *legalistica*, etc., neological constructions as well).

A more colloquial meaning of the term *onomastica* leads to an understanding of the concept as a collection of proper names: miscellaneous names (Ex. 4), rarely geographical names (Ex. 5), or exclusively personal names (Ex. 6). Cases similar to 6 are quite frequent due to the association of the term *onomastica* with another noun referring to Italian names: sing. m. n. *onomastico* (see below).

(4) *Pochi altri elementi per lo studio dell'insubre provengono dall'****onomastica*** – [Few other elements for the study of the Insubre come from onomastics] (CIP https://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/000/0003513).

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(5) *Il nome di tale Santo sarebbe causa dell'**onomastica** di Sanremo* – [The name of this Saint is said to be the origin of the onomastic name of the city of Sanremo] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/037/0372888).

(6) *Torriani in questo lavoro descrive le isole, le loro città principali e la loro storia, la geografia, la religione, l'antropologia, **l'onomastica**, e la toponomastica, oltre a fornire dati e piani per le sue fortificazioni.* – [In this work, Torriani describes the islands, their main towns and their history, geography, religion, anthropology, onomastics, and toponymy, as well as providing data and plans for its fortifications.] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/280/2809158).

In the sense-defining collections of names, the term *onomastica* is very often used with some adjective that narrows the scope of the names to a specific background reference, e.g., culture, nation, local area, locality, point of view, literary world, etc. (see Ex. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11). From a metalinguistic point of view, it is a question of possible collocations involving the component *onomastica*, which we consider further in the second part of this discussion (see Section 3.3 and Appendix 1).

In a scientific generalising sense:

(7) *L'autore, uno dei maggiori esperti dell'**onomastica italiana** (...) tratta i vari argomenti in maniera approfondita, talvolta con attenzione ai minimi dettagli.* – [The author, one of the leading experts on Italian onomastics (...) treats the various topics in depth, sometimes with attention to the smallest detail.] (Gomez Gane 2020: 368).

In the sense of geographical names:

(8) *Paradossalmente, perfino autorevoli dizionari di **onomastica siciliana** si sono arresi alla pronuncia Bèlice* – [Paradoxically, even authoritative dictionaries of Sicilian onomastics have surrendered to the Bèlice pronunciation] (LaR #337576058).

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In a special sense of personal names:

(9) *Stefano Pivato scopre all'anagrafe dell'Italia centrale, soprattutto tra Emilia-Romagna, Toscana e Marche, il fiume sotterraneo dell'**onomastica ideologica**, rintracciandovi il complesso gioco di tradizione e rottura.* – [Stefano Pivato discovers an underground river of ideological onomastics in central Italy, especially between Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Marche, tracing the complex interplay of tradition and rupture.] (LaR #353186131).

(10) *Chiara infatti non gradisce **l'onomastica manzoniana**: preferisce la sua, cioè quella della Lombardia attuale.* – [In fact, Chiara does not like Manzoni's onomastics: she prefers her own, which is that of present-day Lombardy.] (LaR #279846038).

(11) *...la ragazza era in realtà greca e avrebbe un nome assonante con **l'onomastica italiana*** – [...the girl was in fact Greek and would have a name that resembled Italian onomastics] (LaR #253079048).

The root meaning of the Italian term *onomastica* is most recognizable in adjectival usage: It. m. adj. *onomastico*, f. adj. *onomastica* (see Ex. 12, 13, 14, 15). Also, here we are dealing with collocations reduced to metalinguistic, more precisely metaonomastic, references.

(12) …***anarchia onomastica**, l'abitudine cioè, specie nei ceti popolari, di dare ai propri figli nomi insoliti* – [...onomastic anarchy, i.e. the habit, especially among the working classes, of giving their children unusual names] (LIS http://193.205.158.204:8983/solr/collection1/browse?q=onomastica).

(13) *Il poeta assegna questa **forma onomastica** a uno dei servi di Enea* – [The poet assigns this onomastic form to one of Aeneas' servants] (CIP https://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/243/2435736).

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(14) *...nella lingua di Wodehouse è la fulminante variazione onomatopeica sul nome Jeeves,* ***straordinaria invenzione onomastica****, un bocconcino da ghiottoni.* – [...in the language of Wodehouse is the fulminating onomatopoeic variation on the name Jeeves, an extraordinary onomastic invention, a gourmand's morsel]. (LaR #38022850).

(15) *Il* ***fervore onomastico*** *ha sempre attecchito nei ceti più deboli, tra le professioni più umili. I Comunardo, i Ribelle, le Aurora proliferano nell'Ottocento* – [Onomastic fervour has always taken root in the weaker classes, among the humblest professions. [The surnames] Comunardo, Ribelle, Aurora proliferated in the 19th century] (LaR #353186388).

The relevance of these considerations lies in the already highlighted fact that It. *onomastico* is also a noun (Ex. 16, 17) or an adjective (Ex. 18), in one of the senses referring to a personal name and the day on which a holiday associated with the name falls, originally the name of some saint.

(16) *E la ricerca spasmodica dei regali: compleanno, sanvalentino, anniversario, natale,* ***onomastico***. – [And the spasmodic search for gifts: birthday, Valentine's Day, anniversary, Christmas, name day.]
(CIP https://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/700/7000052).

(17) *E la cartoleria con i romanzini-cards per tutti gli auguri di tutti gli* ***onomastici*** *Sabrina, Cinzia, Patrizia, Malachite, Deborah* – [And the stationery shop with romanzini-cards for all name day wishes Sabrina, Cinzia, Patrizia, Malachite, Deborah] (LaR #51840705).

(18) *Il suo giorno* ***onomastico*** *è il primo gennaio, il giorno in cui trionfò la nostra rivoluzione.* – [His name day is 1 January, the day our revolution triumphed.] (LaR #84613742).

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All the extracted Italian terms with the *onomast-* nucleus have a metalinguistic character, reducing the essence of the meanings to the proper name as such. Furthermore, their interlingual character is evident and inherent in many languages, apart from the forms in Examples 16, 17, as well as 18.

Additionally, it is plausible to recall two further terms with the determining component *onomast-* introduced in Italian scientific discourse: the first one is a Latinism, as well as an internationalism, namely the noun *onomasticon* used in the sense of a collection of proper names (Ex. 19)[5]; the second is It. *onomasta*, which means an expert dealing with proper names, Eng. *onomastician* (Ex. 20).

(19) *In questa sezione è disponibile un* ***onomasticon*** *dove vengono riunite e strutturate le informazioni sui matematici italiani.* – [In this section there is an onomasticon where information on Italian mathematicians is gathered and structured.] (GL http://mathematica.sns.it/autori/?lettera=).

(20) *da segnalare 8 intitolazioni a Joan Coromines e la prima, nella sua Reus, all'****onomasta*** *Ramon Amigó.* – [8 titles were given to Joan Coromines and the first, in Reus, to the onomastician Ramon Amigó.]
(GL https://www.gfn.name/fileadmin/nbs/neuerscheinungen/Attivit%C3%A0.pdf).

To sum up the first set of terms with the formant *onomast-* we can consider Table 1, which collects all the metalinguistic approaches to this kind of specialist and universalised vocabulary.

Table 1. The meanings of IOTs with the formant *onomast-* (Source: Own processing)

IOT case I	Scientific co(n/)text	Para-scientific co(n)text	Extra-scientific co(n)text	Other remarks
onomastica f. sing. n.	linguistic discipline / science	method of analysis of proper names	collection / scope of proper names	extra-scientific reference to personal names prevails; the historical equivalent *onomatologia* should be discarded

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onomastico adj.	adjective referring to onomastics as a science	connected with proper names	related to first name / sometimes another personal name	-
onomastico m. sing. n.	-	-	a day / holiday associated with a name (one's own, some saint's, etc.)	sometimes understood as a celebration of an event under a particular name
onomasticon m. sing. n.	collection of proper names	collection of (proper) names	-	in the historical sense, a list of specific objects, events, etc.
onomasta m./f. sing. n.	researcher in onomastics	-	-	a term not yet widely used in Italian onomastics

3.1.2 IOT case II: Nome proprio and *proprio nome*

Among the key terms in onomastics there is a structure consisting of two items *nome proprio* 'proper name', also expressed in onomastics by the univerbism *onimo* 'onym'. Let us look at its occurrences, stressing that in this form it denotes a linguistic unit, which individualises a single or serial object (e.g., one man bearing the surname Rossi and all living or deceased bearers of such a surname). In CIP, *nome proprio* appears 892 times, in LaR 213 times.

The Italian term *nome proprio* as a taxonomical operator is opposed to the expression *proprio nome*, in which the components, namely the noun *nome* and the adjective *proprio* are set in the reverse order. In the general language, the meaning of *proprio nome* is quite similar to *nome proprio*; the adjective *proprio* in the preposition, however, has a distinctive syntactic function, stressing the possessive linguistic value, even putting emphasis on the formal belonging.

The diversification of functional meanings allows us to note that *nome proprio* can indicate a personal name – first name, surname, nickname, and the like, in a way that additionally suggests genus / gender (see Ex. 21); it is moreover possible to specify that it is a personal name = *nome proprio di persona* (see Ex. 22). Caprini (2001: 11) argues the stereotypical position that *"in fondo il NP* [nome proprio] *di persona è il NP per eccellenza, perché è l'essere umano a costituire l'individuo (fisico e culturale) per eccellenza"* [after all, the PN [proper name] of a person is the PN par excellence,

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because it is the human being who constitutes the (physical and cultural) individual par excellence].

In the non-scientific language, the operator *nome proprio* is in fact quite spontaneously identified with an anthroponym, sometimes exclusively the name of a specific person (see Ex. 23, 24, 42). This testifies to an excessive narrowing of the meanings of the term, however, inherent in the usage, which bases its rules on a certain kind of intuition and, against all appearances, the need for precision.

(21) *Quanti sanno, per esempio, che la spedizione di Libia ha generato il* ***nome proprio femminile*** *Libia col maschile Libio e i derivati Libiana e Libiano?* – [How many people know, for example, that the expedition to Libya generated the feminine proper name Libia with the masculine Libio and the derivatives Libiana and Libiano?] (LaR #67973174).

(22) *Shaalan è un* ***nome proprio di persona*** *in uso tra le tribù berbere della zona.* – [Shaalan is a proper name for a person in use among the Berber tribes of the area.] (LaR #123536246).

(23) *Apostoli; hanno solo il* ***nome proprio****, si danno tutti del tu, e non sono proprietari di nulla* – [Apostles; they only have their own names, they all call each other by name, and they do not own anything.]
(LIS http://193.205.158.204:8983/solr/collection1/browse?q=id:stper336.xml).

(24) *…le romane non avevano un* ***nome proprio*** *come i loro uomini, venivano indicate solo col gentilizio.* – […Roman women did not have a proper name like their men, they were only referred to using their gentilities.] (LaR #7099228).

The usage in Example 23 is close to the metathesis of *nome proprio* in the *proprio nome* compound, which strips the term *nome* of its technical meaning and emphasises

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the affiliation signalled above, still identified with an onomastic function, e.g., in the juxtaposition of personal data *nome e cognome* 'first name and surname / full name' (see Ex. 25) or exclusively with reference to *nome* 'first name' (see Ex. 26).

(25) *...il fisco con il* ***proprio nome e cognome*** */ o denominazione dell'azienda* – [the tax authorities with your full name / or company name] (LIT http://193.205.158.203/v_dialit/?uts=00:05:21:505s&ute=00:05:31:004s&id=lit2_vit_004&).

(26) *...Enrico Teodoro Pigozzi si adattò così bene alla nuova patria da francesizzare addirittura il* ***proprio nome*** *(H.T.) e da parlare anche in famiglia l'idioma acquisito.* – [...Enrico Teodoro Pigozzi adapted so well to his new homeland that he even frenchified his name (H.T.) and spoke the acquired language in his family.] (LaR #9015985).

Interestingly, the difference in meaning induced at the syntactic level can be the basis of language games between *nome proprio* and *proprio nome* (see Ex. 27).

(27) *...padri e figli si guardano con nuovi occhi, si conoscono e si amano in modo nuovo, sono persone nuove l'uno per l'altro: hanno acquistato* ***il proprio nome***, ***il nome proprio****". Quel* ***"nome proprio"*** *che hanno i figli di Giobbe dopo le tribolazioni del padre.* – [...fathers and sons look at each other with new eyes, they know and love each other in a new way, they are new persons for each other: they have acquired their own name, their own name". That "proper name" that Job's sons have after their father's tribulations.] (LaR #342217911).

Further account of possible co(n)texts evinces that *nome proprio* can equally be associated with a personal and/or place name (Ex. 28), specific name of an institution, a public object (Ex. 29, 30), etc. In Example 28, a particular feature of a proper name is observed, which can be of the nature of It. *nome parlante* 'speaking name', a designation with a cultural meaning (especially in literary texts, see Terrusi 2001).

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(28) *Cominciamo dal discorso critico. Esso si articola in sei saggi di cui il primo, densissimo, è dedicato al* ***nome proprio****, di persona o di luogo, in Montale; non solo come marca di individuazione, ma come tante altre cose: emblema di un momento culturale, realtà fonica di efficacia magica, struttura memoriale affiorante, elemento di aggressività linguistica o ironica, segno di un passaggio dal biografico al poetico.* – [Let us begin with the critical discourse. It is divided into six essays, the first of which, very dense, is dedicated to the proper name, of person or place, in Montale's work; not only as a mark of identification, but as many other things: emblem of a cultural moment, phonic reality of magical efficacy, surfacing memorial structure, element of linguistic or ironic aggressiveness, sign of a passage from the biographical to the poetic.] (LaR #44926000).

(29) *...nel giro di poche ore prosegue il responsabile dell'informazione ha trasformato una proposta politica, l'unità socialista, nel* ***nome proprio*** *del suo partito* – [...within a few hours the chief information officer has turned a political proposal, socialist unity, into his own party name] (LaR #126243670).

(30) *In pochi istanti è arrivata sul posto un'ambulanza del vicinissimo ospedale che prende* ***il nome proprio*** *dal quartiere, San Paolo.* – [Within moments, an ambulance from the nearby hospital named after the San Paolo district, arrived on the scene.] (LaR #380447391).

Metalinguistic and functional-onomastic awareness allows the term *nome proprio* to be used for designating also animals or other organisms, often because of the psychological need for discursive humanisation (see Ex. 31).

(31) *...i pastori che chiamano le pecore con* ***nomi propri*** *sviluppano dei sentimenti di predilezione per singoli animali, che scelgono per i loro accoppiamenti.* – [...shepherds who call sheep by their own names develop feelings of fondness for individual animals, which they choose as their company.] (LaR #17218318).

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Likewise, noteworthy is the perception of the denotational-connotational load of the proper name, which, from a position of general usage, may in turn bring to onomastic theory a view in favour of a synsemantic and reflexive approach to proper names. At least one of the contextual examples cited above could support this thesis (see Ex. 28: the cultural, aesthetic and linguistic values conveyed by the naming unit) as well as others (see below Ex. 32: the surname as a speaking name, especially when it evokes direct and metaphorical semantic associations (Ex. 33): the impression of the spiritual charge carried by the phrase functioning as a proper name, which is further underscored when the term is written with capital letters *Nome Proprio*).

(32) *Soprattutto per Totò il cognome più che* ***un nome proprio*** *era un'etichetta dal significato preciso, un oggetto, un'azione, un comportamento.* – [Especially for Totò, the surname, rather than a proper name, was a label with a precise meaning, object, action, and behaviour.] (LaR #290689995).

(33) *E invece fu una sorta di rivelazione celestiale: "Una parola come pirite, per esempio, non aveva avuto per me un valore puramente denotativo: era* ***il Nome Proprio*** *di un'Entità Sacra, al punto che se una mia zia lo pronunciava male, raddoppiando la erre, me ne scandalizzavo.* – [Instead, it was a sort of celestial revelation: "A word like pyrite, for example, did not have a purely denotative value for me: it was the Proper Name of a Sacred Entity, to the point that if one of my aunts pronounced it wrong, doubling the r, I would get scandalised.] (LaR #349885128).

In order to avoid possible ambiguity and irrelevant interpretation, onomastics has introduced at the international level a synonym for the term *proper name*, i.e. the elliptical *proprium* or unified *onym* (It. *onimo*). *Proprium* occurs very rarely in Italian scientific discourse. *Onimo* is more popular. Outside the purely scientific discourse, however, it is a non-existent operator, as is the term *onimia* (Eng. *onymy*), derived from it and indicating a collection of onyms. Its occurrence was not found in any of the consulted corpora. Meanwhile, both *onimo* and *onimia* remain a highly visible and

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indispensable component of numerous binary (Greek-derived or hybrid) meta-names. The same applies to adj. *onimico* 'onymic' (cfr. Marcato 2009: 13).

Meta-names are essentially technical denominations for proper names (and this is not a pleonasm), starting with It. *antroponimo* and *toponimo*. In more recent approaches to the onomastic issues of language, it is also It. *crematonimo* and *urbanonimo* or such peculiar constructs as It. *proprionimo* in the sense of a proper name derived from another proper name (for more examples, see Gałkowski 2020; 2021; cfr. Gałkowski 2019).

These are terms belonging to general onomastic theory as well as conceptual keys in many detailed onomastic and para-onomastic studies and taxonomies (see, e.g., the concept of *"poieronymic backronyms"* or *"apronyms"* in Borys & Materynska 2020). In the next section, let us consider two basic and traditional ones for Italian onomastic studies, i.e. *antroponimo* / *antroponimia* and *toponimo* / *toponimia*.

For a summary of the meanings of *nome proprio* vs. *proprio nome* see Table 2. Included in it are two terms that are, theoretically, derivatives from *nome proprio*. They have the character of internationalisms, but the first one is hardly integrated into IOT (see Ex. 34) therefore we treat it as scientific and at the same time para-scientific notion (the equivalent of Eng. *proprial*, see Harvalík 2021); the occurrences of the latter in scientific studies are solidly grounded in onomastic theory (see Ex. 35, 36). The Italian term *proprialità* is equivalent to Eng. *propriality* or *properhood* (see Coates 2006, 2014; Shokhenmayer 2017; Włoskowicz 2021). At this point it is also worth mentioning the occasionally occurring Italian term *proprializzazione* 'proprialisation', which is supposed to denote the proprial (i.e. onomasticized) "crystallisation" of some linguistic form in the onymic system (Castiglione 2018: 152).

(34) *Vi sono casi in cui l'aspetto* ***propriale*** *prevale – per es. – in modo chiaro, quando il nome di marca è accompagnato dalla preposizione* da – [There are cases in which

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the proprial aspect prevails – e.g. – clearly, when the brand name is accompanied by the preposition 'da'] (Janner 2012b: 172).

(35) *La **proprialità** delle forme toponimiche è segnalata dalla maiuscola.* – [The propriety of toponymic forms is indicated by capitalization.] (Castiglione 2017: 17).

(36) *Quando il marchionimo è giunto a quel punto, fargli risalire la china della **proprialità** può essere difficile, nonostante le operazioni di marketing promosse dalle aziende.* – [When the brand name has reached that point, getting it back on the propriality curve can be difficult, despite the marketing operations promoted by companies.] (Janner 2012b: 169).

Table 2. Meanings and derivatives of *nome proprio* vs. *proprio nome* (Source: Own processing)

IOT case II	Scientific co(n)text	Para-scientific co(n)text	Extra-scientific co(n)text	Other remarks
nome proprio m. sing. n.+adj.	equivalent of onym	-	first name, personal name, other personal names	a key taxonomic operator in onomastics and, in general, onomastic area
proprio nome adj. + m. sing. n.	-	-	the name belonging to the person concerned	emphasis on the link to the name of the object
propriale adj.	refers to proper names / onyms	refers to proper names / onyms	-	this alternative term categorises scientific onomastic discourse
proprialità f. sing. n.	the property of being a proper name / having the characteristics of a proper name	-	-	the equivalent of concepts discussed in onomastics: Eng. *propriality* / *properhood*, Fr. *proprialité*
proprializzazione f. sing. n.	crystallisation of the onymic natureof a linguistic unit	-	-	-

3.2. Anthroponymic and toponymic fields

3.2.1 IOT case III: Antroponimo, antroponimia, antroponomastica

The Italian lexeme *antroponimo* as equivalent to personal proper name is a term quite commonly used in the humanities, also outside onomastics. Nevertheless, we barely find a single attestation in the corpora, in the case of CIP it is present only in Wikipedia entries (see Ex. 37, 38, 39).

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(37) *Alla base della nuova teoria è l'analisi del nome ricostruibile in etrusco come *Pursena, o meglio, *Purzena, derivato dall'**antroponimo** Purze* – [The basis of the new theory is the analysis of the name that can be reconstructed in Etruscan as *Pursena, or rather, *Purzena, derived from the anthroponym Purze] (LaR #373538609).

(38) *...il nome "Vitré" potrebbe ave,re origine da un **antroponimo** galloromano 'Victor' o 'Victrix'* – [...the name 'Vitré' may have originated from a Galloroman anthroponym 'Victor' or 'Victrix'] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/018/0181216).

(39) *Il noto giornalista e studioso di **antroponimia** siciliano Bent Parodi, nel suo libro "Cognomi Siciliani".* – [The well-known Sicilian journalist and anthroponymy scholar Bent Parodi, in his book "Cognomi Siciliani" (Sicilian Surnames), has written a book on the subject.] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/049/0494431).

The IOT *antroponimia* is opposed to the term *antroponomastica*, which in turn combines the initial component *antrop-* referring to the human sphere, common to both, and the component *onomastica* discussed above.

The IOT *antroponomastica* should mean a subdiscipline of onomastics or even constitute an individualised science among the many "onomastic sciences"[6] (see Ex. 40, 41), or at least a method of analysis of personal proper names (Raimondi et al. 2005) or a set of processes to which anthroponyms are subjected in the onomastic system (Carpegna Falconieri 1995; cfr. Samokhina & Pasynok 2017: 284-289)[7].

Meanwhile, the use of It. *antroponomastica* often indicates a set of anthroponyms, thus constituting a synonym for It. *antroponimia*, especially when some kind of territorial, ethnic, or social narrowing is suggested (see Ex. 42) or by way of generalization a reference to personal names (see Ex. 43). Putting the sign of equality between

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antroponimia and *antroponomastica* is sometimes unavoidable but scientifically incorrect (see Ex. 44, 45).

(40) *Esiste una disciplina che studia i nomi propri e i nomi di famiglia evidenziandone in particolare i rapporti culturali, politici e istituzionali a essi legati: si tratta dell'**Antroponomastica*** – [There is a discipline that studies proper names and family names, highlighting in particular the cultural, political and institutional relationships linked to them: it is Anthroponomy] (GL https://conoshare.it/2019/10/16/come-sono-nati-i-cognomi-italiani/).

(41) ***l'antroponomastica*** *indaga i nomi propri, attribuiti alla cultura, alla persona e alla nascita, e ha la funzione di identificare un determinato individuo all'interno della collettività* – [anthroponomastics investigates proper names, attributed to culture, person and birth, and has the function of identifying a particular individual within the community] (GL http://www.turiweb.it/attualita/38533-le-strade-di-turi-cambiano-nome-de-carolis-qsoddisfatto-per-metaq.html).

(42) *Indizi galloitalici nell'**antroponomastica popolare siciliana*** – [Gallo-Italic clues in Sicilian folk anthroponymy] (Ruffino 2009).

(43) *...a differenza di tutte le capitali africane che dopo la decolonizzazione rifiutarono ogni **antroponomastica europea** (Leopolville, Stanleyville...)* – [...unlike all African capitals which, after decolonisation, rejected all European anthroponymy (Leopolville, Stanleyville...)] (GL https://www.tripadvisor.it/ShowUserReviews-g187814-d8471560-r292878911-Palazzo_di_Brazza-Udine_Province_of_Udine_Friuli_Venezia_Giulia.html).

(44) ***l'antroponomastica*** *(o **antroponimia**), quel segmento della linguistica che studia specificamente i nomi propri di persona* – [anthroponomistics (or anthroponymy), that segment of linguistics that specifically studies proper names of persons] (GL

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http://www.iuncturae.eu/2018/06/11/di-mestiere-faccio-il-linguista-22-antroponomastica-contemporanea/).

(45) *molto spesso sia i termini* ***antroponomastica/antroponimia*** *sia i termini toponomastica/toponimia sono interscambiabili* – [very often both the terms anthroponomastics/anthroponymy and toponomastics/toponymy are interchangeable] (GL https://www.tesionline.it).

The confusion shown in the above examples is probably a consequence of a rather widespread synonymic approach to another terminological pair, to which more attention is paid in the next section, i.e. the formally unjustified equivalence between It. *toponimia* and It. *toponomastica*. In any case, however, It. *antroponomastica* in the sense of It. *antroponimia* creates an analogous effect of the metalinguistic need to communicate in a pretentiously erudite way about personal proper names subsumed in collections.

3.2.2 IOT case IV: Toponimo, toponimia, toponomastica

Terms from the field of geographical naming (It. *toponimia*) are much more frequent in the studied corpora than the above-mentioned constructs with the segment *antrop*-. In LaR It. *toponimo* appears 59 times, in the CIP more than 3000 times (!), while in the case of the CIP the occurrences of the term are almost exclusively limited to the Wikipedia hypertext, where *toponimo* is used in etymological explanations of certain place names / geographical names (including names of water objects (seas, lakes, rivers, etc.) for which it is customary to use a rather autonomous and internationally recognised term hydronym It. *idronimo*). The use of the term *toponimo* in this primary meaning is purely metalinguistic and does not raise questions among interested in etymology or other facts about toponyms discussed online (see Ex. 46, 47, 48, 49).

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(46) *La Maremma (...)* ***Il toponimo*** *deriva, per alcuni studiosi, dal latino "maritima"* – [La Maremma (...) The name derives, according to some scholars, from the Latin "maritima"] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/003/0032313).
(47) *...il comune di Fara è costituito da due nuclei abitati: Fara, propriamente detto, e S. Giorgio di Perlena (...) I* ***toponimi*** *dei due centri trovano una comune origine nell'epoca longobarda* – [The municipality of Fara consists of two settlements: Fara, as it is called, and S. Giorgio di Perlena (...) The place names of the two towns have a common origin in the Longobard period]
(CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/003/0037208).

(48) *...un discorso analogo vale, in Germania e in Svizzera, per* ***toponimi*** *come Isenburg, Isenheim, Isenberg, ecc.* – [...a similar argument applies in Germany and Switzerland to place names, such as Isenburg, Isenheim, Isenberg, etc.] (LaR #17678991).

(49) *Tolomei diede un nome italiano fin al più sperduto paesino, ruscello o dirupo della provincia, lambiccandosi fino al punto di mettere insieme la bellezza di 30 mila italianissimi* ***toponimi****, al posto dei tradizionali nomi tedeschi o ladini* – [Tolomei gave an Italian name to even the most remote village, stream or cliff of the province, pondering to the point of creating a beauty of 30 thousand most Italian place names in place of traditional German or Ladin names] (LaR #200697423).

The collective term *toponimia* is of less interest: in LaR it is found only twice, in CIP – 21. The use of this word is adequate to the established metalinguistic meaning in onomastics of toponymy as a collection of toponyms (see Ex. 50, 51).

As can be seen in the following examples, It. *toponimia* covers specific territorial or cultural domains, but it still encodes phenomena specific to the process of formation and reception of proper names, e.g., motivations in the creation of toponyms (Ex. 50)

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or associations considered as peculiar metaphors that can bring a certain colour to communication involving particular names in a given frame and situation (Ex. 51).

(50) *Oswaldo Bayer (...) nei suoi studi sull'espansione criolla verso la Patagonia ribelle, indica come la* ***toponimia argentina*** *sia piena di militari autori di genocidi di indigeni* – [Oswaldo Bayer (...) in his studies of criollo expansion into the rebellious Patagonia, indicates how the Argentinean toponymy is full of military men who committed genocide against indigenous people] (LaR #366579476).

(51) *"Prenda via Stalingrado, poi a sinistra via Aldo Moro". Col sospetto che dietro la* ***toponimia*** *di questa città si nascondano strane metafore, segui le indicazioni e ci arrivi subito.* – ["Take via Stalingrado, then turn left into via Aldo Moro". With the suspicion that the toponymy of this city hides strange metaphors, follow the directions and you'll soon get there.] (LaR #193639741).

In many occurrences, as already noted above, the term *toponimia* is confused with the concept of the sub-discipline *toponomastica* (Ex. 52). This is a consequence of another yet common problem, which concerns the latter term.

(52) *Lo studio dei nomi dei luoghi si chiama* ***toponimia*** – [The study of place names is called toponymy] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/006/0067234).

In Italian, even in a strictly scientific discourse, It. *toponomastica* is used as a synonym of *toponimia* or *toponomasticon*, i.e. specifically in the sense of a collection of toponyms, not in the sense of an onomastic science dealing with geographical names, place names, etc. The testimonies of such a usage are very numerous and it is difficult to assume a break with the trend so profoundly established of framing the term metalinguistically in different varieties of discourse in the Italian tradition (see Ex. 53, 54, 55).

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(53) *Inaspettatamente vince le elezioni, e per prima cosa ricostruisce topografia e* ***toponomastica*** *del vecchio centro urbano* – [Unexpectedly wins the elections and starts with reconstructing the topography and toponymy of the old town centre] (LaR #312072106).

(54) *...il sud della Cisgiordania, o Giudea, secondo la* ***toponomastica*** *biblica, dove la presenza di migliaia di coloni alimenta una spirale di odio* – [...the south of the Cisjordan, or Judea, according to the biblical toponymy, where the presence of thousands of settlers fuels a spiral of hatred] (LaR #209660884).

(55) *...di quelli uomini che strapparono alla montagna un fazzoletto di terra è rimasta* ***la toponomastica*** – [...of those men who wrested a piece of land from the mountain, the toponymy has remained] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/003/0036838).

Out of more than 560 occurrences of *toponomastica* in CIP or more than 230 in LaR, only in a few it is used in the sense of a subdiscipline of onomastics. The term is referred to in its correct sense when used in the function of the m./f. adj. *toponomastico / toponomastica* (see Ex. 56, 57).

(56) *Il compito principale della ricerca* ***toponomastica*** *è quello di ridare al nome di luogo (...) un significato possibilmente certo e di indagare sulle variazioni del toponimo nel tempo.* – [The main task of toponomastic research is to give the place name (...) a meaning that is as certain as possible and to investigate the variations of the place name over time.] (LaR #118711531).

(57) *Il volume raccoglie inoltre (...) una serie di indici preziosi, cronologico, onomastico,* ***toponomastico*** *oltre che per corrispondenti.* – [Furthermore, the volume contains (…) a series of valuable indexes, chronological, onomastic, toponomastic and referential.] (LaR #181009720).

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Cases of pseudo-scientific use of the term *toponomastica* in nominal or adjective form are also puzzling. As it turns out, one can speak figuratively, for example, of *"sogni toponomastici"* 'toponomastic dreams' (Ex. 58).

(58) *Ma non c'è solo Littoria nei sogni* ***toponomastici*** *del sindaco Finestra.* – [But there is not only Littoria in Mayor Finestra's toponymic dreams.] (LaR #294313993).

Finally, let us analyse the co(n)text in which the m. sing. n. *un/il toponomastico* is employed in the sense of *toponimo*, which is also a testimony to a rather free purpose of *toponomastica* established in the usage, giving rise to word play (see Ex. 59). The collocation *"toponomastica del nudismo"* 'toponymy of nudism' can as well be treated in relation to a somewhat ludic expression, pointing to a certain idea and a mental shortcut interpreted by superimposing a sequence of assumptions: places associated with nudism = names of these places = toponomastics of nudism (Ex. 60).

(59) *Questo insediamento vichingo potrebbe essere ricondotto* ***al toponomastico*** *della città: "Dún Na nGall"* – [This Viking settlement could be traced back to the town's toponym: "Dún Na nGall"] (CIP http://www.corpusitaliano.it/static/documents/sources/004/0041395).

(60) *La strana* ***toponomastica*** *del nudismo sardo potrebbe continuare con l'Isola di Mortorio, con Cala Serena, Cala Tramontana e Baia Trinità.* – [The strange toponymy of Sardinian nudism could continue with the island of Mortorio, Cala Serena, Cala Tramontana and Baia Trinità.] (LaR #49355210).

The results of analysis in sections on anthro- and toponomastics are presented in a tabular summary (see Table 3).

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Table 3. Semantic fields of anthroponomastics and toponomastics (Source: Own processing)

IOT cases III and IV	Scientific co(n)text	Para-scientific co(n)text	Extra-scientific co(n)text	Other remarks
antroponimo m. sing. n.	personal proper name	its equivalent is *nome proprio*	name, personal name, personal name given to another object considered in anthropological terms	wide use in humanistic discourse
antroponimia f. sing. n.	collection of anthroponyms	-	-	possible use of the *anthroponomasticon* as equivalent
antroponomastica f. sing. n.	subdiscipline of onomastics dealing with anthroponyms	is sometimes confused with anthroponymy	collection of anthroponyms	the historical equivalent *antroponimica* is terminologically inactive
antroponomastico adj.	referred to anthroponomastics as a science	-	-	-
antroponomasta m./f. sing. n.	onomastician dealing with anthroponymy	-	-	use justified by analogy with *onomasta*
toponimo m. sing. n.	place / geographical proper name	-	place / geographical proper name	the most common onomastic term
toponimia f. sing. n.	collection of toponyms	confused with *toponomastica*	proper name of the place, any site in the area	possible use of the *toponomasticon* as equivalent
toponomastica f. sing. n.	subdiscipline of onomastics dealing with toponyms	common identification with a collection of toponyms, occurrence of toponyms	equivalent of *toponimia*	the potential historical equivalent *toponimica* is terminologically inactive
toponomastico adj.	refers to toponomastics as a science	-	-	in pseudo-erudite discourse can be nominalised (*toponomastico* m.n.) to mean a single geographical / place name
toponomasta m./f. sing. n.	onomastician dealing with toponomastics	-	-	use justified by analogy with *onomasta*

The proliferation of the term *toponomastica* makes the 'specification + *-onomastica*' model the basis for several other analogically created blendings referring to the space of proper names. In addition to the accepted It. *crematonomastica* 'chrematonomastics' (study of chrematonyms), this is, for example, the controversial It. *cognomastica* as an unconventional term meaning collection and explanation of surnames (It. *cognomi*). Just as the first of the terms finds its confirmation in the scientific onomastic discourse, while it is still absent outside of it, the second one is used almost exclusively outside the scientific space and in the specialized scientific language it could be treated as "bizarre", because of its paronym formation and pseudo-scientific association (see Ex. 61, 62, 63). As the use of italics in the nominal example (Ex. 61) or inverted commas

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in the adjectival example (Ex. 63) would indicate, the reference to the so-called *cognomastica* is laden with figurativeness, the term here having a peculiar pseudo-scientific meaning.

(61) *Le prime registrazioni notarili risalgono al 1300, e le persone venivano identificate con il nome del padre o del mestiere. In questo modo si codificano i cognomi, insomma nasce la* ***cognomastica****…* – [The first notarial records date back to the 1300s, and people were identified by the name of their father or trade. In this way, surnames were codified, in short, cognomastica was born…] (GL http://guide.supereva.it/italiano_dialetti/interventi/2002/12/127941.shtml).

(62) *Il toponimo "Delo" (...) la sua persistenza, anche in forme composte, per quanto rara, tanto nella* ***cognomastica*** *quanto nella toponomastica italiana viene sempre ascritta al termine greco* – [The toponym "Delos" (...) its persistence, even in compound forms, however rare, in both cognomastics and Italian toponymy is always ascribed to the Greek term] (GL https://agriturismodelo.it).

(63) *Vi confessiamo che ci eravamo confusi fra "Cuori" e "Fino all'ultimo battito", i cui protagonisti – Daniele Pecci e Marco Bocci – fra l'altro, hanno una vaga somiglianza fisica e* ***"cognomastica"****.* – [We confess that we confused "Cuori" for "Fino all'ultimo battito", whose protagonists – Daniele Pecci and Marco Bocci – among other things, have a vague physical and "surname" similarity.]
(GL https://gazzettadelsud.it/).

Further terminology research may make it possible to find other lexical creations exploiting the combination of the segment *-onomastica* with some epiglottal element, which appropriately guides the semantic area of the term (this is confirmed by other occurrences in Italian scientific and para-scientific discourse, e.g., *idronomastica*, *protonomastica*, *urbanonomastica*, *socionomastica*, *fitonomastica*, *zoonomastica*, *astronomastica*, *odonomastica*, etc.; cfr. Castiglione 2018: 135, note 2).

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3.3 Relevant and irrelevant O/A/T collocations

The next stage of our analysis concerns the identification of relevancy and irrelevancy of O/A/T collocations in the framework of IOT. The collocations perpetuate or generate occasional concepts of metalinguistic use of basic onomastic terms in scientific and extra-scientific discourse, sometimes suggesting an original theory. Some of them repeat the co(n)texts from the examples explored in the article, others create new bundles of features and possible formulas for understanding particular concepts and the communicative links they produce.

Appendix 1 presents a selection of such collocations (first column) in the order of the terms discussed (I = *onomastica* n./adj.; II = *antroponimo*; III = *antroponimia*; IV = *antroponomastica* n./adj.; V = *toponimo*; VI = *toponimia*; VII = *toponomastica* n./adj.). With each collocation in a given verse, the following observations in relation to pivot terms are specified: {1} = metalinguistic scientific significance; {2} = metalinguistic extra-scientific significance (going beyond onomastics but pragmatically tinged with naming interests; sometimes pseudo- or para-scientific metalinguistic co(n)texts); {3} = relevant use (inherent features of the scientific concept); {4} = irrelevant use (less applicable outside the co(n)text). The rationale for the degree of saturation with scientific or extra-scientific significance and, likewise, relevant and irrelevant properties depends on the broader discourse-textual frame in which the collocation occurred.

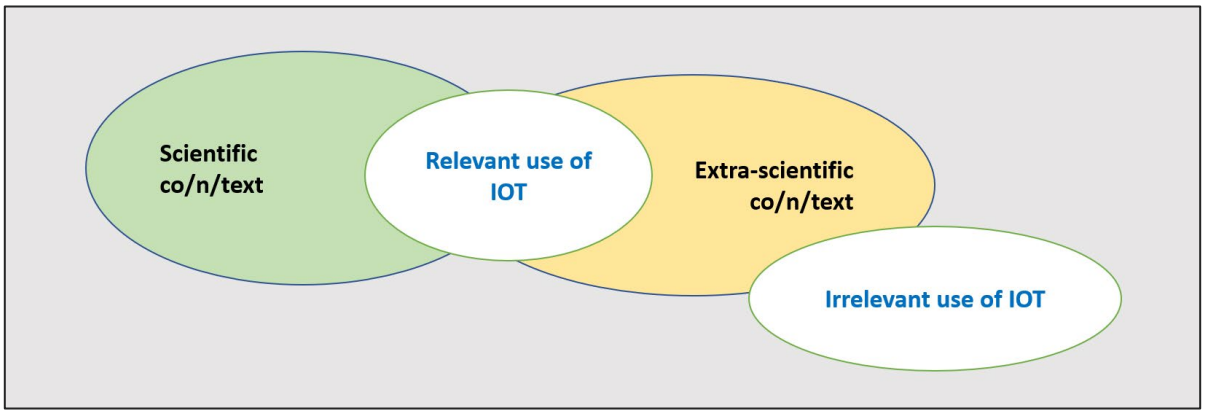

Figure 1. Interaction relationships of IOT collocations (Source: Own processing)

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The extracted collocations confirm the scientific, extra-scientific (+ para/pseudo-scientific) use of basic IOT. The most common terms seem to be those related to geographical naming, most notably *toponomastica* in its ambivalent formulation, perpetuating the notion of a set of toponyms, less so the science that deals with them. It is difficult to carry out a correction in the common semanticisation of the term *toponomastica*, but one should postulate an unambiguous connection between onomastic terms and the sphere of concepts to which they are supposed to point.

The identified collocations involving *onomastica*, *antroponomastica* / *antroponimia* e *toponomastica* / *toponimia* (O/A/T) in their nominal form confirm the variety of references to the areas in which proper names are noticed and considered in basic onymic categories. Here are their specific takes:

i. ethno-cultural terms (e.g., Greek O/A/T, Latin O/A, Germanic A, Romance A/T, Cypriot A, Venetian T, Tuscan A, Umbrian T, Ascolan T, Italian O/A/T, Soviet T, American T, Argentine T, Polish T);
ii. terms suggesting thematic scope / nominative space / category (e.g., patron saint O, rural A, urban A/T, criminal A, clergy A, namesake A, local T, locality T, zone T, commune T, lake T, roads and avenues T, street T, beaches T, nudism T, renaissance garden T, underground T, traffic accidents (map of death [sic!]) T, impulsive fans T, power T);
iii. terms expressing a time period, an epoch (e.g., ancient O/A/T, pre-German A, late medieval A, Napoleonic T);
iv. terms emphasising the motivation behind the name (e.g., cinematic T, musical T, influenced by exploratory expeditions T, toponymic A, alpine A);
v. methodological indications (e.g., ideological O, journalistic O, planned O, of pagan origin O, popular A/T, local O/A/T, indigenous T, correct T, political T, official T, parliamentary T);
vi. terms expressing subjective evaluation and point of view (e.g., difficult O, accurate O, little known O, of major importance T, inextricable and very

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complicated T, agonistic T, old T, banal T, sad T, interesting T, non-neutral T, causing pain T, subject to revolutionary changes T, melancholic T);

vii. determinations of philological focus (e.g., serial O, narrowed to one author, e.g., Boccaccio A, opera A, linguistic Neapolitan zone T, bilingual T, Berlusconi's T, learned in authors... T).

In adjectival form, O/A/T specifies the semantics of other concepts, among which we notice the following: "compilation", "continuity", "etymology", "origin", "tradition", "peculiarity", "coincidence", "bizarreness", "transposition", "mimesis", "variant", "replacement", "fantasy", "coquetry", "research", "confidence", "injustice", "mythology".

Also noteworthy is the use of verbs with all the terms considered in the quoted collocations (Appendix 1: I-VII), especially those occurring in sentences with *antroponimo* and *toponimo*. Here we can indicate such verbs as (we reduce them to infinitives): "investigate", "indicate", "trace", "use", "assign", "date back", "denote", "remember", "signify", "survive", "characterise", "respect", "learn", "influence", "derive", "belong", "relate", "assonate", "pronounce".

Moreover, collocations in which O/A/T terms are presented in an informative, pragmatic, mainly metaphorical context, which usually emphasises possible interpretations of naming units have an interesting communicative overtone (e.g., looking at names from the perspective of entertainment and aesthetic motivation, inspired by various spheres of artistic culture, social life, current affairs and history; feeling suggestions such as sadness, melancholy, pain).

Other terms derived from basic O/A/T should additionally be included in the collocational material analysed, e.g., the above mentioned adjectives *antroponimico* and *toponimico*, instantiated by fairly wide scientific usage, as well as more specialised ones, such as It. *deantroponimo* and *detoponimo* (forms deriving from personal or place

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/ geographical names), and potential ones, such as **antroponomaformante* / **antroponimoformante* and **toponomaformante* / **toponimoformante* indicating base, constituent or affixal particles forming anthroponyms and toponyms.

To sum up this section, we can observe that the majority of the considered collocational occurrences (nearly 70%), mostly scientific, though frequently extra-scientific (including pseudo- and para-scientific cases), show a high degree of relevance and may influence the prospective development of onomastic theory, as well as its applications in particular naming domains. The irrelevant use of an IOT in a specific collocation is processually reminiscent of the phenomenon of occasionalism or sentence hapax (the notion discussed in Lardilleux and Lepage (2009)), which in this sphere concerns language, but also culture, from which a collocationally modified case or a constructed new concept in the world of names and their perception may result. A high degree of extra-scientific occurrences is noted in the O/A/T terminological triad; at the same time, they are accompanied by a relatively noticeable relevance, testifying to the "metalinguistic liberation" of the onomastics concepts primarily in the general humanist discourse. This also applies to the adjectival uses of O/A/T.

4. Conclusions

The completed study leads to a conclusion confirming the assumed thesis that Italian onomastic terminology fulfils metalinguistic functions, serving expression in the scientific discourse (strictly onomastic or interdisciplinary), and that it additionally penetrates the extra-scientific discourse (general language), in which it may have a pretentious scientific or outright pseudo-scientific character. This is particularly true of the umbrella terms in this branch of linguistics (also recognised by other humanities), i.e. *onomastica* and *nome proprio*. The colloquial use of these terms is sometimes disturbed by a too narrow (e.g., *onomastica* as personal names) or too broad conceptual scope of the term (e.g., *onomastica* as a science and/or a collection of proper names of various categories).

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An understanding inconsistent with scientific intention may be influenced by the common functioning of formally similar terms, such as the lexeme *onomastico* (name day) and the phrase *proprio nome* with the reverse order compared to *nome proprio*, as well as the association of *nome* with the name of some human individual or other animate object, usually close to a human (animal, other organism, material, or immaterial entity). Indeed, It. *nome* has several contextual senses, where, for example, English can use non-equivalent terms such as name, noun, first name, Christian name, surname, etc.

A scientific solution to the ambivalence of It. *nome proprio* is certainly the use of the term *onimo*, which, however, has not yet penetrated common humanistic and colloquial language. It does, though, appear in terms such as *antroponimo* and *toponimo* (and similar ones in Italian onomastic language, e.g., *idronimo*, *teonimo*, *zoonimo*, *agionimo*, and many others), which have permanently implanted themselves in interdisciplinary and extra-scientific discourse, just as the related generalising terms, i.e. *antroponimia* / *antroponomastica* (A) and *toponimia* / *toponomastica* (T).

To conclude, it is worth mentioning that the co(n)texts and collocations, in which basic IOT occur, contribute to the production of rather fluid frames that determine the concepts involved in the study of proper names. The corpus-based methodological formula proposed in this study can be the basis for a content analysis of further terms within Italian onomastics, especially those considered as idiosyncrasies of scientific and extra-scientific language. Such a study starts from the semasiological basis on which the term in question was placed, achieving onomasiological knowledge in the use of a specific concept.

The content diversity in the case of O/A/T and others derivationally related to them was demonstrated by co(n)textual and collocational illustrations. Appropriate systematisation is still possible in this field, especially when confronted with the equivalents of basic onomastic terms in other languages. These terms should be

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unambiguous both in scientific and extra-scientific code as necessary metalinguistic concepts for the description of onomastic issues and units in global linguistic and interdisciplinary perspective.

The specialised and non-specialised linguistic positioning of the analysed IOTs confirms that they are metalinguistic in nature and fall within the metalinguistic consciousness of onomastic experts and average users of Italian.

Notes

1. In the first period after the establishment of onomastics as a science in Italy, the Italian term *onomatologia* was also used. Over time it gave precedence to the term *onomastica*, as in other linguistic and cultural areas developing the science in question (see Zgusta 1998: 190-191).
2. The use of bold in the examples is ours.
3. All English translations of the contextual examples analysed are our own.
4. Examples are marked with the original code from the respective corpus (e.g., #... in LaR) or with a link to the source website (last access to all quoted excerpts updated on 27.01.2022).
5. On other possible meanings of *onomasticon* see Gałkowski (2018).
6. The phrase "onomastic sciences" appears in the name of the globally recognised organisation ICOS International Council of Onomastic Sciences.
7. Historically and under the influence of other linguistic areas, *antroponomastica* may also have been referred to using the international term *antroponimica*, but this form has not been recognized in Italian onomastic language (cfr. Подольская 1978/1988: 33).

List of abbreviations

adj. – adjective
ch. – chapter
CIP – the Corpus of Italian language (*il Corpus dell'Italiano il PAISÀ*)
Eng. – English

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Ex. – example(s)

f. – feminine

Fr. – French

GL – the Google search engine

Gr. – Greek

It. – Italian

IOT – Italian onomastic terminology / Italian onomastic term(s)

Lat. – Latin

LaR – the Corpus of the journal La Repubblica (*il Corpus la Repubblica SSLMIT*)

LIR – the Italian radio lexicon (*il Lessico dell'Italiano Radiofonico*)

LIS – the Lexicon of written Italian (*il Lessico dell'Italiano Scritto*)

LIT – the Italian television lexicon (*il Lessico dell'Italiano Televisivo*)

m. – masculine

n. – noun

sing. – singular

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Résumé

The paper sets out to investigate the significance of conceptual content of Italian onomastic terminology (IOT). The IOT is subjected to a scientific and extra-scientific contextual-collocational verification in the light of the thesis attributing metalinguistic values to a selected group of basic Italian onomastic terms. The terminology in the field of Italian onomastics needs to be examined through the prism of a specialized discourse, but especially of a general discourse, into which it penetrates due to the common use of the object of its research, i.e. proper names. The study of co(n)texts (cotexts + contexts) and collocations makes it possible to demonstrate multiple understandings of the most established onomastic terms. It turns out that in general, and very often in scientific language (be it onomastic, linguistic or humanistic) It. *onomastica* can be understood as a term describing a linguistic sub-discipline, or alternatively as a set of proper names, especially personal names. A similar imprecision can be found in the taxonomical operator *nome proprio*, which does not always correspond to the concept of onym (It. *onimo*) adopted in international onomastics. A wide range in the content of the terminological meaning is also observed in the names of the two basic branches of onomastics, namely It. *antroponomastica* and *toponomastica*. The confusion concerns their juxtaposition with the concepts of *antroponimia* (anthroponymy) and *toponimia* (toponymy). The former should refer to studies of given name categories and onomastic methodologies, the latter to collections of proper names, anthroponyms and toponyms respectively. The systematisation of IOT may serve endo-scientific as well as extra-scientific purposes, allowing for pertinent references in the general metalinguistic discourse of specialists and non-specialists. The content analysis of the occurrences of the basic IOT in the text collocations made it possible to determine the degree of relevancy and irrelevancy of the specific approaches of the considered theoretical-onomastic concept. The study leads to the conclusion that the semasiological approach can support the process of unifying the metalinguistic significance of IOT. The postulated terminological ordering should influence the perception of onomastic concepts in a broader linguistic and general humanistic perspective.

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Key words: metalinguistic, Italian onomastics, scientific terminology, anthroponomastics, toponomastics, context, collocation.

Appendix 1

Table 4. Basic IOT corpus collocations. The author's own formula

I	{1}	{2}	{3}	{4}
compilazione onomastica (CIP)	+	+++	+	+++
continuità onomastica (CIP)	+	+	+++	+
etimologia onomastica (CIP)	+++	++	+++	+
gli studi di onomastica (LaR)	+++	+	+++	+
l'antica onomastica germanica (CIP)	++	+	++	+
l'antica onomastica greca (CIP)	+++	+	+++	+
l'antica onomastica latina (CIP)	+++	+	+++	+
l'onomastica corretta di Elisabetta (CIP)	+	+++	+	++
l'onomastica del santo patrono (CIP)	+	+++	+	++
l'onomastica della classe dirigente (CIP)	+	++	+	++
l'onomastica di quei luoghi (CIP)	+	+++	++	+
l'onomastica giornalistica (CIP)	+	+++	+	++
l'onomastica ideologica (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
l'onomastica imaginifica (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
l'onomastica italiana (LaR)	+++	++	+++	++
l'onomastica pianificata (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
l'onomastica seriale (CIP)	++	+	++	+
l'origine onomastica (CIP)	+++	++	+++	++
la consuetitudine onomastica (LaR)	++	++	+	+
la difficile onomastica (CIP)	+	+++	+	+++
la esatta onomastica (CIP)	+	+++	+	+++
la festa onomastica (CIP)	++	++	+	+
la propria candidatura onomastica (LaR)	+	++	+	+
la solita onomastica operistica terrificante (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
la stessa peculiarità onomastica del titolo (CIP)	+	++		+
la sua prima forma onomastica (CIP)	++	+	++	+
la tradizione onomastica (CIP)	++	++	+++	+++
la tradizione onomastica italiana (CIP)	++	++	++	++
la variante onomastica (CIP)	+++	+	+++	+
straordinaria invenzione onomastica (LaR)	+	++	+	++
un processo di sostituzione onomastica (CIP)	++	+	++	+
un'identica onomastica sulle sponde dell'Adriatico (CIP)	+	++	+	++
un'onomastica poco nota (CIP)	+	+++	+	+++
una coincidenza onomastica (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
una manifestazione di bizzarria onomastica (LaR)	+	+++	+	+++
una onomastica di derivazione pagana (CIP)	+	++	+	++
una simile fantasia onomastica (LaR)	+	+++	+	+++
un'altra civetteria onomastica (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
usi di trasposizione onomastica (LaR)	+	+	++	+

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II	{1}	{2}	{3}	{4}
antroponimo strettamente imparentato (CIP)	++	+	++	+
l'antroponimo longobardo (CIP)	+++	++	+++	+
un antroponimo antico (CIP)	+++	+	++	+
un antroponimo appartenuto a qualcuno (CIP)	++	++	++	++
un antroponimo assai diffuso in oriente (CIP)	+++	+	++	+
un antroponimo celtico (CIP)	+++	++	++	+
un antroponimo gallo-romano (CIP)	++	++	++	+
un antroponimo latino (CIP)	+++	++	+++	+
un antroponimo maschile derivato (CIP)	+++	+	+++	+
un antroponimo tracio (CIP)	+++	+	++	+
un comune antroponimo in Giappone (CIP)	++	++	++	+
un finto antroponimo assonante con altre denominazioni (CIP)	+	++	+	++
III	**{1}**	**{2}**	**{3}**	**{4}**
antroponimia sabellica nelle iscrizioni greche (GL)	+	++	++	+
giornalista e studioso di antroponimia (CIP)	+++	+	+++	+
l'antroponimia criminale sul materiale italiano e polacco (GL)	+++	+	++	+
l'antroponimia romanza, ed in particolare dei nomi di famiglia o cognomi (GL)	+++	++	+++	+
l'antroponimia rurale nei registri cavensi (GL)	+++	++	+++	+
Studio di antroponimia toscana (GL)	+++	+	+++	+
IV	**{1}**	**{2}**	**{3}**	**{4}**
la tradizione antroponomastica dalle Alpi (GL)	++	+	++	+
antroponomastica indigena della Valle del Limari (GL)	+	+++	+	++
Antroponomastica pretedesca e preitaliana (GL)	+	++	++	++
Contributo per una ricerca topo-antroponomastica (GL)	+++	+	+++	+
diverse tendenze di antroponomastica cognominale (GL)	++	++	++	+
il caso dell'antroponomastica cipriota (GL)	+	++	+	+
Indizi galloitalici nell'antroponomastica popolare siciliana (GL)	+	++	+	++
la mimesis antroponomastica in Omero (GL)	+	++	+	+
L'antroponomastica del clero di Rotna (GL)	+	++	+	+
l'antroponomastica dell'intero corpus boccacciano (GL)	+	+++	++	+
l'antroponomastica indaga i nomi propri (GL)	+++	+	+++	+
Piante e fiori nell'antroponomastica altomedioevale (GL)	+	++	++	+
V	**{1}**	**{2}**	**{3}**	**{4}**
circa 7 mila toponimi non corretti (LaR)	+++	+	+	+
due toponimi padani (LaR)	++	+	++	+
esploratore di toponimi meridionali e settentrionali (LaR)	+++	++	++	+
i pochi toponimi storici italiani (LaR)	+++	+	+++	+
i vecchi toponimi fascisti (LaR)	++	+	++	+
il toponimo del presunto luogo di origine (CIP)	++	++	++	+
il toponimo significa Prati Irrigui (LaR)	++	+	++	++
il toponimo indicherebbe che l'insediamento (CIP)	+	++	+	++
il toponimo risalirebbe all'epoca romana (CIP)	++	++	++	+
Il toponimo utilizzato in passato (CIP)	+	++	++	++
la bellezza di 30 mila italianissimi toponimi (LaR)	+	++	+	++
la forma smagliante di toponimi di un certo universo (LaR)	+	++	+	++
le variazioni del toponimo nel tempo (LaR)	+++	++	+++	+

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lo studio del mondo parallelo dei toponimi (LaR)	+	+	+++	++
orfano del bel tiglio del toponimo (LaR)	+	++	+	+
i suoi toponimi doc in uso (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
Potenza evocatrice dei toponimi (LaR)	++	+++	+++	+
questi tristi toponimi (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
toponimi impronunciabili (LaR)	+	++	++	+
toponimo assegnato in epoca fascista (CIP)	++	+	++	+
toponimo brianzolo in corpore santangiolino (LaR)	+	++	++	+
toponimo che denota la località (CIP)	+	++	+++	+
toponimo del paese (CIP)	++	++	++	++
toponimo di origine etrusca (CIP)	++	++	+++	+
toponimo indicante una zona (CIP)	+	++	++	+
toponimo italianizzato (CIP)	++	++	++	+
toponimo papiense (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
toponimo turistico (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
tutti i toponimi che ricordano il male (LaR)	+	+++	+	+
un milione i toponimi presenti nelle tavolette (LaR)	++	+	++	+
VI	**{1}**	**{2}**	**{3}**	**{4}**
toponimia locale (CIP)	+++	+	+++	+
gli studiosi di toponimia (CIP)	+++	+	+++	+
La toponimia risale probabilmente a (CIP)	+	+++	++	++
la toponimia di questa città (LaR)	++	++	++	+
toponimia argentina (LaR)	+++	++	+++	+
VII	**{1}**	**{2}**	**{3}**	**{4}**
assicurarsi un intervento sulla toponomastica (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
Auschwitz, Oswiecim secondo la toponomastica polacca (LaR)	+++	+	+++	+
i titoli di una toponomastica (LaR)	+	++	+	+
La bizzarra toponomastica delle spiagge (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
la geografia sia soltanto toponomastica è aberrante (LaR)	++	++	++	+
La scelta della Commissione addetta alla toponomastica era suonata come un'offesa (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
la situazione toponomastica del Gadda (LaR)	++	++	++	+
La strana toponomastica del nudismo sardo (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
la sua toponomastica dei tempi di Napoleone (LaR)	+	+++	+	+
la toponomastica agonistica (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
la toponomastica americana (LaR)	+	++	+	+
la toponomastica appropriata (LaR)	+	++	+	+
la toponomastica ascolana (CIP)	+	++	+	+
la toponomastica cittadina (CIP)	+	+++	+	+
la toponomastica degli incidenti, la mappa della morte (LaR)	+	+++	++	++
la toponomastica del comune (CIP)	+	+++	+	+
la toponomastica del giardino rinascimentale (LaR)	+	++	+	++
la toponomastica del paese (CIP)	+	++	+	+
la toponomastica del settarismo più duro a morire in Europa (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
la toponomastica del tifo violento (LaR)	+	++	+	+
La toponomastica della cosiddetta staffetta (LaR)	+	+++	+	+
la toponomastica della zona (CIP)	+	++	++	+
la toponomastica delle nostre città (LaR)	+	+++	+++	+

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la toponomastica delle strade e dei vialoni (CIP)	+	++	+++	+
la toponomastica di alcuni luoghi situati lungo la linea costiera (CIP)	+	++	+++	+
la toponomastica di più rivelante importanza (CIP)	+	+++	++	+
la toponomastica di una delle metropolitane più famose ed efficienti del mondo (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
la toponomastica di via dei Lavatoi (CIP)	+	++	+	+
la toponomastica influenzata dalle prime spedizioni esplorative (LaR)	+	++	++	+
la toponomastica locale (CIP)	+	+++	++	+
la toponomastica non è neutra né indolore (LaR)	+	+++	++	++
la toponomastica politica (LaR)	++	+++	++	+
la toponomastica popolare (CIP)	+	+++	++	+
la toponomastica popolare del luogo (CIP)	+	+++	+++	+
la toponomastica rivoluzionata (LaR)	++	++	++	+
la toponomastica sovietica (LaR)	++	+++	++	+
la toponomastica ufficiale (LaR)	++	++	++	+
La toponomastica umbra (CIP)	+	+++	++	++
la toponomastica veneziana (LaR)	+	++	++	++
la vecchia toponomastica (LaR)	+	+++	++	++
l'anagrafe toponomastica (LaR)	+++	+	+++	+
malinconica toponomastica del potere (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
particolare confidenza con la toponomastica (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
questa amara ingiustizia toponomastica (LaR)	+	+++	+	+
questa toponomastica berlusconiana (LaR)	+	+++	+	++
ricostruisce topografia e toponomastica del vecchio centro urbano (LaR)	++	++	++	+
rispettare la toponomastica antica (LaR)	+	++	++	+
si modifica la toponomastica parlamentare in funzione di una persona (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
toponomastica appresa nei romanzi di Charles Dickens, Edgar Wallace e Somerset Maugham (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
toponomastica dell'area napoletana (LaR)	+	+++	+	+
toponomastica della futura capitale (LaR)	+	+++	++	++
toponomastica stradale cinefila (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
Una curiosa toponomastica caratterizza (LaR)	+	+++	++	+
una inestricabile e complicatissima toponomastica musicale (CIP)	+	+++	++	+
una mitologia toponomastica di sapore miltoniano (LaR)	++	++	++	+
Una questione toponomastica (LaR)	+++	+	++	+
una toponomastica banale (LaR)	+	++	+	++
una toponomastica bilingue (LaR)	+	+++	+++	+
una toponomastica che sopravvive ancor oggi (LaR)	+	+++	++	++
una toponomastica triste scandita dalla tragica fine di personaggi illustri (LaR)	++	+++	++	+

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