Scientific report
regarding the implementation of the project in December 2013 – October 2014

The project *Romanian Unconventional Anthroponyms in European Context: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function* (code PN-II-RU-TE-2011-3-0007, contract number 103/ 25.10.2011) was put into effect in the aforementioned period as follows:

DAIANA FELECAN – project manager

Books published

- sole author:

Pragmatica numelui și a numirii neconvenționale: *de la paradigme teoretice la practici discursive* [Pragmatics of unconventional name and naming: from theoretical paradigms to discursive practices], Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega, Editura Argonaut, 2014, 302 p.

The contributions in this volume – papers that appeared or are to appear in various publications in Romanian or English – are revised (altered/ enlarged) versions of the original texts.

What accounts for their being reunited within a single book is their shared topic of research, namely *unconventional anthroponyms*, which was the subject of the CNCS project *Unconventional Romanian Anthroponyms in European Context: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function*.

- co-editor:

Oliviu Felecan, Daiana Felecan (eds.), *Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function*, Newcastle upon Tyne, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014, 535 p.

Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function closes the homonymous three-year research project conducted by Daiana Felecan. It explores one of the least studied onomastic fields, that is, *unconventional names*, which give way to numerous controversies as regards their proprial status.

Through their studies, the editors aimed at covering, from a diachronic and synchronic perspective, a broad range of topics related to proper names and name-giving. In order to ensure, on the one hand, the success of this endeavour and, on the other, a significant multicultural openness, the editors invited researchers from all over the world to take part in this project.

The first part of the book presents various theories regarding unconventional anthroponyms, focusing on their status within onomastics.

The second part, which is the largest in the volume, offers a consistent corpus by means of which authors illustrate and support the viewpoints delineated in the theoretical considerations they put forward. This section contains synchronic and diachronic perspectives on language facts pertaining to diverse cultural spaces: British, Dutch, French, Italian, Hungarian, African (South African, Zimbabwean), Asian (Japanese) and South American (Brazilian).

In the third part of the volume, the unconventional names are analysed with reference to the fictional (literary) world.

As in the case of the preceding volumes on onomastics, the last part brings together, under the title *Miscellanea*, studies that, starting from unconventional anthroponyms, confirm the multi- and interdisciplinary perspective of the texts in the present book.

In conclusion, through the contributions of the 31 linguists from fifteen states on four continents, *Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function* tries to complete the studies that exist in the specialised literature on onomastics by means of new perspectives of investigation into unconventional anthroponymy, one of the compartments that has been attracting more and more interest in onomastic researchers in recent years.

Papers published

- in Romania:

1. *Antroponimia formelor de numire neconvenționale – perspectivă lingvistică și culturală* [The anthroponymy of unconventional name forms – A linguistic and cultural perspective], in Oliviu Felecan (ed.), *"Name and Naming". Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Onomastics, Baia Mare, 9–11 May 2013, Onomastics in Contemporary Public Space*, Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega, Editura Argonaut, 2013, p. 756–766. (When the report was submitted in 2013, the article had been accepted for publication; subsequently, in January 2014, the article was published).

2. *Nume proprii și denominații propriale, între monovalență și polifonie. (Abordare pragmalingvistică)* [Proper names and proprial designations, between monovalence and polyphony. (A pragmalinguistic approach)], in *The Proceedings of the European Integration – Between Tradition and Modernity Congress*, Editura Universităţii "Petru Maior", vol. 5, 2013, p. 306–316 (available online at http://www.upm.ro/facultati_departamente/stiinte_litere/conferinte/situl_integrare_europeana/Lucrari5/IETM5_Part 39.pdf) (ISI proceedings volume). (When the report was written in 2013, the study had been accepted for publication, but it only appeared subsequently, in December 2013).

- abroad:

3. *Mediated Naming: The Case of Unconventional Anthroponyms (UA)*, in "Names: A Journal of Onomastics", vol. 61, no. 4, December 2013, p. 219–229 (ISI journal). (When the report was written in 2013, the study had been accepted for publication, but it only appeared subsequently, in December 2013).

The present paper starts from the premise that to formulate *naming* utterances about another individual or about objects around us is the preliminary condition underlying the initiation of verbal communication.

This paper deals with *mediated/ indirect/ deviated/ unconventional naming*, starting from the observation that, in sociolinguistic practice, the existence of initial names (considered as preliminary links between interlocutors) is challenged by the occurrence of other names, some chosen by the individuals themselves, others given by various people one meets on the way to becoming *homo singularis* (a person's projection of oneself) or *homo socius* (the other's projection of a person).

The study discusses a particular linguistic mechanism of designating referents, which is different from the conventional one (based on official proper names), as it achieves designation through *mediation*, that is, by using *nomination auxiliaries* that fix references through *alterity*, *locative* and *property*.

In these cases, the identity of a denotatum is not established directly, through a conventional proper name, but *indirectly*, through the semantic values conveyed by the corresponding nominal phrases. These constructions function as proper names, "condensing" a *description* or a *cluster of definite descriptions*.

4. *English vs. Latin in the Construction of Unconventional Appellatives in Contemporary Romanian (Sociolinguistic Considerations)*, in *Състояние и проблеми на българската ономастика 13*. Материали от Международна научна конференция "Славянска и балканска ономастика" (Велико Търново. 13–15 септември 2012 г.). Кирил Цанков, Мария Ангелова-Атанасова, Соня Семова (редактори). УИ "Св. св. Кирил и Методий", Велико Търново, 2013 (*Status and Problems of Bulgarian Onomastics, Tome 13.* Materials presented at the International Scientific Conference "Slavic and Balkan Onomastics" (Veliko Tarnovo, 13–15 September 2012). Kiril Cankov, Marija Angelova-Atanasova and Sonja Semova (eds.). "St. Cyril and St. Methodius" University of Veliko Tarnovo, 2013), p. 699–723 (available online at http://www.uni-vt.bg/pages/8541/uplft/Tom2013.pdf). (When the report was submitted in 2012, the study had been accepted for publication, but it only appeared subsequently, in May 2014).

5. *Prolegomena to a Different Kind of Naming: Name-Giving between the Conventional and Unconventional*, in Oliviu Felecan and Daiana Felecan (eds.), *Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function*, Newcastle upon Tyne, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014, p. 15–25.

When naming (common objects – by means of names of categories – or unique objects – by means of proper names), one baptises linguistically an extralinguistic exponent. What one actually does is sentence the object of naming to the anonymity of being included in a series by means of nominal homology – by "geminating" the object's expression (construing it as similar to other objects within the same species; see the case of common names and generic proper names). Contrariwise, through naming one may set an object apart from an undifferentiated categorial heterogeneity, as a result of un-classifying and un-obscuring it. In other words, when one works on putting in order the extraverbal continuity (delineating/ marking historical discontinuities, i.e. natural languages), one either accumulates conjunctive data in view of determining the area of intersection between specimens from the same *genus proximus* (as in the case of hyperonymy and categorisation), or cumulates disjunctive properties in view of underlining/ reinforcing a name bearer's specific difference (as in the case of hyponymy and over-individualisation).

6. *Aspects de la dynamique des appellatifs non conventionnels dans l'espace public roumain actuel* [Aspects of the dynamic of unconventional anthroponyms in contemporary Romanian public space], in Joan Tort i Donada, Montserrat Montagut i Montagut (eds.), *Els noms en la vida quotidiana. Actes del XXIV Congrés Internacional d'ICOS sobre Ciències Onomàstiques* / *Names in Daily Life. Proceedings of the XXIV ICOS International Congress of Onomastic Sciences*, Secció 4, Barcelona, Generalitat de Catalunya, Departament de Cultura, 2014 p. 484–501 (available online at http://www.gencat.cat/llengua/BTPL/ICOS2011/054.pdf).

Conference participations

- in Romania:

1. *Identitate și alteritate în actul de numire* [Identity and alterity in name-giving] (Târgu-Mureș, The Third International Scientific Conference "Communication, Context, Interdisciplinarity", "Petru Maior" University of Târgu-Mureș, Faculty of Sciences and Letters, 23–24 October 2014).

By turning to precepts of the philosophy of language, anthropology, pragmatics and onomastics, this study aims at assessing the extent to which a (human) name giver, considered as an *identity*, is completed with the (human and non-human) *alterity* (see the situations of genealogical onomastic continuity: for instance, representatives of succeeding generations bear the same first name → ontological implications: transferring the deceased's personality to the descendant/ continuing a lineage/ defeating death by perpetuating life on the onomastic level/ the argument of authority: clan appurtenance).

The study looks at how a name giver's attitude changes depending on *certain social-historical factors* (fidelity towards the cultural archetype: giving the same first name in a paternal or maternal line of descent – perhaps along with other first names –, a custom that is typical of traditional societies) and the *linguistic fashion* that characterises a given community.

The deviation from local (national) onomastic models by internationalising them can be explained through their domestic rejection or through the implementation of an external onomastic fashion (which is sustained by adhering to globalisation, cosmopolitanism: for instance, there is a trend in contemporary onomastics, according to which children no longer bear parents' or grandparents' names, nor the names of other relatives, but they are given foreign/ exotic first names (*Melora*, *Nereia*) or of biblical origin (*David*, *Luca*, *Matei*)).

- abroad:

2. Daiana Felecan, Alina Bugheşiu, *Anthroponyms in Taboo Discourse: The Case of Romanian Swear Phrases* (Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, The 25th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, August 25–29, 2014).

The study, written together with Alina Bugheşiu, was presented (also together) on the occasion of the 25th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS). It deals with a type of expressive language that is little researched in specialised literature, both theoretically (presenting the formation pattern of swear phrases, in general, and of those that contain anthroponyms, in particular) and practically (suggesting several kinds of classifications). The approach is multidisciplinary, as it combines principles that are specific to onomastics, functional grammar, pragmastylistics, speech act theory and sociolinguistics.

3. Daiana Felecan, Oliviu Felecan, *A Case of Semantically Structured Proper Names: Nicknames Given to Romanian Political Figures* (Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, 18th NSA Congress, organised by Great Zimbabwe University, September 23–25, 2014).

Due to the ever-increasing relaxation of strategies of address in post-1989 Romanian public space, one can notice the transfer of colloquial means of addressing/ identifying referents from the register of informal communication to the sphere of formal communication.

The present research aims at identifying, analysing and typologising the main unconventional anthroponyms, nicknames in particular, which proliferate in the Romanian electronic mass media and whose denotata are present-day political figures. The perspective adopted in this study is synchronic. The paper uses the theoretical instruments of onomastics and pragmalinguistics.

As opposed to actual, conventional proper names, which, as linguistic signs, are arbitrary in relation to a signifier's "mental impression" (i.e. the signified), nicknames are not merely extralinguistically motivated, but also semantically anchored in the histories that generate these verbal tags. Concretely, we prove that nicknames are proper names that are likely to develop a significational dimension. Understanding a nickname does not stop on the level of language (as a system); its (correct) interpretation is carried out only with reference to the pragmatic level (of speech) as well.

OLIVIU FELECAN – senior researcher

Published/ forthcoming studies

1. *Anthroponyms en odonymie (aspects théoriques)* [Anthroponyms in hodonymy (theoretical aspects)], in "Nouvelle Revue d'Onomastique" (NRO), issue 55, 2013, p. 141–149.

The study delineates a potential theoretical model of the act of naming in the case of contemporary Romanian hodonymy; to be more precise, the paper identifies the reasons that determine name-giving actors (local authorities)

to opt for a certain name. One may talk about an *interdisciplinary transfer*, in relation to the circumstances in which some anthroponyms change their status and become hodonyms.

2. *Antroponime neconvenţionale "înmatriculate" în epoca integrării europene. Cazul plăcuţelor de înmatriculare auto* ["Licensed" unconventional anthroponyms in the age of European integration. The case of number plates], Târgu-Mureș, Editura Universităţii "Petru Maior", vol. 5, 2013, p. 445–455 (http://www.upm.ro/facultati_departamente/stiinte_litere/conferinte/situl_integrare_europeana/Lucrari5/IETM5_Part 54.pdf) (ISI conference proceedings volume). (When the report was submitted in 2013, the study had been accepted for publication, but it only appeared subsequently, in December 2014).

3. *On Collective Nicknames*, in "Studii și cercetări de onomastică și lexicologie" (SCOL) [Studies and researches on onomastics and lexicology], year VII, no. 1–2/2014, Craiova, Editura Sitech, p. 74–83.

The study discusses one of the least researched aspects of onomastics in public space: collective nicknames. They are achieved by means of three structural patterns – one word nicknames, phrasal nicknames and utterance nicknames – and represent unconventional naming acts, specific to the traditional Romanian rural society. The territory investigated consists especially of the area that is upstream the Someşul Mare river (English 'the Great Someş') and its tributaries; however, in support of the claims advanced, the paper also turns to *Atlasul lingvistic român pe regiuni. Transilvania* [The Romanian regional atlas of linguistics. Transylvania].

4. *Unconventional First Names: Between Onomastic Innovations and Illustrious Models*, in Oliviu Felecan and Daiana Felecan (eds.), *Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function*, Newcastle upon Tyne, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014, p. 133–155.

The category of unconventional anthroponyms needs to be reassessed, by also including in this class innovative first names, on the one hand, and forenames that imitate illustrious models, on the other. The semantic sphere of the term *anthroponym* must be expanded in accordance with sociocultural, ethnic, religious and historical factors, phonetic structure (which may range from a very developed construction to a minimal one – a single letter or number), shifts on the level of onomastic category or the primary gender of the name. At the same time, the heedless imitation of famous models – be they anthroponyms or brand names – and their transfer to unsuitable historical, ethnic or sociocultural milieus determine the change of the onomastic status of the names in question: if they are classic and conventional in their environment of origin, when relocated in an atypical context, they become unconventional first names.

5. *Categorii de antroponime: prenume și nume de familie neconvenționale* [Anthroponymic categories: unconventional first names and family names], in Gabriela Duda (coord.), *Cultura limbii* [Language culture], Editura Universității Petrol-Gaze din Ploiești, 2014, p. 121–129.

The author records some of the funniest Romanian names, starting from a ranking made by a Romanian website. The unconventional nature of the one hundred anthroponyms selected is mainly provided by the combination of traditional first name with neological ones, or even the anthroponymisation of common names and toponyms.

6. *Porecle date de elevi/ studenți profesorilor. O perspectivă sociolingvistică* [Nicknames given by students to teachers. A sociolinguistic perspective], in Ionuț Pomian (coord.), *Studia linguistica. In honorem magistri G. G. Neamțu*, Cluj-Napoca: Editura Scriptor, 2015, p. 148–162.

The study aims at investigating one of the unconventional means of naming in a space that is as highly conventional: the school or university. Sociolinguistically, the specificity of this official context consists of the hierarchical relationship between the agents (nickname givers) and recipients (nickname bearers) and of the particular nature of the situations in which the two parties interact. Nicknames are meant to sanction certain faults, behaviours, attitudes or verbal tics that students find in their teachers, as they are expressions of subjective attitudes (like/ dislike, regard/ disregard, and so on) that name givers manifest towards nickname bearers.

Conference participations

- in Romania:

1. The study *Interdisciplinaritatea reflectată în elaborarea unui chestionar socio- și psiholingvistic. Cazul numelor de firme* [Interdisciplinarity reflected in the making of a socio- and psycholinguistic questionnaire. The case of firm names] was presented on the occasion of The Third International Scientific Conference "Communication, Context, Interdisciplinarity", organised by "Petru Maior" University of Târgu-Mureş, Faculty of Sciences and Letters, in October 23–24, 2014.

The article proves the extent to which linguistics and fields related to it (socio- and psycholinguistics) contribute to the making of a questionnaire, as a means of research into onomastics in contemporary Romanian public space.

- abroad:

2. The paper *A Psycholinguistic Approach to Nicknaming (with Reference to Nicknames Given by Students to Teachers)* was presented at The 25th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, in Glasgow, in August 25–29, 2014.

The author aims at studying the *psychological processes* (and, implicitly, the *linguistic products*) by means of which students nickname teachers, and also at analysing the *discursive functions* that the linguistic units investigated develop in actual communication situations. The approach is interdisciplinary, integrating the onomastic perspective with the psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic ones. The paper establishes the relationship between the structure of nicknames and the psychological processes that underlie their creation, while also assessing how much name givers' temperamental characteristics interfere with unconventional name coinage.

ALINA BUGHEŞIU – junior researcher

Published papers

1. *Names of Bulgarian and Romanian Heavy Metal Bands*, in *Състояние и проблеми на българската ономастика 13*. Материали от Международна научна конференция "Славянска и балканска ономастика" (Велико Търново. 13–15 септември 2012 г.). Кирил Цанков, Мария Ангелова-Атанасова, Соня Семова (редактори). УИ "Св. св. Кирил и Методий", Велико Търново, 2013 (*Status and Problems of Bulgarian Onomastics, Tome 13*. Materials presented at the International Scientific Conference "Slavic and Balkan Onomastics" (Veliko Tarnovo, 13–15 September 2012). Kiril Cankov, Marija Angelova-Atanasova and Sonja Semova (eds.). "St. Cyril and St. Methodius" University of Veliko Tarnovo, 2013), p. 733–746, ISBN 978-954-524-936-5. (When the report was submitted in 2012, the study had been accepted for publication, but it only appeared subsequently, in May 2014).

2. The article *Names as Mechanisms of Deconstruction in Angela Carter's "Nights at the Circus"* appeared in the volume *Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function*, edited by Oliviu Felecan and Daiana Felecan and published with Cambridge Scholars Publishing (Newcastle upon Tyne, 2014, p. 408–420). The study analyses names of characters in the novel *Nights at the Circus* by Angela Carter, from the perspective of deconstruction theory (Jacques Derrida) and framing theory (Erving Goffman, Angelika Bergien). The discussion focuses on the fear that characters in the aforementioned novel confess about the likelihood of being trapped in a name (that is, of being trapped in the destiny of the original bearers of the "borrowed" names).

Conference participations

- in Romania:

1. The paper *An Onomastic Study of Knock-Knock Jokes* was presented at the 24th International Conference *British and American Studies* (BAS), organised by the Department of English, Faculty of Letters, West University of Timişoara, in May 15–17, 2014. This study analyses jokes that contain the opening formula "knock-knock" from the perspective of referential semantics. Starting from the interpretation of the formation pattern specific to this type of English humorous texts, the expressions used for personal (self-)designation (consisting of proprial lexical items or units that develop this value in context) are explored with respect to how they function in relation to senders and receivers. In the end, the study also tries to show how this pattern of English jokes has recently been adapted to Romanian.

2. The study *Globalisation, Localisation and Glocalisation in Romanian Commercial Onomastics* was presented on the occasion of the International Conference *Globalization, Intercultural Dialogue and National Identity* (May 29–30, 2014, "Petru Maior" University of Târgu-Mureş, ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies and "Gheorghe Şincai" Institute of the Romanian Academy, Târgu-Mureş). The paper describes the manifestation and effect that the three sociocultural, socioeconomic and sociolinguistic phenomena have in relation to contemporary Romanian public space, as regards commercial names. Of the vast onomastic variety that characterises the field of commerce in Romania, the present study only deals with shop names that include anthroponyms. Nevertheless, the examples also illustrate commercial names that are not based on proper names, in order to note the difference in matters of socioeconomic impact in the two instances. The study appeared in the volume *The Proceedings of the International Conference Globalization, Intercultural Dialogue and National Identity. Globalization and Intercultural Dialogue: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, Iulian Boldea (ed.), Târgu-Mureş: Arhipelag XXI Press, 2014, p. 257–264 (http://www.upm.ro/gidni/GIDNI-01/Lds/Lds%2001%2036.pdf).

- abroad:

3. Daiana Felecan, Alina Bugheşiu, *Anthroponyms in Taboo Discourse: The Case of Romanian Swear Phrases* (Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, The 25th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, August 25–29, 2014) (see above).

GEORGETA RUS – junior researcher

Published papers

1. *Considérations sur le système dénominatif des gangs et des criminels* [Considerations regarding the naming system of gangs and criminals], in *Състояние и проблеми на българската ономастика 13*. Материали от Международна научна конференция "Славянска и балканска ономастика" (Велико Търново. 13–15 септември 2012 г.). Кирил Цанков, Мария Ангелова-Атанасова, Соня Семова (редактори). УИ "Св. св. Кирил и Методий", Велико Търново, 2013 (*Status and Problems of Bulgarian Onomastics*, *Tome 13.* Materials presented at the International Scientific Conference "Slavic and Balkan Onomastics" (Veliko Tarnovo, 13–15 September 2012). Kiril Cankov, Marija Angelova-Atanasova and Sonja Semova (eds.). "St. Cyril and St. Methodius" University of Veliko Tarnovo, 2013), p. 464–478, ISBN 978-954-524-936-5. (When the report was submitted in 2012, the study had been accepted for publication, but it only appeared subsequently, in May 2014).

2. *Code Names in Communist Romania: Patterns and Uses* appeared in Oliviu Felecan and Daiana Felecan (eds.), *Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function*, Newcastle upon Tyne, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014, p. 346–354.

The decoding of code names does not necessarily imply the use of specific criteria, as these names are usually short, conventional, precise, and consist of anthroponyms. The absence of rules in this field of name-giving is a proof of the banality and marked frequency of surveillance operations, which were aimed at millions of people before the Revolution of 1989.

Therefore, without claiming to be an exhaustive approach, this study highlights the potential connections that can be made between real identity and fabricated identity during the communist regime and proposes another way of understanding how the Romanian society functions.

Conference participations

- in Romania:

1. *De l'enseignement de la traduction du nom propre* [On teaching the translation of proper names] was presented at the Third International Colloquium on Translation Theory and Practice *Enseigner et apprendre à "traduire de façon raisonnée"* [Teaching and learning to "*traduire de façon raisonnée*"], organised by ISTTRAROM-Translationes Centre and West University of Timişoara, Faculty of Letters, History and Theology, in May 22–23, 2014.

The paper aims at analysing a vast corpus of anthroponyms and examining the behaviour of name units in the teaching of translation from the source-language (Romanian) into the target-language (French).

The effort that the subcategories of proper names imply in the process of translation can be accounted for by the semantic, formal and discursive changes that are brought about through the act of translation, especially depending on the extralinguistic context. That is why the study of these units is paramount in establishing a set of norms that would ease the translator's work and also that of the translation beneficiary, by means of various practices but respecting, at the same time, the meaning of the original proper names. The limitations of translation and an inventory of the latest practices and their effects on discourse level are also discussed.

As they have a special status among units subjected to translation, due to their unconventional nature, anthroponyms created and used in Romanian public space favour a specific sort of initiation into translation practice within specialised Applied Modern Languages studies.

- abroad:

2. The paper *La traduction de la production scientifique et de recherche. Le cas particulier des anthroponymes non conventionnels* [The translation of scientific products and research. The particular case of unconventional anthroponyms] was presented on the occasion of the workshop *Traduire le(s) discours spécialisé(s) à l'Université: enjeux, pratiques, méthodes* [Translating specialised discourse(s) in the university: stakes, practices, methods], organised by Maison des Langues, Université Paris Descartes, in January 22–23, 2014.

One of the particular features of specialised discourses in universities refers to the translation of scientific works and research, especially in the context of numerous international professional exchanges. This paper aims at analysing a corpus focused on studies on onomastics and examining the behaviour of name units in the translation from the source-language (Romanian) into the target-language (French).

The specific features of this type of discourse, as well as the latest practices and their effects on discourse level, are outlined based on a precise analysis of the terminological implications that such researches determine when they are rendered into the target-language.

The objective of this paper is to study the influence of the level of specialisation of various texts on the translation of onomastic forms, in general, and semantic structures, in particular.

3. *Perspective traductive et statistique de la traduction du nom propre. Le cas de l'anthroponyme* [Translational and statistic perspective on the translation of proper names. The case of anthroponyms] was presented on the occasion of The 25th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, held in Glasgow, in August 25–29, 2014.

This study set at exploring a vast corpus of anthroponyms and examining the behaviour of name units in the translation from the source-language (Romanian) into the target-language (French).

The aim of this paper is to determine appropriate methodology and tools, which would enable a specialised translator to find a solution to ensure comprehension, thus obtaining functional results in the target-language. At the same time, the statistical analysis should give all agents (target-audiences/ readers, in particular) the chance to understand the discursive universe of the source-culture.

Project manager,

Associate Professor Daiana Felecan, PhD