



ONYMIZATION OF THE APPEAL

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received: 30 th March 2026		Russian Grammar The article examines modern grammars of the Russian language, including the most recent one, "Russian Grammar", which traditionally contrast common nouns (or common nouns) with proper nouns (or proper nouns), making a distinction in the noun class. The processes of transition of appellative vocabulary to onymic and onymic to appellative. The proper name is much broader than the class of common nouns in terms of the range of lexemes used.
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In contrast to the onymization of the appellative, i.e. its transition into the onymic series without special onymic derivation, the process of proper names' appeal and deonymization also occurs in the language. For example, these may be terms or nomenclature designations of various fields of knowledge: X-ray – X-rays, radiography, fluoroscopy (German physicist Roentgen), gzhel – white earthenware with a blue pattern (Gzhel is a densely populated area in Meshchera near Moscow), Bologna – thin water-repellent fabric (Bologna is a city in Italy), etc.

Often, as a result of the proper name's appeal, a new common name becomes part of the general vocabulary. This is usually accompanied by significant lexical and semantic changes. Often, in the process of appeal, it passes through several different subsystems. At the same time, the practice of using ignores proper names, from which common nouns were formed. For example, Armenian cognac (cf. Cognac is the name of a town in France), Leningrad cheviot (cf. Cheviot is the name of mountains in England).

Deonymization can occur naturally. Then it proceeds gradually and may be incomplete. For example, Eve: 1) female name; 2) figuratively: seductress; Solomon: 1) male name; 2) wise man; Babylon: 1) an ancient city in Mesopotamia; 2) figuratively: confusion, noise, uproar, confusion. In these cases, the names were incompletely appealed. Their first and main purpose, "to be a proper name," remains, as indicated by the initial capital letter.

In the cases of gzhel, palekh, there is a complete break in the meanings of primary and secondary, the word goes into another nominal series (varietal designations), turning into a homonym of the original (toponym). An example of the instant and artificial translation of one's own name (cosmonaut Leonov's surname) into the category of special (space) vocabulary was the formation of the verbs leonate, leonize, and the noun parleon from the basics of soar + Leonov.

People from different countries and cultures may have their own national specifics in the set of names and their own ways of their appeal. The most common name in England in the past, Jack, gradually came to mean any man, especially a servant, a peasant, a sailor. The English name Hans means a German or a Dane, and the Germans mean a man, a peasant, a servant, a person with unflattering characteristics, for example, stupid. The most popular female names are English Gill, German. Grete, Metze appeal to any woman, peasant girl, maid, lover, characterologically Grete is a stupid lazy girl, Metze is a prostitute. Such usage can be traced at least since the end of the Middle Ages.

The name of a person who is widely known for any trait of appearance or character is easily transferred to other people with the same traits, without being fully appealed. So, the well-known name Nero began to denote a tyrant in general. By analogy, King Christian II of Denmark was nicknamed the Northern One. Nero. The name Zoilus (an evil critic of Homer and Plato) came to mean an evil critic in general, whence the English zoilism.

Modern times are characterized by a massive transition of diminutive forms of personal names into the sphere of common vocabulary, especially in the field of folklore, cf. Masha is good, but not ours (Masha can also be an inanimate object); stands on a hill in a red cap Egorka (mushroom), etc., – it is fixed in the folk names of plants (chamomile), toys (roly poly, matryoshka, etc.), cf. English jack-rabbit "big American hare", jack-snipe "snipe", tom-cat "male cat", etc.

The English language has gone even further in this regard. In it, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, abbreviated forms of names were transferred to technology, becoming elements of the technical vernacular: cf. Jack – diminutive. from John; jack "guy", "day laborer", "sailor"; jack "flag", "jack", "lever", "spring switch", "manual pneumatic hammer"; jack-knife – "large folding knife"; Billy – diminutive. from William, billy "comrade, buddy", "camping pot"; billy-boy "single-masted schooner", etc.

In the field of special vocabulary, proper names are beyond emotion. Being transferred from a passive stock to an active one, the name acquires stylistic possibilities and emotional and evaluative characteristics. But it breaks away from its main purpose – to identify a person in a team or a point on the globe. In the phrase: the room was so crowded, as if half of New York was crammed in there - the word New York does not mean the capital of the United States or a point in the northeast of this country, but only an abundance of people, which would require at least half of a large city to accommodate.

Affectionate forms of names – Sashenka, Masha – are the property of everyday situations where it is important not to identify a person (she is already present here and does not need any identification), but to show an attitude towards her.

Thus, all the diversity of the world of things, real, imaginary and hypothetical, constitutes the primary, given from the outside or created by man, for which names are needed: common (as generalizing) and proper (as highlighting individual objects) deserving special attention of man.

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