

**Mária Imrichová**

✉ [maria.imrichova@unipo.sk](mailto:maria.imrichova@unipo.sk)

🆔 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7132-3542>

🏠 University of Prešov

🌐 Prešov, Slovakia

🔗 <https://doi.org/10.4467/K7478.47/22.23.17748>

# Typological and Pragmatic-functional Aspects of Slovak Logonyms

## **Abstract**

The present study focuses on the linguistic and functional parameters of logonyms (business and trade names), that is, the chrematonym characterized by expressive frequency and pragmatics. The typology and classification of logonyms derives from the proper name theory that contributes designation (i.e. onymic semantics), the second component of onymic content. Its description is based on the relation between the logonym and the referent through the onymic concept depicted in onymic designation. The formation of a logonym is semantically conditioned, and the motivation is present in the logonym to the extent that its structural character allows. In some types of logonyms, as opposed to appellatives, motivation is lost and what becomes relevant is the onymic meaning comprising specific onymic features; other types of logonyms retain the relevance of the motivating feature and are semantically transparent and functional. The latter confirm the ambimodal character of this sub-group of chrematonyms. The pragmatic and functional aspects are associated with typological and structural aspects. The extent of onymic transparency and functionality is given by the structural features of logonyms, and their authors are aware of that during their creation. The present study offers reexamined data first studied 20 years ago (Imrichová, 2000). One of the conclusions of the present research is a significant share of a) anglicisms in the function of the motivating element and b) logonyms whose form is similar to foreign onomasiological-onomatological structures.

### **Keywords**

logonym, trade name, chrematonym, onymic designation

## 1. Introduction

In the 1990s, after the fall of the communist regime in Slovakia and other Central and Eastern European post-socialist countries, a new economic system was introduced, one in which entrepreneurship was highly valued, and consequently private enterprises were launched. Concurrently, logonomastics,<sup>1</sup> the study of logonyms, started to develop. Logonyms are defined as proper names of companies, enterprises, organizations, manufacturing and trading companies that are established by an administrative-legal convention and relate to a specific object (Imrichová, 2000, p. 105). In Slovak linguistics, logonyms<sup>2</sup> fall into the class of chrematonyms that Slavic onomastic terminology defines as proper names of human creations that are not firmly fixed in the landscape: 1) proper name of a social phenomenon (holiday, etc.), 2) proper name of a social institution, 3) proper name of a product: 3a) individual (a work of art, a bell, a ship, etc.), 3b) series-based (a car, a motorcycle, a typewriter, a cosmetic product, etc.) (Svoboda et al., 1973, p. 70).

Proper names of social institutions comprise logonyms (company and trade names) and institutional names (names of social and public institutions); they differ significantly in naming motif, onomasiological model and naming circumstances.

In terms of naming circumstances, Slovak logonyms fall into three groups. The first group includes logonyms of foreign companies and stores that originated outside Slovakia and represent a direct language import of foreign/non-Slovak language elements. The second group comprises logonyms of primarily Slovak companies established in Slovakia and are (usually) owned by Slovaks. In the third group, two naming tendencies can be observed: first, logonyms motivated by a transparent Slovak lexeme; second, those motivated

<sup>1</sup> J. Horecký (1994, p. 76) was the first Slovak linguist to define logonomastics as an independent discipline; in his approach, it is the study of the naming of institutions and using language elements in the logo, the main task of which is to examine existing naming types.

<sup>2</sup> The term *logonym* has been used as a working term since 1994, in response to the boom of new names of businesses, and it represented only the verbal part of the logo. I am aware of other terms synonymous to the term logonym; however, I do not consider them adequate and prefer the term logonym.

by abbreviations, afixoids and logoformants imitating a foreign form, while representing a transition between the two groups.

A logonym is a microtext with naming and identifying functions, as well as with informative, communication, and advertising functions. The communication microspace is embodied in an expressive logonymic entity, manifested in the communication and pragmatic information zone (most often on a notice board) of the recipient. When choosing the form of the expression and its motivational scope, the author of the logonym is aware of the linguistic-communication microspace available for pragmatic-communication goals, that is, for influencing the recipient's actions, or possibly for informing potential customers of one's activities, professional approach, quality of offered services or goods. In this respect, logonyms represent a specific layer of proper nouns and, in their nature, are close to appellatives (common nouns). The choice of motivation is often a subjective decision of the author of the logonym, and already at this stage of naming, it determines the degree of information value and effect of the name.<sup>3</sup>

I have studied Slovak logonyms in two stages: in the years 1995–2000 and from 2020 till now. As opposed to the findings of the first stage, in the second stage, I noticed a shift, especially in the awareness of the importance of the linguistic form of this type of name. Counselling centers and companies dealing with naming and with the creation of logonyms appeared. In their advertising texts, they explain how important it is to supply correct and appropriately chosen company names. They list inappropriate names and their disadvantages, and offer appropriate forms. They consider the most important factor of success to be the seme of the company activities, which ensures information transparency (e.g., *Domstav, Kompletautoservis, Svet kabeliek*; literally translated, respectively: 'housebuild, complete car service, the world of handbags'). They can be more easily remembered than their English equivalents *Complete Car Repair Services, Hand-bag Shopping Place* (cf. Seneši, 2021). These approaches confirm the conclusions of the first stage of the research, in which I recommended the use of such onomasiological models that are informationally transparent and motivated by the Slovak lexeme, or logoformants with the semes of the focal activities of the companies.

<sup>3</sup> The appellative becomes a logonym on the grounds of an administrative-legal act (nomination act), namely on the grounds of an official entry in the Commercial Register of the Slovak Republic, thus acquiring an identification and differentiation function within the system of names naming a specific and unique object.

## 2. Conceptual framework

In the comprehensive analysis of Slovak logonyms, I drew on Blanár's (1996) theory of proper name. The sign character of logonyms has two-component onymic content. I consider the onymic designation and semantic elements of a logonym to be its significant and specific features. In terms of functionality, in addition to their discriminatory and identification ability, logonyms, like appellatives, also have a characterizing function, as the logonym can characterize the business. The degree of transparency (information power) depends on the choice of the motivating element and on the chosen word-formative structure of the logonym in the naming process. Motivational types of logonyms are defined on the basis of their origin and functioning from a semasiological-onomasiological point of view, and the classification is based on the lexical-motivational theory of the Slovak linguist Furdík (1993, 2004). The main criterion for the classification of logonyms is the structure (form), because the recipient derives from it the possible meanings and focus of the business/trade.

## 3. Findings

Slovak logonyms can have one-word and multi-word forms. With regard to the types of lexical motivation, one-word logonyms fall into 3 groups: semantic motivation, word-formation-based motivation, and proper-name-based motivation. Within a special group are polymotivated logonyms, in the creation of which several intentional or random naming circumstances participate. For example, *Alma* (gardening supplies) motivated by the name of the owner's dog and the word for 'apple' in Hungarian, as a subject symbolizing the activity.

Semantically motivated logonyms include lexical, contact, and dialect logonyms. Lexical logonyms were created by the proprialization of the Slovak appellative lexeme. An onomasiological procedure is used for their description. This is a crucial aspect of the evaluation and classification of logonyms based on their information power and transparency. Three classes are identified:

informational (*Projekt* – project planning office, *Pralinka* ‘praline’ – confectionery shop), associative (*Pútnik* ‘pilgrim’ – travel agency), and characterising (*Ponorka* ‘submarine’ – a bar located in the basement). All three types show a high level of information power, and I consider them the most suitable for naming practice. They use the meaning of the motivating word either directly or, to varying degrees, they associate focus, and activity of the business, location, etc. Nevertheless, in terms of examining frequencies by type of motivation, they do not correspond with the expected higher incidence rate (21%). At the same level are contact logonyms (22%), motivated by a foreign or adopted lexeme. The degree of transparency depends on the general knowledge of the motivating element (e.g., *Jurisconsulti* – legal advice, *Brainy* – the organising of language training). Contact motivation is present in 68% of occurrences in the group of multi-word logonyms, which directly demonstrates the tendency to use a foreign element as a motivator (e.g., *Market Agent*).

Word-formation-based logonyms (51%) are logonyms based on “morphematic and semantic word correspondence” (Furdík, 1993, p. 19). Their form maintains a foreign onomasiological structure in that they sound like foreign words. Therefore, many types of compounds with affixoid stems (*com*, *comp*, *aqua...*, e.g., *Elkomp*, *Ekonprog*, *Archkanc*, *Vyptech*) and derived logonyms with foreign or domestic logiformants (*-ex*, *-imex*, *-os*, *-ing*; *-an*, *-ina*, *-it...*) contribute to the tendency towards internationalization (*Instalex*, *Detex*, *Katrix*, *Robing*, *Tehlan*, *Drevit*).

This is also evidenced by the second stage of the research, showing an increased number of logonyms motivated by a foreign or borrowed word, when their incidence increased from the original 11% in 1995–2000 to 22% in 2020 – so far (the research is ongoing). There was also a slight increase in the incidence of compound logonyms formed from borrowed affixoid stems, which are either common or derived from affixoid stems of foreign words. This is a channel through which foreign forms, especially English ones, come (not only) into Slovak (*Asksly*, *Leiter Advertising Homes safe*, *About you*, *Fact cool...*). This applies especially to foreign companies operating in Slovakia that retain their name. However, we also encounter cases of Slovak businesses, especially internet-operating stores, having a different name, as if they aimed to accommodate to the Slovak percipient (e.g., *Fact cool* – *Cool sport*). All types of abbreviations and acronyms also belong among logonyms motivated through word-formation. Many of them are formed with the help of an empty morpheme so that they remind us of a word; thus, we get pseudo-words, for

example, *R. S. U.* (sk. Reklamné štúdio Ujházy; eng. Ujházy advertising studio), *Zempra* (literally ‘earthworks’), *Dios* (detective, information and protection services), *Sting* (construction engineering: ‘st’ standing for Slovak word *stavebný* – meaning constructional, ‘ing’ standing for the academic degree that engineers get in Slovakia).

Proper-noun-based motivation (12%) is motivation by a proper noun of Slovak or foreign origin. The motivating element is an anthroponym in the form of owners’ names (*Helen, U Bendika* ‘at Bendik’s’, *Eckhaus*), nicknames and hypocorisms (*Frido, Mona, Betty*). Logonyms motivated by the name of a mythological character usually contain a seme shared with a referent (company focus), which increases their information value (e.g., *Diana* – hunting supplies, *Orpheus* – music, *Lucullus* – Patisserie, *Aladdin* – lamps). The motivator can have the form of a toponym naming an object related to the company; it may have an orientation function (e.g., *Stráž* ‘guard’, *Rajčanka, Izra, Vernárka, Mičurinka* – on Mičurinova Street), or the function of making something sound expressive and characterising (e.g., *Tramtária* ‘faraway’, *Jupiter* – travel agencies).

Percipients are most prone to accept dialect logonyms motivated by Slovak dialectisms (*Oblačar, Vercajgy, Haby, Bicigel*), logonyms with a specific process of word-formation (word play, e.g., *Pe3k, Elnika, Abyx, Chinex* – name Skyba, Ksenič) and fun logonyms (*Dones doklady* ‘bring documents’ – an accounting company, *Ale takoj* ‘right away’ – project planning office). Their percipients can remember them quickly thanks to their inventiveness, puzzle-like nature, and humour. Even so, in terms of frequency, they are peripheral elements, and are in sharp contrast with a predominance of contact-motivated logonyms and logonyms that structurally imitate foreign models.

Out of trade names, the most unfavourably received by Slovak users were *T-Mobile* and *Slovak Telecom*. Neither the graphic nor vocal form of the name *T-Mobile* is typical of Slovak. It is a foreign name that was mainly taken over by the media; they helped to spread its foreign sound form [tí mobail]. Štúr’s Slovak “write what you hear” (which is an advantage in Slovak spelling) gets into a competitive position with foreign pronunciation rules. More turmoil and opposing opinions were recorded during the renaming (after the transfer to private ownership) of *Slovak telecommunications* to *Slovak Telekom*. Disagreement was caused mainly due to the appearance of huge billboards with the slogan *Slovenské telekomunikácie sú Slovak Telekom* (Slovak telecommunications are Slovak Telekom). The name is formed by analogy to a foreign

company *Deutsche Telekom*; however, more options were possible, ones that would not be so foreign sounding to the Slovak user. In the neighboring Czech Republic, a compromise was chosen for the Czech user: *Český Telekom*.

The meaning of the motivating element in a logonym is usually relevant; it is used to a large extent. The degree of informativeness depends on the extent and the way of using the lexical and connotative meaning of the motivating element. Subjectively, the information value is determined by the information recipient's abilities; each piece of information has a different value for different percipients. The meaning is understood differently by different percipients as the decoding of information in natural language is not in juxtaposition with the coding activity on the part of the information sender, but rather with the confronting of information with knowledge and experience in the recipient's consciousness. Logonyms are typified by a high degree of motivation and motivation components are largely represented by some constituents of the lexical meaning of motivating elements. The pragmatic success of a logonym increases when the author chooses a feature, a characteristic, or a circumstance that clearly and transparently captures the company's activities or services.

Based on semantic transparency, Slovak logonyms can be classified into three groups:

- (1) Logonyms with high information value: multi-word names of ambimodal nature, Slovak compounds or quasi-compounds, and lexical logonyms motivated directly by the company activities or by the owner's profession.
- (2) Logonyms with a standard level of information value: names created on the basis of the factual context of a motivating and motivated designator, metonymically, or are motivated by an onomasiological feature common to the referent of a common or proper noun.
- (3) Logonyms with low/no information value: names having just an identification and advertising function, acting as identifiers, for example, metonymically formed forms that use the onomasiological feature common to the motivating common noun and the named object, though this feature is not typical. These include all acronyms and syllabic abbreviations, and logonyms motivated by a hobby, favourite object, or the owner's name. Foreign words have a weaker informative value; their transparency depends on one's knowledge of the language. They are usually intended for a specific group of percipients (this applies in particular to computer companies) who are assumed to have the knowledge of that foreign language.



#### 4. Phonetic-phonological aspect

The above results of both stages of research confirm the frequency of exclusive naming elements in the group of logonyms represented mainly by foreign imports of foreign words or processes resulting in a form that imitates a foreign language, especially English. In addition to verbal forms, exclusivity is also achieved by sound conspicuousness, by the exclusivity of such Slovak consonant groups that occur only peripherally, and which are characteristic of foreign words and loans. However, Slovak combination laws also apply here; that is, the authors choose consonant groups with such consonants whose properties are not subject to neutralization. The most frequently used are sonorous/non-sonorous, plosive/fricative and fricative/plosive oppositions, allowing for the greatest sound differences between consonants (*Pejtr, Sroz, Prokl, Toms*). The same function is performed by hiatus; by its sliding nature and “double” tonality, not only does it (formally) add to the advertising function, but also it is vocally attractive (*Liaex, Kroila, Duan, Laudo, Mion*).

The distinctive feature of how logonyms sound is that the consonants *d, t, n, l* do not become neutralized before *e, i*. The logonym, with its non-Slovak form and semantic opacity, affects the communicator in such a way that *s/he* does not apply Slovak laws. One foreign element invokes another (in this case, the form “invokes” the sound). Furthermore, the grapheme *c* in logonyms not corresponding with any common lexeme causes users problems deriving from their unawareness of the motivational context. As a rule, in the vocal realization of such forms, *c* becomes *k*.

The presence of the grapheme *x* often causes the word to be understood as foreign, and so in speech it takes all common foreign elements (*Balex, Natex, Sadex, Hratex*). The grapheme *x* is very much a peripheral element in Slovak, occurring (yet rarely) only in foreign or loan words. No foreign element came into the Slovak language through logonyms so clearly and to such an extent that it could become indicative of this group of words. This process was enhanced by its functioning in words naming something exceptional, special (e.g., extra, expert, export, exclusive, excel, etc.), and cemented by its formal acoustic advantages: shape (resembling a cross), economization (two phonemes expressed by one grapheme) and the combination of a plosive and a sibilant.

## 5. Orthographic aspect

In addition to vocal language elements, formal language elements play an important role in achieving the internationalization effect, especially capital letters, punctuation marks, but also the use of graphemes. Uppercase letters cause a spelling problem. Compound and acronym logonyms, the individual components of which are separated by a hyphen/dash, cause uncertainty with regard to writing the initials of the second component (e.g., *Ur – plan*, *Pro – Arch*, *Fe – Bard*, etc.). Since it is a single word form, the individual parts should be connected by a hyphen, and the spelling would not be a problem. Unfortunately, their authors are ignorant of their different function and consider a hyphen and a dash interchangeable.

In appellatives, a dash in multi-word acronyms has special functions: it is meant to point out that the logonym is not motivated by the same-sound appellative, and to inform that the company is owned by several owners (*CHA – CHA*, *I – B – A*). The dot, + symbol and & symbol have the same function (*KTO*, *K + M DUO*, *SO&LO*). The excessive use of punctuation in inscriptions and headings affects the system-related functions of individual symbols. The apostrophe is used to indicate ownership, exactly like the function it has in English (*Luka's*). In addition to the already mentioned grapheme *x*, an expanding foreign element – vocally and formally – is the usage of the grapheme *c* to denote the phoneme *k*, the graphemes *ch*, *sh*, *sch* to denote the phoneme *š*, and more rarely, the graphemes *ph* to denote the phoneme *f*, the graphemes *th* to denote the phoneme *t*, the graphemes *ts* to denote *c*, not only in foreign words, but often also in Slovak ones (e.g., *Shicko*).<sup>4</sup> This “double switching” of the written code to the audio one seems appealing and exclusive (*Cowboy shop*, *Carpaty*, *Victoria*, *Client*, *Martha*). The grapheme *w* is also attractive for logonym authors, so it is used to replace the grapheme *v* also in Slovak words (*Wagon Trading*, *Schwabik*); similarly, the grapheme *y* frequently replaces *i* or *j* (*Myrmex – Miro*, *Toyto*, *Lokay – Lokaj*). As in foreign words, double consonants, and less often vowels, are frequent in logonyms. Duplicate sounds occur mainly in the names of businesses formed

<sup>4</sup> *Šicko* is a Slovak dialect word meaning ‘everything’.

by acronymization or in a foreign form of a name (*Koon, Steevepress, Otto service, Russing, Jolla*).

The examination of the motivational context and causes of special forms of logonyms shows that the choice of motivation and form of expression is clearly influenced by the author's awareness that a logonym, just like advertising, should be representative and attractive for the recipient. For example, if the author chooses a proper noun, the selected proper noun is somehow made special (e.g., by truncating, inversed order of sounds, double sounds, or a foreign form). The authors who prefer transparent semantic motivation modify the chosen term, most often with logoformants; apparently, simplicity and straightforwardness would seem "unworthy in naming". The author does not explicitly express everything, nor is it a condition for this type of naming; sometimes the information is implicit. The recipient analyses the pragmatic context, compares it with relevant and implicit information in the logonym, and also compares it with previous experience.

To use an extreme example, a person who lacks information about the presence of trade names or prior experience with them cannot identify it even in an explicit context. If we lack context for the sentence *Bankruptcy took care of everything for me*, we cannot infer that the speaker means that the company is named *Bankruptcy* and it deals with the liquidation of indebted companies. In the speech act, previous experience and knowledge is a necessary precondition for processing a logonym. Dolník (1999) observes that it is axiomatic that the speaker does not explicitly express everything that the addressee should perceive in his/her speech product. A lot of information is implicit, 'hidden'. The addressee has to (and the speaker counts on this) infer this information (p. 193). It is therefore essential that the creator of the information (the author of the logonym and its accompanying text) choose suitable microtext and incorporate the information correctly and clearly into it, so as to elicit the expected response of the addressee. This seemingly negligible naming process has several pitfalls that must be avoided so that the contact between the author and the addressee is not disrupted. There are cases when bulky text makes it unclear what the name actually is; thus, the logonym ceases to fulfil its basic naming and identifying functions.

## 6. Conclusion

Logonym creation is one of the ways in which foreign elements uncontrollably penetrate the language consciousness of language users. A logonym is a unique product and it reflects the prestige of foreign patterns through imitation. A logonym is also a visual message, using effective typographic symbolism and editing. However, it must be admitted that it is a special means of communication (similar to signs and symbols) that can help avoid the isolation of languages. Twenty years later, the revisited research of Slovak logonyms confirms the tendency of the emergence of logonyms shortly after the Velvet Revolution and the establishment of private enterprises in 1989, and the following tendencies clearly follow from it:

- (1) Economy of expression and condensation of structures;
- (2) High frequency of anglicisms as motivating elements and specific word-formative procedures, including foreign orthographic and phonetic elements;
- (3) Significant frequency of foreign onomasiological-onomatological structures;
- (4) The tendency to express more information in a small space, which usually leads to opacity of the form;
- (5) The tendency to use inflected forms, even in forms retaining foreign elements.

### Acknowledgements

The present study is part of research grant Vega 2/0012/19 and Vega 1/0058/20.

## References

- Blanár, V. (1996). *Teória vlastného mena: Status, organizácia a fungovanie v spoločenskej komunikácii*. Bratislava: Veda.
- Čejka, M. (1989). Manipulace s významem u chrématonym. In R. Šrámek & L. Kuba (Eds.), *Chrématonyma z hlediska teorie a praxe* (pp. 20–27). Brno: Onomastická komise ČSAV.

- Dokulil, M. (1977). Status tzv. vlastních názvů. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 38(4), 311–319.
- Dokulil, M. (1988). K problematice názvů společenských institucí a organizací. In R. Šrámek & L. Kuba (Eds.), *Chrématonyma z hlediska teorie a praxe: Sborník z 3. celostátního semináře "Onomastika a škola"* (pp. 44–45). Brno: Onomastická komise ČSAV.
- Dolník, J. (1999). *Základy lingvistiky*. Bratislava: Stimul.
- Furdík, J. (1993). *Slovotvorná motivácia a jej jazykové funkcie*. Levoča: Modrý Peter.
- Furdík, J. (2004). *Slovenská slovotvorba*. Prešov: Náuka.
- Gałkowski, A. (2017). Chrematonimia w kulturze współczesnej. *Onomastica*, 61(1), 55–71. <https://doi.org/10.17651/ONOMAST.61.1.4>
- Gložančev, A. (1991). *Enobesedna imena slovenskih podjetij*. Ljubljana: Inštitut za Slovenski Jezik Frana Ramovša.
- Horecký, J. (1994). Logonomastika ako onomastická disciplína. In E. Krošláková (Ed.), *Jazyková a mimojazyková stránka vlastných mien: Zborník referátov z 11. slovenskej onomastickej konferencie* (pp. 78–79). Bratislava, Nitra: Jazykovedný ústav L. Štúra SAV, Fakulta humanitných vied Vysokej školy pedagogickej v Nitre.
- Imrichová, M. (2000). Informačná hodnota logoným. In J. Krško & M. Majtán (Eds.), *Vlastné mená v jazyku a spoločnosti: 14. slovenská onomastická konferencia* (pp. 105–110). Banská Bystrica: Fakulta humanitných vied Univerzity Mateja Bela.
- Imrichová, M. (2002). *Logonymá v systéme slovenčiny*. Prešov: FHPV Prešovskej univerzity v Prešove.
- Knappová, M. (1995). Obchodní jméno jako fenomén onomaziologický a sociologický. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 56, 276–284.
- Koss, Z. (1983). *Zkratky, značky, akronymy*. Praha: Horizont.
- Krupa, V. (1980). *Jednota a variabilita jazyka*. Bratislava: Veda.
- Majtán, M. (1994). Motivácia a lexikálna sémantika. In E. Krošláková (Ed.), *Jazyková a mimojazyková stránka vlastných mien: Zborník referátov z 11. slovenskej onomastickej konferencie* (pp. 15–19). Bratislava, Nitra: Jazykovedný ústav L. Štúra SAV, Fakulta humanitných vied Vysokej školy pedagogickej v Nitre.
- Mitter, P. (2007). Mají logonyma pojmový význam? *Čeština doma a ve světě*, 15(3–4), 126–129. <https://sites.ff.cuni.cz/ucjtk/wp-content/uploads/sites/57/2015/11/CDS2007-34.pdf>
- Pícha, E. (1989). Informačná hodnota chrématoným. In R. Šrámek & L. Kuba (Eds.), *Chrématonyma z hlediska teorie a praxe* (pp. 35–39). Brno: Onomastická komise ČSAV.
- Seneši, N. (2021, February 7). Tvorba mena firmy. *Podnikajte.sk*. Retrieved June 23, 2023, from <https://www.podnikajte.sk/pravne-formy/tvorba-mena-firmy>
- Šrámek, R. (1976). Onymický príznak. In M. Majtán (Ed.), *VI. slovenská onomastická konferencia* (pp. 7–14). Bratislava: Jazykovedný ústav L. Štúra SAV.
- Svoboda J. et al. (1973). Základní soustava a terminologie slovanské onomastiky. *Zpravodaj Místopisné komise ČSAV*, 14(1), 1–280.

Valentová, I. (2015). Čo je nové v Akadémii/akadémii: K zástupnosti skrátených názvov a ich ortografii. *Slovenská reč*, 80(3–4), 110–118. <https://www.juls.savba.sk/ediela/sr/2015/3-4/sr15-3-4.pdf>