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Derivational Morphology in Proper Names: Scenario Knowledge and the Paradigmatic Lexicon

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Abstract

The *ProSPar model* is an in-progress theory of word formation and meaning that tries to explain how morphological relations and world knowledge shape novel word formation and novel word meaning. In this thesis, I analyze the derived words of 40 proper names in Spanish employing some of the notions of the model to address a challenge that this kind of derivation poses for it. The challenge is how to make the notion of scenario, which seems to work well with the derivation of other kinds of words, operative in the analysis of derivatives of proper names. Data analysis suggests that one way to understand the scenarios is as models of knowledge that group entities (or types of entities) such as *intellectual movement, the referent itself, qualities, individuals, actions, periods of time, historical events, appreciations and linguistic expressions*. Since understanding scenarios in this way allows us to explain some inferences about the interpretation of new words, it seems a plausible proposal.

Keywords: Derivation from proper names, paradigmatic lexicon, proper names, ProSPar model, scenario knowledge.

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1. Introduction¹

The *ProSPar model* (Bonami et al., 2022; McNally et al., 2023) is an in-progress theory of word formation and meaning that tries to explain how morphological relations and world knowledge shape novel word formation and novel word meaning. In this thesis, I study words formed from proper names in Spanish to address a problem that appears when one tries to employ the key insight of the model to understand the word formation processes that involve that kind of word. Briefly stated, the problem is the following. According to the ProSPar model, words (more accurately, *word families*) are associated with *scenarios*. Scenarios are understood as partial models of knowledge about everyday events in the world that group together, in a particular way, related entities and concepts. With most of the examples provided in the literature on the concept of scenario, it is not hard to understand how this notion is operative. In the case of proper names, however, things are less clear, because it is not *prima facie* evident what entities and concepts make up the scenarios to which a proper name and its derivatives would be associated with nor how these entities and concepts would be grouped together. In light of this, in this work, I analyze the derived words of 40 proper names to examine what observations and generalizations the data allow one to formulate and if those observations and generalizations are useful to propose an answer to the problem.

As we will see, data analysis suggests two things. First, the set of entities that are introduced through the derivation processes systematically include *intellectual movements, the referent itself, qualities, individuals, actions, periods of time, historical events, appreciations, and linguistic expressions*. Second, some patterns of meaning and form are present among the derived words. On the one hand, depending on the general type of the referent of the proper name, particular types of entities tend to cluster together to the exclusion of others. On the other hand, some affixes tend to occur with others within the same word families, while others do

¹ I wish to express my gratitude to Louise McNally for all her help during the elaboration of this thesis.

not. Given these observations, one possibility is that these entities and these patterns correspond to the entities and the structure of the scenarios associated with proper names. What will determine if this is a plausible proposal is that this way of understanding the scenarios can help us to make predictions about the coining of new words and the interpretation of new meanings, for this is the reason why the ProSPar model resorts to this notion.

The structure of this thesis is as follows. Section 2 introduces the ProSPar model, and the issues raised by the derivation from proper names. Section 2.1 presents some of the motivations behind the model, Section 2.2 introduces the ideas of the model that are relevant for the discussion and Section 2.3 explains the problems posed by proper names. Section 3 details the methodological aspects of the study. In particular, Section 3.1 explains how the data collection was done and Section 3.2 how the data analysis was conducted. Section 4 presents the findings of the study. The discussion there is articulated around some observations about meaning (Section 4.1) and about patterns of form and meaning (Section 4.2) found in the analyzed derived words. These observations are the basis of some hypotheses about how to answer the problem that this thesis seeks to address and that are evaluated in Section 4 as well. Section 5 points out some limitations of the study and presents some questions left open for further research. Finally, Section 6 summarizes the main conclusions.

2. The ProSPar model and the derivation from proper names

2.1. Some motivations behind the model

It is part of the work of a semantic theory for word formation to explain how an interpreter makes sense of the meaning of a formed word and to make predictions about possible interpretations of new creations.² In view of this, some theories have proposed that interpreters arrive at the meaning of complex words by a compositional combination of the meaning of

² Although throughout this work I will make particular emphasis on the interpretation process, it should be borne in mind that such a theory should also try to account for word creation.

their constitutive parts. This is the approach of the Item and Arrangement model (Hockett, 1954), for instance. One of the problems with such approach, however, is that word structure for complex words often does not correspond to what would be necessary for semantic composition, because complex words often “exhibit specific holistic semantic properties that cannot be derived from their constituents and the way they are combined” (Booij and Masini, 2015, p. 1). An example that illustrates this is found in reduplicative compounds of the type *salad-salad* (‘real salad’), attested in present-day English, “in which the occurrence of two identical constituents expresses a specific constructional meaning: a salad-salad is a ‘(proto)typical’ salad” (Id. 2). The arrangement of these constituents is that of compounding. However, this compounding arrangement does not predict the more specific meaning of prototypicality that these reduplicative compounds have, which shows that the compositional operation is not enough to compute the meaning of such complex words (Booij and Masini, 2015). Another example that illustrates the same general point is found in cases where the meaning of a complex word is derived by referring to a word that does not form a subconstituent of that complex word as *cissexist* (‘exhibiting prejudice against transgender people’) whose meaning is far from obvious from its component parts, but it is easily predicted from knowledge of the meaning of *cissexism* (‘prejudice against transgender people’) (McNally et al., 2023).

The ProSPar model aims to deal with these kind and other similar phenomena, which is very common but highly unexplored (Bonami et al., 2022; McNally et al., 2023). The goal is to have a theory that allows one to make predictions about the coining of new words and about what different interpreters can infer about the meaning of a complex word depending on what they know about the referents of the words that function as base for word creation. This theory should, for instance, allow one to make predictions about how a Spanish speaker might understand the words *rafaelista* (*Rafael-ist*) and *otanista* (*NATO-ist*) which can be understood

in at least three different ways (as relational adjectives, in which case they have the meaning of ‘related to N’ (RAE ASALE, 2009, 13.12), as qualifying adjectives, in which case they have the meaning of ‘characteristic or typical of N’ (Id.), or as nouns that refer to individuals related to the referent of the proper names), depending on what she knows about Rafael and the organization NATO. To achieve this, it is proposed that the interplay of linguistic knowledge, world knowledge and knowledge of the context must be considered. Specifically, the idea is that to understand how the coining of a new word works and the interpretation of complex words proceeds we have to take into account the knowledge of the paradigmatic relations in the lexicon, the knowledge of so-called scenarios (see below) and the knowledge of the context, and how these forms of knowledge interact in a probabilistic way (Bonami et al., 2022; McNally et al., 2023). For the purposes of the present discussion, it will be sufficient to characterize the notions of scenario and paradigmatic lexicon. As for the rest, it is enough to note that the model assumes that word meanings are inferred probabilistically in the context of use (getting into the details of a probabilistic semantics would go beyond the scope of the thesis).

2.2. The ProSPar model

2.2.1. The paradigmatic lexicon

The ProSPar model takes from existing morphological theory the idea that the derivational lexicon is structured by a system of paradigmatic relations. According to this view, the derivational lexicon has the same properties exhibited by the inflectional paradigms (Bauer, 2019; Bonami and Strnodová, 2019). The expression “paradigmatic lexicon” is the name given in the model to a lexicon organized in such a way. The paradigmatic relations come in three varieties: word families, word series and paradigmatic alignment of words. They are illustrated in Figure 1.

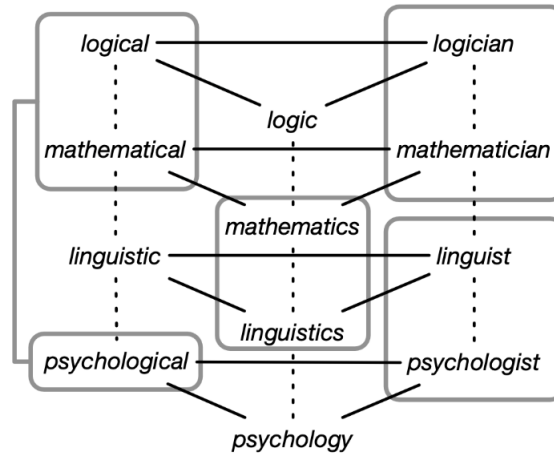


Figure 1. An illustration of the paradigmatic lexicon (taken from McNally et al. 2023).

Word families (also called “morphological families”), represented in Figure 1 horizontally and highlighted by solid black edges, are collections of words derived from a given stem by means of either compounding or derivation (Schreuder and Baayen, 1997). Thus, they share a root and name related concepts (Nagy et al., 1989). In Figure 1, *logical*, *logician* and *logic* are morphologically connected in this way. These words are related by the fact that they share contentful morphological material and name concepts with related meaning. Word series, represented in Figure 1 by gray boxes, are groups of words instantiating the same derivational pattern (Fradin, 2018); that is, these words share non-root phonological material. They also name concepts associated with the same ontological type; this means that they name concepts describing similar broad subtypes of entities, events or properties (McNally et al. 2023). In Figure 1, *linguist* and *psychologist* illustrate this kind of morphological relation. Besides sharing non-root phonological material (the ending *-ist*), these words name the same kind of ontological entity: individuals. Finally, words are paradigmatically aligned if they play parallel roles in their respective families (Bonami and Strnodová, 2019). This is illustrated by dashed vertical edges in Figure 1. *Logician*, *mathematician*, *linguist* and *psychologist* are related in this way, because all these words fulfill the same roles in their own families: *linguist* is to *linguistics* as *logician* is to *logic*, for instance. In slightly more formal terms, “given two ordered pairs of morphologically related words (w_1, w_2) and (w_3, w_4) , we say that the two pairs

are ALIGNED if the same content relation holds between them: there is some content relation R_c such that $R_c(w_1, w_2)$ and $R_c(w_3, w_4)$.” (Bonami and Strnodová 2019, p. 170). Thus, this type of relation is based on content, not form, as the examples illustrate. It might be important to note that families can have members that do not participate in alignments (Bonami et al., 2022). This is clear if we think, for example, about the place of *illogical* and *metalinguistics* in Figure 1. These words belong to their respective word families but are not aligned with other words in the lexicon: there are not such things as **imathematical* or **illinguistics*.

According to McNally et al. (2023), this way of understanding the lexicon permits to have different expectations about the predictability of meaning, that may rely on other words that a given word relates to within the paradigmatic lexicon. Thus, this view of the lexicon allows to comfortably explain the case *cissexist* and *cissexism* mentioned in Section 2.1. The meaning of *cissexist* (‘exhibiting prejudice against transgender people’) can be predicted from the meaning of *cissexism* (“prejudice against transgender people”) thanks to the way these two words are related in the lexicon.

2.2.2. Scenario knowledge

According to the proponents of the ProSPar model, even though the paradigmatic lexicon allows one to explain and make predictions about the coining and interpretation of new words, gaining further insight into this process requires considering what they call “scenario knowledge”. This is a notion taken from works on language processing (Sanford and Garrod, 1998; McRae and Matsuki, 2009), polysemy resolution in sentential contexts (Erk and Heberlot, 2021), and, to a lesser degree, frame semantics (Fillmore, 1982).³ In this literature, scenarios are generally understood as a chunks of information and knowledge about situations and common events in the world, as representations of how the world works and how the things

³ McNally et al. (2023) draw primarily on the use of the notion made by Erk and Heberlot, Sanford and Garrod, and McRae and Matsuki. The work of Fillmore is considered by them specifically to the extent that Erk and Heberlot draw on his notion of ‘frame’.

in it are (Sanford and Garrod, 1998; McRae and Matsuki, 2009; Erk and Heberlot, 2021). More specifically, scenarios are considered systems of concepts corresponding to entities and happenings that often appear together in everyday situations (Fillmore, 2006) and, consequently, belong together (Erk and Heberlot, 2021). For instance, for a given situation like a recess the corresponding scenario consist of a system of concepts that includes concepts for the types of things that tend to happen in that event (playing some sport, eating a snack), for typical participants (kids, set of friends, teachers), for common instruments (footballs, baseballs), for common locations (the school playground) and knowledge of the usual time course of events (McRae and Matsuki, 2009).

Building on these intuitions, McNally et al. (2023) define scenarios as “partial models of knowledge that group related entities and concepts” (5) and make the following additional remark. McRae and Matsumi and Sanford and Garrod hold that scenarios are generalized forms of knowledge of common events (McRae and Matsuki, 2009) and stereotypical information (Sanford and Garrod, 1998). This means that they are prototypical and general. Coming back to the example of a recess, the intuition behind the idea of prototypicality is that the scenario represents a general, typical recess (rather than a detailed memory of a specific recess) and what most recesses tend to have in common (McRae and Matsuki, 2009). In contrast, according to McNally et al. (2023), scenarios, besides involving stereotypical information, can involve very specific information. So, for instance, they can involve general and stereotypical knowledge about common events such as driving or cooking, but also particular and detailed information about individuals such as Chomsky and Shakira or situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, it might be important to notice that the scenarios are not intended to capture everything a person knows about a given situation or referent; it is in this sense that they are “partial models of knowledge”. Scenarios are knowledge structures about a given situation or referent that are sufficiently informed to make clearer and more precise and restricted a context

of interpretation in such a way that information that is unavailable in a given instance becomes salient. They are like shortcuts to retrieve information that groups concepts (McNally, personal communication).

Scenarios have an additional property that is not explicitly mentioned by McNally et al. (2023), but it is illustrated by some of their examples. In the literature on scenarios, it is frequently emphasized that the concepts that constitute a scenario are related in such a way that, to understand one of such concepts, “you have to understand the whole structure in which it fits; when one of the things in such a structure [(scenario)] is introduced into a text, or into a conversation, all of the others are automatically made available” (Fillmore, 2006, p. 373). This is an important part of what we might consider the structure of a scenario. It means that the concepts in a scenario are not simply grouped together but related in a complex manner. How the concepts in a scenario are related resembles how elements of the events that correspond to those concepts are related. In the same way that in a real-world situation of buying a product, a buyer, some goods, a seller, and money are required and presuppose each other, the understanding of the products buying-and-selling scenario requires and presupposes the concepts of buyer, goods, seller and money, and to understand any of those concepts implies to understand the others.⁴

Finally, one last point mentioned in the characterization of scenarios has to do with their connection with language. In the ProSPar model, it is proposed that scenarios are associated not with individual words, but with word families: “members of the same word family tend to express concepts that participate in the same scenarios” (McNally et al., 2023,

⁴ Sanford and Garrod (1998, p. 164) distinguish between two kinds of scenarios: “scenarios associated with well-established large-scale activities, such as a courtroom trial, and scenarios associated with more restricted events, such as driving or digging”. In the former case, there would be scenario-based roles which includes a set of related participants or characters but isn’t linked to just one single type of event (e.g., the lawyers, judge, defendant, etc.); in the latter, the scenario organized around specific event types and there would be restricted roles associated with the verb portraying the event. This observation is important, because it highlights that the entities in a scenario can be associated in different ways. However, the relevant point is that some sort of association seems to always be present.

p. 5). For example, the baked goods making-and-selling scenario groups concepts related to the production activity, what is made, who does it and where it happens, and this whole scenario is associated with a word family that includes in English the words *baking*, *baker* and *bakery*, among others. Now, this is important, in part because “the part of the linguistic form that overlaps across family members serves as a cue to the scenario in question” (id). One consequence of this way of looking at the language-scenario organization is that belonging to a word family automatically gives access to a scenario —the scenario associated with the family. Thus, understanding the word *baking* not only gives access to the production activity, but to all the other entities that are related to it in the given scenario. This is of great importance when considering the problems mentioned in Section 2.1, to which I’m returning now.

How does the explained way of understanding the lexicon and world knowledge help us to derive the most probable interpretation of formed words such as *otanista* and *rafaelista*, mentioned in Section 2.1? Given the previous definitions, the interpretation of newly created words comes in the following way. Consider the scenario presented in the last paragraph and suppose that a person who does not know the meaning of the Spanish word *panadero* listens to that word in a given context. Although she doesn't know the meaning of that particular word, she notes two things. First, she realizes of the presence of the root *pan* which, thanks to the association of language and scenarios, gives her access to the baked goods making-and-selling scenario (which, as I said, includes the concepts of baking, baking goods, bakery and baker) and at the same time to the other members of that word family with which she happens to be familiarized (*panadería* (‘bakery’), *pan* (‘bread’)). Second, she realizes of the presence of the non-root phonological material *-ero*. This morphological element allows her to infer that the word is associated with words like *carpintero* (‘carpenter’) and *tamalero* (‘tamale maker’) that name entities of a specific ontological type. These two pieces of knowledge, together with knowledge of the context, will allow the interpreter to probabilistically interpret the meaning

of the word and to predict that *panadero* is related to the person that sells or makes bread and denotes the baker. This is how the interpretation of new forms operates according to the model.⁵ The ambition is that this would work for word formations of all kinds, including proper names. For this to be so, however, we would have to have a clear understanding of how the part of the lexicon that includes proper names is structured (where we do not expect much difference from other types of words) and what the scenarios associated with word families formed from proper names are. Only in this way can we apply the same reasoning in predicting the most probable meaning of the words *otanista* and *rafaelista*. It is in this last aspect where problems seem to arise, as the next section will try to show.

2.3. The issues with the derivation from proper names

Plainly stated, the problem with the derivation from proper names from the point of view of the ProSPar model is that it is not easy to picture a model of knowledge associated with proper names that could have the features mentioned in the last section. One way to notice that is to consider the intuitions concerning the content of proper names that have been traditionally put forward.⁶ They have been divided into two: “the Millian view” vs. “the Fregean view”⁷ (Kripke, 2011, p. 126).

According to the first view, proper names “denote the individuals who are called by them; but they do not indicate or imply any attributes as belonging to those individuals.” (Mill, 2008, p. 40). In this tradition, the only function of a proper name is to identify a referent and its only informative value is the object it refers to (Fernández Leborans, 1999). A proper name

⁵ The intuition is that this will have to function in a similar way for the prediction of the coining of new words. The idea is that having an appropriate description of the paradigmatic organization of the lexicon and of the scenarios to which word families are connected would allow us to predict which word would be formed by a speaker if a neologism is needed in a particular context.

⁶ The purpose of this section is not to offer an overview of the semantic theories of proper names, but to show that there is something puzzling about this kind of word when we think of it in terms of scenarios. For this, considering two influential traditions will be enough. The two views that I am considering come from Philosophy of Language and Logic, but have been influential in linguistic and grammatical theories (Fernández Leborans, 1999, p. 87).

⁷ Although Kripke termed it “Fregean view”, it is commonly associated with Russell as well (Fernández Leborans, 1999), at least in some of its understandings.

does not describe the bearer as possessing any kind of attributes or properties. According to the second view, “to each proper name, a speaker of the language associates some property (or conjunction of properties) which determines its referent as the unique thing fulfilling the associated property (or properties)” (Kripke, 2011, p. 126). Thus, proper names “contain a description of the referent; they are endowed with very rich descriptive or intensional content—as corresponds to the concept of the unique individual they designate” (Fernández Leborans, 1999, p. 86). The properties are those that the speaker would supply if asked “Who is N?” (Kripke, 2011); hence, those that determine the referent of the proper name for the given speaker.

Neither of these intuitions give us what we need. We are looking for at least three things. In the first place, we need to make sense of a model of knowledge about the referents of proper names that group concepts and entities that belong together. But what are those entities and concepts? If we think of the proper name as a designator whose only informative value is the referent it designates, there is no prospect of identifying a set of entities and concepts beyond the referent of the proper name itself. Alternatively, if we think of the content of a proper name as a set of descriptions about the referent of the name, there is at least room for some content beyond the referent. However, it is still unclear what the relevant concepts and entities are. The notion of these properties as being those that the speaker would supply if asked “Who is N?” does not take us very far. The problem with this is that the descriptions, understood in this way, are unconstrained. The only constraint that is imposed on them is that they determine the referent of the proper name for the given speaker and, in principle, any kind of information could serve that purpose. For example, a speaker could associate with *Aristotle* descriptions like “the philosopher who taught Alexander the Great”, “the Stagirite philosopher who studied with Plato”, “the author of the *Metaphysics*” among many others. However, as we saw, we do not want any kind of information in the scenarios. Even though in the ProSPar model it is

accepted that the scenarios can contain very specific information, we want that the information on them capture recurrent facts of experience that have particular significance, recurrent things that tend to go together in real-life situations (think of the example of a recess, for instance). A descriptivist theory of proper names is not equipped to help us to obtain that.

In the second place, we do not only want to have a set of entities or concepts that belong together grouped together, but we want to see specific associations between them. If the scenarios corresponding to the proper name referents are going to have the same structure of those corresponding to the selling-and-buying scenario that was described in the previous section, we would expect that the entities and concepts in the scenario are related in such a way that to understand one of them implies to understand the others (in such a way that they are not simply grouped but connected in a complex manner). In the third place, the structure of knowledge put forward as the scenario corresponding to the proper names will have to be able to support predictions about the interpretations of new words in the same way the baked goods making-and-selling scenario did with *panadero*. This third aspect is very important, because, at the end, any useful reflection on the notion of scenario should be in line with the general purposes of the model and what is expected to achieve by calling that notion into the picture. Since the views concerning the content of proper names considered do not give us the needed entities, clearly they neither teach us anything about their association nor how thanks to this association the scenarios could support inferences.

As I said at the beginning, in this thesis, I examine a set of derived words of proper names to see if any idea of how to face these challenges emerges. I turn now to the methodological aspects of the study.

3. Methods

This section details the methodological aspects of the study. I start by commenting on how the dataset was constructed. Then, I will explain the details of the analysis.

3.1. Data collection

This research started with a literature review of previous works on derivational morphology of proper names in Spanish (Díaz Rojo (2001), Lisyová (2005), Martín Camacho (2021)). This had the purpose of identifying the most productive affixes and processes involved in this phenomenon as well as some examples of creation of new words. Although it would have been possible to carry out the study with some of these examples, aiming to have diverse, random and less lexicalized data, I look for other sources of information. Since there is not a dataset of derivatives of proper names in Spanish, I constructed my own dataset. The main source of this dataset is the Corpus del Español: Web/Dialects. This corpus “contains nearly two billion words of data in web pages from 21 different Spanish-speaking countries” and permits “to look at recent Spanish (the texts were collected 2013-14) and to compare among the different dialects” (Davies 2016). The pages used in the collection of the corpus were 50% blogs and 50% general (all web pages).⁸

There is no obvious way to query a corpus for derived words of proper names, because there is no tag for this kind of expression. So to retrieve the information using the corpus, I followed a two-step strategy. First, I collected the names whose derived words were to be analyzed. Second, I collected derived words of each name to form the morphological families.

The collection of the proper names

The first step was to collect the names whose derived words were to be analyzed. I started from the intuition that it was better to take as point of departure names whose participation in word formation processes were already attested than random names. So I looked for proper names that had already been morphologically modified. To retrieve them, I selected the four most productive affixes found in the literature (all of them suffixes) and I extracted frequency lists

⁸ For the corpus creation, two lists of web pages were created: one of blogs that was intended to provide information about informal features of the language (Davies and Parodi, 2022) and one of random pages without specifications that were accessed through Google.

of words ending with each of them from the Corpus del Español. The affixes were: *-ismo* (*platonismo*), *-ano* (*goethiano*), *-ino* (*alfonsino*) and *-esco* (*cervantesco*), all with the masculine inflection (examples taken from Díaz Rojo (2001)).⁹ The resulting lists contained 15.223, 21.775, 13.381, and 1.781 words, respectively.¹⁰

To have a manageable sample of data to work with, I extracted from each list only 10 words. The lists were organized in a frequency order from most frequent to less frequent. As the goal was to have random, diverse data, I divided each list into 10 and took the first derivative of the proper name that appeared at the beginning of each group. So, for instance, the list of *-esco* had 1,781 words. Divided into 10, this list gave me 10 groups of 178 words. Looking from the top down, I searched for the first derived word of a proper name in the first group of the lists. In this case, it was *dantesco* that was in 10th position. Once I extracted that name, I jumped to the next group. The first derived word in the second group was *rafaelesco* in position 179. I proceeded in this way with all the lists. The result of this process was a list of 40 words derived from proper names. I took the names that were the basis of the derived forms and classified them into six categories: 20 anthroponyms (*Kirchner, Hitler, Kafka*), 12 toponyms (*Bolivia, Norteamérica, África*), 3 names of organizations (*Sociedad Fabiana, PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español)* and *OTAN (Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte)*), 2 names of human creations (*La Gioconda, Kamasutra*), 1 brand name (*Chanel*) and 2 names of temporal periods (*Febrero* and *Diciembre*). This classification is based on the classification of proper names in Spanish in Fernández Leborans (1999). The list of names is given in Table 1 of the annex.

⁹ The motivation for looking at four different morphemes instead of only one was that it was expected that particular morphemes might tend to go with particular types of proper names. The expectation was met. Indeed, out of the 10 names that were collected with *-ismo* 7 are names of people and out of 10 names that were collected with *-ino* 7 were names of location.

¹⁰ Most of those words in the frequency lists were not derivatives of proper names. Some were non-complex words (*sino, fresco, mismo*) and others derived words from word classes different from proper names (*marino, gigantesco, oficialismo*). This explains the high number of words in the lists.

The collection of the derivatives

Once I had the list of names, I looked for all the derived words of each name. For this, I used a local installation of the Corpus del Español querying the corpus with the simple regular expression *N*. For instance, *Kirchner*. Care was taken to deal with cases where it was possible that the affixation would cause some change in the name or where there might be some orthographic alternations. For example, *kafk* was used instead of *kafka* so I could get words like *kafkiano*, and for *Ecuador* both *ecuado* and *ecuato* were used so I would be able to get both *ecuadorcito* and *ecuatoriano*. In cases where the first derived from (the one that gave access to the proper name) was complex like *juliovernesco*, I searched for the derivatives of both the whole name and just the last name (which is usually the source of word creation processes). Finally, since the focus of this research is on derivational processes, in the collection process I did not consider inflectional variations of gender or number of the same word nor compositionally created words like *afroecuatoriano*. With the extraction of each derivative, I took part of the linguistic context in which it occurred (more or less 5 words to the left and to the right).

The last paragraph was about the formal aspects of the data collection, but there was also an important semantic fact considered. Proper names can be referentially ambiguous. This means that the same name can be used to refer to more than one individual (Fernández Leborans, 1999). To take an example that involves a name in my data, *Ortega* can refer at least to the Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset (as it does in my data) and to the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The name *Ortega* applied to these two different people gives rise to morphological families with different members. For instance, at least in the Corpus del Español, when *Ortega* is applied to the Nicaraguan President, it is a source for the creation of the words *orteguismo* and *orteguista*, whereas when it is applied to the philosopher, it is not. This fact had the consequence that for each derivative I had to manually check that it was

associated with the relevant referent by looking at the linguistic context it appeared in.¹¹ This was extremely important, because one of the goals of this study is to examine how particular facts about the referent of the proper name shape its corresponding morphological family. The result of this process is a list of 277 derivatives organized in 40 different families (one for each proper name). The list of derived words for each name is given in Table 2 of the annex.

3.2. Data analysis

To analyze the data, two things seemed required: First, to have a good understanding of the semantic properties of each of the affixes found in the derived words of the data. Second, to have a good understanding of circumstances and features surrounding the referent of each of the proper names.¹²

To comply with the first requirement, I consulted the description provided in RAE-ASALE (2009) of the 52 different affixes that participate in the word formation processes in my data. This gave me access as well to some technical notions (particularly, grammatical distinctions like relational and quantifying adjective, for instance) that are used in the next section and are relevant for the analysis. To comply with the second requirement, I read the first parts of the articles in Wikipedia devoted to each referent.

With this information, I proceeded with the analysis. First, looking at each morphological family, I considered the meaning of each derivative and the general features of each family. For the examination of the meaning, I took into account the linguistic context in which each derivative was present. Particularly, in the case of derived adjectives, I considered carefully the nouns they modify, and in the case of verbs and nouns their complements. Then, I analyzed the similarities and differences in meaning among the derivatives in each class of proper name

¹¹ I consider "the relevant referent" to be the one with which the derivative extracted from the frequency list was associated.

¹² It might be pertinent to highlight the fact that for most of the derived words in the dataset there is no entry in the dictionaries (at least not in dictionaries such as *Wikcionario* or the *Diccionario de la Lengua Española*). This is the reason why to gain intuitions about their meaning it was not possible to use those kinds of resources.

(anthroponyms, toponyms, etc.). Finally, I focused on patterns of forms to identify which affixes tend to go with others and which affixes tend to go independently of others. The result of this analysis gives rise to the observations that I present in the next section.

4. Scenarios associated with morphological families of proper names

The purpose of this section is to reflect on the question of how to understand scenarios when we deal with derived words of proper names. As it was said in Section 2, what we want to understand is: 1) what entities are grouped together by the scenarios associated with the morphological families formed from proper names, 2) how these scenarios are structured (if they are structured at all), and 3) what is necessary to posit about them so that they might be helpful in making predictions about the coining of new words from proper names. A satisfactory answer to our problem should appropriately address these issues. As was also mentioned, the strategy that is followed in this work to face these questions is to analyze a set of data of derivatives of proper names to see what observations and generalizations can be made and if these observations and generalizations shed any light into the problem. In what follows, I start by commenting on some findings achieved when looking at the meaning of the derivatives (Section 4.1). Then I move to an analysis of patterns of both form and meaning (Section 4.2). Finally, I connect these observations to the problem of this thesis (Section 4.3).

4.1. The meaning of the derived words of proper names

As it is known from work on derivational morphology, in word derivation, affixes have the effect of changing the ontological type of the referent of the word to which they are attached (see e.g., Plag et al, 2018; Resnik, 2021; Martín García, 2021; Batiukova, 2021). Considering this observation, I will examine what entities are introduced by the affixes attached to the proper names in the dataset. The motivation for doing this is that the most natural strategy to follow in trying to face the first part of the problem mentioned in the previous paragraph is to

consider the idea that the entities in the scenarios are the ones that are introduced by the affixation. The next paragraphs present those entities.

Before starting, it might be pertinent to highlight three points. First, as it has been noticed, polysemy in word-formation is all-pervasive (see e.g., Plag, Andreou, Kawaletz, 2018). A manifestation of such polysemy lies in the fact that the same affixes can convey different meanings and, as a result, in some cases, the same affixes can introduce different entities depending on a particular circumstance of use (RAE-ASALE, 2009; Resnik, 2021; Martín García, 2021). For example, in my data, *-(i)ano* can form a noun that introduces an individual associated with the referent of the proper name (*un sorjuaniano*), a relational adjective that introduces the referent of the proper name and establishes a relation with it (*concepto vygotskiano*) and a qualifying adjective that introduces a quality that is defined in terms of what the speaker knows about the referent of the proper name (*mundo vernesiano*)¹³ (see Martín García (2021) for a similar observation about the suffix *-ario* in *incendiario*, *planetario* and *millonario*). This explains why some affixes will be mentioned more than once in what follows. Second, and related, what will be presented is an analysis of the meaning conveyed by the derived words in a particular circumstance of use (how they are used in my data) and the entities that they introduce in that specific circumstance. This does not imply that some or all of the same words cannot be used in other circumstances with a different meaning and, hence, introducing a different entity. That possibility is certainly opened. Nevertheless, I believe that operating in this way is a productive way of approaching the problem. I will come back to this in Section 5. Third, the categories I will present are supported by the descriptions provided in RAE-ASALE (2009) for each affix. This in the sense that some of the meanings identified in the derived words of the dataset (meanings that are the base of the entities that will

¹³ It might be possible to try to offer an unifying explanation for some of these apparent different meanings. This can be done by proposing a single underspecified logical representation for the words that could be specified in certain circumstances. This, however, does not affect the point that different meanings emerge and different entities are introduced.

be proposed) correspond to meanings already attested and documented there. For this reason, in my presentation, right next to the mention of the affixes, I will make reference to the places of that grammar where support can be found.¹⁴

With these preliminary comments in mind, the following are the entities that are introduced in the dataset. The entities that are introduced for each morphological family are presented in Table 3 of the annex.

a) Intellectual movements (artistic movements, practices, ideologies)

Some affixes (*-ismo* (6.4l); and *neo-* (10.12b)¹⁵) permit one to introduce what we might generally call an “intellectual movement”. This term covers practices, ideas, artistic manifestations and doctrines associated with the referent of the proper name. Examples are *kirchnerismo*, *confucianismo*, and *africanismo*.

b) Referent of the proper name

Under this category, I group together derived words that have the effect of bringing into the mind of the interpreter the referent of the proper name itself. These derived words usually do not require that the interpreter has a great deal of information about the referent. For their interpretation, it is sufficient to know that the proper name refers to some individual that can be associated with other entities in the linguistic environment in which the derived word is uttered. I distinguish three ways in which the referent of the proper name can be introduced:

b.1) Relation

Among the affixes that introduce the referent in the characterized way are those that construct relational adjectives (*-ista* (7.7h), *-ano* (7.6g), *-ina* (7.6l), *-aca*, *-esa*, *-al* (7.7k-o), *-esco* (7,12b), *-ense* (7.6b)). These adjectives “classify the entities denoted in the modified noun and establish

¹⁴ In the cases where there is no reference to the grammar, it is because there is no further support there for my classification beyond my own judgments.

¹⁵ Although *neo-* is not connected with the notion of ideology in the same way that *-ismo* is, in my data it systematically gave the reading of the resurgence of practices, ideas and political ideologies associated with the referent of the proper name.

different types of relations with it. In this case, the referent of the base noun is related to the modified noun as a participant” (Martín García, 2021, p. 202). To the extent that such a relation is established between the referent of the name and the referent of the modified noun, I consider the referent of the proper name being brought to mind in the way indicated in the previous paragraph and for this reason part of this category. Examples that illustrate the point are the following: *el proyecto kirchnerista* (the *Kirchner-ista* project), *el régimen hitleriano* (the *Hitler-ano* regime), *el poema sorjuanino* (the *Sorjuana-ino* poem), *la ley moisésaca* (the *Moisés-aca* law), *una niña palestinesa* (a *Palestina-esa* girl), *el clima ecuatorial* (the *Ecuador-al* climate), *los líderes otanescos* (the *OTAN-esco* leaders) and *el joven palestinese* (the *Palestina-ense* boy). The interpretation of the first noun phrase, for instance, implies establishing an association in the mind between a given project and the individual Kirchner and so bringing that individual into the picture.

b.2) The referent under certain consideration

Under the category of ‘referent of the proper name’, I also include derived words of other sorts that bring into the mind of the interpreter the denotation of the proper name operating in particular ways over it. They are divided into two classes. On the one hand, there are words modified with *inter-* (10.5p), *intra-* (10.5q; 10.7q) and *extra-* (10.5s) that can be viewed as manipulations of the part structure of the referent. Examples are *extra-OTAN* which means ‘outside of the organization NATO’ and *intra-OTAN*, which means ‘inside of the organization NATO’ and *inter-africana*. *Inter-* refers to the “intermediate space between two equal, similar, parallel or close things” (10.5p); *inter-africana* refers then to ‘the intermediate space between two parts of Africa (to different countries of Africa)’. What these words have in common is that the structure or configuration of the referents of the proper names is highlighted and made present by them. On the other hand, there are words modified by *-ito*. They bring into the mind of the interpreter the referent of the proper name but with an alteration: *palestinito* that means

‘small Palestine’ or ‘Palestine in miniature’.¹⁶ In this case, there is some sort of spatial manipulation. The difference between the two cases commented here is that in one case there is a manipulation of the structure, while in the other the manipulation is of the space.

b.3) Support and opposition

Finally, within this category I also include derived words that indicate support to and opposition against the referent of the proper name. The affixes that help to construct these notions are *anti-* (10.11a) (in *anti-Kischner* or *antihitler*), and *contra-* (10.11c) (in *contra-palestina*) and *pro-* (10.11a, h) (in *pro-psoe*). Again, in these cases, the referent of the proper name is brought to the mind to express agreement or disagreement with it.

c) Quality

This category is based on the observation of examples like *espectáculo dantesco*, *bigote hitleresco* and *espacio rafaeliano*. What these derivatives have in common is that they function like an instruction to the interpreter according to which she has to look at her knowledge about the referents of the proper names *Dante*, *Hitler* and *Rafael* to retrieve some facts about them and to create a quality based on those facts. This operation allows the interpreter to connect *dantesco* with a terrifying circumstance, *hitleresco* with the physical appearance of Hitler and *rafaeliano* with the space management in Rafael’s paintings. None of this is predictable from the derived word itself and it is contingent on what the interpreter knows about the referent of the proper name.

The affixes that introduce qualities in the dataset are very diverse. Among them, I include four different types. First, the affix that turn a proper name into an adverb *-mente*, because the meaning of its derivatives of ‘doing something in the way N would do it’ or ‘considering something from the point of view of N’ require to look at the knowledge the interpreter has of

¹⁶ An alternative analysis of the last example might suggest that *palestinito* does not bring into the mind of the interpreter Palestine but a different entity that is *like* Palestine. I believe that, even if that could be the case, understanding this new entity demands to make reference to the original reference of Palestine as well. So the inclusion of *palestinito* under category b) would be justified.

N in the way described in the last paragraph (as in *ortegueanamente entendida*) (RAE-ASALE, 2009, 7.14k, p). Second, the affixes that create qualifying adjectives *-oide* (7.12a), *-esco* (7.12b, c), *-osa* (7.3a, q), *-ino* (7.6l), *-ano* (7.6g), *-ista*, *-al* (7.7k-o), *-ero*. Although these affixes create adjectives with particular meanings (*-oide*, for instance, gives the meaning of ‘similar to N’ and *-osa* the meaning of ‘typical of N’), denote “properties applied to the entities they modify in order to describe them. These properties are constitutive of the referent of the base noun, and, in turn, are used to characterize the referent of the modified noun” (Martín García, 2021, p. 202). Examples of this are: *una imaginación juliovernesca* (‘a *Juliovernesque* imagination’), *unas posiciones kamasutrales* (‘some *kamasutral* positions’) and *un collar chanelero* (‘a *chanel-like* collar’). Third, the affixes that create names of quality *-dad* (6,1 a, p), *-ía* (6.3c) and *-(i)tud* (6.5a, b) that “express qualities, states and other properties, inherent or accidental, of persons or things” (RAE-ASALE, 2009, 5.1c). Examples are: *un momento de italianidad* (a moment of *Italianness*), *para destacar la africanía* (‘to highlight *Africanness*’) and *América es africanitud* (‘America is *Africanness*’). Finally, the affix *sub-* (10,2g) in *subecuatorial* (*corriente cálida Subecuatorial*) that resorts to information about the geographical position of the Equator.

d) Actions

The introduction of actions is done in the derivatives through the conversion of proper names into names of action (using the suffixes *-ción*, *-ada*, *-miento* as in *hitlerización*, *kafkaneada* and *moisizamiento*), or through verbalizations (using *-iz-a* as in *gogorizar*). As in the case of qualities, the particularities of those actions depend on the particularities of the referent of the proper name and on the knowledge that the interpreter has of them. However, here there seem to be some more predictable patterns that depend on the particular meaning of affixes.

In the first place, concerning the verbalizations, the “basic meaning of *-iz-a-* is causative or causative-resultative (‘cause to become N/A’)” (Batiukova, 2021, p. 215) and this is indeed

the type of action that seems to be introduced in most of the examples that involve toponyms (*norteamericanizar*, ‘make like Norte América’ (*norteamericanizar el cine latino*), *africanizar* ‘make like África’ (*africanizar la Iglesia*)). However, *-iz-a-* is also associated with two kinds of agentive interpretation: ‘act in a N/A manner’ and ‘reason or express oneself in manner N/A’ (Batiukova, 2021). These meanings explain the particularity of the actions introduced in the examples *kirchnerizar* (‘act in the way Kirchner would do it’) and *gongorizar* (‘express oneself in the way Gongora does it’), respectively. Sentences (1) and (2) illustrate these uses.

(1) Mauricio Macri, pidió a el gobernador bonaerense, Daniel Scioli, no *kirchnerizar* la discusión por la basura con agresiones.

Mauricio Macri, asked the governor of Buenos Aires, Daniel Scioli, not to *kirchnerize* the garbage discussion with aggressions.

(2) Quevedo *gongoriza* con cultismos e hipérbatos en su poesía amorosa.

Quevedo *gongorizes* with cultisms and hyperbole in his amorous poetry.

In the second place, concerning the nominalizations, *-ción* (5.3d) and *-miento* (5.4d) introduce actions and effects whose particularities depend on the referents of the proper names. In some cases, the examples introduce the actions and effects of turning something else into a place with its typical features (*ecuadorización*) or into a situation with some properties characterized by the referent (*kirshnerización* and *otanización*). With *-ada* the actions introduced have the nuance of ‘actions typical or characteristic of N’ (RAE-ASALE, 2009, 5.9f) as in *kafkaneada* and the sense of abrupt or violent action as in *kirchnereada* (RAE-ASALE, 2009, 5.9e). Sentences (3) and (4) exemplify these uses.

(3) ... y quién crees que figuraba en esa lista ... la próxima Secretaria General del Partido Social Demócrata ... YO. Pucha , o sea , cuando me enteré de semejante *kafkaneada*...

... and who do you think was on that list ... as the next Secretary General of the Social Democratic Party ... ME. Pucha ... when I heard about such a *kafkaneada*...

(4) La movida de macri es en esto casi una *kirchnereada*.

Macri's move is almost a *kirchnereada* in this case.

It might be useful to note that there is an affix that, although it introduces action, it introduces an action that is opposed to another action: *des-*. This prefix is attached to nouns of action in my examples (*deskirshnerización*), where denotes actions contrary to those expressed by the noun bases (RAE-ASALE, 2009, 10.10n), and to a verb (*desafricanizar*), where denotes a contrary action that implies undoing the result of the action expressed by the verbal base. In this sense, it presupposes the existence of a previous action expressed by the base (RAE-ASALE, 2009, 10.10q).

e) Individuals

Some affixes (*-cito, -ito, ex-* (10.4h), *-illo, -ista* (6.9a, f, k), *-ano* (7.6g), *-ero* (7.6b), *-ino* (7.6k), *-ico, -dor* (6.6a, 6.7a), *-ense* (7.6b)) in certain uses have the effect of introducing individuals¹⁷ in terms of their association (or culmination of their association in the case of *ex-*) with the referent of the proper name. Part of what those affixes have in common is that they form nouns that designate individuals; what distinguishes them is the nature of the relation between the introduced individual and the referent of the proper name. For names of people, the individuals correspond to followers or supporters of the referent (*kirchnerito*), people that exhibit the same characteristics or behavior of the referent (*hitlerito*), specialists in their work (*gongorista*) and admirers (*cristianorronaldistas*). For names of places, those individuals correspond to people that were born in the location corresponding to the referent (*bolivianero*), agents of an action related to the referent (*bolivianizador*) and specialist on the study of things related to the country (*italianista*). For names of organizations, the individual is a member of the organization (*fabianistas*) designated by the proper name. These categories are supported by the references indicated in the first lines.

¹⁷ In using the term “individual” I have in mind particularly people.

f) Period of time

Some affixes create an association of the proper name referent with a period of time. This happens in two different ways. In the first place, the referent of the proper name can characterize a period of time by itself and serve to define another period of time before and after it (*pre-* (10.6e) and *post-* (10.6k, l)), in *pre-kirschner* and *postkafkiano*). In the second place, the referent itself can be conceived as having certain temporality. In that case, the derivative refers to the oldest version of the referent; this is what happens with *paleo-* (10.12d) and *proto-* (10.12h) in *paleoecuador* and *protobizantino*.

g) Historical events

When some affixes (*-azo* (5.10ñ), *-ismo*, *-ista*) are attached to names of months, they create derivatives that are associated not with the referent of the name, that is, the months February and December, but with some events or things related to those events. *Febrerazo* refers to a historical event (a Police strike in the city of Lima 1975) and *Decembristas* to the rebels that participated in an uprising against Imperial Russia in 1825.

h) Appreciation

The suffixes *-ete* (9.1b, i) and *-ito* in some some uses introduce a subjective evaluation of the speaker about the referent of the proper name as in *Kirchnerete* and *Moisesito*. (5) and (6) illustrate these uses.

(5) NO pasemos de un monopolio Clarinete a uno *Kirchnerete*.

Let's NOT go from a Clarinete monopoly to a *Kirchnerete* monopoly.

(6) Y qué dicen los hebreos a *Moisesito*: Joven, lleno de vigor y unción.

And what do the Hebrews say to *Moisesito*: Young man, full of vigor and unction.

In (5), *Kirchnerete* denotes irony and contempt. In (6), *Moisesito* denotes esteem, proximity and affection. One possible way to understand these evaluations is as independent entities surrounding the referent of the proper name.

- i) Word or expression (language)

In some cases, in my data, *-ismo* (6.4o) creates a derivative that classifies a word or an expression in function to its place of origin. This is seen in *bolivianismo* and *italianismo*.¹⁸

4.2. Some patterns of form and meaning in the derivatives of proper names

In this section, I present some observations concerning patterns of form and meaning within the derived words of the dataset. The motivation for considering these patterns is that they could be informative about the way in which the entities in the scenarios are structured. Tables 4 and 5 of the annexes present the entities introduced in the word families of the general types of referents (anthroponyms, toponyms, etc.). Here I discuss the most suggestive patterns. First, I will list some facts. Then, in Section 4.3, I will try to determine their significance.

4.2.1. Patterns of meaning

1. The derived words of some names of artists (*Dante*, *Verne* and *Rafael*), names of fictional characters (*Alicia*, *Sardanápalo de Asiria*), names of human products (*La Gioconda*, *Kamasutra*) and names of brands (*Chanel*) tend to introduce qualities and exclude the introduction of other types of entities. The derived words are: *dantesco*, *dantescamente*; *vernesiano*, *juliovernesco*; *rafaeliano*, *rafaelinas*, *rafalesco*, *rafaelista*; *aliciesco*; *sardanapalesco*; *giocondiana*, *giocondina*, *giocondesco*; *kamasutresco*, *kamasutrico*, *kamasutrales*; *chanelesco* and *chanelero*. In my data, these qualities refer to the characteristics of the artists' works, the stories and general atmosphere behind the fictional characters and the features of the content of the products and prototypical items of the brands.

¹⁸ In some cases, it is not clear which is the entity introduced with the derived word. Those cases are *cristianoronaldismo*, *kafkismo* and *pre-Italia*. I left them aside as unclassified cases. I also left aside derived words introduced with affixes like *ultra-*, *hiper-*, *cuasi-* and *semi-*, which are gradational prefixes. In my data, they specify the degree of affiliation that can exist with the ideas of the referent of the proper noun (*ultrakirchnerista*) or its ideology (*hiperkirchnerismo*). In that sense, they introduce some sort of qualification over other notions. *paleo-* also introduces the same kind of qualification in *paleokirchnerismo*. I left them aside, because they have to do more with the meaning of already derived words than with the meaning of the proper name.

2. Historical events are only present in names of months. For example, *Febrerazo*.
3. Appreciations (and the evaluative content that constitute them) are only present in names of people (particularly, politicians and religious characters). For example, *Kirchnerete* and *Moisesito*.
4. Expressions or pieces of language are only present in names of places: *bolivianismo* and *italianismo*.
5. Among the names of artists (*Kafka, Góngora, Verne, Rafael, Dante, Sor Juana* and *Avellaneda*), only *Gongora* takes the affix that form words referring to intellectual movements (*gongorismo*).
6. Among the thinkers (*Chomsky, Confucio, Vygotsky* and *Ortega y Gasset*) only *Chomsky* and *Ortega y Gasset* take affixes that form quality-denoting expressions (*chomskista, chomskianamente, ortegueanamente*).
7. Organizations and months do not take affixes that form quality-denoting expressions.
8. The intellectual movements, the referent, and the quality are the most recurrent notions among the derivatives of proper names.

4.2.2. Patterns of form

- a) The proper names that take *-ismo* tend to have larger morphological families.
- b) Some prefixes tend to occur only when *-ismo* and *-ano* are also present. This happens with the temporal prefixes (*pre-, pro-, paleo-* and *proto-*), the prefixes of opposition (*anti-* and *contra-*) and the prefix of support (*pro-*).
- c) *-esco* does not occur much with *-ismo* in the same word family. Out of 13 only 3 proper names take both *-esco* and *-ismo* (*hitleresco, italianescos, febreresco*).
- d) ‘ano’ is the most productive among the different classes of proper names.

4.3. Towards a proposal

Do the previous considerations tell us something about the scenarios associated with proper names? I have said that one possibility is that the entities discussed in Section 4.1 and the patterns presented in Section 4.2 correspond to the entities of those scenarios, on the one hand, and reflect the structure (or inform us about the structure) of those scenarios, on the other. Let us now discuss that possibility in some detail. As I said previously, the validity of the observations presented here is restricted to my dataset, particularly what has to do with the patterns. Still, considering them might be useful to start picturing the “partial models of knowledge” that correspond to the scenarios of proper names.

Entities. The first idea is that entities discussed in Section 4.1 are the entities of scenarios of proper names. This would mean that in the same way that the baked goods making-and-selling scenario groups together the notions of the production activity, what is made, who makes it and where, in the case of a proper name the scenario clusters intellectual movements, the referent itself, qualities, actions, individuals, periods of time, historical events and units of language. At first sight, this seems plausible. If we think about the notions that are recurrent in our thought about the referents of proper names discussed here, the mentioned entities indeed appear quite recurrently. This also goes well with the idea that the scenarios of proper names do not have to contain all the information that a person knows about the referent, but only enough information to enrich contexts of interpretations.

Structure. The second idea is that the patterns of form and meaning reflect in some way the organizations of scenarios. Let us start with the patterns of meaning. First, fact 1 shows that the morphology in some types of referents only introduces one type of entity. This happens, for example, with the qualities and the fictional characters, where quality is the only entity that is introduced by the affixes attached to the names of these types of referents. Second, facts 1 to 7 suggest that some entities are expected to be present or absent depending on the general

category of the referent of the proper name. For example, if the proper name referent is an artist, qualities are expected to be present within the word family (fact 1), but if it is an organization they are expected to be absent (fact 6). Likewise, at least in my data, only if the referent is a place, a specific type of person (politician or religious character), and a month, the concepts of linguistic expression, appreciation and historical event are going to be introduced in the word family, respectively (facts 2, 3 and 4). Third, fact 5 and 6 suggest that in some cases even when certain entities are possible within a class of proper name referents, their productivity is low as happens with intellectual movements with artists (fact 5) and qualities with thinkers (fact 6). These observations might comfortably be explained if we assume that the entities introduced by the morphology are the entities of scenarios, for that would give us a way to connect these results with the situations surrounding the proper names referents. For example, the fact that the qualities appear systematically with names of artists might be explained by the fact that in the real world it is the quality of their works that is more salient. If this is on the right track, we might start picturing how the scenario for a proper name would look like. For instance, if the referent is brand, the scenario will cluster qualities but exclude language expressions, historical events and appreciations, and if it is a period of time like a month, it will probably contain historical events. See table 5 of annex for the entities that are introduced by each type of referent.

Let us consider now the patterns of form. The facts (a) to (d) show particular behaviors that could be used for certain inferences based on form. Fact (a), considered by itself, suggests that the presence of *-ismo* might support inferences about the size of the word family and, consequently, the amount of entities that can be introduced. Fact (b) might have a simple explanation: the prefixes mentioned there usually are attached to bases that have been already modified by the suffixes *-ismo* and *-ano* (e.g., *pre-kirchnerista*, *poshitleriana*). Still, the observation might suggest that if the morphological family does not contain *-ismo* or *-ano*, the

prefixed forms are unlikely. Taken to step toward meaning, the observation also suggests, for example, that when the notion of intellectual movement (the one generally associated with *-ismo*) is introduced, the notions of period of time, support and opposition might be close. Fact (c) might support some inferences concerning the affixes *-esco* and *-ismo*. The presence of any of them might cause a lowering of the expectations that the other one could also be present. Again moving to meaning, this might suggest that the presence of qualities (entity associated with *-esco*) might cause the inference that the intellectual movement (entity associated with *-ismo*) might be absent.¹⁹ Finally, fact (d) shows that some affixes might be too pervasive to support inferences. At the beginning of Section 4, I mentioned the affix *-ano* when I highlighted the fact that the same affix can be used to create words with different meanings and, consequently, to introduce more than one entity. Specifically, *-ano* it is very productive introducing qualities, the referent itself and individuals. Its high frequency could be a consequence of this fact.

The last two paragraphs show that data analysis illuminates the problem of the structure of the scenarios corresponding to proper names only up to a certain point. Specifically, it shows that some types of referents tend to cluster related entities and concepts. But it does not show situations similar to the selling-and-buying scenario where there is a particular and strong association between the entities. What happens in that case, remember, is that understanding the buying-and-selling scenario requires and presupposes simultaneously the concepts of buyer, goods, seller and money, and that understanding any of those concepts implies understanding the others. Nothing of that sort seems to be present when dealing with scenarios associated with proper names. From what has been observed, it does not seem to be the case that, for instance, the concept of intellectual moment requires or presupposes the concept of

¹⁹ This could be a consequence of the fact that the referents of names that tend to cluster qualities (artists) tend to exclude intellectual movements (which are pervasive in thinkers), and referents that tend to cluster intellectual movements (thinkers) tend to exclude qualities (which are pervasive in artists).

individuals, or that the referent itself requires the concept of action. Besides what has been said, a look at table 3 should convince the reader of that.²⁰ This could mean either that more data has to be considered or that the scenarios of proper names cannot be understood in the same way as scenarios of things like events.

Predictions about new creations. The last point that has to be examined is whether the scenarios understood in the way that has been suggested help us to face issues like the one concerning the words *otanista* and *rafaelista*, mentioned in Section 2.1. Remember, the desideratum is to have a theory that allows us to predict how a speaker would interpret these new creations. Particularly, that helps us to decide what of the three readings is more probable: if the relational, the qualitative or the one that takes the word as a noun. (Let us assume that the speaker is in a situation where there is no disambiguating linguistic context). Putting the problem in terms of the preceding discussion, the issue is if using a scenario thought in the way that has been suggested can help to make predictions about whether the entities introduced by *otanista* and *rafaelista* correspond to qualities, the referent itself or individuals. Considering what has been said, it seems plausible that we can make predictions. If we develop a conception of scenarios of proper names where, depending on the type of referent, some of the entities enlisted in section 4.1 are expected while others are not, we might arrive at the prediction that the qualitative reading is more likely for Rafael, since he is an artist and the scenarios of artists tend to have systematically qualities, than for OTAN which is an organization whose scenarios seem to exclude qualities. What has been presented in this study is not a completed description of the scenarios of proper names. Thus it cannot be expected that what has been said is enough to solve this particular problem completely. However, thinking of scenarios as has been

²⁰ A possible exception of this observation comes from what was said about the notions introduced by *-ismo* and *-ano* and the notions of periods of time, support and opposition. But even in that case the association does not seem to be as strong as in the case of buying and selling products. This is shown from the fact that the derived words of *Kamasiutra* contain opposition but not derivatives from *-ano* and *-ismo*.

indicated seems promising to address the problem. Of course, for this to be completely achieved, some limitations have to be overcome.

5. Limitations and questions for further research

In this section, I point out some limitations of the present research and some questions that are left open for further research.

From a theoretical point of view, the limitations have to do with the treatment given to some complex phenomena. In order to keep the limits of this work manageable, I avoided getting into issues concerning the correct treatment of relational adjectives, quantifying adjectives, and derived adverbs. As a consequence, my analysis might make things look easier than they really are. Furthermore, for a theoretical improvement it would be necessary as well to make more explicit the criteria employed when deciding what type of entity was being introduced by a given derived word. This was not done, again, because of the limitations of time to do this work.

From an empirical point of view, the limitations of this study have to do with the amount of data employed and the way in which the analysis was conducted, which might have important consequences for the conclusions that can be extracted from the research. On the one hand, although the number of proper names selected was reasonably big, the corpus consulted is large, and care was taken to collect all the possible derived words found in the corpus of each proper name, this is still not enough to have a reliable idea of the scenarios of the proper names. For instance, one of the conclusions of my study is that historical events are restricted to names of months. However, in Spanish the word *bogotazo* derives from *Bogotá* (name of the capital city of Colombia) and refers to a historical event that took place in Bogota in 1948. This clearly falsifies my previous statement concerning the referents that include historical events in the scenario. One way to overcome this limitation is to look for more and more diverse data from

different sources. Only in this way could we make reliable statements concerning what entities go or do not go well together in a given scenario.

On the other hand, as I pointed out in Section 4.1, my analysis of the derived words of the dataset was based on how those words were used in particular circumstances of use and the entities that they introduced on those uses.²¹ However, it is possible that the same words can express different meanings and therefore introduce different entities in different circumstances. Since my analysis focuses on identifying how the derived words were used rather than on all the possible ways in which they can be used, the suggestions made about the contents of some scenarios might not be entirely accurate. For example, *Dante* is employed in my dataset to create two words: *dantesco* and *dantescamente*. The first word is used as a qualifying adjective; therefore, I have proposed that the scenario associated with this proper name (as the scenario of most artists) only contains qualities. However, according to the *Diccionario de la Real Academia Española*, *dantesco* also can function as a relational adjective. This means that in other uses *dantesco* can also introduce the referent itself and that the referent should also be part of the scenario for this artist (contrary to what I have suggested). I still believe that it makes sense to consider the entities introduced by the affixation as the entities of the scenarios and that some patterns where some entities tend to go with certain referents of names, but no others, will be found. But perhaps things are less simple than suggested and the difference between referents and types of referents is not categorical, but probabilistic. If this is true, to continue in the description of the scenarios, using more data, we should look not only at what entities are introduced in a given morphological family, but perhaps also at the frequency with which they are introduced and if some tend to occur more than others.

²¹ This strategy was considered the most reasonable way to start the exploration. I do not believe that the considerations in this paragraph show that the strategy employed is entirely inappropriate or that the observations in this study are unproductive. On the contrary, proceeding in the manner I have done has allowed me to make a first approach to the phenomenon, to elaborate some hypotheses and to suggest possible avenues for further exploration.

Regarding the questions for further research, the following issues can be formulated. First, connected with what was said in the last paragraph, are the scenarios internally structured so that some concepts or entities inside them receive more prominence than others? Think of the concept of quality in the class of thinkers and of the concept of intellectual movement in the class of artists. It seems that both classes of referents are associated with those concepts. But the concepts also seem to be marginal within the scenarios of those types of referents. Could it be that even when both entities are present in the scenarios, they occupy different positions inside them? Second, if one looks at the entities in the scenarios of politicians and of toponyms (see Table 5), it seems that they contain basically the same entities. Why? What consequence does this have?

6. Conclusions

In this thesis, I studied a set of derived words from proper names to address a question that appears when one tries to apply the core concepts of the ProSPar model to analyze word derivation from this kind of words. The question is how to understand the notion of scenario when dealing with word families formed from proper names. To address this question, I analyzed 277 derivatives of 40 names from 6 different classes. From this analysis, the following observations were derived. First, 9 different entities are introduced through the derivation from proper names (intellectual movements, the referent itself, qualities, actions, individuals, appreciations, periods of time, historical events and units of language). Second, those entities appear to form clusters in some ways depending on the general class of the referent. Third, the clusterings seem to allow certain predictions concerning the interpretation of new creations. Considering all this, it seems plausible to understand the scenarios of proper names as models of knowledge about the referents of proper names that can contain the 9 notions mentioned above, but that tend to select among those entities depending on the type of referent.

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Annex

Table 1. List of proper names

| Types of proper name | Proper name |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Anthroponyms</i> | Kirchner, Hitler, Kafka, Góngora, Chomsky, Confucio, Cristiano Ronaldo, Robespierre, Atahualpa, Vygotsky, Dilthey, Ortega y Gasset, Moises, Dante, Julio Verne, Rafael, Alicia, Sardanápalo, Sor Juana, Avellaneda |
| <i>Toponyms</i> | Bolivia, Norteamérica, Africa, Italia, Ecuador, Palestina, Bizancio, Trieste, Tocache, Petorca, Huacaschuque, San Guillermo |
| <i>Organizations</i> | Sociedad Fabiana, PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español), OTAN (Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte) |
| <i>Human creation</i> | La Gioconda, Kamasutra |
| <i>Brand name</i> | Chanel |
| <i>Period of time</i> | Febrero, Diciembre |

Table 2. Lists of derived words of each proper name

| Proper name | Derivatives of the proper name |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>Kirchner</i> | kirchnerismo, kirchnerianos, kirchnerista, kirchneristamente – kirchnerizadamente, kirchnerización, kirchnerizado, kirchnereada, kirchnerizar, kirchneridad, Kirchnercito, kirchnerito, Kirchnerete, kirchneroide, anti-kirchner, antikirchnerista, antikirchnerismo, pre-kirchnerista, pro-Kirchner, pro-kirchnerista, PRO-kirchnerismo, neokirchnerista, neokirchnerismo, poskirchnerismo, poskirchnerista, exkirchneristas, protokirchnerista, ultrakirchnerista, ultrakirchnerismo, hiperkirchnerista, hiperkirchnerismo, paleokirchnerismo, deskirchnerización, semi-kirchnerista |
| <i>Hitler</i> | hitleranismo, hitleriano, hitleresco, hitlerista, hitlerización, hitlercito, hitlerito, hitlercillo, hitlerosa, minihitler, antihitler, antihitlerista, antihitleriana, pre-Hitler, prehitleriana, pro-Hitler, neohitleriana, poshitleriana, ex-hitleriano, cuasihitleriano |
| <i>Kafka</i> | kafkianismo, kafkiano - Kafkaniana, kafkaina, kafkianamente, kafkaneada, neokafkiano, postkafkiana |
| <i>Góngora</i> | gongorismo, gongoriana, gongorina, gongorista, gongoriza, antigongorista, antigongorinas, neogongorina, neogongorismo |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Chomsky</i> | chomskianismo, chomskiano, chomskistas, chomskianamente, antichomskianismo |
| <i>Confucio</i> | confucianismo, confuciana, confucionista, neoconfuciano, neoconfucianistas, neo-confucionismo |
| <i>Cristiano Ronaldo</i> | cristianoronaldismo, cristianorronaldistas |
| <i>Robespierre</i> | robespierrismo, robespiereano, robespierrista, antirobespierristas |
| <i>Atahualpa</i> | atahualpano, atahualpista |
| <i>Vygotsky</i> | vigotskyano, neovigotskyanos |
| <i>Dilthey</i> | diltheyano |
| <i>Ortega y Gasset</i> | ortegueano (r) – ortegagasetiano, ortegueanamente, neoorteguianos |
| <i>Moises</i> | moisenismo, moisesiano, Moisésico – Moisésica, moisizarnos, Moisesito, moisaca, moisizamiento |
| <i>Dante</i> | dantesco, dantescamente |
| <i>Julio Verne</i> | vernesiano, juliovernesco |
| <i>Rafael</i> | rafaeliano, rafaelinas, rafaesco, rafaelista, prerrafaelita, pre-rafaeliana, prerrafaelismo |
| <i>Alicia</i> | Aliciesco |
| <i>Sardanápalo</i> | sardanapalesco |
| <i>Sor Juana</i> | sorjuaniano, sorjuanino, sorjuanesca, sorjuanistas |
| <i>Avellaneda</i> | Avelladentino |
| <i>Bolivia</i> | bolivianismo, boliviano, bolivianista, bolivianización, bolivianizado, bolivianada, bolivianizar, bolivianidad, bolivianero, bolivianito, bolivianizador, antiboliviana, antibolivianismo, ex-bolivianos |
| <i>Norteamérica</i> | norteamericanismo, norteamericano, norteamericanización, norteamericanizada, norteamericanada, norteamericanizar, norteamericanidad, norteamericanitos, norteamericanisante, norteamericanía, antinorteamericano, antinorteamericanismo, pronorteamericana, pronorteamericanismo, ex-norteamericanos |
| <i>Africa</i> | africanismo, africano, africanistas, africanamente, africanización, africanizada, africanizar, africanidad, africanística, africanita, africanizantes, africanía, africanitud, inter-africana, proafricano, neoafricanas, |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | desafricanización, desafricanizar |
| <i>Italia</i> | italianismo, italiano, italinos, italianescos, italianista, italianamente, italiasicos, italianización, italianizado, italianada, italianizar, italianidad, italianito, italianísimo, italianizante, anti-italiano, pre-Italia, proitaliano |
| <i>Ecuador</i> | ecuatorianismo, ecuatoriano, ecuatorina, ecuatorianistas, ecuatorialmente, ecuatorización, ecuatorianizada – ecuatorizado, ecuatorianizar, ecuatorianidad, ecuatorianero, ecuatorial, ecuatorcito, ecuatorianita, ecuatorianísima, Paleoecuator, antiecuadorianidad, antiecuadorianos, subecuatorial |
| <i>Palestina</i> | palestinismo, palestino, palestinización, palestinada, palestinidad, palestinense, palestinesa, palestinito, contra-palestina, interpalestina, antipalestina, anti-palestino, pro-palestina, pro-palestinos, despalestinización |
| <i>Bizancio</i> | bizantinismo, bizantino, bizantinistas, prebizantinos, neobizantino, posbizantina, protobizantino |
| <i>Trieste</i> | Triestino |
| <i>Tocache</i> | tocachino, Tocachenses |
| <i>Petorca</i> | Petorquino |
| <i>Huacachuque</i> | huacachuquino |
| <i>San Guillermo</i> | sanguillerminos |
| <i>Sociedad Fabiana</i> | fabianismo, fabiano, fabianistas |
| <i>PSOE</i> | psoecialismo, Psoediana, psocéistas, psoceros, pseudopsoe, anti-PSOE, pro-psoe, post-psoe, ex-psoe |
| <i>OTAN</i> | otaniana, otanesco, otanistas, otanización, otanizado, otanizar, extra-OTAN, intra-OTAN, anti-OTAN, pro-OTAN |
| <i>La Gioconda</i> | giocondiana, giocondina, giocondesco |
| <i>Kamasutra</i> | kamasutresco, kamasutrico, kamasutrales, anti-kamasutrístikas, post-Kamasutra |
| <i>Chanel</i> | chanelesco, chanelero - chanelera |
| <i>Febrero</i> | Febrerismo, febreriano, Febrerina, febreresco, Febrerista, febrerazo, febrera, febrerístico, Febrerillo, pre-febreristas, pre-febrerismos |
| <i>Diciembre</i> | diciembrino, Decembristas, post-diciembre, post-decembrista |

Table 3. Entities introduced in each morphological family and the affixes than introduce them

| Name | Entities |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>Kirchner</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo, neo-) <i>Referent</i> (-ano, -ista) <i>Quality</i> (-mente, -oide, -dad) <i>Action</i> (-ción, -zado, -ada, -zar, des- -ción) <i>Individuals</i> (-cito, ito, -ex) <i>Appreciation</i> (-ete) <i>Opposition</i> (anti-, anti- -ista, anti- -ismo) <i>Period of time</i> (pre, pos(t)- -ismo, pos(t)- -ista) <i>Support</i> (pro-, pro- -ista, pro- -ismo) <i>Qualification of properties</i> (ultra- -ismo, ultra- -ista, hiper- -ismo, hiper- -ista, paleo- -ismo, semi- -ismo)</p> |
| <i>Adolf Hitler</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo, neo-) <i>Referent</i> (-ano, -ista) <i>Quality</i> (-esco, -osa) <i>Action</i> (-ción) <i>Individuals</i> (-cito, -ito, -illo, mini-, ex- -ano) <i>Opposition</i> (anti-, anti- -ista, anti- -ana) <i>Period of time</i> (pre, pre- -ana, pos(t)- -ana) <i>Support</i> (pro-) <i>Qualification of properties</i> (cuasi-)</p> |
| <i>Franz Kafka</i> | <p><i>No clear entity</i> (-ismo) <i>Quality</i> (-ano, -ino, -mente) <i>Action</i> (-ada) <i>Period of time</i> (post-)</p> |
| <i>Luis de Góngora</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo, neo-) <i>Referent</i> (-ano, -ina) <i>Individual</i> (-ista) <i>Action</i> (-iza) <i>Opposition</i> (anti- -ista, anti- -ina)</p> |
| <i>Chomsky</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo) <i>Quality</i> (-istas, -mente) <i>Referent</i> (-ano) <i>Opposition</i> (anti-)</p> |
| <i>Confucio</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo, neo-) <i>Referent</i> (-(i)ano, -ista)</p> |
| <i>Cristiano</i> | <p><i>No clear entity</i> (-ismo)</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Ronaldo</i> | <i>Individual (-ista)</i> |
| <i>Maximilien Robespierre</i> | <i>Intellectual movement (-ismo)</i> <i>Quality (-ano)</i> <i>Individual (-ista)</i> <i>Opposition (anti- -ista)</i> |
| <i>Atahualpa</i> | <i>Referent (-ano, -ista)</i> |
| <i>Vygotsky</i> | <i>Intellectual movement (neo-)</i> <i>Referent (-ano)</i> |
| <i>Wilhelm Dilthey</i> | <i>Referent (-ano)</i> |
| <i>Ortega y Gasset</i> | <i>Referent (-ano)</i> <i>Quality (-mente)</i> |
| <i>Moises</i> | <i>Intellectual movement (-ismo)</i> <i>Quality (-ano)</i> <i>Referent (-ico, -aca)</i> <i>Action (-zar, -miento)</i> <i>Appreciation (-ito)</i> |
| <i>Dante Alighieri</i> | <i>Quality (-esco, -mente)</i> |
| <i>Julio Verne</i> | <i>Quality (-ano, -esco)</i> |
| <i>Rafael</i> | <i>Quality (-ano, -ina, -esco, -ista)</i> <i>Period of time (pre-)</i> |
| <i>Alicia</i> | <i>Quality (-esco)</i> |
| <i>Sardanápalo</i> | <i>Quality (-esco)</i> |
| <i>Sor Juana</i> | <i>Individual (-ano, -ista)</i> <i>Referent (-ino, eso)</i> |
| <i>Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda</i> | <i>Referent (-ino)</i> |
| <i>Bolivia</i> | <i>Expression or piece of language (-ismo)</i> <i>Referent (-ano, ex-, -ista)</i> <i>Action (-ción, zado, -zar, -ada)</i> <i>Quality (-dad)</i> <i>Individual (-ero, -ito, -dor)</i> <i>Opposition (anti- -ana, anti- -ismo)</i> |
| <i>Norteamérica</i> | <i>Referent (-ano, -ex)</i> |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | <p><i>Action</i> (-ción, zada, zar, -nte, -ada) <i>Quality</i> (-dad, -ía, -ismo) <i>Individual</i> (-ito) <i>Opposition</i> (anti- -ano, anti-ismo) <i>Support</i> (pro- -ana)</p> |
| <i>Africa</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo, neo-) <i>Individual</i> (-ano, -ito) <i>Referent</i> (-ista, -ística, inter-) <i>Quality</i> (-mente, -dad, ía, -itud) <i>Action</i> (-ción, zada, zar, -nte, des-) <i>Support</i> (pro- -ano)</p> |
| <i>Italia</i> | <p><i>Expression or piece of language</i> (-ismo) <i>Referent</i> (-ano) <i>Individual</i> (-ino, -ico, -ito, -istas, -dad, -ísimo) <i>Quality</i> (-esco, -mente) <i>Action</i> (-ción, zado, zar, -nte, -ada) <i>Opposition</i> (anti- -ano) <i>No clear entity</i> (pre-) <i>Support</i> (pro- -ano)</p> |
| <i>Ecuador</i> | <p><i>Quality</i> (-ismo, -mente, sub-, -dad, -ísima) <i>Referent</i> (-ano, -ina, -al, -cito) <i>Individuals</i> (-istas, -ero, -ita) <i>Action</i> (-ción, -zada, -zar) <i>Period of time</i> (paleo-) <i>Opposition</i> (anti- -dad, anti- -anos)</p> |
| <i>Palestina</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo) <i>Referent</i> (-ino, -ense, -esa, -ito, inter-) <i>Action</i> (-ción, des-, -ada) <i>Quality</i> (-dad) <i>Opposition</i> (contra-, anti-) <i>Support</i> (pro-)</p> |
| <i>Bizancio</i> | <p><i>Intellectual movement</i> (-ismo, neo-) <i>Referent</i> (-ino) <i>Individual</i> (-istas) <i>Period of time</i> (pre- -ino, post- -ina, proto-)</p> |
| <i>Trieste</i> | <p><i>Referent</i> (-ino)</p> |
| <i>Tocache</i> | <p><i>Referent</i> (-ino) <i>Individual</i> (-ense)</p> |
| <i>Petorca</i> | <p><i>Individual</i> (-ino)</p> |
| <i>Huacaschuque</i> | <p><i>Individual</i> (-ino)</p> |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>San Guillermo</i> | <i>Individual (-ino)</i> |
| <i>Sociedad Fabiana</i> | <i>Intellectual movement (-ismo)</i> <i>Referent (-ano)</i> <i>Individual (-ista)</i> |
| <i>PSOE</i> | <i>Intellectual movement (-ismo)</i> <i>Referent (-ano, pseudo-)</i> <i>Individual (-ista, -ero, ex-)</i> <i>Opposition (anti-)</i> <i>Support (pro-)</i> <i>Period of time (post-)</i> |
| <i>OTAN</i> | <i>Referent -(i)ana, -esco, extra-, intra-)</i> <i>Individual (-ista)</i> <i>Action (-zi3n, -zado, -zar)</i> <i>Opposition (anti-)</i> <i>Support (pro-)</i> |
| <i>La Gioconda</i> | <i>Quality -(i)ana, -ina, -esco)</i> |
| <i>Kamasutra</i> | <i>Quality (-esco, -ico, -al)</i> <i>Opposition (anti-)</i> <i>Period of time (post-)</i> |
| <i>Chanel</i> | <i>Quality (-esco, -ero)</i> |
| <i>Febrero</i> | <i>Intellectual movement (-ismo)</i> <i>Referent -(i)ana, -ina, -esco, -era, -ístico, -illo)</i> <i>Referent (not of the proper name) (-ista)</i> <i>Historical event (-azo)</i> <i>Period of time (not of the proper name) (pre-)</i> |
| <i>Diciembre</i> | <i>Referent (-ina)</i> <i>Individual (not of the proper name) (-ista)</i> <i>Period of time (post-)</i> <i>Period of time (not of the proper name) (post- -ista)</i> |

Table 4. Entities introduced in each type of name (type of entity for type of name)

| Type of entity | Type of name (present) | Type of name (absent) |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Intellectual movement</i> | Anthroponyms (politician, artists, philosophers, religious characters) Toponyms Organization Months | Anthroponyms (fictional characters, deportist) Human creations Brand |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Referent</i> | Anthroponyms (politician, artists, philosophers, religious characters) Toponyms Organization Human creations Months | Anthroponyms (fictional characters, deportist) Brand |
| <i>Quality</i> | Anthroponyms (politician, artists, philosophers, fictional characters, religious characters) Toponyms Human Creations Brands | Anthroponyms (deportist) Organization Months |
| <i>Actions</i> | Anthroponyms (politician, artists, religious characters) Toponyms Organization | Anthroponyms (fictional characters, deportist, philosophers) Human Creations Brands Months |
| <i>Individuals</i> | Anthroponyms (politician, artists, deportist) Toponyms Organization Months | Anthroponyms (fictional characters, philosophers, religious characters) Human Creations Brands |
| <i>Period of time</i> | Anthroponyms (politician, artists) Toponyms Organization Human Creations Months | Anthroponyms (fictional characters, philosophers, deportists, religious characters) Brands |
| <i>Historical events</i> | Months | Anthroponyms (politician, artists, philosophers, fictional characters, religious characters, deportists) Toponyms Organization Human Creations Brands |
| <i>Appreciations</i> | Anthroponyms (politician, religious characters) | Anthroponyms (artists, philosophers, fictional characters, deportists) Toponyms Organization Human Creations Brands Months |

| | | |
|--|----------|---|
| <i>Expressions or pieces of language</i> | Toponyms | Anthroponyms (politician, artists, philosophers, fictional characters, religious characters, deportists) Organization Human Creations Brands Months |
|--|----------|---|

Table 5. Entities introduced in each type of name (type of name for type of entity)

| Type of name | Type of entity (present) | Type of entity (absent) |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Anthroponym: politician</i> | Intellectual movement Referent Quality Actions Individuals Period of time Appreciations | Historical events Expressions or pieces of language |
| <i>Anthroponym: artists</i> | Intellectual movement Referent Quality Actions Individuals Period of time | Historical events Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language |
| <i>Anthroponym: philosopher</i> | Intellectual movement Referent Quality | Actions Individuals Period of time Historical events Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language |
| <i>Anthroponym: deportist</i> | Individuals | Intellectual movement Referent Quality Actions Period of time Historical events Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language |
| <i>Anthroponym: religious character</i> | Intellectual movement Referent Quality | Individuals Period of time Historical events |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>Actions Appreciations</p> | <p>Expressions or pieces of language</p> |
| <p><i>Anthroponym: fictional character</i></p> | <p>Quality</p> | <p>Intellectual movement Referent Actions Individuals Period of time Historical events Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language</p> |
| <p><i>Toponym</i></p> | <p>Intellectual movement Referent Quality Actions Individuals Period of time Expressions or pieces of language</p> | <p>Historical events Appreciations</p> |
| <p><i>Organizations</i></p> | <p>Intellectual movement Referent Actions Individuals Period of time</p> | <p>Quality Historical events Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language</p> |
| <p><i>Human Creation</i></p> | <p>Referent Quality Period of time</p> | <p>Intellectual movement Actions Individuals Historical events Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language</p> |
| <p><i>Brand</i></p> | <p>Quality</p> | <p>Intellectual movement Referent Actions Individuals Period of time Historical events Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language</p> |
| <p><i>Months</i></p> | <p>Intellectual movement Referent Individuals Period of time Historical events</p> | <p>Quality Actions Appreciations Expressions or pieces of language</p> |