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Resources, media, networks and future of onomastic studies

1. Introduction

My aim is to give a general overview of sources of various information on onomastic studies.

I have been editing onomastic blog (e-Onomastics)¹ since 2012 providing access to diverse information resources. By doing so, I have built up my own system of collecting and offering names-related news concerning onomastic events, publications, databanks, projects, software, etc. Here I argue that onomastic blogs and social network groups may function as an interface between the onomastic community and the public, hence they may be particularly well suited for public outreach and science communication.

I ask two questions about the roles and value of onomastic media. First, how do we quantify audience and reach and what factors influence that reach? Second, what value does content hold for the community of onomasticians? My perspective is that of active onomastic content creators and readers. I believe that engaging with media, either as author or reader, can make significant contributions to onomastics and other fields. I also believe that there is an important niche for onomastic community media, despite the fact that they are ignored in many treatments of networking. For example, onomastic media are not mentioned among the Linguistic Blogs on The Linguist List, the essential guide that recently passed 70,000 followers on social media and circulate announcements to 30,000 email subscribers. Names-oriented networks are also not explicitly represented in most scholarly treatments of linguistic media.

I will clarify where and how we could be informed about onomastic events and publications, what kind of available sources (web pages, blogs, newsletters, Facebook and Twitter communities, bibliographies etc.) exist, how they could be used and what kind of developments should be desirable in this field. Working in cooperation with various scientists and new media in pursuit of onomastic information improves the connectivity of onomasticians worldwide. Finally, I will address the issue of the possible onomastic future.

2. Onomastic Internet resources

In the age of the internet, social media tools offer a powerful way for researchers to boost their professional profile and act as a public voice for onomastics. I

¹ www.e-onomastics.blogspot.com



aim to prevent my onomastician colleagues from treating online outreach and scientific research as separate entities.

Below you find the list of links in alphabetic order related to proper names studies. The list represents the most popular and significant academic resources, but it is far from being exhaustive (see Fig. 1):

Title	Address
American Name Society	http://www.americannamesociety.org/
Asociación Galega de Onomástica	http://ilg.usc.es/agon/
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	http://sco.csj.ualberta.ca/
Centre for Adriatic Onomastics Research	http://www.unizd.hr/eng/research/research-centres
Centre of Bulgarian Onomastics „Nikolay Kovachev“	http://www.uni-vt.bg/bul/?zid=145
Centre for Name Research, Univ. of Copenhagen	http://names.ku.dk/
Center of Onomastics, Romania	http://www.onomasticafelecan.ro/
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Namenforschung e.V.	http://www.gfn.name/
Dictionary of Medieval Names from European sources	https://dmnes.wordpress.com/
Institutet för språk och folkminnen, Univ. of Uppsala	http://www.sprakochfolkminnen.se/sprak/namn.html
Institute for Name-Studies, Univ. of Nottingham	http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/ins/
International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS)	https://icosweb.net/drupal/
Namenberatungsstelle an der Universität Leipzig	http://www.namenberatung.eu/
Names Society of Southern Africa	http://namesociety.za.org/
Onomastics (University of Glasgow)	http://onomastics.co.uk/
Onomastic research (University of Mainz)	http://www.namenforschung.net/
Onomastic School of Donetsk, Ukraine	http://azbuka.in.ua/
Onomastika Elkarte / Sociedad Vasca de Onomástica	https://onomastika.org/
Portal der schweiz. Ortsnamenforschung	https://www.ortsnamen.ch/



Societat d'onomàstica	https://www.onomastica.cat/
Société française d'Onomastique	https://www.sfo-onomastique.fr/
Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland	http://www.snsbi.org.uk/

Figure 1: Links to websites about proper names and onomastics

3. Onomastics outreach via social media

While there is a burgeoning academic literature on scientific content-sharing from a communication perspective, I believe this is the first time practising onomasticians who blog have analysed their own experience. I argue here that social media may enhance onomastic networking. It is actually obvious that the online discussions can lead to tangible, real-world social interactions. It is deemed necessary for onomasticians to engage with the public online, and during last years, researchers have seen increasing calls to maintain contacts with both the non-scientific public and scholars from other disciplines (RANGANATHAN 2013), especially by means of social media (BIK–DOVE–GOLDSTEIN–HELM–MacPHERSON et al. 2015).

3.1. Theoretical background

Academics value a broad range of scholarly activities, including research, teaching, academic service and outreach. Among these, the outreach component of the academic portfolio is gaining increasing attention. Outreach can be defined in a variety of ways, but most broadly it means communication beyond the obvious audiences of students and academic peers in sub-disciplines (for more detailed information about academic forums, paper publications and resources in the field of onomastics, see FARKAS 2018, this volume). Outreach can target both scientific audiences and general ones. Outreach is a required part of life for many academics. Perhaps one of the easiest ways for a scientist to reach a wider audience quickly is by social networks (SAUNDERS–DUFFY–HEARD et al. 2017).

Social media have evolved since their origin as an online tool, to become a popular way to share content and publish comment and opinion. Scientific social media have become increasingly popular over the past decade, but are still only undertaken by a small proportion of practising scientists. This may partly reflect uncertainty about what social media are for and how time-investment in social networking can return benefits to scientific careers and to science generally. I differentiate in particular what I call onomastic community networking and the more common onomastic communication networking. Briefly, onomastic communication media disseminate names-related information with their



main target audience being non-specialists and the general public. Onomastic community media, in contrast, focus on issues about the names' analysis and academia, with their main target audience being other name researchers.

Many active and popular media written by linguists and geographers are names-centered communication media with often numerous followings (e.g. *Beliebte Vornamen*,² *Namepedia*,³ *Toponímia de Lisboa*⁴). Other media are onomastic community media, intended primarily to be read by other anthroponymists or toponymists (e.g. *Onomastikblog*,⁵ *Waternames*,⁶ *Arqueotoponímia*⁷). These often address the linguistic and/or cartographic analysis of proper names, spread information about posts and funding for early-career scientists, discuss academic writing and publishing, consider issues of methodology and so on. There is also overlap between the onomastic communication and onomastic community categories, with some media addressing both audiences with a mix of post topics and writing styles (e.g. *e-Onomastics*,⁸ *Namenforschung*,⁹ *Neotoponymie*¹⁰).

Let us go through the main media resources.

3.2. Onomastic Twitter

The scientists appear to favour more the use of Twitter (COLLINS–SHIFFMAN–ROCK 2016). Because Twitter serves as an information filter for many scientists, publicizing onomastic articles on social media can alert researchers to interesting studies that they may not have otherwise come across. The online world can also broaden an onomastician's impact in the research world. Tweeting from conferences (discussing research developments, linking to journal articles or lab websites) can introduce other onomasticians to valuable content, and consequently provide networking opportunities for users who actively post during meetings (BIK–GOLDSTEIN 2013).

² <https://www.beliebte-vornamen.de/>

³ <http://www.namepedia.org/>

⁴ <https://toponimialisboa.wordpress.com/>

⁵ <http://www.onomastikblog.de/>

⁶ <https://waternames.wordpress.com/>

⁷ <http://arqueotoponimia.blogspot.com/>

⁸ <http://e-onomastics.blogspot.com/>

⁹ <http://www.namenforschung.net/>

¹⁰ <https://neotopo.hypotheses.org/>

Below you will find the list of the most famous¹¹ onomastic Twitter channels based on numbers of tweets in descending order and run by professional researchers or organisations, which study proper names (see Fig. 2).

Channels' name	Tweets' number (appr.)	Run by (person, country, affiliation)
eOnomast	10.600	e-Onomastics (E. Shokhenmayer, Germany, ICOS)
@Flurnamen	7.400	Peter Löffelad (Germany, Ellwanger Institut für Sprachforschung)
@EOnomastica	4.250	e-onomastica (Santi Arbós, Spain, Lleida)
@theDMNES	2.900	Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources (United Kingdom)
@namnfragor	2.650	Språk och folkminnen (Sweden, Uppsala)
@place_names	1.450	Institute for Name-studies (UK, Nottingham)
@AmNameSociety	1.100	American Name Society (USA)
@waternames	950	Flood and Flow Project (UK, Leicester)
@Namenberatung	750	Namenberatungsstelle (D. Kremer, Germany, Leipzig)
@ICOSnews	650	International Council of Onomastic Sciences
@GhanaPlaceNames	600	Ghana Place Names Society (John Turl, UK)
@OnomaMainz	500	Namenforschung (R. Heuser, Germany, Mainz)
@DFDmainz	400	Digitales Familiennamenwörterbuch (Germany, Mainz/Darmstadt)
@ToponimiaVila	400	Toponímia de Vilafranca del Penedès (Lluís Tetas Palau, Spain)
@NameStudies	350	Institute for Name-Studies (UK, Nottingham)
@namenforschung	350	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Namenforschung e.V. (D. Kremer, Germany, Leipzig)
@StaffsPNProject	200	Staffordshire Place-Names Project (UK, Nottingham)

Figure 2: List of the most famous onomastic Twitter channels run by professionals

3.3. Onomastic blogs

Along with forging links between onomasticians, online interactions have the potential to enhance “broader impacts” by improving communication between

¹¹ By the middle of 2018.

name researchers and the general public. One of the modern kind of online communication and information transfer is blogging. Majority of scientists are now using blogs for writing, reading or as a lab notebook. Before starting any blog, it is however useful to think about who should be reached with the writing – be it potential collaborators, potential employers, or people on the street.

Onomastic blogs could be an important outlet to contribute informed opinions to linguistic, historical or social debates and develop a collective presence in the blogosphere, thereby increasing its inherent credibility. The internet can be a more powerful force than traditional channels – when content goes “viral”, the reach can be truly global.

I admit, as A. GOLDSTEIN noted, that blogs might not be the best type of source for systematic and authoritative information (GOLDSTEIN 2009: 553). KOUPER agrees, noting that, “this way, the news becomes more entertaining, thereby making it difficult to rely on this form of reporting as a source of accurate information” (KOUPER 2010). For onomastic bloggers, this personal expression illustrates science engagement more than objective authoritative information. Many names-related blogs have different categories in which they classify their posts: anthroponyms, toponyms, hydronyms, zoonyms, astronoms, etc. Some can be about topics that are more personal and others on more research-oriented themes: PhD, postdoc, laboratory, department or section subjects.

Below you find the list of examples of names-related blogs in alphabetic order still kept up-to-date in corresponding languages:

Blogs' names	Topic	Language(s)
http://arqueotoponimia.blogspot.com/	Paleotoponymy	Spanish
https://blog.namsor.com/	NamSor Software	English/ French
http://www.cornishonomastics.net/	Cornish Onomastics	English
https://igorinternational.com/blog/	Naming Agency	English
http://imja.name/	Russian onomastics	Russian
http://namesaremygame.blogspot.com/	Names in literature	English
http://namenerds.blogspot.com/	Names in general	English
http://neotopo.hypotheses.org/	Political toponymy	French
http://nomesportugueses.blogspot.pt/	Portuguese anthroponyms	Portuguese
http://nothinglikeaname.blogspot.com/	Anthroponyms	English
https://www.nordicnames.de/wiki/Blog	Nordic Names	English
http://onomasticetymology.tumblr.com	Etymology of Names	English



https://onomastika.org/	Basque onomastics	Basque/ Spanish
http://politicalstrangenames.blogspot.com/	Political names	English
http://www.theartofnaming.com/	Name-giving	English
http://thebeautyofnames.blogspot.com/	Names in the arts	English
https://toponymio.wordpress.com/	Bulgarian toponymy	Bulgarian
https://www.vernoeming.nl/	Dutch forenames	Dutch
http://vousvoyezle topo.blog.lemonde.fr/	French place-names	French

Figure 3: List of examples of the onomastic blogs run by professionals

3.4. Onomastic Facebook

This is the evident fact that an increasing proportion of the public get their news through social media, especially through Facebook. A new political and cultural climate, in which the dissemination of “fake news” and “alternate facts” on Facebook rose considerably, has not touched on the onomastics yet. Besides that, Facebook represents a very promising outreach platform if you consider how many persons use it: as of the third quarter of 2017, Facebook had 2.07 billion monthly active users or more than a quarter of the world’s population (Statista 2017).¹²

The main important advantage is the networks that individuals form on the platform: a medial adult user connects with 338 friends. Although the numbers of likes, shares and comments may not be considered as the productive metrics to estimate impact of scientific posts, they may show tendencies to new perspectives. Onomasticians should note that while Facebook usage is high in both total numbers and frequency of usage, many users only passively consume rather than actively participate in discourse (MCCLAIN 2017). Facebook, in terms of awareness, only falls behind research profiling sites such as Google Scholar, ResearchGate, and LinkedIn for scientists and engineers (VAN NOORDEN 2014).

Despite the fact that groups/communities and pages have major differences from a communicative perspective, below you find the top 20 list of onomastic Facebook groups, communities or pages put together in descending order of members, followers or friends (data as of July 2018).

¹² <https://www.statista.com/>

Name of FB Groups, Communities etc.	Statistics	Language
Toponomastica femminile	9.870 members	Italian
Prof. Udolph - Zentrum für Namenforschung	5.683 followers	German
Surname distribution maps	3.187 members	English
Celtic Surnames and Place-names	1.615 members	English
Харківська топонімічна група	1.455 members	Ukrainian
Toponimia de Galicia	1.352 followers	Galician/Spanish
Welsh Place-Name Society	899 followers	Welsh/English
Namenskundliches Zentrum der U. Leipzig	850 followers	German
Scottish Place-names	441 members	English
Deutsche Gesellschaft f. Namenforschung	399 followers	German
International Council of Onomastic Sciences	321 followers	Multilingual
English Place-names	298 members	English
Institute for Name-Studies	283 followers	English
American Name Society	245 followers	English
Център по българска ономастика	220 friends	Bulgarian
Onomástica galega e Lusófona em geral	188 members	Portuguese
Digital Exposure of English Place-Names	179 followers	English
Voprosy onomastiki / Problems of onomastics	142 followers	Russian
Ономастика Поволжья: взгляд молодых	119 members	Russian
Onomastics	113 members	English

Figure 4: List of onomastic Facebook groups, communities or pages

3.4. Academic social network sites

The term academic social network is used as a general term referring to online services, tools or platforms, which can help scientists to build their professional networking with other researchers and facilitate their activities while researching. This is about networks focused on shared research interests. Some well-known examples of the academic social network sites (ASNSs) include Academia.edu, ResearchGate, Google Scholar, Mendeley and Zotero. Most of them provide a platform that allows professionals to create profiles with academic properties, upload their publications and/or create online groups. Those websites contribute in maintaining records of actual research tendencies, as well as in fostering relationships between the researchers.



Below I will provide a brief overview how the onomastic sciences look like on those academic social network sites.

3.4.1. Academia.edu

Academia.edu is an academic social networking website that allows users to create a personal profile, upload papers, request feedback, follow researchers, send personal messages to other researchers and view analytics on your papers. Users on Academia.edu can also import contacts from Facebook, Twitter, Yahoo and Google to find colleagues who already have Academia.edu profiles, thus connecting many different networking tools described.

In what way can we weigh onomastics among other research interests? According to the statistics,¹³ over 64 million academics have signed up to Academia.edu, adding 21 million papers. If we admit that all 5.641 scholars who have chosen *Onomastics* as their research interest, do equally join *Linguistics* (what is not always the case, of course), which count 218.276 followers, then it still only represents around 2,6% of the linguistics-interested researchers. From the whole number of academics, it will be not more than 0.009%. As for papers, 2.330 works assigned to onomastics from 21 million consist about 0.011% but they represent 3,44% from 67.739 manuscripts with *Linguistics* tag. It is even less relevant to quantify the amount of *Toponymy* research interest with 5.096 followers and 1.609 uploaded papers because of its highly interdisciplinary character. The most “attractive” names-related research interests on Academia.edu are listed below.

Followers	Research interests
5.641	Onomastics
5.096	Toponymy
3.144	Place names
2.046	Toponomastics
1.050	Toponimia
929	Toponomastica
677	Naming
411	Roman onomastics
284	Literary onomastics
249	Onomástica
166	Onomastique
112	Anthroponyms

Figure 5: List of onomastic research interests on Academia.edu with corresponding numbers of their followers

¹³ <https://www.academia.edu/about> Academia.edu. (Retrieved: 2018.07.19.)

3.4.2. ResearchGate

ResearchGate is a similar resource with over 15 million verified scientists¹⁴ that gives the option to upload journal articles, conference papers, posters, data and code to an online repository. ResearchGate users also receive analytics on their publications including the number of times their papers have been read and cited by other users on ResearchGate. Additionally, the platform allows researchers to create project logs that can be used to update peers on current projects, attract potential co-authors or request submissions for journal special issues.

Unfortunately, due to the system of the continuous scrolling effect and infinite loading webpage, it turns to be impossible to calculate the total number of publications dedicated to onomastics and authors working on it.

3.4.3. Google Scholar

Google Scholar provides a search engine that can be used to identify hyperlinks to articles that are publically available or may be obtained through institutional libraries. Users who choose to create a personal Google Scholar profile can access their citations per year metrics. Articles uploaded on ResearchGate, Academia.edu or other databases can also be linked to Google Scholar profile so that readers can find hyperlinks to all of the work.

Taking into consideration the fundamental specificity and difference of this platform, it is nothing to be surprised about 21.300 articles found for *onomastics* or 15.800 for *toponymy*.

There is no contradicting that technological progress has changed the way we make connections and access information. Face-to-face interaction is still crucial, but social networking has “changed the rules of the game”. Platforms such as ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Google Scholar, Twitter and Facebook can be utilized to create a personal brand, disseminate scientific findings and connect with researchers worldwide.

3.4.4. Zotero

Zotero functions primarily as a research tool, allowing users to collect, save, cite and share materials from a wide range of sources. The site also maintains a significant community of academics who can connect through groups and forums, or through their search engine. Each Zotero user can build a personal profile complete with CVs and other detailed information.



¹⁴ <https://solutions.researchgate.net/recruiting/ResearchGate>. (Retrieved: 2018.07.19.)

Zotero also allows creating groups, where researchers can collaborate remotely with project members and set up web-based bibliographies for classes they teach. For example, the International Council of Onomastic Sciences set up there its onomastic library run by the International Bibliography of Onomastic Sciences Group for adding recently published works.

4. Future of onomastic media

To the end, I would like to discuss a possible evolution of the onomastic sciences without concluding because to foretell the times to come is thankless task.

However, in the future, in order to get onomastic news online, it would be useful to develop: 1. News aggregation website that provides and updates information from different sources in systematized way on a chosen topic (a name-related news aggregator can give another way to parse news from multiple trusted sources into a single, streamlined “newspaper”). 2. Web-based feed readers that allow users to find a web feed on the internet and add it to their feed reader. 3. Feed reader applications that can be installed on a PC, smartphone or tablet computer and designed to collect news and interest feed subscriptions and group them together using a user-friendly interface.

Ideally, I would even dare to dream of an online platform for all onomasticians, sort of ResearchGate (or Academia.edu). It could become a key venue for scholars wanting to engage in collaborative discussion, for peer review papers, for sharing questionable results that might never otherwise be published and for uploading raw data sets.

That could be a tool that onomasticians would be using to raise their profiles and become more discoverable. Such a platform would allow to maintain profiles, boost professional presence online and post content related to work. It would also enable to discover related peers, augment track metrics, find recommended research papers, follow discussions on research-related issues or comment on research that is relevant to one’s field.

Furthermore, that platform, being actually an Onomastic Social Network, could allow researchers to download journal articles from a variety of sources and create a personal library to share within a private group (similar to Quora, LabRoots and the science groups of LinkedIn). Name researchers could discuss, annotate and benefit from the free flow of ideas between like-minded colleagues at research facilities around the world regardless of affiliation, all of which drives citation and usage, which are a vital metric in research.

4.1. Will traditional onomastic journals disappear?

In a time of huge digital change and virtual uncertainty, we need to think about the future of traditional onomastic paper journals. Has the traditional format of the onomastic journal had its day?

Taking into consideration how almost all scientific journals are trending, I predict the development of names-related activities focused on realizing the ideals of open science (OS) and particularly open access (OA) and open data (OD). Let us recall that open access publishing and post-publication peer review are becoming more common. The journals would adopt a web-based platform run by onomasticians themselves. This is what already happens with the arXiv for the physical sciences and bioRxiv for biological sciences.

Moreover, we should turn our attention to the Research Data Alliance (RDA), a community-driven organization launched in 2013 by the European Commission with the goal of building the social and technical infrastructure to enable open sharing of data. With more than 6,300 members from 132 countries (November 2017), RDA provides a neutral space where its members can come together through focused global Working and Interest Groups to develop and adopt infrastructure that promotes data-sharing and data-driven research.¹⁵

The Linguistics Data Interest Group (LDIG) became an endorsed RDA Interest Group in July 2017, with the aim of facilitating the development of reproducible research in linguistics. The LDIG is for data at all linguistic levels, including proper nouns from all of the world's languages. The Group plans to develop the discipline-wide adoption of common standards for data citation and attribution. The LDIG also aims to improve education and outreach efforts to make linguists more aware of the principles of reproducible research and the value of data creation methodology, curation, management, sharing, citation and attribution.¹⁶

5. Looking ahead to onomastics' interdisciplinary future

Increasingly, onomastic research is moving towards more interdisciplinary endeavours. I agree that the current models of science differ from the way in which sciences were previously understood, primarily in their complexity (KRŠKO 2013: 289). Any science conducted in isolation without collaboration between related scientific disciplines is doomed to stagnation. Therefore, onomastics is, more or less, seen as an integral to interdisciplinary comparative

¹⁵ Research Data Alliance (2017) "Who is RDA?". Web Page. <https://www.rd-alliance.org/about-rda/who-rda.html> (Accessed: 2018.01.01.)

¹⁶ Research Data Alliance (2017) "RDA and Linguistics". Web Page. <https://www.rd-alliance.org/rda-disciplines/rda-and-linguistics> (Accessed: 2018.01.01.)



studies conducted within other sciences. The onomastics uses knowledge from other disciplines to shape its academic hypotheses and conclusions, and thus is also part of these disciplines. Onomastics, although an autonomous discipline, overlaps the subject matter of many other disciplines since name use is central to human activity (ALGEO–ALGEO 2000: 265). The interaction between research projects and the development of joint research teams are very promising. Many of the problems, with which onomastics research engages, can only be comprehensively explained from an interdisciplinary point of view, since it concerns issues that are the subject of research by several of various sciences (see Fig. 6).

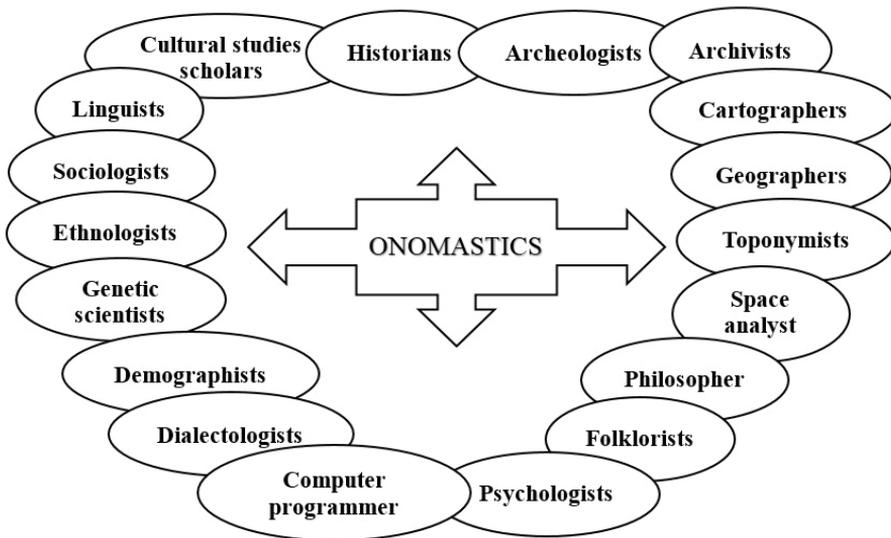


Figure 6: Interdisciplinarity of onomastics

The onomatometric analysis of China’s scientific power may serve as an example of the interdisciplinary approach (CARSENAT–SHOKHENMAYER 2016). This project involves the analysis of about one million medical research articles from PubMed. The researchers proposed to evaluate the correlation between the onomastic class of the article authors and that of the citation authors. They clearly demonstrated that the cultural bias exists and that it evolves in time. By doing so, they proved that onomastics provides a reliable estimation of the cultural bias of a research community.

5.1. Future of onomastics

Returning to the notion of technological advances, there are a number of major breakthroughs likely to happen in the coming 50 years that will change



onomastics significantly. These breakthroughs may be: 1. Advanced AI: it will certainly put a damper on theoretical onomastics and its efforts to contribute to models of language and names processing; 2. Neuron- or neuronal-cluster level brain simulations and measurement. The future hopefully holds a detailed description of how name is processed and produced in healthy and dysfunctional brains involving what each neuron or neuronal cluster is doing.

Aside from those technologically-driven advances, there are also some evergreen tasks that onomasticians will likely always be working on: 1. Names documentation and revitalization: we are so far behind on this (~15% of the World's languages) that it is hard to imagine a time when there won't be work to do in documenting languages and names therein. 2. Socio-onomastics: presumably new models of social interaction and transmission will inform sociolinguistic theories, but the collection and interpretation of names will always be required. Besides that, new names are constantly arising. 3. Forensic onomastics: onomastic research within criminal investigation. 4. Internet onomastics: usernames, netizens' nicknames, identity creation and space of freedom, virtual onomastics, digital names research.

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Abstract

My aim is to give a general overview of sources of various information on onomastic studies. Here I argue that onomastic blogs and social network groups may function as an interface between the onomastic community and the public, hence they may be particularly well suited for public outreach and science communication. I will clarify where and how we could be informed about onomastic events and publications, what kind of available sources (web pages, blogs, newsletters, Facebook and Twitter communities, bibliographies, etc.) exist, how they could be used and what kind of developments should be desirable in this field. Working in cooperation with various scientists and new media in pursuit of onomastic information improves the connectivity of onomasticians worldwide. Finally, I will address the issue of the possible onomastic future.

Keywords: onomastic studies, names-based blogging, onomastic resources