

TENDENCY IN USE OF EPONYMS BASED ON MODERN LITERARY NAMES

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Abstract. Eponym is a real or mythical person, place, or thing after whom or which someone or something is, or is believed to be, named. They have long and interesting history and are widely used in scientific discourse; moreover some of them come from the names of literary characters or refer to popular compositions. Eponyms especially terms based on literary names arouse interest in science, deepen our knowledge and enrich vocabulary, thereby making our daily practice more humane.

In this article, we highlight some eponyms derived from literature, touching on an almost unknown but hard-to-reach corner of terminology, and consider the characteristics of literary characters, the circumstances that led to their creation, and the reason for their adaptation in scientific terminology. The purpose of the work is to identify the tendency to use the name of a literary hero in the formation of eponymous terms and figurative associations that are reflected in mental activity in this case. To achieve this goal, the following methods were used: synthesis (generalization of results); descriptive analysis (selection of terms, cataloging of material (data) and other general scientific methods. As a result of the analysis, the reasons and motivation for the emergence of new literary eponyms in scientific discourse were identified, which in turn explains the growing trend in their use, and why many scientists are against the use of names popular characters in the name of scientific discoveries.

The significance of this study lies in a more detailed and in-depth study of such a linguistic phenomenon as eponyms based on literary characters. The research materials can be used as reference material by translators and linguists involved in the study of international terminological registers.

Keywords: eponyms, eponymous terms, terminology, onomastics, literary names, literary characters, nomenclature, literary eponyms.

Basic provisions

1. The national and cultural specificity of the terminological picture of the world is most clearly manifested in terms formed by association with works of culture and art.
2. The vocabulary of the language, its composition, structure is subject to the constant influence of changes taking place in society and science.
3. Well-known literary eponyms have bright ideosemantics. The use of the name of a literary hero always evokes figurative associations that are reflected in mental activity that determines human behavior.

4. Eponymization always correlates with discoveries and with the use of new scientific concepts that become common to all mankind. It means that eponymization with the help of the names of literary characters attracts the interest of the general public and the media.

5. Eponymous terms based on the names of literary characters are motivated and do not harm the conceptual lexical system of the language.

Introduction

By definition, the word eponym comes from the Greek eponymos (Eponymos - epi 'after' and onoma 'name') and means the person after whom something is named or is thought to be named. In other words, traditionally, an eponym was used to refer to a hero, a real or fictional person whose name or derivatives of it have various cultural associations and have become an integral part of cultural discourse, and whose name has become synonymous with an era, event, object, practice, or the like [1]. As a rule, these names are associated with a certain (sometimes more than one) quality, character trait, behavior, and so on. Eponymic terms are found in such sciences as philosophy, chemistry, physics, medicine, geography, etc. It is known that most of them belong to the field of medicine.

Eponyms have a long and interesting history, and by the trends in naming things and the phenomenon of proper names, we can also trace the culture of a certain period of time [2]. Many, if not most, existing eponym dictionaries, such as Beeching, C. L. "A Dictionary of Eponyms" (1979), Douglas, A. "Webster's New World dictionary of eponyms: common words from proper names" (1990) and Freeman Morton S. "A New Dictionary of Eponyms" (1997) are monolingual. Apart from eponym dictionaries per se, other types of dictionaries include: allusion dictionaries such as Urdang and Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr., "Allusions – Cultural, Literary, Biblical and Historical: Thematic Dictionary" (1982) and Cole, S. "The Facts on File Dictionary of Cultural and Historical Allusions: From the Middle Ages Through the 20th Century" (2001). Some of them include proper names or phrases containing proper names, but for the most part present them without a broad cultural context. And only in the 21st century eponymous dictionaries of a systematizing type were created: the dictionary by Blau M. G. "The fate of eponyms. 300 stories of the origin of names: a reference dictionary" (2010), Kakzanova E. M. "English-Russian-German Dictionary of international eponyms: names and origin. From A to Z" (2015), which are of interest in scientific and applied aspects and, above all, as the richest source on linguoculturology.

Eponymic terms, which are linguistic signs, are subject, like other linguistic units, to classification and systematization in accordance with the principles accepted in linguistics, based on conceptual characteristics. Terms of the same name can be classified according to several criteria, one of which is classification according to the type of proper names on which they are based. For example, proper names, geographical names, etc.

The national and cultural specificity of the terminological picture of the world is most clearly manifested in terms formed by association with works of culture and art. Therefore, an interesting example of this category are terms of literary origin

such as “Alice in Wonderland Syndrome”. This eponym is an allusion to Lewis Carroll's famous book *Alice in Wonderland* (1865), in which the main character Alice experienced conditions similar to the symptoms of this syndrome. People diagnosed with Alice in Wonderland Syndrome (AWS) have severe perceptual problems [3]. In fact, everyday life for them is like those scenes from *Alice in Wonderland*, where objects seem incredibly small or frighteningly large. The work “*Alice in Wonderland*” enriched the scientific discourse with another eponymous term – “The Cheshire Cat syndrome” [4]. Cheshire cat syndrome describes mysterious cases in which there is no full set of symptoms of the disease, as in the situation with the Cheshire cat, which had no body, but only a smile. It is interesting that there was another obsolete term for “Alice in Wonderland Syndrome” – “Lilliputian hallucination”. This is a metaphor based on Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), in which the author describes the “little people” who lived on Lilliput Island. This name originated due to the fact that some patients with this syndrome incorrectly and distortedly perceive the size of objects around.

In the process of the development of science, the emergence of new literary works, terminologies disappear, some words become obsolete, others appear. Since the vocabulary of the language, its composition, structure is subject to the constant influence of changes taking place in society and science. The reasons for the emergence of obsolete words in the language, which also apply to terms: the disappearance of an object, the thing that it is called, the displacement of words by foreign or other more popular words, language economy (abbreviation of words), a change in the prefix or suffix of a word. Thus, “Lilliputian hallucination” and “Alice in Wonderland Syndrome” are an example of one term becoming obsolete and being replaced by a more popular and widely used eponym for ease of use and understanding.

Material and methods

The first eponym dictionaries that appeared in the middle of the 20th century were monolingual dictionaries, first of medical eponyms, and then of terms from other fields of science, more often giving explanations to eponyms-phrases, rather than monosyllabic terms [1]. Analyzing the functional range of terms-eponyms, it is worth noting that their use can be traced both in oral and written types of discourse, within which they bear a certain functional orientation.

Since our goal was to identify eponyms based precisely on the names of modern literary characters, and they appeared relatively recently and most often are not mentioned as often as eponyms based on the names of scientists, it was decided to take online dictionaries of eponymous terms: *oxfordreference.com*, *etymonline.com* and *whonamedit.com* (the most complete database of English eponymous terms). By analyzing the vocabulary of the above resources, 20 eponyms based on literary names were collected, among which 17 are terms of neurology and other spheres of medicine and the remaining 3 are the namings of recently discovered living organisms.

The corpus of general and particular scientific methods were used in the work. General scientific methods include: synthesis (generalization of results: formation

of the primary subject of description - signs, parameters and characteristics of the object, marked as significant and essential, and constituting the main analytical focus of observation and description); descriptive analysis (selection of eponymous terms based on literary names, namely modern among all other types via cataloging (typology, systematization or categorization) of material (data), opening up the possibility of studying its composition, structure, characteristics, the most general relationships between them, as well as subject-specific qualities) and some of the particular scientific methods as mentioned below.

The logical-linguistic method is based on the laws of logic and terminology, which are important for the development and formation of the conceptual terminological system of any science, as a philosophical generalizing toolkit in relation to specific scientific knowledge, which has the right to its own characteristics and some deviations from the generalized norm. In relation to the objectives of this study, a systematic approach involves the analysis of terminological vocabulary as a special sign system, taking into account the hierarchical relationships existing in it, a comprehensive consideration of terminology as a specialized layer of vocabulary.

Result and discussion

Precedent names are the most important part of the national culture in its historical development, closely related to national values and traditions. The system of precedent phenomena is one of the tools for transmitting the "cultural memory" of the people from one generation to another and at the same time a way of uniting the people around their cultural values and moral ideals [5]. Precedent phenomena often act as the nation's moral standards, fixing its assessment of reality. It is language that is a universal material carrier, through which information is recorded and accumulated, received and processed in the process of microontogenesis, i.e., the development of an individual, and macroontogenesis, the development of mankind as a whole. Therefore, it is not surprising that eponyms based on popular literary works began to appear .

Literary anthroponyms - an anthroponym of a work of art, which, in addition to the nominative function, has a stylistic function; can have a social and ideological load, usually serves as a characteristic of the hero of the work. As we can see from the examples, a significant part of the terminological units, which are based on the name of a literary hero, are complex terms of psychoanalysis, while eponyms, as a rule, are characterized by expressiveness, both positive and negative [6]. Well-known literary onyms have bright ideosemantics. The use of the name of a literary hero always evokes figurative associations that are reflected in mental activity that determines human behavior. Psychiatry is the area where the stereotype of behavior contributes to the understanding of the clinical picture of pathology. Therefore, the use of the names of literary characters is a good metaphor, for the most part correctly perceived in a professional environment.

The following terms of an eponymous nature, based on modern literary names of characters, can serve as an example:

- Dorian Gray Syndrome – Like Oscar Wilde's conceited creation Dorian Gray, people with this body dysmorphic disorder have a “compulsive preoccupation with physical attractiveness”. They do not cope well with aging and often resort to different methods to keep their youth as long as possible: *That guy is so obsessed with staying young, I think he has Dorian Gray syndrome* [7].
- Superman syndrome. This rare disease, which affects males who have an extra Y chromosome (XYY). Males with Superman syndrome may have a variety of physical differences, including above average height, large head, increased belly fat, and clinodactyly, or fifth fingers that curve inward [7].
- The Cinderella complex is an exclusively female state in which women are subconsciously afraid of independence. It leads to inappropriate or ineffective behavior at work, to anxiety about success, to the fear that independence will lead to the loss of femininity [7].
- "Sleeping Beauty syndrome" is the Disneyfied name for a rare neurological disorder known as Kleine-Levin Syndrome (KLS). The condition is associated with excessive episodes of sleep that can last for weeks. Any regular activities stop during these episodes [7].
- Syndrome of Rapunzel. Rapunzel was known for letting her hair down, but those suffering from “Rapunzel Syndrome” eat it. This extremely rare and extremely horrifying condition is the result of a combination of trichotillomania (an obsessive desire to pull out one's hair) and trichophagia (an obsessive desire to eat one's own hair). Eaten hair accumulates in the stomach, which leads to a variety of digestive problems [7].
- Bambi Complex – named after the Disney character Bambi, a cute little deer whose mother was shot. People suffering from the Bambi complex are very sentimental and sympathetic towards wildlife and wild animals [7].
- Tyler Durden Syndrome. Tyler Durden (a main character in Chuck Palahniuk's novel *Fight Club* with personality disorder) is a wonderful explanation of the medical term "multiple personality". The disorder is accompanied by memory lapses that cannot be attributed to ordinary forgetfulness. This syndrome takes on new meaning in the age of the Internet, when you can pretend to be someone other than who you really are and sculpt yourself with doubles, good and bad [7].
- Munchausen syndrome. The syndrome was named after a well-known literary hero. Its real prototype was the German baron Karl Friedrich Munchausen, who became famous for telling unusual fantasy stories in his hunting pavilion that quickly spread throughout the surroundings. Munchausen's syndrome is a mental disorder that manifests itself in the form of exaggeration, artificial provocation or simulation of various symptoms and misleading relatives, friends and medical professionals: *“Tami continuously complained about "how crazy" the workplace had been for the last six weeks, despite the fact that her inbox was full, her outbox was empty, and the customer she was complaining to was there to complain that she hadn't processed his check. She clearly has Workplace Munchausen Syndrome”* [7].

- Pollyanna Syndrome. The name of this syndrome comes from the name of the heroine described in the novel by Eleanor Porter. The plot of this work describes the life of 12-year-old Pollyanna, whom her father taught to "play for joy." The meaning of this peculiar game was that in any bad event that happens, you can always find something good and get joy from it. People with Pollyanna Syndrome are examples of unfounded positive thinking. Psychologists consider such a reaction to be a defense mechanism, which manifests itself in an unconscious or not quite conscious effort to see any event only from the positive side: *"I was going to jail but my girlfriend was being a pollyanna saying it would be a learning experience"* [7].

- Plushkin's syndrome is a mental disorder that manifests itself in littering the home with various unsuitable objects and neglecting hygiene standards. The syndrome's name is given in honor of the hero of "Dead Souls" Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol [7].

The influence of the national-cultural component can also be traced in other associative terms formed by analogy with the characters of masterpieces of classical literature. Examples are the terms "Robin Hood syndrome" (outflow of blood into the pool of the clogged cerebral vessel from the pools of neighboring vessels, leading to insufficient blood supply in the area of the latter), "Mowgli Syndrome" (set of symptoms observed in children who grew up in conditions of complete social isolation), "Othello Syndrome" (psychotic disorder associated with feelings of morbid jealousy) and others [6].

Thus, the above examples prove that a fragment of the terminological picture of the world, studied on the basis of eponyms, undoubtedly contains a national-cultural component. And over time, associative term formation not only does not stop, but is activated, which gives rise to a new, not yet included in dictionaries, layer of terms with "cultural" semantics, reflecting the realities of today – Harry Potter Syndrome (A syndrome someone who is vain, narcissistic, and full of their self often has), Superman Syndrome, etc [8]. This fact speaks of the productivity of associative term formation and the need for further research on the terminological picture of the world in terms of identifying its national and cultural specifics.

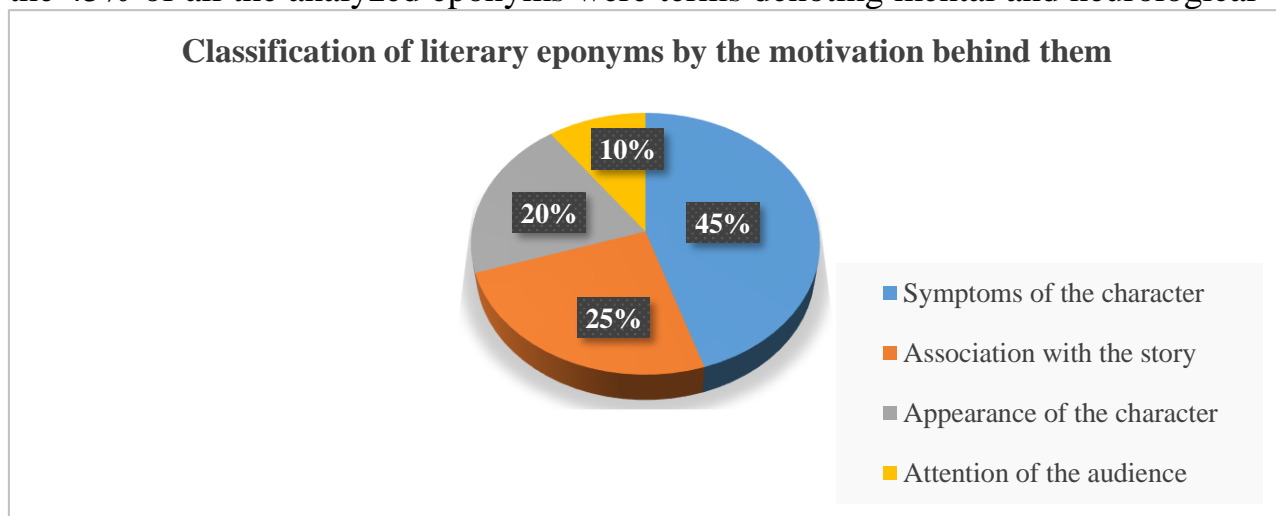
The transition of proper names as representatives of special vocabulary into the common lexicon of the language is carried out in different ways. Thus, eponymization always correlates with discoveries and with the use of new scientific concepts that become common to all mankind. It means that eponymization with the help of the names of literary characters is widespread not only in medical discourse, and the evidence of this is the development of the trend of using eponyms based on modern literary names among scientists involved in the study of new types of living organisms. The tradition of naming many organisms and plants with pop culture-inspired names is not new. For example, *Sauroniops Pachytholus* / Dinosaur (was named after the dragon from Sauron's *The Lord of the Rings*), *Otocinclus batmani* (discovered in 2007, a species of catfish with a bat symbol on its tail was named after Batman, a comic book hero), *Gollum Suluensis* (The New Zealand shark is named for Gollum of J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*) and so on [4].

Now the question is, why are so many plant and animal species named after fictional characters from movies and TV shows? The answer is simple, because that is what attracts the interest of the general public and the media. In this day and age when public funding for scientific research is drying up, any support and recognition can be a game changer.

However not everyone in the scientific community sees this growing trend as positive. The scientific names of species remain forever, and some fear that such ephemeral names will lose their meaning in decades or centuries. Another criticism is that the media attention for these new discoveries is so focused on the name that the actual science behind it remains belated. While not a new phenomenon, it seems to be gaining momentum as science funding wanes and scientists are forced to be more creative in presenting their research to the public.

It is important to note that the very essence of the transition from the precedent name to the eponym lies in the metonymic transfer. That is, the “qualitative” features of the bearer of the precedent name are transferred to all the holders of these qualities (from the part to the whole, while the whole is the commonality of all the holders of certain qualities), and it is they who become the integral (unifying) features of this group of people or objects, which makes it possible to designate them with one name.

In this review, all proper names that are part of the studied terminological units are allusions to certain works of English and American literature and were classified according to the motivation of their naming. According to the results of the analysis, the 45% of all the analyzed eponyms were terms denoting mental and neurological



disorders the symptoms of which are similar to the sensations, phobias and disorders experienced by certain literary characters, as “Dorian Gray Syndrome”, “Tyler Durden Syndrome” etc.

Picture 1 - Motivational classification of literary eponyms

Also, it was marked that in 25% of the cases the eponymous name is associated with the story itself, in which the main character appears, although the characters themselves do not have any deviations (“Harry Potter Syndrome”, “Robin Hood syndrome” etc.). While in other eponymous terms (20%) literary characters were chosen as metaphors because of their appearance (“The Cheshire Cat syndrome”,

Superman syndrome etc.). The remaining 10 percent are terms that were named after famous literary characters just to attract the attention of the audience.

The results of the analysis also showed that 85% of all analyzed eponyms and 100% of neurological eponymous terms have a negative meaning. The reason for this phenomenon is that neurological eponyms most often denote psychological disorders or diseases and are used in a phrase paired with words like “syndrome” or “complex”. In many cases, the terms “syndrome” or “complex” denote various symptom complexes, as a subjective or objective sign of a disease, or a conspicuous phenomenon, including not only as a result of changes occurring in the body, but also as a result of chemical, physical and biological processes. In medicine, the concepts of “syndrome”, “complex” as a reflection of the pathological process are usually synonymous.

Proper names, despite the already established tradition of their study, remain one of the problematic areas of onomasiological research. In the study of proper names that function as part of complex names, one aspect is fundamentally important, it can be characterized as motivational. The motive or motivation, being part of the cognitive approach to the analysis of linguistic phenomena, involves an explanation of how a particular name appeared in the language, which motivates the choice of a particular linguistic sign to designate a particular subject.

Eponymic terms based on the names of literary characters are motivated and do not harm the conceptual lexical system of the language. Since literary eponymous terms evoke strong associations with all familiar characters, their stories and characteristics. They mark the concept, reflect the specific features of the objects of the nomination and the essence of the described phenomenon, and, as a result, are informative.

Also, one of the reasons for the growing trend in the use of literary eponyms is their accessibility and understandability not only to a specialist in a narrow direction, but also to other people familiar with literary works from which these eponyms originate. Eponyms of this kind attract the attention of the general mass of people to research and science, and this is just in the hands of many scientists. The result of this phenomenon is a growing trend of creating and using eponyms based on the names of Disney characters, comics, and other popular franchises.

Conclusion

Thus, taking into account the tropic and metaphorical thinking of an individual as the main factor that determines the presence of a national-cultural component in eponymous terms, as well as the whole complex of their inherent functions, we can conclude that eponymous terms, on the one hand, are an integral part of the process of determinology of English terminology, and on the other hand, they have an emotional and expressive charge necessary for the implementation of a significant part of the functional range of author's means within the framework of works of popular science discourse [9]. Eponyms facilitate memorization, since at the mental level the recipient receives a complete picture of the image of the object of reality. The use of eponyms in the circle of narrow specialists provides a quick understanding of the current picture, conveys the continuity of knowledge, reflects

the main stages in the development of science, the struggle of opinions and views, the formation of a person's scientific worldview.

Although the name of a politician, a popular actor, a character in a popular film or cartoon may quickly be associated with some characteristics of its wearer, these connotations may be short-lived and should be distinguished from eponyms covered in the patina of time [10]. This does not mean that modern names with an uncertain cultural future should necessarily be excluded; however, before being included, they must be evaluated for their promise to eventually achieve lexicalized status. In order for a personal name or even any proper name to become a common noun, it is necessary that extralinguistic knowledge become part of the linguistic knowledge of the speakers. What members of a given linguistic community know about a person serves as a resource bank from which, according to the needs of the speaker, the basic components are extracted, serving as building blocks for constructing meaning.

In addition, the few literary sources that gave them names or the names of their characters were written long before they were used as eponyms, when they became a well-established component of social culture. Literary material, like any other material created by art, and especially works of art that are universally known, are of great value in science, including medicine, due to the effect of artistic symbolic images on stimulating the imagination and abductive thinking, which are key mental functions for humans.

Eponymous terms are nominatively significant linguistic signs that not only transmit and store technical information, but also serve as a source of linguocultural information. Thus, the process of eponymization as a new formation in the terminological apparatus of science needs to be described, systematized and classified.

Along with the aforementioned aspects, eponyms add color to scientific communication, deepen our knowledge, and enrich our scientifically dry, literal medical language. Perhaps the most captivating eponyms come from literature and the visual arts. They expand the limits of our knowledge, place scientific discoveries in the broader context of human culture and help conceptualize names using non-technological language.

Speaking about the possible aspects of the use of eponymous terminology, we should mention its lexicographic reflection. There are few dictionaries and reference books containing only this class of vocabulary, and their distribution is very limited. In addition, references in these few dictionaries to eponyms with literary origins are not numerous, due to the skepticism of linguists based on the theory that literary works are forgotten faster. A positive trend is the presence of an increased interest in the problem of eponymy among scientists in the field of the history of science and specialists, which gives reason to expect an increase in the number of works devoted to this issue.

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ЗАМАНАУИ ӘДЕБИЕТ ЕСІМДЕРІНЕ НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН ЭПОНИМДЕРДІ ҚОЛДАНУ ҮРДІСІ

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Аңдатпа. Эпоним – бұл шынайы немесе мифтік кейіпкер, жер немесе зат есімі берілген не солай есептелінетін жанды немесе жансыз зат атауы. Эпонимдердің ұзақ және қызықты тарихы бар және ғылыми дискурста қолданылу ауқымы кең; олардың кейбіреулері әдеби кейіпкерлердің атына негізделіп немесе танымал шығармаларға сілтеме жасайды. Көркем атауларға негізделген эпонимдер ғылымға деген қызығушылықты оятып, білімімізді

тереңдетіп, сөздік қорымызды байыту арқылы күнделікті іс-тәжірибемізге адами фактор қосады.

Бұл мақалада терминологияның белгісіз дерлік бөлігі болып саналатын әдебиеттен алынған кейбір эпонимдерді талдау арқылы әдеби кейіпкерлердің сипаттамаларын, эпонимдердің пайда болуына әкелген жағдайлары және олардың ғылыми терминологияға бейімделу себебі қарастырылған. Жұмыстың мақсаты – әдеби кейіпкердің атын эпонимдік терминдерді қалыптастыру кезінде қолдану тенденциясын және осы үдеріс барысында пайда болытын ақыл-ой әрекетінде көрініс табатын бейнелі ассоциацияларды анықтау. Осы мақсатқа жету үшін келесі әдістер қолданылды: синтез (нәтижелерді жалпылау); сипаттамалық талдау (терминдерді таңдау, материалды (деректерді) каталогтау) және т.б. жалпы ғылыми әдістер. Талдау нәтижесінде ғылыми дискурста жаңа әдеби эпонимдердің пайда болу себептері мен уәждері анықталды, бұл өз кезегінде оларды қолданудың өсіп келе жатқан тенденциясын түсіндіріп, және көптеген ғалымдар ғылыми жаңалықтардың атауында танымал кейіпкерлердің аттарын қолдануға неге қарсы екені туралы сөз қозғайды.

Бұл зерттеудің маңыздылығы әдеби кейіпкерлерге негізделген эпонимдер сияқты тілдік құбылысты егжей-тегжейлі зерттеу болып табылады. Зерттеу материалдарын халықаралық терминологиялық тіркелімдерді зерттеумен айналысатын аудармашылар мен лингвистер анықтамалық материал ретінде пайдалана алады.

Тірек сөздер: эпонимдер, эпонимдік терминдер, терминология, ономастика, әдеби атаулар, әдеби кейіпкерлер, номенклатура, әдеби эпонимдер.

ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЭПОНИМОВ, ОСНОВАННЫХ НА СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ ИМЕНАХ

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Аннотация. Эпоним – это реальный или мифический персонаж, место или вещь, в честь которого кто-то или что-то названо или считается названным. Они имеют долгую и интересную историю и широко используются в научном дискурсе; некоторые из них происходят от имен литературных персонажей или ссылаются на популярные произведения. Эпонимы, основанные на литературных именах, вызывают интерес к науке, углубляют наши знания и обогащают словарный запас, тем самым делая нашу повседневную практику более человечной.

В статье анализируются некоторые эпонимы, полученные из литературы и относящиеся к почти неизвестному, труднодоступному уголку терминологии, рассматриваются характеристики литературных персонажей, обстоятельства, которые привели к созданию терминов, определяются причины их адаптации в научной терминологии. Цель работы - выявить тенденцию употребления имени литературного героя при образовании эпонимических терминов и образные ассоциации, которые отражаются при этом в мыслительной деятельности. Для достижения поставленной цели использовались следующие методы: синтез (обобщение результатов); описательный анализ (подбор терминов, каталогизация материала (данных)) и др. общенаучные методы. В результате анализа выявлены причины и мотивация появления новых литературных эпонимов в научном дискурсе, что, в свою очередь, объясняет растущую тенденцию в их использовании, а также то, почему многие ученые против использования имен популярных персонажей в наименовании научных открытий.

Значимость данного исследования заключается в более детальном и глубоком изучении такого языкового явления, как эпонимы, основанные на именах литературных персонажей. Материалы исследования могут быть использованы в качестве справочного материала переводчиками и лингвистами, занимающимися изучением международных терминологических регистров.

Ключевые слова: эпонимы, эпонимические термины, терминология, ономастика, литературные имена, литературные персонажи, номенклатура, литературные эпонимы.

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