**Аннотации лекций**

1. лекция Моники Уайт, русиста-медиевиста ("Русистика в Англосфере: кто, что и как?"),
2. две лекции Ричарда Коутса, классика ономастики (1. "Номинация разных категорий объектов: историческая траектория"; 2. "Фамилии Великобритании: проект FaNUK"),
3. четыре лекции Джейн Кэрролл и Джона Бейкера, Директора и сотрудника Института ономастики Ноттингемского университета.

**СЕНТЯБРЬСКИЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦИКЛ**

**Russian studies in the Anglosphere: who, what and how?**

Dr Monica White (University of Nottingham) will discuss the highs and lows of working in the field of Russian studies in the English-speaking world, based on her experiences at universities in the UK and USA. The talk will include highlights from her own research in medieval studies and general trends in the field.

**The historical trajectory of naming in particular categories: a general hypothesis**

There is a pattern in the history of proper names in new categories of nameables. Firstly names are adapted from names of things in other, conceptually related, categories. Secondly, new essentialist names appear. Thirdly, there is a trajectory towards increasing arbitrariness in naming within each category. This tendency is illustrated using selected onomastic data from the history of railway locomotives, small private businesses and rock music groups. The illustrative material is mainly British, or at least Anglophone, but a claim of universality is suggested for the pattern presented.

**The Family Names of the United Kingdom (FaNUK) project: retrospect and prospect**

 The Family Names of the United Kingdom (FaNUK) project database was delivered to Oxford University Press in June 2014 was published both online and in print in November 2016 as *The Oxford dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland*(ODFaNBI). Here, some reflections are offered on the process of creating a resource of this kind, including an assessment of methodological and factual advances that have been achieved and an outline of some possible directions for future research. Many questions have arisen about the reliability and utility of sources of data, and programmatic answers are offered for some whilst acknowledging the emergence of new ones and the persistence of others. Progress has been made in understanding the origin of many surnames, and some choice specimens will be fully discussed illustrating either philological or methodological novelties. Some names have continued to defy explanation, and some of the broader questions that these raise are explored. Work is still in progress towards an eventual second edition!

**ОКТЯБРЬСКИЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦИКЛ**

**1.       The languages of place-names in England. Case study: the Scandinavian impact.**

The first part of this lecture will introduce the topic of place-names in England. These evolved as descriptive labels distinguishing one location from another. They comprise a unique record of the different speech communities present in lowland Britain from prehistory to the modern period. The case study complementing this introduction focuses on the impact of Scandinavian-speaking incomers in the Viking Age (roughly ad800 to ad1100). The English and Scandinavian languages belong to the Germanic language family, and (in the early medieval period) shared many features of vocabulary and grammar. The impact upon the place-nomenclature—and indeed the spoken language(s)—of northern and eastern England was profound.

**2.       Place-names and the English landscape. Case study: watery names in the medieval and modern periods.**

Toponyms record perceptions of place. Not surprisingly, landscape features and resources loom very large in the place-name corpus, revealing an extraordinarily varied and specific topographical vocabulary. As many of the landscape features which gave rise to ancient names (mostly early medieval) are still visible, it is possible to understand precisely the significance of this vocabulary, and to see a pre-industrial England through the eyes of the namers. Water, the fundamental resource for any settlement, is of course a recurrent feature in topographical names. These reveal not only the presence of water, but also its behaviour, its value, and sometimes the risk it presents to life. There are striking parallels to be found between the watery landscape of the early medieval period and flood-prone 21st-century England. The second part of the lecture explores some of these parallels, and what we might learn from the toponomastic record.

**3.       History in the landscape. Case study: Administering England through time.**

English place-names have long held an important position in informing historical discourse, especially in the field of Anglo-Saxon studies. Since the foundation of the English Place-Name Society, scholars have used place-names to identify sites of potential historical or archaeological interest. In recent decades, place-name scholars have increasingly worked together with other disciplines to further our understanding of the early medieval landscape and how they reflect social and political changes. This lecture will introduce these approaches, focusing particularly on the ways in which place-names can shed light on Anglo-Saxon administrative practices.

**4.       Cultural, geographical and linguistic identities. Case studies: cultures in contact (1) noting difference in Anglo-Scandinavian England; and (2) identities on the Anglo-Welsh border.**

Lowland Britain experienced a range of cultural and linguistic changes in the medieval period, associated with significant periods of migration. Issues of identity are therefore much discussed and sometimes controversial. This final lecture will look at identity in two principal ways. First it will examine the interplay of Welsh and English place-names in a border region (the county of Shropshire), and its implications for our understanding of the processes by which English became the dominant language of the West Midlands. Second, it will look at the toponymic evidence for different groups of people in Anglo-Saxon England, to explore ways in which identity is expressed and asserted in early and later medieval England.