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CHINESE ADAPTATIONS
OF POLISH ANTHROPONYMS: A BRIEF STUDY
ON VARIOUS SUBSTITUTION STRATEGIES

A b s t r a c t. The submitted paper is a brief review of phonetic phenomena occurring in the Chinese adaptations of family names used by Polish people. Numerous instances of various linguistic strategies were found in the research material. These are: sound addition type of changes (anaptyxis, paragoge), sound reduction type of changes (apheresis, apocope, syncope), sound order changes (metathesis), as well as substitutions of the original sounds with their phonetically closest counterparts existing in the integrating language.

The present deliberations pertain also to the onymic lexical units adaptation process occurring in the course of interlanguange contacts, as well as to a phenomenon of formation of numerous proper name pairs based upon a single anthroponym.

The research material consists of 123 Polish surnames and their 325 substitution variants being used in the Chinese language.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present paper concentrates on a phenomenon of multiplicity of Chinese adaptations based upon a single Polish surname. It is, in fact, only a small part of a greater issue: the process of adaptation of Polish family names into the system of the Chinese language.

This kind of substitutions has been the subject of the past works by the undersigned author.[1] There is therefore no need to repeat here all the theo-

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[1] See: JOANNA HRYNIEWSKA, "Adaptacje polskich nazwisk w języku chińskim" [Adaptations of Polish Surnames in the Chinese Language], *Onomastica. Pismo poświęcone nazewnictwu geograficznemu i osobowemu oraz innym nazwom własnym* [Onomastica. Journal on Geographical

retical information pertaining to the adaptation process, as it can be easily found in the previous works. Getting acquainted with the following theoretical points would be beneficial to the reader: main differences between common nouns and proper names, main differences between the Polish language and the Chinese language and their writing systems, the adaptation process and its key phases. The submitted deliberations include only the most important facts related to the above-mentioned issues.

2. PROPER NAME PAIRS

A constant communication between all the languages of the world inevitably results in a process of lexical units transfer from one language into another. During interlanguage contacts, both appellative lexical units, i.e. common nouns, and onymic lexical units, i.e. proper names are transferred.

It is obvious that the languages involved in the communication process differ phonologically and grammatically from one another, it is hence necessary to adjust the newly transferred lexical units to the assuming language system. That is to say, all the lexical units being transferred obligatorily undergo a so-called adaptation process.

The process of onymic lexical units adaptation is divided into three main phases:

(1) During the pre-integration phase, a contact between two or more languages is established, yet no transfers of proper names occur.

(2) In the contact phase, a takeover and an inclusion of the onymic units into the assuming, i.e. integrating, language or languages occur.

(3) During the post-contact phase, any direct contact between the languages involved ends, there may be, however, further development of the proper names assumed. A re-contact of the languages may also occur, causing further modifications of the integrated onymic units.

When the second phase, i.e. the contact phase, comes to an end, the process of integration is completed. It results in a system-adjusted, grammatically integrated foreign proper name, called an adaptation or a substitution.

and Personal Naming and on Other Proper Names] 54 (2010): 243–259; EADEM, "Adaptation of Foreign Proper Names in the Chinese Language Illustrated by Polish Surnames", in: *China Past and Present. New Polish Papers in Chinese Studies*, ed. MARCIN JACOBY (Warsaw: Warsaw University Press, 2010), 135–145; EADEM, "Problem of Consonant Clusters in Chinese Adaptations of Polish Surnames", *Roczniki Humanistyczne* [Annals on Humanities], 62 (2014),9: 27–48.

According to one of linguistic theories, proper names participating in the communication process are joined in pairs on phonic, semantic, morphemic and/or graphic levels.

There are seven types of onymic lexical units pairs functioning in the interlanguage contacts:

(1) proper names phonically connected, semantically free;

(2) phonically connected, morphematically transformed, semantically free;

(3) phonically connected, semantically transformed;

(4) phonically and semantically connected;

(5) semantically connected, phonically free;

(6) semantically connected, morphematically transformed;

(7) unconnected proper names.[2]

3. CHINESE ADAPTATIONS OF POLISH SURNAMES

Polish proper names are also adapted into various foreign languages including Chinese, and thus necessarily participate in the adaptation process. The present paper concentrates on Chinese substitutions of Polish family names. According to the above-mentioned theory, the surnames being adapted are joined in pairs of the first type, i.e. phonically connected, but semantically free.

There are two important points pertaining to the process of adaptation of Polish family names into the Chinese language. These are:

(1) Syllable boundaries of Polish surnames and their Chinese adaptation variants run through different points. It is therefore extremely common in the case of Chinese substitutions, that a single Polish syllable is replaced by two or even more syllables. Occasionally, there is an occurrence of a reverse phenomenon: a syllable is entirely or partially removed, which results in a considerable simplification of a substitution, as compared with the surname it originates from.

(2) Transcribing a Polish family name adaptation into the Chinese language requires the use of Chinese characters in their secondary function, i.e. the function of phonetic symbols. That is to say, one uses the characters not

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[2] BARBARA CZOPEK-KOPCIUCH, *Adaptacje niemieckich nazw miejscowych w języku polskim* [Adaptations of German Place Names in the Polish Language] (Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN, 1995), 38–42; EADEM, *Nazwiska polskie w Zagłębiu Ruhry* [Polish Surnames in Ruhr] (Kraków: Wydawnictwo Instytutu Języka Polskiego PAN, 2004), 45–48.

as graphical indicators of morphemes/words, but rather as phonetic indica-
tors of the pronunciation of syllables or syllable elements constituting the
original Polish onyms. The semantic meaning of the morphemes/words noted
with the chosen characters becomes insignificant or is at least shifted to the
second place. It should be emphasized that the above-described usage of
Chinese characters generates numerous distortions of the original proper
names' structure. There is, nevertheless, no other method of incorporating
foreign lexical units of the type discussed into the grammatical system of the
Chinese language.

4. RESEARCH MATERIAL

The conclusions presented in the submitted paper are based upon research
material comprising 123 Polish family names and their 325 adaptation vari-
ants existing in the Chinese language.

It should be stressed that the selection of surnames was not based upon their
genetic origins. The concept of "Polish surnames/family names" should there-
fore be broadly defined as "the surnames/family names used by Polish people".

The examined material contains family names used by men, women and
grammatically suitable for users representing both sexes. Among the 123
Polish surnames selected, there were 50 surnames of masculine gender, i.e.
ending with suffixes *-cki*, *-dzki* or *-ski*, which make 40,65% of all the an-
throponyms in question. The family names of feminine gender, i.e. ending
with suffixes *-cka* and *-ska*, constitute a small group of merely five units, be-
ing 4,07% of the whole material. The remaining 68 proper names (55,28% of
all cases) are grammatically neutral, and thus may be used by both genders.

The substitutions have been excerpted from four different sources. These are:

(1) The most important source were various websites accessible via
Internet. These were, inter alia: Wikipedia, news services, portals on culture,
arts, hobbies, and sports, forums on foreign languages and translations, as
well as official governmental websites of the People's Republic of China
(PRC). There were 219 adaptation variants selected from this source, which
constitute 67,38% of all cases.

(2) *Names of the World's Peoples. Shijie renming fanyi da cidian*
世界人名翻译大辞典, edited by Guo Guorong 郭国荣, published in 1993 by
Zhongguo Duiwai Fanyi Chuban Gongsi 中国对外翻译出版公司 in Beijing.
This dictionary of anthroponyms contains 65 000 substitutions of given

names and family names used in over a hundred countries and regions around the world. For the purpose of the present deliberations, there were 76 substitutions excerpted from the dictionary, which constitute 23,38% of the whole examined material.

(3) *Bolan wenxue* 波兰文学 (Polish Literature), by Yi Lijun 易丽君, published in 1999 by Waiyu Jiaoxue yu Yanjiu Chubanshe 外语教学与研究出版社 in Beijing. The publication focuses on history of Polish literature, from the 10th century until the early nineties of the 20th century. 24 adaptations were excerpted from this source, which make 7,38% of the whole material.

(4) *Bolan ershi shiji shixuan* 波兰二十世纪诗选 (An Anthology of the 20th Century Polish Poetry), by the same author, Yi Lijun 易丽君, published in 1992 by Shanghai Yiwen Chubanshe 上海译文出版社 in Shanghai. The work is a collection of 127 poems by 24 contemporary Polish authors. Six substitutions were taken out from the publication, i.e. 1,85% of the research material.

The present deliberations are illustrated with 13 examples of Polish family names and 49 variants of their Chinese adaptations.

5. TECHNICAL REMARKS

(1) In the submitted paper, the pronunciation of anthroponyms' substitutions is based upon the spelling rules of Modern Standard Chinese.

(2) Chinese characters are written in simplified forms.

(3) In transcription of the exemplary Polish family names, two methods of notation are used. The first one is an ordinary letter notation, commonly used on a daily basis. Next to it, one will find an International Phonetic Alphabet transcription in square brackets, in the shape as it was introduced by the editors of a Polish pronunciation dictionary.[3] In both notations the surnames are divided into syllables.

(4) Examples of Chinese adaptations are given in three forms. In the first one, the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (*Hànyǔ pīnyīn* 汉语拼音) with an adequate graphic representation of one of the four tones is used. When a syllable/syllables corresponding to a particular Chinese character may be pronounced with more than one tone, all the possible variants are included in the romanized notation. The second form, given in square brackets, is the

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[3] MIECZYSŁAW KARAŚ, MARIA MADEJOWA (eds.), *Słownik wymowy polskiej* [A Dictionary of Polish Pronunciation] (Warszawa–Kraków: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1977).

International Phonetic Alphabet transcription, in the shape as it is usually presented by editors of Chinese-English dictionaries published in PRC.[4] In both notations the substitutions are divided into syllables. Lastly, the third form is the notation in Chinese characters. Next to it, in brackets, there is a symbol of the source, from which the example is selected. These are: GUO 1993, YI 1999 and YI 1992 for the three above-mentioned publications and the letter 'I' for the various Internet sources.

6. ONE FAMILY NAME — NUMEROUS CHOICES

A great many Polish surnames have several variants of substitution in the Chinese language. That is to say, among Chinese native speakers, no strict rules of creating adaptations of foreign proper names are obeyed. Language users, freely and independently from each other, create numerous variants of family names substitutions which subsequently exist and function in parallel on the Internet and in all sorts of paper publications, such as books, newspapers, magazines, etc.

A comparison of several adaptation variants of a single proper name may clearly prove that more often then not, their creators are unfamiliar with the orthography and spelling rules of the Polish language and usually not certain as to the correct pronunciation of the onymic lexical unit of foreign origin. Therefore, they come up with various solutions of phonetic and graphic nature. Introducing these linguistic strategies brings about numerous significant differences in the final shape of the substitutions being formed.

On the other hand, there are some phonetic-graphic phenomena occurring invariably in almost every Chinese adaptation of the same Polish surname. These phenomena emerge, beyond doubt, from a series of commonly applied linguistic practices and collective habits.

According to the above-described proper name pairs theory, Polish family names and their Chinese substitutions are joined in phonically connected, but semantically free pairs. From this angle, it would not be erroneous to draw a conclusion that there is a potentiality of connecting a single Polish onym with more than one Chinese adaptation and thus creating a number of proper name pairs based upon merely one foreign anthroponym. In fact, it is

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[4] See e.g.: WEI DONGYA 危东亚 (ed.), *Han-Ying cidian. A Chinese-English Dictionary* 汉英词典 (Beijing 北京: Waiyu Jiaoxue yu Yanjiu Chubanshe 外语教学与研究出版社, 2003), 1715–1717.

a relatively common phenomenon. Several examples of such pairs found in the research material shall be submitted and discussed below.

7. SUBSTITUTION STRATEGIES: NECESSARY CHANGES

As it is described in the previous passage, in order to create some new substitutions derived from Polish family names, the Chinese language users tend to apply various linguistic strategies. Applying these strategies induces an occurrence of some phonic and phonetic changes, as well as graphic ones. Four main types of the phonic/phonetic changes are sound replacements, sound additions, sound reductions and sound order changes. The changes of graphic nature involve usage of various Chinese characters in the secondary function of phonetic symbols. This type of changes, however, constitutes a fully separate class of linguistic modifications and therefore will not be discussed in the present paper.

It should be stressed at this point that all types of changes may occur simultaneously in several positions of a single adaptation. It is in fact an extremely common phenomenon which arises from several considerable disparities between the Polish language and the Chinese language, as well as between their writing systems.

Before discussing some examples of various substitutions chosen from the research material, a brief description of the above-listed linguistic changes shall be made.

(1) The sound replacement is a kind of linguistic change resulting from some system limitations of both languages in question. There are, namely, numerous vowels and consonants used in both languages with no immediate analogue to be found in the other one. It is thus necessary to replace those unique sounds with other ones, as close to their phonetic features as possible.

(2) The sound addition type of change, also referred to as epenthesis, is an addition of a so-called epenthetic sound to a lexical unit. The purpose of such an addition is usually a simplification of a consonant cluster by breaking it.[5] There are numerous types of epenthesis; the ones found in the analyzed material are so-called anaptyxis and paragoge.

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[5] Terry Crowley, *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics* (Suva: University of Papua New Guinea Press, University of the South Pacific, 1987), 33; Jacek Perlin, *Metodologia języko-*

Anaptyxis refers basically to an occurrence of a so-called anaptyctic vowel between two other sounds of a lexical unit.[6] In the research material the anaptyctic sounds are either a vowel or a vowel-semivowel group, whereas the two sounds surrounding are consonants.

Paragoge is an addition of a supplementary vowel to a consonantal final of a syllable.[7] For the purpose of the submitted paper, however, this term shall be understood as a syllable final extension with a vowel, a vowel-semi-vowel group or a vowel-consonant group.

(3) The sound reduction type of change manifests with a loss of a single sound or more sounds in a word.[8] Three types of reductive changes noticed in the course of the present research include so-called apheresis, apocope and syncope.

Apheresis, as it is commonly defined, is a loss of a sound or sounds in the initial position of a syllable.[9] In the analyzed material the sound being omitted is invariably a consonant.

Apocope is usually described as a loss of a single vowel or an entire syllable in the final position of a lexical unit.[10] In the present paper, nonetheless, this term mainly refers to a loss of a single consonant in the final position of a syllable.

Syncope is basically a loss of a vowel in the middle position of a syllable.[11] For the purpose of the submitted deliberations, nevertheless, the term pertains to all types of interior reductions of individual sounds, i.e. those of vowels, as well as those of consonants.

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znawstwa diachronicznego [Methodology of Historical Linguistics] (Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Akademickie Dialog, 2004), 103, 306; KAZIMIERZ POLAŃSKI (ed.), *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa ogólnego* [An Encyclopedia of General Linguistics] (Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, 1995), 135.

[6] PERLIN, *Metodologia językoznawstwa*, 103, 295; POLAŃSKI, *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa*, 46.

[7] WOLFGANG PÖCKL, FRANZ RAINER, *Einführung in die romanische Sprachwissenschaft* [An Introduction to Romance Linguistics] (Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1990), 59.

[8] PERLIN, *Metodologia językoznawstwa*, 98–100; POLAŃSKI, *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa*, 443.

[9] PERLIN, *Metodologia językoznawstwa*, 100, 294; POLAŃSKI, *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa*, 18.

[10] CROWLEY*, An Introduction*, 29–30; PERLIN, *Metodologia językoznawstwa*, 100, 296; POLAŃSKI, *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa*, 49.

[11] CROWLEY*, An Introduction*, 30; PERLIN, *Metodologia językoznawstwa*, 100, 327; POLAŃSKI, *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa*, 533.

(4) The term sound order change, also called metathesis, refers to a phenomenon of changing a sequence of two sounds – vowels, semivowels or consonants – in a lexical unit.[12]

8. SUBSTITUTION STRATEGIES:
DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES

As it is mentioned above, the examined material consists of 123 Polish surnames and their 325 Chinese adaptation variants. In the case of one proper name, as many as eight different substitutions of it were excerpted. Another one of the analyzed onyms was joined in seven pairs with its Chinese analogues. There were four cases of, respectively, five and six adaptations derived from a single anthroponym. Other eight family names were sources of four various substitutions each. Each one of 25 proper names excerpted had three analogues in the Chinese language. Finally, as many as 80 surnames were each joined in pairs with two different adaptations.

The above-mentioned single proper name joined in pairs with eight Chinese substitutions is the family name *Gorawski*. Its adaptations are listed below.

(1) *Pol.* Go-raw-ski [gɔ-raf-sci] – *Chin.* Gāo-lā/lá/lǎ/là-yù-sāi/sī-jī [kao-la-jy-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 高拉域斯基 (I);
(2) Gē/Gé-lā/lá/lǎ/là-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [kɤ-la-fu-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 格拉夫斯基 (I);
(3) Gē/Gé-lā/lá/lǎ/là-wéi-sāi/sī-jī [kɤ-la-wuei-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 格拉维斯基 (I);
(4) Gē/Gé-láo-sāi/sī-jī [kɤ-lao-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 格劳斯基 (I);
(5) Gē-luò-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [kɤ-luo-fu-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 戈洛夫斯基 (I);
(6) Gé/Gě-luó-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [kɤ-luo-fu-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 葛罗夫斯基 (I);
(7) Gē-luó-sāi/sī-jī [kɤ-luo-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 哥罗斯基 (I);
(8) Gǔ-lā/lá/lǎ/là-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [ku-la-fu-sai/sʅ-tɕi] 古拉夫斯基 (I).

Four linguistic strategies applied in the course of creating the above-listed substitutions are: sound replacements, anaptyxis, paragoge and apocope.

In the first syllable of the original onym, [gɔ], the voiced consonant [g] was in all cases replaced with the unvoiced sound [k]. The vowel [ɔ] was in

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[12] CROWLEY*, An Introduction*, 34–35; PERLIN, *Metodologia językoznawstwa*, 109, 315–316; POLAŃSKI, *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa*, 329–330.

one case replaced with the vowel-semivowel group [ao] pronounced in high tone, with the vowel [u] in low tone (also in one case) and with the vowel [ɤ] in high/rising tone – in six cases.

In the second syllable, [raf], the consonant [r] was in all cases replaced with the sound [l]. In three cases the vowel [a] was replaced with the semi-vowel-vowel group [uo] pronounced in rising or falling tone. The strategies applied to adaptation of the consonant [f] show significant disparities. In one case the sound in question was replaced with the sound [jy] with falling tone. There were also two separate cases of its replacement with the semi-vowels [wu] and [o] as a part of the syllable [lao]. Five cases of paragoge were found in the substitutions being discussed. In four of them the syllable [raf] was extended by adding the vowel [u] with high/rising tone in its final position. In a single case the consonantal final was extended with the vowel-semivowel group [ei] with rising tone. An individual case of apocope was also excerpted: in the example marked as (7) the consonant [f] was entirely removed from the final position of the syllable in question.

In the third syllable, [sci], the consonant cluster [sc] was in all cases sim-plified by inserting the anaptyctic vowel-semivowel group [ai] or the vowel [ɿ], both with high tone. The last type of change found also in all the cases was a replacement of the consonant [c] with the sound [tɕ].

All the above-described phonic changes have resulted in a change of syl-labic nature. Namely, the three syllables of the Polish anthroponym were adapted into Chinese as four or five syllables, in two and six cases, respec-tively.

There were seven different substitutions of the surname *Frankowski* searched out from the analyzed material. These are:

(1) *Pol.* Fran-kow-ski [fraŋ-kɔf-sci] – *Chin.* Fǎ-lán-gāo-hé-sāi/sī-jī [fa-lan-kao-xɤ-sai/sɿ-tɕi] 法兰高禾斯基 (I);
(2) Fǎ-lán-gāo-sāi/sī-jī [fa-lan-kao-sai/sɿ-tɕi] 法兰高斯基 (I);
(3) Fú-lán-kē'ěr-wǎ/wà-sāi/sī-jī [fu-lan-k'ɤɚ-wua-sai/sɿ-tɕi] 弗兰科尔瓦斯基 (I);
(4) Fú-lán-kē-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [fu-lan-k'ɤ-fu-sai/sɿ-tɕi] 弗兰科夫斯基 (GUO 1993);
(5) Fú-lán-kè-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [fu-lan-k'ɤ-fu-sai/sɿ-tɕi] 弗兰克夫斯基 (I);
(6) Fú-lán-kē-wéi-sāi/sī-jī [fu-lan-k'ɤ-wuei-sai/sɿ-tɕi] 弗兰科维斯基 (I);
(7) Fú-lǎng-kē-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [fu-laŋ-k'ɤ-fu-sai/sɿ-tɕi] 弗朗科夫斯基 (I).

As in the case of the adaptations of the proper name *Gorawski*, also this time the introduced strategies were: sound replacements, anaptyxis, para-goge and apocope.

In the initial syllable of the Polish onym, [fraŋ], an anaptyxis occurred, that is to say, an anaptyctic vowel was inserted between the consonants [f] and [r]. In five cases the inserted vowel was [u] with rising tone, whereas in two cases the vowel in question was [a] with low tone. The sound [r] was in all cases replaced with the consonant [l]. A single case of replacing the vowel [a] with the sound [ɑ] with low tone was found in the research material. In six cases the consonant [ŋ] was replaced with the sound [n].

In the middle syllable, [kɔf], the non-aspirated consonant [k] was replaced with the aspirated consonant [k'] in five cases. There were four cases of replacing the vowel [ɔ] with the sound [ɤ] in high or falling tone. In two cases the vowel in question was replaced with the vowel-semivowel group [ao] pronounced in high tone. There was also a separate case of replacing the vowel [ɔ] with the vowel-consonant group [ɤɚ] with high tone. In two cases the consonant [f] was replaced with the semivowel [wu], whereas in a single case – with the consonant [x]. A separate case of apocope was also searched out from the analyzed material: the sound [f] was entirely removed from the final position of the syllable [kɔf] in the example marked as (2). A paragoge occurred in five cases. Namely, the syllable in question was three times extended by adding the vowel [u] with high/rising tone in its final position; in three individual cases, there were extensions with the vowel [ɤ] and the vowel-semivowel group [ei], both pronounced in rising tone, and also with the vowel [a] with low/falling tone.

In the final syllable, [sci], each time an anaptyxis appeared: the consonant cluster [sc] was simplified by means of putting the vowel-semivowel group [ai] or the vowel [ʅ], both with high tone, between the two consonants constituting it. Finally, the consonant [c] was in all cases replaced with the sound [tɕ].

As to syllabic changes, the three syllables of the original onym were substituted in six cases with six Chinese syllables and merely once with five syllables.

In the research material six various adaptations of the Polish family name *Boruc* were found. The substitutions are presented below.

(1) *Pol.* Bo-ruc [bɔ-ruts̄] – *Chin.* Bǎo-lù-xī [pao-lu-ɕi] 保路锡 (I);
(2) Bō-lǔ-kè [po-lu-k'ɤ] 波鲁克 (I);
(3) Bō-lǔ-shén/shí [po-lu-ʂən/ʂʅ] 波鲁什 (I);
(4) Bó-lǔ-cí [po-lu-ts'ʅ] 博鲁茨 (I);
(5) Bó-lǔ-kè [po-lu-k'ɤ] 博鲁克 (I);
(6) Bó-lǔ-shén/shí [po-lu-ʂən/ʂʅ] 博鲁什 (I).

In the case of this proper name, only two linguistic strategies were applied – sound replacements and paragoge.

In the initial position of the first syllable, [bɔ], the voiced consonant [b] was replaced with the unvoiced consonant [p] in all the six cases. In the example marked as (1) a single case of a sound replacement occurred. The vowel [ɔ] was, namely, replaced with the vowel-semivowel group [ao] pronounced in low tone.

In the initial position of the second syllable, [ru͡s], the consonant [r] was invariably replaced with the sound [l] in each case. In two cases the consonant [t͡s] was replaced with the consonant [k'], whereas in another two cases — with the consonant [ʂ]. Two individual cases of replacing the sound in question with the consonant [ts'] and with the consonant [ɕ] were also excerpted from the analyzed material. Also, six cases of paragoge were found. In two of them, the final position of the second syllable was extended with the vowel [ɤ] pronounced in falling tone. In two other cases the vowel [ɭ] or the vowel-consonant group [ən], each with rising tone, was added in the final position. Finally, two separate cases of extending the syllable in question with the vowel [i] with high tone and with the vowel [ɻ] with rising tone occurred in the examples marked as (1) and (4), respectively.

The two syllables of the Polish surname were each time adapted into the Chinese language as three syllables.

There were six various substitutions of the family name *Kieślowski* excerpted from the research material. These are:

(1) *Pol.* Kieś-low-ski [cɛɕ-lɔf-sci] – *Chin.* Jī/Qí-shì-láo-sāi/sī-jī [tɕi/tɕ'i-ʂɭ-lao-sai/sɻ-tɕi] 奇士劳斯基 (I);
(2) Jī/Qí-sāi/sī-luò-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [tɕi/tɕ'i-sai/sɻ-luo-fu-sai/sɻ-tɕi] 奇斯洛夫斯基 (I);
(3) Jī-sāi/sī-luò-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [tɕi-sai/sɻ-luo-fu-sai/sɻ-tɕi] 基斯洛夫斯基 (I);
(4) Jī-xī-luò-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [tɕi-ɕi-luo-fu-sai/sɻ-tɕi] 基希洛夫斯基 (I);
(5) Jī-yē/yé-sāi/sī-luò-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [tɕi-jie-sai/sɻ-luo-fu-sai/sɻ-tɕi] 基耶斯洛夫斯基 (I);
(6) Kǎi-xī-luò-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [k'ai-ɕi-luo-fu-sai/sɻ-tɕi] 凯希洛夫斯基 (GUO 1993).

Here, three phonetic strategies were introduced: sound replacements, anaptyxis and paragoge.

In the initial syllable of the proper name *Kieślowski*, [cɛɕ], three cases of replacing the consonant [c] with the consonant [tɕ] occurred. In two cases the sound in question was replaced either with the consonant [tɕ] or [tɕ']. Lastly, one single case of replacement by means of the consonant [k'] was

searched out from the analyzed material. The vowel [ɛ] was two times replaced with the vowel [i] pronounced in high tone, and two times with the same vowel with high or rising tone. There was a separate case of replacing it with the vowel-semivowel group [ai] with low tone. An individual case of replacing the above-mentioned sound with the syllable [jie] with high/rising tone was also found in the research material. The consonant [ɕ] was in three cases replaced with the consonant [s], while in a single case the consonant [ʂ] was used as a replacement sound. In the final position of the first syllable, a paragoge occurred six times. In three cases, the final position was extended with the vowel-semivowel group [ai] or the vowel [ɿ], both with high tone. There were also two cases of extending the syllable with the vowel [i] pronounced in high tone. In the example marked as (1) the extension was made by means of the vowel [ʅ] in falling tone.

In the centre syllable, [lɔf], the vowel [ɔ] was five times replaced with the semivowel-vowel group [uo] in falling tone. There was also a separate case of replacing the sound in question with the vowel [a] with rising tone. In the example marked as (1) the consonant [f] was replaced with the semivowel [o], being a part of the syllable [lao]. Again, in the final position of the syllable a paragoge appeared. The syllable was extended with the vowel [u] with high/rising tone five times.

In the final syllable, [sci], an anaptyxis occurred six times. The consonant cluster [sc] was each time broken with the vowel-semivowel group [ai] or the vowel [ɿ], both with high tone, inserted between two consonants. A replacement of the sound [c] with the consonant [tɕ] occurred in each of the six substitutions.

The three syllables of the original proper name were is four cases adapted as six syllables. The substitution marked as (1) is formed of merely five syllables, whereas in the example marked as (5), there are as many as seven syllables.

The family name *Krzynówek* has been a basis for six different Chinese adaptations. The substitutions in question are listed below.

(1) *Pol.* Krzy-nó-wek [kʃɨ-nu-vɛk] – *Chin.* Jī-cí/zī-nuò-wéi-kè [tɕi-ʦʻɿ/ʦɿ-nuo-wuei-kʻɤ] 基兹诺维克 (I);

(2) Kē-rì-nuò-wéi-kè [kʻɤ-ʐɭ-nuo-wuei-kʻɤ] 科日诺维克 (I);

(3) Kē-cí/zī-nuò-wéi-kè [kʻɤ-ʦʻɿ/ʦɿ-nuo-wuei-kʻɤ] 科兹诺维克 (I);

(4) Kè'ěr-cí/zī-nuò-wéi-kè [kʻɤɚ-ʦʻɿ/ʦɿ-nuo-wuei-kʻɤ] 克尔兹诺维克 (I);

(5) Kè-rì-nuò-wéi-kè [kʻɤ-ʐɭ-nuo-wuei-kʻɤ] 克日诺韦克 (I);

(6) Kè-rì-nuò-wéi-kè [kʻɤ-ʐɭ-nuo-wuei-kʻɤ] 克日诺维克 (I).

Again, the applied phonetic strategies were: sound replacements, anaptyxis and paragoge.

In the initial position of the first syllable, [kʃɨ], the non-aspirated consonant [k] was replaced with the aspirated sound [kʻ] five times. There was also a single case of replacing the above-named consonant with the sound [tɕ]. In all the six examples, an anaptyxis occurred between the consonants [k] and [ʃ]. In five cases the anaptyctic sound inserted between them was the vowel [ɤ] with falling tone (three cases) and high tone (twice). In the example marked as (1), however, the vowel inserted was [i] with high tone. The consonant [ʃ] was in three cases replaced with the sound [tsʻ] or [ts], whereas in another three cases the same consonant was adapted as the sound [ʐ].

In the second syllable, [nu], the vowel [u] was each time replaced with the semivowel-vowel group [uo] pronounced with falling tone.

In the third syllable, [vɛk], the consonant [v] was replaced with the semivowel [wu] in all the six cases. As a consequence, the vowel [ɛ] was each time replaced with the vowel-semivowel group [ei] with rising tone. The final non-aspirated consonant [k] was again replaced with the aspirated consonant [kʻ] in all the six examples. In the final position of the last syllable each time a paragoge of the same kind occurred. That is to say, the syllable was invariably extended with the vowel [ɤ] pronounced in falling tone.

In each of the six examples the three syllables of the original surname were substituted with five syllables.

The last anthroponym joined in pairs with six various adaptations excerpted from the research material was the family name *Żewłakow*. The adaptations in question are presented below.

(1) *Pol.* Że-wła-kow [ʒɛ-vwa-kɔf] – *Chin.* Cè-lā/lá/lǎ/là-kē-fū/fú [tsʻɤ-la-kʻɤ-fu] 策拉科夫 (I);

(2) Rè-fú/fū-lā/lá/lǎ/là-kē-fū/fú [ʐɤ-fu-la-kʻɤ-fu] 热夫拉科夫 (I);

(3) Rè-fú/fū-wǎ/wà-kē-fū/fú [ʐɤ-fu-wua-kʻɤ-fu] 热夫瓦科夫 (I);

(4) Zé-fū/fú-lā/lá/lǎ/là-kē-fū/fú [tsɤ-fu-la-kʻɤ-fu] 泽夫拉科夫 (I);

(5) Zé-wǎ/wà-lā/lá/lǎ/là-kē-fū/fú [tsɤ-wua-la-kʻɤ-fu] 泽瓦拉科夫 (I);

(6) Zuǒ-lā/lá/lǎ/là-kě/kè-fū/fú [tsuo-la-kʻɤ-fu] 左拉可夫 (I).

In the adaptation process of this proper name, five linguistic strategies were introduced. These are: sound replacements, anaptyxis, paragoge, apheresis and metathesis.

In the initial position of the first syllable, [ʒɛ], the consonant [ʒ] was replaced with the sound [ts] three times. There was also an individual case of

replacing it with the consonant [ʦʻ]. The vowel [ɛ] was replaced with the vowel [ɤ] with falling tone in three cases and with rising tone in two cases. In the example marked as (6) the sound in question was adapted as the semivowel [u], being a part of the syllable [ʦuo].

In the same example, at the boundary of the initial and the middle syllable, a metathesis occurred. Namely, the positions of the consonant [ɛ] and the semivowel [u] were interchanged.

In the middle syllable, [vwa], the consonant [v] was replaced with the sound [f] three times. In a separate example (5) the consonant in question was replaced with the semivowel [wu], while in the example marked as (6) the replacement with the vowel [o] pronounced in low tone was a consequence of the metathesis mentioned above. A single case of apheresis has been found in the example marked as (1). The consonant [v] was entirely removed from the initial position of the syllable [vwa]. Between the consonants [v] and [w] an anaptyxis occurred four times. In three cases, the anaptyctic sound was [u] with high/rising tone, whereas in an individual case the vowel inserted was [a] with low/falling tone. There were five cases of replacing the consonant [w] with the sound [l].

In the final syllable, [kɔf], the non-aspirated consonant [k] was in all the six cases replaced with the aspirated consonant [kʻ]. The vowel [ɔ] was in each example replaced with the sound [ɤ] pronounced in high tone (five cases) or in low/falling tone (one case). The last strategy applied was paragoge: the final position of the third syllable was, without exceptions, extended with the vowel [u] with high/rising tone.

In four cases, the three syllables of the Polish family name were adapted into Chinese as five syllables. In two cases, a substitution in the shape of four syllables occurred.

As it appears from the above-described examples of Chinese adaptations, some of the substitution strategies are extremely common, whereas others are used rather sparsely. This assumption is entirely correct and has been verified by some detailed calculations submitted below. There were, namely, the following linguistic changes searched out from the analyzed material: as many as 1 283 cases of sound replacements; 299 cases of paragoge; 224 cases of anaptyxis; 39 cases of apocope; nine cases of apheresis; eight cases of syncope; merely three cases of metathesis. That is to say, some sort of a sound replacement occurred on average almost four times per one lexical unit; paragoge appeared in 92% of the whole material, whereas anaptyxis in

68,92%, apocope in 12%, apheresis in 2,77%, syncope in 2,46%, and finally metathesis in 0,92% of it.

The examples of six types of changes have been already given above. At this point, an example of adaptation including a syncope shall be submitted:

Pol. Błasz-czy-kow-ski [b**w**aʃ-ʧ̑i-kɔf-sci] – *Chin.* Bā-sāi/sī-ní-gāo-sāi/sī-jī [pa-sai/sɻ-ni-kao-sai/sɻ-tɕi] 巴斯尼高斯基 (I).

In the example given, the consonant [w], written in bold, was removed from the middle position of the initial syllable of the original family name. The syllable in question has been therefore given a simplified form of [pa-sai/sɻ].

9. CONCLUSIONS

In the course of the present research, some linguistic phenomena pertaining to the substitution strategies were observed. The ones meriting special attention are briefly discussed below.

(1) The shape of some Chinese adaptations makes it easy to state, if they were created on the basis of the written or spoken form of the Polish surnames. In the analyzed material, there are plenty of original family names joined in pairs with two various substitutions, one being obviously derived from its alphabetical form, whereas the other – from the phonetic one. An instance of such pairs is presented below.

(1) *Pol.* Kałużny [ka-**w**uʒ-nɨ] – *Chin.* Kǎ/Qiǎ-**l**ǔ-**c**í/**z**ī-ní [k'a/tɕ'a-lu-ts'ɻ/
     tsɻ-ni] 卡鲁兹尼 (I);
(2) Kǎ/Qiǎ-**w**ǔ-**r**ì-nèi [k'a/tɕ'a-**w**u-ʐ̢-nei] 卡武日内 (GUO 1993).

The examples show two strategies of adapting the foreign proper name *Kałużny*. The example marked as (1) is clearly a substitution made on the basis of the written form of the original onym, probably by a creator who does not know the Polish language. The example marked as (2), on the other hand, is based upon the spoken form of the surname in question; it is most likely a creation of a person who speaks Polish or at least knows its spelling rules. The two most important indications leading to such conclusions are the substitution strategies used in order to adapt the semivowel [w] and the consonant [ʒ].

In the first example, the creator has simply ignored the diacritical marks modifying the letters *ł* and *ż* and, in consequence, decided they should be read as the letters *l* and *z,* respectively. The next step was to find Chinese

sounds phonetically as close as possible to the original ones and thus the consonants [l] and [ʦ'/ʦ] have been chosen.

The creator of the second example was — apparently — fully aware of the differences between the letters modified and unmodified by the diacritical signs and their various phonetic qualities. Therefore, he or she has chosen the possibly closest Chinese consonants [w] and [ʐ] as an apt replacement of the original sounds.

(2) It should be emphasized that, more often then not, there is no possibility of replacing a consonant with an entirely or almost entirely corresponding sound. This phenomenon pertains to some major disparities between Polish and Chinese consonantal system. Most of the Polish consonants are joined in oppositional pairs of voiced and unvoiced sounds, whereas in Chinese the only voiced consonants are [l], [m], [n] and [ʐ]. Moreover, there are oppositional pairs of aspirated and non-aspirated consonants functioning in the Chinese language, whereas none of the Polish consonants has the feature of aspiration. In consequence, part of the Polish consonants needs to be replaced with unvoiced Chinese ones, either aspirated or non-aspirated. It is a rather common practice to replace voiced consonants with some non-aspirated ones, while substituting unvoiced consonants with some aspirated ones. Two apt examples of such a replacement are submitted below.

(1) *Pol.* **D**ą**b**-row-ski [**d**ɔm**b**-rɔf-sci] – *Chin.* **D**ōng-**b**ù-luó-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [**t**uŋ-**p**u-luo-fu-sai/sɻ-ʨi] 东布罗夫斯基 (YI 1999);

(2) *Pol.* **K**o-mo-row-s**k**a [**k**ɔ-mɔ-rɔf-s**k**a] – *Chin.* **K**ē-mò-luó-fū/fú-sāi/sī-**k**ǎ/qiǎ [**k**'ɤ-mo-luo-fu-sai/sɻ-**k**'a/ʨ'a] 科莫罗夫斯卡 (GUO 1993).

In the former case, two voiced consonants, [d] and [b] were adapted into the Chinese language as their unvoiced and non-aspirated equivalents, [t] and [p], respectively.

In the latter instance, the unvoiced consonant [k] of the Polish surname was twice replaced with its unvoiced and aspirated analogue [k'].

(3) Because of some considerable structural differences between Polish and Chinese syllables, formation of any substitution is in most cases possible only by introduction of some linguistic strategies, whether of sound addition or sound reduction type. As the above-submitted data have shown, the usually chosen strategies are based upon sound additions. As a result, the syllables of an adaptation inevitably outnumber the syllables of the original proper name it has been derived from. On the other hand, the choice of less popular reductive strategies predominantly makes the number of syllables

equal, both in the onymic lexical unit, and in its substitution. Examples of the two phenomena are discussed below.

(1) *Pol.* Wrób-lew-ski [vrub-lɛf-sci] – *Chin.* Fú-luó-bù-lái-fū/fú-sāi/sī-jī [fu-luo-pu-lai-fu-sai/sɹ-tɕi] 弗罗布莱夫斯基 (I);

(2) *Pol.* Dud-ka [dut-ka] – *Chin.* Dù-kǎ/qiǎ [tu-kʻa/tɕʻa] 杜卡 (I).

In the adaptation submitted in the example marked as (1) the sound addition strategies have been applied at least four times. In the initial and in the final syllable, an anaptyxis occurred twice. Namely, in the first syllable the vowel [u] with rising tone was inserted between the consonants [f] and [l], being the adaptations of the consonants [v] and [r] of the original family name, respectively. In the third syllable, there was an insertion of the anaptyctic vowel-semivowel group [ai] or the vowel [ɹ], both with high tone, between the consonants [s] and [tɕ], the latter one being a substitution variant of the original consonant [c]. There were also two cases of paragoge. The initial syllable was extended with the vowel [u] with falling tone, whereas in the middle syllable the extension was accomplished by adding the consonant [u] pronounced in high/rising tone. All the above-described phonetic changes have led to a change of the number of syllables: the three syllables of the Polish proper name were substituted with as many as seven Chinese ones.

The example marked as (2), on the other hand, shows an opposite phenomenon. Here, a sound reduction strategy was introduced, i.e. an apocope occurred. Namely, the consonant [t] was entirely removed from the final position of the first syllable. Therefore, the adaptation has been phonically simplified and, as a consequence, the number of its syllables remained unchanged compared with the onymic lexical unit it originated from.

A few cases of substitutions having the same number of syllables as in the anthroponyms being their originals, but with no signs of applying of any reductive strategies, were also found in the research material. It should, nevertheless, be stressed that these instances were extremely rare, because their creation requires a simultaneous occurrence of some untypical phonetic and orthographic features in the original surname. One of such seldom found proper names, together with its three adaptations, is submitted below.

(1) *Pol.* Ku-bi-ca [ku-bˌi-t͡sa] – *Chin.* Kù-bǐ-chá/zhā [kʻu-pi-tʂʻa/tʂa] 库比查 (GUO 1993);

(2) Kù-bǐ-kǎ/qiǎ [kʻu-pi-kʻa/tɕʻa] 库比卡 (I);

(3) Kù-bì-sà [kʻu-pi-sa] 库毕萨 (I).

There have been neither sound addition nor sound reduction type of strategies applied in each of the three instances. The only changes appearing in the above-listed substitutions are those of sound replacement kind, yet the syllables of the Polish family name and those of its Chinese adaptation variants are still equal in number. That is because the phonetic forms of the former lexical unit accidentally enable finding their almost identical counterparts for creating the latter ones without any further distortions of the original proper name.

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CHIŃSKIE ADAPTACJE ANTROPONIMÓW POLSKICH:
KRÓTKIE STUDIUM RÓŻNORODNYCH STRATEGII SUBSTYTUCYJNYCH

S t r e s z c z e n i e

Zaprezentowany artykuł stanowi zwięzły przegląd zjawisk o charakterze fonetycznym, które występują w chińskich adaptacjach nazwisk noszonych przez Polaków. W materiale badawczym odnaleziono liczne przykłady różnorodnych strategii językowych. Były to zmiany o charakterze rozszerzeniowym (anaptyksa, paragoga), zmiany redukcyjne (afereza, apokopa, synkopa), zmiany kolejności głosek (metateza) i substytucje dźwięków języka oryginału ich fonetycznie najbliższymi odpowiednikami w języku przejmującym nazwy własne.

W pracy przedstawiono również proces adaptacji nazw własnych w kontaktach międzyjęzykowych oraz zjawisko powstawania licznych par nazw własnych, których źródłem są pojedyncze antroponimy.

Na omówiony w artykule materiał badawczy złożyły się 123 nazwiska polskie i 325 ich wariantów substytucyjnych, które funkcjonują w języku chińskim.

Słowa kluczowe: polskie nazwiska, chińskie adaptacje, epenteza, anaptyksa, paragoga, afereza, apokopa, synkopa, metateza, substytucje fonetyczne, teoria par nazw.

Key words: Polish surnames, Chinese adaptations, epenthesis, anaptyxis, paragoge, apheresis, apocope, syncope, metathesis, phonetic substitutions, proper name pairs theory.