

## Logainmneacha i gcríocha dátheangacha/Place names in bilingual areas

### Ceardlann Logainmneacha/Place names Workshop

#### Achoimrí/Abstracts

##### Lá 1 - Seisiún 1

##### **Pádraig Ó Cearbhaill: Litriú logainmneacha ó fhoinsí béil agus ó fhoinsí eile**

Is iad na nithe is mó a phléifear sa pháipéar seo ná cén saghas norm ba cheart a usáid nuair atá mionlogainmneacha de bhunús Gaeilge á n-ionchur i Meitheal Logainm: litriú Béarlaithe a chuirfeadh an fhoghraíocht áitiúil in úil go garbh, agus / nó litriú tuairisciúil, nó litriú saintreorach Gaeilge? Conas is ceart deighleáil le hainmneacha nó le míreanna doiléire, le meath san infhilladh agus le fadhbanna eile gramadaí nach é, go háirithe i gceantracha nár labhradh Gaeilge iontu le fada? Chuirfeadh taifeadtaí fuaime go mór le fiúntas an tsuímh ghréasáin agus ba chabhair iad chun cuid de na fadhbanna sin a réiteach.

##### **Justin Ó Gliasáin: Aistriúchán i logainmneacha Chill Dara**

Tá rian an dátheangachais le feiceáil i logainmneacha Chontae Chill Dara in ainmneacha a aistríodh ó Ghaeilge go Béarla, agus a mhalairt, nuair a bhí an dá theanga á labhairt sa chontae. Sa chaint seo, pléifear roinnt fianaise starógach ar an dátheangachas i gCill Dara, agus déanfar scagadh ar an aistriúchán atá le feiceáil i bhfoirmeacha stairiúla de bhailte fearainn agus mionlogainmneacha sa chontae. Díreofar ar roinnt samplaí spéisiúla, agus tarraingeofar aird ar chuid de na pátrúin atá le sonrú san aistriúchán.

##### **James January-McCann: Liosta Logainmneacha Stairiúla na Breataine Bige**

Is iad logainmneacha na tíre ceann de na codanna is feiceálaithe de chultúr na Breataine, agus sna críocha gallda is minic gur iad amháin atá fágtha mar fhianaise go raibh an Bhreatainis ina teanga thromlach sna ceantracha sin tráth. Cuireann go leor Sasanach aonteangach fúthu sa Bhreatain Bheag 'chuile bhliain, agus is minic a thugann siad ainmneacha nua Béarla ar na tithe a cheannaíonn siad. Tá turasóireacht sa tír seo nach mór bunaithe ar Shasanaigh a mhealladh do na ceantracha faoin tuath, agus is iad siúd na ceantracha is mo Breataine freisin. Sasanaigh a scríobhann na learscáileanna turasóireachta, agus a rialaíonn na comhlachtaí turasóireachta, don chuid is mó, agus is minic mar gheall ar sin a cuirtear ainmneacha nua Béarla ar locha, carraigeacha móra, tithe saoire agus a leithéid ós gur 'do-ráite' agus 'do-litrithe' atá na logainmneacha Breataine, dar leo. Is faoi chúram an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis atá learscáileanna oifigiúla na tíre, agus fanann siad faoi sciathán Westminster, agus mar gheall ar sin cuirtear na hainmneacha nua seo ar na learscáileanna oifigiúla.

Chun stop a chur leis seo, cuireadh Liosta Logainmneacha Stairiúla na Breataine Bige ar bun sa bhliain 2017, le Oifigeach Logainmneacha lán-aimsire. Tá sé mar aidhm ag an Liosta logainmneacha stairiúla na tíre (i gcibé teanga) a chur i gcuntas, stop a chur le gallú na logainmneacha, agus daoine, comhlachtaí poiblí agus na comhairlí contae a spreagadh chun logainmneacha stairiúla Breatnaise a úsáid agus a choimeád beo. Sa pháipéar seo pléfidh mé an dul chun cinn atá déanta ag an Liosta sna cúig bhliain seo caite, na logainmneacha atá ann, agus an úsáid atá déanta díobh ag an bpobal.

### **Aengus Ó Fionnagáin: Cúrsaí teanga agus bailiú ainmneacha páirce san Iarmhí**

Cuireadh tús le Tionscadal Ainmneacha Páirce na hIarmhí i samhradh 2018. Tionscadal pobalbhunaithe é seo agus bítear ag brath ar bhaill den phobal (úinéirí talún, feirmeoirí agus agus baill eile den phobal a mbíonn fáil acu ar ainmneacha traidisúnta ina gceantair féin). Foirmeacha scríofa in ortagrafaíocht an Bhéarla nó na Gaeilge (uaireanta) a chuirtear ar fáil de ghnáth. Bíonn an-éagsúlacht san ábhar a bhailítear dá réir, agus déanann comhordaitheoir an tionscadail iarracht aon fhoirm logainm nó aon chuid de logainm a bhfuil éiginnteacht ag baint leis, nó luach teangeolaíoch éigin ann, a dheimhniú. Chuige seo déanann sé iarracht foirmeacha foghraíochta a bhailiú ó na faisnéiseoirí nuair is féidir. Tá breis agus 2200 mionlogainm bailithe mar chuid den tionscadal go dtí seo. Maidir le cúrsaí teanga is féidir na hainmneacha a rangú mar seo a leanas: (1) Ainmneacha Béarla (is féidir sloinnte nó focail de bhunadh na Gaeilge a bheith mar chuid de na hainmneacha seo, ach gur dócha gur cumadh i mBéarla iad). (2) Ainmneacha gur dócha gur cumadh i nGaeilge agus cló na teanga sin orthu ó thaobh struchtúir de, nó ó thaobh foclóra de i gcás ainmneacha aonfhoclacha. Déanfar plé ar chuid samplaí ón dá chatagóir seo, chomh maith le hanailís a dhéanamh ar roinnt ainmneacha eile ar deacair a bheith cinnte de cén teanga inar cumadh iad.

### **Lá 1 - Seisiún 2**

#### **Aisling Ní Churraighín, Dermot Diamond, Seamus McGinley, Rónán Ó Gealbháin, Rónán Ó Dochartaigh: Ó Pholl an Uisce go Sruthán California: mionainmneacha i bparóiste Ghleann Cholm Cille**

Tá saibhreas ar leith logainmneacha i bparóiste Ghleann Cholm Cille in iardheisceart Chontae Dhún na nGall. Le cois na mbailte fearainn agus na suíomhanna aitheanta eile sa cheantar, meastar go raibh ainm ar chorrach agus 3,000 páirc, creag, carraig, sruthán, log, agus iliomad gnéithe eile den tírdhreach. Sa bhliain 2021, cuireadh tús le togra pobail chun an oidhreacht luachmhar sin a chaomhnú agus a chur chun cinn, ag tógáil ar an eolas a bhí i ndornán foinsí scríofa cheana (e.g. O'Neill 1973; McGinley 1998, 2002). Bailíodh breis agus 600 logainm sa chéad bhliain den tionscadal agus tá an dara céim oibre idir lámha faoi láthair. Pléfidh an páipéar seo roinnt gnéithe suntasacha den chur chuige taighde a d'úsáid an mheitheal oibre, mar atá, cur chuige idirdisciplíneach na meithle—a chuimsíonn taighdeoirí béaloidis, seandálaíochta agus eolaíochta—agus an lánleas a baineadh as teicneolaíochtaí ilmheán (idir físeáin, mhíreanna fuaime, samhlacha 3D agus eile) chun na logainmneacha a léirmhíniú. Díreofar fosta ar dhúshláin áirithe a bhaineann leis an obair go fóill, amhail le neamhréir idir na foinsí scríofa agus béil, ceisteanna litrithe agus tras-scríofa, agus eile. Léireofar go raibh gaol

dinimiciúil idir an t-aistriú teanga i gcodanna áirithe den cheantar agus na logainmneacha is moille, idir Ghaeilge agus Bhéarla, a aithnítear sa taighde.

### **Rónán Ó Dochartaigh: Bailiúcháin mionainmneacha mar bhailiúcháin oidhreacht: fás agus forbairt ardán Meitheal Logainm**

Ó seoladh Meitheal Logainm (meitheal.logainm.ie), uirlis sluafhoinsithe ar líne de chuid ghrúpa taighde Gaois, DCU i gcomhar leis an Bhrainse Logainmneacha, sa bhliain 2016, cuireadh breis agus 50,000 iontráil leis an bhunachar. Agus uasghrádú suntasach ar ardán teicniúil Meitheal Logainm idir lámha ag foireann Gaois, beartaíodh taighde a dhéanamh ar an úsáid a bhaintear as an uirlis. Léirítear go bhfuil cur chuige dátheangach an ardáin, is é sin a chumas i dtaca le sonraí dátheangacha a bhailiú mar aon le comhéadan dátheangach an ardáin, ar cheann de phríomhbhuntaistí na huirlise. Lena chois sin, feictear gur mó ná taighde logainmníochta a bhíonn ar siúl ag úsáideoirí Meitheal Logainm, ach go n-úsáidtear bailiúcháin mionainmneacha go minic mar mheán le gnéithe iomadúla den oidhreacht agus den stair áitiúil a chruinniú ar aon láithreán amháin. Is iad sonraí ó bhunachar Meitheal Logainm féin, sonraí anailísíochta an tsuímh ghréasáin, agus taithí an údair mar bhall de mheitheal oibre an tionscadail Logainmneacha Pharóiste Ghleann Cholm Cille (<https://logainm.oideasgael.ie/>) atá mar bhonn leis an pháipéar seo. Mar chuid den phlé, déanfar comparáid idir Meitheal Logainm agus ardáin ábharacha eile amháin le ArcGIS agus taispeánfar roinnt de na forbairtí úra atá le teacht chuig an uirlis.

### **Aindí Mac Giolla Chomhghaill: An logainm béarlaithe ón bpeann is ó bhéal**

Is i nGaeilge a cumadh suas le 90% de logainmneacha riaracháin na hÉireann. Níl ach fíorbheagán acu seo le fáil sna foinsí luatha Gaeilge agus sna foinsí luatha eaglasta a scríobhadh as Laidin (mar a bhfuil rian na Sean- is na Meán-Ghaeilge ar na logainmneacha). Más ea, is ar cháipéisí na nGall, idir shean is nua, is mó a bhíonn an taighdeoir ag brath; sna cáipéisí seo is é an logainm traslitrithe is coitianta i bhfad. Luafar gnéithe éagsúla a bhaineann le cáipéisí na Sean-Ghall (m.sh. córas litrithe na nAngla-Normannach anuas ar fhuaimniú Meán-Ghaeilge agus Nua-Ghaeilge Moiche) agus na Nua-Ghall (m.sh. Athrú Mór na nGutaí sa Bhéarla, ‘caighdeánú’ na n-eilimintí Gaeilge, srl.).

Féachfar ar na saghasanna éagsúla galldaithe, idir bhéarlú díreach (nó ‘traslitriú’), aistriúchán, leathaistriúchán agus saobhaistriúchán le samplaí ón bPáil. Féachfar ansin ar shamplaí ar a mhalairt ón bPáil Ghaelaithe, mar atá gaelú díreach ar logainmneacha de chuid na nAngla-Normannach agus conas a leithéid a aithint sna foinsí; ar aistriúchán agus saobhaistriúchán go Gaeilge; agus go háirithe ar logainmneacha Gaeilge a bhfuil ainmneacha nó sloinnte Angla-Normannacha iontu agus logainmneacha Angla-Normannacha dar críoch -town a ndearnadh Gaelú orthu le linn athghaelú na Páile. Pléifear a mhéad is atá an taighdeoir ag brath ar na foinsí a thagann slán anuas chugainn ar ámharaí an tsaoil. Tabharfar staitisticí minicíochta ó bhailte fearainn Chontaetha Chill Chainnigh, Cheatharlach, Laoise agus Chill Dara agus pléifear na torthaí.

## **Day 2 - Session 1**

### **Eleri James: Signs of the times: Place-names, politics, and language policy in Wales**

10 years after the establishment of the Welsh Language Commissioner's office, this paper will seek to review the Commissioner's contribution to the standardisation and promotion of Welsh place-names in the administrative landscape. It will reflect on the challenges and opportunities presented by the non-statutory nature of the advisory service offered to organisations in Wales and beyond, and consider what further action may be taken to protect and promote the standard forms of Welsh settlements.

The Commissioner's efforts in this field are currently undertaken within a context of concern about the longevity of some Welsh language place-names. There is a general perception that certain categories of Welsh names – particularly topographical names and house names – are being lost, translated or ignored. This has led to a high-level commitment in the 2021 Co-operation Agreement between Welsh Government and Plaid Cymru to 'ensure Welsh language place names in the built and natural environments are safeguarded and promoted'. Progress against this commitment will be assessed, and general consideration given to the potential contribution of place-names to achieving the Commissioner's main statutory aim of promoting and facilitating the use of Welsh.

### **Conchubhar Ó Cruaí: Place-Names. Legislation and Implementation—the gap between wishful thinking, intention and reality.**

This presentation will explain the background to the Placenames' Branch of the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media, and the legislation concerning placenames. It will demonstrate the approach to the research of administrative names taken by the Placenames' Branch, the template for the recommendation of standard Irish forms, along with an outline of interaction with the Placenames' Committee (a statutory body) which oversees evaluation of the Branch's research and the implementation of placenames' orders.

Secondly, it will outline the approach taken in regard to street-names, estate-names, etc., for which local authorities are solely responsible. Guidelines drawn up by the now-defunct Placenames' Commission form a template for the recommended approach to adopting street-names, etc., and the Placenames' Branch can provide advice to the relevant local authority on request. A certain ambiguity in the guidelines has led to the necessity for an interpretation of the general intent of the guidelines in some instances. Despite the intention of the guidelines, it is clear that they are frequently ignored or interpreted in a way that the names coined often bear little unique reference to the heritage of the locality or national heritage. It is also true to say that the approach to bilingual signage advised in the guidelines and more recently outlined in language acts is often not followed, and in some instances this cannot be rectified given the current legal position. Despite this, the guidelines and subsequent language

legislation have doubtless improved matters in regard to preserving and protecting some aspects of local and national placename heritage.

### **Mícheál Ó Mainnín: Visibility, Language Rights, and Bilingual Place-Names in Northern Ireland**

This paper will consider the visibility (and invisibility) of place-names in indigenous languages in the public space in Northern Ireland and debates around bilingual signage in Irish and Ulster Scots. It will contextualise these issues with reference to the legal and legislative frameworks, debates around language visibility and tolerability internationally, and the politics of naming and language rights. Some consideration will be given to multilingualism more generally and to questions relating to monolingualism, bilingualism and trilingualism in the Northern Ireland context.

### **Jake King: Place-names policy and interpretation in a multi-lingual Scotland**

The primary work of Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba is to determine authoritative forms of Gaelic place-names across Scotland for products such as bilingual signage. Scotland has one of the most linguistically complex toponymic landscapes in Europe, which means that there are often challenges when researching certain place-names, with a level of interpretive flexibility being required. Such questions arise as: how should names of non-Gaelic origin be dealt with? Should the linguistic milieu of a particular place be taken into account, or should we treat each name consistently? Likewise should names of Gaelic origin in areas where Gaelic has not been toponymically productive for a century, or a millenia, be treated differently? Should transparent Scots and English names be translated into Gaelic? This paper examines a sample of place-names which highlight some of these issues.

### **Michal Měchura: So you want to build a placenames database: an introduction to toponymic data modelling**

In this talk, drawing on my experience as a software developer on the Placenames Database of Ireland, I will discuss some of the challenges that await you once you have decided to build a placenames database. My talk will be mainly about data modelling: the discipline of taking information and representing it formally on a computer. I will start from how gazetteers are usually organised – basically as a table where the rows represent places and the columns represent their properties (such as their names) – and build from that towards a more complex, more expressive, relational data structure. The topics I will cover include:

- How to model the complex relationship between a place and its names: what to do when a place has more than one name in a single language, what do it if a name is missing or unknown, how to handle the fact that different names of the same place can have different statuses (e.g. “local” versus “official”), what to do about cross-language borrowing of names.
- How to model the linguistic properties of names, and what those properties are: inflected forms of names, names beginning with definite articles and other grammatical function words, names containing optional qualifiers (“street”, “saint”), abbreviations, names composed of two or more other names. Also, dealing with etymology (“how did the place

- come to be called that?") and lexical meaning ("what does the name mean literally?").
- How to model the hierarchical arrangement of administrative units inside one another, for example townlands inside parishes inside counties. How to deal with complex overlapping hierarchies.
- How to model the geography of places: points, boundaries and other geographical objects, and what this data can be used for. Also, how to deal with fuzziness and inaccuracy in geography.
- How to model the relationship between multiple, partially overlapping places with the same (or more or less the same) name, such as a town, a local-government district and an electoral district all of the same name. Plus, as a bonus, a highly philosophical discussion about what a place actually is!

I will conclude that a good placenames database is a mix of two things. On the one hand it is like a gazetteer, a kind of dictionary which tells you something interesting about the names and their linguistic properties. On the other hand it is like a Geographical Information System (GIS), an interactive mapping facility which tells you what you need to know about the geographical context of the objects the names refer to. To be properly useful to users, a placenames database (and the website through which it presents itself to the public) needs to combine both aspects into a single coherent experience.

## **Day 2 - Session 2**

### **Dylan Foster Evans: Replacement, adaptation and (mis)translation in Cardiff place names**

During the nineteenth century, Cardiff grew from a small county town of around 2,000 inhabitants to become an international port that was home to over 150,000 people. At the beginning of the century, most Cardiffians could speak Welsh, but by its end Welsh-speakers were a small minority. In the twentieth century, Cardiff was officially recognized as the capital of Wales and became the home of Wales' devolved government. These developments were accompanied by the need to adopt large numbers of suburban and street names. This paper will consider how Cardiff's place names were formed by a range of processes, including the retention, adaptation or replacement of historic Welsh-language names, as well as translation and indeed mistranslation. It will consider the complex relationship between Cardiff's nomenclature and its claim – officially recognized in 1955 – to be the nation's capital, and the impact of fundamental changes to the official status of the Welsh language, especially from the middle of the twentieth century. It will also explore the rationale behind Cardiff's new place names policy (2019), which has a stated aim of achieving parity between Welsh and English names for Cardiff streets.

### **Paul Tempan: Mountain names in bilingual areas of Co. Mayo**

In order to compile a list of Irish mountain names and other features in the mountain landscape of interest to walkers, it is necessary to consult different types of sources. These include place-name surveys, databases, modern and historical maps, administrative documents and guides for walkers and travelers. I have been compiling my own mountain lists since the 1990s

and have been involved in researching and collating mountain names for the Mountain Views website for two decades. Gathering information for Mayo, more than any other county, has necessitated the use of a very wide variety of sources. In part, this is due to the fact that a surprising number of peaks and mountain features were left unnamed by the Ordnance Survey in the 1830s, even by comparison with other mountainous counties such as Kerry, Galway and Donegal. Fortunately, it has been possible to fill some of these gaps by consulting other sources in both Irish and English, many listed in 'Surveys of Irish Place-Names: A Bibliography' (Tempan 2009). Consultation of William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (published 1830) and Fiachra Mac Gabhann's thorough place-name survey, *Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo* (2014), has proved particularly fruitful. This contribution examines some of the issues involved in collating such information in order to recommend Irish and English forms for the name of four particular peaks.

### **Barry Dalby: EastWest Mapping: placenames on our maps**

EastWest Mapping compiles, researches and publishes detailed topographic maps for parts of Ireland. There are many aspects to this work, of which placenames are but one. This talk will describe the nature of our work and how we approach collecting placenames for our maps. The importance of fieldwork will be emphasised. I'll also discuss some of the factors concerning what names to use and in what forms to publish them. I'll give an example of one particular name and some examples of solutions we've arrived at.

### **Zenobie Garrett, Frances Kane, Keith Lilley, Cat Porter: Talking places--exploring Ordnance Survey Name-Books 'in the field'**

The bicentenary of the Ordnance Survey (OS) in Ireland in 2024 offers a timely opportunity to reflect on the impact and legacies of the OS 'in the field'. One important aspect of the field-survey operations of the early OS is the work carried out collecting and recording local place-names and their various forms, gathered together in OS Name-Books. A new research project, funded by IRC and AHRC, seeks to digitally connect these Name-Books with other contemporary OS sources, including letters and correspondence of John O'Donovan (1806-1861), between the heart of OS operations in Dublin and 'the field'. From this project, called OS200, our paper draws on two particular dimensions of its place-name research, one on using spatial technologies to visualise the OS records 'from the field', to explore connections between people and places in the early OS operations in Ireland, and one using community-based field-methods today, of opening up the Name-Books locally through public engagement in and around the border counties by 'talking places' with local people. Our project is in its first year, so we welcome thoughts and feedback on our approaches and on the wider topic of exploring Ordnance Survey Name-Books 'in the field'.

### **Pat Garry: Cá bhfuil mé? Street names in Dublin**

My approach to this will be to tell the story of how I became interested in place names, from the place I was reared, Thomas Court Bawn in the Liberties of Dublin, and how this seemingly strange street name inspired me to look at other place and street names and then the Irish language versions of these names. Believe it or not, practically every address I have ever been associated with has had the Irish language version altered over the years, from primary/secondary schools, work places and places of historic and cultural interest.

This presentation is about lessons, learning and communications and is intended to entertain as well as inform.