

NAMING AND APPELLATIVE CONSTRUCTS IN LAW, FINANCE AND BANKING

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Abstract – Bringing together Oxford handbooks, companions and quick references, the *Oxford References* platform (OR) provides ample and authoritative – hence, trustworthy (Origgi 2013) – coverage of a number of subjects, including Law, Finance and Banking. In this paper, we compare and contrast the functions (Jackendoff 2010, adapted) that fill out semantic relations in complex nominal and naming constructs (compounds and phrases) collected from the macro- and microstructures of Johnathan Law’s bestselling *A Dictionary of Law* (2018, 9 ed.; ODL) and *A Dictionary of Finance and Banking* (2018, 9 ed.; ODFB). The main emphasis lies on naming and appellative (van Langendonck 2007; van Langendonck, van de Velde 2016) constructs (Booij 2010) with names as modifiers. Qualitative data analysis shows that metonymy plays a key role in naming, not only in ODL, but also in ODFB. Yet, in ODFB metonymy is also found to account for a shift from the argument-modifier schema or the CAUSE and COMMEMORATIVE functions (‘be named after’; Schlücker 2016) to EPITHETS (Breban 2018) and TYPIFYING uses (Koptjevskaja-Tamm 2013), whenever associative meanings and complex descriptions enter into the picture. Also, metaphor appears to motivate appellative and naming constructs in finance and banking, though not in law.

Keywords: Finance and Banking, Law, appellative constructs, naming constructs, English.

1. Introduction

As exposure to information in the digital world continues to grow and interaction with domain specific texts and terminology increases exponentially, access to knowledge has recently been recognized as a public good for all (UNESCO 2005).¹ In a clear attempt at promoting domain literacy and making knowledge accessible to non-experts (adapted, Henriksen, Frøyland 2000; Allan 2002), public libraries in the UK provide online access to the *Oxford Reference* (OR) platform. Bringing together

¹ To take some examples, consider citizens acquiring basic financial literacy and making (relatively) informed decisions to avoid blind investments – which can help prevent damage to individual households and the nation as a whole. Or, in law, knowing meaningful information about copyright and intellectual property when it comes to downloading or appropriating online content.

Oxford handbooks, companions and quick references, OR provides ample and authoritative – hence, trustworthy (Origgi 2013) – coverage of subjects ranging from Archeology, through Language references and Law, to Science, Social sciences, Society and culture.

In this context, we compare and contrast semantic relations in selected nominal and naming constructs (compounds and phrases) in Johnathan Law's bestselling *A Dictionary of Law* (2018, 9 ed.; ODL) and *A Dictionary of Finance and Banking* (2018, 9 ed.; ODFB). The main emphasis lies on naming and appellative (van Langendonck 2007) constructs with names as modifiers. According to their Prefaces and back-cover blurbs – part of the outside matter (Bergenholtz, Tarp 1995) – both ODL and ODFB are compact dictionaries, now 'web-linked', and primarily intended for transfer of basic uncontroversial exclusive knowledge from disciplinary experts to non-experts, most often for purposes of inclusion.^{2,3}

For purposes of this paper, we use *construct* as a cover term for both compounds and phrases (cf. Radimský 2015).⁴ In line with Booij (2010), we see them as empirically attested tokens of constructions, or constructional schemas with different degrees of abstractness within a hierarchical lexicon, which unify properties at the phonological, syntactic and lexico-pragmatic levels, and form the bottom level of a specific pattern or schema. Our question is one about terminology in disciplinary cultures (Law vis-à-vis Finance and Banking) and the semantics of the linking rule R in naming and appellative constructs, mainly with nouns as heads and names as modifiers.

More to the point, our data comes from the macro- and microstructures (Bergenholtz, Tarp 1995) of ODL and ODFB, and mainly comprises two-constituent naming and appellative constructs with appellative nouns as heads and prototypical and nonprototypical names as modifiers. Acronyms are excluded from the count.⁵ ODL thus returns around 100 such lemmas from over 4,800 entries, and ODFB nearly three times as much, from over 5,500

² That is, experts and practitioners in other disciplines, lay-users that need guidance in various aspects of life, and, most importantly, students – or legitimate peripheral members of the discourse community (Swales 1990) and community of practice (Wenger 1998), such as undergraduates that will later develop the expertise they need to take on active to core roles within the community as professionals or scholars.

³ As part of the same research project at Oxford University Press, ODFB and ODL are comparable not only in terms of the underlying knowledge-oriented functions (Bergenholtz, Tarp 1995) and the specific profiles and needs of intended target users, but also as regards size and format, structure, as well as inclusion and treatment of terms.

⁴ See Lieber and Štekauer (2009), Bauer (2017) for attempts at drawing a line between compounds and phrases.

⁵ Structures which lie beyond the scope of this investigation are titles and phrasal names built from appellatives, such as *Lord Chancellor* and *Children and Adoption Act 2002*, respectively.

entries. This can be easily accounted for in terms of different disciplinary cultures and editorial policies:

1. ODL defines all major legal terms, concepts, processes, and the organization of the English legal system (ODL: Law, back blurb, adapted);
2. ODFB reflects the impact of the Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (2015), but is also intended to cover terms from all aspects of personal, corporate and international finance, including organizations around the world, with an eye to the ongoing globalization of financial markets (ODFB: Finance and Banking, back blurb, adapted).

Having said that, there are a number of issues to be considered. First, what are Names and Nouns? Section 2 will try and answer the question mainly drawing on van Langendonck's (2007; van Langendonck, van de Velde 2016) landmark publications on proper names, proprio-appellative lemmas and appellative nouns. In Section 3 we shall turn to the semantics of the linking rule R in the composite structures under scrutiny, based on Jackendoff's (2010) list of functions in Noun-Noun compounds and expanding on his basic modifier function CLASSIFY along the lines of Koptjevskaja-Tamm (2013), Schlücker (2016) and Breban (2018). (See also Cacchiani 2019.) This shall enable us to group together similar instantiations and assess trends and (dis)similarities in Name-Noun and Noun-Noun patterns and schemas across ODL and ODFB. For the sake of clarity, we will introduce theoretical notions along the way, together with the examples under scrutiny, and the matching articles, with their lexicographical meaning descriptions (Wiegand 1992). Where needed, etymological information is gathered from the Oxford English Dictionary. Section 4 wraps up and concludes the discussion.

2. Proper Names and appellative Nouns

Names are nouns and noun phrases that “denote a unique entity at the level of established linguistic convention, to make it psychosocially salient within a given basic level category [pragmatics]”. Names *individualize, identify* and *localize* meanings (van Langendonck 2007, p. 4, p. 131) – which is apparent with personal names, bynames or place names, all “construed as countable and nongeneric (i.e. non-recursive) NPs” (van Langendonck 2007, p. 186). Also, they “[do] not (or not any longer) determine [their] denotation [semantics]” (van Langendonck 2007, p. 4, p. 131).

The items selected for analysis are appellative and naming constructs with a modifier that may serve as a relatively more prototypical or

nonprototypical name:

1. *Prototypical names* comprise personal names, animal names, names of hurricanes, place names, names of astronomic objects, buildings, ships, etc., organizations and associations.
2. *Nonprototypical names* range from countable proper names such as temporal names, names of works of art, books, journals, and films, through names of institutions connected with buildings, trade and brand names, names of currencies, letters and numbers, all the way down to uncountable proper names such as names of languages, colors and diseases, autonyms.

Prototypicality, or ‘namehood’, is assigned based on occurrence in specific constructions. Thus, proper names with a proprial lemma in the onomasticon occur in (close) apposition constructions (van Langendonck 2007: 125-128), and do not take a determiner in that inherent definites (van Langendonck 2007: 154-158). Examples are, respectively, (1) and (2). (In this section, single underlining is used for names in examples and dictionary articles.)

(1a) Nancy Reagan [personal names: given name + family name; apposition], as in *Nancy Reagan defence* (1b)

(1b) **Nancy Reagan defence**

A tactic used by a company to fend off an unwanted takeover bid; the directors of the target company simply advise members to refuse to sell their shares. The term alludes to a catchphrase made popular by the former *US First Lady Nancy Reagan*, who famously advised teenagers offered drugs to ‘Just say no’. (ODFB: NANCY REAGAN DEFENCE)

(2a) London [place name], as in *City of London* (2b) [apposition], with City (2c)

(2b) **City of London**

That part of *Greater London which, for local government purposes, is administered by the Corporation of London. In addition to special powers under ancient royal charters, the corporation has all the functions of a London borough council, which it exercises principally through a Court of Common Council consisting of the Lord Mayor, *aldermen elected for life, and common council men elected annually. Limited governmental functions are exercised through a separate Court of Aldermen, and formal functions through a Court of Common Hall. (ODL: CITY OF LONDON)

(2c) **City**

The district of London in which the head offices of many financial institutions are situated. Occupying the so called Square Mile on the north side of the River Thames between Waterloo Bridge and Tower Bridge, the City has been an international merchandising centre since medieval times. Although many institutions remain in the Square Mile, others have migrated east along the river, to new offices in the Docklands area, or westwards to former newspaper offices in Fleet Street. (ODFB: CITY)

Importantly, proper names presuppose the basic *categorical* meaning (sensu Rosch 1978) of their referent (i.e., intension, sense or type specification; van Langendonck 2007: 76-79) – e.g. ‘female human’ in (1a) and ‘city’ in (2b). Three more kinds of presuppositional meanings can be the *associative*, the *emotive* and the *grammatical*. On the usage level, associative meaning can be introduced either via the name bearer or the name form. Classic examples are names of singers, football stars and other celebs, which take on positive meanings and are assigned to newborns. Related to this, other categories of interest are emotive senses (3a),

(3a) *Lady Macbeth* [apposition]; a modifier in *Lady Macbeth strategy* (3b)

(3b) **Lady Macbeth strategy**

A strategy used in takeover battles in which a third party makes a bid that the target company would favour, i.e. to act as a *white knight, but subsequently changes allegiance and joins the original bidder. (ODFB: LADY MACBETH STRATEGY)

and grammatical meanings, as in hypochoristics (Nyström 2016; van Langendonck, van de Velde 2016), including *Old Lady* in (4a):

(4a) *Old Lady of Threadneedle Street*

[name of institution and building connected with place name, for the Bank of England; ODFB: OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET].

Notice that in (3a) negative connotations emerge from encyclopaedic knowledge (3c):

(3c) *Lady Macbeth n.*

[with allusion to the character of *Lady Macbeth* in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*] a remorseless or ruthless woman, *esp.* one who assists or controls a weak man. (OED: LADY, *n.* 1c2d)

In (4a), the denotation in *Threadneedle Street* (4a) does not describe the type of activity carried out at the Bank of England. Naming results from a combination of *personification* via attribute of affection and honorific, *Old Lady* (OED: LADY, *n.* 3b), for ‘prestigious Bank’, and the metonymic shift *place-for-people*, or better *location-for-organization* and *organization-for-people* at location (4b):

(4b) **Old Lady of Threadneedle Street**

An affectionate name for the *Bank of England, coined by the English politician and dramatist R.B. Sheridan (1751). The Street in which the Bank stands (since 1734 in a Renaissance building by George Samson) probably takes the name from the thread and needle used by the Merchant Taylors, a guild whose hall is in the same street. (ODFB: OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET)

Another instance of *metonymization (family name-for-product)* is *Hansard* (5), or the *Official Report of Parliamentary Debates* – a *multidenotative* (van Langendonck 2007: 96-97) lemma which illustrates subsequent internal shifts within the name from one category, family name ('the Hansards'), through family business ('Hansard printers') to product name ('the Hansard Report', hence 'the Hansard').

(5) **Hansard**

The name by which the Official Report of Parliamentary Debates is customarily referred to (after the Hansard family, who – as printers to the House of Commons – were concerned with compiling reports in the 19th century). Reporting was taken over by the government in 1908, and separate reports for the House of Commons and the House of Lords are published by *The Stationery Office in daily and weekly parts. The reports, which are available online, contain a verbatim record of debates and all other proceedings (e.g. question time). Members of Parliament have the right to correct anything attributed to them, but may not make any other alterations. In certain circumstances Hansard may be used to discover the will of Parliament, as an aid to judicial statutory interpretation when legislation is unclear. *Compare* journals. [...] (ODFB: HANSARD)

Metonymization also allows for (6), where *Wall Street*, a location, names the New York Stock Exchange (6.1), with *specialization (place-for-institution; institution-for-people)* and, collectively, New York's financial institutions around Wall Street (6.2), via *generalization (place-for-institutions; institutions-for-activities/proper functions)*:

(6) **Wall Street**

1. The *New York Stock Exchange, which stands on Wall Street in New York.
2. The financial institutions, collectively, of New York, including the stock exchange, banks, money markets, commodity markets, etc.

Unlike names, *common nouns* serve an *appellative* function; they classify (refer to a set), affirm their own basic category, and are stored in the mental lexicon. Compare (7a), *day*, and (7b), *Christmas*:

- (7a) *day* [Noun],
 (7b) *Christmas* [Name],

Notice that in (7c), *Christmas Day*, the inherent basic category is made explicit in the composite structure,

- (7c) *Christmas Day* [Name as modifier, with category specification: 'day' vs

‘holidays’]

where *Christmas Day* is one of four days traditionally taken as the beginning or end of calendar quarters in finance and banking (7d):

(7d) **quarter days**

Four days traditionally taken as the beginning or end of four quarters of the year, often for purposes of charging rent. In England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, they are Lady Day (25 March), Midsummer Day (24 June), Michaelmas (29 September) and Christmas Day (25 December). In Scotland they are Candlemas (2 February), Whitsuntide (15 May), Lammas (1 August), Martinmas (11 November). (ODFB: QUARTER DAYS)

Within the economy of this paper, van Langendonck’s (2007; van Langendonck, van de Velde 2016) subsets of prototypical and nonprototypical names are reworked to allow inclusion of constructs which name referents in law, finance and banking, comprising:

1. institutions, organizations and associations (8: *Law Society*; *Solicitor Regulation Authority*; appositions like: 9: *Central Office of the Senior Courts*; 10: *Royal Court of Justice*; also *House of Commons* and *House of Lords*, from 5, and *Bank of England*, in 4b),
2. technologies and products, books and lists (9: *Cause Book*; 10: *Cause List*; *Daily Court List*; 11: *Annual Report*; cf. also *Hansard Report* in 5),
3. national and international legislation and agreements (11: *Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992*; *Employment Act 1999*; 12: *Community legislation*; *European Act 1986*; *Maastricht Treaty 1992*; *2007 Treaty of Lisbon*), as well as
4. titles and qualifications (11: *Certification Officer*; its acronym, *CO*; *Secretary of State for Business, Innovations and Skills*; also *Members of Parliament*),
5. common practices, technologies, procedures, strategies, etc. (e.g. *Lady Macbeth strategy*, in 3b),
6. names for specific dates (e.g. 7d: *Lady Day*, or *25 March*; *Midsummer Day*, or *24 June*).

(8) **Law Society**

The professional body for solicitors in England and Wales, incorporated by royal charter in 1831. The Society exists to further the professional interests of solicitors by providing advice, training, and other services and also represents the profession to the government. Until 2007 the Law Society discharged important statutory functions in relation to the admission to practice, the conduct and the discipline of solicitors; this regulatory role has now been transferred to the *Solicitor Regulation Authority, an independent board of the Society. (ODL: LAW SOCIETY)

- (9) **Cause Book**
The book recording the issue of claim forms in the *Central Office of the Senior Courts and certain later stages of the court proceedings. (ODL: CAUSE BOOK)
- (10) **Cause List**
A list of cases to be heard, displayed in the precincts of a court. The Daily Cause List lists all cases for trial in the Royal Courts of Justice and its outlying buildings. It also contains the **warned list** of cases about to be listed for hearing. (ODL: CAUSE LIST)
- (11) **Certification Officer (CO)**
An official first appointed in 1975 when his principal function was to certify trade unions as independent in order that they could benefit from various legislative rights. The office is now governed by the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 and its powers were extended by the Employment Act 1999. The CO remains responsible for certifying the independence of trade unions but also the maintenance of a list of trade-union elections and political funds. The CO can bear certain complaints from union members against the union, including those relating to disciplinary action against a member where the member is complaining about a breach or the union's rules. The CO is appointed by the Secretary of State for Business, Innovations and Skills, but operates independently of government. The Annual Report shows the business of the CO and provides statistics on trade union membership. (ODL: CERTIFICATION OFFICER)
- (12) **Community legislation**
Laws made by the *European Parliament acting jointly with the *Council of the European Union and the *European Commission. Each body has legislative powers but most legislation is now made by the parliament and Council, based on proposals by the Commission. The role of the Parliament in the legislative process was strengthened under the Single European Act 1986 and the Maastricht Treaty 1992 but most decisively under the 2007 Treaty of Lisbon (see ORDINARY LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE). Community legislation is in the form of regulations, directives, and decisions. **Regulations** are of general application, binding in their entirety, and directly applicable in all member states without the need for individual member states to enact these domestically (*see* COMMUNITY LAW). **Directives** are addressed to one or more member states and require them to achieve (by amending national law if necessary) specified results. They are not directly applicable – they do not create enforceable Community rights in member states until the state has legislated in accordance with the directive: the domestic statute then creates the rights for the citizens of that country. A directive cannot therefore impose legal obligations on individuals or private bodies, but by its **direct effect** it confers rights on individuals against the state and state bodies, even before it has been implemented by changes to national law, by decisions of the European court. **Decisions** may be addressed either to states or to persons and are binding on them in their entirety. Both the Council and the commission may also make recommendations, give opinions, and issue *notices, but these are not

legally binding. (ODL: COMMUNITY LEGISLATION)

As can be seen, the examples above may combine two common Nouns into an identifying Name, without an underlying proprial lemma (e.g. 8: *Law Society*; 9: *Cause Book*; 10: *Cause List*).

Another option are proprio-appellative Name-Noun combinations and close appositions such as *Hansard Report* (5), *Christmas Day* (7c/7d), *Maastricht Treaty* (1992), or *(2007) Treaty of Lisbon* (12).

Color names also belong to the proprio-appellative category in that they can be used as Names, but also as appellative Nouns or Adjectives. In ODFB, we shall see, they can enter composite structures that have a naming function. Two such examples are *Yellow Book* (13), a colloquial name for *Admission of Securities to Listings*, coined metonymically based on its yellow bound (*color-for-artefact*), or *Black Monday* (14), where black is associated with BAD/EVIL via *metaphorical* mapping (*black-is-evil*) (Lakoff, Johnson 1980).

(13) **Yellow Book**

The colloquial name for *Admission of Securities to Listing*, a book issued by the *Financial Conduct Authority that sets out the regulations for admission to the *Official List of the London Stock Exchange and the obligations of companies with *listed securities. See LISTING REQUIREMENTS. (ODFB: YELLOW BOOK)

(14) **Black Monday**

1. Either of two Mondays notorious for the spectacular stock market crashes. The original Wall Street crash occurred on Monday 28 October 1929, when the “Dow Jones Industrial Average fell by 13%. On Monday 19 October 1987, the Dow Jones Average lost 23%. In both cases Black Monday in the USA triggered heavy stock market falls around the world.
2. The day in September 2008 that is often regarded as marking the beginning of the global financial crisis and subsequent ‘Great Recession’. On Monday 15 September the US financial services giant Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy and the investment bank Merrill Lynch was sold to the Bank of America. (ODFB: BLACK MONDAY)

The composite structure with color as modifier may also return classifying term, as in the metaphors *black knight* (15), *grey knight* (16) or *white knight* (17), with *knight-is-bidder*, and the color adjectives taking different positions on the BAD/EVIL-GOOD cline:⁶

⁶ See, in this respect, Dobrovol'skij and Piirainen (2005). As they rightly argue, colors symbolize concepts that are aspects of cultural knowledge. Particularly, ‘black’ associates with badness, unhappiness, evil, pessimism, etc., while ‘white’ would represent opposite concepts.

- (15) **black knight**
A person or firm that makes an unwelcome *takeover bid for a company. *Compare* GREY KNIGHT; WHITE KNIGHT. (ODFB: BLACK KNIGHT)
- (16) **grey knight**
In a takeover battle, a counterbidder whose ultimate intentions are undeclared. The original unwelcome bidder is the *black knight, the welcome counterbidder for the target company is the *white knight. The grey knight is an ambiguous intervener whose appearance is unwelcome to all. (ODFB: GREY KNIGHT)
- (17) **white knight**
A person or firm that makes a welcome *takeover bid for a company on improved terms to replace an unacceptable and unwelcome bid from a *black knight. If a company is the target for a takeover bid from a source of which it does not approve or on terms that it does not find attractive. It will often seek a white knight as a more suitable owner of the company, in the hope that a more attractive bid will be made. *Compare* GREY KNIGHT. (ODFB: WHITE KNIGHT)

Also, a proprial lemma may function as part of a term, and undergo *appellativization* via *figuration*, as in *Lady Macbeth* (3a, 3c), in *Lady Macbeth strategy* (3b).

These issues will be discussed in more detail in Section 3, where we look at the semantics of the linking rule R in composite structures in general, and then in Section 4, where we zoom in on structures selected from ODL and ODFB.

3. The semantics of the linking rule R

To flesh out the semantics of the linking rule R in naming and appellative constructs, we shall draw on a list of functions put forth in Jackendoff's (2010) work on the ecology of Noun-Noun compounds. Key concepts comprise argument and modifier schemas, proper function, action modality, combination and co-compositionality. The list of functions further expands on Jackendoff's (2010) basic modifier function CLASSIFY. More particularly, CLASSIFY is further enriched by adding the COMMEMORATIVE 'is named after' function (Schlücker 2016) and the EPITHET function (Breban 2017), which allows to account for so-called TYPIFYING uses (Koptjevskaja-Tamm 2013). Here, we draw heavily on Cacchiani (2019, Sections 4.1, 4.2, pp. 518-521).

3.1. CLASSIFY and COMMEMORATIVE

In Jackendoff's (2010) Parallel Architecture, the basic modifier function CLASSIFY specifies the semantic relation R that fills out the interpretation

of nominal compounds. Hence, complex words like *Molotov cocktail*, *HeLa cells* and *diesel engine* would behave like the lexicalized nominal compounds *xray* or *beta cell*, which consist of two concatenated nouns. More recently, however, Schlücker (2016; based on Warren 1978 and Ortner, Müller-Bolhagen 1991) has argued for positing a COMMEMORATIVE ('is named after') relation as part of the semantic-conceptual structure of compounds like *Molotov cocktail*, *Hela cells* and *diesel engine* – with a personal name for the given sub-kind.

There are nevertheless multiple ways to capture head-modifier relations (Jackendoff 2010). For instance, *diesel engine* was originally used as a product name and served what we call an individualizing or IDENTIFYING function, where COMMEMORATIVE was clearly grounded in the CAUSE relation (*person/cause-for-product*). In the mental lexicon, however, *diesel engine* has always served a nonproprietary, classifying reading, on a par with specifications such as *steam engine*, *heat engine* and *water engine* (with an INSTRUMENT relation). The fact that the *diesel engine* was invented by the German engineer Rudolf *Diesel* does not add to the description of the referent: *diesel engine* denotes a new concept and a subtype of engines, 'a machine that converts power into motion', and a 'type of internal-combustion engine' with particular characteristics (OED: DIESEL). Here, *appellativization* can be accounted for in terms of reanalysis and double-domain metonymic reduction (Ruiz de Mendoza Ibañez 2010) from personal name (Rudolf Diesel) into registered name (name of an engine), to appellative noun for a machine (a subtype of engines), and then the fuel on which it runs. We therefore posit a default classifying reading of the right-headed nominal compound *diesel engine* in the $[N_1-N_2]N_2$ schema, where 'N₁ is the INSTR of N₂' & 'N₂ HAS (i.e., USES) N₁'. Crucially, $[Name_1-N_2]N_2$ schemas with a classifying reading and underlying COMMEMORATIVE, MAKE and/or CAUSE relations are common in the field of science, but also, we shall see, in other subject fields.

As regards science, let us take *HeLa/Hela/Hela cells*, which name immortal cell lines derived originally from tissue of *Henrietta Lax*. While we can readily assume a COMMEMORATIVE relation, we can also envisage an underlying PART relation, 'N₂ is PART of N₁', where the modifier *HeLa* (*Henrietta Lax*), form the initial POSSESSOR or LOCATION, and therefore restrict the denotation of the head cells. Overall, such composite wholes appear to be proprio-appellative names that minimally combine CLASSIFY (or A TYPE OF) and COMMEMORATIVE. As such, they lack not only the descriptive function attached to compounds like *cancer cell* or *taxi driver*, but also the direct intersective or co-compositional relations of Adjective-Noun compounds such as *red wine* and *busy signal*, respectively.

3.2. EPITHET and TYPIFY

Though CLASSIFY and COMMEMORATIVE account for several specifications, restricting the analysis to these functions is not enough. In fact, Name-Noun constructs are not necessarily classificatory. For example, a prototypical Name (forename and/or family name) as modifier answers the question ‘Which NP?’, thereby specifying an instance of the type (head), and the IDENTIFYING examples can be paraphrased using the COMMEMORATIVE function or the argument schema ‘N₂ BY/OF N₁’. Thus, *Bush administration* designates a kind of administration on the IDENTIFYING end of the continuum. Another example from US foreign politics is *Trump handshake*. While we do not have a subconcept for the Trump handshake yet, the name serves as an access point to reconstructing a longer, complex description (a weird and vigorous handshake). Submodifiers like ‘typically’ and ‘type of’ pertain to this relation. In a slightly different manner, in *Hitler moustache* and *Kaiser moustache* the COMMEMORATIVE relation and the IDENTIFYING reading are grounded in SIMILARITY to specific exemplars that are characteristic of, or in possession of, the (well-known) feature(s) named after the person referred to by the proper name. To take another example, in *Valentino gown* EPITHET (referring to attributes; cf. Breban 2017) is the metonymically motivated function that shifts the composite expression towards TYPIFYING (Koptjevskaja-Tamm 2013).

Focusing on the EPITHET dimension of Name-Noun constructs, we find complex descriptions in specifications *Kelly bag* or *Hermès Kelly bag*. This iconic bag was originally intended by high-street designer Hermès for Grace Kelly. *Hermès Kelly* and *Kelly bag* are non-prototypically IDENTIFYING product names or proprio-appellative lemmas. Many replicas are on the market now; the identifying name thus turns into a subtype of bags, with distinctive characteristics. In the same vein, *Gucci Jackie O (bag)* appears to be a classic must-have and fakes and imitations try to approximate this exquisite and exclusive subtype. The bags replicate a well-established fashion style category inspired to (and ‘named after’ – COMMEMORATIVE function) Grace Kelly and Jacqueline Kennedy’s signature style. A fashion victim might have subconcepts for this. The meaning of the personal name, which is not only and not exclusively identifying, is key to this type of branding. Based on our knowledge of the world, we construct the late Grace Kelly with reference to her glamorous and fabled life as a Hollywood actress first and Princess of Monaco later. In like manner, Jackie Kennedy Onassis is celebrated as an icon of enduring style, allure and charm. These properties are part of the real world and known to the decoder, but the description is more complex than the one that could be given by intersective adjectives. These

identifying names are EPITHETS that come with positive meanings from the fields Status, Romanticism and Sensuality, Wealth, Power and Independence (Cotticelli Kurras 2013). They epitomise or, to put it with Koptjevskaja-Tamm (2013), they TYPIFY. It is not new that nouns serve as cues for activating world knowledge that is compatible with the head and for activating a selection task that involves the reconstruction of complex descriptions in nominal compounds. Similarly, the premodifying name in the examples under scrutiny serves as a reference point for the metonymic process of *domain reduction* (Ruiz de Mendoza Ibañez 2010): in plain English, the name of the fashion icon stands for selected attributes that are conceptually compatible. Thus, the name can semantically enrich the noun with highly seductive properties. In a slightly different manner, Verner Panton's furniture from the sixties epitomizes (EPITHET) vibrantly coloured furniture made in plastic, and, though not a name, a bright yellow plastic table may be classified as a *Panton table* because it has properties that are typical of Panton's work in general.

4. Data analysis and results

Because a thorough linguistic analysis of the semantics of the rule R in Name-Noun compositions and other nominal and naming constructs is beyond the scope of this research, we do away with theoretical modelling into detailed morpho-syntactic and conceptual-semantic structures. Instead, we only proceed equipped with a list of relations that we do not state formally. Moving from the discussion in Sections 2 and 3, we are now able to group together similar instantiations and assess trends and (dis)similarities in Name-Noun and Noun-Noun patterns and schemas across ODL and ODFB. Because we work on the assumption that multiple paraphrases are possible for the same construct (Jackendoff 2010), the analysis of specific constructs could be expanded. For purposes of this paper, this seems to be a sensible simplification.

Recall from Section 2 that our data comes from the macro- and microstructures (Bergenholtz, Tarp 1995) of ODL and ODFB, and mainly comprises non-recursive structures in two-constituent naming and appellative constructs with Appellative Nouns as heads and prototypical and nonprototypical Names as modifiers. Acronyms are excluded from the count. ODL thus returns around 100 such lemmas from over 4,800 entries, and ODFB nearly three times as much, from over 5,500 entries.

4.1. ODL's naming and appellative constructs

In this section, we provide a breakdown of constructs in ODL along with the linking relation R. Of course, there are appellatives that turn into names in composite structures, where N_1 denotes location in time (18), the argument of N_2 (19), or the object argument of the proper function of N_2 (20):

- (18) *Year Books*
- (19) *Stock Exchange*
- (20) *Race Directive; Bankruptcy Law; Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division*

The names of clauses, doctrines, rules and principles are compatible with the relation ‘ N_2 BY/OF $Name_1$ ’, where $Name_1$ is a personal name and may be also interpreted as COMMEMORATIVE via a CAUSE function:

- (21) *Inchmaree clause, Martens clause, Romalpa clause*
- (22) *Rampsay principle*
- (23) *Ponsonby Rule, McNaughten rules*
- (24) *Scott Schedule*

Let us also consider *McKenzie friend* (25) and *Bolam test* (26):

- (25) **McKenzie friend**
Someone who assists an unrepresented party in court, chiefly by taking papers and giving advice. He has no rights of audience, but may speak if invited to by the judge. A “McKenzie” can help to calm a litigant and is often his only witness to proceedings. The term comes from the case of *McKenzie v McKenzie* [1970] 3 All ER 1034, 1039 h-j, in which Lord Justice Sachs stated that “It is ... in the public interest that litigants should be seen to have all available aid in conducting cases in court surroundings, which must of their nature to them seem both difficult and strange.” (PDL: MCKENZIE FRIEND)
- (26) **Bolam test**
In cases of alleged clinical *negligence, a test used to determine the standard of care owed to a patient by doctors. The case *Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee* (1957) 1WLR 583 established that there can be no breach in the duty of care so long as the doctor acted in accordance with a responsible body of medical opinion. [...] The Bolam test applies only to cases of medical treatment and not to information given at *consent. (ODL: BOLAM TEST)

Notice that *McKenzie friend* is a CLASSIFYING noun phrase, that *McKenzie* is also used without the inherent referent, as a simplex term. Particularly, *McKenzie* EPITOMIZES specific features, as described in (25): ‘Someone who assists an unrepresented party in court, chiefly by taking papers and giving advice. He has no rights of audience, but may speak if invited to by

the judge. A “McKenzie” can help to calm a litigant and is often his only witness to proceedings.’ As is apparent, the name develops metonymically from an individual case or specific part of it, *McKenzie v McKenzie* [1970] 3 All ER 1034, 1039 h-j.

Metonymy is also at play with *Bolam* test, a KIND OF test named after decisions established in the case *Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee* (1957) 1WLR 583.

Other options are available, where numbers are found in appositional structures, as in *Part 36 offers and payments* (27), which is part of the Civil Procedure Rules, *Part 20 claim* (28), with exocentric head ‘form’, or *Section 8 orders* (29), for Court orders made under the Children Act 1989 (s. 8). These are all PARTS located IN specific legislation:

- (27) *Part 36 offers and payments*
- (28) *Part 20 claim*
- (29) *section 8 orders*

Place names are common in Name₁ position, with ‘N₁/Name₂ IN/AT Name₂’, and Name₂ standing metonymically for people and products (*location-for-people; people-for-product*):

- (25) *Hamburg Rules, Tork-Antwerp rules, Nice Treaty, Kyoto Protocol*

Westminster doctrine (26) is a similar metonymical case, with *location-for-people*, and ‘doctrine IN location/BY people in location/institution’.

- (26) *Westminster doctrine*

4.2. ODFB’s naming and appellative constructs

A first look at ODFB (Section 2) suggested a more varied set of naming and appellativizing constructs in Finance and Banking.

As is natural, proprio-appellative structures are the norm, e.g. *Accounting Standards Board*, or the *Accounting Council* (27), where ‘N₂’s PROPER FUNCTION is to SET N₁, i.e. the accounting standards’, or *Options Clearing Corporation* (28), where the ‘PROPER FUNCTION of N₂ is to CLEAR and SETTLE N₁, or derivative options’:

(27) Accounting Standards Board (ASB)

Formerly, the recognized body for setting accounting standards in the UK. [...] In 2012 ASB was abolished and the responsibility for setting standards was transferred to its parent body, the *Financial Reporting Council. The ASB’s other functions were taken over by a new body, the *Accounting Council. (ODFB: ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (ASB))

(28) Options Clearing Corporation (OCC)

A US facility for the clearing and settling of equity derivatives, based in Chicago; [...]. (ODFB: OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION (OCC))

Place Names combine with a number of otherwise presumed basic categories. For instance, to name stock exchanges (29) around the world, based on the linking relation ‘N₂ is IN/AT Name₁’. Other examples are bodies with selected locations around the world and characteristic proper functions. Take, for instance, the name *Japan Business Federation* (30), with ‘N₃ whose PROPER FUNCTION is to DO and regulate N₂, business’ & ‘N₃’s location is IN Name₁, Japan’. Or, the name *Liverpool Cotton Exchange* (31), for which we can posit the paraphrase ‘N₃, exchange, which IS in Name₁, Liverpool’ & ‘N₃, exchange, whose PROPER FUNCTION is to MAKE RULES FOR TRADING N₂, cotton, and arbitrating’:

- (29) *Athens Stock Exchange, Bombay Stock Exchange; Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Korea Exchange*
- (30) *Japan Business Federation*
- (31) *Liverpool Cotton Exchange (also International Cotton Association (ICA))*

Another common option are constructs that are KINDS OF acts, analyses, charts, indexes, models, plans, ratios, reports and schemes, or any other technologies in finance, statistics and mathematics, with a relation ‘N₂ BY Name₁’, which can also be interpreted as COMMEMORATIVE via CAUSE:

- (32) *Clayton act, Fibonacci analysis, Calvo clause, Cadbury code, Pareto efficiency, Sharman inquiry, Garman-Kohlhagen option-pricing model, Brady plan, Marshall plan, Sharpe ratio, Sortino ratio, Volcker Rule, Smith report, Ponzi scheme, Modigliani-Miller theorem*

Of course, numbering is possible in (short) titles of legislation, as in the (exocentric) names for the successors of the *Basle Concordat* (33) in (34a) to (34c):

- (34a) *Basle I*
- (34b) *Basle II*
- (34c) *Basle III*

Consider also, among others, the forms issued by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), with (alpha)numeric proprio-appellatives BY SEC, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (35a-35d):

- (35a) *Form 3*
- (35b) *Form F-1*

- (35c) *Form 8-K*
 (35d) *Form 10-K*

A clear departure from the law constructs in Section 4.1 are (colloquial) names coined via metonymy (Section 2), such as:

- (5) *Hansard* (exocentric): Official Report of Parliamentary Debates
 (6) *Wall Street*: New York Stock Exchange
 (12) *Yellow Book*: Admission of Securities to Listings book

Working along the same lines of (12), *Blue Book* (36a, 36b) is also constructed based on visual perception and metonymy (*color-for-artifact*):

- (36a) **Blue Book**
 1. See UK National Accounts
 2. In the USA, the review document of monetary control options produced by members of the *Federal Open Market Committee.
 (36b) **UK National Accounts**
 An annual publication of the *Office for National Statistics. It is often known as the **Blue Book** and is now available online as well as in printed form. It provides figures for the *gross domestic product and separate accounts of production, income, and expenditure. (ODFB: UK National Accounts)

Another example of metonymic use of colors is *Pink 'Un* (34), the colloquial name for the *Financial Times* (*color-for-artefact*).

- (37) **Pink 'Un**
 The colloquial name for the *Financial Times*, the London business newspaper, which is published on pink newsprint. (ODFB: PINK 'UN)

In (4b), metonymy (*location-for-institution*) combines with metaphorical shift from 'Old (and wise) Lady' to 'prestigious institution' (Section 2):

- (4b) *Old Lady of Threadneedle Street*: Bank of England

More interesting for our purposes are names of real and fictional characters that EPITOMISE selected attributes to subsume a set of features that could not be rendered concisely by individual adjectives. In this context, illustrative examples of KINDS OF defences and strategies originated in the COMMEMORATIVE function are *Nancy Reagan defence* (1a, 1b) and *Lady Macbeth strategy* (3a, 3b). For the sake of clarity, (1b) and (3b) are repeated below:

- (1b) **Nancy Reagan defence**
 A tactic used by a company to fend off an unwanted takeover bid; the

directors of the target company simply advise members to refuse to sell their shares. The term alludes to a catchphrase made popular by the former *US First Lady Nancy Reagan*, who famously advised teenagers offered drugs to ‘Just say no’. (ODFB: NANCY REAGAN DEFENCE)

(3b) **Lady Macbeth strategy**

A strategy used in takeover battles in which a third party makes a bid that the target company would favour, i.e. to act as a *white knight, but subsequently changes allegiance and joins the original bidder. (ODFB: LADY MACBETH STRATEGY)

Still staying with takeover bids, let us consider *Pac-man defence* (33):

(38) **Pac-man defence**

A counterstrategy sometimes used by a company faced by a hostile takeover bid, in which it turns the tables by buying the shares of the aggressor: in effect, the company acquires the would-be acquirer, even though this is usually the larger firm. [...] The defence takes its name from the early video-game Pac-Man, in which the player is chased by murderous ghosts – but in certain circumstances can turn around and eat them. It is regarded as a high-risk strategy because of the huge expense. (ODFB: PAC-MAN DEFENCE)

This KIND OF defence originates via SIMILARITY with the high-risk strategy adopted by the video-game character ‘Pac-Man’ to win against the ghosts that are chasing him.

This brings us back to colors. Like other scenarios in banking and finance, takeover roles and strategies make recourse to cognitive metaphors, as illustrated in appellatives such as *white knight* (15), *grey knight* (16) and *black knight* (17), three different types of bidders, whose value along the GOOD-BAD cline is rendered via the shift from WHITE to BLACK. (See Section 2 above). Other examples here are the names *Black Monday* (14), which serves as an analogical base for instantiations such as *Black Friday* and *Black Wednesday* (39a), and the related *White Wednesday* (39b).

(14) **Black Monday**

1. Either of two Mondays notorious for spectacular stock market crashes. The original Wall Street crash occurred on Monday 28 October 1929, when the *Dow Jones Industrial Average fell by 13%. On Monday 19 October 1987, the Dow Jones Average lost 23%. In both cases Black Monday in the USA triggered heavy stock market falls around the world.
2. The day in September 2008 that is often regarded as marking the beginning of the global financial crisis and subsequent ‘Great recession’. On Monday 15 September the US financial services giant Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy and the investment bank Merrill Lynch was sold to the Bank of America. (ODFB: BLACK MONDAY)

(39a) *Black Friday, Black Wednesday*

(39b) *White Wednesday*

5. Conclusions

Bringing together Oxford handbooks, companions and quick references, the *Oxford References platform* (OR) provides ample and authoritative – hence, trustworthy (Origgi 2013) – coverage of a number of subjects, including Law, Finance and Banking. In this paper, we compared and contrasted the functions that fill out semantic relations in complex nominal and naming constructs (compounds and phrases) from Law, Finance and Banking.

More to the point, we carried out a qualitative analysis on data gathered from the macro- and microstructures (Bergenholtz, Tarp 1995) of Johnathan Law's bestselling *A Dictionary of Law* (2018, 9 ed.; ODL) and *A Dictionary of Finance and Banking* (2018, 9 ed.; ODFB). The main emphasis lay on two-constituent naming (i.e. identifying) and appellative (i.e. classifying; cf. van Langendonck 2007; van Langendonck, van de Velde 2016) constructs (Booij 2010), with appellative nouns as heads and prototypical and nonprototypical names as modifiers.

ODL returned around 100 such lemmas from over 4,800 entries, and ODFB nearly three times as much, from over 5,500 entries – which has been accounted for in terms of different disciplinary cultures and editorial policies. ODL defines all major legal terms, concepts, processes, and the organization of the English legal system. By contrast, ODFB was found to reflect the impact of the Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (2015), but is also intended to cover terms from all aspects of personal, corporate and international finance, including organizations around the world, with an eye to the ongoing globalization of financial markets.

Qualitative data analysis shows that metonymy plays a key role in naming (e.g. via the *COMMEMORATIVE* and *LOCATION* function), not only in ODL, but also in ODFB. Yet, in ODFB metonymy also accounts for a shift from the *COMMEMORATIVE* function ('be named after'; Schlücker 2016) to *EPITHETS* (Breban 2018) and *TYPIFYING* uses (Koptjevskaja-Tamm 2013), whenever associative meanings and complex descriptions enter into the picture. Also, metaphor appears to motivate appellative and naming constructs in finance and banking, though not in law.

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