

Global Feminisms Project Pronunciation Guide

Brazil Interviewee Names

Naming conventions. In Brazil, naming conventions became standardized in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, coinciding with laws that required married women to take their husband's surname, adding it at the end of their maiden name. In 1962, a new law permitted married women to choose whether to add their husbands' name.

The naming of children with one or two first names, then the mother's (patronymic) surname, and finally, the father's (patronymic) surname became a standard convention in the twentieth century. This convention continues to be widely followed when both parents acknowledge their child, whether or not the parents are formally married. The order of surnames is not mandated by law and in recent decades, feminist influence has led many parents to alter it.

When abbreviating, Brazilians sometimes drop one of their surnames. The final surname is used for bibliographical and archival cataloging.

Interviewee	Pronunciation
Luciana Adriana da Silva	loo-cē-Ä-nä ä-drē-Ä-nä dä SEL-vä
Iara Amora dos Santos	ē-Ä-rä ä-MÖ-rä doos SÄN-tōs
Laura Castro	LÄOO-rä CÄS-trō
Maria de Fatima Lima Santos	mä-RĒ-ä dä FÄ-tē-mä LĒ-mä SÄN-tōs
Matilda de Souza Francisco	mä-TĒL-dä dä SÖU-zä frän-CĒ-scō
Giordana Moreira	zhōr-DÄ-nä mō-RÄ-rä
Maria da Penha Maia Fernandes	mä-RĒ-ä dä PE-nyä MÄ-yä fer-NÄN-des
Angélica Souza Pinheiro	än-GE-lē-kä Sō-zä pē-NHÄ-rō
Maria Amélia de Almeida Teles	mä-RĒ-ä ä-ME-lyä dä äI-MÄ-dä TE-les
Nataraj Trinta	nä-tä-RÄJ TRĒN-tä
Elizabeth Viana	ā-lē-zä-BE-chē vē-Ä-nä
Shirley Villela	SHĒR-lā vi-LE-lä
Giovana Xavier	SHĒR-lā vi-LE-lä

China Interviewee Names

Interviewee		Pronunciation
艾晓明	Ai Xiao Ming	ī shou ming
陈明侠	Chen Ming Xia	chen ming shiä
高小贤	Gao Xiao Xian	gou shou shiə[n]
葛友俐	Ge You Li	gə yoo lē
和钟华	He Zhong Hua	hə jô[n]g hüä
李慧英	Li Hui Ying	lē huā ing
刘伯红	Liu Bo Hong	lyō bō hōng
王翠玉	Wang Cui Yu	wäng tsüay yoo
王行娟	Wang Xing Juan	wäng-shing-jüän
张李玺	Zhang Li Xi	jä[n]g lē shē

Germany Interviewee Names

Naming Conventions. German names generally have the same structure as names in the United States and elsewhere in Europe. The given name comes first, and the surname, which is passed down normally through the father's lineage, comes last. There is sometimes also a middle name.

Interviewee	Pronunciation
Manu Giese	MÄ-nu GĒ-zə
Barbara Hoyer	BÄR-bä-rä HOI-ər
Gudrun Koch	goo-droon KOKH
Eva Maria	e-və mə-RĒ-ə
Heidi Meinzolt	HĪ-dē MĪN-zült
Sigrid Metz-Goeckel	zi-grit METS-GŪ-kəl
Katharina Oguntoye	kä-tä-RĪ-nä ō-GUN-toi-ə
Marion Schmidt	MÄ-rē-on shmit
Dagmar Schoenfisch	DÄG-mär SHÜN-fish
Tamara Weishaupt	tä-MA-rä VĪS-houpt

India Interviewee Names

Naming Conventions. There are many different cultures of naming within India, so it is impossible to provide a comprehensive account of Indian naming practices. For some Indians, their birth name is different from their official name. Some children are given three names, sometimes as part of religious teaching. In North India, many women, especially in rural areas, take the name Devi as a surname when they are married. Tamil names often involve an initial (for village name), a second initial (for father's name, then a first or given name, and finally a caste name.

Family names (or surnames) are indicated in a variety of ways. They may be second, after a given name (as for example is true for Urvashi Butalia and Ruth Vanita), but in some cases they are not; for example Jarjum Ete's father's name is indicated by the first syllable of her first name (Jar) and her personal name is the second syllable of the word indicating "darling" (jum). Some words that appear to be a name are actually honorifics, as is Aapa, which means elder sister in Urdu. Shahjehan's name is simply Shahjehan. Another is Khanam, used to refer to Daud Sharifa politely. In the case of Thokchom Ramani Devi, Thokchom is actual an indication of her tribe, and sometimes it actually occurs last rather than first, as here. Muslim names often include the father's given name and the daughter's given name (as in Daud Sharifa). Mangai is a pseudonym; her other name is Padma Venkataranam. Lata Pratibha Madhukar used her mother Pratibha and father Madhukar's names as her middle and surnames, but is often known simply as Lata P.M.

Interviewee	Pronunciation
Shahjehan Aapa	shä-jə-hän ä-pə
Flavia Agnes	FLĀ-vē-ə AG-nes
Urvashi Butalia	ŪR-və-shē boo-TĀL-lyə
Neera Desai	NĒ-rä de-SĪ
Thokchom Ramani Devi	THÔK-chom rä-mä-nē də-vē
Mahasweta Devi	mä-HESH-wə-ta də-vē
Jarjum Ete	jär-jüm ə-tə
Lata Pratibha Madhukar	lu-tä prä-tē-BĀ mä-DHU-kär
Mangai	MĀN-gī
Vina Mazumdar	VĒ-nə MÔ-züm-där
Daud Sharifa Khanam	daood shə-RĒ-fä kä-nəm
Ruth Vanita	rooth vä-NĒ-tä

Nicaragua Interviewee Names

Naming conventions: Naming practices were standardized in most Spanish-speaking countries in the late nineteenth century. While legislation varied, Spain and many other nations mandated placement of the patronymic surname first, followed by the matronymic.

At the start of the twenty-first century, feminist influence has led many nations to pass legislation allowing parents to choose the order of patronymic and matronymic surnames.

The penultimate surname is used for bibliographical and archival cataloging. When abbreviating, the final surname is often dropped.

Interviewee	Pronunciation
Mónica Baltodano	MŌ-ni-cä bäl-tō-DÄ - nō
Bertha Inés Cabrales	BER-tä ē-NES cä-BRÄ-les
Violeta Delgado	vē-ō-LE-tä del-GÄ-dō
Juanita Jiménez	huä-NĒ-tä hē-ME-nes
Matilde Lindo	ma-TIL-dā LĒN-dō
Diana Martinez	dē-Ä-nä mär-TĒ-nez
Yamileth Mejía	ya-MĒ-let mā-HĒ-ä
Sofía Montenegro	sō-FĒ-ä mōn-tā-NE-grō
Vilma Nuñez	VĒL-mä NOO-ñes
Sandra Ramos	SÄN-drä RÄ-mōs
Dora María Téllez	DŌ-rä mä-RĒ-ä TE-lyes
Martha Heriberta Valle	MÄR-tä e-rē-BER-tä BÄ-lye

Nigeria Interviewee Names

Naming conventions. Nigerian naming practices vary widely, as there are over 250 ethnic groups in the country, each with its own traditions. The three largest groups (Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo) account for about 60% of Nigerians; the remaining groups are much smaller. In all three groups individuals are given a personal (first) name and a family or surname. Among the Hausa and Yoruba the surname is a family name based on the father's/husband's surname. Among the Yoruba, in addition, many children are given a middle, Christian name, at baptism; and the father's first name could be added to the child's last name, to create a compound last name that clarifies precise parentage within a larger extended family that share a family name. Among the Igbo, there is no "family" name. Instead both some wives and all children are given the father's *first* name as a surname. Hausa individuals may have compound family-names, and in all three groups wives may or may not take the husband's name.

Interviewee	Pronunciation
Hajiya Binta Abdulhamid	hä-jē-ä bin-tä äb-dül-hä-MĒD
Malama Binta Abdulkarim	mä-LÄ-mä bin-tä äb-dül-kä-RĒM
Joyce Agofure	joi ä-GÔ-fə-rE
Abiola Akiyode-Afolabi	ä-bē-ō-la ä-kē-ō-dā ä-fō-la-BĒ
Bolanle Awe	bô-län-lē ä-WĀ
Josephine Effah-Chukwuma	jō-se-FĒN e-FÄ chə-KOO-mə
Joy Ngozi Ezeilo	joi NGÔ-zē e-ZĒ-lō
Ngozi Iwere	NGÔ-zē ē -WE-rē
Mairo Usman Mandara	mā-rō üs-MÄN män-DÄ -rä
Olanike Olugboji	ô-lä-NĒ-ke ô-loo-BÔ-jē
Yemisi Ransome-Kuti	YE-mi-sē ran-sum koo-tē
Aisha Isa Yusuf	Ī-shä Ē-sä yoo-SOOF
<i>Collaborators</i>	
Ronke Olawale	RÔN-ke ô-LÄ-wä-lē
Elisha Renne	e-LĒ-shə ren-Ā
Pemi Agoda	pe-mē ä-gō-DÄ

Poland Interviewee Names

Naming Conventions. Polish naming conventions are like those in the United States and Western European countries insofar as they are composed of a first name and a last (familial) name. However, Polish first names, and often last names, contain gender markers. Names considered feminine generally end in -a, and names marked as masculine generally end in a consonant (with a few exceptions). Nicknames, or diminutives of the first name, are also quite common.

Interviewee	Pronunciation
Agnieszka Graff	äg-N'ESH-kä gräf
Anna Gruszczynska	ÄN-na grüşh-CHIN'-skä
Inga Iwasiów	ĒN-gä ē-VÄ-shüf
Barbara Labuda	bär-BÄR-ä lä-BÜ-dä
Barbara Limanowska	bär-BÄR-ä lē-mä-NÖV-skä
Anna Lipowska-Teutsch	ÄN-nä lē-PÖV-ska toich
Joanna Regulska	y yō-ÄN-nä re-GÜL-skä
Malgorzata Tarasiewicz	mäw-gō-ZHÄ-tä tä-rä-SHE-vēch
Anna Titkow	ÄN-nä TĒT-kōf
Bozena Uminska	bō-ZHE-nä ü-MĒN'-skä

Russian Interviewee Names

Naming Conventions. Since the mid-19th century, Russians have traditionally possessed three names: a *first name*, a *patronymic*, and a *surname*. In official documents, the surname always precedes the name and patronymic, but in all other contexts, the order is name, patronymic, surname.

Until the early 20th century, ethnic Russians, most of whom were Russian Orthodox, chose *first names* for their children based on the Orthodox Calendar of Saints. The parents would choose from the names of saints assigned to that child's birthday. Many of these names were from Greek or Hebrew by way of Greek, such as Elena, Natal'ia, Ivan, Vasilii, Mariia; others were from Swedish, such as Ol'ga and Oleg; and some Slavic in origin, such as Vladimir and Vladislav. Many Russians in the early 20th century cast off these naming traditions and instead named their children neologisms drawn from revolutionary figures. With the death of Stalin in 1953, traditional names returned, but they were dissociated from Christianity and became part of a common Russian and Soviet culture.

The *patronymic* is not chosen by the parents but rather formed from the child's father's name. For men, the endings -ovich or -evich are typically added to the father's name. For women, the patronymic is formed by adding -ovna or -evna to the father's name. Orphans or those whose fathers were unknown would typically be given the patronymic Ivanovich or Ivanovna.

The most common Russian *surnames* for all classes end in -ov, -ev, or -in. For women, an "a" is added to the -ov/-ev/-in ending, such that it becomes -ova/-eva/-ina. The surnames of many Russians with noble ancestry, such as Dostoevskii, often end in -skii for men and -skaia for women. Other noble names were sometimes simply adjectives, such as Tolstoi for men and Tolstaia for women. The surnames of many denizens of the Russian north are formed as adjectives with endings in either -ykh or -ikh. These surnames are the same for both men and women.

From the 16th century on, Russia has been a multinational empire and therefore has a long history of various and ad hoc incorporations of non-Russian identities into Russian naming conventions. Under the Soviets, various state-led projects were undertaken to Russify surnames. In the 1920s, a "v" was added to Ukrainian surnames ending in "-enko," producing the more Russian sounding "-enkov." In the 1930s, Central Asians of the Soviet Union, who, until that time, only had recognized surnames if they had extensive interaction with the Russian state, were given surnames formed from their father's name plus "-ov" or "-ev." As a result, this first generation had coincident patronymics and surnames, for example, Abdullaevich Abdullaev.

Pronunciation. There are two key difficulties in the pronunciation of Russian words for English speakers. The first is the role of stress in Russian words. Much like in English, each Russian word has a single stressed syllable which receives emphasis; however, in Russian the vowel quality of unstressed syllables is reduced. In particular "a" and "o," when not under stress, are reduced to sound like "ə" (an "uh" sound) and "ə" or "a" respectively. Likewise, the letters "ia" and "e," when not under stress, are reduced to "i" when preceding the stressed symbol, and to "yə" and "i" when following a stressed syllable. The second difficulty is the palatalized consonants of the Russian language. English possesses palatalized consonants, which are pronounced with the tongue close to the hard palate, but they are not phonemic, i.e. they do not

differentiate words. For example, the word “key” contains a palatalized “k,” but a speaker would recognize “key” pronounced with an unpalatalized “k” as a mispronunciation rather than a separate word. Russian, on the other hand, possesses the words “*ugol*” (corner) and “*ugol*” (coal), differentiated by an unpalatalized and palatalized “l” respectively.

Below we list the transliterations of the names of the Global Feminisms Project Russian interviewees with a corresponding guide to pronunciation. Syllables in capital letters indicate that the syllable is under stress. An apostrophe (') indicates that the preceding consonant is palatalized and should be pronounced almost as if you are putting a “y” sound in front of the succeeding vowel, so the demarcation “t'a” would sound like “tya.” In the below guide, “y,” when it constitutes a syllable, is pronounced as a close central unrounded vowel. This is a sound that English does not possess, but it is somewhere in between the “ey” in “hockey” and the “oo” in “boom.” Finally, “kh” is a voiceless velar fricative not used in English words but recognizable to English speakers from Scottish and Yiddish borrowings. “Kh” is pronounced like the “ch” in “loch” or the “ch” in “Chanukah,” and “chutzpah.”

One final note on the transliterations below. “E” in the Library of Congress transliteration can be used to represent both the Russian letters “e” and “ë,” which denote the sounds “ye” and “yo” respectively. This is because Russians do not normally denote graphically the distinction between “e” and “ë,” writing “e” for both. For example, the name “Pushkareva” is pronounced “Push-kə-R'O-və” with an “o” sound.

Library of Congress Transliterated Names	Pronunciation
Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova	yɛ-L'EN-ə YAR-skə-yə-sm'ir-NOV-ə
Natal'ia Iur'evna Kamenetskaia	nə-TAL'-yə YUR'-yev-nə kə-m'i-N'ETS-kə-yə
Elena Viktorovna Kochkina	yɛ-L'EN-ə V'IK-tər-əv-nə KOCH-k'i-nə
Mariia Grigor'evna Kotovskaia	mə-R'I-yə gr'i-GOR'-yiv-nə ka-TOV-skə-yə
Marina Mikhailovna Malysheva	mə-R'I-nə Mi-KHAY-ləv-nə MAL-y-she-və
Mariia Viktorovna Mikhailova	mə-R'I-yə V'IK-tər-əv-nə m'i-KHAY-lə-və
Marianna Georgievna Murav'eva	mə-r'i-AN-nə G'i-OR-g'i-yiv-nə mu-rə-V'O-və
Natal'ia L'vovna Pushkareva	nə-TAL'-yə L'VOV-nə push-kə-R'O-və
Natal'ia Mikhailovna Rimashevskaja	nə-TAL'-yə M'i-KHAY-ləv-nə r'i-mə-SHEV-skə-yə
Liubov' Vasil'evna Shtyleva	l'u-BOV' və-S'IL'-iv-nə shty-L'O-və
Ol'ga Aleksandrovna Voronina	OL'-gə al'-ik-SAN-drəv-nə va-RO-n'i-nə

United States Interviewee Names

Naming Conventions. In the United States people’s names often reflect the culture and language of their parents and ancestors, so they are far from similar in sound and pronunciation. However, naming practices are that there is a given or “first” name which comes first, and then a family or surname (which is often, but not always, the father’s surname), which comes last. Sometimes there are also middle names.

One name on our list reflects the name of a collective rather than an individual (Sista II Sista). This organization insisted on sending two representatives and asked to be understood as a collective rather than individuals, so that name is listed here.

Interviewee	Pronunciation
Rabab Abdulhadi	rə-BÄB äb-dul-HÄ-dē
Adrienne Asch	Ä-drē-en ash
Grace Lee Boggs	grās lē bogs
Cathy Cohen	KA-thē KŌ-en
Holly Hughes	HÔ -lē HYOOz
Marian Kramer	MA-rē-en KRā-mûr
Martha Ojeda	MÄR-tə ō-HÄ-də
Loretta Ross	lo-RE-tə rōs
Sista II Sista	SIS-tə too SIS-tə
Andrea Lee Smith	AN-drē-ə lē smith
Maureen Taylor	mô-RĒN TÄ-lûr