An investigation of Russian surnames reveals a system in which pronunciation is largely determined by two sets of factors. The author considers in detail the relationship between the stress in a surname and the stress in a word from which the name is derived and also the relationship between the stress in surnames and their "endings" as they are written in traditional orthography. It is demonstrated that, while most Russian surnames are systematically derived, many exceptions and individual pronunciations do exist.
To the non-native speaker of Russian, the stress of Russian surnames often seems hopelessly complex. One investigator cites, for example, an unnamed American student of Russian who laments: “If there are three syllables in a Soviet surname, my first two choices will be wrong ones.” Even native speakers at times vacillate in the pronunciation of some surnames. An informant may hesitate to place a stress he has never heard the surname pronounced and may, consequently, allow two (or three) variant stresses.

Other variant stresses are attributable to the personal preference of the bearer of a name. He may prefer or insist on a stress which differs from the most frequently used accentuation. Such individual pronunciations are not uncommon in Russian. Here are several examples taken from Soviet reference works, which seem to make every effort to record correctly the stress used by the bearer of each name: P. V. Abrosimov, architect (cf. the normal stress AbrOsimov); A. T. Boldov, author (cf. the normal Boldov); K. M. Bykov, physiologist (cf. the normal Bykov); N. C. Egorov, physicist (cf. the normal EgOrov); N. D. Kaskhin, music critic (cf. the normal Kaskhin); V. P. Mosolov, agricultural technician (cf. the normal Mosolov); N. I. Novikov, author (cf. the normal Novikov); V. M. Obuxov, statistician and V. S. Obuxov, architect (cf. the normal Obuxov); S. I. Ozegov, lexicographer (cf. the normal Ozegov); F. N. Svedov, physicist (cf. the normal Svedov); A. A. Uxtomskij, physiologist (cf. the normal Uxtomskij).

Another type of individual pronunciation arises when a surname exists in two generally recognized stress variants. Each bearer of the name chooses one of the variants. The most widespread surname which produces such individual pronunciations is, of course, Ivanov. Of thirty-six Ivanovs listed in the Large Soviet Encyclopedia, twenty-seven are given as Ivanov and eight as Ivánov. For one, no stress is indicated. (Ilo is listed in the Small Soviet Encyclopedia as Ivánov.) Other such variants noted in the Large Soviet Ency-
Stress of Russian Surnames

clopedia and the Small Soviet Encyclopedia are the following: N. N. Anfikov, pathologist—D. S. Anfikov, philosopher; S. A. Zernov, zoologist—D. V. Zernov, scientist and D. N. Zernov, anatomist; V. N. Tonkov, scientist—I. M. Tonkov, artist. In other instances, only one variant (the pronunciation of a well-known person’s name) is recorded in the reference works; the second variant, however, is also widespread. Examples follow: N. I. Gradenkov, neurologist (cf. the variant Grad’denkov); P. F. Zagariev, military expert (cf. Zigar’ev); G. V. Zimelev, scientist (cf. Zimelev); K. M. Loparev, paleographer (cf. Loparev); N. P. Ogarev, poet (cf. Ogarev); K. M. Tanskrev, historian (cf. the more frequently used Tatskrev). 16

Soviet reference works occasionally disagree with each other on the stress of one and the same person’s surname. The following variant stresses, taken from the Large Soviet Encyclopedia and Bylinskij’s Stress Dictionary, apparently refer to the same person. The Encyclopedia stress is given first, then Bylinskij’s: Dikov—Dikov, Ju. I., Stakhonovite lathe-operator; Gmyrev—Gmyrev, A. M., poet; Doxturov—Dokturov, D. S., general; Puzanov—Puzanov, A. M., political figure; Razénkov—Razenkov, I. P., physiologist; Cobyžev—Cobyžev, P. I., mathematician. Another example of disagreement is offered by the name of the poet K. Bal’mont. Bylinskij gives the stress Pal’mont; the Small Soviet Encyclopedia gives Bal’mont.

In the above, we have noted that the stress of surnames in Russian is characterized by the existence of many variants. In the following, an attempt will be made to show that the stress in surnames is not so chaotic as it may seem from what has been stated above. The stress of most surnames does fit into a system. To be sure, numerous exceptions and individual stresses will remain; there are far more of these in surnames than in the general Russian vocabulary as described in the standard dictionaries.

The approximately 24,000 surnames selected for the Dictionary of Russian Personal Names were presented in mimeographed form to native informants. The informants then placed the stresses or variant stresses on the names. On the basis of this material, two general factors can be singled out as significant for the accentuation of surnames: 1. the stress of the source word (usually a noun, occasionally an adjective) from which the surname is derived; 2. the form of the last syllable or two syllables as represented in the traditional orthography, especially when the surname is not related by the informant to a source noun.

In theory, the first factor alone should be sufficient to explain surname stress: presumably every Russian surname reflects a source word, native or foreign (often a name or nickname). Since, however, the derivation of many surnames has been obscured by time and space, the second factor has shown itself to be most helpful in describing the stress in a large number of names. We turn now to an examination of these factors.
I. The relationship between the stress in a surname and the stress in a word from which the name is derived may be summarized as follows.

A. If the stress of a masculine or feminine declension source noun (this noun can be a given name) remains constant on the stem throughout its declension, the stress in the derived surname is on the corresponding syllable. Examples: Voronov—'raven'; Voronina—'crow'; Mitrofan—'hammer'; Svedov—'Swede'; Bokshov—'leopard'; Bosilov—'bear' (given name); Fedin—'Fedya' (diminutive of Fedor); Bujnov—'Russian'; Kapitnyov—'captain'.

There are several exceptions in this group. Examples: (the variant) Ivanov—'Ivan' (name); Lavrov—'laurel'; Petlov—'pearl'; Sokolov—'sokol' 'falcon'. The stress of Lavrov may be the result of an obsolete end stress on the case endings. The stress of Ivanov and Sokolov also reflect a dialectal or obsolete end stress on the case endings.

B. Surnames derived from masculine-declension polysyllabic nouns which in their declension have a constant stress on the case endings are usually stressed on the -ov (or -ev) suffix. Examples: Gondaryov—'potter'; Gorkov—'pot'; Zuravlev—'crane'; Kiselov—'jolly'; Lopukhov—'burdock'; Orlov—'eagle'; Subakov—'pike perch'; Kulikov—'snipe'; Tolmanov—'interpreter'; Mazurkov—'ant'.

C. Surnames derived from monosyllabic masculine nouns with constant stress on the case endings present a complex picture. Some are stem-stressed; some have the stress on the -ov; a few allow variant stresses. Examples of stem-stressed surnames: Bikov—'bull'; Grakov—'sin'; Grivov—'mushroom'; Grishov—'thing'; D'yakov—'clerk'; Zakhov—'beetle'; Kotov—'tomcat'; Slonov—'elephant'; Usmanov—'intelligence'; Jazov—'idea' (fish). Examples of end stress: Blinov—'blin' 'pancake'; Drozdov—'thrush'. Examples of variant stresses: Kristov—'bush'; Leglov—'bream'; Pestov—'pest'; Stolbov—'pillar'. Examples of variant stresses: Kostov—'bush'; Lebov—'bream'; Pestov—'pest'; Stolbov—'pillar'. Examples of variant stresses: Kostov—'bush'; Lebov—'bream'; Pestov—'pest'; Stolbov—'pillar'. Examples of variant stresses: Kostov—'bush'; Lebov—'bream'; Pestov—'pest'; Stolbov—'pillar'.

In several instances, the stress on the stem of the surname can be attributed to an obsolete stem stress in the declension of the source noun. Kiparsky has shown, namely, that such nouns as griv, zak, kot, d'yak, jaz, etc., at an earlier stage of the language possibly had stem stress in their declension.
D. When the surname is derived from a masculine noun with mobile stress (usually stem stress in the singular and end stress in the plural, either on all endings, or beginning with the genitive), the stress is normally on the stem in the name: Gróbov-'grad 'coffin'; Lómov-long'crowbar'; Gólosov-gólos 'voice'; Zélovbov-Zélov 'gutter'; Kórovov-Kórov 'box'; Písovov-Písov 'clerk'; Sébolev-sábol 'sable'; Vólkov-vólk 'wolf'; Gólubov-góluv 'dove'; Gósov-góso 'goose'; Kámenov-kámen 'stone'; Lómov-Lómov 'swan.'

There are several exceptions to this group. Examples: Panóv-pan (Polish) 'land-owner'; Čertov-čert 'devil'; Šelkov-šelk 'shelk.'

E. If the name is derived from a neuter noun, the stress of the name is usually the same as in the singular of the noun. Examples: Ozerov-rivo 'lake'; Mórev-móre 'sea'; Bolólov-bólo 'swamp'; Kólov-kol 'ring'; Krilov-kril 'wing'; Peróv-peró 'feather'; Steklov-stekl 'glass.'

There are many exceptions in this group. For example, in surnames formed from trisyllabic nouns, end-stressed in the singular, the stress often moves to the first syllable: Dólotov-doló 'chisel'; Mólov-moló 'milk'; Kólesov-kóles 'wheel'; Rúškov-rúšel 'sieve.' The following variant stresses (with a shift to the stem) are also exceptions: Vinov-vinó 'wine'; Őknov-óknó 'window'; Jósiov-josjó 'kernel.'

F. The accentuation of surnames derived from nouns ending in stressed -a may be summarized as follows. A majority of the names are stem-stressed, although a considerable number do have the stress on the -in. This conclusion is not in agreement with most of the already published pertinent literature, which indicates that a surname derived from a noun in -á usually has the stress on the -in.11

Examples will now be given of surnames derived from nouns in -á. The examples are divided into groups based on the various declensional stress patterns of the nouns as given in the Academy Grammar.

1. The source nouns in this group always have the stress on the ending, in both singular and plural. Surnames derived from nouns of this group are likely to be end-stressed if a consonant cluster precedes the -in: Botovin-botó 'plant leaves'; Lapovin-lapó 'noodle soup'; Kocergin-kocergó 'pokor.' End stress seems especially certain if the second consonant of the cluster is n: Knjažin-knjaž 'prince;'; Kvašin-kvašiná 'kneading trough'; Golovin-golová 'brand.'
Examples of stem-stressed surnames follow: Búzin—buzá 'homemade ale'; Zúzin—zará 'heat'; Zúzin—zudá 'annoying person'; Kljúkin—kljuká 'walking-stick'; Kózin—korá 'crust'; Fášin—pará 'mange'; Fášin—pasá 'pisha'; Čkín—čeká 'cotten pin'; Vesčin—věčíná 'ham.'

Several surnames have alternate stresses: Kámkín—kaniká 'colored silken fabric'; Léstvín—lístí 'foliage.'

2. The nouns in this group are end-stressed in the singular and stem-stressed in the plural. The surnames formed from such nouns are usually stem-stressed: Bódín—andá 'misfortune'; Kózin—kozó 'goat'; Lóstvín—lósó 'fox'; Rúdín—rudá 'eye.' The end stress in Vesán from vesá 'spring' fits the pattern of Knjažín. From oved 'sheep' is derived Ovcín, with alternate stresses.

3. To this group belong nouns which are end-stressed throughout the singular and end-stressed throughout the plural except for the nominative-accusative. Examples of stem-stressed surnames formed from such nouns: Gózin—guzá 'lip'; Vesčin—vesčé 'condo.' Examples of end stress: Podkén—podká 'shock' (of hay); Borodán—borodá 'furrow.' Examples of alternate stress are Króxfín, from kroxfá 'crumb,' and Bókín from bioká 'flea.'

4. In this group are nouns which are end-stressed in the singular and plural except the nominative-accusative of both numbers. Examples of stem-stressed surnames: Gózin—gová 'mountain'; Dúzin—dúzd 'soul'; Gózin—gová 'prick'; Bókín—bórova 'harrow.' Examples of end stress: Borodán—borodá 'beard'; Golovín—golová 'head'; Nojín—nojá 'foot.'

5. In surnames derived from adjectives which have a stem-stressed feminine short form, the stress is usually on the stem: Gorčínov—gorčová 'hunchbacked'; Ljubózinov—ljubózná 'amiable'; Podčinov—podčová 'vile'; Vopčinov—vopčová 'sullen.' When the source adjective has an end-stressed feminine short form, the derived surname is usually stressed on the -ov: Bežov—bezová 'white'; Kruglóv—kruglová 'round'; Ryžov—ryžová 'red-haired'; Svetlov—světlá 'light'; Šedov—šedová 'grey'; Smitnov—smotnová 'quiet'; Zitov—zitoj 'cunning.'

There are, to be sure, important exceptions in this group. Here are several examples: Glókov—glóká 'deaf'; Stědov—stědy 'weak'; Štěkov—štěká 'wild.' Alternate stresses also exist: Kněkov—kněká 'docile.'

H. If a surname has the same form as an adjective, it usually has the same stress: Bódnyj—bódná 'poor'; Górkij—górčkáj 'bitter'; Dikij—dikáj 'wild.' Stress shifts are rare: Tolstój—tolstáj 'thick.'
Stress of Russian Surnames

(Surnames in -ago and -yx formed from adjectives will be discussed below in II.)

I. If the surname consists of two roots (usually adjective in -o plus noun suffixed with -ov), the stress is usually on the second root: Belorúkov, Blagonrúgov, Želtonosov, Čomoglavov.

J. The stress of names derived from verbal forms (Guljéev, Kljév, Čúev, etc.) is most easily described in the discussion of ending stress patterns which will follow. See, namely, -eu after vowels (under A.1).

II. We now turn our attention to the relationship between the stress in surnames and their 'endings'; this term is used here to denote the last syllable or two syllables, as written in the traditional orthography.

An analysis of the material gathered for the Dictionary has shown that many such endings usually correspond to certain surname accentual patterns. For example, note the stress in the following names: Adsitdrov, Azkov, UvSrov, XabSrov, Gumérov, KasSrov, Abubakrov, Lapirov, SuvSrov, Modárov, Babárov, Glárov, Xetagyórov, Basýrov, Nasýrov, Išárov, Xalárov, Giljárov, Abeljárov, etc. On the basis of such examples we can state that surnames ending in -órov preceded by a vowel usually have penult stress in Russian. (The foreign origin of several of the examples does not affect this pattern.) It must be added, however, that the stress of a source noun often prevails over an ending stress pattern. The ending stress pattern does not operate, consequently, in the following surnames: Gonédán from gonéfr, gondárá, 'potter'; Sidévó from Sidor (a name); Dúdoróv from dédora 'nubish' (dialectal).

In certain instances, on the other hand, the ending stress pattern may prevail over the stress of the source noun, or, at least, create a variant stress. The conflict between the stress of the source word and the ending stress pattern is illustrated by the surname LatýSov, existing in two variants. The source noun is latýS, latýSá 'Latvian' which results in LatýSov. The form LatýSov represents analogy with the stress of surnames in -yórov, which are stressed on the antepenult: BántéSov, GládySov, DróbySov, KránySov, KýSov, OýSov, PótySov, CýlySov, JánySov. (See C.1 below.)

The variants Puzénóv and Puzánov show the same conflict. Puzénóv is from puzén, puzén 'fat person.' The variant Puzánóv fits the pattern "penult stress when a surname ends in -órov." (More precisely, penult stress prevails when a surname ends in -órov after a vowel except i. See A.2 below.) This pattern is illustrated by such examples as Avánov, Belénov, Galénov, Elénov, Kasánov, LevSnov, Múdrnov, Selvánov, Taránov, Usmánov, Uxánov, Čerépánov, SáxSnov, Šídánov, etc.
The variants Печникау can be explained in a similar manner. The ultimate stress is attributable to the source noun печенки, печеня 'stove-maker.' The antepenult variant fits the pattern 'antepenult stress if a surname (especially of three syllables) ends in -тов: Айков, Башго, Болгов, Гольков, Кривков, Конюков, Панков, Ревиков, Савков, Свешников, Симонков, Смоктков, Смольков, Татаров, Татов, Сапогов, Степанов, Тосков, Федоров, Федюков, Жданов, Жуков, Калабин. 

This stress pattern also explains the stress of the surname Майков from майк, майка 'Caucasian prince,' and the prevalent stress Стойков from стойк, стойка 'old man.'

A survey of the most important surname endings now follows. This survey includes endings of foreign origin such as the following: -dze (-адзев, -идзев), -шет, -ел (Georgian); -ян, -яне (Armenian); -е (Central Asian, Tartar); -е, -же, -зон, -пам (Jewish or German). For each pattern two examples are provided. If an ending occurs normally with a particular stress only in specific environments, this will be indicated.

A. In surnames with the following endings, penult stress prevails.

1. In this group are endings which begin with a vowel. -аго: Белаго, Загдо; -адев: Айков, Сардонев; -ав: Солдев, Солев; -аго: Андев, Дедов; Кривов (many exceptions); -ер (after a vowel): Булков, Герев; -ев (after a vowel): Балков, Садков; -ев: Кагров, Евдок; -енков: Глопев, Дробин; -енков: Захаров, Левков; -енков: Айков, Манков (many exceptions); -идев: Иванов, Радиков; -ииев: Иванов, Карпов; -оков: Здоров, Сумков; -ов: Аболов, Ужков.

2. In this group are endings that begin with a consonant. The examples will show that most of these endings occur after a vowel. -ин: Гундобин, Калбин; -ов: (cf. -ов in C.1) Гариков, Карпов; -ев: Айков, Тунев; -ин: Малкин, Рогин; -ин: Витейн, Кузин; -ов: Одов, Смалев; -ин: Табдин, Тардин; -ин: Айдин, Кундин; -ов: Зайков, Сабдин; -ин: Нежин, Устин; -ин: Молчан, Ржин; -ин: Айков; -ов: Любов; -ин: Еркин; Ломкин; -ин (only in words of three or more syllables, after vowels and j): Плевко, Силевко; -ин: Еркин, Сандин; -ин (only after vowels): Бушков, Василев; -ев: Танков, Устин; -ин: Галкин, Кулмин; -ов: Паков, Рогинов; -ин (only after vowels): Есдин, Сатдин; -ов (after vowels, except j): Додонов,
Stress of Russian Surnames

49

Orly'nov; -nev: Adón'ev, Tón'ev; -pin: Karópin, Šalýpin;
-pov: Dalópov, Jogúpov; -rin: Kajdín, Opínin; -rov (only after vowels): Basýrov, Xalúrov; -r'ev: Alis'ev, Basý'ev;
-sin: Dobránin, Xvósín; -skij (-eclkj): Nagúarkl, Sporán-
skij; -sov: Vendeñosoy, Kokósov; -e'ev: Evdó'ev, Maró'ev; -ten: Al'móstov, Ščenjástov; -tin: Maxótin, Raspú-
tin; -ten: Vaxtov, Sperástov; -t'ev: Baló'tev, Šérenjé'tev;
-nev: Adó'ev, Xaró'ev; -f'ev: Olisú'ev, Sadoš'ev; -tin: Górdžíin, Melásín; -eev: Mól'cov, Šévecev; -e'nu (-enu): Gólfým, Kápsén; -én: Amdén, Mjácáden; -é'tt: Dágošá-
vítli, Čésývílli; -e'stín: Volóšín, Mjákašín.

B. In surnames with the following endings, ultimate stress prevails.

1. Endings which begin with a vowel. -aj: Ablaj, Sabsaj;
-ak (-yak): Bunák, Ščarbák; -akov (-jakot): Butakóv, Xudja-
kov (many exceptions); -arj: Grabárj, Póčárj; -ačuj (-ačouk
Pugačev, Rogučev; -aj: Bagalaj, Starbaj; -owo: Durnóvó,
Xlotóvó; -oj: Blagój, Tolstój; -uk (-yuk): Bašúk, Savéčuk;
-nev: Branduký, Sertuký; -nu: Vurgún, Lisjún;

2. Endings which begin with a consonant. -e'jin: Ađol'gén, Opeṇe'jim; -or: Mežóv, Pryžóv; -zn: Levínžén, Meržén;
-kov (after consonants): Žítkov, Maškov (many exceptions); -nú (after consonants): Repnín, Juxnín; -nov (after conso-
nants): Daxnóv, Tyňnóv (many exceptions); -rov (after consonants): Savróv, Čupróv; -son: Ðol'són, Pońtovsn;

C. In surnames with the following endings, antepenult stress prevails.

1. Endings which begin with a vowel. -e'nu (when e is the
vowel in the preceding syllable): Mělčov, Šěčov; -e'nev
(when e is the vowel in the preceding syllable): Léméšov,
Tělčev; -ik: Kóřitkov, Hóšikov (this is especially true in
three-syllable names—in longer names, ultimate stress may
occur: Berezovitzkov, Ol'xóvitkóv); -fjer: Věčíkov, Šěkóvi;
-ešev: Mešťčkov, Xúččév; -abov (when o is the vowel in
the preceding syllable): Bóčkov, Kšólov; -u'ter: Bóščov,
Tůpolév; -or (when o is the vowel in the preceding syllable):
Dóičov, Šěičov; -še': Kóščovich, Sárcýow; -še: Bántý-
šev, Ölysév.

8
2. Endings which begin with a consonant. -čenko (after a consonant): Vrónčenko, Sávčenko; -ščenko: Glúščenko, Tiščenko.

D. Certain endings are associated with two (or even three) stresses rather than with one stress. These differing stresses often occur in one name as variants. The chief endings of this type are the following.

1. -lev and -rev after vowels occur with antepenult and ultimate stress (note, however, the ending -olev; see C. 1 above). In some of the examples which follow one stress usually prevails; in other examples, variants occur: Buzýrov, Gurilov, Dragilov, Dudalov, Duralov, Zgárov, Zulov, Zimálov, Kityrov, Klimárov, Kösterov, Królev, Litárov, Skócelov, Skóvyrov, Sávalov, Sávyrov, etc.

2. -rev occurs with various stresses. To be sure, ultimate stress prevails after vowels: Bérezniov, Griniov, Dolganiov, Žebraniov, Lávreniov, Láženiov, Těniov, Turúnov, Pádeniov, Cíniov.

3. -enkov occurs with various stresses. Variants occur frequently: Annenkov, Vojtníkov, Glásenkov, Drúženkov, Erženkov, Zimáňkov, etc. The stress may be fixed, however, to one syllable, when the name is felt by the informant to be derived from a name in -enko; the stresses will be the same in both names: Annenkov—Avénenko, Davídennkov—Davidenko, Ivanenkov—Ivanencko, Ivánčenkov—Ivánčenko, etc.

The above has indicated that most Russian surnames do fall into a system, although many exceptions and individual pronunciations exist. The listing of surname endings shows that most of them occur with penult stress. In fact, most Russian surnames have penult stress, as shown by an examination of the surnames in the Dictionary.

Notes

1. The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The contract provided for the compilation of a Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology. This study describes some of the material investigated and conclusions reached during the compilation of the Dictionary.

Many persons participated in this project. Special acknowledgment is made to Professor Vladimir Markov of the University of California, Los Angeles, who served as consultant and informant during the compilation of the Dictionary; to Professor Edward Stankiewicz of the University of Chicago, who read and commented on an earlier version of this paper; and, to Professor S. I. Otcogov, Associate Director of the Russian Language Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who commented on portions of this paper during a meeting with this writer in Moscow in May, 1963.
In addition to Professor Markov, the following native informants residing in the United States aided in the stressing of surnames used for this paper: Nina Soudakoff, Zinaida Churlin, Nadezhda Ievins, and Anatol Flaume. Six native speakers of Russian residing in the Soviet Union also placed stresses on surnames used for this study. All are highly literate. One is an undergraduate student at Moscow University. The other five are college graduates. Their occupations are as follows: a member of the faculty of Moscow University; an editor of the Academy of Sciences Press; two graduate students at Moscow University; a translator. Three of the informants worked in Moscow under the direction of Professor Thomas E. Magner of the Pennsylvania State University. The other three informants worked, also in Moscow, under Professor Irvin Well of Brandeis University.

A large number of stressed surnames were obtained from the published sources mentioned in footnotes 2 and 3 below.

A shorter version of this paper was presented before the Slavic Linguistics Group of the 1963 MLA meeting in Chicago.

2. See Melvin E. Deatherage's mimeographed study (Oberammergau, 1962) "Soviet Surnames: A Handbook," p. ii. Mr. Deatherage was kind enough to permit direct citations from his study, which contains a great number of stressed surnames and which was a valuable source of material for the Dictionary and for this paper.


4. Большая, I, 24.

5. Большая, I, 1124. For this name, see also Valentin Kipersky, Der Wortschatz der russischen Schriftsprache (Heidelberg, 1962), pp. 264-265. Notwithstanding Kipersky's statement, some Russians do admit or prefer the stress Болотов, and it can be considered to be a permissible variant in contemporary Russian.


7. Большая, XX, 469. Cf., however Большая, III, 791, which has Егоров for the same person.

8. Большая, XX, 428.

9. Ibid., XXVIII, 438.

10. Ibid., XXX, 79.

11. Ibid., XXX, 404.


13. Большая, XLVIII, 570.

14. This paper does not deal with surname stress in the Russian dialects. The dialect stress undoubtedly differs in many instances from that of standard Russian, and may explain such individually preferred stresses as Быков, Егоров, Севдров, etc. Professor Vladimir Markov, for example, has told this writer that in his native village his name was pronounced Марков.
15. Bol'shaja, XLV, 445.

16. The Large Soviet Encyclopedia shows that in several instances the Ukrainian stress of names in -ko may differ from the Russian stress. Examples: N. V. Lysenko, Ukrainian composer; T. D. Lyedriko, Russian biologist; V. N. Sobko, Ukrainian author; N. P. Sobko, Russian art historian.

17. See note 1. The method of selecting the surnames is described in this writer's article "The Compilation of a Dictionary of Russian Personal Names," scheduled for publication in Names, XII, 1 (March, 1964).

18. A large number of Old Russian names and nicknames which served as roots for currently used Russian surnames now have no meaning whatsoever for the native Russian. See V. Černjiev, "Les Prénoms russes: formation et vitalité," Revue des études slaves, XIX (1959), 215.

19. Data on the stress of Russian nouns and adjectives is taken from the Modern grammar (M., 1960) and P.A. Pelnoseva, "Fyccitoe ... 67-80."

20. See Kiparsky, p. 87.


22. This statement calls for a refinement of previously published conclusions on the stress of surnames derived from masculine nouns. The existing literature has indicated that such surnames have the stress on -or if the source noun is stressed on the case ending throughout its declension, regardless of its number of syllables. See, for example: Vinogradov, 196; Kiparsky, 264-265; G. Davydoff and P. Paullat, Précis d'accentuation russe (Paris, 1959), p. 44.


24. See, for example, Vinogradov, p. 196 and Davydoff, p. 44. On the other hand, James Forsyth, A Practical Guide to Russian Stress (Edinburgh and London, 1963), p. 112, describes the stress in such names accurately.

25. Cf. Kiparsky, p. 265, who states that surnames formed from nouns in -d with constant end stress have the ending -is, exceptions being "extremely rare."

26. Although all the informants to this study gave only the stress Noon, the variant No in is attested to by Kiparsky. See op. cit., p. 265.

27. Professor Edward Stankiewicz has pointed out that soboł and šleb had a fixed accent at an older stage of Russian.

28. See also Deatherage, pp. 29-35.

29. This is to be expected. Shevelov has shown that the Russian root usually ends in a consonant preceded by a vowel. See George Shevelov, "The Structure of the Root in Modern Russian," S.E.E.J., XV (1957), 106-108. Since most Russian surnames end in -or or -is, their usual end structure is -VCVC.

30. Surnames in -skij with penult stress often contrast with homographic geographic terms that have antepenult (or ante-antepenult) stress. Bylnski's
Stress of Russian Surnames

Dictionary, for example, shows the surnames Aleksandrovskaï, Babaïevskiï, Borisovskiï, Žukovskiï, Rakovskiï, Sobolovskiï, etc. and the geographical terms Aleksandrovskiï, Babrovskiï, Borisovskiï, Žakovskiï, Rákovskiï, Sobolevskiï. This contrast is also pointed out by Forsyth, p. 113.

31. See also Forsyth, p. 112, who states that "...about sixty percent of surnames in -ot and -et... have stress on the penultimate syllable..." No source for this figure is given.

Since most Russian surnames have three syllables, it can be said that their stress gravitates toward middle position. A similar prevalence of middle stress in the general Russian vocabulary has been noted in B.A. Kharevov, "Ного ударения в русском языке," ИСИП, VI (1963), 1-8.