



Unveiling the Cultural and Historical Significance: Implications of Linguistic Anthroponymy from Chess Openings

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the intriguing connections between anthroponymy and chess, revealing how the names of chess openings offer captivating insights into the game's history and culture. Drawing inspiration from the popularity of chess streamers on YouTube, the research adopts a qualitative content analysis approach to examine the linguistic and cultural origins of commonly used chess openings. Data are sourced from James Eade's "Chess Openings for Dummies" (2021). The findings showcase that numerous opening names are rooted in geography, such as the "Sicilian Defense" and "French Defense", while others are named after notable individuals, such as the "Philidor Defense" and "Evans Gambit". In addition, some openings commemorate famous games or events, like the "Muzio Gambit" and "Englund Gambit". This pioneering study enriches the fields of chess and language studies, as well as education and anthroponymy, by providing a fresh perspective on the evolution of chess and its linguistic connections. Future research avenues may explore additional openings and further investigate the cultural, regional, and historical influences behind the nomenclature of chess openings. Furthermore, this research suggests the integration of anthroponymy and chess into interdisciplinary education, fostering a deeper understanding of geography, history, English, and cultural references through the study of chess openings.

Kata kunci: *anthroponymy, chess, culture, education, history*

INTRODUCTION

Chess openings have been studied and analyzed for centuries, with countless books and resources dedicated to their exploration. The most popular openings have been analyzed and scrutinized in great detail, with players looking for any possible advantage they can gain over their opponents. However, what often goes overlooked in these analyses are the names of the openings themselves. The names of chess openings are often derived from a variety of sources, including the player who first popularized the opening, the region where it was first played, or the key moves involved in the opening. Some of the names are quite descriptive, such as the "Queen's Gambit", which involves sacrificing a pawn in order to gain control of the center of the board. Others are more obscure, such as the "Reti Opening", named after a Czech player who popularized it in the early 20th century.

The phenomenon of chess content on online streaming platforms has contributed to the growing popularity of the game, as more and more people are able to watch and learn about the strategies and tactics involved. One fascinating aspect of chess is the imaginative names given to the various openings, which can transport players to different historical periods or geographical locations (Uhlenbruch, 2015). This is particularly evident in Indonesia, where the recent match between Irene Sukandar and Dewa Kipas sparked widespread interest and excitement in the world of chess. During the match, the two players played the "Sicilian Defense", a well-known and widely used opening that is known for its tactical complexity and potential for dynamic play and has been discussed massively by YouTube streamers.

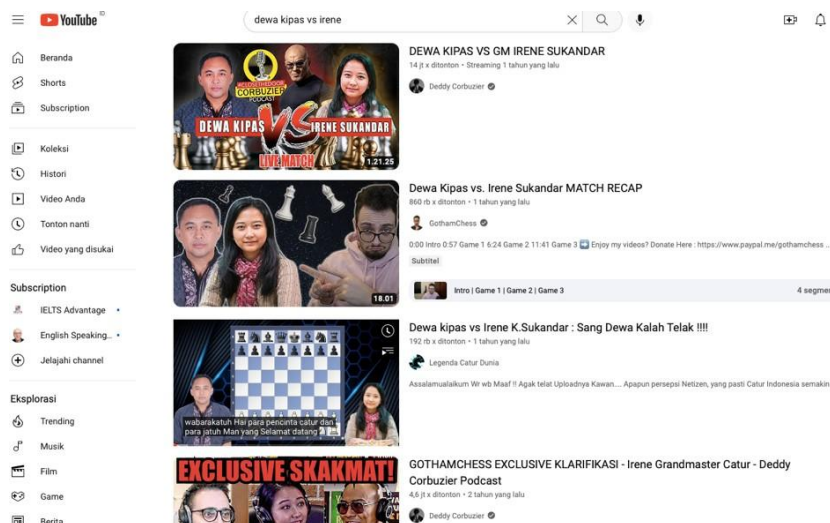


Figure 1

Streamers on Match Dewa Kipas vs WGM Irene Sukandar (Youtube.com)



Figure 2

Opening Played: Sicilian Defense (Chessklub.com)

The aim of this study is to offer a novel approach to the field of anthroponymy, the study of personal names towards chess openings. While anthroponymy traditionally focuses on the etymology, usage, and cultural significance of personal names, this study seeks to explore the potential insights that can be gained from analyzing the naming conventions of chess openings. By observing the origins and meanings of these names, as well as the cultural and historical contexts in which they were created, this study aims to shed new light on the ways in which personal names can reflect and influence social and cultural practices.

Previous existing onomastics studies have primarily focused on the linguistic landscape and toponymy of public spaces (Wahyudi et al., 2024) generally investigated the relationship between place names and territorial identity formation. (Motschenbacher, 2020) explored how place names can play a role in shaping local identities and community, finding that place names can evoke cultural, historical, and geographical associations and play a role in shaping local identity and promoting a sense of community. (Leonov et al., 2018) in his article caters a detailed overview of the historical development of cartography and toponymy in the region, including the use of early field maps by explorers and scientists, the creation of more detailed maps and aerial photographs in the early 20th century, and the adoption of modern 3D mapping techniques in recent years.

Otherwise in the field of chess studies, there have been numerous investigations into the openings used by top players, single-use sequence knowledge, and methods for comparing chess openings. The scholars (Chassy & Gobet, 2011) have previously explored various aspects of chess openings. Proposed a method for comparing chess openings, while Arabacı (2007) investigated the openings used by top 100 chess players. (Chassy & Gobet, 2011) archival study focused on measuring chess experts' single-use sequence knowledge and departure from theoretical openings. However, the study of anthroponym of the chess opening names yet to be fully explored.

Moreover, this novel research examines the anthroponymy of widely used chess openings, providing a new lens to analyze the history and cultural significance of the game. By exploring the geographical, historical, and cultural origins of opening names, this research aims to encode values and lead to multiple sectors in a unique way; in expanding the body of knowledge in anthroponymy, this research brings new acumen into the ways in which language, geography, and cultural heritage intersect in the game of chess.

Onomastics: Anthroponymy and Chess Openings

Onomastics is a multidisciplinary field that delves into the origins, histories, and functions of names and naming systems. It incorporates aspects of linguistics, anthropology, geography, history, and other related disciplines. Toponymy, one of its primary branches, is the study of place names, investigating their origins, meanings, and cultural significance (Mbarachi & Igwenyi, 2018). Meanwhile, anthroponymy, another branch of onomastics, examines the naming practices of individuals and societies, as well as the meanings and symbolism associated with personal names (Jatkar, 2022). Through this study, scholars can perceive cultural values, social structures, and historical traditions. The field of onomastics is vital in comprehending how names shape and reflect human culture and society.

Anthroponymy is a field of study that examines the origin, meaning, and cultural significance of personal names. It falls under the broader category of onomastics, which is the study of proper names. Through analyzing the names, anthroponymy affords acumen into the cultural and historical influences that have shaped language and naming conventions over time (Kurzweily, 2023); (Mamvura, 2022) (Sysiö et al., 2023). In the context of chess, anthroponymy can be used to explore the cultural, regional, and historical factors that have influenced the names of chess openings.

Chess openings, which are the initial moves in a game of chess, are often named after important cities, regions, or historical events. Therefore, an examination of the anthroponymy of chess openings can reveal the cultural and historical background of the game and its naming conventions. The naming of chess openings is often tied to important cultural, regional, and historical events and locations. For

example, “The Ruy Lopez” opening is named after the Spanish bishop ‘Ruy López de Segura’, who wrote one of the first books on chess in the 16th century, “The Sicilian Defense”, on the other hand, is named after the region of “Sicily”, where the opening was first documented.

Not only do the names of chess openings reflect cultural, regional, and historical influences, but they also carry cultural and historical significance in and of themselves. The names serve as a testament to the cultural and historical legacy of chess, preserving the memory of important cities, regions, and historical events. In addition, the names of chess openings can also serve as a cultural marker, reflecting the linguistic, cultural, and historical background of the naming conventions (de Voogt et al., 2015). In particular, many of the names of openings in the “French Defense” are in French, reflecting the historical and cultural influence of the French language in the development of the game of chess. Furthermore, the names of chess openings carry cultural and historical significance, reflecting the cultural and linguistic background of the naming conventions and preserving the memory of important cities, regions, and historical events. By studying the anthroponymy of chess openings, it can advance in comprehending the cultural and historical background of the game and its naming conventions.

METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative content analysis approach to examine the history and cultural significance behind the names of commonly used chess openings. The primary data was collected from the book “Chess Openings for Dummies” (Kotrba et al., 2024). The study is a pure library research that relies on a systematic analysis of the literature and sources related to the history of chess openings and their anthroponyms. In resulting the analysis, the structured steps were fulfilled as follow:

- a. Collecting data: Collect data on the names of commonly used chess openings, including their linguistic, historical, geographical, and cultural context. This data can be collected by reading literature and conducting interviews with experts in the field of chess and anthroponymy.
- b. Organizing data: Organize the collected data in a systematic way, such as categorizing the data according to the linguistic, historical, geographical, and cultural context of the chess openings.
- c. Analyzing data: Analyze the data to identify patterns, trends, and relationships between the names of the chess openings and their cultural, regional, and historical influences. This can be done using content analysis or discourse analysis techniques.
- d. Interpreting findings: Interpret the findings to draw conclusions about the cultural, regional, and historical influences behind the names of the chess openings and their significance in reflecting the values and beliefs of the culture that created them.
- e. Evaluating results: Evaluate the results to determine the reliability and validity of the data and to identify any limitations or biases in the research.
- f. Drawing conclusions: Draw conclusions based on the analysis and interpretation of the data, and consider how they contribute to our understanding of the history and evolution of the cultural practices associated with the naming of chess openings.
- g. Communicating findings: Communicate the findings through academic papers, presentations, and publications to contribute to the existing literature on anthroponymy and to raise awareness about the importance of naming practices in reflecting cultural, historical, geographical, and linguistic values in the context of chess openings.

The use of an anthroponymy analysis; studying the etymology gives a structured and systematic way to analyze the data and examine the relationships between the names of the openings and their cultural, regional, and historical influences. This methodology was deemed the most appropriate and effective way to answer the research questions and shed light on the history and cultural significance behind the naming of chess openings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chess Openings' Analysis

The world of chess has been a subject of interest for centuries and has evolved significantly over time, one of the fascinating aspects of chess is its opening plays. The starting moves of a chess game set the tone for the rest of the match and can determine its outcome. With a wide range of chess openings available, each with its unique name and style, it can be overwhelming to choose the right one. In this discussion, it will be presented the most popular kinds of chess openings, examining their names and characteristics. Through this examination, it will be comprehended with an immersed understanding of the linguistic, historical, and cultural influences that shape the game of chess.

Opening Name	Opening Moves
Alapin's Opening	1.e4 e5 2.Ne2
Bishop's Opening	1.e4 e5 2.Bc4
Damiano Defense	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f6
Danish Gambit	1.e4 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.c3 dxc3 4.Bc4
Evans Gambit	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4
Elephant Gambit	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.c3
Falkbeer Counter-Gambit	1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5
Four Knights Game	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6
Giuoco Piano	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5
Göring Gambit	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.c3
Greco Counter Gambit (or Latvian Gambit)	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f5
Hungarian Defense	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Be7
King's Gambit	1.e4 e5 2.f4
Petroff Defense	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6
Philidor Defense	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6
Queen's Pawn Counter-Gambit	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d5
Ruy López	1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5
Scandinavian Defense (or Center Counter Defense)	1.e4 d5

Figure 1
Notable Opening Name and Moves (Chessclub.com)

From lists of notable chess opening names, here are discussed popular kinds of chess openings played: the “Sicilian Defense”, is one of the most popular and well-studied openings in chess. It is a reply to white’s first move [1.e4] and is marked by the moves [1...c5]. These openings set out to control the

center of the board and create a strong pawn structure. The following opening move is “French Defense”, is a tactical and popular response to white’s first move [1.e4]. It is noted for the moves [1...e6 and 2...d5]. The French Defense is known for its ability to create a strong pawn structure and control the center of the board.

Other moves, the “Caro-Kann Defense”, it is a reliable response to white’s first move [1.e4]. This opening move is defined by the moves [1...c6 and 2...d5]. The Caro-Kann is known for its ability to command the center of the board and create a strong pawn structure. Following this, the “Pirc Defense” gives a comprehensive guide to this resilient and flexible opening, which has seen a resurgence of popularity in recent years (Munshi, 2014). The author specifies a thorough analysis of the key ideas and tactical motifs of the Pirc, and offers practical tips and recommendations for players of all levels. This opening is a hypermodern response to white’s first move [1.e4], distinguished by the moves [1...d6 and 2...Nf6]. The Pirc Defense works towards the center of the board with pieces, rather than pawns.

Next move is the “Ruy Lopez”, one of the oldest and most well-known openings in chess, used to respond the black’s first move [1...e5] and also typified by the moves [2.Nf3, 3.d4, and 4.Bb5]. The Ruy Lopez strives to direct the center of the board and create a strong pawn structure. Another well-known opening is the “King’s Pawn Game”, is one of the most basic and straightforward openings in chess. It is exemplified by the moves [1.e4]. The King’s Pawn Game has the purpose to manage the center of the board and create a strong pawn. Similarly, the “Queen’s Pawn Game” is a versatile opening in chess. It is marked by the move [1.d4.], the Queen’s Pawn Game means to manage the center of the board and create a strong pawn structure.

The “Dutch Defense”, is a strong and aggressive response to white’s first move [1.d4]. It is marked by the moves [1...f5]. The Dutch Defense means to hold sway the center of the board and create a strong pawn structure, while also developing pieces aggressively. Additionally, The “Grunfeld Defense” is a hypermodern response to white’s first move [1.d4]. It is identified by the moves [1...Nf6] and [2...g6]. The Grunfeld Defense sets out to dictate the center of the board with pieces, rather than pawns.

The “Caro-Kann Defense”, played as a robust response to white’s first move [1.e4]. It is marked by the moves [1...c6] and [2...d5]. The Caro-Kann Defense endeavors to dominate the center of the board and create a strong pawn structure. Moving forward, the “French Defense”, is a firm and popular response to white’s first move [1.e4]. It is recognized by the moves [1...e6] and [2...d5]. This opening move strives to control the center of the board and create a strong pawn structure, while also developing pieces aggressively.

The other famous opening move is the “Nimzo-Indian Defense,” this move is a hypermodern response to white’s first move [1.d4]. It is typified by the moves [1...Nf6], [2...e6] and 3[...Bb4]. The Nimzo-Indian Defense geared towards the center of the board with pieces, rather than pawns. (Frey, 1983). Another famous opening is the “Sicilian Defense”, one of the most popular and aggressive responses to white’s first move [1.e4]. It is well known by the moves [1...c5]. The Sicilian Defense means to hold sway in the the center of the board and create a strong pawn structure, while also developing pieces aggressively.

The “King’s Indian Defense”, is a hypermodern response to white’s first move [1.d4]. It is termed by the moves [1...Nf6, 2...g6] and [3...Bg7]. This King’s Indian Defense endeavors to control the center of the board with pieces, rather than pawns, while also developing pieces aggressively. Another famous move is the “Slav Defense”, is a précised and popular response to white’s first move [1.d4]. It is noted for the moves [1...d5] and [2...c6]. The Slav Defense seeks to lead the center of the board and create a strong

pawn structure. Subsequently, it is the “Grunfeld Defense”, this opening move is a response to [1.d4] by black, named after the Austrian chess master “Ernst Grunfeld”. The move order for this opening is [1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5]. In this opening, black allows white to occupy the center with pawns, with the aim of launching a counterattack on the kingside. This opening is distinguished by its tactical nature, and requires good understanding of pawn structures and piece coordination for both sides.

“Queen’s Gambit Declined”: the Queen’s Gambit Declined is a response to [1.d4 d5 2.c4] by black, declining the offered pawn. The move order for this opening is [1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e3]. This opening has the goal to keep the pawn center and to maintain oversight over the center. It is a strong and positional opening, and is suitable for players who prefer a more positional and strategic approach to the game. The otherwise move is “Queen’s Gambit Accepted”, is a response to [1.d4 d5 2.c4] by black, accepting the offered pawn. The move order for this opening is [1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4]. This opening has the purpose to create an imbalanced pawn structure, and to put pressure on white’s center pawns. It is a tactical and aggressive opening, and requires careful preparation and understanding of pawn structures for both sides.

The “Italian Game” is considered one of the oldest and most traditional openings in chess and has been popular for hundreds of years. It offers a flexible and adaptable approach, allowing players to respond to their opponent’s moves and shape the game in unique and creative ways. The variety of pawn structures and tactical scenarios that can arise from The Italian Game make it an excellent choice for players who like to be in control of the game and who enjoy taking calculated risks. “The Two Knights Defense”, “The Giuoco Piano,” and “The Evans Gambit” are just a few of the many variations of the Italian Game that have proven to be effective and popular among players of all skill levels. With its rich history and versatile nature, the Italian Game remains a staple of modern chess and is sure to continue to be a popular choice among players for years to come.

On the other opening move is the “Scotch Game”, another popular chess opening that starts with the moves [1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4], like the Italian Game, it is considered an old and respected opening, with a long history dating back to the late 1600s. The Scotch Game is known for its stable and positional nature, with a focus on controlling key central squares and limiting the opponent’s mobility. Some of the more popular variations of the Scotch Game include “The Scotch Four Knights”, “The Scotch Gambit”, and “The Glasgow Variation”.

“The Philidor Defense” is a chess opening that starts with the moves [1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6]. It is named after the French chess player “François-André Danican Philidor”, who was one of the most eminent and successful chess players of the 18th century. The Philidor Defense is considered an unbending and reliable opening, with a focus on controlling central squares and maintaining a constant pawn structure. Some of the more popular variations of the Philidor Defense include “The Philidor Counter-Gambit”, “The Philidor’s Legacy”, and “The Modern Philidor”.

Implications on Culture and History

The study of anthroponymy in the context of chess can provide important historical and cultural awareness into the various openings. In particular, the Italian Game gets its name from its popularity in Italy during the 16th century, the Scotch Game, on the other hand, is named after Scotland where it was widely played in the late 1600s. The Philidor Defense is named after the French chess player “François-André Danican Philidor” who was one of the most successful chess players of the 18th century (Nanda Hanief et al., 2022).

In the context of chess, anthroponymy is a useful tool for analyzing the names of openings and exploring their cultural, regional, and historical influences. Chess openings are the initial moves of a game of chess, and they are usually named after important cities, regions, or historical events. The names of these openings reflect not only their cultural and geographical roots but also the impact of historical figures on their development and popularity. By analyzing the lexical markers and etymology of the names of chess openings, scholars can expand a thicker understanding of their cultural, historical, and social context. This understanding can help in unraveling the significance of the openings to the game of chess and their contribution to the broader cultural and historical narrative.

It is crucial to acknowledge that the study of anthroponymy is just one of many approaches used to analyze chess openings. It should be complemented by other methods such as game record analysis and theoretical analysis to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the openings. Nonetheless, anthroponymy is a valuable tool for exploring the history and cultural significance of the game of chess. The study of anthroponymy provides insight into the broader cultural, social, and historical contexts that underpin the game, and can reveal the ways in which chess has been shaped by and has contributed to human culture.

In depth, for instance, as explained in Turing, A.M (Turing, 1988) the opening moves the King's Gambit, which was popular in the 19th century, gets its name from the king's pawn being offered as a sacrifice to increase a strong attacking position. The Ruy Lopez, named after a "Spanish bishop", was one of the first recorded openings and was widely used in the 16th century. The Queen's Gambit, in which the queen's pawn is offered as a sacrifice, has been used for centuries, and its name reflects the strategic role of the queen in this opening. Furthermore, the names of some openings reflect the personal styles and approaches of reputable chess players. Still, such the Nimzowitsch Defense, is named after the chess master "Aron Nimzowitsch" who was known for his hypermodern approach to the game. The Tarrasch Defense is named after the German master "Siegbert Tarrasch", who was a strong defender and used this opening to great effect. Other opening games are the Italian Game, also known as the Two Knights Defense, is one of the oldest and most classic openings in chess. It is known by the moves [1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6], and is named after Italian players who popularized the opening in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The Scotch Game, also known as The Scotch Opening, is a chess opening defined by the moves [1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4]. It is named after Scottish players who popularized the opening in the 19th century. The Scotch Game is considered a flexible and aggressive opening that can lead to a variety of different pawn structures and tactical situations. It is also known for its ability to put early pressure on black's position, making it a popular choice for aggressive players.

The Philidor Defense is a chess opening exemplified by the moves [1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6]. It is named after the French composer and chess player "Francois-Andre Danican Philidor", who was one of the strongest players of his time and wrote extensively about the game of chess. The Philidor Defense was considered a steady and reliable defense against The King's Pawn Opening in Philidor's time, and it remained popular for many years thereafter.

Moving on to the other openings, the Spanish Game, also known as the Ruy Lopez, is named after the Spanish bishop "Ruy López de Segura" who wrote one of the first books on chess. On the other hands, the Pirc Defense, named after the Slovenian chess player "Vasja Pirc", reflects the strong tradition of chess in Slovenia and the Balkan region. The French Defense, named after its popularity in France, is one of the

oldest recorded defenses against the King's Pawn Opening. The Nimzo-Indian Defense, termed after the Indian chess player "Arvid Nimzowitsch", reflects the increasing influence of chess in India during the early 20th century. Similarly, The King's Indian Defense, titled after its popularity among the players who defend the king, is one of the most dynamic defenses against the Queen's Pawn Opening. The Grunfeld Defense, named after the Austrian chess player "Ernst Grunfeld", reflects the strong tradition of chess in Austria during the early 20th century.

The Queen's Gambit, termed after the queen sacrifice in the opening, is one of the most aggressive and tactical openings for white. The Slav Defense, named after its popularity among Slavic players, is a secure flexible defense against The Queen's Pawn Opening. The Caro-Kann Defense, named after the joint effort of the chess players "Horatio Caro" and "Marcus Kann", is a durable and tactical defense against the King's Pawn Opening. Another example of an opening named after a player is the Alekhine Defense, which begins with the moves [1.e4 Nf6]. This opening is named after "Alexander Alekhine", a Russian-French grandmaster who was known for his aggressive and unorthodox playing style. Alekhine popularized this defense and used it to great effect throughout his career.

In addition, there are also openings named after the type of pawn structure they result in, such as the Grunfeld Defense [1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5] which leads to an open Grunfeld pawn structure, and the Benoni Defense [1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5], which leads to a Benoni pawn structure. Thus, some openings are named after their tactical themes or motifs, such as the "Danish Gambit" [1.e4 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.c3], which is named after its gambit (sacrifice) of a pawn, and the Dutch Defense [1.d4 f5], which is named for the aggressive and tactical nature of the opening.

It is worth noting that some openings have undergone name changes over time. For example, the Giuoco Piano, which begins with the moves [1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5], was originally called "The Italian Game". The name was changed to reflect the more tranquil nature of the opening compared to other, more aggressive openings. In some cases, different names are used for the same opening in different countries. Evidently the Scandinavian Defense is also known as the Center Counter Defense, reflecting the different names used in different regions.

Furthermore, it can be understood that the naming of openings is not only a historical record, but also a tool for chess players. By knowing the names of openings, players can communicate more effectively about their preferred starting moves and the strategies and tactics they prefer to use. Hence, players can also study the openings more easily, as the names serve as a useful categorization system. Thus, the names of chess openings are an integral part of the game's history and culture, providing insight into the origins and evolution of the openings, and serve as a useful categorization and communication tool for players. Understanding the names of openings is an important aspect of studying and playing the game, and offers a fascinating glimpse into the rich heritage of chess.

The Linguistics Exposures and Etymology

The field of linguistics has shown a growing interest in the world of chess and its diverse range of openings in recent years. Each opening, from the renowned Ruy Lopez to the strategic Sicilian Defense, encapsulates a wealth of cultural, historical, and linguistic significance. As such, chess openings present a unique and valuable opportunity for educators to explore the intersections of language, geography, and cultural heritage. By delving into the 'Linguistics Landscape in Chess Openings,' researchers can uncover the diverse linguistic markers embedded within the names of these openings.

Geographical markers, such as the Sicilian Defense and the French Defense, which are named after geographical locations. Personal markers, such as the Philidor Defense and The Evans Gambit, which are named after people. In historical markers, such as the Muzio Gambit and The Englund Gambit, which are named after renowned games or events. Terminology markers, such as the Ruy Lopez, which is named after a Spanish bishop who wrote about chess. Structural markers, such as the King's Pawn Opening and the Queen's Pawn Opening, which describe the initial moves of the game.

Others are lexical markers: the use of specific words or terms that are unique to a certain time period, region, or cultural group. Including, the term "Gambit" is commonly used in chess opening names, and it is a lexical marker of the game. Another is syntactical marker: the way words are arranged in a sentence to convey meaning. Including, the use of the preposition "of" in the Sicilian Defense is a syntactic marker that indicates the opening is named after a geographical location. Phonological markers, it is the sounds of words and how they are pronounced. For instance, the pronunciation of the opening "Philidor Defense" is a phonological marker that indicates the opening is named after a person.

In addition, semantic markers: the meaning of words and the relationship between words and their context. For instance, the word "Defense" in the French Defense is a semantic marker that indicates the purpose of the opening is to defend the king. Pragmatic markers: the context in which language is used and the cultural and social meaning attached to it, such as the use of the term "Gambit" in the Evans Gambit is a pragmatic marker that indicates a particular type of chess opening and its cultural significance. Besides, the linguistic markers can provide useful understandings into the cultural, regional, and historical influences behind the naming of chess openings (Kulkarni-Joshi, 2019). Understanding these markers helps to understand the history and evolution of the game, and how it has been shaped by cultural, social, and linguistic factors.

Implications on Education

In the realm of education, anthroponymy holds great importance for students as it can deepen their understanding of language, geography, and cultural history. These findings suggest that incorporating anthroponymy into educational curricula could provide a valuable pathway for students to explore and engage with their cultural and linguistic heritage, including through the study of unique openings in chess, which carry a wealth of anthroponomic information.

One way that anthroponymy can be incorporated into the education of chess is through the use of maps and geography lessons. Namely, students can be taught about the origins and historical significance of various openings, such as the Sicilian Defense, the Ruy Lopez, and the French Defense. They can learn about the cultural and historical context of the regions in which these openings originated, and they can obtain a thicker perception of the tactical and strategic implications of each opening.

Another way to incorporate anthroponymy into chess education is through the use of historical fiction and storytelling. For instance, teachers can use the unique names of the openings to engage students in imaginative exercises that encourage them to think about the stories and characters behind the moves. Using their imagination, students can perceive an intense mind of the rich cultural heritage that is embodied in the names of the openings, and they can develop a grander appreciation for the game of chess.

Incorporating anthroponymy in the context of chess can greatly enhance education by providing students with a deeper understanding of the game's history and cultural significance. It can also foster a more globally-minded and culturally-aware individual. Educators can utilize creative writing assignments and multimedia presentations to integrate anthroponymy into the classroom, offering students engaging

and meaningful learning experiences that enrich their conception of the world and its diverse cultures. By doing so, students will gain a greater appreciation for the game of chess and its rich history, as well as a broader understanding of the global community in which they live.

CONCLUSION

The study of anthroponymy in chess also holds potential benefits for multiple sectors. By incorporating the study of anthroponymy into the teaching of chess, students can gain a deeper understanding of geography, history, and cultural references. Lessons plans such as those proposed in this study can help to engage students and make learning more meaningful and relevant. Therefore, it is suggested that educators link the study of anthroponymy and chess to enrich their curriculum and stimulate student interest in the game. With further research, the potential applications of anthroponymy in education may expand to other sports and games, providing valuable insights into the cultural and historical significance of place names.

Further research in the field of anthroponymy in chess has the potential to yield significant insights into the cultural and historical influences that shape the naming of chess openings. Moreover, a comparative study of the anthroponymy of chess openings across different cultures and countries could provide valuable perspectives into the significance of place names in sports and games. The integration of anthroponymy into the teaching of chess has the potential to enrich the curriculum and engage students, fostering a deeper understanding of geography, history, and cultural references. Therefore, it is recommended that educators incorporate the study of anthroponymy into their chess lessons to enhance student interest and learning outcomes.

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