

### Proper Names as slurs

In the framework of the analytical tradition, two theories intended to respond to the problems posed by the Proper Name (PNr) have been formulated: the referentialist theories based on Kripke (1980), and the predicativist ones that conceive of PNrs as predicates (Matushansky 2008, 2015; Fara, 2015). For the former view, the PNrs are expressions without meaning which provide merely deictic features. Hence, the denotation of a NPr is of type <e>. Nevertheless, the cases addressed in this work do not align with such general properties, since these NPrs activate a set of intensional descriptions and do not refer to any particular individual. In practice, these NPrs tend to appear in constructions with determiners:

1. A) Yo tuve una amiga Tatiana pero de muy joven, todos tuvimos una Tatiana en nuestra vida.

When I was young, I had a ‘Tatiana’ friend. In fact, we all had a ‘Tatiana’ at some point in our lives.

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1091392112353781>

1. B) Este calor es más insoportable que el Raúl de 45 años buscando a la mujer ideal en las redes y sus 50 trastornos mentales sin resolver al hombro.

This heat is more unbearable than forty-five-year-old ‘Raúl’ looking for an ideal woman on social media, not to mention the weight of his fifty unresolved mental disorders.

<https://x.com/Flaloqui/status/1889099044292575716>

In this presentation, it is considered that PNrs work as slurs and, for that reason, they are *mixed expressives* (McCready, 2010). In addition, the expressive content of these terms is modelled as a stereotype, that is to say, as a theory which characterises a certain social group vaguely or diffusely (Orlando & Saab, 2020). Then, at a formal level, it is examined whether these units operate syntactically as predicates or epithets. Finally, a distinction is established between traditional slurs and PNrs in connection to the possibility of appearing in evaluative syntactic contexts (Demonte, 2024).