

## ROMANIAN AND BULGARIAN PERSONAL NAMES DERIVED FROM LATIN APPELLATIVES (NAMES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS)

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**Abstract:** The research object of the present text consists of 29 Romanian personal names (19 male and 10 female) and 39 Bulgarian personal names (15 male and 24 female) derived from an appellative, Latin by origin, which denotes a plant or an animal. The main aim is to present their full list and their initial meaning.

The researched anthroponyms are divided into four major groups according to: 1) the meaning of the appellative (i.e. thematic classification); 2) the function of the name to protect the new-born or to wish him/her good fortune, used in the old folk tradition; 3) the type of the basic word (i.e. if the researched anthroponym is derived directly from an appellative or via another anthroponym – Roman mythological name, gentilic name, cognomen or Neolatin name); 4) their canonization.

**Keywords:** Romanian/Bulgarian personal name, plant, animal.

The research object of the present text consists of 29 Romanian personal names (19 male and 10 female) and 39 Bulgarian personal names (15 male and 24 female), derived from an appellative, Latin by origin, which denotes a plant or an animal. The main aim is to present their full list and their initial meaning.

The main sources of information for excerpting the researched anthroponyms are Constantinescu (1963), Ionescu (2001) for the Romanian part, and Ilchev (1959), Weigand (1926), and Kovachev (1987, 1995) for the Bulgarian one. The internet sites *Behind the Name* and *The Kurufin's Castle* are used both for the Balkan name systems and for the ethymology of the Romanian and Bulgarian personal names derived from a Latin appellative (names of plants and animals).

The researched anthroponyms are divided into four major groups according to: 1) the meaning of the appellative (i.e. thematic classification); 2) the function of the name to protect the new-born or to wish him/her good fortune, used in the old folk tradition; 3) the type of the basic word (i.e. if the researched anthroponym is derived directly from an appellative or via another anthroponym – Roman mythological name, gentilic name, cognomen or Neolatin name); 4) their canonization.

All of the personal names included in that very research are part of the modern anthroponymicon, but their initial meaning is not extremely clear for all the people nowadays. This is valid especially for the Bulgarian part. We should not forget that for

Bulgarians those names are foreign (the situation in Romanian is just the opposite). That is why it is very interesting to show the basic appellative.

Every researched anthroponym used to be part of both name systems and still is because of different reasons – in the past it was used to protect the new-born or to wish him/her good fortune and it is saved and still met nowadays because of the well-known tradition of naming a baby in a given young family after one of his/her grand-parents.

The extralinguistic information about canonization is also important. That is one of the possible reasons why some Roman mythological names, gentilic names, cognomens and Neolatin anthroponyms continue to be alive and well-spread, but their function now as saints' names is somehow different and their initial meaning and usage is faded or forgotten.

### **I. Classification of the Romanian and Bulgarian personal names derived from Latin appellatives (names of plants and animals) into thematic groups**

**1. Anthroponyms derived from the name of a tree:** **RO:** *Laura, Laurean, Laur/Lavru* (< *laurus*, i, f/ us, f – ‘bay tree’); *Olivia, Olivian, Oliviu* (< *oliva*, ae, f – ‘olive, olive tree’); **BG:** *Лавра, Лавър* (< *laurus*, i, f/ us, f – ‘bay tree’); *Оливия* (< *oliva*, ae, f – ‘olive, olive tree’); *Орнела* (< *ornus*, i, f – ‘manna ash’); *Палма* (< *palm*, ae, f – ‘palm tree’); *Пино* (< *pinus*, i, f/ us, f – ‘pine’);

**2. Anthroponyms derived from the name of a flower:** **RO:** *Dalia* (< *Dahlia cultorum* – ‘dahlia’); *Lilia, Liliana* (< *lilium*, i/ii – ‘lily’); *Roza, Rozalia* (< *rosa*, ae, f – ‘rose’); *Violeta, Viorica* (< *viola*, ae, f – ‘violet’); **BG:** *Виола, Виолет, Виолета* (< *viola*, ae, f – ‘violet’); *Гладиола* (< *gladiola*, ae, f – ‘gladiolus’); *Лилия, Лилян, Лиляна* (< *lilium*, i/ii – ‘lily’); *Роза, Розалин, Розалио, Розалия, Розан, Розен, Розина* (< *rosa*, ae, f – ‘rose’); *Флор, Флора, Флорина* (< *flos, floris*, m – ‘flower’);

**3. Anthroponyms derived from the name of a cultivated plant:** **RO:** *Fabian/Fabianus, Fabiu/Fabius* (< *faba*, ae, f – ‘bean’); **BG:** *Фабиан, Фабиана, Фабиола* (< *faba*, ae, f – ‘bean’);

**4. Anthroponym derived from the name of a sea plant:** *Алга* (< *alga*, ae, f – ‘sea-weed’);

**5. Anthroponyms derived from the name of a bird:** **RO:** *Achila, Acvilin, Achilina/Aculina/ Acvilina* (< *aquila*, ae, f – ‘eagle’); *Corvin* (< *corvus*, i, m – ‘raven’); **BG:** *Акила* (m and f), *Акилина* (< *aquila*, ae, f – ‘eagle’); *Павун, Павуна* (< *pavo, onis*, m – ‘peacock’);

**6. Anthroponyms derived from the name of a wild animal:** **RO:** *Leo, Leon, Leu* (< *leo, leonis*, m – ‘lion’); *Lup* (< *lupus*, i, m – ‘wolf’); *Urs* (< *ursus*, i, m – ‘bear’); **BG:** *Леа, Лео, Леона* (< *leo, leonis*, m – ‘lion’); *Урсул, Урсула* (< *ursulus*, i, m – ‘little bear’, *ursula*, ae, f – ‘little she-bear’);

**7. Anthroponyms derived from the name of a domestic animal:** **RO:** *Catul* (< *catulus*, i, m – ‘puppy; cub, young of other animals’); *Ovidiu* (< *ovis*, is, f – ‘sheep’); **BG:** *Агна* (< *agnus*, i, m – ‘lamb’); *Катул* (< *catulus*, i, m – ‘puppy; cub, young of other animals’).

## II. Classification of the Romanian and Bulgarian names according to their function to protect the new-born or to wish him/her good fortune, used in the old folklore tradition

### 1. Names used in order to protect the new-born:

A. Male names: **RO:** *Achila, Acvilin, Catul, Corvin, Leo, Leon, Leu, Lup, Urs*; **BG:** *Акила, Катул, Лео, Урсул*;

B. Female names: **RO:** *Achilina/Aculina/Acvilina*; **BG:** *Акила, Акилина, Леа, Леона, Урсула*;

### 2. Names used to wish the new-born good fortune:

A. Male names: **RO:** *Achila, Acvilin, Fabian/Fabianus, Fabiu/Fabius, Laur/Lavru, Laurean, Leo, Leon, Leu, Olivian, Oliviu, Ovidiu*; **BG:** *Акила, Виолет, Лавър, Лео, Лилян, Павун, Пино, Розалин, Розалио, Розан, Розен, Фабиан, Флор*;

B. Female names: **RO:** *Achilina/Aculina/Acvilina, Dalia, Laura, Lilia, Liliana, Olivia, Roza, Rozalia, Violeta/Viorica*; **BG:** *Акила, Акилина, Алга, Виола, Виолета, Гладиола, Лавра, Леа, Леона, Лилия, Лиляна, Оливия, Орнела, Павуна, Палма, Роза, Розалия, Розина, Фабиана, Фабиола, Флора, Флорина*.

The researched anthroponyms may be divided into two major groups according to their semantics – names that somehow protect the baby from death, diseases, something evil etc., and names that wish him/her to be handsome/beautiful, kind, strong, healthy and brave, to live long, and so on. As a basic appellative for those names a word that denotes flowers, herbs, trees, fruits, birds and animals is usually employed. It is often very difficult to put limits between these two groups as a given anthroponym may be accepted as a part of the first group and of the second as well (Ilchev 1959: 11–14). Examples in this respect are the following Romanian and Bulgarian forenames included in the present research: *Achila, Achilina/Aculina/Acvilina, Acvilin, Leo, Leon, Leu*; *Акила* (m and f), *Акилина, Леа, Лео, Леона*.

The answer to the question why some anthroponyms are derived from certain names of plants and animals and why some plants, animals and birds are preferred to others could be found in the extralinguistic information about them, i.e. their place in the mythology, folklore tradition or Christian religion. That is the reason why such additional data is very important for the present study.

Almost all the animals named above are totemic, part of the mythology and folklore of many European peoples, including the two Balkan ones – Romanian and Bulgarian. The main reason for choosing them as a basis for coining personal names is their mythological etymology and semantics.

The biggest group of anthroponyms coined from the name of a plant is that of the rose (9 anthroponyms), which symbolizes eternity, fertility and pure love (Cooper 1993: 183–184). It is followed by the bean (7 anthroponyms), a symbol of magic power and immortality, the plant of the Roman god Silvanus (Cooper 1993: 16); the bay tree (6 anthroponyms), a symbol of victory and, as an evergreen tree, a sign of eternity

and immortality (Cooper 1993: 113); the violet (5 anthroponyms), a symbol of modesty and beauty (Cooper 1993: 215); the lily (5 anthroponyms), a symbol of purity and peace (Cooper 1993: 115); the olive/olive tree (4 anthroponyms), a symbol of immortality, fertility and peace (Cooper 1993: 129); and the dahlia and the gladiolus (symbolizing beauty of the flower), the pine (symbol of honesty, vitality, immortality and fertility, strength of the character) (Cooper 1993: 17–18), the manna ash (symbol of modesty, prudence, adaptability; the tree of the Roman god Jupiter) (Cooper 1993: 259), the palm tree (symbol of glory and victory) (Cooper 1993: 154–155) and the sea-weed (probably symbolizing its healing effects), with one anthroponym each.

The biggest group of anthroponyms coined from the name of an animal is that of the eagle (13 anthroponyms), which symbolizes freedom and hope and is an incarnation of the main god in the mythology of almost all the peoples in the world (*Мифы народов мира*, т. 2 [Myths of the peoples of the world, v. 2], 1988: 258; Cooper 1993: 150–151). It is followed by the lion (6 anthroponyms), a symbol of divine power, greatness, bravery, nobility and intelligence (*Мифы народов мира*, т. 1, 1987: 41; Cooper 1993: 74); the bear/she-bear (3 anthroponyms), a symbol of new beginnings (Cooper 1993: 131); the dog (2 anthroponyms), a symbol of faithfulness, vigilance and nobility (Cooper 1993: 108–109), and the peacock (2 anthroponyms), a symbol of immortality, long life and love (Cooper 1993: 156–157); and the raven, a symbol of prophetic power (Cooper 1993: 34), the wolf, a symbol of fierceness and prowess, the animal of the Roman gods Apolo and Silvanus (Cooper 1993: 32), the sheep, a symbol of helplessness (Cooper 1993: 143–144), and the lamb, symbolizing purity, amenability, innocence and whiteness (Cooper 1993: 7), with one anthroponym each.

When the new religion of Christianity appeared, all the old heathen beliefs and cults and everything connected with them changed, including the symbolic employment of totemic animals. There are two means in which this change occurred: by presenting the old believes as evil (the wolf, bear, raven are linked with the Devil) or by accepting them and presenting them as a part of the new ones (the eagle is linked with the new god).

### III. Classification according to the type of the basic word

**1. Anthroponyms derived directly from an appellative: RO:** *Dalia* (< *Dahlia cultorum* – ‘dahlia’); *Laur/Lavru* (< *laurus*, i, f/ us, f – ‘bay tree’); *Lilia, Liliana* (< *lilium*, i/ii – ‘lily’); *Lup* (< *lupus*, i, m – ‘wolf’); *Urs* (< *ursus*, i, m – ‘bear’); **BG:** *Агна* (< *agnus*, i, m – ‘lamb’); *Алга* (< *alga*, ae, f – ‘sea-weed’); *Гладиола* (< *gladiola*, ae, f – ‘gladiolus’); *Лилия, Лиляна* (< *lilium*, i/ii – ‘lily’); *Орнела* (< *ornus*, i, m – ‘manna ash’); *Палма* (< *palma*, ae, f – ‘palm tree’); *Урсула* (< *ursula*, ae, f – ‘little she-bear’);

**2. Anthroponyms derived from another proper name that is coined from a noun denoting a plant or an animal:**

A. Anthroponym derived from a Roman mythological name: **BG:** *Флора, Флорина* (< *Flora* < *flos*, *oris*, m – ‘flower’);

B. Anthroponyms derived from a Roman gentile name: **RO:** *Acvilin, Achilina/*

*Aculina*/*Acvilina* (< *Aquilinus*/*Aquillinus* < *aquila*, *ae*, *f* – ‘eagle’); *Fabian*/*Fabianus*, *Fabiu*/*Fabius* (< *Fabius* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’); *Ovidiu* (< *Ovidius* < *ovis*, *is*, *f* – ‘sheep’); **BG**: *Акилина* (< *Aquilinus*/*Aquillinus* < *aquila*, *ae*, *f* – ‘eagle’); *Фабиола* (< *Fabius* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’);

C. Anthroponyms derived from a Roman cognomen: **RO**: *Achila* (< *Aquila* < *aquila*, *ae*, *f* – ‘eagle’); *Catul* (< *Catullus*/*Catulus* < *catulus*, *i*, *m* – ‘puppy; cub, young of other animals’); *Corvin* (< *Corvinus* < *corvus*, *i*, *m* – ‘raven’); **BG**: *Акила* (*m* and *f*) (< *Aquila* < *aquila*, *ae*, *f* – ‘eagle’); *Катул* (< *Catullus*/*Catulus* < *catulus*, *i*, *m* – ‘puppy; cub, young of other animals’); *Павун*, *Павуна* (*Pavo* < *pavo*, *onis*, *m* – ‘peacock’); *Урсул*, *Урсула* (< *Ursulus* < *ursulus*, *i*, *m* – ‘little bear’); *Фабиан*, *Фабиана* (< *Fabianus* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’); *Флор* (< *Florus* < *flos*, *oris*, *m* – ‘flower’);

D. Anthroponyms derived from a Neolatin name: **RO**: *Laura* (< female Neolatin name *Laura* < *laurus*, *i*, *f*/ *us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’); *Laurean* (< male Neolatin name *Laurianus* < *laurus*, *i*, *f*/ *us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’); *Leo*/*Leon*/*Leu* (< male Neolatin name *Leo* < *leo*, *leonis*, *m* – ‘lion’); *Olivia* (< female Neolatin name *Olivia* < *oliva*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive, olive tree’); *Olivian* (< male Neolatin name *Olivianus* < *oliva*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive, olive tree’); *Oliviu* (< female Neolatin name *Olivia* < *oliva*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive, olive tree’); *Roza* (< female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Rozalia* (< female Neolatin name *Rosalia* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Violeta*/*Viorica* (< female Neolatin name *Viola* < *viola*, *ae*, *f* – ‘violet’); **BG**: *Виола*/*Виолета*, *Виолет* (< female Neolatin name *Viola* < *viola*, *ae*, *f* – ‘violet’); *Лавра*, *Лавър* (< male Neolatin name *Laurus* < *laurus*, *i*, *f*/ *us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’); *Леа* (< female Neolatin name *Lea* < *lea*, *ae*, *f* – ‘lioness’); *Лео*, *Леона* (< male Neolatin name *Leo* < *leo*, *leonis*, *m* – ‘lion’); *Лилян* (< female Neolatin name *Liliana* < *lilium*, *i*/*ii* – ‘lily’); *Оливия* (< female Neolatin name *Oliva* < *oliva*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive, olive tree’); *Пино* (< male Neolatin name *Pinus* < *pinus*, *i*, *f*/ *us*, *f* – ‘pine’); *Роза* (< female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Розалин* (< female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Розалио* (< female Neolatin name *Rosalia* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Розалия* (< female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Розан* (< female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Розен* (< female Neolatin name *Rosina* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’); *Розина* (< female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’).

#### IV. Classification of Romanian and Bulgarian names according to their canonization

##### 1. Names of saints canonized by the Catholic church:

A. Male names of saints: **RO**: *Laurean*;

B. Female names of saints: **RO**: *Laura*, *Olivia*, *Roza*, *Rozalia*, *Violeta*/*Viorica*;

**BG**: *Акила*, *Леа*, *Оливия*, *Фабиола*;

##### 2. Names of saints canonized by the Orthodox church:

A. Female names of saints: **BG**: *Палма*;

##### 3. Names of saints canonized by the Catholic as well as the Orthodox church:

A. Male names of saints: **RO**: *Acvilin*, *Fabian*/*Fabianus*, *Fabiu*/*Fabius*, *Leo*/*Leon*/*Leu*; **BG**: *Акила*, *Лавър*, *Лео*, *Пино*, *Фабиан*, *Флор*;

B. Female names of saints: **BG**: *Агна, Акилина, Виола/Виолета, Лавра, Лилия/Лиляна, Роза, Розалия, Розина, Урсула, Флора, Флорина.*

## Conclusions

1) There are four major groups of personal names derived from a Latin appellative denoting a plant or an animal: male anthroponyms derived from the name of a plant (19 anthroponyms: 9 Romanian and 10 Bulgarian), female anthroponyms derived from the name of a plant (26 anthroponyms: 9 Romanian and 17 Bulgarian), male anthroponyms derived from the name of an animal (15 anthroponyms: 10 Romanian and 5 Bulgarian), and female anthroponyms derived from the name of an animal (8 anthroponyms: 1 Romanian and 7 Bulgarian). The largest groups are those comprising male Bulgarian anthroponyms derived from plant names (10 anthroponyms) and male Romanian anthroponyms derived from animal names (10 anthroponyms). The least numerous is the group of female Romanian anthroponyms derived from animal names (a single anthroponym).

2) There are seven subgroups according to the thematic classification: names derived from a noun that denotes a tree (13 anthroponyms: 7 Romanian and 6 Bulgarian), names derived from a noun that denotes a flower (24 anthroponyms: 7 Romanian and 17 Bulgarian), names derived from a noun that denotes a cultivated plant (7 anthroponyms: 4 Romanian and 3 Bulgarian), names derived from a noun that denotes a sea plant (one Bulgarian female anthroponym), names derived from a noun that denotes a bird (11 anthroponyms: 6 Romanian and 5 Bulgarian), names derived from a noun that denotes a wild animal (10 anthroponyms: 5 Romanian and 5 Bulgarian), names derived from a noun that denotes a domestic animal (4 anthroponyms: 2 Romanian and 2 Bulgarian). The largest subgroup consists of forenames derived from a noun denoting flower, while the least numerous is the subgroup of forenames derived from a noun for a sea plant.

3) There are four subgroups according to the function of the name to protect the new-born (13 male names: 9 Romanian and 4 Bulgarian; 8 female names: 3 Romanian and 5 Bulgarian) or to wish him/her good fortune (28 male names: 15 Romanian and 13 Bulgarian; 34 female names: 12 Romanian and 22 Bulgarian). The largest subgroup consists of female forenames that wish the baby something good, while the smallest subgroup is that of the female forenames that somehow protect the new-born from something evil.

4) There are five subgroups according to the type of the basic word: anthroponyms derived from an appellative (14 anthroponyms: 7 Romanian and 7 Bulgarian), anthroponyms derived from a Roman mythological name (2 Bulgarian female anthroponyms), anthroponyms derived from a Roman gentilic name (11 anthroponyms: 9 Romanian and 2 Bulgarian), anthroponyms derived from a Roman cognomen (13 anthroponyms: 3 Romanian and 10 Bulgarian), anthroponyms derived from a Neolatin name (30 anthroponyms: 12 Romanian and 18 Bulgarian). The largest subgroup is that of forenames derived from a Neolatin name, while the smallest subgroup consists of forenames derived from a Roman mythological name.

5) There are five subgroups according to the canonization of the researched personal names: male names of saints canonized by the Catholic church (one male Romanian anthroponym), female names of saints canonized by the Catholic church (10 anthroponyms: 6 Romanian and 4 Bulgarian), female names of saints canonized by the Orthodox church (one female Bulgarian anthroponym), male names of saints canonized by the Catholic church as well as by Orthodox one (14 anthroponyms: 8 Romanian and 6 Bulgarian), female names of saints canonized by the Catholic church as well as by Orthodox one (13 female Bulgarian anthroponyms). The largest subgroup comprises male names of saints canonized by the Catholic church as well as by Orthodox one, while the smallest subgroups consist of male names of saints canonized by the Catholic church and female names of saints canonized by the Orthodox one.

Both Balkan languages and peoples are part of the so called Byzantine cultural sphere, because of the very fact that they accepted Christianity and all the new traditions from the neighboring Byzantium. A tolerance is observed towards those pre-Christian names, which are not included in the official lists of saints – that is why they are saved through the centuries and still used at present.

However, it is very important to underline that Romanian is a Roman language, while Bulgarian is a Slavonic one. This is the main reason why personal names derived from a Latin appellation (especially a name of plant or animal) are not accepted as foreign ones in the Romanian anthroponymic system. Their meaning is clear for the majority of people. The same names are new, foreign for the Bulgarian system of personal names. Most people accept and use their forms, but they do not know their initial meaning.

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## Index of Romanian and Bulgarian personal names derived from appellatives (phytonyms and zoonyms)

### Romanian male forenames derived from phytonyms

*Fabian/Fabianus* < Roman gentilic name *Fabius* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Constantinescu 1963);

*Fabiu/Fabius* < Roman gentilic name *Fabius* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ionescu 2001; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Laur/Lavru* < *laurus*, *i*, *f/ us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’ (Constantinescu 1963);

*Laurean* < male Neolatin name *Laurianus* < *laurus*, *i*, *f/ us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’; Catholic saint (www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Olivian* < male Neolatin name *Olivianus* < *oliva*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive; olive tree’ (Constantinescu 1963);

*Oliviu* < female Neolatin name *Olivia* < *olive*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive; olive tree’ (www.kurufin.narod.ru).

### Bulgarian male forenames derived from phytonyms

*Виолет* < female Neolatin name *Viola* < *viola*, *ae*, *f* – ‘violet’ (Kovachev 1995);

*Лавър* < male Neolatin name *Laurus* < *laurus*, *i*, *f/ us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’ (Kovachev 1995); Catholic and Orthodox name (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1995; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Лилян* < female Neolatin name *Liliana* < *lilium*, *i/ii* – ‘lily’ (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Пино* < male Neolatin name *Pinus* < *pinus*, *i*, *f/ us*, *f* – ‘pine’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959);

*Розалин* < female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’ (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987);

*Розалио* < female Neolatin name *Rosalia* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’ (Kovachev 1995);

*Розан* < female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’ (Kovachev 1987);

*Розен* < female Neolatin name *Rosina* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’ (www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Фабиян* < Roman cognomen *Fabianus* < Roman gentilic name *Fabius* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Флор* < Roman cognomen *Florus* < *flos*, *oris*, *m* – ‘flower’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987; www.kurufin.narod.ru).

### Romanian female forenames derived from phytonyms

*Dalia* < *Dahlia cultorum* – ‘dahlia’ (Ionescu 2001);

*Laura* < female Neolatin name *Laura* < Roman cognomen *Laurus* < *laurus*, *i*, *f/ us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’; Catholic saint (Ionescu 2001; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Lilia, Liliana* < *lilium*, *i/ii* – ‘lily’ (Ionescu 2001; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Olivia* < female Neolatin name *Olivia* < *oliva*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive; olive tree’; Catholic saint (Ionescu 2001; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Roza, Rozalia* < female Neolatin name *Rosa/Rosalia* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’; Catholic saint (Ionescu 2001; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Violeta/Viorica* < female Neolatin name *Viola* < *viola*, *ae*, *f* – ‘violet’; Catholic saint (Ionescu 2001; www.kurufin.narod.ru).

### **Bulgarian female forenames derived from phytonyms**

*Алга* < *alga*, *ae*, *f* – ‘sea-weed’ (Kovachev 1995);

*Виола/Виолета* < female Neolatin name *Viola* < *viola*, *ae*, *f* – ‘violet’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995; Simeonidis 2006; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Гладиола* < *gladiola*, *ae*, *f* – ‘gladiolus’ (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Лавра* < male Neolatin name *Laurus* < *laurus*, *i*, *f/ us*, *f* – ‘bay tree’; Catholic and Orthodox name (Kovachev 1995);

*Лилия/Лилияна* < *lilium*, *i/ ii* – ‘lily’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Оливия* < female Neolatin name *Oliva* < *oliva*, *ae*, *f* – ‘olive, olive tree’; Catholic saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1995);

*Орнела* < *ornus*, *i*, *f* – ‘manna ash’ (Kovachev 1995);

*Палма* < *palm*, *ae*, *f* – ‘palm tree’; Orthodox saint (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Роза* < female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995; Weigand 1926; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Розалия* < female Neolatin name *Rosalia/Rosaria* < 1) *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’; 2) combination between *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’ and *lilium*, *i/ii* – ‘lily’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Розина* < female Neolatin name *Rosa* < *rosa*, *ae*, *f* – ‘rose’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995)

*Фабиана* < Roman cognomen *Fabianus* < Roman gentilic name *Fabius* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’ (Ilchev 1959; www.behindthename.com);

*Фабиола* < Roman gentilic name *Fabius* < *faba*, *ae*, *f* – ‘bean’; Catholic saint (www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Флора* < Roman mythological name *Flora* < *flos*, *oris*, *m* – ‘flower’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Флорина* < Roman mythological name *Flora* < *flos*, *oris*, *m* – ‘flower’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995).

### **Romanian male forenames derived from zoonyms**

*Achila* < Roman cognomen *Aquila* < *aquila*, *ae*, *f* – ‘eagle’ (Constantinescu 1963);

*Acvilin* < Roman gentile name *Aquilinus/Aquillinus* < Roman cognomen *Aquila* < *aquila, ae, f* – ‘eagle’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ionescu 2001);

*Catul* < Roman cognomen *Catullus/Catulus* < *catulus, i, m* – ‘puppy; cub, young of other animals’ (www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Corvin* < Roman cognomen *Corvinus* < Roman gentile name *Corvus* < *corvus, i, m* – ‘raven’ (Constantinescu 1963; Ionescu 2001);

*Leo/Leon/Leu* < male Neolatin name *Leo* < *leo, leonis, m* – ‘lion’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Constantinescu 1963; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Lup* < *lupus, i, m* – ‘wolf’ (Constantinescu 1963);

*Ovidiu* < Roman gentile name *Ovidius* < *ovis, is, f* – ‘sheep’ (Ionescu 2001; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.narod.ru);

*Urs* < *ursus, i, m* – ‘bear’ (Constantinescu 1963).

### **Bulgarian male forenames derived from zoonyms**

*Акила* < Roman cognomen *Aquila* < *aquila, ae, f* – ‘eagle’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Катул* < Roman cognomen *Catullus/Catulus* < *catulus, i, m* – ‘puppy; cub, young of other animals’ (Simeonidis 2006);

*Лео* < male Neolatin name *Leo* < *leo, leonis, m* – ‘lion’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1995);

*Павун* < Roman cognomen *Pavo* < *pavo, onis, m* – ‘peacock’ (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Урсул* < Roman cognomen *Ursulus* < *ursulus, i, m* – ‘little bear’ (Ilchev 1959).

### **Romanian female forenames derived from zoonyms**

*Achilina/Aculina/Acvilina* < Roman gentile name *Aquilinus/Aquillinus* < Roman cognomen *Aquila* < *aquila, ae, f* – ‘eagle’ (Ionescu 2001).

### **Bulgarian female forenames derived from zoonyms**

*Агна* < *agnus, i, m* – ‘lamb’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Ilchev 1959);

*Акила* < Roman cognomen *Aquila* < *aquila, ae, f* – ‘eagle’; Catholic saint (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Акилина* < Roman gentile name *Aquilinus/Aquillinus* < Roman cognomen *Aquila* < *aquila, ae, f* – ‘eagle’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Kovachev 1995);

*Леа* < female Neolatin name *Lea* < *lea, ae, f* – ‘lioness’; Catholic saint (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Леола* < male Neolatin name *Leo* < *leo, leonis, m* – ‘lion’ (Ilchev 1959; Kovachev 1995);

*Павуна* < Roman cognomen *Pavo* < *pavo, onis, m* – ‘peacock’ (Kovachev 1987; Kovachev 1995);

*Урсула* < 1) Roman cognomen *Ursulus* < *ursulus, i, m* – ‘little bear’ (Ilchev 1959); 2) *ursula, ae, f* – ‘little she-bear’; Catholic and Orthodox saint (Kovachev 1995).