Bulgarian personal names that refer to precious stones, metals, and jewelry

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Abstract: In the old folk tradition personal names were divided into two major groups in accordance with their semantics – names that somehow protected the baby from death, diseases, something evil, etc., and names that wished him/her to be handsome/beautiful, kind, strong, healthy, brave, to live long, and so on. The researched anthroponyms are classified according to 1) the type of the basic word used during their derivation, as a part of speech; 2) the meaning of the word used as a basis in the derivation process; 3) the function of the name (to protect the newborn or to wish them good fortune).

Keywords: Bulgarian forenames, precious stones, jewelry.

Nowadays there are no strict rules determined by law regarding the choice of forenames for newborn babies in Bulgaria. It depends on the common sense and the good taste of the future parents. The only restrictions with which the parents have to comply are as follows: to decide on a name together and to eliminate all offending variations; if they are unable to find an appropriate anthroponym, the representative of the administration has to help them with that (Kovachev 1995: 8).

Some decades ago the rules were different, sometimes even too strict. Back then there were lists containing a limited number of recommended names described as traditional Bulgarian ones, and no exceptions were welcomed. This greatly encouraged the saving of old anthroponyms and their being in use even nowadays, although not very often.

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Another extralinguistic factor that also helps their “conservation” consists of a very popular practice, i.e. naming a newborn after one of his/her (usually patrilineal) grandparents. In this action lies the idea that by taking one of the ancestors’ names, the child receives his or her spiritual protection as well. Due to the influence of Christianity, so-called Calendar or saints’ names have been used with the same function (Kovachev 1987b: 124).

While in present times more attention is paid to the form of the given anthroponym, along with its popularity and internationality, in the past people believed that its meaning was of the greatest importance. They put the focus on its majestic power, regardless of whether it was Slavonic or foreign by origin (Kovachev 1995: 17).

That is why in the old folk tradition personal names were divided into two major groups according to their semantics – names that somehow protected the baby from death, diseases, something evil, etc., and names that wished him/her to be handsome/beautiful, kind, strong, healthy, brave, to live long, and so on. (Kovachev 1995: 17).

The research object of the present paper consists of 33 male and 38 female Bulgarian forenames whose meaning is related to precious stones, metals, and jewelry. The main aim is to present their full list, including all the anthroponyms derived from them, as well as their initial meaning³.

The main sources of information for excerpting the researched names are Ilchev (1959), Kovachev 1987, 1995), and Zaimov (1994).

The examples found are categorized according to 1) the type of the basic word used during their derivation, as a part of speech (i.e. if the researched forename is derived directly from an appellative or via another anthroponym); 2) the meaning of the word used as a basis in the derivation process (i.e. a thematic classification); 3) the function of the name (i.e. to protect the newborn or to wish him/her good fortune).

All the personal names included in this research pertain to the modern Bulgarian anthroponymicon, but their initial meaning is not completely clear for everybody nowadays. That is why it is of great importance to reveal the basic appellative.

None of the forenames included is a saint’s name.

I. Classification according to the basic word types of the researched anthroponyms as parts of speech

1. Bulgarian forenames derived from proper nouns:
   A. Male anthroponyms: Гривно < Гривна/Гривня⁴; Джемо < Джема; Есмералд < Есмералда; Круне/Круньо < Круна; Малам < Малама; Мено < Мена; Плумо < Плума; Смарагд < Смарагда;
   B. Female anthroponyms: Аргира < Аргир; Бисера < Бисер; Брилянта <

³ The information about the names derived from the researched anthroponyms and the sources of excerption used are given in the indexes at the end of the article.
⁴ Sometimes more than an official variant of a given forename is presented in the text based on the area of its use. In the Western part of the country the first form is used, while in the Eastern – the second (Ilchev 1959: 19).
Брилянт; Гердана < Гердан; Джема < Jemma; Диаманда < Диаманди; Елмаз < Елмаз; Замфира < Замфир; Рубина < Рубин;

2. Bulgarian forenames derived from appellatives:
A. From common nouns:
   a. Male anthroponyms: Алтун < Turkish altın ‘gold’; Аргир < Greek ἀργυρός ‘silver’; Аржентина < Romanian argint ‘silver’; Бисер < Bulgarian бисер ‘pearl’; Брилянт < Bulgarian брилянт ‘brilliant’; Гердан < Bulgarian гердан ‘necklace’; Диаманда < Greek διαμάντι ‘diamond’; Замфир < Greek σάφιρος ‘sapphire’; Зеро/Зеро < Persian-Turkish zer ‘gold’; Маргарит < Bulgarian маргарит ‘pearl’; Медал < Russian медаль ‘medal’; Обежан < Bulgarian (dialect) обежан ‘a male with an earring in his ear’; Рубин < Bulgarian рубин ‘ruby’; Сребро < Bulgarian сребро ‘silver’; Хрис < Greek χρυσός ‘gold’; Хрисаф < Greek χρυσάφι ‘gold’;
   b. Female anthroponyms: Алъна < Turkish altın ‘gold’; Асима < Greek ασήμι ‘silver’; Гринва/Гриня < Bulgarian грънва/грня ‘bracelet’; Дюфера < Bulgarian (dialect) дюферъ/дюзер ‘jewel’; Елмас < Greek αδάμας ‘diamond’; Есмералда < Spanish esmeralda ‘emerald’; Золотинка < Russian золото ‘gold’; Корона < Russian корона ‘crown’; Круна < Bulgarian (dialect) круна ‘crown’; Малаха < Greek μάλαχα ‘gold’; Мена < Bulgarian (dialect) мена ‘engagement ring’; Обица < Bulgarian обица ‘earring’; Плума < Greek πλούμι ‘adornment’; Смарида < Bulgarian смарида ‘emerald’; Хриса < Greek χρυσή ‘gold’; Хрисава < Greek χρυσάφι ‘gold’; Хриси < Greek χρυσή ‘gold’;
B. From an adjective:
   a. Male anthroponyms: Алтун < Turkish altın ‘gold’; Аурел < Latin aureus, 3 ‘golden; gold-plated, gilded’; Злат < Bulgarian (dialect) злат ‘golden’; Малатмэн < Bulgarian (dialect) малатмек ‘golden; gilded’; Маламен < Bulgarian (dialect) маламат ‘golden; gilded’; Сребреен < Bulgarian (dialect) сребрен ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argentif’; Сребърна < Bulgarian (dialect) сребърна ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argentif’; Хрис < Greek χρυσός ‘golden’;
   b. Female anthroponyms: Алъна < Turkish altın ‘golden’; Аргиръде < Greek αργυροείδες ‘silver-plated’; Аурелия < Latin aurea ‘golden’; Златиста < Bulgarian златиста ‘golden’; Сребрена < Bulgarian (dialect) сребрена ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argentif’; Сребърна < Bulgarian сребърна ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argentif’; Хриса < Greek χρυσή ‘golden’; Хриси < Greek χρυσή ‘golden’;
C. Bulgarian forenames with more than a supposed etymology:
   a. Male anthroponyms: Елмаз < 1) Bulgarian елмаз, 2) Елмаз;

In general the choice of a personal name is a limited act. It is not obvious at first glance that many extralinguistic factors play an important role, such as old folk traditions, family rules, laws, and the official religion in a country (Theory 1986: 19). As a
result of the aforementioned factors, together with the wish of certain family members to save the patronyms and matronyms traditionally used in their kin, one can quite often observe the tendency for a female anthroponym to be derived from a male one and vice versa (Felecan 2009: 403).

In this research only 9 male and 9 female forenames are derived from another anthroponym. While all the masculine examples in that group are coined from feminine ones, which are already a part of the Bulgarian anthroponymic system, it is not the same with the female forenames – one of them is derived from an English feminine personal name.

Appellatives, particularly common nouns, are more productive than proper nouns in our classification. Four examples, Алтун, Алтъна, Хрис, and Хриса, are part of both noun and adjective groups.

One of the male forenames has more than a supposed etymology. The number of female anthroponyms in the same group is 6 due to the hypothesis that it is derived either from an existing masculine name or directly from the basic appellative.

II. Thematic classification

1. Bulgarian forenames with the initial meaning referring to a precious metal:
   A. Male anthroponyms: Алтун, Арги, Аржентин, Аурел, Зеро/Зеръ, Злат, Малам, Маламатен, Маламен, Сребър, Сребъръ, Хрис, Хрисаф;
   B. Female anthroponyms: Алтъна, Аргира, Аржентина, Асиа, Аурелия, Злата, Златиста, Золотинка, Малама, Сребра, Сребърна, Хриса, Хрисава, Хрисафи, Хриси;

2. Bulgarian forenames with the initial meaning referring to a precious stone or pearl:
   A. Male anthroponyms: Бисер, Брилянт, Диаманти, Елмаз, Есмералд, Замфири, Маргарит, Рубин, Смарагд;
   B. Female anthroponyms: Бисера, Брилянта, Диаманта, Елмаза, Елмаза, Есмералда, Замфира, Маргарита, Перла, Рубина, Смарагда;

3. Bulgarian forenames with the initial meaning referring to a jewel:
   A. Male anthroponyms: Гердан, Грияно, Джеом, Круне/Круньо, Мено, Обецан, Плумо;
   B. Female anthroponyms: Гердана, Гривна/Грияна, Джеома, Джефера, Корона, Круна, Мена, Обица, Плума;

4. Bulgarian forenames whose meaning refers to a symbol of a heroic deed:
   A. Male anthroponyms: Медал.

15 male forenames (out of 33) and 17 female ones (out of 38) are derived from an appellative with the meaning referring to a precious metal. They are followed by the groups of names whose meaning refers to a precious stone or a pearl and jewelry. There is only a masculine anthroponym coined from a noun for a symbol of a heroic deed, but it is probably an occasionym in the system.
There are examples with the same semantic but a different origin. They form the following synonymous clusters: 1a) Алтун, Аурел, Зеро/Зерво, Злат, Малам, Маламатен, Маламен, Хрис, Хрисаф; 1b) Алтъна, Аурелия, Злата, Златиста, Золотинка, Малама, Хриса, Хрисава, Хрисафи, Хриси (<‘gold’); 2a) Аргир, Аржентин, Сребрен, Сребро, Сребъра; 2b) Аргира, Алгирде, Аржентина, Асима, Сребра, Сребръна, Сребърна (<‘silver’); 3a) Бисер, Маргарит; 3b) Бисера, Маргарита, Перла (<‘pearl’); 4a) Брилянт, Диаманти, Елмаз; 4b) Брилянта, Диаманда, Елмаз, Елмаза (<‘diamond’); 5a) Есмералд, Смараґд; 5b) Есмералда, Смараґда (<‘emerald’); 6) Джема, Джофера (<‘jewel’); 7) Корона, Круна (<‘crown’).

III. Classification of Bulgarian forenames according to their function to protect the newborn or to wish him/her good fortune, used in the old folklore tradition

1. Names used in order to protect the newborn:
   A. Male anthroponyms: Обецан;
   B. Female anthroponyms: Обица;

2. Names used to wish the newborn good fortune:
   A. Male anthroponyms: Алтън, Аргир, Аржентин, Аурел, Бисер, Брилянт, Гердан, Гривно, Джело, Диаманти, Елмаз, Есмералд, Замфири, Зеро/Зерво, Злат, Крун/Круно, Малам, Маламатен, Маламен, Магарит, Медал, Мено, Плумо, Пубин, Смараґд, Сребрен, Сребро, Сребъра, Хрис, Хрисаф;
   B. Female anthroponyms: Алтъна, Аргира, Аржентина, Асима, Аурелия, Бисера, Брилянта, Гердана, Гривна/Гривня, Джема, Джофера, Диаманда, Елмаз, Елмаза, Есмералда, Замфира, Злата, Златиста, Золотинка, Корона, Круна, Малама, Маргарита, Мена, Перла, Плума, Рубина, Смарагда, Сребра, Сребръна, Хриса, Хрисава, Хрисафи, Хриси.

There are only two protective names – one male and one female. Обецан and Обица were initially given to children born to a family after the parents had had a still-born baby. An earring was put in one of his/her ears to save the child from death.

Unfortunately, most of the forenames presented in this article are used very rarely nowadays. Today the highly popular tendency that can be observed consists of parents’ choice of so-called international names for newborn children to ensure that the latter would not have any problems in the future if they decide to settle down in another country. The fashion is not only valid for Bulgarians but for all Europeans.

This is probably not the only reason for the possible future disappearance of forenames whose meaning refers to precious stones, metals, and jewels as active elements of the Bulgarian anthroponymic system. Most old traditional Bulgarian names are derived from dialect words and their semantics is not familiar to everybody. That is why they are sometimes accepted as ridiculous or archaic.

As authors, we believe that the more information about personal names whose meaning refers to precious stones, metals, and jewelry is collected and properly
presented to the general public, the bigger the possibility is for those names to be preserved. We must not forget that they represent a significant element of our national identity, folk traditions, history, and past.

References
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Zaimov, Yo. 1994. Български именник [Bulgarian anthroponymicon]. София: Издателство на БАН.

Index of Bulgarian male forenames denoting precious stones, metals, and jewelry
Алтун (I) (Алтин (КО), Алънко (I), Алтънчо (I)) < Turkish altın 'gold; golden’ (I, KO);
Аргир (I, K, KO, Z) (Аргила (I, KO), Аргирио (K)) < Greek ἀργυρός ‘silver’ (I, K, KO, Z);
Аржентин (I) < Romanian argint ‘silver’ (I);
Аурел (I, K, KO) (Аврел (I), Аурелан (КО), Аурелио (КО), Аурелио (К), Аурика (K)) < Latin aureus, з ’golden; gold-plated, gilded’ (I, K, KO);
Бисер (I, K, KO, Z) (Бисерин (КО), Бисерко (Z), Бисерчо (КО)) < Bulgarian бисер ‘pearl’ (I, K, Z);
Брилянт (I, KO) (Бриян (КО)) < Bulgarian брилянт < French brillant ‘brilliant’ (I, KO);
Гердан (I, KO) < Bulgarian гердан < Persian-Turkish gerdan ‘necklace’ (I, KO);
Грава (Z) < Грива/Гривня (I, KO, Z);
Джемо (K, KO) < Джем (К, KO);
Диаманди (I, K, KO) (Дайманди (I), Диаманда (I, KO), Диамант (I, KO), Диаманти (KO), Диаманди (I)) < Greek διαμάντι ‘diamond’ (I, K, KO);
Елмаз (K, KO) < 1) Bulgarian елмаз < Arabic-Turkish алмаз/elmas ‘diamond’ (K), 2) Елмаз (KO);
Есмералда (K) < Есмералда (K, KO);
Замфир (I, K, KO) (Завир (I), Занфир (КО), Занфирки (I), Зафир (I, K, Z), Зафирко (I,
К), Зафирчино (K), Земфир (КО), Зефир (I), Сафар (I), Сафир (I)) < Greek σάφειρος ‘sapphire’ (I, K, KO, Z);
Зеро (I)/Зерво (I) (Зерко (I)) < Persian-Turkish zer ‘gold’ (I);
Злат (I, K, KO, Z) (Златко (I), Златан (I, K, KO, Z), Златанко (I, K, Z), Златанчо (К, KO, Z), Злате (K, KO, Z), Златек (Z), Златемир (КО), Златен (КО), Златенко (КО), Злати (I, K, KO, Z), Злативой (Z), Златицар (КО), Златила (I, K, KO, Z), Златилин (КО), Златимир (I, K, KO, Z), Златин (I, K, KO, Z), Златинко (Z), Златинчо (I, K, Z), Златислав (I, K, KO, Z), Златич (I, Z)/Златичо (I), Златко (I, K, KO, Z), Злато (КО, Z), Златовест (I), Златозар (I, KO, Z), Златой (I, Z), Златолин (КО), Златомир (К, KO, Z), Златосвет (Z), Златослав (I, K, KO, Z), Златощет (КО, Z), Златуи (I, Z), Златун (Z), Златунко (Z), Златушко (Z), Златъв (I, K, KO, Z)/Златъю (КО, Z), Злачо (I)) < Bulgarian (dialect) злат ‘golden’ (I, K, KO, Z);
Крупе (I)/Крупно (I) (Крупнислав (I)) < Круна (I);
Малам (I) < Малама (I, K);
Маламатен (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) маламатен ‘golden; gilded’ (I);
Маламен (I) (Маламан (I), Маламин (I), Маламчо (I)) < Bulgarian (dialect) маламатен ‘golden; gilded’ (I);
Маргарит (I, K, KO) (Маркарида (КО), Маркарит (КО)) < Bulgarian маргарит < Greek μαργαρίτης ‘pearl’ (I, KO);
Медал (K) < Russian медаль ‘medal’ (K);
Мено (I, K, KO, Z) (Менко (КО), Менко (I, K, KO, Z), Менкул (Z), Ментун (I, Z), Ментуш (I), Менко (I), Менко (I, K, KO, Z), Менко (I, KO, Z)/Мено (КО, Z)) < Мена (I, KO, Z);
Обецан (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) обецан ‘a male with an ear-ring on his ear’ (I);
Плума (K) < Плума (I, K, KO);
Рубин (I, K, KO) (Рубинко (I)) < Bulgarian рубин ‘ruby’ (I, K, KO);
Смарагд (I) (Смарагда (I), Смарагди (КО), Смараиди (I, K, KO), Смарааньо (I), Шмарай (I)) < Смарагда (I, KO);
Сребреник (I, K, KO, Z) (Сребренчо (КО), Сребренчо (КО), Сребри (Z), Сребреник (Z), Сребрин (I, K, KO, Z)) < Bulgarian (dialect) сребрен ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argentine’ (I);
Сребро (I, K, KO, Z) (Сребко (I, KO), Сребран (K, KO), Сребре (Z), Сребри (KO), Сребролим (KO), Среброзвар (I, KO), Сребро (I, K, KO, Z)/Сребъро (КО, Z), Сребрян (KO), Сребчи (I, KO)) < Bulgarian сребро ‘silver’ (I, KO);
Сребър (I, KO, Z) (Сребърко (I, Z), Сребърчо (КО)) < Bulgarian (dialect) сребър ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argentine’ (I, KO, Z);
Хрис (I) (Хрисан (I), Хрисен (I), Хрисан (K, KO), Хрисимир (K), Хрисин (I), Хрисио (KO), Хриско (KO), Хрисо (K, KO), Хрисон (KO)) < Greek χρυσός ‘gold; golden’ (I, K);
Хрисаф (KO) < Greek χρυσάφ ‘gold’ (KO);

Index of Bulgarian female forenames denoting precious stones, metals, and jewelry
Алтъна (I, KO) (Алтана (I, KO), Алтина (КО), Алтинка (КО), Алтьника (I, KO), Алтяно (I)) < Turkish altın ‘gold; golden’ (I, KO);
Аргира (I, К, KO, Z) (Аргила (КО), Аргирита (КО), Аргирка (К, КО), Аргирица (К, КО),
Аргирия (I), Аргирила (КО)) < Арип (I, К, KO, Z);
Арцириде (I) < Greek аργυροίδες ‘silver-plated’ (I);
Аркентина (I, К) < 1) Аржентинь (I, 2) Latin Argentum, i, n ‘silver’ (K);
Асима (I, KO) < Greek ασίμα ‘silver’ (I, KO);
Аурелия (I, K, KO) < Latin aurea (feminine form of the adjective aureus, 3) ‘golden’ (K);
Бисера (I, K, KO, Z) (Бисерина (КО, Z), Бисерона (КО), Бисерия (КО), Бисерка (I, K, KO, Z), Бисира (КО)) < Бисер (I, K, KO);
Брилянта (I, KO) (Брилянтита (I)) < Брилянт (I, KO);
Гердана (I, KO) (Гердanka (КО)) < Гердан (I, KO);
Гривна (КО, Z)/Гривя (I, KO, Z) (Гримия (КО), Гримия (I, KO)) < Bulgarian гривна/ гривя ‘bracelet’ (I, KO, Z);
Джема (К, KO) (Джемма (КО)) < English Jemma < Italian Gemma < Latin gemma ‘jewelry, jewel’ (K, KO);
Джоферка (КО) (Джоферка (КО)) < Bulgarian (dialect) джовер/джувер ‘jewel’ (KO);
Диаманда (КО) (Диамандула (КО), Диаманка (I), Диаманта (КО), Диамантка (КО),
Диамантийка (КО), Диамантя (КО)) < Диаманти (I, K, KO);
Елмас (КО) (Елмас (КО)) < Greek αδάχα < Arabic-Turkish almäs/elmas ‘diamond’ (KO);
Елмаза (К, KO) (Елмаза (КО)) < Елмаз (K);
ЕсмERALда (K, KO) (ЕсмERALда (КО)) < Spanish esmeralda ‘emerald’ (K, KO);
Замфира (I, K, KO) (Завиря (I), Завиря (I), Замфия (КО), Замфирица (I), Замфирка (I, K, KO),
Занфира (I, KO), Занфирка (КО), Занфирка (КО), Занфирника (I), Зафира (I, K), Зафира (K, K, KO), Зафирка (I, K, Z), Зафирка (I, K, KO),
Земфира (КО), Земфирка (КО), Земфирка (I) (Замфир (I, K, KO, Z);
Златата (I, K, KO, Z) (Злака (I), Златана (I, K, KO, Z), Златанка (I, K, KO, Z), Злателина (КО),
Златемира (КО), Златена (I, KO, Z), Златана (К, KO), Златизара (КО), Златила (КО),
Златилина (КО), Златимира (К, KO), Златимирка (К), Златина (I, K, KO, Z), Златинка (I, K, KO, Z), Златислава (I, KO, Z), Златица (I, K, KO, Z), Златия (I, KO, Z), Златка (I, K, KO, Z),
Златна (I, KO, Z), Златовеска (КО), Златоледа (КО), Златоживка (Z), Златозара (K, KO, Z), Златозария (КО), Златозарка (I, K, KO, Z), Златолимия (КО), Златолина (I, KO), Златомира (K, KO), Златомирка (K, KO), Златороса (КО), Златоросинка (КО),
Златосвета (КО, Z), Златослава (K, KO, Z), Златочета (K, KO, Z), Златочетка (КО),
Златуна (КО, Z), Златунка (КО, Z), Златушка (КО, Z), Златушка (КО, Z)) < 1) Злат (I, K, Z, Z) 2 Bulgarian злато ‘gold’ (KO);
Златиста (КО) < Bulgarian златиста ‘golden’ (КО);
Золотиста (I) < Russian золото ‘gold’ (I);
Корона (КО) < Russian корона ‘crown’ (КО);
Круна (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) круна ‘crown’ (I);
Малама (I, K) (Маламка (K), Малана (I)) < Greek μάλαμα ‘gold’ (I, K);
Марагипа (I, K, KO) (Марагета (K), Марагетка (K, KO), Маргарита (КО), Марагипа (КО), Маргарита (КО)) < 1) Маргарит (I, KO, Z) 2 Greek μαργαρίτης ‘pearl’ (K, Z);
Мена (I, K, KO, Z) (Менда (КО), Мендуха (КО), Меневша (КО), Менека (КО), Менека (К, KO),
Менешка (КО), Менка (I, K, KO, Z), Менке (I), Менча (I, KO, Z)/Менче (I, KO)) < Bulgarian (dialect) мена ‘engagement ring’ (I, KO, Z);
Обица (КО) (Обичка (КО)) < Bulgarian обица ‘earring’ (I, KO);
Перла (I, К, КО) (Перлеть (КО), Перлита (КО)) < 1) French perle ‘pearl’ (I, КО), 2) Bulgarian перла ‘pearl’ (К);
Плума (I, К, КО) (Плумелина (КО), Плумка (I, К, КО)) < Greek πλούσι ‘adornment’ (I, К, КО);
Рубина (К, КО) (Рубинка (К, КО), Рубня (КО)) < Рубин (I, К, КО);
Смарагда (I, К, КО) (Змарагда (КО), Змарагдина (КО), Змарацца (I), Змараида (КО), Смараида (I, К, КО), Смараица (I), Смараидца (I), Смараанда (I, К), Стараида (I)) < Bulgarian смаргд < Greek σμαράγδη ‘emerald’ (I, КО);
Сребра (I, К, КО, Z) (Сребка (I), Сребрана (К, КО), Сребрена (I, К, КО, Z), Сребренка (К, КО, Z), Сребриета (К), Сребрена (I, К, КО, Z), Сребринка (К, КО), Сребрица (КО), Сребрия (I, КО), Сребруна (КО), Сребра (КО), Сребъра (КО), Сребъртина (КО)) < 1) Сребро (I, КО), 2) Сребър (I, КО, Z);
Сребръба (I, КО, Z) (Сребръбка (КО)) < Bulgarian (dialect) сребрена ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argent’ (I);
Сребърна (I, КО) < Bulgarian сребърна ‘(made of, resembling) silver, argent’ (I, КО);
Хриса (I, К, КО) (Хрисана (К, КО), Хрисанка (К, КО), Хрисимира (К), Хрисина (КО), Хрисинка (КО), Хрисия (КО), Хриска (I, К, КО), Хрисна (КО), Хрисо (I), Хрисона (I, К, КО), Хрисонка (I, К, КО), Хрисоня (КО), Хрисопея (КО), Хрисула (I), Хриша (I), Хриши (I), Хруса (I), Хрусана (I), Хрусани (I)) < Greek χρυσό ‘gold; golden’ (I, К, КО);
Хрисава (I, К, КО) (Хрисави (КО), Хрисавка (I, К, КО)) < Greek χρυσάφι ‘gold’ (I, К, КО);
Хрисафи (I, КО) (Хрисафа (I, КО), Хрисафена (КО), Хрисафения (КО), Хрисафина (КО)) < 1) Greek χρυσάφη ‘gold’ (I, КО), 2) Хрисаф (КО);
Хриси (I, К, КО) (Хрисена (КО), Хрисана (КО), Хрисиана (КО), Хрисилена (КО), Хрисияна (КО)) < Greek χρυσή ‘gold; golden’ (I, КО).