

**Gergana PETKOVA**

Medical University of Plovdiv

Bulgaria

Gergana.Petkova@mu-plovdiv.bg

**Vanya IVANOVA**

Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv

Bulgaria

vantod@uni-plovdiv.bg

**PERSONAL NAMES IN BULGARIAN, SERBIAN,  
CROATIAN, AND SLOVENIAN ANTHROPNOMIC  
SYSTEMS, DERIVED FROM A LATIN NAME THAT  
DENOTES A PLANT OR AN ANIMAL<sup>1</sup>**

*The research object of the present text is Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian personal names, derived from a name, which is Latin by origin, that denotes a plant or an animal. The main aim is to present their full list as well as their initial meaning. Specialized anthroponymic dictionaries are used as the main source of information for excerpting the researched anthroponyms. All of them contain information not only about the different name forms, but also about their etymology, origin, and canonization. The researched anthroponyms are divided into three major groups according to: 1) the meaning of the appellative (i. e. a thematic classification); 2) the type of the basic word (i. e. if the researched anthroponym is derived directly from an appellative or via another anthroponym (in this case a Roman gentile name or a Neolatin name)); 3) their canonization.*

**Keywords:** *Bulgarian, Serbian, Slovenian, Croatian, anthroponym*

Due to historical reasons, influence of different foreign cultures may be observed in the Slavonic countries, which has left permanent traces during the ages not only in their languages, but in their anthroponymic systems as well. Consequently, it would be interesting to find an answer to the questions of how foreign names enter South Slavonic name pools and how they are used by the local people.

The personal names in every anthroponymic system may be divided into two big groups according to their origin – domestic and foreign ones. Bulgarian, Serbi-

---

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgement: The authors wish to acknowledge the partial support of the National Program “Young Scientists and Postdoctoral Students” of the Ministry of Education and Science in Bulgaria.

an, Croatian, and Slovenian domestic forenames are, obviously, Slavonic, while the foreign ones may be grouped according to their origin as follows: Hebrew, Greek, Latin, West-European (for example, English, Italian, Spanish, German, Romanian, French, etc.), and other Slavonic (for instance, Russian, Polish, Ukrainian, etc.) (Ковачев/Kovachev 1987b: 16-17).

There are two major ways and periods of foreign names invasion. The first influence may be dated back to the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> c. AD when Christianity became the official religion for the Slavonic people and mostly Greek, Latin, and Hebrew names were introduced. Later on, at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> c. AD, West-European names became, and still are, popular and fashionable (Ibidem: 15-16).

The research object of the present text is 84 personal names, 14 of which are Bulgarian (3 male and 11 female), 23 Serbian (4 male and 19 female), 34 Croatian (8 male and 26 female), and 13 Slovenian (3 male and 10 female), derived from a name, Latin by origin, that denotes a plant, and 50 personal names, 9 of which are Bulgarian (4 male and 5 female), 13 Serbian (5 male and 8 female), 22 Croatian (13 male and 9 female), and 6 Slovenian (3 male and 3 female), derived from a name, Latin by origin, that denotes an animal. Our main aim is to present their full list, including their initial meaning.

As a main source of information for excerpting the researched anthroponyms specialized anthroponymic dictionaries are used. All of them contain information not only about the different name forms, but also about their etymology, origin, and canonization.

The researched anthroponyms are divided into three major groups according to: 1) the meaning of the appellative (i. e. a thematic classification); 2) the type of the basic word (i. e. if the researched anthroponym is derived directly from an appellative or via another anthroponym (in this case a Roman gentile name or a Neolatin name)); 3) their canonization. All personal names included in this research are a part of the modern Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian anthroponymicons, even though they represent a small group with relatively infrequent usage, the initial meaning of which is not completely clear to everybody nowadays. That is why it is of great importance to reveal the basic appellative.

This is valid especially for the Bulgarian and Serbian part; we should not forget that for Bulgarians and Serbians, being Orthodox Christians, the Latin basic appellative meaning is not that obvious, wherefore it is very interesting for this to be shown.

Every one of the researched name pools used to become part of the researched name systems and it still does for different reasons – in the past it was used to protect the newborn or to wish him/ her good fortune, and it is preserved and continues to exist nowadays because of the well-known tradition for a baby in a young family to be named after one of his/ her grandparents.

The extralinguistic information about canonization is also important. That is one of the possible reasons why some Roman gentile names 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, too.

*1. Thematic classification:*

- A. A tree or its fruit/ flower:** *laurus, i, f/ laurus, us, f* – “bay tree, laurel tree” > *Laurus* (> BG: Лавър; SRB: Лаур; SLN: Laurus; HR: Laur)/ *Laura* (> BG: Лавра; SRB: Лаура; SLN: Lavra; HR: Laura); *marisca, ae, f* – “a type of a fig” > *Marisca* (> HR: Mariška); *oliva, ae, f* – “olive, olive tree” > *Oliva* (> BG: Оливия; SRB: Олива; SLN: Oliva; HR: Oliva); *ornus, i, f* – “ash tree” > *Ornela* (> BG: Орнела; SRB: Орнела; HR: Ornela); *palma, ae, f* – “palm tree” > *Palma* (> BG: Палма; SRB: Палма; SLN: Palma; HR: Palma/ Palme); *pinus, us, f* – “pine” > *Pinus* (> BG: Пино; SRB: Пинус; HR: Pinus)/ *Pina* (> SRB: Пина; HR: Pina); *quercus, us, f* – “oak” > *Cerrus* (> HR: Cero); *tilia, ae, f* – “linden” > *Tilia* (> SRB: Тилиа; HR: Tilea);
- B. A bush or its fruit/ flower:** *camellia, ae, f* – “camellia” > *Camelia* (> HR: Kamelija); *iuniperus, i, f* – “red cedar” > *Iunipera* (> HR: Junipera); *marisca, ae, f* – “a type of a fig” > *Marisca* (> HR: Mariška); *rosa, ae, f* – “rose” > *Rosa* (> BG: Роза; SRB: Роза; SLN: Roza; HR: Rosa)/ *Rosalia/ Rosaria* (> BG: Розалия; SRB: Русалија; SLN: Rozalija; HR: Rosalija/ Rosarija); *vinea, ae, f* – “vine” > *Vinea* (> SRB: Винеа; HR: Vinea);
- C. A herbaceous plant or its fruit/ flower:** *amellus, i, m* – “mistletoe” > *Amelia* (> SRB: Амелија; HR: Amelija); *arnica, ae, f* – “arnica” > *Arnica* (> SRB: Арника; HR: Арника); *avena, ae, f* – “reed” > *Avena* (> HR: Avenka); *cornum, i, n* – “strawberry” > *Cornelius* (> BG: Корнелий; SRB: Корнелије; SLN: Kornelij; HR: Kornelij/ Kornelije); *faba, ae, f* – “bean” > *Fabius* (> SRB: Фабије; SLN: Fabij; HR: Fabije); *frumentum, i, n* – “wheat” > *Fru-mentius* (> HR: Frumencij/ Frumencije); *geranium, ii, n* – “geranium” > *Gerania* (> SRB: Геранија; HR: Geranija); *gladiola, ae, f* – “gladiolus, sword lily” > *Gladiola* (> BG: Гладиола; SRB: Гладиола; HR: Gladiola); *lilium, ii, n* – “lily” > *Lilia* (> BG: Лилия; SRB: Лиља; SLN: Lilia; HR: Lilija); *lilium, ii, n* – “lily” > *Liliana* (> BG: Лиляна; SRB: Лиљана; SLN: Lilijana; HR: Lilijana); *rosmarinus, i, f* – “rosemary” > *Rosmarina* (> HR: Ruzmarinka); *salvia, ae, f* – “salvia” > *Salvia* (> SRB: Салвија; HR: Salvija); *ulva, ae, f* – “reed” > *Ulva* (> SRB: Улва; HR: Ulva); *vicia, ae, f* – “vetch” > *Vicia* (> HR: Vicija); *viola, ae, f* – “violet” > *Viola* (> BG: Виола; SRB: Виола; SLN: Viola; HR: Viola)/ *Violetta* (> BG: Виолета; SRB: Виолета; SLN: Violeta; HR: Violeta);
- D. A bird:** *aquila, ae, f* – “eagle” > *Aquila (m)* (> BG: Акила; HR: Akila)/ *Aquila (f)* (> BG: Акила; SRB: Акила); *aquilina, ae, f* – “she-eagle” > *Aquilina* (> BG: Акилина); *aquilinus, i, m* – “little eagle” > *Aquilinus* (> HR: Akvilin); *columba, ae, f* – “dove” > *Columba (m)*/ *Columbus* (> HR: Kolombo)/ *Columba (f)* (> HR: Kolomba); *gallus, i, m* – “rooster” > *Gallus* (> SRB:

Гал; SLN: Gál; HR: Gal); *olor, oris, m* – “swan” > *Olor* (> SRB: Олора; HR: Olor); *pavo, onis, m* – “peacock” > *Pavo* (> BG: Павун; SRB: Паво; HR: Pavo); *pica, ae, f* – “magpie” > *Pica* (> SRB: Пика; HR: Pika);

E. A mammal: *agnus, i, m* – “lamb” > *Agna* (> BG: Агна; SRB: Агна); *agnellus, i, m* – “little lamb” > *Agnella* (> HR: Agnela); *lea, ae, f* – “she-lion” > *Lea* (> BG: Леа; SRB: Леа; SLN: Lea; HR: Lea); *leo, onis, m* – “lion” > *Leo* (> BG: Лео; SRB: Лео; SLN: Leo; HR: Leo)/ *Leonius* (> HR: Leonije); *leonilla, ae, f* – “little she-lion” > *Leonilla* (> HR: Leonila); *lupus, i, m* – “wolf” > *Luppus/ Lupus* (> SRB: Лупо; HR: Lupo); *ovis, is, f* – “sheep” > *Ovidius* (> SRB: Овидије; SLN: Ovídius; HR: Ovidij/ Ovidije); *ursa, ae, f* – “she-bear” > *Ursa* (> SRB: Урса; SLN: Urška; HR: Ursa); *ursula, ae, f* – “little she-bear” > *Ursula* (> BG: Урсула; SRB: Урсула; SLN: Uršula; HR: Ursula); *ursulus, i, m* – “little bear” > *Ursulus* (> BG: Урсул); *ursus, i, m* – “bear” > *Ursus* (> HR: Urso); *vitulus, i, m* – “calf” > *Italus* (> HR: Ital/ Italo);

F. An insect: *tinea, ae, f* – “moth” > *Tinea* (> SRB: Тинеа; HR: Tinea).

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

For example, a rose symbolizes eternity, fertility, and pure love (Купър/Cooper 1993: 183-184); a bean is a symbol of magic power, immortality; the plant of the Roman god Silvanus (Ibidem: 16), a bay-tree is a symbol of victory; as an evergreen tree it is a sign of eternity and immortality (Ibidem: 113), a violet is a symbol of modesty and beauty (Ibidem: 215), a lily is a symbol of purity and peace (Ibidem: 115), an olive/ the olive tree is a symbol of immortality, fertility, peace (Ibidem: 129); the gladiolus symbolizes beauty of the flower; a pine is a symbol of honesty, vitality, immortality and fertility, and strength of the character (Ibidem: 17-18); a palm tree is a symbol of glory and victory (Ibidem: 154-155) and so on and so forth.

Almost all of the names of animals above represent totemic ones and are part of the mythology and folklore of many European countries. The main reason for choosing them as a basis for coining personal names is their mythological etymology and semantics.

For instance, the eagle symbolizes freedom and hope and is an incarnation of the main god in the mythology of almost all of the world peoples (Мифы народов мира, т. 2 [Myths of the peoples of the world, v. 2], 1988: 258; Купър/Cooper 1993: 150-151); the lion is a symbol of divine power, greatness, bravery, nobility and intelligence (Мифы народов мира, т. 1 [Myths of the peoples of the world, v. 1], 1987: 41; Купър/Cooper 1993:74)), the bear/ the she-bear is a symbol of new beginning (Купър/Cooper 1993: 131), the peacock is a symbol of immortality, long life and love (Ibidem: 156-157)), the wolf stands for fierceness and prowess, the animal of the Roman gods Apolo and Silvanus (Ibidem: 32)), while the sheep is for

helplessness (Ibidem: 143-144)) and the lamb for purity, amenability, innocence and whiteness (Ibidem: 7).

When the new religion of Christianity appeared, all the old heathen beliefs and cults changed as well as everything symbolic, connected with them.

And all the names derived from an appellative for a plant or an animal were saved in the researched South Slavonic names pools due to the two very strong traditions mentioned above – to a child, especially a girl, such a name is given as a wish to become as beautiful as the flower or she/he is named after one of the paternal or maternal grandparents who is the proud owner of a floral onym.

## 2. Classification according to the type of the basic word:

A. Male Slavonic anthroponyms, derived from a Latin name that is coined from an appellative for a plant :

a. Anthroponyms, derived from a Roman gentile name: *Cornelius* (< cornum, i, n – “strawberry”) > BG: Корнелий; SRB: Корнелије; SLN: Kornelij; HR: Kornelij/ Kornelije; *Fabius* (< faba, ae, f – “bean”) > SRB: Фабије; SLN: Fabij; HR: Fabije;

b. Anthroponyms, derived from a Neolatin name: *Cerrus* (< quercus, us, f – “oak”) > HR: Cero; *Fruventius* (< frumentum, i, n – “wheat”) > HR: Frumencij/ Frumencije; *Laurus* (< laurus, i, f/ laurus, us, f – “bay tree, laurel tree”) > BG: Лавър; SRB: Лаур; SLN: Laurus; HR: Laur; *Pinus* (< pinus, us, f – “pine”) > BG: Пино; SRB: Пинус; HR: Pinus;

B. Female Slavonic anthroponyms, derived from a Latin name that is coined from an appellative for a plant:

a. Anthroponyms, derived from a Roman gentile name: *Salvia* (< salvia, ae, f – “salvia”) > SRB: Салвија; HR: Salvija;

b. Anthroponyms, derived from a Neolatin name: *Amelia* (< amellus, i, m – “mistletoe”) > SRB: Амелија; HR: Amelija; *Arnica* (< arnica, ae, f – “arnica”) > SRB: Арника; HR: Arnika; *Avena* (< avena, ae, f – “reed”) > HR: Avenka; *Camelia* (< camellia, ae, f – “camellia”) > HR: Kamelija; *Gerania* (< geranium, ii, n – “geranium”) > SRB: Геранија; HR: Geranija; *Gladiola* (< gladiola, ae, f – “gladiolus, sword lily”) > BG: Гладиола; SRB: Гладиола; HR: Gladiola; *Iunipera* (< iuniperus, i, f – “red cedar”) > HR: Junipera; *Laura* (< laurus, i, f/ laurus, us, f – “bay tree, laurel tree”) > BG: Лавра; SRB: Лаура; SLN: Lavra; HR: Laura; *Lilia* (< lilium, ii, n – “lily”) > BG: Лилия; SRB: Лиља; SLN: Lilia; HR: Lilija; *Liliana* (< lilium, ii, n – “lily”) > BG: Лиляна; SRB: Лиљана; SLN: Lilijana; HR: Lilijana; *Marisca* (< marisca, ae, f – “a type of a fig”) > HR: Mariška; *Oliva* (< oliva, ae, f – “olive, olive tree”) > BG: Оливия; SRB: Олива; SLN: Oliva; HR: Oliva; *Ornela* (< ornus, i, f – “ash tree”) > BG: Орнела; SRB: Орнела; HR: Ornela; *Palma* (< palma, ae, f – “palm tree”) > BG: Палма; SRB: Палма; SLN: Palma; HR: Palma/ Palme; *Pina* (< pinus, us, n – “pine”) > SRB: Пина; HR: Pina; *Rosa* (< rosa, ae, f – “rose”) > BG: Роза; SRB: Роза; SLN: Roza; HR: Rosa; *Rosalia/ Rosaria* (< rosa, ae, f – “rose”) > BG: Розалия; SRB:

Русалија; SLN: Rozalija; HR: Rosalija/ Rosarija; *Rosmarina* (< rosmarinus, i, f – “rosemary”) > HR: Ruzmarinka; *Tilia* (< tilia, ae, f – “linden”) > SRB: Тилиа; HR: Tilea; *Ulva* (< ulva, ae, f – “reed”) > SRB: УЛВА; HR: Ulva; *Vicia* (< vicia, ae, f – “vetch”) > HR: Vicija; *Vinea* (< vinea, ae, f – “vine”) > SRB: Винеа; HR: Vinea; *Viola* (< viola, ae, f – “violet”) > BG: Виола; SRB: Виола; SLN: Viola; HR: Viola; *Violetta* (< viola, ae, f – “violet”) > BG: Виолета; SRB: Виолета; SLN: Violeta; HR: Violeta;

C. Male Slavonic anthroponyms, derived from a Latin name that is coined from an appellative for an animal:

a. Anthroponyms, derived from a Roman mythological name: *Italus* (< vitulus, i, m – “calf”) > HR: Ital/ Italo;

b. Anthroponyms, derived from a Roman gentile name: *Gallus* (< gallus, i, m – “rooster”) > SRB: Гал; SLN: Gál; HR: Gal; *Ovidius* (< ovis, is, f – “sheep”) > SRB: Овидије; SLN: Ovídius; HR: Ovidij/ Ovidije;

c. Anthroponyms, derived from a Roman cognomen: *Aquila* (< aquila, ae, f – “eagle”) > BG: Акила; HR: Akila; *Aquilinus* (< aquilinus, i, m – “little eagle”) > HR: Akvilin; *Gallus* (< gallus, i, m – “rooster”) > SRB: Гал; SLN: Gál; HR: Gal; *Luppus/ Lupus* (< lupus, i, m – “wolf”) > SRB: Лупо; HR: Lupo; *Pavo* (< pavo, onis, m – “peacock”) > BG: Павун; SRB: Паво; HR: Pavo; *Ursulus* (< ursulus, i, m – “little bear”) > BG: Урсул; *Ursus* (< ursus, i, m – “bear”) > HR: Urso;

d. Anthroponyms, derived from a Neolatin name: *Columba/ Columbus* (< columba, ae, f – “dove”) > HR: Kolombo; *Leo* (< leo, onis, m – “lion”) > BG: Лео; SRB: Лео; SLN: Leo; HR: Leo; *Leonius* (< leo, onis, m – “lion”) > HR: Leonije;

D. Female Slavonic anthroponyms, derived from a Latin name that is coined from an appellative for an animal:

a. Anthroponyms, derived from a Roman cognomen: *Aquila* (< aquila, ae, f – “eagle”) > **BG:** Акила; **SRB:** Акила; *Aquilina* (< aquilina, ae, f – “she-eagle”) > **BG:** Акилина; *Ursa* (< ursula, ae, f – “she-bear”) > **SRB:** Урса; **SLN:** Urška; **HR:** Ursa; *Ursula* (< ursula, ae, f – “little she-bear”) > **BG:** Урсула; **SRB:** Урсула; **SLN:** Uršula; **HR:** Ursula

b. Anthroponyms, derived from a Neolatin name: *Agna* (< agnus, i, m – “lamb”) > **BG:** Агна; **SRB:** Агна; *Agnella* (< agnellus, i, m – “little lamb”) > **HR:** Agnela; *Aquila* (< aquila, ae, f – “eagle”) > **BG:** Акила; **SRB:** Акила; *Aquilina* (< aquilina, ae, f – “she-eagle”) > **BG:** Акилина; *Columba* (< columba, ae, f – “dove”) > **HR:** Kolomba; *Lea* (< lea, ae, f – “she-lion”) > **BG:** Леа; **SRB:** Леа; **SLN:** Lea; **HR:** Lea; *Leonilla* (< leonilla, ae, f – “little she-lion”) > **HR:** Leonila; *Olor* (< olor, oris, m – “swan”) > **SRB:** Олора; **HR:** Olor; *Pica* (< pica, ae, f – “magpie”) > **SRB:** Пика; **HR:** Пика; *Tinea* (< tineia, ae, f – “moth”) > **SRB:** Тинеа; **HR:** Tinea; *Ursa* (< ursula, ae, f – “she-bear”) > **SRB:** Урса; **SLN:** Urška; **HR:** Ursa; *Ursula* (< ursula, ae, f – “little she-bear”) > **BG:** Урсула; **SRB:** Урсула; **SLN:** Uršula; **HR:** Ursula.

All the researched South Slavonic personal names are not directly derived from a Latin appellative but from a foreign name, be it a Roman gentile name or a neolatin one, that denotes a plant or an animal. This observation may be followed by the conclusion that it is not the Latin language influence on the Slavonic culture that is very strong but that of Christianity in its role as an official religion, because even the neolatin names are somehow symbolic and show Christian virtues.

3. Classification according to canonization:

A. Names of saints, canonized by the Catholic church:

a. Male names of saints: *Columba/ Columbus, Gallus;*

b. Female names of saints: *Aquila, Lea, Oliva, Ursula, Violetta;*

B. Names of saints, canonized by the Orthodox church:

a. Male names of saints: *Ovidius;*

b. Female names of saints: *Lilia, Palma;*

C. Names of saints, canonized by the Catholic as well as the Orthodox church:

a. Male names of saints: *Aquila, Aquilinus, Cornelius, Fabius, Frumentius, Laurus, Leo, Leonius, Luppus/ Lupus, Pinus, Ursus;*

b. Female names of saints: *Agna, Aquilina, Laura, Leonilla, Rosa, Rosalia/ Rosaria, Salvia, Ursa, Ursula, Viola.*

34 Latin anthroponyms out of the 58 ones included in the research are canonized.

**Conclusions:**

1) There are 6 major groups of personal names, 3 denoting a plants and 3 denoting an animals: anthroponyms derived from an appellative with the meaning of a tree or its fruit/flower including 29 onyms, 7 of which are Bulgarian personal names (2 male and 5 female), 7 Serbian (2 male and 5 female), 4 Slovenian (1 male and 3 female), and 11 Croatian ones (3 male and 8 female); anthroponyms derived from an appellative with the meaning of a bush or its fruit/flower including 14 onyms, all of which are feminine (2 Bulgarian personal names, 3 Serbian, 2 Slovenian, and 7 Croatian ones); anthroponyms derived from an appellative with the meaning of a herbaceous plant or its fruit/flower including 42 onyms: 6 Bulgarian personal names (1 male and 5 female), 12 Serbian (2 male and 10 female), 6 Slovenian (2 male and 4 female), and 18 Croatian ones (5 male and 13 female); anthroponyms derived from an appellative with the meaning of a bird including 18 examples (4 Bulgarian (2 male and 2 female), 5 Serbian (2 male and 3 female), 1 male Slovenian, and 8 Croatian (5 male and 3 female); anthroponyms derived from an appellative with the meaning of a mammal with 30 names (5 Bulgarian (2 male and 3 female), 7 Serbian (3 male and 4 female), 5 Slovenian (2 male and 3 female), and 13 Croatian (8 male and 5 female); and 2 anthroponyms derived from an appellative with the meaning of an insect – 1 Serbian and 1 Croatian both of them female;

2) For the anthroponyms derived from a plant there are 2 major groups according to the type of the basic word: anthroponyms, derived from a Roman gentile

name including 11 onyms, 2 of which are male Bulgarian personal names, 3 Serbian anthroponyms (2 male and 1 female), 2 Slovenian male personal names, and 4 Croatian anthroponyms (3 male and 1 female); and anthroponyms, derived from a Neolatin name including 73 onyms: 12 Bulgarian personal names (1 male and 11 female), 20 Serbian (2 male and 18 female), 11 Slovenian (1 male and 10 female), and 30 Croatian ones (5 male and 25 female), while for the names derived from an animal the groups are 4: derived from a Roman mythological name (2 male Croatian names), from a Roman gentile name (2 Serbian, 2 Slovenian, and 3 Croatian all of them male), 23 from a Roman cognomen (6 Bulgarian (3 male and 3 female), 6 Serbian (3 male and 3 female), 3 Slovenian (1 male and 2 female), 8 Croatian (6 male and 2 female), and 31 anthroponyms derived from a neolatin name (6 Bulgarian (1 male and 5 female), 9 Serbian (1 male and 8 female), 4 Slovenian (1 male and 3 female), and 12 Croatian (3 male and 9 female));

3) There are 3 major groups according to the canonization of the researched personal names: names of saints, canonized by the Catholic church (8 anthroponyms), names of saints, canonized by the Orthodox church (3 anthroponyms), names of saints, canonized by both the Catholic and the Orthodox Church (23 anthroponyms).

It is obvious that the number of the Croatian personal names is the largest and this is probably due not only to the Catholicism being the official religion, but to the strong Italian influence in the country.

#### **Index of Latin anthroponyms derived from an appellative denoting a plant and their Slavonic equivalents**

##### **Male anthroponyms:**

**Cerrus** (< quercus, us, f – “oak” (SHIM<sup>2</sup>)) > **HR:** *Cero* (SHIM) (Cerko (SHIM), Cerkan (SHIM));

**Cornelius** (< cornut, i, n – “strawberry” (SD)) > **BG:** *Корнелий* (I, KO1, KO2, VM) (Корнел (KO2), Корнели (I, KO1, KO2, VM), Корнили (KO1)); **SRB:** *Корнелије* (BOS, DO, G, MST, SHK) (Корнел (G)); **SLN:** *Kornelij* (KEB) (Kornel (KEB), Korneli (KEB), Kornelio (KEB)); **HR:** *Kornelij* (SHIM)/ *Kornelije* (BOS, DJ, MAR, SHIM);

**Fabius** (< faba, ae, f – “bean” (BOS, KEB, KO1, SHIM, WO)) > **SRB:** *Фабије* (BOS, MST); **SLN:** *Fabij* (KEB) (Fabijo (KEB), Fabio (KEB), Fabjo (KEB)); **HR:** *Fabije* (BOS, DJ, MAR) (Fabio (SHIM));

**Frumentius** (< frumentum, i, n – “wheat” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Frumencij* (SHIM)/ *Frumencije* (SHIM));

---

<sup>2</sup> For the sources of excerption the following abbreviations are used: **BOS** = Bosanac 1984; **D** = Dojčinović 2010; **G** = Grković 1966; **I** = Ilčev 1959; **KEB** = Keber 2008; **KO1** = Kovačev 1995; **KO2** = Kovačev 1987; **KR** = Kol, Rančić 2011; **MAR** = Marević 1994; **MST** = Milinković, Segedi, Todorović 2009; **SIM** = Simeonidis 2006; **SHIM** = Šimundić 1988; **SHK** = Šipka, Klajn 2011; **VM** = Voynov, Milev 1990; **W** = Weigand 1926; **WO** = Wood 2002.



*Laurus* (< laurus, i, f/ laurus, us, f – “bay tree, laurel tree” (BOS, I, KEB, KO1, WO)) > **BG:** *Лавър* (KO1) (Лаврин (KO1), Лавур (I)); **SRB:** *Лаур* (BOS) (Лауро (BOS)); **SLN:** *Laurus* (KEB) (Lauro (KEB)); **HR:** *Laur* (BOS) (Lauro (BOS));

*Pinus* (< pinus, us, f – “pine” (BOS, I)) > **BG:** *Пино* (I) (Пинко (I), Пинчо (I), Пиньо (I)); **SRB:** *Пинус* (BOS); **HR:** *Pinus* (BOS);

**Female anthroponyms:**

*Amelia* (< amellus, i, m – “mistletoe” (BOS)) > **SRB:** *Амелија* (BOS); **HR:** *Amelija* (BOS);

*Arnica* (< arnica, ae, f – “arnica” (BOS)) > **SRB:** *Арника* (BOS); **HR:** *Arnika* (BOS);

*Avena* (< avena, ae, f – “reed” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Avenka* (SHIM) (Avenkica (SHIM));

*Camelia* (< camellia, ae, f – “camellia” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Kamelija* (MAR, SHIM) (Kamelijica (SHIM));

*Gerania* (< geranium, ii, n – “geranium” (BOS)) > **SRB:** *Геранија* (BOS); **HR:** *Geranija* (BOS);

*Gladiola* (< gladiola, ae, f – “gladiolus, sword lily” (BOS)) > **BG:** *Гладиола* (KO1, KO2) (Гладиолка (KO1, KO2)); **SRB:** *Гладиола* (BOS); **HR:** *Gladiola* (BOS);

*Iunipera* (< iuniperus, i, f – “red cedar” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Junipera* (SHIM) (Juniperica (SHIM));

*Laura* (< laurus, i, f/ us, f – “bay tree, laurel tree” (KO2, SHIM)) > **BG:** *Лавра* (KO1) (Лавретка (KO1), Лаврина (KO1), Лавринка (KO1), Лаура (KO1, KO2), Лаурета (KO1), Лауриета (KO1), Лора (I, KO1), Лоранка (KO1), Лоранс (KO1), Лорена (I, KO1), Лорета (I, KO1), Лорети (KO1), Лорислава (KO1), Лориана (KO1), Лориета (KO1), Лорин (KO1), Лорина (KO1), Лорита (I, KO1), Лория (KO1), Лорка (I, KO1), Лоро (KO1)); **SRB:** *Лаура* (BOS) (Лауреа (BOS), Ловора (BOS), Ловорка (BOS, DO, G)); **SLN:** *Lavra* (KEB) (Laura (KEB), Laureta (KEB), Laurina (KEB), Lavrena (KEB), Lavrenca (KEB), Lavrence (KEB), Lavrenka (KEB), Lavreta (KEB), Lavretta (KEB), Lavrica (KEB), Lavricija (KEB), Lavrita (KEB), Lora (KEB), Lorena (KEB), Lorenca (KEB), Lorenka (KEB), Loreta (KEB), Loretta (KEB), Loricica (KEB), Lorieta (KEB), Lorijana (KEB), Lorina (KEB), Lovra (KEB), Lovrenka (KEB), Lovretta (KEB)); **HR:** *Laura* (BOS, MAR, SHIM) (Laurea (BOS), Laureta (SHIM), Lauretica (SHIM), Lauretta (SHIM), Laurica (SHIM), Laurija (SHIM), Laurijica (SHIM), Laurin (SHIM), Laurina (MAR, SHIM), Laurinica (SHIM), Lora (SHIM), Loransa (SHIM), Loransica (SHIM), Loredana (SHIM), Loredanica (SHIM), Loredanka (SHIM), Lorena (SHIM), Lorenca (SHIM), Lorencina (SHIM), Lorenica (SHIM), Lorenka (SHIM), Loreta (SHIM), Loretica (SHIM), Loretta (SHIM), Loricica (SHIM), Lorika (SHIM), Lorina (SHIM), Lorinda (SHIM), Lorindica (SHIM), Lorinica (SHIM), Lorinka (SHIM), Lorita (SHIM), Loritica (SHIM), Lorka (SHIM), Lovora (BOS), Lovorka (BOS, SHIM), Lovorkica (SHIM), Lovrina (SHIM), Lovrinica (SHIM), Lovrinka (SHIM));

*Lilia* (< lilium, ii, n – “lily” (BOS, G, KEB, KO1, KO2, SHIM, SHK, WO)) > **BG:** *Лилия* (KO1, KO2) (Лилиа (KO2), Лилийка (KO2)); **SRB:** *Лилѝа* (BOS) (Лилика (BOS), Лилита (BOS), Лилка (BOS), Љилѝа (BOS)); **SLN:** *Lilia* (KEB) (Lilian (KEB), Lilica (KEB), Lilija (KEB), Lilijen (KEB), Lilja (KEB), Lilly (KEB), Lily (KEB), Ljilja (KEB)); **HR:** *Lilija* (BOS, SHIM) (Lilijica (SHIM), Lilika (BOS), Lilita (BOS), Lilka (BOS), Lilja (BOS), Ljilja (BOS), Ljiljina (SHIM), Ljulja (BOS));

*Liliana* (< lilium, ii, n – “lily” (DO, KEB, KO2, KR, SD, SHIM, SHK, WO)) > **BG:** *Лилиана* (KO1, KO2) (Лилиана (25, 41), Лилианка (25), Лилианна (25), Лилияна (25,

41), Лилияне (41), Лилиянка (KO1, KO2), Лилянка (KO2), Люляна (KO2), Люлянка (KO2)); **SRB:** *Лиљана* (BOS, DO, G, KR) (Лилијана (KO1, SHK), Лиљанка (G), Љиљана (BOS, SHK), Љиљанка (BOS)); **SLN:** *Lilijana* (KEB) (Liliana (KEB), Liliane (KEB), Liljana (KEB), Liljanca (KEB), Liljanka (KEB), Lillian (KEB), Ljilijana (KEB), Ljiljana (KEB), Ljiljanka (KEB)); **HR:** *Lilijana* (BOS, KO1, SHIM) (Liliana (MAR, SHIM), Lilijanica (SHIM), Lilijanka (SHIM), Liljana (BOS, SHIM), Liljanica (SHIM), Liljanka (SHIM), Ljerka (MAR), Ljiljana (BOS, MAR, SHIM), Ljiljančica (SHIM), Ljiiljanica (SHIM), Ljiljanka (BOS, SHIM), Ljuljana (BOS));

**Marisca** (< marisca, ae, f – “a type of a fig” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Mariška* (SHIM) (Mariškica (SHIM));

**Oliva** (< oliva, ae, f – “olive, olive tree” (BOS, KO1, SHIM, WO)) > **BG:** *Оливия* (I, KO1); **SRB:** *Олива* (BOS) (Оливиа (BOS), Оливија (BOS)); **SLN:** *Oliva* (KEB) (Olivija (KEB)); **HR:** *Oliva* (BOS, SHIM) (Olivia (BOS, SHIM), Olivica (SHIM), Olivija (BOS, SHIM), Olivijica (SHIM));

**Ornela** (< ornus, i, f – “ash tree” (KO1, SHIM)) > **BG:** *Орнела* (KO1) (Орнелия (KO1), Орнелла (KO1)); **SRB:** *Орнела* (BOS, KO1); **HR:** *Ornela* (BOS, KO1, SHIM) (Ornelica (SHIM), Ornelka (SHIM), Ornella (SHIM));

**Palma** (< palma, ae, f – “palm tree” (BOS, KEB, KO1, KO2, SHIM)) > **BG:** *Палма* (KO1, KO2) (Палмана (KO1), Палмена (KO1), Палмина (KO1, KO2)); **SRB:** *Палма* (BOS, KO1) (Палмета (BOS), Палмула (BOS)); **SLN:** *Palma* (KEB); **HR:** *Palma* (BOS, KO1, SHIM) / *Palme* (SHIM) (Palmela (SHIM), Palmelica (SHIM), Palmella (SHIM), Palmeta (BOS), Palmica (SHIM), Palmina (SHIM), Palminica (SHIM), Palminka (SHIM), Palmula (BOS));

**Pina** (< pinus, us, n – “pine” (BOS)) > **SRB:** *Пина* (BOS); **HR:** *Pina* (BOS);

**Rosa** (< rosa, ae, f – “rose” (BOS, I, KEB, KO1, KO2, KR, SD, SHIM, SHK, W, WO)) > **BG:** *Роза* (I, KO1, KO2, W) (Розаида (KO1), Розака (I), Розалена (KO1), Розали (KO2), Розалиана (KO1), Розалина (KO2), Розалинда (KO2), Розалинка (KO2), Розамена (KO1), Розамила (KO1), Розамина (KO1), Розамира (KO1), Розамунда (KO1), Розана (BOS, I, KO, KO2), Розанел (KO1), Розанела (KO1), Розани (KO1), Розанка (BOS, KO1, KO2), Розанна (KO1), Розантия (KO1), Розарина (KO1), Розарита (KO1), Роздиана (KO1), Роздияна (KO1), Роздиянка (KO1), Розе (KO1), Розелена (KO1), Розели (KO1), Розелина (KO2), Роземари (KO1), Роземария (KO1), Розена (KO1, KO2), Розенка (I, KO1), Розента (KO1), Розета (KO1, KO2), Розетина (KO1), Розетия (KO1), Розетка (KO1, KO2), Рози (KO1), Розианка (KO1), Розие (KO1), Розиета (KO1), Розика (KO1, KO2), Розина (BOS, I, KO1, KO2), Розинела (KO1), Розинетка (KO1), Розинка (KO1, KO2), Розита (I, KO1, KO2), Розичка (KO1), Розица (KO1), Розия (KO1), Розияна (KO1), Розка (KO1, KO2), Рузелина (KO1)); **SRB:** *Роза* (BOS, G, KR, SHK) (Розали (BOS), Розалинда (BOS), Розе (BOS), Розета (BOS), Рози (BOS), Розика (SHK), Розина (BOS), Розинда (BOS), Розита (BOS), Розица (BOS), Розмена (BOS), Розменка (BOS), Росана (BOS), Росанка (BOS), Росе (BOS), Росија (BOS), Росика (BOS), Росина (BOS), Роска (BOS)); **SLN:** *Roza* (KEB) (Rosa (KEB), Rosana (KEB), Rosanda (KEB), Rosanja (KEB), Rosanka (KEB), Rosanna (KEB), Rose (KEB), Rosela (KEB), Rosemari (KEB), Rosemaria (KEB), Rosemarie (KEB), Rosemary (KEB), Rosetta (KEB), Rosica (KEB), Rosina (KEB), Rosita (KEB), Rositka (KEB), Rosmari (KEB), Rosmarie (KEB), Rozala (KEB), Rozamarija (KEB), Rozamila (KEB), Rozamunda (KEB), Roza-

na (KEB), Rozanda (KEB), Rozarija (KEB), Roze (KEB), Rozemari (KEB), Rozemarija (KEB), Rozeta (KEB), Rozetka (KEB), Rozi (KEB), Rozika (KEB), Rozina (KEB), Rozinka (KEB), Rozita (KEB), Rozka (KEB), Rozmari (KEB), Rozmarinka (KEB), Rozmeri (KEB), Roža (KEB), Rožamarija (KEB), Rožana (KEB), Rožca (KEB), Rožeta (KEB), Roži (KEB), Rožica (KEB), Rožika (KEB), Rožina (KEB), Rožka (KEB), Ruža (KEB), Ružana (KEB), Ružarija (KEB)); **HR:** *Rosa* (BOS, MAR, SHIM) (Rosalina (SHIM), Rosalinka (SHIM), Rosana (BOS, SHIM), Rosanica (SHIM), Rosanka (BOS, SHIM), Rose (BOS, SHIM), Roseta (SHIM), Rosetica (SHIM), Rosetta (SHIM), Rosica (SHIM), Rosija (BOS), Rosika (BOS), Rosina (BOS, SHIM), Rosinica (SHIM), Rosinka (SHIM), Rosita (SHIM), Rositica (SHIM), Rositta (SHIM), Roska (BOS, SHIM), Roza (BOS, SHIM), Rozali (BOS), Rozalina (SHIM), Rozalinda (BOS), Rozalinka (SHIM), Rozana (BOS, SHIM), Rozanica (SHIM), Rozanka (BOS, SHIM), Roze (BOS), Rozena (SHIM), Rozeta (BOS, SHIM), Rozetica (SHIM), Rozi (BOS), Rozica (BOS, SHIM), Rozika (BOS, SHIM), Rozina (BOS, SHIM), Rozinda (BOS), Rozinica (SHIM), Rozinka (SHIM), Rozita (BOS, SHIM), Rozitica (SHIM), Rozmena (BOS), Rozmenka (BOS), Rozmira (SHIM), Rozmirka (SHIM), Rozomira (SHIM), Rozomirka (SHIM), Roža (BOS, SHIM), Rožena (BOS), Roženka (BOS), Rožica (SHIM), Rožika (SHIM), Rožina (BOS, SHIM), Rožinica (SHIM), Rožinka (SHIM));

**Rosalia/ Rosaria** (< rosa, ae, f – „роза” (KEB, SD, SHIM, WO)) > **BG:** *Розалия* (KO1, KO2) (Розалин (KO1), Розалина (I, KO1), Розалинка (I, KO1), Розелина (I, KO1), Розелинка (KO1), Розелия (KO1), Розария (KO1), Розилия (KO1), Розолина (KO1), Рузалия (KO1)); **SRB:** *Русалија* (BOS, G) (Розалиа (BOS), Розалија (BOS), Росалиа (BOS, KO1), Роселија (BOS), Руселија (G), Руселина (G)); **SLN:** *Rozalija* (KEB) (Rosalia (KEB), Rosalija (KEB), Rozalia (KEB), Rozalja (KEB)); **HR:** *Rosalija* (BOS, SHIM)/ *Rosarija* (SHIM) (Rosalia (BOS, KO1, SHIM), Rosalijica (SHIM), Rozalija (BOS, MAR, SHIM), Rozalijica (SHIM), Rožalija (BOS, SHIM), Rožalijica (SHIM); Rosaria (SHIM), Rosarijica (SHIM), Rozarija (SHIM), Rozarijica (SHIM), Rožarija (SHIM), Rožarijica (SHIM), Rusalija (SHIM), Ruzarija (MAR, SHIM), Ruzarijica (SHIM), Ružarija (SHIM), Ružarijica (SHIM));

**Rosmarina** (< rosmarinus, i, f – “rosemary” (SHIM, WO)) > **HR:** *Ruzmarinka* (SHIM) (Ružmarinka (SHIM));

**Salvia** (< salvia, ae, f – “salvia” (BOS, SHIM)) > **SRB:** *Салвија* (BOS); **HR:** *Salvija* (BOS, SHIM) (Salvijica (SHIM), Žalfija (SHIM), Žalfijica (SHIM));

**Tilia** (< tilia, ae, f – “linden” (BOS)) > **SRB:** *Тилиа* (BOS) (Тилија (BOS), Тилика (BOS)); **HR:** *Tilea* (BOS) (Tilija (BOS), Tilika (BOS));

**Ulva** (< ulva, ae, f – “reed” (BOS)) > **SRB:** *Улва* (BOS); **HR:** *Ulva* (BOS);

**Vicia** (< vicia, ae, f – “vetch” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Vicija* (SHIM) (Vicijica (SHIM));

**Vinea** (< vinea, ae, f – „лоза” (BOS)) > **SRB:** *Винеа* (BOS) (Винеја (BOS)); **HR:** *Vinea* (BOS) (Vineja (BOS));

**Viola** (< viola, ae, f – “violet” (BOS, I, KEB, KO1, KO2, KR, SD, SHIM, SIM, WO)) > **BG:** *Виола* (I, KO1, KO2, SIM) (Виолеа (KO1), Виолейка (KO1), Виолена (KO1), Виоленка (KO1)); **SRB:** *Виола* (BOS, G, KR, SHK) (Виолина (BOS)); **SLN:** *Viola* (KEB) (Vijola (KEB), Vijolanda (KEB), Vijolica (KEB), Violana (KEB), Vilanda (KEB), Violanta (KEB)); **HR:** *Viola* (BOS, KO1, MAR, SHIM) (Violanta (MAR), Violica (SHIM), Violina (BOS), Violka (SHIM));

**Violetta** (< viola, ae, f – “violet” (BOS, KEB, SHIM, SHK, WO)) > **BG:** *Виолета* (KO1, KO2) (Веолета (KO2), Веолетка (KO2), Виоланта (KO1), Виолетка (KO1, KO2)); **SRB:** *Виолета* (BOS, G, KR, SHK) (Виолетка (BOS, G)); **SLN:** *Violeta* (KEB) (Vijiolet (KEB), Vijioleta (KEB), Violete (KEB), Violetka (KEB), Violetta (KEB), Violette (KEB)); **HR:** *Violeta* (BOS, SHIM) (Violet (SHIM), Violetica (SHIM), Violetka (BOS, SHIM), Violetta (SHIM)).

### Index of Latin anthroponyms derived from an appellative denoting an animal and their Slavonic equivalents

#### Male anthroponyms:

**Aquila** (< aquila, ae, f – “eagle” (KO1, KO2)) > **BG:** *Акила* (KO1); **HR:** *Akila* (SHIM));

**Aquilinus** (< aquilinus, i, m – “little eagle” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Akvilin* (MAR, SHIM));

**Columba/ Columbus** (< columba, ae, f – “dove” (SHIM, WO)) > **HR:** *Kolombo* (MAR, SHIM) (Colombo (SHIM), Kolumbo (MAR, SHIM));

**Gallus** (< gallus, i, m – “rooster” (VM)) > **SRB:** *Гал* (BOS, G, MST) (Гала (BOS, G), Галац (BOS, G), Гале (BOS), Галеј (BOS, G), Галејче (BOS, G), Гален (BOS, G), Галета (BOS, G), Галеша (BOS, G), Галјан (BOS), Галје (BOS), Галјен (BOS)); **SLN:** *Gal* (KEB); **HR:** *Gal* (BOS, MAR) (Gala (BOS), Galac (BOS), Gale (BOS), Galej (BOS), Galejče (BOS), Galen (BOS), Galeša (BOS), Galeta (BOS), Galjan (BOS), Galje (BOS), Galjen (BOS));

**Italus** (< vitulus, i, m – “calf” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Ital* (MAR)/ *Italo* (MAR, SHIM));

**Leo** (< leo, onis, m – “lion” (BOS, I, KEB, KO1, KO2, SHIM, WO)) > **BG:** *Лео* (I, KO1); **SRB:** *Лео* (BOS); **SLN:** *Leo* (KEB); **HR:** *Leo* (BOS, MAR, SHIM));

**Leonijs** (< leo, onis, m – “lion” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Leonije* (SHIM));

**Luppus/ Lupus** (< lupus, i, m – “wolf” (MAR, SHIM)) > **SRB:** *Лупо* (BOS, G) (Лупан (BOS), Лупиша (G), Лупус (BOS), Лупша (BOS), Лупшо (BOS)); **HR:** *Lupo* (BOS, MAR) (Lupan (BOS), Lupus (BOS), Lupša (BOS), Lupšo (BOS));

**Ovidius** (< ovis, is, f – “sheep” (BOS, SIM, VM)) > **SRB:** *Овидије* (BOS, MST); **SLN:** *Ovidius* (KEB); **HR:** *Ovidij* (SHIM)/ *Ovidije* (BOS, MAR, SHIM) (Ovidio (SHIM));

**Pavo** (< pavo, onis, m – “peacock” (BOS, KO1, KO2, SHIM)) > **BG:** *Павун* (KO1, KO2); **SRB:** *Паво* (BOS) (Павоне (BOS), Павун (BOS), Павунко (BOS), Павуша (BOS)); **HR:** *Pavo* (BOS) (Pavone (BOS), Pavun (BOS), Pavunko (BOS), Pavuša (BOS));

**Ursulus** (< ursulus, i, m – “little bear” (I)) > **BG:** *Урсул* (I);

**Ursus** (< ursus, i, m – “bear” (KEB, SHIM)) > **HR:** *Urso* (MAR, SHIM) (Orso (MAR));

#### Female anthroponyms:

**Aгна** (< agnus, i, m – “lamb” (G)) > **BG:** *Агна* (I) (Ягна (I)); **SRB:** *Агна* (G) (Јагна (G), Јагња (G));

**Agnella** (< agnellus, i, m – “little lamb” (SHIM)) > **HR:** *Agnela* (SHIM) (Agnelica (SHIM), Agnelka (SHIM));

**Aquila** (< aquila, ae, f – “eagle” (BOS, KO2)) > **BG:** *Акила* (KO2); **SRB:** *Акила* (BOS));

**Aquilina** (< aquilina, ae, f – “she-eagle” (SHIM)) > **BG:** *Акилина* (KO1) (Акелина (KO1), Акулина (KO1));

**Columba** (< columba, ae, f – “dove” (SHIM) > **HR:** *Kolomba* (MAR, SHIM) (Colomba (SHIM), Colombana (SHIM), Kolombana (SHIM), Kolombanica (SHIM), Kolumba (MAR, SHIM), Kolumbana (SHIM), Kolumbanica (SHIM), Kolumbica (SHIM));

**Lea** (< lea, ae, f – “she-lion” (BOS, D, I, KEB, KO1, KO2, KR, SHIM) > **BG:** *Леа* (I, KO1, KO2); **SRB:** *Леа* (BOS, D, KR) (Леана (BOS)); **SLN:** *Lea* (KEB); **HR:** *Lea* (BOS, MAR, SHIM) (Leana (BOS), Leica (SHIM), Lejica (SHIM), Lejka (SHIM));

**Leonilla** (< leonilla, ae, f – “little she-lion” (SHIM) > **HR:** *Leonila* (SHIM) (Leonilica (SHIM), Leonilka (SHIM), Leonilla (SHIM));

**Olor** (< olor, oris, m – “swan” (BOS) > **SRB:** *Олора* (BOS); **HR:** *Olor* (BOS));

**Pica** (< pica, ae, f – “magpie” (BOS) > **SRB:** *Пика* (BOS) (Пикица (BOS)); **HR:** *Pika* (BOS) (Pikica (BOS));

**Tinea** (< tinea, ae, f – “moth” (BOS) > **SRB:** *Тинеа* (BOS) (Тинеја (BOS)); **HR:** *Tinea* (BOS) (Tineja (BOS));

**Ursa** (< ursa, ae, f – “she-bear” (BOS, KEB, MAR, SHIM) > **SRB:** *Урса* (BOS); **SLN:** *Urška* (KEB) (Ursa (KEB), Urša (KEB), Uršika (KEB), Urška (KEB)); **HR:** *Ursa* (BOS, SHIM) (Ursica (SHIM), Ursina (SHIM), Ursinica (SHIM), Ursinija (SHIM), Ursinka (SHIM), Urša (BOS, SHIM), Uršica (SHIM), Urška (SHIM), Urza (SHIM), Urzica (SHIM));

**Ursula** (< ursula, ae, f – “little she-bear” (BOS, KEB, KO1, KO2, SHIM) > **BG:** *Урсула* (KO1) (Орсула (KO1), Урзула (KO1)); **SRB:** *Урсула* (BOS, KO1) (Орсула (KO1)); **SLN:** *Uršula* (KEB) (Orsola (KEB), Ursola (KEB), Ursula (KEB), Ursulla (KEB), Uršolina (KEB)); **HR:** *Ursula* (BOS, KO1, SHIM) (Orseta (MAR), Orsola (KEB, MAR, SHIM), Orsolica (SHIM), Orsula (KEB, KO1, SHIM), Orsulica (KEB, SHIM), Oršola (KEB), Oršula (KEB, SHIM), Oršulica (SHIM), Ursulica (SHIM), Uršula (BOS, SHIM), Uršulica (SHIM), Urzula (SHIM), Urzulica (SHIM)).

### List of abbreviations:

**BG** – Bulgarian;

**SRB** – Serbian;

**SLN** – Slovenian;

**HR** – Croatian.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

**Вайганд 1926:** Вайганд, Г. *Български собствени имена. Произход и значение*. София: Книгоиздателство „Т. Ф. Чипев”, 1926. // **Weingand 1926:** Weingand, G. *Balgarski sobstveni imena. Proizhod i znachenie*. Sofia: Knigoizdatelstvo “T. F. Chipev”, 1926.

**Войнов, Милев 1990:** Войнов, М., Милев, Ал. *Латинско-български речник*. София: „Наука и изкуство”, 1990. // **Voynov, Milev 1990:** Voynov, M., Milev, Al. *Latin-sko-balgarski rechnik*. Sofia: “Nauka i izkustvo”, 1990.

**Грковић 1966:** Грковић, М. *Речник личних имена код Срба*. Београд: „Вук Караџић”, 1966. // **Grković 1966:** Grković, M. *Rečnik ličnih imena kod Srba*. Beograd: “Vuk Karadžić”, 1966.

**Дојчиновић 2010:** Дојчиновић, Б. *Књига имена (водич за будуће родитеље и кумове)*. Београд: Креативни центар, 2010. // **Dojčinović 2010:** Dojčinović, B. *Knjiga imena (vodič za buduće roditelje i kumove)*. Beograd: Kreativni centar, 2010.

**Илчев 1959:** Илчев, Ст. *Речник на личните и фамиљните имена у българите*. Софија: Издателство на БАН, 1959. // **Ilchev 1959:** Ilchev, St. *Rechnik na lichnite i familnite imena u balgarite*. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na BAN, 1959.

**Ковачев 1987а:** Ковачев, Н. П. *Честотно-тълковен речник на личните имена у българите*. Софија: „Д-р Петър Берон“, 1987. // **Kovachev 1987a:** Kovachev, N. P. *Chestotno-talkoven rechnik na lichnite imena u balgarite*. Sofia: “D-r Petar Beron”, 1987.

**Ковачев 1987б:** Ковачев, Н. П. *Българска ономастика (Наука за собствените имена)*. Софија: Индекс 80, 1987. **Kovachev 1987b:** Kovachev, N. P. *Balgarska onomastika (Nauka za sobstvenite imena)*. Sofia: Indeks 80, 1987.

**Ковачев 1995:** Ковачев, Н. *Честотно-етимологичен речник на личните имена в съвременната българска антропонимия*. Велико Търново: „Пик“, 1995. // **Kovachev 1995:** Kovachev, N. *Chestotno-etimologichen rechnik na lichnite imena v savremennata balgarska antroponimija*. Veliko Tarnovo: “Pik”, 1995.

**Кол, Ранчич 2011:** Кол, П., Ранчић, А. *Именар – лексикон српских имена*. Београд: Јован, 2011. // **Kol, Rančić 2011:** Kol, P. Rančić, A. *Imenar – leksikon srpskih imena*. Beograd: Jovan, 2011.

**Купър 1993:** Купър, Дж. К. *Илюстрована енциклопедия на традиционните симболи*. Софија: Издателство „Петър Берон“, 1993. // **Cooper 1993:** Cooper, J. K. *Ilyustrovana entsiklopediya na traditsionnite simvoli*. Sofia: Izdatelstvo “Petar Beron”, 1993.

**Милинкович, Сегеди, Тодорович 2009:** Милинковић, Сл., Сегеди, П., Тодоровић, Вл. М. *Латинско-српски и српско-латински речник (Lexicon Latino-Serbicum et Serbico-Latinum)*. Београд: Службени гласник, 2009. // **Milinković, Segedi, Todorović 2009:** Milinković, Sl., Segedi, P., Todorović, Vl. M. *Latinsko-srpski i srpsko-latinski rečnik (Lexicon Latino-Serbicum et Serbico-Latinum)*. Beograd: Službeni glasnik, 2009.

**Симеонидис 2006:** Симеонидис, Х. П. *Гръцкото влияние върху системата на българските собствени имена*. Софија: „Ах-Ба-Ка“, 2006. // **Simeonidis 2006:** Simeonidis, H. P. *Gratzkoto vliyanie varhu sistemata na balgarskite sobstveni imena*. Sofia: “Ah-Ba-Ka”, 2006.

**Шипка, Клајн 2011:** Шипка, М., Клајн, Ив. *Име моје и твоје*. Нови Сад: ИК Прометеј, 2011. // **Šipka, Klajn 2011:** Šipka, M., Klajn, Iv. *Ime moje i tvoje*. Novi Sad: IK Prometej, 2011.

**Bosanac 1984:** Bosanac, M. *Prosvjetin imenoslov*. Zagreb: Prosvjeta, 1984.

**Keber 2008:** Keber, J. *Leksikon imen. Onomastični kompendij*. Ljubljana: Celjska Mohorjeva družba, 2008.

**Marević 1994:** Marević, J. *Hrvatsko-latinski rječnik*. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 1994.

**Šimundić 1988:** Šimundić, M. *Rječnik osobnih imena*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Matice hrvatske, 1988.

**Wood 2002:** Wood, E. *The Virgin Book of Baby Names*. London: Virgin Books, 2002.