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DERIVATIONAL STRUCTURES.

THE ROLE OF THE APPELLATIVES IN THE FORMATION OF PROPER NOUNS

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ПРОИЗВОДНИ СТРУКТУРИ. РОЛЯТА НА АПЕЛАТИВИТЕ

ПРИ ОБРАЗУВАНЕТО НА СОБСТВЕНИТЕ ИМЕНА

Analyzing the derivation of four words, characterized by concreteness as a semantic feature – *beard, belly, lip, forehead*, in two aspects (as an appellative and an anthroponym) we notice that the proper nouns have most of the derivatives. Although proper nouns are meaningless, they are not subject to changes that would drive them away from appellatives. The inventory of suffixes and their availability to be attached to a base-toponym or anthroponym are not the only differences noticed between the two categories of proper nouns. The anthroponymy can only form diminutives synthetically by suffixation, while toponyms, in addition to derivational structures of a diminutive meaning, also have analytical structures composed of mere toponyms and the adjective “mic” (small).

Keywords: *appellative; derivational structures; anthroponym.*

Когато анализираме деривацията на четири думи, характеризиращи се с конкретност като семантичен признак – брада, корем, устна, чело – в два аспекта (като апелатив и антропоним), забелязваме, че в собствените имена има повече производни. Въпреки че собствените имена нямат реален смисъл, при тях също могат да настанат промени, които биха ги отдалечили от апелативните. Броят на суфиксите и възможността им да бъдат прикрепени към базов топоним или антропоним не са единствените разлики, които се забелязват между двете категории собствени имена. Антропонимът може да образува умалителни имена само по синтетичен път чрез суфиксация, докато топонимите, освен деривативни структури с умалително значение, имат и аналитични структури, съставени от обикновени топоними и прилагателното „mic“ (мальк).

Ключови думи: *апелатив; производни структури; антропоним.*

Introduction

Word formation is one of the most important features of a language, because, at this level, it can be seen how that language works to create new elements with new meanings. If in the common language a large number of words is formed by derivation with suffixes or prefixes, for onomastics, in general, derivation with suffixes is characteristic.

The existence of derived anthroponyms is not an unmotivated and accidental act, but the result of the need to characterize and define persons, to individualize them, thus distinguishing them by their given names.

Starting from the premise that Romanian language is a language of a derivative type, in this article we aim at studying this aspect, both at the level of appellations and anthroponyms, choosing the family name from the last category.

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It is well known that a large number of proper nouns are based on a common nouns, that is why we endeavour in this work to emphasize the role of appellations in the formation of anthroponyms. For this purpose, we will follow the process of their derivation, more precisely the highlighting of the elements of the structure of anthroponyms and their comparison with the appellation structures. This working method was used in onomastic research by N. V. Podol'skaja (*Tipovîe vastocinoslovjanskîe topoosnovî. Slovoobrazovatel'nîi analiz*, Moskow, Izdatelstvo Nauka, 1983) and Elena Şodolescu-Silvestru (*Rolul semantic al apelativelor în formarea numelor proprii*, a study published in the journal *Studii și Cercetări de Onomastică*, no. 4, 1999, p. 199–208). The two researchers had as their object of study the derivation at the level of appellations, anthroponyms and toponyms. Such a structural analysis applied in the field of proper nouns allows the research of the component parts of anthroponyms and toponyms in the paradigm of drifting, their comparison with appellations and the observation of derivatives in the various analyzed structures.

Our research presents a comparison between proper nouns (anthroponyms) and appellatives, covering both the semantic aspect and the derivation elements, and has as a starting point four words characterized by the semantic “concrete” feature: *barbă*-beard, *burtă*-belly, *buză*-lip, *frunte*-forehead.

1. Derivational structures

Here we look at a series of common nouns and anthroponyms (last names) formed from the following basic appellations: *beard*, *belly*, *lip*, *forehead*. These words were selected as the basis of derivation given that they designate parts of the human body and belong to the fundamental vocabulary of the Romanian language. For this reason they are known to all speakers and have a great availability in terms of derivation.

1.1. Barbă ‘beard’

1.1.1. Appellatives

We further render the words of the Romanian language derived from the *beard* theme recorded in *The Dictionary of the Modern Romanian Language/ Dicționarul limbii române moderne* (DLRM), Bucharest, 1958; accompanied by brief explanations regarding the meaning:

bărbie ‘chin’: ‘part of the face formed by the protrusion of the lower jaw, beard; fleshy part that hangs under the bottom jaw in some animals; wooden device applied to the base of the violin, on which the violinist’s chin rests’; < *barbă* + suff. *-ie*;

bărbioară: < *bărbie* + diminutive suff. *-ioară*;

bărbișoară ‘desert madwort’: ‘small plant with whitish leaves and pale-yellow flowers, which later turn white’; < *barbă* + diminutive suff. *-ișoară*;

bărbiță ‘bib’: ‘cloth or plastic napkin which binds to the necks of young children when they eat’; < *barbă* + suff. *-iță*;

bărbuiță < *bărbie* + diminutive suff. *-uță*;

bărboai < *barbă* + augmentative suff. *-oai*;

bărboi < *barbă* + augmentative suff. *-oi*;

bărbos ‘bearded’: ‘with a beard, who has not shaved for several days’; < *barbă* + suff. *-os*;

bărboasă ‘beard grass’: ‘herbaceous plant, with hairy leaves, with flowers arranged in cylindrical ears, stained with red, green or purple’; < *barbă* + suff. *-oasă*;

bărbuliță < *barbă* + diminutive suff. *-uliță*;

bărbușă: f.n. ‘sheep name (Poiana, Dolj County); appears to be derived from *barbă* + diminutive suff. *-ușă*’;

bărbușoară: ‘bot. winter-cress’; < *barbă* + diminutive suff. *-ușor*;

bărbuță < *barbă* + diminutive suff. *-uță*.

1.1.2. Anthroponyms¹:

Barbălan, Barbălău, Barbăluță, Barbărie, Barbării, Barbășelu, Barbăscu, Barbău, Barbălău, Bărbeș, Bărbesc, Bărbescu, Bărbici, Bărbie, Bărbilă, Bărbiță, Bărboae, Bărboaei, Bărboaiă, Bărboasa, Bărboi, Bărboianu, Bărboiu, Bărbos, Bărbosu, Bărboșanu, Bărboșelu, Bărbuță.

When mentioning the name of the person derived from a given base, it should be noted that in some of them the process of derivation takes place at the level of the common language and, by anthroponymic conversion, they become surnames, therefore the suffixes of these derivatives are not anthroponymic. Anthroponymic derivation occurs at the level of the person's name, and the basic word is an anthroponym, either from the category of baptismal names or a nickname derived from the nickname or from the denominatory appellation.

The last names resulting from anthroponymic conversion from the appellative *barbă* are as follows: *Bărbie, Bărbiță, Bărboi, Bărbos(u), Bărboasa, Bărbuță.*

The quoted words are made up of theme + suffix. Some of them are formed with chained suffixes, resulting in derived anthroponymic themes: *Bărboianu, Bărboșanu, Bărboșelu* (*Bărb* + *-oi* + *-anu*; *Bărb* + *-os* + *-anu*; *Bărb* + *-os* + *-elu*). The inventory of suffixes for the words formed by derivation from the base *barbă* is:

Appellatives	Anthroponyms
Ø	<i>-ălan; -ălău; -ăluță; -ărie; -ăscu; -ău; -ășelu</i>
Ø	<i>-esc; -escu; -eș</i>
<i>-ie; -ișoară; -iță</i>	<i>-ici; -ie; -iță</i>
<i>-oaie; -oară; -oasă; -os; -oiu</i>	<i>-oae; -oai ei; -oai a; -oasa; -oi; -oianu; -oiu; -os; -osu; -oșanu; -oșelu</i>
<i>-uliță; -ușă; -ușoară; -uță</i>	<i>-uță</i>

The suffixes in bold-italic are common to the derivation of the two categories of names, while the suffixes in italic belong either to the derivation of appellations or to the derivation of anthroponyms, and the sign Ø marks the absence of derivation at that level.

From the table above, it can be seen that the suffixes *-ie, -iță, -oasă, -os, -oiu, -uță* are found both in appellations and in anthroponyms derived from the basic word *barbă*. For the rest, it seems that each category has its own suffixes, most of them being registered in the category of the last names.

In the etymological dictionary of surnames published in the second part of the study *Nume de familie din Bulgaria de nord-vest. Elementul vlah*, Ludvig Selimski believes that the name *Barboev* can be associated with the last name *Bărboiu* (the suffix *-oiu*) the etymology of which is to be sought in the surname *Barbu / Barbă* (quoting N.A. Constantinescu 1963: 191, 196 and Christian Ionescu 1975: 60) or in the appellative *bărboi* “big beard” (according to Iorgu Iordan 1983: 56). (Selimski 2006: 75)

1.2. Burtă ‘belly’

1.2.1. Appellatives:

burtică < *burtă* + diminutive suff. *-ică*;

burtică < *burtă* + diminutive suff. *-ică*;

burtos, burtoasă: ‘who has a large womb, big-bellied’; < *burtă* + suff. *-os, -oasă*;

burtea: ‘nickname given to a fat man’; < *burtă* + *-ea*;

burteș, burteșă: with the same meaning as *burtea*; < *burtă* + suff. *-eș(ă)*;

burtical: ‘a kind of sheepskin coat’; dissimilated from *burticar* < *burtică* + *-ar*;

burticos, burticoasă: same meaning with *burtos*; < *burtică* + *-os*;

*Glosarul dialectal Oltenia*² records the following derivatives: *burtan, burtican, burticană, burtoi*, all synonyms, meaning ‘stomach (to the pig) ’.

¹ The family names considered above can be found in the anthroponymic data base of the Centre of Excellence – onomastics, within the University of Craiova, and refer to the surnames from the entire country.

² Drawn-up under the supervision of Boris Cazacu, Bucharest, Romanian Academy Press, 1967, p. 13–14.



1.2.2. Anthroponyms:

Burtănescu, Burtan, Burtanete, Burtea, Burtean, Burtel, Burtescu, Burtet, Burtia, Burtianu, Burtic, Burtică, Burtica, Burticală, Burtican, Burticel, Burtici, Burticică, Burticioaie, Burticioaia, Burticioiu, Burtila, Burtilă, Burtiș, Burtișan, Burtiuc, Burtoaica, Burtoi, Burtoiu, Burton, Burtosu, Burtucală, Burtuleasa, Burtuluși, Burtuș, Burță, Burșan, Burșea, Burșean, Burșescu, Burșican, Burșilă, Burșoi, Burșoiu.

The names of people resulting from appellations through anthroponymic conversion are: *Burtan, Burtea, Burtică, Burticală, Burtican, Burticică, Burtoi, Burtosu.*

The inventory of suffixes from the theme *burtă* is:

Appellatives	Anthroponyms
-an; <i>-ar</i>	<i>-a;</i> -an; <i>-anete;</i> <i>-ănescu</i>
-ea; <i>-eș;</i> <i>-eșă</i>	-ea; <i>-ean;</i> <i>-el;</i> <i>-escu;</i> <i>-et</i>
-ică; -icică; <i>-icos;</i> <i>-icoasă</i>	<i>-ia;</i> <i>-ianu;</i> -ic(ă); <i>-ican;</i> <i>-icală;</i> -icel; <i>-ici;</i> -icică; <i>-icioaie;</i> <i>-icioaia;</i> <i>-icioiu;</i> <i>-ilă;</i> <i>-iș;</i> <i>-ișan;</i> <i>-iuc</i>
-os; <i>-oasă;</i> -oi	-oaica; -oi(u); <i>-on;</i> -osu
∅	<i>-ucală;</i> <i>-uleasa;</i> <i>-ulus;</i> <i>-uș</i>

Analyzing the data in the table, we notice that the suffixes *-an*, *-ea*, *-ică*, *-icică*, *-oi(u)* *-os(u)* also characterize the derivation of appellations and that of anthroponyms. In the last name composed by derivation from the appellation *burtă* a case of regressive derivation is also recorded – in the case of the anthroponym *Burtic* < *Burtică*.

The Bulgarian researcher Ludvig Selimski, in the source cited above, records the surname *Burticelov*, whose etymology puts it in relation to the name of a Romanian person *Burticel* / *Burtică*, which comes from the appellation *burtică*, obtained by derivation with diminutive suffix from the noun *burtă*.

1.3. Buză ‘lip’

1.3.1. Appellatives:

buzișoară < *buză* + diminutive suff. *-ișoară*;

buzuță < *buză* + diminutive suff. *-uță*;

buzuliță < *buză* + diminutive suff. *-uliță*;

buzucă < *buză* + diminutive suff. *-ucă*;

buzișor (bot.) < *buză* + *-ișor*, *-ișoară*;

buzoaie < *buză* + augmentative suff. *-oaie*;

buzat(ă): ‘with large, plump lips; with swollen lips, fooled’; < *buză* + *-at(ă)*;

buziș (adv.): ‘in one row, side by side’; < *buză* + *-iș*;

buzar: ‘pieces of wood or stones that are placed on both sides of the fire, and on which the thinner wood is placed’; < *buză* + *-ar*;

buzău: (adv.) in the phrase ‘A sta buzău’ = pouting, soaked; < *buză* + *-ău*;

buzăi (vb.): ‘To pout’; < *buză* + *-ăi*;

buzăilă: ‘names of mockery given to people with plump lips’ = *buzilă*; < *buză* + *-ilă*;

buzaină = *buzană*: ‘annex construction that is located in the peasant’s yard, near the house’; < *buză* + *-aină*;

buzilă: same meaning with *buzăilă*; < *buză* + *-ilă*;

buzos (*oasă*): ‘with large, plump lips’; < *buză* + *-os* (*-oasă*).

1.3.2. Anthroponyms:

Buzași, Buzăc, Buzăeanu, Buzăescu, Buzăgiu, Buzăianu, Buzăilă, Buzăran, Buzăreanu, Buzărim, Buzărin, Buzărmescu, Buzărna, Buzărnă, Buzărnea, Buzărnescu, Buzaru, Buzăș, Buzășan, Buzășalu, Buzășanu, Buzășeanu, Buzășel, Buzășelu, Buzășoiaia, Buzășoi, Bozășoiu, Buzătescu, Buzătoaia, Buzătoiu, Buzătu, Buzău, Buzac, Buzachis, Buzatescu, Buzai, Buzaiia, Buzală, Buzalău, Buzali, Buzălăc, Buzalic, Buzalica, Buzalin, Buzalina, Buzaliu, Buzan, Buzanet, Buzangia, Buzar, Buzaran, Buzariu, Buzarna,

Buzarnă, Buzarov, Buzaru, Buzași, Buzașu, Buzașiu, Buzat, Buzațănu, Buzațel, Buzațoaia, Buzațoiu, Buzata, Buzatov, Buzatu.

In the name of the person derived from the appellational basis *buză* there are few examples resulting from anthroponymic conversion (*Buzăilă, Buzău, Buzata, Buzatu*), much more productive being the derivation at the anthroponymic level.

Appellatives	Anthroponyms
<i>-aină; -ană; -ar; -at(ă); -ăi (vb.)</i>	<i>-aș; -ai; -aia; -ală; -alău; -ali; -alac; -alic(a); -alin(a); -aliu; -an; -anet; -angia; -ar; -ăc; -ăreanu; -ărim; -ărin; -ariu; -ărnescu; -ărna; -ărnea; -arov; -aru; -aș(i); -ăș; -ășanu; -ătaru; -ățanu; -ățeanu; -ățel; -ățelu; -ățoaia; -ățoi; -ățoiu; -ățalu; -ățeanu; -ățel(u)-ățescu; -ățoaia; -ățoiu; -at(u); -ău; -agiu; -așu; -așiu; -ata; -atov</i>
Ø	<i>-eanu; -escu;</i>
<i>-ișoară; -ișor; -iș; -ilă</i>	<i>-ianu; -ilă</i>
<i>-oaie; -os; -oasă</i>	Ø
<i>-uță; -ucă; -uliță</i>	Ø

The table above highlights the fact that most derivatives are recorded at the level of anthroponyms. As suffixes common to the derivation of appellations and anthroponyms from the basic word *buză*, the following have been registered: *-ar; -at(u), -at(a)* and *-ilă*.

The Bulgarian onomasiologist Ludvig Selimski records in his dictionary two Bulgarian surnames that are based on the Romanian appellation *lip*. One of them is *Buzatov*, whose etymology puts it in relation to the Romanian anthroponym *Buzatu*, coming from the appellation *lip* (*lip* + *-at*) “with plump lips” (Constantinescu 1963: 226, Iordan 1983: 92). It also mentions that this name also circulates as a zoonym, an ox name, quoting Ion Moise: 146. (Selimski 2006: 82). The second name he refers to is *Buzelikov* whom he associates with the Romanian *Buzilă* whose etymology he explains, quoting Constantinescu 1963: 226 and Iordan 1983: 93 by derivation with the diminutive suffix *-ică* from *Buzilă*, resulting **Buzilică*, unregistered form. (Selimski 2006: 82)

1.4. Frunte ‘forehead’

1.4.1. Appellatives:

fruntică < *frunte* + diminutive suff. *-ică*;

frunțiș (*adv.*) ‘straight forward, without fear’; < *frunte* + *-iș*;

frunțișoară < *frunte* + diminutive suff. *-ișor*;

frunțiță < *frunte* + diminutive suff. *-iță*;

fruntos, fruntoasă (*adj.*): ‘wide-foreheaded person’; < *frunte*+suff. *-os, -oasă*;

fruntar-frieze beam; head piece of the bridle: ‘main beam that borders the porch at the top, on which the secondary beams of the house rest; strap connecting the two sides of the head and passing over the horse’s forehead’; < *frunte* + *-ar*;

fruntaș < *frunte* + suff. *-aș*;

frunțășie < *frunte* + abstract suff. *-ie*;

frunțășime < *fruntaș* + collective suff. *-ime*;

frunțășiță < *fruntaș* + motional suff. *-iță*.

1.4.2. Anthroponyms:

Frunțeanu, Fruntana, Fruntaș, Fruntașu, Frunteanu, Frunteș, Fruntescu, Frunțișanu, Fruntoae, Fruntoaea, Fruntoaie.



Appellatives	Anthroponyms
-ar; -aș; -ășie; -ășime; -ășiță	-ana; -aș; -așu
Ø	-eac; -eanu; -eș; -escu
-icică; -iș; -ișor; -ișoară; -iță	-ișanu
-os; -oasă	-oae; -oaea; -oaie

Regarding the derivation from the word *frunte*, the inventory of suffixes is not very numerous, and the table shows a single suffix, -aș, common to the two categories of names; the other suffixes are specific to each category and are not homonymous.

In the dictionary compiled by Ludvig Selimski, no name is recorded that can be associated with the Romanian appellative *frunte*.

2. Conclusions

It is known that suffixes give words a certain semantic and morphological value. (Graur 1965: 162) Following the derivation system of the appellations under discussion, we can see that the inventory of suffixes is quite varied from a semantic and morphological point of view: diminutive suffixes: -ișoară, -iță, -uță, -uliță, -ică, -icică, -ișor, -ișoară, -uș, -uț; augmentative suffixes: -an, -oi, -oiu, -oaie; a motion-al suffix: -easă; adjectival suffixes: -os, -oasă, -eș, -eșă; adverbial suffixes: -iș, -eș, -ău; agent suffix: -ar, -ier; verbal suffix: -ăi (*a buzăi*, according to the pattern: *a măcăi, orăcăi, țăcăi, bodicăi, hicăi, bâzdăcăi etc.*).

As can be seen from the tables in which they were presented for each lexical category, the suffixes encountered in appellatives are different from those of anthroponyms. It is true that derivation in onomastics is related to that of the lexicon of the common language, as a system, but at the same time, there are suffixes that derive only at the onomastic level.

Although proper nouns are meaningless, they are not safe from changes that would drive them away from appellatives. Moreover, as seen in the tables, there is a peculiarity of the derivation in onomastics: even if the basis of the anthroponyms is identical to that of the appellatives, many of their units do not coincide. At the derivation of the appellatives level, in combination with the given base, some suffix forms can get in, and at the onomastic level - others.

Anthroponymy, unlike toponymy, can only form diminutives synthetically with the aid of suffixes. Toponyms, in addition to derivational structures with a diminutive meaning, also have analytical structures consisting of a simple toponym and the adjective *mic* (*Burila Mare – Burila Mică, Copșa Mare – Copșa Mică, Doba Mare – Doba Mică, Ilișoara Mare – Ilișoara Mică, Târnava Mare – Târnava Mică etc.*).

A peculiarity of anthroponymy that distinguishes it from other classes of names is that anthroponyms have the category of hypocoristics, which is not found either at the level of common names or in toponymy. Common nouns have suffixes for both genders: feminine and masculine (Șodolescu-Silvestru 1999: 45), while hypocoristics can have the same shape for both male and female: the most common are the bisyllabic names finished in -i (Vascenco 1995: 42): *Vali < Valeriu – Valeria; Cristi < Cristian – Cristina; Dori < Dorin, Dorian – Dorina; Sori < Sorin – Sorina; Ali < Alin – Alina etc.* In general, these reduced forms belong to the unofficial system of denomination used mainly in familiar language. Hypocoristics can also be subject to diminutive derivation: *Cristinel (Cristi + -el, Valișor (Vali + -ișor) etc.*

Analyzing the derivation of the four words in double hypostasis (of appellation and anthroponym) we will notice that most derivatives have their own names. The data relating to the two compartments in question, as evidenced by the analysis of the selected words, do not have a generally valid value for the derivation of any word. Depending on their belonging to a certain lexical area of the words, the derivational elements will mark different proportions. The relationship between appellatives and anthroponyms is, in most cases, dependent on the meaning of appellations. (Șodolescu-Silvestru 1999: 45).



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