

“OVIDIUS” UNIVERSITY, CONSTANȚA
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL OF HUMANIST SCIENCES

DOCTORATE DOMANIN - PHILOLOGY

DOCTORATE THESIS

Summary

PhD Coordinator

Postgraduate University Teacher

EMILIA- DOMNIȚA TOMESCU

Postgraduate Student

NISTOR FLORENTINA

CONSTANȚA, 2013

“OVIDIUS” UNIVERSITY, CONSTANȚA
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL OF HUMANIST SCIENCES

DOCTORATE DOMAIN - PHILOLOGY

THE LEXICAL AND SEMANTICAL STRUCTURE
OF DOBRUDJAN FAMILY NAMES

PhD Coordinator

Postgraduate University Teacher

EMILIA DOMNIȚA TOMESCU

Postgraduate Student

NISTOR FLORENTINA

CONSTANȚA, 2013

CONTENT

Introduction.....	4
Chapter 1. Familiy names – general characterization.....	10
Chapter 2. Delexical Dobrudjan family names.....	18
Chapter 3. Deonomastic family names.....	73
3.1. Deantroponimic family names.....	73
3.2. Detoponimic family names.....	108
Chapter 4. Family names derived from borrowed words.....	116
4.1. Russian family names from Dobrudja.....	116
4. 2. Serbian family names din Dobrudja.....	125
Chapter 4. 3. Ukrainean family names from Dobrudja.....	128
Chapter 5. Conclusions.....	136
List of abbreviations.....	147
Bibliography.....	148

Key – words: anthroponymy, de-lexical, deanthropomical, de-toponymical, onomastics.

Introduction

Dobrudja is a historical and geographical habitat which is part of Romania's and Bulgaria's territory, area between Danube river and the Black Sea. Back in history, the region was known as Scitia Minor. As far as its administration is concerned, in Romania, it covers Tulcea and Constantza, while in Bulgaria, it covers Dobrich and Silistra regions. Being situated at a crossroad, one of them connecting The North Sea and The Black Sea, crossing the central Europe, and the other one the oriental Mediterranean harbours with the pontical steppe areas, the history has offered Dobrudja a restless fate along the years. Several armies have wandered here: the Persians', the Romans', and later the invasions of the migrating peoples were followed by the Muslim control, thus Dobrudja became the invasion route of Russian steppe armies to the Balkans and Constantinopole. After it was recognized as a Romanian territory, in 1877, Dobrudja encountered a new period of peace and development. According to the census in 2011, the two counties from the Romanian part of Dobrudja register 897.165 people, namely 684.082 people in Constanța county and 213.083 in Tulcea, most of them being Romanian (including Aromanian). Other important categories are: Turkish, Tatars, Lipovans and the rest are Greek, Ukranians and Bulgarians. The history, the language and the names in this area of ethnological and cultural interference represents a general research topic of great scientifical interest.

The paper „The lexical and semantic structure of Dobrudjan family names” is an attempt to examine the antroponimic system in a specific ethnic and socio-cultural area, namely Dobrudja, focusing on the description of the family names' subsystem, as far as their root and structure is concerned, comparing it with the Romanian lexic and other onomastic subsystems. The results of the analysis on Dobrudjan family names will be compared with the characteristics of the same antroponyms from the rest of the territory, in order to determine the place of Dobrudjan onomastics in the general system of the Romanian proper names .

The etimological study of proper names is, from some points of view, more difficult than that of common names. Explaining the origins of proper names requires documentation which is difficult to achieve, taking into account the social and cultural involvement of personal denomination, as well as the historic reasons upon the act of naming, which forces the researcher to do a thorough information upon the general onomastic material in relation with the vocabulary of the language, as well as upon the social life evolution of people living on the territory under supervision.

The identification and the exact individualization of a person through his/her name is impossible, since the number of people that get a name is always higher than the existent list of onomastic forms, thus an indefinite number of people bear the same name simultaneously or along the time. Unable to be given to a single person, the name is described by a wide spread and frequency and a special productivity, even though the list of antroponyms is limited. The antroponimic baggage is determined along the time, having a relatively firm structure, from which the form/forms that will name a person are chosen at a certain time, at random or motivated.

As a matter of course, the act of name giving, of denominating a person, is first induced by traditions and rules that are specific to a certain social and ethnical background. Generally speaking, without comparing them to the denominated people, the name is integrated in a functional denomination system, which is particular to each language. Due to language connections, the onomastic systems can have similar features. At the same time, the freedom of choice or change of name causes the mobility of onomastic forms, usually present only inside the system.

Names of people are most frequently influenced by conceptions about the world and life of a certain era, by the historic events, thus the entire onomastic system has a dynamic character. A person can be given a name that belongs to another society, a foreign, borrowed name, which can disappear at the same time with that person, or can be passed on to other people from the same environment. The continuity of this name leads to adopting it, and becoming a tradition. From this point of view, the inventory of names has an open character. The most spread names, that are established by tradition, represent a main onomastic source, which is hard to modify and offers stability to the entire denominating system.

The antroponimic denominating system consists of *surnames*, *family names* and *agnomen*, subcategories of onomastic forms that are interrelated, forming, together or separately, a mark of identification and individualization of a person. From this point of view, the Romanian antroponimic system is part of the general denominating typology, having two systems of personal naming: a traditional, familiar one, that is a *surname* (sometimes substituted by the family name, which is considered the individual name of a person, or the *agnomen*), and an official one, which is administratively formed from a mixed proper name (*surname* accompanied by *family name*).

The family name forms itself as a denominative additional subsystem of a supplementary individualization of the person, identified as a member of a family that bears a common name. Usually, the family name doubles the first name of a person in a mixt denominative formula, in which it can have the first position (family name+ first name) or a second position (first name + family name). The structure of the mixt denominative formula can be either mobile or fix, according to the administrative or institutional tradition. The family name distinguishes itself from the first name by its double denominative function :individual , in the person's identification , as a

member of a family, and collective , in naming the members of a family or of a family , as entity ,naming a group of persons related as relatives directly or indirectly.

The surnames form an optional denominative system ,of a suplimentary individualization of the person, being utilized in a different way in the personal denomination. Thus in the official onomastic system the surname doubles the family name, emphasising the individualization of the person, and, in the popular system the surname replaces the family name or the first name, being the sole way of individualizing the person.

Both the first name and the surname are fixed as family names because, as a secondary onamastic inventory , the family name come from different sources: lexical,onomatic ,toponimic.

The study of the family names was a preoccupation of the Romanian antroponimy,which contains many and important theoretical and applicable contributions such as lexicographicworks.

The analitical perspective of our paper lead us to choosing an adequate methodology.Thought as a analysis of the formal structure of the system of the family names worn by the inhabitants of Dobrodgea and of the place that the Dobrodgean onomastic holds in the Romanian onomastic system ,the peresent thesis is based wholly on documentary material.

It has been structured in four chaptters as follows: Introduction; Chapter 1 Family names-general characterization; Chapter 2 The Dobrodgean family delexical names ; Chapter 3. Deonomastic family names (3.1.Deantroponimic family names and 3.2. Detoponimic family names), Chapter 4. Borrowed family names and Chapter 5. Conclusions.

For reaching the proposed goal settling some objectives was necessary, the most important being:

- Selecting the antroponims from Dobrodgea taking into account the ethnical and dialectal;
- Settling the report proper name-common name; the examination of the process of the way the names were formed as well as the processes of naming in anthroponimy;
- The analysis in an evolving plan of the family names and of the modifications they suffered ; the justification of the status as an autonomous lexical unit of thr onomastic names;
- The determination of the lexical component and of the derivational structure of the person names;
- The identification of the features of the person names in what regards their frequency.

The material of the investigations has been taken out from different sources: studies, anthroponimic dictionaries, encyclopedic dictionaries, cadastral and old geographical maps .

The necessary references for the present onomastic stands on the existing material in the onomastic dictionaries, telephone registers, and more than that it stands on statistic working of the

family names from Dobrodgea, existing in the archives of the Service of the Population Evidence from this area, data at which I had unofficial access for doing this paper

Chapter. 1. Family names- general characterization

1.1.The family names form a subclass of the person names, together with the first name and surnames, having different functional and grammatical characteristics.The family names are defined in the dictionaries and in the speciality books as : „name of individualizing a person, forming together with the first name a mixt name (individual family name) or name of individualizing a group of persons linked by alliance direct or indirect (the collective family name) nume de individualizare a unei persoane, alcătuind împreună cu prenumele un nume mixt (numele de familie individual) ”(Tomescu 1998).

If in the popular system it is frequently used the unique family name (*Popescu, Georgescu*),in the official system the family name (*Gheorghe Ionescu*). Different from the first name and the surname , the family name has an official character ,fixing sometimes the popular forms.

As secondary proper names of supplementary individualization , the family names appear later in the Romanian onomastic system, being usually at the basis the *qualified surnames(nicknames), patronimic, matronymic, of identifying the local origin and of the social situation*, given officially to the entire family.The characteristic feature of this type of name is the denominative double function in the onomastic system(Tomescu 2001: 382).

The history of the family names is relatively recent , being linked to the officializing the individual surnames, more rarely , collective, as a supplementary identification name (sec. al XIX-lea). Thus, the first legal instructions regarding the use of the family names appear in „Sobornicescul hrisov” from 1785 issued by Alexandru Mavrocordat in Moldova and in „Codica civilă a Moldovii” of the emperor Scarlat Calimachi from 1817, known under the name of ’The Calimach Code ’.The officialization of the family name determines the settling of the entire denominative system on other criteria, which does not mean that the judicial settlements have modernized the onomastic forms themselves, but their use.

1.2.Although the family names appear relatively late, the supplementary names (additional to the first names) find themselves in onomastic systems of double denomination from ancient times.Thus, in antiquity , the peoples used the unique name to which , incidental, it is added that of the clan,of the tribe or of the father: to the Greeks, the patrimony formed with the suffix *-ide*; to the Romans it was used the regime of the triple name (praenomen, nomen gentilicium și cognomen) or quadtriple, with an agnomen extra (Constantinescu 1963).

Chapter 2. De-lexical Dobrudjean family names

2.1. *The de-lexical family names* represent a subclass of family names, from the origin point of view, being the result of fixing the common names in the onomastic system, by changing the denominative function, the semantic content and the grammatical status (Tomescu 2007). Within the family names group, *the de-lexical family names* take an important position, regarding the *de-onomastical family names*, which come from proper names (*deanthroponymical family names* and *detoponymical family names*).

The transfer of common names to the proper names class within the onomastic process is well represented in the Romanian names of people group as well as in other groups of proper names. As for the family names, fixing the common names in a new class is achieved through the qualification appellations, especially the nickname types. The process of family names becoming qualifying appellations is concluded by legalizing the family names.

We will present the de-lexical Dobrudjean family names with the intention of describing the official, administrative anthroponymical system within a regional onomastical area, in relation to the national onomastical system. The description of the delexical Dobrudjan family names is realized within a systematization which consists of the lexical-semantic distribution of common names which are the source of the present family names and of the morphological structure of the resulted onomastical forms.

2.2. Delexical Dobrudjan family names

We have clasified the family names according to the distribution of common names on lexical-semantic fields, which form the close etymon of family names.

From the point of view of lexical-semantic distribution of original common names, the presentation of Dobrudjan family names is quantitatively performed in the succession of the number of proper names which come from common names belonging to the same lexical-semantic field. In comparison to the entire lexical-semantic fields of the Romanian vocabulary, someone will notice the onomastical productivity of such fields, which consist of common names able to be transferred to the personal denomination, unlike other fields consisting in non-transferable common names within the anthroponymic system.

The lexical-semantic fields which represent a source for the Dobrudjan family names are the following (we reproduce them on the order of the onomastical productivity):

- * Flora lexical-semantic field;
- *Fauna lexical-semantic field;
- *Objects lexical-semantic field;

- *Food lexical-semantic field;
- *Human body lexical-semantic field;
- *The phenomena of nature, time notions (meteorology) lexical-semantic field;
- *Jobs lexical-semantic field;
- *Household lexical-semantic field;
- *Relief and irregularities of the ground lexical-semantic field;
- *Tools and special equipment lexical-semantic field;
- *Materials (substances) lexical-semantic field;
- *Agriculture lexical-semantic field.

According to the identified lexical-semantic fields we can describe 12 types of Dobrudjan family names which come from common names.

The material we have presented shows the formation of an onomastical subclass made of lexical family names in the Dobrudjan anthroponymy. The classification of the basic common names on lexical-semantic fields reveals the involvement of the lexical forms of certain lexical-semantic fields, in the onomastic process, referentially related to human life, to a person which have a greater or a smaller number of elements able to become proper names (for example, jobs lexical-semantic field vs. materials lexical-semantic field).

Within each lexical-semantic field which represent sources for proper family names common words with higher transferable potential to the proper names class are registered, in comparison to those which sporadically appear as family names. We exemplify with the lexical-semantic field of jobs, where the common name *morar* is fixed as family name, in various forms, simple or derived, with higher frequencies: NF *Moraru* [135] and the name *Boștinaru* with a single variant isolatedly registered [1].

The delexical family names fix different forms of the common name from where it comes from: simple, inarticulate forms and articulated with indefinite article (NF *Rotar*, NF *Rotaru*, *Rotariu*), simple forms of singular or plural (NF *Bardă*, NF *Barde*), simple forms of masculine or feminine (NF *Orzu*, NF *Oarza*), derived forms with diminutive lexical suffixes: -aş (NF *Ciubotăraşu*) -el (NF *Bumbăcel*), -ică (NF *Lopătică*), -iţă (NF *Bărdiţă*) etc., augmentative/deprecating: -an (NF *Orzan*), -oi (NF *Orzoi*) etc.

The delexical family names analyzed formed, in turn, onomastic derivative with a suffix of adjustment: -ea (NF *Bradea*) and with patronymic suffix: -escu (NF *Orzescu*) or marital (NF *Băltoaica*).

Some family names are fixed in compound form, but they can be analyzed (NF *Buzămurgă*), with minor frequencies in comparison with those registered by the simple and derived forms.

The structure and the distribution of lexical family names are incorporated in the general models of Romanian personal denomination, and thus being distinguished from frequency and productivity point of view.

Chapter 3. Deonomastical family names

The deonomastical family names form a subclass of family names, presenting two series of different origins: *deanthroponymical family names*, which come from a person's name (first name) and *detoponymical family names*, which come from names of places.

Chapter 3.1. De-anthroponymical family names

This subchapter analyzes the process of passing the religious first names to the class of proper names, a process well represented within the Romanian person names group.

The description of the deanthroponymical Dobrudjan family names is achieved during a systematization which consists of the distribution of these names to biblical and calendar first names. Each first name which is considered etymon for the family name is presented from the origin and fixed form perspective as family name (simple or derived).

The presentation of deanthroponymical Dobrudjan family names shows that they represent a product of the Byzantine culture, the orthodox church tradition as a whole. The cult forms have early replaced the Latin origin Christian names, formed as Latin inheritance within the Romanian language (*Nicolae* replacing *Nicoară*, *Gheorghe* replacing *Georz* etc). As a specific phenomenon of phonetics adjustment, the adaptation of the Slav ending *-ij*, and the Greek suffix *-ios*/Latin *-ius* from numerous calendar names ending in *-ie*, which was then reduced to *-e* like in : *Antonie*, *Atanasie*, *Vasilie* etc. The Romanian ending *-ie* takes the role of a suffix which is applied to these names, which originally ended in consonant: *Archirie* from *Archir* < *Ahicar*, by adaptation with *Arghirie*.

Within this subclass of family names someone can notice a high productivity of the onomastical suffixes: *-escu*, *-oiu*, *-ov*.

The present subchapter shows the formation of an onomastical subclass within the Dobrudjan anthroponomy, a subclass made of religious family names. The analysis underlines the fact that some of the religious names move about in two forms: the Greek-Slav calendar one and the one with Latin phonetism, under the catholic influence: *Avram*, *Abram*, *Gheorghie-George*, *Savin-Sabin* etc.

The modification of religious names is achieved through subjecting them to these shortening rules: the disappearance of some sounds (phonemes) and even syllables at the beginning of the name

(aphaeresis : *Adam – Damu, Alexandru-Sandu, Ghiță-Gheorghe* etc.), at the end (apocope: *Mihai(l)*, *Andron(ic)*, *Ghiga(ntie)* etc. or splitting a name in two or three parts (segmentation: *Alecsandru* > *Alec(u)* și *Sand(r)u*; *Pantelimon* > *Panteli* și *Mon*); through phonetical changes to which they are subjectes (metathesis like in *Lavrentie* > *Larventie* > *Arventie*; progressive assimilation : *Iosip* > *Iosop*; regressive assimilation: *Panteliu* > *Penteleu*; epenthesis, when a sound is inserted: *Izdrail* < *Izrail*; syncope, a sound is eliminated from the middle of the name) or by amplifying, with suffixes created in Romanian language or borrowed (Constantinescu : 1963).

We have to emphasize the fact that these ways of shortening the theme is applied only to religious names, due to their higher frequency.

Within the de-anthroponymical family names identified on the Dobrudjan land one can notice the fact that the nucleus of Christian names system consists of few but intense circulated forms, which correpond to the importance and significance of saints celebrated by their names: *Alexandru*(601), *Constantin*(1386), *David*(500), *Dumitru*(1668).

Chapter 3.2. De-toponymical family names

3.2. *De-toponymical family names* form a subclass of family names which come from toponyms. The toponyms represent the basis of some simple family names: *Arieșu, Crișu, Ampoiu* or derived with local suffixes in inarticulated/ definite articulated form: *-an/ -anu* (*Cârțan, Gorjanu*), *-ean/ -eanu* (*Moldovean/ Olteanu*), *-an/ -anțu*: (*Gataian, Șerbanțu*), *-ar/ -aru* (*Vălenar, Obedenaru*), *-inț/ -ințu* (*Grădinț/ Mehedințu*) (Tomescu 2007). In this subchapter we will present de-toponymical family names which exist within the Dobrudjan area.

Taking into consideration the transfer of these names from the toponyms class, the presentation of the de-toponymical Dobrudjan family names follows the onomastical productivity and the frequency of this class, as follows:

3.2.1. Family names formed from names of simple places through derivation with local suffix (in definite inarticulate or articulated form). Fixing the family names is achieved through a de-lexical appellation of indicating the original place, the residing place or of identifying an inhabitant of a region or a city etc. The detailed analysis of the de-toponymical family names shows, for the most forms, a de-lexical origin.

In the Dobrudjan anthroponymy the following types of de-toponymical family names were registered, classified according to the formation suffix and to the toponymical basis of the derivative:

a)family names derived with the suffix *-an / -anu* (the inarticulated variant and definite articulated variant of the same suffix), attached to the following bases:

- inarticulated toponymical basis: NL *Argeș* > NF *Argeșanu* [Constanța: 25], NL *Bacău* > NF *Băcăoanu* [Constanța: 3], NL *Mureș* > NF *Mureșanu* [Constanța: 70], NL *Olt* > NF *Olteanu*.

- definite articulated toponymical basis: NL *Almaju* > NF *Almăjanu* [Constanța: 10], NL *Almașu* > NF *Almășanu* [Constanța: 6], NL *Arieșu* > NF *Arieșanu* [Constanța: 7], NL *Arpașu* > NF *Arpășanu* [Constanța: 1].

b) Family names derived with the suffix *-ean* / *-eanu* (inarticulated and definite articulated variant of the same suffix), attached to the following bases:

- toponymical basis with non-feminine inarticulated form: NL *Agighiol* > NF *Agighioleanu* [Constanța: 6], NL *Ardeal* > NF *Ardeleanu* [Constanța: 189] with the graphic variant NF *Ardelianu* [Constanța: 3].

- toponymical basis with definite articulated non-feminine form : NL *Bancu* > NF *Bănceanu* [Constanța: 6], NL *Batin* > NF *Bătineanu* [Constanța: 2], NL *Pârcovu* > NF *Pîrcoveanu* [Constanța: 1].

- toponymical basis with definite articulated feminine form : NL *Albacea* > NF *Albăceanu* [Constanța: 1], NL *Alexandria* > NF *Alexandreamu* [Constanța: 1], NL *Arcalea* > NF *Arcaleanu* [Constanța: 4], NL *Babea* > NF *Babeau* [Constanța: 15], NL *Bistrița* > NF *Bistrițeanu* [Constanța: 8].

- *toponymical basis with inarticulated plural form* : NL *Făurei* > NF *Făureanu* [Constanța: 1], NL *Galați* > NF *Gălățeanu* [Constanța: 24], NL *Ghimpăți* > NF *Ghimpețeanu* [Constanța: 10], NL *Nisipi* > NF *Nisipeanu* [Constanța: 26].

- de-lexical toponymical basis with inarticulated non-feminine form: NL *Armean* > NF *Armeanu* [Constanța: 51], NL *Bujor* > NF *Bojoreanu* [Cobadin: 1], NL *Bordei* > NF *Bordieanu* [Corbu: 5], NL *Breb* > NF *Brebeanu* [Constanța: 6].

- de-lexical toponymical basis with definite articulated non-feminine form : NL *Apostolu* > NF *Apostoleanu* [Constanța: 11], NL *Argintu* > NF *Arginteanu* [Constanța: 2], NL *Babiciu* > NF *Babiceanu* [Constanța: 8].

- de-lexical toponymical basis with definite articulated feminine form : NL *Albiștea* > NF *Albișteanu* [Corbu: 1], NL *Bogata* > NF *Bogăteanu* [Constanța: 27]. NL *Bolboaca* > NF *Bolboceanu* [Constanța: 19], NL *Boura* > NF *Boureanu* [Cernavodă: 3].

- de-lexical toponymical basis with inarticulated plural form : NL *Boboci* > NF *Boboceanu* [Constanța: 1]. NL *Bosanci* > NF *Bosânceanu* [Constanța: 10], NL *Butuci* > NF *Butuceanu* [Constanța: 2].

- de-lexical toponymical basis with definite articulated plural form : NL *Belciugele* > NF *Belciugățeanu* [Agigea: 4].

- de-anthroponymical toponymical basis of inarticulated masculine form , NL *Farcaș* > NF *Fărcășeanu* [Constanța:1], NL *Miron* >NF *Mironeanu* [Constanța:7].
- de-anthroponymical toponymical basis of definite articulated masculine form : NL *Andreu* > NF *Andreșanu* [Constanța: 6], NL *Angelu* >NF *Angeleanu* [Constanța: 1]. NL *Balaciu* > NF *Bălăceanu* [Constanța:71], NL *Benga* >NF *Bengeanu* [Constanța: 4].
- de-anthroponymical toponymical basis of feminine form : NL *Băluța* > NF *Băluțeanu* [Constanța:6], NL *Bucura* >NF *Bucureanu* [Constanța:3], NL *Budila* >NF *Budileanu* [Constanța:7], NL *Budureasa* >NF *Budureanu* [Constanța:2].
- de-anthroponimical toponymical basis with inarticulated plural form : NL *Basarabi* >NF *Basarabeau* [N. Bălcescu:34], NL *Crăciunei* >NF *Crăciuneanu* [Constanța:30].
- toponymical basis derived with the suffix *-ești*: NL *Alimănești* >NF *Alimăneștianu* [Eforie: 1], NL *Amărăști* >NF *Amărășteanu* [Constanța: 5], NL *Boldești* >NF *Boldișteanu* [Constanța:3].

c) family names which come from names of places derived with the suffix *-eni* from the alternation of the suffixes *-eni* / *-eanu*: NL *Băsceni* >NF *Băsceanu* [Constanța:14], NL *Bârzăneni* >NF *Bârzăneanu* [Constanța:1], NL *Bârzan* >NF *Bârzeanu* [N. Bălcescu:1], NL *Bascoveni* >NF *Bascoveanu* [Constanța:8].

The analysis of family names derived from toponyms shows the unity of the Romanian anthroponymic system by using a reduced number of suffixes: *-an*/ *-anu* respectively, *-ean* / *-eanu* (with the phonetic and graphic variant *-ian* / *ianu*) in order to systematically produce a great number of onomastical forms and, on the other hand, it shows the productivity of the same system by attaching the suffixes to a big number of toponymical bases. Some names of places where the Dobrudjan family names come from represent onomastical forms with different sources: lexical and anthroponymical, indicating names transferred from one onomastical class to the other.

The largest category shaped by the typology of analyzed family names is the one consisting of forms which present an alternation of the same suffix: *-eni* / *-eanu* between the toponymical basis and the derived family name. This derivative type expresses very well the dynamics of the proper names system, which are frequently transferred from one onomastical class to another. The toponymical class is derived, in turn, with the suffix *-eanu* with the plural form *-eni*, having a collective value, from a name of a place, indicating the local origin of the members of a rural community. The same suffix derives also the family name, the singular form of the suffix individualizes a member of the community named after the original place (NL *Bascoveni* >NF *Bascoveanu*, NL *Munteni* > NF *Munteanu* etc.). The toponymical basis and the derivative are originally local appellations, the first being settled as a village name and the second, as family name.

The condition of these family names is unique in the system because other family names

derived from toponymical bases which present a collective suffix like *-ești* double the initial suffix adding the local suffix *-eanu* (NL *Zaharești* >NF *Zahareșteanu* etc.).

The toponymical bases which form the Dobrudjan family names are different names of places (names of regions, names of towns, names of rivers etc.), but with a geographical distribution which exceeds the Dobrudjan area: NF *Piteșteanu*, NF *Olteanu* etc., showing the diverse origin of the inhabitants of Dobrudja, a region recognized for the population movements and people migration.

Chapter 4. Foreign family names from Dobrudja

Bilingualism, even plurilingualism is not an unique phenomenon, it is a general and essential phenomenon, from the human possibilities and necessities of communication point of view, a phenomenon which leads to different linguistic contacts: contacts outside the territorial, geographical or national borders and contacts which open social barriers; it is a linguistic contact which deeply touches the geographical and social dimensions.

In the onomastical sceptre, this phenomenon is stronger perceived in names of those who were moved from the territories belonging to linguistic areas different from the original ones and in names of their followers, with all the changes they have suffered over the years. The great number of foreign family names within the Dobrudjan territory is explained by the inter-ethnical nature of the region. We have chosen among the foreign family names from Dobrudjan the Slav ones (Russians, Serbians, Ukrainians), because we have as source the ethimological solutions approved and proposed by a specialist in the Slav language (Tomescu 2005, 2006).

The foreign names in Dobrudja represent a great interest from their relations to the names of Romanian system perspective and other possible interferences.

Chapter 5. Conclusions

1. The Dobrudjan anthroponymical system represents a study object for the acknowledge of the cultural values of this area. The anthroponymical essembly in a certain region mirrors the relation between man and the environment, the result of the interaction of the three essential factors: the linguistic factor, the geographical one and the historical-social one, which allows us to highlight a series of particularities regarding a wide shape of a geographical space burdened with history and spirituality.
2. The onomastic of the historical Dobrudjan area is specific from the origin of names, their formation and frequency, the local nature points of view, by expressing some phonetical, grammatical and lexical particularities.

3. The current period is characterized by a multitude of names: kept by tradition, genealogically transmitted, taken from history by culture, borrowed from other languages, due to ethnical, social and cultural contact.
4. The Dobrudjan family names form an administrative system, of identification and individualization of people, officially fixed, which can be studied in statistical perspective on the basis of the existing data at the Department of People Situation. The inventory of family names has a relatively close nature, changes of names being legally authorized.
5. The Dobrudjan family names have a rich collection, represented by 1269 standard family names, assigned to 897.165 people, respectively 684.082 people in the Constanta county and 213.083 in Tulcea county.
6. The Dobrudjan anthroponyms with a family name role build up a unitary onomastical inventory which harmoniously blend in with the general Romanian anthroponymical system, through denominative particularities, the typology of forms, the forming means.
7. The family names from Dobrudja form a specific onomastical series, influenced by the multi-ethnical and multicultural nature of the represented area, with various foreign names borne even by the Romanians. The mixture of population characteristic to Dobrudja is represented by the abundance of popular and regional variants, as well as by the numerous onomastical forms specific to other regions.
8. By building up a denominative system of complementary individualization of the first name, the Dobrudjan family names as well as the ones in the general Romanian assembly were formed later (the XIXth century), taking over the first names inventory, which have had the role of additional denomination of a person ever since the Medieval period.
9. The family names do not have their own inventory, incorporating through onomastic transfer common names, anthroponyms and toponyms. According to the origin criterion of proper names forms, there are three categories of Dobrudjan family names: de-lexical family names, de-anthroponymical family names and de-toponymical family names, the last two categories being reunited as de-onomastical family names.
10. The de-lexical Dobrudjan family names come from common names which shape in the following semantical fields:
 - * Flora lexical-semantic field;
 - *Fauna lexical-semantic field;
 - *Objects lexical-semantic field;
 - *Food lexical-semantic field;
 - *Human body lexical-semantic field;
 - *The phenomena of nature, time notions (meteorology) lexical-semantic field;

- *Jobs lexical-semantic field;
- *Household lexical-semantic field;
- *Relief and irregularities of the ground lexical-semantic field;
- *Tools and special equipment lexical-semantic field;
- *Materials (substances) lexical-semantic field;
- *Agriculture lexical-semantic field.

11. The family names which frame the lexical-semantic fields of origin common names differentiate through frequency and productivity.

12. The de-onomastical family names which have as origin a name of person and names of places are established through patronymic, matronymic and marital appellations in case of the forms which come from anthroponyms and, local appellations in case of forms which come from toponyms.

13. The procedures of building up the inventory of family names represent using the original name (lexical, anthroponymical or toponymical form), respectively, local with variable productivity.

14. The patronymic suffixes specialized in the derivation of the Dobrudjan family names are represented by the suffix *-escu* and more rarely by the suffix *-ov*.

15. The derivation of family names which come from names of places is unitary shown by the specialization of the local suffixes *-ean/ -eanu*, more rarely, *-an/ -anu*.

16. The development of the Dobrudjan family names system proves to be essential part of the general anthroponymical Romanian system, the regional particularities being just part of the names distribution category.

17. Foreign family names are present on the Dobrudjan area more than in any other regions, being characterized by the procedures of forming the family names similar to the Romanian ones, with the help of common derivation patterns, and being differentiated by the forms of the suffixes, some of them borrowed and by the Romanian proper names.

Bibliography

Andrei, Maria, 1994, „Variante lexico-semantice ale numelor calendaristice”, în *Analele Universității de Vest din Timișoara*, Seria Științe Filologice, 32, Timișoara, p. 97-105.

Avram, P., 1995, „Probleme de gramatica numelor proprii”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, I, 1, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 57-60.

Bălan-Mihailovici, Aurelia, 2003, *Dicționar onomastic creștin – Repere etimologice și martirologice*, București, Editura Minerva.

Bărboi, Constanța, 1999, *Onomastică și istorie*, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic.

Benedek, Piroska, 1982, „Posibilități ale cercetării comparative a numelor de persoane”, în *Studii de onomastică*, 3, Academia Română, Cluj-Napoca, p. 12-23.

Bilețchi - Albescu, I., 1935, „Un capitol de patronimie românească. Genitivul patronimic”, în *Anuarul Liceului „Dragoș Vodă”*, Câmpulung Moldovenesc, p. 3-21.

Bilețchi - Albescu, I., 1939, „Nume de popoare și elemente slave în patronimia românească”, în *Anuarul Liceului „Dragoș Vodă”*, Câmpulung Moldovenesc, p. 1-72.

Boican, Gh., 1978, „Despre grafia numelor proprii în documentele slavo-române, în *Limba română*, XXVII, 3, Academia Română, București, Editura Universității din București, p. 221-226.

Brâncuș, G., 1996 „Nume de familie din comuna Peștișani, Gorj”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, II, 1, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 5-25.

Burci, Iustina, 1999, „Antroponime românești. Structură silabică”, în *Analele Universității din Craiova*, XXI, 1-2, Craiova, Editura Universitară, p. 148-154.

Burci, Iustina, 2000, „Antroponime provenite de la apelative. Evoluție diacronică”, în *Arhivele Olteniei*, XVI, Academia Română, Craiova, p. 171-180.

Burci, Iustina, 2001, *Antroponimie în diacronie*, Craiova, Editura MJM.

Candrea, A. I., 1896, *Poreclele la români*, București, Editura Librăriei Socecū & Comp.

Constantinescu, N. A., 1963, *Dicționar onomastic românesc*, București, Editura Academiei Române.

Cosnceanu, Maria, 1973, *Studiu asupra numelor de persoane*, Chișinău, Editura Știință.

Cosnceanu, Maria, 1991, *Dicționar de prenume și nume de familie purtate de moldoveni*, Chișinău, Editura Redacția Principală a Enciclopediei Sovietice Moldovenești.

Cristureanu, Al., 1980, „Aspecte referitoare la introducerea prenumelor latine livrești în sistemul antroponimiei românești din sec. al XIX-lea și al XX-lea”, în: *Studia Universitatis „Babeș-Bolyai”*; *Psihologia*, XXV, 2, Cluj-Napoca, p. 2-11.

Dan, I., 2006, *Nume proprii românești*, Iași, Editura Timpul.

Dănilă. S., 1988, „Tentația onomasticii”, în *Limbă și literatură*, 1, București, p. 17-24.

Dicționar de frecvență a numelor de familie din România (DFNFR), 2003, vol.1 (A-B), Craiova, Editura Universitară.

Dicționar explicativ al limbii române (DEX), 1998, Academia Română, Institutul de lingvistică „Iorgu Iordan”, ediția a-II-a, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic.

Dinu, Mariana, 1999, „Sufixul -otă”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, V, 4, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 419-424.

Felecan, N., 2013, „Onomastica în spațiul public actual”, în *Limba română*, XXIII, 7-8, Chișinău, p. 144-147.

Goicu, Simona, 1999, *Termeni creștini în onomastica românească*, Timișoara, Editura Amphora.

Graur, Al., 1965, *Nume de persoane*, București, Editura Științifică.

Iliescu, M., 1977, „Structura semantică a urmășilor sufixului latin -arius, -aria, -arium în română și italiană”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, 6, Academia Română, București, Editura Academiei, p. 599-605.

Ionescu, Ch., 1975, *Mică enciclopedie onomastică*, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic.

Ionescu, Ch., 2001, *Dicționar de onomastică*, București, Editura Elion.

Ioniță, V., 1987, „Cu privire la unele categorii onomastice”, în *Studii de onomastică*, 4, Academia Română, Cluj-Napoca, p.40-47.

Iordan, I., 1979, „Influența modei asupra numelor de persoană”, în *Limba română*, anul XXVIII, 1, Academia Română, București, p. 41-50.

Iordan, I., 1983, *Dicționar al numelor de familie românești*, București, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică.

Kis, E., 1976, „Fundamente semiotice în delimitarea termenilor poreclă/supranume”, în: *Studii de onomastică*, I, Academia Română, Cluj-Napoca, p. 127-142.

Lazia, Liliana, 1996, „Câteva considerații privind fenomenul antroponimic dobrogean”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, II, nr.1, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 51-69.

Mangra, Mariana, „Sufixul diminutival *-el* și rolul lui în formarea antroponimelor”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, V, 4, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 325-336.

Mihăilă, Maria, 2008, „Romanian First Names”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică și lexicologie*, I, 1-2, Centrul de cercetare în onomastică și lexicologie, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 62-167.

Miron-Fulea, Mihaela, 2001, „Numele proprii de persoană - între individualizare și instanțiere”, în *Analele Universității București*, XLXX, 50, București, p. 101-114.

Miron-Fulea, Mihaela, 2003, „Numele proprii metaforice în limba română actuală”, în *Aspecte ale dinamicii limbii române actuale*, Editura Universității din București, p. 337-348.

Miron-Fulea, Mihaela, 2005, *Numele proprii. Interfața semantică-sintaxă*, București, Editura Universității din București.

Moise, I., 1994, *Studii de onomastică*, Pitești, Editura Tehnică „Tip-Naste”.

Neculau, E., D., 1964, „Nume de persoane în cartografia din 1820 a locuitorilor din nordul Moldovei”, în *Anuarul de filologie*, XV, Iași, p. 175-190.

Nuță, I., 1969, „Porecle și supranume de femei din județul Iași”, în: *Anuar de lingvistică și istorie literară*, 20, Iași, p. 195-204.

Oancă, Th., 1995, „Tendențe noi în antroponimia românească. Schimbări de nume”, în: *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, I, 1, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 7-24.

Oancă, Th., 1999, *Onomastică și dialectologie*, Craiova, Fundația Scrisul Românesc.

Oprescu, A., 1924, „Importanța studiului numelor de persoană”, în *Arhivele Olteniei*, III, 11, Academia Română, Craiova, p. 23.

Pașca, Șt., 1936, *Nume de persoane și nume de animale din Tara Oltului*, București, Imprimeria Națională.

Parpală, Elena, 2004, „Semiotica numelui propriu: desemnator pur vs. competență onomastică”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, XXVI, 1-2, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 95-102.

Pătruț, I., 1975, „Relații onomastice slavo-române”, în *Cercetări de lingvistică*, XX, 2, Academia Română, Cluj-Napoca, p. 137-151.

Pătruț, I., 1980, *Onomastica românească*, București, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică.

Pătruț, I., 1984, *Nume de persoane și nume de locuri românești*, București, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică.

Pârvan, V., 1982, *Getica, o protoistorie a Daciei*, Ediția a II-a, București, Editura Meridiane.

Petrache, T., 1998, *Dicționar enciclopedic al numelor de botez*, București, Editura Anastasia.

Pop, A., 1987, „Numele propriu - un paradox semantic”, în *Studii de onomastică*, IV, 40, Academia Română, Cluj-Napoca, p. 61 – 67.

Reguș, C., Reguș, Aspazia, 1993, „Formarea prenumelor feminine din documentele istorice”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, 5, Academia Română, București, Editura Academiei, p. 389-403.

Reguș, C., Reguș, Aspazia, 1995, „Antroponimia feminină din documentele istorice (sec. XIV-XVI)”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, I, 1, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 143-224.

Rosetti, Al., 1968, *Istoria limbii române*, București, Editura Academiei Române.

Suciuc, E., 1990, „Sufix onomastic *-ui*”, în *Studii de onomastică*, 5, Academia Română, Cluj-Napoca, p. 57-82.

Sufletel-Moroianu, Rodica, 1998, „Numele de botez românești”, în *Coloana infinitului*, I, 4-5, Timișoara, p. 12-13.

Șodolescu-Silvestru, Elena, 1999, „Rolul semantic al apelativelor în formarea numelor proprii”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, V, 4, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 117-136.

Șodolescu – Silvestru, Elena, 2000, „Sufixul *-ovăț* în onomastică”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, VI, 5, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 231-234.

Todi, Aida, 2004, „Toponime și antroponime românești devenite substantive comune”, în *Agora*, Constanța, nr. 1, p. 5.

Todi, Aida, 2006, Norme și lucrări normative (III) Probleme de morfologie, în *Agora*, 4.

Toma, Ion, 1983-1984, „Despre clasificarea numelor de locuri”, în *Anuar de lingvistică și istorie literară*, A, XXX, Iași, p. 321-335.

Toma, Ion, 1990, „*Etimologia de grup* în toponimie”, în *Limba română*, XXXIX, nr. 5, p. 448-451.

Toma, Ion, 1996, „Onomastica românească: evoluție, tendințe, realizări”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, II, nr. 2, Craiova, p. 201-227.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1975, „Sens și context la numele proprii”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, XXVI, 3, Academia Română, București, p. 239- 246.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1975, „Bazele semantice ale opoziției nume propriu/nume comun”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, XXVI, 5, Academia Română, București, p. 112- 116.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1994, „Nume de persoane și nume de locuri românești”, în *Revistă de Lingvistică și Știință Literară*, 1, Chișinău, p. 32-37.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1995, „Aspecte ale sintaxei numelor proprii”, în *Revistă de Lingvistică și Știință Literară*, 1, Chișinău, p. 14-19.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1996, „Sufixele antroponimice românești moștenite din latină”, în *Cercetări de lingvistică*, XLIV, 2, Academia Română, Cluj-Napoca, p.34-39.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1996, „Derivarea antroponimică în perspectiva romanică: sufixele *-oń(u)*, *-ońe(a)*, *-oń(i)*”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, XLVII, 1-6, Academia Română, București, p. 241-245.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1998, *Gramatica numelor proprii în limba română*, București, Editura All.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1998 (1999), „Aspecte gramaticale ale denumitației onomastice românești: numele de familie cu formă de genitiv”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, XLVIX, 1-2, Academia Română, București, Editura Academiei, p. 339-343.

Tomescu, Domnița, 1999, „*Etimologia lexicală și onomastică*”, în *Limba română*, XLIX, 1, Academia Română, București, Editura Universității din București, p. 240-249.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2001, *Numele de persoană la români - Perspectivă istorică*, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2005, „Tipologia numelor de persoană provenite de la numele de locuri”, în *Direcții ale lingvisticii actuale. In memoriam Magdalena Vulpe*, Editura Universității din Ploiești, p. 5-11.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2005, „Derivarea românească în contextul derivării romanice. Continuitatea sufixului latin *-aria*”, în *Limba română. Omagiu Vasile Frățilă*, Editura Universității din Timișoara, Timișoara, p. 243- 251.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2005, „Particularitățile sintactice ale numelor proprii”, în *Limba română – Structură și funcționare*, Academia Română, Editura Universității din București, București, p. 231-235.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2006, „Derivarea onomastică în limba romană: sufixele antroponimice”, în *Omagiu Gheorghe Bolocan*, Craiova, Editura Universitară, p. 552-559.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2007, „Onomasticizarea - subtip al conversiunii lexico-gramaticale”, în *Studii lingvistice. Omagiu profesoarei Gabriela Pană-Dindelegan la aniversare*, București, Editura Universității din București, p.405-410.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2007, „Derivarea lexicală și derivarea onomastică în limba română”, în *Limba română. Stadiul actual al cercetării. Actele celui de al VI-lea Colocviu al catedrei de limba română (29-30 noiembrie 2007)*, Academia Română, București, Editura Universității din București, p. 609-614.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2007, „Începuturile onomasticii românești. Antroponimia sud-dunăreană. Studii omagiale Matilda Caragiu”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, LVIII, 1, Academia Română, București, Editura Academiei, p. 195-201.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2007, „Romanitatea antroponimiei românești”, în *Limba română, limbă romanică. Omagiu acad. Marius Sala la împlinirea a 75 de ani*, București, Editura Academiei Române, p.535.-545.

Tomescu, Domnița, 2009, „Lexicografie și onomastică”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică și lexicologie*, II, 1-2, Centrul de cercetare în onomastică și lexicologie, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 50-66.

Tomici, M., Andronache, Persida, 2005, *Onomasticon dobrogean: nume de familie*, București, Editura Stephanus.

Tomici, M., 2006, *Onomastica sârbilor și croaților din România*, București, Editura Academiei.

Varna, Ana, 1972, „Despre specificul local al sistemului de denuminație cu prenume în Țara Lăpușului”, în *Buletin științific*, 4, Baia Mare, p.50-54.

Vascenco, V., 1970, „Nume de persoană lipovenesci”, în *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, XXI, 4, Academia Română, București, Editura Academiei, p. 473- 490.

Vascenco, V., 1995, *Studii de antroponimie*, București, Editura Academiei.

Zăbavă, Elena, Camelia, 1999, „Sufixele -eș și -iș în antroponimie”, în *Studii și cercetări de onomastică*, V, 4, Universitatea din Craiova, p. 413-418.

Zăbavă, Elena, Camelia, 2000, „Rolul apelativelor în formarea numelor de familie - derivarea”, în *Arhivele Olteniei*, 15, Academia Română, Craiova, p. 199-208.

Surse:

Lista oficială a abonaților telefonici din județele Constanța și Tulcea, 2001-2002, ROMTELECOM

Pagini aurii. Județele Constanța și Tulcea, 2001-2002.