

The *Dorna* toponym. Etymology and linguistic interference issues[†]

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Abstract

In order to establish a toponymic etymology one is supposed to identify the manner in which facts of language relating to names connect to the signified reality and its socio-geographic context. The study of the *Dorna* toponym represents such a case proving that there are situations in which a good knowledge of the extra-linguistic reality from a diachronic perspective becomes an argument in favour of the validity of a certain linguistic interpretation. The analysis of homonym toponyms, of the derivatives and phrases containing a specific toponym in relation to the designated reality and its history indicate toponymic series with a similar history. Our particular case deals with series of descriptive origins and personal origins. The analysis of the toponymic field of the hydronym *Dorna* (the name of the main right tributary of Bistrița river) emphasizes the changes affecting the Romanian proper names following the contact with the German language motivated by the country being governed by Austrian authorities in the period 1774–1918, changes that mainly influenced the entire socio-geographic context corresponding to this toponymic field.

1. General issues

Many of the toponyms with a considerable age become testimonies for the realities associated with the name of a certain place, either by generally relating to the history and geography of the area or by being relevant within the linguistic field proper, namely for issues such as lexis, morphology, phonetics or linguistic interference. The toponym *Dorna* has a relatively late attestation in official documents (in 1568), the toponym discussed in this case being an tributary of the Bistrița river. The etymology of this toponym, that is the justification of the relationship between the linguistic sign and the designated (socio-)geographic reality (Moldovanu, 1972, p. 75; cf. also Conea, 1969, p. 246), involves a previous research of its nature (appellative or proper name) that shall establish the category of the toponym (descriptive or personal) and its linguistic origin that shall reveal the ethnic background of the denominator (Romanian or foreign toponym). Moreover, the toponym has developed a (toponymic) field by polarizations and differentiations. Polarization is defined as the process through which a denomination of a reality belonging to a (socio-)geographic category is opposed to another name, this opposition reflecting a relationship with a reality belonging to another (socio-)geographic category. For instance, the name of a village becomes, through polarization the determinant of a denominative phrase for the hill, the forest or another geographic reality in its vicinity: *Glăvănești* → *Dealul Glăvănești(lor)* [The Hill of Glăvănești] and *Pădurea Glăvănești* [The Forest of Glăvănești] (cf. MDTM). Differentiation is defined as the process through which the name of a reality belonging to a (socio-)geographic category is opposed to another name, opposition that reflects a relationship with a reality belonging to the same (socio-)geographic category. For instance, the name of

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an tributary is a diminutive derivation from the name of the river in which it flows, as it happens in our particular case: *Dorna* → *Dornișoara* (for details see [Moldovanu, 2010](#), p. 16–20; cf. also [Moldovanu, 2014](#) and [1972](#)). Within this field one should identify the basic toponym (the nucleus of the field) in order to establish the basic etymon, i.e. the linguistic sign (appellative or anthroponym) and the motivation of the relationship between this sign and the designated (socio-)geographic reality. The toponyms resulting from polarizations or differentiations may be called secondary toponyms within the field, as they are subsequent to the formation of the nucleus. The first author that intuitively felt the need for such an analysis in the field of toponymy apparently was Ion Conea, who described this necessity in a short and clear paragraph that needs no further explanation.

The etymology of a toponym is one thing, while its origin proper (as a toponym) is a completely different thing. It is true that there has always been a confusion between the etymology of a toponym (that is, *its linguistic origin*), which is one issue, and the origin of the same toponym *as a toponym*, which is a completely different issue. It is indeed one thing to discover the etymology of the Vrancea toponym that is to discover the word (and, of course, first of all, the language from which it originates) on which it is based (which represents, just to say it one more time, the etymology). It is a completely different thing to prove whether our Vrancea region was named after a character who wore this name first (the name Vrancea), or after a forest at its borders, or after a river or another region or locality that had this name first and which extended its name over the whole region that we know today as Vrancea (*this being ... the origin proper of the toponym*). It is thus quite obvious, however, that to study a toponym (or the toponymy of one region) completely is to study it from both these perspectives. ([Conea, 1969](#), p. 246)

The understanding of the etymology of an appellative is an important approach for the identification of the toponym on which the configuration of the toponymic field was based. The second objective is the analysis of the formal evolution of toponyms that form this field following the influence of the Habsburg Empire between the years 1774¹–1918 over almost the entire (socio-)geographic reality designated by the terms of the above mentioned toponymic field. The need to fulfil these two objectives is decisive for the accurate configuration of the toponymic field (as presented at the end of the study) that must reflect the evolution of the relationships and forms of all the constitutive elements, always considered in their geographic, historic and administrative context.

2. The etymology of the term *Dorna*

The most important reality and also the earliest one attested in documents out of the socio-geographic area in which the toponym *Dorna* developed a field is the river Dorna (53 km), right tributary of the river Bistrița, sometimes considered a confluent of Bistrița Aurie [Golden Bistrița] (the name given to the part of the Bistrița river from the spring to the point it meets the Dorna river). Etymologically it is obvious that the toponym is descriptive, since in the Romanian anthroponymy there are no such names of persons as *Dorn(e)a*. The only form to be found is *Durnea*, of Ukrainian origin, that cannot justify the opening of the thematic vowel –ú– on the Romanian linguistic territory. As a Romanian appellative, *dornă* has a hydronymic meaning, as emphasized in dictionaries or regional glossaries. In [DLR](#) this term is defined as follows:

dornă n. f. (Ban[at], Olt[enia] and South-Western Transylvania) Whirlpool; area in a river or a lake where the water is deep (and clear). (Unclear etym.).

¹The official year of the annexation is 1775, but the year of occupation is 1774. Maps appeared during the preparations for the annexation of Northern Moldavia, starting with the year 1754 (for details, see [Moldovanu, 2005](#), p. CXXVIII–CXXXIII).

The fact that the appellative is recorded in the South-Western Romanian dialects and the river is located in the Northern extremity of Romania could be regarded as an element that would challenge the supposition of a descriptive origin. However, the present spreading area cannot be extrapolated to the moment in which the river was given this name. **DEL**R offers further information in this respect:

dornă n.f. **1.** Waterfall; deeper area of water formed by waterfall: [counties] Argeş, Bacău, Braşov, Constanţa, Craiova, Dîmboviţa, Dolj, Gorj, Hunedoara, Mehedinţi, Maramureş, Neamţ, Olt, Suceava, Tulcea, Teleorman, Vîlcea, Vaslui. **2.** Deeper place in the river bed where children swim dug by the water: [localities] Densuş, Lonea, Petriţa, Ştei, Toteşti – [county] Hunedoara. **3.** Whirlpool in running water; sudden turn of the water course: [localities] Densuş, Hăţăgel, Unirea – [county] Hunedoara. **4.** Swimming place in deep water (usually where a river changes course): [locality] Cetatea – [county] Gorj; [localities] Cîmpa, Densuş, Hăţăgel, Jieţ, Lonea, Peşteana, Sălaşu de Sus, Toteşti, Tuştea, Unirea – [county] Hunedoara. **5.** Deep place in a river bed: [locality] Timiş – [county] Braşov. **6.** Wide deep place where water stays for a longer time: [locality] Sălaşu de Sus – [county] Hunedoara. **7.** Sign for the delimitation of forests: [locality] Brîncoveni – [county] Olt.

Consequently, according to **DEL**R, the present spreading area of the appellative *dornă* includes, besides the South-Eastern area, a strip of territory towards the centre of Romania, then towards the North through the Eastern area, without reaching the far Eastern side, to the Northern borders (the counties of Suceava and Maramureş), to which the South-Eastern extremity is also surprisingly added. The Northern extremity of this strip of territory also includes the socio-geographic set corresponding to the toponymic field under discussion. However, we must note that the spreading area of meaning 1—that is actually the question in the indirect investigation questionnaire used by the authors of the dictionary (who noted after the questions, in between brackets, the term *dornă*)—is covered by the meanings 2–7 only for the South-Eastern area. It is impossible to verify how the note between brackets influenced the informants' answers (they could have simply found it in between the brackets, in the questionnaire), yet it is clear that the information in **DEL**R should be regarded conspicuously. The coordinator of **DEL**R does not provide all these details in the *Introduction* (Bolocan, 2009, p. 8–9), and also provides no explanation whatsoever related to the simple mentioning of counties, as it happens for meaning 1. Further information is to be found in **DTRO** (II, s.v.), namely that the counties of Braşov, Covasna, Dîmboviţa, Galaţi, Tulcea, Teleorman, and Vaslui are represented by a single locality, while the counties of Argeş, Neamţ, and Vîlcea are represented by two such localities. The authors give no indication on how the informants were selected, yet it is quite probable that they had been teachers in those specific localities. All these observations are supported by one more detail related to **DEL**R: “We shall also treat those entopic elements that *we shall extract from toponyms without them having been registered so far as appellatives*” (Bolocan, 2009, p. 9, emphasis added). All these details are meant to question the validity of the delimitation of the spreading area indicated by **DEL**R. Conea was arguing that half a century ago the term was no longer circulating in the Tismana region, even if the mountain area of the river Tismana is also called *Dorna* (Conea & Bugă, 1971, p. 93). The presence of the term outside the areas indicated in **DLR** raises thus even more suspicion. Eremia does not come across this term during his investigations in Bessarabia and the areas of Ukraine inhabited by Romanians in the period 1968–2004 (**DTG**). Jordan (1963, p. 510) states that “this appellative must also exist (or at least have existed) in Moldavia, as indicated by the quoted toponyms, that are spread only across the Moldavian linguistic territory”, even if he also considers toponyms that cannot be explained by means of the appellative *dornă*—namely *Movila Dornei* and *Dorneştii*—or that do not directly relate to it, namely *Dornenii*; he ignores the presence of the toponyms outside the Moldavian territory (see *infra*).

One should also mention the fact that the appellative *dornă* also presents two derivatives: (a) *dorni* and *durnișcă*.

dorni vb. iv. Intrans. (In Northern Olt[enia] and South-Western Transylvania; about the water of a river or lake) To form a *dornă*. (From **dornă**). (**DLR**)

durnișcă n. f. The place where a river pours: [locality] Pungești – [county] Vaslui. (DELR)

The recording of the meaning ‘bulboană, vârtoare’ [whirlpool] in the whole spreading area, as well as the existence of the two derivatives indicate the fact that the meaning of the appellative *dornă* is stable and excludes the possibility that *dornă* is a post-toponymic appellative. The meanings ‘cădere de apă’ [waterfall] and ‘cotitură bruscă a apei’ [sudden turn of the water course] found in DELR (meanings 1 and 3) of the appellative *dornă* represent a simple case of metonymy through contiguity (in the physical reality it is a cause–effect relationship), while meaning 4 represents an extension. Meaning 7, with only one occurrence, is most probably a case confusion that the informant makes with the appellative *bornă*. Meaning 6 seems to be an extension. Other sources also plead for the general sense, also for the South-Western Romanian dialects: “adîncitură de rîu” [deep are in a river] (SD), “vîrtej de apă, bulboană” [whirlpool] (CADE), “vârtoare, loc unde apa e mai adîncă” [whirlpool, area where the water is deeper] (Suflețel, 1983, p. 264), “the place where the water is agitated, foamy, and deep is called *dornă*” (Conea, 2010, p. 135).

The semantic stability of the appellative is important in establishing the toponymic motivation. The origin of a descriptive hydronym can be a characteristic of the water course or it can be a mark through which it is identified, as it is usually situated either at the spring or at the point where the river flows into another water course. Piatra Dornei is located at the springs of the Dorna river, in the Eastern part, and it is perceived as the point where Dorna springs: “and then the waters of Dorna, upstream, up to their origins, under Piatra Dorni” (BĂLAN, D.C. 31, document from the year 1755). The genitive aspect of the phrase indicates a relationship of contiguity, either between the cliff (Piatra Dornei) and a geographic reality in its vicinity, or between the cliff and the toponym *Dorna*, designating a flowing water. The first possibility is contradicted by the geographic context of the cliff, while the second is confirmed by the presence of the river Dorna. Even if it is not relevant from a toponymic viewpoint, the etymology of the entopic *dornă* can be of great interest, as it might indicate the main meaning as deriving from the etymon. Densusianu attempts an etymology:

dornă “vîrtej de apă, bulboană” [whirlpool], from the stem *dor-* with the meaning ‘a smulge, a despărți’ [to tear, to separate]; comp. Old Pol. *dura* (= *dora*) ‘spărtură, gaură’ [break, hole] and Slov. *predora* ‘loc inundat’ [flooded area] (for formation, comp. Old Bulg. *vlûna* ‘val’ [wave]). The name of the river Dorna is certainly the same word. (Densusianu, 1915, p. 57)

The solution provided by Densusianu was not accepted (cf. DLR). Iordan (1963, p. 510) wrongly states that Bogrea (1922, p. 799) had accepted Densusianu’s etymology. This issue is problematic both as far as the radical is concerned and especially with regard to the Slavonic suffix *-na* (< *-îna*), a denominative suffix that forms possessive adjectives (Miklosich, 1927, p. 211 [95]; cf. also Petrovici, 1960, p. 55; 1970, p. 160).

Consequently, the etymology of the *Dorna* hydronym (main right tributary of the river Bistrița) should indicate a relation between the meaning of the appellative “bulboană; loc într-un rîu sau într-un lac unde apa este adîncă” [whirlpool; area of a river or lake where the water is deep] and a reality displaying these characteristics. The etymology proposed by Weigand for this hydronym cannot be taken into account— from Rut. *dorna zemlja* ‘frisch gerodetes Land’ [= recently deforested land]—, this being contested by Bogrea (1922, p. 798–799) precisely by reference to the appellative *dornă*. A place displaying the characteristics corresponding to the meanings of the appellative *dornă*, that would have the identification function of the whole course of the Dorna river, cannot be found in the springs area, but is found right where it flows into the Bistrița river, where it forms a *dornă*, described in geographical terms, as follows:

From the point where Dorna flows towards the East [...] the water of Bistrita *takes an almost complete turn*, followed by another one, downstream. The walls of the actual valley, straight and broken, that correspond to the vertical layers, the strips formed by the river deposits and *the amazing lake-like calmness of the river, together with the sudden turns taken by the river*, gives

us the right to consider this segment of the Bistrița valley a good example of meanders hidden deeply in the crystal-clear water. (Mihăilescu, 1944, p. 343, emphasis added)

This description of the place where Dorna flows into the Bistrița river corresponds fully to the meaning of the appellative, confirming thus the hypothesis that the hydronym *Dorna* is the basic toponym from which the whole field has formed. Other hydronyms are further arguments for the descriptive toponymic category:

Dorna Mare Big hole in Valea Fărășeștiului, village Fărășești – Timișoara. (DTB)

Dorna, area in the region of Clopotiva and part of the river Tismana, close to the monastery [= the Monastery of Tismana] (see Conea, 1936, p. 114). *Dorna* is also the name given to the deepest part of the river Jiu, near V[aidei, village Stănești, county of Gorj]. (Suflețel, 1983, p. 264)

Dornă is the name given by the locals to what other people call *vîltoare*: a place where the water is deeper and calmer, at the turns. *Dornă* – proper name – given on the opposite side of the Carpathians to the river Tismana – from the springs up to the Monastery. (Conea, 1936, p. 114)

The springs area of the Tismana river (right tributary of Jiu), the one upstream from the Tismana Monastery, has the most waterfalls that obviously form wholes in the river bed, which must have been called *dorne* by the locals. Another fragment written by Conea about the upper course of Tismana, that is the portion of the river crossing the mountains, brings further details on the issue:

The part of Tismana river that crosses the mountains is called *Dorna*. However, the basic appellative—*dorna*—is no longer alive in the region. On the other hand the appellative is still used across the mountains, in Țara Hațegului, where Ov. Densusianu [1915, p. 316] states that it means “vîrtej de apă, bulboană” [whirlpool], that is to say... deep water. (Conea & Bugă, 1971, p. 93)

The monastery is built near a waterfall, a detail that is enclosed in the etiologic legend. The etymology of the hydronym *Dorna* is surely related to this characteristic of the upper course of the river Tismana, probably even to the *dorna* in the vicinity of the Tismana Monastery. A further argument can be considered the name *Cascade* [Waterfalls] for the same area of Tismana: “The bridge over the Tismana river was on this side of the Waterfalls” (Ștefulescu, 1909, p. 73), the bridge being near the Monastery of Tismana. DTRO records the word *dornă* as coming from the village of Tismana with the meaning of “izvor” [spring], which definitely represents a case of re-semanticization, as in the *dorna* near the Monastery of Tismana there is a spring coming from right under the cliff on which the monastery is built. The toponym *Dorna Verde* [Green Dorna], to be found in the same book, accompanied by a very short explanation “waterfalls” is another case of metonymy (cf. observations to meaning 3 from DELR).

There are, however, a few toponymic and a few derived constructions for which no confirmations can be found in relation to the same toponymic etymology: *Movila Dornei* [Dorna Hill], situated in the Eastern side of Munteni village (commune Belcești, county of Iași), *Prisaca Dornei* [Dorna’s Apiary] (village, commune Vama, county of Suceava), and the oiconym *Dorneni* naming two villages in the county of Bacău (one in the commune Plopana, the other one in the commune Vultureni). These are associated by Jordan (1963, p. 510) with the hydronym *Dorna*, being regarded as having the same (linguistic) etymology.

As far as the oronym *Movila Dornei* is concerned, we should mention the fact that the appellative *dornă* is not recorded in the county of Iași. In ATLAS MOLD., besides the above mentioned oronym—but with the determinant in the nominative, *Movila Dorna*—there also occurs *Dealul Dorna* (the top of which is *Movila Dorna*) and *Valea Dornei* (small left tributary of Buhna Valley, the Bahlui basin). The aspect of Dorna Valley or of Buhna Valley, in which it flows, does not offer any argument in favour of a relation

with the appellative *dornă*, while *Movila Dornei* and *Dealul Dorna* cannot be placed in direct relation with the appellative *dornă*. Yet, the toponymic field cannot be reduced to these three toponyms. In Bawr's map from 1774 the name of a small Farm is written as *Chutordurnoi* (TTRM, I₁, p. 754/2), translated as "The small Farm of Dorna" (as written also by Mircea Ciubotaru in Adumitroaei & Ciubotaru, 2013, p. XIV). Since this is a relation of ownership, the owner was not a monastery in the Dorna region (there was no monastery at the time), so it couldn't have been a reduced phrase **Odaia (Mănăstirii) Dorna* [The small Farm of the (Monastery) of Dorna], but it was a person whose name is to be found in Bawr's note as *Chutordurnoi*, that is *Durnea*, and the phrase should be translated as "Odaia Durnii" [The small Farm of Durnea]. The name of the owner is probably the etymon for *Movila Dornei* and *Valea Dornei*, the same Durnea being the owner of the lawn identified by that hill. The situation is similar with that of the oronym *Movila Durnei* [Durnea's hill] (a hill situated in the western side of the village Dornești, commune Costișa, county of Neamț, attested in documents in the year 1583, DRH, A, VII, p. 574) and with that of the place name *Dornești* (village, commune Dornești, county of Suceava, attested in documents from 1475 as *Durneștii*, DRH, A, II, p. 299), whose etymology is supported by historical documents where his successors are also mentioned. As far as the first case is concerned, in a document dated 1623 Durnea's grandchildren sell a house in Durnești (DRH, A, XVIII, p. 73), and in 1627–1628 Ioana, Durnea's granddaughter, sells her part of the house in Durnești (DRH, A, XIX, p. 318). The first document in which the thematic vowel *-u-* is replaced by *-o-* belongs to the Austrian administration from 1790 (Germ. *Dornesty*). The cause of the replacement is the confusion between the vowels *o* and *u*, often signalled in Austrian transcriptions (cf. Moldovanu, 2005, p. CXXXI/1). The case of the other place name, namely *Dornești*, indicates an analogy with *Dorna* (for details, see MDTM, **Durnea** and **Dorneștii**²).

Prisaca Dornei, a village first mentioned in 1808 with the name of *Eisenau* "The Iron Valley" (colony with settlers of Zips, Germany), and then with the name *Prisaca* in 1896, appears with the current name, *Prisaca Dornei* in 1943 (see TTRM, I₂, p. 945/2). The attempt to relate the determinant in the toponymic phrase with a *dornă* on the Moldova river, that was flowing close by, could be a problematic solution, since the aspect of the water course does not offer any argument in this respect. According to administrative documents, the genitive determinant *Dornei* is added after a long time to the basic place name (*Prisaca*), that is to be found in the phrase, while no other toponym that would argue for this determinant occurs in the area. From this strictly linguistic viewpoint the toponymic phrase is difficult to explain also because of its very restraint circulation, and only at the popular level of the appellative *dornă*, if we were to consider that it was still in circulation. Quite exceptionally, the determinant from the toponymic phrase *Prisaca Dornei* does not come from a close geographic reality, as it naturally happens, but from a remote geographic reality, the origin of the determinant being the place name *Dorna*, popular variation of *Vatra Dornei*. According to the local tradition, in compliance with the information provided in the direct investigation performed by Dragoș Moldovanu, the issue under discussion is an official toponym, suggested by the position of the village on the railways towards Dorna, that would differentiate it from other villages in Moldavia bearing the name of *Prisaca*.

The two villages *Dorneni* mentioned above have the same etymon, that is, the patrionym (< Lat. *patria* + *-onym*) *dorneni*, a fact confirmed by the explanation provided for the name of the village in Vultureni: "it was given this name because its inhabitants [the inhabitants of the slum *Dorneni*] come from Dorna" (MDG, III, p. 197/3).

The analysis of the etymologic possibilities for the hydronym *Dorna* (right tributary of the river Bistrița), as well as of the other toponyms supposed to have a similar etymology clearly indicates the appellative *dornă* (whirlpool) as the etymon. This indication is proven by both the geographic reality corresponding to the descriptive (geographic) toponyms and the different etymologies for other toponyms supposed to enter the same category, the closest being the so-called 'social' descriptives whose etymology derives from a patrionym (*Dornenii*).

3. Linguistic interference issues

Linguistic interference at the toponymic level is a common fact. The elements of the toponymic field developed by the hydronym *Dorna* occur, of course, in various sources in foreign languages, as in the case of the majority of toponyms with a certain socio-geographic importance. Here we shall analyze their evolution following the entrance under Austrian administration and the annexation of Bessarabia by the Habsburg Empire, as well as the way in which some of them were adjusted to the Romanian language system, keeping characteristics that are either not specific to the Romanian language, or even contrary to the normal structure of Romanian toponyms. As opposed to the simple occurrence of toponyms in documents written in a foreign language, the entrance of an entire region under foreign administration involves more than mere orthographic adaptations caused by the approximate perception of Romanian nomenclature. It also involves adaptations to the German or to the new administrative system which leads to new denominative structures. The toponymic field developed by the hydronym *Dorna* represents an illustrative case, due to its complexity and rare, even completely new situations, their transposition into the German language and their adaptation to the new administrative system, as well as their re-Romanization after the year 1918.

Semi-calques, a general phenomenon in the case of toponymic phrases, are generally characterized by the translation of the entopic, to which issues of phonetic adjustment of the determinant in the toponymic phrase are added, and when the German language is involved, the determinant is also placed in front. Thus, the hydronym *Rîul Dorna* occurs as *Dorna Bach*, *Dorna Fluss* or *Dorna Reu* (where the medial *-ă-* is rendered by anterior vowel *-e-* in entopic) while *Runcul Dornei* occurs as *Dornj Runkut*. When the entopic is not translated, the word order of the phrase can be preserved, as in the case of *Munceii Dornei*, an oronym attested in German only in the form of *Muntsei Dornei* (with the graphic rendering of the alveolar *-ț-* through *-ts-*), for *Obcina Dornenilor* attested as *Obczina Dornyenilor*, *Obsina Dornyenilor* (with the graphic rendering of the deaf pre-palatal affricate *-ć-* as *-dzi-* and *-si-*, and with the rendering of the palatalization of the consonant *n* followed by *e* through *-ye-*), or the first attestations for *Piatra Dornei* with the forms *Piatra Dorni* (through phonological underdifferentiation, that is the ignoring of non-syllabic *-i-* as a morpheme from the genitive mark *-iș*), *Piatra Dorniluj* (through the confusion of the articles *-lor* / *-lui*), or *Pietrille Dorni*.

A different situation seems to be the case of place names which, integrated in a new administrative system are to be found in paratactic compounds, reflecting a reverse relation in comparison with the Romanian administrative nomenclature. Besides the examples above, normal adaptations to the German word order also occur in juxtaposed structures in which the position of the determinant is not occupied by an entopic, as in *Dorna Bach*, for instance, where the word order cannot create confusion. We refer to the paratactic structures where the determinant (placed in front) represents “the village” according to the perception of the Austrian administration. This is why, parts of the village Dorna and the hamlets nearby that were not registered in the official nomenclature before the annexation of Bukovina, namely: *Vatra Satului*, *Candrenii*, *Josenii*, *Arșița*, *Chilia*, *Popenii*, *Poiana* (today known as *Poiana Negrii*) become: *Dorna-Vatra Satului* (then *Dorna-Vatra*), *Dorna-Candreni*, *Dorna-Joseni*, *Dorna-Arșița*, *Dorna-Chilia*, *Dorna-Popeni*, *Dorna-Poiana*, undoubtedly with the graphic adaptations and the inherent errors. The parts of the Dorna village and the neighbouring hamlets gain thus a sort of administrative identity, yet they do not become independent but remain parts of Dorna, as Werenka also shows, referring at the very beginning of the Austrian administration:

Dorna = Dorf aus mehreren zerstreuten Häusergruppen bestehend, die verschiedenen Namen führten: Dorna Arschiza, – din jos stînei [down the sheep-run], – Candreni, – la popeni, – Vatra satului, Dorna [Dorna = village made of several scattered hamlets that had different names: Dorna Arșița, – din Josul Stînei [down the sheep-run], – Candreni, – la Popeni, – Vatra Satului, Dorna].

Watra Dornei = Vatra Dornei (rom.), ebenso die Benennungen: Dorna Arșița, Dorna din Jos stînei, Dorna Candreni, Dorna la popeni, Dorna vatra satului waren Häusergruppen, die zu Dorna gezählt wurden” [Watra Dornei = Vatra Dornei, and the names: Dorna Arșița, Dorna din Josul Stînei, Dorna Candreni, Dorna la Popeni, Dorna Vatra Satului were hamlets belonging to Dorna]. (Werenka, 1895, p. 25, 114)

The paratactic compounds imposed by the German administration reflect the German word order, where the determinant is placed before, so that the study of this terminology from the perspective of the Romanian popular denominative system is not relevant (cf. Moldovanu, 1991, p. XLIII; see also Prisacaru, 2015, p. 77–78). Their interpretation as “constellations of villages” (Moldovanu, 1991, p. XLIII) is the result of a prospective approach in our particular case, many of them being initially, as shown by the documents of the time, parts of villages or hamlets, of which some have become village in their own right. Such paratactic structures are usually applied but are not limited to place names, as it is easily proven by the German toponymic phrases corresponding to the hydronym *Negrișoara*: *Dorna Niagrischora Bach*, *Dorna Nyegrisora* or even with untranslated entopic, *Dornaniegrisoara R[îu]* (TTRM, I₄, p. 178/1).

We should mention here that *Dorna-Arini* is a compound place name, much like its synonym *Dorna-Șarul*; they are neither identical, nor analogic creations, but they reflect an unification of two villages remained within the Moldavian borders after 1774 (for more details, see TTRM, I₁, p. 366/2–367/1).

Built around the nucleus *Dorna*, the German toponymic field did not last for too long, as it disappeared progressively with the assimilation of the component localities (some of them after changing their names) until Bukovina became separated from the Habsburg Empire. The only one that resisted was *Dorna-Candreni*, the name of which was wrongly re-Romanised in 1919, becoming *Dorna Candrenilor*, although a proper understanding of the compound word would have imposed a reversed determination relationship: *Candrenii Dornei*. A similar, but only temporary case is represented by the synonym for *Dorna-Arini*, namely the compound indicating the geographic position, *Dorna-Gura Negrii*, which appears in the phrase *Dorna Gurii Negre* (cf. și Moldovanu, 2010, p. 303).

The linguistic interference has thus led not only to the common graphic, morpho-syntax, calque and semi-calque issues, but also to distortions within the Romanian denomination system, as borrowed structures were wrongly interpreted although we cannot speak about the lack of knowledge regarding the corresponding socio-geographic realities. In the detailed presentation of the toponymic field of the hydronym *Dorna* there are references to all the processes that contributed to its formation as well as the existing versions, without too much focus on the administrative situation of the denominated localities. This can be followed based on the references to TTRM, I₁₋₂.

4. The toponymic field of the *Dorna* hydronym

All processes discussed in the previous sub-section, as well as the outcome of the research regarding the etymology of the *Dorna* toponym (the name given to the right tributary of the river Bistrița) are presented within the lexicographic scheme of the toponymic field developed by the term. The documents that were not detailed in the previous sub-section are indicated here, yet they are reduced to the first attestation of the indicated form. The toponyms that do not belong to the field are written with spaces. Taking into account the lexicographic character of the presentation of the field developed by the hydronym *Dorna*, we used the abbreviations provided at the end of the study.

DÓRNA descriptive top. A. Hydron. (With implied ent.) Large right trib. of Bistrița River (at city of Vatra Dornei, Suceava county) TTRM, I₃, 42/2 (att. 1568). ◇ In synt.: *Apa Dornei* BĂLAN, D.C. 31 (att. 1755) or, with the determ. in the nom., *Pîriul Dorna* GRĂMADĂ, T. II, 527 (att. 1783), GRĂMADĂ, T. I, 261 (att. 1937). In echipol. oppos. with *Dornișoara* “Dorna Mică”: *Rîul Dorna Mare* TTRM, I₄, 77/2 (att. 1775). ◆ Semi-calques with the ent. sometimes abbrev.: Germ. *Dorna Bach* *ib.* (att. 1774) or *Dorna*

Fl[uss] ib. (att. 1775), *Dorna Mare Fl[uss] ib.* (att. 1775); Lat. *Dorna Fluvius* **HURM.** XV₁, 631 (att. 1568) or *Dorna R[ivus]* **TTRM,** I₄, 77/2 (att. 1788?).

I. By differ. Hydron. (In synt. *Gura Rîului Dorna*) The part where Dorna River flows into another river. **DRH, A,** XX, 331 (att. 1630, after Rus. trans. at 1841). ◇ By reduction of the synt.: *Gura Dornei ib.* VII, 726 (wrongly dated 1584, after Slv.), **MDG,** III, 195/3 (att. 1900).

1. By polariz. Oicon. (With *village* ent. implied, in synt.) *Gura Dornei* [Att. in 1640: **TTRM,** I₃, 43/1.] (Old) Vatra Dornei (**IX.1**).

II. By differ. Hydron. (Derived; in privat. oppos. with Dorna **A:** *Dornișoara*) Main left trib. of Dorna River (at vil. Poiana Șampeii, com. Poiana Șampeii, Suceava county). **TTRM,** I₄, 78/2 (att. 1774). ◇ In synt.: *Pârâul Dornișoara* **GRĂMADĂ, T.** II, 394 (sec. XIX) or, with change of ent. and case, *Cracul Dornișoarei ib.* (att. 1937). ◆ Semi-calques Germ.: *Dornischora Bach* **TTRM,** I₄, 78/2 (att. 1789); *Dorniszora Bach ib.* (att. 1775).

1. By polariz. Phyton. (In synt. *Pădurea Dornișoara*) Forest on both sides of Dornișoara Creek. **GRĂMADĂ, T.** II, 394 (att. 1937).

III. By synth. Hydron. The two flowing waters considered together: *Pîriul Dornelor* **GABOR, D.** 90 (att. 1995).

1. By polariz. Cremnon. (In synt.; geogr.: *Depresiunea Dornelor*) Depression between mountains comprising Dorna River and Dornișoara Creek basin. **SĂNDULACHE, B.** 158 (att. 2009). ◇ With change of ent.; unoffic.: *Țara Dornelor* **MIHĂILESCU, D.** 335 (att. 1944).

IV. By polariz. Oron. (In synt. *Piatra Dornei*) Mt. situated in the area between Dorna River spring and Negrișoara Creek spring. **BĂLAN, D.C.** 31 (att. 1755). ◇ With the ent. in nom.: *Piatra Dorna* **TTRM,** I₄, 77/2 (att. 1788). ◇ With the ent. in the pl.: *Pietrele Dornei ib.* (att. 1775).

1. P. conf. Oicon. *Piatra Dornei* [Att. in 1778: **ib.** 78/1.] (Old) Vatra Dornei (**IX.1**).

V. By polariz. Oron. (In synt. *Runcul Dornei*¹) Mt. situated between Dorna River and Dornișoara Creek, close to the spring, W of Dornișoara vil. **GRĂMADĂ, T.** II, 506 (att. 1768). ◇ With change of ent. and with determ. in nom.: *Vîrful Dorna* **HARTA MIL.** (att. 1962). ◇ With the ent. in oron. function; in synt.: *Vîrful Runcul* **CHIRIȚĂ, D.** 83 (att. 2003, map). ◇ With ellipsis of determ.: *Runcul* **TTRM,** I₄, 77/2 (att. 1775, Germ.). ◆ Lat. semi-calque: *Mons Dorna ib.* (att. 1780).

VI. By polariz. Oron. (In synt. *Munceii Dornei*) Mt. situated between Dorna River and Negrișoara Creek (right tributary of Dorna River), SW of Vatra Dornei. **TTRM,** I₄, 77/2 (att. 1775).

VII. By polariz. Oron. (In synt.; rare: *Munții Dornei*) The Mountains of Bistrița. **MDG,** III, 643/2 (a. 1900).

VIII. By polariz. Hydron. (After Germ.; in paratactically comp.: *Dorna Negrișoara*) Negrișoara, right tributary of Dorna River, by omon. differ. from other hydronyms *Negrișoara* from the Bistrița basin. **TTRM,** I₄, 178/1 (att. 1775). ◇ With ent. post-placed in synt.; after Germ.: *Dornaniegrisoara R[îu] ib.* (att. 1788). ◆ Germ. semi-calques: *Dorna Niagrischora Bach* **TTRM,** I₄, 178/1 (att. 1789).

IX. By polariz. Oicon. (With implied ent.) *Dorna*¹ [Att. in 1568: **TTRM,** I₃, 43/1.] (Old) Vil. situated at the confl. of Dorna and Bistrița; by restr. Main component of Dorna vil. (**IX.1**). ◇ With change of ent.: *Tîrgul Dorna* **TTRM,** I₂, 1285/1 (att. 1896). ◇ In synt. with adj. determ., indicating the historic province: *Dorna Bucovineană* **MDG,** III, 195/2 (att. 1900).

1. By differ. Oicon. (Preceded by ent., in synt.) *Vatra Satului Dorna* [Att. in 1774: **ib.** 1284/2] Main compon. locality of Vatra Dornei; (old) Dorna (**IX**), Piatra Dornei (**IV.1**). ◇ By reduction of synt.: *Vatra Dornei ib.* I₂, 1285/1 (att. 1823). ◇ With determ. in nom., after Germ.: *Vatra Dorna ib.* (att. 1790). ◇ In comp., with inversion of terms, after Germ.: *Dorna-Vatra* **MDG,** III, 196/1 (att. 1900).

2. By differ. Oicon. (Germ., in comp.) *Dorna-Candreni* [Att in 1778: **TTRM,** II₁, 73/2.] Candreni vil. (considered locality compon. of vil. Dorna (**IX**), com. Dorna Candrenilor, county of Suceava. ◇ Art.: În comp., după germ.: *Dorna-Candrenii ib.* I₁, 367/1 (att. 1824). ◇ Rom., with the transformation of the Germ. comp. in synt.: *Candrenii Dornei ib.* (att. 1793). ◇ With the inversion of the compon., after germ.; offic.: *Dorna Candrenilor ib.* (att. 1899).

- a. By polariz. Phyt. (In synt. *Pădurea Dorna Candrenilor*) For. N of vil. Dorna Candrenilor, in the basin of Ciotina Creek (right tributary of Bistrița River, in vil. Iacobeni, com. Iacobeni, county of Suceava); (old) Ciotina Candrenilor. **CERNAT, D.** 234 (att. 2006).
3. By polariz. Oron. (In synt. *Runcul Dornei*²) Ramification of Mt. Bîrnărel from Giumalău massif, NW of Vatra Dornei. **TUDOSE, B.** 387 (att. 2012). ◇ With the ent. in oron. function: *Muntele Runcul CHIRIȚĂ, D.* 83 (att. 2003, map). ◇ Germ., with invers. of the synt.: *Dornj Runkut TTRM, I₄, 77/2* (att. 1769). ◇ With the ent. in oron. function: *Runcul ib.* (att. 1775).
- a. By polariz. +Oicon. (In synt.) *Runcul Dornei* [Att. as an estate in 1768: **TTRM, I₂, 1011/2.**] Ex vil., situated on Mt. Runc, NW of Vatra Dornei; (rarely) Runcul Giumalău.
4. By differ. +Oicon. (Germ., in comp.) *Dorna Dinjoseni* [Att. in 1774: **ib. I₁, 619/1.**] Ex vil. (considered locality belonging to vil. Dorna IX) situated down stream of vil. Dorna, in the Northern part of vil. Ortoaia, com. Dorna-Arini, county of Suceava. ◇ Rom. comp., with the reduction of prep.: *Dorna-Josenii ib.* (att. 1848). ◆ Rus. semi-calque: *Nižna Dorna ib. I₂, 1284/2* (att. 1774).
5. By difer. +Oicon. (Germ., in comp.) *Dorna-Pe Giumalău* [Att. in 1790: **ib. I₂, 1011/2.**] Ex village (considered locality belonging to vil. Dorna IX) situated on the Southern slope of a Mt. Giumalău, NW of Vatra Dornei. ◇ Rom. comp., with the reduction of prep.: *Dorna-Giumalău ib.* (att. 1864).
6. By differ. Oicon. (In synt.) Șarul Dornei. a) [Att. in 1774: **ib. 1133/2.**] Vil. (considered locality belonging to vil. Dorna IX) called today Șarul Bucovinei, com. Șarul Dornei, county of Suceava. ◇ Germ., in comp.: *Șarul-Dorna ib. 1134/1* (att. 1848).
b) [Att. in 1838: **ib.**] S. (considered locality belonging vil. Dorna IX), com. Șarul Dornei, county of Suceava, formed by the unification of a part of the vil. Șarul with a part of the vil. Dorna, both remaining in Moldavia, after the Austrian occupation of Bukovina. ◇ Germ., in comp.: *Dorna-Șarul ib.* (att. 1833). ◇ With ellipsis determ.; old: *Șarul ib.* (att. 1774).
- a. By differ. Oicon. (Rus., in synt.) *M[alaja] Dorna* [Att. in 1774: **ib. I₁, 367/1.**] Vil. unidentified, probably Poiana Șampeii, com. Poiana Șampeii, county of Suceava. ◇ Rus., by reduction of the synt.: *Dorna ib. I₄, 202/2* (att. 1772).
- b. By differ. Oicon. (Germ., in synt.) *Dorna Poienii* [Att. in 1855: **ib. I₂, 913/2.**] Vil. Poiana Negrii (considered locality belonging to vil. Dorna IX), com. Dorna Candrenilor, county of Suceava.
7. By differ. +Oicon. (Germ., in comp.) *Dorna-Arșița* [Att. in 1778: **ib. I₁, 21/1.**] Ex vil. (considered locality belonging to vil. Dorna IX), NE of Argestrul, sbb. of Vatra Dornei.
8. By differ. +Oicon. (Germ., in comp.) *Dorna-Chilia* [Att. in 1899: **ib. 221/1.**] Ex vil. (considered locality belonging to vil. Dorna IX), in the Northern part of Vatra Dornei. ◇ With the reduction of comp.: *Chilia ib.* (att. 1896, 1900).
9. By polariz. Oicon. (In comp.) *Dorna-Arinii* [Att. in 1965: **ib. 18/2.**] Vil., com. Dorna-Arini, county of Suceava, formed by the unification of a part of the vil. Dorna (IX), remaining in Moldavia after the Austrian occupation of Bukovina with the vil. Arinul situated in the vicinity; (old) Dorna Gurii Negre. ◇ By the reduction of comp.: *Dorna ib. I₃, 43/1* (att. 1799).
10. By polariz. Oicon. (In synt.) *Dorna Gurii Negre* [Att. in 1859: **ib. I₁, 366/2.**] (Old) Dorna-Arinii, com. Dorna-Arini, county of Suceava, formed by the unification of a part of the vil. Dorna (IX), remaining in Moldavia after the Austrian occupation of Bukovina, with the vil. Gura Negrii. ◇ In comp.: *Dorna-Gura Negrii ib.* (att. 1862).
11. By differ. Oicon. (Derived, with implied ent.) *Dornișoara* [Att. in 1823: **ib. I₂, 1285/1.**] Vil., com. Poiana Șampeii, county of Suceava, situated on the upper course of Dorna River, in privat. oppos. with vil. Dorna (IX.1), situated in the flowing area of the same water course.
12. By ext. Horon. (In periphr.; unoffic.: *Țara din Dorna*) (Old) Țara Dornelor (X). **IORGA, S.D.** VI₂, 4 (att. 1746).
– Patron.: (IX.1) *dorneni*, sg. *dornean* **TEZ. SUC.** 232 (att. 1728, rez.), **MDG**, III, 195/2 (att. 1900), **NALR-DATE**, 48; Germ. *Dornaer* **TTRM, I₃, 43/1** (att. 1779); *Dornaer ib.* (att. 1781); *Dorner ib.* (att. 1641); Hung. *dornai ib.* (cca 1636); Lat. *Dornensis ib.* (att. 1750); (IX.2) *candreni*, sg. *candrean* **NALR-**

DATE, 25 or *cândreni*, sg. *cândrean* **CERNAT, D.** 50 (att. 1818), **NALR-DATE**, 28; *candrenari*, sg. *candrenar* **MOLDOVANU, S.** 39 (att. 1979); *dornacândreni*, sg. *dornacândrean* **ANCH.**

– Pron.: **(IX.1)** *Duórna* **NALR-DATE**, 45; *Vătra Dórni* **ib.** 47; **(IX.2)** *Candrēni* **ib.** 45; **(IX.5)** *Dórnarīni* **ib.** 49.

– Also written: **(IX.2)** *Dorna-Cândreani* **TTRM**, I₁, 367/2 (att. 1778); **(IX.6)** *Dornașarul* **ib.** I₁, 367/1 (att. 1833). – By conf.: **(I)** *Gura Durnei*, **DRH, A**, VII, 726 (wrongly dated 1584, after Slv.), by anal. with pers. n. *Durnea*. – Var.: **(A)** *Apa Dorni* **BĂLAN, D.C.** 31 (att. 1755), by reduction to *-i* of the dial. desin. *-ij* of gen.; **(IX.2)** *Dorna-Cândreni* **TTRM**, I₁, 367/2 (att. 1896); *Dorna Cândrenilor* **ib.** (att. 1919); *Dorna Cândreni* **ib.** (att. 1948), with the closure of *-ă-* under the infl. of the following nasal; *Dorna Cândrenilor* **ib.** (att. 1930); **(IX.4)** *Dorna-Giosenii* **ib.** 619/1 (att. 1848), with the preservation of Mold. affric. *ǵ*; **(IX.10)** *Dorna-Gura Negrei* **ib.** 367/1 (att. 1871), by morphological hypercor.; *Dorna Gurei Negre* **ib.** (att. 1859), by morphological hypercor.; **(IX.5)** *Dorna-Pe Giumălău* **ib.** I₂, 1011/2 (att. 1896), by closing at *-ă-* of proton. *-a-*; **(A)** *Pîrăul Dorna* **GRĂMADĂ, T.** II, 527 (att. 1783), with the popular form of ent.; **(IV)** *Piatra Dorni* **BĂLAN, D.C.** 31 (att. 1755); **(V)** *Runcul Dornii* **GRĂMADĂ, T.** II, 506 (att. 1768); **(IX.6)** *Șarul Dornii* **TTRM**, I₂, 1134/1 (att. 1790). – Def. graf.: **(IX.2)** *Dorna Candreilor* **TTRM**, I₁, 367/2 (att. 1830); *Dorna-Condreni* **ib.** (att. 1924); **(IX.5)** *Dorna-Gemeleu* **ib.** I₂, 1011/2 (att. 1864); **(IX.4)** *Dorna-Geosenei* **ib.** I₁, 619/1 (att. 1859); *Dorna-Giosănei* **ib.** 619/2 (att. 1861); *Dorna-Gioșeni* **ib.** (att. 1864); **(IX.5)** *Dornașarul* **ib.** (att. 1833); **(IX.9)** *Dornea* **ib.** (att. 1846); **(IX.6)** *Sarul Doamnei* **ib.** I₂, 1134/1 (att. 1889); *Sarul Dorna* **ib.** (att. 1864); *Sarul Dornei* **ib.** (att. 1925). – Translit.: **(IX)** *Doma* **ib.** I₄, 77/2 (att. 1769); **(IX.7)** *Dorna-Arsitza* **ib.** I₁, 21/1 (att. 1778); **(A)** *Dorna-Bach* **ib.** I₃, 42/2 (att. 1776); **(IX.2)** *Dorna-Candrarii* **ib.** I₁, 367/2 (att. 1830); **(IX.4)** *Dorna Dincosteny* **ib.** 619/1 (att. 1781); *Dorna Dinczosteny* **ib.** (att. 1778); *Dorna Dinsostenij* **ib.** (att. 1785); *Dorna Dinsostenj* **ib.** (att. 1774); **(IX.2)** *Dorna-Kandreni* **ib.** I₃, 43/1 (att. 1780); *Dorna-Kandrenj* **ib.** I₁, 367/2 (att. 1778); *Dorna-Kandreny* **ib.** (att. 1781); **(VIII)** *Dorna Nyegrisoră* **ib.** 178/1 (att. 1781); **(IX.5)** *Dorna-Pe Dzumaleu* **ib.** I₂, 1011/2 (att. 1862–1871); *Dorna-Pe Schemeleu* **ib.** (att. 1790); *Dorna-Pe Tschemeleu* **ib.** (att. 1790); **(IX.6.b)** *Dorna Pojeneluj* **ib.** I₂, 914/1 (att. 1855); **(IX.4)** *Dorna Susenj* **ib.** I₄, 78/1 (att. 1785); *Dorna Sussaeny* **ib.** (att. 1789); **(IX.1)** *Dorna-Vatra Szarulj* **ib.** I₄, 78/1 (att. 1774); *Dorna Vatra Szatalui* **ib.** (att. 1775); *Dorna Vatra Szatuluj* **ib.** (att. 1775); *Dorna Vatra Szatuluy* **ib.** (att. 1778); **(IX.1)** *Dorna-Watra* **ib.** I₃, 43/1 (att. 1786); **(A)** *Dornafluss* **ib.** I₃, 42/2 (att. 1781); **(VIII)** *Dornaniegrisoara R[eu]* **ib.** I₄, 178/1 (att. 1788); **(IX.9)** *Dorney* **ib.** 43/1 (att. 1799); **(II)** *Dornisara* **ib.** I₄, 78/2 (att. 1774); *Dornisora* **ib.** (att. 1775); **(IX)** *Dorno* **ib.** I₃, 43/1 (att. 1780); **(A)** *Dornu Fl[uss]* **ib.** I₄, 77/2 (att. 1788); *Dorna Mare Reu* **ib.** (att. 1781); *Dorna Reu* **ib.** (att. 1780); **(II)** *Dornisora Reu* **ib.** 78/2 (att. 1781); **(V)** *Dornj Runkut* **ib.** 77/2 (att. 1769); **(I.1)** *Gura-Dorna* **ib.** I₃, 43/1 (att. 1640); **(VI)** *Muntsei Dorni* **ib.** I₄, 77/2 (att. 1775); **(IX.4)** *Nisch* **ib.** 78/1 (att. 1774); *Nisch Dorna* **ib.** (att. 1781); **(IV.1)** *Piatra Dorna* **ib.** (att. 1778); *Piatra Dorni* **ib.** (att. 1781); **(IV)** *Piatra Dorniluj* **ib.** 77/2 (att. 1788); **(IV.1)** *Piatra Dorny* **ib.** 78/1 (att. 1789); **(IV)** *Pietrille Dorni* **ib.** 77/2 (att. 1775); **(IV.1)** *Riatra Dorny* **ib.** 78/1 (att. 1789); **(IX.3)** *Runk* **ib.** 77/2 (att. 1775); *Runku* **ib.** (att. 1775); **(V)** *Runkul Dorni* **ib.** (att. 1789); **(IX.6)** *Sara-Dorna* **ib.** I₂, 1134/1 (att. 1899); *Saro Dornj* **ib.** (att. 1774); *Schara Dorna* **ib.** (att. 1848); *Șara Dorna* **ib.** (att. 1900); **(A, IX)** *Torna* **ib.** I₃, 42/2 (att. 1648), **ib.** 43/1 (att. 1717); **(IX.1)** *Vatra Dorna* **ib.** I₄, 78/1 (att. 1775); *Vatra Dorni* **ib.** I₃, 43/1 (att. 1779); *Vatra Dorny* **ib.** (att. 1849); *Votra-Dorna* **ib.** (att. 1849); *Watra-Dorna* **ib.** (att. 1849); *Watra Dorni* **ib.** (att. 1786).

– Etym.: **(A)** appel. *dornă* “bulboană, vîltoare” [whirlpool], reflecting the characteristic of the Bistrița River down stream from the flowing area of Dorna River (cf. **MIHĂILESCU, D.** 343), in topon. function.

5. Conclusions

The identification of the etymology of the *Dorna* toponym confirms the necessity of knowing the entire extra-linguistic context in which this type of name enters. The possibility to interpret it both as a personal toponym (having its origins in an anthroponym) and as a descriptive toponym (having its origins in an appellative) forces the researcher to verify both the hypotheses and check the cases of synonymous or similar toponyms. This approach was aimed at establishing the possible evolutions of this name and it required not only a linguistic analysis, but also the analysis of the situations specific for each toponym. The existence of certain clues indicated by the form of the toponyms would have resulted in their mere enumeration as similar cases. In our particular situation it was absolutely mandatory to retrace their history in order to be able to establish the real possibilities of evolution for the form of the toponym and its inclusion in the series that illustrates one of these possibilities. In order to achieve this objective we had to perform both the linguistic analysis and an analysis of the actual designated (socio-)geographic reality, that had to confirm the strictly linguistic issues. Linguistic interference in case of toponyms sometimes leads towards evolutions that are not normally encountered at the speech level. In our particular case, issues of word order and morphology lead to constructions whose structure would not have been possible in the Romanian language.

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Abbreviations

abbrev.	=	abbreviation, abbreviated	mt.	=	mountain(s)
acc.	=	accented	N	=	North
adj.	=	adjective; adjectival	nom.	=	nominative
affric.	=	affricate	offic.	=	official
anal.	=	analogy	oicon.	=	oiconym
appel.	=	appellative	omon.	=	omonymic (opposition)
art.	=	article; article	oppos.	=	opposition
att.	=	attested (in)	oron.	=	oronym; oronymic
choron.	=	choronym	patrion.	=	patrionym
com.	=	commune	periphr.	=	periphrasis
comp.	=	composed	pers. n.	=	personal name
compon.	=	component	phyton.	=	phytonym
conf.	=	confusion	pl.	=	plural
cremnon.	=	cremnonym	polariz.	=	polarization
desin.	=	desinence	pop.	=	popular
determ.	=	determinant	privat.	=	privative (opposition)
dial.	=	dialect; dialectal	pron.	=	pronunciation; pronounced
differ.	=	differentiation	proton.	=	protonic
E	=	East	res.	=	resume
echipol.	=	echipollent (opposition)	restr.	=	restriction
ent.	=	entopic (term)	Rom.	=	Romanian
etym.	=	etymology	Rus.	=	Russian
etymol.	=	etymological	S	=	Sud
ext.	=	extension	sbb.	=	suburbs
for.	=	forest	Slv.	=	Slavonian
gen.	=	genitive	synt.	=	syntagm, phrase
geogr.	=	geographical (term)	synth.	=	synthesis
Germ.	=	German	territ.	=	territory
graph. def.	=	graphic deformation	top.	=	toponym
Hung.	=	Hungarian	topon.	=	toponymic (function)
hydron.	=	hydronym	trans.	=	translation
hypercor.	=	hypercorrection	translit.	=	transliteration(s)
ib.	=	ibidem	trib.	=	tributary
infl.	=	influence	unoffic.	=	unofficial
invers.	=	inversion	var.	=	variantă; variante
Lat.	=	Latin	vil.	=	village
Mold.	=	Moldavian	W	=	West