AGNOMENS AND NICKNAMES IN AROMANIAN ONOMASTICS

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Abstract

The onomastic material that I will present shows us the richness, diversity and specificity of Aromanian anthroponymy. The agnomen is the most distinctive feature of Aromanian anthroponymy. Nicknames are spontaneous creations, relatively fortuitous, not caused by objective reasons. They are part of the precious human spirituality, are the proof of the perceptive nature and humor of a people, they are testimonies of their way of living and thinking expressed in such a suggestive way.

In Aromanian onomastics, agnomens, named *pârnoañi,* are collective names, which showus once again that Aromanian anthroponymy incorporates elements of Greek, Slavic, Turkish or Albanian context in the middle of which it was developed in two stages: the early or profound and new or recent period. The recent period has not ended yet, and Aromanian onomastics is part of the Balkan world, whose onomastic systems interact continuously, being in perpetual transformation.

Key words: *the Aromanians*, *onomastics*, *anthroponymy*, *agnomens*, *nicknames*

Résumé

Le matériel onomastique présenté nous montre la richesse, la diversité et la spécificité de l'anthroponymie aroumaine. Les surnoms constituent la caractéristique la plus distinctive de l'onomastique aroumaine. Les sobriquets sont des créations spontanées, relativement fortuites, qui ne sont pas déterminées par des causes objectives. Ils font partie du fond spirituel de l'humanité, en constituant la preuve de l'esprit d'observation et de l'humour d'un peuple, témoignages de son style de vie et de son mode de penser, exprimés dans une forme tellement plastique.

Dans l'onomastique aroumaine, les surnoms, appelés *pârnoañi*, sont des noms collectifs, qui montrent une fois de plus que l'anthroponymie aroumaine comprend des éléments du contexte grec, slave, turc ou albanais où elle s'est développée, en deux étapes : la période profonde ou basse et la nouvelle période, récente. Cette dernière n'est pas encore achevée, et l'onomastique aroumaine est une partie intégrante du monde balkanique, dont les systèmes anthroponymiques interagissent continuellement, dans une transformation perpétuelle.

Mots-clés: *Aroumains*, *onomastique*, *anthroponymes*, *surnoms*, *sobriquets*

1. Introduction

First of all we have to say that we will use the word *agnomen* to designate the whole family name, like a general name for the entire large family, but not an official one, more like an entire family nickname. So, even if English also has the surname, we choose not to use this one, because it means the official family name and we want to emphasize that, in this paper, we study the family nicknames and the

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Latin etymology of agnomens helps us to understand better and to see into the specific meanings and richness of Aromanian onomastics. The agnomen, called by Aromanians *pârnoañi,* is a trademark of Aromanian anthroponymy. It preserves the essential influences of Aromanian onomastics as a whole, showing that Aromanian anthroponymy crystallized in the Balkan context, so it bears its traces whether the influences are of Greek, Slavic, Turkish or Albanian origin.

Living together within the same space, with all populations that passed through their homeland and with those who remained, left its mark on Aromanian onomastics, especially in pronunciation.

For one of the characteristics of Aromanian onomastics lies in the multitude of forms of the same name, forms which under so different influences became too difficult to be identified. So we find agnomens and nicknames for which even the process of their etymology evolution is difficult to identify, whether it is aphaeresis, anagram, compounding or suppressing the beginning, the end or the middle of the basic name.

The onomastic material that we collected, studied and presented in this paper includes a total of 476 anthroponymic forms, 190 agnomens and 286 nicknames, and shows, once again, that Aromanian onomastics was influenced by the Greek, Slavic, Turkish or Albanian context in the middle of which it was developed in two stages: the early or profound and new or recent period. It remains that new research and subsequent conclusions will establish its periodization as accurately as possible, but one fact is certain: the recent period has not expired yet, and Aromanian anthroponymy is a part of the Balkan world, whose onomastic systems interact continuously, being in perpetual transformation.

2. Agnomens and nicknames, general considerations

The agnomen constitutes the most distinctive characteristic of Aromanian anthroponymy. All studies published to date in the Romanian space, referring to Aromanian names, present succinctly, in the form of name lists, examples of the rich material of Aromanian agnomens.

Nicknames are created spontaneously and fortuitously and are not determined by objective causes. They are part of the precious background of human spirituality, they are the proof of the perceptive nature and humor of a people, and they constitute testimonies of the way of living and thinking, expressed in such a colorful form[1].

Specialists use a Latin term to designate nicknames, namely cognomina[2] and agnomina.

Nicknames do not appear as a consequence of the need to identify oneself; their creation is a result of the fact that "people want to laugh, to amuse themselves" asserted Willy Bol[3]. And satire has always constituted the most common means by which the people has tried to mend bad habits, following the Latin saying: "Castigat

[1] Aurelia Stan, *O problemă de terminologie onomastică: porecle – supranume, Versiune completă în limba română a comunicării prezentate la cel de-al XI-lea Congres Internaţional de ştiinţe onomastice, Sofia 28 iunie – 4 iulie 1972,* in „Cercetări de Lingvistică" (CL), XVIII, nr. 1, Cluj, 1973, p. 88.

[2] I. Iordan, *Dicţionar al numelor de familie româneşti,* 1983, p. 14.

[3] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 88.

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ridendo mores"[4]. This is why they are endowed with a rich emotional content. As long as they preserve a shade, however small, of emotional potential, they remain within the system of nicknames[5].

They are models of concision and metaphoric innovation, they represent symbols for that particular person, which means they are not necessarily signs of identification and individualization[6].

Nicknames, like agnomens, emphasize the distinctive, individual, concrete traits, but are different from the others by the fact that they resort to the figurative sense. It is precisely through this particularity, through their semantic content, that they are indications, more or less veiled; they have a special characteristic, in that they can be analyzed[7].

Nicknames could have been originally appellations, they are given accidentally and they can have an anthroponymic function, as they are linked to the person's name more than the agnomen. With the loss of the emotional content through hereditary transfer, they become agnomens[8].

Although agnomens and nicknames can constitute identification signs and, owing to this, contemplated as a whole they cannot be clearly delimited[9], Alexandru Graur makes the distinction between nickname, which is used for occasional designations, among small groups of people, and agnomen[10]. Also, "if the nickname given to someone by another person is repeated by others when referring to the same person, it becomes an agnomen"[11].

The nickname, an element of the subjective anthroponymic system, transforms into agnomen, an element of the objective anthroponymic system[12], at the moment when it loses its emotional content.

Attributed accidentally, nicknames have the chance of being accepted, in the course of time, not only as an amusing label for a person, but also as an onomastic distinction, for the whole community. When a nickname is accepted and utilized as an anthroponymic distinction, the passage from nickname to agnomen occurs; this is the interference area[13] between the two onomastic categories.

Both nicknames and agnomens that derive from them have appeared from man's necessity to differentiate himself and to differentiate others. The nickname is a word which has been connected to a person in a certain situation and by which the respective individual is designated, setting aside the name that has been given to him at birth or his surname.[14]

The origin of these appellations is very hard to discover, without having the story that has led to the utilization of the respective nickname or the respective agnomen.

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[4] Aureliu Candrea, *Poreclele la români,* 1986, p. 5.
[5] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 88.
[6] Idem, i*bidem*, p. 88.
[7] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 90.
[8] Idem*, ibidem*, p. 90.
[9] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 89.
[10] Al. Graur, *Nume de persoane,* 1965, p.70.
[11] Aureliu Candrea, *op. cit.,* p. 8.
[12] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 89.
[13] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 88.
[14] Al. Graur, *op. cit.,* p. 70.

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Usually, nicknames are preserved and they become agnomens in situations in which there is no permanent anthroponymic system for surnames, in those areas or times in which the change of names is not regulated by well-established laws. This is also the case of Aromanian anthroponymy at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, a period from which we still preserve agnomens which have become surnames in the course of time, thus replacing almost completely the old surnames[15].

In their incipient state, both nicknames and agnomens belong to the vocabulary of a language[16]. But only the nicknames enrich the list of agnomens, not the other way around[17].

Both can be included in the lexical morphologic and semantic system of a language. They offer a rich documentary material, adding a supplementary characteristic to the anthroponymic system. Nicknames and agnomens can be important both as anthroponymic elements and as sociological and even linguistic relics[18].

The agnomen is an element of the objective anthroponymic system[19].

L. Csák, in his article *Agnomen with identification function,* in CL, VI, Cluj, 1961, p. 184, considered that the agnomens are used so as to avoid confusion of the people from the same family that have the same given name, which is not always absolutely necessary, because there is a large number of cases where the preserved nicknames do not fall into this category of necessity[20].

Agnomens can be, at their origin, appellations or can stem from nicknames that have appellations at their basis. They have an exclusively anthroponymic function and they are less connected to the individual than the nicknames, so that they are transmitted a lot more than these[21].

Agnomens have an exclusively anthroponymic role, one that explains and individualizes more accurately the official designation system. They prove their usefulness in the exact and certain identification of an individual from a given community[22].

Agnomens constitute an intermediate phase between the personal name, given name and surname. Like the nickname, the agnomen has the attribute of identifying a person more accurately.

In the course of time, nicknames become genuine names, by renouncing the name itself, for simplification, but also because the nickname is much more suggestive from a linguistic point of view and much more personal, as it only designates the bearer. The nickname refers to a certain occurrence or a certain characteristic of the one that bears it, thus individualizing the said person[23].

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[15] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 70.
[16] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 90.
[17] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 88.
[18] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 90.
[19] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 89.
[20] Al. Graur, *op. cit.,* p. 70.
[21] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 90.
[22] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 89.
[23] Iorgu Iordan, *op. cit.,* p. 14.

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Nicknames become proper names only after they have lost their semantic content[24]; they lose all content in order to refer to and designate only the respective individual.

In fact, we are dealing with a change of content because the nickname, after it loses its initial meaning, will designate, as any other word, only one entity, and this time it is a person.

Many current Aromanian surnames undoubtedly stem from old nicknames. I have asserted their origin indisputably based on the existence of these names as common names in the languages of the peoples among which Aromanians have lived in the course of history.

Thus, all the surnames composed of the Turkish word *kara n.* earth, continent, land, *adj.* black, brown, murky, *fig.* dark, dim, somber, bitter, sad, morose. For example: *Carabaş – karabaş n.* monk, *fig.* celibate, Caramihai = Michael the Black, Caraiori, Caranica, Caracostea, etc. are, undoubtedly, old nicknames which have become agnomens and then have stayed on as surnames.

The agnomen has served for the exact identification and individualization of people a long time before the emergence of official surnames, and they constitute the main source when choosing a surname[25]. Those agnomens are often registered in official documents along with the surnames and given names[26], and for the Aromanians they become more important than even the official surnames.

The fact that the agnomens are deprived of any emotional sense grants them a neutral quality and, therefore, their utilization within the objective anthroponomical system[27] is straightforward. In fact, in the course of time, they lose their emotional sense that has determined their emergence, what has made them define a member of the community precisely by highlighting that person's characteristic trait.

Aromanian anthroponymy has this characteristic trait that consists of utilizing the double surname: the official surname – in relation to Romanian society and the collective agnomen – in the case of the Aromanian community.

This aspect has been included into this chapter that deals with Aromanian agnomens because these double surnames behave like and have the characteristics of agnomens. Many of them originate from the religious calendar, but they have long since lost their Christian meaning, and preserve almost exclusively the function of designating an entire family or even a group of families which bear the same agnomen. In these cases, the official name is a Romanian name, while the agnomen used for identification before the community of relatives is the old name of the family, possibly a nickname of a common forerunner. This collective agnomen is called *pârnoañi*. The term can be translated as initial name, old name.

It is extremely interesting to examine the process that this kind of name goes through, from nickname to agnomen, then to the state and status of surname and then, paradoxically, the way back towards agnomen and nickname starts.

Thus, we encounter the official surname Gheorghe, and within the Aromanian community the members of that family identify themselves with the

[24] Sabina Teiuş, *Despre conceptul de nume propriu şi sfera onomasticii,* LR, XVI, 6, 1967, p. 516.

[25] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 89.

[26] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 90.

[27] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 90.

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cognomina or agnomina Todi, Baturi, Capsali. Among these, Todi and Capsali are also surnames that we see amid Aromanians. This type of agnomen is actually the old name that they abandoned in various circumstances.

For the Aromanians, the agnomen defines an entire family, the extended family.

The form of the Aromanian agnomen that we encounter most often is the one in which the name is preceded by the possessive adjective *al, a*, both of them having the masculine gender in Aromanian. When dealing with the agnomen, I shall keep the proclitic so as to convey as truthfully as possible the Aromanian way of expression, preserved in these old names.

The Aromanian agnomen is connected more to the family, the group, than to the individual. Even if there are some personal nicknames, they are nothing compared to this form, which is a kind of initial name of the entire family, of the entire tribe, of the entire kin.

In the Aromanian language, the term has a separate name, *pârnoañi*, which means "agnomen, nickname, the old name borne by the subject's ancestors", from Lat. *pro* = "before" + *nomen* from *cognomen* "name, race, people".

The Aromanians still identify themselves through this collective agnomens. Within the group, they are more significant and more useful because they immediately identify the family and thus, the individual. They place him into a family setting, which is a very important thing for the Aromanians.

This group agnomen is actually the name or the nickname of a predecessor or of several predecessors[28] on the father's side or mother's side, with a simple or complex structure, and it has the function of determiner.

Victor Vascenco considers that the conversion of given names into surnames is the most characteristic structure of Romanian anthroponymy, an observation that maintains its core of truth for the Aromanian anthroponymy too, with the mention that, in the case of the latter, we encounter at least one process that is equally important.

The Aromanians display cases in which the given name is completely different from the one that they bear afterwards, because someone has intervened and gave another name than the one imposed by tradition.

Aromanian anthroponymy preserves, as a defining characteristic, the richness of agnomens that are still utilized as individualized onomastic labels. Their purpose and utility are recognized even by their very long and continuous use.

We can come across agnomens that stem either from nicknames, or from the given names of a forerunner or even some that are explained through the old surnames.

Thus, the Aromanian agnomen represents the quintessence of their onomastic past, which persists and demonstrates its utility even today. Consequently, a rich material for study is constituted and it is also a landmark that we must necessarily take into account in the study of other elements of Aromanian onomastics, by demonstrating once again its cohesion and unity.

In a few examples of agnomens which I shall analyze later on, I have also stated the current surname, given the unity of the Aromanian use of names, the

[28] *Mitra al Teu* sg. or *Ianula a Todeanilor* pl.

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existence of some interdependence between the agnomen and the surname, to which it is connected through the function of individualization that it possesses, many times explaining one another.

Many of the agnomens presented in the following pages remain unexplained in the literature that has been consulted to date, and because I have not found any satisfying scientific explanation, I have preferred to present them in this manner, hoping that future research will at least try to eliminate such drawbacks.

Agnomens could initially have been appellations or could have stemmed from nicknames which had appellations at their origin. They have an exclusively anthroponymic function, they are connected to the name of the individual less than the nicknames and they are transmitted a lot more than the latter[29].

Agnomens have an exclusively anthroponymic role, a more accurate explanation and individualization of the official name system. They show their usefulness in the exact and definite identification of an individual from a certain community[30].

That is why I consider that these can provide us with the greatest amount and the most valuable information about the context in which they have formed, most of the time preserving the term from where they originate, that characteristic trait of the individual which has led the respective community to give him this agnomen and would later on identify him exclusively through this term. The agnomen, as an exponent of Aromanian anthroponymy, shows us the context in which the whole Aromanian body of names was formed. And this context is one that is evidently Balkan.

Another type of appellation is encountered in the form: given name + adj. e.g. *Mitică marli* “Mitică the Great” “Mitică the Great One”. Such appellations are often encountered among Aromanians, because they use the grandfathers’ name for the grandsons, so that all or the majority of the grandsons receive the name of the grandfather, in our case *Dumitru,* and from the need to distinguish the grandchildren they use various appellations, hypocoristic or aphaeretic forms. This aspect of the Aromanian use of names has probably contributed in a crucial manner to the richness of the current Aromanian anthroponymic material, especially in what concerns the multitude of forms of the same initial name.

In Aromanian anthroponymy, we encounter the very frequent form *a, al Goga, Flori, Mitruş,* “of Goga, Flori, Dumitru” by which you can designate the whole family through the name of a more recent or an older forerunner. With the passage of time, it becomes the agnomen of the entire kinfolk, through which they identify themselves in relation to other Aromanians, especially the ones that bear the same old surname. The old surname is lost and is replaced with what was at the beginning the given name of an ancestor, and it can become the new surname.

[29] Aurelia Stan, *op. cit.*, p. 90.
[30] Idem, *ibidem*, p. 89.

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3. Agnomens and nicknames

Abdúli, AGN < NN Tk. *Abdul;*
Abrázi, AGN < Tk. *abraş,* "motley, striped, wicked".
Aíta, SN, AGN < o. u., t. n. from Transylvania or a spelling mistake, from *Aiţa* or from SN *Haita,* through aphaeresis, s. ***Aiţa, Haita.***
Al Flóri, AGN < "of Flori" Christian name from the Palm Sunday holiday.
Alexáni [alexañi]**,** AGN, s. ***Alexe.***
Anagnóste, MGN, AGN, SN < Gr. *αναγνώστης* "reader", "aid of the priest"; s. also ***Anagnaste, Anagnostu.***
Anicátu, NN < Arm. n. *anicatu* "drowned person", fig. "talkative person".
Arâceáncul, NN < et. u.
Arângáciu, NN < n. "horse with only one testicle".
Arapálea, NN < SN *Arapi* with suff. *-ea,* s. ***Arapi.***
Arâpcíclu, NN < SN *Araplu* with suff. *–ciclu,* s. ***Arapi.***
Aráplu, NN, s. ***Arapi.***
Arícu, NN < Arm. n. *ariciu* "hedgehog"; s. also ***Ariciu.***
Arípa, NN < Rom. n. *aripă.*
Arnăúta, NN, s. ***Arnăutu.***
Atanási, MGN, AGN, s. ***Atanase.***
Avgánţ, NN < name of the village tutor, the person wore an overcoat and looked like the official; s. also ***Avganti, Avganţi.***
Avgánţi, SN < AGN *Avganţ,* s. ***Avganţ.***
Aviriáţi, NN < t. n. *Avdela,* "inhabitants of Avdela", town in Greece.
Avrám, MGN, NN, SN < biblical name *Abram, Abraham* < Hbr. *ab* "father" + *ram* "great, high", "high father, great father", "blessed father".
Babáia, NN < Tk. n. *baba* "father", "parent", as an adj. "respected", *baba*+ dative suff. *ya* "to the father"; s. also ***Baba.***
Bachíţu, NN, s. ***Bachi.***
Bachíu, NN, s. ***Bachi.***
Bafáni, NN, SN, s. ***Bafana.***
Bagéncu, NN < below 35 years of age.
Báj, NN, SN < Bg. важа (vaja) "to have significance, to be in force", or even from *bog* "God", or Bg. root баж "to charm"; s. also ***Bajdani, Bajdavela, Bajdeche, Bajdechi, Bajdu.***
Bajdavéla, AGN, SN < composed of the Bg. term важа (vaja) "to have significance, to be in force", or вожд "chieftain, ruler, leader" with the suff. *–vela*, Bg. *Bajdavelo*; s. also ***Baj.***
Balerínul, NN < Rom. n. *balerin.*
Baráclu, NN < adj. Tk. *barak* "shaggy, furry".
Bărcănóslu, NN < Rom. n. *borcan*, short fat person
Barónlu, NN < Rom. n. *baron.*
Baştavéla, AGN < *Başta* with suff. *-vela*; s. ***Başta.***
Bâşu, AGN, SN < o. u., form derived from Arm. *başu* "kiss her", or Tk. *baş* "head, top, leader", expression *başa baş* "equal" or Bg. ваш "yours", "of you".
Başúri, AGN < Arm. n. *başur* "dirty", *başurlu a hoarăl'ei* "the laughing stock of the village".
Bâtấhci, NN < Arm. n. "frivolous, charlatan, liar", "cheater".
Batárcu, AGN < Hu. *bátor* "bold".
Batúri, AGN, SN < Arm. *batură* "tail".
Bâzâílă, NN < vb. *a bâzâi* "to buzz, to annoy, to nag, to whine", person who annoys, cries for no good reason.
Bazbanéla, AGN, SN < o. u., Srb. *bajan* "charming, delightful".
Béciu, NN, MGN, SN < Arm. "off-white", "pale-faced".
Bélca, NN, SN < *Bela* with suff. *–ca*; s. ***Bela.***
Belíu, NN, SN < *Beli* with a final *-u*; s. ***Bela.***
Beteáglu, NN < Rom. n. *beteag.*
Bidiníclu, NN < Rom. n. *bidinea.*
Biliceánu, AGN < *Bileca* with suff. *–eanu;* s. ***Bileca.***
Bíşcu, AGN, SN, s. also ***Bişcu.***
Bízdu, AGN, SN < Arm. *bizdisescu, bizdisii* "to cast spells" or t. n. *Bezdead* or

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beizadea “so of a ruler, prince” or Bg. preposition без (bez) “without”, “minus”, “person who lacks something, with a physical handicap”, or + дух “spirit, courage, moral, wit”, “person without courage”, “man without God inside of him”; s. ***Bejduna, Bizdideanu, Bizduna, Bizdună, Bîzdună, Bîzdune.***

Bizdúnă, AGN, s. ***Bizdu.***

Bóbi, NN < Engl. MGN *Boby.*

Bóclu, AGN, s. ***Bocu.***

Bócu, AGN, SN < either Bg. боc “bare foot, rookie, greenhorn”, or Tk. *bok, boku* “faeces”; s. also ***Boclu.***

Bonáchi, NN < person with MGN *Nachi*; s. ***Ion.***

Bórghi, NN < Arm. adj. *borgi* “indebted” or form derived from MGN *Iorii;* s. ***Gheorghe.***

Bós, AGN < in jargon “boss”.

Brắtean, NN, s. ***Brătianu.***

Brắteanu, AGN, s. ***Brătianu.***

Brắtianu, AGN < SN Rom. *Brătianu;* s. also ***Brătean, Brăteanu.***

Brúsa, AGN < Alb. *brus* “full to the brim”, “good, all right, perfect, wonderful”, wishing *brus paç!* “all the best!”.

Búcea, NN < Bg. буча “to rumble, to whiz”, s. also ***Buca.***

Bugánţa, AGN, s. ***Buga.***

Buhánţă, AGN, SN, s. ***Buhu.***

Buleáche, NN < *Bulă* with suff. *–ache..*

Bulibáşa a machidoniloru, NN < *bulibaşă* “leader of a band of gypsies”, Tk. *bölükbaşı* “head of a division, garrison”.

Bundiíţa, NN < Rom. n. *bundiţă.*

Burácu, SN < NN Rom. *burac* “beet”.

Bursúc, NN < Rom. n. *bursuc.*

Buşári, NN < Arm. n. pl. *buşuri* “fists”, person who is scary, s. also ***Buşuric, Buşuricu.***

Bútu, AGN, SN, s. ***Buta.***

Buzóia, NN < n. *buză*, “person with a crooked mouth”.

Cắciu, AGN < s. Arm. “donkey”; s. also ***Cacea, Caracîciu..***

Caiménu, Agn < Arm. n. “poor”.

Calispéra, AGN, SN < Gr. *καλησπέρα* “good evening”; s. also ***Calipera.***

Calúda, AGN, MGN, SN < o. u., Gr. *Kaludi(s), καλώδιο* “cable, bowline”, *καλοδεμένος* “well-built, strong” or *καλοδέχομαι* “to welcome, to greet with warmth”.

Cântăréţu, NN < s. Rom. *cântăreţ.*

Capáchi, AGN < Gr. *Kapachi(s)*, Arm. *câpachi* “lid”.

Capitrós, AGN < et. u.; s. also ***Capitrosi.***

Capitrósi, AGN < et. u.; s. ***Capitros.***

Căpóslu, NN < s. Rom. *Căpos* fig. “stubborn”.

Capríinciu, AGN, SN, s. ***Caprină.***

Capríni, SN, AGN, SN, s. ***Caprină.***

Capríni, SN, AGN, SN, s. ***Caprină.***

Carába, NN < Rom. *carabă* “primitive whistle that children make out of the tube of an elder tree, of the stub of a pumpkin leaf, of a goose feather”, slang “slap”.

Carabéu, AGN < Arm. n. “woodpecker”.

Caracótea, AGN, SN < Tk. *kara* “black”, about people “dark haired, swarthy” + MGN *Cotea;* s. ***Constantin.***

Caracóti, AGN, SN < Tk. *kara* “black”, about people “dark haired, swarthy” + MGN *Coti;* s. ***Constantin.***

Caraiáni, AGN, SN < Tk. kara “black”, about people “dark haired, swarthy” + MGN *Iani,* „Ion cel Negru” s. also ***Ion.***

Cắrălu, NN < s. Arm. *câră* “dark bay, darkish”.

Caramán, NN, SN < Tk. “dark man”; s. also ***Caramangiu, Caramani, Caramantu.***

Caramántu, AGN < Tk. kara “black”, about people “dark haired, swarthy” + *Manţu,* s. ***Manţu.***

Caranási, NN < Tk. kara “black”, about people “dark haired, swarthy” + MGN Arm. *Nasi* “Atanase the Black”; s. also ***Atanase.***

Carapéţi, AGN < Tk. *kara* „negru” + MGN *Peţi, Peţu;* s. also ***Peţu.***

Carauláni, AGN, SN, s. ***Caraulan.***

Cartalésu, AGN < Gr. *Kartalos, Kartalu,*

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Kartali(s); s. ***Cartale.***
Cấrţu, NN < name of a football player.
Cấşaru, NN < s. Arm. *caş* "cheese, cottage cheese".
Câtúşa, NN < s. Arm. *câtuşi* "cat".
Caváni, NN < Arm. n. pl. "jug" = "(enamelled) clay container with a narrow neck, with one or two handles, used for storing liquids".
Ceacúş, NN, s. ***Ceacu.***
Ceantél, NN < o. u. "singer".
Cearpáz NN < "poor person"; s. also ***Cearpazi.***
Cearpázi, NN, s. ***Cearpaz.***
Ceaúş, NN, SN < Tk. *çavuş* "sergeant", "lower clerk in the Turkish military system, used also in the Romanian Principalities", "commander, chief, low rank in the army"; s. also ***Ceauşu, Ciauşu.***
Cerchézu, NN < "man stemming from the western part of Caucasus".
Céşcă, NN < o. u., Rom. n. *ceaşcă.*
Cheafíru, AGN < MGN of the grandfather, Tk. *kâfir* "non-believer, atheist, pagan", fig. "wicked, sinful".
Chéndra, AGN, SN, FGN, s. ***Alexandru.***
Cherán, NN < name of football player.
Chiácu, NN, SN < name of football player.
Chichénu, AGN, SN, s. ***Chicheanu.***
Chichimélu, NN < one who has a lisp, who doesn't speak well; s. also ***Chicheanu, Chichimet.***
Chichimét, NN, s. ***Chichimelu.***
Chiháia, AGN, SN < Arm. *chihâie* "wealthy man, leader", "intendant of the vizier or of a bashaw", "representative of the Romanian rulers at the Sublime Porte", "non-commissioned officer", "customs clerk", "chief of the rangers"; s. also ***Chehaia, Chihâielu.***
Chihấielu, NN, s. ***Chihaia.***
Chilifíclu, NN < s. Arm. *kilifiu* "person who guarantees".
Chilipúru, NN < s. Arm. *kipur* "bell", Tk. *kilipir*.
Chióru, NN < s. Rom. "person with only one eye".
Chiştoclu, NN < s. "cigarette stub", fig. "short and stout, dumpy".
Chítcă, AGN < et. u., person with SN *Atanase,* s. ***Chitca.***
Chíţu, AGN, SN < o. u., Bg. *Kitso,* from *Paraschiţa;* s. ***Paraschiva.***
Ciamíş, NN < o. u., s. Tk. *çeavuş* "sergeant", "lower clerk in the Turkish military system, used also in the Romanian Principalities", "commander, chief, low rank in the army".
Cianáchi, NN < prefix *cia-* et. u. + *Enache;* s. ***Ion.***
Cícea, NN, s. ***Ciciu.***
Címu, NN < person with MGN *Nicolae;* s. also ***Eftime.***
Cincivéla, NN < et. u.; *cinci* with suff. – *vela.*
Cinélu, NN < *cine,* Arm. *cinii* "plate", Tk. *çene* fig. "small talk, chat".
Ciofíchi, NN, s. ***Ciufecu.***
Cípa, NN < Arm. *cipan.*
Cîpîrárlu, NN < *căprarlu* "person who raises goats".
Cítri, AGN < Rom. *citric.*
Ciúca, NN, SN < Arm. *ciucă* "top of the head", Rom. *ciucă* "cusp, peak, top", expression *ciuca bătăii* "person who is always beaten", Alb. *çuka* "top, peak", Bg. *çuka, Srb. cuca.*
Ciufíc, AGN s. ***Ciufecu.***
Ciumpilác, NN, SN < "small stupid man".
Ciuntélu, NN < Rom. *a ciunti* "to cut, to steal".
Ciurcánlu, NN < Arm. *ciur* with suff. – *anlu;* s. ***Ciurea.***
Ciuşteánu, NN < t. n. *Ciuştea* "inhabitant of this village".
Ciúti, NN < s. Rom. *ciută* "cattle without horns"; s. also ***Ciutrean.***
Ciutreán, NN, s. ***Ciuti.***
Cloşcána, NN < s. Rom. *cloşcă;* s. also ***Cluşcana.***

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Cluşcána, NN, s. ***Nicolae.***
Coceánlu, NN < Rom. *cocean;* s. also ***Constantin***.
Cociórbă, NN < Rom. "tool with which the ashes are taken out of the oven", "poker", "fishing instrument".
Cóciu, NN, MGN, SN, < Rom. *cociu* "uncastrated ram", s. ***Cociu costieni, Coci, Cocia, Constantin.***
Cóitu, NN, SN < Lat. *coitus* "sexual intercourse", leader of the Aromanians; s. ***Coitali.***
Colamári, AGN < Arm. "Nicolae the Great"; s. ***Nicolae.***
Coleánchilor, AGN, s. ***Nicolae.***
Conducósta, NN, SN, s. ***Condu*** *and* ***Constantin.***
Córbul, NN < s. Rom. *corb* "semi-predatory bird, with black feathers" or Arm. n. *corbu, corbe* "unhappy, black", "black person".
Cósta, MGN, AGN, SN, s. ***Constantin.***
Cóstea, MGN, AGN, SN, s. ***Constantin.***
Costerícă, AGN, SN, s. ***Constantin.***
Cóstu, AGN, s. ***Constantin.***
Cóta, MGN, AGN, s. ***Constantin.***
Cotóc, NN < Rom. *cotoi* "male cat".
Cracanáchi, NN < adj. *crăcănat* + *-nachi.*
Crăcănílă, NN < adj. Rom. *crăcănat.*
Crĺc di Livézi, NN < *Cricu* from the Greek locality Livezi; s. ***Cricu.***
Cúba, NN < name of a country.
Cucicániloru [cucicañilor]**,** AGN < "the ones from the Cuciuc family"; s. ***Cuciuc.***
Cúclu, NN < Arm., Rom. *cuc;* s. also ***Cucu, Cuculeana, Cucuriţu.***
Cucuríţu, NN, s. ***Cuclu.***
Cufârítlu, NN, s. ***Cufâritu.***
Cufârítu, NN < Arm. *cufârit* "having diarrhea", fig. "scared"; s. also ***Cufâritlu.***
Cúfu [cufũ]**,** NN, s. ***Cufa.***
Cufurít, NN, s. ***Cufâritu.***
Cuiótu, NN < *cuio,* Arm. *chirut* "non-believer".
Culeáfa, NN, SN < *Coli;* s. ***Nicolae.***
Culifcícu, AGN, s. ***Nicolae.***
Culişáni, NN, s. ***Nicolae.***
Culíţa, MGN, NN, s. ***Nicolae.***
Culúşlu, NN, s. ***Nicolae.***
Curafilóţi, NN < "gendarmes", old sobriquet, from the period in which Virians still lived in Greece.
Cúri, pejorative NN, s. ***Curela.***
Curizdúp, NN, s. ***Curela.***
Curúmi, AGN, SN < Tk. *kurum* "society, association", "haughtiness, pride, ego" or "soot, smut".
Custúr, AGN, s. ***Custură.***
Cuţumína, AGN < *Cuţu* + *Mina;* s. ***Cuţu*** and ***Mina.***
Damóv, AGN, SN < *Damu* with suff. *–ov,* Slavic desinence, Bulgarized name; s. ***Adam.***
Dấnglă, NN < et. u.
Dávid, NN < MGN Rom. *David,* s. also ***Daudi, Daut, Daute, Dautu.***
Délu, AGN < et. u.
Díca, MGN, AGN, SN, s. ***Constantin.***
Dída, NN, SN, s. ***Dadace, Deda.***
Didícă, NN < o. u., person with MGN *Alexandru.*
Díma, MGN, AGN, NF < from MGN *Demostene* or MGN *Dumitru,* Slavonic *Dima, Gr. Dimas;* s. ***Demostene*** and ***Dumitru.***
Dimceáru, NN, SN, s. ***Constantin.***
Dímci níclu [dimci ñiclu]**,** NN, s. ***Constantin.***
Dímci, MGN AGN, SN, s. ***Constantin.***
Dímlu, NN, s. ***Demostene*** and ***Dumitru.***
Dimoálă, NN, s. ***Demostene*** and ***Dumitru.***
Dímu, MGN, NN, SN, s. ***Demostene*** and ***Dumitru.***
Dispóti, NN < Arm. *Δispoti* "bishop", Gr. *despotis* "master, sovereign, ruler, despot, tyrant".
Djíma, AGN, s. ***Demostene*** and ***Dumitru.***
Dócu, AGN, MGN, SN < o. u., Rom. *doc*, "cloth made out of wool", Arm. *docu;* s. also ***Doca, Docea.***
Dósi, AGN, s. ***Drosa.***

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Épurlu, NN, s. ***Iepure.***
Fála, AGN < Arm. *fală* "pride, glory"; s. also ***Fali.***
Fáli, AGN < o. u.; s. ***Fala.***
Fáne, NN, MGN, s. ***Ştefan.***
Farmazón, AGN, SN < Rom. *farmazon* "sorcerer", fig. "cunning, shrewd man", Gr. *φαρμασόνος* "sacrilege"; s. also ***Farmason.***
Fârnulu, NN < s. Arm. *fârnu* "bridle", fig. good-looking person, who is always well-dressed.
Fína, AGN < formed from FGN *Dafina;* s. ***Dafina.***
Fóti, MGN, NN, SN, s. ***Fota.***
Francézu, NN < Rom. *francez.*
Frizérlu, NN < Rom. *frizer.*
Fudúla, NN, s. ***Fudui.***
Fuíclu, NN < s. Rom. *Foale, cimpoier,* fat man, man with a big belly.
Fúrlu, NN < Arm. *fur* "thief".
Gâchíţu [γâchiţu]**,** NN < MGN *Gachi* [γachi] with suff. – *iţu;* s. ***Georghe.***
Gága, NN, MGN< o. u., MGN *Agache*, either form derived from MGN *Gogu* or Tk. *gaga* "beak, bill" or Arm. *gogă* "nickname given by Muslim Albanians to Aromanians and the Orthodox" or Rom. *gogă* "bogeyman, bogy" < Alb. *gogë;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gagíu, NN, SN < Rom. *gagiu;* s. ***Gagiulu*** and ***Gheorghe.***
Gagíulu, NN s. ***Gagiu*** and ***Gheorghe.***
Gáidî, NN < Arm. *Gaidă* "bagpipe".
Găína, NN < Rom. *găină.*
Galíţa, NN, s. ***Galeţa.***
Galíu, NN < o. u., *Gallus,* t. n. *Galul,* Bg. *Galo.*
Gámci, NN < et. u.
Gavrízi, AGN, SN < SN Gr. *Gavridis;* s. ***Gavriz.***
Geamáli, NN < from *Geamalinga;* s. ***Geamalinga.***
Geambázi, AGN, SN, s. ***Geambaş.***
Geambázu, AGN, SN, s. ***Geambaş.***
Geavéla, NN, SN < et. u.; s. also ***Geravela, Giavela.***
Ghérzu, AGN, SN < et. u.
Ghibánlu, NN < probably Rom. *gheb* "mushroom".
Ghíftu, NN < Arm. *ghiftu* "Gypsy" pejorative; s. also ***Ghiftei.***
Ghighióti, NN < person with MGN *Iota;* s. ***Panaiot.***
Ghión, NN < s. *toc,* person who made custom-made shoes, with a wooden heel, s. also ***Ghionci, Ghiondi.***
Ghióndi, NN < *Ghion* + suff. *–di,* s. ***Ghion*** and ***Ghindici.***
Ghíu, NN < SN *Ghia* < Arm. *ayíŭ,* Gr. *άγιος* "saint", s. also ***Ghiubeu, Ghiul, Ghiulamila, Ghiunicu.***
Ghiubéu, NN < *Ghiu* + suff. *–beu,* s. ***Ghiu.***
Ghiughíc, NN < Bg. джудже (djudje) "dwarf", "short person"; s. also ***Ghiughiclu.***
Ghiughíclu, NN, s. ***Ghiughic.***
Ghiunícu, NN < *Ghiu* + Arm. *ñicu* "small", "the small saint", s. ***Ghiu.***
Ghiúpca, NN < et. u.
Ghiurghía, AGN < MGN of the grandfather *Iurghia [iurγia]* , s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gícanlu, NN < *Gica* with suff. *–lu;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gigiánilor, AGN < MGN *Gigi*, "of Gigi"; s. ***Gheorghe.***
Giógiu, MGN, NN, SN, s. ***Gheorghe.***
Giugiuleánu, NN < *Giogiu* with suff. *–eanu;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Goágă, NN, SN < *Goga;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Goánă, NN, s. ***Ion***.
Góciu, MGN, SN, NN, s. ***Gheorghe*** *and* ***Stere.***
Góclu, NN, s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gódi, NN, SN < *Goga;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gógu [γογu]**,** MGN, SN, NN, s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gogúţlu, NN, s. ***Gheorghe.***
Golánlu, NN < Rom. *golan;*
Góliu, NN < o. u., *Gogu;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gónă, NN < et. u.;
Góţlu, AGN < Goguţlu, s. ***Gheorghe.***

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Góţu, AGN, s. ***Gheorghe.***
Gugúlea, NN < MGN *Gogu* + suff. – *lea;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Guguleánă, NN < MGN *Gogu* + suff. – *leană;* s. ***Gheorghe***
Hấgeadz, AGN < s. Tk. *haci* "pilgrim"*,* pl. n. Arm. *hâgeadz* "those who go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem".
Hagibíra, AGN, SN, s. ***Hagi.***
Hấldău, AGN < o. u., SN Rom. *Hâldan.*
Háli, AGN, MGN, s. ***Mihai.***
Hălícă, NN, MGN , s. ***Mihai.***
Haşóti, AGN, MGN, SN < Arm. t. n. *Hăşi* with suff. *–oti,* "inhabitant of the region of Hăşi"; s. also ***Hasoti, Haşotti.***
Havéle, NN < Arm. *havale, Tk. havale* "yielding, handing in", "money order", "to entrust", Gr. *χαβαλές* "burden, chat".
Hína, NN < s. Arm. *hina* „goddaughter".
Híuhi, AGN < et. u., "of Hiuhi".
Hunéta, NN < s. Arm. *hunetî* "bottle", fig. "drunkard".
Ianáchi di Caraormani, AGN < *Ion + t. n. Caraorman;* , s. ***Ion.***
Iánca, FGN, NN, SN < o. u.; s. ***Ion*** and ***Stere.***
Imodístu, NN < person with MGN *Adam;* s. ***Modest.***
Íni, AGN < MGN *Nicea*, old SN; s. ***Nicea.***
Ióta, AGN, MGN, SN, s. ***Panaiot.***
Irgós, AGN, s. ***Gheorghe.***
Irgósu [al irγos]**,** AGN < "of Irgos"; s. ***Gheorghe.***
Íta, NN < person with MGN *Hrista;* s. ***Hrista.***
Íţă, NN < person with MGN *Mihăiţă;* s. ***Mihai.***
Iúfu, NN < interjection *iuf*, person with the verbal tic "iuf", who would always be sighing.
Iurgáchi [iurγachi]**,** MGN, AGN, s. ***Gheorghe.***
Iutícu, NN < person with MGN *Atanase;* s. ***Atanase.***
Jamála, NN < at the start of the 19th century, in Bucharest there was *Jamala*, a 6 metre high doll made of rags in which there was a masked man on stilts, which used to walk, on the Saturday before Pentecost, on Calea Moşilor up to Târgul Moşilor; *Jamala* –pre-Christian symbol which takes over the idea of rebirth when celebrating the dead during Pentecost.
Jánlu, NN, s. ***Ion.***
Japonézu, NN < s. *japonez.*
Japóni, NN < s. *japonez.*
Júşo, AGN < Bosnian MGN *Juşo.*
Lắcătuş, NN < name of a football player.
Leábu, AGN, SN < o. u., Bg. *Ljabok* either Rom. *hleab* "bad, ruined, old thing" or Russian *hleb* "bread, grains", or *leah* "Polish".
Leáciu, AGN < "of Leaciu"; s. ***Leachi.***
Léţu, AGN, SN < aphaeresis from *Culeţu,* s. ***Culeţu, Nicolae.***
Ligdúzis, NN < Arm. *ligdî* [liγdî] "lard", probably "lard salesman".
Lóiu, NN < et. u.
Lungáni, NN < adj. *lung,* "very tall man".
Lúpu, AGN, SN, s. ***Lupa.***
Lúşlu, AGN < from *Culuşlu;* s. ***Nicolae.***
Macioácă, NN < spelling or pronunciation mistake from Rom. *măciucă.*
Madáilu, NN < Arm. *made, madelu* "cause, reason" "person who looks for quarrels", Alb. *madh, -e (i,e)* "big, husky, strong, tall".
Magấrlu, NN < "old Turkish copper coin", "dark-skinned".
Mấgea, NN < Bg. маджун (madjiun) "molasses, putty", мажа (maja) "to daub, to plaster, to dye", fig. "to flatter".
Magír, AGN < Arm. *magir* "cook" or Tk. *mağara* "cave"; Tk. *mağrur* "proud, conceited"; s. also ***Madgearu, Magericu, Mageriu, Magirlu, Magiru.***
Magírlu, AGN, s. ***Magir.***
Magíru, AGN, SN, s. ***Magir.***
Mananlí, AGN < et. u.
Mándea, NN < Rom. *mandea;* s. also ***Mandi, Mandila.***
Marcáni [marcañi]**,** NN, s. ***Marcu.***

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Márcu, MGN, NN, SN < Roman theophoric name *Marte* – god of war;
Marvác, AGN < old SN, et. u.
Mâsắlu, NN < s. *măsea,* the person probably had either a flaw on his/her jaw, or had strong teeth.
Mắţu, NN < Rom. *mâţ, pisoi.*
Mérca, AGN, SN < old NF; s. ***Marcu.***
Míhaniloru [mihañloru]**,** AGN < "of Mihai", MGN of the grandfather *Mihu*; s. ***Mihai.***
Míhlu, AGN, s. ***Mihai.***
Míhu, AGN, SN, s. ***Mihai.***
Ministéru, NN < Rom. *minister,* "person who wore a long ministerial coat".
Mişelínga, NN < MGN *Mişa* + suff. – *linga,* s. ***Mihai.***
Mitráca, AGN, s. ***Dumitru.***
Moáli, NN < Arm., Rom. *moale.*
Móca, AGN < *Gr. Moka(s).*
Moceáni [moceañi]**,** AGN, s. ***Moceanu.***
Moceánu, AGN, SN < Arm. *moçean, moţan* "Aromanians originating from northern Greece"; s. also ***Mocea, Moceani, Mocianu, Mocioni, Mociu.***
Mocióni, AGN, s. ***Moceanu.***
Móra, AGN, SN < Bg. море "sea", fig. "immensity, ocean, multitude" or It. SN *Morra.*
Morárlu, NN, s. ***Moraru.***
Móre, NN < person with a verbal tic intrj. *more.*
Mórtu, AGN, SN < Arm., rom *mort.*
Motánu, NN < Rom. *motan.*
Mucícu, AGN, s. ***Mucea.***
Mugiórlu, NN < the person had a grandmother with SN *Mugea;* s. ***Mucea.***
Múles, NN, s. ***Mulene.***
Mulíţa, NN < Arm. *muliţă* "moth".
Múrgul, NN < Rom. *murg, sur,* "person with grey hair"; s. also ***Murga.***
Múşi, FGN, MGN, AGN, SN, s. ***Maruşe, Maria.***
Músli, AGN < Tk. *muslih* "reconciling" *muslihane* "peaceful, in a peaceful manner".
Mustácli, NN < Tk. *müstakil, -lli* "independent, autonomous".
Mustáţă, NN, s. ***Mustacă.***
Muturáşlu, NN < diminutive from Rom. *motor.*
Náchi, MGN, NN, SN, s. ***Ion.***
Náciu, MGN, NN, SN, s. ***Atanase.***
Nagára, NN < *năgară* "name of a plant", t. n. *Nagara.*
Nánghi, NN < *Enache;* s. ***Ion.***
Náscaniloru, AGN < MGN of the father *Atanase;* s. ***Atanase.***
Náscu, MGN, NN, s. ***Atanase.***
Nástu, MGN, AGN, SN, s. ***Anastase.***
Náţi, AGN, MGN, s. ***Anastase.***
Nicioálă, AGN, SN, s. ***Nicolae.***
Nína, FGN, AGN < *Niculina;* s. ***Nicolae.***
Nírlu [ñirlu]**,** AGN, SN < Arm. *albastru.*
Núli, NN, s. ***Simeon.***
Núrci, AGN, SN < SN Bg. *Nura, Nurja;* Arm., Rom. *nurcă;* s. also ***Nurciu.***
Odíca, NN < from an unidentified form.
Órghi, NN < Arm. "blind people".
Oúlu, NN < Arm., Rom. *ou,* fig. "plump", "as round as an egg".
Paceavúra, AGN < SN Bg. *Pačurov;* s. ***Paceavra.***
Pampoáne, NN < Rom. *pampoane.*
Pandía, NN, s. ***Pandele.***
Pâpắlu, NN < *Papalu;* s. ***Papa.***
Pârcăláb, NN < MGN of a football player.
Parisáncu, NN, SN < *Paris* + *-ancu;* s. ***Paris.***
Paríşcul, NN, s. ***Paris.***
Paríza, AGN, SN, s. ***Paris.***
Parţála, AGN, SN < Arm. *partal, parţal* "ripped piece of fabric", fig. "tattered", Alb. *partall* "clunker, jalopy".
Particulárlu, NN < "private entrepreneur".
Pârvu, NN < Bg. *pîrv* (about sheep) "with little wool, short and thick", (about people) "short"; SN Rom. *Pârvu;* it was the name of the prime secretary of the village party, during the communist period.
Pasímuli, NN < expression *paşti muli* "drive the mules to pasture".
Páşpa, NN < person uttered too fast the numeral *patruzeci and patru* (forty four)

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or was born in 1944.
Paştíclu, NN < Arm. *Paşti* "Easster".
Pastóli, NN < *Toli* with Arm. vb. *paşti* "graze", the person had many sheep and took them to pasture; s. ***Apostol.***
Pastramáca, AGN, s. ***Patrama.***
Pắţ, AGN < Bg. *Pitso,* SN Rom. *Pîţu, Pîţă,* "broiled meat", "weak man, weakling".
Pắta, NN < et. u.
Patóni, NN, SN < Arm. *paton, patoni* SN which Aromanians from Perivoli gave to Aromanians from Avdela.
Patramáca, AGN, s. ***Patrama.***
Pắuşi, AGN < SN Rom. from *păuşă* "pole used to protect the haystack against the wind".
Péchea, AGN < SN Bg. *Pekè.*
Pínga, NN < wind that makes a hollow sound, person who has nothing, extremely poor.
Pirdíca, AGN < Arm. *pirdicî* "partridge", used as term of endearment for a very dear person; s. also ***Perdichi, Perdiche.***
Pişirélu, NN < SN Rom. *Pişleru* from *pişlic* "small child".
Pişpirélu, NN < "short man".
Piştále, NN, SN < person who has remained in the village although all the relatives have left for Bulgaria, *Piştali;* s. ***Haralambie.***
Pitléncu, AGN < et. u.
Pítu, MGN, AGN, SN, old Arm. "the Pitu mountains of Albania, near Greece", s. ***Dumitru.***
Piţúrcă, NN < name of a football player.
Plátrus, NN < et. u.
Póca, NN < et.nec.
Pocílu, NN, s. ***Pociu.***
Pópi, NN, SN, s. ***Pop.***
Poşláchi, NN < *puşlama* "person with no character, rascal", fig. with the sense of a term of endearment.
Préfti, AGN, s. ***Preftu.***
Préftu, AGN < Arm. *preftu* "priest"; s. also ***Prefti, Preftul, Prifti.***
Préftul, NN, s. ***Preftu.***
Prínca, AGN < SN Gr. *Prinkos.*
Pufléni, AGN, SN, s. ***Pufleani.***
Púilu, NN < "man with a short temper, he was angry"; s. ***Puiu.***
Punghíţa, AGN < "little pouch".
Púşlu, NN < o. u., SN Bg. *Pušo.*
Púvria, NN < adj. locution *ti puvrii* "ugly".
Réli, AGN, MGN < o. u.; s. ***Dumitru.***
Şácu, NN, SN < Tk. *şakı* "bandit, reaver" or *şaka* "joke, prank", Arm. *şacai, şicae*.
Şaloáni, NN < et. u.
Şamálu, NN < o. u., form derived from *Şamata;* s. ***Şamata.***
Sâmáni, AGN < Arm. *sâmani, sâmără* "packsaddle, big saddle for weight without stirrup, which is put on donkeys and mules".
Şámu, NN < et. u.
Sándi, MGN, AGN, s. ***Alexandru.***
Şándri, NN < Hu. *Şandor;* s. ***Alexandru*** and ***Andrei.***
Şápchinilor, AGN < et. u.
Şapéra, SN, AGN < et. u.; s. also ***Şapira.***
Sârbíclu, NN < *sârb* + suff. *–iclu,* s. ***Sârbu.***
Saríca, AGN, SN < Arm., Rom. *sarică* "long, shaggy coat of a peasant, sown from thick threads of wool, worn by the people living in the mountains"; s. also ***Saricu, Sariu.***
Sắrună, AGN < t. n. *Sârună,* "originating from Thessaloniki", locality in Greece.
Scamánghia, AGN < et. u.
Şcudreáni, AGN < et. u.
Sdrúla, AGN, SN, s. ***Zdru, Zdrula.***
Sdrúlla, AGN < *Sdrula;* s. ***Zdru.***
Síli, MGN, AGN, s. ***Vasile.***
Sinán, AGN < MGN Tk. *Sinan;* s. also ***Sinane, Sinani.***
Sináni, AGN, s. ***Sinan.***
Şobolánu, AGN < *şobolan.*
Sorélu, AGN < Rom. *soare* with suff. *–lu;* s. also ***Sorin.***
Stâmắră, AGN < Arm. *Stâmârii* "the Holy Virgin Mary".
Stapánca, AGN < et. u.
Sterghióla, NN, s. ***Stere.***
Stîmîră, AGN, s. ***Stâmâră.***
Şúla, MGN, FGN, AGN, s. ***Atanase.***

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Şuléri, NN, s. ***Atanase.***
Sultanéc, AGN < Arabic, Tk. *sultan* with suff. *–ec;* s. ***Sultan.***
Súrcu, AGN < Bg. *Surko.*
Sursítlu, AGN < Arm. *sursit* "shaving", he had nothing, extremely poor.
Şutruveánu, NN < s. Rom. *şatră* "a tent that nomadic gypsies use as a shelter", person has been in a *şatră* in Greece.
Tacâr, NN < o. u., Tk. *tacir* "merchant".
Ţâcu, NN < expression *ţâcă* "you little child".
Tâmâhiárulu, NN < "diligent man, tries to gather as much as possible" or "gluttonous".
Târpa, AGN, SN < o. u., Rom. *târpi* "to endure, to suffer, to bear".
Taşúli, NN, s. ***Atanase.***
Ţáţa, AGN, FGN, s. ***Chiraţa.***
Tătárlu, NN < Rom. *tătar,* person with mongoloid features.
Técea, AGN, MGN, SN, s. ***Stere.***
Téicu, MGN, NN, s. ***Stere.***
Téjani, AGN, s. ***Stere.***
Ţipiríclu, NN, s. ***Ţapu.***
Tiulíclu, NN, s. ***Stere.***
Tócea, NN < person with MGN *Dumitru;* s. ***Dumitru.***
Tódeanilor [todeañilor]**,** AGN < *Todi;* s. ***Teodor.***
Tolícă, MGN, AGN, s. ***Apostol.***
Tolománlu, NN < Rom. *tolomac.*
Tóşaniloru, AGN, s. ***Toşa.***
Tóza, AGN, SN < et. nec; s. ***Toşa.***
Tractorístulu, NN < Rom. *tractorist.*
Trantóni, NN, s. ***Trantu.***
Trói, NN < name of a football player.
Trúpcul, NN < *trup* "body", "fat man".
Trúschi, NN < o. u., with Russian desinence.
Ţúca, AGN, FGN < from several forms; s. ***Chiraţa*** and ***Sultana.***
Túci, NN < "cast iron kettle, container made of cast iron", fig. "person with a swarthy complexion"; s. also ***Tucci, Tucii.***
Túcii, NN, s. ***Tuci.***
Tugeáru, AGN, s. ***Tugeara.***
Ţuicáru, NN < Rom. *ţuică,* fig. "person who drinks a lot".
Tunáchi, NN < *Tona;* s. ***Anton.***
Ţúncul, NN, s. ***Sultana.***
Túrculu, NN < Arm., Rom. *turc.*
Turulíngu, NN < et. u.
Túsea, NN < *Tuşa;* s. ***Anastase*** and ***Dumitru.***
Urâtlu, NN < Arm., Rom. *urât.*
Vaílu, NN < Arm. folk name for "Palm Sunday"; s. also ***Vaere.***
Vâlcu, NN < SN Bg. *Vălko.*
Váne, NN, MGN < o. u., form derived from MGN *Fane, Ştefan;* s. ***Ştefan.***
Vânga, NN < Arm. *vângânit* "buzz, hum".
Varíncea, NN < name of a South-American football player.
Véri, AGN < et. u.
Véţu, NN < et. u.
Víca, NN < Bg. *Vika;* s. also ***Victor.***
Vóutcaris, AGN < o. u., Gr. form of *Butcaru;* s. ***Butcaru.***
Zaharía, MGN, AGN, NN, SN < Hbr. theophoric name *Zekarjah,* vb. *zakar* "to remember" + *-jah, Jahve* "God" = "God has remembered, God has listened to his prayer", s. ***Zaha, Zahara, Zaharica, Zaharina, Zahiu, Zahu.***
Zamáta, NN < form derived from Tk. *şamata* "fuss, noise, uproar"; s. also ***Şamata.***
Zándra, NN < expression *zandraliu* "crazy, fidgety".
Zéga[dzega]**,** AGN < et. u.
Zéli, AGN < o. u., formed from an unidentified form.
Zóghi, NN < o. u.; form derived from *Zoga;* s. ***Gheorghe.***
Zubéri, NN < probably Bg. зъб (zub) "tooth, molar, fang".
Zúdiu, NN < "brawler".
Zúlfi, NN, SN < form derived from *zuluf, zulufi Tk. zülüf* "lock of hair, curled up in a spiral".
Zúrzu, AGN < Gr. *Zorzos, Zorzou*, as the Romanian *Zurz,* s. also ***Dzurdzu.***
Zútghiul, NN < t. n. Tk. *Sütgŏ*

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4. Conclusions

In this paper, our interest was limited to the presentation and analysis of agnomens and nicknames collected by us from 2006 till 2015. The agnomen, in general, but especially for Aromanian anthroponymy, appears as a defining feature which includes in those etymologies that we exemplified and identified as such, on a small scale, the influences of the entire Aromanian anthroponymy and also of language.

Thus, from analyzing agnomens and nicknames of the Aromanians in Romania at the beginning of the 3rd millennium, we have reached the same conclusion as in other studies, namely that the Aromanians are part of the South Eastern European universe. In this part of the world appeared the first documentary information about them, here they crystallized their traditions, customs, dances, songs, language and they have lived here, incessantly, from their beginnings. Whether historians relate their ancient origin to Alexander the Great, whether they are the descendants of the Vlachs from the north of the Danube reaching these areas in a particular historical context, whether this has been their home from their beginnings, a fact is certain and the views of all researchers are in unison in this respect: their language is of Latin origin.

Their space, no matter how vast it was in history, today is limited to northern Greece, southern Albania, Macedonia and western Bulgaria. Therefore, the Aromanians' agnomens and nicknames, in particular, as the whole Aromanian onomastics, can be studied only in the Balkan context to which they belong.

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Abbreviation

adj. = adjective, adjectival
AGN = agnomen
Alb. = Albanian
Arm. = Aromanian
Bg. = Bulgarian
et. u. = unknown etymology
FGN = female given name
fig. = figurative/figuratively
Gr. = Greek
It. = Italian
Lat. = Latin
MGN = male given name
n. = noun
NN = nickname
o. u. = origin uncertain
pl. = plural
Rom**.** = Romanian
s. = see
sg = singular
SN = surname
Srb. = Serbian
suff. = suffix
t. n. = toponymical name
Tk. = Turkish

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