

## **BULGARIAN PERSONAL NAMES THAT REFER TO PRECIOUS STONES, METALS, AND JEWELRY**

GERGANA PETKOVA<sup>1</sup>  
Medical University – Plovdiv, Bulgaria

VANYA IVANOVA<sup>2</sup>  
University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

**Abstract:** In the old folk tradition personal names were divided into two major groups in accordance with their semantics – names that somehow protected the baby from death, diseases, something evil, etc., and names that wished him/her to be handsome/beautiful, kind, strong, healthy, brave, to live long, and so on.

The researched anthroponyms are classified according to 1) the type of the basic word used during their derivation, as a part of speech; 2) the meaning of the word used as a basis in the derivation process; 3) the function of the name (to protect the newborn or to wish them good fortune).

**Keywords:** Bulgarian forenames, precious stones, jewelry.

Nowadays there are no strict rules determined by law regarding the choice of forenames for newborn babies in Bulgaria. It depends on the common sense and the good taste of the future parents. The only restrictions with which the parents have to comply are as follows: to decide on a name together and to eliminate all offending variations; if they are unable to find an appropriate anthroponym, the representative of the administration has to help them with that (Kovachev 1995: 8).

Some decades ago the rules were different, sometimes even too strict. Back then there were lists containing a limited number of recommended names described as traditional Bulgarian ones, and no exceptions were welcomed. This greatly encouraged the saving of old anthroponyms and their being in use even nowadays, although not very often.

---

<sup>1</sup> Gergana Petkova's participation in the prestigious scientific event the Fourth International Conference on Onomastics "Name and Naming" (ICONN), Baia Mare, Romania, September 5–7, 2017, is possible with the kind help of the affiliation, Medical University – Plovdiv (Bulgaria), and in particular *Project № BG05M2OP001–2.009-0025 "Doctoral Training at Medical University – Plovdiv for Competency, Creativity, Originality, Accomplishment and Academic Excellence in Science and Technologies – 2 (DOCTORANT – 2)", funded by the Operational Programme "Science and Education for Smart Growth", part-financed by the European Union through Structural and Investment Funds.*

<sup>2</sup> Vanya Ivanova's participation is partially supported by the project of the Scientific Fund of the University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski FP17-FMI-008, Bulgaria.

Another extralinguistic factor that also helps their “conservation” consists of a very popular practice, i.e. naming a newborn after one of his/her (usually patrilineal) grandparents. In this action lies the idea that by taking one of the ancestors’ names, the child receives his or her spiritual protection as well. Due to the influence of Christianity, so-called *Calendar* or *saints’ names* have been used with the same function (Kovachev 1987b: 124).

While in present times more attention is paid to the form of the given anthroponym, along with its popularity and internationality, in the past people believed that its meaning was of the greatest importance. They put the focus on its majestic power, regardless of whether it was Slavonic or foreign by origin (Kovachev 1995: 17).

That is why in the old folk tradition personal names were divided into two major groups according to their semantics – names that somehow protected the baby from death, diseases, something evil, etc., and names that wished him/her to be handsome/beautiful, kind, strong, healthy, brave, to live long, and so on. (Kovachev 1995: 17).

The research object of the present paper consists of 33 male and 38 female Bulgarian forenames whose meaning is related to precious stones, metals, and jewelry. The main aim is to present their full list, including all the anthroponyms derived from them, as well as their initial meaning<sup>3</sup>.

The main sources of information for excerpting the researched names are Ilchev (1959), Kovachev 1987, 1995), and Zaimov (1994).

The examples found are categorized according to 1) the type of the basic word used during their derivation, as a part of speech (i.e. if the researched forename is derived directly from an appellative or via another anthroponym); 2) the meaning of the word used as a basis in the derivation process (i.e. a thematic classification); 3) the function of the name (i.e. to protect the newborn or to wish him/her good fortune).

All the personal names included in this research pertain to the modern Bulgarian anthroponymicon, but their initial meaning is not completely clear for everybody nowadays. That is why it is of great importance to reveal the basic appellative.

None of the forenames included is a saint’s name.

## I. Classification according to the basic word types of the researched anthroponyms as parts of speech

1. Bulgarian forenames derived from proper nouns:

A. Male anthroponyms: *Гривно* < Гривна/Гривня<sup>4</sup>; *Джемо* < Джема; *Есмералд* < Есмералда; *Круне/Круньо* < Круна; *Малам* < Малама; *Мено* < Мена; *Плумо* < Плума; *Смарагд* < Смарагда;

B. Female anthroponyms: *Аргира* < Аргир; *Бисера* < Бисер; *Брилянта* <

<sup>3</sup> The information about the names derived from the researched anthroponyms and the sources of excerption used are given in the indexes at the end of the article.

<sup>4</sup> Sometimes more than an official variant of a given forename is presented in the text based on the area of its use. In the Western part of the country the first form is used, while in the Eastern – the second (Ilchev 1959: 19).

Брилянт; Гердана < Гердан; Джема < Жетма; Диаманда < Диаманди; Елмаза < Елмаз; Замфира < Замфир; Рубина < Рубин;

2. Bulgarian forenames derived from appellatives:

A. From common nouns:

a. Male anthroponyms: Алтун < Turkish *altın* 'gold'; Аргир < Greek *αργυρός* 'silver'; Аржентин < Romanian *argint* 'silver'; Бисер < Bulgarian *бисер* 'pearl'; Брилянт < Bulgarian *брилянт* 'brilliant'; Гердан < Bulgarian *гердан* 'necklace'; Диаманди < Greek *διαμάντι* 'diamond'; Замфир < Greek *σάμφειρος* 'sapphire'; Зеро/Зерьо < Persian-Turkish *zer* 'gold'; Маргарит < Bulgarian *маргарит* 'pearl'; Медал < Russian *медаль* 'medal'; Обецан < Bulgarian (dialect) *обецан* 'a male with an earring in his ear'; Рубин < Bulgarian *рубин* 'ruby'; Сребро < Bulgarian *сребро* 'silver'; Хрис < Greek *χρυσός* 'gold'; Хрисаф < Greek *χρυσάφι* 'gold';

b. Female anthroponyms: Алтъна < Turkish *altın* 'gold'; Асима < Greek *ασήμι* 'silver'; Гривна/Гривня < Bulgarian *гривна/гривня* 'bracelet'; Джофера < Bulgarian (dialect) *джервер/джервер* 'jewel'; Елмаз < Greek *αδάμας* 'diamond'; Есмeралда < Spanish *esmeralda* 'emerald'; Золотинка < Russian *золото* 'gold'; Корона < Russian *корона* 'crown'; Круна < Bulgarian (dialect) *круна* 'crown'; Малама < Greek *μάλαμα* 'gold'; Мена < Bulgarian (dialect) *мена* 'engagement ring'; Обица < Bulgarian *обица* 'earring'; Плума < Greek *πλουμί* 'adornment'; Смарагда < Bulgarian *смарагд* 'emerald'; Хриса < Greek *χρυσή* 'gold'; Хрисава < Greek *χρυσάφι* 'gold'; Хриси < Greek *χρυσή* 'gold';

B. From an adjective:

a. Male anthroponyms: Алтун < Turkish *altın* 'golden'; Аурел < Latin *aureus*, 3 'golden; gold-plated, gilded'; Злат < Bulgarian (dialect) *злат* 'golden'; Маламатен < Bulgarian (dialect) *маламатен* 'golden; gilded'; Маламен < Bulgarian (dialect) *маламатен* 'golden; gilded'; Сребрен < Bulgarian (dialect) *сребрен* '(made of, resembling) silver, argentine'; Сребър < Bulgarian (dialect) *сребър* '(made of, resembling) silver, argentine'; Хрис < Greek *χρυσός* 'golden';

b. Female anthroponyms: Алтъна < Turkish *altın* 'golden'; Аргириде < Greek *αργυροειδές* 'silver-plated'; Аурелия < Latin *aurea* 'golden'; Златиста < Bulgarian *златиста* 'golden'; Сребряна < Bulgarian (dialect) *сребрена* '(made of, resembling) silver, argentine'; Сребърна < Bulgarian *сребърна* '(made of, resembling) silver, argentine'; Хриса < Greek *χρυσή* 'golden'; Хриси < Greek *χρυσή* 'golden';

C. Bulgarian forenames with more than a supposed etymology:

a. Male anthroponyms: Елмаз < 1) Bulgarian *елмаз*, 2) Елмаз;

b. Female anthroponyms: Аржентина < 1) Аржентин, 2) Latin *Argentum*, *i*, *n*, 'silver'; Злата < 1) Злат, 2) Bulgarian *злато* 'gold'; Маргарита < 1) *Маргарит*, 2) Greek *μαργαρίτης* 'pearl'; Перла < 1) French *perle* 'pearl', 2) Bulgarian *перла* 'pearl'; Сребра < 1) Сребро, 2) Сребър; Хрисафи < 1) Greek *χρυσάφι* 'gold', 2) Хрисаф.

In general the choice of a personal name is a limited act. It is not obvious at first glance that many extralinguistic factors play an important role, such as old folk traditions, family rules, laws, and the official religion in a country (Theory 1986: 19). As a

result of the aforementioned factors, together with the wish of certain family members to save the patronyms and matronyms traditionally used in their kin, one can quite often observe the tendency for a female anthroponym to be derived from a male one and vice versa (Felecan 2009: 403).

In this research only 9 male and 9 female forenames are derived from another anthroponym. While all the masculine examples in that group are coined from feminine ones, which are already a part of the Bulgarian anthroponymic system, it is not the same with the female forenames – one of them is derived from an English feminine personal name.

Appellatives, particularly common nouns, are more productive than proper nouns in our classification. Four examples, *Алтун*, *Алтѣна*, *Хрис*, and *Хриса*, are part of both noun and adjective groups.

One of the male forenames has more than a supposed etymology. The number of female anthroponyms in the same group is 6 due to the hypothesis that it is derived either from an existing masculine name or directly from the basic appellative.

## II. Thematic classification

1. Bulgarian forenames with the initial meaning referring to a precious metal:

A. Male anthroponyms: *Алтун*, *Аргир*, *Аржентин*, *Аурел*, *Зеро/Зерѣо*, *Злат*, *Малам*, *Маламатен*, *Маламен*, *Сребрен*, *Сребро*, *Сребър*, *Хрис*, *Хрисаф*;

B. Female anthroponyms: *Алтѣна*, *Аргира*, *Алгириде*, *Аржентина*, *Асима*, *Аурелия*, *Злата*, *Златиста*, *Золотинка*, *Малама*, *Сребра*, *Сребряна*, *Сребърна*, *Хриса*, *Хрисава*, *Хрисафи*, *Хриси*;

2. Bulgarian forenames with the initial meaning referring to a precious stone or pearl:

A. Male anthroponyms: *Бисер*, *Брилянт*, *Диаманди*, *Елмаз*, *Есмералд*, *Замфир*, *Маргарит*, *Рубин*, *Смарагд*;

B. Female anthroponyms: *Бисера*, *Брилянта*, *Диаманда*, *Елмаз*, *Елмаза*, *Есмералда*, *Замфира*, *Маргарита*, *Перла*, *Рубина*, *Смарагда*;

3. Bulgarian forenames with the initial meaning referring to a jewel:

A. Male anthroponyms: *Гердан*, *Гривно*, *Джемо*, *Круне/Крунѣо*, *Мено*, *Обецан*, *Плумо*;

B. Female anthroponyms: *Гердана*, *Гривна/Гривня*, *Джема*, *Джофера*, *Корона*, *Круна*, *Мена*, *Обица*, *Плума*;

4. Bulgarian forenames whose meaning refers to a symbol of a heroic deed:

A. Male anthroponyms: *Медал*.

15 male forenames (out of 33) and 17 female ones (out of 38) are derived from an appellative with the meaning referring to a precious metal. They are followed by the groups of names whose meaning refers to a precious stone or a pearl and jewelry. There is only a masculine anthroponym coined from a noun for a symbol of a heroic deed, but it is probably an occasionym in the system.

There are examples with the same semantics but a different origin. They form the following synonymous clusters: 1a) Алтун, Аурел, Зеро/Зеръо, Злат, Малам, Маламатен, Маламен, Хрис, Хрисаф; 1b) Алтъна, Аурелия, Злата, Златиста, Золотинка, Малама, Хриса, Хрисава, Хрисафи, Хриси (< 'gold'); 2a) Аргир, Аржентин, Сребрен, Сребро, Сребър; 2b) Аргира, Алгириде, Аржентина, Асима, Сребра, Сребряна, Сребърна (< 'silver'); 3a) Бисер, Маргарит; 3b) Бисера, Маргарита, Перла (< 'pearl'); 4a) Брилянт, Диаманди, Елмаз; 4b) Брилянта, Диаманда, Елмаз, Елмаза (< 'diamond'); 5a) Есмeралд, Смарагд; 5b) Есмeралда, Смарагда (< 'emerald'); 6) Джeма, Джoфeра (< 'jewel'); 7) Корона, Круна (< 'crown').

### III. Classification of Bulgarian forenames according to their function to protect the newborn or to wish him/her good fortune, used in the old folklore tradition

1. Names used in order to protect the newborn:

A. Male anthroponyms: Обецан;

B. Female anthroponyms: Обица;

2. Names used to wish the newborn good fortune:

A. Male anthroponyms: Алтун, Аргир, Аржентин, Аурел, Бисер, Брилянт, Гердан, Гривно, Джeмо, Диаманди, Елмаз, Есмeралд, Замфир, Зеро/Зеръо, Злат, Круне/Круньо, Малам, Маламатен, Маламен, Маграрит, Медал, Мено, Плумо, Пубин, Смарагд, Сребрен, Сребро, Сребър, Хрис, Хрисаф;

B. Female anthroponyms: Алтъна, Аргира, Аргириде, Аржентина, Асима, Аурелия, Бисера, Брилянта, Гердана, Гривна/Гривня, Джeма, Джoфeра, Диаманда, Елмаз, Елмаза, Есмeралда, Замфира, Злата, Златиста, Золотинка, Корона, Круна, Малама, Маргарита, Мена, Перла, Плума, Рубина, Смарагда, Сребра, Сребряна, Сребърна, Хриса, Хрисава, Хрисафи, Хриси.

There are only two protective names – one male and one female. Обецан and Обица were initially given to children born to a family after the parents had had a still-born baby. An earring was put in one of his/her ears to save the child from death.

Unfortunately, most of the forenames presented in this article are used very rarely nowadays. Today the highly popular tendency that can be observed consists of parents' choice of so-called *international names* for newborn children to ensure that the latter would not have any problems in the future if they decide to settle down in another country. The fashion is not only valid for Bulgarians but for all Europeans.

This is probably not the only reason for the possible future disappearance of forenames whose meaning refers to precious stones, metals, and jewels as active elements of the Bulgarian anthroponymic system. Most old traditional Bulgarian names are derived from dialect words and their semantics is not familiar to everybody. That is why they are sometimes accepted as ridiculous or archaic.

As authors, we believe that the more information about personal names whose meaning refers to precious stones, metals, and jewelry is collected and properly

presented to the general public, the bigger the possibility is for those names to be preserved. We must not forget that they represent a significant element of our national identity, folk traditions, history, and past.

## References

- Felecan, O. 2009. Romanian-Ukrainian Connections in the Anthroponymy of the Northwestern Part of Romania. In *Names in Multi-Lingual, Multi-Cultural and Multi-Ethnic Contact, Proceedings of the 23<sup>rd</sup> International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, August 11–22, 2008, York University, Toronto, Canada*. [http://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10315/3973/icos23\\_399.pdf](http://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10315/3973/icos23_399.pdf) (accessed June 9, 2013).
- Ilchev, S. 1959. *Речник на личните и фамилните имена у българите* [Dictionary of Bulgarian personal and family names]. София: Издателство на БАН.
- Kovachev, N. 1987a. *Честотно-тълковен речник на личните имена у българите* [Thesaurus of Bulgarian personal names]. София: Д-р Петър Берон.
- Kovachev, N. 1987b. *Българска ономастика* [Bulgarian onomastics]. София: Индекс 80.
- Kovachev, N. 1995. *Честотно-etimологичен речник на личните имена в съвременната българска антропонимия* [Etymological dictionary of the personal names in Bulgarian contemporary anthroponymy]. Велико Търново: Пик.
- Theory 1986: *Теория и методика ономастических исследований* [Theory and methodology of onomastic research]. Москва: Наука.
- Zaimov, Yo. 1994. *Български именник* [Bulgarian anthroponymicon]. София: Издателство на БАН.

## Index of Bulgarian male forenames denoting precious stones, metals, and jewelry

- Алтун (I<sup>5</sup>) (Алтин (КО), Алтънко (I), Алтънчо (I)) < Turkish *altın* 'gold; golden' (I, КО);  
 Аргир (I, К, КО, Z) (Аргил (I, КО), Аргирчо (К)) < Greek *αργυρός* 'silver' (I, К, КО, Z);  
 Аржентин (I) < Romanian *argint* 'silver' (I);  
 Аурел (I, К, КО) (Аврел (I), Аурелиан (КО), Аурелиен (КО), Аурелио (КО), Аурелиян (КО), Аурика (К)) < Latin *aureus*, 3 'golden; gold-plated, gilded' (I, К, КО);  
 Бисер (I, К, КО, Z) (Бисерин (КО), Бисерко (Z), Бисерчо (КО)) < Bulgarian *бисер* 'pearl' (I, К, Z);  
 Брилянт (I, КО) (Бриян (КО)) < Bulgarian *брилянт* < French *brillant* 'brilliant' (I, КО);  
 Гердан (I, КО) < Bulgarian *гердан* < Persian-Turkish *gerdan* 'necklace' (I, КО);  
 Гривно (Z) < Гривна/Гривня (I, КО, Z);  
 Джемо (К, КО) < Джема (К, КО);  
 Диаманди (I, К, КО) (Дайманди (I), Диаманд (I, КО), Диамант (I, КО), Диаманти (КО), Диаменди (I)) < Greek *διαμάντι* 'diamond' (I, К, КО);  
 Елмаз (К, КО) < 1) Bulgarian *елмаз* < Arabic-Turkish *âlmäs/elmas* 'diamond' (К), 2) *Елмаз* (КО);  
 Есмeралд (К) < *Есмeралда* (К, КО);  
 Замфир (I, К, КО) (Завир (I), Занфир (КО), Занфираки (I), Зафир (I, К, Z), Зафирко (I,

<sup>5</sup> The following abbreviations are used in both indexes: Ilchev 1959 = I, Kovachev 1987a = К, Kovachev 1995 = КО, Zaimov 1994 = Z.

- К), Зафирчо (К), Земфир (КО), Зефир (I), Сафар (I), Сафир (I) < Greek *σάφειρος* 'sapphire' (I, K, KO, Z);
- Зеро* (I)/*Зерьо* (I) (*Зерко* (I)) < Persian-Turkish *zer* 'gold' (I);
- Злат* (I, K, KO, Z) (*Злакьо* (I), *Златан* (I, K, KO, Z), *Златанко* (I, K, Z), *Златанчо* (K, KO, Z), *Злате* (K, KO, Z), *Златек* (Z), *Златемир* (КО), *Златен* (КО), *Златенко* (КО), *Злати* (I, K, KO, Z), *Злативой* (Z), *Златизар* (КО), *Златил* (I, K, KO, Z), *Златилин* (КО), *Златилиян* (КО), *Златимир* (I, K, KO, Z), *Златин* (I, K, KO, Z), *Златинко* (Z), *Златинчо* (I, K, Z), *Златислав* (I, KO, Z), *Златич* (I, Z)/*Златичо* (I), *Златко* (I, K, KO, Z), *Злато* (КО, Z), *Златовест* (I), *Златозар* (I, KO, Z), *Златой* (I, Z), *Златолин* (КО), *Златомир* (K, KO, Z), *Златосвет* (Z), *Златослав* (I, K, KO, Z), *Златоцвет* (КО, Z), *Златуй* (I, Z), *Златун* (Z), *Златунко* (Z), *Златуш* (Z), *Златушко* (Z), *Златьо* (I, K, KO, Z)/*Златю* (КО, Z), *Злачо* (I)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *злат* 'golden' (I, K, KO, Z);
- Круне* (I)/*Круньо* (I) (*Крунислав* (I)) < *Круна* (I);
- Малам* (I) < *Малама* (I, K);
- Маламатен* (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) *маламатен* 'golden; gilded' (I);
- Маламен* (I) (*Маламан* (I), *Маламин* (I), *Маламчо* (I)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *маламатен* 'golden; gilded' (I);
- Маргарит* (I, K, KO) (*Маркарид* (КО), *Маркарит* (КО)) < Bulgarian *маргарит* < Greek *μαργαρίτης* 'pearl' (I, KO);
- Медал* (К) < Russian *медаль* 'medal' (К);
- Мено* (I, K, KO, Z) (*Мендо* (КО), *Менко* (I, K, KO, Z), *Менкул* (Z), *Менто* (I, Z), *Ментун* (I, Z), *Ментуш* (I), *Менцо* (I), *Менчо* (I, K, KO, Z), *Меньо* (I, KO, Z)/*Меню* (КО, Z)) < *Мена* (I, KO, Z);
- Обецан* (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) *обецан* 'a male with an ear-ring on his ear' (I);
- Плумо* (К) < *Плума* (I, K, KO);
- Рубин* (I, K, KO) (*Рубинко* (I)) < Bulgarian *рубин* 'ruby' (I, K, KO);
- Смарагд* (I) (*Змаряди* (I), *Смарагди* (КО), *Смаради* (I), *Смарайди* (I, K, KO), *Смарандьо* (I), *Шмарай* (I)) < *Смарагда* (I, KO);
- Сребрен* (I, K, KO, Z) (*Сребренко* (КО), *Сребренчо* (КО), *Сребрил* (Z), *Сребрила* (Z), *Сребрин* (I, K, KO, Z)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *сребрен* '(made of, resembling) silver, argentine' (I);
- Сребро* (I, K, KO, Z) (*Сребко* (I, KO), *Сребран* (K, KO), *Сребре* (Z), *Сребри* (КО), *Сребромир* (КО), *Среброзар* (I, KO), *Сребрьо* (I, K, KO, Z)/*Сребрю* (КО, Z), *Сребрян* (КО), *Сребчо* (I, KO)) < Bulgarian *сребро* 'silver' (I, KO);
- Сребър* (I, KO, Z) (*Сребърко* (I, Z), *Сребърчо* (КО)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *сребър* '(made of, resembling) silver, argentine' (I, KO, Z);
- Хрис* (I) (*Хрисан* (I), *Хрисен* (I), *Хрисан* (K, KO), *Хрисимир* (К), *Хрисин* (I), *Хрисио* (КО), *Хриско* (КО), *Хриси* (K, KO), *Хрисон* (КО)) < Greek *χρυσός* 'gold; golden' (I, K);
- Хрисаф* (КО) < Greek *χρυσάφι* 'gold' (КО);

### **Index of Bulgarian female forenames denoting precious stones, metals, and jewelry**

- Алтъна* (I, KO) (*Алтана* (I, KO), *Алтина* (КО), *Алтинка* (КО), *Алтънка* (I, KO), *Алтяно* (I)) < Turkish *altın* 'gold; golden' (I, KO);

- Арги́ра (I, K, KO, Z) (Арги́ла (KO), Арги́рита (KO), Арги́рка (K, KO), Арги́рица (K, KO), Арги́рия (I), Арги́рула (KO)) < Арги́р (I, K, KO, Z);  
 Арги́риде (I) < Greek ἀργυροειδής 'silver-plated' (I);  
 А́рже́нтина (I, K) < 1) А́рже́нтин (I), 2) Latin *Argentum*, *i*, *n* 'silver' (K);  
 А́сима (I, KO) < Greek ἀσήμι 'silver' (I, KO);  
 Ау́релия (I, K, KO) < Latin *aurea* (feminine form of the adjective *aureus*, 3) 'golden' (K);  
 Би́сера (I, K, KO, Z) (Би́сери́на (KO, Z), Би́сериона (KO), Би́сери́я (KO), Би́серка (I, K, KO, Z), Би́си́ра (KO)) < Би́сер (I, K, KO);  
 Бри́лянта (I, KO) (Бри́лянти́на (I)) < Бри́лянт (I, KO);  
 Ге́рдана (I, KO) (Ге́рданка (KO)) < Ге́рдан (I, KO);  
 Гривна́ (KO, Z)/Гривня́ (I, KO, Z) (Гримна́ (KO), Гримня́ (I, KO)) < Bulgarian *гривна/гривня* 'bracelet' (I, KO, Z);  
 Дже́ма (K, KO) (Дже́мма (KO)) < English *Jetta* < Italian *Gemma* < Latin *gemma* 'jewelry, jewel' (K, KO);  
 Джо́фера (KO) (Джо́ферка (KO)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *джовер/джувер* 'jewel' (KO);  
 Диаманда́ (KO) (Диаманду́ла (KO), Диаманка́ (I), Диаманта́ (KO), Диамантка́ (KO), Диамантй́йка (KO), Диаманти́я (KO)) < Диаманди́ (I, K, KO);  
 Елма́з (KO) (Елмáз (KO)) < Greek ἀδάμας < Arabic-Turkish *ālmās/elmas* 'diamond' (KO);  
 Елма́за (K, KO) (Елма́зка (KO)) < Елма́з (K);  
 Есмeралда́ (K, KO) (Исмeралда́ (KO)) < Spanish *esmeralda* 'emerald' (K, KO);  
 За́мфи́ра (I, K, KO) (За́ви́ра (I), За́ви́рка (I), За́мфе́рия (KO), За́мфи́рица (I), За́мфи́рка (I, K, KO), За́нфи́ра (I, KO), За́нфи́рица (KO), За́нфи́рка (KO), За́нхи́ринка (I), За́фи́ра (I, K), За́фи́ри (K), За́фи́рица (I, K), За́фи́ричка (K), За́фи́рка (I, K, Z), За́фи́рула (K), Зе́мфи́ра (KO), Зе́мфи́рка (KO), Зе́фи́ра (I)) < За́мфи́р (I, K, KO, Z);  
 Зла́та (I, K, KO, Z) (Зла́ка (I), Зла́тана (I, K, KO, Z), Зла́танка (I, K, KO, Z), Зла́тели́на (KO), Зла́теми́ра (KO), Зла́тена (I, KO, Z), Зла́тиана (K, KO), Зла́тиза́ра (KO), Зла́тила (KO), Зла́тилина (KO), Зла́тими́ра (K, KO), Зла́тими́рка (K), Зла́тина (I, K, KO, Z), Зла́тинка (I, K, KO, Z), Зла́тисла́ва (I, KO, Z), Зла́тица (I, K, KO, Z), Зла́тия (I, KO, Z), Зла́тка (I, K, KO, Z), Зла́тна (I, KO, Z), Зла́товеска́ (KO), Зла́тоела́ (KO), Зла́тожи́вка (Z), Зла́тоза́ра (K, KO, Z), Зла́тоза́рия (KO), Зла́тоза́рка (I, K, KO, Z), Зла́толи́лия (KO), Зла́толи́на (I, KO), Зла́томи́ра (K, KO, Z), Зла́томи́рка (K, KO), Зла́тороса́ (KO), Зла́тороси́нка (KO), Зла́тосве́та (KO, Z), Зла́тосла́ва (K, KO, Z), Зла́тоцве́та (K, KO, Z), Зла́тоцве́тка (KO), Зла́гуна́ (KO, Z), Зла́гунка́ (KO, Z), Зла́гуша́ (KO, Z), Зла́гушка́ (KO, Z)) < 1) *Злат* (I, K, Z), 2) Bulgarian *злато* 'gold' (KO);  
 Зла́тиста́ (KO) < Bulgarian *златиста* 'golden' (KO);  
 Зо́лотинка́ (I) < Russian *золото* 'gold' (I);  
 Ко́рона (KO) < Russian *корона* 'crown' (KO);  
 Кру́на (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) *круна* 'crown' (I);  
 Ма́лама (I, K) (Ма́ламка́ (K), Ма́лана́ (I)) < Greek μάλαμα 'gold' (I, K);  
 Ма́ргари́та (I, K, KO) (Ма́ргаре́та (K), Ма́ргаре́тка (K), Ма́ргари́тка (K, KO), Ма́ргари́та (KO), Ма́ргирита́ (KO), Ма́ркари́та (KO)) < 1) *Ма́ргари́т* (I, KO), 2) Greek *μαργαρίτης* 'pearl' (K, Z);  
 Ме́на (I, K, KO, Z) (Ме́нда́ (KO), Ме́нду́ха (KO), Ме́невша́ (KO), Ме́нека́ (KO), Ме́некша́ (KO), Ме́нешка́ (KO), Ме́нка́ (I, K, KO, Z), Ме́нке́ (I), Ме́нча́ (I, KO, Z)/Ме́нче́ (I, KO)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *мена* 'engagement ring' (I, KO, Z);  
 Оби́ца (KO) (Оби́чка (KO)) < Bulgarian *обица* 'earring' (I, KO);

- Перла* (I, K, KO) (*Перлет* (KO), *Перлита* (KO)) < 1) French *perle* 'pearl' (I, KO), 2) Bulgarian *перла* 'pearl' (K);
- Плума* (I, K, KO) (*Плумелина* (KO), *Плумка* (I, K, KO)) < Greek *πλοуμί* 'adornment' (I, K, KO);
- Рубина* (K, KO) (*Рубинка* (K, KO), *Рубиня* (KO)) < *Рубин* (I, K, KO);
- Смарагда* (I, K, KO) (*Змарагда* (KO), *Змарагина* (KO), *Змараица* (I), *Змарайда* (KO), *Смарайда* (I, K, KO), *Смарайдица* (I), *Смарайдуца* (I), *Смаранда* (I, K), *Старайда* (I)) < Bulgarian *смарагд* < Greek *σμαράγδι* 'emerald' (I, KO);
- Сребра* (I, K, KO, Z) (*Сребка* (I), *Сребрана* (K, KO), *Сребранка* (K), *Сребрена* (I, K, KO, Z), *Сребренка* (K, KO, Z), *Сребриета* (K), *Сребрина* (I, K, KO, Z), *Сребринка* (K, KO), *Сребрица* (KO), *Сребрия* (I, KO), *Сребруна* (KO), *Сребъра* (KO), *Сребърка* (KO), *Сребъртина* (KO)) < 1) *Сребро* (I, KO), 2) *Сребър* (I, KO, Z);
- Сребряна* (I, KO, Z) (*Сребрянка* (KO)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *сребрена* ' (made of, resembling) silver, argentine' (I);
- Сребърна* (I, KO) < Bulgarian *сребърна* ' (made of, resembling) silver, argentine' (I, KO);
- Хриса* (I, K, KO) (*Хрисана* (K, KO), *Хрисанка* (K, KO), *Хрисимира* (K), *Хрисина* (KO), *Хрисинка* (KO), *Хрисиа* (KO), *Хриска* (I, K, KO), *Хрисна* (KO), *Хрисо* (I), *Хрисона* (I, KO), *Хрисонка* (I, K, KO), *Хрисоня* (KO), *Хрисопея* (KO), *Хрисула* (I), *Хриша* (I), *Хриши* (I), *Хруса* (I), *Хрусана* (I), *Хрусани* (I)) < Greek *χρυσή* 'gold; golden' (I, K, KO);
- Хрисава* (I, K, KO) (*Хрисави* (KO), *Хрисавка* (I, K, KO)) < Greek *χρυσάφι* 'gold' (I, K, KO);
- Хрисафи* (I, KO) (*Хрисафа* (I, KO), *Хрисафена* (KO), *Хрисафеня* (KO), *Хрисафина* (KO)) < 1) Greek *χρυσάφι* 'gold' (I), 2) *Хрисаф* (KO);
- Хриси* (I, K, KO) (*Хрисена* (KO), *Хрисиана* (KO), *Хрисианна* (KO), *Хрисиленa* (KO), *Хрисиана* (KO)) < Greek *χρυσή* 'gold; golden' (I, KO).