# NAMES OF PLACES WITH PAIR SUFFIXES, IN THE TOPONYMY OF MUNTENIA

**Iustina BURCI**
"C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopşor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities of the Romanian Academy, Craiova

**Abstract**

Group names hold a significant position in Romanian toponymy, constituting the etymologic solution for a large number of denominations. In the present article, based on a structural and statistical analysis, we intend to present a particular situation: that in which, starting from formal identical words (appellatives, anthroponyms, toponyms), pair group names are formed and later transferred, without any alteration in the form, into toponymy. We will analyse these toponyms-group names, according to the following considerations: *Provenience, Formants, Object of denomination*.

**Key words:** *common origin*, *group names*, *toponyms*, *suffixes*, *statistics*

**Résumé**

Les noms de groupe détiennent une position significative dans la toponymie roumaine, en constituant la solution étymologique pour un grand nombre de dénominations. Dans cet article, en base d'une analyse structurale et statistique, on a pour intention de présenter une situation spéciale: à savoir celle où à partir des mots formellement identiques (appellatifs, anthroponymes, toponymes), on forme des noms de groupes paires et qui sont ultérieurement transférés, sans aucune modification dans leur forme, en toponymie. On va analyser ces noms de toponymes-groupes, selon les considérations suivantes: Origine, Formants, Objet de nomination des dénominations.

**Mots-clés:** *origine commune*, *nom de groupe*, *toponymes*, *suffixes*, *statistiques*

In the *Introduction* to DTRO[1], Gh. Bolocan argued that a special dictionary of the *group names*, formed from toponyms ("any name of a place, from which a collective name derives", generally), on the entire territory of our country, could easily have more than 30,000 words. So far, the richest collections of group names can be found in the published toponymical dictionaries – integrally or partially – on regions, the project of making such a lexicon remaining, for the time being, an intention. Therefore, until we have the possibility to study the entire material, researches are carried out separately, on "small samples", different as volume and type of information, according to the purpose, considered by each author.

*Group names* appeared from the necessity to explain the denominations of localities, formed with the (plural[2]) suffixes (*-eşti* (*Adămeşti, Bălăneşti* etc.)*, -eni*

[1] *Dicţionarul toponimic al României. Oltenia* – DTRO (coord. prof. Gh. Bolocan, PhD), vol. 1 (A-B), Craiova, Editura Universitaria, 1993, p. 30.

[2] See also Gh. Bolocan, *Categoria „nume de grup" în toponimie*, in LR, XXV, (1976), no. 1, p. 89. In *Introducere* to *Tezaurul toponimic al României. Moldova,* vol. II. *Mic dicţionar toponimic al Moldovei (structural şi etimologic)*, Part I, *Toponime personale* (coord. Dragoş Moldovanu), Iaşi, EUAIC, 2014



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(*Alexeni, Aluneni* etc.)*, -ani* (*Bădicani, Băltani* etc.)*, -ari* (*Băjenari*, *Blidari* etc.), etc., whose direct origin is always based on appellatives, their connection with anthroponomy and toponymy being an indirect one. The micro-toponym *Chiscăneni* (from the village of Ulmeasca, Traian commune-BR), for example, has an etymological route that includes successive changes of category: toponym *Chiscăneni* < group name *chiscăneni* < toponym *Chiscani* < group name *chiscani* < proper name (p.n.) *Chiscă*. One can notice the fact that, both the anthroponym *Chiscă*, for the toponym *Chiscani*, along with the place name *Chiscani,* for *Chiscăneni,* occupy secondary positions, in this direction.

A root-word usually generates a single derivational chain, similar to that presented above. Yet, we can find situations in which the prototype follows dichotomic evolutions, and, even more than this, it happens that it benefits (actually in a small number) by a wide variety of toponymic occurrences. Here are, for the beginning, two examples, in which the suffixes *-ani* and *-eşti* are attached, both of them, to the name of a person and a place, without considering any "specialisation" [3] of theirs:

p.n. *Bădan*
- ↗ group n. *bădani* → top. *Bădani* (part of village, Cornățel v. Buzoieşti c., AG)
- ↘ group n. *bădăneşti* → top. *Bădăneşti* (village, town Fieni, DB)

toponym *Piscuri*
- ↗ group n. *piscurani* → top. *Piscurani* (part of village, Tătărăşti v.t., TR)
- ↘ group n. *piscureşti* → top. *Piscureşti* (part of village Negrenii de Jos v. Tătărăşti c., TR)

The direct origin of the toponyms with a plural form, previously quoted, *Bădani* / *Bădăneşti* and *Piscurani* / *Piscureşti*, also stops, within the class of appellatives, being fixed on the homonymous group names. Nonetheless, indirectly, they have a common element in the tree family: the anthroponym *Bădan*, on the one hand, and the toponym *Piscuri*, on the other hand. This type of names with common lexical origin, is our object of analysis in the present work, having DTRM[4] as a source.

Before presenting the information, we ought to make a few comments:

1. Due to the form identity between the toponyms and the group names from

(further quoted as: *Tezaurul toponimic al României. Moldova…*), it is contested that the plural aspect of toponyms would represent the consequence for their provenience from the *group names*, owing to the fact that "in our case, as much as at the Slavic people, the concept of «village» was bivalent, simultaneously designating both the territory and its dwellers. Consequently, the oiconyms would cumulate the two designation functions too, being both *nomina colectiva* and *nomina loci*" (p. XVI).

[3] In the literature, there was a debate around the value of these suffixes (*-eşti* and *-ani/-eni*), initially considering that the first one has the attribution to express the belonging to a person, while the last ones reflect the local belonging. Yet, the practice demonstrated that their attributions are often overlaid, because otherwise we would not be able to register "examples that prove how easily the two functions can be mixed, regarding one and the same suffix" (Iorgu Iordan, *Toponimia românească*, Bucureşti, Editura Academiei Române, 1963, p. 159). In the cases of affixal synonymy, the fact that one of the formants is preferred within a certain region (*-eşti*, more frequent in Muntenia, and *-eni*, *-ani*, in Moldova), requests, once more, its double functionality (*Ibidem*, p. 160-161).

[4] *Dicţionarul toponimic al României. Muntenia* (DTRM) (coord. prof. Nicolae Saramandu, PhD), 1 (A-B), Bucureşti, Editura Academiei Române, 2005 and the next.



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which they come (as one can notice from the examples above), we opted – for the purpose of not burdening the material – for preserving two segments of the etymological chain. Actually, they also present the process of changing, from the root to the derivate, "the finite product" – the toponym (constructed through conferring[5] the proper name title, to the common one) – being, at present, meaningless; it preserves only the designative function, the speakers losing, many times, the contact with the original motivation. Yet, between brackets, we kept the localisation of the topics, for the purpose of following easily their frequency and territorial distribution.

2. The second observation addresses the connection with the original motivation. As referring to the origin of the anthroponyms, Ştefan Paşca noted that: "The social nucleus, ignoring the circumstances in which an individual was given a mocking name, but preserving this name, by virtue of circumstances, is forming, in time, a vague, artificial conception, on addressing the motive of choosing that mocking name" [6]. The affirmation keeps its validity outside the sphere of toponymy too. The time distance as confronted with the moment the denominations appeared, makes one of them to be uncertain, from the etymological point of view, meaning that their origin can be divided two or even three times. As referring to the material we are going to consider, in DTRM, there are unique etymological solutions (they represent the majority), but also multiple. Regarding the last category, the situations found here are presented as follows:

a) one of the toponyms has a multiple origin: *buturugari* (GR) / *buturugeni* (GR) < p.n. *Buturugă* (or *buturugar* "person who digs up stumps", the first name), *dichiseni* (IL) / *dichiseşti* (BZ) < p.n. *Dichis* (or *Dichiseanu*, the first name), *gărdeni* (GR) / *gărdeşti* (AG) < p.n. *Gardea* (or *Gărdăreanu*, the first name); *ciulineşti* (AG) / *ciulini* (DB) < p.n. *Ciulin* (or the appellative *ciulin*, the second name), *drăgoiani* (AG) / *drăgoieşti* (AG) < p.n. *Drăgoi* (or *Drăgoiescu*, the second name), *hodorogeşti* (BZ) / *hodorogi* (OT) < p.n. *Hodorog* (or p.n. *Hodoroagă*, the second name) etc.;

b) both of the toponyms have multiple origin:

– different: *cârciumari* (OT) / *cârciumăreşti* (AG) < p.n. *Cârciumaru* (or the appellative *cârciumar*, the first name; p.n. *Cârciumărescu*, the second name); *cojani* (BR) / *cojeşti* (AG) < pn.. *Coja* (or the appellative *cojan* "dweller from the north-western field of Muntenia – Counties of Buzău and Brăila", first name; p.n. *Coajă*, second name); *colibaşi* (AG) / *colibăşeni* (CL) < p.n. *Colibaş* (or the appellative *colibaş* "person who lives in a hut; loner, person who lives on the mountainside", first name; top. *Colibaşi,* second name); *codreni* (AG) / *codreşti* (AG) < p.n. *Codrea* (or the appellative *codru*, top. *Codru,* np. *Codreanu*[7], first name; p.n. *Codrescu*, second name); *gâscani* (AG) / *gâşteni* (BZ) / *gâşteşti* (GR) < p.n. *Gâscă* (or p.n. *Gâscan,* first name; p.n. *Gâştescu*, last name) etc.

– identical: *albeni* (BZ) / *albeşti* (AG) < p.n. *Albu* or the toponym *Alba*; *alboteni* (AG) / *alboteşti* (BR) < p.n. *Albotă* or the toponym *Albota* etc.;

The debatable status – on addressing the provenience – of some of the names, does not disqualify them, from the point of view of the analysis that we are making, as

[5] "The transformation of the common «group names» words into toponyms, represents a transfer of meaning, identical to that which takes place when forming the toponym *Alun* from the word *alun*" (*Dicţionarul elementelor româneşti din documentele slavo-române. 1374-1600* (DERS) (coordinator: Gh. Bolocan), Bucureşti, Editura Academiei Române, 1981, p. XXXIII)".

[6] Ştefan Paşca, *Nume de persoane şi nume de animale în Ţara Oltului*, Bucureşti, 1936, p. 51.

[7] As noticed, the etymological variants can belong to different classes too.



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long as, among the possible sources, there is something that is of interest to us directly: a common etymological variant, the one that has also been kept in the article.

3. The moment they appear, the phonetic versions of the toponyms are registered in our inventory, treating them with separate denominative units (either within the same suffix, if the differences address the radical, or placing them under different affixes, if the format suffers variations), due to the fact that they refer to distinct geographical objects[8], whose names represent the local production, conditioned by the vocabulary and the linguistic format of the denominator: *Cristineşti, Cristieneşti*; *Groseni, Groşeni*; *Odăeni*, *Odăieni*; *Târseni*, *Târşeni* etc. In DTRM, there are other toponymic variants that originated from homonymous bases: p.n. ***Arsene*** > *arsăneşti* (PH) / *arseneşti* (AG, PH, TR); p.n. ***Băjenaru*** or ***băjenar*** > *băjănari* (AG, DB) / *băjenari* (AG, BR, BZ, CL, DB, IF, IL); p.n. ***Dobrin*** > *dobrineşti* (AG, OT) / *dobroneşti* (DB); p.n. ***Dragul*** > *drăgoleşti* (AG) / *drăguleşti* (AG, BZ, OT, VL); p.n. ***Frunză*** > *frunzăneşti* (CL / *frunzeşti* (PH); toponym ***Salcia*** > *sălceni* (DB) / *sălcieni* (PH) etc. This fact does not make them eligible from the point of view of the analysis that we are making, being composed with one and the same suffix.

4. In DTRM, there are pair-toponyms, which have not been mentioned here, due to the fact that their etymology relates them to different referents. Thus, the toponym *Cuibeni* (AG) originates from the personal name *Cuibu*, while *Cuibeşti* (BZ) has as a toponym *Cuibu*; *Gorgoteni* (DB) comes from the toponym *Gorgota*, and *Gorgoteşti* (DB) from the anthroponym *Gorgota*; *Decindeni* (DB) – the anthroponym *Decinde*, and *decindeşti* (BZ) – the name of the place *Decindea*.

The material of our study enabled us to make a classification, according to the nest pairs of formants:

**-ACI / -ULEŞTI**: p.n. ***Butcă*** > *butcaci* (DB) / *butculeşti* (TR);

**-ANI / -ANII**[9] **/ -EŞTI / -ULEŞTI / -ULEŞTII**: p.n. ***Bratu*** > *brătani* (IL) / *brătanii* (DB) / *brăteşti* (AG, DB, PH, TR) / *brătuleşti* (AG, DB, IF, OT, PH) / *brătuleştii* (DB);

**-ANI / -ARI / -ENI**: p.n. ***Gură*** > *gurani* (TR) / *gurari* (TR) / *gureni* (BZ, TR);

**-ANI** / **-ĂŞTI** / **-EŞTI**: p.n. ***Cioara/ă*** > *ciorani* (BR, BZ, CL, DB, PH, VL) / *ciorăşti* (AG, BZ, OT, VR) / *cioreşti* (TR);

**-ANI /-ENI**[10]: toponym ***Argeş*** > *argeşani* (AG) / *argeşeni* (TR); np. ***Bălaşa*** > *bălăşani* (GR) / *bălăşeni* (TR); p.n. ***Bâcu*** > *bâcani* (AG) / *bâcâieni* (TR); apel. ***gară*** > *gărani* (AG) / *găreni* (AG, DB); p.n. ***Gligan(u)*** > *gligani* (AG) / *gligăneni* (AG);

**-ANI** / **-ENI** / **-AŞI**: toponym ***Lunca*** > *luncani* (AG) / *lunceni* (BZ) / *luncaşi* (BZ);

**-ANI / -ENI / -EŞTI**: toponym. ***Buda*** > *budani* (AG) / *budeni* (AG, BZ, CL, GR,

[8] Therefore fulfilling as many individualising functions, as the number of toponyms from different localities and counties.

[9] Starting from those enounced at point 3, which is the fact that we registered separately any phonetic modification that occurred in the denomination, we applied the same procedure on addressing the articulated and unarticulated toponyms. Moreover, we considered the plural inflection *–i* a separate formative element too, due to the fact that it "constitutes an equally important category, as well represented in Romanian, as the toponyms with collective suffixes" (Dragoş Moldovanu, *Legile formative ale toponimelor româneşti cu radical antroponimic. I. Formaţii de plural*, in „Anuar de Lingvistică şi Istorie Literară", volume XXI, Iaşi, Editura Academiei Române, 1970, p. 32).

[10] The suffixes *-ani* and *-eni* come from the Bulgarian *-eane*, *-ani* representing actually a variant of *-eni*. From the functional point of view, they differentiated themselves over time, in the present article being classified separately (also see DTRO, p. 39).



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PH) / *budeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Gâscă*** > *gâscani* (AG) / *gâşteni* (BZ) / *gâşteşti* (GR); np. ***Grosu*** > *groşani* (AG, BZ, PH) / *groseni* (BR, TR)-*groşeni* (TR) / *groseşti* (BR, PH);

**-ANI / -ENI / -EŞTI / -I / -ULEŞTI**: p.n. ***Creţu*** > *creţani* (DB) / *creţeni* (CL) / *creţeşti* (GR, OT, PH) / *creţi* (BZ, OT) / *creţuleşti* (AG, DB, IF);

**-ANI / -EŞTI**: ***Bleju*** > *blejani* (AG) / *blejeşti* (TR); p.n. ***Boja*** > *bojani* (BZ, TR) / *bojeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Ceauşu*** > *ceauşani* (AG) / *ceauşeşti* (AG, DB, VL); p.n. ***Chiriţă*** > *chiriţani* (VL) / *chiriţeşti* (AG, PH); p.n. ***Chiţu*** >*chiţani* (AG, TR) / *chiţeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Coja*** >*cojani* (BR, BZ) / *cojeşti* (AG, CL, DB, IF); p.n. ***Curcă*** >*curcani* (CL) / *curcăneşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Deju*** >*dejani* (AG) / *dejeşti* (OT); p.n. ***Dicu*** >*dicani* (AG) / *dicăleşti* (AG); p.n. ***Drăgoi*** >*drăgoiani* (AG) / *drăgoieşti* (AG, BZ, DB, IL, OT, PH, TR, VL); p.n. ***Duşa*** >*duşani* (GR) / *duşeşti* (GR, TR); p.n. ***Duţă*** >*duţani* (AG) / *duţeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Hângu*** >*hângani* (BZ) / *hânguleşti* (VR); p.n. ***Iepure*** >*iepurani* (OT) / *iepureşti* (AG, BZ, GR, VL); toponym ***Piscuri*** >*piscurani* (TR) / *piscureşti* (TR);

**-ANI / -EŞTI / -ULEŞTI**: p.n. ***Chişu*** >*chişani* (AG) / *chişeşti* (AG) / *chişuleşti* (AG);

**-ARI / -AŞI**: ***lot*** "part of land owned by somebody" >*lotari* (AG) / *lotaşi* (AG, BZ, OT, PH, VL);

**-ARI / -ENI**: p.n. ***Bâscă*** >*bâscari* (AG) / *bâsceni* (BZ, PH); p.n. ***Branişte*** >*brăniştari* (GR) / *brănişteni* (AG, DB); p.n. ***Broască*** >*broscari* (CL, DB, OT, TR) / *broşteni* (AG, municipality of Bucharest, BZ, DB, IL, PH, TR, VR); p.n. ***Buturugă*** >*buturugari* (GR, PH) / *buturugeni* (GR, PH);

**-ARI / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Andron*** >*andronari* (Db) / *androneşti* (OT, VL, municipality of Bucharest); p.n. ***Băltag*** >*băltăgari* (BZ) / *băltăgeşti* (BR); p.n. ***Benga*** >*bengari* (AG) / *bengeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Bocan*** >*bocănari* (TR) / *bocăneşti* (AG); p.n. ***Boaşă*** >*boşari* (DB) / *boşeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Brânduşă*** >*brânduşari* (VL) / *brânduşeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Cocioabă*** >*cociobari* (VR) / *cociobeşti* (AG, BZ, DB); p.n. ***Cocoş*** >*cocoşari* (DB, VR) / *cocoşeşti* (PH); p.n. ***Erca*** >*ercari* (BZ) / *erculeşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Furtună*** >*furtunari* (AG) / *furtuneşti* (BZ, DB); p.n. ***Ghinea*** >*ghinari* (AG) / *ghineşti* (AG, DB, PH, TR); p.n. ***Gurban*** >*gurbănari* (PH) / *gurbăneşti* (CL); p.n. ***Gurcă*** >*gurcari* (VR) / *gurceşti* (BR); appellative ***reghin*** (variant from *reghie* "a document, based on which, the owners of cattle, sheep, etc. could transport them over the border with Transylvania and Wallachia, without paying customs fee") >*reghinari* (BZ) / *reghineşti* (BZ);

**-ARI / -EŞTI / -I**: p.n. ***Brebene*** >*brebenari* (TR) / *brebeneşti* (AG, DB) / *brebeni* (OT); p.n. ***Coconu*** >*coconari* (BZ) / *coconeşti* (OT) / *coconi* (BR); p.n. ***Cojoc*** >*cojocari* (BR, PH) / *cojoceşti* (BR) / *cojoci* (IL, OT);

**-AŞI / -EŞTI**: toponym ***Padina*** >*padinaşi* (PH) / *pădineşti* (AG);

**-AŢI / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Bogatu*** >*bogaţi* (AG) / *bogăteşti* (AG, BZ, IF); p.n. ***Cernat*** >*cernaţi* (AG) / *cernăteşti* (AG, BZ, PH); p.n. ***Degeratu*** >*degeraţi* (AG, PH) / *degerăteşti* (TR);

**-ĂŞTI / -ENI**: p.n. ***Saru*** or toponym. ***Saru*** >*sărăşti* (IL, PH) / *săreni* (BZ);

**-ĂŞTI / -ÎȚI**: toponym *Pojaru >*pojorăşti* (IL, BZ) / *pojorâţi* (BZ);

**-EI / -ENI**: toponym ***Sibiciu*** >*sibicei* (BZ) / *sibiceni* (BZ);

**-EII / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Cătană*** >*cătăneii* (OT) / *cătăneşti* (AG, BZ, DB, OT);

**-ENI / -ENII**: p.n. ***Pădure*** or toponym ****Pădure*** >*pădureni* (AG, BZ, DB, GR, OT, VR) / *pădurenii* (BZ, DB); appellative. ***râpă*** >*râpeni* (BZ, PH) / *râpenii* (DB); toponym ***Plopu*** >*plopeni* (BR, BZ, PH) / *plopenii* (OT);

**-ENI / -ERI**: appellative ***odaie*** „sheepfold" >*odăeni* (AG)-*odăieni* (BR) / *odăieri* (PH);



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**-ENI / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Albu*** or toponym ***Alba*** >*albeni* (BZ, TR) / *albeşti* (AG, BZ, DB, IL, GR, OT, PH, IF, TR); p.n. ***Albotă*** or toponym ***Albota*** >*alboteni* (AG) / *alboteşti* (BR); p.n. ***Aldea*** >*aldeni* (BZ) / *aldeşti* (DB, OT, PH, TR, VL); p.n. ***Alexe*** >*alexeni* (IL) / *alexeşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Badea*** >*bădeni* (AG, BZ, DB, IL, VL) / *bădeşti* (AG, DB, OT, PH); p.n. ***Bădicea*** >*bădiceni* (AG) / *bădiceşti* (AG, BZ); p.n. ***Baiu*** >*băieni* (AG, IF) / *băieşti* (AG, BZ, IF); p.n. ***Băja*** >*băjeni* (AG, DB) / *băjeşti* (AG, DB, GR, IL, OT); p.n. ***Bălan*** >*bălăneni* (CL) / *bălăneşti* (AG, BR, BZ, DB, OT, TR, VR); p.n. ***Băilă*** >*băileni* (AG) / *băileşti* (AG); p.n. ***Baltă*** >*bălteni* (AG, BR, municipality of Bucharest, BZ, IF, OT, TR, VL) / *bălţeşti* (PH); p.n. ***Bălu*** >*băluleni* (CL) / *băluleşti* (AG); p.n. ***Barac*** >*bărăceni* (DB) / *bărăceşti* (PH); toponym ***Bâsca*** >*bâsceni* (BZ) / *bâsceşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Belcea*** >*belceni* (IF) / *belceşti* (AG); p.n. ***Bercea*** >*berceni* (AG, BZ, GR, PH, TR) / *berceşti* (BZ, GR); p.n. ***Boboiu*** >*boboieni* (TR) / *boboieşti* (OT); p.n. ***Boantă*** >*bonteni* (DB) / *bonteşti* (AG); p.n. ***Borcea*** >*borceni* (PH) / *borceşti* (DB, PH); p.n. ***Bordea*** >*bordeni* (PH) / *bordeşti* (VR); np. ***Boldorogea*** >*boldorogeni* (Cl) / *boldorogeşti* (CL); p.n. ***Borovină*** >*boroveni* (AG) / *borovineşti* (AG); p.n. ***Botea*** >*boteni* (AG, municipality of Bucharest, BZ, DB, GR, IL) / *boteşti* (AG, BZ, TR, VR); p.n. ***Bou*** >*bouleni* (AG, PH, TR) / *bouleşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Bradu*** >*brădeni* (AG, BZ, DB) / *brădeşti* (DB); p.n. ***Brăilă*** >*brăileni* (AG, DB, GR) / *brăileşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Brâncă*** >*brânceni* (CL, TR) / *brânceşti* (DB); p.n. ***Brânzea*** >*brânzeni* (AG, BZ, CL) / *brânzeşti* (AG, BZ, DB, IL, PH); p.n. ***Budă*** >*budeni* (BZ, CL, GR, PH) / *budeşti* (AG, BZ, CL, IL, VL, VR); p.n. ***Buduru*** >*budureni* (PH) / *budureşti* (PH); p.n. ***Bujor*** >*bujoreni* (AG, CL, DB, TR, VL) / *bujoreşti* (TR); p.n. ***Bumbui*** >*bumbuieni* (AG) / *bumbuieşti* (VL); p.n. ***Burdea*** >*burdeni* (TR) / *burdeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Burducea*** >*burduceni* (DB) / *burduceşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Buric*** >*buriceni* (AG) / *buriceşti* (AG); p.n. ***Călugăru*** >*călugăreni* (BR, DB, GR, OT, PH, TR) / *călugăreşti* (GR, TR); p.n. ***Cărbune*** >*cărbuneni* (PH) / *cărbuneşti* (BZ, DB, PH); p.n. ***Câine*** >*câineni* (BR, DB) / *câineşti* (BZ, DB, IL, IF); p.n. ***Ciocea*** >*cioceni* (IL, PH) / *cioceşti* (AG); p.n. ***Codrea*** >*codreni* (AG, CL, DB, OT) / *codreşti* (AG, BZ, GR, VR); p.n. ***Colţan*** >*colţăneni* (BZ) / *colţăneşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Cornea*** >*corneni* (IL) / *corneşti* (DB, IF, IL, OT, TR); p.n. ***Costea*** >*costeni* (CL, IL, PH) / *costeşti* (AG, BZ, DB, TR); p.n. ***Coţofana*** >*coţofeni* (CL, GR, OT) / *coţofeneşti* (BZ, GR, PH); p.n. ***Crăcea*** >*crăceni* (CL) / *crăceşti* (CL, OT); p.n. ***Cristian*** >*cristieni* (AG) / *cristieneşti* (AG, BZ)-*cristineşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Curat*** >*curăteni* (BZ) / *curăteşti* (CL, GR); appellative ***descoperi*** (vb.) "to leave somebody without a roof above their head" >*descopereni* (IF) / *descopereşti* (CL); p.n. ***Dichis*** >*dichiseni* (IL) / *dichiseşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Dobre*** >*dobreni* (AG, IF, GR, IF, PH, TR) / *dobreşti* (AG, CL, DB, IF, OT, PH, TR, VL); p.n. ***Dobrotă*** >*dobroteni* (BZ) / *dobroteşti* (AG, GR, TR); p.n. ***Drăcea*** >*drăceni* (TR) / *drăceşti* (AG, CL, IL, TR); p.n. ***Dumbravă*** >*dumbrăveni* (AG, BZ, IF, VR) / *dumbrăveşti* (AG, PH); p.n. ***Dumitru*** >*dumitreni* (VR) / *dumitreşti* (AG, BZ, DB, IL, OT, PH, VR); p.n. ***Florea*** >*floreni* (AG) / *floreşti* (AG, BZ, DB, GR, PH); toponym ***Galicea*** >*galiceni* (VL) / *galiceşti* (BZ, VL); p.n. ***Gagea*** >*găgeni* (BZ, PH) / *găgeşti* (TR); p.n. ***Gardea*** >*gărdeni* (GR) / *gărdeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Gârbaciu*** >*gârbăceni* (TR) / *gârbăceşti* (PH, TR); p.n. ***Gherase*** >*gherăseni* (BZ) / *gherăseşti* (OT); p.n. ***Ghindă*** >*ghindeni* (CL) / *ghindeşti* (OT); p.n. ***Ginea*** >*gineni* (OT) / *gineşti* (DB); p.n. ***Gogea*** >*gogeni* (PH) / *gogeşti* (AG, DB, PH); p.n. ***Gomoiu*** >*gomoieni* (BZ) / *gomoieşti* (BZ, PH); p.n. ***Gorgan*** >*gorgăneni* (PH) / *gorgăneşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Gorun*** >*goruneni* (IF) / *goruneşti* (AG, PH); p.n.



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***Graur*** >*grăureni* (DB) / *grăureşti* (AG); p.n. ***Grigore*** >*grigoreni* (AG, VL) / *grigoreşti* (AG, BR, TR); toponym ***Gruiu*** >*gruieni* (IF, PH) / *gruieşti* (AG); p.n. ***Gulie*** >*gulieni* (BR) / *gulieşti* (AG, DB); p.n. ***Guşoiu*** >*guşoieni* (TR) / *guşoieşti* (DB); p.n. ***Hagiu*** >*hagieni* (IL) / *hagieşti* (IL, TR, TR); p.n. ***Iacob*** >*iacobeni* (DB) / *iacobeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Jupânu*** >*jupâneni* (AG) / *jupâneşti* (AG); p.n. ***Margine*** or toponym ***Marginea*** >*mărgineni* (AG, BZ, DB, IL, IF, OT, PH) / *mărgineşti* (BZ); appellative ***sârb*** or p.n. ***Sârbu*** >*sârbeni* (BZ, GR, PH, TR) / *sârbeşti* (BR, BZ); appellative ***sobor*** "crowd of people" >*soboreni* (IF) / *soboreşti* (TR); toponym ***Predeal*** >*predeleni* (BZ) / *predeleşti* (BZ, DB); toponym ***Prundu*** >*prundeni* (BZ) / *prunduleşti* (BZ); toponym ***Târsa*** >*târseni* (AG)-*târşeni* (PH) / *târşeşti* (AG);

**-ENII / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Bărbuncă*** sau np. ***Bărbuncea*** >*bărbuncenii* (BZ) / *bărbunceşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Bârlea*** >*bârlenii* (TR) / *bârleşti* (BZ, OT, TR); p.n. ***Bria*** >*brienii* (DB) / *brieşti* (TR); p.n. ***Groza*** >*grozenii* (OT) / *grozeşti* (IL, PH, TR);

**-ENI / -EŢI**: toponym ***Păcura*** >*păcureni* (PH) / *păcureţi* (PH);

**-EŞTI / -OCI**: p.n. ***Homocea*** >*homoceşti* (m. Bucureşti) / *homoci* (BZ);

**-EŞTI / -OI**: p.n. ***Bogdan*** >*bogdăneşti* (AG, BZ, DB, GR, PH, TR, VL) / *bogdănoi* (CL);

**-EŞTI / -ULEŞTI**: p.n. ***Banu*** >*băneşti* (AG, DB, GR, PH, VL) / *bănuleşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Danciu*** >*dănceşti* (PH) / *dănciuleşti* (GR p.n. ***Dan*** >*dăneşti* (AG, BR, CL, DB, OT, PH) / *dănuleşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Dicu*** >*diconeşti* (AG, OT) / *diculeşti* (AG, BZ);

**-EŢI / -ULEŞTI**: p.n. ***Dadu*** >*dădieţi* (TR) / *dăduleşti* (PH);

**-I / -ANI**: p.n. ***Călăraşu*** >*călăraşi* (CL IL, GR) / *călărăşani* (GR); toponym ***Căldăruşa*** >*căldăruşi* (BZ) / *căldăruşani* (BZ, DB, IF, IL);

**-I / -AŞI**: appellative ***dârvar***[11] "wood worker" >*dârvari* (municipality of Bucharest, CL, DB, GR, PH) / *dârvaşi* (TR); appellative ***scutar*** "shepherd in charge of a sheepfold" >*scutari* (PH) / *scutaşi* (PH);

**-I / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Aprodu*** >*aprozi* (CL) / *aprodeşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Arbănaş(u)*** >*arbănaşi* (BZ) / *arbăneşti* (PH); p.n. ***Armeanu*** >*armeni* (TR, VR) / *armeneşti* (DB); p.n. ***Bădan*** >*bădani* (AG) / *bădăneşti* (DB); p.n. ***Bădiţă*** >*bădiţi* (AG) / *bădiţeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Bărăgău*** >*bărăgăi* (AG) / *bărăgăieşti* (TR); p.n. ***Băjan*** >*băjani* (BR, BZ, DB) / *băjeneşti* (AG); p.n. ***Bărcan*** >*bărcani* (DB) / *bărcăneşti* (AG, BZ, GR, IL, OT, PH); p.n. ***Belciug*** >*belciugi* (BZ) / *belciugeşti* (DB); p.n. ***Boboc*** >*boboci* (AG, BZ, DB, OT, PH) / *boboceşti* (AG, BZ, TR); p.n. ***Borcan*** >*borcani* (AG) / *borcăneşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Borşaru*** >*borşari* (PH) / *borşereşti* (IL); p.n. ***Bucşan*** >*bucşani* (BR, DB, GR, PH) / *bucşăneşti* (AG)-*bucşeneşti* (AG, IF); p.n. ***Bumbac*** >*bumbaci* (BZ) / *bumbăceşti* (AG); p.n. ***Căliman*** >*călimani* (DB) / *călimăneşti* (BZ); p.n. ***Cârciumaru*** >*cârciumari* (OT, PH) / *cârciumăreşti* (AG); p.n. ***Cârlanu*** >*cârlani* (AG) / *cârlăneşti* (DB); p.n. ***Cârstian*** >*cârstieni* (AG, AG, BZ) / *cârstieneşti* (AG, BZ, municipality of Bucharest); p.n. ***Ciobanu*** >*ciobani* (AG) / *ciobăneşti* (AG, DB, PH, TR); p.n. ***Ciocan*** >*ciocani* (GR) / *ciocăneşti* (AG, BZ, CL, DB, OT); p.n. ***Ciolpan*** >*ciolpani* (DB, IF, PH) / *ciolpăneşti* (AG); p.n. ***Ciubuc*** >*ciubuci* (PH) / *ciubuceşti* (DB); p.n. ***Ciulin*** >*ciulini* (DB) / *ciulineşti* (AG); p.n. ***Ciungu*** >*ciungi* (CL) / *ciungeşti* (AG); p.n. ***Cizmaru*** >*cizmari* (AG, PH, TR) / *cizmăreşti* (PH); p.n. ***Crăciun*** >*crăciuni* (PH) / *crăciuneşti* (AG, BZ, DB, OT); p.n. ***Crăsan*** >*crăsani* (IL) / *crăsăneşti* (AG); p.n. ***Dogaru*** >*dogari* (AG, BZ, DB) / *dogăreşti* (AG, DB); p.n. ***Dorobanţu*** or appellative ***dorobanţ*** ("infantry man") >*dorobanţi* (AG,

[11] With the variant *dârvaş* "dârvar", Iordan, *op. cit.,* p. 226.



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municipality of Bucharest, BZ, DB, PH) / *dorobănţeşti* (AG, DB, PH); p.n. ***Gheordun*** >*gheorduni* (AG) / *gheorduneşti* (AG); p.n. ***Gherman*** >*ghermani* (BZ, AG, IF) / *ghermăneşti* (IF, VL); p.n. ***Glăvan*** >*glăvani* (TR) / *glăvăneşti* (PH); p.n. ***Hodorog*** >*hodorogi* (OT) / *hodorogeşti* (BZ);

**-I / -ENI**: p.n. ***Bătrânu*** >*bătrâni* (AG, PH) / *bătrâneni* (BZ); p.n. ***Beleţu*** >*beleţi* (AG) / *beleţeni* (BZ); p.n. ***Colibaş*** >*colibaşi* (AG, BZ, DB, GR) / *colibăşeni* (CL); toponym ***Crivăţu*** >*criveţi* (CL) / *criveţeni* (DB); p.n. ***Gârbovu*** >*gârbovi* (BZ, IL, PH, VR) / *gârboveni* (BZ, DB);

**-I / -ENI / -ENII / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Breazu*** >*breji* (AG) / *brezeni* (IL) / *brezenii* (DB) / *brezeşti* (AG);

**-I** / **-II**: appellative ***josean*** "person who lives in the lower side of a village" >*joseni* (AG, BZ, DB) / *josenii* (GR); adj. ***pârlit*** "settled in a burnt, scorched place" >*pârliți* (BZ, DB, GR, IL, OT, PH) / *pârliții* (TR); appellative ***pietrar*** "stone worker, carver, builder, etc." or p.n. ***Pietraru*** >*pietrari* (AG, DB, PH) / *pietrarii* (BZ); appellative ***românaţi*** "land of the Romanians"[12] >*romanați* (AG) / *romanații* (TR); appellative ***rudar*** "worker (gypsy) that used to extract gold from the sand of a river"; "gypsy artisan who makes troughs, spoons or spindles out of wood" >*rudari* (AG, DB, IF, PH, TR, VR) / *rudarii* (AG, PH, TR);

**-I** / **-II** / **-ULEŞTI**: p.n. ***Grecu*** >*greci* (AG, PH, CL, DB, GR, IL, IL, OT, TR) / *greculeşti* (PH) / *grecii* (AG, DB);

**-II / -EŞTI**: p.n. ***Bobic*** >*bobicii* (AG) / *bobiceşti* (AG, PH); p.n. ***Baros*** >*baroşii* (AG) / *baroseşti* (OT);

**-ORI** / **-ANI**: toponym ***Lapoş*** >*lăpoşori* (BZ) / *lăpuşani* (AG);

The material presented above needs some observations referring to:

***The provenience of the names***. If we regard the entire information in general, we can notice that the great majority originates from anthroponyms; thus, from the two hundred registered toponyms, around 170 are based on proper names, the rest of the etymologies, in an approximately equal number, is shared between toponymy and the common lexis. Moreover, in the cases of etymological "doublets", the anthroponyms invariably occupy at least one of the positions. The situation is actually harmonised with the entire Romanian toponymy, in which the involvement of the proper names in the "existence" of the names of places is a massive one, much more important, from the quantitative point of view, than that of the toponyms from the category of anthroponyms[13].

***Formants*** (types and territorial distribution). In a large proportion, the source-names have double toponymic materialisation, constituted into the following situations: *-aci* / *-uleşti*, *-ani* / *-eni*, *-ani* / *-eşti*, *-ari* / *-aşi*, *-ari* / *-eni*, *-ari* / *-eşti*, *-aşi*/ *-eşti*, *-aţi* / *-eşti*, *ăşti* / *-eni*, *-ăşti* / *-îţi*, *-ei* / *-eni*, *-eii* / *-eşti*, *-eni* / *-enii*, *-eni* / *-eri*, *-eni* / *-eşti*, *-enii* / *-eşti*, *-eni* / *-eţi*, *-eşti* / *-oci*, *-eşti* / *-oi*, *-eşti* / *-uleşti*, *-eţi* / *-uleşti*, *-i* / *-ani*, *-i* / *-aşi*, *-i* / *-eşti*, *-i* / *-eni*, *-i* / *-ii*, *-ii* / *-eşti*, *-ori* / *-ani*. Unlike the other denominations, the toponym *Buda* and the anthroponyms *Bratu, Brebene, Breazu, Coconu, Cojoc, Chişu, Creţu, Cioară, Gâscă, Grosu, Gură, Luncă* register a ramified derivative map, encompassing up to five types of formants: *-ani* / *-anii* / *-eşti* / *-uleşti* / *-uleştii*; *-ani* / *-ari* / *-eni*; *-ani* / *-ăşti* / *-eşti*; *-ani* / *-eni* / *-aşi*; *-ani* / *-eni* / *-eşti*; *-ani* / *-eni* / *-eşti* / *-i* / *-uleşti*; *-ani* / *-*

[12] From *român* + Slavic suffix *-ăţ*, cf. Iorgu Iordan, *op. cit.*, p. 301.

[13] See also Ion Toma, *101 nume de locuri*, București, Humanitas, 2015, p. 30.



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*eşti* / *-uleşti*; *-ari* / *-eşti* / *-i*; *-i* / *-eni* / *-enii* / *-eşti*; *-i* / *-ii* / *-uleşti*. Referring to *-eşti* and *-ani* (*-eni*), Iorgu Iordan showed that: "Certain personal themes do not seem to receive the suffix *-eşti*, due to phonetic causes, which means «euphonic». … from *Focşa, Paşca, Roşca* etc. they are not possible … the formations in *-eşti*. Therefore, we do not have any toponym *Focşeşti* etc., but only *Focşani, Paşcani, Roşcani*"[14]. According to this affirmation, it seems that the themes "select" their formants, and, we would add, determine the degree of their multiplication too. On addressing the same relation, radical – suffix, Claudia Tudose was also debating, showing that: "The selection of a suffix is made according to the end of the theme, and the number of syllables that form that specific theme. The monosyllabic themes are usually selected by complex suffixes. From the bisyllabic themes (along with the monosyllabic ones – our comment) we have both derivatives with simple suffixes, and developed suffix derivatives"[15].

The pair *-eni* / *-eşti* (80) is the most frequent in our study, followed, at a significant distance, by *-i* / *-eşti* (33), *-ani* / *-eşti* (15), and *-ari* / *-eşti* (14). The rest of the groups (double, triple, etc.) registers five occurrences or less.

By analysing the presence of each of the formants in particular (*-aci, -ani, -anii, -ari, -aşi, -aţi, -ăşti, -ei, -eii, -eni, -enii, -eri, -eşti, -eţi, -i, -ii, -îţi, -oci, -oi, -ori, -uleşti, -uleştii*) within the cited pairs, we can notice that *-eşti* (19[16]) occupies the first position, *-eni* (14) the second, and the last position is filled by *-ani* (11). The great frequency of the suffix *-eşti* is rooted in the length in time[17] and the wide spreading of the possessive suffix *-escu,* whose form of plural it represents: "The suffix *-escu(l)* has an exclusive onomastic value, owing to the fact that it forms only names of people, it fulfils a patronymic function, of identifying the genealogy, or the filiation. Seldom, in the form of the singular, the suffix can also be found in the names of places. The plural form of the suffix *-eşti(i)* also has an anthroponymic value, forming collective appellations that express the common origin (from the same ancestor) of a group of people, or their belonging to a certain family. Through the establishment in the names of the villages, the suffix *-eşti(i)* gains a specific toponymical value"[18].

On addressing the localisation, the situations in which the two members (or more) of the denominative pair are preponderant, are found in different counties. Here are a few examples: p.n. ***Bumbui*** >*bumbuieni* – AG: village and estate commune of Lunca Corbului, commune // *bumbuieşti* – VL: village c. Boişoara, commune; toponyme ***Gruiu*** >*gruieni* – IF: estate v.c. Gruiu; PH: estate c. Ceptura // *gruieşti* – AG: hamlet v. Cireşu c. Cătească; p.n. ***Gulie*** >*gulieni* – BR: sheepfold v.c. Bărăganu // *gulieşti* – AG: hamlet v.c. Călineşti; DB: part of village v.c. Ocnița, etc. Yet, quite frequently, they can be found within the same territory (and sometimes, even in the same locality): toponym ***Piscuri*** >*piscurani* – TR: part of village v.c. Tătărăşti // *piscureşti* – TR: part of village

[14] Iorgu Iordan, *op. cit.,* p. 160.

[15] Claudia Tudose, *Derivarea cu sufixe în româna populară,* București, Editura Universității din București, 1978, p. 248.

[16] The numbers can increase – without modifying the classification – if we also integrate here the related formations: *-ăşti* (3), *-uleşti* (6), *-uleştii* (1) to-*eşti*; *-enii* (3) to *-eni*; *-anii* (1) to *-ani*.

[17] "First time attested in the 14th century in Wallachia (1387) and Moldavia (1392), the onomastic forms derived with *-escu(l)* reappear in the 15th century in the Moldavian documentary sources (1409: *Stan Preutescul*), and those from Muntenia (1441: *Stanciul Moenescul*)" (Domnița Tomescu, *Numele de persoană la români. Perspectivă istorică*, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, 2001, p. 107).

[18] *Ibidem*, p. 108.



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v. Negrenii de Jos c. Tătărăşti; p.n. ***Buturugă*** >*buturugari* – GR: village, estate and valley c. Călugăreni; PH: estate c. Gorgota // *buturugeni* – GR: village and estate c. Buturugeni, commune GR; PH: estate c. Fulga); appellative ***reghin*** >*reghinari* – BZ: part of village and hill v.c. Vintilă Vodă // *reghineşti* – village and estate c. Mânzăleşti etc. The most productive pair is *dobreni* / *dobreşti* its members having in common four counties: AG, IF, PH, TR: *dobreni* – AG: arable land v.c. Muşeteşti; GR: village and estate c. Vărăşti, commune; IF: estate v. Dobreni c. Vărăşti, hillock c. Bragadiru; PH: village c. Dumbrava; TR: village and hermitage c. Tătărăştii de Sus // *dobreşti* – AG: village, estate, hermitage and forest c. Dobreşti, commune, part of village v.c. Muşeteşti, valley v. Cerbureni c. Valea Iaşului; CL: village c. Vasilaţi; DB: part of village v. Cuparu c. Dragodana, estate v.c. Gura Şuţii, valley town Moreni, village, estate and glade c. Moroieni; IF: estate v.c. Dobroieşti, hamlet c. Crevedia; OT: village c. Curtişoara; PH: part of village v. Coada Malului c. Măgurele; TR: village; VL: village and estate c. Dănicei.

If the most widely spread pair is *dobreni* / *dobreşti*, the county in which there were registered the most name pairs is Argeş[19] (42), followed by Buzău (25), Prahova (12), Dâmboviţa (9), Teleorman (8), GR (5), Ilfov (3), Călăraşi (3), Ialomiţa (2), Olt (2), Brăila (1), Vrancea (1), Vâlcea (1).

***The object of the denomination*** (identity, geographic typology). By limiting ourselves to the information related to the subject of our article, we notice the fact that the object of "pair" denomination is usually constituted by the distinct and diverse geographic forms – *baltă, carieră de piatră, cartier, cătun, colină, comună, drum, izvor cu apă minerală, lac, loc, locuinţă izolată, mahala, măgură, mănăstire, moşie, munte, parte de sat, pădure, pârâu, plasă, poiană, râpă, sat, schit, silişte, staţie de cale ferată, stână, surpătură, teren arabil, uliţă, vale, vâlcea* (pond, stone career, neighbourhood, hamlet, hill, commune, mineral water spring, lake, place, isolated house, quarter, hillock, monastery, estate, mountain, part of village, forest, stream, small rural district, glade, precipice, village, hermitage, uncultivated land, train station, sheepfold, landslide, arable land, lane, valley, dale), usually localised in different counties. A name can refer to one object: *Alboteni* – village in c. Albota (AG), or more, when the denomination of the "extremely (socio-) geographic importance"[20] toponym, in a certain space, goes beyond other places from the nearby area. For example, the name *Albeşti* from the commune of Albeşti-Paleologu (PH) was taken, without formal modifications, by an estate, a train station and a post office, from the same locality. It is the same with *Aldeşti* (a village in the commune of Cernăteşti, BZ), a name "adopted" by an estate, a hill and a forest, from the same perimeter.

Extremely few toponyms-pairs refer to one[21] and the same geographic object.

[19] On an individual counting of the names, Argeş keeps its first position, with 175 group names, followed by: BR – 22, BZ – 127, CL – 36, DB – 97, GR – 42, IF – 26, IL – 35, m. Buc – 8, OT – 48, PH – 95, TR – 73, VL – 21, VR – 18.

[20] *Tezaurul toponimic al României. Moldova…,* p. IX.

[21] If we extend the researching area to other periods of time, the list can be very much improved. Nevertheless, referring to Moldova and Transylvania, Gh. Bolocan showed that the number of doublets was very large (*Categoria „nume de grup" în toponimie,* p. 95), and Dragoş Moldovanu asserted that the functional equivalence of these suffixes (*-eşti, -ani/ -eni, -oń/ -oi, -ari/ -eri*) was well documented for the old era, being justified through the patronymic character of their singular forms (*Tezaurul toponimic al României. Moldova…*, p. XVI).



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They designate few villages from the communes of: Mălureni (AG): *Bădiceni, Bădiceşti*; Tămădău Mare (CL): *Boldorogeni, Boldorogeşti*; Valea Iaşului (AG): *Boroveni, Borovineşti*; Mihăileşti (BZ): *Colţăneni, Colţăneşti*; Călugăreni (GR): *Coţofeni, Coţofeneşti*; Păcureţi (PH): *Păcureni, Păcureţi*; Mârzăneşti (TR): *Groşeni, Groseni*; Gostinari (GR): *Gostinari,* Goştinari, and also subdivisions of villages: part of village, v.c. Mărăcineni (AG) – *Lotari*, *Lotaşi*; village and estate in c. Pătârlagele (BZ) – *Sibicei, Sibiceni*; estate in c. Cilibia (BZ) – *Ciorani, Ciorăşti*.

Group names occupy a significant place within the Romanian toponymy, constituting the etymological solution for many denominations. In the present article, based on the structural and statistical analysis, we present a particular situation: that in which, starting from formally identical words (anthroponyms, toponyms, appellatives), group names-pairs have been formed, with different suffixes, which have later become names of places. The motivation for their occurrence and aspect are conditioned by extra-linguistic and linguistic factors: a) the simultaneous existence in several communities of identical (especially proper) names; b) the emergence of favourable particular circumstances (especially social, economic, etc.) that bring to the attention of the community a (the same) proper or common name; c) the local specificity, a decisive factor that imposes the choice of a certain linguistic form, and not another; d) the specificity of the theme, which allows the attaching of a certain type and number or formants.

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