SURNAMES IN SOUTH BULGARIA COMING FROM WALLACHIAN NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS

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Abstract

In the article are analyzed 29 Bulgarian surnames, derived from 22 common nouns, which represent denominations of ancient occupations.

Most of them come from the simple stems denoting the object, product or the tool of the work. Others are workers' denominations, referring to the subject of the ritual actions or to officials.

These surnames represent an Aromanian or Wallachian ingredient of Bulgarian anthroponymy. Half of them are of Romanian origin. The other half, although borrowed from the Romanian language, has another language origin: French, German, Hungarian, Russian (or Bulgarian) and Turkish.

Key words: *appellative/common noun* (CN), *surname/second name* (SN), *occupational name, derived stem, borrowing*

Résumé

Le présent article analyse 29 surnoms bulgares, dérivés de 22 noms communs qui représentent des dénominations de métiers anciens. La plupart de ceux-ci viennent des souches simples qui dénomment l'objet, le produit ou l'outil du travail. D'autres portent sur les dénominations d'ouvriers, en référence au sujet des actions rituelles ou à ceux qui les officient. Ces surnoms représentent un ingrédient valaque ou macédo-roumain dans l'anthroponymie bulgare. Parmi eux, la moitié sont d'origine roumaine. L'autre moitié, bien qu'elle fut parvenue au bulgare par le roumain, a d'autres origines linguistiques: françaises, allemandes, hongroises, russes (ou même bulgares, anciennement) et turques.

Mots-clés: *appellatif/nom commun* (*NC*), *surnom/second nom* (*SN*), *nom occupationnel, souche simple, souche dérivée, emprunts*

The article examines 29 Bulgarian surnames (= SN) motivated by 19 names of occupations whose etymology is established using the Romanian language and Romanian studies of anthroponymy. Most of them are commonly used in Southern Bulgaria. Thus, it is assumed that in most cases they are investigated in connection with local Aromanian population. A number of them have been documented in Sofia; they belong to the south-western region of the country (according to the map in Kovačev 26). The

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question of their connection with Aromanians in the South or rather with Wallachians in the northwest cannot be decided only considering the area of distribution.

Attention is focused mainly on language origin and the derivational structure of the surnames, and generally we do not provide any chronological data of their appearance, as well as data on frequency and distributional area. Moreover, here we disregard differences in the suffix (***-ски*** or ***-ов***), by which surnames are formed from common nouns. As it applies to a limited number of surnames and most of them are of negligible frequency of use, we do not pay much attention to the fact that they do not confirm the observation that suffix ***-ски*** occurs more often in the west than the east.

All the forms – surnames and common nouns motivating them – are first mentioned in Cyrillic, and then the Roman transcription is provided in parentheses. Therefore the analysis follows the alphabetical order) of surnames in Cyrillic.

1. Банарев (*Banarev*), **Банарски** (*Banarski*) and **Банарелски** (*Banarelski*). The basis of the three surnames is the common noun ***банàр** (*banar*) which is identical with the Rom. *Bănàr* ‘a worker or employee in a (state) mint’ motivating the Rom. SN *Banar*(*i*)*u*, *Bănar*(*i*)*u* and *Bănărescu* (Iordan 46, 55). Furthermore, SN **Банар*ел*ски** shows another element which is characteristic to the Romanian language – the diminutive suffix – *el*. Although there is no SN **Bănărel* in Iordan 1983, the SN **Банар*ел*ски** must by undoubtedly analyzed in connection with the Aromanian or Wallachian ethnic element in the country.

2. Бараров (*Bararov*), noticed by Ilčev – although the author did not try to explain it – and **Барарев** (*Bararev*) are of the same origin as the Rom. SN *Barar*(*i*)*u*, *Bărar*(*i*)*u*, *Berar*(*i*), *Berar*(*i*)*u*, motivated by Rom. CN (= common noun) *beràr* ‘producer/seller of beer’ (Iordan, 47, 55, 60).

3. Бардашенков (*Bardašenkov*). It has the same origin and the same meaning as the Rom. SN *Bardaş*(*u*), *Bărdaş*, from *bărdàş* ‘dial. *Carpenter*’ (Constantinescu 192; Iordan 48, 56), which is formed by the suffix *-aş* from the base of *bàrdă* ‘ax(e), hatchet’, but it is extended with the Ukr. Patronymic suffix ***–енко***.

4. Бутаров (*Butarov*). It comes from a Wallachian nickname according to the occupation which is evident in the base of the Rom. SN *Butar*, i.e. it is based on the Rom. *Butàr* ‘cooper; a person who takes care of

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the barrels in the cellar' (Iordan, 91), which is formed with the suffix *-ar* from *bùte* 'barrel' (Ciorănescu, 2002: 79, no. 693). Concerning the meaning, it is related to the SN **Бутоев** (*Butoev*) from the same base (Selimski, 2006: 84).

5. Гардиянов (*Gardiyanov*). It is not mentioned by Ilčev; moreover, there is no first name ***Гардиян** in Kovačev 1995. It is based on the Rom. CN *gardiàn* 'guard, vardyian, supervisor', which is borrowed from the Fr. *Gardien* (Ciorănescu, 2002: 354, no. 3597), however it is not mentioned in Iordan 1983 a SN **Gardiyan*.

6. Добошев (*Dobošev*). It is identical to the Rom. SN *Doboş*, based on Hung. *Dobos* 'drummer', which is formed in Hungarian with the suffix *-os* from *dob* 'drum'. The same stem extended with different suffixes appears in some other surnames: *Doboşan*, *Doboşariu*, *Doboşescu* and *Doboşciuc* (Iordan, 175). Hung. *Dobos* 'drummer' is lent to the Pol. *Dobosz* 'drummer' (in XVIII cent.) too, and from Polish it was passed into Ukrainian: **до́бош**, **до́буш** 'drum' (Sławski, 1: 151; ESUM 2: 98). It is lent to the Serbo-Croatian *dôboš* 'drum', and to the Slovak *doboš* 'drummer' (with a derivative from it, *dobošk*a 'a kind of cake'). The borrowing **дòбош** with the same culinary meaning 'a kind of cake with caramel glaze' (RČD, 264) occurs in distr. Shumen. This meaning, being of a metaphorical character (the cake looks "like a drum"), is probably also borrowed – from Romanian or Serbian, where it also occurs (Ciorănescu, 2002: 795, no. 8801).

7. Дугаров (*Dugarov*). It comes from a name of occupation, like the Mold./Rom. SN **Дога́ру**/*Dogàru*, *Dogariu*, derived from *dogàr* 'cooper; he who makes barrels' (Constantinescu, 260; Iordan, 176), but with reduced **o* (> *u*) in the first syllable, if it is of a Daco-Romanian origin. It is possible also that it is from Aroumanian *d**u**gàr* = (Daco-Rom.) *dogàr* (Rosetti, I: 174). It is derived with the suffix *-ar* on the base of the Rom. *Doàgă* 'curved piece of wood that forms the body of vessels' (Ciorănescu, 2002: 295, no. 2988).

8. Зарарев (*Zararev*). It is based on the name of occupation ***зърàр**/**зарàр** (**zîràr/zaràr*), which is formed with the suffix **-àр**/*-àr* from the dialectal (Novo Selo, restr. Vidin) **зър**/*zîr* 'whey', borrowed from the Rom. *Zăr* 'whey' (BER 1: 668), or from the dialectal (Novo Selo) **зàра** 'buttermilk', also a Rom. Borrowing *zàră*, with the same meaning (BER 1: 606). Cf. the Rom. *Zăràr* 'milkman, sheep milker', a derivative with suffix

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-ar from *zăr* // *zer* ‘whey’, although there isn’t a Rom. Surname **Zăràr*(*u*), *Zeràr*(*u*) in Iordan 1983.

9. Зъров (*Zîrov*). It comes from a name of occupation according to the result of the actions, the dialectal **зър** (*zîr*) ‘whey’ (borrowed from the Rom. *Zăr*), or the dialectal **зàра** ‘buttermilk’, from the Rom. *Zàră*, motivating the Rom. SN *Zară* (Iordan 495). The SN **Зъров** is very similar to the term analyzed above **Зарарев** – from the same stem, but without the suffix *-ar* (Cyr. **-ар**). As far as its meaning goes, it is cf. the Chech SN *Syrovátka*, *Sirovátka*, from *syrovátka* ‘whey’ (Moldanová 223) and the identical Slovak SN *Servátka*. The Rum. *Zăr* // *zer* ‘whey’ is borrowed into Hungarian – *zara*, into Ukrainian **-дзер** ‘whey’, Moldavian **-зэр** ‘whey’, Pol. *-dzer* ‘vessel for milk’, Slovak *-dzér* ‘utensil for whey from sheep’s milk’. Its etymology is yet unclear (Ciorănescu, 2002: 853, no. 9485; ESUM 2: 57–58).

10. Каерски (*Kaerski*). It is based on the Rom. CN *căier* ‘a horse cart with peasant’, the same one that motivates also the Rom. SN *Caieru*, *Căieriu* (Iordan, 95, 104; cf. Constantinescu, 227).

11. Караушев (*Karaušev*). It is from the same Aromanian or Wallachian common noun on which the Mold./Rom. SN **Кэрэ́ушу**/*Cărăuş*(*u*) and *Cărăuşel* is based, namely *cărăuş* ‘driver; a cart carrier’ (Kosniceanu, 1977: 151; Iordan, 106), formed with suffix *-uş*/*-ăuş* from *cără* ‘car’ (Ciorănescu, 2002: 149, no. 1444), and borrowed into Ukrainian too: **карау́ша** (ESUM 2: 387).

12. Котаров (*Kotarov*). In Ilčev’s opinion, this surname is based “on the Bulg. Dialect. **Котар** ‘dog hut; shabby cottage’ ”. It is more likely to be based on the same Romanian common noun, which is evident in Mold./Rom. SN **Кота́ру**/*Cotaru* // *Cotariu*, that is to say *cotàr*, which means ‘(a person) which measures the capacity of barrels with the elbow’ (Iordan, 152). It is formed with the suffix *-ar* from the base *cot* ‘elbow (also as a measure for length)’ (Ciorănescu, 2002: 245, no. 2481).

13. Лавтаров (*Lavtarov*) and Лафтаров (*Laftarov*). It has the same origin as the SN **Лаутаров**. The basis of this surname is the name of the professional occupation **лаутàр** ‘who plays Lauta’, and it is borrowed from the Rom. *Lăutàr* (Selimski 2006: 109). The sound form in question here with *v* (Cyr. **В**) instead of *u* (Cyr. **У**), i.e. **Лав**таров (instead of **Лау**таров) is a result of a hypercorrect pronunciation of the vowel *u* (or, better, the

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semivowel *η*) as *v* when placed between a vowel and a consonant: *u* > *η* > *v*. We can hardly suppose an influence of the Ar.-Tur. *Lavta* ‘a musical instrument that resembles a guitar, Lauta’, however the Rom. *Lăútă, alăútă* is borrowed from the Ar.-Tur. *Lauta* (Ciorănescu, 2002: 459, no. 4737). The orthographic variant **Ла*ф*таров** (instead of **Ла*в*таров**) is characterised by the pronunciation of *v* as *f* when occurring before the voiceless *t* (*vt* > *ft*).

14. Оргаджиев (*Orgadjiev*). It originates from a Wallachian common noun **orgăgiu* ‘he who plays organ, harp, Lauta’, formed with the suffix *-giu* (= Bulg. **–джия** < Turk. *-ci*) on the base of the Rom. *Òrgă* ‘organ, harp, Lauta’, which is a borrowing from the Fr. *Orgue* (Ciorănescu, 2002: 563, no. 5924), although no Rom. SN **Orgagiu* is mentioned in Iordan, 1983.

15. Паукчиев (*Paukchiev*). According to Ilčev it is “probably instead of **Папукчиев**”, however the suggestion of the disappearance of *p* (Cyr. **П**: **pa**p**uk-* > *pauk*) is unacceptable. It is motivated from an Aromanian/ Wallachian common noun, namely ***паукчия**, which is formed with the suffix **-чия** (< Turk. *-çi*) on the base of the Rom. *Pàucă* ‘tympanum; a whistle with which children play’, borrowed from the Germ. *Pauke* (Ciorănescu, 2002: 587, no. 6220, with lit.). This way the SN **Пауков** is also explained (Selimski, 2006: 127).

16. Пицаров (*Piţarov*), **Пецаров** (*Peţarov*) and **Пицаря** (*Piţarya*). Ilčev notes the SN **Пицаря** (*Piţarya*) that represents an old type of surname, without the suffix **-ов** or **-ски** in its word formation structure, but the author does not attempt to analyze its origin. In the basis of this surname the common noun (Rom. Dial.) *piţărău* ‘children who walk with carol on Christmas Eve’ is found, perhaps from Hung. *Pityergö* (DLR 622) ‘weeping’. Concerning the meaning, it corresponds to the Bulg. SN **Коледаров** (*Koledarov*).

17. Примарска (*Primarska*), about a woman. It is based on the common noun **примàр**, old-fashioned and rare, which means ‘elder’, ‘administrative manager’ (among the Bulgarians in Banat), and which is borrowed from the Rom. Old-fashioned *primàr* ‘primary’ (Stoykov 1968: 186; BER 5: 721).

18. Прунаров (*Prunarov*). It is motivated by a supposed name of occupation ***прунàр**, borrowed from the rare Rom. *Prunàr* ‘who grows plums’, which is formed with the suffix *-ar* from *prună* ‘plum’ or *prun*

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‘plum (tree)’. In other words, it is identical with the Rom. SN *Prunar*(*i*)*u* (Iordan, 381). The common noun *prună* ‘plum’ is borrowed into Bulgarian **прȕна** ‘blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)’ (BER 5: 808), which appears in the base of the SN **Прунов** and **Прунев** (Selimski, 2006: 134). Still, cf. the Alb. *Pronar* ‘farmer’.

19. Сараров (*Sararov*) and **Сарарска** (*Sararska*). They are motivated by a name of occupation ***сарàр** ‘salter; seller of salt’, which is not borrowed into Bulgarian as a common noun. The base of these surnames is identical with the Rom. SN *Săraru*, from *săràr* ‘salter’ (Iordan, 407). As regards the meaning, it is cf. the Bulg. **Солàров** and **Солàрски** (from **солàр** ‘salter’), as well as **Тусчиев**/*Tuschiev* (from Turk. *Tuzçu* ‘salter’).

20. Стегарев (*Stegàrev*). Concerning its origin, the word formation structure and meaning are cf. the Rom. SN *Stegar*(*i*)*u*, from *stegàr* (Iordan: 425), which means ‘standard-bearer’, in the past ‘police officer’ and reg. ‘who bears flag during a wedding/during the Mummer’s games’. It is formed with the suffix *-ar* on the base of *steag* ‘flag, pole’, which in Romanian is a borrowing from Bulgarian or Russian. Because of the absence in Bulgarian of common noun **стеѓàр*, the analysis of the SN **Стегарев** must be connected with the Aromanian or/and Wallachian ethnic element in Bulgaria.

21. Сучев (*Sučev*). It is of the same origin as the Mold.-Rom. SN **Сучу**/*Suciu*, based on the regional common noun *suci* ‘furrier’ (Iordan, 429), borrowed into the Romanian language from the Hung. *Szücs* (DLR 816).

22. Тобошев (*Tobošev*). It is identical with the Rom. SN *Toboş*, according to I. Iordan borrowed from the Hung. *Dobos* ‘drum’ (Iordan, 455). And it is motivated in the Bulgarian ground from the common noun **тòбош** ‘drum’, known in Novo Selo, Vidin restr. (Gerov, 6: 306), where it is borrowed from the Serb. **Тобош** or the Rom. *Toboş* (Ciorănescu, 2002: 795, no. 8801), as well as the basic **тòба** ‘drum’ is borrowed from the Rom. *Tobă* ‘drum’. It seems that in the Bulgarian language the common noun **тобош**, which is mentioned as the name of a musical instrument (drum), and which is formed with suffix **-ош** from **тòба** ‘drum’, in its function of motivating the SN **Тобошев**, appears as a nomen auctoris, that means ‘who plays drum; drummer’. Similarly, the Rom. SN *Toboş*, although it is correctly derived from the Hung. *Dobos* (Iordan, 455), it is hardly ever correctly explained (translated into Romanian) as ‘tobă’ (Iordan, 455),

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instead of ‘tobàş’ or ‘toboşàr’, i.e. with the same meaning, also corresponding to the Slovak *doboš* and the Pol. *Dobosz* ‘drummer’, borrowed from the Hung. *Dobos*, as well as the Ukr. **Добош**, borrowed from Polish.

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Thus, this paper has analyzed 29 Bulgarian surnames, which are derived from 22 common nouns, representing denominations of ancient occupations: 1. ***банар** ‘a worker or employee in mint’, 2. ***барар** ‘producer/seller of beer’, 3. ***бардаш** ‘carpenter’, 4. ***бутар** ‘cooper; a person who takes care of the barrels in the cellar’, 5. ***гардиян** ‘guard vardiyan, supervisor’, 6. ***добош** ‘drum(mer)’, 7. ***дугар** ‘cooper; who makes barrels’, 8. ***зарар** (и 9. ***зър**-) ‘milkman, sheep milker or producer of whey/buttermilk’, 10. ***каер** ‘horse cart with peasant’, 11. ***карауш** ‘driver; a cart carrier’, 12. ***котар** ‘(a person) which measures the capacity of barrels with elbow’; 13. ***лавтар** ‘who plays Lauta’; 14. ***оргаджия** ‘who plays organ, harp, Lauta’; 15. ***паукчия** ‘who plays tympanum/whistle’; 16. ***пицар** ‘children who walk with carol on Christmas Eve’, 17. **примар** ‘elder; administrative manager’; 18. ***прунар** ‘who grows plums’; 19. ***сарар** ‘salter; seller of salt’; 20. ***стегар** ‘standard-bearer’, 21. ***суч-** ‘furrier’; 22. **тобош** ‘drum(mer)’.

Most of them are motivated by the names of occupations, which come from the simple stems denoting the object, product or the tool of the work. Others are workers’ names, demoninating the subject of the ritual actions or the officials.

The stems, without of suffixes **-ов** or **-ски** or diminutive ukr. **-енко**, are formed with the suffixes: **-ар**/**-ер**/**-яр**, **-аш**, **-ош**, **-уш**, **-иян**, **-чия**/**-джия**. Two names represent simple stems ***зър-**, ***суч-**. One term has an unclear structure: ***пицар**.

The analyzed surnames represent an Aromanian or Wallachian ingredient of the Bulgarian anthroponymy. Half of them are of Romanian origin. The other half, although borrowed from the Romanian language, has another language origin: French, German, Hungarian, Russian (or Bulgarian) and Turkish.

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