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Bulgarian personal names that refer to precious stones, metals, and jewelry

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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.

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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[3].

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[4]; *Джемо* < Джема; *Есмералд* < Есмералда; *Круне/Круньо* < Круна; *Малам* < Малама; *Мено* < Мена; *Плумо* < Плума; *Смарагд* < Смарагда;

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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).

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Брилянт; *Гердана* < Гердан; *Джема* < Jemma; *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) *джовер/джувер* 'jewel'; *Елмаз* < Greek *αδάμας* 'diamond'; *Есмералда* < 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) *среберена* '(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

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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*, *Алтъна*, *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/Зерьо, Злат, Малам, Маламатен, Маламен, Сребрен, Сребро, Сребър, Хрис, Хрисаф*;

B. Female anthroponyms: *Алтъна, 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/Круньо, 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.

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There are examples with the same semantics but a different origin. They form the following synonymous clusters: 1a) *Алтун, Аурел, Зеро/Зерьо, 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) *Есмералд, Смарагд*; 5b) *Есмералда, Смарагда* (< 'emerald'); 6) *Джема, Джофера* (< '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, Джемо, Диаманди, Елмаз, Есмералд, Замфир, Зеро/Зерьо, 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, Джема, Джофера, Диаманда, Елмаз, Елмаза, Есмералда, 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 stillborn 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

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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.

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

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

[5] The following abbreviations are used in both indexes: Ilchev 1959 = I, Kovachev 1987a = K, Kovachev 1995 = KO, Zaimov 1994 = Z.

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К), Зафирчо (К), Земфир (КО), Зефир (I), Сафар (I), Сафир (I)) < Greek *σάμφειρος* '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 (KO), Златен (KO), Златенко (KO), Злати (I, K, KO, Z), Злативой (Z), Златизар (KO), Златил (I, K, KO, Z), Златилин (KO), Златилиян (KO), 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 (KO, Z), Златовест (I), Златозар (I, KO, Z), Златой (I, Z), Златолин (KO), Златомир (K, KO, Z), Златосвет (Z), Златослав (I, K, KO, Z), Златоцвет (KO, Z), Златуй (I, Z), Златун (Z), Златунко (Z), Златуш (Z), Златушко (Z), Златьо (I, K, KO, Z)/Златю (KO, 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 (KO), Маркарит (KO)) < Bulgarian *маргарит* < Greek *μαργαρίτης* 'pearl' (I, KO);
Медал (K) < Russian *медаль* 'medal' (K);
Мено (I, K, KO, Z) (Мендо (KO), 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 (KO, Z)) < *Мена* (I, KO, Z);
Обецан (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) *обецан* 'a male with an ear-ring on his ear' (I);
Плумо (K) < *Плума* (I, K, KO);
Рубин (I, K, KO) (Рубинко (I)) < Bulgarian *рубин* 'ruby' (I, K, KO);
Смарагд (I) (Змаряди (I), Смарагди (KO), Смаради (I), Смарайди (I, K, KO), Смарандьо (I), Шмарай (I)) < *Смарагда* (I, KO);
Сребрен (I, K, KO, Z) (Сребренко (KO), Сребренчо (KO), 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 (KO), Сребромир (KO), Среброзар (I, KO), Сребрьо (I, K, KO, Z)/Сребрю (KO, Z), Сребрян (KO), Сребчо (I, KO)) < Bulgarian *сребро* 'silver' (I, KO);
Сребър (I, KO, Z) (Сребърко (I, Z), Сребърчо (KO)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *сребър* '(made of, resembling) silver, argentine' (I, KO, Z);
Хрис (I) (Хрисан (I), Хрисен (I), Хрисиан (K, KO), Хрисимир (K), Хрисин (I), Хрисио (KO), Хриско (KO), Хрисо (K, KO), Хрисон (KO)) < Greek *χρυσός* 'gold; golden' (I, K);
Хрисаф (KO) < Greek *χρυσάφι* 'gold' (KO);

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

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Аргира (I, K, KO, Z) (Аргила (KO), Аргирита (KO), Аргирка (K, KO), Аргирица (K, KO), Аргирия (I), Аргирула (KO)) < *Аргир* (I, K, KO, Z);
Аргириде (I) < Greek *αργυροειδές* 'silver-plated' (I);
Аржентина (I, K) < 1) *Аржентин* (I), 2) Latin *Argentum, i*, n 'silver' (K);
Асима (I, KO) < Greek *ασήμι* 'silver' (I, KO);
Аурелия (I, K, KO) < Latin *aurea* (feminine form of the adjective aureus, 3) 'golden' (K);
Бисера (I, K, KO, Z) (Бисерина (KO, Z), Бисериона (KO), Бисерия (KO), Бисерка (I, K, KO, Z), Бисира (KO)) < *Бисер* (I, K, KO);
Брилянта (I, KO) (Брилянтина (I)) < *Брилянт* (I, KO);
Гердана (I, KO) (Герданка (KO)) < *Гердан* (I, KO);
Гривна (KO, Z)/*Гривня* (I, KO, Z) (Гримна (KO), Гримня (I, KO)) < Bulgarian *гривна/гривня* 'bracelet' (I, KO, Z);
Джема (K, KO) (Джемма (KO)) < English *Jemma* < Italian *Gemma* < Latin *gemma* 'jewelry, jewel' (K, KO);
Джофера (KO) (Джоферка (KO)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *джовер/джувер* 'jewel' (KO);
Диаманда (KO) (Диамандула (KO), Диаманка (I), Диаманта (KO), Диамантка (KO), Диамантийка (KO), Диамантия (KO)) < *Диаманди* (I, K, KO);
Елмаз (KO) (Елмас (KO)) < Greek *αδάμας* < Arabic-Turkish *älmäs/elmas* 'diamond' (KO);
Елмаза (K, KO) (Елмазка (KO)) < *Елмаз* (K);
Есмералда (K, KO) (Исмералда (KO)) < Spanish *esmeralda* 'emerald' (K, KO);
Замфира (I, K, KO) (Завира (I), Завирка (I), Замферия (KO), Замфирица (I), Замфирка (I, K, KO), Занфира (I, KO), Занфирица (KO), Занфирка (KO), Занхиринка (I), Зафира (I, K), Зафири (K), Зафирица (I, K), Зафиричка (K), Зафирка (I, K, Z), Зафирула (K), Земфира (KO), Земфирка (KO), Зефира (I)) < *Замфир* (I, K, KO, Z);
Злата (I, K, KO, Z) (Злака (I), Златана (I, K, KO, Z), Златанка (I, K, KO, Z), Злателина (KO), Златемира (KO), Златена (I, KO, Z), Златиана (K, KO), Златизара (KO), Златила (KO), Златилина (KO), Златимира (K, KO), Златимирка (K), Златина (I, K, KO, Z), Златинка (I, K, KO, Z), Златислава (I, KO, Z), Златица (I, K, KO, Z), Златия (I, KO, Z), Златка (I, K, KO, Z), Златна (I, KO, Z), Златовеска (KO), Златоела (KO), Златоживка (Z), Златозара (K, KO, Z), Златозария (KO), Златозарка (I, K, KO, Z), Златолилия (KO), Златолина (I, KO), Златомира (K, KO, Z), Златомирка (K, KO), Златороса (KO), Златоросинка (KO), Златосвета (KO, Z), Златослава (K, KO, Z), Златоцвета (K, KO, Z), Златоцветка (KO), Златуна (KO, Z), Златунка (KO, Z), Златуша (KO, Z), Златушка (KO, Z)) < 1) *Злат* (I, K, Z), 2) Bulgarian *злато* 'gold' (KO);
Златиста (KO) < Bulgarian *златиста* 'golden' (KO);
Золотинка (I) < Russian *золото* 'gold' (I);
Корона (KO) < Russian *корона* 'crown' (KO);
Круна (I) < Bulgarian (dialect) *круна* 'crown' (I);
Малама (I, K) (Маламка (K), Малана (I)) < Greek *μάλαμα* 'gold' (I, K);
Маргарита (I, K, KO) (Маргарета (K), Маргаретка (K), Маргаритка (K, KO), Маргерита (KO), Маргирита (KO), Маркарита (KO)) < 1) *Маргарит* (I, KO), 2) Greek *μαργαρίτης* 'pearl' (K, Z);
Мена (I, K, KO, Z) (Менда (KO), Мендуха (KO), Меневша (KO), Менека (KO), Менекша (KO), Менешка (KO), Менка (I, K, KO, Z), Менке (I), Менча (I, KO, Z)/Менче (I, KO)) < Bulgarian (dialect) *мена* 'engagement ring' (I, KO, Z);
Обица (KO) (Обичка (KO)) < Bulgarian *обица* 'earring' (I, KO);

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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 *πλουμί* 'adornment' (I, K, KO);
Рубина (K, KO) (Рубинка (K, KO), Рубиня (KO)) < *Рубин* (I, K, KO);
Смарагда (I, K, KO) (Змарагда (KO), Змарагдина (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) *среберена* '(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), Хрисия (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), Хрисилена (KO), Хрисияна (KO)) < Greek *χρυσή* 'gold; golden' (I, KO).

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