MOLDAVIAN AND ROMANIAN FEMININE PERSONAL NAMES WITH LATIN ORIGIN, CANONIZED BY THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

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Abstract
The research object of the present text is Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names Latin by origin, canonized by the Orthodox Church. The observation is implemented on the corpus of twenty-four anthroponyms, feminine by gender, and their variants.

Every one of those twenty-four Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names is derived from another personal name and that is why they are classified according to the main characteristics of the anthroponym, used as a basis during the process of derivation, i.e. if it is masculine or feminine by gender, if it is Latin or Moldavian/Romanian by origin.

Keywords: Moldavian/Romanian feminine personal name, Latin origin, canonized.

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The observation is implemented on the corpus of twenty-four anthroponyms, feminine by gender, and their variants. As a main source of information are used “Dicționar onomastic românesc” (“Romanian Dictionary of Onomastics”) by N. A. Constantinescu and the sites www.kurufin.ru and www.behindthename.com. All additional sources of information, used in order the research, presented in that text, to be complete, are presented at the very end, in References, and are cited in the footnotes.

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1. Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names derived from a Roman feminine name:

   - Agripina (Agrăpina, Agrifina, Agripină, Agritina) < Agrippina < Agrippinus (Roman cognomen, derived from the Roman personal name Agrippa, used also as a cognomen);
   - Diana (the name of the Roman goddess of the moon, hunting, woods and birth-giving, the Roman equivalent of the Greek goddess Artemis; meaning unknown);
   - Lucia (Lucica) < Lucia < Lucius (Roman personal name, derived from the Latin noun lux, lucis, f – “light”);
   - Natalia (Nataliţa, Nătăliţa) (< Natalia (Medieval Latin name, derived from the Latin Natale Domini – “Christmas Day”, from (dies) Natalis – “Birthday; connected with the birth-giving”, or from natalis, e – “of birth, natal”)).
- Petronela\(^1\) (< Petronilla \(a\) diminutive of the Roman feminine name Petronia\(^3\)) < Petronius (Roman family name, derived probably from the Latin noun petro, petronis, m – “yoke; old ram” or from the Greek πέτρα (ιον.)/πέτρος – “stone; rock”\(^1\));

- Tatiana\(^1\) (< Tatiana < Tatianus (Roman cognomen, derived probably from the name of the legendary Sabine king Titus Tatius\(^3\)) or from the Greek verb τάσσω – “affirm”\(^2\)).

(2) Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names derived from a Moldavian/Romanian masculine personal name, Latin by origin:

- Antonina (< Antonin < Antoninus\(^2\)) (Roman family name, used also as a cognomen, derived from the Roman family name Antonius\(^2\));

- Claudia\(^2\) (< Claudiu < Claudius (Roman family name, derived from the Latin adjective claudus (lame\(^2\)) or from claudius (locked\(^2\));

- Domnica (Dominica\(^2\), Domnita, Dumnica, Dumnita\(^2\)) (< Dominic < Dominicus (Medieval Latin, derived from the Latin adjective dominicus (the Lord’s, possessed by God\(^2\)) or from the Latin dominica, ae, f (Sunday\(^2\), mistress\(^2\));

- Emilia (Emilica) (< Emil (Emilică) < Aemilius (Roman family name, derived from the Latin noun aemulus, i, m (enemy\(^2\)));

- Flaviana (< Flavian < Flavianus (Roman family name, derived from the Latin adjective flavus (yellow, golden\(^3\)) or from another Roman family name Flavius\(^4\));

- Iulia (Iulica) (< Iuliu (Iulică) < Iulius/Julius\(^5\)) (Roman family name, derived from the Greek adjective ιολός (curly, hairy\(^6\)) or from the name of the Roman god Iuppiter/Juppiter\(^5\));

- Iustina (Iiustina\(^3\)) (< Iustin < Iustinus/Justinus (Roman cognomen, derived from another Roman cognomen Iustus/Justus\(^3\));

- Marcela (< Marcel < Marcellus (Roman cognomen, used in gens Claudia, derived from the Roman personal name Marcus\(^4\)) or from the Latin noun marcellus, i, m (little hummer\(^4\));

- Mariana (< Marian < Marianus (Roman cognomen, derived from the Roman family name Marius\(^4\));

- Marina (Marena, Marenca, Marinca, Mărena, Mărenca, Mărina, Mărină, Mărinca, Mărincea, Măronca\(^3\)) (< Marin (Marinel, Marinică) (< Marinus\(^4\), a Roman cognomen, derived from the Latin adjective marinus (sea,
possessed by the sea\textsuperscript{45}) or from the Roman family name \textit{Marius}\textsuperscript{46}) or directly from the feminine form (i. e. \textit{marina}) of the Latin adjective \textit{marinus} (sea, possessed by the sea\textsuperscript{47});

- \textit{Martina}\textsuperscript{48} (< \textit{Martin} < \textit{Martinus} (Roman cognomen, derived from the form for Gen. sg. \textit{Martis} of the name of the Roman god of war \textit{Mars})\textsuperscript{49});

- \textit{Paula (Paulica) (< Paul (Pavel, Pavelică, Păvălaș, Pava, Pauv, Paulica) < Paullus/Paulus} (Roman personal name, used also as a cognomen in gens \textit{Aemilia}, derived from the Latin adjective \textit{paulus} (little, modest)\textsuperscript{50});

- \textit{Sabina (Sabinuța)}\textsuperscript{51} < \textit{Sabin} < \textit{Sabinus}, a Roman cognomen, used in gens \textit{Calvisia} and gens \textit{Claudia}, derived from the Latin word \textit{Sabinus} (Sabine, a member of a tribe of the Sabines\textsuperscript{52}), from the Greek word Σαββα (Saturday) or from a Hebrew word meaning an old man\textsuperscript{53};

- \textit{Valentina (Ualentina)}\textsuperscript{54} < \textit{Valentin} < \textit{Valentinus}, a Roman cognomen, derived from another Roman cognomen \textit{Valens}\textsuperscript{55} or directly from the Latin \textit{valentines} (the one, who is healthy, sound\textsuperscript{56}) or directly from the feminine form (i. e. \textit{valentina}) of the Latin \textit{valentines} (the one, who is healthy, sound\textsuperscript{57});

- \textit{Valeria}\textsuperscript{58} < \textit{Valeriu} < \textit{Valerius} (a Roman family name, derived from the Latin verb \textit{valeo} (to be strong, to be healthy\textsuperscript{59}) or from the Latin present participle \textit{valens, valentis} (strong, healthy\textsuperscript{60})).

(3) Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names derived from a Moldavian/Romanian feminine personal name Latin by origin:

- \textit{Cristina (Christina, Hristina)} < \textit{Cristiana} (Christiana) < \textit{Cristian or Christian} (a Moldavian/Romanian masculine personal name Latin by origin) < \textit{Christianus} (a Medieval Latin name, derived from the Latin noun \textit{christianus, i, m} (christian)\textsuperscript{61}).

(4) Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names derived directly from a Roman masculine name:

(4.1.) a family name:

- \textit{Cecilia (Cecilica)}\textsuperscript{62} < \textit{Caecilius}, derived from the Latin adjective \textit{caecus} (blind\textsuperscript{63}) or from the Latin verb \textit{cado} (fall\textsuperscript{64});

(4.2.) a Medieval Latin name:

- \textit{Laura (Laurica)} < \textit{Laurus} < \textit{laurus, i, f} (laurel)\textsuperscript{65}. 
The biggest is the group of the Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names that are derived from Moldavian and Romanian masculine personal names, Latin by origin (15). The less is the number of the observed feminine anthroponyms, derived from another Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal name – only one example (Cristina < Cristiana).

Number of the names, derived from a masculine name (17), is bigger than that of the names, derived from another feminine anthroponym (7).

Sixteen of the observed names in the present research are derived from another Moldavian or Romanian name, while only eight are derived directly from a Roman name (six from a feminine Roman name and two from a masculine one).

All the Moldavian and Romanian feminine personal names with Latin origin, observed in the present text, are canonized by both Churches, i.e. the Orthodox and the Catholic one.

Notes
1Constantinescu, 1963.
2Dzyatkovskaya et alii, 1986; www.kurufin.ru; www.leksykony.interia.pl
3The name became popular during the Renaissance (see www.behindthename.com).
4It is possible the name to be derived from pre-Indo-European word “deivos” – “god” (www.kurufin.ru), from an Indo-European root meaning “heavenly, divine” (Voinov et alii, 1990; www.behindthename.com), from the Latin deus, i, m – “god” (Dzyatkovskaya et alii; Knappová, 1986), from the feminine form (i.e. diviana) of the Latin divianus – “the one, who is divine” (Kovachev, 1995) or from the Latin dies, diei, m/f – “day” (http://slovnik.dovrecka.sk/etymologicky-slovnik-mien).
5The saint is a patron of merchants, glaziers, and writers; and of the Italian towns Perugia and Syracuse as well (www.kurufin.ru). She is also a protector of the blind people because the saint herself was blind (www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.ru).
8Constantinescu, 1963.
9www.kurufin.ru.
10According to the Orthodox tradition the saint is a patron of the happy marriage (www.kurufin.ru).
The saint is a protector of the people, travelling through the woods. In the French court she is thought to be the patron of the Dauphin. People believe that she helps high temperature and fever to be healed (www.kurufin.ru). It is believed that she is a daughter of St. Peter (Ilchev, 1959; www.behindthename.com; www.kurufin.ru).


In Russia the saint is believed to be the protector of all students because the decision for the creation of The Moscow University (the first university in Russia) is taken by the Empress Elisabeth on the 12th of January, 1755, or the day celebrated as St. Tatiana’s day (www.kurufin.ru).


The name became popular after the 16th c. Before that it is rarely used (www.behindthename.com).


Ilchev, 1959.


ibidem.


ibidem.


The saint is one of the patrons of Rome (www.behindthename.com).


The saint is a patron of housewives (www.kurufin.ru).


Ilchev, 1959.


ibidem.

The saint is a patron of Tibodo town (Luisiana, U.S.A.) (www.kurufin.ru).


The saint is a patron of music, musicians, composers, singers and poets; and also of the French town Alby and The National Music Academy “Santa Cecilia” in Rome (www.kurufin.ru).


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