FAMILY NAMES DERIVED FROM ЙОГУР AND *
ЙОГУРТЧИЯ IN BULGARIAN

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Abstract
This article aims at analyzing the family names derived from the term йогур in Bulgarian. The analysis focuses on 17 family names based on phonetically changed forms of the denomination йогур. We also refer to the equivalent nouns that exist in other languages of the Balkan region (Serbian, Romanian, Macedonian, Albanian), and point out the phonetic changes that the family names have undergone in Bulgarian, sometimes on account of hypercorrectness.

Key words: anthroponym, Bulgarian, yogurt, denomination, phonetic changes

Résumé
Cet article a pour but d’analyser les noms de famille dérivés des termes йогур et йогуртчия, en bulgare. L’analyse est axée sur 17 noms de famille et sur le changement des formes phonétiques de la dénomination йогур. On s’intéresse, aussi, des substantifs équivalents qui existent dans les langues balkaniques (serbe, roumaine, macédonienne, albanaise) avec la mise en évidence des changements phonétiques que ces noms ont souffert en bulgare, parfois à cause de la volonté d’être hypercorrecte.

Mots-clés: anthroponyme, bulgare, yogourt, dénomination, changements phonétiques

1. The subject of analysis here are 17 family names based on phonetically changed forms of the denomination yogurt/йогурт ‘sour milk’ (3.1.–3.6.) and yogurtman/йогуртчия ‘yogurt producer/yogurt seller’. Only one surname in this group Yurgudov/Юргудов has been mentioned by Ilchev but he has provided no explanation. The remaining 16 have been dwelt upon here for the first time.
Bulgarian sour milk is known under the name yogurt, borrowed from the Turkish yoğurt, and spread in all Balkan languages and in many European languages (for the versions in the respective languages/dialects cf. Stachowski 2006). The significance of this culinary product in everyday life and culture in the Balkans is illustrated by the fact that the saying about ‘the person with bitter experience’ encountered in all Balkan languages but without exact correspondent in other languages is based on this name. I have in mind here the Bulgarian saying “He who has been burned by the gruel blows to cool it’ in its extended but less familiar version “He who has been burned by the bread (мутеница/trienitsa), blows to cool the yogurt as well” (Ikonomov, 1968: 187). The corresponding saying in the other Balkan languages is a compound sentence expressing the meaning that who was burned by the hot gruel/soup/milk, etc., would also blow to cool the sour milk/yogurt (“мутеница ‘yogurt mixed with water’).

This saying is based on the denomination yogurt (йогурт) in three Balkan languages: Turkish, Greek and Romanian. Compare: Turkish Sütten ağzi yanan, yoğurdu üfliyerek yer; Greek Οποιος καεί με το χυλό φωσά και το γιαούρτι; Romanian Cine s-a fript cu ciorbă, suflă și în iaurt/Cine s-a fript cu ciorbă, suflă și-n iaurt. Along with the Turkish version, which is the only one including the component ‘eat/eats’ (Turkish yer), there exists a version with the component ‘drink/drinks’: Sütten ağzi yanan, yoğurdu üfliyerek içer ‘Who burned himself with the milk blows to cool the yogurt while drinking it’. In its correspondence in Macedonian “Кој се попарил од млекото, дува и на матеницата” and in its shorter version “дува и на мастилица(та)” the basic denomination is not the expected yogurt (Maced. йогурт), but matenitsa ‘butter-milk or yogurt diluted with water “мутеница/мастилица” (that is, you can make “matenitsa” by mixing yogurt with water’). In the Albanian equivalent the basic word, similar to the one in Macedonian, is irin, from Turkish ayran, from which comes the Bulgarian airan (аиран/mutenitsa). Still more generalized is the Serbian version – it lacks the word yogurt/jogurt or a synonym for it: Ко се један пут ожеже, и на хладно пуше ‘Who is once burned blows on cold things too’.
St. Stachowski points out a few derivatives from the word yogurt/йогурт in some languages. Among these of more pertinence to the purpose of this article are: the Turkish yoğurtçu ‘a person who makes or sells sour milk, a milkman’, the Romanian iaurgiu/iugurgiu and the Spanish-Hebrew yogurčí with the same meaning (Stachowski, 2006: 186). The Polish researcher has omitted the Romanian iaurgerie ‘milkshop’ (a place selling milk). The Bulgarian word *йогуртчия ‘a milkman, a person who makes or sells yogurt’ has not been mentioned. This particular word, as I am trying to prove further on, like the forming word yogurt, becomes part of the stem of a dozen of family names, which are the subject of my further analysis.

2. In Bulgarian the Turkish word yağurt is encountered in the following 12 versions:

2.1. йогурт (RRODD 180).

2.2. йогурт (Galichnik, area of Debar; cf. BER 2: 104), with the typical Macedonian shift of stress from the last syllable towards the first syllable of the word.

2.3. йогърт (Strahilovo, Veliko Turnovo district), with the omission of the final consonant of the stem of the word (¬ml *¬d).

2.4. огърт (and 3 other variants), with the omission of the sound [¬j] before a vowel огърт (Sliven; Krustina, area of Aitos; Targovishte), огърт, with palatalization of the end -m * (> -m’) (Alvanovo, Pevets, Targovishte district; Sachanli, area of Gyumyurgina; area of Pavel and Shiroka Laka, Smolyan district; area of Ardino and Madan; Yakovo, area of Momchilgrad; Pastrogor, area of Svilengrad; огърд, with a voiced consonant at the end of the stem (Dushantsi, area of Pirdop), огърдь, with palatalization of the final *¬d (> -d’), in the Smolyan district (BER 4: 782). The alteration of voiced ~ voiceless type of the end consonant of the stem is
encountered in the Turkish form of the name, from which it is taken: yoğurt, yoğurd-u.

2.5. yo şypm’, with omission of the sound [i] before a vowel (*üo- > *o-), reduction (*o- > *y-) and palatalization of the end *-m (>%-m’): according to Gerov (5: 418) and in Momchilovtsi, Smolyan district (IIBE 4: 86).

2.6. yo şyım, with omission of the pronunciation of the sound [i] before a vowel (*üo- > *o-), reduction(*o- > *y-), and metathesis (*-şyp- > -şy-), cf. RRODD 527, in L. Karavelov: “what yogurt yo şypm, what menitsa”); about the metathesis compare the Greek γιαργούτι (according to Stachowski 2006: 186);

2.7. yo şypm, with reduction *üo- > *üy- (RRODD 583; RČD 1007);

2.8. yo şypm/yo urt (according to Stachowski 2006: 185), as in yu gurt / yo şypm (2.7), with elision of the Turkish ğ, the so called “soft” ğ (Turkish: yumuşak ğ);

2.9. yo şyım, with mutation (*üo- > *üe-) and opening of articulation (*üe- > *üa-) ke şypm (RRODD 587); for the beginning of the word compare üe şyım (2.3.);

2.10. yo şpım (RRODD 590), with mutation (*üo- > *üe-) and opening of articulation(*üe- > *üa-), like in ke şypm (2.9.), as well as with elision of the Turkish soft ğ. This form of the denomination coincides with the Russian yo şpım, the Romanian ia urt, the Greek γιαγοúρτι, γιαοúρτι and the French yaourt.

3. Family names from yo gurt/yo şypm and versions.
Along with some family names from the words for agents or doers, parallel functioning formations for denominations of a respective object or
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instrument of activity are in use. Thus along with Airandjiev/Айранджиев, from the dialectal word airandjia/айранджия “a seller or lover of matenitsa (Turkish ayrancı)”, the surname Airanov/Айранов, comes into existence and is considered an “abbreviation from Airandjiev/Айранджиев” (Ilchev, 1969: 44). In a similar manner, along with the greater number of more frequent family names from the agent word “milkman” (*йогуртчия) there are also family names only from the stem of yogurt/йогурт (and versions). There are suggestions that the nicknames of the second type, serving as basis for the respective family names, designate the person according to the line of activity/occupation, very much like the typical suffix for doers - چйای/-چیای (-чия/-джия). The studied family names here refer to this type (3.1.–3.6.). They are 6 in number and are encountered 17 times.

3.1. Yortov(а)/Йортов(а), from 1936, encountered and recorded 2 times (in the district of Bourgas and Sliven). The common noun *йорп (yort) which is in its stem, lacks the pronunciation of the sound [i] before a vowel, shows assimilation and contraction (*-oy- > -o-) from *йоупп, which shows elision from the Turkish “soft” г, as is the case with йпрт (2.9.), from the Turkish yoğurt ‘sour milk’, and with the same accentuation as in йдурт (2.2.).

3.2. Urguteva/Ургутева, only one occurrence, from 1920, in the Plovdiv district. Cf. 2.6. for the changes in the sound structure of the name of the activity which forms the stem of the word.

3.3. Urtov/Уртов, one occurrence only, from 1957, in the Rousse district. The name of the line of activity which is in the stem *прп shows contraction (*у- < *уу-) from *уурт, which lacks the sound [и] before a vowel and shows reduction from *йоурт (from the Turkish yoğurt ‘sour milk”), as well as огурт and уогурт’ (cf. 2.4. and 2.6.) and elision from the

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1 Всички данни за хронологията на поява, честотата и разпространението на изучаваните фамилни имена са според База данни от компютърен архив-картотека на фамилните имена у българите през XX век в Центъра за българска ономастика "Професор Николай Ковачев” при ВТУ “Св. Св. Кирил и Методий” във Велико Търново.
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3.4. Urutov(а)/Урутов(а), from 1901, recorded 8 times: 6 times in the Rousse district, 2 in Sofia. The name of the line of activity *урътм, which is in the stem shows metathesis (*ур- > -ру-) from *уъртм, which shows reduction (*о- > y-) and elision from the Turkish “soft” ğ from the form *оуъртм, for which compare оъуртм’/ъуъртм’ (2.4 and 2.6) and уъртм (2.9.).

3.5. Уругов(а)/Уругов(а), from 1926, recorded 5 times: 2 in Blagoevgrad district, 2 in the district of Razgrad, 1 in the district of Pazardjik. It is possible that it might contain an error – the letter г instead of т from Uruтов (cf. 3.4.).

3.6. Yurgudov/Юргудов, which is missing in the data base (cf. reference 1), Ilchev (1969: 567) mentions it in Varna, but refrains from interpreting. It is also based on the name of the produced/sold or favourite product as is the case with урътм (2.6.), but with preserved initial phoneme ū- and the voiced variant of the end consonant of the stem (from Turkish -т/-д), as is the case with оъурд (2.4). Compare Ургутева (3.2).

The analysis of those 6 family names (3.1–3.6) from versions of the stem yogurt/йогурт (from Turkish yoğurt) allows for the restoration of 4 other dialectally altered versions of this stem which have not been known so far: 1. *йорт (< *йоурт, cf. 3.1), 2. *урт (< *уърт <*оърт, cf. 3.3), 3. *урът (< *уърът < *уъртм, cf. 3.4), 4. *юръд (cf. 3.6), but hardly *уруг (cf. 3.5) as well.

4. Family names from yogurtchia/*йогуртчия and versions.

4.1. Yordjiev/Йорджиев, occurring only once, from 1918, in the district of Razgrad. It is a denomination according to occupation, on the basis of the dialectal *йорджия, “a person who prepares or sells yogurt, a milkman”. Like other words, formed from a derivative with the suffix -чия/-дъция (-чия/-дъция) here again the stem to which the suffix -дъция is added, is characterized not only by the elision of the Turkish ğ (the so-called “soft” г) but also of the y following it, when placed before a stressed
sylable. We have to mention that from the composition of this stem the ending -т (Turkish -d) is dropped. Thus after the changes shown here it does not sound *йо́рм/*йорд- (< Turkish yoğurt, -ду), but just *йор. This makes the occurrence of the voiced version -джия possible (from Turkish -су//-су). Thus the common noun *йорджия, which is in the stem of the family name Йорджиев, corresponds rather to the Romanian iaургiiu “producer/seller of yogurt” than to the original Turkish yoğurtçu. The Romanian iaургiiu can be considered to be formed by the suffix -giu (about the suffix cf. Misterski 1987: 38–39, 46–47; Ciorănescu 412, no. 4258), on native Romanian soil, from iaуrt ‘yogurt’, with disintegration of the end -t (ду) of the stem or from an unmentioned dialectal *iaуr, very much like the Bulgarian уе́р (2.3) and some others, which are restored further on (cf. 5).

4.2. Yортчиев(а)/Йортчиев(а), from 1913, recorded twice in the Shoumen district. It comes from the same dialectal form *йортция, as Йорджиев (4.1). The Bulgarian dialectal word *йортция differs from the Turkish term mainly in the elision of the Turkish “soft” ğ and the prestressed y following it: the expected form substantivising the Turkish stem would be *йоуртчиев or *йогуртчиев. Compare Юрчиев (4.10).

4.3. Огорчиев/Огорджиев, a single occurrence only, from 1984, in the district of Yambol. It is also derived from *йортция, from the Turkish yoğurtçu (as in Йортчиев: 4.2), but with a few phonetic changes and spelling characteristics: the omission of pronunciation of [и] before a vowel (*йо- > о-, cf. 2.4 and 2.5) and the hypercorrect -о- instead of *-у- in the stem: *огор- <*йогур- (the retaining of the Turkish called “soft” ğ).

4.4. Угорджиева/Угорджиева, a single occurrence only, from 1980, in the district of Haskovo. It comes from a denomination of profession, formed with the suffix -джия from a stem such as уе́рт ‘yogurt’ (Momchilovtsi, 118: 86). Besides the hypercorrect -о- instead of *-у- in the stem (*угор- <*йогур-), a remarkable feature of the derivation in this single case is the dropping of the final -т (Turkish -д) from the stem *угортм/*угорд (Turkish yoğurt, -ду). It is precisely the sonorous consonant -р, which due
to this change comes at the end of the stem *угор and conditions the use of the suffix -джия/-чия (< Turkish -cu/-çu) in its voiced version -джия (< Turkish -cu).

4.5. Urudjova/Уруджова, single occurrence only, from 1960, in the district of Blagoevgrad. While suggesting that what we have here in this single case is just a spelling version (hardly can we talk of a real metathesis *уур- > уръ-) instead of *Уурджов-, from the Turkish dialectal *уурджь (< *уğurci), I have to stress on the fact that we come across the same characteristic here as in Угорджиева (cf. 4.4). In this version the derivation is performed on the basis of the main *уýри-, likewise with the dropping of the end -т (Turkish -d) in *уýрм/-уýрод (< Turkish yoğurt, -du) of the stem as a result of the occurrence of the voiced version of the added suffix -джия/-чия (from Turkish -cu/-çu). Compare the place name Урджулар, instead of *Уурджулар, also written “(erroneously Орджуларе […] Lozen)” in the district of Pazardjik (Koledarov/Michev 1973: 156, 252), supposedly from the Turkish *Yoğurcular.

4.6. Yurdjiiski/Юрджийски, a single occurrence only, from 1960, in the Pazardjik district. In this version, as in Угорджиева (cf. 2.4) and Уруджова (cf. 4.5), we have a derivation from the dialectal version of the stem, which is characterized by the dropping of the end consonant -м (Turkish -d) of the supposed stem *йуýр/*йуýрод (< Turkish yoğurt, -du) In this case, however, the stem is considerably better preserved than in Уруджова (cf. 4.5) – without the dropping of the pronunciation of [ý] before a vowel and without the strange metathesis. The shaping of the final name with the suffix -ски instead of -ов refers this family name Юрджийски to the western parts of the country.

4.7. Yurdchaeva/Юрдчаева, a single occurrence only, from 1923, in the district of Kardjali. In this case we most probably have an error in spelling or printing instead of the name Юрдчиева (cf. 4.8) that is encountered in the same district.

4.8. Yurdchieva/Юрдчиева, a single occurrence, from 1947, in the
district of Kardjali. Considering again the version of the Turkish *yoğurtçu* ‘a person making or selling yogurt, a milkman’, with the suffix -*çu* from *yoğurt*, in this case we have a hypercorrect spelling version of *Йуртчиев* (4.10), in the composition of which the phoneme *m* is interpreted as a seemingly voiceless *d*.

4.9. *Yurkchieva*/Юркчиева, a single occurrence, from 1913, also in the district of Kardjali. Behind this form is the name *Йуртчиев* (cf. 4.10), which is closer to the dialectal *юртчия* (from Turkish *yoğurtçu*), but with partial dissimilation as far as the place of articulation is concerned (*-мч* > -*кч*).

4.10. *Yurichiev(a)/Йорчиев(а)*, from 1906, with 9 recorded occurrences in the district of Stara Zagora. It comes from a denomination of a professional occupation *юртчия*, from the Turkish *yoğurtçu* ‘a person who makes or sells yogurt’ with the suffix -*çu* (> -чия) from *yoğurt*. This form differs from its closest form (and also closest to the Turkish stem) *Йортчиев* (cf. 4.2) in the reduction of the vowel in the initial syllable (*йо* > *йу*-/spelt *ю*). Compare the place name *Йортчии* from the same origin, the former name (until 1906 г.) of the village of Lyubenovo (since 1969 part of Parvomai; cf. Duridanov, 1958: 18), as well as *Йортчулар* (with its Turkish ending for plural -*лар*), the former name (until 1934) of the village of Mogilyane in the district of Kardjali (cf. Koledarov/Michev, 1973: 158, 172, 275).

4.11. *Yurchiev(a)/Йорчеев(а)*, from 1906, recorded 62 times in the Smolyan district. This refers to the same in origin and original meaning formation, which is in the stem of *Iorchiev/Йортичев* (4.2.) and *Yurchiev/Йортичев* (4.10.). In this case, the phonetic change of sounds which makes articulation much easier than the change in *Yurkchiev(a)* (cf. 4.9), is the dissimilative disappearance(*мч* > *ч*). This archaic denomination of the professional occupation lies in the stem of the place name *Йорчий/Йорчии* (along with *Йорчи*, cf. Koledarov/Michev, 1973: 172, 275), quite aptly translated by renaming it *Млекарево*/Млекарево (in the Sliven district).
5. We conclude that the stems of 11 family names (4.1.–4.11.) contain the name of the occupation of milkman *йогуртчѝя/ýогуртчия (from the Turkish yoğurtçu) ‘a person who makes or sells yogurt; a milkman’. On account of a few sound changes pointed out in this analysis – phonetic or on account of hypercorrectness – it occurs in the following 10 versions; *
йорджия (4.1.), *
йортчия (4.2.), *
огорчия (4.3.), *
угорджия (4.4.), *
уурджя (but not *
уруджя, cf. 4.5.), *
юрджия (4.6.), *
юрдчия (4.7., 4.8.), *
юркчия (4.9.), *
ъурчия (4.10.), *
ъурчия (4.11.). This also means that the basic denomination yogurt/ýогурт is encountered in the respective dialects in several other phonetic forms: *
йор, *
огор and *
ъгор can be restored with greater certainty. Further on, maybe *
ър (but not *
ърд, 4.5), *
ърп and *
ърпт (but not *
ърк), because here we do not refer to the change of -т (or -д) to -к, but to a partial dissimilation of *-тч- to *-кч- (*-ттш- > *-ктш-), if we imagine the affricate sound ч as *тс.

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