

Abstract: The work regards the Slavic loans in the Romanian onomastic inventory structure, in the medieval period (c. 11-17). Fixed and transmitted through the historical tradition, the Slavic surname is a stable component of the secular personal denominational, occupying the second rank in frequency in the Romanian anthroponymy. The onomastic Slavic influence is exercised in three distinct phases: paleo-Slavic secular loans, Christian Greco-Latin names through the Slavic layer and onomastic imports from Neo-Slavic languages (Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian or Ukrainian). The difficulty within this threefold perspective of first names is amplified by the "pseudo-Slavic" names, formed from Romanian common names of Slavic origins. The paleo-Slavic anthroponyms imposed a first names model consisting of double themes (Dobromir, Vladislav, Bratosin etc.) and that of the truncated given names (the hypocoristic ones) (etc.). The Slavic religious and neo-Slavic loans enriched the repertoire of Romanian personal names, diversifying it by derivation with specific suffixes and variants to adapt to the Romanian system.

Keywords: anthroponymy, surname, Slavic, paleo-Slavic, Slavic, Neo-Slavic, Pseudo-Slavic, influence, loan adjustment