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## COMMENTAIRES

par

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## **PISSENLIT, ОДУВАНЧИК, DANDELION, LÖWENZAHN, DIENTE DE LEÓN, TARASSACO**

Carte de motivations

Commentaire

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European dialectal denominations of ‘dandelion’, an herbaceous plant of the Compositae family, widespread in Europe and very well known for its multiple uses and various properties, stand out for their number and variety<sup>1</sup>. Despite the complexity of the European denominative context, it can be stated that a considerable part of the rich repertoire of the dandelion’s dialectal designations springs from the morphological and organoleptic properties of the plant, including the edibility of its leaves, used in numerous areas in Europe as salad during springtime, as well as other traits more closely tied to the traditional beliefs and knowledge related to the small plant.

Before moving on to examine the more significant names, a few general aspects regarding the dandelion’s designations should be discussed. In the first place, because the plant takes on very diverse morphological characteristics during its life cycle, in some areas it is known by different names associated with the stages of development. Some speakers are even convinced that the stages of development cannot be traced back to a single type of plant but reflect their belonging to different species. In the second place, the multiplication of the names for dandelion was facilitated by the different uses – culinary, officinal, in children’s games and magic – of the various parts of the plant, such as the roots, leaves, flower, fruit, stem etc. calling the speakers attention to one aspect or another, depending on local customs or traditions. Finally, it should be remembered that even in the dandelion’s designations a feature typical of popular plant studies significantly emerges, or rather, the extension of a name to different plants belonging to the same species as well as to others of a different type.

As already mentioned, the dandelion plant is used in diverse areas of folk tradition. First of all, dandelion leaves are edible, being used in salads, and they are also edible for some animals. The dandelion is also considered a medicinal plant appreciated for its

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<sup>1</sup> Dandelion is a spontaneous flower growing in the entire North hemisphere unto the alpine area. It is a perennial herbaceous plant with a 12–20 cm long tap root. From this stem, in early spring, arise long sharp leaves, with crenelated triangular lobes, that form a rosette on the ground; from its middle afterwards the cylindrical stems grow, which are empty on the inside. The flowers are golden-yellow, and the fruit have a “small umbrella” – a flock of seed heads – easily carried away by the wind. It produces flowers from April until October. The root is harvested in autumn, in September-November, and the aerial part in spring, before or during the formation of the flower heads. The plant stem contains a milky liquid.

therapeutic properties: even today it is said that it cleans the organism, it stimulates liver function and it cures diabetes; dandelion roots are considered a natural remedy for various disorders due to its effect on the human body: depurative, sudorific, diuretic, stimulatory; it is also used as a cosmetic treatment to brighten the face. Furthermore, the cheery yellow flowers and airy white puffs of dandelion seed heads have lent themselves to many uses in magic and folklore over the centuries, mostly in the areas of divination, making wishes, and bringing good luck. For example, in certain beliefs, it is said that the number of seeds left after one blow reveals how many years a young person has to wait until marrying or the number of children a girl will have or the numbers of years of life left to live. In another popular tradition, it is said that those who pick the dandelion will wet their bed (due to its presumed diuretic qualities)<sup>2</sup>. Finally, the dandelion has been used in many children's games. Based on popular beliefs rooted in folk culture from various European regions, it can, then, be hypothesized that because of its polymorphism, the dandelion was attributed with magical and religious powers, traces of which are still found in some denominations.

The scientific name of the dandelion (*Taraxacum*) most likely comes from the Greek word *tarassein*, meaning 'to disturb' or 'to change', with reference to its depurative effect, but it is possible that it comes from the Latinised version of the Arabic *ṭarahṣaqūn* 'wild chicory', from the Persian *talḥ čakok* 'bitter plant'. Other terms of scholarly tradition are *dens leonis* 'lion's tooth', *rostrum porcinum*, which gave origin to perhaps the most widespread tradition, and *caput monaci*, found in the medieval herbaria. In European languages dandelion has more than 500 names and in this study we have tried to identify the most relevant linguistic and extra-linguistic motivations underlying the names of the dandelion.

## 1. THE ASPECT OF THE PLANT

With regard to the aspect of the plant, each particular part has been taken into account, so we have arranged the various lexical types in motivational groups, considering the different parts of the dandelion that probably inspired the various denominations: the stem's juice, the stalk, the leaf, the flower, the fruit.

### 1.1. The stem's juice

The fact that the plant stem contains a milky liquid has allowed for the development of names based on the word for *milk* and, by extension, for *butter* and *cream*, which emphasises the idea of 'fat', 'fatness', 'greasy'. In addition, because dandelion leaves are edible and are used in salads, an association has arisen between this plant and food terminology, like 'bacon' and 'lard'.

The widest-spread form in the Slavic and Baltic languages is a derived or compound word from the word for *milk*. This form is almost universal in the Baltic languages: it covers the entire network of Latvian (36 places) and it is found in

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<sup>2</sup> For the diverse fortune telling powers of the dandelion in Gallo-Roman or German, see respectively Rolland (1890–1914) and HDA.

Lithuanian in 41 places (out of 42)<sup>3</sup>. With regard to Slavic languages, a similar situation occurs in Polish, where the forms derived from *milk* occur in 36 places (out of 38)<sup>4</sup>. We add here the two places surveyed for Sorbian in East Germany with the forms [mlats] and [mluʦʰ]. This type also occurs in all Eastern Slavic languages: in Belorussian (13 places out of 29), Ukrainian (21 places out of 68), and Russian (2 places out of 78)<sup>5</sup>. It is well represented in South Slavic languages: in Bulgarian (14 places out of 32), Macedonian (2 places of the 5 where answers were noted to the question on *pissenlit* ‘dandelion’)<sup>6</sup>. It is less attested in central Slavic languages: Czech (6 places out of 12), Slovenian (3 places out of 7), Slovak (1 place out of 12)<sup>7</sup>. Gathering the above figures, we notice that the forms originating from the word *milk* – derived and compound – cover the entire territory of the Baltic countries and more than a third of the territory where Slavic languages are spoken.

Regarding the Romance languages, derived forms from Latin *lacte* appear more frequently in some marginal areas such as Picard (*lacheron*), Catalan ([ləts'o]), Spanish (*lechechino*, *lehecilla*, *lecharuela*) and Occitan (*lachiron*), with sporadic claims in Franco-Provençal in France ([ləʦʰ]) and in Switzerland ([ləitəs'ʃ])<sup>8</sup>, in some Italian dialects in North Italy and in Corsica (*latsol*, *lattarella*). A similarly derived type we find in Albanian: *qumështore* (< *qumësht* ‘milk’).

In Germanic languages, except for the Danish, where (*fandens*) *mælkebøtte* ‘damn milky bucket’ is the most prevalent type, we find sporadic compound forms like *milchdistel* ‘milkthistle’ in Austria (1 place), Germany (3 places) and Swedish (*mjölktistel*: 3 places), *milchbüschel* ‘milk-bush’ in Austria (4 places) and Germany (*milchbüshe(en)*: 2 places), *milchblättchen* ‘milk-leaves’ in Austria (3 places). The Croatian compound form *mlèčna trava* ‘milky grass’ belongs to this group as does the Spanish *yerba letrera* and *jerba lechera* ‘milky grass’.

Such formations as ‘milk grass’ are well-represented in the Uralic languages from the eastern part of the continent: Mar. *šör-šudo*, Kom Zyr. *jöla turun*, but also in other languages of the same family: Finn. *maitoheinä*, Est. *piima-rohi*, Hung. [t'ejeʃf̥y̯], [t'ejeʃgöz], [t'ejeʃdudvɔ]. There are attested examples also for the ‘milk thistle’ pattern: Est. *piima-ohakas*, *piima-ohak*, Mar. *šör-pilcän*, *šör-velcän*. This is added by the ‘milk flower’ pattern, met in the same language family: Finn. *maitokukka*, *maitokukkanen*, Liv. *sēmḍapuḱkōz*, Mar. *šör-čäs'kä*.

Instead, compounds like ‘pig’s milk’ characterize Latvian and Lithuanian<sup>9</sup> setting it apart from the other European languages<sup>10</sup>. In isolated cases, we find an example in Estonian: *sea-piima-rohi*. A similar compound is German [s'ɔumɐləʃ] ‘swine milk’.

<sup>3</sup> See Latvian *pienene*, *pienine*, *piene*, *pienele*, *pieninīca* and Lithuanian *piēnė*, *pienė*, *piēnis*, *pienys*.

<sup>4</sup> See Polish *mleczak* and *mleczaj*.

<sup>5</sup> Of the numerous registered forms and variants, we mention here the dial. Ukrainian. *moloč*, the dial. Belorussian *maločnik*, the Russian *moločaj*.

<sup>6</sup> Of the numerous registered forms and variants, we mention the Bulgarian *mleč*, the Serbian and Croatian *mliječ* and derived forms, the Macedonian *plečka*.

<sup>7</sup> See the Slovenian *mleč*, the Czech *mlič* and the Slovak *mlieč*. By association with curdy milk, as a viscous liquid, by semantic transfer we can explain the Slovak term *slimák* ‘slime’.

<sup>8</sup> Here also [laetr'ʃ bðã] from the Latin *lactarius* + *blank*.

<sup>9</sup> Cfr. Latvian *cūkpiene* and Lithuanian *kiaūliapiene*.

In this domain we also include some names derived from words referring to dairy products like *butter* or *cream*. The first type is represented by the Slavic forms attested in Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian (*maslačak*), Croatian (*slačak*), where it is very common (7 places), and sometimes in Slovak (*mâsliak*); the second one occurs in Czech *smetamka*. We also add here the Bulgarian compound *mayno kokače* ‘greasy little bone’.

Compounds with ‘butter’ are also common in some Germanic languages such as German (*butterblume* ‘butter flower’ and *butterdistel* ‘butter thistle’) and especially Swedish (*smörblomma*, *smörgubbe*), where they represent a very common type (12 places) in Sweden and in the Swedish-language area of Finland. The type ‘butter flower’ also occurs in a German speaking part of Romania. The ‘butter flower’ pattern is well-represented in the Finnish spoken in Finland: *voikukka*, *voikukku*, *voikukkanen*, and they are also to be found in the Saami spoken in Finland: *vuoggja-lieððe*. We also add here the form Kal. [tʃillesko blumma], the Romany language spoken in Finland, probably a calque from Finnish.

In the same domain we include the compound words referring to bacon and lard, such as German *speckblume* ‘bacon flower’ and *schmalzblume* ‘lard flower’ which also refer to some children’s games as mentioned in Marzell (1943–1972)<sup>11</sup>.

## 1.2. The stalk

From the physical features of the stalk come forms like the German (in Austria) *röhrel* ‘little pipe’, the North Italian [bj’odola] ‘little cane’<sup>12</sup>, the Friulan type [t’ale], from Latin *thallus* ‘stalk’ (REW 8695, REW-F), the South Italian [j’unku]<sup>13</sup> ‘reed, rush’ and the Swedish *slat-tistle* ‘smooth thistle’ because the stem has no thorns.

## 1.3. The leaf

### 1.3.1. ‘frizzy’

Dealing with the names that may be related to the features of the leaf, we find a few Romance names suggesting the idea of ‘frizzy’ such as the French [krep’øta] and the South Italian [kresp’æmme], both derived forms from the Latin *crispus* ‘frizzy’, the Gallo-Romance *grobél*, from Germ. \*KRUBBA (FEW 16,410), and the Gallo-Romance *crochet*, a diminutive form of French *croc* ‘hook’, influenced by *crochet*. A similar motivation is suggested by the isolated forms Gallo-Romance *grignette* and Karata [h’udiru g’idubda] which mean ‘grind the teeth’.

<sup>10</sup> Similar isolated forms are the Ukrainian dial. *psjače moloko* ‘dog’s milk’ and the Hungarian [kucotɛj], with the meaning ‘dog’s milk’. For these expressions concerning animals see below 4.1. We also add the following compound forms with ‘milk’ and a term with unclear meaning: Bruss. *vovčo moloko*, Hung. [t’ejɛtʃke], [t’ejɛʃkākɪtʃ].

<sup>11</sup> “Die Kindern halten die Blume wohl auch an den Hals, um am wiederschein ihrer gelben Farbe zu sehen, wieviel Speck ein jeder hat. Die Kindern halten die gelben Blüten unter das Kinn und sehen ob sie ‘viel Schmalz’ haben” (Marzell 1943–1972: IV, 612).

<sup>12</sup> From Latin *buda* (REW 1371) + suffix *-ola*.

<sup>13</sup> From Latin *juncus* ‘reed, rush’ (REW 4619).

### 1.3.2. ‘bitter’

The South Italian type [mar'ella], a derived form from the Latin *amarum* ‘bitter’ (REW 406) and the Spanish *achicoria amarga* ‘bitter chicory’ are linked to the edibility of the leaves and their bitter taste. We also add the Greek form: Gr. *pikral'iθra*, which includes a determinant meaning ‘bitter’.

#### 1.3.3. Comparisons with other plants with same leaf

Many nouns come from comparisons with other plants with similar leaves like ‘chicory’, ‘radicchio’, ‘lettuce’, and ‘thistle’. The simple type ‘chicory’ or its derived forms is the widest-spread in Italian ([tʃi'korja]/[tʃikori'one]) and Sardinian dialects. It is fairly widespread in Occitan in Italy ([tʃi'korja]/[tʃikori'one]), in Franco-Provençal in France and in the French-speaking part of Belgium ([ʃikor'e]) and also recorded in Catalan ([tʃik'ɔjə]), Rhaeto-Romance in Switzerland (*zicorgia*) and Rumanian (*cicoare*). The type ‘chicory’ is found in the majority of cases in the Greek spoken in Cyprus: Gr. *pikrallin*, *pikrallidin* (four out of the five network points). It is also to be found as a loan word in Slovenian: Sloven. *regrat*, *vergrat*, including in the Slovenian spoken in Austria: Sloven. *regat*, at the origin being the Gm. *Wegwarte* (in its Bavarian dialect variety). The same type is also present in Hungarian, being a word of Slavic origin: Hung. [tʃ'orbökɔ], including in the Hungarian spoken in Russia: Hung. [tʃ'orbōukɔ]. In Italy, besides simple and derived nouns, we found numerous compound forms like the Sardinian [tʃi'korja a'resta] and [tʃik'orja b'urda], the South Italian [tʃik'orja azin'ina], the North Italian [tʃik'orja 'matta] and [tʃik'orja salv'adiga], the Italian in Switzerland [tʃik'orja di pra:j], which contain adjectives used in these areas to differentiate wild plants from cultivated plants<sup>14</sup>. Maltese [tʃikwejra sal'vaddʒa] is probably borrowed by Italian. As we know by lexicographical sources, in Spanish we also found compound names like *achicoria silvestre* ‘wild chicory’. Although nouns relating to ‘chicory’ seem to be typically Romance forms, we must mention some sporadic similar items in the West Germanic domain such as the German in Austria *zichorei*, the Dutch *cichoreiblœm*, the German (in Switzerland) *zichorienblume*.

In Italian dialectal forms occur which come from the Late Latin *radiculum* ‘radicchio, chicory’, such as [rad'itju] (in Corse) and [ra'dikkjo], as well as the compound forms ‘wild radicchio’, such as [rad'etʃo m'ato], [rad'icco salv'atiho], [raditʃ'ɲ<sup>15</sup> sarv'egu]. Another series of Italian nouns, like [rad'itʃa], [radicc' ɛlla] ‘small root’, [rad'itʃja sarv'adga] ‘small wild root’, comes from the Latin *radicula* ‘small root’ (REW 6996).

The type ‘lettuce’, from the Latin *lactuca* (REW 4833), is very widespread in Rumanian (*lăptucă*: 12 points), and also occurs occasionally in Occitan ([lit'ydzə]: 2 points).

We have forms corresponding to ‘thistle’ in English, and in the Romance domain, especially in Central and South Italy, with derived forms (from Latin *carduus*) like

<sup>14</sup> It must be said that in North Italian dialects also the suffix *-one*, present in [tʃikori'one], can mean ‘wild’ used in reference to plants.

<sup>15</sup> The last one is a derived form with the suffix *-one* that means ‘wild’.

[kard'ed̥d̥a], [kard'iλλu], [kard'onə], [karduntʃillə] and compound forms like [kard'ed̥d̥a serv'adz̥d̥za], [kard'uni kr'esti] 'small wild thistle', and as we know by lexicographical sources, in Catalan *carroncha*.

We add the type 'leek', to be found in Greek: Gr. *pr'asos*, with its derived words: Gr. *prasul'iθra*, *pras'ina* and the type 'thistle' as in Romanian: Rum. *susai*.

### 1.3.4. Culinary use

Since dandelion leaves are edible, and especially used in salads, the presence of the term 'salad' is also explainable, like the simple French form [sal'ad] and compound forms with 'wild', like the North Italian [sal'ata salv'adiga] and [sal'ata di pr'ai] 'wild salad'<sup>16</sup>.

We also mention the name of other plants used in gastronomy, such as: Friul. *pastinaca* 'carrot', It. *cipolla agreste* 'wild onion' and Hung. *p'impō*, *p'impōvirāg*, *p'impōkə*, *p'impālō*, *p'ipompāpom*, which include a word coming from Lat. *pimpinella* 'wild parsley'.

## 1.4. The flower

### 1.4.1. The colour

In reference to the yellow colour of the blossoming dandelion, a series of Germanic and Slavic derived and compound terms have been created. In particular, we note that compounds with 'yellow' are particularly common in the Germanic languages of northern Europe, i.e. in Norwegian (*gulblome*, *gulblomster*, *gulgut*, *gullboste*) and in Swedish (*gulblomma/gulablomma/ storgulblomma*, *gulborste* 'yellow brush', *gulgubbe* 'yellow little lump'), while they appear sporadically in some East Slavic languages such as Bulgarian *žalturče*, Serbian *žučenica*, Ukrainian dial. *žovtoj kvitja* 'flower yellow', *žovta korol'ka* 'yellow crown' and *žovta kosycja* 'yellow plait' that can be explained by the fact that young girls interlaced dandelions in their hair. In Romance languages only the Rumanian *floare galbenă* (documented near Ukraina) 'yellow flower', *gălbenea*, *gălbinică*, *gălbinare* (in the R. Moldova) and the Spanish *achicoria amarillia* 'yellow chicory' are recorded<sup>17</sup>.

Formations that include the seme 'yellow' are best represented in Finnish, being found in large areas in Finland and in Sweden: Finn. *keltakukka*. This is added by Karelian, of the same family: Kar. *žoutoiboba* (*žoutoi* is a loan from Russ. *žoltī*, *boba* is a loan from Russ. *bob*), Hungarian: Hung. [ʃ'ārgovirāg], [ʃ'ārgovirāgt̩y], Saami: Sm. *fis'kis-rasse*. The same type is found in Tatar, of the Turkic family: Tatar *sary čäčäk*, and in Volgaic languages from the Uralic language family: Mar. *naryn'če* - *čäzä*, MMordv. *tjužä pančf*, *tjužä pančfkä*, EMord. *ožo cvetka*, *ožä ceckinä*, *tjuža tvetka*, *ožo baljagat*.

Instead of the term meaning 'flower', names of other plants may occur, such as *marguerite*, *fescue grass* or *sow thistle*. This type of formations occurs in some Uralic languages, for example 'yellow marguerite': Udm. *čuž hut'uk*, 'white marguerite': Udm.

<sup>16</sup> Also the North Italian form [tadzejn'etu] 'grass to be cut' to be eaten as salad illustrates this custom.

<sup>17</sup> As we know by lexicographical sources provided by the Spanish Committee.

*čuž s'as'ka, čuž čača*, 'yellow fescue grass': Veps *pakūne žitnikāne* (*žitnikāne* a loan from Russ. *žitnik*). Likewise, such formations as 'yellow sow thistle' occur in other languages of the Romance family: Rum. *susaniță galbenă* (in R. Moldova).

The colour 'yellow' is also associated with terms meaning 'head', referring to the upper part of the plant, in languages belonging to the Uralic family: KomZyr. *vižjur*, MMordv. *tjužja prja*.

In relation to the brightening effect the dandelion colour produces, we have such names as the Hungarian [l'āmpōfȳ], [l'āmpāfȳ], [l'āmpāfȳgōz], the Bulgarian *lampički* (diminutive derivation from *lampa* 'lamp', in the plural) 'little lamps', the Slovak *lámpavirág*, and the Croatian *lampuš* (< Hung. *Lampas* 'lamp'). Because of the flowers' yellow colour, some names for dandelion have been associated with gold. So we can explain compound forms like the Swedish *gullros* 'gold rose' (1 place), *gullbörst* 'gold brush' (8 places), *gullgubbe* 'gold lump' and we can notice that the direct or indirect motivation regarding the colour of the flower is most common in Swedish.

The same pattern also includes the compound forms with 'egg', calling for the colour of the yolk, which is to be found in German: Gm. *Eirblume* 'egg flower', *Eirbush* 'egg bush', *Eirstame* 'egg stem', *Eirstock* 'egg stock'.

Finally in the Karelian *päibo* 'sun flower, the 'Norwegian *solei* and in the Spanish *sol* 'sun' we find a semantic association with the sun.

#### 1.4.2. The period of flowering

A significant number of nouns are based on the names for two months of the year: March, when the dandelion emerges and its leaves are more tender and sweet and therefore better for salads, and above all, May, the period when the plant is in blossom. With regard to March, the Bulgarian names *martenica* and *baba marta*, attested in the same place, Smolsko, also seem to echo some popular beliefs regarding the 'old ladies', chimerical and changing beings who, in the Balkans, explain the variable weather in the early days of this month. Regarding the month of May, we find some derived and compound names in West Slavic languages: the Polish *maj* and *majka*, the Czech *máječek*, the Slovak *majka*, the Ukrainian dial. *majka* and *majova čička* 'May flower'. In the Germanic domain, especially in Austria and in Germany, compound forms like the German *maiblume*, *maibuschen* 'bushes of may', *maistök*, *mairöhrel* occur. In the Swedish *midsommarsblomma* 'Midsummer's flower' we find a general reference to the period of flowering, while *buförsblomma* 'removal flower' refers to the "removing", or rather bringing of cattle to summer pastures in spring times and *stadublomma* and *stadugubbe* mean 'flower of the *stada*' which comes three days before and three days after the summer solstice when all plant life was considered to be at a standstill.

#### 1.4.3. Flower's behavior

Only in Norwegian and in Swedish we find nouns which refer to the fact that 'flowers close at night'; in particular, in Norwegian *nattsvæve*, *nattsove*, *kveldsvæve*, *kveldsove*, *kveldsovn*, *kveldkippe*, *kveldkneppe* are attested, while in Swedish *nattsovare* means 'night sleeper'. Instead, the Gallo-Roman [saramjez'u] means 'close to the heat of noon' and it is isolated in the Romance domain.

A series of Occitan (in Italy), North Italian and German terms refers to the fact that the flower turns to the sun. These forms are the North Italian [viras'ul] 'turn to the sun' and [miras'u] 'look at the sun', the Occitan [virasulej] 'turn to the sun', the German *sonnenwurm*, as well as *sonnenwirbel* 'sun turn' attested in Germany and in Switzerland.

#### 1.4.4. Insects' flower

Being a flower often visited by bees led to the creation of Germanic designations like the Danish *biblomme*, the German (in Luxembourg) [b'æəʃtak] and the Norwegian *humblom*. Instead, in Swedish forms appear like *kusblomma* 'insect flower', *lusros* 'louse rose' and *busros* 'insect rose' that refer to the fact that the dandelion is frequently visited by small insects. In Swedish are also very widespread forms like *maskros(a)*, *markros*, *mackros* which mean 'worm rose'.

#### 1.4.5. The habitat of the flower

We mention here a few forms that occur with terms that show the space where the dandelion blossoms: Swedish types *kornblomma* *kornfibla*, *kornörta*, *bjuggfibla*; 'barley flower', and *sädestoppa* 'grain flower,' Alb. *lule livadhi* 'floare de câmp'; Finn. *ohrankukkanen*, Finn. *häränkukka*; Gag. *čajyr čičää* 'meadow flower'.

#### 1.4.6. The generic term 'flower'

We mention a few isolated forms, with rare attestations, where there are terms regarding the place where the dandelion blossoms 'flower': Tsakh. [kʲibʲin tʲetʲ], Hung. [ʃārivirāg].

### 1.5. The fruit

A few Russian diminutives like *pušok*, *pušoček* 'little fluff' refer to the fluffy aspect of the mature flower head, as we can also see in the Rumanian *pufuleț* 'little fluff'. We include here some other terms derived from 'cotton' or other plants with similar 'fluffy' features, like the Bulgarian *bumbalce* 'cotton' (derived) and *papunka* 'cotton's capsule', the South-Italian [βammatʃ eɖɖa], a diminutive form of 'cotton', and the North Italian [stupj'ō] derived from *stoppa* 'fluff' (influenced by *soffione* 'puffball'). We also include here the isolated forms Gallo-Romance *bourru* and Tatar [turʏagb'aʃ] respectively referring to the hairy and dusty aspect of the fruit.

## 2. CHILDREN'S GAMES

According to folktales, the dandelion is often used for children's play. Children not only blow on the seed heads, but also create straws, small trumpets or small pieces of jewellery like rings or necklaces by cutting and curling the stem.

Children's games that involve blowing on the fluff from the dandelion have given rise to several nouns dealing with 'to blow'<sup>18</sup>. In Russian and Belorussian, where the forms derived from *milk* are attested to a lower degree (see 1.1.), the dominant form comes from the radical *dut* 'to blow', usually preceded by a prefix (*ad-*, *nad-*, *pad-*, *raz-*) and followed by the suffix *-čik*: the Russian *oduvančik*, *duvančik*, the Belorussian *aduvančik* and *naduvančik*. These names cover most of the Russian-language territory, being attested in 72 places (out of 78) and more than a third of Belorussia's territory, being attested in 12 places (out of 29). This word is weakly attested in the other Eastern Slavic languages, Ukrainian, where it occurs in only 2 places, as a dialectal word: *oduvančyk* (one record), *naduvančik* (one record). We mention that the Russian term entered languages from the eastern part of the continent (Uralic and Turkic), as a loan word: Kar. *oduvančikka*, Udm. *oduvan'čik*, KomPerm. *oduvančik*, [ɛduv'an'tʃ'ik], MMordv. *oduvančik*, EMordv. *oduvan'čik*, Chuv. *oduvančik* (dial.). A similar pattern is found in Lezgian, of the Caucasian language family: Lezg. *uf gudaj cu'k* 'to blow flower'.

In Germanic languages this type occurs with some items in Germany (*pustebelume* 'blow flower'). In Romance languages this type seems to be unknown, with the exception of the standard Italian *soffione*, a derived form from *soffio* 'blow', and the South Italian dialectal [tʃʃ'utʃʃəmə m m'okkə] 'blow in my mouth'<sup>19</sup>. Instead the Ukrainian *padyvolos* and the Czech *pleška* 'bald, hairless' are forms coming from words meaning 'to fall off, to detach' like the Croatian *lupež*, a derived form from the radical *lup-* 'detach (decorticate, ripple)'. For the same pattern, i.e. 'blow flower', we add the forms in Hungarian: Hung. [f'üvökə] and Tatar: Tatar *tuzganák*.

Regarding these nouns we can mention that Portuguese children also call the dandelion *o teu pai é careca* 'your dad is bald', due to a game in which the children blow on a dandelion: if it is left with no seeds, it means the other kid's dad is bald.

A children's activity that has left its mark on European denominations of the dandelion, for example the South Italian [pertʃakann'eɖɖa] 'pierce cane'<sup>20</sup>, the North Italian ['piva] and *pitaciò* 'pipe flower' and the Swedish *pipblomma* 'pipe flower', involves making a sort of trumpet from the stem. Evidence of this tradition can be found in France (Rolland 1896: VII, 191) and in Italy where these rudimental musical instruments are made while chanting a propitious verse (Cugno 2012).

The stem is also used in children's games to make rings or chains, and some terms refer to this aspect. They are the Croatian *prstenak* 'little ring', the Serbian *verige* 'chain' and derived forms like the Croatian *lanec* from *lanec* 'chain'. The Slovenian form *vergart* is probably explained by contamination with *verige* 'chain'. Regarding the Germanic domain, we mention the widespread Norwegian forms *lekkjebloom* (with numerous phonetic variants), the Dutch *kettenbloem* 'chain flower', and the German *kettenstrauch* 'chaine shrub', *kettenbusch* 'chaine bush', *kettenblume* (in Switzerland). Among Romance languages the Rumanian *inelar*, from *inel* 'ring', and the Rhaeto-Romance *flour cadagna/flur chadaina* 'flower chain' should be mentioned.

<sup>18</sup> Children enjoy blowing on the mature seed heads to send the achene flying on their feathery pappus and they are anxious to find this plant in order to spread its seed head in one breath or more.

<sup>19</sup> From Latin *sufflare* 'to blow' (REW 8430) + personal pronoun *mi* + 'in mouth'.

<sup>20</sup> From Latin *pertusiare* 'pierce' + 'cane'.

For the word compounded with ‘ring’, we have also registered some forms in Uralic language family, such as Hungarian: Hung. [l'āntsf̄y], [ʃ'erēklānts], [ʃ'erēklāntsf̄y] (in Hungary); Hung. dial. *l'āntsvirāg* (in Russia) and Udmurt: Udm. *punyžil'y* ‘dog’s ring’.

### 3. POPULAR BELIEFS

#### 3.1. Effects of the dandelion on the human body

In Italy, France and Germany children are usually told that whoever picks a dandelion will wet their bed that night and this superstition is probably tied to the plant’s well known diuretic property<sup>21</sup>. So the effect the dandelion has on the bladder and bowels gave rise to compound forms like ‘to piss in bed’ in Gallo-Roman, the widespread French [pisā'li]<sup>22</sup> and the Belgian forms [pisā'li], [piʃol'ε] and only one record in Switzerland ([piʃã je:]). Within the Romance domain we find the Spanish *meacamas* and *churracamas* ‘piss in bed’<sup>23</sup> and the Central Italian [piʃʃal'lettə], but the much more common noun in various Italian dialects is [piʃʃak'ane] which means ‘dog pisses’, according to one popular explanation because dandelions are found on roadsides. We also find the type ‘to piss in bed’ (*bettseichen*) in the German speaking area of France and in a few localities in Germany and in Luxembourg, then in English (*pissabed(s)*) and in Dutch (*pissebedde*, *beddepisser*). In the Germanic domain compound forms meaning ‘piss flower’ also occur like the Dutch *zeikbloem* and *pisbloem*, the German *miegenblume* and *seichblum*, and the Swedish *pissros*. The type ‘to piss in bed’ and ‘piss (in bed) flower’ is found in Breton, a Celtic language spoken in France: Bret. [pistut'ū], Bret. *bokedon piched ba gwele*, [fl'œr pis i w'e le]. By extension, in France we also find compound forms such as ‘to shit in bed’, like the French *chie-en-lit* and the Occitan *cago-lie*, a type that also occurs in Germany (*bettscheisser*) and in the German speaking area of France.

Under this heading we also include names referring to the effect the fluff may have on humans, causing blindness or deafness (HDA): the Italian [bruza'otʃo] is an imperative compound meaning ‘burn eye’, the Occitan *mal d'els* means ‘eyes hurt’, the Ukrainian *slipak* means ‘blind’ and the compound *kurača slipata* means ‘the hens blindness/moon blindness’ while the Bulgarian *gluharče* (*glušarče*, *gluvarniče*) and the Macedonian *gluharče* are derived forms from the adjective ‘deaf’<sup>24</sup>.

#### 3.2. Medicinal uses

There is much evidence related to the dandelion’s use in folk medicine. For example, as was previously noted, in German areas it was prescribed for nighttime

<sup>21</sup> At the same time, however, in a German text from 1693, the dandelion was indicated, as a decoction to take morning and evening, as a remedy for nighttime urine incontinence (perhaps for its yellow colour according to the principle *similia similibus*) (Schröder, *Apotheke*, in HDA).

<sup>22</sup> In French *pissenlit* is the official name of dandelion.

<sup>23</sup> As we know by lexicographical sources provided by the Spanish Committee.

<sup>24</sup> It should also be noted that in this case there is also evidence of therapeutic uses of the dandelion against eye diseases: the roots gathered at dawn and put in a small bag were used as a charm against eye problems (HDA). Instead, in Serbian folk medicine the juice extracted from the roots was used for earaches (Theissen 2005).

enuresis or as an amulet against eye disease and its milky juice was used to treat warts if applied on the third day of the waning moon (HDA). Some different forms sporadically present in Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian and Rumanian suggest medicinal uses of the dandelion, in particular to fight leprosy, scabies and other skin diseases. They are the Spanish *jerba sana* ‘healthy grass’, the South Italian [skatʃʃalj'epri] ‘drive away leprosy’, the Swedish *skabbros* ‘flower of scabies’, the Norwegian *skabb*, *skobbe*, *skabber* ‘scabies’, *vortebloomst* and *skurvblomst(er)* ‘wart flower’. In Danish, in German and in Frisian we find that the most frequent names are derived from the use of the dandelion as a remedy against lice. They are the Danish compound *lopperose*, *loppeblomst*, the North Frisian *liis-blöm̄k* and the German *lūsblōme* (4 places) ‘lice flower’, and Danish *loppeurt* ‘lice grass’.

### 3.3. Oracle from the seed

As evinced from superstitions passed down from folk tradition, there are numerous areas which believe the dandelion pappus could be used to foretell the future: these predictions dealt with how long you would live, or love and marriage, and even life after death<sup>25</sup>. Many of the dandelion’s denominations in this regard refer to people’s love life. Young lovers relied on the plant to predict the outcome of their hopes and loves: they blew on the pappi, and if all the achenes blew away, their dreams would come true. Hence the Portuguese forms [ʃamor duz 'mãif] ‘men’s love’ and [ʒu'izu duz 'omif] ‘judgment of men’ can be related to this belief and we encounter similar forms in Swedish *herdekärlek* and *pojkkärlek* ‘boy’s love’. Instead, the Dutch *klokkebloem* ‘bell flower’ probably refers to another type of oracle which held that the number of seeds left tell the time. This kind of oracle is present in Germany, in England and in Romance countries (HDA; Rolland 1890–1914).

## 4. ANIMALS

There are many names for the dandelion which refer to animals or parts of them, such as the muzzle or tail, often accounted for or used as a metaphor by the speakers to associate physical characteristics of the plant with certain animals or with the fact that some animals eat, like human beings, the leaves. Alinei (1984) believes, on the other hand, that the theriomorphic representation of plants, just like those of other particularly influential aspects on human life such as illnesses and atmospheric phenomena, may constitute a sign of an extremely ancient cultural period, dating back to totemism, when animals were perceived as magical beings, which could become evil and therefore harm man. And, in effect, a totemic representation of the plant can still be recognized in some kinship names attested in South Italian dialects (see 5.). In the languages considered here, the animals that appear in the dandelion’s designations are the pig, swine, sheep, cat, lion, horse, dog, cow, rooster, hen, duck, pigeon, scorpion, snake, owl, frog, goose, stork, crow, cuckoo and donkey; or rather, not only animals typical of the totemic era, namely wild beings found in folktales and legends, but also animals typical of an agrarian society

<sup>25</sup> See HDA and Rolland (1890–1914).

dedicated to farming and raising livestock. As Alinei himself suggests, the heterogeneity of the repertoire itself should be considered an indication that comparisons with an animal depend on cultural rather than metaphoric reasons, and at the same time reveal how the motivation was accepted and re-proposed even in the periods following the first and oldest hunting and gathering era.

#### 4.1. Swine

Compound names like ‘swine flower/thistle/cabbage/rose’ etc. are present in several Germanic languages, so we found *saublume* (in Austria and Switzerland), *saudistel* (in Germany), *schweinblume* and *saublume* in Switzerland and *sow-thistle* in English. This type seems to be more common in Norwegian (with *sauablom* in 7 points) and above all in Swedish, with the following compounds: *svintistel*, *svintoppa* ‘swine flower’, *svinörta* ‘swine herb’, *svinmil(l)a* ‘swine flower’, *svinkål* ‘swine cabbage’, *grisblomma* ‘pig flower’<sup>26</sup>. In the Romance languages expressions similar to those found in the Germanic languages are very rare as the isolated South Italian types [erba majal'etta] ‘little swine grass’, the Rhaeto-Romance *flur piertg* and the Occitan [ēgrayse pwar] ‘get fat the pig’ and [pjous'ɛlo] ‘suckling pig’ show. Concerning the Baltic languages we can notice that in Lithuanian and Latvian there are some compound forms such as ‘milkpig’ probably due to the vast number of types based on ‘milk’ (see 1.1.), to which is added the reference ‘pig’, very common, as we have seen, in Germanic languages.

#### 4.2. Cow

The type ‘cow flower’ (*kuhenblume*) is widespread in German with only one other occurrence in Swedish *kofibla*. Regarding the German noun, it is interesting to know that according to popular beliefs the dandelion, because of its milky juice, is considered a useful remedy for cows whose milk was stolen by witches (HDA).

#### 4.3. Horse

In Frisian (*hijngstebloom*, *hoarsbloom*), Dutch (*paardebloem*), Norwegian (*hestebloom*, *hestebloomst*) and in some localities of Swedish (*hästblomma*, *hästört*) the type ‘horse flower’ is attested in Slavic languages like the Bulgarian *palamida* and Serbian *konjski radić* ‘the horse’s chicory’.

#### 4.4. Dog

In Dutch (*hondebloeme*) and German (*hundebloom*) the type ‘dog flower’ is also attested. As we have seen (3.1.) in various Italian dialects a similar compound form, [piʃʃak'ane], occurs in which the animal has been associated with the known diuretic properties of dandelion. A similar formation is in the Hung. [k'ucɔf̃y].

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<sup>26</sup> In German-speaking Gressoney, in Italy, we find also [ʃw'iχput] that is *saukraut*.

#### 4.5. Rooster and hen

In French we find some claims like *cochet* ‘small rooster’, *cocu*, another noun for ‘rooster’, and in Occitan *galina grassa*, that means ‘fat hen’. We add here the Hungarian form: Hung. *tyúk virág* (in Romania). It should also be added here the form Rum. *curul găinii* ‘hen’s ass’ and *guşa găinii* ‘hen’s crop’, whose motivation is related to the same ‘swelling’.

#### 4.6. Other animals

Finally, in many of the languages examined some sporadic compound terms relating to other types of animals have come up. Thus, we have ‘cat grass’ in Danish (*kattenhurt*), ‘goose flower’ in Swedish (*gåsblomma*), ‘the stork’s flowers’ in Serbian (*rodino cvijece*), in Hungarian ([g’õłɔvirāg], [k’ɔtʃvirāg] ‘duck flower’), ‘the frog’s flower’ in Slovak (*žabací kvet*) and Hungarian ([b’ëkɔvirāg]). We can mention here some cases in which the dandelion is simply called by the name of an animal, without further specification, like the South Italian [palumm’æddə] ‘little pigeon’, the Bulgarian *kotence* ‘kitten (fluffy)’, the Albanian (in Italy) *macja* ‘cat’, the Macedonian *bušeta*, probably the plural form of *buše*, diminutive of *buv* ‘owl’. If in these cases we can assume the fluffy aspect of dandelion is associated with animals, other forms like the North and South Italian [skərpj’oni] ‘scorpion’<sup>27</sup>, the Danish *snogeurt* ‘snake-plant’ or the Swedish *ormros* ‘snake-rose’ rather suggest a negative image of the dandelion, perhaps because it easily takes root and it is difficult to eradicate, or because of its negative effects on the human organism<sup>28</sup>. We add a few forms compounded with ‘donkey’ in Caucasian languages: Tab. [xarən k yk y] ‘donkey flower’, Avar *hlamagaga* and God. [wots’uḡamɑ].

#### 4.7. Zoomorphic comparisons

##### 4.7.1. Lion’s tooth

Of all the names referring to parts of animals the type ‘lion’s tooth’, recorded in Medieval Latin *dens leonis*, stands out because of its frequency. Although this name is generally explained by the indented form of the dandelion’s leaves, it cannot be ruled out that the dandelion’s use in folk medicine to cure toothaches, found, for example, in Germany<sup>29</sup>, as well as the ancient use of teeth as magic and protective charms, both contributed to its popularity. It appears in the French [dād lj’ɔ̃] and [lɔ̃ dɛ̃] ‘lion tooth’<sup>30</sup>, in the South Italian [ri’ente də lə’jonə], and, as a loan word from Spanish, in the Catalan [dj’ente de le’on]. From the Middle French *dent de lion* this type arrived in English (*dandelion*), in English spoken in Scotland (*dandy lion*, *dandy*) and in Welsh (*dandelion*, *dant y llew*). Even the German form *löwenzahn* is a translation of the Medieval Latin *dens*

<sup>27</sup> These forms explicitly refer to the leaf, because the fruit takes another name.

<sup>28</sup> Regarding the Italian form the ancient identification of the plant with the animal might be derived from the therapeutic use of the dandelion against scorpion stings as recounted by Baldassarre Pisanelli, a doctor from Bologna in the 1500s (Pisanelli 1611 [1972]).

<sup>29</sup> “Bei Zahnweh soll man Löwenzahn Blätter solange anhängen, bis sie trocken sind” (HDA: 1439).

<sup>30</sup> The last one in Switzerland.

*leonis* and it is widespread in Austria and particularly in Germany<sup>31</sup>, with some items in Danish (*løvetand*) and Dutch (*ganzetong*). Also in Norwegian the form *løvetann* is the most common type. The term entered, as a loan word, one of the Romany languages spoken in Germany: Sint. [l'ēwetsāno].

#### 4.7.2. Dog's tooth

Other similar nouns are the North Italian [dent de kaŋ] 'dog's tooth', and the Gallo-Roman *dent de chien* in France.

#### 4.7.3. Pig snout

The type 'pig snout' 'snout' or 'muzzle', common to large areas of Gallo-Romania, has been considered a metaphoric expression, because when dandelions are in bud they may look like the muzzle of an animal, as suggested by the name *rostrum porcinum* that appears in medieval herbals next to the most popular *dens leonis*. Thus, from the Latin *murru* 'muzzle, mouth' (REW 5762) comes the French [m'ure] as well as the Occitan derived form *moralhon* and the compound forms 'muzzle porcine/pig' such as [mur puns'iŋ], [m'ure pursj'eu], [m'ure də pər]. Among the Germanic languages this last type occurs only in Swedish (*svinetryne*). In occidental Romance languages we find other similar forms from Late Latin *grunium* 'snout' (REW 3894; FEW IV: 293b) like the French ['grunj], the Italian [gr'uŋno], derived forms like the Franco Provençal [grunj'e] and the North Italian [grupal'ō] and compound forms such as the French [grwē d pər] 'pig snout' and the North Italian [gruŋ pisakan] 'snout pissing dog'. The Occitan [m'ure də 'fedo] 'muzzle sheep' seems to be an isolated form.

Except for the Swedish, all other forms related to this type seem concentrated in the Romance varieties, and in particular in Occitan (starting with *murru*), in French and Central North Italian (here starting with *grunium*).

Other similar sporadic forms are the Gallo-Roman in Switzerland [al a kərb'e] 'crow's wing', [k'uθa korn'iʎe] 'crow's rib' and the Spanish *codarrata* 'tail rat', a compound form that usually refers to the leaf, and the Slovenian *kozja brada* 'the billy goat's beard'.

An isolated form is the Finn. *siansilmä* 'pig's eye'.

### 5. KINSHIP NAMES

Probably because of its polymorphic nature discussed above, a series of popular beliefs have evolved around the dandelion such as the plant's alleged therapeutic or oracular properties, which reveal its ancient role in magic and religion. This aspect also seems to confirm a series of kinship names remaining in some dialects in South Italy. Among these are denominations such as [n'anni], [tattar'annə], [papar'annə], which correspond to 'grandpa' or 'great grandpa', and [tsəts'i], a term of endearment used to address an uncle recurrent especially in animal denominations (Alinei 1984: 26). The presence of kinship names of address, namely substitutive nouns meant to ingratiate the

<sup>31</sup> It also appears in Várgeszetes, a German-speaking place in Hungary.

plant by calling it by the name of a relative, as attested by its greater frequency among the animal names, may be a clue to the dandelion's magic and sacred role; the personification of the dandelion pappi and their identification with a dead relative are also suggested by widespread popular beliefs in South Italy that hold that crushing the plant's seeds blown away by the wind will bring bad luck since they supposedly transported the soul of the dead.

## 6. HUMAN BEINGS

In Alinei's scheme (Alinei 1984), the stage of totemism, reflected in family and animal names is followed by a period marked by magical-religious pagan names, which indicate the assimilation of the plant to an imaginary anthropomorphised being, which replaces the earlier zoomorphic representation. As far as the dandelion is concerned, the Ukrainian dominant term *kal'baba*, can be considered a linguistic fossil from this period. It covers almost half of the Ukrainian language territory, being registered in 32 places (out of 68). The origin of this term is not yet clear: it is probably formed from the Ukrainian *kul'a* 'round-shaped object; bulb', with the reduplicated syllable *-ba* or, most probably, with the term *baba* 'witch, peasant woman'<sup>32</sup>, which also led, by diminutivisation, to the Ukrainian *bobočka*. It's interesting to underline that the same word *baba* occurs in the Bulgarian expression *baba marta* which indicates, as we have seen in 1.4.2, a chimerical and changing being who, in the Balkans, explains the changing weather in the early days of March. The idea of 'old' – old man and old woman – is also present in the following forms: the Czech *stareček*, the Belorussian *dzed i baba* 'old man and old woman', the Swedish *gubb-blomma* 'old man's flower', the Komi-Zyryan *d'odjur* 'old man's head', and the Rumanian *cuibul babei* 'old woman's nest'.

Other examples of human beings are the Swedish *gullgosse* 'gold boy', the Norwegian *gulgut* 'yellow boy' and the South Italian [papu'onno] that indicates a fantastic being, a sort of bogeyman that mothers invoke to frighten their children (Cugno 2012).

## 7. CHRISTIAN NAMES

With the advent of Christianity magical pagan beings which governed the more mysterious aspects of the world were often, in the popular imagination, substituted by Christian entities. In terms of the dandelion, this alternation is evinced by designations referring to elements from Christianity, including the type 'priest' which stands out for its frequency. However these terms have usually been explained by the appearance of the stem top after the pappi have blown away which resembles a tonsure (Bertoldi 1927) and we can already find this anthropomorphic association in the medieval Latin *caput monachi* and *corona caput monaci*. The names belonging to this field are concentrated in Romance languages and include the Gallo-Roman [kɔpel'ɔ] 'priest' and [pajr'in], a

<sup>32</sup> From Old Slavonic *\*baba* 'old woman' with a great semantic variety, from 'old woman' to 'evil woman' or even 'young woman' (Caprini, Alinei, *Sorcière*, ALE I.7).

diminutive form of *paire* ‘priest’, the North Italian [frɛ] ‘friar’ and [pr'evɛdi] ‘priest’, the South Italian [munak'ɛdɔ] ‘little monk’ and the compound [m'unətʃi ʃpaʎʎ'ati] ‘monk without straw’. We can notice that this type is widespread in Rumanian with the form *păpădie*, from the Greek *papas*, through Bulgarian, where *popadija* means ‘the priest’s wife’. The Christianization of the dandelion can also be observed in the popular beliefs rooted in the collective imagination that the fruit can foretell the destiny after death of whoever blows the seed; for example, in Italian and Gallo-Roman domain a widespread superstition holds that whoever is able to blow all the pappi away in just one breath will go to heaven, while the number of pappi left indicates the number of sins to atone for (Rolland 1890–1914). In Germany, when all the seeds have blown away the colour of the pappi will indicate whether you go to heaven (if white) or hell (if black) (HDA).

Nouns such as the Bulgarian *velokdenče*, derived from *Velikden* ‘Easter’, and the Ukrainian dial. *božui tilu* ‘God’s body’ have a reference to the Christian feast of Easter, but may also indirectly indicate the flowering period. However, it is worth noting that dandelions are symbols of grief and of the Passion of Christ in theological symbolism. We also include here the Romanian term from R. Moldova, Rum: *parasca găinii*, with its variant *parasca găinii*, where *parasca* is a regressive derived word from the Christian name Paraschiva (Constantinescu 1963).

Instead, some other names clearly belong to the negative image of the dandelion, seen as a plant that is difficult to eradicate, easily takes root, has potentially toxic latex or pappi which can cause irritation. Thus we can explain expressions like the Danish *fandens urter* ‘damn herbs’, the Italian in Switzerland [fj'o dru di'aw] ‘devil’s flower’ and the Rumanian *floarea morților* ‘flower of the dead’.

Am înregistrat câțiva termeni cu motivație obscură: Bret. *turc'h* <*turc'had*; Engl. from Ireland *caisearbhán* ‘dandelion’; It. *casella*, It. *cascigna* < Lat. *capsella* ‘little box’ REW 1659b; It. *curola* < Lat. *corrigia* + suff. *-ola*, It. *s-cioccapiatte* < late Lat. *\*clocca* ‘bell’ REW 1995 with pref. *ex-* + *piatte* ‘dishes’, It. *s-ciapadue* < Gm. KLAPP ‘to ring out’ REW 4706 with pref. *ex-* + *duie* ‘mugs’; Gallo-Rom. *pucionetto* < \*PUCA REW6806a ‘prickly thing’ + suff. *-one* + suff. *-ettu*.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, this attempt to group the names for dandelion in the European languages based on the implied motivational principles has identified the most prolific denominations and defines the main areas in which they were used. In particular, the derivative or compound nouns that come from “milk” seem to be typical of the Baltic languages and some neighboring Slavic languages, like Polish, Belorussian and Ukrainian. Terminology of this type is still attested, although to a lesser degree, in the other Central Slavic languages (Czech, Slovenian and Slovak) and in South Slavic languages. In Russian and Belorussian the prevalent names are tied to the idea of “blowing” while they are scarcely found elsewhere, and in the Ukraine the form *kal'baba*, containing the term *baba* ‘witch, peasant woman’, is widespread. In the Germanic languages in North Europe, namely, in Swedish and Norwegian, names tied to specific aspects of the flower, like the yellow color or the fact that the flower closes at night, are

frequent. Instead, the type ‘swine flower/thistle/cabbage/rose’ is found in all the Germanic languages, even though it is more frequently attested in Swedish and in Norwegian, while the type ‘horse flower’ seems to be limited to the more northern Germanic languages such as Frisian, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish. The type ‘cow flower’ is confined to German. From the medieval Latin *dens leonis* a lexical type has developed that is even more common in most of the main languages in central and northern Europe, including German (in Germany and Austria), Danish, Dutch and Norwegian, and in French, through which it also spread in Great Britain, where it is a loan in the English speaking territories in England, Wales, Ireland and in Scots. Moreover, beside the compound ‘lion’s tooth’, in Germany the type ‘butter flower’ is also fairly widespread. Generally speaking, the denominations in the Romance languages seem to be somewhat fragmented: in French the type ‘piss in bed’ is the most common, to which the variant ‘dog pisses’ found in Italian dialects can be added. In Occitan derived and compound forms based on ‘muzzle’ and ‘swine’ are more popular. Italian dialects, Romanian and Rhaeto-Romance are noted for a considerable number of derivatives or compounds which refer to ‘chicory’, even though in Romanian the types derived from ‘lettuce’ and above all *păpădie* are more prevalent.

In Celtic language we find the types: ‘to piss in bed’ in the Breton spoken in France and ‘dandelion’ in the Welsh spoken in Great Britain.

With regard to Uralic languages, we identify the situation from Finnish, where most of the forms include the terms ‘flower’ or ‘grass’, showing two dominant types. The first type is represented by *keltakukka* ‘yellow flower’. The second type is illustrated by compound forms, with terms meaning ‘butter’: *voikukka* ‘butter flower’ or ‘milk’: *maitokukka* ‘milk flower’, *maitoheinä* ‘milk grass’. These types are found in other Uralic languages, for instance, in Saami: *fiš'kis-rasse* ‘yellow flower (grass)’, *vuoggja-lieððe* ‘butter flower’, in Hungarian: *ŷārgōvirāg* ‘yellow flower’, in Mari (Cheremis): [ʃɔrʃuðo] ‘milk-grass’, [s'ɔrtʃ'æs'kæ] ‘milk flower’, etc. It is widely spread in the Uralic languages spoken in the eastern part of the continent the Russian loan word Russ. *oduvančik*: *oduvančika* (in Karelian), *oduvan'čik* (in Udmurt and Erzya-Mordvin), *oduvančik* (in Komi-Permiak and Moksha-Mordvin).

Regarding the other languages spoken in the eastern part of the continent (Caucasian, Turkic), the few numerous attestations generally show the types that incorporate terms meaning ‘flower’, ‘grass’, in association with ‘yellow’ or ‘milk’: Tatar *sary čäčäk* ‘yellow flower’, Kumyk *sytyly halt* ‘a milk grass’ (as a second answer).

In addition to the more common denominations, the dandelion plant, as previously mentioned, typically has multiple other names, some more transparent than others. Often they are related to popular beliefs and knowledge which have taken root in the collective memory over the centuries and contribute to keeping alive the image of a plant of many magical powers; it can be used as a remedy for diverse medical problems and to predict the future in various spheres of life. At the same time, some of these denominations, like the animal and kinship names or the names of magical-religious beings, seem to support the hypothesis that the dandelion was used in ancient magic and religion. We believe this aspect will be better defined when linguistic data is compared with data on folk cultures from different parts of Europe.

**DOUBLE ANSWERS**

04. 0/ 010, 031: Bulg. *mlečok*  
 04. 0/ 019: Bulg. *baba marta*  
 05. 0/ 008, 015: Dan. *'mɛlgəbøqə*  
 05. 0/ 019: Dan. *mælkebøtte*  
 05. 0/ 021: Dan. *troldblomme*  
 06.2/ 216: Sp. *Xicoira*  
 07.0/ 001, 003, 006, 007, 009, 016, 017, 018, 021, 023, 103, 107, 111, 118, 123, 130, 131, 137, 141, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 153, 155, 157, 177, 178, 184, 189, 192, 193, 194, 197, 200, 212, 213, 214, F 302, F 358: Finn. *voikukka*  
 07.0/ 012, 013, 017, 021, 137, 178, 189, 224: Finn. *voikukkanen*  
 07.0/ 009, 018, 195, 224, F 302, F 391: Finn. *keltakukka*  
 07.0/ 016, 180: Finn. *keltakukken*  
 07.0/ 017: Finn. *maitoheinä*  
 08.0/66, 81: Fr. [dã t fĩ]  
 08.0/149: Fr. [pɛrsn'ɛ]  
 08.0/ 167, 168: Fr. [grinj'u]  
 08.0/ 167, 181: Fr. [grinj'ɛsɔ]  
 08.0/ 180: Fr. [fĩ də jɛv]  
 08.0/ 200: Fr. [laterũ]  
 08.0/ 202: Fr. [zal'ina]  
 08.0/ 237: Fr. [repũtʃu]  
 08.0/ 259: Fr. [kapir'ã]  
 08.0/ 271: Fr. [pisək'ã]  
 08.0/ 281: Fr. [estak'ot]  
 09.0/010, 030: Engl. *pissabed*  
 09.0/046: Engl. *pee-bed*  
 09.0/062: Engl. *shitabed*  
 09.0/006: Engl. *haygreen*  
 11.0/008, 020, 031, 037: Hung. *p'icpɔng*  
 11.0/006: Hung. *p'impō*  
 11.0/002: Hung. *p'impōkɔ*  
 11.0/032: Hung. *p'izdōkɔ*  
 11.0/009, 024, 027, 029, 030, 033: Hung. *l'āntsfy̆*  
 11.0/026: Hung. *l'āntsvirāg*  
 11.0/022: Hung. *l'āmpɔvirāg*  
 12.1/107: Engl. *pissabeds*  
 12.1/112: Engl. *caisearbhán*  
 14.0/001: It. *insalata*  
 14.8/805: Gm. *sqlv'Adjigō*  
 17.0/ 010, 013, 028, 029, 032, 037, 042, 044, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 057, 058, 059, 060, 062, 063, 064, 065, 067, 071, 082, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 094, 099, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 111, 112, 114, 115, 118, 120, 122, 123, 125,

- 127–129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152: Norw. *løvetann*
- 17.0/ 080, 098, 100: Norw. *soleie*
- 17.0/101: Norw. *gulblome*
- 17.0/008: Norw. *gulblomster*
- 17.0/115, 119, 123: Norw. *lekkjebloom*
- 17.0/099, 102, 114, 119, 120: Norw. *kjedebloom*
- 17.0/ 095, 099: Norw. *belteblom*
- 17.0/081: Norw. *nattsvæve*
- 17.0/022: Norw. *nattsove*
- 17.0/080, 081, 119, 122, 124, 125: Norw. *kveldsvæve*
- 17.0/022, 027, 044: Norw. *kveldsove*
- 17.0/140: Norw. *kveldkippe*
- 17.0/042, 121: Norw. *kveldkeppe*
- 17.0/008, 010, 023, 027: Norw. *morgongåve*
- 17.0/141: Norw. *sauablom*
- 17.0/091, 104: Norw. *hestebloom*
- 17.0/007, 132: Norw. *hestebloomst*
- 17.0/011, 012, 020, 036, 053, 054, 055, 071: Norw. *hårkall*
- 17.0/063, 067, 096: Norw. *fiavel*
- 17.0/064: Norw. *fiaveli bakken*, rég.
- 17.0/063: Norw. *fiavelsoleie*
- 17.0/101: Norw. *fiavelblome*
- 17.0/092, 095, 099: Norw. *vortebloomst*
- 17.0/012, 065, 077: Norw. *skurvblomst(er)*
- 17.0/ Norw. *skabb*
- 17.0/092, 135: Norw. *skobbe*
- 17.0/133: Norw. *skabber*, pl.
- 18.0/ 003, 007, 017, 018, 019, 020: Du. *paard – bloem*
- 18.0/104, 208: Du. *paard – bloem*
- 18.0/021, 022, 023: Du. *paard – bloem*
- 18.0/210: Du. *pis – bloem*
- 18.0/022: Du. *struik*
- 18.1/104: Fris. *pareblom*
- 19.0/029: Pol. *mleczaj*
- 19.0/035: Pol. *maiczki*
- 23.0/053: Rum. *păpădie*
- 23.0/007: Rum. *scai în lapte*
- 23.0/017, 018: Rum. [pəpəd'iʝi]
- 23.0/022: Rum. *pană galbenă*
- 23.0/217: Rum. [pəpədʒ'iʝe]
- 26.0/001, 004, 011, 012: Cz. *pampeliška*
- 26.0/005, 007: Cz. *pampelice*
- 26.0/005: Cz. *mlíč*

- 26.0/010: Cz. *máječek*  
28.0/075: Russ. dial. *mološnik*  
28.1/107: Bruss. *naduvančyk*  
28.1/125: Bruss. *budančyk*  
28.2/ 208, 222, 230: Ukr. *kul' baba*  
28.2/ 229: Ukr. dial. *babakul'*  
28.2/ 254: Ukr. dial. *žovta kosycja*  
28.3/306–308, 310, 315, 321, 328: Est. *ˆvõi-lill*  
28.3/328: Est. *ˆvõid-lill*  
28.3/ Est.: *ˆvõisma-lill*  
28.3/327: Est. *ˆvõi-kain*  
28.3/312, 313: Est. 327 *ˆvõiu-kain*  
28.3/ 327: Est. *ˆvõisma-kain*  
28.3/321: Est. *ˆpiima-lill*  
28.3/321, 327: Est. *ˆpiima-ohakas*  
28.3/328: Est. *ˆpiima-leht*  
28.3/ Est. *ˆpiima-hein*  
28.3/321: Est. *ˆpiima-hain*  
28.3/327, 310: Est. *ˆsea-piima-ohakas*  
28.3/310, 312: Est. *ˆsea-piima-rohi*  
28.3/369, 370: Est.: Liv. *sigāsēmḡa*  
28.3/313: Est. *ˆvarese-piim-ohakas*  
28.3/313: Est. *ˆvares(e)-piima-rohi*  
28.3//313: Est. *ˆpäeva/rohud (pl.)*  
28.3/330, 331, 338: Kar. *oduvančikka*  
28.4/405, 406: Lith. *kiaũlpienė*  
28.4/403, 417: Lith. *kiaũlpienė*  
28.4/ 403: Lith. *kiaulāpienė*  
28.4/430: Lith. *p'ie.n'is piēnis*  
28.4/452, 454, 456, 467, 468, 470: Latv. *pienene*  
28.4/463, 464, 465, 484: Latv. *pienene*  
28.4/480, 482–484: Latv. *pienine*  
28.4/478: Latv. *piene*  
28.4/459: Latv. *piendele*  
28.4/453, 455: Latv. *cukpiene*  
28.4/459: Latv. *cũkpienis*  
28.4/467, 471, 486: Latv. *cũkupiene*  
28.4/481: Latv. *cũkupiene*  
28.4/467: Latv. *cũkupienis*  
28.4/463, 481: Latv. *cũku piene*  
28.4/ 463: Latv. dial. *piene*  
28.5//503: Udm. *oduvan'čik*  
28.5//503: Udm. *mun' o-mun' o babapel'*  
28.5//512: Udm. *žil'y s'as'ka*

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- 28.5//509: Udm. *ybyl'-baryl'*  
28.5//511: Udm. *akbabu*  
28.5/ 534: KomZyr. *tuusoo vižjur*  
28.5/ 537: KomZyr. *jöla jön*  
28.5/ 538: KomZyr. *jöla jön jur*  
28.5/545, 547: KomPerm. *oduvančik*  
28.6/607, 608, 609, 611: Rum. *păpădie*  
28.9h/940: Kum. *konak 'ot*  
28.9h/940: Kum. *sytly halt<sup>h</sup>'a*  
28.9h/940: Kum. *p<sup>h</sup>aj p<sup>h</sup>el'ek<sup>h</sup>*  
29.3/ 301: Alb. *tamëlçok*

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## LÉGENDE

## 1. THE ASPECT OF THE PLANT

## 1.1. The stem's juice

## 1.1.1. Derived from 'milk'

Alb.	<i>qumështore</i>	01.0/001-010
Bulg.	<i>mleč</i>	04.0/ 031
Bulg.	<i>mlečka</i>	04.0/ 014, 016, 017, 020, 029, 030
Bulg.	<i>mlečok</i>	04.0/ 003, 009, 012, 015,
Bulg.	<i>mlečåk</i>	04.0/ 002, 004, 005, 007
Pol.	<i>mlecz</i>	19.0/ 001–003, 006–009, 011–021, 023–028, 031, 033–034, 035, 036– 038
Pol.	<i>mleczak</i>	19.0/ 010, 022
Pol.	<i>mleczaj</i>	19.0/ 004, 005
Sorb.	<i>mlats</i>	21.0/ 54
Sorb.	<i>mluť</i> <sup>?</sup>	21.0/ 5 5
Cz.	<i>mlíčí</i> n.	26.0/ 002, 007
Cz.	<i>mlíč</i> m.	26.0/ 006, 011, 012
Cz.	<i>mličník</i>	26.0/001
Slovak	<i>mlieč</i>	26.1/105
Russ.	<i>moločaj</i>	28.0/002
Russ. dial.	<i>mlečyk</i>	28.0/212
Bruss.	<i>maločnik</i>	28.1/101, 104, 118
Bruss.	<i>malačaj</i>	28.1/105–106, 111, 113, 117, 120–122
Bruss.	<i>moločyj</i>	28.1/ 119
Bruss.	<i>malačjak</i>	28.1/ 126
Ukr. dial.	<i>moloč</i>	28.2/ 236, 257
Ukr. dial.	<i>moločyn</i>	28.2/ 252
Ukr. dial.	<i>moločij</i>	28.2/ 201, 208, 211, 215, 216, 217, 221, 222, 223, 234, 235, 240, 251, 256, 257, 259
Ukr. dial.	<i>moločijka</i>	28.2/ 238
Serb.	<i>mliječ</i>	29.0/ 027, 033
Serb.	<i>mliječac</i>	29.0/ 010
Bosn., Serb.	<i>mlječika</i>	29.0/ 012, 013, 032
Cr.	<i>mlječevina</i>	29.0/ 022
Cr.	<i>mliječnjak</i>	29.0/ 019
Sloven.	<i>mleč</i>	29.2/ 201, 204
Sloven.	<i>mleček</i>	29.2/ 205
Mac.	<i>plečka</i>	29.1/ 101, 105

Sloven. <i>mlečje</i>	14.6/ 01
Lith. <i>piėnė</i>	28.4/ 406–408, 411, 419–425, 427, 428, 431–433, 437, 439–442
Lith. <i>pienė</i>	28.4/ 430, 436
Lith. <i>piėnis</i>	28.4/ 421, 428–429, 438
Lith. <i>pienyš</i>	28.4/ 430
Latv. <i>pienene</i>	28.4/ 451, 458, 460–462, 470, 473–475, 465, 466, 476, 477, 485, 479
Latv. <i>pienine</i>	28.4/ 478, 480, 482–484
Latv. <i>piene</i>	28.4/ 471, 463
Latv. <i>pienele</i>	28.4/ 457, 459
Latv. <i>pieninīca</i>	28.4/ 484
Sp. <i>lechechino</i>	06.0/036
Sp. <i>lehecilla</i>	06.0/043
Sp. <i>lecharuela</i>	06.0/041
Sp. <i>latacines</i>	06.0/044
Sp. <i>latocino</i>	06.0/065
Sp. <i>lleiterola</i>	06.0/068
Cat. [kiks'o] [kəts'o] [ələtʰo]	06.2/203, 214, 216, 219, 224
Fpr. [letʰɔ]	08.0/177
Picc. [laʀ'ɔ]	08.0/007, 008, 013-016, 021-023
GalloRom. [latʃir'u]	08.0/212, 213, 225, 238
Cors. [lattar'ella]	08.5/506
Cors. [natar'ebulu]	08.5/504-505
N.It. <i>latticione</i>	14.0/008
N. It. <i>lattaria</i>	14.0/031
N.It. <i>latsol</i>	14.0/043
N.It. [lat'ona]	14.0/055
GalloRom. [leitəs'ɔ]	25.2/203
GalloRom. [laetr'ɔ bðã]	25.2/201

### 1.1.1.2. Compound forms with 'milk'

#### 1.1.1.2.1 'milkthistle'

Gm. <i>milchdistel</i>	02.0/038
Engl. <i>milky-dashel</i>	09.0/060, 061
Gm. <i>milchdistel</i>	22.0/104, 118, 119
Swed. <i>mjölkdistel</i>	24.0/183, 187, 189
Est. <i>piima-ohakas</i>	28.3/321
Est. <i>piima-ohak</i>	28.3/311

#### 1.1.1.2.2. 'milkbush'

Gm. [m'ylibuzn]	02.0/004
Gm. <i>milchbüschel</i>	02.0/011-013
Gm. <i>milchbusch(en)</i>	22.0/084, 088

- 1.1.1.2.3.** ‘milkleaves’  
Gm. *milchblättchen* 02.0/002, 024,037
- 1.1.1.2.4.** ‘damn milky bucket’  
Dan. (fandens)/*maelkebøtte* 05.0/001-003, 005-007, 010, 011-014, 016, 020
- 1.1.1.2.5.** ‘milkstock’  
Gm. [m'ilç[dog] 22.0/094, 111, 112, 129
- 1.1.1.2.6.** ‘milk grass’  
Sp. *yerba letrera, jerba lechera* 06.0/045, 087  
Finn. *maitoheinä* 07.0/009, 018, 192, F 302, F 361, F 391, F 392  
Hung. [t'ejɛfy] 11.0/025, 028, 031  
Hung. [t'ejɛfgɔz] 11.0/032  
Hung. [t'ejɛjdudvɔ] 11.0/008, 009  
Cr. *ml̥:ćna: tr̥a:va* 11.0/ 035  
Est. *piima-rohi* 28.3/310  
Mar. *šör-šudo* 28.5/517, 518, 520, 524–526  
KomZyr. *jöla turun* 28.5/528, 529, 536, 537, 538, 540–542
- 1.1.1.2.7.** ‘milk flower’  
Finn. *maitokukka* 07.0/017, 195  
Finn. *maitokukkanen* 07.0/224  
Liv. *sēmḍaputkōz* 23.3/ 370  
Mar. *šör-čäs'kä* 28/5521, 523
- 1.1.1.2.8.** ‘milk pig’  
Est. *sea-piima-ohakas* 28.3/ 312  
Est. *sea-piima-rohi* 28.3/313  
Lith. *kiaūlpienė* 28.4/ 401, 402, 404, 405, 409, 410, 414, 416–418, 413, 415  
Lith. *kiaūliapienė* 28.4/ 426, 435  
Latv. *cūkpiene* 28.4/ 452–456, 467–470, 472  
Latv. *cūkpienis* 28.4/ 467  
Latv. *cūkupiene* 28.4/ 471, 486  
Latv. *cūku piene* 28.4/ 463  
Latv. *cūku pienene* 28.4/ 464
- 1.1.1.2.9.** ‘swine milk’  
Gm. [s'ɔumɛlɛ] 21.0/055, 056, 057  
Gm. [s'ɔumɛlɛ] 22.0/044
- 1.1.1.2.10.** ‘milk dog’  
Hung. [k'ucɔtɛj] 11/0010, 023  
Ukr. dial. *psjāče moloko* 28.2/ 237, 264

- 1.1.1.2.11.** ‘sour milk’  
Du. *z’ürme.lək* 18.0/023
- 1.1.1.2.12.** ‘milk ?’  
Hung. [t’ejε]kākıt[ɟ] 11.0/16  
Hung. [t’ejεt]kε] 11.0/040  
Bruss. *vovčo moloko* 28.1/ 123
- 1.1.2.** Forms coming from the word for *butter*
- 1.1.2.1.** Derived forms  
Slovak *másliak* 26.1/112  
Bosn. *maslačak* 29.0/023  
Cr. *maslačak* 29.0/002, 005, 009  
Cr. *slačak* 29.0/021  
Serb. *maslačak* 29.0/025, 030, 031
- 1.1.2.2.** Compound forms with ‘butter’
- 1.1.2.2.1.** ‘butter flower’  
Finn. *voikukka* 07.0/ 015, 022, 105, 108, 114, 115, 116, 119, 124, 125, 126, 128, 150, 151, 152, 154, 156, 158, 159, 160, 162, 172, 174, 179, 180, 190, 191, 199, 204, 207, 220, 225, 226, F 352, F 355, F 360, F 362, F 363, F 702, 217, 219, 232  
Finn. *voikukku* 07.0/F 301, F 302, F 353  
Finn. *voikukkanen* 07.0/014, 016, 019, 020, 021, 177, 184, 187, 209, 212, 213, 214, 216, 223, F 359  
Finn. *voinunnu* 07.0/012, 168, 169, 178  
Swed. *smörblomma* 07.5/501, 503-506, 601, 604, 605, 607  
Sm. *vuoggja-lieððe* 07.9/ 924  
Fris. *bötterkröl* 18.1/203  
Gm. [b’utəRblu:mə] 21.0/001, 003-018, 027-032, 041, 050, 063  
Gm. [b’utəRblu:mə] 22.0/021, 023-026, 039, 054, 074  
Gm. *butter-blume* 23.0/202  
Swed. *smörblomma* 24.0/091, 093, 106, 111  
Kal. *tʃillesko blumma* 34.0/001
- 1.1.2.2.2** ‘butter thistle’  
Gm. [b’udəRdiʃdəl] ‘butter-thistle’ 22.0/077

- 1.1.2.2.3** ‘butter ball’  
Swed. *smörboll* 24.0/113
- 1.1.2.2.4** ‘butter lump’  
Swed. *smörgubbe* 24.0/104, 123, 124, 126, 149
- 1.1.2.2.5** ‘buttermilk flower’  
Gm. [b'ɔtemelusblæm] 21.0/002
- 1.1.3.** Forms coming from the word for *cream*
- 1.1.3.** Derived forms  
Cz. *smetanka* 26.0/ 003, 004
- 1.1.4.** Forms coming from names referring to *body parts with fat*
- Bulg. *mayno kokalče* 04.0/ 024
- 1.1.5.** Forms coming from names associated with *viscous liquid/fat*
- 1.1.5.1.** Derived forms  
Slovak *slimák* 26.1/ 106
- 1.1.5.2.** Compound forms
- ‘bacon flower’  
Gm. [ʃb'ɛgblume] 21.0/039
- ‘lard flower’  
Gm. [ʃm'oldsblūmə] 22.0/131
- 1.2. The stalk**
- 1.2.1.** ‘stalk’  
Friul. Lad. [t'ale] 14.0/005,019
- ‘reed, rush’  
C.S.It. [j'unku] 14.0/129
- 1.2.2.** *aspect of the stem*
- ‘small pipe’,  
Gm. *röhrel* 02.0/046, 048
- ‘small pipe salad’  
Gm. *röhrelsalat* 02.0/028- 030, 032, 042-044,047

‘small cane’	
C.It. [bj'ɔdola]	14.0/076
‘smooth thistle’	
Swed. <i>slät-tistel</i>	24.0/199
<b>1.3. The leaf</b>	
<b>1.3.1.1. ‘frizzy’</b>	
GalloRom. [krep'ɔta] f.	08.0/160
S. It. [kresp'æmme]	14.0/080
GalloRom. <i>grobél</i>	08.0/223, 237
GalloRom. <i>crochet</i>	08.0/154, 168, 182
<b>1.3.1.2. ‘grind the teeth’</b>	
GalloRom. <i>grignette</i>	08.0/167
Karat. [h'ʉdiru g'idubda]	28.8/823
<b>1.3.2. ‘bitter’</b>	
Gr. <i>pikral'iθra</i>	10.0/029
C.S.It. [mar'ella]	14.0 /114, 123
It. <i>spraina</i>	14.0/093
<b>1.3.3. Comparisons with other plants with same leaf</b>	
<b>1.3.3.1. ‘chicory’</b>	
Sloven. <i>regat</i>	02.1/102
Cat. [tʃik'ɔjA]	06.2/201
Hung. [tʃ'orbökɔ]	11.0/007, 024
Icel. (G) <i>ffíll</i>	13.0/001
N.C.S.It. [tʃi'korja]	14.0/003, 014, 015, 021, 024, 025, 028, 029, 042, 073, 075, 078, 133, 134, 137, 146, 149, 150, 154, 155, 302
Occ. [tʃi'korja]	14.0/401, 402
Gm. [tʃi'korja]	14.0/802
Gr. [tʃi'korja]	14.0/502
Rum. <i>cicoare</i>	23.0/028, 030, 065
RhRom. <i>cicoria</i>	25.4/401, 402, 403
Hung. <i>csorbóka</i>	28/5550
Sloven. <i>regat</i>	29.2/202, 203
Sloven. <i>vergrat</i>	29.2/207
Gr. <i>pikrallin</i>	30.0/002, 005
Gr. <i>pikrallidin</i>	30.0/003, 004

**1.3.3.1.1. Derived forms**

Gm. <i>zichorei</i>	02.0/001, 035
GalloRom. [ʃikɔr'e]	03.1/104, 105-108
GalloRom. [ʃikɔr'e]	08.0/050, 065, 066, 122, 136, 226, 250, 251, 265, 266, 277, 283, 285
C.S.It. [tʃikɔri'one]	14.0/085, 087, 088, 091, 096, 102, 105, 141, 142
GalloRom. [tʃikɔri'one]	14.0/406

**1.3.3.1.2. Compound forms**

## ‘wild cicory’

Sard. [tʃi'kɔrja a'rɛsta]	14.0/144, 145, 147
C.S.It. [tʃik'ɔrja azin'ina]	14.0/083
Sard. [tʃik'ɔrja b'urda]	14.0/148, 151-153
N.It. [tʃik'ɔrja 'matta]	14.0/023, 030
N. It. C.S.It. [tʃik'ɔrja salv'adiga]	14.0/006, 012, 089, 094, 107, 113
It. [tʃik'ɔrja di pra:j]	14.0/301
Malt. [tʃikwejra sal'vaddʒa]	16.0/001

## ‘chicory’s flower’

Du. <i>cichoreiblæm</i>	18.0/210
Gm. <i>zichorienblume</i>	25.1/110

**1.3.3.2 ‘radicchio, chicory’**

Cors. [rad'itju]	08.5/501, 503, 507
N.It., C.It. [ra'dikkjo]	14.0/ 004, 017, 060
N.It. [rad'itʃa]	14.0/057

**1.3.3.2.1. ‘small root’**

N.It. [radicc'ella]	14.0/010
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**1.3.3.2.2. Compound forms**

## ‘wild radicchio’

N.It., C.It. [rad'etʃo m'ato]	14.0/026, 049
N.It, C.S.It. [rad'icco salv'atiho]	14.0/020, 059, 065, 066
C.It. [rad'itʃja sarv'adga]	14.0/053
Gm. [rad'icco salv'atiho](< It. <i>Radicchio selvatico</i> )	14.0/805

## ‘bud’s radicchio’

N. It. <i>radicchio del bottone</i>	14.0/018
C.It. [raditʃun sarv'ɛgu]	14.0/046

- 1.3.3.3.** ‘lettuce’  
 GalloRom. [lit'ydzɑ] 08.0/198, 211  
 Rum. *lăptucă* 23.0/005, 006, 009, 024, 033, 043, 045  
 049, 062, 063, 075, 047  
 Rum. *lătușcă* 23.0/002
- 1.3.3.4.** ‘thistle’  
**1.3.3.4.1.** Eng. *thistle* 09.0/006, 050
- Derived forms  
 C.S.It. [kard'ed̥d̥ɑ]f. 14.0/136  
 C.S.It. [kard'iλλu] 14.0/97, 99  
 C.S.It. [kard'onə] 14.0/108, 116, 124-126  
 C.S.It. [karduntʃillə] 14.0/120  
 C.S.It. [karduʃʃillə] 14.0/103
- 1.3.3.4.2.** Compound forms with ‘wild’  
 C.S.It. [kard'ed̥d̥ɑ serv'adzɑ] 14.0/132, 201  
 C.S.It. [kard'uni kr'esti] 14.0/121
- 1.3.3.5.** ‘plants, herbs’  
 Gael. (C) *lusan* 09.3/221  
 KomPerm. *babapel' turun* 28.5/ 543, 545–547
- 1.3.3.6.** ‘leek’  
 Gr. *pr'asos* 10.0/006, 021, 023, 038  
 Gr. *pras'ina* 10.0/062  
 Gr. *pr'asos* 10.0/039
- 1.3.3.7.** ‘other field plant’  
 Rum. *susai* 23.0/048
- 1.3.4.** Culinary use  
**1.3.4.1.1.** ‘salad’  
 GalloRom. [sal'ad] 08.0/038, 147
- 1.3.4.1.2.** Compound forms ‘salad+ wild’  
 N.It. [sal'ata salv'adiga] 14.0/013  
 N.It. [sal'ata di pr'ai] 14.0/007  
 Friul. Lad. [sal'ata di pr'ai] 14.0/001
- 1.3.4.2.** ‘grass to be cut and eaten as salad’  
 N.It. [tadzejn'etu] 14.0/052

- 1.3.4.3.** ‘carrot’  
Friul. *pastinaca* 14.0/011
- 1.3.4.4.** ‘wild onion’  
It. *cipolla agreste* 14.0/117
- 1.3.4.5.** ‘wild parsley’  
Hung. [p'impō] 11.0/004, 005, 039  
Hung. [p'impōvirāg] 11.0/006  
Hung. [p'impōkɔ] 11.0/003  
Hung. [p'impālō] 11.0/013  
Hung. [p'ipompāpom] 11.0/034
- 1.4. The flower**
- 1.4.1. The color**
- 1.4.1.1. ‘yellow’**
- 1.4.1.1.1. Derived forms from ‘yellow’**  
Bulg. Зѧлт'уртѧ žālturče 04.0/011, 021  
Rum. *galben-ea* 23.0/061  
Rum. [gəlbɪn'ikə] 28.6/611  
Rum. [gəlbɪn'are] 28.6/602  
Cr. *žućenica* 29.0 028
- 1.4.1.1.2. Compound forms with ‘yellow’  
‘yellow flower’**  
Finn. [k'eltakukka] 07.0/002, 003, 004, 006, 007, 010, 023,  
103, 106, 107, 109, 111, 113, 118,  
120- 123, 127, 129, 130-144, 146-  
149, 153, 155, 157, 163, 164, 166,  
189, 193, 194, 197, 200, 227, 228, F  
354, F 358  
Swed. *gulblomma* 07.5/502, 602  
Sm. [fis'kis-rasse] 07.9/901, 903, 923  
Hung. [j'ārgəvirāg] 11.0/001, 024  
Hung. [j'ārgəvirāgtȳ] 11.0/024  
Norw. *gulblome* 17.0/103, 109  
Norw. *gulblomster* 17.0/058, 106  
Rum. *floare galbenă* 23.0/007  
Swed. *gulblomma/gulablomma/  
storgulblomma* 24.0/038, 086, 092  
Finn. *keltakukka* 24.8/003-005, 009  
Swed. *gulros* 24.0/082,

Swed. <i>gultoppa</i>	24.0/105, 201
Swed. <i>gulmånsa</i>	24.0/187
Ukr. dial. <i>žovtoj kvitja</i>	28.2/250
Kar. <i>žoutoiboba</i>	28.3/343
Mar. <i>ˆnaryn'če - ˆčäzä</i>	28.5/519
MMord. <i>tjužä pančf</i>	28.5/555, 558–560
MMord. <i>tjužä pančfkä</i>	28.5/556
MMord. <i>tjužä cvetka</i>	28.5/563
EMordv. <i>ožo cvetka</i>	28.5/568, 570, 572, 579, 583, 584, 586
EMordv. <i>ožä ceckinä</i>	28.5/571
EMordv. <i>ožo baljagat</i>	28.5/585
Tatar (T) <i>sary čäčäk</i>	28.9/926, 931, 932, 934
‘yellow brush’	
Swed. <i>gulborste</i>	24.0/094
‘yellow little lump’	
Swed. <i>gulgubbe</i>	24.0/063, 064, 066-068
‘marguerite + yellow’	
Udm. <i>čuž hut'uk</i>	28.5/501
‘sow thistle + yellow’	
Rum. <i>susaniță galbenă</i>	28.6/616
‘fescue grass + yellow’	
Veps <i>paküine žitnikäne</i>	29.3/358
‘crown (royal) yellow’	
Ukr. dial. <i>žovta korol'ka</i>	28.2/254
‘yellow + head’	
MMordv. <i>tjužja prja</i>	28.5/561, 564, 566
‘yellow + little head’	
KomZyr. <i>jöla turun</i>	28.5/528, 529, 536, 537, 538, 540–542
‘? yellow’	
Russ. dial. <i>žělta koltuška</i>	28.0/006
<b>1.4.1.2</b> ‘white’	
‘marguerite + white’	
Udm. <i>čuž s'as'ka</i>	28.5/502, 503, 509, 512–513, 592–593
Udm. <i>čuž čača</i>	28.5/595

**1.4.1.3.** Forms coming from the adjective *sparkling, brightening***1.4.1.3.1.** Simple form

Cr. *lampuš* 29.0/006 (< Hung. *lám pás* ‘lamp’)

**1.4.1.3.2.** Derived form

Bulg. *lampički* 04.0/013

Hung. [l'ámpɔf̥y] 11.0/022

Hung. [l'ámpāfy] 11.0/033

Hung. [l'ámpāgɔz] 11.0/032

Slovak *lám pavirág* (< Hung.) 26.1/ 202

**1.4.1.4.** Compound form with ‘gold’**1.4.1.4.1.** ‘gold’

‘gold rose’

Swed. *gullros* 24.0/096

‘gold brush’

Swed. *gullborst/e, gullbörst* 24.0/035, 050, 060, 061, 146, 161, 173

Norw. *gullboste* 17.0/040, 041, 044, 016-053, 057, 060, 067, 071, 073, 083, 101, 104, 121-125, 147

‘gold lump’

Swed. *gullgubbe* 24.0/099, 100, 102, 118

**1.4.1.4.2.** ‘egg’

‘eggs flower’

Gm. *eierblume* 21.0/026

‘eggs bush’

Gm. *eierbusch* 22.0/063, 064, 079

‘eggsstem’

Gm. *eierstamme* 22.0/057

‘eggs stock’

Gm. *eierstock* 22.0/067

Gm. [h'ɛɪE]tɔky] 25.1/103

**1.4.1.4.3.** ‘sun’

Sp. *sol* 06.0/065

Norw. *solei* 17.0/063, 065, 081, 099, 120

‘sun + flower’		
Kar. <i>päibobo</i>		28.3/345
<b>1.4.2. The period of flowering</b>		
<b>1.4.2.1. ‘March’</b>		
Derived forms		
Bulg. <i>martenica</i>		04.0/ 019
<b>1.4.2.2. ‘May’</b>		
<b>1.4.2.2.1. Simple form</b>		
Pol. maj <i>maj</i>		19.0/ 037
<b>1.4.2.2.2. Derived forms</b>		
Pol. <i>majka</i>		19.0/032
Slovak m'ajka <i>majka</i>		26.1/ 201
Ukr. dial. <i>majka</i>		28.2/ 232
<b>1.4.2.2.3. Compounds</b>		
‘flower May’		
Ukr. dial. <i>majova čička</i> ‘May flower’		28.2/261
‘May flower/bushes/stock...’		
Gm. <i>maiblume</i>		02.0/003, 017, 040, 041
Gm. <i>maibuschen</i>		02.0/010
Gm. <i>maistök</i>		02.0/031
Gm. <i>maidocke</i>		02.0/006
Gm. <i>mairöhrel</i>		02.0/005
Gm. <i>maiblume</i>		21.0/051, 059-062
Gm. <i>maiblume</i>		22.0/132
Gm. <i>maistök</i>		22.0/097
<b>1.4.2.3. ‘midsummer’s flower’</b>		
Swed. <i>midsommarsblomma</i>		24.0/025
‘yellow summer flowers’		
Gael. (C) <i>lus buidhe an t-samhraidh</i>		09.3/216
<b>1.4.2.4. ‘removal flower’</b>		
Swed. <i>buförsblomma</i>		24.0/089

- 1.4.2.5.** ‘flower of the stada’  
 Swed. *stadublomma* 24.0/043, 070  
 Swed. *stadugubbe* 24.0/072
- 1.4.3.** *Flower’s behavior*
- 1.4.3.1.** ‘flowers close at night’  
 Norw. *nattsvæve, nattsove* 17.0/013, 017, 028, 078-080, 082, 102  
 Norw. *kveldsvæve, kvelsøve* 17.0/010, 100, 094, 097, 098  
 Norw. *kveldsøvn* 17.0/032, 033  
 Norw. *kveldkippe* 17.0/038, 042  
 Norw. *kveldkneppe* 17.0/029, 037
- ‘night sleeper’  
 Swed. *nattsovare* 24.0/052
- ‘close at heat of moon’  
 GalloRom. [saramjez'u] 08.0/215
- 1.4.3.2.** ‘(flower) turns to the sun’  
 N It. [viras'ul] 14.0/037, 044  
 Occ. [virasulej] 14.0/404, 405  
 Gm. [s'unəvɛRm] 22.0/090, 091  
 Gm. [s'unəviRbəl] 22.0/128  
 Gm. *sonnenwirbel* 25.1/101  
 Far. *hagasólja* 33.0/001, 002, 004
- ‘look at the sun’  
 N.It. [miras'u] 14.0/51
- 1.4.4.** *Insects’ flower*
- 1.4.4.1.** ‘frequently visited by bees’  
 Dan. *biblomme* 05.0/021  
 Gm. [b'æəftak] 15.0/001  
 Norw. *humebloom* 17.0/098-091, 111, 112
- 1.4.4.2.** ‘frequently visited by small insects and worms’
- ‘insect flower’  
 Swed. *kusblomma* 24.0/085
- ‘louse rose’  
 Swed. *lusros* 24.0/159
- ‘insect rose’  
 Swed. *busros* 24.0/112

‘worm rose’	
Swed. <i>maskros(a), markros, mackros</i>	24.0/011, 015, 022, 024, 033, 037, 040,043, 047, 048, 051, 054, 062, 070, 081, 087, 108, 110, 115, 117, 119, 121, 128, 133, 135, 136, 142, 150–154, 157, 166, 168, 172, 174, 176, 177
<b>1.4.5. ‘habitat’</b>	
‘barley flower’	
Finn. <i>ohrankukkanen</i>	07.0/011, 169, 201, 202, 205
Finn. <i>häränkukka</i>	07.0/001, 104
Swed. <i>kornblomma</i>	24.0/186
Swed. <i>kornfibla</i>	24.0/163
Swed. <i>kornörta</i>	24.0/185
Swed. <i>bjuggfibla</i>	24.0/162
‘grain flower’	
Swed. <i>sädestoppa</i>	24.0/093
‘meadow flower’	
Gag. (T) <i>čajyr čičää</i>	28.9/941, 942
‘flower field’	
Alb. <i>lule livadhi</i>	29.3/303
<b>1.4.6. Generic term ‘flower’</b>	
‘? flower’	
Hung. [ʃ̌ārivirāg]	11.0/ 019
Tsakh. [k̚ɨbʲɨn tʲetʲ]	28.8/832
<b>1.5. The fruit</b>	
<b>1.5.1. Diminutive derived from <i>fluff</i></b>	
Russ. <i>pušok</i>	28.0/ 048
Russ. <i>pušoček</i>	28.0/ 034
Russ. dial. <i>pyxalka</i>	28.0/012
Rum. <i>pufuleț</i>	23.0/076
<b>1.5.2. Forms derived from <i>cotton</i></b>	
Bulg. <i>bumbalce</i>	04.0/ 010
C.S.It. [βammattʃedɔa]	14.0/118, 122
Bulg. <i>papunka</i>	04.0/ 0025

1.5.3. N. It. [stup'jõ] 14.0/054

1.5.4. 'hairy'  
GalloRom. *bourru* 08.0/214

1.5.5. 'head like a dust'  
Tatar [turɣagb'aj] 28.9/927

## 2. CHILDREN'S GAMES

### 2.1. Forms coming from words for *to blow*

Russ. <i>oduvančik</i>	28.0/001, 004, 005, 007, 010, 015–024, 027, 028–039, 041, 043, 045, 046, 049, 050, 051–053, 056–067, 070
Russ. dial. <i>podduvančik</i>	28.0/008, 011
Russ. dial. <i>razduvančik</i>	28.0/026
Russ. dial. <i>naduvančik</i>	28.0/068
Russ. dial. <i>duvančik</i>	28.0/014, 042, 047, 069
Bruss. <i>aduvančyk</i>	28.1/102–103, 107, 114–115, 119, 125, 127–129
Bruss <i>naduvančyk</i>	28.1/ 112
Ukr. dial. <i>oduvančyk</i>	28.2/ 203, 212
Ukr. dial. <i>naduvančyk</i>	28.2/ 213
Kar. <i>oduvančikka</i> (< Russ.)	28.3/333, 336, 340, 347, 348, 350, 352
Udm. <i>oduvan'čik</i> (< Russ.)	28.5/504, 505, 508, 510
KomPerm. <i>oduvančik</i> (< Russ.)	28.5/544, 548, 549
KomPerm. <i>ėduv'an'tf'ik</i> (< Russ.)	28.5/545, 546
MMordv. <i>oduvančik</i> (< Russ.)	28.5/557, 562, 567
EMordv. <i>oduvan'čik</i> (< Russ.)	28.5/573–575, 581, 589
Chuv. dial. <i>oduvančik</i> (< Russ.)	28.9/ 902
Lezg. (N) <i>uf gudaj cu'k</i>	28.8/836
Hung. [fűvõkɔ]	11.0/022
Gm. [p'üstəblümə] 'blow flower'	21.0/034
Gm. [p'üstəblümə]	22.0/007, 022, 028, 029, 034, 042, 051
Tatar <i>tuzganák</i>	28.9/929
C.S.It. [tʃʃ'utʃʃəmə m m'okkə]	14.0/119

### 2.2. Forms coming from words meaning 'to fall off, to detach'

Ukr. dial. <i>padyvolos</i>	28.2/253
Cz. <i>pleška</i> 'bald, hairless'	26.0/009

From the radical <i>lup-</i> ‘detach (decorticate, ripple)’	
Cr. <i>lupež</i>	29.0/020
<b>2.3.</b> Lat. <i>pertusiare</i> ‘pierce’ ‘cane’	
C.S.It. [pertʃakann'edʒa]	14.0/135, 138, 139, 140
<b>2.4.</b> ‘pipe flower’	
Swed. <i>pipblomma</i>	24.0/093
It. [ˈpiva]	14.0/036
It. <i>pitaciò</i>	14.0/041
<b>2.5.</b> To make <i>ring</i>	
Derived diminutival form	
Cr. <i>prstenak</i>	29.0/008
Rum. <i>inelar</i>	23.0/004
<b>2.6.</b> To make chains	
<b>2.6.1.</b> Simple form	
Serb. <i>verige</i>	29.0/026
<b>2.6.2.</b> Derived form	
Cr. <i>lancek</i>	29.0/007
<b>2.6.3.</b> Compound forms	
Swed. <i>mampapor</i>	07.5/603
Ger. [x'ɛdənəf̥d̥y̯d̥ə]	08.8/809
Hung. [l'ānts̥f̥y̯]	11.0/027
Hung. [ʃ'erɛklānts̥]	11.0/037
Hung. [ʃ'erɛklānts̥f̥y̯]	11.0/017, 030
Norw. <i>lekkjebloom</i>	17.0/114, 130-132, 137, 138, 144, 145
Norw. <i>lenkeblom</i>	17.0/136
Norw. <i>lekkjebloomst</i>	17.0/148
Norw. <i>lenkeblomst</i>	17.0/135
Norw. <i>kappelaup</i> ?	17.0/061, 062, 064, 065, 068-070
Du. <i>ketten-bloem</i>	18.0/022
Gm. <i>kettenstrauch</i>	22.0/055, 056, 058
Gm. <i>kettenbusch</i>	22.0/066
Gm. <i>kettenblume</i>	25.1/106
RhRom. <i>flour cadagna/flur chadaina</i>	25.4/402- 403
Udm. <i>punyžil'y</i>	28.5/506, 591, 594, 596
Hung. <i>láncvirág</i>	28.5/551, 552

### 3. POPULAR BELIEFS

#### 3.1. Effects of the dandelion on the human body

##### 3.1.1. 'to piss in bed'

Fr. <i>pisã'li</i>	03.1/101-103,109
GalloRom. <i>pisã'li</i>	08.0/2-6, 9, 10, 18, 25-30, 37, 43-45, 48, 49, 51-55, 58-59, 63, 64, 67-85, 87-99, 103-109, 111-113, 116-121, 123, 125-127, 130-133, 135, 137, 138, 142-146, 149-151, 155-157, 164, 169-172, 176, 178-180, 183-186, 189, 192, 193, 196, 205-207, 209, 219-221, 232-236, 246-249, 252, 253, 258, 260-264, 267, 268, 270, 273-275, 276, 280, 281, 292, 293, 301
Bret. [pistut'ũ]	08.7/705
Gm. [b'ɛd̥sa,çər]	08.8/802, 804, 805
Engl. <i>pissabed(s)</i>	09.0/013, 044
Engl. <i>pee the beds</i>	09.2/213
Engl. <i>pissabed(s)</i>	12.1/112
C. It. [piʃʃal'lettə]	14.0/058
Gm. [b'etzæçəR]	15.0/002
Du. <i>pis-bed-e</i>	18.0/801
Du. <i>bed-pisser</i>	18.0/201, 206
Gm. <i>bettseichen</i>	22.0/078, 080
GalloRom. [piʃ ã jē]	25.2/207

##### 'piss (in bed) flower'

Bret. <i>bokedon piched ba gwele</i>	08.7/701
Bret. [fl'œr pis i w'ele]	08.7/704
Gm. [b̥r'Ωnsbl̥ç:əm]	08.8/806, 807
Du. <i>zeik-bloem</i>	18.0/019
Du. <i>pis-bloem</i>	18.0/203-205, 208, 209
Du. <i>pis-bloem-e</i>	18.0/013, 202, 207
Gm. [m'ɛ̃gnbl̥mə]	21.0/046
Gm. [s'ɛ̃ʃblum]	22.0/081
Swed. <i>pissros</i>	24.0/049

##### 'piss dog'

N.It, C.It, C.S.It. [piʃʃak'ane]	14.0/022, 034, 062, 064, 067, 068, 071, 072, 077, 079, 082, 084, 086, 092
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‘to shit in bed’	
Gm. [b'ɛdʃisəʁ]	08.8/803, 808
GalloRom. <i>chie-en-lit</i>	08.0/039
GalloRom. <i>cago-lie</i>	08.0/197, 210
Gm. <i>bettscheisser</i>	22.0/083, 113, 116
<b>3.1.2.</b> ‘to burn eye’	
N.It. [bruza'ɔtʃo]	14.0/033
‘eyes hurt’	
GalloRom. <i>mal d'els</i>	08.0/278, 286
<b>3.1.3.</b> ‘rheum’	
GalloRom. <i>leganha</i>	08.0/239, 282
<b>3.1.4.</b> ‘skin disease’	
N.It. [fog'ade]	14.0/032
<b>3.1.5.</b> ‘blind’	
<b>3.1.5.1.</b> Simple form	
Ukr. dial. <i>slipak</i>	28.2/258
<b>3.1.5.2.</b> Compound ‘the hens blindness/moon blindness’	
Ukr. dial. <i>kurača slipota</i>	28.2/220
Rum. [k'jɔ'ara gə'iniɲ]	28.6/607, 615, 617
<b>3.1.6.</b> Forms derived from the adjective <i>deaf</i>	
Bulg. <i>gluharče</i>	04.0/006, 022
Mac. <i>gluvarče</i>	29.1/102, 104
<b>3.2. Medicinal uses</b>	
‘healthy grass’	
Sp. <i>jerba sana</i>	06.0/062
C.S.It. [skatʃʃalj'ɛpri]	14.0/101
<i>Remedy against lice</i>	
‘lice flower’	
Dan. <i>lopperose</i>	05.0/008
Dan. <i>loppeblomst</i>	05.0/015
N. Fris. <i>liis-blöm</i>	18.1/201
Gm. [l'üsəblōmə]	21.0/021, 023, 024, 052

'lice grass'  
Dan. *loppeurt* 05.0/019

### 3.3. Oracle from the seed

#### 3.3.1. Love divination

Port. [ʔamor duz 'omäi] 20.0/021, 026, 038  
Port. [ʔu'izu duz 'omäi] 20.0/003,007  
Swed. *herdekärlek* 24.0/188

#### 3.3.2. The number of seeds left will tell the time

Du. [kl'økəblΩm] 18.0/003

## 4. ANIMALS

### 4.1. 'Swine'

Compound forms

'swine flower/ thistle/cabbage/rose ecc.'

Gm. *saublume* 02.0/014, 015, 019, 020, 022, 025, 027  
Engl. *sow-thistle* 09.0/055  
Gm. [ʔw'iχput] *saukraut* 14.8/804  
C.S.It. [erba majal'etta] 14.0/081  
Gm. *saudistel* 21.0/037  
Gm. *saudistel* 22.0/050, 060  
Gm. *ossenblume* ? 22.0/048  
Swed. *svintistel* 24.0/185  
Swed. *svintoppa* 24.0/103  
Swed. *svineros* 24.0/138-140, 158  
Swed. *svinörta* 24.0/185  
Swed. *svinmil(l)a* 24.0/184, 197, 200  
Swed. *svinkulla* 24.0/057  
Swed. *svinblomma* f.*svinblom* m. 24.0/116, 175, 180, 181, 193-195, 198,  
199  
Gm. *säublume* 25.1/102, 107, 109  
Gm. *schweinblume* 25.1/105, 108  
RhRom. *flur piertg* 25.4/401  
Swed. *grisblomma* 24.0/190

'get fat the pig'

GalloRom. [ëgrayse pwar] 08.0/279  
It. *ingrassaporci* 14.0/070

<b>4.2. ‘cow flower’</b>	
Gm. [k'üblümə]	21.0/ 019, 020, 022
Gm. [k'üblümə]	22.0/027, 030, 031, 037, 038, 047
Gm. [k'ïənbleumə]	22.0/ 045, 049
Finn. <i>häränkukka</i>	24.8/19
Swed. <i>kofibla</i>	24.0/169
<b>4.3. ‘horse flower’</b>	
Norw. <i>hestebloom</i>	17.0/116, 139, 141-143
Norw. <i>hestebloomst</i>	17.0/146, 151, 152
Du. <i>paard-bloem</i>	18.0/001, 004-006, 008, 009, 011, 012, 014-016, 020
Fris. <i>hijngstebloom</i>	18.1/102-105, 202, 205
Fris. <i>hossebloem</i>	18.1/101
Gm. <i>perdschopp</i> ?	21.0/033, 053
Gm. <i>perdschopp</i> ?	22.0/059
Gm. <i>rossblume</i>	22.0/105, 127
Swed. <i>hästblomma</i>	24.0/192
Swed. <i>hästört</i>	24.0/182
Bulg. <i>palamida</i>	04.0/ 028
Cr. <i>konjski radić</i>	29.0/003
<b>4.4. ‘dog’</b>	
‘dog grass’	
Hung. [k'ucɔfy]	11.0/029
‘dog flower’	
Du. <i>hond-bloem</i>	18.0/007, 010
Du. <i>hond-bloem-e</i>	18.0/002
Gm. [h'undəblümə]	21.0/036, 042, 044, 058
Gm. <i>hundebloom</i>	22.0/004, 006, 009, 012, 014, 015, 016, 018
<b>4.5. rooster and hen</b>	
‘rooster’	
GalloRom. [g'au]	08.0/181, 194, 195, 240
GalloRom. <i>cocu</i>	08.0/086, 100-102, 114, 115, 128, 129
‘small rooster’	
GalloRom. <i>cochet</i>	08.0/140, 141, 152, 153, 165, 166
‘hen’	
‘fat hen’	
GalloRom. <i>galina grassa</i>	08.0/284
‘hen flower’	
Gm. [h'onəboəm]	22.0/011
Hung. <i>tyúk virág</i>	23.0/103

‘henspeck’ Gm. [h'ɔnəʃbeəg]	22.0/076
‘hen’s ass’ Rum. <i>curu găinii</i>	23.0/015, 017-020, 039, 041, 044, 053, 054, 060
Rum. <i>curu găinii</i>	29.4/401
‘hen’s crop’ Rum. <i>guşa-găinii</i>	23.0/035
‘hen’s eggs’ Rum. <i>ouăle găinii</i>	28.6/604
‘hen’s death’ Rum. <i>moartea găinii</i>	28.6/608
<b>4.6. Other animals</b>	
<b>4.6.1.</b> ‘sheep flower’ Norw. <i>sauablom</i>	17.0/113, 115, 117-119, 140
<b>4.6.2.</b> ‘cat’ Alb. <i>macja</i>	14.0/702
‘cat grass’ Dan. <i>kattenurt</i>	05.0/013
Bulg. <i>kotence</i>	04.0/032
<b>4.6.3.</b> ‘goose flower’ Swed. <i>gåsblomma</i>	24.0/076-078
dial. Hung. [l'ibu]kɔvirāg]	28.5/553
<b>4.6.4.</b> ‘duck flower’ Hung. [k'ɔtʃɔvirāg]	11.0/026
<b>4.6.5.</b> ‘flower (plural) + stork’ Hung. [g'ɔkɔvirāg]	11.0/29
Serb. <i>rodino cvijeće</i>	29.0/011
<b>4.6.6.</b> ‘frog + flower’ Hung. [b'ɛkɔvirāg]	11.0/020
Slovak <i>žabací kvet</i>	26.1/107

<b>4.6.7.</b> ‘donkey + flower’	
Tab. <i>xaran k<sup>h</sup>yk<sup>h</sup>y</i>	28.8/833
‘donkey + ?’	
Avar <i>hlamagaga</i>	28.8/ 824
God. [wot̪sʷuḥama]	28.8/815
<b>4.6.8</b> ‘porumbel’	
C.S.It. [palumm'eddə]	14.0/110
<b>4.6.9.</b> diminutive of <i>buv</i> ‘owl’	
Mac. <i>bušeta</i>	29.1/107
<b>4.6.10.</b> ‘scorpion’	
N.It. C.S.It. [skərpj'oni]	14.0/061, 111
<b>4.6.11.</b> ‘snake-plant’	
Dan. <i>snogeurt</i>	05.0/018
<b>4.6.12.</b> ‘cuckoo’	
GalloRom. <i>coucou</i>	08.0/173, 187, 208
<b>4.7. Zoomorphic comparisons</b>	
Compound forms	
<b>4.7.1. lion's tooth</b>	
Gm. <i>löwenzahn</i>	02.0/007-009, 018, 021, 034, 036, 039, 042, 047
Gm. <i>löwenzahn</i>	11.0/015
Dan. <i>løvetand</i>	05.0/004
Cat. [dʲ'ente ðe le'on]	06.2/220
Sm.[l'ejonpa:tɲi] (translation low Norw.)	07.9/926
Sm.[lœ:vətan'n'a] (< Norw.)	07.9/930
GalloRom. <i>dent-de-lion</i>	08.0/158, 159, 161, 163, 174, 188, 190, 201
Engl. <i>dandelion</i>	09.0/001-005, 007-010, 012, 014-016, 018-028, 030-043, 045-049, 051- 053, 056-059, 062-066
Engl. <i>dandelions</i>	09.0/011, 017, 054
Engl. <i>dandelion</i>	09.1/103, 116

Welsh <i>dandelion</i>	09.1/102, 104, 105, 107, 111, 114
Engl. <i>dandelions</i>	09.1/110, 112, 113,
Welsh <i>dandelions</i>	09.1/109, 115
Welsh <i>dant y llew</i>	09.1/101, 106, 108
Scots <i>dandyllion</i>	09.2/201, 202, 206-208, 210, 212, 214
Scots <i>dandy</i>	09.2/203-205, 209, 211, 215
Gm. <i>löwenzahn</i>	11.0/015
Engl. <i>dandelion</i>	12.1/104, 108
C.S.It. [ri'ente də lə'jonə]	14.0/104
Norw. <i>løvetann</i>	17.0/001-009, 011, 012, 014, 016, 018-021, 022, 023, 025, 026, 030, 031, 035, 036, 039, 043, 045, 054-056, 059, 066, 075-077, 085, 092, 093, 095, 096, 105, 107, 108, 110, 127-129, 133, 134, 150
Du. [ɣ'AnzətΩηə]	18.0/018
Gm. <i>löwenzahn</i>	21.0/040, 043, 045
Gm. <i>löwenzahn</i>	22.0/013, 017, 020, 022, 032, 033, 035, 036, 043, 046, 052, 061, 062, 065, 068-073, 086-089, 092, 093, 095, 096, 102, 106, 108, 109, 114, 115, 117, 120, 122-124, 126, 133, 134-136, 211
GalloRom. [lō dē] 'lion tooth'	25.2/202, 206
Sint. [l'ēwetsāno] (< Gm.)	34.0/002
<b>4.7. 2. dog's tooth</b>	
N.It. [dent de kaŋ]	14.0/002, 009, 016, 038, 045
<b>4.7. 3. pig</b>	
<b>4.7. 3.1. Pig snout</b>	
<b>4.7. 3.1.1.</b> GalloRom. [m'ure] <i>moure</i> (<Lat. <i>murru</i> 'muzzle, mouth')	08.0/203, 217, 224, 228, 229
<b>4.7. 3.1.2.</b> Derived form	
GalloRom. <i>moralhon</i>	08.0/216
<b>4.7. 3.1.3.</b> Compound forms 'muzzle 'porcine' 'pig'	
Occ. [mur puns'iŋ]	14.0/403
GalloRom. <i>more pontsu</i>	08.0/227
GalloRom. <i>more porcin</i>	08.0/230, 242, 243, 402
GalloRom. <i>more porcel</i>	08.0/241
GalloRom. <i>more de porc</i>	08.0/254
Swed. <i>svinetryne</i>	24.0/143

<b>4.7. 3.2.</b> ‘little swine’ GalloRom. <i>porcin</i>	08.0/256
<b>4.7. 3.3</b> ‘suckling pig’ GalloRom. [pjous'elo]f.	08.0/255
<b>4.7. 3.4.</b> Late Lat. <i>grunium</i> ‘snout’ GalloRom. <i>groin</i> N It, C.S. It. [gr'uŋno]	08.0/218, 231, 245 14.0/047, 063, 069, 074
<b>4.7. 3.4.1.</b> Derived forms GalloRom. [grunj'e] N.It. [gruŋal'ɔ̃]	08.0/134, 148, 175, 202 14.0/039
<b>4.7. 3.4.2.</b> Compound forms GalloRom. <i>groin de porc</i> N.It. [gruŋ pisakan]	08.0/162 14.0/048
<b>4.7. 3.5.</b> ‘pig + eye’ Finn. <i>siansilmä</i>	07.0/013, 145, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 188
<b>4.7. 4.</b> ‘muzzle sheep’ GalloRom. <i>more de fedo</i>	08.0/269
<b>4.7. 5.</b> ‘crow’s wing’ GalloRom. [al a korb'e]	25.2/205
<b>4.7. 6.</b> ‘crow’s rib’ GalloRom. [k'uθa korn'iʎe]	25.2/204
<b>4.7. 7.</b> ‘tail rat’ Sp. <i>codarrata</i>	06.0/064
<b>4.7. 8.</b> ‘billy-goat’s beard’ Sloven. <i>kozja brada</i> , compound form	29.2/ 206
<b>5. KINSHIP NAMES</b>	
‘grandpa’ or ‘great grandpa’	
C.S.It. [n'anni]	14.0/112
S. It. [tattar'annə]	14.0/123

‘oncle’  
S. It. [tsəts'i] 14.0/115

‘term of endearment’  
GalloIt. [nan'ettu] 14.0/202

## 6. HUMAN BEINGS

**6.1.** Forms coming probably from the Ukr. *kul'a* ‘round-shaped object; bulb’, the reduplicated syllable *-ba*: *kul'baba*.

Ukr. *kulibaba* 23.0/401  
Ukr. *kul'baba* 28.2/203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 210, 214,  
218, 219, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228,  
242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248,  
249, 255, 265, 266, 267, 268  
Ukr. dial. *kul'bababa* 28.2/239, 241, 262, 263  
Ukr. dial. *babakulja* 28.2/229  
Ukr. dial. *babočka* 28.2/209  
Rum. *cuibul babei* 28.6/603  
Rum. [k'ujbab'a] 28.6/605

**6.2.** Forms coming from words for ‘old’

### 6.2.1. Derived forms

Cz. *stařeček* 26.0 010

### 6.2.2. Compounds

**6.2.2.1.** ‘old man + old woman’  
Bruss. *dzed i baba* 28.1 116

**6.2.2.2.** ‘old man’s flower’,  
Swed. *gubb-blomma* 24.0/191

**6.2.2.3.** ‘old man’s head’  
KomZyr. *d'odjur* 28.5/530, 531

**6.2.2.4.** ‘old woman’s nest’  
Rum. *cuibul babei* 28.6/603  
Rum. [k'ujbab'a] 28.6/605

<b>6.2.2.5.</b> ‘gold boy’ Swed. <i>gullgosse</i>	24.0/160
‘yellow boy’ Norw. <i>gulgut</i>	17.0/126, 149
<b>6.2.3.</b> ‘a sort of bogeyman’ C.S.It. [papu'onnə]	14.0/106
<b>6.2.4.</b> ‘bigot’s hat’ Du. [p'ɔpmats ]	18.0/017
<b>6.2.5.</b> Derived form from <i>soldier</i> Ukr. dial. <i>soldatyk</i>	28.2/ 231

## 7. CHRISTIAN NAMES

### 7.1. Form derived from the word for *priest*

Bulg. <i>popadija</i> ‘the priest’s wife’	04.0/018
GalloRom. <i>capelin</i>	08.0/222
GalloRom. <i>pairin</i>	08.0/244, 257, 259, 271, 272
N.It. [pr'evedì]	14.0/027
Rum. <i>păpădie</i>	23.0/010-013, 016, 019 022, 025-027, 029, 032, 034, 036-038, 040, 042, 047, 050-052, 055-059, 064, 066- 069, 070-074
Rum. <i>păpădie</i>	28.6/610, 612-614
Sard. <i>pabanzolu</i>	14.0/143

<b>7.2.</b> ‘friar’ N. It. [frɛ]	14.0/056
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<b>7.3.</b> ‘monk’ C.S.It. [munak'ɛdɔ]	14.0/130
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‘monk’ det. ‘without straw’ C.S.It. [m'unətfi sɾaʎʎ'ati]	14.0/098
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### 7.4. From the name of *religious celebrations*

Derived from <i>Easter</i> Bulg. <i>velikdenče</i>	04.0/ 023, 027
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### 7.5. Compound with the name of *God*

- 7.5.1.** ‘Body God’  
Ukr. dial. *božui tilu* 28.2/233
- 7.5.2.** ‘Barabbas’  
GalloRom. *baraban* 08.8/199, 200
- 7.6.** ‘pascha + hen’  
Rum. *pasca găinii* 23.0/001, 014
- 7.7. Anthropomorphisms**  
‘Stephen’s head’  
Chuv. *ctapanpuç* 28.9/907
- ‘Paraschiva + hen’  
Rum. *parasca găinii* 28.6/606, 609
- ‘lady + hair’  
Rum. *părul cucoanei* 23.0/077
- ‘bald head’  
Chuv. *kukšapuç* 28.9/906, 909
- 7.8. Negative image of the dandelion: it was thought to be poisonous, because of the bitter milk**
- 7.8.1.**  
Dan. *troldblomme* ? 05.0/009, 021  
Dan. *troldkones/blomme* ? 05.0/017  
Dan. *fandens urter* 05.0/012
- 7.8.2.** ‘devil’s flower’  
It. [fj'o dru di'aw]. 14.0/303
- 7.8.3.** ‘flower of the dead’  
Rum. *floare-mort* 23.0/008
- 7.8.4.** “stinking-flower”  
Fris. *stjunk-rous* 18.1/204
- 7.8.5.** Symbolic word ‘light objects’  
Chech./Ing. (N) [b'aṗa] 28.8/811  
Ing. (N) [b'woṗagu] 28.8/814
- ‘light grass’ from papa ‘something light’ yl'en ‘grass’  
Bashk. (T) [pApAṗyl'en] 28.9/915-918

**8. UNCLEAR MOTIVATION**

From <i>turc'had</i> 'scavare' Bret. + <i>turc'h+</i>	08.7/703
Engl. <i>caisearbhán</i> 'dandelion'	12.1/103, 107, 111
From. Lat. CAPSELLA 'little box' REW 1659b It. <i>cascella</i> It. <i>cascigna</i>	14.0/090 14.0/095, 100
From Lat. CORRIGIA sff. –OLA It. <i>curola</i>	14.0/109
From late Lat. *CLOCCA 'bell' REW 1995 pref. EX- 'dishes' It. <i>s-cioccapiatte</i>	14.0/050
From Gm. KLAPP 'to ring out' REW 4706a pref. EX- <i>duie</i> 'mugs' It. <i>s-ciapaduie</i>	14.0/040
From unknown *PUCA REW6806a 'prickly thing' suff. -one suff. -ettu GalloRom. <i>puccionetto</i>	14.0/407

**9. UNKNOWN MOTIVATION**

Gm. <i>blättchen</i>	02.0/033
Gm. [gr'Edznbleəmə]	02.0/026
Cr. in Austria [kr'it']	02.0/101
GalloRom. [kRoma'jo]	08.0/110, 124
GalloRom. [mäbrəs'ēs] .	08.0/191
GalloRom. [ti:]	08.0/139
GalloRom. [lëga'o]	08.0/204
Cat. [mastager'es]	08.0/287-291
Gael. (C) <i>bearnan bride</i>	09.3/222
It. <i>manganestu</i>	14.0/128
Gr. <i>zanguna</i>	14.0/501
Alb. <i>catarolete</i>	14.0/702
Du. [st'upəblum]	18.0/ 021
Gm. [sv'ænpi:]	22.0/085
Gm. [b'abəl]	21.0/054
Gm. [b'umbæ̃n]	21.0/035
Gm. [b'umbxə]	21.0/038
Gm. [b'abəl]	22.0/099, 101
Gm. [m'ilfik]	22.0/098

Gm. [m'ui̯lsəkəl]	22.0/121
Gm. [m'oiçəkəl]	22.0/103
Gm. [m'ünblæm]	22.0/010
Gm. <i>kettenschlatt</i>	22.0/041
Gm. [m'ēdsəbe]	22.0/110
Gm. [sv'itlapənkRut]	22.0/008
Gm. [gR'otəblümə]	22.0/107, 130
Gm. [blid]otəl]	22.0/075
Gm. [v'ēg]ēk]	22.0/100
Gm. [ft'εçəvεRk]	22.0/053
Gm. [h'ānesəlsblüm]	22.0/082
Rum. <i>lilican</i>	23.0/023
Gm. <i>gadelos</i>	23.0/201
Gm. <i>ɟpottəpəfə</i>	25.1/104
Lith. <i>snaudālé</i>	28.4 434
Rum. [kregtəts'ə]	28.6/601
Oss. (I) <i>k''appa-k''uppa</i>	28.7a/701,702
Kab./Abaz. (Ab) [k̤ <sup>h</sup> ar'aba]	28.8/801, 802, 837
Ad. (Ab) [k̤ <sup>h</sup> ar'aba]	28.8/806-810
Botl. (N) [tʃ <sup>ʷ</sup> iru <sup>h</sup> i ḥadʒ'o]	28.8/818
Tab. (N) [mikIun ku'ku']	28.8/833
Avar (N) <i>hlamagaga</i>	28.8/824
Gunz (N) [t <sup>ʷ</sup> ũā]	28.8/827
Bezht. (N) [t <sup>ʷ</sup> uzlākḥ]	28.8/828
Lak (N) <i>k''upa halahi</i>	28.8/830
Ag. (N) [barmāk <sup>h</sup> ] 'Finger'	28.8/834
Tsqkh. (N) [k̤j̤b'j̤n t <sup>ʷ</sup> et <sup>ʷ</sup> ]	28.8/832
God. (N) [wots <sup>ʷ</sup> uḥama]	28.8/815
Akhv. (N) [ɬ <sup>ʷ</sup> at <sup>ʷ</sup> éro]	28.8/825
Karat. (N) [ɬ <sup>ʷ</sup> udiru g'idubda]	28.8/823
Khvarsh. (N) [oh'os ɬ <sup>h</sup> ib]	28.8/817
Darg. (N) [k̤ak̤a ʒuʒu]	28.8/829
Alb. <i>tāmēlçak</i>	29.3/301, 302
Chuv. (T) <i>holha çakki korākě</i>	28.9/903
KarBalk. (T) <i>baɸbahan</i>	28.9/911
KarBalk. (T) <i>bappap</i>	28.9/912
Nogh. (T) <i>mameteke</i>	28.9/913, 914
Bashk. (T) <i>bəpembə</i>	28.9/919-922
Bashk. (T) <i>salmabač</i>	28.9/923, 924
Tatar (T) [tuzɣan'ag]	28.9/929
Tatar (T) [æpi pap'a]	28.9/933
Kalm. (M) <i>žamba cecg</i>	28.9/935-937
Kum. (T) <i>jelpinček</i>	28.9/940

**10. NO ANSWER**

Gm.	02.0/016, 023, 045
Bulg.	04.0/001
Cat.	06.2/202, 204-213, 215, 217, 218, 221, 222, 225, 039-054.
Swed.	07.5/603, 606
GalloRom.	08.0/011, 012, 017, 019, 020, 024, 031- 036, 040-042, 046, 047, 056, 057, 060-062
Cors.	08.5/502
Bret.	08.7/702, 706
Ba.	08.9/951-955
Engl.	09.0/029
Gael. (C)	09.3/217-220, 223, 224
Gr.	10.0/001-002, 004-005, 008-019, 022, 026-027, 030-033, 035, 039-042, 044-055, 058-061, 063-065, 067- 078, 036, 043, 051, 066, 511
Hung.	11.0/036
It.	14.0/ 035, 127, 131, 203, 602, 801, 803
Norw.	17.0/024, 074, 093.
Prt.	20.0/001, 002, 004-006, 008-020, 022- 025, 027-037, 039, 050-054
Gm.	21.0/025
Gm.	22.0/019, 040, 125
Rum.	23.0/003, 021, 031, 046, 301
Swed.	24.0/013, 018, 021, 028, 030-032, 041, 042, 045, 046, 056, 058, 059, 065, 069, 071, 073, 074, 079, 083, 084, 088, 090, 097, 098, 101, 107, 109, 114, 120, 122, 125, 127, 129,-132, 134, 137, 141, 144, 145, 147, 148, 155, 156, 164, 165, 167, 170, 171, 178, 179, 196
Finn.	24.8/007, 017, 201-203
Turk.	27.0/001-006
Bruss.	28.1/110, 104
Ingr.	28.3/366
Vot.	28.3/367
Nen.	28.5/690-692
Rum.	28.6/618
Tatar (T)	28.9/925
Karaim (T)	28.9/938, 939
Far. (G)	33.0/003
Rom	34.0/003, 004, 005, 006



