

Aromanian Zoonymica from Kleisoura (prefecture of Kastoria)

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The animal denominations of Kleisoura remained uninvestigated up till the present times and we should seek the causes of that in the difficult rendering from the Aromanian language that is spoken in the townlet even today. We should also seek causes in the weakness of many researchers, who do not know the language, to approach such a subject. Kleisoura (also Vlacho-Kleisoura) is located in the borders of Kastoria's prefecture with those of Florina's and Kozani's and is situated at an altitude of 1275 metres on the mountain Mouriki. Today the population of Kleisoura is about three hundred.

The many variations of Aromanian – besides Dacoromanian, Meglenoromanian and Istroromanian one of the four neolatin idioms that came up from the Balkan Latin – still hasn't been studied systematically so that we can conceptualize and draw through them inferences about neolatin idioms of the Balkans. Considerable linguistic studies about Aromanian language have been written by CAPIDAN (1932, 1942), PUȘCARIU (1926, 1974), CARAGIU MARIOTEANU (1968), CARAGIU MARIOTEANU et alii (1977), SARAMANDU (1972, 1979, 1984, 2003), BUSBUKIS (see 6.3, 7.1, 7.2, 9.7–9.10 in KAHL 2004), KATSANIS (1990, 1994, 1998, 2001), CARAGEANI (2002), BARA (see 6.1, 6.2, 9.2–9.6 in KAHL 2004), in which is also included considerable bibliography. However, all of them are concerned with the Aromanian in general, as only four linguistic studies refer to exactly localized Aromanian dialects and their specific characteristics, i.e. the dialect of Kruševo (Arom. Crușuva, F.Y.R. of Macedonia) by GOŁĄB (1984), of Samarina (Arom. Samarina, prefecture of Grevena) by DINAS (1986), of Metsovo (Arom. Aminciu, prefecture of Ioannina) by BEIS (2000) and the dialect of Krania (Arom. Turia, prefecture of Grevena) by BARA, KAHL, SOBOLEV (2005).

Today, despite the most favourable for less widely spoken languages and dialects in European space decisions of the European Union, in Greece little effort is being made towards their recording and study. Regrettable indeed are also the ascertainment (KOLTSIDAS 1997–1998 and DINAS 2004, infrequently) for gradual shrinkage and subsidence of Aromanian language after the decade 1970. As a result, the list of open questions concerning the Aromanian dialects (KAHL 2005: 161) is quite long. The postwar urbanism, the intermarriages with non-Aromanians and the easy adaptation of Aromanians into the new conditions of life have contributed in the weakening or even the rural abandonment of the Aromanian centers. The urbanization acted as a catalyst in the disappearance of Aromanian language, while the federations, the cultural societies and the associations that represent Aromanians confine themselves to dancing and other variform cultural events and have as an aim the study, preservation and protection of their maternal language “as historical and cultural element” (according to article 2.2. of memorandum of the Union of Vlachs Scientists, Salonica),

being indifferent as to whether in a few years along with its extinction an important part of their culture will also be lost.

The recording of animal's denominations of Kleisoura was made possible during many of Kleisoura's old song recordings, which have also been saved in the author's personal archive. The linguistic material of this contribution has been collected after personal contact with old and younger people from Kleisoura and mainly with stock-breeders and local hunters¹. So from this point of view I feel obliged to mention Polyxeni KOUTSOU (b. PAPAGIANNI, 1903–1999), Ekaterini STYLA (1908–2000), Nikolaos St. SIOKIS (1909–1998), Marika GAGANIARA (b. NOTTA, 1910–1998), Evanthia MATSOUKA (b. PAPAGIANNI, 1910–2002), Ekaterini KIORA (b. FILLI, 1912–1997), Symeon GALITSA (1913–2001), Ioannis Th. NIKOLAOU (1918–2003), Venerika TATAKI (b. TOTTI, 1919–2002), Paraskevi SMIXIOTI (b. NOTTA, 1920–1996), Anastasia GALITSA (b. STAGA, 1922–2000) and to give thanks to Stefanos Dem. SIAVVAS (b. 1919), hayward Demetrios M. GIOURIS (b. 1925), Stefanos Ch. PATSIKAS (b. 1925), Evangelia KARAGIANNI (b. STERNAKA, 1928), Stergios N. SIOKIS (b. 1938), schoolteacher Georgios D. GALITSAS (b. 1942), Demokratias N. SIOKIS (b. 1945) and priest Menelaos N. SIOKIS (b. 1954).

The collection and study of animal's denominations presents unique interest as much as the peculiarity of their origin is concerned, as also for the variform linguistic material that it offers. The existence of Latin words is characteristic, and it highlights the Latin origin of the Aromanian language. Also interesting is the adopting of words from the neighbouring languages (Greek, Slav, Turkish, and Albanian). Therefore, below are mentioned, following the Greek alphabet, the animal's denominations and their origin:

Greek word, asked in questionnaire	English translation	Aromanian answers (<i>italic</i>), etymology and further sources
αβδέλλα (βδέλλα)	blood sucker	<i>piviṭă</i> < bulg. pijavica. A relative name, <i>pihavitsă</i> or <i>piuvitsă</i> , is also found among the Aromanians from Gramusti (PAP. 974, 987)
αγελάδα	cow	<i>vacă</i> < lat. vacca, -ae (ΚΟΥ. 928, PAP. 1251, ΚΑΤ. 123)
αγρίμι	wild animal	<i>agriṇi</i> < gr. αγρίμι (PAP. 121)
αγριόγατα	wild cat	<i>agrucătuṣi</i> < gr. άγριος + lat. catta + -uṣi
αγριόγατος	bobcat (wild cat)	<i>agrucătuṣu</i> < gr. άγριος + lat. catta + -uṣiu
αγριόπαπια	teal	<i>agrupatcă</i> < gr. άγριος + bulg. patka
αγριοπερίστερο	rock dove	<i>agruprumbu</i> < gr. άγριος + lat. palumbus. The same term is used for the bird “φάσσα” (= wild dove).

¹ Instructor in this effort stood linguist Mr. Nikolaos KATSANIS, whom I also deeply thank for the noble from his part provision of lists of all animals in Greek language.

αετός	eagle	<i>ciuligan</i> ⁿ (PAP. 449)
αηδόνι	nightingale	<i>birbilu</i> < alb. bilbili (PAP. 274, KAT. 117)
ακρίδα	locust	<i>lăcustă</i> < lat. locusta, -ae (KOU. 457, PAP. 727, KAT. 119)
αλεπού	fox	<i>vulpi</i> < lat. vulpes, -is (KOU. 963, PAP. 1281, KAT. 123)
αλογάκι	nag	<i>diotu</i> < gr. δυότο, δεύτερον (PAP. 515)
αλογάκι (φορα- δίτσα)	foal	<i>diotă</i> < gr. δυότο, δεύτερον (PAP. 515)
άλογο	horse	<i>calu</i> < lat. caballus (PAP. 306, KAT. 118)
άλογο άρρωστο με άσθμα	horse ill with asthma	<i>ticnifedz</i> ⁿ < turk. teneffüs (= inhalation) (PAP. 1175, 1177)
άλογο γκρίζο	horse grizzle	<i>psari</i> < gr. ψαρής (PAP. 1022)
άλογο επιβήτορας	stud-horse	<i>ariat</i> ⁿ < lat. aries, -etis. It refers to either stallions or sheep used for breeding (KOU. 66, PAP. 195)
άλογο ιπασίας	riding-horse	<i>arāvani</i> < turk. rahvan (PAP. 200)
άλογο μαύρο	black horse	<i>cara</i> < turk. kara (= black) (PAP. 362)
άλογο με άσπρες βούλες	white horse	<i>balu</i> < lat. verb balare (= bleat) (KOU. 83, PAP. 255)
αλογόμυγα	horse-fly	<i>muzgă di calu</i> < lat. musca, -ae / lat. cavallum, -i (KOU. 515)
αράχνη (μαρμάγκα)	spider	<i>pangu</i> < old slav. paqkŭ (PAP. 943, KAT. 120–121)
αρκούδα	bear	<i>ursă</i> < lat. ursae, -ae (KOU. 924, PAP. 1245, KAT. 123)
αρκουδάκι	baby bear	<i>ursopulu</i> < lat. ursus, -i + gr. -πουλο (KOU. 924, PAP. 1246)
αρνάκι	lambkin	<i>noatinu</i> < lat. annotinus (= one year of age) (KOU. 55, CAP. 104, PAP. 903–904)
αρνί	lamb	<i>nelu</i> < lat. agnellus (KOU. 40, PAP. 871–872, KAT. 120)
ασβός	badger	<i>ciacal</i> ⁿ < turk. çakal (= jackal) (PAP. 429, 433, KAT. 122)
βάτραχος	frog	<i>broască di tu apă</i> < gr. βρόσακος / lat. aqua, -ae. This expression is translated strictly as “water turtle”, since the turtle is called <i>broască cu os</i> ⁿ (= turtle with bone) (KOU. 61, PAP. 284, KAT. 117–118)
βετούλι (κατσίκι πέντε μηνών)	five month's goat	<i>vitulî</i> < lat. vitula, -ae (KOU. 958, CAP. 105, PAP. 1269–1270)
βόδι	ox	<i>bu</i> < lat. bos, -vis (KOU. 89, PAP. 282)
βουβάλα	buffalo cow	<i>buvăliță</i> < lat. bucula, -ae or slav. buvolica (KOU. 91, PAP. 300)
βουβάλι	buffalo	<i>bivuliu</i> < lat. buculus, -i or bulg. bivol (KOU. 91, PAP. 277)

γαϊδούρα	female donkey	<i>troáni</i>
γαϊδουράκι	young donkey	<i>pärlicu</i>
γαϊδούρι	donkey (ass)	<i>tar</i> ^u < turk. tavar (PAP. 1166)
γαλοπούλα (κούρκος)	turkey	<i>misircă</i> < bulg. misirka. Egypt is called in Aromanian <i>Misirii</i> and is regarded as the place from where the turkey originates (PAP. 807, KAT. 120)
γάτα	cat	<i>cătuși</i> < lat. catta + uși (KOU. 110, PAP. 356, KAT. 118)
γάτος	male cat	<i>cătușiu</i> < lat. catta + uși
γεράκι	hawk	<i>sfurnițel</i> ^u < lat. fringuilla, -ae (KOU. 320, PAP. 1079, KAT. 122)
γκιόνης	tawny owl	<i>g^son</i> ^u < alb. gjon (PAP. 611–612)
γουρούνα	sow	<i>poarcă</i> < lat. porca, -ae (KOU. 635, PAP. 1002–1003)
γουρουνάκι	piglet	<i>purțel</i> ^u < lat. porcellus, -i (KOU. 635, PAP. 1033)
γουρούνι	pig	<i>porcu</i> < lat. porcus, -i (KOU. 635, PAP. 1005, KAT. 121)
γουρούνι άγριο (αγριογούρουνο)	wild boar	<i>porcu ayru</i> < lat. porcus + gr. άγριος (KOU. 635, KAT. 121)
γυμοσάλιαγκας	slug	<i>ayruzmelciu</i> (< gr. άγριος + bulg. změi)
γυμοσάλιαγκας	slug	<i>zmeu</i> < bulg. změi (PAP. 1302, KAT. 123)
γύπας	carrion buzzard	<i>orni</i> < gr. όρνιο (PAP. 938)
δεκοχτούρα	small pigeon	<i>dudie</i> < turk. dudu (= parrot, miss) (PAP. 503–504)
δρυοκολάπτης	woodpecker	<i>cucot</i> ^u <i>ayru</i> < slav. kokot + gr. άγριος. Translated as “wild crower” (PAP. 121, KAT. 118)
ελάφι	deer	<i>țerbu</i> < lat. cervus, -i (KOU. 118, PAP. 1218, KAT. 122–123)
ξαγάρι (κυνηγό- σκυλο)	field dog	<i>zăgar</i> ^u < turk. zağar (= hunters dog) (PAP. 1290, KAT. 123)
ξαρκάδι	roe deer	<i>zărcađi</i> < gr. ζαρκάδι (PAP. 1292)
ζυγούρι	hogget	<i>zyuri</i> < gr. ζυγούριον. Sheep – two years of age
ζώο με κέρατα	animal with horns	<i>cornutu</i> < lat. cornutus (KOU. 181, PAP. 419)
ζώο χωρίς κέρατα	animal without horns	<i>șiu</i> ^u < lat. exsutus (PAP. 1161)
ζωύφιο μαύρο μεγάλο	big black insect	<i>bubunar</i> ^u
ζωύφιο μαύρο μικρό	small black insect	<i>bubulică</i> (PAP. 288)
καλόγερος (παπα- δίτσα)	tit	<i>țîțidoiu</i> . Possibly taken after the characteristic song of the bird: <i>tsi tsi don</i> (KAT.

		123)
κάμπια	caterpillar	<i>luñidhã</i> PAP. 754)
καραβίδα	crayfish	<i>cãryidhã</i> < gr. καρραβίδα
κάργια	daw	<i>gau</i> < lat. gavia, -ae (KOU. 329, PAP. 579, KAT. 119)
καρδερίνα	goldfinch	<i>poalã ali Stã-Mãrii</i> (< slav. pola + lat. Sancta Maria). Translated as “Madonna’s apron”. Taken after the multicolor appearance of the bird (PAP. 1002, KAT. 118)
κατσίκα (γίδα)	goat	<i>caprã</i> < lat. capra, -ae (KOU. 103, CAP. 105, PAP. 314, KAT. 118)
κατσίκα άσπρη	white goat	<i>albã</i> < lat. alba, -ae (KOU. 42)
κατσίκα άσπρη	white goat	<i>becia</i> (CAP. 106, PAP. 268)
κατσίκα άσπρη με μαύρα μάτια	white goat with black eyes	<i>caleșã</i> (CAP. 106, PAP. 309)
κατσίκα γέρικη	old goat	<i>veaclï</i> < lat. veclus (PAP. 1260)
κατσίκα κόκκινη	carrotty goat	<i>rusã</i> < lat. russus (KOU. 762. CAP. 107, PAP. 1046)
κατσίκα μαύρη	black goat	<i>corbã</i> < lat. corbus (PAP. 381)
κατσίκα μαύρη	black goat	<i>laia</i> < lat. Laius (proper noun?) (KOU. 435, cf. PAP. 722–723)
κατσίκα με κόκκινα πόδια	goat with red feet	<i>g’esã</i> (CAP. 107, PAP. 609)
κατσίκα με κόκκινο και σταχτί τρίχωμα	goat with red and grey coat	<i>culã</i> < turk. kula (= grey, grey horse) (PAP. 398)
κατσίκα με μαύρα στίγματα στη μούρη	goat with black stains in mug	<i>bardzã</i> (CAP. 107, PAP. 256)
κατσίκα με μεγάλη κοιλιά	coat belly-ache	<i>dãlacã</i> < turk. dalak (= spleen) (PAP. 457)
κατσίκα ολόασπρη	goat all white	<i>florã</i> < lat. florus (KOU. 312, CAP. 107, PAP. 556–557)
κατσίκα παρδαλή	piebald goat	<i>larã</i> (CAP. 107, PAP. 758)
κατσίκα πολύχρωμη στο λαμό, στην κοιλιά και στα πόδια	goat colorful in the neck, belly and feet	<i>mușcurã</i> < alb. mușkuluer (CAP. 107, PAP. 840)
κατσίκα σταχτιά	grey goat	<i>cãnutã</i> < lat. canutus (CAP. 107, PAP. 337)
κατσίκα σταχτιά με κόκκινα πόδια	grey goat with red feet	<i>g’esucãnutã</i> < gesã + cãnutã (< lat. canutus) (CAP. 107, PAP. 609)
κατσικάκι	kiddling	<i>edu</i> < lat. haedus (KOU. 341, CAP. 105, PAP. 527, KAT. 119)
κίσσα	jay	<i>k’isã</i> < gr. κίσσα (PAP. 717)
κλώσσα	brooding hen	<i>cloșia</i> < bulg. klocke (PAP. 370, KAT. 118)

κοκοράκι (πετεινάρι)	cockerel	<i>cucuticiu</i> < slav. kokot + -ίτιος (PAP. 394)
κόκορας, πετεινός	cock, crower	<i>cucot</i> ^u < slav. kokot (PAP. 392, KAT. 118)
κόνιδα (αυγό ψείρας)	nit (louse's egg)	<i>lindinã</i> < lat. lens, -ndis (KOU. 445, PAP. 741)
κόρακας	raven	<i>corbu</i> < lat. corvus (PAP. 381, KAT. 118)
κοριός (τσιμπούρι)	bug (tick)	<i>tartabicu</i> < turk. tahta (= wood) + bit (= louse) (PAP. 1166, KAT. 122)
κότα	hen	<i>gãlinã</i> < lat. gallina, -ae (KOU. 328, PAP. 585, KAT. 119)
κότσυφας	blackbird	<i>nirlã</i> < lat. merula, -ae (KOU. 490, PAP. 924, 927, KAT. 120)
κούκος	cuckoo	<i>cuc</i> ^u . The word derives from the sound that the bird makes (PAP. 392, KAT. 118)
κουκουβάγια	owl	<i>cucuveau</i> < gr. κουκουβάγια (PAP. 394, KAT. 118)
κουνοβι	ferret	<i>cãnavi</i> < gr. κουνάβι (PAP. 408)
κουνούπι	mosquito	<i>dzivãni</i> < lat. tabonem. The term is used for the swarm of mosquitos.
κριαράκι χωρίς κέρατα	sheep buck without horns	<i>șiuț</i> ^u < lat. exsutus (PAP. 1161)
κριαράκι	sheep buck	<i>birbec</i> ^u < lat. vervex, -cis (KOU. 944, CAP. 104, PAP. 273, KAT. 117)
κριαράκι προπομπός κοπαδιού	flock's forerunner sheep buck	<i>g'eseimi</i>
κωλοφωτιά (πυρολαμπίδα)	fire-fly	<i>lãcuriciu</i> < alb. lakuriq. PAPAHAĞI refers to the verbs licuredz ^u and licurițescu, that mean "shimer" (PAP. 735–736)
λαγός	hare	<i>lopuru</i> < lat. lepus, -oris (KOU. 446, PAP. 759–760, KAT. 119)
λιοντάρι	lion	<i>aslan</i> ^u < turk. aslan (= lion) (PAP. 227, KAT. 117)
λύκαινα	female wolf	<i>lupoãni</i> < lat. lupus, -i (KOU. 463, PAP. 755)
λύκος	wolf	<i>lupu</i> < lat. lupus, -i (KOU. 463, PAP. 755, KAT. 120)
μέλισσα	bee	<i>stup</i> ^u < lat. stupus. For the swarm of bees the plural form <i>stuk</i> ^u is used (PAP. 1127)
μελίσι	beehive	<i>stup</i> ^u < lat. stupus (PAP. 1127)
μοσχαράκι	baby-calf	<i>γ'itãlușu</i> < lat. vitellus + -ușiu (KOU. 956)
μοσχάρι	bull-calf	<i>γ'itãlu</i> < lat. vitellus, -i (KOU. 956, PAP. 625, KAT. 119)
μουλαράκι	mite of a mule	<i>mulets</i>
μουλάρι	mule	<i>mulã</i> < lat. mulus, -i (KOU. 512, PAP. 828–829)
μούφος	eagle owl	<i>buf</i> ^u < ital. bufo (PAP. 291)

μύγα	fly	<i>muzgǎ</i> < lat. musca, -ae. Characteristic is the curse <i>s-ti ascuk'ï muzgǎ aṭia laia</i> (= to bite you black fly) (ΚΟΥ. 515, ΡΑΡ. 845, ΚΑΤ. 120)
μυρομήγκι	ant	<i>furnigǎ</i> < lat. formica, -ae (ΚΟΥ. 316, ΡΑΡ. 574–575, ΚΑΤ. 119)
νερόφιδο	water snake	<i>ṣ'arpi di tu apǎ</i> (< lat. serpens + lat. aqua). Translated as “water snake” (ΚΟΥ. 61, 798)
ντάβανος	horse-fly	<i>davan</i> ^u < lat. tabonem (ΡΑΡ. 463, ΚΑΤ. 118)
νυφίτσα	weasel	<i>nevistulǐ</i> < bulg. nevestulka (ΡΑΡ. 901, ΚΑΤ. 120)
νυχτερίδα	bat	<i>nihtiridhǎ</i> < gr. νυχτερίδα (ΡΑΡ. 890)
όρνιο	vulture	<i>orǐnu</i> < gr. όρνιο (ΡΑΡ. 938)
ορτύκι	quail	<i>prpilitǎ</i> < bulg. prepelica (ΡΑΡ. 1014)
οχιά	adder (viper)	<i>nǎpǎrticǎ</i> < alb. nëpërkë (ΡΑΡ. 854, ΚΑΤ. 120)
πάπια	duck	<i>patcǎ</i> < serb. patka (ΡΑΡ. 951, ΚΑΤ. 121)
πασχαλίτσα	easter fly	<i>muzgǎ al Paṣṭi</i> < lat. musca, -ae + Pascha-ae. Translated as “easter fly” (ΚΑΤ. 515, 582)
πελαργός	stork	<i>stǎrcu</i> < bulg. strükü (ΡΑΡ. 1118, ΚΑΤ. 122)
πελαργός (λελέκι, πελεκάνος)	stork	<i>lelecu</i> . The word is found in all Balkan languages. In gr. λέλεκας, turk. leilek, alb. lejleku and bulg. lelekü (ΡΑΡ. 734)
πέρδικα	partridge	<i>pitruñicli</i> < lat. petru + -rnix + -ula (peturnicula) (ΡΑΡ. 986, ΚΑΤ. 121)
περιστέρι	pigeon	<i>prumbu</i> < lat. palumbus, -i (ΚΟΥ. 574, ΡΑΡ. 1033, ΚΑΤ. 121–122)
πεταλούδα άσπρη	white butterfly	<i>fliturǎ</i> (ΡΑΡ. 556)
ποντίκι	mouse	<i>ṣoaricu</i> < lat. sorex, -cis (ΚΟΥ. 817, ΡΑΡ. 1154, ΚΑΤ. 122)
πουλάδα	hen	<i>puḷu</i> and <i>puḷcǎ</i> < lat. pullus, -i (ΚΟΥ. 696, ΡΑΡ. 1027–1028, ΚΑΤ. 121)
πουλάρι	colt	<i>mingu</i> < ital. manzo (= baby calf) (ΡΑΡ. 800, 813)
πουλί (γενικά)	bird (in general)	<i>puḷu</i> < lat. pullus, -i (ΚΟΥ. 696, ΡΑΡ. 1027–1028, ΚΑΤ. 121)
πουλί (πουλάκι κλώσσας)	little bird (broodhen's bird)	<i>puḷu di clotsi</i> (< lat. pullus, -i + bulg. klocke). Translated as “broodhen's bird” (ΚΟΥ. 696)
προβατίνα στείρα	barren ewe	<i>stearpǎ</i> < lat. exstirps, -rpis (ΚΟΥ. 289, ΡΑΡ. 104, ΡΑΡ. 1114)
πρόβατο	sheep	<i>oai</i> < lat. ovis, -is (ΚΟΥ. 569, ΡΑΡ. 929)

πρόβατο άρρωστο	mad sheep	<i>vǎrlu</i> < slav. and bulg. vrŭlŭ. Specific sickness of the sheep which forces it to make constant turns towards one direction (CAP. 108, PAP. 1272)
πρόβατο άσπρο με κόκκινο στα μάτια	white sheep with red color in eyes	<i>mată</i> < gr. μάτι (CAP. 106, PAP. 773)
πρόβατο μαύρο με άσπρο μέτωπο	black sheep with white frontlet	<i>balia</i> < lat. verb balare (= bleat) (KOU. 81, CAP. 106, PAP. 255)
πρόβατο με μαύρα στίγματα στη μούρη	sheep with black stains in mug	<i>coațină</i> < lat. coccinus (KOU. 134, CAP. 106, PAP. 375)
πρόβατο με μαύρο κεφάλι	sheep with black head	<i>oacărnă</i> < lat. obaquilus (CAP. 107, PAP. 929)
πρόβατο με μαύρο στόμα	sheep with black maw	<i>bașură</i> < lat. verb basiare (= kiss) (KOU. 83, CAP. 107, PAP. 257)
πρόβατο ολόμαυρο	totally black sheep	<i>caramuză</i> < turk. kara (= black) + slav. muzga (= mud) (CAP. 106, PAP. 315)
σαΐνι	kestrel	<i>kirkinez</i> < turk. kerkenes (PAP. 715)
σαΐνι	yellow devil	<i>strimdiaľu</i> < lat. strictus (KOU. 832)
σαΐτα (φίδι)	darting snake	<i>săită</i> < gr. σαΐτα (PAP. 1055, KAT. 122)
σάλιαγκας (κοχλίας)	snail	<i>zmelciu</i> < bulg. změi (PAP. 1302, KAT. 123)
σαρανταποδαρούσα	centipede	<i>așia cu patru dzăți di picioari</i> < lat. quattuor-decem + pedicula. Translated as "the one with forty legs" (KOU. 584, PAP. 952, 434)
σαύρα	lizard	<i>gușteriță</i> < bulg. and serb. gușterica (PAP. 606)
σαύρα μαύρη μικρή	mite of a black lizard	<i>ciupilar</i> (PAP. 452, KAT. 123) (comp. and the rom. șopârlă)
σαύρα πράσινη μεγάλη	big green lizard	<i>gușteriță veardi</i> (< bulg. and serb. gușterica + lat. viridis). Translated as "green lizard" (KOU. 954)
σκαθάρι με δαγκάνες	beetle with claws	<i>șcrap</i> < alb. shkrap (PAP. 1070, 1146)
σκαντζόχοιρος	hedgehog	<i>ariciu</i> < lat. ericius (= starfish) (PAP. 198, KAT. 117)
σκίουρος (βερβερίτσα)	squirrel	<i>ververitsa</i> < serb. veverica (PAP. 1268, KAT. 123)
σκόρος	moth	<i>cupiță</i> (PAP. 411)
σκορπιός	scorpion	<i>clișuță</i>
σκουλήκι	worm	<i>γ'ermu</i> < lat. vermis, -is (KOU. 940, PAP. 620, KAT. 119)
σκύλα	she-dog	<i>cățau</i> and <i>cățauă</i> < lat. catella, -ae (KOU. 110, PAP. 356, KAT. 118)

σκυλάκι	doggie	<i>căṣălⁿ</i> < lat. catellus, -i (ΚΟΥ. 110, ΠΑΡ. 356, ΚΑΤ. 118)
σκυλί	dog	<i>căni</i> < lat. canis, -is (ΚΟΥ. 100, ΠΑΡ. 360, ΚΑΤ. 118)
σουσουράδα	wagtail	<i>coadăbușu</i> < lat. cauda alba (= white tail) + ușiu (ΚΟΥ. 42, 110, ΠΑΡ. 374, ΚΑΤ. 118)
σπουργίτι	sparrow	<i>andzică</i>
στρίτης ή αστρίτης	asp	<i>stritⁿ</i> < gr. αστρίτης (ΠΑΡ. 1124)
ταύρος	bull	<i>bicu</i> < bulg. bik (ΠΑΡ. 270)
τζίτζικας	cicada	<i>dzidzinarⁿ</i> . The word comes from the sound that the insect makes (ΠΑΡ. 523)
τράγος	billy-goat	<i>tsapⁿ</i> < illyr. zapp (CΑΡ. 105, ΠΑΡ. 1214, ΚΑΤ. 122)
τράγος μη ευνου- χισμένος	uncastrated billy-goat	<i>părciu</i> < bulg. pŭrchŭ (CΑΡ. 105, ΠΑΡ. 991)
τρογόνι	turtle dove	<i>turtură</i> < lat. turtur, -ris (ΚΟΥ. 914, ΠΑΡ. 1207-1208, ΚΑΤ. 123)
τσακάλι	jackal	<i>ciacalⁿ</i> < turk. çakal (= jackal)
τσαλαπετεινός	hoopoe	<i>pu păză</i> < lat. upupa, -ae (ΚΟΥ. 923, ΠΑΡ. 1029)
τσιμπούρι	tick	<i>căruși</i> < alb. këpushë (ΠΑΡ. 342)
τυφλοπόντικας	mole	<i>mașaroņu</i> < lat. mus, -ris + araneus (= web like) (ΚΟΥ. 62, 515, ΠΑΡ. 785, 842, ΚΑΤ. 120)
φίδι	serpent – snake	<i>șarpi</i> < lat. serpens, -ntis (ΚΟΥ. 798, ΠΑΡ. 1148, ΚΑΤ. 122)
φοράδα	mare	<i>iapă</i> < lat. equa, -ae (ΚΟΥ. 263, ΠΑΡ. 671, ΚΑΤ. 119)
χελιδόνι	swallow	<i>arândură</i> < lat. hirundo, -inis (ΚΟΥ. 348, ΚΑΤ. 119)
χελώνα	tortoise	<i>broască cu osⁿ</i> (= turtle with bone) < gr. βρόσσακος / lat. ossum (ΠΑΡ. 284, 938)
χήνα	goose	<i>găscă</i> < bulg. găska (ΠΑΡ. 589)
ψαλίδα	bristletail	<i>coadăfoartică</i> < lat. cauda + forfex, -icis. Translated as “tail like scissors” (ΚΟΥ. 110, 315, ΚΑΤ. 118)
ψαράκι	alevin (roach)	<i>tsiroņu</i> < gr. τσιρόνι (ΠΑΡ. 1223, ΚΑΤ. 123)
ψάρι	fish	<i>pescu</i> < lat. piscis, -is (ΚΟΥ. 623, ΠΑΡ. 969, ΚΑΤ. 121)
ψείρα (μικρή ψείρα)	louse (mite of a louse)	<i>piduclī</i> < lat. pediculus, -i (ΚΟΥ. 589, ΠΑΡ. 973, ΚΑΤ. 121)
ψιψίνα	moggie	<i>măroņu – mățăroņu</i> < alb. mace (ΠΑΡ. 773, 783)
ψύλλος	flea	<i>puricu</i> < lat. pulex, -cis (ΚΟΥ. 696, ΠΑΡ. 1031, ΚΑΤ. 121)

About provenance of words, from 179 words, that we have recorded, 93 have Latin origin, 28 Slav origin, 24 Greek origin, 14 Turkish origin, 9 Albanian origin and 19 unknown origin.

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