

Official male two-word first names in Croatia in 2011¹

Nombres de pila biverbales masculinos oficiales en Croacia en 2011

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Abstract: The subject of the paper are male two-word first names registered in the population census of the Republic of Croatia conducted in 2011. Among approximately 5600 different first names with more than ten bearers registered that year we found 150 two-word first names. First the statistical data of the entire corpus of two-word first names are presented, and then the attention is paid to male two-word first names (N = 71). It is determined which male two-word first names had the most bearers and which of their components were the most frequent. The corpus is then analyzed from a linguistic point of view. In classifying the examples, the criterion of component combinations is applied (first attention is paid to the linguistic origin and then to the onomastic definition of the first name, which is more precise). Some peculiarities of the registered first names are also highlighted (e.g., the types of links between components are determined, etc.).

Keywords: Croatia, the year 2011, first names, male two-word first names.

Resumen: El tema del trabajo son los nombres de pila biverbales masculinos registrados en el censo de población y vivienda de la República de Croacia realizado en 2011. Entre aproximadamente 5600 nombres de pila diferentes con más de diez portadores registrados ese año hallamos 150 nombres de pila biverbales. Primero se presentan los datos estadísticos del corpus entero de nombres de pila biverbales, y después se presta atención a los nombres de pila biverbales masculinos (N = 71). Se determina qué nombres de pila biverbales masculinos tuvieron más portadores y cuáles de sus componentes fueron los más frecuentes. A continuación, el corpus se analiza desde el punto de vista lingüístico. En la clasificación de los ejemplos se aplica el criterio de las combinaciones de componentes (primero se presta atención al origen lingüístico y luego a la definición onomástica del nombre de pila, que es más precisa). También se destacan algunas peculiaridades de los nombres de pila registrados (p. ej. se determinan los tipos de vinculaciones entre los componentes etc.).

Palabras clave: Croacia, el año 2011, nombres de pila, nombres de pila biverbales masculinos.

¹ The paper presents the results of the research that the author carried out in the projects *Istraživanja hrvatskih dijalekata i povijesti hrvatskoga jezika* (Eng. *Research on dialects and the history of the Croatian language*; carried out in the Department of Linguistic Research of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts; project manager: Martina Bašić) and *Istraživanje antroponimije na tlu Hrvatske u XV. stoljeću – CroNominaXV* (Eng. *Research of anthroponymy on Croatian territory in the 15th century*) (IP-2018-01-6053, fully funded by HRZZ and held at the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics; project manager: Ankica Čilaš Šimpraga).

Introduction

The *first name*² is an individual anthroponym, established by law, generally not hereditary, which is why it is distinguished from other types of anthroponyms, such as nicknames, last names and collective anthroponyms (FRANČIĆ, 2006: 77).

If we wanted to more precisely define or describe a first name, we could take various criteria into account, for example: 1. the sex of the named person, 2. the linguistic-social-cultural context, 3. the linguistic origin, 4. the word formation, 5. the communicative context

² Onomastics is a scientific discipline, so it requires great precision in the use of terminology. However, due to the fact that it is a relatively young discipline, its terminology has not yet been fully developed, refined, revised (as to the imprecise traditional terms that eventually exist), or systematized in many nations.

In the sources in Spanish, we can also observe undesirable synonyms in the terminology. We note that various terms appear in Spanish as equivalents to the terms *first name* in English, *prénom* in French, *Vorname* in German, *личное имя* in Russian, or *osobno ime* in Croatian – among them, the most frequent are *nombre de pila* or *nombre*. We will now highlight certain disadvantages of the existing terms in the bibliography.

The term *nombre de pila* initially referred to the name that a person received in the baptismal font, that is, the name they gave him or her when he or she was baptized. This terminological locution appeared in a historical context in which baptism was mandatory to be registered in the official estates. Over time, it became so common that it began to be used as a term that refers to the name with which a person is identified and differentiated, regardless of whether they were baptized or not.

Regarding the term *nombre*, recommended by Joan Tort Donada in the Spanish glossary of onomastic terms of the ICOS (cf. *ICOS – esp.*) as the equivalent to the English term *first name* 'proper name that was given to a person at birth, at baptism or at another important moment in life', we consider that the numerous meanings of that word in the general use of the language (cf. e.g., *DLE s. v. nombre*) and its hyperonymic status in onomastics (which, as a synonym of the term *nombre propio* [proper name], encompasses anthroponyms, toponyms, zoonyms, chrematonyms, etc.) do not contribute to the necessary terminological clarity and precision. In this context, it is worth noting some considerations by Anđela Frančić that are also applicable to Hispanic onomastics. FRANČIĆ (2006: 77-78) emphasizes that the term *name* with the meaning 'individual anthroponym, established by law, generally not hereditary' can be accepted in colloquial language and in literary and publicistic styles, but recommends that in scientific and official styles (or administrative) a more precise and unambiguous term is used. She adds that the elliptical term *name* in these two styles could only be used in the syntagm *name and surname*, in which it is clear that it is precisely that type of anthroponym and not any proper name (e.g., in a identity card, passport, etc.).

The term *personal name* (as a literal translation) of certain languages (especially Slavic, cf. *OSNOVEN SISTEM; ICOS – esp.*) seems to be inappropriate in the Spanish language because it is sometimes used with other meanings – 1. 'anthroponym in general' (for example, as used by BECKER, 2018); 2. 'official formula consisting of the *first name* and *surname*' (often used with a prefixed attribute: *full personal name*). For comparison, in Croatian law (cf. *ZAKON O OSOBNOM IMENU*) there is a term which is also used that is not appropriate from the onomastic point of view and that can definitely create confusion – *osobno ime* is used to designate the official formula formed by the first name and surname, and not in its original meaning – 'first name'.

As an additional problem arises the introduction of new terms, e.g., in legislation – López franco (2020: 223), for example, indicates that in Argentina and Peru the term *prenombre* (*pre-name*) began to be used to designate a first name.

This summary indicates that onomastics experts from Spanish-speaking countries also await an extensive terminological debate to reach a consensus. Taking into account the current state and following the recommendation of López franco (2020: 223), in this work we use the term *nombre de pila* (first name) as the most traditional in Hispanic onomastics.

of the use (FRANČIĆ, 2006: 77; ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA, IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ AND VIDOVIĆ, 2018b: 5). The structure—that is, the number of components of a given first name—may also be relevant.

Since a first name can have one or several components, its precise definition will require the use of a multiverbal term, which would indicate the number of components.

In order to achieve a systematization and terminological precision, in this work the first names that consist of two words will be called two-word first names. The choice of this term is based on several arguments: 1) the morphological criterion is applied; 2) as this work is conceived as a contribution to Croatian onomastics, it is logical to apply the Croatian onomastic perspective (in accordance with the adopted anthroponomastic approaches and being aware of the differences between them)³; 3) interference with the already established Spanish metalanguage is avoided⁴.

Table 1: Anthroponomastic terms to define first names according to the criterion of the number of their components

Term for a first name consisting of only one word:	<i>one-word first name</i>
Term for a first name consisting of two words:	<i>two-word first name</i>
Term for a first name consisting of more than two words:	<i>multi-word first name</i>

Source: self made

Summarizing what has been said, defining first names more precisely according to the number of their components, we will use the terms *one-word first name*, *two-word first name*, and *multi-word first name*.

Notes on the characteristics of a two-word first name

³ This achieves the recommended terminological consistency (both in onomastics as a whole and in Croatian linguistics in general). For example, in toponomastics and zoonomastics (cf. e.g., VIDOVIĆ, 2014; HORVAT, 2016; 2018; 2019) terms with the component *x-rječni* prevail, as in the terminology in general (cf. *STRUNA*).

⁴ For example, in the Spanish language the terms *nombre (de pila) doble* (double [first] name) and *nombre (de pila) compuesto* (compound [first] name) are used often as synonyms. Taking this into account, it should be noted that in the context of the Croatian language it is necessary to distinguish a *compound first name* (Cro. *složeno osobno ime*), 'a **one-word first name formed by compounding two roots**' (e.g., *Branimir*, *Vjenceslav*), from a *two-word first name* (Cro. *dvorječno osobno ime*) 'a first name **consisting of two components separated by a space**' (e.g., *Petar Krešimir*, *Marko Antonio*).

In a temporary segment, each person has only one official first name (regardless of the number of its components). Thus, a first name made up of two (or more) components also functions as an official first name, and not as two separate one-word first name.

We consider that when defining a first name according to the criterion of the number of its components, it is not relevant if it is a first name of two or more components created by joining⁵ different one-word first names (e.g., *Ivan Željko* < *Ivan* + *Željko*) or if it is an existing two-word first name (e.g., *Petar Krešimir* < *Petar Krešimir*).⁶ Now, that is impossible to establish in many corpora, including this one.⁷

Brief review of the evolution of the Croatian first names system with special reference to two-word first names⁸

At the beginning of Croatian history (around the 7th century), the first names system was made up of autochthonous Slavic first names (Cro. *narodna osobna imena*). At that time, it was believed in the magical power of the meaning of the first name, that was supposed to attract well-being, or repel and stop the forces of evil throughout life, so people assigned semantically transparent first names, for example *Golub* (cf. *golub* 'dove'), *Gruba* (cf. *gruba* 'rough, hard'), *Jasen* (cf. *jasen* 'ash'), *Medved* (cf. *medved* 'bear'), *Vuk* (cf. *vuk* 'wolf'), *Gvozden*

⁵ Although in the onomastic literature this type of union is sometimes defined as *juxtaposition*, in this work we consciously avoid this term due to the fact that it has other meanings in linguistics (it can refer to the process of word formation – a type of composition of two components whose result is a single word; cf. ALVAR EZQUERRA, 2006: 31-40).

⁶ We highlight this being aware that some researchers of anthroponymy, for instance, the Spanish researchers Castro (2014: 49) and Rodríguez Toro (2019: 248; 2021: 106), consider that first names that have more than one component should also be interpreted as “simple names” if they refer to a so-called saint (e.g. *John the Baptist*, *John Chrysostom*, *Thomas Aquinas*, *Mary Magdalene*, etc.). In the contemporary Croatian context, multi-word first names that refer to a saint are extremely rare (except *Marija Magdalena*, and very rare *Ivan Krstitelj* 'John the Baptist').

⁷ The reasons why someone received their first name are not investigated in the population and housing census, nor do the results provide the information needed to interpret possible patterns for the first name imposition. In theory, it is possible that one or both components of two-word first names such as *Marija Magdalena* or *Filip Jakov* were in some case chosen by transmission model, and not necessarily from the Catholic calendar.

⁸ Summarizing the historical context, we outline the development of the first names system. Since the summary is illustrative and the subject of the work is contemporary first names, the examples are the contemporary versions of the first names, and not the forms that appear on historical monuments or birth records, such as *Zvornimir* instead of *Zьvьnimrь* (the form appearing in *Bašćanska ploča*), *Josip* instead of *Joseph* or *Josephus* (forms appearing in the 12th century).

For more on the development of the Croatian first names system see, for example, Šimunović (2009: 143-158), Čilaš Šimpraga (2018), Frančić (2009; 2011; 2013; 2015; 2019).

(cf. *gvozden* 'iron'), *Božidar* (cf. *Božji dar* 'gift from God'), *Ognjen* (cf. *ognjen* 'of fire, fiery'), *Grdan* (cf. *grd* 'ugly'), *Nenad* (cf. *ne* 'not' + *nad-* (< *nadati se* 'expect')). Among the earliest confirmed Croatian first names⁹ are the first names of medieval rulers (e.g., *Borna*, *Domagoj*, *Držislav*, *Ljudevit*, *Mislav*, *Ratimir*, *Tomislav*, *Višeslav*, *Zvonimir*). As the Slavic population became Christianized, more and more Christian first names came into use, coming from Greek (e.g., *Barbara*, *Filip*, *Ivan*, *Josip*) or from Latin (e.g., *Antun*, *Donat*, *Juraj*, *Lucija*, *Martin*, *Pavao*).¹⁰ Thus, the system of first names was enriched and the coexistence of these two groups of first names began, which lasted several centuries. This was embodied in several historical monuments, where we can find both autochthonous Slavic one-word first names and names of saints (e.g., *Golob* and *Pankracije* in Grdoselski ulomak), as well as hybrid compound one-word first names (e.g., *Jurislav*, *Petrislav*, *Marislava*)¹¹, two-word first names (e.g., *Petar Krešimir*, *Dmitar Zvonimir*), etc. The Council of Trent, held from 1545 to 1563, interrupted the coexistence of these two types of first names. By the application of the decrees of the Council of Trent the first names of saints began to be obligatory and quickly dominated. In accordance with this, in the 17th and 18th centuries autochthonous Slavic first names almost fell into disuse. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, thanks to the Illyrian Movement, previously repressed autochthonous Slavic first names were reborn and new Slavic first names came into use, which corresponded to translations of first names of saints (e.g., *Amalija* > *Ljubica*, *Aurora* > *Zora*, *Beata* > *Blaženka*, *Deodatus* > *Bogdan*, *Domenica* > *Nedjeljka*, *Gloria* > *Slava*, *Ignac* > *Vatroslav*, *Karl* > *Dragutin*). The dominance of the first names of saints continues in the Croatian system of first names to this day, although there were periods of great popularity of Slavic first names (e.g., in the 1960s). Nowadays, trendy first names are popular,

⁹ The oldest evidence of Croatian first names is from the 8th century.

¹⁰ We refer to the *etymologia proxima* (we indicate precisely the language from which a word was borrowed, that is, the one that had the role of last mediator in the process of linguistic borrowing) and not to the *etymologia remota* (we do not put in the foreground the language in which a certain first name originates).

¹¹ In these examples the first stem comes from a saint's first name and the second comes from an autochthonous Slavic first name.

which are frequently not adapted to the Croatian language both phonologically and morphologically. Throughout history, the Croatian anthroponymic system has also been enriched by first names received from the languages of various peoples with whom the Croats had intensive cultural contact – first of all, from Latin, Greek, German (e.g., *Albert, Franc, Hana*), Italian (e.g., *Andrea, Dino, Lorenzo, Nevija*), Hungarian (e.g., *Ferenc, Ilona, Uroš*), Turkish (e.g., *Amar, Fadila, Samir, Tarik*), and recently, from English (e.g., *Alfred, Đeni, Kevin, Pamela*), Spanish (e.g., *Anita, Dolores*), the Nordic languages (e.g., *Sven*), other Slavic languages (e.g., *Igor, Mojca, Todor, Zdenko*), etc.

Two-word first names are not a recent innovation in Croatian anthroponymy. The first names of the medieval Croatian rulers are both the first confirmations of the first names and of the Christian first names (as components of the two-word first names already mentioned) – many rulers preceded their Slavic first name by a saint's name (e.g., *Mihajlo Krešimir, Petar Krešimir, Stjepan Držislav, Dmitar Zvonimir*). The anthroponymic corpus of genealogical books shows that from the 17th to the 19th century in different parts of Croatia wealthy, prestigious and influential families tended to give two-word (and multi-word in general) first names, cf. Frančić, 2013: 471; Rogošić, 2014: 33; Grizelj, 2019; Puškar, 2021: 63-83 etc. In addition to frequently reflecting prestige (belonging to the upper class of society), the attribution of two-word and multi-word first names in the same period can also be interpreted as a fashion or as a foreign influence¹² (FRANČIĆ, 2013: 471). The most frequent model of attribution of first names is the calendrical one, but there are also many examples of the principle of family transmission (first names are often “inherited” from godparents). In the 20th century two-word first names were given, according to Čilaš Šimpraga (2011a: 345), for various reasons: for a first name to intensify its protective role, for a certain first name to be

¹² According to some researchers, the custom of giving multi-word first names began in Italy as early as the 9th century (and became quite common in the 13th century), an innovation that gradually spread, first to France and Spain, and then to the rest of Europe (AINIALA, SAARELMA AND SJÖBLOM, 2016: 156; LEIBRING, 2016: 252).

inherited within a family, and for new first names to enter the repertoire of first names. Through various analyzes (PUTANEC, 1976: IX; ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA, 2011a: 345-346; PUŠKAR, 2021: 86-100) different possible reasons were established that could have led to the combination of components in two-word names – e.g., 1) the first component of a two-word first name (which was often a Slavic first name) was probably used in unofficial communication, while the second functioned as the first name (in the original meaning of the term, specially because of the desire of the clergy that the baptized person had a protector whose name was put on him); 2) the second component was used as the unofficial first name in communities where there were more people with the same first component in the two-word first name. In the second half of the 20th century and in the 21st century, parents use the aforementioned models of attribution (calendar and transmission), but also —increasingly— the modern and global models of choosing a first name¹³: they aspire to choose a first name aesthetically appealing, international, sonorous, rare, or unique¹⁴. According to Frančić (2002: 78), up to 25% of babies born in 2001 in seven large Croatian cities (Dubrovnik, Karlovac, Osijek, Rijeka, Split, Varaždin and Zagreb) were given a two-word first name. In the 21st century, many of the two-word first names are the result of the sum of the names proposed by both parents of the baby (or other denominators) (VIRKKULA, 2014: 285; PUŠKAR, 2017: 59).

1. Objectives, corpus and methodology

In the *Dictionary of Contemporary Croatian First Names* (ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA, IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ & VIDOVIĆ, 2018a) are recorded and described contemporary Croatian first names with more than 100 bearers and first names with less than 100 bearers that are culturologically important or are required to define first names with more than 100 bearers. However, two-word

¹³ For more on this trend in anthroponymy, see for example Gerritzen (2006), Keber (2008).

¹⁴ Frančić (2002: 84-85) notes that a large number of two-word first names attributed to babies born in 2011 have only one carrier.

first names received minimal attention, which is obvious considering that in 2011 only five two-word first names had more than 100 bearers. The absence of a systematic description of two-word first names imposed the aim of this work – to describe male two-word first names registered in the population and housing census of the Republic of Croatia in 2011.

The list of registered first names in 2011 contains almost 5,600 different first names with more than 10 bearers¹⁵, among which there are 150 two-word first names.

Since the documented and argued analysis of the entire corpus would go too far beyond the recommended length of a single paper, we decided to present the results in two papers – one of them will analyze male two-word first names, while the other (cf. HORVAT, 2022) will be dedicated to female two-word first names. In both works the same methodological principles will be applied, for which they will be compatible and, complementing each other, will offer a complete image of the subject.

In this work, the entire corpus will be analyzed statistically to enable contextualization, and then emphasis will be placed on male two-word first names, which will be analyzed first from a statistical perspective, and then from a linguistic perspective. More details about the methodology will be highlighted in the respective chapters.

2. Overview of two-word first names in 2011

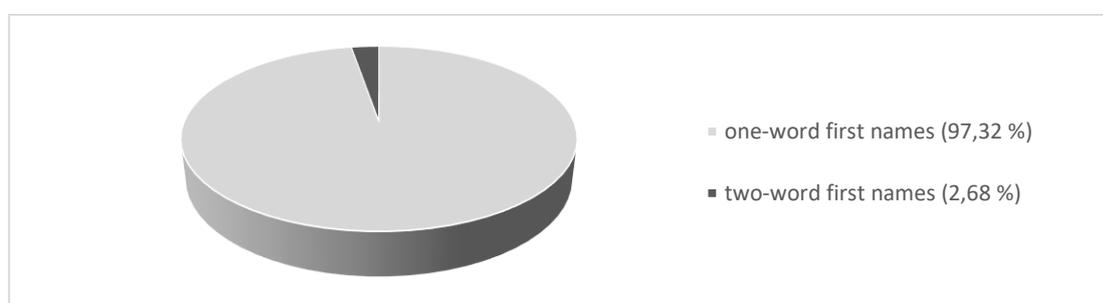
2.1. First names in law

¹⁵ The list does not cover first names with less than ten bearers in order to protect the personal data of their bearers. According to the DZS (Državni zavod za statistiku, eng. Central Statistical Office), 5,563 different first names with more than ten bearers were registered in 2011 (ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA, IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ AND VIDOVIĆ 2018a: 7, 289-333). However, that number implies only the number of different lemmas, and not the actual number of different first names. Indeed, in the first names system there are pairs of different homographic first names in the nominative – one is a male first name, and the other is a female first name. In the *Dictionary ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA, IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ AND VIDOVIĆ* (2018a: 7) process those first names into separate lexicographical items. Among the first names included in the *Dictionary* there are 42 first names of this type (that is, 21 pairs (*Andrea, Borna, Denis, Đuka, Ivica, Loren, Ljube, Matija, Mika, Nikica, Noa, Pave, Pera, Perica, Saša, Sava, Stane, Toma, Tomica, Tone, Vanja*)), so the minimum number of different first names in 2011 was 5,584 (5,563 + 21). In order to determine the total number of different first names with more than ten bearers in 2011 (and taking into account the possibility of homography between male and female first names), we asked DZS to provide us with data filtered also by the sex of their names. carriers, but until the submit of this work we have not received these data.

In 2011, the *Zakon o osobnom imenu* legislation (Eng. *Personal Name Law*) was in effect (passed in 1992), according to which each person had to have a first name and a surname, and each component of that anthroponymic formula (first name + last name) had to be two words maximum.¹⁶

2.2. Statistical data

The entire registry of first names with more than ten bearers contains 5,584 different official first names, and that number includes 150 two-word first names. Therefore, two-word first names make up 2.68% of the entire corpus (cf. Graph 1).¹⁷



Graph 1. Percentage of two-word first names in the whole corpus of first names with more than ten bearers in 2011

Source: self made, based on DZS data

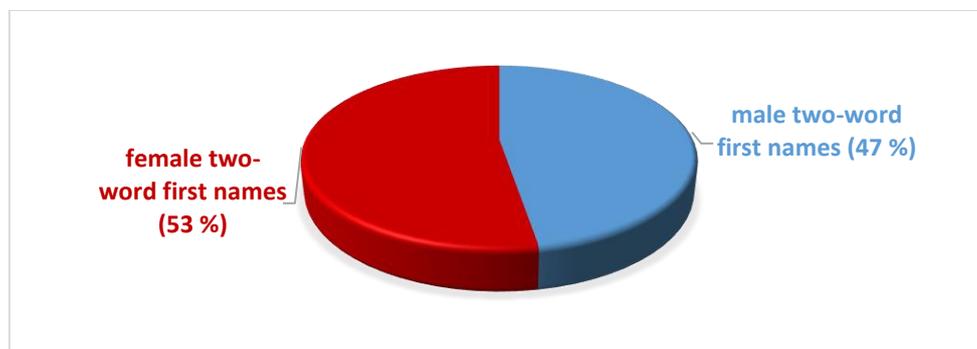
After establishing the statistical relationship between one-word and two-word first names in the entire corpus of first names with more than ten bearers, we now pay attention only to two-word first names.

In the corpus of two-word first names there are 71 male two-word first names, while female two-word first names are more numerous – 79 samples have been recorded. In other

¹⁶ The new *Personal Name Law* (Croatian: *Zakon o osobnom imenu*) came into effect in 2012 (NN 118/12). It differs from the previous version of the law in that it does not limit the number of components of the anthroponymic formula consisting of first name and surname. The number of components of the first name was not limited in the following versions of the same law (*ZAKON O OSOBNOM IMENU*, NN 70/17, NN 98/19).

¹⁷ The total number of official two-word first names is probably much higher – this hypothesis is supported by the observation that in 2011 in seven large Croatian cities two-word first names made up a quarter of the entire corpus of first names (cf. FRANČIĆ, 2002), as well as the fact that in the 21st century the model of attribution of uncommon, rare, unique first names is very popular.

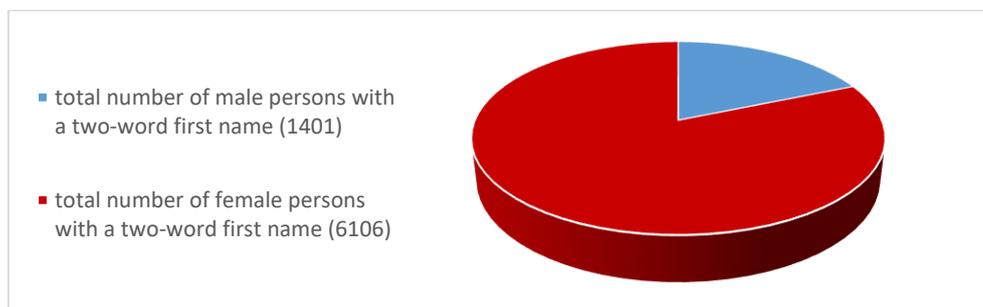
words, in the whole corpus of two-word first names with more than ten bearers, male first names make up 47%, and female first names make up 53% of that corpus (cf. Graph 2).



Graph 2. Percentage of male and female two-word first names in the corpus of two-word first names with more than ten bearers in 2011
Source: self made, based on DZS data

Female two-word first names make up 1.41% of the whole corpus of first names with more than ten bearers, and male two-word first names make up 1.27% of the same corpus.

In 2011, there was a total of 7,507 people bearing two-word first names that are part of our corpus (first names with a minimum of ten bearers). The 71 male names were borne by a total of 1,401 bearers (19% of all bearers of two-word first names with more than ten bearers). On the other hand, the 79 female names were borne by a total of 6,106 female bearers (81% of all bearers of two-word first names with more than ten bearers). We observe that the number of women bearing a two-word first name is much bigger than the number of men with a two-word first name (cf. Graph 3).



Graph 3. Percentage of male and female people in the total number of bearers of two-word first names with more than ten bearers in 2011
Source: self made, based on DZS data

The reason for this large discrepancy is, first of all, the fact that the first name *Ana Marija* was borne by 3,631 bearers. In addition to that first name, up to three more female two-word first names were borne by more than 100 bearers – *Ana Maria* (677), *Marija Magdalena* (308), and *Anna Maria* (144), while only one male two-word first name was worn by more than a hundred bearers – *Petar Krešimir* (109).

Table 2: List of the five male and female two-word first names with the largest number of bearers

	Male two-word first names	Number of bearers		Female two-word first names	Number of bearers
1st	<i>Petar Krešimir</i>	109	1st	<i>Ana Marija</i>	3631
2nd	<i>Ivan Pavao</i>	60	2nd	<i>Ana Maria</i>	677
3rd	<i>Ivan Zvonimir</i>	54	3rd	<i>Marija Magdalena</i>	308
4th	<i>Marko Antonio</i>	53	4th	<i>Anna Maria</i>	144
5th	<i>Šimun Petar</i>	49	5th	<i>Ana Mari</i>	93

Source: self made, based on DZS data

3. Male two-word first names

3.1. Most frequent male two-word first names components in 2011

In order to more easily follow the list, the components were preceded by ordinal numbers (the 1st one marks the component that appears in the largest number of male two-word first names, etc.). All components that appear the same number of times (i.e., in the same number of two-word first names) were marked with the same number and are listed in alphabetical order.

Table 3: List of the most frequent first and second components of male two-word first names

Number	The first component of the two-word first name	It appears as the first component in N first names.	Number	The second component of the two-word first name	It appears as the second component in N first names.
1st	<i>Ivan</i>	34	1st	<i>Ivan</i>	11
2nd	<i>Josip</i>	5	2nd	<i>Josip</i>	7
	<i>Petar</i>	5	3rd	<i>Ante</i>	3
3rd	<i>Fran</i>	4		<i>Zvonimir</i>	3
	<i>Marko</i>	4	4th	<i>Antonio</i>	2
4th	<i>Ante</i>	3		<i>Franjo</i>	2
5th	<i>Antonio</i>	2		<i>Jakov</i>	2
	<i>Filip</i>	2		<i>Karlo</i>	2
	<i>Karlo</i>	2		<i>Krešimir</i>	2
6th	<i>Aleksandar</i>	1		<i>Pavao</i>	2

	<i>Franjo</i>	1		<i>Petar</i>	2
	<i>Karl</i>	1		<i>Stjepan</i>	2
	<i>Luka</i>	1		<i>Toni</i>	2
	<i>Mario</i>	1		<i>Željko</i>	2
	<i>Nikola</i>	1	5th	<i>Anton</i>	1
	<i>Stjepan</i>	1		<i>Antun</i>	1
	<i>Šimun</i>	1		<i>Borna</i>	1
	<i>Tomislav</i>	1		<i>Branimir</i>	1
	<i>Zvonimir</i>	1		<i>Branko</i>	1
				<i>Domagoj</i>	1
				<i>Dominik</i>	1
				<i>Emanuel</i>	1
				<i>Filip</i>	1
				<i>Fran</i>	1
				<i>Gabriel</i>	1
				<i>Gabrijel</i>	1
				<i>Goran</i>	1
				<i>Heinz</i>	1
				<i>Juraj</i>	1
				<i>Krsto</i>	1
				<i>Luka</i>	1
				<i>Marko</i>	1
				<i>Matej</i>	1
				<i>Matija</i>	1
				<i>Mihael</i>	1
				<i>Roko</i>	1
				<i>Saša</i>	1
				<i>Šimun</i>	1
				<i>Tomislav</i>	1
				<i>Vladimir</i>	1
				<i>Zlatko</i>	1

Source: self made, based on DZS data

A total of 45 masculine one-word first names appear as a component of male two-word first names. Exactly a third of them ($15/45 = 33.3\%$) appear as the first and as the second component: *Ante, Antonio, Filip, Fran, Ivan, Josip, Karlo, Franjo, Luka, Marko, Petar, Stjepan, Šimun, Tomislav, Zvonimir*. Nearly a tenth of the confirmed 45 different members ($4/45 = 8.9\%$) appear only as the first member of male two-word first names (*Aleksandar, Karl, Mario, Nikola*) and more than half of all established members one-word names ($26/45 = 57.8\%$) appear only as the second component of male two-word first names (*Anton, Antun, Borna, Branimir, Branko, Domagoj, Dominik, Emanuel, Gabriel, Gabrijel, Goran, Heinz, Jakov, Juraj, Krešimir, Krsto, Matej, Matija, Mihael, Pavao, Roko, Saša, Toni, Vladimir, Zlatko, Željko*).

The contrast of the list of components that appear in the largest number of male two-word first names with the list of the most frequent male first names (i.e., first names with the largest number of bearers) shows interesting results.¹⁸

We notice that the beginnings of the two lists coincide. For example, *Ivan* is the most frequent component of male two-word first names (it occurs 34 times as the first component and 11 times as the second component). At the same time, it is also the most frequent male first name (130,828 bearers). *Josip* is the second most frequent component of male two-word first names (appearing 5 times as the first, and 7 times as the second component). At the same time, it is the second most frequent male first name (it was given to 77,324 bearers).

The one-word first name *Petar* is also on the list of the most frequent components of male two-word first names (it appears 5 times as the first, and 1 time as the second component). In the list of male first names, it is in the 13th position (with 26,068 bearers).

It should be noted that only one name from the list of the ten most frequent first names in 2011 (*Ivica*) does not appear as the first and/or second component of at least one male two-word first name.

3.2. Linguistic analysis of the male two-word first names

3.2.1. General classification of the corpus according to the criterion of linguistic origin

Combining statistical and etymological analysis, we established the percentages of combinations of components according to the criterion of the linguistic origin of first names.

¹⁸ The list of the ten most frequent male first names (without taking into account their structure, that is, the number of components) is as follows:

1st	<i>Ivan</i>	– 130,828 bearers
2nd	<i>Josip</i>	– 77,324 bearers
3rd	<i>Marko</i>	– 50,393 bearers
4th	<i>Stjepan</i>	– 45,287 bearers
5th	<i>Tomislav</i>	– 39,105 bearers
6th	<i>Željko</i>	– 37,869 bearers
7th	<i>Ivica</i>	– 35,909 bearers
8th	<i>Ante</i>	– 35,457 bearers
9th	<i>Mario</i>	– 32,708 bearers
10th	<i>Nikola</i>	– 32,304 bearers.

In the analysis we consider only Slavic first names to be idioglottic, while all other first names are called alloglottic.

Table 4: Male two-word first names classified according to the criterion of the linguistic origin of the components

Idioglottic-idioglottic combination	Idioglottic-alloglottic combination	Alloglottic-idioglottic combination	Alloglottic-alloglottic combination
–	<i>Tomislav Ante</i> <i>Zvonimir Josip</i>	<i>Ivan Borna</i> <i>Ivan Branimir</i> <i>Ivan Branko</i> <i>Ivan Domagoj</i> <i>Ivan Goran</i> <i>Ivan Krešimir</i> <i>Ivan Tomislav</i> <i>Ivan Vladimir</i> <i>Ivan Zlatko</i> <i>Ivan Zvonimir</i> <i>Ivan Željko</i> <i>Josip Zvonimir</i> <i>Petar Krešimir</i> <i>Petar Zvonimir</i> <i>Stjepan Željko</i>	<i>Aleksandar Saša</i> <i>Ante Ivan</i> <i>Ante Josip</i> <i>Ante Toni</i> <i>Antonio Ivan</i> <i>Antonio Toni</i> <i>Filip Ivan</i> <i>Filip Jakov</i> <i>Fran Ivan</i> <i>Fran Josip</i> <i>Fran Karlo</i> <i>Fran Krsto</i> <i>Franjo Josip</i> <i>Ivan Ante</i> <i>Ivan Anton</i> <i>Ivan Antonio</i> <i>Ivan Antun</i> <i>Ivan Dominik</i> <i>Ivan Emanuel</i> <i>Ivan Filip</i> <i>Ivan Fran</i> <i>Ivan Franjo</i> <i>Ivan Gabriel</i> <i>Ivan Gabrijel</i> <i>Ivan Jakov</i> <i>Ivan Josip</i> <i>Ivan Karlo</i> <i>Ivan Luka</i> <i>Ivan Marko</i> <i>Ivan Matej</i> <i>Ivan Matija</i> <i>Ivan Mihael</i> <i>Ivan Pavao</i> <i>Ivan Petar</i> <i>Ivan Roko</i> <i>Ivan Stjepan</i> <i>Josip Franjo</i> <i>Josip Ivan</i> <i>Josip Juraj</i> <i>Josip Stjepan</i> <i>Karl Heinz</i> <i>Karlo Ivan</i> <i>Karlo Josip</i> <i>Luka Ivan</i> <i>Mario Ivan</i> <i>Marko Ante</i> <i>Marko Antonio</i> <i>Marko Ivan</i> <i>Marko Josip</i> <i>Nikola Ivan</i>

			<i>Petar Ivan</i> <i>Petar Pavao</i> <i>Petar Šimun</i> <i>Šimun Petar</i>
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Source: self made

The table indicates that among male two-word first names, two-word first names with both components of alloglottic origin prevail (N = 54, that is, 76.05%). Less frequent are examples of alloglottic-idioglottic (N = 15, that is, 21.13%), and those of the idioglottic-alloglottic combination (N = 2, that is, 2.82%) are even less frequent. In the corpus of male two-word first names with more than ten bearers there are no examples of the idioglottic-idioglottic combination.¹⁹

3.2.2. Classification of the corpus according to the criterion of the most precise onomastic definition of the first name

First names were created in a social context. We define them more precisely (cf. IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ, 2018): 1) according to the linguistic-social-cultural criterion (we classify them as: Slavic (folk), saint's, biblical, biblical saint's, Muslim)²⁰; 2) according to linguistic origin (various linguistic influences are taken into account); 3) according to the word formation (we classify them as: basic, derived, shortened, compound).

Next, we classify the corpus of male two-word masculine first names taking into account the combinations of their components:

biblical saint's + biblical saint's (14):

Filip Ivan, Filip Jakov, Ivan Filip, Ivan Jakov, Ivan Josip, Ivan Luka, Ivan Marko, Ivan Matej, Ivan Matija, Ivan Mihael, Josip Ivan, Luka Ivan, Marko Ivan, Marko Josip

biblical saint's + saint's (13):

Ivan Anton, Ivan Antun, Ivan Dominik, Ivan Fran, Ivan Franjo, Ivan Pavao, Ivan Petar, Ivan Roko, Ivan Stjepan, Josip Franjo, Josip Juraj, Josip Stjepan, Šimun Petar

biblical saint's + folk Slavic (8):

¹⁹ For comparison purposes, the complete absence of examples of the same combination is established for female two-word first names with more than ten bearers (cf. HORVAT, 2022: 106).

²⁰ Christian first names can be more precisely divided into three groups. 1) Biblical first names have their roots in the Old Testament (they are usually Hebrew and entered the repertoire through the Greek and Latin translations of the Bible); 2) the first names of biblical saints originate from the New Testament (they were borne by the first saints); 3) the first names of saints do not originate from the Bible (in Croatian most of them come from Latin, but there are examples that come from other languages).

- Ivan Branimir, Ivan Domagoj, Ivan Goran, Ivan Krešimir, Ivan Tomislav, Ivan Vladimir, Ivan Zvonimir, Josip Zvonimir*
- biblical saint's + folk Slavic (derived) (4):
Ivan Borna, Ivan Branko, Ivan Zlatko, Ivan Željko
- biblical saint's + biblical (3):
Ivan Emanuel, Ivan Gabriel, Ivan Gabrijel
- biblical saint's + saint's (shortened) (2):
Ivan Ante, Marko Ante
- biblical saint's + Germanic²¹ (1):
Ivan Karlo
- biblical saint's + Italian or Spanish (2):
Ivan Antonio, Marko Antonio
- saint's + biblical saint's (6):
Fran Ivan, Fran Josip, Franjo Josip, Nikola Ivan, Petar Ivan, Petar Šimun
- saint's + folk Slavic (2):
Petar Krešimir, Petar Zvonimir
- saint's + folk Slavic (derived) (1):
Stjepan Željko
- saint's + Germanic (1):
Fran Karlo
- saint's + saint's (1):
Petar Pavao
- saint's (shortened) + biblical saint's (2):
Ante Ivan, Ante Josip
- folk Slavic + biblical saint's (1):
Zvonimir Josip
- folk Slavic + saint's (shortened) (1):
Tomislav Ante
- Germanic + biblical saint's (2):
Karlo Ivan, Karlo Josip
- Germanic + German (1):
Karl Heinz
- Greek + Russian (1):
Aleksandar Saša
- Italian + biblical saint's (1):
Mario Ivan
- Italian or Spanish + biblical saint's (1):
Antonio Ivan
- others (3)²²:
Ante Toni, Antonio Toni, Fran Krsto.

3.2.3. Analysis

Observing the corpus and the classifications, we can perceive many interesting details.

²¹ The adjective *Germanic* in this classification refers to first names that could enter directly into Croatian from various Germanic languages (i.e., where the *etymologia proxima* could not be strictly defined).

²² In this group we place the two-word first names whose components can be interpreted in various ways in anthroponomastics (cf. ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA, IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ AND VIDOVIĆ, 2018a). For example:

- *Toni* – 1. shortened from *Anton* or *Antun* (saint's); 2. shortened from *Antonio* or *Antonijo* (Italian or Spanish)
- *Krsto* – 1. shortened from *Kristijan* (Latin); 2. shortened from *Kristofor* (saint's).

All male two-word first names with only one alloglottic component are adapted to the Croatian language (e.g., *Ivan Vladimir*, *Petar Zvonimir*, *Stjepan Željko*, *Tomislav Ante*, *Zvonimir Josip*). Among male two-word first names with both alloglottic components there are examples where both components are adapted to the Croatian language system (e.g. *Ivan Franjo*, *Josip Juraj*, *Luka Ivan*, *Šimun Petar*) and examples where only one component is adapted to the Croatian language (e.g. *Antonio Toni*, *Ivan Gabriel*, *Karl Heinz*, *Marko Antonio*), but no examples were recorded in which none of the components is adapted to the Croatian language (unlike female two-word first names, where there are cases of absence of adaptation of both components; cf. HORVAT, 2022: 109-110).

In most male two-word first names, the first component is the basic biblical saint first name (N = 47, or 66.2%). In contrast, Muslim first names are not confirmed as components of two-word first names in our corpus.

Among male two-word first names containing a folk Slavic component —recorded in the corpus— this trend is observed: if the folk Slavic first name is the first component, it appears in the basic form; if the folk Slavic first name is the second component, it appears in the basic or derived form. It is also necessary to highlight the following facts: 1) in two-word first names whose first component is a folk Slavic name, the second component is a Christian first name (*Tomislav Ante*, *Zvonimir Josip*); 2) in male two-word first names whose second component is a folk Slavic first name, the first component in all cases is a Christian name; 3) in male two-word first names whose second component is a folk Slavic first name (regardless of whether it is basic, shortened or derived), the first component in most cases is *Ivan*.

Derived folk Slavic first names that are components of two-word first names were formed by the use of suffixes: *-ko* (*Branko*, *Zlatko*, *Željko*), *-an* (*Goran*) and *-na* (*Borna*).

Below we highlight some observations about the (most typical) combinations in which a certain component participates. For example, in most two-word first names in which *Ivan* is

the second component, the first component is a Christian first name (the exceptions are the names *Antonio Ivan*, *Karlo Ivan*, *Mario Ivan*, which reflect influences from other languages). Likewise, in most two-word first names in which *Josip* is the second component, the first component is a Christian first name (the exceptions are the names *Zvonimir Josip* (in which the first component is a folk Slavic name) and *Karlo Josip* (which is of foreign origin – Germanic)). If the first component of a two-word first name is *Petar*, the second component is either a folk Slavic first name (*Petar Krešimir*, *Petar Zvonimir*) or a Christian name (*Petar Ivan*, *Petar Pavao*, *Petar Šimun*). However, if *Petar* is the second component, the first component is a Christian first name in all cases in our corpus (*Ivan Petar*, *Šimun Petar*). If one of the components of a two-word first name is a name from the lexical family of the basic name *Franjo* (*Fran*, *Franjo*), in our corpus the other component is always alloglottic (in most cases a Christian name).

Finally, it should be noted that 12 pairs of two-word first names have been registered, containing the same components, but ordered differently: *Ante Ivan* – *Ivan Ante*, *Antonio Ivan* – *Ivan Antonio*, *Filip Ivan* – *Ivan Filip*, *Fran Ivan* – *Ivan Fran*, *Franjo Josip* – *Josip Franjo*, *Ivan Josip* – *Josip Ivan*, *Ivan Karlo* – *Karlo Ivan*, *Ivan Luka* – *Luka Ivan*, *Ivan Marko* – *Marko Ivan*, *Ivan Petar* – *Petar Ivan*, *Petar Šimun* – *Šimun Petar*; *Zvonimir Josip* – *Josip Zvonimir*.

3.2.4. Comments about the relationship between the components of male two-word first names²³

Due to the nature of the data source, it was not possible to investigate the models for the attribution of two-word first names. Furthermore, knowing that in the 20th and 21st centuries we already have a multitude of reasons for attribution (cf. introductory chapter of this

²³ For more information on the relationship between the names, see Brozović Rončević and Čilaš Šimpraga (2006), ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA (2018: 44-45), Horvat (2020: 92, 94).

paper), we can presume that the same first name was attributed for different reasons in different cases.

It is quite possible that some two-word first names in our corpus reflect modern models of attribution. We suppose that in certain cases²⁴ the denominators chose the combination of two one-word components precisely because of their close link. We differentiate some types of relationships.²⁵

1) A two-word first name that a well-known person from the past had is given²⁶, for example *Fran Krsto* (cf. *Fran Krsto Frankopan*, Croatian nobleman and poet of the 17th century), *Franjo Josip* (cf. *Franjo Josip*, Austrian Emperor (Eng. Franz Joseph I of Austria)), *Ivan Pavao* (cf. *Ivan Pavao I.*, Pope (Eng. John Paul I) or *Ivan Pavao II.*, Pope (Eng. John Paul II)), *Josip Juraj* (cfr. *Josip Juraj Strossmayer*, Croatian bishop, theologian and politician of the 19th and 20th century), *Petar Krešimir* (cf. *Petar Krešimir IV.*, Croatian king of the 11th century), *Šimun Petar*, *Petar Šimun* (cf. *Šimun Petar*, one of the twelve apostles (Eng. Simon Peter)).

2) A two-word first name is given, made up of two one-word first names that were used by two different people, but related in some way, for example

- a) one-word names of the evangelists are combined: *Ivan Luka*, *Ivan Marko*, *Ivan Matej*, *Luka Ivan*, *Marko Ivan*;
- b) one-word names of the apostles are combined: *Filip Ivan*, *Ivan Filip*, *Filip Jakov*, *Ivan Jakov*, *Ivan Matej*, *Ivan Matija*, *Ivan Petar*, *Petar Ivan*, *Petar Šimun*, *Šimun Petar*, *Petar Pavao*;
- c) one-word names of saints are combined: *Ante Josip*, *Fran Josip*, *Franjo Josip*, *Ivan Ante*, *Ivan Antun*, *Ivan Franjo*, *Josip Stjepan*, *Marko Ante*, *Nikola Ivan* etc.

²⁴ Of course, this does not necessarily apply to all cases.

²⁵ The classification of most of the examples in this chapter of the work is based on speculation. For that reason it is possible to include certain first names in several groups.

²⁶ In this section in parentheses the most likely association (based on the general knowledge of Croatian speakers) is indicated.

3) A two-word first name is given, whose components mean the same thing, and are in the relation *basic first name – hypocoristic first name* or *hypocoristic first name – basic first name*, for example *Aleksandar Saša, Ante Toni, Antonio Toni*.

4) A two-word first name is given, whose components are related by their form, for example *Josip Juraj* – the components begin with the same initial letter.

3.2.5. Surprises in the Croatian anthroponymic system – *Marija* as a component of male two-word masculine first names

The one-word first name *Marija* has been used in the historical and contemporary Croatian system of first names exclusively as a female first name.

In a broader anthroponomastic investigation we note that the first name *Marija* also appears as the second component of male two-word first names.²⁷ Although among the 150 two-word first names with more than ten bearers as of 2011 there are no such examples, in the Croatian system of first names of the beginning of the 21st century they do exist (although we assume they are quite rare), for example *Ivan Marija* (in the form first name + surname *Ivan Marija Đuzel*, priest), *Petar Marija* (in the form first name + surname *Petar Marija Radelj*, theologian), *Zvonimir Marija* (in the form first name + surname *Zvonimir Marija Pšag*, priest, musician and composer).²⁸

3.2.6. Comments on male two-word first names from an orthographic perspective

The Croatian orthographies in force in 2011 (BADURINA, MARKOVIĆ AND MIĆANOVIĆ, 2008: 151; BABIĆ and MOGUŠ, 2011: 59) recommend that the components of male multi-word first names be written separated by a space, that is, as if each component was a word.

²⁷ For comparison purposes, it is a peculiarity of the anthroponyms of peoples using Romance languages that the female first name *María* is used as the second component of male two-word first names (e.g., Spa. *José María*, Ital. *Giuseppe Maria*, Cat. *Josep Maria*, Port. *Jose Maria*).

²⁸ On the Croatian anthroponymy of the 20th century we could add other examples: *Josip Marija* (Carević, bishop), *Ante Marija* (Strgačić, historian), *Stjepan Marija* (Ivančić, historian), etc.

However, the names do not necessarily follow the spelling rules. The name enters the standard language in its official form (the official form is inscribed in official documents), legally prescribed, and it is essential to use it only in that form.

All 71 male two-word first names with more than ten bearers were recorded on the DZS-granted list as two separate words (i.e., components are separated by a space). That is in accordance with the spelling rule.

However, it is essential to reconsider this data if we take into account the results of previous research. For example, among the first names of those born in 2001 in seven large Croatian cities, the first name *Fran-Karlo* was registered – written with a hyphen (FRANČIĆ, 2002: 86). Likewise, Frančić (2002: 86) indicates that 37 girls born in those seven cities alone were given first names *Ana-Marija* and *Ana-Maria*, also written with a hyphen. Since the list of first names registered in 2011 (from DZS) does not contain hyphenated first names, it is not clear why these two lists do not match. If the 2011 list is correct, the absence of hyphenated first names in it can be interpreted as assuming that the bearers moved from Croatia and/or changed their names²⁹. If the list does not reflect the actual state, we would have to assume that these official first names were adapted at the time of registration or creation. In that case the use of the hyphen between the components would have been unjustifiably neutralized (sloppy), whereby two different forms of first names were reduced to one (e.g. *Fran-Karlo*, *Fran Karlo* > *Fran Karlo*; *Ana Marija*, *Ana-Marija* > *Ana Marija*). In the event that an oversight has actually occurred when registering first names in DZS, a reasonable suspicion would be generated about the reliability of all registered two-word first names.

Final considerations

Two-word first names —a total of 150 of them— formed less than 3% of the corpus of first names with more than ten bearers in 2011. The number of male and female two-word first

²⁹ It is less likely that they all died.

names was about the same, but two-word first names had four times as many female bearers as male bearers. No examples of two-word first names whose components are joined by a hyphen have been recorded.

Comparing male two-word first names with female two-word first names (cf. HORVAT, 2022), we realize that there are many similarities between them.

Table 5: Selection of similarities between male and female two-word first names registered in 2011

Characteristic		Male two-word first names	Female two-word first names
Percentage of one-word first names that appear...	as first and second component	33.3%	27.4%
	only as the first component	8.9%	23.6%
	only as the second component	57.8%	49%
Were the most frequent male/female one-word first names the most frequent components of two-word first names?		Yes (<i>Ivan</i> and <i>Josip</i>).	Yes (<i>Marija</i> and <i>Ana</i>).
Number of first names from the list of the top ten most frequent male/female first names that appear as the first and/or second component of male/female two-word first names		9/10 (except <i>Ivica</i>)	10/10
Percentage of two-word first names...	whose both components are idioglottic	0%	0%
	with an idioglottic-alloglottic combination	2.8%	10.1%
	with an alloglottic-idioglottic combination	21.1%	15.2%
	whose both components are alloglottic	76.1%	65.8%
The first component in most male/female two-word first names is a basic biblical saint first name.		+	+
In two-word first names whose first component is a folk Slavic first name, the second component is always a biblical saint's first name.		+	+
Types of relationship between components	A two-word first name that was borne by a known person from the past is given.	+	+
	A two-word first name is given, made up of two one-word first names that were used by two different people, but related in some way.	+	+
	A two-word first name is given, whose components mean the same thing, and they are related in the way <i>basic first name – hypocoristic first name</i> .	+	+

Source: own elaboration (based on the data exposed in this work and in HORVAT, 2022)

Likewise, two-word first names fit with their traits into the general picture of the Croatian first names system, reflecting its development and enriching it.

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Annexes

Annex 1. List of male two-word first names (ordered descending according to the number of carriers)

Two-word first names	Number of carriers according to the 2011 population and housing census
Petar Krešimir	109
Ivan Pavao	60
Ivan Zvonimir	54
Marko Antonio	53
Šimun Petar	49
Ivan Luka	41
Aleksandar Saša	34
Ante Toni	34
Ivan Goran	34
Ivan Josip	32
Ivan Stjepan	31
Josip Ivan	30
Ivan Ante	28

Josip Juraj	24
Ivan Karlo	23
Ivan Petar	23
Franjo Josip	21
Ivan Franjo	21
Petar Ivan	21
Ivan Antonio	20
Ivan Krešimir	20
Ivan Marko	20
Luka Ivan	20
Filip Ivan	18
Ante Ivan	17
Ivan Dominik	17
Ivan Antun	16
Ivan Jakov	16
Josip Franjo	16
Marko Ivan	16
Fran Ivan	15
Ivan Branimir	15
Ivan Domagoj	15
Ivan Emanuel	15
Ivan Filip	15
Ivan Zlatko	15
Fran Krsto	14
Ivan Borna	14
Ivan Gabrijel	14
Ivan Roko	14
Ivan Branko	13
Ivan Gabriel	13
Ivan Matija	13
Ivan Mihael	13
Josip Stjepan	13
Ivan Vladimir	12
Karlo Josip	12
Petar Šimun	12
Ante Josip	11
Antonio Ivan	11
Filip Jakov	11
Ivan Fran	11
Karl Heinz	11
Marko Ante	11
Antonio Toni	10
Fran Josip	10
Fran Karlo	10
Ivan Anton	10
Ivan Matej	10
Ivan Tomislav	10
Ivan Željko	10
Josip Zvonimir	10
Karlo Ivan	10
Mario Ivan	10
Marko Josip	10
Nikola Ivan	10
Petar Pavao	10
Petar Zvonimir	10
Stjepan Željko	10
Tomislav Ante	10
Zvonimir Josip	10

Annex 2. List of male two-word first names (in alphabetical order)

Two-word first names	Number of carriers according to the 2011 population and housing census
Aleksandar Saša	34
Ante Ivan	17
Ante Josip	11
Ante Toni	34
Antonio Ivan	11
Antonio Toni	10
Filip Ivan	18
Filip Jakov	11
Fran Ivan	15
Fran Josip	10
Fran Karlo	10
Fran Krsto	14
Franjo Josip	21
Ivan Ante	28
Ivan Anton	10
Ivan Antonio	20
Ivan Antun	16
Ivan Borna	14
Ivan Branimir	15
Ivan Branko	13
Ivan Domagoj	15
Ivan Dominik	17
Ivan Emanuel	15
Ivan Filip	15
Ivan Fran	11
Ivan Franjo	21
Ivan Gabriel	13
Ivan Gabrijel	14
Ivan Goran	34
Ivan Jakov	16
Ivan Josip	32
Ivan Karlo	23
Ivan Krešimir	20
Ivan Luka	41
Ivan Marko	20
Ivan Matej	10
Ivan Matija	13
Ivan Mihael	13
Ivan Pavao	60
Ivan Petar	23
Ivan Roko	14
Ivan Stjepan	31
Ivan Tomislav	10
Ivan Vladimir	12
Ivan Zlatko	15
Ivan Zvonimir	54
Ivan Željko	10
Josip Franjo	16
Josip Ivan	30
Josip Juraj	24
Josip Stjepan	13

Josip Zvonimir	10
Karl Heinz	11
Karlo Ivan	10
Karlo Josip	12
Luka Ivan	20
Mario Ivan	10
Marko Ante	11
Marko Antonio	53
Marko Ivan	16
Marko Josip	10
Nikola Ivan	10
Petar Ivan	21
Petar Krešimir	109
Petar Pavao	10
Petar Šimun	12
Petar Zvonimir	10
Stjepan Željko	10
Šimun Petar	49
Tomislav Ante	10
Zvonimir Josip	10