

# DENDRONYMICA ALBANICA, A SURVEY OF ALBANIAN TREE AND SHRUB NAMES

by  
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## 1. Introduction

Penetrating into the earlier stages of the Albanian language, i.e. before publication of the extraordinary missal of Gjon Buzuku in 1555, is like trying to navigate your way through a marsh on a foggy night<sup>1</sup>. If you don't give up right away, as many do, you can make some slow progress through the mists, treading on wobbly tufts of grass and reeds, i.e. the seemingly overwhelming number of Latin and Slavic loanwords and the few unquestionably clear Indo-European etymologies. Sooner or later, however, the gloom sets in and you lose all sense of direction. The Indo-European horizon in the distance, which shines so clearly for historical linguists in the fields of Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Avestan, Lithuanian, Old Church Slavonic, Gothic and Old Irish, is nowhere in sight. Even the most courageous philologist cowers in despair and abandons his journey altogether.

In view of this rather depressing state of things, one must content oneself with small steps, one of which being the present compilation and study of Albanian dendronyms, i.e. the names of trees and shrubs.

Arboreal terminology in Albanian has never been the object of a major linguistic study in itself. Early research on the subject was carried out by European scholars with an interest in botany: Antonio Baldacci<sup>2</sup> (1867-1950) and Friedrich Markgraf<sup>3</sup> (b. 1897). Such botanists were, of course, more concerned with recording the presence and location of Mediterranean trees and shrubs than they were with their Albanian-language designations. Aside from an early compilation of Albanian tree, flower and grass terms by Thoma Abrami<sup>4</sup> (1869-1943) and the dendronymic material included in Mario Bindoni's 1935 Italian-Albanian dictionary of agriculture and agrotechnology<sup>5</sup>, little interest was shown in this field until the second half of the twentieth century. In more recent years, Albanian arboreal terminology has been compiled more

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<sup>1</sup> Gustav Weigand (1860-1930) noted the same in 1927: "*Der albanische Zweig der Indogermanistik kommt mir wie ein großes Sumpfgebiet vor, auf dem es nur einige feste Inseln gibt, im übrigen patschen die Forscher im Sumpfland, jeder nimmt einen anderen Weg, jeder erreicht ein anderes Ziel oder gar keins.*" (Balkan-Archiv 3, p. 227).

<sup>2</sup> cf. Baldacci 1893, 1897, 1944.

<sup>3</sup> cf. Markgraf 1927, 1930a, 1930b, 1931.

<sup>4</sup> cf. Abrami 1899.

<sup>5</sup> cf. Bindoni 1935.

satisfactorily by Albanian scholars such as Ilia Mitrushi<sup>6</sup>, Niko Qafzezi<sup>7</sup>, Mustafa Demiri<sup>8</sup> and Shefki Sejdiu<sup>9</sup>.

As to etymological analysis, the main sources for Albanian dendronyms, as for the Albanian lexicon as a whole, remain the works of Gustav Meyer<sup>10</sup> (1850-1900), Norbert Jokl<sup>11</sup> (1877-1942) and Eqrem Çabej<sup>12</sup> (1908-1980), although a good number of Indo-European scholars have referred to specific Albanian dendronyms in their studies on Indo-European roots. On Indo-European tree terms in general, one may consult the monograph of Paul Friedrich<sup>13</sup> which has been commented upon with regard to Albanian dendronyms by Martin Huld<sup>14</sup>.

The following is thus a compilation of terms for trees and shrubs in Albanian, one hundred sixty-seven in all, together with basic indications as to their etymological origins, where possible. It must be stressed in this connection that etymological indications, e.g. on the form and development of Indo-European roots in Albanian, have been kept to a minimum for the reasons of principle alluded to above and discussed in our earlier study on Albanian hydronyms<sup>15</sup>. With the exception of some of the more obvious loanwords, most etymologies for Albanian dendronyms compiled here must be regarded as tentative. The basic, i.e. not exhaustive, bibliographical references given with each entry should, nonetheless, suffice to assist interested readers in pursuing etymological treatment in more detail.

## 2. Index of Albanian dendronyms

Agërlidh, agërlidhi

‘Wild olive, Oleaster’ (*Olea europea oleaster*).

Loanword from Mod. Gk. *ἀγρελίτζι*. The attribution to Alb. *agër* ‘donkey’ and Alb. *lidh* ‘to tie, to bind’, i.e. a ‘tree to which one can tie one’s donkey’, is a folk etymology. Dial. forms include: *egërle* (Himara, Konispol SR). Also known as *ullastër*.

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<sup>6</sup> cf. Mitrushi 1953, 1955, 1958 and 1966.

<sup>7</sup> cf. Qafzezi 1978.

<sup>8</sup> cf. Demiri 1983.

<sup>9</sup> cf. Sejdiu 1984.

<sup>10</sup> cf. Meyer 1891.

<sup>11</sup> cf. esp. Jokl 1923.

<sup>12</sup> cf. Çabej 1986-1988, vol. 1, 2, 8, and 9 (*Studime etimologjike në fushë të shqipës*).

<sup>13</sup> cf. Friedrich 1970.

<sup>14</sup> cf. Huld 1981.

<sup>15</sup> cf. Elsie 1994.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 94; Mitrushî 1955, p. 390; Sejdiu 1984, p. 161; Çabej 1996, p. 64-65.

#### Ah, ahu

‘Common beech, European beech’ (*Fagus sylvatica*).

Alb. *ah*, *ahu* derives from the IE root for the ‘ash’, IE \**os-* [IEW p. 782] with a *-k* suffix. The proto-Alb. root would be \**osk-* or \**aska* [Meyer 1891, p. 4], ~ Arm. *haçi* ‘ash’, Gk. *ὄξύη* ‘beech, spear-shaft’, OIce. *askr* ‘ash, spear’, OEng. *aesc* ‘ash’, OHG *asc* ‘ash’. There are also Illyrian toponyms in *Osi* and *Osones* which may or may not be related. According to Friedrich [1970, p. 95], “the denotations of the Greek and Albanian reflexes indicate parallel histories. The early Greek form *oskes* yielded Homeric *ὄξυ-όεις*, and ultimately the Classical *ὄξύα*, *ὄξύη* with the meaning of the latter shifted to a ‘kind of beech, a spear-shaft made from its wood’ [Liddel and Scott 1963, p. 491]. These parallel shifts from an earlier ‘ash’ to a later ‘beech’ are congruous with the shift in the same two contiguous stocks of the reflexes of PIE *bhag’ós* from ‘beech’ to ‘oak’.”

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 371; Huld 1981, p. 305; Sejdiu 1984, p. 106; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 19-20.

#### Ajdës, ajdësi

‘Golden rain, Golden chain, Laburnum’ (*Laburnum*).

Dial. forms include: *ajës* (Mat), *arrëzë* (Culli KR) and *arzen* (Gërman MT). Other dendronyms with a ‘nomen agens’ suffix in *-ës* include: *gjipës*, *hithës*, *pikës*, *qelbës*, and *vojmës*. Also known as *vojmës*, *karthë*.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 195; Sejdiu 1984, p. 133; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 25-26.

#### Aringë, aringa

‘Tree of heaven’ (*Ailanthus altissima*).

Dialect form of Fier. Also known as *arrë Indie*.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 254; Sejdiu 1984, p. 34.

#### Arne, arneni

‘Bosnian pine, Heldreich pine’ (*Pinus leucodermis*, *Pinus heldreichii*).

Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 40] relates Alb. *arne* and the dendronyms *harroç* ‘Stone pine, Umbrella pine’ (*Pinus pinea*) and *hartinë* ‘Scots pine’ (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus montana*) to the verb *harr*, *har* ‘to prune, cut, pierce’. Dial. forms include: *artin i kuq* (Shpat) with metathesis. Also known as *rrobull*, *rrubull*.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 45; Sejdiu 1984, p. 176-178.

#### Arne i bardhë, arneni i bardhë

‘Macedonian pine’ (*Pinus peuce*).

Lit. ‘white *arne*’. Dial. form with metathesis: *artin i bardhë* (Shpat, Bërzeshta LB).

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 45; Sejdiu 1984, p. 177.

#### Arrç, arrçi

‘Buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus fallax*, *Rhamnus carniolica*).

Related according to Çabej [1986-1989, 8, p. 89, 79-80] to northern Alb. *arç*, *arksh*, *argsh* ‘harrow, hurdle, type of crude raft for crossing rivers’. He sees the latter term as derived from an earlier \**ark-sh* and relates the root to Slavic *rakita* ‘type of willow’. Also known as *pjerëz*, *shurrëpelë*, *qelbinë*.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 292; Sejdiu 1984, p. 199.

Arrë, arra

‘Common walnut, English walnut’ (*Juglans regia*).

The Alb. form, also meaning ‘nut tree’ in general, derives from an IE \**ar-* ‘walnut, nut’ [IEW p. 61] ~ OCS *orěchъ* ‘nut’. In Hes. we find ἄρυα: τὰ Ἡρακλεωτικὰ κάρυα. An alternate Alb. form *harrë* caused Jokl to relate the word to Gk. κάρυον. Meyer [1891, p. 17], however, regarded the *h-* as insignificant. The alternate does occur elsewhere in Alb., e.g. *ec* and *hec* ‘go!’. The root was first recorded by Frang Bardhi, 1635, as *nuces* : *harrate*. Dial. forms include: *arra* (Ukraine), *arë* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar). Also known as *kaçkë* in dial. of Kolonja and Përmet.

cf. Mitrushì 1955, p. 374; Friedrich 1970, p. 77-80; Huld 1981, p. 305; Sejdiu 1984, p. 129; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 89-90.

Arrë Indie, Arra e Indisë

‘Tree of heaven’ (*Ailanthus altissima*).

Lit. ‘Indian walnut’, also known as *aringë*.

Ashe, ashja

‘Common holly’ (*Ilex aquifolium*).

Related, in view of the thorny nature of its leaves, to Alb. *ashër*, *ashkë*, *ashkël* ‘splinter, chip, shaving’, from Lat. *assula* ‘splinter, chip, shaving’. Also related is Alb. *ashër* ‘Horse chestnut’ (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), the leaves of which have at least a certain similarity in form. This tree is also known as *lis i egër*.

cf. Mitrushì 1955, p. 303; Sejdiu 1984, p. 127; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 99-100.

Ashër, ashra

‘Common horse chestnut’ (*Aesculus hippocastanum*).

Related to Alb. *ashe* ‘Common holly’ (*Ilex aquifolium*), *ashkë*, *ashkël* ‘splinter, chip, shaving’, from Lat. *assula* ‘splinter, chip, shaving’. Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafër*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*, *voshtër*.

cf.: Qafzezi 1978, p. 139; Sejdiu 1984, p. 32; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 100.

Bafër, bafra

‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (*Pistacia terebinthus*).

Çabej [1986-1989, 8, p. 127] suggests a relationship to Alb. *bathë* ‘broad bean, vetch’ similar in form. The *f/th* alternation occurs elsewhere in Albanian, e.g. the dendronyms *therrë* and *ferrë* ‘Christ’s thorn’ (*Paliurus aculeatus*). Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*, *voshtër*. Also known as *rrunjë*, *qelbës*, *shqind*.

cf. Mitrushì 1955, p. 258; Sejdiu 1984, p. 178-179.

Bagrem, bagremi

‘Common acacia, False acacia, Black locust’ (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

Kosovo dialect form. Loanword from Serbo-cr. *bàgrem* ‘Common acacia’. The Slavic loan also exists in Aromanian. Alb. dial. forms include: *bagren*. Also known as *drizë e butë*, *sallgam*, *rrogoveckë*.

cf. Sejdiu 1984, p. 201; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 130.

Bajame, bajamja

‘Common almond’ (*Prunus dulcis*, *Prunus amygdalus*).

Loanword from Turk. *badem* ‘almond’. Meyer [1891, p. 24] records the forms *badám* and *madém*. Tosk forms *midhale*, *miladhe*, *amidhale* (dial. of Greece) are loans from Gk. *ἀμυγδάλη* ‘almond’. *Mendull* (dial. of southern Italy) and *mendul* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar) are influenced by Ital. *mandorlo* from Lat. *amygdalus*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 160; Sejdiu 1984, p. 40-41; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 131-132.

Ballgun, ballguni

‘Hungarian oak’ (*Quercus frainetto*).

Korça dialect form. Related dialect forms include: *ballgum* (Plain of Korça), *blagun* (Pogradec, Përmet), *bëlgur* (Krraba TR). Çabej [1986-1989, 8, p. 150] notes that the *blagun* form is the oldest and derives the term from Mac. *blagun* ‘Macedonian oak’ (*Quercus macedonica*), which comes in turn from Slav. *\*blag-* ‘mild’ because of the mild taste of the bark. Çabej also notes convincingly that the *bëlgur* form has been influenced by Alb. *bulgër*, *bulgri* ‘Macedonian oak’ (*Quercus macedonica*). The tree is more commonly known as *shpardh*, *shpardhi*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 360; Sejdiu 1984, p. 195; Svane 1992, p. 125.

Belot, beloti

‘Buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus alaternus*).

Çamërian dialect form. In view of its light-coloured foliage, Çabej [1986-1989, 8, p. 196] derives this term etymologically from the Slav. root *\*bel-* ‘white’, ~ Bulg. *belota*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 295; Sejdiu 1984, p. 198; Svane 1992, p. 129.

Bërshe, bërshe

‘Yew’ (*Taxus baccata*).

Jokl [‘Kelten und Albaner’ 1927, p. 235sq.] derived this Geg form from an early *\*ebur-* with a collective suffix and related it to the Ligurian toponym *Eburelianus saltus*, Gaulish *eburos* ‘yew’, OIr. *ibar* ‘yew’, Welsh *efwr* ‘hogweed’ (*acanthus*), either as a loan from Celtic or as a Celto-Albanian isogloss. Also related though are MHG *eberboum*, Mod. German *Eberesche* ‘Mountain ash, Rowan’ (*Sorbus aucuparia*) such that Pokorny proposed an IE *\*ereb(h)-*, *\*orob(h)-* ‘dark red, brown’ [IEW p. 334]. This tree is also known as the *tis*. There is a certain confusion about the meaning of the term *bërshe*, which is used by some to refer to the ‘Common juniper’ (*Juniperus communis*). cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 68; Sejdiu 1984, p. 131; Svane 1992, p. 129; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 212-213.

Bli, bliri

‘Linden, Lime, Broad-leaved lime’ (*Tilia*, *Tilia platyphyllos*).

First recorded in Buzuku 1554 as *blini*. A number of different etymologies have been proposed for this term. Meyer [1891, p. 40] suggests that the original Geg form *bli*, *blini* is derived from a Lat. *(li)brīnum* from *liber* ‘bark of a tree’. Also possible would be Gk. *φλοιός* ‘bark of a tree’, also in Meyer [1897, p. 40]. Camarda [1864, 2, p. 62] relates *bli* to Gk. *φιλύρα* ‘linden, lime’, which is semantically preferable. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 70, 8, p. 264], following Endzelins [KZ 52, p. 112], suggests a connection to Lith. *blendis* ‘Common willow’ (*Salix cinerea*). The most common IE roots for the ‘linden’ or ‘lime tree’, at any rate, are *\*lentā-* and *\*lēpā-*. Alb. dialect forms include: *bil* (Kosovo), *lbi* (Kashar TR) and *blinishtë* (Mat). In the Alb. dialects of southern Italy, the tree is

referred to as *til* from Lat. *tilia*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 221; Friedrich 1970, p. 88-92; Sejdiu 1984, p. 238-239.

#### Borigë, boriga

‘Austrian pine, Black pine’ (*Pinus nigra*).

Korça dialect form. Loanword from Slavic, ~ Bulg. and Serb. *borika* ‘pine’. Dialect forms include: *borrigë*, *borikë*, *boriçkë*. This tree is more commonly known as *halë*, *çetinë* and *pishë e zezë*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 32; Seliščev 1931, p. 164; Mitrushi 1955, p. 49; Sejdiu 1984, p. 177; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 289-290; Svane 1992, p. 125.

#### Boshtër, boshtra

‘Forsythia, European golden ball’ (*Forsythia europaea*).

Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 75, 8, p. 293-294] sees a relationship with Alb. *bosht* ‘spindle, shaft, axis’ and a suffix *-ër*, which also appears in the synonym *fyshtër* and in dendronyms: *ashër*, *bafër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*, and *voshtër*. The etymology would seem convincing in view of the dendronym *rraboshtë*, *rraboshtër* ‘Spindle tree’ (*Euonymus europaeus*). Dialect forms include: *bosht* (southern Italy), *boshtupëz* (Has), *boshitër* (Kryezi PU), *boshtërojë* (Vau Spas PU), *bushtërizë* (Shënmri KU), *boshtull* (Polis LB), *fyshtër* (Puka), *fygjen* (Puka), *fyzhën* (Shllak SH), *fyzhnje* (Tropoja), *hyshtër* (Flet PU), *pyshtër* (Dardha PU) and *puzhën* (Dardha PU).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 385; Sejdiu 1984, p. 109.

#### Bredh, bredhi

‘Fir’ (*Abies*).

Meyer [1891, p. 45] notes that Alb. *bredh* is phonetically almost identical with the European term for the ‘birch’ [IEW p. 139] ~ Protoslavica *berzo-*, Russ. *berëza*, OEng. *beorc* ‘birch’, which are ultimately related to Alb. *i bardhë* ‘white’. The semantic shift from a conifer to a birch would nonetheless seem unusual and questionable. Pokorny [IEW p. 108-110] prefers a form *\*bhrozd-* from the root *\*bhar-*, *\*bhor-*, *\*bhr-* ‘bristle, something sticking out’ ~ OIr. *brot* ‘thorn’, OEng. *bearu* ‘grove, bush’, *brord* ‘needle of a plant’, Russ. *bor* ‘pine forest’, Serbo-cr. *bor* ‘pine tree’. Other scholars regard Alb. *bredh* as a loan from Gk. *βράθυ* ‘Savin’ (*Juniperus sabina*). The latter, occurring in Latin as *bratus* (Pliny 12), is itself a Semitic loan. The only thing that would seem related to the Alb. form for certain is the Romanian *brad* ‘Scotch pine, White fir’ (*Pinus silvestris*), which Meyer regards as a loanword (i.e. from Alb.). Alb. dialect forms include: *bre* (northern Albania and southern Italy) and *bren* (Gostivar).

cf. Jokl ‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 199, 202; Mitrushi 1955, p. 33; Friedrich 1970, p. 29-30; Huld 1981, p. 303; Sejdiu 1984, p. 27; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 303-305.

#### Brosht, broшти

‘Venetian sumach, Smoke tree’ (*Cotinus coggygria*).

Loanword from Bulg. *brošt*, *brozhd* ‘red dye’ (*rubia tinctorum*), a term first recorded in the 12th century. The wood of this tree is used for red dye. Also known as *cërmëdell*.

cf. Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 303-304; Svane 1992, p. 129.

#### Brukë, bruکا

‘Tamarisk’ (*Tamarix*).

Probably a loanword from Gk. *μυρίκη* ‘tamarisk’. Dial. forms include: *brugë* (Durrës), *vrikë* (southern Italy). Calabrian Greek dialects retain the forms: *bruka*, *vruka*, *abbruka*, although Çabej prefers to see a direct loan from the ancient Greek. cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 426; Solta 1980, p. 136; Sejdiu 1984, p. 232-233; Çabej 1986-1989, 1, p. 79, 8, p. 332.

#### Buçinë, buçina

‘Pubescent oak’ (*Quercus pubescens*).

From the root *butë* ‘soft’, *zbut* ‘to soften’, also seen in the other terms for this tree: *bungëbutë* and *lis i butë*, both lit. ‘soft oak’. The *-inë*, *-ina* suffix is frequent in dendronyms: *butinë*, *çetinë*, *dafinë*, *hartinë*, *mërsinë*, *qelbinë*. Dial. forms include *sbuçinë* (Malësia e Madhe), *cbutë* (Malësia e Madhe), *sbutë* (Puka), and *tëbutë*, *tbutë* (Krraba TR). Also known as *bungëbutë*, *lis i butë*, *qarrabardhë*, *qarr i leshtë*. cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 358; Sejdiu 1984, p. 196; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 397.

#### Bujgër, bujgri

‘Macedonian oak’ (*Quercus trojana*, *Quercus macedonica*).

Related to Alb. *bung* ‘Sessile oak’ (*Quercus petraea*). Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafer*, *boshtër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*, *voshtër*. Dial. forms include: *bugë* (Kolonja), *bugjër* (Dumre EL, Leskovik, Përmet, Skrapar), *bujk* (Kolonja), *bulgër* (Vlora), *bulgrak* (Kthella MR), *lis bujk* (Orgocka ER), *bulqër*. Also known as *qarrazi*, *qarr i kuq*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 363; Sejdiu 1984, p. 195; Çabej 1986-1989, 1, p. 81, 8, p. 355.

#### Buli, bulini

‘European white elm’ (*Ulmus laevis*).

Dialect of Fushë-Kruja. Other dial. forms include: *ulpti* (Kruja), *ulptë* (Mirdita), which are probably loanwords from Lat. *ulmus*. More commonly known as *vidh*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 460; Sejdiu 1984, p. 245.

#### Bung, bungu

‘Sessile oak, Durmast oak’ (*Quercus petraea*, *Quercus sessiliflora*).

A much discussed term with many possible etymological links, none of which has been universally accepted. Meyer [1891, p. 54] notes Romanian *bunget* ‘old dense forest’ and suggests a relationship to the IE root *\*bhāgós* ‘beech’ [IEW p. 107] ~ Gk. *φηγός* ‘oak’, Lat. *fāgus* ‘beech’, OHG *buohha* ‘beech’. The Albanian form would derive from an earlier *\*bhāg-nā*. The semantic shift from ‘beech’ to ‘oak’ is paralleled in the Greek. Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 179] has suggested a relationship to IE *\*bheug-* ‘enjoy, savour’ [IEW p. 153] which, though accepted by Pokorny, would seem semantically difficult despite his ‘Speise-Eiche als Nährbaum’. La Piana [1939, p. 102] sees a relationship with Phrygian *βαγαίος*: *φηγοναίος* with an epenthetic *-n-*, which Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 83, 8, p. 373-375] accepts as more likely. Mann [1950, p. 387] has suggested a relation to Lat. *fungus* ‘fungus’ from an IE root *\*bhungos*, which Çabej dismisses. Also known as *bungë*.

cf. Jokl ‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 177-179; Mitrushi 1955, p. 356-358; Friedrich 1970, p. 106-114, 198; Huld 1981, p. 306; Sejdiu 1984, p. 196.

#### Bungëbutë, bungëbuta

‘Pubescent oak’ (*Quercus pubescens*).

From *bung* (q.v.) and adj. *i butë* ‘soft’, i.e. ‘soft oak’. The ‘soft’ element also occurs in the synonyms *lis i butë* and *buçinë*. Also known as *lis i butë*, *buçinë*, *qarrabardhë*, *qarr i leshtë*.

cf. Jokl ‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 177-179; Mitrushi 1955, p. 358; Sejdiu 1984, p. 196.

#### Bush, bushi

‘Common box’ (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Meyer [1891, p. 56] derives the Alb. as a loanword either from Ital. *busso* or from Serb. *bus*, although it may simply be from a form of Lat. *buxus*, from which the Ital. and Serb. forms are both derived. Also known as *shimshir* (Shkodër) and *pik(ë)s* (Gjirokastër, Tepelena).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 288; Sejdiu 1984, p. 61; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 392.

#### Butinë, butina

‘Laurustinus, Viburnum’ (*Viburnum tinus*).

Çamërian dialect form. Possibly from Alb. *butë* ‘soft’ with an *-inë*, *-ina* suffix, which occurs frequently in dendronyms: *buçinë*, *çetinë*, *dafinë*, *hartinë*, *mërsinë*, *qelbinë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 320; Sejdiu 1984, p. 250; Çabej 1986-1989, 8, p. 398.

#### Carac, caraci

‘Hackberry, Nettle tree’ (*Celtis australis*).

Term used in northern and central Albania. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 88, 9, p. 14] links *carac* etymologically with the root in Alb. *acar*, *crangth*, *carangth* ‘Field thistle’ (*Carduus arvensis*). In view of the *c / th* alternate, this *\*car-* root could be further related to *therrë* and *ferrë* ‘Christ’s thorn’ (*Paliurus aculeatus*) and the verb *ther* ‘to cut, slaughter’. The hackberry is known by a wide variety of forms including: *caracë*, *folet* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *foletë* (Shkodër), *hith* (Miraka), *hizë* (Konispol SR), *vidhëz* (Përmet), *bobole* (Vlora), *çarçem* (Kurvelesh), *çerçem* (Libohova), *çuçum* (Malëshova PR), *karatané* (Elbasan), *kolloprifte* (Berat).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 461; Sejdiu 1984, p. 68.

#### Cërmëdell, cërmëdelli

‘Venetian sumach, Smoke tree’ (*Cotinus coggygria*).

Loanword from Mac. *červendalest* ‘reddish’, according to Çabej [1986-1989, 9, p. 29-30], since the tree was utilized for the production of red dye. The Mac. *\*v(e)n*, as Svane notes, assimilates to Alb. *\*m*. The Mac. *-dal-* suffix was subsequently influenced by Alb. *dell* ‘artery, vein’. Another folk etymological interpretation which may have influenced the development of the word is Alb. *cërmë* ‘cramp, spasm’ and *dal*, *del* ‘to go out, leave’, i.e. ‘may the cramp disappear’, in particular since the sumach is used in Alb. popular medicine to treat toothaches and boils. Dial. forms include *cërmë* (Tatzat DL), *cërmëdelë* (Berat), *cërmëxell* (Greece), *sëmëdell* (Myzeqe), *cëmëdelë* (Tomorr), *sëmëdelë* (Tomorr), *strumdell* (Shpat), *cërmëndell* (Kolonja), and *curmdel* (Kurvelesh). Also known as *brosht*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 262; Sejdiu 1984, p. 85-86; Svane 1992, p. 129.

#### Çerçem, çerçemi

‘Hackberry, Nettle tree’ (*Celtis australis*).

cf. *carac*.



### Çetinë, çetina

‘Austrian pine, Black pine’ (*Pinus nigra*).

Malësia e Madhe dialect form. Loanword from Slavic, ~ Serb. *čëтина* ‘brush, needles of a tree’. Svane [1992, p. 125] notes that the semantic connection between pine and brush can also be seen in the Alb. expression *e kapa për çetinash* ‘I caught him by the hair’. The Slavic loan also exists in Romanian and Hungarian. Alb. dialect forms include: *çetinak* (Valbona, referring to the ‘Mountain pine, Drooping-coned pine’ (*Pinus mugo*)). The *-inë, -ina* suffix is frequent in dendronyms: *buçinë, butinë, dafinë, hartinë, mërsinë, qelbinë*. This tree is also known as *halë, borigë, and pishë e zezë*. cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 49; Sejdiu 1984, p. 177; Çabej 1986-1989, 9, p. 113; Svane 1992, p. 125.

### Dafinë, dafina

‘Bay laurel’ (*Laurus nobilis*).

Loanword from Lat. *daphne* via vulgar Lat. *dáphine*, ~ Romanian *dáfin* ‘bay laurel’, Aromun. *dafinǎ*, Serbo-cr. *dâfina, dâvina* ‘Oleaster, Russian olive’ (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Bulg. *dafina* [Meyer 1891, p. 58]. The *-inë, -ina* suffix occurs frequently in dendronyms: *buçinë, butinë, çetinë, hartinë, mërsinë, qelbinë*. Dial. forms include: *dafinë, dhafinë* (Greece), *dhafën, dafën* (southern Italy), *defmë* (Kruja). Also known as *lar*. Çabej [1986-1989, 9, p. 150] rejects a Lat. origin and prefers to derive the Alb. and other Balkan forms directly from Gk. *δάφνη*. cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 76; Sejdiu 1984, p. 137.

### Dardhë, dardha

‘Common pear’ (*Pyrus communis*).

A much discussed etymology. Perhaps a proto-Alb. root, related to tribal name *Δάρδανοι* and toponym *Dardania*, as Hahn [1854, 1, p. 236] was early to suggest. Bugge [1892, p. 164] was first to link the Alb. *dardhë*, and thus *Dardania*, with Gk. *ἄχερδος, ἄχρας* ‘wild pear’. On the basis of this relationship, Jokl reconstructed a form *\*g’hord-*, which was accepted by Tagliavini [1937, p. 106], Pisani [1955, p. 118], and also by Pokorny [1959], who postulated a general IE root *\*g’herzd(h)-* ‘thorny, grain, barley’ [IEW p. 446]. Huld [1984, p. 48] also favours this link. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 107, 9, p. 166-168], however, rejects Jokl’s etymology and prefers to see a relationship with IE *\*dheregh-* ‘a thorny plant’ [IEW p. 258], ~ OIr. *draigen* ‘Sloe tree’ (*Prunus spinosa*), Welsh *draen* ‘thorn’, Russ. *deren* ‘Dogwood, Common dogwood’ (*Cornus sanguinea*), Serbo-cr. *dren, drijen* ‘Cornelian cherry’ (*Cornus mas*), deriving the Alb. *dardhë* from a root *\*dhorg’hã-* and stressing that Albanian and Celtic have several other plant names in common. Both etymologies would seem to be quite feasible. Dial. forms with a variety of suffixes include: *dardhukël* (Myzeqe), *dardhëzë* (Myzeqe), *dardhishtë* (Tirana), *dardheçe* (Shkodër), *dardhishkë* (southern Italy). cf. Meyer 1891, p. 61; Mann 1952, p. 34; Mitrushî 1955, p. 93; Jucquois 1965, p. 440; Sejdiu 1984, p. 192-193.

### Dardhukël, dardhukla

‘Wild pear’ (*Pyrus communis pyraster*).

From Alb. *dardhë* ‘pear’ with diminutive suffix *-ukël* as in *çerdhukël* ‘skylark’, *paracukël* ‘nickname’, *thanukël* ‘dogwood’. Also known as *gorricë*. cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 93; Sejdiu 1984, p. 192-193.

### Dëllinjë, dëllinja

‘Common juniper’ (*Juniperus communis*).

First recorded in Bukuzu, 1555, as *dëllinë*. Meyer [1891, p. 65] postulates a relationship with Lat. forms *\*cedrulanea* and *\*cedrulina*, derivatives of Lat. *cedrus* ‘Prickly juniper’ (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 191-193, 323] disagrees and, for his part, proposes a relationship with IE *\*dheu-l-* ‘smoke’ [IEW p. 261-262], ~ Lith. *dūlis* ‘fumes for smoking out bees’, Lat. *fūlīgo* ‘rust’, Gk. *θύος* ‘sacrifice (of fragrant oil)’, Persian *dūd* ‘smoke’, as the wood of the juniper is used for a smoky fire. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 121, 9, p. 223] postulates an early form *\*dhulinio* or *\*dhuliniā* and suggests a relationship with IE *\*del-* ‘to split’ [IEW p. 194], ~ OEng. *telga* ‘branch’, Germ. *Zweig* ‘branch’, Lith. *dalyti* ‘to split’. Alb. dial. forms include: *dëlli*, *dulli* (northern Albania), *dëllenjë*, *dëllënjë* (Kurvelesh, Greece), *dullinjë* (Tërnova BZ, Tirana), *dullajë* (Kosovo), and *gllî* (Kosovo).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 62-64; Sejdiu 1984, p. 130-131.

### Drizë, driza

‘Christ’s thorn’ (*Paliurus aculeatus*).

Recorded in Buzuku, 1555, as *drizashit* ‘from the thorns’. Meyer [1891, p. 75] related this word to the well-recorded IE root *\*drū-* ‘tree’ [IEW p. 215], ~ Alb. *dru* ‘wood’ < *\*druuā*, Gk. *δρῦς* ‘tree, oak’, OCS *дрѣво* ‘wood’, SerboCr. *drvo* ‘wood’, Gothic *triu* ‘tree, wood’, the form *dri-zë* having a diminutive suffix, or according to Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 248] a collective suffix. Mladenov [1925, p. 43 sq., 1928, p. 189] saw a connection to the eastern Thracian placename *Drizupara*, relating the Thracian and the Alb. to the root in the Bulgarian city of *Tarnovo* as a ‘city of thorns’. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 141, 9, p. 326-327] offers a different explanation, seeing a relationship with Alb. *dredhëz* ‘strawberry, wild strawberry’ and possibly with *drithë* ‘grain’, which he attributes to IE *\*der-*, *drē-* ‘to split, peel’ [IEW p. 206]. The tree is also known as *mërqinjë*, *ferrë*, *therrë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 283; Sejdiu 1984, p. 167.

### Dudë, duda

‘Mulberry, Black mulberry’ (*Morus nigra*).

Loanword from Turk. *dud*, also present in SerboCr. *dud* ‘mulberry’ and Romanian *dudă* ‘mulberry’. Dial. form utilized in Kosovo, also occurring as masc. *dud*, *dudi*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 76; Sejdiu 1984, p. 153.

### Dushk, dushku

‘Oak’ (*Quercus*).

Alb. *dushk* and its alternative *drushk* can be attributed to the IE root *\*drū-* ‘tree’ [IEW p. 215], ~ Alb. *dru* ‘wood’ < *\*druuā*, Gk. *δρῦς* ‘tree, oak’, OCS *дрѣво* ‘wood’, SerboCr. *drvo* ‘wood’, Gothic *triu* ‘tree, wood’, despite Meyer [1891, p. 75], who suggested a connection to Lat. *dūmus* ‘underwood, bushes’. Dissimilation from a form *\*drur-shk* would explain the alternating *-r-* in *dushk* / *drushk*, for which Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 148-149, 9, p. 364-367] offers parallels in *dum* / *drum* and *kezë* / *krezë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 358, 365; Friedrich 1970, p. 129-149; Sejdiu 1984, p. 193, 196

### Ferrë, ferra

‘Christ’s thorn’ (*Paliurus aculeatus*).

Possibly related to synonymous *therrë* and to verb *ther* ‘to cut, slaughter’, which Meyer

[1891, p. 89] assumes to be a loan from Lat. *ferio* ‘strike, hit, slaughter’. Also known as *drizë, mërçinjë, therrë*.  
cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 283; Sejdiu 1984, p. 167; Çabej 1996, p. 163-165.

Fik, fiku

‘Common fig’ (*Ficus carica*).

Loanword from Lat. *ficus*. Dial. form *fiç* (Kosovo).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 104; Mitrushî 1955, p. 453; Sejdiu 1984, p. 107; Çabej 1996, p. 186.

Frashër, frashëri

‘Ash’ (*Fraxinus*).

Earlier Geg form *frashën*. Loanword from Lat. *fraxinus* ‘ash’, ~ Romanian *frassîn*, Aromun. *frapsinu*. The standard Alb. form *frashër* has undergone Tosk rhotacism.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 111; Mitrushî 1955, p. 380; Friedrich 1970, p. 92-98; Sejdiu 1984, p. 111; Çabej 1996, p. 213-214.

Fshikakuq, fshikakuqi

‘Spindle’ (*Euonymus europaeus*).

From Alb. *fshikë* ‘blister, bladder’ and adj. *i kuq* ‘red’. Dial. forms include: *shikakuq* (Barballush).

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 305; Sejdiu 1984, p. 106.

Fshikëkartë, fshikëkarta

‘Bladder senna’ (*Colutea arborescens*).

From Alb. *fshikë* ‘blister, bladder’ and perhaps either *karthi* ‘brushwood, kindling’ or *karthë* ‘Golden rain, Golden chain, Laburnum’ (*Laburnum*). Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 198], however, convincingly suggests an original compound *\*fshikë-artë*, with the lexeme *artë* ‘golden’ in view of the tree’s yellow flowers. According to him, the *-kartë, -karthë* forms, would simply be a repetitive assimilation. Dial. forms include: *fshikartë, fshikëkarthë, mëshikëkarthë* (Kristoforidhi), *mëshkarthë* (Gurazi EL), *mishkarthë* (Krraba TR), *myshkarthë* (Shkoza/Kudhës VL), *pshikartë* (Pogradec), *shpërkathë* (Petrela TR), *karthpulë* (Mat, Mirdita, Puka), *garthpulë* (Kruja).

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 210; Sejdiu 1984, p. 80-81; Çabej 1996, p. 221.

Ftua, ftoi

‘Common quince’ (*Cydonia oblonga*).

Loanword from Lat. *cotōneum* ‘quince’, ~ OCS *gdunja, kidonije*, Serbo-cr. *dunja*, Ital. *cotogna*, Romanian *gutuie*. Dial. forms include: *ftue* (northern Albania, Kosovo), *fëtue* (northern Albania).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 113; Mitrushî 1955, p. 91; Sejdiu 1984, p. 90; Çabej 1996, p. 222.

Fyshtër, fyshtra

‘Forsythia, European golden ball’ (*Forsythia europaea*).

Just as the synonym *boshtër* is related to Alb. *bosht* ‘spindle, shaft, axis’ [Çabej 1986-1989, 1, p. 75], *fyshtër*, according to Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 203], is related to *i fyshtë* ‘hollow’, ~ *bukë e fyshtë* ‘well-baked, i.e. porous bread’, *fyllc* ‘empty inside’, related in turn to *fyell* ‘reed’. Aside from *boshtër*, dialect forms include: *bosht* (southern Italy), *boshtupëz* (Has), *boshitër* (Kryezi PU), *boshtërojë* (Vau Spas PU), *bushterizë* (Shënmri KU), *boshtull* (Polis LB), *fyshtër* (Puka), *fygjën* (Puka), *fyzhën* (Shllak SH), *fyzhnje*

(Tropoja), *hyshtër* (Flet PU), *pyshtër* (Dardha PU) and *puzhën* (Dardha PU). Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafër*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*, *voshtër*.  
cf. Mitrushu 1955, p. 385; Sejdiu 1984, p. 109; Çabej 1996, p. 232.

#### Gështenjë, gështenja

‘Sweet chestnut, Spanish chestnut’ (*Castanea sativa*).

Loanword from Lat. *castanea*. Dial. forms include: *gishtâjë* (Pakashtica, Llapashtica), *kshtâjë* (Llapushnik), *kështâjë*, (northern Albania), *kështejë* (Dibër), *kështënjë* (Kurvelesh, Greece, southern Italy).

cf. Mitrushu 1955, p. 349; Sejdiu 1984, p. 66-67; Çabej 1996, p. 264.

#### Gështenjë kali, gështenja e kalit

‘Common horse chestnut’ (*Aesculus hippocastanum*).

Loan translation from Lat. *castanea* ‘chestnut’ and Alb. *kal*, *kali* ‘horse’.

cf. Mitrushu 1955, p. 280; Sejdiu 1984, p. 32.

#### Gorricë, gorrica

‘Wild pear’ (*Pyrus communis pyraster*).

Loanword from Slavic *\*gor'nica* ~ Bulg. *gornica* ‘Wild pear’ (*Pyrus communis pyraster*). Dial. forms include: *goricë* (southern Albania), *garriç* (southern Italy). The Slavic *-icë*, *-ica* suffix also occurs in the dendronym *konopicë*. The ‘wild pear’ is also known as *dardhukël*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 127; Seliščev 1931, p. 164; Mitrushu 1955, p. 93; Sejdiu 1984, p. 192-193; Svane 1992, p. 125-126; Çabej 1996, p. 276-277.

#### Gjipës, gjipsi

‘Glossy privet’ (*Ligustrum lucidum*).

Other dendronyms with a ‘nomen agens’ suffix in *-ës* include: *ajdës*, *hithës*, *pikës*, *qelbës*, and *vojmës*. Also known as *voshtër*.

cf. Sejdiu 1984, p. 139.

#### Gjipishtë, gjipishta

‘Wild almond tree’ (*Prunus amygdalus communis*).

Seemingly related to the root in Alb. *gjipës* (q.v.) with suffix *-ishtë*. The Alb dial. form *gjimbishtë* (Qeparo, Himara) would suggest lexical interference from Alb. *gjemb*, *gjëmb* ‘thorn’, especially in view of the thorny nature of almond trees.

cf. Mitrushu 1955, p. 163; Sejdiu 1984, p. 41.

#### Halë, hala

‘Austrian pine, Black pine’ (*Pinus nigra*).

Alb. *halë* would seem to be related to Alb. *halë* ‘splinter’ and *i hollë* ‘thin, fine’, which can be derived from an IE *\*(s)kel-* ‘to cut, split’ [IEW p. 923-927], ~ Gk. *σκάλλω* ‘I rake, dig’, OIce. *skilja* ‘to divide’, Lith. *skelti* ‘to split’. The dendronym *halë* is used primarily in Mat, Mirdita and Puka. Other dial. forms include: *halth*, *halëzë* with diminutive suffixes. Also known as *pishë e zezë*, *çetinë*, *borigë* and a variety of other terms.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 145-146; Mitrushu 1955, p. 49; Huld 1981, p. 303-304; Sejdiu 1984, p. 177; Çabej 1986-1989, 1, p. 233; Çabej 1996, p. 349-350.

Hardhi, hardhia

‘Grape vine’ (*Vitis vinifera*).

Meyer [1891, p. 147] regards the initial *h-* as secondary and sees a relationship with metathesis to OCS *rězati* ‘to cut, trim’, Serbo-cr. *reznica* ‘young vine’, from IE \**urēg-* \**urōg-* ‘to break’ [IEW p. 1181-1182]. Dial. forms include: *dhri* (Gjirokastër & Greece), *ardhi* (Zerqan BZ & southern Italy), *erdhi* (Leskovik), *rdhi* (Vlora), *udhri* (southern Italy). Also related, according to Meyer, is Alb. *dhrim*, a term denoting March 1, 2, 3, 15, 16, 17, days on which vinestocks were not to be trimmed. cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 298; Sejdiu 1984, p. 256.

Harmoç, harmoçi

‘Stone pine, Umbrella pine’ (*Pinus pinea*).

Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 235; 1996, p. 359] relates Alb. *harmoç*, and the dendronyms *arne* ‘Bosnian pine, Heldreich pine’ (*Pinus leucodermis*, *Pinus heldreichii*) and *hartinë* ‘Scots pine’ (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus montana*), to the Alb. verb *harr*, *har* ‘to prune, cut, pierce’. Also known as *velgjen*, *pishë e butë*. cf. also *hormoq* ‘Common spruce’ (*Picea abies*), with which there is some confusion.

Hartinë, hartina

‘Scots pine’ (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus montana*).

Dialect of Peja / Peç, Tropoja. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 235; 1996, p. 359] relates Alb. *hartinë*, and the dendronyms *arne* ‘Bosnian pine, Heldreich pine’ (*Pinus leucodermis*, *Pinus heldreichii*) and *harmoç* ‘Stone pine, Umbrella pine’ (*Pinus pinea*), to the Alb. verb *harr*, *har* ‘to prune, cut, pierce’. The *-inë*, *-ina* suffix occurs frequently in dendronyms: *buçinë*, *butinë*, *çetinë*, *dafinë*, *mërsinë*, *qelbinë*. Mitrushi 1955, p. 54; Sejdiu 1984, p. 178.

Hide, hidja

‘Jujube’ (*Zizyphus jujuba*).

Dial. form *ide* (Drin valley). Also known as *kimçë*, *xinxife*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 157; Mitrushi 1955, p. 285; Sejdiu 1984, p. 258-259; Çabej 1996, p. 370.

Hithës, hithësi

‘Wych elm, Scotch elm’ (*Ulmus glabra*).

Similar in form are Alb. *hith*, *hithër* ‘nettle’ (*Urtica dioica*); *hithëth*, *hithëz*, *hizë* ‘Hackberry, Nettle tree’ (*Celtis australis*); and *hithkë* ‘Scotch laburnum’ (*Laburnum alpinum*). Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 238; 1996, p. 370-371] relates all of these forms to the Alb. adj. *i idhët* ‘bitter, strong tasting’. Dial. forms include: *hidhës* (Zdrajsha - Çermenika), *hithër* (Devoll, Mokër PG, Vërça). Other dendronyms with a ‘nomen agens’ suffix in *-ës* include: *ajdës*, *gjipës*, *pikës*, *qelbës*, and *vojmës*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 152; Mitrushi 1955, p. 359; Sejdiu 1984, p. 245.

Hormoq, hormoqi

‘Common spruce’ (*Picea abies*).

Dial. form: *harmoç* (Vrella, Kuqishta, Belleja Epërme). Also known as *bredh i zi*. cf. also *harmoç* ‘Stone pine, Umbrella pine’ (*Pinus pinea*), with which there is some confusion. cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 38; Sejdiu 1984, p. 175; Çabej 1996, p. 359.

Hunap, hunapi

‘Oleaster, Russian olive’ (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*).

Dial. form: *unap* (Pogradec). Also known as *shelg i butë*, *shelg Qabeje*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 236; Sejdiu 1984, p. 99.

Hurmë, hurma (1)

‘Chinese persimmon’ (*Diospyros kaki*).

Also known as *hurmë vendi*, *kaki*.

Hurmë, hurma (2)

‘Date palm’ (*Phoenix dactylifera*).

Loanword from Turk. *hurma* ‘date palm’ ~ Bulg. *furma*, Serbocr. *urma*, Romanian *curmală*. Also known as *hurmë e thatë*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 154-155; Çabej 1996, p. 383.

Ilqe, ilqja

‘Evergreen oak, Holm oak’ (*Quercus ilex*).

Loanword from Lat. *īlex*, *īlicis* ‘Holm oak’ ~ Ital. *ilice* ‘Holm oak’. Dial. forms include: *liqe*, *ilnjë* (Mirdita), *ilne* (Kruja), *lëqeshtë* (Dajt TR), *ylnjë*, *ylqe*, *ylqer* (Tirana mountains), *hilqe* (Çamëria).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 158; Mitrushi 1955, p. 366; Sejdiu 1984, p.195; Çabej 1996, p. 391-392.

Jargavan, jargavani

‘Common lilac’ (*Syringa vulgaris*).

Loanword from Turk. *erguvan* ‘purple, Judas tree’ (*Cercis siliquastrum*) ~ Serbocr. *jorgovan* ‘lilac’, Slovak. *orgován* ‘lilac’, Romanian *jorgovan* ‘lilac’. The lilac and the Judas tree are both referred to as the ‘purple tree’, thus the confusion. Dial. forms include: *jargovan*, *ergavan* (Kosovo), *jorgavan* (Dardha KO), *jarkivan* (Elbasan), *arkavan*, *orgavan* (Gostivar), *arkivan* (Shkodër). Also known as *lilak*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 161; Mitrushi 1955, p. 384; Sejdiu 1984, p. 232; Çabej 1996, p. 401.

Kaçkë, kaçka

‘Common walnut, English walnut’ (*Juglans regia*).

Dialect of Kolonja, Përmet. Otherwise known as *arrë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 374; Sejdiu 1984, p. 129.

Kajsi, kajsia

‘Apricot’ (*Prunus armeniaca*).

Loanword from Turk. *kayıs1* ‘apricot’ ~ Serbocr. *kajsija*, Romanian *caisă*, Bulg. *kajsija*.

Dial. form: *kojsi* (Kosovo). Also known as *zerdeli*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 154; Sejdiu 1984, p. 48.

Karthë, kartha

‘Golden rain, Golden chain, Laburnum’ (*Laburnum*).

Geg term related no doubt to Alb. *karthi* and *karthje* ‘brushwood, kindling’, which Meyer [1891, p. 178] derives from Gk. *κάρφος* ‘chip, shred, dry twig’. Also known as *ajdës*, *vojmës*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 195; Sejdiu 1984, p. 133.

#### Kërlekë, kërleka

‘Mountain pine, Drooping-coned pine’ (*Pinus mugo*).

Loanword from Slavic, ~ Serbocr. *kleka* signifying both ‘Juniper’ (*Juniperus*) and ‘Mountain pine’ (*Pinus mugo*), Bulg. *kleka* ‘Scots pine’ (*Pinus montana*) and Bulg. dial. *kleka* ‘Juniper’ (*Juniperus*). Alb. dial. form: *klekë* (Vrella).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 56; Sejdiu, 1984, p. 176-177; Svane 1992, p. 126.

#### Kimçë, kimça

‘Jujube’ (*Zizyphus jujuba*).

Geg term for standard *hide*, *hidja*. Dial. forms include: *kipçë* (Mirdita), *çimkë* (Kavaja, Kruja). Also known as *xinxife*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 285; Sejdiu 1984, p. 258-259.

#### Konopicë, konopica

‘Chaste tree, Hemp tree’ (*Vitex agnus-castus*).

Related to Alb. *konop* ‘rope’ with a Slavic *-ica* suffix, also seen in *gorricë*. The Slavic equivalent ~ Serbocr. & Bulg. *konop* ‘rope’, is said to be derived from Gk. *κάνναβις*, *κάνναβις* ‘cannabis, hemp’, Lat. *canapis*, *cannapis*, *canapus*, and the Alb. form is no doubt related somehow. Dial. forms include: *konopishtë*, *kondopicë* (Rradhima VL), *kanapicë* (Greece), *kunupicë* (Greece). If Alb. *konop* and *konopicë* are Slavic loans, they must be recent, since the root has not undergone the rhotacism of earlier loans. Also known as *marenë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 408; Sejdiu 1984, p. 255; Svane 1992, p. 131.

#### Krekë, kreka

‘Field maple, Hedge maple’ (*Acer campestre*).

From Lat. *\*creticum* in *acer creticum* ‘Cretan maple’. There is also a Bulg. dialect form *kreka* ‘Field maple’ (*Acer campestre*) which may be from the Alb. Unconvincing is Svane’s hypothesis of an onomatopoeic *\*krekë* ‘crack’ from the noise the branches make when breaking.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 205; Mitrushi 1955, p. 273; Sejdiu 1984, p. 28; Svane 1992, p. 126.

#### Krekëzë, krekëza

‘Montpelier maple’ (*Acer monspessulanum*).

From Lat. *\*creticum* in *acer creticum* ‘Cretan maple’ plus diminutive suffix *-ezë*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 205; Mitrushi 1955, p. 274; Sejdiu 1984, p. 28.

#### Krifshë, krifsha

‘Mock privet, Jasmine box, Phillyrea’ (*Phillyrea variabilis*).

Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 291-292] sees a relationship with bird names *grifshë* ‘jay’ (*Garrulus glandarius*) and *grizhël* ‘magpie’ (*Pica*), both the shrub and the birds being ‘bushy’ or ‘bonneted’, ~ Alb. *krip* ‘head of hair’. Dial. forms include: *kripçë* (Shkodër), *krishë* (Kthella MR), *krefshë* (Milot), *gripçë* (Ishëm), *gribëshë* (Kavaja), *gribshë* (Kavaja), *grifshël* (Vlora), *grifsh* (Krraba TR). Also known as *mret*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 387; Sejdiu 1984, p. 173.

#### Kumbull, kumbulla

‘Plum’ (*Prunus domestica*).

Schuchardt [1872, p. 249] derived this term from a Lat. *\*columbula* from *columba*, on

which Meyer [1891, p. 213] and Tagliavini [1937, p. 163] agree. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 297], however, insists on an origin in Gk. *κοκκύμηλον* ‘plum’, which is a preferable etymology both semantically and in view of the fact that Alb. is known to have borrowed quite a number of plant terms from Ancient Greek. Dial. forms include: *kumëll* (Repa, Llapashtica), *kumull* (Kosovo), *kumbullë* (Kolonja).

cf. La Piana 1937, p. 49 sq.; Mann 1952, p. 31; Mitrushi 1955, p. 150; Sejdiu 1984, p. 189.

Lajthatë, lajthata

‘Judas tree’ (*Cercis siliquastrum*).

cf. *lofatë*.

Lajthi, lajthia

‘European hazel’ (*Coryllus avellana*).

Recorded in Buzuku, 1555, as *lajthi*. From IE *\*lēg(h)-* ‘branch, hazel’ [IEW p. 660], ~ Lith. *lazdà* ‘stick, hazelbush’, Latv. *lazda* ‘hazelbush’, OPruss. *laxde* ‘spearshaft’, Pol. *laska* ‘stick’ and Serb. *leska* ‘hazelbush’, *lešnik* ‘hazelnut’, Croat. *lijèska* ‘hazelbush’. Most scholars agree on this etymology. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 306], however, stressing the old Borgo Erizzo dialect form *lakthi*, prefers to see a relationship to Alb. *lak* ‘loop, bow, snare’, *lako* ‘to bend, ply’, hazelwood being known for its pliability, and sees no connection to the Baltic and Slavic forms in spite of the obvious semantic parallel. The Alb. *lak* itself is a loanword from Lat. *laqueus* ‘noose, snare’, so that the Baltoslavic connection would nonetheless seem the logical etymology despite phonetic difficulties. Alb. dial. forms include: *lejthi* (northern Albania and Kosovo), *lethi* (Vërmica), *lethajë* (Dimca), *lalfi* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *lakthi* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *lejthizë* (northern Albania), *lajthizë* (southern Albania), *lalthi* (southern Italy).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 234; Jokl ‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 203-207; Mitrushi 1955, p. 338; Friedrich 1970, p. 150; Huld 1981, p. 308; Sejdiu 1984, p. 84-85.

Lar, lari

‘Bay laurel’ (*Laurus nobilis*).

Loanword from Lat. *laurus*. Dial. forms include: *lor* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *larë* (northern Albania), *lari*, *luri*, *luvari*, the latter influenced by Serbocr. *lovor*. Also known as *dafinë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 76; Meyer 1891, p. 237; Sejdiu 1984, p. 137.

Lilak, lilaku

‘Common lilac’ (*Syringa vulgaris*).

European loanword, ~ Engl. *lilac*, French *lilas*, Ital. *lilla*, Span. *lila*, Port. *lilás*, Romanian *liliac*, Bulg. *ljuljak*, *lijak*, all originally from Arab. *līlak* which in turn derives from Persian *nīlak* ‘bluish’. Also known as *jargavan*.

Lis, lisi

‘tree, Oak tree’ (*Quercus*).

Meyer [1891, p. 247] derives this root from Slavic, attributing it to OCS *lěsъ* ‘forest’, Serbocr. *lijes* ‘forest’, Bulg. *lesovǎdstvo* ‘forestry’, an etymology which was accepted by Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 177, 187]. Huld [1984, p. 87] derives *lis* from an earlier *\*lent-to-*, and relates it to OEng. *lind* ‘linden, lime’, Gk. *ἐλάτη* ‘pine’, OCS *lātъ* ‘linden, lime’. Closely related, though from a different ablaut grade, would be



Alb. *lëndë* ‘timber, material’ and Alb. *lende* ‘acorn’.  
cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 356; Huld 1981, p. 305; Sejdiu 1984, p. 193-196.

Lis bujk, lisi i bujkut  
‘Macedonian oak’ (*Quercus trojana*, *Quercus macedonica*).  
cf. *bujgër*.

Lis i bardhë, lisi i bardhë  
‘Turkey oak’ (*Quercus cerris*).  
cf. *qarr*.

Lis i butë, lisi i butë  
‘Pubescent oak’ (*Quercus pubescens*).  
cf. *bungëbutë*, *buçinë*, *qarrabardhë*, *qarr i leshtë*.

Lis i egër, lisi i egër  
‘Common holly’ (*Ilex aquifolium*).  
cf. *ashe*.

Lofatë, lofata  
‘Judas tree’ (*Cercis siliquastrum*).  
Meyer [1891, p. 248] regards this term as a transformation of the Ital. *siliquastro* ‘Judas tree’. Dial. forms include: *lafatë* (Përmet), *lifatë* (Shijon EL), *lofashtë* (Përmet), *lajthatë* (Peqin), *lejthatë* (Petrela TR), *lithatë* (Yzberish TR), *lojthatë* (throughout Albania), *lothatë* (throughout Albania), *pajlatë* (Priska e Vogël TR).  
cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 181; Sejdiu 1984, p. 72.

Man, mani  
‘Mulberry’ (*Morus*).  
Recorded in Buzuku, 1555, as *manemjëdhëratë*. Possibly related to the Dacian gloss *μαντεία* ‘blackberry’, recorded by Diosc. 4, 37 and Apul. herb. 87. The Alb. form would derive at any rate from a very similar form \**mand*, as Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 330-331] points out. Dialect forms include: *mën* (Berat & Greece), *mand* (Shkodër, Elbasan), *murikë* (Rahovec - Kosovo), *murva* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *morënkë* (Struga).  
cf. Meyer 1891, p. 257; Mitrushi 1955, p. 451; Sejdiu 1984, p. 153.

Mare, mareja  
‘Strawberry tree’ (*Arbutus unedo*).  
Dial. forms include *marush*, *mare* (Kthella MR), *marezë* (Myzeqe, Greece), *more* (Mat), *mret* (Ndërfandë MR), *koçimare* (Përmet, Skrapar), *kukumare* (Përmet, Skrapar), *kukumaçe* (Greece).  
cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 430; Sejdiu 1984, p. 45.

Marenë, marena  
‘Chaste tree, Hemp tree’ (*Vitex agnus-castus*)  
Dial. forms include: *mërinë* (Shkodër), *marinë*, *marenkuqe*. Also known as *konopicë*.  
cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 408; Sejdiu 1984, p. 255.

Mëllezë, mëllezë

‘Hop hornbeam’ (*Ostrya carpinifolia*).

Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 193-203] postulated a convincing relationship to IE \**mel-* ‘dark, dirty’ [IEW p. 720-721], ~ OInd. *maliná-* ‘dirty, black’, Gk. *μέλας* ‘black’, Lat. *mulleus* ‘reddish, purple’, Latv. *melns* ‘black’, Russ. *malina* ‘raspberry, blackberry’, and saw a connection to Alb. *molikë* ‘Macedonian pine’ (*Pinus peuce*), and *mëllë* ‘bump, boil’. Also related would be Alb. *mëllenjë* ‘blackbird’. Alb. dial. forms include: *mëllenjë*, *mëllinjë*, *mullinjë*, *mullzë* (Pakashtica), *mllëz* (Llapushnik), *mllëzë* (Vrella, Kruja), *mullezë* (Vërmica, Shpat), *mëllezër* (Mokër PG), *mbëdhexë* (Malësia e Madhe), *mërenxë* (Epirus). An intriguing parallel in this connection is French *mélèze* ‘larch’ (*Larix decidua*).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 331; Sejdiu 1984, p. 165; Çabej 1986-1989, 1, p. 345.

#### Mërçinjë, mërçinja

‘Christ’s thorn’ (*Paliurus aculeatus*).

No doubt a loanword. Meyer [1891, p. 275] suggests a relationship with Serbocr. *mrkinja* ‘myrtle berry’ from *mrk* ‘dark, black’ and postulates for the Alb. a Lat. \**myricīna* from Lat. *myrīca* ‘bayberry, myrtle’. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 349] suggests a Lat. \**marrucinea*. Although phonetically tempting, the Christ’s thorn, as opposed to the myrtle, has nothing particularly black about it, and there seems to be some confusion, at least with Alb. *mërsinë* ‘myrtle’. Dial. forms include: *merkinjë* (Tirana), *murçinjë* (northern Albanian), *mërqi* (Tirana and southern Albanian), *melqinjë* (Çamëria, Delvina), *ferrë merçi* (Kthella MR), *ferrë merçine* (Ishëm). Also known as *drizë*, *ferrë*, *therrë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 283; Sejdiu 1984, p. 167.

#### Mërsinë, mërsina

‘Myrtle’ (*Myrtus communis*).

Loanword from Lat. *myrtus* ‘myrtle’ with an *-inë* suffix, possibly the Lat. form \**marrucinea* postulated above by Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 349]. Another possibility would be Serbocr. *mrkinja* ‘myrtle berry’ from *mrk* ‘dark, black’. The *-inë*, *-ina* suffix occurs frequently in dendronyms: *buçinë*, *butinë*, *çetinë*, *dafinë*, *hartinë*, *qelbinë*. Dial. forms include: *mërcinë* (Tragjas VL), *mërsit* (Fravesh TR), *cmartë* (Delvina), *smërtë* (Njihor - Çamëria), *mërtë* (Greece), *murtel* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 237; Sejdiu 1984, p. 155.

#### Mështekër, mështekra

‘Common silver birch, European white birch’ (*Betula pendula*).

The Alb. is paralleled by Romanian *mesteacăn* ‘birch’. Similar in form is the verb Alb. *mështekohet* ‘to rage, go wild’, which Meyer [1891, p. 277] identifies with Lat. *masticare* ‘to chew’, ~ Romanian *mesteca* ‘to chew, stir up’. According to Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 349], both the Alb. and Romanian forms derive from Gk. (*δένδρον*) *μαστίχινον*. It is the Greek which also serves as the origin of the Sicilian Ital. *mastigona* (*Atractylis gummifera*). Alb. dial. forms include: *mështekën* (northern Albania & Kosovo), *mushtekën* (Vërmica), *mustekën* (Kosovo), *mështek* (Luma), *mëshlekër* (Rajca LB), *metlikë* (Marec), *pshnetkë* (Pakashtica). Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafër*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*, *voshtër*. The most common IE root for the ‘birch’ is \**bherH-g’-o-*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 340; Friedrich 1970, p.26-31; Sejdiu 1984, p. 56.

#### Mëzhdravë, mëzhdrava

‘Mahaleb cherry’ (*Prunus mahaleb*).

No doubt a compound, with *mëzh-* perhaps from an earlier *\*melis-* ~ Gk. *μέλισσα* ‘bee, honey’. Dial. forms include: *melisdrav*, *mëzhdredhë* (Këlcyra), *melizhdravë* (Leskovik, Përmet).

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 169; Sejdiu 1984, p. 70.

Molikë, molika

‘Macedonian pine’ (*Pinus peuce*).

Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 193-203] postulated a relationship to IE *\*mel-* ‘dark, dirty’ [IEW p. 720-721], ~ OInd. *maliná-* ‘dirty, black’, Gk. *μέλας* ‘black’, Lat. *mulleus* ‘reddish, purple’, Latv. *melns* ‘black’, Russ. *malina* ‘raspberry, blackberry’, and saw a connection to Alb. *mëllezë* ‘Hop hornbeam’ (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) and Alb. *mëllë* ‘bump, boil’. The term is, however, more probably a Slavic loan, ~ Serbo-cr. *molika* ‘Bosnian pine’ (*Pinus leucodermis*), Bulg. *molika*, *morika* ‘Juniper’ (*Juniperus*). As the Slav forms are restricted to the Balkans, however, one might postulate a loan in the other direction, i.e. from Alb. to southern Slav. Dial. forms include: *malikë* (Llapushnik), *mulikë* (Bellaja e Epërme), *mëlikë* (Puka), *mërlíkë* (Mat, Mirdita, Tropoja), *mlikë* (Puka), *mëkish* (Prizren). Also known as *arne i bardhë*.

cf. Skok 1926; Seliščev 1931, p. 164; Mitrushî 1955, p. 45; Stadtmüller 1966, p. 142; Sejdiu 1984, p. 177; Çabej 1986-1989, 1, p. 345; Svane 1992, p. 127.

Mollë, molla

‘Orchard apple’ (*Malus domestica*).

Meyer [1891, p. 285] regarded Alb. *mollë* as derived from Lat. *\*mēlum* for *mālum* ‘apple’ ~ Ital. *melo*, Romanian *măr*. Friedrich [1970, p. 57-64], however, includes the Alb. *mollë* in a southern IE *\*maHlo-* ‘apple, cheek’, ~ Gk. *μήλον* ‘apple’, Doric Gk. *μάλον* ‘apple’, Gk. *μήλα* ‘cheeks’, Anatolian *mahlo-* ‘grapevine’, etc. Huld [1984, p. 94] adds Tocharian A *malañ* ‘cheek, nose’.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 99-100; Huld 1981, p. 303; Sejdiu 1984, p. 145.

Mret, mreti

‘Mock privet, Jasmine box, Phillyrea’ (*Phillyrea variabilis*).

Dial. forms include: *mbrete* (Çamëria), *mrete* (southern Albania), *mretez* (Dumre EL), *mreçkë* (Sulova EL), *mëreshhtë* (Skrapar). The term *mret* is used in the dialect of Ndërfandë (MR) for the ‘Strawberry tree’ (*Arbutus unedo*) as a variant of the form *mare*, *mare*t (Kthella MR). In Elbasan, there is a toponym *Fushë mret* related to the above, i.e. ‘plain of the mock privet’, though it is often interpreted through folk etymology as *Fushë mbret* ‘plain of the king’. Also known as *kriřshë*.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 387; Sejdiu 1984, p. 173, 45.

Murriz, murrizi

‘Thorn, Hawthorn’ (*Crataegus*).

Meyer [1891, p. 292] derives the term from a Proto-Alb. root *\*mburníz-* and relates it to Mod. Gk. *προυνελιά άμπουρνελιά* ‘hawthorn’ from Lat. *prūnus* ‘plum’, ~ Ital. *prugnolo*. Schuchardt [1872, p. 250] prefers a link to Ital. *marruca* ‘type of thorn bush’ ~ Romanian *mărăciniș* ‘thorn bush’, *maraciune* ‘hawthorn’. Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 359] opposes this and prefers a relationship with Alb. *morr* ‘louse’, citing a semantic parallel in Romanian *păducél* ‘small louse’ and ‘hawthorn’. Dial. forms include: *murrizë* (Bishtazin, southern Italy), *morriz*, *murriz*, and *murroz*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 118; Sejdiu 1984, p. 86-87.

Mushmollë, mushmolla

‘Medlar’ (*Mespilus*).

Loanword from Turk. *muşmula* ~ Bulg. *mošmula*, Serboocr. *mušmula*, Romanian *muşmulă*. Dial. forms include: *mushmullë* (Kosovo, Elbasan), *mishmollë* (Tetovo mountains), *mollëmucë* (southern Albania). The ancient term in Gk. *μέσπιλον* and Lat. *mespilus* survives in Alb. dialects as *nespul* (Vlora) and as *neshpul* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 294; Mitrushi 1955, p. 114; Sejdiu 1984, p. 152.

Nerënxë, nerënxa

‘Sour orange, Seville orange’ (*Citrus aurantium*).

Loanword from Turk. *narenc* ‘orange’, originally from Persian, ~ Serboocr. *narandza* ‘orange’, Romanian *năranță* ‘orange’, Mod. Gk. *νεράντζι* ‘sour orange’. A similar form, transmitted through Arabic, occurs in Span. *naranja*. In most Romance languages, the initial *n-* was confused with Romance indefinite article *un, una* such that early French *une \*norange* became *une orange* and thus Engl. *orange*. Alb. dial. forms include: *nerënxë* (Himara), *narangj* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar). Also known as *turunxhi*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 298; Mitrushi 1955, p. 248; Sejdiu 1984, p. 78.

Ngasje, ngasja

‘Kermes oak, Cochineal oak’ (*Quercus coccifera*).

Dial. forms include: *ngace* (Shtëpanja, Sulova). Also known as *përnar*, *prhall*, *qarrucë*.  
cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 368; Sejdiu 1984, p. 194.

Palnjë, palnja

‘Italian maple’ (*Acer obtusatum*).

On the basis of an early form *pałun*, recorded by Pulevski [1873], Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 188-190] sees a relationship to Lat. *palpitare* ‘to tremble, quiver’, a semantic parallel of which can be seen in MHG *vlader* ‘maple’ from *vladern* ‘to flutter, tremble’. From the variety of dialect forms available, Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 9] constructs a common Alb. *\*palnje* and in view of the tree’s broad leaves and in line with Gk. *πλάτανος* ‘maple’, *πλατύς* ‘broad, wide’, suggests an origin in line with the IE root *\*plat-*, *plet-*, *plot-* ‘broad and flat’ [IEW p. 833-834], ~ OInd. *práthati* ‘to broaden’, Lat. *platanus* ‘plane tree’, Lith. *platus* ‘broad’, Welsh *lled* ‘width’, Engl. *flat*. Equally conceivable would be a more direct connection to Lat. *platanus* ‘plane tree’, ~ Romanian *paltin*, Megaloromanian *platân* [Jokl ‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 190]. Unrelated are Serboocr. *panj* ‘stump, tree-trunk’, Bulg. *пан*, Mac. *pen*. Alb. dial. forms include: *pájë* (Kosovo, Luma), *palne* (Tetovo mountains), *palnje* (Puka), *pajlë* (Krraba TR), *paftë* (Shpat), *panelë* (Ishëm), *panjë* (southern Albania), *potkë* (Dardha KO), *patnie* (Bashkimi dictionary).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 332; Mitrushi 1955, p. 269, 271; Sejdiu 1984, p. 28; Svane 1992, p. 127.

Përnar, përnari

‘Kermes oak, Cochineal oak’ (*Quercus coccifera*).

Loanword from Mod. Gk. *πουρνάρι, πρινάρι*, an evolution of Ancient Gk. *πρίνος* ‘Evergreen oak, Holm oak’ (*Quercus ilex*). Alb. dial. forms include: *përnall* (southern

Albania), *prar* (southern Albania), *prare* (Çamëria), *prer* (Greece), *prall* (Gjirokastrë, Vlorë). The form also exists in Turk. *pernar*, *pernal*. Also known as *qarrucë*, *ngasje*. cf. Meyer 1891, p. 333; Jokl 'Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.' 1923, p. 177; Mitrushi 1955, p. 368; Sejdiu 1984, p. 194.

Piks, piksi

'Common box' (*Buxus sempervirens*).  
Also known as *bush*, *shimshir*.  
cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 228; Sejdiu 1984, p. 61.

Pishë, pisha

'Pine' (*Pinus*).  
Pokorny [IEW p. 794] derives the Alb. form, which he postulates as *\*pit-s-jā*, from an earlier *\*pit-s-nu-s*, relating it to the root *\*pi-tu-* 'drink, food, pitch, resin' ~ OInd. *pītu-dāru* 'type of spruce, lit. resin tree', Gk. *πίτυς* 'spruce', *πίσσα* 'pitch', Attic *πίττα* 'pitch', Lat. *pix*, *picis* 'pitch, tar', *pīnus* 'pine, spruce', OHG *peh* 'pitch'. Related is Alb. *pisë* 'pitch, tar'.  
cf. Meyer 1891, p. 340; Jokl 'Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.' 1923, p. 32, 215; Mitrushi 1955, p. 49; Friedrich 1970, p. 34; Huld 1981, p. 303; Sejdiu 1984, p. 176-178.

Pishë e butë, pisha e butë

'Stone pine, Umbrella pine' (*Pinus pinea*).  
Lit. 'soft pine'. cf. *harmoç*.

Pjerëz, pjerza

'Buckthorn' (*Rhamnus fallax*, *Rhamnus carniolica*).  
The form *pjerëz* would seem closely attached to the root in Alb. *pjeshkë* 'peach' (q.v.) from Lat. *pesca* and *persica*, with a diminutive *-ëz* suffix not uncommon in tree and plant names: *dardhëzë*, *dredhëz*, *halëzë*, *hithëz*, *krejëzë*, *shqemëz*, *thanëz*, *ulëz*, *vidhëz*, *vodhëz*. The semantic connection between these otherwise unrelated trees can be seen in the Malësia e Madhe dial. form for the buckthorn, *pjeshka e egër*, lit. 'wild peach'. Also known as *arrç*, *shurrëpelë*, *qelbinë*.  
cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 290; Sejdiu 1984, p. 198.

Pjeshkë, pjeshka

'Peach tree' (*Prunus persica*).  
Loanword from Lat. *pesca* from *persica*, ~ Ital. *pesca*, French *pêche*. Dial. forms include: *pjeshkëz* (Myzeqe), *qeshk* (Tetovo mountains). Also known as *shefteli*.  
cf. Meyer 1891, p. 342; Mitrushi 1955, p. 157; Sejdiu 1984, p. 171.

Plep, plepi

'Poplar' (*Populus*).  
Loanword from Lat. *plōpus* for *pōpulus*, ~ Romanian *plop*, Ital. *pioppo*. Dial. forms include: *pjep* (Kruja), *qup* (southern Italy), *ćep* (Skopje).  
cf. Meyer 1891, p. 345; Friedrich 1970, p. 49-53; Mitrushi 1955, p. 484; Skok 1978; Sejdiu 1984, p. 185.

Portokall, portokalli

'Sweet orange' (*Citrus sinensis*).

Loanword from Mod. Gk. *πορτοκάλι* ‘orange’, ~ Bulg. *portokal*, Romanian *portocală*, Turk. *portakal*. Dial. forms include: *portogal* (Shkodër), *portokall* (Korça), *portokale* (Greece), *portigale* (southern Italy).  
cf. Meyer 1891, p. 348; Mitrushî 1955, p. 249; Sejdiu 1984, p. 78.

Prrall, prralli

‘Kermes oak, Cochineal oak’ (*Quercus coccifera*).  
cf. *përnar*.

Qarr, qarri

‘Turkey oak’ (*Quercus cerris*).  
Loanword from Lat. *cerrus* ‘type of oak’, ~ Ital. *cerro*. Also OCS *cerъ*, Serbocr. *cer* ‘Turkey oak’. Dial. forms include: *çarr* (Kosovo), *qarré* (southern Italy). Also known as *lis i bardhë*.  
cf. Meyer 1891, p. 220; Mitrushî 1955, p. 361; Sejdiu 1984, p. 194.

Qarr i kuq, qarri i kuq

‘Macedonian oak’ (*Quercus trojana*, *Quercus macedonica*).  
Lit. ‘red oak’, cf. *qarr*. Also known as *bujgër*, *bujqër*, *bulgër*, *qarrazi*, *lis bujk*.  
cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 363; Sejdiu 1984, p. 195.

Qarr i leshtë, qarri i leshtë

‘Pubescent oak’ (*Quercus pubescens*).  
Lit. ‘woolly oak’, cf. *qarr*. Dial. forms include: *qarr leshëc* (Puka), *qarraleshec*. Also known as *bungëbutë*, *qarrabardhë*, *qarraleshec*, *buçinë*, *lis i butë*.  
cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 358; Sejdiu 1984, p. 196.

Qarrabardhë, qarrabardha

‘Pubescent oak’ (*Quercus pubescens*).  
Lit. ‘white oak’, cf. *qarr*. Also known as *bungëbutë*, *qarr i leshtë*, *buçinë*, *lis i butë*.  
cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 358; Sejdiu 1984, p. 196.

Qarrazi, qarraziu

‘Macedonian oak’ (*Quercus trojana*, *Quercus macedonica*).  
Lit. ‘black oak’, cf. *qarr*. Also known as *qarr i kuq*, *bujgër*, *bujqër*, *lis bujk*.  
cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 363; Sejdiu 1984, p. 195.

Qarrucë, qarruca

‘Kermes oak, Cochineal oak’ (*Quercus coccifera*).  
Dialect of Ulcinj. For root, cf. *qarr*. Also known as *përnar*, *ngasje*, *prrall*.  
cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 368; Sejdiu 1984, p. 194.

Qelbës, qelbësi

‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (*Pistacia terebinthus*).  
Southern Albanian term related to Alb. *qelb* ‘to stink, smell’, with a suffix in *-ës*. Alb. *qelbës* can also mean ‘polecat’ or ‘skunk’. Dial. form: *sqelbës* (Salica - Çamëria). Other dendronyms with a ‘nomen agens’ suffix in *-ës* include: *ajdës*, *gqipës*, *hithës*, *pikës* and *vojmeës*. Also known as *rrunjë*, *bafër*.  
cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 260; Sejdiu 1984, p. 179.

Qelbinë, qelbina

‘Buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus fallax*, *Rhamnus carniolica*).

Like *qelbës* (q.v.), this term is related to Alb. *qelb* ‘to stink, smell’. The shrub is used in Alb. popular medicine as a purgative. Dial. form: *qelbësinë*. The *-inë*, *-ina* suffix occurs frequently in dendronyms: *buçinë*, *butinë*, *çetinë*, *dafinë*, *hartinë*, *mërsinë*. Also known as *arrç*, *pjerëz*, *shurrëpelë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 292; Sejdiu 1984, p. 199.

Qershî, qershia

‘Sweet cherry’ (*Prunus avium*).

Loanword from Lat. *cerasium* ‘cherry’. Meyer [1891, p. 225] postulates a form \**cerasīnum*. Dial. forms include: *qurshi* (Kosovo), *gjershi* (southern Italy). Alb. *qershor* ‘June’ is thus the ‘cherry month’, ~ Romanian *cireașă* ‘cherry’, *cireașar* ‘June’, old Neapolitan Ital. *jon cerasiario* ‘June’.

cf. Friedrich 1970, p. 115-121; Mitrushi 1955, p. 163, 169; Sejdiu 1984, p. 70.

Qingël, qingla

‘Dane’s elder’ (*Sambucus ebulus*).

Similar in form is Alb. *qingël* ‘saddle belt’ from Lat. *cingulum* ‘belt’ [Meyer 1891, p. 227]. Dial. forms include: *kinël* (Kosovo), *kinxhël* (Vërmica), *kizhël* (Dimca), *kingël*, *kungjëlë*, *qëngjëlë*, *qëngjërr*.

cf. Sejdiu 1984, p. 214.

Qiparis, qiparisi

‘Cypress’ (*Cupressus*).

Loanword from Mod. Gk. *κυπαρίσσι* ‘cypress’. *Qiparis* is a southern Albanian and Arbëresh dial. form. Also *qeparis* (southern Albania). Also known as *selvi*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 58; Sejdiu 1984, p. 89.

Qitro, qitroja

‘Citron’ (*Citrus medica*).

Loanword from Lat. *citrus*. Dial. forms include: *qitër* (Himara), *kitër* (Greece), *kitrë* (Greece). Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafër*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *mështekër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*, *voshtër*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 246; Sejdiu 1984, p. 77.

Rraboshtë, rraboshta

‘Spindle’ (*Euonymus europaeus*).

Related according to Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 75] to Alb. *bosht* ‘spindle, shaft, axis’. See also *boshtër*. *Rraboshtë* is the Shkodër dialect form for the more common *fshikakuq*. Other dial. forms include: *rraboshtër*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 305; Sejdiu 1984, p. 105.

Rrap, rrapî

‘Oriental plane, Chennar tree’ (*Platanus orientalis*).

According to Meyer [1891, p. 372], Alb. *rrap*, plur. *rrapa* or *rrepe*, and Alb. *rrapishtë* ‘plane grove’ are related to OCS *rěpina* ‘plane’. The Slavic origin is generally accepted, though Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 87], always critical of Slavicisms, prefers to derive both the Alb. and the OCS from a common IE \**rep-* ‘stake, pole, beam’ [IEW p. 866], ~ OIce.

*rāfr* ‘rafter’, OCS рѣръѣ ‘stake, pole’. Alb. dial. forms include: *rrëp* (Labëria, Myzeqe). cf. Seliščev 1931, p. 164; Jokl 1934-1935, p. 309; Mitrushi 1955, p. 84; Sejdiu 1984, p. 181.

#### Rrënjë, rrënja

‘Common oak, English oak’ (*Quercus robur*).

Recorded by Frang Bardhi, 1635, as *quercus* : *ranjë*. Related no doubt to Alb. *rrënjë* ‘root’ which Meyer [1891, p. 365] derives from Lat. *\*radicia* ‘root’. According to Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 97-98], the Alb. form evolved from an earlier *\*uradniā* and is directly related to the IE root seen in Gk. *ρίζα* ‘roots’, Engl. *root*, i.e. not a Latin loan. Dial. forms include: *rranjë*, *rrâjë* (Velipoja, Mamuras), *rrojzë* (Velipoja, Mamuras), *rrëzë*, *rrânzë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 355; Huld 1984, p. 109; Sejdiu 1984, p. 197.

#### Rrobull, rrobulli

‘Bosnian pine, Heldreich pine’ (*Pinus leucodermis*, *Pinus heldreichii*).

*Rrobull* seems to be derived from Lat. *rōbur* ‘oak, hard wood’. Since Lat. *īlex*, *īlicis* provided *ilqe*, the standard Alb. term for the ‘oak’, Lat. *rōbur* shifted semantically in Alb. to the ‘pine’. It also appears as an evergreen in Aromun. *arobul*, *robul* ‘Silver fir’ (*Abies alba*), which may be an Alb. loan, as may Mod Gk. *ρόμπολο*. Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 100] also accepts that *rrobull* is a Latin loan, despite the presence of Alb. *rrobôç* ‘shoot, sprout’. Dial. form: *rrubull*. Also known as *arne*.

cf. Mitrushi, ‘Rrobulli...’ 1953; Mitrushi 1955, p. 51; Sejdiu 1984, p. 176.

#### Rrogoveckë, rrogovecka

‘Common acacia, False acacia, Black locust’ (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

Korça dial. form. Also known as *drizë e butë*, *sallgam*, *bagrem*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 208; Sejdiu 1984, p. 201; Svane 1992, p. 128.

#### Rrunjë, rrunja

‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (*Pistacia terebinthus*).

Geg dialect form. Other forms include: *rruç* (Malësia e Madhe), *rruçë* (Puka), *rruen* (Puka), *rrun* (Zheja LA), *rrung* (Skuraj MT), *rruth* (northern Albania). Also known as *bafër*, *qelbës*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 260; Sejdiu 1984, p. 179.

#### Sallgam, sallgami

‘Common acacia, False acacia, Black locust’ (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

Shkodër dial. form. Loanword from Turk. *salkım* ‘acacia’. Also *sollkëm* (Pogradec). Also known as *rrogoveckë*, *bagrem*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 208; Sejdiu 1984, p. 201.

#### Selvi, selvia

‘Cypress’ (*Cupressus*).

Loanword from Turk. *selvi*, *servi* ‘cypress’, ~ Bulg. *selvija*, Mod. Gk. *σελβίvi*. Also known as *qiparis*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 381; Mitrushi 1955, p. 58; Sejdiu 1984, p. 89.

#### Sqapth, sqapthi



‘Serviceberry, June berry, Snowy mespilus’ (*Amelanchier ovalis*).

Dial. *sqepth* (Mëgulla SH). Similar in form are Alb. *sqapth* ‘pin, peg’, *sqep* ‘beak, bill’ cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 112; Sejdiu 1984, p. 40.

Shefteli, sheftelia

‘Peach tree’ (*Prunus persica*).

Loanword from Turk *şeftali* ‘peach’. Dial. form utilized in Kosovo, Elbasan, Tirana for standard *pjeshkë*.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 157; Sejdiu 1984, p. 171; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 131.

Shelg, shelgu

‘Willow’ (*Salix*).

Loanword from Lat. *salix*, *salicem*, ~ Romanian *salce*, *salcă*. The Lat. is from an IE root \**sal-* ‘dirty grey’, \**sal(i)k-* ‘willow’ [IEW p. 879], ~ MÍrish *sail*, Welsh *helygen*, OÍce. *selja* ‘willow’. Alb. dial. forms include: *shelnjë* (Kosovo, Kruja), *shelja* (Koshtova), *shelçe* (Llapushnik, Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *shelç* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *shelnë* (Dimca), *shengje* (Peja / Peć), *shelqe* (Prizren), *shelk* (southern Albania, southern Italy), *sheq* (Myzeqe), *shelq* (southern Italy).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 401; Mitrushî 1955, p. 471; Friedrich 1970, p. 53-57; Sejdiu 1984, p. 209-211.

Shimshir, shimshiri

‘Common box’ (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Loanword from Turk. *şimşir* ‘box’. Shimshir is the Shkodër dialect form for standard Alb. *bush*.

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 228; Sejdiu 1984, p. 61.

Shkozë, shkoza

‘Hornbeam’ (*Carpinus*).

Jokl [1929] saw in *shkozë* a \**skrēbh-r-* from an IE root \**skrēbh-*, *skrōbh-* ‘hornbeam’ [IEW p. 943], ~ OPruss. *scober-wis*, Lith. *skruoblas*, *skroblūs*, Latv. *skābardis* ‘red beech’. Meyer [1891, p. 408] relates the Alb. only to Sloven. *kozol*, *kozulj* ‘basket made of bark’. The most common IE root for the ‘hornbeam’ is \**grōbh-*. Alb. dial. form: *shkellzë* (Tirana).

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 333; Friedrich 1970, p. 99-106; Huld 1981, p. 305-306; Sejdiu 1984, p. 65-66.

Shpardh, shpardhi

‘Hungarian oak’ (*Quercus frainetto*).

In line with Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 186-188], Pokorny attributes this root to IE \*(*s*)*per-* ‘spar, spear’ [IEW p. 990] ~ Lat. *sparus*, *sparum* ‘short spear’, Gk. *σπάρος*, OHG *spereboum* ‘Common horse chestnut’ (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Old Engl. *sparro* ‘beam’, *spere* ‘spear’. Dial. forms include: *shparr* (Kosovo, southern Italy), *shpardhe* (Kruja), *shpardhë* (Dumre EL), *shpardhije* (Tirana), *shpardhin* (southern Italy), *shperdh* (Kruja). Similar in form at least is Alb. *shpartë*, *shparta* ‘gorse, broom’, which Meyer [1891, p. 413] relates to Lat. *spartum* ‘Spanish broom’, Span. *esparto*, Mod. Gr. *σπάρτος* ‘gorse, broom’. Also known as *bungër* (Mirdita), *bungëkeçe* (Mirdita), *mëllak* (Kukës), *ballgum*, *ballgun* (Korça).

cf. Mitrushî 1955, p. 360; Sejdiu 1984, p. 194.

### Shqeme, shqemja

‘Tanner’s sumach, Sicilian sumach’ (*Rhus coriaria*).

According to Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 151], Alb. *shqeme*, from an earlier form \**shqam*, is to be derived from Ancient Gk. *ύοσκύαμος* ‘henbane’ (*Hyoscyamus niger*), which has survived in the Greek dialects of southern Italy as *skjámos*, *šamu*, *šama*. The semantic shift is, however, quite substantial, even though both have greenish flowers (which tree doesn’t, though?). The root in Engl. *sumach*, which arrived via Old French from Arabic *summāq*, might be just as good an etymology, in particular since both *sumak* and *tumak* are known in Alb. dialects. Dial. forms include: *shkêmzë* (Kosovo), *shkemës* (Kosovo), *shjeme* (Bërzeshta LB), *shtjemëz* (Mat), *shqemëz* (in Kristoforidhi). Also known as *dru tabaku* (Culli KR), *sumak* (Korça, Greece), *tumak* (Borocka PR), *vërshë* (Delvina).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 410; Mitrushi 1955, p. 264; Sejdiu 1984, p. 200.

### Shqind, shqindi

‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (*Pistacia terebinthus*).

Loanword from Mod. Gk. *σκίνοϋ, σχίνοϋ* ‘mastic tree’. Used in the Alb. dialects of Greece for the more common *bafër*. Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 151-152] accepts the Greek origin, but because of the initial *sh-*, he believes the loan to be older, either from Byzantine or Ancient Greek. Related Alb. dial. forms include: *shkind* (Greece), *sqin* (southern Italy), *shqin* (Delvina), *sqinde* (Konispol SR), *shqinde* (Himara) and *xinë* (Gjirokaštër, Vlora).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 411; Mitrushi 1955, p. 258; Sejdiu 1984, p. 178.

### Shtog, shtogu

‘Common elder’ (*Sambucus nigra*).

Most likely related to Lat. *sambucus*, Romanian *soc*, despite Meyer’s objections [1891, p. 417]. Dial. form: *shtok* (southern Albania). Also known as *shtog i zi*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 318; Sejdiu 1984, p. 215.

### Shtogër, shtogri

‘Bladder nut’ (*Staphylea pinnata*).

From an etymological point of view, *shtogër* is related to the root *shtog* (q.v.) with a suffix *-ër*, cf. *bosht-ër*. Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafër*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *ullastër*, *voshtër*. Also known as *shtog i egër*, *shtogër pendor*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 309; Sejdiu 1984, p. 230.

### Shurbë, shurba

‘Service tree, sorb apple’ (*Sorbus domestica*).

Loanword from Lat. *sorbus*. Dialect of Malëshova PR. Other dial. forms include: *shurbë*. (Greece). Commonly known as *vadhë* (qv.).

### Shurrëpelë, shurrëpela

‘Buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus fallax*, *Rhamnus carniolica*).

Compound of Alb. *shurrë* ‘urine’ and perhaps *pelë* ‘mare’. Other plant names based on the root *shurrë* ‘urine’ include: *shurrëthanë* ‘Common dogwood’ (*Cornus sanguinea*) and *shurrëxhakëz* (*Chelidonium majus*). Also known as *arrç*, *pjerëz*, *qelbinë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 292; Sejdiu 1984, p. 199.

Tasllam, tasllami

‘Cherry laurel’ (*Prunus laurocerasus*).

Tespi, tespia

‘Bead tree, Chinaberry’ (*Melia azederach*).

Loanword from Turk. *tespîh* ‘bead tree’.

Tis, tisi

‘Common yew, English yew’ (*Taxus baccata*).

Loanword from the Slavic root *\*tis-* ‘yew’, ~ Serbo-cr. *tisa* ‘yew’, Russ. *tis* ‘yew’. Related to the Slavic is Lat. *taxus* ‘yew’. Dial. forms include: *tisë* (Puka, Mirdita, Malësia e Madhe), *tajs* (Mat), *tam* (Hormova TP). Also known as *bërshe*.

cf. Bertoldi 1928; Seliščev 1931, p. 164; Mitrushi 1955, p. 30; Stadtmüller 1966, p. 142; Friedrich 1970, p. 121-129; Sejdiu 1984, p. 235; Svane 1992, p. 130.

Topbore, topborja

‘Guelder rose, Water elder’ (*Viburnum opulus*).

Compound from Alb. *top* ‘ball, sphere’ and Alb. *borë* ‘snow’, i.e. ‘snowball’, because of the plant’s white flowers. One of the most popular variants of this shrub, *Viburnum opulus roseum*, is known in English as ‘snowball’, ~ German *Schneeball*. Dial. forms include: *top bore* and *top dëborë* (Korça). Also known as *butinë e kuqe*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 320; Sejdiu 1984, p. 250.

Tulkuq, Tulkuqi

‘Alder buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus frangula alnus*).

Compound of Alb. *tul* ‘flesh’ and *kuq* ‘red’, i.e. ‘red flesh’, due to the tree’s red fruit. Also known as *drunakuq* lit. ‘red wood’, *zogël*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 286; Sejdiu 1984, p. 111.

Turunxhi, turunxhia

‘Sour orange, Seville orange’ (*Citrus aurantium*).

Loanword from Turk. *turunç* ‘Sour orange, Seville orange’, *turunçu* ‘orange colour’. More commonly known as *nerënxë*.

Thanë, thana

‘Cornelian cherry’ (*Cornus mas*).

Recorded by Frang Bardhi, 1635, as *cornus* : *thana*. According to Meyer [1891, p. 88], *thanë* is related to Lat. *cornus*, Gk. *κράνος* ‘Cornelian cherry’ from IE *\*ker-* ‘Cornelian cherry’ [IEW p. 572-573]. The Albanian form would normally have to derive from *\*k’er-*, with an initial palatal stop. Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 200-201] postulates a form *\*kongā*, but instead of the semantically logical IE root above, he prefers to see a relationship with IE *\*k’er-* ‘head, horn’ [IEW p. 574-577], ~ Gk. *κέρας* ‘horn’, Lat. *cornu* ‘horn’, Ir. *congan* ‘horn’. Friedrich [1970, p. 118] believes, for his part, that the Alb. form “may represent a very early borrowing from a Greek or Thracian-Phrygian dialect. Or it may descend internally from an earlier *\*kern-* with an initial velar stop that we leave unspecified. Or finally, we may take it back to an ancestral *\*k’ern-* on the basis of an unsure rule that derives the voiceless spirant from a palatovelar *k’* which of course contradicts the simple dorsovelar that is indicated by Latin and Greek.” He regards the IE form for this tree as *\*k(e)r-n-*. Pokorny [IEW p. 592-593] departs from both of the

above and sees in the Alb. *thanë* an earlier *\*k'ousnā* from the root *\*k'eu* 'swelling, vault', relating it to Alb. *thatë* 'dry', a relationship also alluded to by Meyer. Dial. forms include: *thanëz* (Myzeqe, southern Italy), *thanë e kuqe* (Sapa SH).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 312; Friedrich 1970, p. 115-121; Huld 1981, p. 306-307; Sejdiu 1984, p. 83-84.

#### Thanukël, thankula

'Common dogwood' (*Cornus sanguinea*).

From Alb. *thanë* 'cornel cherry' (q.v.) with a diminutive suffix *-ukël* as in *dardhukël* 'wild pear', *çerdhukël* 'skylark', *paracukël* 'nickname'. Dial. forms include: *thanulë* (Llapushnik, Kthella MR), *thanulkë* (Pakashtica), *thanulzë* (Prapashtica), *thanukëll* (Elbasan), *thënukekël* (Petrela TR), *fënuqël* (Mat), *finuqël* (Tirana), *thanë ujku* (Devoll). Also known as *shurrëthanë*, *thanëqorre*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 314; Sejdiu 1984, p. 83-84.

#### Therrë, therra

'Christ's thorn' (*Paliurus aculeatus*).

Related to the Alb. verb *ther* 'to cut, slaughter', which Meyer [1891, p. 89] assumes to be a loan from Lat. *ferio* 'strike, hit, slaughter'. This would facilitate the link to Alb. *ferrë* 'Christ's thorn'. Pokorny on the other hand, regards *ther* as a reflex of IE *\*k'er-* 'to consume, destroy' [IEW p. 578], ~ Gk. *καταίξω* 'destroy', Lat. *cariēs* 'decay, rot'. Also known as *drizë*, *mërqinjë*, *ferrë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 283; Sejdiu 1984, p. 167; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 208-210.

#### Ulzë, ulza

'Tatarian maple' (*Acer tataricum*).

Possibly related to the IE root *\*el-, ol-, l-* 'tree name, red, brown' [IEW p. 302-303], ~ Lat. *alnus* 'alder', Lith *alksnis* 'alder', OCS *jelъcha* 'alder', Lat. *ulmus* 'elm', Mir. *lem* 'elm', Welsh *llwyf* 'elm', OHG *ëlmboum* 'elm'. The Alb. *ulzë* could derive from a sonant *-l-* plus a suffix *-zë* or could, on the other hand, simply be a loan from Lat. *ulmus*. Dial. forms for the 'Tatarian maple' include: *ulëz* (central Albania), *ujzë* (Selita e Vogël TR), *ulxë*. The Kruja and Mirdita dialect forms *ulptî* and *ulptê* for the 'European white elm' (*Ulmus laevis*) may also be related.

cf. Pedersen 1909, p. 175; Mitrushi 1955, p. 275; Sejdiu 1984, p. 29; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 244.

#### Ullastër, ullastra

'Wild olive, Oleaster' (*Olea europea oleaster*).

First recorded by Frang Bardhi, 1635, as *oleaster* : *ullastre*. Loanword from Lat. *oleaster*. Dial. forms include: *lastër* (southern Italy), *llastër* (Shkodër), *ullastre*. Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafër*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *voshtër*. Also known as *agërlidh*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 457; Jokl 'Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.' 1923, p. 209 sq.; Mitrushi 1955, p. 390; Sejdiu 1984, p. 161; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 244-245.

#### Ulli, ulliri

'Olive' (*Olea europea*).

First recorded by Buzuku, 1555, as *ullini*. Loanword from Lat. *olea, olivam* 'olive'. Dial. forms include: *udhi* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 457; Pedersen 1895, p. 536; Jokl 1915, p. 101 sq.; Mitrushi 1955, p. 391; Sejdiu 1984, p. 161; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 245.

#### Vadhë, vadha

‘Service tree, sorb apple’ (*Sorbus domestica*).

According to Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 207-209], Alb. *vadhë* is a loan from Ancient Gk. *οἶη* ‘Service tree, sorb apple’ (*Sorbus domestica*), with a *-dhë* diminutive suffix. Dial. forms include: *vodhë* (northern Albania), *vodhëz* (northern Albania), *vosë* (Vërmica), *vojsë* (Kosovo), *voësë* (Shkodër), *vadhez* (southern Albania), *vadhëz* (Calabria), *valle* (southern Italy), *vález* (Piana degli Albanesi - Sicily). Also known as *survë* (Malëshova PR) and *shurbë* (Greece) from Lat. *sorbus*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 461; Mitrushi 1955, p. 104; Sejdiu 1984, p. 228; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 258-59.

#### Valanidh, valanidhi

‘Valonia oak’ (*Quercus macrolepis*, *Quercus aegilops*, *Quercus vallonica*).

*Valanidh* is a Greek formation of the adj. ‘Valonian’, i.e. of the city and region of Vlora, formerly Valona, in southern Albania. Dial. forms include: *valanith* (Delvina, Vlora, Himara), *valangjith* (Berat), *vallanidh*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 365; Sejdiu 1984, p. 193.

#### Verr, verri

‘Alder’ (*Alnus*).

Related to IE *\*uer-nā* ‘alder, poplar’ [IEW p. 1169] ~ Armenian *geran* ‘timber, tree trunk’, Gaulish toponym *Vernodubrum* ‘alder water’ = *Verdouble*, Bret. *gwern* ‘mast of a ship, alder’, Old Cornish *guern* ‘mast’, *guernen* ‘alder’, Welsh *gwernen* ‘mast, alder’, pl. *gwern* ‘alders, swamp’, Mir. *fern* ‘alder, mast’. Dial. forms include: *vërri* (northern Albania), *vrri* (northern Albania), *varrê* (Mat), *vërri* (southern Albania), *vërrënj* (Çamëria), *verrnjë* (Çamëria), *vërr* (southern Italy).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 467; Pedersen 1909, p. 156; Jokl ‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 255; Jokl ‘Kelten und Albaner’ 1927, p. 235 sq.; Mann 1952, p. 86 sq.; Mitrushi 1955, p. 343; Friedrich 1970, p. 149; Huld 1981, p. 307-308; Sejdiu 1984, p. 37; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 282-283.

#### Vidh, vidhi

‘English elm’ (*Ulmus campestris*).

Similar in form to OCS *вѣѣ* ‘elm’ ~ Russ. *vjaz*, Polish *wiąz*, Sorb. *vjaz*, *vjez*, which is said to be related to OCS *vѣzati* ‘to bind, to tie’, from IE *\*ang’h-* ‘narrow, confined, tied up’ [IEW p. 42]. A semantic parallel can be seen in German *rüsten* ‘to equip, fit’ and *Rüster* ‘elm’. The Alb. *vidh* is not necessarily a Slavic loan though, as Meyer [1891, p. 472] points out. Pedersen [1909, p. 335] agrees, asserting that a “Slavic loan here is impossible. One must note the disappearance of the *n* before the spirant. An *n* is retained before IE *d*.” Friedrich [1970, p. 80-87] also opposes a Slavic loan: “We cannot posit a borrowing from Slavic since Albanian *dh*, as much as Slavic *z*, can come from PIE *g’h* or *g’*.” Dial. forms include: *vith* (southern Albania, southern Italy), *vidhëz* (southern Italy).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 472; Lambertz 1954, p. 212; Mitrushi 1955, p. 457; Friedrich 1970, p. 80-87; Huld 1981, p. 305; Sejdiu 1984, p. 244.

### Vishnjë, vishnja

‘Morello cherry, Sour cherry’ (*Prunus cerasus*).

Loanword, probably from Slavic, ~ Serbo-cr. *višnja*, Bulg. *višnja*, Russ. *višnja*. The Slavic root also occurs in Lith. *vyšnia* and Turk. *vişne* ‘cherry’ and is further related to Mod Gk. *βύσσινον* ‘sour cherry’, *βύσσινιά* ‘sour cherry tree’, Ital. *visciola* ‘sour cherry’, OHG *vîhsila*, Mod. German *Weichsel* ‘Morello cherry’. Alb. dial. forms include: *vishnje* (Kosovo, southern Albania), *vishne* (Vërmica), *vishnjak* (Pakashtica, Llapashtica), *vishje* (northern Albania), *vishjë* (northern Albania), *eshtnjë* (Mat), *ishnje* (Kruja).

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 473-474; Mitrushi 1955, p. 168; Sejdiu 1984, p. 71; Svane 1992, p. 128.

### Vojmës, vojmësi

‘Golden rain, Golden chain, Laburnum’ (*Laburnum*).

Dial. form: *vojës* (Kosovo). Other dendronyms with a ‘nomen agens’ suffix in *-ës* include: *ajdës*, *gjipës*, *hithës*, *pikës* and *qelbës*. Also known as *ajdës*, *karthë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 195; Sejdiu 1984, p. 133.

### Voshtër, voshtra

‘Glossy privet’ (*Ligustrum lucidum*).

According to Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 209-211], *voshtër* is a loan from Lat. *oleaster* with initial stress, i.e. *oléaster*. As a parallel, one can cite Alb. *noshtër* ‘sprout’ from Lat. *nóvaster*. Dial. forms include: *vashtër* (Kastrat MM). The term is confused in some dialects with *boshtër* ‘Forsythia, European golden ball’ (*Forsythia europaea*). Other dendronyms with an *-ër* suffix include: *ashër*, *bafer*, *boshtër*, *bujgër*, *bungër*, *frashër*, *fyshtër*, *mështekër*, *qitër*, *shtogër*, *ullastër*. Also known as *gjipës*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 395; Sejdiu 1984, p. 139; Çabej 1986-1989, 2, p. 303.

### Xinë, xina

‘Mastic tree, Pistachio’ (*Pistacia lentiscus*).

cf. *shqind*.

### Xinxife, xinxifja

‘Jujube’ (*Zizyphus jujuba*).

Dial. forms include: *cincife* (Kolonja), *cinxhifa* (Gjirokastër), *xinxufia* (Greece), *xinxifer* (southern Italy). Also known as *kimçë*, *hide*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 285; Sejdiu 1984, p. 258-259.

### Xerxele, xerxelja

‘Daphne’ (*Daphne*).

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 231-235; Sejdiu 1984, p. 93.

### Xixibanoz, xixibanozi

‘Carob tree, St John’s bread’ (*Ceratonia siliqua*).

Loanword from Turk. *keçi boynuzu* ‘goat horn’. Meyer [1891, p. 449] gives as parallel the Austrian German form *Bockshörndel*. Dial. forms include: *xhixhibanoz* (Shkodër), *çiçibanos*, *çiçibanoz*, *çiçibunë* (Gjirokastër), *çoçobanuzë*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 182; Sejdiu 1984, p. 71; Çabej 1986-1989, 9, p. 115.

### Zerdeli, zerdelia

‘Apricot’ (*Prunus armeniaca*).

Loanword from Turk. *zerdali* ‘wild apricot’ ~ Bulg. *zarzala*. This term is used principally in Shkodër, Elbasan and Tirana. Also known as *kajsi*.

cf. Meyer 1891, p. 483; Mitrushi 1955, p. 154; Sejdiu 1984, p. 48.

Zogël, zogla

‘Alder buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus frangula alnus*).

Term used in the Malësia e Madhe. Also known as *tulkuq*.

cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 286; Sejdiu 1984, p. 111.

### 3. The loanword material

Of the 152 full entries (15 of the above-mentioned number of 167 being basically cross-references), we find: 67 (= 44%) entries which are clearly or seem to be derived from loanwords, 65 (= 43%) which are not or do not seem to be derived from loanwords, and 20 (= 13%) which remain unspecified.

As to the 67 loanword entries, these consist of 24 Latin loans, 15 Slavic loans, 15 Turkish loans, 6 Ancient Greek loans, 5 Modern Greek loans, 1 Italian loan and 1 non-specific western European loan. The loanword material can be given as follows:

The twenty-four dendronyms in the index related or supposedly related to Latin are:

<i>Bush, bushi</i> ‘Common box’	~ Lat. <i>buxus</i> ,
<i>Dafinë, dafina</i> ‘Bay laurel’	~ Lat. <i>daphne</i> ,
<i>Fik, fiku</i> ‘Common fig’	~ Lat. <i>ficus</i> ,
<i>Frashër, frashëri</i> ‘Ash’	~ Lat. <i>fraxinus</i> ,
<i>Ftua, ftoi</i> ‘Common quince’	~ Lat. <i>cotoneum</i> ,
<i>Gështenjë, gështenja</i> ‘Sweet chestnut’	~ Lat. <i>castanea</i> ,
<i>Gështenjë kali</i> ‘Common horse chestnut’	~ Lat. <i>castanea</i> ,
<i>Ilqe, ilqja</i> ‘Evergreen oak’	~ Lat. <i>īlex</i> ,
<i>Krekë, kreka</i> ‘Field maple’	~ Lat. <i>creticum</i> ,
<i>Krekëzë, krekëza</i> ‘Montpelier maple’	~ Lat. <i>creticum</i> ,
<i>Lar, lari</i> ‘Bay laurel’	~ Lat. <i>laurus</i> ,
<i>Mërsinë, mërsina</i> ‘Myrtle’	~ Lat. <i>myrtus</i> ,
<i>Pjeshkë, pjeshka</i> ‘Peach tree’	~ Lat. <i>pesca</i> ,
<i>Plep, plepi</i> ‘Poplar’	~ Lat. <i>pōpulus</i> ,
<i>Qarr, qarri</i> ‘Turkey oak’	~ Lat. <i>cerrus</i> ,
<i>Qarrucë, qarruca</i> ‘Kermes oak’	~ Lat. <i>cerrus</i> ,
<i>Qersh, qershia</i> ‘Sweet cherry’	~ Lat. <i>cerasium</i> ,
<i>Qitro, qitroja</i> ‘Citron’	~ Lat. <i>citrus</i> ,
<i>Shelg, shelgu</i> ‘Willow’	~ Lat. <i>salix</i> ,
<i>Shtog, shtogu</i> ‘Common elder’	~ Lat. <i>sambucus</i> ,
<i>Shurbë, shurba</i> ‘Service tree’	~ Lat. <i>sorbus</i> ,
<i>Ullastër, ullastra</i> ‘Wild olive’	~ Lat. <i>oleaster</i> ,

<i>Ulli, ulliri</i> ‘Olive’	~ Lat. <i>olea</i> ,
<i>Voshtër, voshtra</i> ‘Glossy privet’	~ Lat. <i>oleaster</i> .

The fifteen dendronyms in the index related or supposedly related to Slavic are:

<i>Bagrem, bagremi</i> ‘Common acacia’	~ Serboocr. <i>bàgrem</i> ,
<i>Ballgun, ballguni</i> ‘Hungarian oak’	~ Mac. <i>blagun</i> ,
<i>Belot, beloti</i> ‘Buckthorn’	~ Bulg. <i>belota</i> ,
<i>Borigë, boriga</i> ‘Austrian pine’	~ Bulg. or Serb. <i>borika</i> ,
<i>Brosht, broшти</i> ‘Venetian sumach’	~ Bulg. <i>brošt, brozhd</i> ,
<i>Cërmëdell, cërmëdelli</i> ‘Venetian sumach’	~ Mac. <i>červendalest</i> ,
<i>Çetinë, çetina</i> ‘Austrian pine’	~ Serb. <i>čètina</i> ,
<i>Gorricë, gorrica</i> ‘Wild pear’	~ Bulg. <i>gornica</i> ,
<i>Kërlekë, kërleka</i> ‘Mountain pine’	~ Serboocr. <i>kleka</i> ,
<i>Konopicë, konopica</i> ‘Chaste tree’	~ Serboocr. & Bulg. <i>konop</i> ,
<i>Lis, lisi</i> ‘Tree, Oak tree’	~ OCS <i>lěsъ</i> , Serboocr. <i>lijes</i> ,
<i>Molikë, molika</i> ‘Macedonian pine’	~ Serboocr. <i>molika</i> ,
<i>Rrap, rrapi</i> ‘Oriental plane’	~ OCS <i>rěpina</i> ,
<i>Tis, tisi</i> ‘Common yew’	~ Serboocr. <i>tisa</i> ,
<i>Vishnjë, vishnja</i> ‘Morello cherry’	~ Serboocr. & Bulg. <i>višnja</i> .

The fifteen dendronyms in the index related or supposedly related to Turkish are:

<i>Bajame, bajamja</i> ‘Common almond’	~ Turk. <i>badem</i> ,
<i>Dudë, duda</i> ‘Black mulberry’	~ Turk. <i>dud</i> ,
<i>Hurmë, hurma</i> ‘Date palm’	~ Turk. <i>hurma</i> ,
<i>Jargavan, jargavani</i> ‘Common lilac’	~ Turk. <i>erguvan</i> ,
<i>Kajsi, kajsia</i> ‘Apricot’	~ Turk. <i>kayısı</i> ,
<i>Mushmollë, mushmolla</i> ‘Medlar’	~ Turk. <i>muşmula</i> ,
<i>Nerënxë, nerënxa</i> ‘Sour orange’	~ Turk. <i>narenc</i> ,
<i>Sallgam, sallgami</i> ‘Common acacia’	~ Turk. <i>salkım</i> ,
<i>Selvi, selvia</i> ‘Cypress’	~ Turk. <i>selvi</i> ,
<i>Shefteli, sheftelia</i> ‘Peach tree’	~ Turk. <i>şeftali</i> ,
<i>Shimshir, shimshiri</i> ‘Common box’	~ Turk. <i>şimşir</i> ,
<i>Tespi, tespia</i> ‘Bead tree, Chinaberry’	~ Turk. <i>tespih</i> ,
<i>Turunxhi, turunxia</i> ‘Sour orange’	~ Turk. <i>turunç</i> ,
<i>Xixibanoz, xixibanozi</i> ‘Carob tree’	~ Turk. <i>keçi boynuzu</i> ,
<i>Zerdeli, zerdelia</i> ‘Apricot’	~ Turk. <i>zerdali</i> .

The eleven dendronyms in the index related or supposedly related to Greek are:

<i>Agërlidh, agërlidhi</i> ‘Wild olive, Oleaster’	~ Gk. <i>ἀγρελιά</i> ,
<i>Bli, bliri</i> ‘Linden, Lime’	~ Gk. <i>φιλύρα</i> ,
<i>Brukë, bruka</i> ‘Tamarisk’	~ Gk. <i>μυρίκη</i> ,
<i>Kumbull, kumbulla</i> ‘Plum’	~ Gk. <i>κοκκύμηλον</i> ,
<i>Mështekër, mështekra</i> ‘Common silver birch’	~ Gk. <i>(δένδρον) μαστίχινον</i> ,
<i>Përnar, përnari</i> ‘Kermes oak’	~ Mod. Gk. <i>πournάρι, πρινάρι</i> ,
<i>Portokall, portokalli</i> ‘Sweet orange’	~ Mod. Gk. <i>πορτοκάλι</i> ,
<i>Qiparis, qiparisi</i> ‘Cypress’	~ Mod. Gk. <i>κυπαρίσσι</i> ,



*Shqeme, shqemja* ‘Tanner’s sumach’  
*Shqind, shqindi* ‘Chian turpentine tree’  
*Vadhë, vadha* ‘Service tree’

~ Gk. *ύοσκύαμος*,  
~ Mod. Gk. *σκίνος, σχίνος*,  
~ Gk. *οΐη*.

The two dendronyms in the index related or supposedly related to Italian and Western influences are:

*Lofatë, lofata* ‘Judas tree’  
*Lilak, lilaku* ‘Common lilac’

~ Ital. *siliquastro*,  
~ Engl. *lilac*, Ital. *lilla*.

The often expressed hypothesis that loanwords predominate for lowland, especially deciduous trees whereas native terms predominate for highland, especially coniferous trees cannot be confirmed by the present study to any measurable extent. While Latin terms are indeed common for lowland trees, Slavic loans are noticeably common for highland trees, in particular for pines. Remarkable is also the fact that Turkish loans are particularly common for fruit trees, an indication that some of them may have been imported during the centuries of Ottoman occupation. All that can be stated statistically is that, broadly speaking, about half the major Albanian terms for trees and shrubs are of foreign origin (principally Latin, Slavic, Turkish and Greek) and the other half are of native origin. This is yet another indication of the exceptionally strong influence foreign languages and cultures, in particular Latin and Slavic, have exercised upon the historical development of the Albanian lexicon and the Albanian language in general.

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