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. 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 (1867-1950) and Friedrich Markgraf (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 (1869-1943) and the dendronymic material included in Mario Bindoni’s 1935 Italian-Albanian dictionary of agriculture and agrotechnology, 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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2 cf. Baldacci 1893, 1897, 1944.

3 cf. Markgraf 1927, 1930a, 1930b, 1931.

4 cf. Abrami 1899.

5 cf. Bindoni 1935.
satisfactorily by Albanian scholars such as Ilia Mitrushi\(^6\), Niko Qafzezi\(^7\), Mustafa Demiri\(^8\) and Shefki Sejdiu\(^9\).

As to etymological analysis, the main sources for Albanian dendronyms, as for the Albanian lexicon as a whole, remain the works of Gustav Meyer\(^10\) (1850-1900), Norbert Jokl\(^11\) (1877-1942) and Eqrem Çabej\(^12\) (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\(^13\) which has been commented upon with regard to Albanian dendronyms by Martin Huld\(^14\).

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\(^15\). 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**

Agëṛlidh, agëṛlidhi

‘Wild olive, Oleaster’ (*Olea europea oleaster*). Loanword from Mod. Gk. ἀγρειλίδα. 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: egëṛle (Himara, Konispol SR). Also known as ullastër.


\(^7\) cf. Qafzezi 1978.

\(^8\) cf. Demiri 1983.


\(^10\) cf. Meyer 1891.


\(^12\) cf. Çabej 1986-1898, vol. 1, 2, 8, and 9 (*Studime etimologjike në fushë të shqipes*).

\(^13\) cf. Friedrich 1970.


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. *dźūn* ‘beech, spear-shaft’, Olco. *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 *dźūv-ódéic*, and ultimately the Classical *dźūa, dźūn* 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’.”

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*. 

Ardëgë, aringë

‘Tree of heaven’ (*Ailanthus altissima*). 
Dialect form of Fier. Also known as *arrë Indie*. 


Arne, arneni

‘Bosnian pine, Heldreich pine’ (*Pinus leucodermis, Pinus heldreichii*). 
Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 40] relates Alb. *arne* and the dendronyms *harmoç* ‘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 *robull, rrubull*. 


Arne i bardhë, arneni i bardhë

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


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 *pjërëz, shurrëpelë, qelbinë*. 

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] ~ OCSorč ‘nut’. In Hes. we find ārva: tā ἅρκλεωτίκα κάρυα. An alternate Alb. form harrë caused Jokl to relate the word to Gk. κάρυν. 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 nucce : harrate. Dial. forms include: arra (Ukraine), arë (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar). Also known as kaçkë in dial. of Kolonja and Përmet. cf. Mitrushti 1955, p. 374; Friedrich 1970, p. 77-80; Huld 1981, p. 305; Sejdiu 1984, p. 129; Çabj 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. asher, ashkë, ashkël ‘splinter, chip, shaving’, from Lat. assula ‘splinter, chip, shaving’. Also related is Alb. asher ‘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. Mitrushti 1955, p. 303; Sejdiu 1984, p. 127; Çabj 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: asher, bafër, boshtër, bujgër, bungër, frashër, fyshër, mështekër, qiter, shtogër, ullastër, voshtër.


Bafër, bafra

‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (*Pistacia terebinthus*). Çabj [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: asher, boshtër, bujgër, bungër, frashër, fyshër, mështekër, qiter, shtogër, ullastër, voshtër. Also known as rrunjë, qelbës, shqind. 


Bagrem, bagremi

‘Common acacia, False acacia, Black locust’ (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Kosovo dialect form. Loanword from Serbocr. bagrem ‘Common acacia’. The Slavic loan also exists in Aromunian. Alb. dial. forms include: bagren. Also known as drizë e butë, sallgam, rrogoveckë. 

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 (dialect of Greece) are loans from Gk. ἄμυγδάλη ‘almond’. Mendull (dialect of southern Italy) and mendul (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar) are influenced by Ital. mandorlo from Lat. amygdalus.

Ballgun, ballguni
‘Hungarian oak’ (Quercus frainetto).
Korça dialect form. Related dialect forms include: ballgum (Plain of Korça), blagun (Pogradec, Përmet), bëlğur (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 bëlğur form has been influenced by Alb. bulgër, bulgri ‘Macedonian oak’ (Quercus macedonica). The tree is more commonly known as shpardh, shpardhi.

Belot, beloti
‘Buckthorn’ (Rhamnus alaternus).

Bërshe, bërsheni
‘Yew’ (Taxus baccata).
Jokl ['Kelten und Albaner’ 1927, p. 235sq.] derived this Geg form from an early *ebur-isio- 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).

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. (libr)num 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. φλίτρα ‘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 sallow’ (Salix cinerea). The most common IE roots for the ‘linden’ or ‘lime tree’, at any rate, are *lent- and *lētā-. 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*.

**Borigë, boriga**

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

**Boshtër, boshtra**

‘Forsythia, European golden ball’ (*Forsynthia 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 *fyshër* and in dendronyms: *ashër, bafër, bugër, 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), *boshtër* (Kryeez PU), *boshtrë* (Polis LB), *bushë*, *bushtë*, *bushtë* (Shënmri KU), *boshtull* (Puka), *boshtë* (Puka), *fyzë*, *fyzhën* (Shëlmri KU), *fyzhën* (Tropoja), *fyshtër* (Flet PU), *puzhë*, *puzhën* (Dardha PU) and *puzhë* (Dardha PU).

**Bredh, bredhi**

‘Fir’ (*Abies*).

**Brosht, broshti**

‘Venetian sumach, Smoke tree’ (*Cotinus coggygria*).
Loanword from Bulg. *brošt, brozhed* ‘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 *cërmedell*.

**Brukë, bruka**

‘Tamarisk’ (*Tamarix*).
Probably a loanword from Gk. μῦρικη ‘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.


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, gelbinë. 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.


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, fyshër, mëshêkër, 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 qarrëzi, qarr i kuq.


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.


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


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*.


**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, Tepelenë).


**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*.


**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).


**Cërmëdell, cërmëdelli**

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

Loanword from Mac. *cervendalest* ‘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), *cërmëdellë* (Berat), *cërmëxell* (Greece), *sëmëdell* (Myzeqe), *cëmëdelë* (Tomorr), *sëmëdelë* (Tomorr), *strumdell* (Shpat), *cërmëndell* (Kolonja), and *curmdel* (Kurvelesh). Also known as *brosht*.


**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. çetina ‘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.

Dafinë, dafina
‘Bay laurel’ (*Laurus nobilis*).
Loanword from Lat. daphne via vulgar Lat. dâphine, ~ Romanian dăfin ‘bay laurel’, Aromun. dăfina, Serbocr. 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: dafnë, dhañën (southern Italy), deñë (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. δάφνε.

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. ἄχροδος, ἄχρας ‘wild pear’. On the basis of this relationship, Jokl reconstructed a form *g'horzd(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*), Serbocr. dren, drijen ‘Cornelian cherry’ (*Cornus mas*), deriving the Alb. dardhë from a root *dhorg hâr-* 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).

Dardhukël, dardhukla

Dëllinjë, dëllinja
‘Common juniper’ (Juniperus communis).

Drizë, driza
‘Christ’s thorn’ (Paliurus aculeatus).

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.

Dushk, dushku
‘Oak’ (Quercus).

Ferrë, ferra
‘Christ’s thorn’ (Paliurus aculeatus).
Possibly related to synonymous therrë and to verb ther ‘to cut, slaughter’, which Meyer
assumes to be a loan from Lat. *ferio* ‘strike, hit, slaughter’. Also known as *drizë*, *mërqiñjë*, *therrë*.

Fik, fiku
‘Common fig’ (*Ficus carica*).
Loanword from Lat. *ficus*. Dial. form *fiç* (Kosovo).

Frashër, frashëri
‘Ash’ (*Fraxinus*).
Earlier Geg form *frashën*. The standard Alb. form *frashër* has undergone Tosk rhotacism.

Fshikakuq, fshikakuqi
‘Spindle’ (*Euonymus europaeus*).

Fshikëkartë, fshikëkarta
‘Bladder senna’ (*Colutea arborescens*).
From Alb. *fshikë* ‘blister, bladder’ and perhaps either *karthë* ‘golden’ 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 -*karthë* forms, would simply be a repetitive assimilation. Dial. forms include: *fshikartë, fshikëkarthë, mëshikëkarthë* (Kristoforidhi), *mëshkarthë* (Gurazi EL), *mishkarthë* (Krrab TR), *myshikarthë* (Shkoza/Kudhës VL), *psikartë* (Pogradec), *shpërkathë* (Petrela TR), *karthpulë* (Mat, Mirdita, Puka), *garthpulë* (Kruja).

Ftuà, floi
‘Common quince’ (*Cydonia oblonga*).

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], *fyshër*, according to Çabej [1986-1989, 1, p. 203], is related to *i fyshtë* ‘hollow’, ~ *bukë e fyshtë* ‘well-baked, i.e. porous bread’, *fylc* ‘empty inside’, related in turn to *fyll* ‘reed’. Aside from *boshtër*, dialect forms include: *bosht* (southern Italy), *boshtupëz* (Has), *boshìtër* (Kryezi PU), *boshtërojë* (Vau Spas PU), *bushtërizë* (Shënmri KU), *boshtull* (Polis LB), *fyshë* (Puka), *fygjën* (Puka), *fyzhën* (Shllak SH), *fyzhnie*
(Tropoja), hyshtër (Flet PU), pyshtër (Dardha PU) and puzhën (Dardha PU). Other dendronyms with an -ër suffix include: ashër, bafer, boshtër, bujgër, bungër, frashër, mështekër, qitër, shtogër, ullastër, voshtër.


Gështenjë, gështenja
‘Sweet chestnut, Spanish chestnut’ (Castanea sativa).
Loanword from Lat. castanea. Dial. forms include: gishtajë (Pakashtica, Llapashtica), kshtajë (Llapushnik), keshtajë, (northern Albania), keshtejë (Dibër), keshtënje (Kurvelesh, Greece, southern Italy).


Gështenjë kali, gështenja e kalit
‘Common horse chestnut’ (Aesculus hippocastanum).
Loan translation from Lat. castanea ‘chestnut’ and Alb. kal, kali ‘horse’.


Gorricë, gorrica
‘Wild pear’ (Pyrus communis pyraster).
Loanword from Slavic *gor’nica ~ Bulg. gornica ‘Wild pear’ (Pyrus communis pyraster). Dial. forms include: goriczë (southern Albania), kershtëjë (northern Albania), keshtejë (Dibër), keshtënje (Kurvelesh, Greece, southern Italy). The Slavic -icë, -ica suffix also occurs in the dendronym konopicë. The ‘wild pear’ is also known as dardhukël.


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.


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. ἔκαλλω ‘I rake, dig’, Olce. skilia ‘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.

Hardhi, hardhia

‘Grape vine’ (*Vitis vinifera*).
Meyer [1891, p. 147] regards the initial h- as secondary and sees a relationship with metathesis to OCS *rézati* ‘to cut, trim’; Serbocr. *reznica* ‘young vine’, from IE *₃rēg-* *₃rōg-* ‘to break’ [IEW p. 1181-1182]. Dial. forms include: *dhri* (Gjirokastër & Greece), *ardhi* (Zerjan BZ & southern Italy), *rdhi* (Leskovik), *udhri* (Vlora), *ardhi* (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.

Harmoç, harmoçi

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

Hartinë, hartina

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

Hidhe, hidja

‘Jujube’ (*Zizyphus jujuba*).
Dial. form *ide* (Drin valley). Also known as *kimçë, xinxife*.

Hithës, hithësi

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

Hormoq, hormoqi

‘Common spruce’ (*Picea abies*).
Dial. form: *harmoç* (Vrella, Kuquishta, Belleja Epërme). Also known as *bredh i zi*. cf. also *harmoç* ‘Stone pine, Umbrella pine’ (*Pinus pinea*), with which there is some confusion.

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Harmoç, harmoçi

‘Stone pine, Umbrella pine’ (*Pinus pinea*).
Hunap, hunapi
‘Oleaster, Russian olive’ (Elaeagnus angustifolia).
Dial. form: unap (Pogradec). Also known as shelg i butë, shelg Qabeje.

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.

Ilqe, ilqja
‘Evergreen oak, Holm oak’ (Quercus ilex).
Loanword from Lat. ilex, ilicis ‘Holm oak’ ~ Ital. ilice ‘Holm oak’. Dial. forms include: liqe, ilnjë (Mirdita), ilne (Kruja), liqeshtë (Dajt TR), ylnjë, ylqe, ylqer (Tirana mountains), hilqe (Çamëria).

Jargavan, jargavani
‘Common lilac’ (Syringa vulgaris).
Loanword from Turk. erguvan ‘purple, Judas tree’ (Cercis siliquastrum) ~ Serbocr. jorgovan ‘lilac’, Slovak. orgovan ‘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.

Kaçkë, kaçka
‘Common walnut, English walnut’ (Juglans regia).
Dialect of Kolonja, Përmet. Otherwise known as arrë.

Kajsi, kajsia
‘Apricot’ (Prunus armeniaca).
Loanword from Turk. kayst ‘apricot’ ~ Serbocr. kajsija, Romanian caișă, Bulg. kajsija.
Dial. form: kojsi (Kosovo). Also known as zerdeli.

Karthë, kartha
‘Golden rain, Golden chain, Laburnum’ (Laburnum).
Geg term related no doubt to Alb. karthë and karthje ‘brushwood, kindling’, which Meyer [1891, p. 178] derives from Gk. κάρφος ‘chip, shred, dry twig’. Also known as ajdës, vojmës.
Kërlekë, kërleka

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).

Kimçë, kimça

‘Jujube’ (Zizyphus jujuba).
Geg term for standard hide, hidja. Dial. forms include: kipçë (Mirdita), çimkë (Kavaja, Kruja). Also known as xinxife.

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. κάβαβις, 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.

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 onomatopoetic *krekë ‘crack’ from the noise the branches make when breaking.

Krekëzë, krekëza

‘Montpelier maple’ (Acer monspessulanum).
From Lat. *creticum in acer creticum ‘Cretan maple’ plus diminutive suffix -ezë.

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 (Ishën), gribëshë (Kavaja), gribshë (Kavaja), grifshël (Vlora), grifsh (Krraba TR). Also known as mret.

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. kοκκύμιλον '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).

Lajthi, lajthia
‘European hazel’ (Coryllus avellana).

Recorded in Buzuku, 1555, as lajthi. From IE *lēgh(h)- ‘branch, hazel’ [IEW p. 660], ~ Lith. lazā ‘stick, hazelbush’, Latv. lazāda ‘hazelbush’, OPruss. laxde ‘spearshaft’, Pol. laska ‘stick’ and Serb. leška ‘hazelbush’, lešnik ‘hazelnut’, Croat. lijeska ‘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’, lakoj ‘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), lalfti (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), lakthi (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), lejthizë (northern Albania), lajthizë (southern Albania), lalthi (southern Italy).


Lar, lari
‘Bay laurel’ (Laurus nobilis).

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


Lilak, lilaku
‘Common lilac’ (Syringa vulgaris).

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

Lis, lisi
‘tree, Oak tree’ (Quercus).


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

Man, mani

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

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

Mëllezë, melleza
‘Hop hornbeam’ (Ostrya carpinifolia).

Mërqinjë, mërqinja
‘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. *myricāna from Lat. myrica ‘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), murqinjë (northern Albanian), mërqi (Tirana and southern Albanian), melqinjë (Çamëria, Delvina), ferrë merçi (Kthella MR), ferrë merqine (Ishêm). Also known as drizë, ferrë, therrë. 

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). 

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, 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 (Vërëmica), mustekën (Kosovo), mështek (Luma), mëshlekër (Rajca LB), metlikë (Marec), pshnetkë (Pakashtica). Other dendronyms with an -ër suffix include: ashër, bafër, boshtër, bugër, bungër, frashër, fyshër, qitër, shtogër, ullastër, voshër. The most common IE root for the ‘birch’ is *bherH-g’-o-. 

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 (Këleçyra), melizhdravë (Leskovik, Përmet).


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. μήλας ‘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, ~ Serbocr. 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), mërlikë (Mat, Mirdita, Tropoja), mlikë (Puka), mëkish (Prizren). Also known as arne i bardhë.


Mollë, molla
‘Orchard apple’ (*Malus domestica*).


Mret, mretë
‘Mock privet, Jasmine box, Phillyrea’ (*Phillyrea variabilis*).
Dial. forms include: mbrete (Çamëria), mrete (southern Albania), mretez (Dumre EL), mreckë (Sulova EL), mëreshtë (Skrapar). The term mret is used in the dialect of Ndërfrandë (MR) for the ‘Strawberry tree’ (*Arbutus unedo*) as a variant of the form mare, maret (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 krifshë.


Murriz, murrizi
‘Thorn, Hawthorn’ (*Crataegus*).
Mushmollë, mushmolla
‘Medlar’ (*Mespilus*).

Nerënxë, nerënxa
‘Sour orange, Seville orange’ (*Citrus aurantium*).
Loanword from Turk. *narenc* ‘orange’, originally from Persian, ~ Serbocr. *narandza* ‘orange’, Romanian *nărântă* ‘orange’, Mod. Gk. *vepântzi* ‘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: *nerenxë* (Himara), *narangj* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar). Also known as *turunxhi*.

Ngasje, ngasja
‘Kermes oak, Cochineal oak’ (*Quercus coccifera*).
Dial. forms include: *ngace* (Shëpanja, Sulova). Also known as *përnar, prrall, garrucë*. cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 368; Sejdiu 1984, p. 194.

Palnjë, palnja
‘Italian maple’ (*Acer obtusatum*).

Përnar, përnari
‘Kermes oak, Cochineal oak’ (**Quercus coccifera**).
Loanword from Mod. Gk. *πουρνάρι, πρινάρι*, an evolution of Ancient Gk. *πρινος* ‘Evergreen oak, Holm oak’ (**Quercus ilex**). Alb. dial. forms include: *përnall* (southern
Albania), prar (southern Albania), prare (Çamëria), prer (Greece), prall (Gjirokastër, Vlora). 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.

Pishë, pisha
‘Pine’ (Pinus).

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, krekëzë, 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.

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.

Plep, plepi
‘Poplar’ (Populus).
Loanword from Lat. plôrus for pôlurus, ~ Romanian plop, Ital. pioppo. Dial. forms include: pjep (Kruja), qup (southern Italy), ěp (Skopje).

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).


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 cer, Serbocr. cer ‘Turkey oak’. Dial. forms include: çarr (Kosovo), qarré (southern Italy). Also known as lis i bardhë.


Qarr i kuq, qarri i kuq
‘Macedonian oak’ (Quercus trojana, Quercus macedonica).
Lit. ‘red oak’, cf. qarr. Also known as bujqër, bulqër, bulqër, qarrazi, lis bujk.


Qarr i leshtë, qarri i leshtë
‘Pubescent oak’ (Quercus pubescens).
Lit. ‘woolly oak’, cf. qarr. Dial. forms include: qarr leshtëc (Puka), qarraleshec. Also known as bungëbutë, qarrabardhë, qarraleshec, bucënë, lis i butë.


Qarrabardhë, qarrabardha
‘Pubescent oak’ (Quercus pubescens).
Lit. ‘white oak’, cf. qarr. Also known as bungëbutë, qarr i leshtë, bucjënë, lis i butë.


Qarrazi, qarrazu
‘Macedonian oak’ (Quercus trojana, Quercus macedonica).
Lit. ‘black oak’, cf. qarr. Also known as qarr i kuq, bujqër, bulqër, lis bujk.


Qarrucë, qarruca
‘Kermes oak, Cochineal oak’ (Quercus coccifera).
Dialect of Ulcinj. For root, cf. qarr. Also known as përnar, ngasje, prrall.


Qelbës, qelbësi
‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (Pistacia terebinthus).
Southern Albanian term related to Alb. gelb ‘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, gjipës, hithës, pikës and vojmës. Also known as rrunjë, bafër.

Qelbinë, qelbina
‘Buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus fallax, Rhamnus carniolica*).
Like *gelbës* (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: *gelbësinë*. The -inë, -ina suffix occurs frequently in dendronyms: bucëninë, butininë, çetininë, dafinë, hartinë, mërsinë. Also known as arrë, pjerëz, shurrëpelë.

Qershi, qershia
‘Sweet cherry’ (*Prunus avium*).

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.

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

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, boshër, bujgër, bungër, frashër, fyshër, mështekër, shtogër, ullastër, voshtër.

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.

Rrap, rrapi
‘Oriental plane, Chennar tree’ (*Platanus orientalis*).
According to Meyer [1891, p. 372], Alb. *rrap*, plur. *rrapa* or *rrape*, and Alb. *rrapishtë* ‘plane grove’ are related to OCS *rêpina* ‘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], ~ Olce.

**Rrënţjë, rrënja**

**Rrobull, rrobulli**

**Rrogoveckë, rrogovecka**

**Rrunjë, rrunja**
‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (*Pistacia terebinthus*). Geg dialect form. Other forms include: rruc (Malësia e Madhe), rrucë (Puka), rruen (Puka), rrung (Zheja LA), rrung (Skuraj MT), rruth (northern Albania). Also known as bafër, gelbës. cf. Mitrushi 1955, p. 260; Sejdiu 1984, p. 179.

**Sallgam, sallgami**

**Selvi, selvia**

**Sqapth, sqapthi**
‘Serviceberry, June berry, Snowy mespilus’ (*Amelanchier ovalis*).
Dial. *sqepth* (Mëgulla SH). Similar in form are Alb. *sqapth* ‘pin, peg’, *sqep* ‘beak, bill’

Shefteli, sheftelia
‘Peach tree’ (*Prunus persica*).
Loanword from Turk *eftali* ‘peach’. Dial. form utilized in Kosovo, Elbasan, Tirana for
standard *pjeshkë*.

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], ~ MIrish *sail*, Welsh *helygen*, Olce.
*selya ‘willow’. Alb. dial. forms include: *shelnjë* (Kosovo, Kruja), *shelja* (Koshtova),
*shelç* (Llapushnik, Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *shelç* (Borgo Erizzo - Zadar), *shelnë* (Dimca),
*shengie* (Peja / Peç), *shelqe* (Prizren), *shelk* (southern Albania, southern Italy), *sheq*
(Myzeqe), *shelq* (southern Italy).
ciaf. Meyer 1891, p. 401; Mitrushi 1955, p. 471; Friedrich 1970, p. 53-57; Sejdiu 1984,
p. 209-211.

Shimshir, shimshiri
‘Common box’ (*Buxus sempervirens*).
Loanword from Turk. *şimdir* ‘box’. Shimshir is the Shkodër dialect form for standard
Alb. bush.

Shkozë, shkoza
‘Hornbeam’ (*Carpinus*).
Jokl [1929] saw in shkozë a *skrēbh-r- from an IE root *skrēbh-, skrēbh- ‘hornbeam’
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).

Shpardh, shpardhi
‘Hungarian oak’ (*Quercus frainetto*).
In line with Jokl [‘Ling.-Kulturhist. Unters.’ 1923, p. 186-188], Pokorny attributes this
*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
*σπάρτος ‘gorse, broom’. Also known as bungër (Mirdita), bungëkeçë (Mirdita), mëllak
(Kukës), *ballgum*, *ballgun* (Korça).
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. ὑδόσκυμος ‘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).

Shqind, shqindi
‘Chian turpentine tree, Terebinth’ (Pistacia terebinthus).
Loanword from Mod. Gk. ἁκιός, ἁχίος ‘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 (Gjirokastër, Vlora).

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.

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, bosh tër, bujģër, buŋër, frashër, fyshtër, mështekër, qitër, ullastër, voshtër. Also known as shtog i egër, shtogër pendor.

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: shurrërëthanë ‘Common dogwood’ (Cornus sanguinea) and shurrërëxakëz (Chelidonium majus). Also known as arrç, pjerëz, qelbinë.
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*).
Related to the Slavic is Lat. *taxus* ‘yew’. Dial. forms include: *tîsî* (Puka, Mîrdita, Malësia e Madhe), *tajî* (Mat), *tâm* (Hornova TP). Also known as *bërshe*.

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 bërë* and *top dëborë* (Korça). Also known as *butinë e kuqe*.

Tulkuq, Tulkuqi
‘Alder buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus frangula alnus*).
Compound of Alb. *tul* ‘flesh’ and Alb. *kuq* ‘red’, i.e. ‘red flesh’, due to the tree’s red fruit.
Also known as *drunakuq* lit. ‘red wood’, *zogël*.

Turunxhi, turunxhia
‘Sour orange, Seville orange’ (*Citrus aurantium*).
Loanword from Turk. *turunç* ‘Sour orange, Seville orange’, *turuncu* ‘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 *kər*- ‘Cornelian cherry’ [IEW p. 572-573]. The Albanian form would normally have to derive from *kër-*, with an initial palatal stop. Çabej [1986-1989, 2, p. 200-201] postulates a form *kongâ*, but instead of the semantically logical IE root above, he prefers to see a relationship with IE *kër*- ‘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 Thraco-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’er*- 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).


Thanukël, thankula
‘Common dogwood’ (Cornus sanguinea).
From Alb. thanë ‘cornel cherry’ (q.v.) with a diminutive suffix -ukël as in dardhukël ‘wild pear’, ĉerdhukël ‘skylark’, paracukël ‘nickname’. Dial. forms include: thanulë (Llapushnik, Kthella MR), thanulkë (Pakashtica), thanukël (Elbasan), thënukul (Petrela TR), fënugël (Tirana), thanë ujku (Devoll).
Also known as shurrëthanë, thanëqorre.


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. κεραίζω ‘destroy’, Lat. cariès ‘decay, rot’.
Also known as drizë, mërqinjë, ferrë.


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, fyshër, mëshkër, qitër, shtogër, voshtër. Also known as agërlidh.


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).
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. ὀἶνη ‘Service tree, sorb apple’ (*Sorbus domestica*), with a -dhë diminutive suffix. Dial. forms include: *vodhë* (northern Albania), *vadhëz* (northern Albania), *vosë* (Vërëmba), *vojës* (Kosovo), *voësë* (Shkodër), *vadhëz* (Calabria), *valle* (southern Italy), *váleza* (Piana degli Albanesi - Sicily). Also known as *survë* (Malëshova PR) and *shurbë* (Greece) from Lat. *sorbus*.

Valanidh, valanidhi

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

*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*.

Verr, verri

‘Alder’ (*Alnus*).


Vidh, vidhi

‘English elm’ (*Ulmus campestris*).

Similar in form to OCS *věž* ‘elm’ ~ Russ. *vjaz*, Polish *wija*, Sorb. *vjaz*, *vjez*, which is said to be related to OCS *vězati* ‘to bind, to tie’, from IE *āng 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 *gʰ* or *g*.” Dial. forms include: *vith* (southern Albania, southern Italy), *vidhëz* (southern Italy).
Vishnjë, vishnja
‘Morello cherry, Sour cherry’ (*Prunus cerasus*).
Loanword, probably from Slavic, ~ Serbocr. višnja, Bulg. višnja, Russ. višnja. The Slavic root also occurs in Lith. višnia and Turk. vişne ‘cherry’ and is further related to Mod Gk. ἕυσσινον*‘sour cherry’, ἐνεσίνια* ‘sour cherry tree’, Ital. visciola ‘sour cherry’, OHG vihsila, Mod. German Weichsel ‘Morello cherry’. Alb. dial. forms include: vishnje (Kosovo, southern Albania), vishne (Vërmica), vishnjak (Pakashtica, Llapashtica), vishje (northern Albania), višnje (northern Albania), eshtnjë (Mat), ishnje (Kruja).

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

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. óleaster. As a parallel, one can cite Alb. noshtër ‘sprout’ from Lat. nòvaster. 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, bafër, boshtër, bugër, bungër, frashër, fyshtër, mështekër, qitër, shtogër, ullastër. Also known as giipës.

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.

Xerxele, xerxelja
‘Daphne’ (*Daphne*).

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 Bockhörrndel. Dial. forms include: xhixhibanoz (Shkodër), çičibanos, çičibanoz, çičibunë (Gjirokastër), çocobamuzë.

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*.

Zogël, zogla
‘Alder buckthorn’ (*Rhamnus frangula alnus*).
Term used in the Malësia e Madhe. Also known as *tulkuq*.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dendronym</th>
<th>Loanword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bush, bushi</td>
<td>‘Common box’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dafinë, dafina</td>
<td>‘Bay laurel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fik, fiku</td>
<td>‘Common fig’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frashër, frashëri</td>
<td>‘Ash’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ftua, fioi</td>
<td>‘Common quince’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gështenjë, gështenja</td>
<td>‘Sweet chestnut’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gështenjë kali</td>
<td>‘Common horse chestnut’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilqe, ilqja</td>
<td>‘Evergreen oak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kreekë, kreka</td>
<td>‘Field maple’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kreekëzë, krekëza</td>
<td>‘Montpelier maple’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lar, lari</td>
<td>‘Bay laurel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mërsinë, mërsina</td>
<td>‘Myrtle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pjeshkë, pjeshka</td>
<td>‘Peach tree’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plep, plepi</td>
<td>‘Poplar’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qarr, qarri</td>
<td>‘Turkey oak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qarrucë, qarruca</td>
<td>‘Kermes oak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qershi, qershia</td>
<td>‘Sweet cherry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qitro, qitroja</td>
<td>‘Citron’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelg, shelgu</td>
<td>‘Willow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shtog, shtogu</td>
<td>‘Common elder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shurbë, shurba</td>
<td>‘Service tree’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ullastër, ullastra</td>
<td>‘Wild olive’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ulli, ullahi ‘Olive’ ~ Lat. olea, 
Voshtër, voshtra ‘Glossy privet’ ~ Lat. oleaster.

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

Bagrem, bagremi ‘Common acacia’ ~ Serbocr. bagrem, 
Ballgun, ballguni ‘Hungarian oak’ ~ Mac. blagun, 
Belot, beloti ‘Buckthorn’ ~ Bulg. belota, 
Borigë, boriga ‘Austrian pine’ ~ Bulg. or Serb. borika, 
Brošht, broshti ‘Venetian sumach’ ~ Bulg. brošt, brozhd, 
Cërmëdell, cërmëdelli ‘Venetian sumach’ ~ Mac. ñervedalest, 
Çetinë, çetina ‘Austrian pine’ ~ Serb. çetina, 
Gorricë, gorrica ‘Wild pear’ ~ Bulg. gornica, 
Kërlekë, kërleka ‘Mountain pine’ ~ Serbocr. kleka, 
Konopicë, konopica ‘Chaste tree’ ~ Serbocr. & Bulg. konop, 
Lis, lisi ‘Tree, Oak tree’ ~ OCS lež, Serbocr. lijes, 
Molikë, molika ‘Macedonian pine’ ~ Serbocr. molika, 
Rrap, rrapi ‘Oriental plane’ ~ OCS rëpina, 
Tis, tisi ‘Common yew’ ~ Serbocr. ñisa, 
Vishnjë, vishnja ‘Morello cherry’ ~ Serbocr. & Bulg. viñja.

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

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

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

Agërlidh, agërlidhi ‘Wild olive, Oleaster’ ~ Gk. ágrelía, 
Bli, bli ‘Linden, Lime’ ~ Gk. φιλιφρα, 
Brukë, bruka ‘Tamarisk’ ~ Gk. μυρίκη, 
Kumbull, kumbulla ‘Plum’ ~ Gk. κοκκιμηλον, 
Mështekër, mështekra ‘Common silver birch’ ~ Gk. (δένδρον) μαζτιχινον, 
Përnar, përnari ‘Kermes oak’ ~ Mod. Gk. πουρνάρι, πρινάρι, 
Portokall, portokalli ‘Sweet orange’ ~ Mod. Gk. πορτοκάλι, 
Qiparis, qiparisi ‘Cypress’ ~ Mod. Gk. κυπαρίσσι,
Shqeme, shqemja ‘Tanner’s sumach’ ~ Gk. ύσκύαμος,
Shqind, shqindi ‘Chian turpentine tree’ ~ Mod. Gk. σκίνος, σχίνος,
Vadhë, vadhja ‘Service tree’ ~ Gk. οἶη.

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

Lofatë, lofata ‘Judas tree’ ~ Ital. siliquastro,
Lilak, lilaku ‘Common lilac’ ~ 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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