

"Albanian-Latin terms of flora in the Dictionary of Nikollë Gazulli" - Visions of the Nation, Vol. XI, Tirana, 1941

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Abstract

In this article, I have made object of research terms of the vegetation world from the New Dictionary, in the series "Visaret e Kombit", vol. XI, of the researcher Don Nikollë Gazulli, published in 1941. The author has also given his lexical work the subtitle "Rare words used in the North of Albania". Among lexemes included in the dictionary, the young researcher has only carefully researched on terms from the field of vegetation that grow and are cultivated in Albanian areas, from Malësia e Madhe, Zadrima, the bank of the Drin along the river flow to the sea, Dukagjini, Puka, Dushmani, Kelmendi, Mirdita, Shkrelë, Shllaku, Tirana, etc.; a work that has proven the richness of the vegetation world in these lands. Also, as the author of this paper, I have managed to make comparisons of this terminology with today's dictionaries, designed at new scientific levels, also to point out the philological preparation of Gazulli more than half century ago, when he showed his work on the dictionary to the albanologist Norbert Jokli, in Vienna.

Keywords: dictionary, term, terminology, flora, fauna, habitat, territory, space, Latin, German, Croatian, Serbian, Albanian, root, suffix, rare, frequent, hill, mountain, field, rib, waters, climate, grow, cultivate, family, class, order, type, species, flower, stem, leaf, meadow, leaf, stony, root, open, warm, cold, wind, shullâ, grozhël, grass, thing, turkey, valley, stone.

Introduction

Scientific personality of the author of the New Dictionary

Don Nikollë Gazulli (1894-1946), is one of the youngest linguists of the period before World War II, author of volume XI "Fjalorth i Ri" (Gazulli, 1941 p.XIX) of the well-known cycle "Visaret e Kombit", which was compiled by the best writers and intellectuals and were published in years 1930-1944. (The beginning of the series "Visaret e Kombit," begins with the publication "Kângë popullore gegnishte", collected by Át Vinçenc Prennushi, Sarajevë, Druck und verlag von Daniel, A. Kajan, 1911. The work is titled "Visari Komtaar", but the series we have quoted here "Visaret e Kombit", of 15 volumes, starts with number 1, without considering the folklore work of Prennushit and, as it can be seen, even with a change in the title. Franciscan Publications, Shkodër, 2013. It is written in the introduction of the folcloric collection in 1911 that "Mendimi i t'temeluemit t'veprës "Visari Komtaar" pik s'parit u përpoq me Z. Dr. C. Patsch, i cilli edhë e ka botue ket libër. p. X.)

Gazulli completed the Pontifical Seminary of Shkodra and higher theological studies in Innsbruck, Austria. He was an opponent of the Albanian kingdom (the 1930s), a stance

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that made him suffer imprisonment, as well as an opponent of the communist regime, which cost him his life: he was shot without trial in 1946 (Haxhi, Topalli, 2012, pg. 37 – 43).

Albanian linguistics defines Gazulli as a pioneer of our dialectological studies . In the Albanian work we quoted, it is written that Gazulli came from Austrian linguistics, where the influence of Schuhard's (Haxhi, Topalli, 2012, pg. 37 – 43).

"Words and Things" ("Wörter und Sachen") school was decisive in linguistic studies; according to this principle, the life of the word is the life of the thing, so tracing the meanings of the word was done in relation to the thing that belonged to it. Meanwhile. The principles of studies according to the Italian neolinguists were made known in our country by the student of M. Bartoli, Namik Resuli... In the project to solve the complicated problem of the common national literary language of those years, views were expressed, initiatives were taken, commissions were set up with a main concern, the preservation of the popular character of Albanian according to the principle "sus norma loquendi" (Demiraj. Çabej, 1990). Gazulli's dictionary contains 5000 words collected in 50 areas, mainly in the North of Albania, a lexical-linguistic work, for which N . Jokli, when he got acquainted with the collected material, in 1933, wrote that "nothing missing from the beginning to the end, it is enough to make you think that this collection is very valuable even from the point of view of linguistics, which is often invaluable" (Gazulli, pg. 15).

Gazulli managed to get in touch with the well-known albanologist Norbert Jokli, who, apart from advice, also helped him with relevant literature, according to the requests of our young researcher. Today, 11 letters of Don Nikollë Gazulli (Kotri, 1999,pg. 373 – 383), addressed to the great Austrian Albanianologist, are known in Albanian linguistics, in which he makes requests for literature, to help the work started.

Both of these Albanologists, with similar contributions for the benefit of the Albanian language, had common fates: both fell from brutal dictatorships; The Great Austrian fell from the Nazi genocide, because he was a Jew, and the other because he was ordained a soldier of the most prominent Son of the Jews, who was born in the Kingdom of David - the savior Messiah!

Dictionary structure

Regarding our issue, as a certain argument for the terms of flora and fauna, in the Introduction, the author says: "I have put the elements of botany in Latin and German language most of the time: I do not say that I have not been confused with perplexities: for someone who didn't go to botany school, there's no need to worry about who has more knowledge, others more knowledgeable and more skilled than me have made more progress. It will be noted that the names of plants vary from one country to another, many times one name has a different meaning: for example, the word boshtërr ; knowing that this word in most of the prefecture of Shkodra, means: *Ligustrum vulgare*; well, in Mirdita they have it for: *Forsythia europaea*, which in Pukë and the Highland of Gjakova is called: fyjjen, fyshën, hyštër. What has the dictionary writer and the Albanian botanist to do in this case? He will have to take for: *Forsythia*, that name that does not suit any other plant, i.e. fyshën a hyshtër"(Gazulli, pg.6).

For the terms of botany and others, the author was aware that it is a first-hand requirement for them to be expressed in a scientific way, with the Latin equivalent and he has even found many of them in Italian and German, in Romanian and Croatian, Slavic and Hebrew, because he had these linguistic possibilities and skills.

We are bringing some words-terms that refer to the naming of flowers, as in the first dictionaries:

Lule-ja, 1. flower, fly, *Mysosotis*, germ. *Vergissmeinnicht*.

2. felty germander (SP) *Teucrium Polion*.

3. rock bells (MM) *Edraianthus campanulaceus*. Lulë-a (MM)

Lulës-i, -e, ja (QL. PK) adj. Lulëz-i-e-ja, bright, (MM). lat. *lucidus*, it. *lustro* (adj).

Lulëz (QL) adv. Me i ba kundrat lulëz,: to polish the shoes; m'e ba thikën lulëz, (sh. halë): i kam petkat lulëz.

Lulëkarth-i (Ljarja, Tivar) s. m. plant, *Genista*, germ. Ginster; 2. *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Besenginster.

Lulkuq-i (Rr.M.M.) s. m. plant, *Papaver Argemone*, germ. Sandmohn.

Gazulli's dictionary consists of:

a. rare words used in the area of the northern dialect, mainly in the Great Highlands, where the author served as a clergyman for several years;

b. there are toponyms that are found in this province of Albania and beyond, some isolated ones, even as far as Devoll;

c. many terms from the flora and fauna of this region, historically inhabited, without separation, by Illyrian-Albanians have been noted in it. From Gazulli's letters, sent to the Austrian albanologist N. Jokli, we learn that the young author did not rely, in his research, only on one source of literature, but also included the works of Kohanic authors, such as the Hungarian Baron Nopsca, or the professor of the University of Bologna, the member of the Royal Academy of the Bologna Scientific Institute, Antonio Baldacci, who, in the description he made of the geography and climatic conditions of Albania in the magazine "L'Albania" (Baldacci, 1929) on p. 122, also gives data on the vegetation of plants in Northern Albania, mainly in the space between the Drin and the Mat river. "In central Albania, writes the Italian author, in the valleys of Mat and Drin, species of mountain vegetation begin to manifest, a transition between the Dalmatian, Montenegrin or Illyrian and Greek flora: bush plants, some species of *Rhamnus*, or some maples, which are elements of well-known forests" (Baldacci, pg. 122). It seems that Gazulli is widely known with the detailed descriptions that A. Baldacci makes of the unique vegetation (*vegetazione*) of our country, in the magazine "L'Albania", and therefore sometimes, it leaves the scope of his research, even below The Great Highlands. The Italian professor writes: "South of Acrocheraunia, the alpine flora of Albania shows a direct dependence on the Greek one, through the connecting rings of the Pindus. On the other hand, the flora of southern Alpine Albania and Epirus has essential points of contact with its counterpart in southern Italy, including Sicily, and therefore a direct relationship with the flora of the highlands of Crete and Asia Western Minor"

Further, the magazine article entitled "Vegetazione" (Baldacci, pg. 121), makes a conclusion about this wild vegetation, noting: "With this transition zone, Albania has an alpine flora very rich in endemics and rare species and with a limited distribution area, which will serve very well to phytogeographers, who will have the task of continuing the studies of Grisebach and the explorers aforementioned, in order to illustrate more and more the relationships between this flora and those of neighboring and distant countries." (Baldacci, pg. 123).

Gazulli's scientific credo, while working on the Dictionary, is also supported by the Italian professor, when he quotes him, according to this magazine: "It's no wonder why Baldacci himself (L'Albania, pg. 122) writes: Boshterr: *Forsythia Europea*: but it is well known that the boshterr: *Ligustrum*, e, *Forsythia Hyshter*, Fyzhnje shtog (Puka: where this plant is grown; the word shtog, at first may have signified more strongly: shtog i eger: *Pimpernuss*. Also Dr. Schütt told me about Zogë-a : *Rhamnus Carthatica* but this plant has thorns; I have looked at the plant for days and it is with mathematical certainty: *Rhamnus frangula*." (Kotri, 1999, pg. 383)

Dictionary of flora with Latin terms From the New Dictionary, as it was called in the Visaret e Kombit series, when it was published, we will follow the terms and names of the vegetation that Gazulli was able to collect and nominate during his research in this field of knowledge. Our aim is the Latin names, but we are not leaving out the relevant terms that the author brings in different languages.

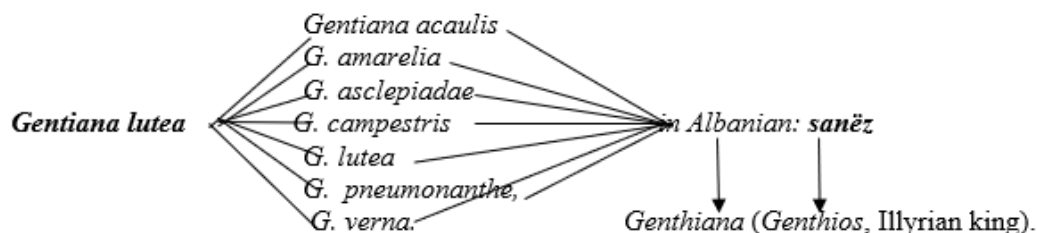
Babanik –u, (Shk.) s.m. *Sedum maius*.

Badër uji (Gr. M.M.) s.f. a plant that grows by the lake of Shkodra with yellow leaves; thick bearded iris with spoony leaves. *Iris pseudocorus*: germ. *Wasserschwertlilie*.

Balç-i (P.K.) s.m. 1. lyesë-a lat. *Unguentum* (used for grave grass) 2. Jod-i (krh. balçëm-i).

Bar Shëngjergji Saint Gjergj grass(Rr.M.M.) s.m. 1. *Lysimachia Nummularia*. 2. bar gjinit Gini grass (Pk) grass with very small, strong yellow flowers, which bloom in the begining of spring. 3. bër imëz –a (Bl.SP) pasture grass, ger. *Windhalm*. 4. The grass used for Herpes Zoster (Rr.M.M.) *Physal Alkegengi*, ger. *Judenkirsche*. 5. bër lunge (Rr.M.M.) *Viola silvestris*. 6. Bër ndërgishte (Rr. M.M.) *Corydalis cava*. 7. bër urdhe, urthe (Rr.M.M.) *Sedum acre*;

germ. *Maurepfeffer*. 8. bër zemre, heart grass (Rr.M.M.) *Gentiana lutea*; plant which is grown in high mountains 15 cm. And it has these types: *Gentiana acaulis*. *G. amarella*, *G. asclepiadae*, *G. campestris*, *G. lutea*, *G. pneumonanthe*, *G. verna*. In Albanian they are all expressed with the name *sánëz*, which means that it is a diminutive of the name *Gentiana* (*Genthios*, Illyrian king). Here is the presentation with synonyms and the popular term:



Bathë-a (D.K.) s.f. *groshë-a* bean-s: phrase. They are vey close to each other, they have the same origin.

Belinë –a (Shir. Shk.) s.f. *Phromis fructicosa* – plant with white flowers, with leaves like olive ones; dry reeds are used for fire.

Brushtull –i (PK) s.m. –uj, t: *Calluna vulgaris*, germ. *Gemeine Heide*

Buç –i (bar. M.M.) s.m. –a: 1. Snake grass. *Geranium pusillum*, germ. *Kleine Storchschnabel*; The shepherds crush it with salt and mix it with raki and give it to the cattle bitten by the snake. 2. (M.M.) *Colchium autumnale*.

Buçinë –a (M.M.) s.f. plant, *qarrabutë-i*, *sbuçinë*, *sbute*, ja (PK) *qarrabardhë*, *qarrleshëc* (PL): *Quercus lanuginosa*; (the downy oak or the pubescent oak).

Bungël –a (PL) s.f. *shpardh-i*, *Quercus conferta*, *bungëkeqe* –ja (MR.) *Hungarian oak* or *Italian oak*

Bung – u (M.M.) s.m. 1. *Bungë* –a spiny quillwort 2. (Grv. M.M.), marsh grass, treats stoma, its leaves cut like a shrew's, perhaps: *Isoetis echinospora*; germ. *Stachel sporige Brachsenkraut*; 3. *bungvogli* (Ber. PK) a kind of spiny quillwort. *kuqlëmë*.

Nominative or terminological synonyms are not missing in Gazulli's New Dictionary either, where the author records variants of terms according to the place where he

registered them, explaining all of them with the Latin equivalents, as shown with the plant term below and, as found according to the given scheme:

Drokth -i (M.M.) -a, t. s. m.

1. Karthpulë Myslim Krruta(MR. SP.) *Colutea arborescens*; germ. Caumartige Blasenstrauch, kërsaç which is used by children to play making noise. (germ. Knallschoten)
2. drokth i egër,wild (M.M.)plant with smaller leaves than the Myslim Krruta and without kërsaç; *Cytisus*, germ. Geissklee.
3. drokth i bardhë, white(PL) meadow grass that in autumn and grows one and a half meters with white tufted flowers like those of bimës për emën: *Archangelica officinalis*; its stem is as strong as wire.
4. (H.M.M.) drokth ujëç, grass that grows in watery places and the shores of the sea with soft stems and yellow. *Lotus uliginosus* (?); germ. Sumpfhornklee.

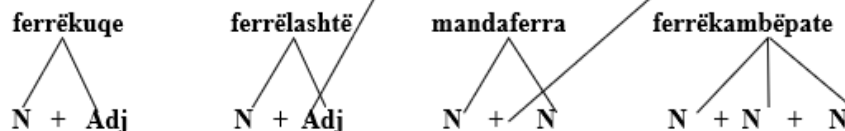
Egjër -a, s.f. 1. *Lolium perenne*; perennial ryegrass; 2. darnel ryegrass, *Lolium temulentum*; germ. Taumel-Lolch.

Ferrëbardhë -a (M.M.) s.f. red-to-turquoise flower-shaped brown knapweed *Centaurea jacea*, but much smaller, with thorny branches, all with three sharp thorns; it grows in fields and dry hills on the side of the sun.

Ferrë gomari (SP):

1. *Cardus nutans*, nodding thistle *mâ nirë* tosk. rrëfeshk-u
2. ferrëkuqe -ja SHK. M.M. DK. P.K. M.R.), Jerusalem thorn, *Paliurus australis*
3. ferrëlashtë -a, *rosa rubiginosa*, sweet briar rose (its bogulat are called mandaferra) ferrë + lashtë, ancient+thorn (qi del heret, qi shpejton me bî, m`u shtue). (which blooms early, and is in a hurry to breed)
4. ferrëkambëpate or ferrëpate, goose feet : *Sonchius*. Sow thistles

It is interesting as far as the word formation of these compounds is concerned, as they are created from two or three themes - all connected to the nominative phrase with two components "ferrë + gomari", "thorn + ass", which have not been merged into a compound word (N1 + N5); thus we can break down the following terms, for which a Latin double word is responsible:



Fëtue i egër (Rr.M.M.) s.m. 1. plant: *Daphne mezereum*, germ. Seidelbast 2. *Cotoneaster*.

Fik - hindi (SHK.) s.m. *Opunzia*;, migrated plant which is hidden among the bushes

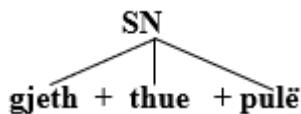
Fir -i s.m.

1. fir i butë: *Pteridium aquilinum*; germ. Adlerfarn.
2. fir buçi (M.M.) *Polypodium vulgare*; germ. Engelsüss, edhé: fir i dekun.
3. fir i egër: *Ceterach officinalis*; germ. Milzfarn.
4. fir krojesh (kroni) *Adiantum capillus Veneris*; germ. Venushaar.
5. fir guri: *Asplenium trichomanes*; germ. Braunstieliger Streifenfarn.

Gjeth-thue-pulë (SP) 1., large plant leaf in the shape of a chicken's claw. 2. *nji farë bime*, a kind of plant, *Nigela arvensis*; germ. Ackerschwarzkümmel.

A noun phrase with 3 syntagmatic components, joined by a hyphen, where the first two nouns are in the nominative, while the last component of the phrase is in the ablative (N5 - chicken, but during the naming of the whole phrase, the ending is muted in " e"); compare "gjeth-thua-pulë-a"), the responsible Latin term appears with a double syntagm,

in German, with triple composites, as in Albanian: (Acker + schwarz + Kümmel):



Hangroç –i (Shestan) s.m. –a, t: bîmë, plant: 1. Pisum arvense; germ. graue-preussische Erbse. 2.

hangroç i butë, cultivated: bizhi, Pisum sativum, Saaterbse, it. pisello.

Harmoç –i (Kim. M.M.) s.m. –a, t : 1. Oak like breu, grows among the Mediterranean regions, with leaves in the fattening of the cypress, straight body with branches, only at the top there is a pile of short branches. Pinus Pinia, germ. Pinie; the cloves of the pinecone are eaten. Not infrequently, in the New Dictionary of Gazulli there are also group of terms, which, for the author, are different species, with special properties and characteristics, since they are met in different habitats, as the following four terms appear, which in Albanian have close semantics: " të hidhurën " (bitter), as one of the human tastes, but as terms they are named with suffixes during dense use:

Idhnaq –i (SP) s.m. bîmë e helmatueme, poisonous plant, Solanum Dulcamara, germ. Bittersüss.

Idhnaç –i (Egëç. M.M.) s.m. bîmë, plant, Centaurea jacea; germ. gemeine Flockenblume.

Idhnakth –i (Rr.M.M.) s.m. bîmë, plant Solanum nigrum; germ. Schwarzernachtschatten, and mollatartë e egër, wild tomato (Reç, M.M.).

Idhëz –a (Egëç. M.M.) s.m. plant like brengça, it grows along the roads and in the meadows, it blooms in the autumn, it belongs to the composites family, the flower is like an orange, the leaves are like Calendula officinalis; it grows a ½ meter above the ground, âsht e idhët në të gjnuem.,it is bitter në të gjnuem

It is interesting to note that in the presentation of terms in two languages (even more in our Dictionary); here: in Albanian and Latin, it follows what linguists have pointed out: the transition from one idiom to another is not symmetrical, for example "fjalë – fjalë" apo "sintagmë – sintagmë", si: Kaçibulë-a / Cythinus; : but the transition depends on what is called in linguistics "potency or impotence of language" in relation to another. "We call the semantic potency of a code (language), writes Tullio De Mauro, the number of meanings it distinguishes within its noetic field. "(De Mauro, 2008, p. 130).

Thus, even in Gazulli's New Dictionary we find such passages of non-symmetrical terms or names, such as:

Idhnakth –i/ Solanum nigrum; Karthë –a / Cytisus Laburnum; Kaf –i /Fomes fomentarius;

Fir i butë/Pteridium aquilinum; Hîth bjeshke/Urtica dioica; Karthpulë/Colutea arborescens; etc. Languages are in such relations with each other also as a neological consequence of the fact of procedures or paths, through which a language comes and is enriched with new words, otherwise, by means of prefixing or suffixing - their production; as it is with modern Albanian, where the second way, from a century on, is so active, to respond to the needs of the language in the field of science and knowledge. (This phenomenon is also observed in the suffixes that Gazulli noted here 76 years ago, which is also reflected in the herbal terms of his Dictionary.) Further, for the term potency, we can expand. In the process of translation, language is used in the most different situations, always allowing a formulation (presentation) from the starting language - the source language - to pass to the destination language (target language.); of course, on the condition that the phonetic and rhythmic particularities, or the semantic and syntactical particularities of the source are waived. (De Mauro, 2008, p. 130).

Further, we learn that who has knowledge of several languages or translation theory, knows that it is often not easy to find equivalents of a formulation of the source language (one can also say "source language"), with a possible formulation of the target language (it can also be said "receiver language"). It is suggestive enough to look for, and fascinating to find, some common traces pursued independently by speakers of different languages to expand their heritage of meanings, but this suggestiveness and fascination depend precisely on the fact that in every language, speakers proceed in the suo iure way to expand, build and reconstruct their semantic heritage and this constantly results in lexical measures moving away between them. "And, precisely for this reason, writes De Mauro, in the history of languages we turn to heavy borrowings from one language to another, which are a shortcut, from the point of view of translation." (De Mauro, 2008, p. 130).

As we observe these correlations of terms in the units brought, to characterize the languages used here, we have to use the adjectives potent and impotent, in all uses, but also with an implication, calling their special use. Then, we conclude that the semantic potency of a code, must be called the number of markers that it can distinguish within its neotic (neotic: noesi- term of Greek philosophy, which carries the meaning of intuitive knowledge; in Husserl's phenomenology it is any act through which the subject perceives or knows or desires the object of experience. From Greek. "nòësis" – perception, intelligence; comes from "noein" - to think, to perceive)

field. Related to this notion, some theoretical treatments are named according to the languages we have talked about, otherwise, semantic or semiotic omnipotence. It is the case to extend further in the explanation of the term potency. De Mauro gives the following clarifications:

- A language, in order to receive all and only the meanings of another, it is equipotent (equivalent); precisely, in their diversity, languages can be equipotent among themselves, through the enrichment of the lexicon, the expansion or definition of meanings, etc.

- If a language is able not only to contain the meanings of another, but to describe its syntax and structures, this is more than equipotent, it is more potent.

- A language that is able to be more potent than another is a metalanguage and the other language is an objective metalanguage.(metagjuhë – metalanguage - metalinguaggio: in logic and the theory of formal languages, the term "metalinguaggio" (metalanguage) means a formally defined language that aims to define other artificial languages, which we call objective languages, or object languages (in SGML and XML circles - the term "application" is also used).

Naturally, among the researchers of linguistic theories, the question can be asked: Which of the two languages we took into account, even in these few correlations, Greek or Albanian, is more potent, or are they both equipotent? The answer would require very in-depth research, because we cannot rely only on the antiquity of the work, nor on the written documentary tradition, nor on the lexical wealth, nor even on the syntactic structures, since, especially, this last affiliation is a property natural of any human language. A partial indication would be semantic synonymy, or even formal grammatical reduction. With our sufficient examples, taken from the legacy of Gazulli's Dictionary, we only approach some differences of terminological designations.

Conclusions

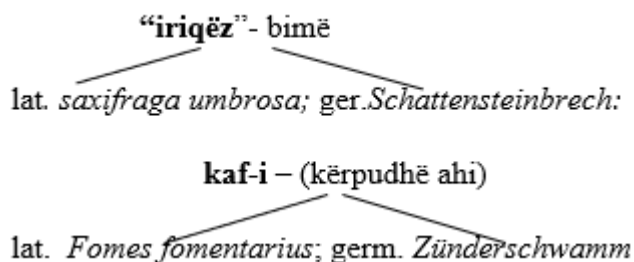
From this presentation of the speech we can draw some conclusions, such as:

1. With Latin terms, in relation to the Albanian language, the author has continued a very early tradition of contacts of our language with Latin, starting from 1635, with the Latin-Albanian Dictionary of Frang Bardhi.

2. While looking at the terms, with their definition in the Dictionary, we notice that the transition from source language to target language is dominated the transition "word:word" but the transition from "word: syntagma" are considerable in number as well. They have two or more elements as: "kacibulë-a" - pomegranate flower; lat. "cythinus", "karthë-a" - "Cytisus Laburnum"; "Kashtroje-a" - "Dispacus silvestris", etc.

3. We can say, naturally, that Latin, in the case of our comparison with the Albanian language, it is a more potential language, but in the collection of rare words - used for terms in the North of Albania and recorded by Gazulli, it turns out that even Albanian terminology, better than the terminology Albanian, in some places, do not correspond to adequate Latin terms, which does not constitute a fact of equipotency either, but this is due to the simple reason that the author of the Dictionary worked in a narrow habitat area of the species found cultivated or even not cultivated by man. For example, the botanical term "hyštër-a" - a plant name that also appears in the forms: "fishnje", "yshte", "hyshte"; "kalvar-i" - grapes;

4. For some Albanian terms, which the author brings with German terminology, there is not so much lexical agreement, not even in Latin; so we have the correlation "word:composite", since German has many such, formed through agglutination, such as b.f.: "iriqez" - saxifraga umbrosa plant; germ. Schattensteinbrech:



5. We also note that for historical reasons of the use of terms in that language, Latin comes here more potent than Albanian, since the author of the Dictionary aimed to collect and line up terms even as rare words in our language.

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