

On the Toponymy of Çegran**Linguistics**

Keywords: toponyms, direct toponyms and toponyms with composed structure, Cegrane, Gostivar, etc.

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Abstract

The collection and study of the toponymic material for Cegrane with the vicinity is important, if we take into account that toponymy is one of the disciplines that, for many reasons serves to indicate the traces and the social – historical road of the nation. There are fastened the big and small things, is interlaced the old with the new, by leading us to the paths of a interdisciplinary successful research. In this work we have tried in a resourceful way to give Cegrane's toponyms as primary words and the composed ones, as other parts of speech. In a special way is made the overview of the toponyms from the lexical point of view, where clearly are seen nouns of the mountains (oronyms), nouns that are linked with flow or stale waters (hydronyms), words that are linked with names of plants (fitonyms), toponyms that are linked with animal names (zoonyms), etc. During the research and study of the onomastic material of this region are noticed these elements: Illyrian, Albanian, Slavic, Turkish element, where as dominating comes out anyway the Albanian element, as an evidence of antiquity of the nation through the centuries and in these parts. Generally seen, the onomastic of Cegrane with the vicinity proves convincingly for the autochthony of Albanians in these territories and for an Albanian – Illyrian continuation. The toponyms of this region from the semantic and etymological composition are clear, but there are also such the etymological meaning of which is not known because of their antiquity and their phonetic transformations that have undergone during the passage of years.

Introduction

The Upper Polog with Gostivar as capital – center, includes a large number of villages, that mainly are settled in the stem parts of Vardar and around the city of Gostivar. Just 7 km far from it, in the southeastern part, lies Cegrane, one of the biggest villages in Macedonia. Cegrane as a big locality of this side has around these villages: Korita (E), Tumceviste (W), Volkovija (N) and Forino (S). The geographical position of the village, with a lot of natural wealth, enabled the resident suitable conditions for living. Even though today, at the times of an emphasized dynamism, a large number of people, have the road of migration towards the West countries (Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Austria etc.) in order to provide a better existence and standard. In this work we will give an overview of the onomastic of Cegrane with the vicinity, by concentrating mainly in the direct toponyms (nouns) and those with a composed structure (other parts of speech) respectively, their lexical point of view. We have treated the nouns of mountains (oronyms), nouns that are linked to flow or stale waters (hydronyms), words that are linked with animal names (zoonyms) etc.

I. Direct toponyms

1. Oronyms:

ball-i: Ballsori – rrafshnaltë.

breg: Bregu Di(e)llit.

gurë-i: Gurt e Shkul, Guri Keç, Guri Behares, Guri Hotës.

kodër-a: Kodre Qose, Kodra e Kolovere, Kodre Betës.

krastë-a: kodër e zhveshur me gurë : Krasta, Kraste Epër, Kraste Poshtme .

lug-i(u): Lugu i Madh, Lugu Kojres(Lugu Korijës).

lak-i(u): Laku i Parë.

ledinë-a: Lidinë e Sallake, Lidinë e Epërme.

osoj : (Slavic .ocoj, vend që nuk e zë dielli): Usoj Bunarit.

rudina (vend i gjërë dhe i thatë).

razdoll (Macedonian .razdolje, fushëz, grykëz, luginë): Razdollka - majë mali.

rrafsh-i : Rrafshat e Plloshit , Rrafshe Epërme, Rrafshe Poshtme.

skapeci (Slavic . Skap, i shtrenjtë) : Skapeci – majë mali.

shulla: Shullani Madh.

shkallë: Shkalla .

shumeca (Slavic .shuma, mal,pyll): Shumeca.

vllag-u: Vllagu Lilës.

2. Toponyms that are related to the mineralogy

cërvenek (sllav.cërvenica,tokë e kuqe): Cërvenek - ara.

zall-i : Ke Zalli – ara.

3. Hydronyms (nouns that are related to the flowing waters):

baltë-a: Balte Kuçe.

bunar-i (Turkish .pinar,pus): Bunari Axxhës Mazllam, Bunarët e Cile, Bunarët (ke).

gjol-i (Turkish .gol, liqe,kënetë) : Gjoli (ke), Gjole.

hurdhë-a (pellg i vogël me ujë të ndenjtur, gropë me ujë (FGJSSH):Hurdhat, Hordha Eminit.

ligata (lag + prapashtesa –atë)¹³: Ligate Rahut.

izvor (Slavic ,izvor, burim) : Izvori (ke).

kajnak-i (Turkish .kaynak, burim) : Kajnak - livadhe.

llakë-a : grope e pellg me ujë; zakonisht në mal, ku pine bagëtitë : Llaku – ara .

llom-i : llumë, gropë a pellg i madh me ujë të ndenjtur e të ndotur : LLomi (ke).

prroi : Prroi Keç.

ujë : Ujti Pe(i)re.

voda : Voda (ke).

vitell (Slavic .Vitell,gropë me ujë) : Vitell (ke).

¹³ Idriz Ajeti, *Studime gjuhësore në fushë të shqipës I*, Prishtinë, 1982,f.292

4. Toponyms that are related to the plants:

bagrem-i : Bagremat e Hoxhës.
dushk-u : Dushku Iminit, Dushku Shabanit.
dardhë-a : “Pirus Communis”¹⁴ : Dardhe Egër (ke).
ferrë-a : ”Prunus spinosa” : Ferra (ke), Ferrat e Gjata.
jasika (Slavic .jasika, plep) : Jasika (ke) - ara.
lajthi-a : ”Cargulus avellana” , letheja : Letheja (ke).
mollë-a : “Pirus malis” : Mollat e Hoxhës, Molle Kuçe.
shkozë-a : ”Carpinus betulus” : Shkoza (ke).
vidh-i : “Ulmas campestris” : Vedhi Metës Elmazit - ara.

5. Toponyms that are related to the animals:

dash-i : Livadhi Dashit.
dhelpër-a : “Canis Vulpes” : Guri Dhelplave .
orel (Slavic .orell, shqiponjë) : Orllecet e Epra, Orllecet e Poshtme – ara.
arushë-a, ari-u : Guri Aroshës, Shpelle Aroshës.

6. Toponyms that are related to the livestock area:

livadh-i : Livadhet e Begut, Livadhet e Dashit, Livadhi Gjatë, Livadhi Hoxhës, Livadhet e Epra.

7. Nouns that are related to the livestock:

*argaç, argjaç*¹⁵ (Slavic .argaç, vend para torishtës i rrethuar me thupra, ku mbyllen dhentë): Argaçet.
koliba (Slavic .koliba, kasollë, kolibe) : Koliba (ke), Kolibat e Plloshit.
stan-i (Slavic .stan, vendqëndrim i bagëtisë, stani i bagëtisë): Stani i Xhavitit, Stani Elezit, Stanet e Epra, Stanet e Poshtme.

8. Toponyms that are related to agricultural areas :

arë-a: Are Begut, Are Xhelkut, Arat e Gjata, Arat e Popit, Arat e Metës.
ornica (Slavic .ornica,¹⁶ tokë e lëvruar): Orneca .
vneshtë-a : Vneshtët.

9. Toponyms that are related to labor objects:

mulli-ni : Mullini Ibipit. Mulleni Sallake.

10. Toponyms that are related with the roads and objects of communication:

udhë-a : Udha e Shullanit, Udha e Lopve, Udhhe Stençes.

¹⁴ Xhemaludin Idrizi, *Mikrotoponimia e Karshiakës së Shkupit*, Shkup, 2003, f.91

¹⁵ Fadil Sulejmani, *Toponimia e Malësisë së Tetovës*, në : Onomastika e Kosovës, Prishtinë, 1979, f.256

¹⁶ Po ai, po aty, f.258

urë-a :Ore Poshtme, Ore Epërme.

xhade (<Turkish.cade, rrugë): Xhadje Re.

11. Toponyms that are related with the social objects, local divisions etc:

kala (<Turkish.kale, fortifikatë): Kalaja.

kullë - a(<Turkish .kulle, kullë): Kulla(ke).

mëhallë-a (<Turkish .mahalle, lagje): Mëhalle Mesme, Mëhalle Loke, Mëhalle Qoshit.

stanica (<Slavic .stanica, stacion autobusash,treni etj.): Stanica (ke).

12.Toponyms that are related with cultural – administrative objects:

shkollë-a: Shkollë Vjetër, Shkollë Re.

opshtena (<Slavic .opshtina,komunë) : Opshtena.

13. Toponyms that are related with the objects of worship:

kishë-a : Kesha, Kisha (ke).

vorr-i : Vorri hoxhës, Vorret e shehetve, Vorret e shqeve.

xhami-a:(<xhamaa, xhami): Xhamia e Re, Xhamia e Vjetër.

14. Toponyms that are related with borders:

medis-i : Midis katundit, Muhalle Mjedisme.

xhims-a : Xhimse Arës, Xhimse Fushës.

sinor (<Greek sinur, kufi): Sinori Vrapçishtit.

1. In the oronymy of Cegrane with vicinity, according to an approximate statistic, based on the toponymic gathered material, comes out a considered number of lexemes. The largest number of them is with Albanian origin, then with Slavic and Turkish origin, whereas another number of toponyms with origin from other languages. The largest number of the lexemes of oronyms of the mentioned region, that are of the Albanian fount, are also used in the standard language for example: *breg-u*, *gur-i*(*gjuri oukut*)¹⁷,(*Gjuri Gjat*)¹⁸ *shpat-i*, *kep-i*, *kodër-a* etj.

The number of oronyms that as a base have a lexeme with Slavic origin is also large, even more so when we know the Slavic impact throughout Albanian toponymy. Lexemes with Slavic origin in the oronyms of this region are also used in the Macedonian standard language. We will mention some of them just for illustration: *gradishte* (*runination*), *zavoj* (*curvature*), *shuma* (*mountain*), *jama* (*abyss*) etc.

Those with Turkish base are less, leftover as a consequence of the strong many centuries influence of the Turkish during the reign of the Ottoman Empire. Just for illustration we mention: *çanak* (enë e rrumbullakët ushqimi), *jaz* (green river – green place), *teferiç* (opened place), *Harman* (threshing) etc.

¹⁷ Qemal Murati,*Apelativat toponimikë në toponiminë e Kërçovës*,në: Onomastika e Kosovës,Prishtinë,1979,f.347

¹⁸ Fadil Sulejmani,*Toponimia e Malësisë së Tetovës*, në : Onomastika e Kosovës,Prishtinë,1979,f.262

2. In Cegrane's hydronymy belong also a considerable number of lexemes, from which we have with Albanian, Slavic, Turkish origin and some from other languages. Hydronyms of the Albanian lexical layer are: *kroj, prroj, ujë, hurdhë, zall, gurra, lum, llomi* etc.

Hydronyms with Slavic origin in the dialect and toponymy of this region are: *voda* (water), *razdollka* (divided stream), *reka* (river), *izvor* (source), *doll* (stream) etc. The largest number of these lexemes is also used in the Macedonian standard language.

The lexical layer with origin from Turkish language is present in the herein language for example: *bunar* (pus), *çeshma* (çezmë), *gjol* (liqen - kënetë), *kaynak* (burim) etc.

3. In the sphere of mineralogy also were registered some lexemes, from which the majority with Albanian origin, some with Slavic origin and some with Turkish origin. Albanian lexemes are: *Bardhovca, Tokë Bardhë, Gurte Zi, Pylli Zi, Trulli Kuç, Balte Kuçe, Kuçuline Kuçe, Guri Kuç, Grell* (grill) etc; of Slavic language: *cërvenek* (red soil), *pesok* (sand), and of Turkish language *kumsall*, from *kum* (sand, sandy soil).

4. In the toponymy of the region in question have also entered a large number of phytonyms (plant names). As for the number of phytonyms that are used in the region of Cegrane, should be concluded that their major number comes out with Albanian origin then with Slavic origin and a little number from other languages. Phytonyms with origin from the Albanian language are: *ah, arrë, dardhë, dushk, dullejnë, ferrë, fejr, lis, mollë, murriz, shelg, shkozë, shtog, thekën, vidh, llapushë, dru* etc. Phytonyms with origin from the Slavic language are: *cer* (black oak), *breza* (hornbeam) etc. Phytonyms of the lexical layer of the Turkish language are: *shamak* (small forest with oak) etc. Phytonyms with origin from other languages, as for example of Greek language: *duhan, oriz* etc.

5. In the toponymy of the mentioned region we encounter a considerable number of wild and tame animals, that means zoonyms; then we also encounter poultry names. Mostly of the zoonyms are with Albanian language, and some with Slavic origin. Zoonyms of the Albanian language in the toponymy of this region are: *dhëlpën, lop, shipe, dalldesh* (swallows), *kalë, ujk, hut, qe* etc; of the Slavic language we distinguish: *çafka, orel* etc.

6. In the toponymy of Cegrane with vicinity also belong appellatives that are related to agricultural surfaces, agricultural objects, livestock objects, livestock surfaces and other objects of economical activity of the man. The major number of lexemes that participate in the formation of the herein toponymy is with Albanian origin, among them we distinguish: *arrë, fushë, vneshtë, mulli, vathë, shtrungë, ligatë, livadh*. With Slavic origin we distinguish: *ornica, stan, niva, ograde, padishta*, etc. whereas with Turkish origin are the toponyms: *bafçe, teferiç, hise* etc.

7. Toponyms that denominate roads and other communicational means, of the Albanian origin are: *kriç, rrugë, udhë*; of Slavic language: *stanica, gara* etc, whereas of Turkish language: *xhade e kalldërma*.

8. Albanian appellatives that participate in the formation of toponyms and which are related to social objects and different objects of our language are: *muri, ura*; of Slavic language: *selishte*¹⁹, *sello* whereas of Turkish language: *kala, kullë dhe mëhallë*.

¹⁹ Shih edhe : Fadil Sulejmani, *Toponimia e Malësisë së Tetovës, në : Onomastika e Kosovës, Prishtinë, 1979, p.258.*

9. Toponyms that denominate objects of worship with Albanian origin are: *kishë*, *kullë dhe vorr* ; with Slavic origin: *crkva dhe kërst*; Turkish origin: *teqe dhe xhami*; whereas of Greek origin: *manastir*.

10. Number of toponyms that are related to borders, of the Albanian origin are: *medis-i* ; of Slavic language: *megje*; and of Greek language: *sinur*.

11. Toponyms that are related to names of different limbs, of the Albanian origin are: *shkami* , *shkallë* , *koshi* etc; of Slavic language: *korita* , *topall* etc; whereas Turkish lexemes are: *sofratash* and *hajmalia* etc.

12. In the toponymy of this region also belong appellatives that denominate various professions, social functions, military ranks etc. Should be emphasized that the major number of such appellatives is with Turkish origin: *sheh* , *spahi* , *hoxhë* , *pashë* , *beg* , *ballaban* etc; of Slavic origin: *govedar* , *kovaç* , *shumar* , *pop*. The lexeme *kallugjer* is with Greek origin.

13. Even people's names participate in the building of the onomastic of this region. The major number is with Arabian origin, entered through the Turkish language, usually of masculine gender, as for example: *Abas* , *Abdil* , *Ali* , *Afmet* , *Asan* , *Asllan* , *Aziz* , *Bajram* , *Baki* , *Brahim*, *Dalip*, *Daut* , *Demir* , *Dil* , *Ferat* , *Fazli* , *Hajdar* , *Jusuf* etc. In these denominations are encountered also some anthroponomy with Albanian origin, that testify the inhabitancy of these areas for a longer period, a fact that convincingly opposes the Slavic thesis that the Albanians in these areas are denizen and that they have come in the XVIII²⁰ century. Anthroponomy of the Albanian origin that serve for the formation of toponyms of the region in question are: *Pal* , *Tanash* , *Gjon* , *Mark* , *Kolë* etc.

II. Toponyms formed from adjectives

In the toponymy of Cegrane with vicinity besides the nouns we also distinguish topolexemes from adjectives that determine form, size, position, color, age, temperature and other features. Just for illustration we will mention adjective appellatives of the Albanian, Turkish, Slavic linguistic layer and very few of other languages.

1. Adjectives that indicate position, state are: *(i,e) shpum* , *(i,e) shpuar* , *(i,e) zdruet(rëzuar)* , *(i,e) shpesht* , *(i,e) ftofët*, *(i,e) ngrofët* etc; of the Slavic linguistic layer are: *golla*, *kriv* etc.

2. Adjectives that indicate size are: *(i,e) trashë* , *(i,e) xhondë* , *(i,e) madh-e* , *(i,e) gjatë* , *(i,e) ngushtë* , *(i,e) thellë* , *(i,e) vogël* etc; the adjectives *golem*, *debell*, are of the Slavic linguistic layer.

3. Adjectives of the Albanian lexical layer that indicate position are: *(i,e) epër* , *(i,e) poshtëm*, *(i,e) mjedisme* , *(i,e) nalt* etc; whereas of the Slavic language are: *dollno*, *gorno*.

4. Adjectives of the Albanian lexical layer that indicate color are: *(i,e) bardhë* , *(i,e) zi* , *zezë* , *(i,e) kuç-e* , *i xhollë*; of the Slavic lexical layer are: *bell* , *crn*; whereas of the Turkish lexical layer are: *kara*.

5. The adjective *i ri* of the Albanian language which indicates age despite the adjective *star* of the Slavic lexical layer is also frequent.

²⁰ Јован Трифуноски, *Слив Маркове Реке, антропогеографска посматрања, кн. 7*, Скопје, 1958 p.40-41.

6. The adjectives (*i,e*) *ftofët* , (*i,e*) *ngrofët* of the Albanian language that indicate temperature are also encountered in the toponymy of this region.

7. The adjectives of the Albanian lexical layer *i keç(keq)* – e keçe(keqe) , (*i,e*) *mirë* , (*i,e*) *re* , (*i,e*) *vjetër* and of the Slavic language *suva* etc. show different attributes of the things which they denominate, for example: Guri Keç , Suva Gora etc.

III. Toponyms with numerals

In the formation of toponymic system in Cegrane's region, in a small quantity take part also the numerals. As usually they are basic numerals, for example: *Dy Qile*, *Katër Maje*, *Ndërmjet Dy Kepave*, *Ndërmjet dy Lisave*, etc.

IV. The toponymy with verbs

In the formation of the toponymy of the region in question take part also the verbs, even though in a small number. We will mention some of them just for illustration: *mbaj* (gropa si mban uej), *dal* (Dalishte), *mbledh* (Ku mblidhen lopët), *ha* (Ku hanë bukë kozarët), *shti* (kris) (Ku shtiet pushkë), *kam* (Kojria ka mal), *rri* (Ku rren Demeri), *vras* (Vranjerëzit) etc.

V. The toponymy with adverbs

In the structure of Cegrane's toponymy also take part adverbs. They are mainly of the Albanian lexical layer, rarely in the Slavic and Turkish lexical layer. The adverbs in the herein toponomastic are primary and composed adverbs. Primary adverbs of the Albanian lexical layer are: *ndër*, *mas* ; composed: *përti* (përtej), *ndërmjet* etc. We will mention some examples: *Ndër Xhade*, *Ndër Lisa*, *Ndërmjet Dy Kepave*, *Përti Ujtit* etc.

VI. The toponymy with prepositions

As constituent elements of the toponymy of the region in question are also the prepositions. From the prepositions of the Albanian lexical layer that participate in the toponomic system of this region are: *në*, *ke* (*te*) *dhe* *me*, si p.sh. *Krroi në Xhade*, *Ke Are Hoxhës*, *Ke Livadhi Ametit*, *Ke Dardhe Egër*, *Te bunarët e Cile* , *Krroi me Dy Curila* etc.

Conclusion

From the various relatively opened and manifold observations and reviews that we have made to the onomastic material of this region, in conclusion we can conclude that:

1. Cegrane with vicinity has a very rich toponymy, with a scientific value, but which until now hasn't been researched enough.

2. During the research of the toponymy of this region are noticed these elements: the Illyrian – Albanian, Slavic, Turkish element, where as a dominant one comes the Albanian element; as an evidence of the antiquity of the nation who have preserved this treasure through historical centuries.
3. Generally observing, the onomastic of Cegrane with vicinity convincingly testifies for the Albanian autochthony in these regions and for an uninterrupted Illyrian – Albanian continuity.
4. The toponyms of this region according to the semantic and etymologic content are clear, but there are also some of them for which we don't know the etymologic meaning because of the seniority and phonetic transformations that have followed during in the course of the time.
5. The toponyms of this region are important for the study of phonetic, phonologic, morphologic, syntactic and lexical phenomena of the language of this area especially the whole Albanian language in general.

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