

<p>The Onomastic Vocabulary in the Two Languages Vocabulary of Hetzer and the Comparison with the “Vocabulary of Albanian Language Today”, 1984</p>			<p>Linguistics</p> <p>Keywords: two languages explanation vocabulary, onomastic wordbook, data base, coverage, onomasticvocabulary.</p>
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<p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this project is to monitor the onomastic wordbook’s condition found in the two-languages vocabulary Albanian- German of A.Hetzer and in the “Today Albanian vocabulary” of year 1984, the comparison of the onomastic words’ number, the statement of the problems and finding the most appropriate solution in order to have a practical information that can be used in a friendly manner by the vocabulary’s users. In the project there is a useful data base for the number of the wordbook’s number for the entire letter, for both of the vocabularies.</p>			

In today conditions of the standard language there have been put some sustainable and elaborated standards in the whole of its sub-systems; in grammar, lexicon, word formation and stylistics. Its social functions have been highly expanded in all fields of life and activities. It has won some typical features, especially in the lexicon field, of phraseology and word formation. In the multiple lexicology studies has been made evident the fact that the study and the acknowledge of the lexicon, is one of the main duties of the researches, because the richness and the diversity of the lexicon is a direct indicator of the richness and development of the language. Considering the specific value of the lexicon in the language, we can strengthen the big importance of the vocabularies where there’s reflected this lexicon and its development. In our work, we will analyze only the reflection of the onomastic vocabulary into the vocabularies that we will examine. We will select from the various types of the vocabularies, the “German-Albanian and Albanian-German vocabulary”, of A.Hetzer, 1991, “German-Albanian vocabulary”, 2002, of Prof.dr. Ali Dhrimo, and the explanatory vocabulary of the Albanian language “Vocabulary of today Albanian language”, 1984. We will separate from these vocabularies the Vocabulary of Hetzer and the “Vocabulary of today Albanian language” 1984, not only for the specific weight that the onomastic vocabulary has compared to the general vocabulary, but also for the way of reflecting of this vocabulary; we will express the opinion that which should be the space that this vocabulary has to occupy in the explanatory vocabularies and in two-languages vocabularies, where the latest have had a boom of publications in the latest twenty years in our country.

This can be explained with the fact that despite the request for the middle and big vocabularies, the global changes in politics and economy in our territories, the opening of Albania toward the world and the creation of the new policy reality in Kosovo after the war, made the necessary the need for vocabularies. In such reasons, in order to fulfill these requests, but as well as to maintain the steps with the new reality, in our country there were published many Albanian and foreign vocabularies of various volumes. We will not judge the quality of these vocabularies, nor the observation of their words, but we will examine only the onomastic words of some vocabularies which we thought to bring the necessary material with the aim to argue our ideas related to the way of reflecting of this vocabulary. In an analysis done in the examined vocabularies, the toponyms which are rightly considered as “monuments of the human memory”,¹ we can observe that the circle of the macro-has passed beyond the national borders, thus enriching the words of these vocabularies with the names of the continents, countries, capitals and main cities.

Macro-toponyms and ethnical names that are given to the inhabitant of the regions, cities and villages of Albania, or the citizens of countries and cities of different other countries, the usage of the adjectives, the name of the language and the adverbial usage, have found place in the vocabulary and they have enriched it. From the above vocabularies I can separate “the German-Albanian and Albanian-German” of Hetzer, a vocabulary with around 12000

¹M. Halimi On some periphrastic-type toponyms, OK, Prishtina, 1979, p. 243.

words, because in both of its parts, have been involved also the toponyms, which is beyond of its nature, because these words are general words, and as this they have to be included in the onomastic vocabulary.

This dictionary is similar with the “Vocabulary of today Albanian” 1984, but only in the addendum of it. The change is that in the vocabulary of Hetzer, this lexicon richness is all included in the word of dictionaries, in difference from the one of 1984, that includes in the vocabulary only the names of the spoken languages and the adverbial usages of them, while the toponyms, the ethnical names and the citizen name that come directly after them and has the meaning “local inhabitant of this country, city or village”² and the surname that comes after the name of the inhabitant and means “that is related with the country or its inhabitants and is characteristic for this place and its citizens and has been created by them”³, they are placed in the annex. Below we will present in the table the number of the onomastic word of the part Albanian-German and German-Albanian of the Hetzer dictionary, compared with the explanatory vocabulary of the Albanian language “Vocabulary of today Albanian language” 1984, and the comparison between the two parts of this vocabulary “Albanian-German and German-Albanian”, because there’s a big change of the onomastic words between them, which shows that there’s not used the same criteria and lexicon material, and the fact that the author has been lead by different practical reasons during the preparation of it.

Also we will do a comparison not only in numerical values, but we will see which types of toponyms and ethnic names have taken place in this dictionary, as are many foreign toponyms which are Albanian toponyms, like the ethnic names foreign as Albanians; in which part of the vocabulary of toponyms are reflected more the ethnic names, which is the ratio of ethnic Albanian topographical names with foreigners in any part of the vocabulary of the two parts of it, as well as explanatory dictionary of Albanian language of 1984.

As seen from the table, in the Albanian-German part, it takes place onomastic word in greater level, approximately 9.5%, than in the German-Albanian, where the word occupies approximately 5% of the total word. This shows that the author of the dictionary has had to give more information of this than the Albanian-German.

In the Albanian-German are included in the general vocabulary, 1046 onomastic units, of which 640 are toponyms of foreign and ethnic names are toponyms of 406 ethnic Albanian names. Of all the foreign onomastic word, 481 units and 159 onomastic are toponyms are foreign ethnic names.

In the dictionary are given toponyms such as Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Africa, Dinaric Alps, European Alps, the Andes, America, etc... Here there are subdivisions reflect the topographical, but their coverage as toponyms in general. Ethnic names are fewer in number than Toponyms, approximately three times less, and do not always respond to *oikonim-s* that are in the vocabulary. In the dictionary, such as the above are located 159 ethnic names as: Afghan, African, Anglo-American (-), Greek, German, Dutch, Canadian, Korean, Slovak (-), Sudanese (-), Vietnamese (-), etc..

The Part with ethnic Albanian toponyms and names is less in number, total 406. It occupies about 40% of all onomastic word in “Albanian-German Dictionary”. Albanian toponyms busy little place, its about 4%, or 10% of the Albanian part, a total of 39 words. In the Albanian dictionary the toponymic appellations have these words: Berat, Belsh, Durres, Fier, Ferizaj, Gegeria, etc. Perhaps the author has not called necessary to reflect more Albanian toponyms in the dictionary, because it can be launched from the fact that, during the coverage of ethnic names, after each word given the term “resident of that country”, i.e. Elbasani (Elbasan), Korça (Korca), Lezhjan (Lezha) etc.

If we will take into account this fact then we can say that the subject of toponymic information in Albanian-German Dictionary of Hetzerit is about 300 units more. Here, the total number of ethnic Albanian names, they have discounted *oikonim* which, along with the ethnic names, are reflected as a separate item in the dictionary.

² Dictionary of Contemporary Albanian, Tirana, 1984, p. 1423.

³ Dictionary of Contemporary Albanian, Tirana, 1984, p. 1423.

Albanian –German and German- Albanian vocabulary of Hezter 1991

	<u>Albanian –German</u>				<u>German- Albanian</u>			
	Foreign toponymes	Albanian toponymes	Foreign ethnic names	Albanian ethnic names	Foreign toponymes	Albanian toponymes	Foreign ethnic names	Albanian ethnic names
A	35	4	19	21	40	2	22	3
B	53	7	16	29	45	2	13	1
C	6		1	5	24		2	
Ç	6		5	5				
D	13	2	5	29	15	3	3	3
DH				2				
E	13		4	2	12	1	3	1
Ë								
F	11	3	4	11	9	1	2	1
G	15	1	5	16	19	4	4	2
GJ	5	3	2	9				
H	13		6	9	11		1	
I	12	1	8	3	14		10	
J	9		5		7	1	3	
K	51	3	12	39	42	4	8	2
L	23		3	27	23		4	2
LL				2				
M	38		8	30	46	2	7	1
N	14		4	5	22		5	
NJ	3							
O	9		1	1	15		1	
P	29	4	11	29	29	5	10	4
Q	3		2	4	2			
R	10	1	4	6	9	1	2	
RR	1	1		1				
S	37	2	16	19	43	6	15	2
SH	10	3	1	19				
T	27	3	7	10	33	3	8	2
TH								
U	5		3	3	6	1	3	1
V	22	1	5	21	10	1	3	1
X				1				
XH	3		1	1				
Y								
Z	5		1	8	3	1	1	
ZH								
w					12		1	
Total	481	39	159	367	491	38	131	26

ALBANIAN DICTIONARY OF TODAY, 1984

Letter	Albanian Onomastic dictionary				Foreign Onomastic dictionary			
	Oikonms	Ethnical names and surname	Hidronime	Oronime	Oikonime	Ethnical names and surname	Hidronime	Oronime
A	1	5	1	1	10	37	4	7
B	7	26			11	49	4	2
C	20	36			17	27	6	2
Ç	25	37	4	5	13	22	1	2
D	26	46	1		7	10		
DH	25	43		5	2	17	1	1
E	32	56	5	1	6	2	8	2
Ë	15	36	1	1	6	9	3	
F	17	28	2	1	8	20	2	1
G	22	45		5	5	7	7	
GJ	31	50		8	2	14		1
H	21	33	2	1	5	14	1	1
I	17	34			5	35		1
J	11	18	1	2	9	25	5	
K	30	41		2	13	12	2	4
L	25	45	1	1	15	21	2	2
LL	33	56	1	2	5	7		
M	30	56	4	1	5	14	2	
N	26	41	8	2	11	4		5
NJ	19	31		25	11	16		3
O	29	52		2	20	9	3	
P	18	30		5	16	28	3	
Q	18	30	1	1	14	18	5	1
R	29	40	1	1	9	16	1	2
RR	33	54			11	15	1	1
S	22	33		20	1	5		
SH	28	29		2	11	13		
T	17	29	1		19	29	1	2
TH	20	34		2	12	24	1	
U	33	61	1	5	4	3		4
V	19	33		2	14	16	2	4
X	21	35		2	8	11		4
XH	16	30	5	6	7	15		
Y	26	45	1		9	12	2	4
Z	28	44	1		4	11		
ZH	4							
Sum	794	1342	42	111	325	588	67	56

Ethnic names, as stated above, occupying most of onomastic word of Albanian source, total onomastic of 367 words. In the dictionary are given ethnic names as: Berat, belshak, voskopojar, berishas (Berisha), bicjan (Bicaj), damësjet (aus Dames), fierzak (Fierze), frashërlli (Frasher) etc. Ethnic names with explanations in parentheses have not oikonimin responsible in the vocabulary.

All else is a report on the German Albanian dictionary. Even as the number of onomastic units are lower, total 686 units. In this part the onomastic words are 622 units, or about 90%, are the foreign ethnic names or only 64 units, about 10%, the names are ethnic Albanian toponyms. So, as seen in the German-Albanian, the Albanian encyclopedic information has no equal reports information to other popular sites. This is probably explained by the fact that the author addresses to a reader who has plenty of information for his country from other sources.

From the 622 non-Albanian onomastic units, 491 units, or 79 %, of them are toponymes and only 131 units, or 21 %, are resident ethnic names. From non-Albanian toponyms are reflected there are some of them: Africa, Algeria, America, Andes, Ankara, Basel, Baghdad, China, Chile, Finland, France, Ghana, Hawaii, Italy, Jamaica, Lombardi, Libya, etc., While foreign ethnic names reflect the Glossary are a total of 131 units as Abyssinians, Afghan, Egyptian, Algerian, Greek, etc. Onomastic units of Albanian toponyms are given 38 and 26 ethnic names resident as – Berat - Berat, Djakovica - Gjakova, Durres - durrsak, etc.

Compared with Hetzer's Dictionary, the "Today Albanian Dictionary" in 1984, we see that the differences between the two dictionaries, consisting not only in the changes in the number of units onomastic, but also in order to reflect a conception of the common units and different toponymes. As we said above, the Hetzer's glossary, in both its parts, all onomastic units have given the word, unlike "today Albanian Dictionary" in 1984, which gave the only speech naming of languages uses their adverbial as: English (language) - English (adverb), French - French. The Dictionary of the 1984-es, has found the solution to supplement entitled "geographical names, names of people by residence or origin and related surnames". Even in quantitative terms, the number of units within toponyms that they reflect have different reports on the number of common words of different ones. Glossary of Hetzer has 1,046 units, i.e. about three times less than the 1984's dictionary, which has 3325 toponymic units, of which 1,036 are names from different countries of the world and 2289 is the name of the land territory of Albania inhabited by Albanians outside Albania. So, as seen in this dictionary, unlike that of Hetzer's, the changing ratio of onomastic units with those of the foreign, are in favor of Albanians. In addition, there is a difference. Of 1046 units of Vocabulary of Hetzer, 798 units are common, while the other 248 units of part – German-Albanian are different from those of the Albanian language explanatory dictionary of 1984. Since the "German-Albanian dictionary of Albanian-German" of Hetzer was published in 1991, seven years later that "Today's Albanian Dictionary", we think it could be used this material to reflect recent onomastic part of Albanian.

A valuable contribution to the coverage of bilingual dictionaries in onomastic word, brought PhD Ali Dhrimo with "German-Albanian Dictionary", with about 45,000 words, published in 2002. In this dictionary was given a onomastic material. Here we have not done an exhaustive material as the other two dictionaries, but have faced this manner the coverage in the dictionary, which has its similarities and differences with the manner of coverage in both vocabularies that we analyzed. Like the 1984's dictionary, this dictionary has an appendix, unlike Hetzer's vocabulary, but this was only fortponymes, while the names of ethnic, language and adverbial uses the word given as Hetze's operates with his vocabulary. It happens that self-explanatory dictionaries' criteria sometimes break down the onomasticlexicon, because they cannot reflect within the word, the specialnouns. This makes it necessary to draft the onomasticdictionaries.

Comparison of different ways of reflecting on onomastic dictionaries that we analyzed, and the change in the number of words in the dictionary data, shows that we have still a tradition embedded in this field and that solutions are conventional solutions. Since "toponymy of a country 's interest to many branches of science, such as linguistics, ethnography, the study of legends, problems from the history, quite extensive history of settlements" they must not be left at the mercy of chance, but needs paying particular attention to their conservation meeting in lexicographic works like dictionaries.

In our opinion the most appropriate solutions currently available, it appears that the solution has given "Today's Albanian Dictionary" in 1984, for information about the name of the country, and last inhabitant related to land and resident, has reflected under Glos (Berat - i ~ m; Berat ~ i, m.sh ~, ~ s, ~ of Berat, mb.) and is practical enough to be used by the reader when looking to find information about this word. However, even this solution does not fully cover the onomastic word of a language, which issues the need to compile a special vocabulary for nominating units in this area, publishing a dictionary that include toponymic onomastic of all kinds, ethnic name, surname related to that name, language and its adverbial use, not only for Albanian names, but also foreign.

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