

“THE TERMINOLOGY OF FAUNA AND FLORA IN THE WORD FORMING ASPECT;
LATIN-ALBANIAN LANGUAGES.

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My great love for the language, the desire to know it well, use it right as well as to learn and teach the foreign languages, have urged me to study linguistics.

After my graduation, I was tempted to study and learn more about the history of the Albanian language, more precisely about the relationship of the Albanian language with the other neighbor languages.

To know the history of the Albanian language it means to know the phases, the path of the development of that language from the beginning till now.

Knowing about the beginnings of a language, would help us know about the relation of that language with the other languages. But, none of the languages of the world is known from its very beginnings. Both, the Albanian and the Latin languages, are special branches of

the Indio-European family. The Albanian language has no son relationship with any of the other languages, despite the similarities in the lexical and grammatical system.

Franc Boppi, was the first linguist, who based on some comparative studies, aspects of the Albanian language, came to the conclusion that the Albanian language was definitely part of the Indo-European family, but with its basic elements has no relation or derivation from its sister languages of the Indo European family in our continent.

My research work on the Albanian language as a written language documented rather late, spoken very early since the pre- historic times, my desire to know more about the history and culture of the Latin language, as well as the relationship of the Albanian language to the neighbor languages, have urged me to further study on the aspect

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When I first started working on this article, I found it difficult because I was dealing with a very wide range subject, which has very limited literature, especially from the Albanian linguists.

Due to this very wide-range subject, I tried to narrow down my study plan;

Firstly, dealing with some linguistic remarks, comparing the word forming terminology of flora and fauna between the Albanian and the Latin language.

The integrity of this terminology in these fields seems very complicated nowadays. Among different modalities toward the Latin language lexicon, this study is focused in another aspect of the lexicon; that of the mechanism of the word formation in the Latin and Albanian language, their origin. their gathering in their lexical families, in this way offering to the students some criteria to be helped in understanding of the terms without the use of a dictionary. At the same time, this analyses allows us to get closer to the Roman mentality, to study the historical and cultural depth which stands in the foundation “root” of every word.

It is evident to all of us, that the Latin language is the language of the science terminology, of plants, animals, so the exact definition of a plant or animal is done in Latin terminology.

While, in other common languages the definitions often are not clear and what is more these definition may vary from one region to another. Actually , the use of the Latin language has made it possible, the study of the continuance of organism, the creation of a language which may help the scholars from any kind of misunderstanding. Thus, this study, this article is an effort to gather all these definitions which have become of use in the Albanian language and achieve a scientific study to the way of word formation in the terminology of this language in this realm. By the use of the dictionaries of the two languages, other sources of literature, reference, we may come to the right assessment on the nowadays situation of the Albanian terminology on Fauna and Flora.

It is important to make it evident, that the common reader is not interested in simply knowing or using the definitions but they need to know more about the living world of our planet.

Another reason, which urged me to do this study, is the numerous, affective problems in the Albanian language. In one aspect, is the richness of this language, but on the other aspect is the flooding of the loan words.

In The Albanian language, these nominations are used in a very wide range, that is why I have tried to narrow them down according to the scientific taxonomy and to the use of every day life.

This study, is an effort to bring light to the word –forming aspect in the fauna and flora terminology of the Latin language, in this way giving a more detailed analyses on scientific Latin language, which serves as a universal means of reference to all the other languages of the world.

In this article, the chosen term as an object of analyses, is ROZMARINE. It is a very aromatic ingredient, which besides giving a good taste to our meals, it is also a curative ingredient. the use of Rozmarine is only by the description of the experts since it is considered as HOLLY. It belongs to the family of Labiatae , kind of Rosmarinus, species of officinalis L.,

This plants grows in sunny regions, surrounded by the sand and stones and it is every where around the Mediterranean area.

To understand it better, let us deal with a more detailed analyses of this term.

Rozmarina= (***Rosmarinus officinalis*** L. (ang.rosemary, fr. romarin, gjer *Rosmarin* spa. *romero*), known with other dialectic nominations too, such as ;

nw *Liguria*, romarin, rosumarin; nw Piemonte, rusmarin; *etj*.

In Latin and Albanian language , we have compound nouns which are the most prolific forms of making new words. Most of these compound nouns consist of a noun + an adjective, the most defining word is the second one.

The noun ROZMARINE, according to most linguists, derives from Latin language “rosmarinus”:

Formed from ros-roris (dew) and mare-maris (of the sea), according to its etymology the noun Rozmarine means the dew of the sea. According to Lemery, this plant grows spontaneously close to the sea and inhales the sea vapors. Ros-roris also means “balm”.

Based on the studies and dictionary of Prof. XH.Lloshit the word Rozmarine comes in these forms;

*Rosmarinus officinalis and Salvia rosmarinus. In the dictionary G. Giamello “ Dizionario botanico” the official, scientific name of the plant is *rosmarinus officinalis*, which is part of the Labiatae, family, in the Italian language is known as *rosmarino*, and *rosamarina* as a commonly used term in the three provinces of Italy. *Marinus – of the sea(which refers to the blue color of the flower). This word, which is a botanic noun ,turns out to be a very powerful poetic word.**

*According to some suggestions, it is thought that we have a mixture of the noun *rosa*.*

Based on its etymology, as I mentioned above, rosmarinus which consists of ros-dew has seriously softened the arbitrary etymology of the term rozmarine; rosa +marina.

If these suggestion were true, then in the Latin language we would have,

nominative rosamarina not rosmarinus, and a genitive rosaemarinae not rorismarini.

According to the scholar N. Flocchin and other authors, the term *rosamarinus* is formed by the noun *ros-roris* +an adjective *marinus*.

In the dictionary of the Latin language Castiglioni-Mariotti the word rozmarine derives from ros-roris (dew) + marinus (of the sea).

In the dictionary of Xh. Lloshi the word rozmarine comes in these forms; *Rosmarinus officinalis* and *Salvia rosmarinus*;

In the dictionary of G. Giamello “ Dizionario botanico” it comes as rosmarinus officinalis.

Ros marinus consists of the term ros, roris, -noun, masculine., third group,

Marinus- adjective of the first degree, which derives from the noun of neutral gender- mare (Sea), which takes the endings er, -al, -ar.

But, there is also another version of this term which derives from the Greek etymology, strongly supported by Fournier, who claims that the prefix –rhus- in Greek; - ros-in Latin means “bush”.

Another scholar, Elisa Frisaldi in “ La scienza dei rimedi naturali di bellezza” claims that, the word rozmarine considered of Latin origine ros (dew) and marinus (of sea),it is mostly possible of Greek origine, it comes from- rapps- which means- bush- and -myrinos- which means- inhaling-.

Rops its genitive is ropos, while myrinos- myrines (from myron –parfume);

Oinos –sweet, good –smell wine, the vowel” y “turns into” a” which phonetically speaking have nothing in common.

But, what Frisaldi suggests may be doubtful due to the following explanations;

The cases for the word *ros* (not *rop*) are; Nominative *ros*, genitive *roris*, dative *rori*, accusative *rorem*, vocative *ros*, ablative *rore*.

To make it even more convincing, the Latin origine, we may use some well-known lines of the world literature;

Virgil to describe our plant uses the term *Ros* in his work "The Georgics"

Horatio uses Ovidi *ros maris*,

These statements make it very clear that, there is no way, that the word *ros* has to do with bush.

In the Greek terminology our plant is named, libanotis, from libanos.

Dioskoridi affirms: "libanotis, the Romans called it *rozmarinë* ".

Galeni affirms that : "the boiling of libanotis which is necessary to produce the wreaths, that the Romans call *Rozmarine*, it is very curative for all those who suffer from hepatites."

In conclusion , we may strongly affirm the Latin origine of the word *Rozmarine*, but, we also need to focus on the usage of this term in the Albanian language based on the studies of the Albanian scholars.

We need to see the way this term has become a part of standart lexicon. During the historical, cultural and economic contacts between the two countries, very evident marks have remained or may be found in the Albanian language. According to R. Memushaj, the loan words are a common phenomenon in all the languages. These loan word affect all the linguistic aspects such; phonetics, morphology, syntax, but mostly the lexical aspect.

If we come up with such a question, where should the Albanian speakers be referred, to know more about the present Albanian language, the answer is simple affirms GJ. Shkurtaç;

" Rregullat e Kongresit të Drejtëshkrimit të shqipes", dy Fjalorët shpjegues të gjuhës së sotme shqipe ('80, '84),

As far as the term Rozmarine is concerned, in the Albanian language we may refer to

" Fjalorit të gjuhës së sotme shqipe" të 1980-s.

Rozmarinë-a, f. 1672. This word is used in the botanic world, a bush which is forever green, with small, blue, flowers, with narrow leaves like thorns, with good smell, which is used in meals or to extract some special, kind of oil.

While, Prof. XH. Lloshi gives a number of nominatins for the term Rozmarine such as; lindurlivani, dhendrolivani, ermeria, esmerina etj., f. 286.

One of the strongest pillars of reference is the work of Gustav Meyer “ *Fjalori etimologjik i gjuhës shqipe*” published in 1891 in Strassburg, which represents the bases for the Balcanic studies.

In the Albanian language this term is used with the name resmarin. These studies confirm, that this term is of Latin origine not Greek origine but in the Albanian language has been loaned as resmarine from the Italian language.

Keywords; Albanian, Latin, Terminology, Word-Formation, Flora, Fauna.