

Subject: Anthroponimes and patronymes with higher frequency in onomastic vocabulary

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ABSTRACT

In this paper will be given information about anthroponyms, or personal names of people, patronymes, or their respective family names, which have relatively high frequency use in Albania, a material collected from various onomastic works material in Albanian. In this paper the lexical anthroponyms are divided into two groups: local source personal names and names with foreign source, mainly religious names.

The words of the first group are divided into Albanian names and are distinguished into historical names, names originating from flora and fauna, and names of Albanian subjects, who, besides the Albanian case, have the external influence of time, ambient or contact with other cultures. Words of the second group, foreign source names, personal names are divided into Muslims, the Germanic and Anglo-Saxon names and of Greek origin.

In the paper are brought hundred patronymes with higher density of use, which are divided into several types according to their origin: family names derived from the first names (the names of the person); family names and place names that come from the family names and profesiones names come from or handle functions. At the end of the study, it's evidenced the importance of strict scientific criteria of this vocabulary, especially Albanian anthroponomy, as this will avoid unjust interpretations of the problems associated with Albanian names, borrowed from invaders, or religious nomenclature and new borrowings for many different reasons.

Keywords:, onomastic, anthroponomy and patronymes, frequency of use, the source local names, names with foreign source.

Method: The method of observation, text analysis, the method of induction.

Personal names (Anthroponimes)

An integral part of any language are the names of people, or personal names (anthroponyms) and their respective family names (patronymes).

Using as an attachment, to onomastic vocabulary, we will give in this paper an information on anthroponyms with the highest frequency use in Albania, a material collected from various dictionaries of Albanian language. The name is a particularly important element in the life of every man, he is part of the humans, even in this present society, people are separated and identified only by their names. A name appears in different forms and meanings complex, with much wider significance than it has meaning and significance for the individual who holds the appropriate name, even the name is an element that, to some extent, showing the social and cultural development of people within a geographic environment. Therefore we can say that the names, somewhat, are historical documents, according to which social trends can be found in certain periods; it's said that "age and name of the people is as old as the language"¹ because the name is a factor that varies according to social and cultural circumstances of a country. It shows the development of social awareness and national political situation, the various superstitions associated with the development of society. All these influences have left an indelible impression during different periods, but some of these are present at all times, even in the civilized world today.

In different historical periods during the invasions, it was invaders' anthroponymy conquered by Albanians as a result of embracing the religion of their conquerors. It follows the stratification of the names of people, conditioned by foreign influences that ruled for centuries and left their influence here. This is the reason that at the time of Roman rule, Byzantine, and later Slavic, Turkish; Illyrian-Albanian anthroponyms decreased significantly.

The best period of renewal Albanian anthroponymy were the years of the World War II, where with a different life without conquering, with new concepts to life, began an open struggle against foreign names and their replacement with new ones. Thus, began a vigorous renewal of broad-based in any of the language, in accordance with the social and cultural conditions. Masses of people feed with national feelings, felt it necessary to collect names for native lexicon.

Although in the period after the 50th of the last century was an evolution of vocabulary in general, including the anthroponymy, the reduction of foreign names of people did not go as fast as the general lexicon. The rate of growth in our lexical Anthroponymy is not the same in different regions, but also in different layers of the population, depending on the intellectual level of various social groups.

With the development of education intelligence, a massive influx of Albanian vocabulary of the names of people got a wide spread. In this way, foreign influences were narrowed but that were not eliminated at all.

¹ P.Daka. Names of people in our language, GJ, 1, 1981, f.105

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University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

In our research work, we have collected a large number of personal names, total in 1015, used by our people for naming their descendants. Here are choosed names that have a higher frequency of use. In all this anthroponomic wealth are clearly identify traces of different historical periods of up to contemporaries. For all this anthroponomic wealth, we will try to make their separation from ethnographic perspective, without giving detailed explanations of their origin, because there is always the possibility that such a split to add something new based on new data from a region, tribe or other people. However, we will make an order in general.

First of all, personal names, according to studies conducted to date, can be divided into two major categories or groups:

1 - Names vested with local source (432 names).

2 – Personal names with foreign source, mostly religious names (Muslim, Orthodox, Catholic) (583 names from the material).

Due to historical reasons already known, the largest amount of personal names of Albanians (material collected of 583) belongs to the second group, ie. Personal names of foreign origin: Greek, Roman, Oriental (Arab-Turkish), Hebrew, Italian, French, German, Spanish, Russian, and nowadays the Anglo-Americans.

All this took names have been uneven density in the range of Albanian provinces, but also belonging to different periods or historical eras and reflect the fortunes and social steps of Albanian community in centuries. Now, this onomastic vocabulary, will be shared according to the above groups.

Personal names with domestic origine

This category is composed of the names of many elements in different fields. The main thing is that local resource names have a meaning, if they have a meaning in language, whether from the historical, geographical or social in the broadest sense. In our country, local resource names are found wide use especially after World War II, a period when cultural emancipation began awakening the national consciousness with a greater intensity than in the past, when began the period of changing social structure of the Albanian family as a result of its education.

The local resource names will given below in a list of them, but here will be divided in two groups:

1. Albanian names (201 names)

2. Names with Albanian subject (231 names).²

- Albanian names

Admir, Admirim, Adriatik, Adrian, Adhurim, Afrim, Agim, Agron, Alban, Almir, Altin, Arbër, Ardian, Argjend, arian, arianit, artan, atdhe, Bamir, Bardhyl, Bashkim, Bajame, Bekim, Bersant, Besa, Besfort, Betim, Bilbil, Binak, Bjeshka, Bledi, Blerim, Boiken, Brikena, Bujar, Bukurie, Burbuqe, burim, Çeljeta, Çlirim, Çun, Dallëndyshe, Dardan, Dash, Dashamir, Dashnor, detar, Dëfrim, Ditmir, drin, Dukagjin, Durim, Dhurata, Edlira, Edo, Elira, Elona, Emirjeta, Emona, Engjëll, Enkel, Entela, Era, Erblin, Ergys, Erjon, Erkand, ermal, erlis, Ermira, Fatbardh, Fatime, Fatjon, Fatmira, Fatmir, Fatos, Festim, Fisnik, Fjolla, Flamur, Flatra, Flutura, Gazmend, Gazmir, Gent, (Genc), Gëzim, Gojart, Gonxhe, Gramoz, Granit, Guri, Guxim, Gjelosh, Gjellak, Hekuran,

² Add the names of people, Tirana, 1982, A.Kostallari, M. Domi, P.Daka, S.Mancaku.

The 1st International Conference on Research and Education – Challenges Toward the Future (ICRAE2013), 24-25 May 2013,

University of Shkodra “Luigj Gurakuqi”, Shkodra, Albania

Idlir, Ilir, Iljon, Jamarbër, Jehona, Jeta, Jetgjat, Jetmir, Jon, Kaltrina, Kastriot, Kelmend, Kliti, Korab, Krenar, Kreshnik, Kujtim, Kushtrim, Lavdërim, Lavdie, Lavdosh, Ledina, Lindita, Liridon, Liri, Lirim, Luan, Luftim, Lule, Lulëzim, Luljeta, Lumturi, Majlinda, Manushaqe, Marash, Marenglen, Merita, Mimoza, Mira, Miranda, Mirbana, Mirdash, Naltin, Nderim, Ndrëçim, Nertil, Nirva, Nora, Njomza, Olsi, Ora, Ornela, Ortenisa, Pajtim, Paqesor, Parlind, Patriot, Pëllumb, Përparim, Petrit, Plasent, Pranvera, Redon, Rezart, Rinush, Rudina, Rrapi, Sazan, Selvi, Sibora, Sidorela, Skerdilait, Skifter, Sokol, Shqiponja, Shegë, Shkëlqim, Shkëndijë, Shpat, Shpend, Shpëtim, Shpresa, Shqiponja, Taulant, Teuta, Tomor, Trim, Thëllëza, Ukë, Urim, Vala, Valbona, Valdet, Valdrin, Vegim, Vera, Vesa, Vigan, Visar, Vjollca, Voc, Vlora, Zamir, Zigur, Zjarm.

As seen in this group are distinguished the below names:

Historical names (Illyrian are Agron, Dardan, Ilir, Gent, Teuta Kastrioti (Scanderbeg from), etc. Pirro. It should be mentioned that there are historical anthroponimes of foreign names, such as historical foreign persons, who at that time were known on the international scene. These are the names of contemporary history (Joseph, Vladimir, Natasha etc..), But we have not included in the list of names of this division, because there are Albanian sources.

Geographical names are numerically more. Besides geographical significance, meaning and eststics, in many cases and ethnographic sense, especially those that are not defined as names, such as Mount, Mountains, field etc..., through which it is expressed wish of the parents, as it has been customary to Albanians, their child to be healthy, strong, wide as mountain, fields full of flowers, etc. However it may have significance and we find concrete names in this field such as the Adriatic, Cascade, Shkëlzen, Korab, Tomor, Sazan, etc. Gramos. Personal names of geographical areas have multiple meanings. First of all, they have their aesthetic side, often patriotic (Vlora, Dukagjin), but can show the place where the child is born. Such names we hear in the media today and find more use in Kosovo.

In many names to see the source Albanian flora has provided great opportunities for enriching the Albanian anthroponyms as: Flowers, Luljeta, Lulash, blue, violet, rose, Bud, Bud, Mimoza, Pomegranate, Cypress, Almonds, etc.. Names in this area almost have a single function, aesthetic, beauty thus the name.

The names of the fauna are widely used. Even these names have primarily aesthetic function, like butterfly, grouse, Swallows, Whistle, pigeon, chicken, eagle, bird, Falcon, Sokol, Aries, Lion etc.. Anthroponyms the animal world are old and inherited today, although not very high frequency as before.

Names of Albanian Subject

A separate group of Albanian names constitute Albanian subjects, but their composition has an external influence of time, environment or contact with other cultures. Such names have:

Adela, Afërdita, Aida, Aishe, Ajkuna, Aiba, Alda, Alisa, Alma, Altea, Amali, Ambra, Ambra, Ana, Anastasi, Andromaqi, Andromeda, Anila, Anisa, Antigona, Anjeza, Ardita, Arenea, Argita, Ariana, Arta, Artemisa, Aspasi, Atalanta, Aurora, Barbara, Bardha, Beatrice, Belina, Blerta, Briseida, Berta, Bianka, Blerina, Bruna, Çelesta, Dafina, Daniela, Dasara, Dashuri, Dëbora, Desdemona, Diana, Dituri, Dodona, Doreza, Donika, Dorina, Dorotea, Doruntina, Dhespina, Eda, edita, Eftali, Eglja, Ela, Elektra, Elfrida, Elida, Elisabeta, Elsa, Elvira, Ema, Eranda, Esmeralda, Evgjeni, Fabiola, Fanstina, Fedra, Filloreta, Filomena, Fioralba, Flavia, Flora,

Florenca, Françeska, Frosina, Gerta, Gertruda, Gladiola, Greta, Gjenovefa, Gjeraqina, Gjystine, Hava, Haxhire, Helena, Helga, Hermiona, Herta, Hilda, Holta, Hygerta, Hyrie, Ida, Ina, Ines, Ingrid, Ira, Irena, Irini, Iris, Irma, Isida, Iskra, Isolia, Iva, Izabela, Izaura, Jalldyz, Jerina, Jolanda, Jona, Kaliopi, Kamela, Karolina, Katerina, Katjusha, Klara, Klea, Kleopatra, Klodeta, Klotilda, Kornelia, Kostanca, Kozeta, Krisanthi, Kristina, Lajla, Larisa, Laura, Laureta, Lauresha, Lidra, Liliana, Linda, Lirika, Lola, Lorena, Loreta, Ludmilla, Luiza, Magdalena, Manjola, Mara, Margarita, Margita, Margjela, Mariana, Mariela, Marjeta, Marlana, Marta, Matilda, Merjeme, Melani, Melisa, Melita, Melpomeni, Menada, Meri, Migena, Mimi, Mimika, Milena, Minerva, Mirela, Miriam, Mirza, Monika, Mrika, Mynever, Myzejen, Najada, Natali, Natasha, Naunka, Nausika, Naxhie, Naze, Nertila, Nevila, Nexhmie, Rajmonda, Rakela, Rea, Rebeka, Renata, Rexhina, Rovenka, Roza, Rozafa, Sabina, Samauta, Semiranda, Serena, Sevim, Silvana, Silvia, Sofie, Sonila, Sonja, Stefani, Stela, Suzana, Shota, Shuhrete, Tamara, Tanusha, Tereza, Tinka, Tringë, Trendelina, Ursula, Vaçe, Valentina, Vanesa, Vasilika, Venera, Viola, Violeta, Vitore, Xhilda, xhozefina, Zyhra, Zhaneta, Zhulieta

As for the types of these names can continue aligning them almost without limit. But even with so we can have a clear overview of our anthroponomy and the prosperity of our language in this area, as well as the great opportunities it has to create a new fund for many personal names, too appropriate and semantically reasonable, and very beautiful and aesthetic terms. What we are interested more in this case is the ethnography of our anthroponyms.

- Foreign source names

Anthroponyms are an important part of cultural and linguistic heritage of every people. Wherever they have had close ties with the country concerned. In the course of time, the names, as many people in our nation have led to weight effects of different religions because of their alignment boundaries are wider than the respective countries.

The pressure of foreign impersonal names began with the Greek colonization of VII-VI BC until the end of the Turkish occupation. But it continued later, even nowadays, but not now under the influence of religions, but the literature of foreign films and especially this happens under the excessive influence of political economic, cultural factors, and born Albanians on relations with other nations due to the opening of our country these 20 years, in the last period.

As stated above names of foreign source are shared:

1. 322 Muslim names, personal names.
2. Germanic and Anglo-Saxon names vested 135 names.
3. Christian names of Greek origin as the center of orthodoxy 126 names.

- Muslim names

Abas, Abdulla, Abedin, Adem, Adil, Adnan, Ago, Ahmed, Ajas, Ajet, Ali, Allaman, Aqif, Arif, Asaf, Asim, Asllan, Asqeri, Azem, Aziz, Baftjar, Bahri, Bajazit, Bajram, Baki, Bedri,

Behar, Bejkush, Bejtulla, Bektash, Belul, Beqir, Beshir, Bexhet, Bilal, Bislim, Burhan, Caush, Çelik, Çelo, Çerçiz, Destan, Demir, Dilaver, Dyrnish, Ejup, Ekerem (Eqerem), Elham, Elmas, Enver, Fadil, Fahri, Faik, Faruk, Faslli, Fehim, Fejzi, Fehrat, Ferid, Ferik, Feriz, fetah, Fevzi, Fikri, Fiqiri, Fuat, Gafur, Galip, Gani, Gudar, Gjyzel, Gjysho, Gjyle, Habil, Hafie, Hajdar, Hajri, Hajredin, Hajrulla, Haki, Halil, Halim, Hamdi, Hamid, Hamza, Hashim, Hysamedin, Hysen, Hysni, Ibrahim, Idajet, Idris, Iljas, Irfan, Isa, Islam, Ismail, Ismet, Isuf, Izet, Jahja, Jakup, Jashar, Jaup, Javer, Jonuz, Jusuf, Kadri, Kahreman, Kajmak, Kalem, Kamber, Kapllan, Karafil, Kasëm, Kudret, Kurt, Latif, Laver, Levend, Lutfi, Llane, Maksut, Maliq, Masar, Maxhun, Mazllum, Mefail, Mehdi, Mehmet, Meleq, Memo, Memush, Menduh, Mensur, Mersin, Merxhan, Mesut, Met, Metin, Metush, Mevlan, Mexhid, Milaim, Milazim, Mirxhan, Muharrem, Muhamet, Muhedin, Muho, Muin, Mujo, Muntaz, Murat, Musa, Muslim, Mustafa, Myfit, Myftar, Mynir, Myqerem, Myrteza, Mystehak, Myzafer, Nafiz, Nail, Naim, Namik, Nasip, Nasuf, Nazif, Nazim, Nebil, Nedim, Neshat, Neki, Neriman, Nesim, Nesip, Nevruz, Nexhat, Nexhdet, Nexhip, Nexhmedin, Nezir, Nijazi, Nuredin, Nusret, Osman, Omer, Petref, Qamil, Qani, Qatip, Qazim, Qemal, Qenan, Qerim, Raif, Rakip, Ramadan, Ramazan, Ramiz, Rasim, Rauf, Razi, Refat, Refik, Reis, Remzi, Reshat, Reshit, Resul, Rexhep, Riza, Rizvan, Rushan, Rushit, Rustem, Ruzhdi, Rrahman, Sabaudin, Sabit, Sabri, Sadri, Sadik, Safa, Safet, Sami, Sefedin, Sefer, Seit, Sejfulla, Selam, Selaudin, Selim, Selman, Servet, Sinan, Sitki, Skënder, Sulejman, Sulo, Sybi, Syrja, Shaban, Shahin, Shaqir, Shefik, Shefki, Shefqet, Shemsi, Sherif, Shemsi, Shuaip, Shukri, Shyqyri, Tabil, Tahir, Tahsim, Taib, Tajar, Tefik, Teki, Telat, Tosun, Turhan, Vaedin, Vahid, Vasfi, Veiz, Veledin, Veli, Vesel, Vedad, Vehad, Vehbi, Xhafer, Xhav, Xhelal, Xhemal, Xhemil, Xhevahir, Xhevat, Xhevdet, Xhezair, Xhezmi, Ylvi, Ymer, Yzedin, Yzeir, Zaim, Zenel, Zenun, Zeqir, Zihni, Zija, Zyber, Zyhdi, Zylyf.

- Anglo Saxon names

Albert, Alfons, Alfred, Angjelin, Ariel, Armand, Arion, Arqile, Arsen, Artur, Astrit, Aurel, Benjamin, Benedikt, Bernard, Bjorn, Bruno, Çezar, Damian, Daniel, Domenik, Donald, Donat, Edgar, Edison, Edmond, Eduard, Edvin, Elton, Elvis, Emil, Emiliano, Enio, Fabian, Ferdinand, Fidel, Florenc, Frederik, Gabriel, Gasper, Gilbert, Gjovalin, Hamlet, Henri, Henrik, Herald, Igor, Isidor, Isak, Jakov, Jordan, Jozef, Julian, Kel, Kevin, Klajd, Klarens, Klark, Klement, Klevis, kolec, Laert, Lazer, Lekë, Leon, Leonard, Loredan, Lorenc, Ludovik, Luigj, Luka, Llesh, Maksim, Manuel, Marin, Mario, Mark, Marsel, Martin, Mateo, Matish, Mërkur, Mëhill (Hilë), Mikel, Mishel, Moisi, Napolon, Nard, Ndoc, Ndrec, Ndre, Ndue, Nelson, Neptun, Nestor, Nikolin, Nikë, Noel, Oliver, osvald, Pal, Paskal, Patrik, Pjerin, Pjetër, Rafael, Raul, Rikard, Robert, Roland, Romeo, Ronald, Rubena, Rubin, Rudolf, Rrok, Samuel, Salvator, Serxhio, Severin, Silvestër, Tish (Matish), Tonin, Tristan, Uesli, Uiliam, Valter, Viktor, vilson, Vlash, Xhilibert, Zef (Jozef), Zhak.

- Greek origin names

Aleksandër, Aleko, Anastas, Andrea, Anton (Andon), Apollon, Apostol, Argjir, Aristidh, Aristotel, Ateo, Demosten, Diogjen, Dionis, Dhimitër, Edip, Eftim, Emanuel, Enea, Epaminoda, Eros, Filip, Foto, Gaqo, (Jorgaq), Gavril, Grigor, Gjergj, Gjin, Gjon, Harallamb, Harilla, Harito,

Hektor, Hermes, Ilia, Irakli, Ivan, Jani, Jeronim, Jorgji, Jorgo, Jovan, Kiço, Kleanth, Kleo, Koçi, Kosta, Kostandin, Kozma, Kristaq, Kristo, Kristofor, Ksenofon, Leonardo, Lefter, Leonidha, Ligor, Loni, Llambro, Llazar, Lluka, Lluka, Mantho, Marko, Minella, Mentor, Mico, Mihal, Mitrush, miti, Miltjadh, Misto, Mitro, Nikollë, Ndreko, Nathanail, Naum, Nasho, Niqifor, Odise, Orest, Pali, Panajot, Pandeli, Pavllo, Perikli, Petraç, Petro, Platon, Polikron, Priam, Prokop, Ptoleme, Qirjako, Sanri, Serafin, Simon, Sofokli, Sofron, Sokrat, Sotir, Spartak, Spiro, Spiridon, Stavri, Stefan, Stilian, Strati, Telemak, Teodor, Timoleo, Trajan, Trifon, Thanas, themistokli, Theodhori, Theofan, Theofil, Thimi, Thoma, Uran, Vangjel, Vasil, Virgjil, Zahar, Zoi, Zoto.

Having completed the review of personal names with foreign source, mainly the religious sphere, it seems reasonable to say that that is specific to our anthroponomy from which we can draw two conclusions:

1. Personal names with religious base are inflicted by rulers violently through religion, or imposing and foreign invaders.
2. Based on the personal names of the periods when our people have been ruled as names in the Middle Ages or names during the time of Turkish rule, can not always be ascertained the ethnicity of Albanians, because they have large proportions Slavic names, Turkish, Greek, etc.

One such concern is well placed today, where more for economic reasons, the Albanian citizens have changed their names, especially those working in Greece, but their children were not given Albanian names, and often change nationality. If such a practice still continues, it comes to a point that differs considerably the report of Albanian names in favor of foreign names.

1. PATRONYMS

Compared with the name, the surname has a wider significance in practical life, because while the first sets in society identifies a person, an individual, the latter performs this function for a group of people, for one or more families.

Patronyms carry upon them regional features which are small and thus form part of the mosaic of different shades of the overall culture of a people, while anthroponyms are part of the common culture of a people, they have things in common nationally, "but often adjectives have more specific color than names, because they often show different parts where have come from the families or people concerned." 3).

We in our paper will bring 100 patronyms with higher density of use (referring to the relative frequency), to investigate the different linguistic resources, as we have mentioned above. The rankings below are done by using the density, not in alphabetical order:

Hoxha	Frashëri	Lako	Laze
Shehu	Ruci	Mehmeti	Marku
Prifti	Zeneli	Niko	Nano

³ M.Tirta, Albanian migration, internal and external, Tirana, 1999, f.83.

Cela	Balla	Osmani	Shyti
Leka	Bushati	Pano	Skënderi
Dervishi	Gjoni	Bardhi	Berberi
Kaja	Ibrahimi	Cani	Dede
Rama	Papa	Deda	Elezi
Dibra	Spahiu	Demiri	Gjergji
Abazi	Alikaj	Hasa	Jaupi
Sinani	Arapi	Kuka	Koka
Gjika	Caushi	Mema	Kondi
Kola	Halili	Myftiu	Luarasi
Murati	Konomi	Peci	Mata
Kurti	Aliaj	Shtylla	Mece
Milo	Basha	Toska	Nikolla
Muco	Mezini	Treska	Rexha
Andoni	Sula	Ymeri	Saraci
Hasani	Thanasi	Zajmi	Jorganxhi
Haxhi	Xhafa	Bezhani	Corbaxhi
Koci	Agolli	Dedja	Subashi
Frashëri	Gjata	Duro	Nikolla
Ruci	Haxhiu	Kamberi	Ndoi
Zeneli	Jaho	Kote	Zoto
Balla	Kodra	Laci	Xhani

For a more clear presentation of the most logical way we can make a classification of these patronyms. In their composition according to certain types of adjectives origin:

1. Patronymic or family names derived from the first names (names of person).
2. Family names from toponyms
3. Family names derived from names of professions, functions or appointment.

But, as Professor Ç. Bidollari stresses., "two main patronymic types in numerical terms are: second personal name or country of origin" 4).⁴

1. Family names derived from the first names or more persons are spreading. These names are based on consanguinity scale ranging from the resident to the tribe. Thus in 100 patronymic with the highest density, consist exactly this group of family names like Abbas, Sinan, Gjika, Kola, Murad, Kurti, Muco, Milo, Anthony, Hasan, Zeneli, Ibrahim Halil, Thanas, Mehmet, Niko, Osman Demir, Ymer, Kamberi, Laze, Mark Skender, Elezi, George, Jaupi Nikola etc..

2.In the second group, as mentioned above, are the family names derived from toponyms. Such family names are everywhere. This is most noticeable in urban areas generated by a heterogeneous population of their provincial happened at different times, but this possibility can not be excluded until today is an opportunity to create.

From ethnographic perspective these are of special interest, because through their lineage can be studied different elements from one province to another province or country. These names

⁴ Ç.Bidollari, Onomastik research, QSA, Tirana, 2010, f.31

show first of all that the family is derived from the country concerned, whose name it bears. Eg Bushati, Frashëri Luarasi, Kraja, Debar, Alikaj etc.

Such families bring with them not only the name of hometown or region they come from, but also all other ethnographic elements, such as dress, habits, lifestyle etc.. These elements are dissappeared for after a relative short time and the families are adapted to the new environment, but the surname is stored and proof of origin of the family or tribe.

3. In the third group there are family names derived of names of professions, functions or appointment. These family names are a good indicator of social, economic and especially of interest to ethnographic studies of different population strata and skills, especially handicrafts, the framework of which today are missing many crafts that preserve the memory of the names family members of those who once dealt with these skills, as Saraci, Jorganxhi, Barber.

In the field of securities, or by appointment naming names of Albanian families are Turkish, which is understandable if we consider the conditions of the time in which they were created. So Sefa, Subashi Caushi are derived from the time of feudal relations, and patronymic Hoxha, Shehu, Dervish, Pope, Mufti, Haxhiu, are names in the field of religious hierarchy and are very widespread in Albania, but the Albanian territories outside the territory of Albania.

Conclusions

From the above analysis we conclude that a general characteristic of our contemporary anthroponyms is its great diversity, where there are traces of the recent past impact and momentum of the development of modern versatile and due to the penetration of early childhood education and general culture in the broad strata of the people. Increased media impact throughout Albanian families brought new anthroponomy penetration of our people. Children are given Albanian names, but in recent years has been seen increasing risk of foreign personal names come from artistic names or names of the characters, especially the TV series that have invaded television screens, as well as from literary works translated into prose in our language. Therefore it is necessary the compilation of dictionaries with names simply derived from Albanian source, recommended to citizens through civil offices to use for their children.

Anthroponyms studies and Albanian patronomy with strict scientific criteria should be a significant undertaking, which begins with the identification of the vocabulary of the resources currently available in publications and historical documents. Modest contribution can bring anyone who has the appropriate language training, but first to give their opinions on linguistic affiliation of the names and the way of their shape that we have in historical records and current situation, should be linguists. Scientific studies will avoid personal names and unfair scientific interpretations, sometimes intentionally and foreign scholars with evil interests, for problems associated with Albanian names, borrowed from the invaders, the religious nomenclature, or any new borrowings for many different reasons, some of which we have mentioned above.

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