## ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES

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The word is explained as following in the Dictionary of Standard New Greek published by the Institute of Modern Greek Studies, Thessaloniki, 1998,
 uncivilized person. $[\mu \pi \sigma \dot{v} \rho \tau \zeta(l)-o-+\beta \lambda \alpha ́ \chi o \varsigma$, probably deriving from and related to the notion of 'castle guardian'). In the same dictionary, the meaning 'fort located on small island in order to protect the entrance of the port' is given for the word $\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{0} \boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{\zeta} \zeta \mathbf{l}$ [búrdzi], considering also that it derives from the Turkish burc 'fort', which was integrated in Turkish by the Arabic language.

The Etymological Dictionary of New Greek Language (Athens, 2010), prepared by the team of the professor G. Babiniotis, provides the following
 ( $<$ turk. burç $<$ arab. burg < late lat. burgus 'castle') $+B \lambda \alpha ́ \chi o \varsigma$, consequently, the word would mean the 'chief of the castle' or the 'highland Vlach'. Let's note here that in the $3^{\text {rd }}$ edition of the Dictionary of New Greek Language of G. Babiniotis (Athens, 2008), we read that the word might be related with the Slavic prige 'dirty' or the Romanian baciu 'sheep farm'.

The fact that the suggested etymology for $\mu \pi \sigma \nu \rho \tau \zeta \dot{\sigma} \beta \lambda \alpha \chi o \varsigma$ is actually not convincing leads the DSNG to doubting its etymological approach. The word $\mu \pi \sigma$ v́ $\tau \zeta_{l}$ is related to islands and ports rather than with mountain regions and rich pasture lands. Additionally, the suggested etymology is not as exhaustive as it ought to be. Our belief is that a more careful and more systematic gathering and evaluation of the already suggested etyma, as well as their examination on a Balkan frame would most probably lead to the adaptation of a more factual and reliable explanation.
D. Georgakas had made such a suggestion since the late 1940s in his extensive research on the $\Sigma \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \tau \sigma \alpha{ }^{2} \%$ (Sarakatsani), which was later ignored. Referring to previous efforts of deriving the word, Georgakas concludes that "besides the fact that the noun $\beta$ ov́ $\rho \gamma o v$ (burgus) is not related to the modern Greek $\mu \pi o v ́ \rho \tau \zeta \zeta$, Keramopoulos' hypothetical older form $\beta$ ov $\rho \gamma o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi o \varsigma$ wouldn't be able, phonetically, to evolve to $\mu \pi о \nu \rho \tau \zeta \dot{\beta} \beta \lambda \alpha \chi \circ \varsigma "(\Gamma \varepsilon \omega \rho \gamma \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ \varsigma ~ 1948-49: ~ 230) . ~$

Next, and after having presented several forms of the name Мтоvр $\tau \zeta \bar{\sigma} \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma$
 Georgakas states that it is possible that the first element of the compound is the noun $\mu \pi \rho o \dot{v} \tau \sigma \alpha$ ( $\eta$ ) 'black fringed wool coat' (Epirus, Thessaly), synon. кс́л $\alpha$ ‘cаре’. (Гєшрүака́ழ 1948-49: 231).

To support his hypothesis, Georgakas stresses that Kapaүкоóvךסє¢ were named due to their clothing; whereas, "there is no such thing as phonetic difficulty ( $\mu \pi \rho о$ v́т $\sigma \alpha$ : Млроvтбó $\beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma$ etc.)". Later on, instead of searching for the origin of the word $\mu \pi \rho o \dot{v} \tau \sigma \alpha$, Georgakas, using as his starting point the fact that "the derogative name Прıтбó $\beta \lambda \alpha \chi o l$ was explained as a combination of $\pi \rho \iota \tau \sigma \iota \dot{\alpha}+$ Bגд́zol, while $\pi \rho \iota \tau \sigma \alpha \dot{\alpha}$ is the smell coming from the bodies and the clothes of the Vlachs", is led to a second hypothesis which is following below: "It is possible though that all the aforementioned forms have a common origin. The Slavic word purts' 'billy goat' (Bulg.), prts' (Serb., Sloven.) became $\pi \rho i \tau \sigma o \varsigma ~(T h r a c e), ~$ $\pi \rho o v ́ \tau \sigma o \varsigma$ (elsewhere), $\pi \rho o v i \tau \sigma^{\prime} о \varsigma$ (or -ovৎ, Thrace, Macedonia)". The derivatives formed from the word $\pi \rho i \tau \sigma о \varsigma ~(~(\pi \rho о v ́ \tau \sigma о \varsigma-\pi о и ́ \rho \tau \sigma o \varsigma) ~ w e r e ~ t h e ~ w o r d s ~ \pi \rho ı \tau \sigma ı \alpha, ~$
 the billy goat'". Next, according to Georgakas, "it can easily be understood that the
 living like a billy goat, like a $\pi \rho i \tau \sigma o \varsigma ', \ldots, М \pi \rho о v \tau \sigma o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi o \varsigma, ~ М \pi о v \rho \tau \sigma o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi o \varsigma ; ~ a s ~$ far as the form M $\pi \sigma v \rho \tau \zeta \dot{\sigma} \beta \lambda \alpha \chi \circ \varsigma$ with the combination $-\tau \zeta-(=\mathrm{dz})$ is concerned, it may have been formed by the assimilation of the voiceless $t s$ by the voiced consonant $r$ (or even by paretymological influence of the word $\mu \pi 0$ о́p $\tau \zeta 1$ [búrdzi]) (Гє由рүака́ऽ 1948-49: 231-32).
 from two different roots ( $\mu \pi \rho o \dot{v} \tau \sigma \alpha$ and $\pi \rho i \tau \sigma o \varsigma)$ considering that both of them are relevant and correlated.

In our opinion, taking for granted that "they were called K $\alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \kappa \sigma$ v́v $\eta \delta \varsigma \varsigma$ due to their clothing" as the author notes, as well as because of the fact that the word $\mu \pi о v \rho \tau \zeta \dot{\beta} \beta \lambda \alpha \chi o \varsigma$ belongs to the same semantic field as the words $\alpha \rho \beta \alpha \nu \iota t \dot{\beta} \beta \lambda \alpha \chi o$ s Vlach/shepherd who comes from Albanian regions and speaks the respective dialect' and $\kappa \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma(\kappa)$ ov́v $\eta \varsigma$ 'shepherd who wears a black fur coat ( $\gamma(\kappa)$ ov́v $\alpha$ )', its derivation from the word $\mu \pi \rho o v i \tau \sigma \alpha$ seems far more convincing.

Nonetheless, where is the word $\mu \pi \rho o \dot{v} \tau \sigma \alpha$ derived from? According to the well known researcher of the traditional clothing and art of Epirus, A. Chatzimichali, in Epirus and especially in the region of Ioannina, during the Turkish occupation, " $\mu \pi \rho o v ́ \tau \zeta \varepsilon \varsigma$ and $\mu \pi \varepsilon \rho o v ́ \tau \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma$ (black fringed coats) were weaved among others, types of clothing that were pretty common among the $A \rho \beta \alpha v i t \varepsilon \varsigma$
 produced them were called $\mu \pi \rho o v \tau \zeta \dot{\alpha} \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$ or $\mu \pi \varepsilon \rho o v \tau \sigma \alpha \dot{\delta} \varepsilon \varsigma$ (X $\alpha \tau \zeta \eta \mu \chi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \eta \eta$ 1960: 451). With a relevant footnote, the researcher informs us that "black fringed $\mu \pi \rho о$ v́t $\zeta \varepsilon \varsigma$ (coats) were worn by many peasants in Epirus and especially by the
most tough ones who lived in the highlands. Consequently, due to the $\mu \pi \rho o v i \tau \zeta \varepsilon \varsigma$, the name $\mu \pi \sigma v \rho \tau \zeta \dot{\sigma} \beta \lambda \alpha \chi \circ \varsigma$ is used in urban regions to describe the lout, the uncivilized, crude person" (X $\alpha \tau \zeta \eta \mu \downarrow \chi \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta$ 1960: 451)

The article of Chatzimichali was published some 10 years later than that of Georgakas, who would have probably been helped by the information she provided. The issue that emerges, however, is that none of those who tried to find the etymon of the specific word during the next decades, were assisted or led by those information!

The linguistic-geographic data, as well as the information that Albanians shepherds used to wear $\mu \pi \rho o v i \tau \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma$, led us to the research of the etymon of the word in neighboring languages setting Albanian as our starting point. In this language, the word berr 'ram or sheep, billy goat or goat' is found, having as its derivative the word bërr-úc 'fringed cape made of wool, usually black' (Çabej 1976: 202, 217). According to Çabej (1976: 217) the word is found also as bruc; while having been integrated into the Aromanian as bruță 'caban de drap noir sans manches, ayant la même forme que l'iepîngeâua dacoroumaine' < alb. bërrúcë, brúcë 'mantello con rivestimento di lana par la pioggia e per il freddo' (Papahagi 1974: 286).

We would like to add two more things need to be highlight, before concluding. First of all, the word $\mu \pi \sigma \rho \rho \tau \zeta$ ó $\beta \lambda \alpha \chi \circ \varsigma$ is still used nowadays, but mostly metaphorically. Moreover, due to the fact that $\mu \pi$ ov $\tau \zeta$ o- is semantically non-transparent, there is plenty of space for several para-semantic interpretations or puns such as the following (from the Internet dialogues): 'O $\chi \downarrow \kappa \alpha l \beta \lambda \alpha ́ \chi o ~ \rho \varepsilon ~ \varphi i ́ \lambda \varepsilon$, $\mu \pi \rho о v \tau \zeta о \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о о о о \ldots .$. K $\lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha}, \varepsilon \sigma v ́ ~ \theta \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \mu \alpha \theta \eta ́ \mu \alpha \tau \alpha ~ \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \eta v l \kappa \eta ́ \varsigma ~ \gamma \lambda \omega ́ \sigma \sigma \alpha \varsigma!~ \Sigma l \gamma \alpha ́ ~ \mu \eta v ~ \varepsilon i ́ \mu \alpha ı ~$ $\kappa \alpha \iota ~ \chi \alpha \lambda \kappa ı v o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma, ~ \alpha \sigma \eta \mu o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma, ~ \chi \rho v \sigma o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma ~ к . \tau . \lambda ., ~ \mu \pi о v \rho \tau \zeta о ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma ~ \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota ~ \rho \varepsilon$ yí $\delta . . . /$ You can't call me Vlach man, but $\mu \pi \rho \circ v \tau \zeta \circ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о o o o . . . W e l l$, you probably need tutoring in Greek! As if I was $\chi \alpha \lambda \kappa l v o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi o \varsigma, ~ \alpha \sigma \eta \mu o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma, ~ \chi \rho v \sigma o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma ~ e t c ., ~$ it's called $\mu \pi о \nu \rho \tau \zeta$ о́ $\beta \lambda \alpha \chi \circ \varsigma ~ y o u ~ g o a t . . . ~ I n ~ t h i s ~ c a s e ~ \mu \pi \rho о v \tau \zeta o-~(<\mu \pi \rho о v ́ \tau \sigma \alpha) ~ h a s ~$ been related to $\mu \pi \rho о v \nu \tau \zeta о-(<\mu \pi \rho o v ́ v \tau \zeta o \zeta) /$ bronze, which leads to the formation of the words bronze-Vlach, silver-Vlach and gold-Vlach / $\chi \alpha \lambda \kappa ı v o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi \circ \varsigma, \alpha \sigma \eta \mu o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi \circ \varsigma$ каı $\chi \rho v \sigma o ́ \beta \lambda \alpha \chi о \varsigma$.

Next, besides the doubt he expresses as far as the existence of Balkan Linguistics as a particular scientific field or orientation (Гع $\omega \rho \gamma \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ \varsigma ~ 1948-49: ~ 236), ~$ this initial suggestion made by him, is completed as we can see when analyzed in a Balkan frame.

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These words have been analyzed in a recent research paper of ours (Kyriazis 2012: 144-45); however, an article by the researcher В. Шульгач (2011), that was published during the same period, as well as additional material we managed to gather require a more thorough approach to the already existing relevant literature. In our specific article we also referred, among others, to the following:
"Another interesting case is that of the Gr.dial. words коикоичpíкоия and коичр́ќкоия, which mean ' $1 . \pi \rho \omega \tau$ ó $\alpha \lambda \alpha /$ /colostrum' and '2. The crust formed on the surface of boiled milk' respectively. These words are found in Upland Pieria
 коикоичрíүка 'a type of scratch коvдı́ $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ ', which is a kind of dessert made of colostrum (Мжо́үкаৎ 1964: A 180, see also the word коvкоичр́үкоя in

 found as well as $\gamma к о \cup \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ s ̌ \tau \rho \alpha, 347$, and vøлоv́ра 'colostrum', 418), корф' $\gamma \gamma(1)$ 'dense pie made of colostrum' (Тऽочиє́рка, Полакітбоऽ 2006: 116, as well as ク̆ $\gamma \kappa \alpha$ кро ' $\pi \rho \omega \tau$ то́ $\alpha \lambda{ }^{\circ}$ '/'early colostrum', 88). According to Aravantinos, there are the words код $\lambda \alpha \dot{\sigma} \rho \alpha$ and $\gamma \lambda$ otó $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ for 'ewe's colostrum' (1909:50) and the word $\gamma \lambda$ oú $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ for the dessert made of ewe's colostrum (1909: 33); however, in Çamëri is used the word groviqe 'një lloj tëmbële që bëhet me qumështin e parë' [cf. Gr. $\pi \rho \omega \tau$ т́ү $\alpha \lambda \alpha$ ] (kulloshtrën): klloshtrën e hedh në një tepsi edhe е pjek në furrë e bënet groviqe' (Haxhihasani 1974: 49). As a result, we realize that the words коv $\lambda 1 \alpha ́ \sigma \tau \rho \alpha / \gamma \lambda$ oú $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ are used in Epirus for both $\pi \rho \omega \tau$ ó $\gamma \lambda \lambda \alpha /$ colostrum and for a kind of dessert made of it; whereas in çamërisht, the first is given as qumësht i parë and klloshtër and the second is given as groviqe [gro'viçe], which probably derives from the Bulg. dial. word коврнг 'малко кравайче, което раздават на коледари', which is found also as кофръг, коврнк (БЕР II 512). If the interpretation given above is correct ${ }^{1}$, then we can assume that, in the case of the words коичрі́коия/ко́рфүүкац (< Bulg. кофръг), the use of the name of the product is extended to the raw material, following the exactly opposite procedure
 $\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \pi \rho \omega \tau о ́ \gamma \alpha \lambda \alpha "$ ".

Шульгач, after presenting several forms and meanings from all the Slavic speaking area, that derive from "прасловянские *kъrviga, *kъrvigъ", concludes that "Как свндетельствует фактический апеллятивный материал, частные значения из сферы кулинарной терминологии 'каравай', ‘ломоть хлеба’, ‘бублик’, ..., и др. легко возводимы к более общему значению ‘что-н. круглое, округлое, неровное' - одному из компонентов семантической палитры и.-е. *(s)ker- ‘гнуть, кривить; крутить; вертеть'.

Показательно, что приблизительно такой же набор семем присущ и рефлексам псл. *kъrva, *kъrvь, служащих основой для *kъrviga и др." (Шульгач 2011:41).

The findings presented in this article provide the possibility of interpreting the different types of the word based on the plenty of forms it has in several Slavic languages as well as in older periods of those languages. For example, in our article

[^0]regarding the inter－linguistic isosemy in the Pindos region we had written the following：
＂As far as the word коикоифрíүкоз is concerned，there is a possibility that it is a product of intermingling of the words коирфíqко̧ and коир’甲ף́（корири́） ＇$\alpha v \theta$ ó $\gamma \alpha \lambda \alpha$＇／＇cream＇，which appear in the broader region of Epirus（М $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ о́ $\gamma \kappa \alpha \varsigma$ 1964：A 188）and present cases of isosemy with other Balkan languages，such as
 Accordingly，we can make the hypothesis of a possible evolution of the words
 similar example of the words коир甲оикє́ $\alpha \lambda$ оv（коричокє́ $\alpha \lambda о$ ）＞коиркоикє́ $\alpha \lambda о v$
 hairs make a twist＇（Мло́үкаৎ 1964：A 189）＂．（Kyriazis 2012：145）．

Without excluding the possibility of an internal change，the forms кокофрі́күки，коикоичрі́ $к о \varsigma$ ，that carry a doubling of the first syllable，can be correlated now with forms such as the Russian како́рва＇род ромашки＇；whereas， the form бкоркофíүкı＇the milk pie made from the first milk produced by the goat
 75），being the only one we found bearing a starting s－，is possibly related to the respective dialectic types of the Russian language that bear an s－in the beginning of the word，such as скивиро́к＇ломтик，кусочек（хлеба，ветчины и т．п．）＇ （Шульгач 2011：41）．

Extending the research on the presence and dissemination of the word корф＇́үкı and its variants in both the Greek and the Albanian language provided us with new findings．As far as Greek is concerned，except of the material presented in our 2012 article，we also found the following：кочкоичрí $к ⿺$＂the＇first milk＇．．． which is dispersed in water and boiled afterwards＂（＇А $\gamma \rho \alpha \varphi \alpha$ ，Т $\alpha \kappa \eta \varsigma ~ 2003: ~ 72), ~$
 1938－48：267），коикоv甲рívi＇gallantine made from the first milk＇（Pov́ $\mu \varepsilon \lambda \eta$ ，


 1966：138），ко́ $\rho \varphi \downarrow \gamma \alpha \varsigma$＂it＇s the＇first milk＇that is milked after the animal has given birth．It becomes thicker with boiling．It is cut in slices and eaten＂（region
 milk＇of the sheep＂（По́ $\pi$ оßо Єєбл $\rho \omega \tau i ́ \alpha$ ，М $\pi$ о́үкаऽ В＇1966：138），корфои́үкı ＂milk pie made of the＇first milk＇．．．the $\gamma$ оv $\lambda 1 \alpha \sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ becomes thicker with fire＂
 （Моирүко́vа H $\pi \varepsilon i ́ \rho o v, ~ Z \varepsilon ́ \rho \beta \alpha \varsigma ~ 2010: ~ 331, ~ \Lambda i ́ \sigma \tau \alpha ~ \Theta \varepsilon \sigma \pi \rho \omega \tau i ́ \alpha \varsigma, ~ М \pi o ́ \gamma к а \varsigma ~ B ' ~ 1966: ~$ 138）．The material we have gathered up to this point shows that the word кор甲í and its various forms are found mainly in Epirus，Macedonia（mountainous Pieria）， Thessaly（Agrafa），Roumeli and Peloponnese．Another observation in this case is that this word is frequently used along with the word коv $\lambda \alpha \alpha \sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ ，either as its
synonym or in a complementary distribution with it. In many cases, the words $\kappa о v \lambda \iota \alpha ́ \sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ and корюíqкı, as well as their various types are used as synonyms of the words $\pi \rho \omega \tau$ ó $\alpha \lambda \alpha, v \omega \pi \circ$ и́ $\rho \alpha, \eta \eta \gamma \kappa \alpha \iota \rho o$ etc. that have Greek origin.

Compared to the Greek data, the respective dialectic material of Albanian is not characterized by the same lots of variants ${ }^{2}$. In south Albanian dialects, except of the noun groviqe, that has already been mentioned ${ }^{3}$, the word is found in çamërisht in other forms. That's why we encounter the forms krovék 'qumështi i parë i kafshëve pas pjelljes ...; kroveku haet i pjekur në furrë' (Haxhihasani 1974: 63) and korovíqe 'kulloshtër e zierë pa ujë' (Haxhihasani 1974: 62). ). The data given by Haxhihasani are proven by an old inhabitant of the area, according to whom in the Ambelia region of Thesprotia the forms krovíq and koroviq are used meaning 'pastry made from the коv $\lambda 1 \alpha \sigma \tau \rho \alpha$ '. Another form is found in a dictionary that contains material from south Albania, without providing other geographic indications: koroviçe 'petulla të vogëla të friguara në tigan me vaj ose me gjalpë'/'small pancakes fried in a frying pan with oil or butter' (Tase 2006: 115). The geographic distribution of the aforementioned forms shows that their presence is due to Bulgarian influence.

It wouldn't probably be irrelevant, if we mentioned here the word korrovi-a 'virgola; ricciolo; curva; arrotolamento', found in the Albanian speaking communities of South Italy (Giordano 2000: 200) and possibly related to the same pro-Slavic root *kъrvigъ bearing the meaning 'round, round-shaped'. We note that in the same region the word korviqez 'pagnottina' is found (Scutari 2010: 37), the formation of which requires the existence of a korviq base. The notion of the round shape is also prevailing in the noun korrovéq 'kind of melon', that is presented in the manuscript of Albanian-Greek dictionary of E. Mitko, which is currently being published (Qirjazi 2012). Another word, deriving probably from the same root, is the noun kukuvríq (Fjalor 1980), the meanings of which show that we are probably talking about homonymous words that fall under the same lemma: ' 1 . Newborn bird 2. Male owl 3. (mythol.) vampire 4. (adverb. usage) tangled'. From the meanings of the word kukuvriq, the last one seems to derive directly from the meaning 'bun' of the word *kъrvigъ. Concerning its usage as an adverb, compare with the Greek phrase $\mu \alpha \zeta \varepsilon v ́ \tau \eta \kappa \varepsilon[\sigma \alpha v]$ коvдоv́ $\alpha$ 'it coiled' and its Albanian synonym $u$ mblodh kulaç.

As the new dialectic forms of the word in Greek and Albanian were increasing, a hypothesis that this word should also be found in the Aromanian of the region emerged naturally. Checking Papahagi's dictionary we didn't find any relevant data. Nevertheless, a recent book on the Vlachs of Albania and their

[^1]language (Poçi 2009) seems that was "hiding" the key word for the verification of our hypothesis: kúrv-ă/a 'brumi që përdoret për të zënë kulaçin / the yeast used to make bagles' (Poçi 2009: 189). We believe that this form derives from the Paleo-Slavic root *kъrva (see Шульгач 2011: 41). The Aromanian of South Albania provides us, in this way, with unique evidence regarding the meanings of the Paleo-Slavic word *kbrva, one of which, 'prostitute', was not only saved in the Slavic languages but also integrated as a loan word in Albanian, Greek, etc. (see Шульгач 2011: 41). It is also worth noting here that, just like in the case of the word корфíүк1, we had a semantic change from the name of the product to the name of the raw material. The hypothesis we make suggests that the Aromanian word $k u ́ r v-a ̆ / a$ initially used to mean 'bun, coil' and later on took the meaning 'yeast'.

We believe that the existence of such a word, probably unknown in the Daco-Romanian, constitutes one more indication of the long term contact of the Aromanian with the Greek, the Albanian and the Slavic (Bulgarian) languages in the broader region of Epirus.

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 Оиоблоvঠía̧ Movрүка́vас.


K $\alpha v \varepsilon \lambda \alpha \kappa o ́ \pi о v \lambda о \varsigma, \Delta .2000, ~ Г \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \alpha ́ \rho ı о ~ \pi \varepsilon \lambda о \pi о v v \eta \sigma \iota \alpha \kappa \eta ́ \varsigma ~ \delta ı \alpha \lambda \varepsilon ́ \kappa \tau о v . ~ А Ө \eta ́ v \alpha . ~$
К $\alpha \tau \sigma \alpha \lambda i ́ \delta \alpha \varsigma, ~ Г . ~ 2004, ~ Н ~ \tau \alpha v \tau o ́ \tau \eta \tau \alpha ~ \tau о v ~ \beta о \rho \varepsilon ı о \eta \pi \varepsilon \imath \rho \omega \tau \iota к о v ́ ~ \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \eta v ı \sigma \mu о v ́ . ~ I \omega \alpha ́ v v ı v \alpha: ~ I B E . ~$

 М $\alpha v o ́ \lambda \eta ~ Т \rho ı \alpha v \tau \alpha \varphi v \lambda \lambda i ́ \delta \eta . ~$
 $\Lambda \varepsilon \xi$ ıкодоүías.
 $\Lambda \varepsilon \xi$ єкодоүі́ац.
 Мє $\lambda \varepsilon \tau \dot{\sigma} v$.
 $\delta \eta ́ \mu о v \mathrm{~A} \gamma \nu \alpha ́ v \tau \omega \nu$.



Та́кŋऽ, В. 2003, Н аү $\alpha \varphi \imath \omega ́ \tau \iota \kappa \eta ~ \gamma \lambda \omega ́ \sigma \sigma \alpha . ~ К \alpha \rho \delta i ́ \tau \sigma \alpha . ~$
Х $\alpha \tau \zeta \eta \mu \chi \alpha ́ \lambda \eta$, А. 1960, Р $\alpha \pi \tau \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma ~-~ \chi \rho v \sigma о \rho \rho \alpha ́ \pi \tau \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \kappa \alpha ı ~ к \alpha \pi о \tau \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma . ~ А \varphi ı \varepsilon ́ \rho \omega \mu \alpha ~ \sigma \tau \eta ~ \mu v \eta ́ \mu \eta ~ \tau о v ~ М \alpha v o ́ \lambda \eta ~$ Tрı $\alpha v \tau \alpha \varphi v \lambda \lambda i \delta \eta$. ఆєбба入оvíкท, 445-474.


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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Note that the Romanian word covrig 'produs alimentar in formă de inel, de opt etc.' also derives from the Bulgarian kovrig (DEXLR 1998: 234).

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The plenty of forms presented by the word корфí $к \kappa$ in Greek is due to the existence/presence
     forms, cream', which is widely disseminated and has led to several mixtures.
    ${ }^{3}$ The word groviqe, which is absolutely idiomatic, is recorded by the Fjalor 1980 that coded the vocabulary of standard Albanian.

