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**Master Program: English Language Teaching**



**“ENGLISH LEXICAL BORROWINGS IN THE ALBANIAN VERSION OF THE LAWS  
AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO”**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out to examine the effects of English language on written Albanian. More specifically, it looked at the Constitution and some of the laws of the Republic of Kosovo to determine whether there were lexical borrowings from English in the language used in those documents and if so, to what extent. As many as 142 lexical borrowings were excerpted based on their frequency of occurrence and their etymology, and a detailed analysis was carried out according to the adaptation levels that borrowed words undergo when entering a particular language, in this case, Albanian. As for the morphological level of adaptation, most of the anglicisms were found to be nouns followed by adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Most of the loanwords seemed to have been adapted according to the Albanian language rules of word formation, i.e. certain English suffixes were substituted by the corresponding Albanian ones. However, though in a smaller percentage, a number of words were transferred into Albanian keeping their original English form. With regard to semantics, most of the borrowings took place for the purpose of filling the gaps with certain new words denoting new concepts, or carrying other connotative meanings, with special emphasis in the field of economy and technology. On the other hand, quite a number of words appeared to have been transferred into Albanian unnecessarily as a result of insufficient grasp of both Albanian and English languages during the translation of the documents.

The online Etymology Dictionary was consulted to identify the etymological origin of the words used. Most of the words resulted to be of Latin origin that have made their way into Albanian either from French, Italian, Slavic languages, or most recently from English.

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## **Chapter I: Introduction**

### **1.1. Aims and Objectives**

The aim of this research is to determine the amount of English lexical borrowings in the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. More specifically, its purpose is to examine the morphological and semantic aspects of the words. An initial analysis from the morphological point of view will be conducted to examine words from all possible perspectives. Subsequently, a semantic analysis will attempt to reveal whether the loanwords in Albanian are used unnecessarily or with the aim of filling lexical gaps to name certain notions.

### **1.2. Research Questions**

1. How much are anglicisms used in the field of law in Kosovo?
2. To which word class category is the largest number of loanwords in the field of law?
3. Are these anglicisms of second origin, i.e. are they of English origin, or has English borrowed them from other languages?
4. How do these borrowings adjust to Albanian language from the semantic, phonologic, and morphological point of view?

### **1.2. Background and Research Purpose**

This research aims to examine the influence of English in Albanian language, considering that nowadays English is a word donor to many languages, and it has won the status of a global language in many countries of the world. According to Crystal (1996), English can be called a global language since it has been given the status of a global language despite the fact that it is



not spoken as a first language globally, and it is also one of the most commonly taught foreign languages in the world.

Although English and Albanian had been in contact for many years before, they came into a closer contact in the post-war period in Kosovo. "This „closer“ connection was due to the presence of foreign missions and various international organizations in Kosovo. Much of this international presence was from English speaking parts of the world, and even when this was not the case, the primary language of interaction with these institutions and organizations was English. Moreover, international organizations brought with them the need for translation services from Albanian into English and vice-versa, and many young Albanian speakers were hired as translators. Since these young people lacked the proper Albanian and English language skills, many English words entered the spoken and written Albanian (Nuhiu; 2013). Amidst these newly created conditions, the contact between English and Albanian became more direct, with Albanian borrowing more freely from English to adjust to the new lexical needs.

This situation continued for many years, and the use of English reached the level that today has almost won the status of a second language. According to the United Nations Resolution 1244, prior to the declaration of independence in 2008, English had the status of the official language in Kosovo along with Albanian and Serbian (Ismajli 2003; Munishi 2006). This situation also coincided with the global trends of English becoming increasingly more present in almost every field, primarily due to the technological advancement, and the United States and United Kingdom's role as the economic world powers.

Countries that have been „overwhelmed“ by English words have different attitudes toward the use of English. Some countries are more open to the use of English, as they accept it as an international language and a source of lexical enrichment. On the other hand, there are countries that see English as a threat to their own language. For instance, in one such example, France has introduced laws against those who use English instead of existing French equivalents.

In Kosovo, people generally tend to use English a lot in various situations, such as in informal communication, in the media, music, social networking sites, as well in the government, other public and private institutions, and within more specialized professional and technical occupations. Oftentimes, the reason for such extensive use of English is attributed to the sense of gratitude that our people feel toward the West, in particular, the United States, for their contribution to the independence of Kosovo. Or it may as well be that under the new circumstances, it has become trendy to speak English rather than Albanian.

According to Nuhiu, V. (2013), institutions that should have dealt with anglicisms have become anemic, either due to frequent deviations within a very short period of time, or the lack of financial resources. He continues that this problem should primarily concern albanologists, than linguists and Albanian intellectuals. In fact, Nuhiu is among the first Albanian linguists to have studied this field. His book „Ndikimi i anglishtes ne gjuhën shqipe“ is a collection of his studies within the field of English influence in Albanian, where he constantly suggests further research as new words are added and adopted every day. His studies concentrate on the phonological and phonetic analysis of a small number of anglicisms encountered at the time in the printed and electronic media, as well as in everyday language.

Nowadays, the use of anglicisms is evident in many fields in Kosovo. We encounter them either in formal or informal situations. A formal document is the Constitution as a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which the Republic of Kosovo is governed, as well as the numerous laws that stem from it.

Given the extensive presence of anglicisms in spoken and written Albanian in various fields, this thesis will attempt to determine whether these official documents have been also affected by English, and compile a possible list of all the occurrences of English lexical borrowings. As a number of laws that are approved by the Assembly are translated from English into Albanian, the commonly poor quality of these translations leads to the presence of many anglicisms. “In addition, a considerable number of laws, commonly those related to politics, are originally written in English” (Hamiti, 2013 p.27).

Thus, the study aims to present the English lexical borrowings that are used in the Constitution and some of the laws of the Republic of Kosovo. A list of all the occurrences of these words and all the forms that they have taken will be compiled. Its purpose is to see whether anglicisms are used for the lack of Albanian equivalents or with the purpose of enriching the Albanian language vocabulary with synonyms. The study will also attempt to reveal the extent to which these borrowings have been adapted and integrated into the Albanian language system of rules.

Moreover, this research will seek to determine whether the meanings of the words remain the same or change when they are adopted by the Albanian language, which, according to Filipovic (1960), comprises the semantic level of analysis of the borrowing. More specifically, it aims to determine whether these lexical borrowings substitute the existing words with exact same meanings, or there is an extension of meaning of that particular word. Upon analyzing a number of lexical borrowings, there will be a discussion of some borrowings that name new notions and could be accepted if their presence in the language is justified, as well as a list of unnecessary words that could be excluded from the Albanian language will be provided.

Last but not least, the research is undertaken for the purpose of finding whether the foreign terms encountered in the study are borrowed directly from the source language, in this case, English, or through other languages. "Some scholars equate lexical borrowing with direct or integral borrowing, whereas indirect borrowing occurs when a word is transferred into the receiving language via other languages" (Fischer, 2008: p. 6).

## **Short Explanation of the Main Points Discussed in the Thesis**

### **- Definition of Terms**

The term „Anglicism“ was first used in the seventeenth century referring to „expressions from English used in other languages“ (Oxford English Dictionary: Cit. Fischer: 2008 p.8).

According to Filipović (1995), anglicisms are all the lexical items with recognizably English origin, which is considered quite a broad definition. Some others, such as Görlach (1994: p. 224) “defined an anglicism as a word or idiom that is recognizably English in its form (spelling, pronunciation, morphology, or at least one of three)”.

Haugen (1953 p.35) “has defined borrowing as an attempt by a speaker to reproduce patterns which he has learned in another”. On the other hand, if a foreign word is translated, then the new word is called a loan-translation, for which the French term Calque is often used (Filipović, 1960).

According to Bloomfield (1935 p.53), “there is a distinction between direct and cultural borrowing.

The first form of borrowing occurs when two speakers of the languages live within the same geographical and topographical space, in this way they use each-others language. The other type of borrowing according to Bloomfield is cultural. This happens when both the source and the receiving language are spoken in two different geographical and topographical spaces”. In the case of the Republic of Kosovo, the contacts between English and Albanian used to be only cultural until 1999. The contact has become direct with the presence of many international organizations and youth employment in these organizations.

## Chapter II: The Review of the Literature

### 1.1. English as a Global Language

One can hear English everywhere. Technological innovations bring about, new terms (mostly English) that are embraced by many languages and adopted as their own, often in the lack of authentic alternatives. One question that arises in this situation is whether there are consequences to this? Is English moving toward becoming the only language spoken in the world? Perhaps this might be the case if it weren't for purists who consider English a threat to their own languages and are unlikely to allow its impact to reach the level where it might substitute almost all the words of that particular language, as is the case with French. On the other hand, native English speakers might feel proud that their language has reached the level where everyone is able to understand it; however, there are consequences to this as well. As Crystal (1996, p.2) points out, "people in the world may not speak English in the way its native speakers want to and they are changing it to suit themselves". Thus, the feeling of ownership is questioned and, if it happens as it is predicted that English will in fact be a global language, then nobody will own it anymore. Görlach (2002 p.15), however, "claims that there is no direct danger to English to be in any way affected by the incomplete acquisition and incorrect usage of the linguistic norms. According to the author, it is still more likely for European languages to be influenced by English than the opposite way".

A language, according to Crystal (1996 p.9), "attains authentically global status when it generates a special role that is known in every country". There are two main ways in which a language can achieve its status as a global language. One of the ways is by becoming the official language of a country, i.e. to be used as a medium of communication either in government, media, in the educational system. The other way a language acquires its global status is by being taught as a primary foreign language in schools.

David Crystal explains that English as an international language began its global career during the Middle Ages, when it moved from England up to Scotland and across the sea to Ireland. Thereupon, it crossed the Atlantic, and then the Indian Ocean and beyond as a political and military power. When the British Empire became a global reality, English was described as a „language on which the sun never sets“. But as Crystal continues, the military power is not enough as political fortunes rise and fall. Today, English is still a world language, though the British Empire is something that belongs to the past. Three other kinds of power helped prolong its position. During the Industrial Revolution, English was seen as the power of knowledge since it became the main language of science and technology. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was associated with economic power: „if money talks“, then the language it was chiefly talking about was that of the pound and dollar. And during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, English was identified as the language of cultural power, used in everything from transport to advertising, from pop music to the Internet.

According to Haugen (1988 p.55), “English started to act as a serious donor to other languages in the twentieth century. Before that period, English mostly accepted foreign words into its dictionary and was used in the foreign area only by sellers and fishermen who travelled to English-speaking countries for trading purposes”.

“After the World War II, and especially after the fall of the Iron Curtain, English has become a dominant international language. This was due to the close contact between Anglo-American countries and the rest of Europe, where the tendency of using anglicisms has increased” (Görlach, 2003:pp. 117).

The presence of English in Albanian language varied in different periods, though these two languages did not have any direct contact. Nuhiu (2013) gives a brief historical background of the early contacts between English and Albanian in general. Before World War II, there was a

secondary English school in Albania. Then, many families emigrated to the United States of America enabling them to influence their relatives in the homeland. The School of Philology of the University of Prishtina and Tirana both established their Departments of English Language and Literature. "In early 1970s, many primary and secondary schools in Kosovo had at least one English teacher. Subsequently, English became a mandatory subject in schools of all levels. Also, numerous English seminars and courses were organized and developed in Kosovo alongside educational radio and TV programs in English" (Nuhiu; pp. 24).

On the other hand, Gërmizaj (2009) examined the contacts between English and Albanian through the analysis of bilingual English-Albanian dictionaries compiled throughout history. The first English-Albanian dictionary was published in 1915. A closer contact is known to be in the after-war period in Kosovo. She puts forth the necessity of compiling larger bilingual English-Albanian dictionaries in accordance with the newly created reality in the country, in which the opportunity for contacts, with both spoken and written English, are ever increasing.

After 1999, contacts between these two languages in Kosovo became closer and greater. Nuhiu points out that the "Albanian language in the post-war period has been „deformed“ and has come out of the standard language framework defined by the Congress of Orthography in 1972" (pp.123-124). He is concerned with the amount of English words coming into the language so furiously within a short period of time and finding the native Albanian speakers unprepared and unable to deal with them accordingly. Thus, anglicisms are encountered a lot in the printed or electronic media, among many other mediums. English has to a great extent taken over the Albanian language in almost every sphere. These great changes in the Albanian language have mainly occurred in the post-war period in Kosovo as the country opened up to the rest of the world. Internet also played a great role, including the social networking sites initially utilized primarily by the younger population, but which in time became increasingly more popular with the rest of the population as well.

English has also become increasingly more present in the vocabulary of the politicians who readily use loanwords to express their ideas even in situations where their usage is unnecessary. According to Weinreich (1953 p.112), “people use foreign words in their speech to show a higher level of foreign languages”. Music has also been affected by this new situation, i.e. one can hear many anglicisms within a single modern Albanian song. In this way, Albanian language has become „enriched“ by English in different fields.

The phenomenon of anglicisms is not present only in Albanian speaking countries. In fact, other European countries have dealt with the influence of English even earlier. It goes back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century when European peoples started to borrow words from English (Filipović, 1960). The publication of “The Dictionary of European Anglicisms” in 2001 by Manfred Görlach was an indicator of how much English had influenced other languages. Albanian was among other European languages included in Görlach’s dictionary although the lack of studies in Albanian is frequently stressed, given the great number of anglicisms present in the language that were not included in his dictionary. “The expansion of the influence of English language makes the languages with lower prestige feel threatened. Among them also the Albanian language, which, according to Nuhiu is not strong enough and does not have the power to deal with the flux of foreign words (pp. 129). In this case, as Nuhiu points out, the Albanian language would only incur from other languages rather than influence others”.



## 1.2. Why Borrowing Words?

Languages have always borrowed words in what seems to be a normal practice. From the linguistics point of view, lexical borrowing is a natural process and it has been going on since the beginning of languages and the language-induced contact. However, the modern and globalized world has put languages under pressure as a result of the growing need to name new objects and concepts emerging from different fields, and, in turn, it has become a great challenge for linguists and language users alike to find ways for meeting these new demands. According to McGregor (2009 p.38), "With the increasing globalization of English during recent decades, and its status of the international language of business, science and technology, many languages have borrowed, and continue to borrow, considerable numbers of English specialized terms from these domains".

Hence (2009; p.65), "borrowing is unavoidable as long as languages need to name new concepts". But, there should be a language policy when it comes to borrowing. Needless words should not be allowed to enter a language. According to Vesel Nuhiu (2013: pp.126), "those who deal with borrowing issues should be neutral. A principle of borrowing issues should be applied, which would allow the borrowing of a foreign element into a given language while at the same time avoiding the borrowing of unnecessary words already existing in that language".

According to Durkin, lexical borrowing has traditionally been identified as need and prestige. A more regular kind of borrowing for „need“ takes place in the language of science, technology when a new entity, thing, process, concept is named in one language and that particular name is transferred into another language.

"However, words have been borrowed even where the equivalents existed in the receiving language, either as a matter of style or showing higher knowledge and enriching the language with other synonyms". This is known as prestige (Durkin: pp. 142).

“A word is adopted when there is a lack of its equivalent in the receiving language and when it is not easy or possible to find a term or expression of the new notion” (Weinreich: 1953 p.98). Linguists consider that it is much easier to borrow than to substitute a foreign element with a linguistic element of the receiving language. On the other hand, “it is considered that for the receiving language it is better if the foreign word or expression is substituted or even translated into a receiving language than borrowed” (Cit. Nuhiu: pp. 126; Weinreich: 1953 p.21).

According to Fischer, the attitudes toward English differ from country to country. Their history plays a great role as well as their connection with the western world and the United States. Countries like Sweden, Norway, and Finland are more likely to open up and accept influences from other countries than are more populated countries. Also, there are numerous countries that have initiated multiple campaigns over the years against the use of anglicisms for fear that their languages might cease to exist under the English influence.

Similar attempts at „purifying“ the language have been made by different countries under specific historical circumstances. “For instance, in 1930s the fascist regime in Italy tried to replace all foreign words with native ones, but the policy was successful only in certain aspects of the language” (Pirkkalainen: 2002 p. 9).

Another more recent example of purification of language as a historical consequence was that of former Yugoslav languages/dialects. Croats, Bosnians, and Serbs all made serious attempts after the war to purify their “languages” from Serbian and Croatian words, respectively, and sought to strengthen their language identity by adding other foreign words, e.g. Croats added Italian words, Bosnians added Turkish and Arabic words.

Albanian was in direct contact with Turkish for about five hundred years during the Ottoman Empire and consequently was greatly influenced by it. Replacing all existing Turkish words in Albanian lexicon with appropriate equivalents is practically impossible given the length of their presence in the language and the level of their integration and assimilation into the Albanian language lexicon. "An attempt at purification and enrichment of the Albanian language was made at the beginning of the 1980s in Albania" (Jorgaqi; pp.191). At the time, Albanian language was mostly influenced by Italian and Greek, and the idea was to replace the borrowings with Albanian words. To help address the issues and problems arising from the use of Albanian words instead of foreign equivalents, a special publication, a journal „Gjuha jone“ (Our Language) (1980) was published by the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Albania alongside a series of newspaper articles under the title "Using Albanian Instead of English.

Jorgaqi (2005; pp. 191) claims that the „purification“ of the Albanian language was characterized by two movements - the first occurred in the second half of the 19th century and was inspired by the Albanian cultural elite. This movement aimed at substituting Turkish and Greek loans with Albanian equivalents. In this effort, some international words were translated into Albanian such as *gjeologji* (geology) with *dhedituri*, *mikroskop* (microscope) with *voqëlashikonjës*, and so on. This „puristic“ activity was limited to the works of only a few authors of that time, such as Naum Veqilharxhi, Jani Vreto, P.N. Luarasi, P.K. Negovani, and K. Kristoforidhi. The aforementioned authors are representative of the purist movement of the second half of the 20th century whose words like *fushatë* (campaign), *theks* (accent, stress), *zanore* (vowel) are used to date in standard Albanian.

On the flip side, during the Renaissance period, the remarkable authors like F.S. Noli and F. Konica used many loanwords in their works thus demonstrating that loanwords could actually enrich the Albanian language.

Many of the loanwords these authors used were integrated into the Albanian language vocabulary over time.

The second movement lasted for over a decade and aimed at „cleaning“ the Albanian from Turkish, Greek, Italian and French borrowings in an effort to avoid using unnecessary words. In her article, Jorgaqi also gives a number of replacements for foreign words such as *bashkësi* instead of *komunitet* for community, *fyej* instead of *ofendoj* for insult, offend, *asnjanës* instead of *neutral* for neutral, which were proposed as synonymous alternatives considering the need for language variation.

### **1.3. Studies Within the Field of English Influence on Albanian Language**

English is known to be a „Lingua Franca“ in the global sense, whereby it is the language of communication in international meetings in Europe and beyond. As such, English is a language from which many languages, especially of Europe, have been borrowing words. Albanian is no exception in this new global trend. Contacts between Albanian and English have varied across periods. A closer contact is known to have occurred in the period of globalization as a result of technological advancement, and has been more evident in fields such as information technology, economics, and other fields where the United Kingdom, and even more so, the United States, have been pioneers. Thus Albanian, alongside other languages, has been caught in an unfavorable situation of having to deal with a great flux of new words naming new inventions, namely from English.

“Borrowing among languages has been taking place for as long as languages have been in existence as a means of communication. But, according to some authors, the roots of contact linguistics can be traced back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century when lexicographers, collecting materials for dictionaries, encountered words with foreign origin and were in doubt whether these should be included and analyzed and to what extent” (Dimanovski: p.2).

Among Albanian linguists who have dealt with borrowing issues is Vesel Nuhiu who has frequently been cited throughout this study. Nuhiu, has devoted his career to studying borrowings from other languages into Albanian, with special emphasis on anglicisms. A morphological analysis of anglicisms has been carried out by Ismajl Mehmeti. Irena Pata Kapo has defended her doctoral dissertation in the field of borrowings used in the Albanian language. In her study of English-Albanian dictionaries throughout history, Shykrane Gërmizaj “puts forth the necessity of compiling newer bilingual dictionaries as a result of global, social, and political changes that have affected Albanian territories, as well and the changing status of English in Kosovo” (2009: pp. 45). “More specifically, the impact of English on written and spoken Albanian is discussed with special emphasis on borrowings and acronyms as productive word formation processes” (2013: pp. 237-248).

A Corpus-based approach on juridical terminology in Kosovo's legislature during 1999-2009 has been carried out by Shpresa Hoxha, Ali Caka, and Arberesha Shala, where they emphasize that "the lack of terminological standardization and adequate professional dictionaries has led to the creation of unnecessary anglicisms and neologisms in Albanian" (2009: p. 2). Shkumbin Munishi has dealt with the theoretical issues relating to the effects of globalization in general, including the status of languages in Kosovo in the post-war period, as well as the impact of the Internet and other technological innovations on Albanian language (Munishi: 2008).

Rexhep Ismajli goes back to the history of Albanian contacts with other languages as a consequence of which many words have remained in our vocabulary to date, as well as the impact of English on Albanian in the last twenty years (2013: pp. 213). Jani Thomai discusses the inclusion and exclusion of some anglicisms in explanatory Albanian dictionaries based on their type and criteria (2013: pp. 236). Jashar Kabashi draws attention to the influx of English borrowings, their adaptation, and ways to supervise and manage the infiltration of these loanwords. Kabashi suggests the establishment of a committee whose role would be to follow the use of English terms and offer alternatives in Albanian, compile lists of acceptable borrowings that enrich Albanian vocabulary, and produce special publications dedicated to these borrowings (2013: pp. 249-259). Linditë Rugova contributed to an analysis of the adaptation of English verb borrowings by looking into the way of their assimilation into Albanian, with the primary focus being their etymology. Verbal adaptations were examined within the linguistic context of spoken and written Albanian, and the Kosovo vernacular. As for spoken Albanian, Rugova emphasizes that certain verbs are used only in the spoken language, but, sooner or later, will have to be included into the Albanian vocabulary given that many are already considered as internationalisms. By comparing the structure of verbs in both languages, the author explains that when transferred into the Albanian language, verbs are channeled into the first conjugation which comprises the most productive group of verbs (2013: pp. 281-287).

Agron Duro stresses the need for a dictionary of English borrowings in Albanian as borrowings are often encountered in two or more forms thus bringing the spelling and pronunciation criteria of anglicisms into question (2013: pp. 289-296). Nebi Caka “examines anglicisms in the technical terminology, with special emphasis on computer terminology whose number has been steadily increasing” (2013: pp. 297-306).

Shkumbin Munishi “has undertaken a study on anglicisms used in some laws related to economy, and has found that the impact of English on the terminology of economic legislature is quite noticeable. These anglicisms, according to Munishi, have entered Albanian through direct translation from English, and many of these words either have been adapted into Albanian or have been translated as calques” (2013: pp. 321-334).

English and Albanian language did not have any direct contacts until 1999, when English became more present through the mechanisms of international organizations that were deployed or established in the post-war Kosovo. Driven by his concern about the amount of English words entering Albanian, Nuhiu suggests ways to protect the Albanian language from foreign borrowings in general and English borrowings in particular. One such suggestion is to propose legislature that would protect and safeguard standard Albanian language in the same way as other stabilized languages such as French, Turkish and Italian have done for the protection of their languages against foreign influences. Nuhiu further stresses that that if we do not act now, the existence of Albanian language will become uncertain. In one such effort, a Scientific Workshop was held in Prishtina in 2013, and there was a call for the establishment of a committee to analyze English borrowings and determine whether or not the presence of these loanwords in Albanian is necessary. The Scientific Workshop gathered the most prominent linguists and lexicologists from Kosovo, Albania, and Macedonia (some of them cited above), with the aim of discussing this infiltration of anglicisms into the Albanian language and finding the best possible solutions for reducing their use in Albanian or adopting them should that be deemed necessary.

#### **1.4. Adaptation of Anglicisms**

Regardless of the attempts in trying to stop the great flux of anglicisms entering the language, they do occur and the second stage is adapting them into the system of rules of the receiving language.

When a word is transferred into a particular language it needs to adapt itself according to the rules of the receiving language.

According to Filipović (1990 p.56), “when transferred into the receiving language anglicisms are adapted into three levels”:

##### **- Phonological level**

The English model undergoes various stages of adaptation. When the model is integrated in the receiving language it is called a Replica. This complex process of adaptation is regulated by two linguistic operations: Substitution and Importation. These two linguistic operations are completely opposite: the first one denotes the differences between the lending and the borrowing language, whereas the second denotes the similarities between them. If the phonological systems are different, substitution is a common feature because the speaker borrowing a foreign word has to replace the phoneme of the foreign language with its own. On the other hand, for the adaptation of foreign phonemes to the corresponding native ones, the most important fact is the existence of an equivalent phoneme in the receiving language. The substitution that takes place on the phonological level is called Transphonemisation.

Transphonemization is divided into three parts:

- ❑ Complete transphonemization
- ❑ Partial or compromise transphonemization
- ❑ Free transphonemization



In Complete transphonemization, the phonemes of a giving language are substituted by the corresponding phonemes of the receiving language. Consonants are equal regarding the place and vowels do not differ. For instance in English the word „*Film*“ is substituted into Albanian completely as „*Film*“. Also the word „*Test*“ is substituted completely into Albanian as „*Test*“.

Whereas the partial or compromise transphonemization is when the phonemes of a giving language are substituted by the analogue ones of the receiving language, but their description is only partially identical to the description of the phonemes of the model. For example vowels can differ to the degree of openness, but not in the place of articulation, while consonants differ in the place but not in the way of articulation. For example, the word „*Disco*“ in Albanian is substituted partially as „*disko*“.

In Free transphonemization, the phonemes of a giving language do not have articulatory equivalents in the receiving language. They are substituted freely without any limitations. The type of transphonemization is not carried out in accordance with phonetic principles.

For instance, words like „*hardware*“, „*software*“, „*l-pod*“, „*pajamas*“ have their corresponding words in Albanian „*hardver*“, „*softver*“, „*ajpod*“, „*pizhama*“.

#### - **Grammatical level**

A substitution on the morphological level is called transmorphemization. There are three types of transmorphemization:

- Zero transmorphemization
- Compromise transmorphemization
- Complete transmorphemization

Zero transmorphemization occurs when a model is accepted by the receiving language as a free morpheme. It is integrated into the morphological system without any changes or limitations because it has already been adapted on the phonological level. Since anglicisms are formed according to the formula: Free morpheme + zero morpheme, the whole process is called zero transmorphemization. E.g. „*Film*“ is adapted into Albanian as „*film*“.

Compromise transmorphemization takes place in cases in which a loanword keeps its bound morpheme (suffix) from the giving language, but not in harmony with the morphological system of the receiving language. This partially adapted form of the giving language represents a compromise replica and the process is called compromise transmorphemization. Anglicisms of this type of transmorphemization are formed according to this formula: free morpheme+ English bound morpheme (most frequently -er and -ing). For example, the English word „*Parking*“ has its Albanian word „*parking*“ as well.

Complete transmorphemization - at this level, English bound morphemes do not correspond to the Albanian morphological system. This is the reason why they are substituted by suffixes of Albanian inventory which have the same function and meaning. Anglicisms which are fully integrated into Albanian language are formed according to the formula: Free morpheme + Albanian bound morpheme. For instance, the word „*boxer*“ in Albanian is „*boksier*“.

## 📖 **Semantic level**

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of the words, phrases and sentences. The analysis of meaning of anglicisms shows that the semantic value of an English word constantly changes.

These changes occur both at the semantic and phonological level of a language. The semantic adaptation has two aspects: the primary and the secondary one. The first one is the adaptation of the meaning of the model while the second one is the semantic borrowing.

1. The adaptation of the meaning of the model is carried out on a loanword taken over from the giving language.
2. The second one, the semantic borrowing, is a transfer of meaning from the giving language to a native word already existing in the receiving language. This phenomenon is different because it has no links with loan words.

There are three kinds of changes in semantic extension and they are:

- ☐ Zero Semantic Extension
- ☐ Restriction of Meaning
- ☐ Expansion of Meaning

Zero Semantic Extension - this kind of change occurs after an English word has been integrated into the system of the borrowing language and the meaning has not been changed. It is often related to some specialized fields such as food, drink, sport, technology and music. For example, „Beefsteak“, „Hamburger“, „I-phone“, „CD“, „Coca-Cola“ etc.

Restriction of Meaning - English words have usually more than one meaning. In the process of borrowing to the receiving language, very often they retain only one meaning, needing to name a thing, or a concept taken over from the British culture. It is a kind of a specialization from general to specific meaning.

Expansion of Meaning - the semantic adaptation of expansion is carried out after an anglicism has been fully integrated in the system of the receiving language. The integrated word fills the gaps in the receiving language vocabulary. At first, there is no change in meaning since the intensity of meaning of a loanword is quite strong. Later, when a loanword is used as any other native word, the intensity of its primary function just goes away and its meaning expands, gaining different meanings from its original English meaning.

## Chapter III: Research Design and Methodology

### 3.1. The Purpose of the Study

This thesis aims to analyze English lexical borrowings in the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Furthermore, the research intends to figure out the extent to which these anglicisms have been assimilated into Albanian language, whether or not they have kept the original form when used in Albanian. When entering the Albanian language, these words should adapt according to the levels of adaptation: Morphological, Phonological, and Semantic. Thus, a detailed analysis will reveal what happened to these words after they have entered Albanian in only two aspects - Morphology and Semantics. Having analyzed the details, the main purpose of the research is to find out how much have the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo borrowed words from English and to what extent these borrowings are being used instead of existing equivalents.

However, it is worth-mentioning that the words which at first sight look „English“ may not in fact be „English“ because as Rugova (2013 pp.284) points it, “we should be careful and take into account their etymology as well. Among other examples, she mentions Export as a noun which is from English origin when it started to be used after the years 1960s, whereas its verb form export dates back at the beginning of 17<sup>th</sup> century and it is Latin”.

On the other hand, Filipović (1960 p.8) points out that “the intermediary function of certain European languages should not be neglected as some of them, being under the influence themselves, have passed on this influence together with their own”. And he further claims that “this was especially the case with German and French, and partially through Italian, through all of which languages a certain number of English words have come into Croatian” (p. 9). Thus, a similar situation characterized Albanian language as well.

Considering what it has been said above, in this study the Etymological Dictionary, available online, will constantly be consulted in determining the origin of each word. Even though, there are not clear cut distinctions in concluding whether the gathered English words have made their way into Albanian directly or through intermediary languages.

Having examined English lexical borrowings encountered in the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, the study intents at:

- o Presenting the number of words and dividing them into word classes.
  
- o Giving a detailed explanation on morphological adaptation of loanwords;
- o Providing the most important modifications in morphological aspect such as gender, number, and affixation.
- o Seeing whether the meaning has remained the same after having been integrated into Albanian language.
  
- o Presenting possible lists of necessary to unnecessary borrowings.
- o Dealing with the etymology of the words since it is difficult to draw a clear cut thought that particular words may have come into Albanian directly from English.

### **3.2. Hypothesis**

Our hypothesis is that **English lexical borrowings in the field being studied are used more because of the lack of new terms existing in Albanian language rather than substituting the existing Albanian equivalents.**

Our sub-hypothesis is that **nouns constitute the largest number of loanwords when it comes to word classes.**

### 3.3. Research Questions

Taking into consideration that this study will be focused on the analysis of the anglicisms in two levels of adaptation, i.e. Grammatical and Semantic point of view, we are looking for the answers of the following questions;

1. *How much are anglicisms used in the field of Law in Kosovo?*
2. *To which category of the word class is the largest number of loanwords in the field of law?*
3. *Are these Anglicisms of second origin, i.e. are they of English origin or has English borrowed them from other languages?*
4. *How are these loanwords adjusted into Albanian language taking into account the semantic and morphological point of view?*

### 3.4. Research Design and Methodology

In the research, the following methodology will be used:

- **Descriptive Method:** this method will provide a description of morphological assimilation of loanwords, after having provided with the theoretical framework regarding the terms used in the thesis, to continue with the levels of adaptation of the words into a language system. It will also give a detailed description of the three levels of adaptation; transmorphemization of anglicisms, i.e. the morphological adaptation of the latter along with transphonemization of anglicisms, i.e. the phonological adaptation, and possible semantic changes these anglicisms may have undergone.

- **Content Analysis:** Having given the description of the anglicisms, these words will be analyzed carefully in order to see what happens and what changes occur when they are transferred into Albanian language system according to the analysis of the levels of adaptation.

We owe the analysis of Anglicisms made in this thesis mainly to the theory derived by Rudolf Filipović according to whom the loanwords are analyzed in three levels.

In this study, the qualitative research will be adopted since specific words will be analyzed, and to what extent they change their form when transferred into Albanian. But also quantitative research will be used taking into account the number of words presented in tables, the percentage of words shown when it comes to word classes.

The analysis will be conducted in the following steps:

First, the corpus of more than one hundred Anglicisms will be compiled. Thus, English lexical borrowings excerpted from the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo will be presented in tables arranged alphabetically.

Second, the words will be analyzed in their base form. I.e. nouns in singular, in the first person in either definite or indefinite form, whereas verbs in their infinitive form, in the present tense, in active voice; the same procedure will apply for adjectives and adverbs.

Finally, having analyzed the words, the summary of the study results will be given.



## Chapter IV: Findings

In examining the Constitution and some of the laws of the Republic of Kosovo, we have found that the number of lexical borrowings is great. Borrowing did take place and not just from English but via other languages as well, especially from French. It was difficult to draw a clear cut distinction between words that may have entered Albanian directly through English or via French, Italian or Slavic languages, taking into account the fact that most of them are of Latin origin. But we have tried to eliminate possible frenchisms based on their pronunciation and phonetic adaptation as well as with the help of the Etymological dictionary.

### 4.1. Classification according to parts of speech

In the following tables you have the list of the findings starting from the nouns which seems to be the greatest number of the borrowings.

#### 4.1.2. Nouns

1. Adresim	Addressing	12. Aranzhim	Arrangement
2. Alokim	Allocation	13. Barkod	Barcode
3. Antidumping	Anti-dumping	14. Biodiversitet	Biodiversity
4. Aplikacion	Application form	15. Bord	Board
5. Aplikant, Aplikues	Applicant	16. Certifikim	Certification
6. Aplikim	Application	17. Diferencë	Difference
7. Aprovim	Approval	18. Digjitalizim	Digitalization
8. Aset	Asset	19. Disproporcion	Disproportion
9. Asociim	Association	20. Diversitet	Diversity
10. Atribuim	Attribution	21. Draft	Draft
11. Auditim	Audit	22. Draft-Akt	Draft-Act

23. Draft-Plan	Draft-Plan	38. Konfidencialitet	Confidentiality
24. Dumping, Damping	Dumping	39. Kontinuitet	Continuity
25. Efektivitet	Effectiveness	40. Koordinim	Coordination
26. Efikasitet	Efficiency	41. Koordinues	Coordinator
27. Ekuitet	Equity	42. Kuantitet	Quantity
28. Elaborim	Elaboration	43. Legalitet	Legality
29. Emergjencë	Emergency	44. Licencë	License
30. Etnicitet	Ethnicity	45. Licencim	Licensing
31. Eksport	Export	46. Licencues	Licenser
32. Grant	Grant	47. Likuiditet	Liquidity
33. Implementim	Implementation	48. Lizing	Leasing
34. Kompensim	Compensation	49. Marketing	Marketing
35. Kompjuter	Computer	50. Media	Media
36. Konfirmim	Confirmation	51. Menaxher	Manager
37. Kontaminim	Contamination	52. Menaxhim	Management

53. Menaxhment	Management	68. Rimbursim	Reimbursement
54. Menaxhues	Manager	69. Selektim	Selection
55. Monitorim	Monitoring	70. Sesion	Session
56. Negocim	Negotiation	71. Specificitet	Specificity
57. Partecipim	Participation	72. Specifikacion	Specification
58. Pejxher	Pager	73. Sponzorim	Sponsoring
59. Performancë	Performance	74. Sponzorizim	Sponsoring
60. Prosperitet	Prosperity	75. Sukcesor	Successor
61. Rebat	Rebate	76. Suspendim	Suspension
62. Referim	Reference	77. Task-Forcë	Task-force
63. Relevancë	Relevance	78. Teleshoping	Teleshopping
64. Reprodukim	Reproduction	79. Transaksion	Transaction
65. Restriksion	Restriction	80. Transfer	Transfer
66. Rezident	Resident	81. Transparencë	Transparency
67. Rilicencim	Relicensing	82. Web/Ueb faqe	Web-page

### 4.1.3. Adjectives

The list of Adjectives that were found in the Constitution and some of the laws of the Republic of Kosovo.

1. Aplikativ	Applicative	21. Fundamentale	Fundamental
2. Aplikueshëm	Applicable	22. I monitoruar	-
3. Audio-vizuale	Audio-visual	23. I vakant	Vacant
4. Bilaterale	Bilateral	24. Indirekt	Indirect
5. Biznesor	Business	25. Inkompatibil	Incompatible
6. Digjital	Digital	26. Inovative	Innovative
7. Direkt	Direct	27. Kontraktuale	Contractual
8. Disproporcionale	Disproportional	28. Kumulative	Cummulative
9. Finale	Final	29. Legjitime	Legitimate
10. E dampuar	Dumped	30. Medial	-
11. E licencuar	Licensed	31. Menaxherial	Managerial
12. E padampuar	Undumped	32. Multietnike	Multiethnic
13. E trajnuar	Trained	33. Multilaterale	Multilateral
14. Ekskluzive	Exclusive	34. Rinegocioj	Renegotiate
15. Ekskluzivisht (Adv)	Exclusively (Adv)	35. Referuese	Referable
16. Ekplicite	Explicit	36. Relevante	Relevant
17. Elektronike	Electronic	37. Reprerentative	Representative
18. Emergjente	Emergent	38. Restriktive	Resrictive
19. Europiane	European	39. Transparente	Transparent
20. Fleksibile	Flexible	40. Vizual	Visual

#### 4.1.4. Verbs

The list of Adjectives that were found in the Constitution and some of the laws of the Republic of Kosovo.

1. Adresoj	Address
2. Alokoj	Allocate
3. Aplikoj	Apply
4. Atribuoj	Attribute
5. Certifikoj	Certify
6. Eksportoj	Export
7. Gjeneroj	Generate
8. Implementoj	Implement
9. Importoj	Import
10. Kompensoj	Compensate
11. Konfirmoj	Confirm
12. Konkludoj	Conclude
13. Koordinoj	Coordinate
14. Menaxhoj	Manage
15. Monitoroj	Monitor
16. Negocioj	Negotiate
17. Reafirmoj	Reaffirm
18. Referoj	Refer
19. Rimbursoj	Reimburse
20. Suspendoj	Suspend
21. Trajnoj	Train

#### **4.1.5. Conclusion of the findings**

The above listed borrowings have been selected intentionally according to the frequency of occurrence throughout our research. The dictionary of European Anglicisms has been another supportive source for the presence of anglicisms in Albanian and in other European languages as well. The Phonetic criteria have been taken into account when identifying whether a particular borrowing has entered Albanian through English based on the pronunciation of theirs. Though, it has been a great challenge to distinguish between borrowings from French and English because of their historical similarity, as well as, considering the fact that English itself has borrowed lots of words from French and of other languages. Certain borrowings which were not present in the 1980's Albanian explanatory dictionary have been included in the edition of the latest 2006's dictionary which signifies the growing influence of English into Albanian.

## **Chapter V: Analysis and Discussion of Findings**

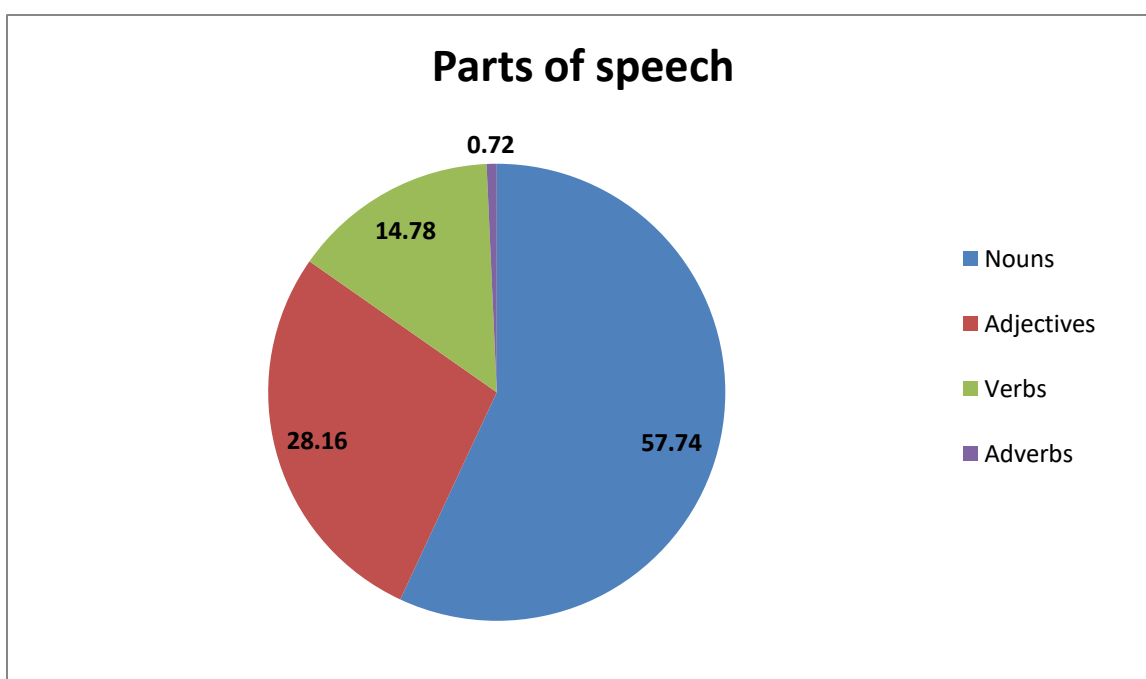
The analysis is divided into two main parts; the first one containing the morphological analysis of the loanwords, following with the semantic analysis of them.

### **5.1. Adaptation of anglicisms from the morphological point of view**

We owe the analysis of Anglicisms made in this thesis mainly to the theory derived by Rudolf Filipović according to whom the loanwords are analyzed in three levels. English lexical borrowings which have been collected from the Constitution and some of the laws of the Republic of Kosovo will be analyzed in morphological and semantic level, but bearing in mind that morphology and phonology are two very close fields and often quite difficult to draw a clear cut distinction between the two, the phonological level will be discussed as well along with the morphological one.

When a foreign word enters a particular language, it needs to adapt itself into the rules of the receptor language. These words undergo different levels of adaptation. Though languages borrow words from other languages in order to fill in a lexical gap, such as naming objects, new technological inventions which do not exist in the receiving language, it is logical that the largest number of loanwords are nouns when it comes to parts of speech followed by adjectives, verbs and adverbs which are encountered to quite a less extent. Though, verbs are substituted by noun phrases in Albanian many times whereas adjectives are only noun modifiers.

The selected corpus of 142 words consists of 82 nouns or 57.74% as a lexico-grammatical category; 40 adjectives or 28.16%, 1 adverb or 0.72% and 21 verbs or 14.78%.



Morphological adaptation, according to Filipovic, consists of three levels:

a) Zero transmorphemisation, in which the loanword does not undergo any changes, i.e. it remains in the original form even after being borrowed into the receiving language. For instance: *Draft, Draft-plan, Import, Internet, Marketing, Media, Transfer, Transparent, Grant, Relevant* and *Web*.

b) Partial or Compromise transmorphemisation occurs where a loanword keeps its bound morpheme (suffix) from the giving language, but not in harmony with the morphological system of the receiving language. In our case, *Audio-visual, Digjital, Emergjent, Fundamental, I vakant,*



*Inovative, Kontraktual, Menaxherial, Reprezentativ, Vizual, Teleshoping, Lizing, Menaxher, Menaxhment, Pejxher, Damping, Investitor, Investor, Kompjuter, Anti-dumping, Aset, Barkod.*

c) Complete transmorphemisation is when an English bound morpheme does not correspond to the receiving morphological system and as a result it is substituted by the suffix of the receiving language inventory with the same function and meaning. Anglicisms which are fully integrated into Albanian language are formed according to the formula: Free morpheme+ Albanian bound morpheme. For instance, *Approval- Aprovim, Arrangement- Aranzhim, Biodiversity-Biodiversitet, Certification- Certifikim, Equity- Ekuitet, Implementation- Implementim, Ethnicity-Etnicitet, Liquidity- Likuiditet.*

### **5.1.1. Adaptation of Nouns**

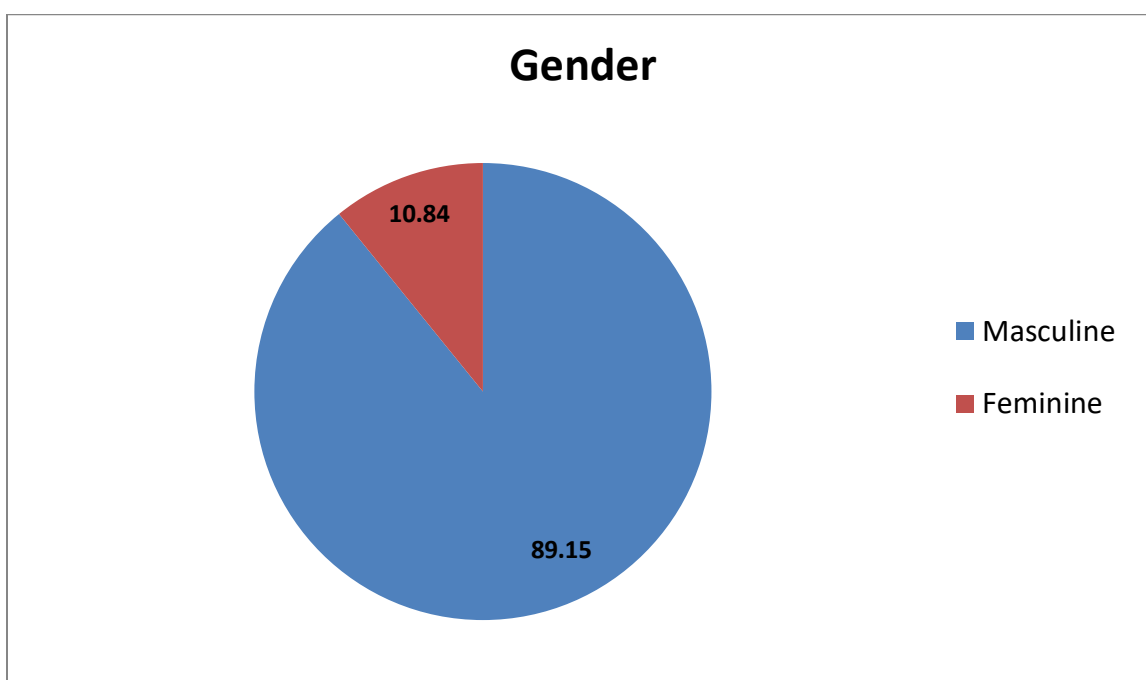
#### **5.1.1.2. Gender**

Albanian language recognizes three genders: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. Though, nowadays neuter gender has almost ceased to exist, since the remaining nouns have either joined masculine or feminine. Albanian is also known to have grammatical gender which classifies nouns to their belonging gender according to some endings they take.

In English, on the other hand, masculine and feminine genders are used to refer specifically to persons and animals of one or other sex, whereas neutral gender stands for all other objects and is more common.

Having to be adapted into Albanian language, these neuter words from English adapt themselves either as masculine or feminine based on their endings or their last sounds. In our case, words

which end in consonants or in consonant sounds take masculine gender. Thus, nouns which have been adapted as masculine are: *Adresim-i, Alokim-i, Alternat-i, Anti-dumping-u, Aplikacion-i, Aplikim-i, Barkod-i, Aset-i, Bord-i, Implementim-i* etc. From 82 identified nouns in our corpus, 74 of them (89.15%) end in consonants or consonant sounds. Thus, they belong to masculine gender in Albanian. On the other hand, feminine gender comprises words which end in vowels such as: *Transparencë-a, Relevancë-a, Task-Forcë-a, Performancë-a, Licencë-a, Medie-a, Diferencë-a, Emergjencë-a, Ueb-faqe-ja*. From 83 nouns in total, only 9 (10.84%) of them have taken the feminine gender because of their final sounds.



There are two compound nouns which are listed within the list of nouns. *Task-Forca* and *Web Faqja* also encountered as *Ueb-faqja*. These two belong to the feminine gender according to the second word (Albanian). “The forementioned compounds are a combination of Albanian and English words, which according to Weinreich (1953, pg. 52) these are called hybrid compounds whereas Haugen (1953, pg. 461) calls them loanblends”. Two other compound nouns encountered in the study are: *Draft-akt* and *Draft-plan*.

### 5.1.1.2. Declension of Nouns

In Albanian language, there are four types of declension of nouns. The first group comprises masculine nouns which in definite form take *-i* ending whereas the second group comprises masculine nouns which in definite form take *-u* ending. In our case, only 5 nouns belong to the second group of nouns in Albanian such as: *Antidumping-u*, *Dumping-u*, *Lizing-u*, *Marketing-u* and *Teleshoping-u*. The rest of the nouns belong to the first group, i.e. they take *-i* in definite form. The third group contains feminine nouns which in definite form take *-a* and *-ja* endings. From the findings we can see that all the feminine nouns end in *-a* in definite form, except *Web-faqja*. The fourth group contains neutral nouns which are not frequent in modern Albanian language. Certain specific examples will be given below in the cases they have occurred;

The first and the largest number of nouns which are classified according to the last sound;

*Nominative Case (Alb:Rasa Emërore) Implementim-i*

*Genitive Case (Alb:Rasa Gjimore) I,e Implementim-it*

*Accusative Case (Alb:Rasa Kallzore) Implementim-in.*

The second type of declension comprises a less number of masculine nouns that end in *-g*;

*Nominative Case (Alb:Rasa Emërore) Anti-damping-u*

*Genitive Case (Alb:Rasa Gjimore) I,e Anti-damping-ut*

*Dative Case (Alb:Rasa Dhanore) Anti-damping-ut.*

*Accusative (Alb: Kallzore) Anti-damping-un.*

The third type of declension groups nouns of feminine gender which in their definite form take -*a* and -*ja* ending.

*Nominative Case (Alb: Rasa Emërore) Licencë-a*

*Dative Case (Alb: Rasa Dhanore) Licencë-s.*

*Accusative Case (Alb: Rasa Kallzore) Licencë-n*

In addition, the only case of feminine gender belonging to the category where in definite form the noun takes -*ja* ending is the hybrid loan *Web-faqe* or *Ueb-faqe*, which in definite form becomes *Ueb-faqja*. Though *faqe* is an Albanian word which has been collocated with the English word *web* or it can be considered a calque as a result of direct translation from English *Web-site*.

### **5.1.1.3. Category of Number**

When it comes to the category of number, in general, words borrowed from English have been adapted morphologically according to the rules of the Albanian language system. One of the ways of forming the plural in Albanian is by adding suffixes to the stem of the word. In our case study, the most common way of forming the plural is the addition of the suffix -*e* making 59 nouns as for instance, *Adresim-e, Alokim-e, Aplikim-e, Aprovim-e, Atribuim-e, Eksport-e, Grant-e*, followed by the suffix -*ë* which is added only to masculine nouns in Albanian, such as *Aplikant- ë, Investitor-ë, Pejxher-ë, Menaxher-ë, Kompjuter-ë* but also *Kompjuter-a* (more frequent in spoken Albanian). The feminine gender is mostly formed with -*a* ending such as *Diferencë-a, Emergjencë-a, Performancë-a, Relevancë-a*, and some of them remain the same both in singular and plural form such as: *Aplikues, Koordinues, Menaxhues*. There are some

uncountable nouns encountered as well, these include words ending in *-ing* as for instance *Marketing, Leasing, Dumping*. The latter when transferred into Albanian remain in the singular form only for the reason that they belong to the group of abstract nouns which do not take the plural.

### **5.1.2. Adaptation of Adjectives**

In Albanian language, adjectives should agree in gender and number with the noun. For the reason that adjectives take the gender and number of the noun they modify, their endings are adapted according to the noun, as for instance, *transmetuesi i licencuar, kushtet e aplikueshme, rregullat e fluturimit visual, sherbimi medial* etc. It is worth mentioning that the adjective *-medial* belongs to the group of pseudoanglicisms for the reason that as such it does not exist in English language, a more detailed analysis will be done in the semantic level.

The only adverb identified in the research is *Exclusively-Ekskluzivisht* which has been adapted according to the morphological and phonological levels by adding the suffix *-isht*, which is quite common among Albanian language adverbs. This adverb is ranked within the list of adjectives.

### **5.1.3. Adaptation of Verbs**

As for the verbs, their occurrence was in a quite smaller percentage in comparison with nouns and adjectives. However, nouns and adjective, they have undergone stages of adaptation according to the morphological and phonological rules of the Albanian language. The suffix *-oj* was added to every verb borrowed from English in the first person singular in the present tense, comprising the first group of verbs in Albanian which is the most productive one at the same time.

Some examples include: *Implement-oj, Gjener-oj, Konklud-oj, Koordin-oj, Menaxh-oj, Monitor-oj* etc. In addition, the verbs have been encountered in various conjugations, tenses and persons, either in active or passive voice, as well as non-finite forms, as the following selected examples show: “Ky nen nuk *do të aplikohet* nga autoriteti...” (Law for Activities of External Trade. p. 7),... “*do të menaxhojë* institucionet private te arsimit...”(Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. pp.19),... “*Duke reafirmuar* se termet e percaktuara...”(Law on External Trade Activities p.1 ),...”shuma e përlogaritur në këtë mënyrë *qe i atribuohet* periudhës së hetimit...”(Law for Anti-Dumping. pp.14) etc.

## 5.2. Word Formation

In behalf of the discussion about formation of new words, with special emphasis on loanwords borrowed from English, there are encountered words which are created with the English base but attaching certain Albanian suffixes. The words *Addressing, Monitoring, Sponsoring and Licensing* have been adapted as *Adresim, Monitorim, Sponzorim also Sponzorizim and Licencim*. The English suffix -ing has been substituted by the Albanian suffix -im. But this is not the case with *Marketing, Leasing, Dumping, Teleshopping* whose -ing ending has also been transferred from English.

English words which end in suffix -ty have been replaced by the Albanian suffix -tet. Some examples include: *Continuity- Kontinuitet, Liquidity- Likuiditet, Legality- Legalitet, Equity- Ekuitet, Ethnicity- Etnicitet, Biodiversity-Biodiversitet, Prosperity- Prosperitet, Quantity- Kuantitet, Specificity- Specificitet, Confidentiality-Konfidencialitet* etc.

Quite a number of English words which end in -(at)ion in Albanian have been changed into -im. For instance, *Application- Aplikim, Allocation- Alokim, Certification- Certifikim, Compensation- Kompensim, Implementation- Implementim, Elaboration- Elaborim, Diversification- Diversifikim, Association- Asociim, Coordination- Koordinim, Contamination- Kontaminim, Confirmation- Konfirmim, Attribution- Atribuim, Digitalization- Digjitalizim, Contestation- Kontestim, Suspension- Suspendim, Reproduction- Reprodukim, Participation- Participim, Negotiation- Negocim.*

There are still some words ending in -(at)ion which do not follow the above rule when transferred into Albanian language. Some include: *Application- Aplikacion, Disproportion- Disproporcion, Restriction- Restriksion, Specification- Specifikacion and Transaction- Transaksion.*

Some English words ending in -ment are substituted by the Albanian suffix -im. As for instance, *Arrangement- Aranzhim, Management as Menaxhim but also Menaxhment, Reimbursement- Rimbursim.*

Suffixes -or and -er are sometimes substituted by the Albanian suffix -ues, though in many cases the original English form remained the same. For example, *Investor- Investitor/Investor, Licenser- Licencues, Manager- Menaxher but also Menaxhues, Pager- Pejxher, Successor- Sukcesor.*

As for the adjectives, there are not any changes that are made when a particular word is borrowed from English. As the norms of Orthography state, when a foreign word is adapted into Albanian, it should be written according to its original pronunciation or spelling. Thus, it resulted that most of the adjectives found in the study seem to have been written that way. As

*Applicative- Aplikativ, Digital- Digjital, Direct- Direkt, Exclusive- Ekskluziv, Electronic- Elektronik* etc. Furthermore, most of the adjectives seem to adapt the English suffix when transferred into Albanian, which many times do not correspond to the Albanian word formation rules. For instance, *Contractual- Kontraktuale, Managerial- Menaxheriale*. The suffix -al does not sound natural in the formation of adjectives and we came to a conclusion that these two adjectives are in this form as a result of direct influence of English into Albanian. Otherwise, the proper versions would be *kontraktore* for *kontraktuale* and *Menaxhuese* for *menaxheriale*. However, it is mentioned that under the influence of foreign languages, certain adjectives ending in -ik, -al, -ual and -iv have entered Albanian (ASHSH, 2002: pg. 191).

The English suffix -ible is substituted by the Albanian suffix -ibile. As for instance, *Flexible- Fleksibile, Incompatible- Inkompatibile*.

It is worth mentioning that there are some new creations in Albanian which in English do not exist as such. For instance, the word '*Biznesor*' is an adjective formed from the English base word „*business*“ which in English only exists as a noun.

The same situation is with the adjective *-medial* whose meaning is related to media but in English does not have this meaning. If we take a look at one of the prominent advanced English dictionaries the explanation of the word *-medial* would be „*something located in the middle*“. A new creation is also the adjective *-I monitoruar* which in English exists as a noun and verb, but not as an adjective. These new creations in the receiving language which do not originally exist in the borrowing language are known as Pseudoanglicisms which will be discussed further in the semantic level.



The compound adjective *Audio-visual* is found in three forms in Albanian; *Audio-vizual*, *audiovizuel*, and *audio vizuel*. Similar situation is encountered with the nouns *Antidumping* and *Dumping* which caused confusion regarding the spelling in Albanian, thus within a single document we encounter these forms *Antidumping*, *Anti-dumping*, *Antidamping* and *Anti-damping* just as *Dumping* and *Damping*. This calls for the compilation of a dictionary of English borrowings as long as the pronunciation and spelling of these words, as well as other borrowings, is questioned.

As far as formation of verbs is being discussed, the only Albanian suffix added to each of them is -oj in the first person singular canalizing all the borrowing verbs into the most productive group of verbs in Albanian language. Some examples include; *Implement- implementoj*, *Conclude- Konkludoj*, *Manage- Menaxhoj*, *Apply-Aplikoj*.

In conclusion, the quantitative research showed that nouns constitute the greatest number when it comes to word class category, followed by adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Most of them have been integrated quite well in Albanian, and according to the Albanian language rules. In addition, most of the nouns took masculine gender according to the last letter or sound. Adjectives had to agree in gender and number with the noun when transferred into Albanian, and so they did. Even though, certain adjectival suffixes were borrowed along with their base, such as -al and -ive. As for the verbs, all borrowings were categorized to the first group of conjugation of Albanian verbs ending in -oj. In terms of wordformation, certain English suffixes were substituted by Albanian corresponding ones, such as -ty has been altered to -tet, just as -ing, -ment, and -(at)ion were replaced with -im. However, there were cases where English borrowings have adopted their suffixes along with their base form.

### **5.3. Adaptation of anglicisms from the Semantic point of view**

Semantics is a section of linguistics dealing with the meaning of words. As far as the adaptation of lexical borrowings from English is being discussed, Filipović distinguishes between three kinds of semantic change that occur when a word is transferred from the giving to the receptor language. And it will be this classification of semantic change that this analysis will be based on.

A semantic analysis will be carried out on the anglicisms which have entered Albanian language and some opinions and proposals will be given. Nonetheless, when it comes to semantics, it is required knowledge and experience to deal with the meaning of these borrowings and to judge whether their presence in Albanian language is essential. Withal, some proposals will be given with the help of dictionaries and other works which are done in this field.

#### **5.3.1 A discussion whether anglicisms should or should not be present in Albanian**

##### **5.3.1.2. Necessary borrowings**

The word „*computer*“ has entered Albanian language with its invention and it was once translated as „*Llogaritës*“ but since its functioning is not just as a calculator but much more, it has been adapted from English according to its pronunciation as *Kompju'ter* in Kosovo, but *Kom'pjutër* in Albanian. Thus, this word has been fully integrated into Albanian language along with many other English words naming new inventions in technology such as *Internet*, *Web* or *Ueb* and *Pejxher*. There have been some attempts in translating them but it resulted unsuccessful because of the fast spread of them. Example sentences for the above borrowings found in corpus include the following: „...gjithashtu do të mbajë dhe udhëheqë faqen e *internetit (web-faqe)* në mënyrë të rregullt e të përshtatshme“ (Law for the Ratification of International Agreement p. 6).

Bartësit e rëndomtë të *telekomunikimit*, për shembull, për të dhënat për *audio* dhe *video* materiale, siq janë *telefoni* dhe *pejxheri* (Law for Independent Commission of Media. p. 2).

A flux of economical words has overflowed many languages, among which Albanian is no exception, thanks to the United States and United Kingdom's role as the economic world powers. Words such as *Menaxhim, Menaxhment, Menaxhoj, Menaxheriale, Menaxher, Menaxhues* that we encounter today in either written or spoken text, have first been adapted into Albanian as *Menazhim, Menazhoj, Menazher*, possibly by means of the fact that they may have penetrated Albanian through other languages as some of them, being under the influence themselves, have passed on this influence together with their own. There are opinions among Albanian linguists that *Management* and *Manage* should be substituted with *Udheheqje, udheheq* in Albanian, still Nuhiu proposes that the latter have political connotation and that when it comes to financial and economic issues they should be accepted, leaving the existing Albanian words *Udheheqje* and *udheheq* to be used in politics.

The adjective *Fundamental* borrowed from English has its Albanian equivalent *Themelore, bazike*. However, given that *fundamentalizem, fundamentalist* have already been integrated into Albanian language and included in the latest edition of the explanatory Albanian dictionary, we suggest that it is quite logical for the adjectival form to be incorporated into Albanian stock of words as well.

Likewise, the Albanian language dictionary (2006) retains the noun *Rezidencë*, but it lacks other parts of speech. In our study, among other words *resident* and *non-resident* are encountered, which have now been adapted into Albanian language as *rezident* and *jorezident* substituting the possible Albanian equivalents *Banor i përhershëm* or *vendës* and *banor i përkohshëm* or *jovendës*. We propose these two adjectives to be added into the Albanian dictionary along with the noun *Rezidencë*.

The word *Monitor* has been borrowed into Albanian language as a noun *Monitorim*, and *Monitoroj* as a verb, adding one part of speech *I, e monitoruar* as an adjective in Albanian which is a new creation and does not exist in English. As such, it comes out another pseudoanglicism. Example sentences for the above mentioned borrowings include: “Është program *i monitoruar* që vërteton mbarimin”...(Law for the Final Examination p. 1). “...*monitoron* tërë procesin e testimit” (Law for the Final Examination p. 5).

In like manner, we consider that there are some words taken from English which have filled lexical gaps in Albanian vocabulary especially in economic and technological terminology. The word *Barkod* borrowed from English *Barcode* is given the general explanation in Rexhaj's economic dictionary as „*kod i vijeziuar*’. As long as there is not any proposing Albanian word to substitute it, *barkod* will continue to be used and soon quite impossible to be substituted by any other possible Albanian word. An example showing its occurrence: “Testet duhet të hapen dhe mbyllen në prani të kandidatëve nga pakot e veqanta me *barkode*” (Law for the Final Examination p. 5).

Among borrowings which should be used in Albanian language are *Digjital* and *Digjitalizim* from English *Digital* and *Digitalization*. *Dumping* and *Anti-dumping* should also be included in Albanian language. Though, these words are encountered in different spellings in the corpus either as *dumping* or *damping*, or *Anti-damping*, *antidumping*, *anti-dumping*, and *antidumping*.

Thus, there is confusion regarding the spelling not only of these words but some others as well. However, according to the norms of the Orthography of the Albanian language, in the adaptation process, the loanword should be written the way it is pronounced in the original language. Thus, the proper spelling of this word in Albanian could be *anti-damping*.

With regard to the word *Negotiation* which has been transferred into Albanian as *Negocim*, also as *Negociata*, meaning „a formal discussion between people who are trying to reach an agreement“. In Albanian we have *Bisedime* as a possible equivalent for *Negotiation*. However, *Bisedime* conveys a more general meaning in contrast to the borrowed word which is used to mean something more specific.

Even though the words *Aplikacion, Aplikim, Aplikoj and Aplikant, Aplikues* once had their Albanian correspondents, *Konkurrim/Fleteparaqitje, Konkurroj/Paraqes, Konkurrues/Paraqites*, now they are being used to a great extent, which is quite difficult to interfere in an attempt to substitute them with once existing equivalents. Thus, we suggest that these newly coming words should be fully integrated into Albanian language. However, the preceding English words have also substituted the existing equivalents in Albanian *zbatim/zbatues, zbattoj, të zbatuara* which we consider their use is unneeded.

For the reason that the noun *Innovation* has entered Albanian language as *Inovacion*, also present in the 2006's Albanian dictionary, we propose the adjective form *inovative* to enter Albanian as well. Though, instead of *Inovacion* we could use the Albanian equivalent *-Risi*, but there is not any Albanian adjective that would substitute *innovative*, if only we could add *-or* to the base *risi* and make it an adjective *risior*.

In order not to extend further detailed analysis for every single borrowing, other lexical borrowings from English which are being used in Albanian in specific fields and in specific contexts either to name new notions, to distinguish them semantically in particular contexts, or because it is difficult to find Albanian equivalent terms that would cover their meaning, and which we think should enter Albanian language include the following **Nouns**: *Allocation-Alokim, Asset- Aset, Attribution- Atribuim, Arrangement- Aranzhim, Barcode- Barkod, Biodiversity- Biodiversitet, Certification- Certifikim, Dumping- Damping, Export- Eksport, Diversity- Diversitet, Equity- Ekuitet, Elaboration- Elaborim, Grant- Grant, Import- Import, Internet- Internet, Investor- Investitor, Compensation- Kompensim, Confirmation- Konfirmim, Contamination- Kontaminim, Contest- Kontest, Contestation- Kontestim, Coordination- Koordinim, Coordinator- Koordinues, License- Licencë, Licensing- Licencim, Licenser- Licencues, Liquidity- Likuiditet, Leasing- Lizing, Marketing- Marketing, Media- Media, Manager- Menaxher/Menaxhues, Management- Menaxhim/Menaxhment, Monitoring- Monitorim, Non-resident- Jorezident, Negotiation- Negocim, Prosperity- Prosperitet, Rebate- Rebat, Resident-Rezident, Reimbursement- Rimbursim, Relevance- Relevancë, Sponsoring- Sponzorim/Sponzorizim, Teleshopping- Teleshoping, Transaction- Transaksion, Transparency- Transparencë.*

**Adjectives:** *Audio-visual-Audio-vizuele, -? -Biznesor, Dumped-I,e dampuar, Licensed- I,e licencuar, Undumped- I,e padampuar, Trained- I,e trajnuar, Exclusive- Ekskluzive, Exclusively- Ekskluzivisht, Electronic- Elektronik, Flexible- Fleksibil, ?- I,e monitoruar, Incompatible- Inkompatibil, Managerial- Menaxheriale, Relevant- Relevante, Transparent-Transparente, Visual-Vizuale, ?- Medial.*

**Verbs:** *Allocate-Alokoj, Attribute-Atribuoj, Certify-Certifikoj, Confirm- Konfirmoj, Coordinate- Koordinoj, Confirm- Konfirmoj, Dump-Dampoj, Monitor- Monitoroj, Reimburse- Rimbursoj, Suspend- Suspendoj, Train- Trajnoj.*

### 5.3.1.2. Unnecessary borrowings

The adjective *Representative* has been borrowed into Albanian language as *Reprezentative* unnecessarily considering the fact that its Albanian equivalent *Përfaqësues* carries the exact meaning and we consider that it has eventuated as a result of direct translation from English. An example showing its occurrence: “Ministria shqyrton informacionet të cilat parashtrohen në mënyrë të duhur si dhe masën ku ato janë *representative*” (Law for Anti-Dumping pp.38).

*Kontinuitet* is another word which is frequently being used in speaking, although not quite often in writing. Still, it is encountered in the Law for Agency of Air Navigation Service of the Republic of Kosovo in one case, “ASHNA siguron *kontinuitetin* e ofrimit të shërbimeve...”(p. 8). This word is completely unnecessary owing to the fact that the Albanian word *Vazhdimësi* retains the identical connotation.

As for the words *Implement and implementation*, these have been frequently used in the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Kosovo. These forms have been fully adapted into Albanian language as „*Implementim*” and „*Implementoj*”. The example sentence for each is given below: “...në *implementimin* e Dialogut të lehtësuar nga BE-ja në mes Kosovës dhe Serbisë...”(Law for the Ratification of International Agreement p. 3) “...në tregtinë ndërmjet Kosovës dhe rajoneve jashtë Kosovës të zhvillohen dhe *implementohen* në përputhshmëri” (Law for Activities of External trade p. 1). We consider that the adaptation was needless forasmuch as the Albanian words -*Zbatim and Zbatoj* can be used in the same context.

As long as semantics is being discussed one should not mix between *Likuiditet and Likuidim* in Albanian which are two borrowed words from English related to finance. The first one in the original form *Liquidity* means „the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash”. Whereas the latter in the source language *Liquidation* meaning „the process of closing the company, selling what it owns and paying its debts”. In our study, we have encountered the first word *Liquidity* as *likuiditet* and here is an example showing its occurrence: “...ose nje ndikim negativ në rezerva, punësim, paga, *likuiditet*, rrjedhë e parasë së gatshme...”(Law for Anti-Dumping pp. 16).

The compound noun *Special Task Force* has been used in Albanian and it names “a working group or a special commission who deal with a special problem”. Nuhiu (2013), proposes an alternative to this borrowing as *Grup punues special (or specifik)* fulfilling all the semantic content. An example sentence for this compound: “...ju kam konfirmuar që puna e *Task-Forcës Speciale* për Hetime e Eulex Kosova...”(Law for the Ratification of International Agreement p.5).

The word „*Board*“ has found itself in the Albanian language inventory and has been adapted as „*bord*“ but its Albanian equivalents „*Këshill, Këshill drejtues, or kolegji*“ which existed earlier (Nuhiu: 132) can be used instead of this loanword. An example sentence excerpted from the corpus; “...anëtarë të *Bordit* Mbikqyrës të Agjencisë...”(Law for Ratification of International Agreement p. 4).

The word „*Selection*“ has been adapted as „*Selektim*“ and has first come into Albanian along with other words naming technological terminology related to computers only. In English this word is used to mean „selecting things and people in general“, whereas in Albanian has only been adapted in the computer language first. Nevertheless, we have found that this word has started expanding its usage even outside the computer language, i.e. it substitutes the Albanian equivalent „*përzgjedhje*“ which we consider it unnecessary. As for instance, “me anë të *selektimit* të kohës nga transmetuesi...” (Law for the Independent Commission of Media pp. 18) Not having the chance to discuss every word individually, we will list a number of unnecessary borrowings along with their Albanian correspondents and we consider that they are used as a result of direct influence of English into Albanian.



**Nouns:** *Approval- Aprovim (Miratim), Association- Asociim (Shoqatë/ Shoqëri), Attribute- Atribut (Cilësi, Veqori), Audit- Auditim (Verifikim, Kontrollë, Revizionim), Bilateral- Bilaterale (dypalëshe), Board- Bord (Këshill), Efficiency- Efikasitet (Dobi/Zotësi), Effectiveness- Efektivitet (Efektshmëri/Dobishmëri), Difference-Diferencë (Dallim/Ndryshim), Disproportion-Disproporcion (Shpërpjestim), Draft-Draft(Paraprojekt), Emergency-Emergjencë(Urgjencë), Ethnicity-Etnicitet(Etni), Final-Finale(Përfundimtare), Quantity-Kuantitet(Sasi), Confidentiality-Konfidencialitet(Fshehtësi), Legality-Legalitet(Ligjshmëri), Participation-Participim(Pjesëmarrje), Performance-Performancë (Përparim, Realizim, Përmbushje e një premtimi a kërkesë), Reimbursement-Rimbursim (Pagim, Kthim parash), Reproduction-Reprodukim (Riprodhim), Restriction-Restriksion (Kufizim, Masëkufizuese), Session-Sesion(Thirrje/Séance/Mbledhje), Specificity-Specificitet(Saktësi/Qartësi) Specification-Specifikacion(Speifikim), Successor-Sukcesor(Pasardhës/Trashëgimtar/Pasues), Suspension-Suspendim(Pezullim/Ndërprerje), Transfer-Transfer(Transferim/Shpërngulje).*

**Adjectives:** *Applicative- Aplikativ (I zbatueshëm), Applicable- I aplikueshëm (I zbatueshëm), Disproportional- Disproporcionale (E shpërpjestuar), Emergent- Emergjent (Urgjent), European-Europiane (Evropiane), Vacant- I vakant (I lirë, I pazënë, I papunë, I zbrazët), Indirect-Indirekt, (i tërthort të/i zhdrejtë), Contractual-Kontraktuale (Kontraktore), Cummulative- Kumulative (Grumbulluese /Plotësuese), Legitimate- Legjitime (I ligjshëm/ Ligjor), Multiethnic-Multietnike (shumëetnike), Restrictive- Restriktive (Kufizuese/Penguese).*

**Verbs:** *Apply- Aplikoj (Zbatoj/Konkurroj/Paraqes), Approve- Aprovoj(Miratoj), Conclude-Konkludoj (Përfundoj, nxjerr si përfundim), Generate-Gjeneroj (Krijoj/Prodhoj), Implement-Implementoj (Zbatoj/Plotësoj/Kryej), Reaffirm- Reafirmoj (Riafirmoj/Ripohoj).*

### 5.3.2. Albanian among European languages included in Görlach's Dictionary of European Anglicisms

The influence of English on European languages has led to the compilation of this dictionary which authenticates the spread of anglicisms in several European languages. The dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA) is the first analysis of this nature. DEA is an extremely beneficial wellspring with its large information compiled allowing a spectrum of analyses of the influence of English on sixteen other languages. However, when it comes to Albanian, one should notice that the number of anglicisms in Albanian is greater than that included in the dictionary considering the fact that greater flux of anglicisms have entered Albanian in Kosovar dialect after the year 1999 in the postwar period when the contacts between English and Albanian became direct. The examples below show cases where Albanian language is not included.

Görlach's dictionary of European languages comprises the following Anglicisms borrowed from Albanian language which we have come across in our study as well: *Antidumping* (p. 7), *Arrangement- Arranxhim* (p. 8), *Board- Bord* (pp. 27), *Dumping* (pp. 101), *Efficiency- Efikasitet* (pp. 103), *Emergency- Emergjenzë/Emergjencë* (pp. 104), *Export- Eksport* (pp. 107), *Digital- Digjital* (pp. 88), *Grant- Grant* (pp. 137 but Alb is not mentioned), *Import-Import* (pp. 161), *Internet- Internet* (pp. 164), *Computer- Kompjuter* (pp. 69), *Leasing- Lizing* (pp. 183 but Alb. is not included), *Marketing- Marketing* (pp. 196), *Media- Media* (pp. 198), *Manager- Menaxher* (pp. 194), *Management- Menaxhim/Menaxhment* (pp. 194), *Monitoring- Monitorim* (pp. 205), *Pager- Pejxher* (pp. 224 but Alb. is not included), *Performance- Performancë* (pp. 230 but the Alb. Word is missing), *Prosperity- Prosperitet* (pp. 244), *Session- Sesion* (pp. 275), *Sponsoring- Sponzorim/Sponzorizim* (pp. 300 but Alb. As Sponsorim), *Task-Force- Task-Forcë* (pp. 317 but Alb. is not included), *Teleshopping- Teleshoping* (pp. 319 but Alb. is not mentioned).

What is worth-mentioning here is that the word Executive has been added into the dictionary of European Anglicisms (pp. 106), but with economic meaning of „having managerial or administrative responsibility“ which according to the Etymological dictionary, this word was first used as „high-ranking businessman“ in 1902 in American English. In our case Executive is a law term which according to Online Etymological Dictionary is Middle-French or directly from Latin origin.

### 5.3.3. Semantic Extension

As we have stated earlier, the analysis of the borrowings will be done according to the adaptation levels of the Croatian linguist Rudolf Filipović as well as by following the work of prof. Vesel Nuhui, and other works related to the thesis.

According to Filipović, there are three levels of Semantic exchange:

*Zero Semantic Extension*, this sort of change happens after the borrowing word has been integrated into the system of the receiving language and the meaning has not been changed. It is often related to some specialized fields such as food, drink, sport, technology and music. The corpus gathered from the laws and the Constitution comprises words related to technology, economy, law, and other particular fields whose meaning has not changed from the original. From our corpus the following words are selected, *Barcode* meaning „a pattern of thin lines that is printed on things you buy“. In his English-Albanian economic dictionary Rexhaj translates it as „kod i vijebruar“.

Though, *Auditim* has once been used in Albanian as *Revizionim* to mean exactly the same thing, now it is being used the English word *Audit*. Its meaning stays the same, i.e. *Audit* means „an official examination of business and financial records to see that they are true and correct“. In Albanian *Audit* is translated as *Verifikim, Kontrollë or Revizionim*. The English verb *Audit* has not been borrowed into Albanian.

The word *Application* in English is used to mean „a formal request for something, such as a job, permission to do something or a place at a college or university“, which in Albanian has been adapted as *Aplikim* and means the same. Whereas the English compound *Application form* has been adapted in Albanian as *Aplikacion* to mean the same, i.e. „a piece of paper on which to apply for something“.

The word *Apply* in Albanian adapted as *Aplikoj* transmits the same message as in English, but its use in Albanian is limited to *Aplikoj* as „making a formal request“ and *Zbatoj* as „to use something or make something work in a particular situation“, as for instance: „*Apply* economic sanctions“ (Oxford Learner’s Advanced Dictionary: 2010 p.45).

The adjectival form *Applicable* (in Alb. *I aplikueshëm*), *Applicant* (Alb. *Aplikant, Aplikues*) transmit the same message and are used in similar contexts in both languages.

*Leasing* derived from the base *lease* is borrowed from English and adapted into Albanian as *Lizing* to mean the same thing, and in English-Albanian dictionaries it is translated as *Qiradhënie* and *Qiramarrje*.

*Marketing* substituted the existing Albanian word *Tregtim*. Its meaning stays the same in both languages, „the activity of presenting, advertising and selling a company’s products in the best possible way“.

The verb form *Implement* borrowed into Albanian, along with its derived word *implementation*, is assimilated into Albanian as *implementoj* (v) and *implementim* (n). These are used in similar contexts in both languages and mean the same.

Other words which belong to zero semantic extension selected from the corpus are: *Pager, Media, Prosperity, Biodiversity, Export, Import, Digital, Digitalization, Internet, Computer, Continuity, Quantity, Teleshopping, Web page, Task- force, Reproduction, Reaffirm, Reimburse, Reimbursement, Audio-visual, Emergency.*

*Restriction of Meaning*, English words have usually more than one meaning. In the process of borrowing to the receiving language, very often they retain only one meaning, needing to name a thing, or a concept. It is a kind of a specialization from general to specific meaning. In our corpus we have noticed that when transferred into Albanian language many words have been restricted to one or two meanings.

As for instance, the word *Performance* in Albanian is limited and used in most of the cases in economy as the following example shows “...pa u bërë ligjërish e kushtëzuar me *performancën* e eksportit” (law for Anti-Dumping pp. 12). This is what it has been encountered throughout our study and our limited source because this word is used in other contexts in Albanian such as in music when it defines „the way a person performs in a play or concert“. It is also used in situations as „the act or process of performing a task“ an action in different institutions where the employees get paid for better *performance*.

*Restrictive* in Albanian and English is used to mean „preventing people from doing what they want“ as the example in Albanian shows „...posaqërisht kërkon apo autorizon vendosjen e masës *restriktive* që përndryshe do të ishte në kundërshtim...(Law for Activities of External Trade p.4). However, in English *restrictive* is used in grammar also to refer to relative clauses.

*Asset* in Albanian is used only in economy (Kur subvencioni mund të jetë i lidhur me blerjen e ardhshme të *aseteve* fikse... (Law for Anti-Dumping pp. 14), whereas in English is used to mean „any property or something valuable that a person has“.

The Oxford Dictionary lists three meanings of the word *Approval* whereas in Albanian *Aprovim* is used with one meaning mostly as „agreement to, or permission for something, especially a plan or request“ (Pas *aprovimit* të buxhetit per keshillin e KPM-se...(Law for the Independent Commission of Media p. 5).

*Board* is a polysemic word in English having multiple meanings among which Albanian has borrowed only two, „a group of people who have the power to make decisions and control a company or other organization“ and „board in a ship or aircraft“.

*Dumping and Dump* in English have more than one meaning whereas they are restricted in only one meaning when transferred into Albanian. The verb form *Dump* in English constitutes three meanings among which Albanian has borrowed one, i.e. „to get rid of goods by selling them at a very low price, often in another country“ and it has adapted it as *Dampoj and Dumpoj*. The derived word *Dumping* has been adapted with similar meaning as well.

*Expansion of Meaning-* The semantic adaptation of expansion is carried out after an anglicism has been fully integrated in the system of the receiving language. The integrated word fills the gaps in the receiving language vocabulary. At first, there is no change in meaning since the intensity of meaning of a loanword is quite strong. Later, when a loanword is used as any native word, the intensity of its primary function just goes away and its meaning expands, gaining different meanings from its original English meaning.

An example is the adjective *Emergent* derived from the base form *Emerge* in English, its meaning is „something new and still developing“. In Albanian it is used in cases when „an immediate action is needed since a sudden serious and dangerous event happened“. Thus, it is used with the same meaning as the noun *Emergency* in English. An example showing its occurrence: Përveq rasteve *emergjente* të aterimit (Law for Agency of Flight Navigation Service p. 8).

Additionally, throughout our research we have come across some words which at first sight may look they are English, but having analyzed them more carefully, one can realize that these are new creations in Albanian. Words which do not exist in English have been created in Albanian with an English base but Albanian suffix, thus making words which in English are found nowhere. The words that constitute this group can be referred to as „False Anglicisms“ or Pseudoanglicisms.

Words such as *Biznesor*, *Medial*, *I monitoruar* will be discussed below.

*Biznesor* as an adjective formed from the English base „*Business*“ as the example shows: „ndonjë organizatë *biznesore* që është e angazhuar (Law for Agency of Flight Navigation Service p. 4).

*I monitoruar* is an adjectival form of the verb „*Monitor*“ which has been created in Albanian by the addition of the suffix -uar: „Është provim *i monitoruar* që vërteton mbarimin...(Law for High School Final Examination p. 1).

*Medial* is an adjective which exists both in English and Albanian. In English, it has the meaning of „something in the middle“, whereas the adjective in Albanian is related to media. Thus, on the first sight it may look like it is an anglicism when in fact it is a new creation in Albanian. An example showing its occurrence: Shërbimi *medial* audio vizuel...(Law for Independent Commission of Media p. 3).

All in all, the changes of meanings were analyzed. Quite common was the restriction of meanings, i.e. words with more than one meaning in the donor language, in this case English, conserved only a part of their senses after borrowing. On the other hand, words that kept their original meaning in the receptor language were found as well.

As for the hypothesis, that Albanian borrowing occurs to fulfill the need for lexical enrichment rather than to substitute the existing equivalents, is confirmed, owing to the fact that of 142 anglicisms selected in the study, 90 words, or 63.38%, were borrowed because they were necessary to convey specific meanings in Albanian in certain contexts, whereas the remaining 52 words (36.61%) were borrowed either to enrich the Albanian language with synonyms, as a result of English effect, or in the lack of sufficient information about the existence of competent Albanian equivalents.



## Chapter VI: Conclusion

In conclusion of the study, this chapter will summarize the results, address the limitations of the study, and give suggestions for further research.

### 6.1. Summary of the Results

The main focus of the research at hand was to examine the number of English lexical borrowings in the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. In particular, it aimed to reveal whether these borrowings are used to name new notions and fill the lexical gaps in Albanian language, or they replace the existing Albanian equivalents. Furthermore, this study aimed to analyze the morphological adaptation of the loanwords in an attempt to determine the extent of their assimilation into the Albanian language in terms of form and other morphological implications.

The quantitative data collected from the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo revealed that nouns constitute the largest number of loanwords as a lexico-grammatical category, followed by adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. In this way it confirmed our sub-hypothesis stated at the beginning of the research.

As for the gender of nouns, the study showed that when English nouns enter Albanian, they adapt themselves to their respective gender according to the last letter or sound. The results showed that most of the nouns have joined the masculine gender, making up 89% of the nouns examined, with the rest belonging to the feminine gender. The neuter gender was left out considering that it has practically become inexistent in Albanian. As for the declension of nouns, it appeared that all the anglicisms adapted themselves to the specific groups where they belonged. The largest number of nouns was classified in the first group, i.e. masculine gender, taking -i ending when in definite form, followed by the second group of declension where only five nouns take -u ending in definite form.

Next, the third group of nouns consisted of eight feminine nouns which in definite form take -a ending, to be followed by the only compound noun *Web* (also *Ueb*) faqja taking -ja ending. The latter compound is a combination of English and Albanian words, which, Weinreich referred to as hybrid compounds and Haugen as loanblends. No noun of the neuter gender was identified that would potentially fit in the fourth, practically inexistent, group of declension of Albanian nouns.

As for the adjectives, when transferred into Albanian they had to adjust to the Albanian rule of agreement in number and gender with nouns. And so they did. Also, adjectives in Albanian are associated with connective articles based on the gender and number of nouns. They also appeared to perfectly adjust to the cases where they occurred.

Likewise, the study also showed that verbs adapted themselves into Albanian according to the morphological rules. In addition, they all joined the most productive group of verbs of the first conjugation in Albanian which in first person singular end in -oj. Also, they occurred in both active and passive voice, in all persons singular and plural, as well as in finite and non-finite forms.

In terms of word formation, nouns comprised the most productive group. Certain English suffixes were substituted by the corresponding Albanian suffixes as, for instance, the suffix -ty was substituted in most of the cases by -tet in Albanian, -ing was altered to -im in Albanian. Additionally, in many cases the suffixes (at)ion and ment were replaced with -im as well, and as -ues was used for the English suffix -er and -or; however, there were cases where the English suffix was borrowed along with the base form as well, such as *lizing*, *marketing*, *menaxhment*, *digjital*, etc.

The semantic analysis of anglicisms confirmed the main hypothesis stated at the beginning of the study that lexical borrowings from English are used in the lack of Albanian equivalents rather than to substitute for existing words. The results showed that of 142 anglicisms selected in the study, 90 words, or 63.38%, were borrowed because they were needed to convey specific meanings in Albanian in certain contexts, whereas the remaining 52 words (36.61%) were borrowed either to enrich the Albanian language with synonyms, as a result of English influence, or in the lack of awareness about the existence of adequate Albanian equivalents.

Furthermore, the analysis of the borrowings revealed that, beside words whose meaning has remained the same, there are loanwords whose meaning is restricted to only specific contexts in Albanian, such as *asset, performance, arrangement, board, restrictive etc.*

Among the words that were examined, false anglicisms were encountered as well, i.e. words which at first sight might seem to have been borrowed from English, but do not exist in the source language. As such, they constitute the group of new creations in Albanian as, for instance, *biznesor, i monitoruar, medial, etc.*

## **6.2. Limitations of the Study**

This study aimed at identifying the number of English lexical borrowings in the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Kosovo. Due to time constraints, only six laws were selected for the study randomly. Consequently, the number of lexical borrowings could have been much higher,

or lower, if more laws had been studied. Because the number of laws examined was small, it is not representative of all the laws of the Republic of Kosovo. For this study to have greater validity and generalizability, the sample should have included a greater number of laws.

Moreover, the study at hand looked at lexical borrowings on two levels of adaptation - morphological and semantic - leaving out the phonological level, which would require a lot more time and effort to include the spoken Albanian into the analysis as well.

### **6.3. Recommendations for Further Research**

Given that this study was rather narrow in scope, as it looked at only a fraction of borrowings in a very specific professional field - examining the Constitution and six laws of the Republic of Kosovo - it produced results that speak to the need of conducting similar studies in the future. The small sample used in this case limits the generalizability of results beyond the laws that were examined, therefore, one recommendation for future research would be to broaden the scope of the study to include other laws and other fields (e.g. examine lexical borrowings in school textbooks). Additionally, future studies could examine lexical borrowings from the phonological perspective, focusing on specific phonetic changes that words undergo when entering a language, in this case, Albanian. The need for further research in this area is further reinforced by the role that English plays in today's world as the language of technological innovations, world politics and diplomacy, economy, Internet, sports, music, etc. As this influence reflects upon the Albanian language in the form a great variety of words that flow into our language almost on a daily basis, there is a need to study these words and decide whether their presence in Albanian is acceptable and justified, or whether the Albanian language needs to be protected from foreign influence.

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## Appendices

### Appendix A: The context examples excerpted from the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo

1. **Kontestim**...Parimet dhe procedurat per ratifikimin dhe kontestimin e marreveshjes nderkombetare (pg. 5).
2. **Eksplícite**...Pjesemarrje ne nje organizate nderkombetare ne menyre eskplícite kerkon zbatim te drejtperdrejte te normave...(pg. 5, pg. 48).
3. **Statusi**...Ndonje statusi tjetër personal (pg. 7)  
Propozimi gjithëpërshires per zgjidhjen e statusit te Kosoves (pg. 59).
4. **Reprodukim**...te drejten per te marre vendime lidhur me reprodukimin sipas rregullave dhe procedurave te percaktuara me ligj (pg. 7).
5. **Trafikimi**...Trafikimi i qenieve njerezore eshte i ndaluar (pg. 8).
6. **Privoj**...Askush nuk mund te privohet nga e liria (pg. 8).
7. **Privim**...Privimi nga liria me nje baze te arsyeshme...(pg. 8).
8. **Ekstradim**...Per hyrje te paligjshme ne Rep. e Kosoves ose pas urdherit te ligjshem per largim ose ekstradim (pg. 8).
9. **I privuar**...personi i privuar eshte sjelle para gjykates (pg. 8).
10. **Kompensim**...Cdokush qe eshte ndaluar ose arrestuar ne kundershtim me dispozitat e ketij neni, gëzon te drejten per kompensim (pg. 9, pg. 48).
11. **Medie**...i perfaqesuesve te medieve...(pg. 10, pg. 58).

12. **Prezujmoj**...Cdokush i akuzuar per veper penale, prezumohet te jete i pafajshem derisa te deshmohet pafajesia e tij/saj (pg. 10).
13. **Legalitet**...Parimi i legalitetit...(pg. 10).
14. **Proporcionalitet**...Parimi i proporcionalitetit (pg. 10).
15. **Disproporcion**...Ashpersia e denimit nuk mund te jete ne disproporcion me vepren penale. (pg. 10).
16. **I aplikueshem**...ligji i mevonshem i aplikueshem eshte me i favorshem per kryesin e vepres. (pg. 10, pg. 50, pg. 59).
17. **I favorshem** (see 16.).
18. **Ekstradoj**...shtetasit e Rep. se Kosoves nuk mund te ekstradohen nga Kosova kunder vullnetit te tyre...(pg. 11).
19. **Asociim**...Liria e asociimit eshte e garantuar. (pg. 13).
20. **Ekspropriim**...Rep. e Kosoves ose autoriteti public i Rep. se Kosoves mund te beje ekspropriimin e prones nese ky ekspropriim eshte i autorizuar me ligj. (pg. 14).
21. **Eksproprioj**...me sigurimin e menjehershem dhe adekuat per personin ose personat prona e te cileve ekspropriojhet...(pg. 14).
22. **Kontest**...Kontestet qe lindin nga akti i Rep. se Kosoves per te cilat pretendohet se perbejne ekspropriimin, do te zgjidhet nga gjykata kompetente. (pg. 14).
23. **Ekspluatim**...secili femije gezon te drejten per te qene i mbrojtur nga dhuna, keqtrajtimi ose eksploatimi (pg. 15, pg. 49).
24. **Biodiversitet**...Natyra dhe biodiversiteti jane pergjegjes per secilin (pg. 15).
25. **Avancoj**...Pjesetaret e komuniteteve do te kene te drejten qe te shrehin, te avancojne dhe te zhvillojne identitetin...(pg. 18, pg. 44).

26. **Jodiskriminues...**Rep. e Kosoves siguron, ne baza jo-diskriminuese, qe te gjitha komunitetet dhe pjesetaret e tyre...(pg. 19).
27. **Menaxhoj...**te themeloje dhe te menaxhoje institucionet private te arsimit dhe trajnimit...(pg. 19).
28. **Trajnim...**(see 27).
29. **Ofrim...**Ofrimin e informacioneve ne gjuhet e tyre...(pg. 20).
30. **Elektronike...**perdorimin e nje numri te rezervuar te frekuencave per mediat elektronike...(pg. 20).
31. **I licencuar...**per t'i mundesuar komunitetit Serb ne Kosove qasje ne nje kanal televiziv te pavarur, te licencuar ne gjuhen Serbe, ne mbare Rep. e Kosoves (pg. 20).
32. **Konsultativ...**Nje keshill konsultativ per komunitete...(pg. 20).
33. **Adresim...**do te promovojte dialog ndermjet komuniteteve dhe sherben si pike formale e kontaktit per adresimin e brengave...(pg. 21).
34. **Formale...**(see 33).
35. **Referoj...**Zevendes kryetari keto ceshtje ia referon kuvendit te Komunes (pg. 21).
36. **Konstituive...**duke filluar nga dita e seances konstituive qe mbahet Brenda 30 ditesh nga dita e shpalljes zyrtare te rezultateve te zgjedhjeve. (pg. 23).
37. **Emergjente...**per masa emergjente te mbrojtjes...(pg. 23, pg. 51).
38. **Transparente...**Vendimi miratohet ne menyre transparente...(pg. 25).
39. **Sesion...**sesioni pranveror fillon te henen...(pg. 25, pg. 53).
40. **Kuorumi...**Kuvendi ka kuorum kur jane te pranishem me shume se gjysma e te gjitha deputeteve te Kuvendit (pg. 25).

41. **Certifikim**...Deputetet e Kuvendit jane perfaqesues te popullit, mandati i deputetit te Kuvendit te Kosoves fillon ditën e certifikimit te rezultatit te zgjedhjeve. (pg. 25).
42. **Ad hoc**...Kuvendi i Kosoves emeron komisione te perhershme, komisione funksionale dhe komisione ad hoc. (pg. 27).
43. **Publikoj**...publikohet ne Gazeten Zyrtare (pg. 28).
44. **Publikim**...Ligji hyn ne fuqi 15 dite pas publikimit...(pg. 29).
45. **Vital**...Legjislacioni me interes vital...(pg. 29, pg. 62).
46. **Legjitime**...nese konsideron se jane te demshme per interest legjitime te Rep. se Kosoves...(pg. 31, pg. 58).
47. **Konsultim**...ne baze te konsultimit me Kryeministrin (pg. 32).
48. **Menaxhues**...I cili sherben edhe si drejtor menaxhues...(pg. 32).
49. **Bord**...emeron anetaret e tjere te Bordit te Bankes...(pg. 32, pg. 58).
50. **Nominoj**...secili shtetas i Rep. se Kosoves mund te nominohet si kandidat per President te Rep. se Kosoves...(pg. 33).
51. **Inicij**...Procedura e Shkarkimit te Presidentit te Rep. se Kosoves mund te iniciohet nga 1/3 e deputeteve te Kuvendit...(pg. 34).
52. **Diversitet**...Sherbimin civil dhe i cili pasqyron diversitetin e popullit te Rep. se Kosoves. (pg. 39).
53. **Unanime**...te cilet veprojne bashkerisht ne menyre unanime. (pg. 43).
54. **Suspendoj**...ajo mund te suspendoje perkohesisht veprimin ose ligjin e kontestuar, deri sa te merret vendimi i Gjykates...(pg. 47, pg. 53).
55. **Aplikim**...aplikimi i veprimit a ligjit te kontestuar...(pg. 47).
56. **I favorshem**...Rep. e Kosoves siguron nje mjedis te favorshem...(pg. 48).

57. **Maksimalizoj**...me qellim qe te maksimalizoj vleren afatgjate...(pg. 48).
58. **Resurs**...mund te gezoje resurset natyrore te Rep. se Kosoves. (pg. 49).
59. **Efikasitet**...Vetqeverisja locale bazohet ne parimet e qeversisjes se mire, efikasitetit dhe efektivitetit ne ofrimin e sherbimeve...(pg. 50).
60. **Efektivitet**...(see 59).
61. **Ofrim**...(see 59).
62. **I unifikuar**...Policia e Rep. se Kosoves ka zingjir te unifikuar...(pg. 52).
63. **Relevante**...bashkepunon plotesisht me autoritetet relevante nderkombetare dhe vendore te percaktuara me ligj. (pg. 53, pg. 64).
64. **Nominim**...Qeveria e Bankes Qendrore te Rep. se Kosoves dhe procedurat e zgjedhjes dhe te nominimit te anetareve...(pg. 58).
65. **Licencoj**...Komisioni i Pavarur i Medieve licencon transmetuesit publik e privat. (pg. 58).
66. **Transparent**...Anetaret e Komisionit te Pavarur te Medieve zgjedhen sipas ligjit, perms nje procesi transparent...(pg. 58).
67. **Adresoj**...Ndryshimet ne kete kushtetute mund te miratohen nga Kuvendi vetem pasi te kete adresuar Kryetari i Kosoves amandamentimin e propozuar. (pg. 59).
68. **Rinegocioj**...Ato marreveshje ose akte te rinegociohen...(pg. 60).
69. **Akter**...Perfaqesuesi nderkombetar civil dhe organizatat e akteret e tjere nderkombetare te mandatuar...(pg. 61).
70. **Transicionale**...Dispozitat transicionale per Kuvendin e Kosoves...(pg. 61).
71. **Final**...eshte autoriteti final ne zonen operative...(pg. 64).
72. **I referuar**...kompetencat dhe detyrimet e referuara ne kete nen...(pg. 64).

73. **Transicion**...Me perjashtim te rasteve kur Kushtetuta percakton nje transicion tjeter...(pg. 65).
74. **Ristrukturoj**...Kryesia e Kuvendit rristrukturohet ne pajtim...(pg. 66).
75. **Aplikoj**...Dispozitat e nenit 70.3(3) nuk do te aplikohet deri ne seancen konstituive (pg. 66).

Appendix B: Borrowings excerpted from the Law for Anti-Dumping

76. **Antidamping**...Me kete ligj percaktohen rregullat dhe procedurat per vendosjen e masave antidumping ndaj importeve...(pg. 1, pg. 30).
77. **Damping**...te cilat jane objekt i dampingut...(pg. 1, pg. 16).
78. **I dampuar**...kunder nje produkti te importuar i cili eshte i dampuar apo perfitues nga subvencionet e Qeverise. (pg. 2, pg. 16).
79. **E destinuar**...kur eshte i destinuar per konsum ne vendin e origjines ose eksportit. (pg. 2, pg. 10).
80. **Marzha**...Marzha e dampingut- Ndryshimin e shprehur ne perqindje ose shume reale...(pg. 3, 4, 9, 16).
81. **E ponderuar**...me te cilen mesatarja e ponderuar e vleres normale e tejkalon mesataren e ponderuar te cmimit te eksportit ne Kosove. (pg. 3).
82. **Kalkulim**...duhet te behen pershtatjet ne kalkulimin e cmimit te eksportit per te gjitha fitimet...(pg. 7).
83. **Diference**...kushtet e tjera te shitjes dhe per diferencat e valutave...(pg. 8, 13, 25).
84. **Indikative**...kjo liste eshte vetem indicative dhe nuk mund te jete e kufizuar...(pg. 8).
85. **Direkt**...Detyrimet, kostot dhe taksat direkte dhe indirekte te importit...(pg. 8,9,10).
86. **Rimbursoj**...materialet e perfshira fizikisht e te cilat nuk mblidhen ose rimbursohen ne lidhje me profuktet...(pg. 8).



87. **Rebate**...Zbritjet, rebatet dhe sasite- Pershtatjet duhet te behen per te gjitha ndryshimet qe lidhen me zbritje dhe rebate. (pg. 8).
88. **Distributor**...Kjo duhet te demonstrohet nga ndryshimet e vazhdueshme dhe te dallueshme ne funksionet e shitesve ose distributoreve. (pg. 8).
89. **Komercializim**...agjencite e tjera qe merren me komercializimin...(pg. 8, 18).
90. **Transaksion**...cmimet e transaksioneve individuale...(pg. 9, 10).
91. **Transfer**...Transferet e mundshme te drejtperdrejta te fondeve...(pg. 10).
92. **Grante**...praktika e qeverise perfshin nje transferim te drejtperdrejte te fondeve (per shembull grante, kredi, infusion, kapitali)...(pg. 10).
93. **Infuzion**...(see 92).
94. **Fond**...(See 91 and 92).
95. **Ofroj**...Qeveria ofron mallra ose sherbime tjera...(pg. 10).
96. **Infrastruktura**...nga infrastruktura e pergjithshme...(pg. 10).
97. **Specificiteti**...specificiteti nuk egziston...(pg. 11).
98. **Favorizoj**...nuk i favorizojne disa ndermarrje ne raport me te tjerat...(pg. 11).
99. **Jo-specificitet**...Pavaresisht te ndonje paraqitje te jo-specificitetit qe rezulton nga zbatimi i parimeve...(pg. 11).
100. **Disproporcionale**...Dhenia e shumave te subvencioneve ne menyre disproporcionale per ndermarrje te caktuara...(pg. 12).

101. **Diversifikim**...do te merret parasysh shtrirja e diversifikimit te aktiviteteve ekonomike Brenda juridiksionit...(pg. 12).
102. **Performance**...Pa u bere ligjerisht e kushtezuar me performance e eksportit...(pg. 12).
103. **Ekuitet**...Investimi ne ekuitet nga ana e qeverise nuk konsiderohet se paraqet perfitim, pervec nese investimi mund te...(pg. 13).
104. **Komerciale**...shumes qe ndermarrja do ta paguante per hua te krahasueshme komerciale ne mungese te garancise...(pg. 13).
105. **E destinuar**...Detyrimet ose pagesat e tjera te ngarkuara mbi eksportin e produktit ne Kosove te destinuar posacerisht per te kompensuar subvencionin...(pg. 14).
106. **Kompensoj**...(see 105).
107. **Alokoj**...shuma e subvencionit kunderbalancues duhet te percaktohet duke alokuar vleren e pergjithshme te subvencionit. (pg. 14).
108. **Aset**...Kur subvencionin mund te jete i lidhur me blerjen ose blerjen e ardhshme te aseteve fikse...(pg. 14).
109. **Atribuoj**...Shuma e perllogaritur ne kete menyre qe i atribuohet periudhes se hetimit...(pg. 14).

110. **Atribuim**...Rrethanat e vecanta nxjerrin nje atribuim jujustifikues per nje periudhe tjeter...(pg. 14).

111. **Egzaminim**...Percaktimi i demit duhet te bazohet ne prova dhe duhet te perfshije nje egzaminim objektiv...(pg. 15).

112. **Produktivitet**...te dhenave dhe treguesve, te tilla si renia e shitjes, e cmimeve, zvogelimi ne aksionet e tregut, produktiviteti...(pg. 16, 17).

113. **Likuiditet**...ose nje ndikim negative ne rezerva, punesim, paga, likuiditet, rrjedhe e parase se gatshme...(pg. 16).

114. **Kumulativ**...Vleresimi kumulativ, efektet e importeve te tilla mund te vleresohen vetem ne menyre kumulative. (pg. 16).

115. **Anti-damping**...subject ten je hetimi anti-damping...(pg. 16).

116. **Indikacion**...duhet te egzistojne indikacione te qarta se ne te ardhmen e afert eshte gati per tu krijuar nje prodhim. (pg. 18).

117. **I detajuar**...braktisja e miratimit te vendimeve apo planeve te detajuara dhe te provuara te investimeve...(pg. 18).

118. **Konfidencial**...mbrojtjen e informacionit konfidencial...(pg. 22, 23, 26).
119. **Konfidencialitet**...Ofrimi i mundesive te tilla duhet te marre parasysh nevojën per te ruajtur konfidencialitetin dhe komoditetin per palet. (pg. 23, 27).
120. **Prezantoj**...qe te shprehen pikepamjet e kunderta dhe te prezantohen argumentet e kunderta...(pg. 24).
121. **Preference**...duhet t'i jepet preference perzgjedhjes se nje mostre ne konsultim me palet e interesuara...(pg. 24).
122. **Statistikisht**...mostra te cilat jane statistikisht te vlefshme ne baze te informatavene ne dispozicion...(pg. 24).
123. **Elektronik**...Deshtimi per te dhene me poste elektronike...(pg. 25).
124. **Ofruese**...pala ofruese duhet te informohet menjehere...(pg. 25).
125. **E publikuar**...duhet te zbulohen dhe te jepen ne gjetjet e publikuara...(pg. 25).
126. **E ofruar**...duke perfshire informacionin e ofruar...(pg. 26).
127. **I favorshem**...rezultati mund te jete me pak i favorshem...(pg. 26).
128. **Version**...ndersa nje version jo-konfidencial do te depozitohet ne dosjen publike. (pg.27).
129. **Jo-konfidenciale**... Palet e interesuara qe kane ofruar informacionin konfidencial duhet gjithashtu te paraqesin nje permbledhje jo-konfidenciale. (pg. 27).

130. **Mos-diskriminim...**(pg. 31).
131. **Dampoj...**per te gjitha importet e produktit nen hetim nga te gjitha burimet qe gjendet se dampojne dhe qe perfitojne...(pg. 31).
132. **Jo-diskriminues...**ne baza jo-diskriminuese. (pg. 31).
133. **E ponderuar...**nuk duhet te kaloje sasine mesatare te ponderuar te marzhave te dampingut...(pg. 31).
134. **Retroaktive...**Detyrimet retroactive...diferenca nuk mund te mblidhet ne menyre retroaktive. (pg. 31).
135. **E dumpuar...**kur egzistojne rrethana kritike ku per produktin e dumpuar ne fjale eshte shkaktuar demi...(pg. 32).
136. **Rimbursim...**Rikthimi i fondeve-Rimbursimi...(pg. 36).
137. **Konkludoj...**shqyrtimi konkludon se skadimi...(pg. 33).
138. **Anti-dumping...**nje vit pas vendosjes se masave perfundimtare anti-dumpingut...(pg.34, 35).
139. **Dumping...**per te kompensuar dumpingun...(pg. 34).
140. **Antidumping...**gjate shqyrtimit te masave antidumping...(pg. 34).
141. **Reduktoj...**eshte eliminuar ose reduktuar ne nje nivel...(pg. 36).
142. **Efektive...**rivendosjes se konkurrences efektive dhe te ndershme ne dobi te konsumatoreve...(pg. 38).

143. **Aplikoj**...qe nuk eshte ne interes te Kosoves qe te aplikojte ose zbatoje masa te tilla. (pg. 38).

144. **Reprezentative**...Ministria shqyrton informacionet te cilat parashtrohen ne menyre te duhur si dhe masen deri ku ato jane representative...(pg. 38).

145. **Anti-Dumping**...shfuqizohet Ligji nr.03/L-097 per masat anti dumping dhe masat kunderbalancuese. (pg. 38).

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146. **Avancim**...duke marre parasysh perkushtimin e institucioneve te Rep. se Kosoves per avancimin e sundimit te ligjit...(pg. 1).

147. **Konfirmim**...duke ju nenshtruar procesit te konfirmimit te emerimeve nga presidenti pas aprovimit nga keshilli...(pg. 2, pg. 4).

148. **Aprovim**...(see 147).

149. **Prosperitet**...per kontributin e vazhdueshem te Bashkimit Evropian per stabilitetin dhe prosperitetin e Kosoves...(pg. 3).

150. **Implementim**...ne implementimin e Dialogut te lehtesuar nga BE-ja mes Kosoves dhe Serbise...(pg. 3).

151. **Konfirmoj**...une ju konfirmoj qe kompetencat ne vijim...(pg. 4).
152. **Bord**...anetare te Bordit Mbikqyres te Agjencise...(pg. 4).
153. **Task-Forca**...ju kam konfirmuar qe puna e Task-forces special per Hetime ne Eulex  
Kosova...(pg. 5).
154. **Ekskluzivisht**...mbahen ekskluzivisht jashte vendit...(pg. 5).
155. **Negocim**...zhvendosja e tille do te kerkoje negocimin...(pg. 5).
156. **Modalitet**...ne permbushjen e ketyre zotimeve dhe modaliteteve percjellese...(pg. 6).
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157. **Reafirmoj**...Duke reafirmuar se termet e percaktuara...(pg. 1).
158. **Implementoj**...ne tregtine ndermjet Kosoves dhe rajoneve jashte Kosoves te zhvillohen  
dhe implementohen ne perputhshmeri...(pg. 1).
159. **Destinim**...Vendi i Destinimit-nenkupton shtetin e huaj ose rajonin e jashtem ku mallrat  
perkatese do te perdoren, punohen ose transferohen. (pg. 2).
160. **Union**... "BE"- nenkupton unionin Evropian. (pg. 2, 14).

161. **Rezident**...me qellim te permbushjes se nje marreveshje ndermjet nje rezidenti dhe nje jorezidenti...(pg. 2, 3).
162. **Jorezident**...personi fizik i cili nuk eshte banor. (pg. 3, 16).
163. **Licencues**...Autoriteti Licencues-nenkupton autoritetin public te percaktuar me kete ligj...(pg. 3).
164. **Pirate**...produktet pirate te se drejtes se autorit. (pg. 3).
165. **Kuazi-publike**...do te perfshije edhe cfaredo organizate private apo kuazi-publike ne ate mase sa organizata e tille...(pg. 3).
166. **Kuoti**...nenkupton kontigjentin, kontigjentin e tarifes apo kufizim tjeter numerik, te bazuar ne nje vlere e cila i detyrohet cdo lloji te veprimtarise se tregtise me jashte. (pg. 4).
167. **E vakant**...qe percakton kriterin obligues te cilin lloji apo kategoria e vakant e mallrave...(pg. 4, pg. 14).
168. **Specifikacion**...Specifikacionin teknik...(pg. 4).
169. **Restriksion**...Autoriteti public apo aktet normative nuk mund te imponojne restriksione, ndalime, apo kushtezime. (pg. 4).
170. **Restriktive**...posacerisht kerkon apo autorizon vendosjen e mases restriktive qe perndryshe do te ishte ne kundersizim...(pg. 4).
171. **Fundamentale**...te drejtat dhe lirite fundamentale...(pg. 5).



172. **E aplikueshme**...ne pajtim me cdo kriter tjetër të aplikueshem në BE ndaj masës së tillë restrictive. (pg. 5).
173. **Transparente**...publikohen në një mënyrë krejtësisht transparente. (pg. 5).
174. **Legjitim**...autoritetet e tjera publike që janë interes legjitim dhe të dukshëm në përgaditjen dhe implementimin...(pg. 5).
175. **Web-faqe**...MTI, gjithashtu do të mbajë dhe udhëheqë faqen e internetit(web-faqe) në mënyrë të rregullt dhe të përshtatshme. (pg. 6).
176. **Internet**...(see 174).
177. **Elektronike**...mund të marrë kopje elektronike të dokumenteve...(pg. 6).
178. **Aplikues**...I leshon lejen e kërkuar aplikuesit përkatës...(pg. 6).
179. **Aplikacion**...do të refuzojë aplikacionin për dënimin e lejes së kërkuar për import apo eksport...(pg. 6).
180. **Artikuj**...autoriteti gjegjësisht lejedhësi i artikujve qartësisht me shkrim arsyet bindëse që provojnë...(pg. 6).
181. **Aplikant**...varesisht nga kushtet e plotësuar të aplikantit...(pg. 6).
182. **I detajuar**...duhet të leshojë një deklaratë të detajuar me shkrim...(pg. 6).
183. **Aplikoj**...Ky nen 6.4 nuk do të aplikohet aty nga autoriteti...(pg. 6).
184. **E papreferushme**...Ndalimi i kuotave; kuotat e papreferushme...(pg. 7).

185. **I kalkular**...permes detyrimit te pagesave shtese te cilat jane te kalkuluara ne menyre te arsyeshme...(pg. 7).
186. **Tretman**...Kosova do tu jap mallrave qe jane importuar tretmanin i cili nuk eshte me pak i favorshem se tretmani i dhene prodhimeve vendore te ngjashme...(pg. 8).
187. **Konform**...procedurat objective dhe konforme te vleresimit...(pg. 9).
188. **Aplikim**...metodat e aplikimit te tyre dhe lista e llojit te mallrave ndaj te cilave ato do te zbatohen...(pg. 9).
189. **Aditiv**...rreziqet qe dalin nga aditivet, kontaminimet...(pg. 9).
190. **Relevant**...standardi relevant nderkombetarisht gjeresisht i njohur ose direkt relevante...(pg. 9).
191. **E avancuar**...zhvillimi i tij eshte ne nje faze te avancuar...(pg. 10).
192. **Licence**...nuk kerkohet leje ose ndonje licence e llojit tjeter. (pg. 10).
193. **Kompeditiv**...per tu marre drejtperdrejte me mallra kompeditiv konkurues me origjine vendore. (pg. 11).
194. **Biznesor**...cilido aktivitet komercial apo biznesor ekonomik...(pg. 12, 18).
195. **Jokomerciale**...importimet jokomerciale dhe perjashtimet...(pg. 12, 17).

196. **Licencim...** Procedurat e licencimit te importimeve qe merren me licencim jo automatik.  
(pg. 12).
197. **Importim...**(see 194-195).
198. **Avancoj...**me qellim qe realisht te avancojne arritjen...(pg. 15).
199. **Resurs...**prodhimeve te vendit dhe konsumit te ketyre resurseve. (pg. 15).
200. **Vital...**te zbatoje masa te perkohshme me qellim te sigurimit te furnizimit adekuat minimal ne tregun e vendit me artikuj ushqimor bazik ose mallra tjera vitale...(pg. 15).
201. **Kuantitet...**do t'i lejoje eksportuesit e saj te eksportoje kuantitetin e percaktuar qarte te mallit perkates...(pg. 17).
202. **I plagetuar...**prodhimet e se drejtes se autorit te plagetuara. (pg. 18).
203. **Transfer...**procedurat dhe tarifat e zbatueshme te transferit nderkombetar te fondeve per pagesat e mallrave...(pg. 18).
204. **Efikasitet...**Ne interes te efikasitetit, Qeveria mund te caktojte takes fikse ose takes sipas vleres se mallit te importuar...(pg. 19).
205. **Koordinim...**Koordinimi me UNMIK-un. (pg. 19).
206. **Aplikativ...**Ligji aplikativ. (pg. 19).

## **Appendix E: Law for the Independent commission of Media**

207. **Destinoj**...transmetuesit tokesor, kabllorik, satelitor ose me paisje tjera elektronike, te koduar apo te palenduar, qe i destinohen per shfrytezim publikut qe pranohen ne radio television...(pg. 2).
208. **Komisioner**...plani i frekuencave te radio transmetimit ose te transmetimit televiziv te caktuara nga autoriteti kompetent qeveritar per poste dhe telekomunikim ne Zyren e Komisionerit te perkohshem...(pg. 2).
209. **Union**...me standardet e Unionit Nderkombetar...(pg. 2).
210. **Audio**...Bartesit e rendomte te telekomunikimit, per shembull, per te dhenat, per audio dhe video material, siq jane telefoni dhe pejxheri. (pg. 2).
211. **Video**...(see 209).
212. **Pejxher**...(see 209).
213. **Emergjence**...Transmetimet qe nuk i perkasin opinionit te gjere siq jane: policia, ushtria, dhe kanalet e emergjences. (pg. 2).
214. **I destinuar**...qe eshte i destinuar per promovimin e shitjes, blerjes apo qiradhenies se nje problem. (pg. 2).
215. **Sponzorim**...do te thote kontribut i ndonje personi fizik apo juridik qe eshte i angazhuar ne veprimtarite transmetuese apo ne produksionin e veprave audio-vizuale, ne financimin direkt apo indirect te ndonje programi, por qe synon promovimin e emrit, shenjes, imazhit apo aktiviteteve te atij personi. (pg. 2).

216. **Produksion...**(see 214).
217. **Audio-vizuale...**(see 214).
218. **Direkt...**(see 214).
219. **Indirekt...**(see 214).
220. **Teleshopping...**do te thote transmetim i drejtperdrejte i ofertave publikut me qellim te ofrimit te mallrave apo sherbimeve, duke perfshire patundshmerine, te drejtat apo detyrimet, si shperblim per pagese. (pg. 2).
221. **I licencuar...**transmetuesi i licencuar qofte si individ, OJQ, apo biznes tregtar. (pg. 3).
222. **Bordi...**Bordi i Ankesave per Media...(pg. 4).
223. **Licencoj...**licencon transmetuesit public dhe privat...(pg. 4).
224. **Licence...**dhenien e licencave dhe mbledhjen e taksave...(pg. 4).
225. **Koordinoj...**Zyra e Kryeshefit ekzekutiv koordinon menaxhimin e spektrit te frekuencave te transmetimit me ART-ne. (pg. 4).
226. **Aprovim...**Pas aprovimit te buxhetit per Keshillin e KPM-se...(pg. 5).
227. **Sanksion...**Sanksionet qe zbatohen dhe vendimet ne lidhje me to. (pg. 6).
228. **Ekskluziv...**keshilli ka autoritet ekskluziv te aprovoje...(pg. 6).
229. **Draft-akt...**Publiku dhe palet e interesuara duhet te kene jo me pak se 14 dite ne disponim per te komentuar draft-aktin. (pg. 6).
230. **Etnicitet...**Struktura e anetareve te Keshillit qe jane banore te Kosoves, pasqyron parimin e shume etnicitetit. (pg. 7).

231. **Inicim**...Inicimin e procedures per emerimin e anetareve...(pg. 8).
232. **Inicioj**...Komisioneri i perkohshem i Mediave inicion procedure...(pg. 8).
233. **Kompensim**...Anetaret e keshillit nuk pranojne asnje forme kompensimi nga burime te tjera...(pg. 11).
234. **Kuorum**...Kuorumi per mbajtjen e mbledhjeve dhe marrjen...(pg. 12).
235. **Menaxhment**...Shefi ekzekutiv eshte pergjegjes per te gjitha aspektet e menaxhmentit te zyres se shefit ekzekutiv...(pg. 14).
236. **Menaxhoj**...Shefi ekzekutiv do te menaxhoje punen e perditshme...(pg. 14).
237. **Menaxhim**...eshte pergjegjes per menaxhimin financiar...(pg. 8).
238. **Instruksion**...Shefit ekzekutiv dhe stafit te tij i ndalohet te kerkojne ose pranojne instruksione ne ushtrimin e detyrave...(pg. 15).
239. **Digjital**...Transmetuesit digjital dhe kablllovak...(pg. 16).
240. **Aplikacion**...Aplikacionet per licence te transmetimit...(pg. 16).
241. **Europiane**...ne perputhje me praktikat me te mira Europiane...(pg. 16).
242. **I aplikueshem**...perfshihen kushtet e aplikueshme per secilen licence. (pg. 18).
243. **Aplikant**...Informacioni qe kerkohet nga aplikantet...(pg. 18).
244. **Aplikim**...pas perfundimit te dates per aplikim...(pg. 18).

245. **I konsoliduar**...mbeshtetja ne fondet nga Buxheti i Konsoliduar i Kosoves dhe reklamimi do te zvogelohet...(pg. 20).

246. **Sponsorizim**...Eliminimin e reklamimit, perfshire sponsorizimin dhe teleshopingun, si burim i te hyrave. (pg. 20).

247. **Indikacion**...krahas indikacioneve per cfaredo sanksionesh qe duhet te shqiptohen. (pg.22).

248. **Valide**...Kushdo qe operon pa leje transmetuese valide i konfiskohet aparatura perkatese per transmetim...(pg. 23).

249. **Donator**...Kontributet e dhena si ndihma financiare nga donatoret. (pg. 30).

#### **Appendix F: Law for Agency of Flight Navigation Service**

250. **Navigacion**...Qellimi i ketij ligji eshte themelimi i Agjencise per Sherbimin e Navigacionit ajror-ASHNA per te siguruar infrastrukturen dhe sherbimet e navigimit ajror ne hapesiren ajrore te Rep. se Kosoves. (pg. 1).

251. **Navigim**...(see 249).

252. **Ofrim**...Kosova eshte pergjegjese per ofrimin e informative...(pg. 1).

253. **Ofrues**...Ofrues i Sherbimeve te navigacionit ajror... (pg. 1).

254. **Ofroj**...Sherbimi i cili ofrohet per qellime...(pg. 1).

255. **Aranzhim**...Personi fizik apo juridik i cili operon ose propozon te operoje me nje apo me shume avion, ne menyre te drejtperdrejte, ose te terthorte, me lizing ose permes ndonje aranzhimi tjetere. (pg. 2).
256. **Lizing**...(see 256).
257. **Vizual**...Rregullat e fluturimit visual...(pg. 3).
258. **Performance**...mbulon shpenzimet dhe bazohet ne performance...(pg. 3).
259. **Menaxhim**...autoriteti pergjegjes per menaxhimin e perditshem. (pg. 3).
260. **Biznesor**...ndonje organizate biznesore qe eshte e angazhuar...(pg. 4).
261. **Iniciative**...ne projektet dhe iniciativat vendore dhe nderkombetare...(pg. 4).
262. **Relevante**...me ligjet tjera relevante...(pg. 4).
263. **Prokurim**...ne perputhje me ligjin e Prokurimit Publik. (pg. 5).
264. **Grante**...Donacionet, grantet dhe cdo mbeshtetje tjeter financiare ose teknikee dedikuar per ASHNA-ne. (pg. 5).
265. **Donacion**...(see 263).
266. **Alokim**...Per cdo vit fiscal Drejtori pergadit propozim-kerkesen per buxhet dhe alokime per ASHNA-ne...(pg. 5).
267. **Menaxhoj**...Kompanite te cilat menaxhojne dhe operojne ne aeroportet ne Rep. e Kosoves...(pg. 6).



268. **Relevance**...Memorandumi i Mirekuptimit do te rishikohet cdo vit me qellim te sigurimit te relevances dhe efektivitetit constant. (pg. 6).

269. **Efektivitet**...(see 267).

270. **Negocioj**...ASHNA eshte e autorizuar per te negociuar marreveshje kontraktuale me ofruesit tjere te sherbimit per navigacion ajror...(pg. 7).

271. **Transparente**...ASHNA mban llogari transparente dhe do te publikoje...(pg. 7).

272. **Ueb**...do te publikoje ne raport vjetor dhe ueb faqe te saj...(pg. 7).

273. **Infrastruktura**...Shpenzimet lidhur me vendosjen, zhvillimin dhe mireqenien e infrastruktures do te mbulohen nga te hyrat...(pg. 8).

274. **Emergjent**...pervec rasteve emergjente te aterimit...(pg. 8).

275. **Kontinuitet**...ASHNA siguron kontinuitetin e ofrimit te sherbimeve...(pg. 8).

276. **Inkompatibil**...Shfuqizimi i legjislacionit te meparshem inkompatibil...(pg. 9).

#### **Appendix G: Law for the final examination**

277. **I monitoruar**...eshte provim i monitoruar qe verteton mbarimin...(pg. 1).

278. **E nostrifikuar**...deftesen e mbarimit te shkolles se mesme te larte ne Kosove, e cila eshte e nostrifikuar...(pg. 2).

280. **Koordinoj**...kontakton dhe koordinon punet me administruesit dhe vezhguesit ne Qendrat e Testimit. (pg. 4).

281. **Monitoroj**...monitoron tere procesin e testimit...(pg. 5).

282. **Barkod**...Testet duhet te hapen dhe mbyllen ne prani te kandidateve nga pakot e vecanta me barkode. (pg. 5).

283. **Aplikim**...Paisja e kandidateve me formularet e aplikimit per provimin perfundimtar...(pg. 5).

284. **I konsoliduar**...ne Buxhetin e Konsoliduar te Kosoves. (pg. 10).

285. **Participim**...Pagesa e Participimit te kandidateve do te behet ne banke. (pg. 10).

#### **Appendix G: Law for the Independent Commission of Media**

286. **Digjitalizimi**...Procesi i kalimit nga transmetimi analog i programeve ne ate digjital/numeric...(pg. 2).

287. **Audiovizuel**...Komunikimi komercial audiovizuel...(pg. 2).

288. **Audio vizuel**...sherbimi medial audio vizuel...(pg. 3).

289. **Medial**...(see 287).

290. **Aprovoj**...aprovon kushtet per licencim dhe vendos ne lidhje aplikimet per licenca dhe per rilicencim...(pg. 3).

291. **Draft**...per te komentuar draftin...(pg. 5).

292. **Ekzekutiv**...Kryeshefi ekzekutiv i zyres Ekzekutive...(pg. 9).

293. **Teleshopping**...Reklamimi dhe Teleshopingu per alkool...(pg. 14).

294. **Abstinence**...te paraqese abstinence apo permbajtjen nga konsumi ne menyre negative...(pg. 14).

295. **Logo**...Programet e sponsorizuara do te identifikohen ne menyre te qarte nepermjet emrit, logos apo cfaredo simboli tjeter...(pg. 16).

296. **Selektim**...me ane te selektimit te kohes nga transmetuesi...(pg. 18).

297. **Prezence**...me prezencen e nje simboli pamor...(pg. 18).