

MORPHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF ANGLICISMS IN THE ALBANIAN PRESS

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ABSTRACT

The flux of Anglicisms in Albanian language is a phenomenon of the last two decades. Similarly to many other European languages Albanian has been under the influence of English language for some time now and in a wide range of areas of life, study, etc. This paper, which is only a part of the author's research study of Anglicisms' 'behavior' in Albanian, aims at analyzing the morphological adaptation of English loan words in Albanian; their grammatical categories, how they adapt to Albanian grammatical system and the changes they go through in order to 'survive' permanently, stay and be used temporarily by Albanian speakers or leave the Albanian lexis, due to their equivalents already existing in Albanian or to the high level resistance Albanian language poses to them. This analysis is performed referring to the counterpart categories of these loans in Albanian, thus adaptation of nouns and how does their declension, gender and number fit within the noun category in Albanian, adaptation of adjectives, verbs, adverbs, etc.; a part of this paper analysis are also the acronyms borrowed directly from English, compounds as well as some forms of word formation under the influence of English language.

Keywords: morphology, adaptation, Anglicisms.

BACKGROUND, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The British linguist T. Hope describes the real nature of loans during the transferring process as characterized by: "the loss of their morphological and semantic transparency"¹. In fact, the loss of the morphological and semantic transparency of the loans depends on the tendency and on the path the loans follow before they penetrate into the target language, but it also depends on the "willingness" the target language has to welcome them.

The adaptation of a loan depends on the need to express a certain meaning and on the efficiency it has in conveying such a meaning.

What is mostly borrowed from English are names of objects or other phenomena. Thus, there are more nouns than other parts of speech listed in the loan group. Often a verb can be replaced by a nominal phrase but the opposite is rare.² Adjectives are generally less necessary since they serve to emphasize one of the qualities regarding an object, phenomenon, etc. rather than to define new concepts.

Adverbs and pronouns are part of a synthesized system of the respective language, and their semantic need is minimal. The selected glossary of 511 Anglicisms lists nearly 87.6 % nouns, 12.7 % adjectives, 4.1 % verbs, 0.9 % adverbs and 1.5 % nominal phrases.

¹ T. Hope, *Lexical borrowing in Romance languages*, Oxford, Blackwell, 1971, p. 611

² Ivan Klajn, *Influssi Inglesi nella lingua italiana*, Firenze, Olschki, 1972., p. 26

The English language is a minimally inflected language compared to many other Indo-European languages, especially to the Albanian language; this can be seen in the grammatical category of gender, in having no adaptation of adjectives to nouns, as adjectives are not inflected to adapt to nouns. The case category has almost disappeared, being more limited to the forms of the pronouns³ and the indicators of plurality have become more regular. As a result, the language is more based on such 'tools' as the word order in order to show the relations between words.

According to Filipović the adaptation of loans on the morphological level, called transmorphemization, has three degrees: a) zero transmorphemization (when the loan undergoes no change, i.e. it takes neither a prefix nor a suffix in the target language): *fashion, bar, doping* etc., b) partial transmorphemization (when the loan preserves the prefix/suffix of the source language: *spiker, selektor, reporter* etc.), c) complete transmorphemization⁴: *skanoj, trendi, çatoj* etc. Let us further see which of these three degrees the Anglicisms in our glossary belong to, i.e. whether their transmorphemization is more of the complete, partial or the zero type, by analyzing them based on their respective part of speech.

ADAPTATION OF NOUNS

Gender

In the Albanian language nouns are of masculine and feminine gender, while neutral gender has shrunk with the passing of time. There are some external elements that assist us in determining the gender in Albanian. It is interesting to study the reaction of loans to the gender of nouns. In English, though, gender is not a feature of nouns themselves, as it relates directly to the meaning of nouns, with particular reference to biological sex. The majority of the noun loans, adapt imminently to the two gender system in Albanian, depending on the word endings.

- Often the gender of the loans is determined by the final sounds/phonemes of their stem. These nouns are integrated into masculine gender depending on the pronunciation pattern. Thus, noun loans ending in consonants are included in the masculine gender category: *antidoping-u, aneks-i, bekgraund-i, çarter-i, draft-i, impakt-i, lifting-u, lobing-u, parking-u, shopping-u, showbiz-i, t-shirt-i, raund-i* etc. Similarly *aftershave, bite, dance, deadline, dendi, derbi, DJ, game, hobi, hokei, home page, hot line, jive, joint venture, mouse, mobile, party, puzzle, sex gate, single, site, skype, slide, uiski, u-tube, video game, website* belong to the masculine gender and to the category above. As the examples show, most of them preserve their English spelling and pronunciation, and are integrated into the masculine gender structure of Albanian (*aftërsheiv, pazëll, seks geit* etc.).

Out of 448 noun loans in the glossary, 368 end in consonants and are integrated into the masculine gender category.

- The noun loans of the glossary ending in vowels are included in the feminine gender category: *xhudo, tekno, tatu, soap opera, rege, regbi, kompani, koka-kola, logo, ekstazi, hipi, masmedia, barbekju dhe privaci*; also the nouns ending in unstressed *-ë*: *audiencë, performancë, korporatë, ligë, stjuardesë, striptizë*;
- The gender of compounds is determined by the second/last component: *task forcë, overdozë, telekonferencë, videokamerë, toplistë, renklistë, rockbandë, seks bombë*,

³ Barbara A. Fennell, *A History of English*, Blackwell Publishing, 2008, p. 173

⁴ Rudolf Filipovic, *The English Element in European Languages, Anglicisms in Croatian*, 1990, extracted on 27.9.2006, <http://mahazu.hazu.hr/LingResIn/FilRuPr.html>

databazë. These categories appear in the glossary with the *-a* marker of the feminine gender (*telekonferenca*, *task forca*, etc).

- Several acronyms have both genders based on their pronunciation. They are categorized as feminine, because, as acronyms, when read, they are morphologically marked for feminine, following the gender of the word “shkronja” (letter) in Albanian, where the *-ja* ending is the feminine gender indicator in this case: *WC-ja*, *SMS-ja*, *PC-ja*, *R&B-ja*, *PhD-ja*, *GDP-ja*, *HD-ja*, *MMS-ja*, *CV-ja*, *CD-ja*, *DVD-ja* and *IT-ja*.
- Regarding the categorization of a noun as of a specific gender, in some cases, the lexical meaning of the word is taken into consideration as well. This refers to the relation between gender and sex. In agent nouns (of humans and animals) the gender is closely linked to the biological sex. This makes the gender of agent nouns not simply a grammatical category, but also a lexico-grammatical category, because an element of the lexical meaning of the word (the sex of the agent) is reflected in the grammatical context (by being included in one or the other gender). In some of the noun loans (noun agents) in our glossary, these two elements (feminine gender ending and masculine lexical meaning) contradict each-other, as is the case with *biznesmen* referring to men involved in business activities and *biznesmene*, which, by taking the feminine gender ending *-e*, becomes feminine, referring to women involved in business activities, thus, bearing two contradicting linguistic indicators. The same goes for other words: *barmen* – *barmene*, *kaubojs* – *kaubojsë*, *kongresmen* – *kongresmene*, *narkoman* – *narkomane*, *supermen* – *supermene*, *xhentëllmen* – *xhentëllmene*.
- The loan *miss* (“a title given to the winner of a beauty contest in a particular country, town, etc.”), which is feminine, due to the final consonant ending *-s*, becomes masculine in Albanian, based on its pronunciation: *Miss-i i parë shqiptar...* - Formally this noun loan is masculine, but lexically it is feminine.

In conclusion, 396 nouns (88.3%) out of a total of 448 words in the glossary are of masculine gender, while 45 nouns or about 10% belong to feminine gender.

- Declension types

Nouns are divided into four declension types in the Albanian language.⁵ The Anglicisms in the glossary can be classified according to the criteria of each of the declension types, except the fourth declension which, in Albanian, includes the neutral gender nouns, and our glossary lists none of the type.

- First declension includes the majority of masculine nouns, which in the nominative case, singular form, indefinite form, end in a consonant, except those ending in *k*, *g* and *h*: *akses -i* (definite form, singular) – nominative case, *akses -in* (definite form, singular) – accusative case, *të aset -eve* (definite form, plural) – genitive case, *audit -it* (definite form, singular) – dative case, etc.
- Among the nouns of the first declension type in the glossary of Anglicisms there are some examples of Anglicisms that belong to the “zero transmorphemization” type, according to the ‘morphological adaptation criteria’ established by Filipović. In their spelling they do not bear the respective endings of the declensions, whereas when spoken the opposite occurs:

⁵ Fatmir Agalliu et al., *Grammar of Albanian Language, Morphology*, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Albania, 2002, p. 111

... *u transferua te nightclub...*, ...*kanë nxjerrë nga knock out Utahh Jazz...*, ...*nga homepage...*, ...*java pushtohet nga action, "byte" realizuan gjithë...*, "*By-pass*", *ndërhyrjet e famshme...*, *Firmat apo joint ventures...*, *Disa cowgirl...*, ...*duke e vënë theksin tek webcam.... merren me gossip, furtunën e impeachment, etc.*

- The second declension includes a limited number of masculine nouns, which in the nominative case, indefinite, singular form, end in *k*, *g*, *h* or in stressed vowels⁶: *e ajsberg-ut* – genitive case, *ajsberg-ëve* (plural form) – dative case; *ajsberg* – accusative case, *ajsberg* – ablative case; *facebook-u* (definite, singular) – nominative case, *e facebook-ut* – genitive case, *facebook* – accusative case, etc., examples which are easily identified in the glossary.

The Anglicisms *miting*, *modeling*, *parking*, *playback*, *presing*, *smog*, *streçing*, and *shopping* are also included in this declension.

The examples of the second declension that bear no endings are:

ylli i bodybuilding, *kampionatin e Bowling*, *68 hot dog*, *mes wrestling dhe rugby*, *airbag* (për shoferin), (6) *airbag*, (*me një*) *click*, *tek një klik*, *nëpërmjet rafting*

- The third declension type includes all the feminine nouns and some masculine nouns, that denote agent nouns.⁷ Here are included a number of Anglicisms in Albanian such as:

audiencë-s (Dat., definite, singular), *audiencë-n* (Acc., definite, singular);

të korporatë-s (Gen.), *korporatë-s* (Dat.),

e performance-ave (Gen.), *performancë-n*, *performancë* (Acc.)

i privacy-së (Gen.), *privacin-ë* (Acc.),

një tattoo (Nom.), *tattoo-në* (Acc.),

të top-list-ave (Gen.), *top-list-at* (Acc.),

videokamer-at (Nom.), *videokamerë-n* (Acc.),

The examples that do not bear the respective endings of this declension, i.e. those belonging to the zero transmorphemization type, are: *Ekstazi*, *droga e diskove...*, *mbi task force*, *mes wrestling* and *rugby*.

The grammatical category of number

This grammatical category of nouns is related to their lexical meaning. This also explains why some nouns are only used in the singular or in the plural.⁸ The Albanian language has special endings for plural forms which are distinguishable from singular forms.

Thus, referring also to the examples found in the written press, two of the loans in the glossary preserve the same stem both in singular and in plural, following in this way one of the rules of the Albanian language morphology, according to which: "All the feminine nouns ending in unstressed –e, unstressed –o and one of the stressed vowels –i, –a, –o, –u, –e"⁹ have the same stem in singular and in plural: *logo*, *top-modele*.

One of the two ways to form the plural special stem in Albanian is via the use of suffixes added to the singular stem. The plural suffixes that occur more often among the loans of the glossary are:

-e (the nouns ending in consonants like *t* and *d*, as well as other consonants):

⁶ F. Agalliu, etc, Grammar of Albanian Language, p.115

⁷ F. Agalliu etc., Grammar of Albanian Language, p. 115

⁸ F. Agalliu etc., Grammar of Albanian Language, p. 89-94

⁹ F. Agalliu etc., Grammar of Albanian Language, p. 96

abstrakt-e, anekse, asete, bare, billborde, bojkote, bokse, bonuse, brande, çipe, dezajne, drafte, eksese, eksporte, fast foode, faulle, flirte, gejme, grante, hite, hobe, indekse, inpute, klone, koktejle, lobe, lote, markete, etc.

-ë (mainly nouns of masculine gender):

ajsbergë, aplikantë, badigardë, barmenë, bigë, biznesmenë, editorë, gangsterë, huliganë, kameramanë, kaubojsë, killerë, kllounë, kongresmenë, kontenierë, liderë, manaxherë, nokdaunë, partnerë, sponsorë, supermenë, xhentëlmënë, rockstarë.

-a (the majority of feminine nouns ending in the unstressed –ë, many masculine nouns ending in consonants):

bannera, bestsellera, databaza, fansa, gola, hackersa, e-maila (Kjo fushatë përfshinte kërcënime dhe emaila të drejtuara mua personalisht – She., 23.2.2010, 16), mastera, performanca, postera, servera, singëlla, snoba, stjuardesa, tonera, toplista, trailera, uesterna.

- Some loans ending in –i preserve the same form in the singular and in the plural, such as *janki, hobi, derbi* etc.: *një derbi* - one derby (singular), *dy derbi* - two derbies (plural).¹⁰
- The plural form of some Anglicisms is acquired through changing the sounds and with suffixes¹¹ such as: *blog – blogj-e, kamping – kampingj-e, miting – mitingj-e.*
- A separate group includes words that have two forms of the plural: *bos-ë – bos-a, kompjuter-a – kompjuter-ë, tabloid-e – tabloid-ë, workshop-e – workshop-ë.*
- Finally, another phenomenon observed within the plural category of nouns is the one where an Anglicism bears the plural indicator of the English and the plural indicator of the Albanian or to put it differently, the stem of the English plural form serves as the singular stem of the English loan in Albanian. Rajmonda Këçira, in her dissertation, uses the term ‘double plural’¹²: *xhins-e, hackers-a, shots-a, fans –a, kaubojs-a, skorpions-a, bookmakers-a* etc.

Some of them appear in the press in two plural forms, one of which reflects a full or partial adaptation of the Anglicism to the plural form of the Albanian language, e.g. *haker-a* (full), *bookmaker-a*¹³ (partial), and the other ‘the duplication’ of the plural indicators of both languages: *hakersa*¹⁴.

The grammatical category of Case

The extensive use of loans in many lexical areas and the increase in their frequency has led to the loan nouns being used in many different syntactic structures and in several forms, thus, in all the cases the noun category bears in the Albanian language. The collected glossary of Anglicisms illustrates best the variety of the forms the anglicisms are found in the printed

¹⁰ I. Mehmeti, *A morphological and Semantic Analysis of the Adaptation of Anglicisms in Albanian, (The English Element in European Languages, Vol 2, Rudolf Filipović)*, p. 33

¹¹ F. Agalliu etc., *Grammar of Albanian Language.*, p. 97

¹² R. Këçira, *Anglicisms in Albanian: A Direct and Mediated Language Contact Phenomenon*, Graz, English Institute, 2005, p. 199

¹³ *Shumë nga “bookmaker”-at e mëdhenj kanë përfaqësues të tretë...* (She., 18.1.2013, 26)

¹⁴ *Pasi ai e prezantoi projektin në një takim në Chaos Computer Club, që është edhe grupi më i rëndësishëm i hakerave në Gjermani...* (Shq., 23.8.2011, 5); *Ai pershkruante se si hakerat dhe frikersat e telefonave kishin zbuluar nje menyre per te kryer telefonata pa pagese* (Pa., 5.6.2012, 20)

press, expressing in this way the different relations they establish with the other parts of the sentence.

Nouns in Albanian have five cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative and ablative.¹⁵

- The nominative case generally marks the subject of the sentence, part of the subject complement, the appositive and the vocative. The following are examples taken from the glossary of Anglicisms:

Airbag për shoferin..., ...*aksesi afrohet...*, *antidumpingu*, *tani edhe në Shqipëri...*, ...*aplikantët mund të...*, *badigardi afrikan...*, *bizneset e mëdha...*, *Biznesmeni zvicerian...*, *blogu që thamë...*, *bosi i skuadrës...*, *uiski e xhin...* etc.

- (subject complement) ...*protesta e 21 dhjetorit është një test që duket se e majta ka vendosur ta kryejë* (Kl, Nr 541, p. 5)

- (appositive) *Elton John, fans i Leon Russell...* (GSH, 23.10.2010, pg. 4).

Or

- *Grekët, sanduiç mes parasë dhe terrorizmit.* (Al, 26.3.2004, pg. 18),

- (vocative) *More Reis, mos kanë harruar të të sjellin ndonjë bukuroshe, se ti helbete je showman dhe ku i dihet mbase gjallërohesh!* (Spe., 10.2004, pg.28), etc.

The prepositions *nga* and *te(k)* are indicators of this case as well:

plotësuar nga aplikantët, ...*të udhëhequr nga bomberit i tyre...*, ...*ikën nga bordi...*, ... *nga faulli...*, ...*nga feedback-u...*, ...*besonin te gangsterët...*, ...*nga hakersa të ndryshëm...*, ...*nga handikapi...*, *disa nga hitet...*, ...*nga horrori...*, ...*nga një kast...*, ...*tek një click...*, ...*tek një laptop...*, etc.

The nominative case appears in two forms, definite and indefinite. As it is seen, in the examples cited above most of the Anglicisms adapt to the respective case and form similar to all the nouns in the Albanian language, with the respective endings: *-i*, *-e*, *-të*, *-t*, *-u*, *-ja*, *-a*, *-ë* or with no ending, as is the case with nominative, indefinite form (*tek një laptop*, *nga një link* etc.). Even those Anglicisms that have preserved their English spelling (*chat-et*, *e-mail-i*, *feedback-u*, *face book-u* etc.), take their respective ending as well (*SMS-të*, *VIP-a* etc.) but, in the cases when the endings are not reflected in their spelling, it is very likely for the speakers to attach these endings to these nouns in their speech (*CV e presidentit...*).

- The genitive case is mainly used with nouns in different modifying functions. It is used to show relevance, to characterize an item, etc., to express the relation of the part to the whole, etc. The glossary lists many examples of Anglicisms in the genitive case:

...*vuajtësit e AIDS-it*, *maja e ajzbergut*, *institucioni i anti-dopingut*, *vlera e asetit*, *kontrolli i auditit*, *muzeu i badmintonit*, *kaloritë e një cheeseburger-i*, *përmbajtjes së email-it*, *derës së Exchange*, *gjuhën e face book-ut*, *komiteti i fair play-t*, *numri i fax-it*, *shërbimi i fast food-it*, *rojës së parkingut*, *përdorimit të PIN-it*, *ringjallja e playboyt*, *kërcimit të jazz-it*, etc.

There are some cases of Anglicisms that bear the attributive marker of the genitive case, according to the respective gender and form, but they do not take the typical ending of the genitive case (at least in their written form):

ylli i bodybuilding, *kampionatin e Bowling*, *pronari i exchange*, *në mungesë të një file*, ...*i hot-line*, *furtunën e impeachment*, *patentën e sex-symbol*, *në saj të disa single*, *e apasionuar e snowboard*, *gjigandit të softwear*, *femra të showbiz*, *mbi të vërtetat e show business*, *ka ndërruar sloganin e weekend*, *bota e jeans*.

- The dative case. It regularly denotes the indirect object: the item or the person, to whom the action is directed, with impersonal verbs, the person that experiences a physiological state, the person or item something belongs to,

¹⁵ F. Agalliu etc., Grammar of Albanian Language., p. 107

etc.¹⁶ The following Anglicisms appear in the dative case, with the respective functions listed above:

audiencës nuk do t'i flasë, i mbyll derën auditit, t'i jepte ndihmën e parë bodyguardit, kushtuar biznesit, u tha kongresmenëve, që i bëhet kompanisë, i kanë borxhe korporatës, lobit grek, i rikthehet mitingjeve, shumë larg modelingut, i ka kërkuar këshilla pornostarit, ringut të boksit, i kushtohet streçingut, t'i nënshtrohen testeve, dënim me vdekje uebsajteve.

- The accusative case denotes: the object that receives the action conveyed by a transitive verb, a feature of the object denoted by the direct object, quantity and measure, etc. Different meanings are conveyed also by the use of prepositions like *në, mbi, nëpër, për, mbi, me* and *pa*.

me AIDS, me dopjo airbag, të kenë akses, paraqiten në aneksin, 350 aplikantë, të shohësh audiencën, kthen auditin, liron ish-bodigardin, ofron banera, për baret, kërcënuar me bojkot, do t'ju informojë mbi bonusin, në bord, është shkatërruar në box, kanë përdorur kondom, një takim me kongresmenin, zbatojnë kopirajtin, në korner, në qiuzz-in tonë, në një laptop, thërret liderit shqiptarë, në lidhshpin, bën lobing, etj.

The ablative case can be used with verbs and participle (ing-, ed-) adjectives, also with nouns, denoting a cause, means, place, time, etc. This case, too, recognises the use of its respective prepositions such as *ndaj, buzë, afër, prapa, pranë, mbas* and *para*.

locioneve aftershave, përplasja ajsberg, çështje "bajtesh", mes "bigëve", mes drejtuesve dhe bordit, të fiksuar pas chat-it, nëpërmjet chat-it, pas çekut, pas faullit, drejt finishit, sipas tabloidëve, larg t-shirt-eve, prej xhinsi etc.

- Regarding the use of Anglicisms that are not adapted or not integrated into the Albanian language, it is noticed that the case ending is presented by a hyphen followed by the respective ending, based also on the pronunciation of the word in Albanian: *pamjen e një twinset-i, mbretëresha e talkshow-t, kërcimit të jazz-it, dhunimi i privacy-së* etc; or there are also cases when the endings are non-existent, such as the cases listed above in the genitive case: *ylli i wrestling, ylli i bodybuilding, patentën e sex-symbol, femra të showbiz, në saj të disa single, mbi të vërtetat e show business* etc. The last cases pose difficulties for the readers, regarding their assimilation due to their failure to adapt in the written Albanian but also due to the morphological features.

ADAPTATION OF ADJECTIVES

About 12.7 % of the Anglicisms in our glossary belong to the category of adjectives. Adjectives in Albanian are of two types: with an attributive article or without one while the adjective loans do not have an attributive article:

out, flesh, high-class, high-tech, hard, hot, horror, casual, cross-border, non stop, part-time, single, sexy/seksi, snob, push-up, porno, stand-by, unisex, wanted, trendy/trendi, topless, bold, senior.

Considering that the adjectives acquire the gender and the number of the noun they modify, their endings adapt to the noun they modify. This adaptation is achieved by changing the article or via feminine endings like *-e*; in plural, there is a change in the article from *i/e* to *t*, or with the ending *-ë*. Referring to the examples from the glossary it is identified that the adjective loans have a low degree of adaptation in Albanian: out of 65 adjectives in total, only four of them acquire the respective endings of this grammatical category depending on the nouns they modify:

¹⁶ F. Agalliu etc., Grammar of Albanian Language, p. 109

...video **hard** / skena **hard**...
 ...foto **hot** / vajza, performanca **hot**...
 ...veshje / modele **casual**...
 ...punë / protesta **non stop**...
 ...politika **unisex** / motive **unisex**...
 ...kriminelë “**wanted**”...
 ...aksesorë **trendy**...
 ...vajza **topless**... etc., adjectives bearing no change at all.
 On the other hand, we have some examples of adaptation:

- ... fansa **snoba**..., ...grua **snobe**...
- ...aftësi **menaxheriale**...
- ...reformë **bipartizane**...

Most of the adjectives preserve their English spelling and pronunciation in the source language when used in Albanian, except *sexy* and *trendy*, which appear in both forms, in their English and in their Albanian form (the adapted version): *seksi* and *trendi*.

- With regard to the *adjectives' degrees*, the adjective loans in our glossary are qualitative adjectives, the semantics of some of which allows the expression of the respective quality in different degrees, following the Albanian system/degree indicators (...ka fituar çmimin “Vajza **më hot** e vitit” nga zgjedhjet e adoleshentëve (Kj, 11.8.2009, 16); *Flokët e sfilatave dhe pesë idetë për të qenë **më trendy*** (Spe, 3.2005, 49); *Tre tipa **pak hard*** (Kl, 9.2.1998, 36), ...*këngëtarja **më e klikuar*** ... (Pa., 13.12.2012, 4).

ADAPTATION OF VERBS

4.1% per cent of the glossary of Anglicisms that belong to the category of verbs are, mostly English loans adapted to the verb system of the Albanian language. Suffix verb-formation is the most productive type in the derived verbs group¹⁷ and this is also typical of the rest of the verbs' group part of the glossary. A word formation of this type is distinguished by the typical Albanian suffix *-oj* in the verb Anglicisms of the glossary: *adres-o-j*, *afekt-o-j*, *çat-o-j*, *dribl-o-j*, *implement-o-j*, *klik-o-j*, *kros-o-j*, *lob-o-j*, *menaxh-o-j*, *monitor-o-j*, *start-o-j*, *test-o-j*, *stop-o-j*. As it can be seen, these verb Anglicisms belong to the first conjugation from three of the kind that exist in Albanian.

The same occurs also with the adjective Anglicism *snob* which in Albanian appears as a verb ‘*snboj*’ while this word does not recognize this category in the English language (i.e. in the verb category) (which, in fact, leads to this word being listed under the pseudoanglicisms category):

Peqinasit ‘snbojnë’ kupën, presin merkaton e dimrit (PaSp, 13.12.2012, 6)

The verb *download* is never found in the adapted Albanian version in the examples from our glossary, resulting as zero transmorphemization element: bearing no identifying suffix, but, in this case, the grammatical category of this word is determined by the context.

¹⁷ F. Agalliu etc., *Grammar of Albanian Language*, p. 344

ADAPTION OF ADVERBS

There are few adverbs found in the grammatical category of adverbs: *full time*, *live*, *non-stop*, *out*, *topless*. In Albanian they are identified as such only by referring to their position in the sentence and by the relationship established with the other parts of speech. Based on the context in which they are used it can be said that these adverbs appear to be mainly adverbs of manner:

Gratë festojnë 8 marsin, “full time” për guzhinjerët e restoranteve (Al, 9.3.2004, 12); *Dy artiste nga dy drejtime krejt të kundërta këndojnë live në Tiranë, në të njëjtën ditë, me 4 korrik* (She, 26.6.2007, 32); *...duke iu lutur non-stop kirurgut...* (Kl, 7.12.2007, 5); *Dhe madje për t'u çliruar nga kilet e tepërta rehabilitohet bifteku, i dekretuar “out” në vitet '90* (Kl, 16.1.2000, 50); *Kohë më parë, e kishin fotografuar toples ndërsa përqafohej me të fejuarin e saj* (She, 8.9.1999, 19) etc.

Their zero level transmorphemization is justified not only by their spelling, meaning and pronunciation preservation in Albanian, but also by the fact that they receive no identifying suffix that belongs to the adverbs category. Unlike adverbs in Albanian and based on the examples identified up to now, the English adverb loans do not bear the degree category. Considering that five of the adverbs listed in the glossary fully preserve their English spelling, it can be concluded that their level of adaptation in Albanian is low.

ACRONYMS

This category includes integral loans named as original English symbols. They are pronounced as sequences of letters : *WC, OK, SOS, AIDS, CD, CV, DJ, DVD, GDP, HD, HIV, MMS, MP3, PC, PhD, R&B, SMS, USB, USD, VIP, UFO*, etc.

Other acronyms that preserve the English spelling but are pronounced according to the Albanian system are: *WC, AIDS, HIV, MMS, SMS, MP3, USB, USD, VIP*.

There are other cases of English acronyms and symbols, such as *OK, CD, CV, DJ, DVD, GDP, IT, PC, PhD* and *R&B*, which preserve not only the spelling of the source language, but also their pronunciation (although *CV* is Latin, Curriculum Vitae, in Albanian it is pronounced as in the English language [si vi]).

In the list of the acronyms found in the glossary, a good part of them are used as nouns, except *OK, R&B, VIP*, which appear in the function of nouns and adjectives, and a few as adverbs; *...infermierja VIP..., ...emra VIP..., ...çdo gjë është OK..., muzika R&B..., ...rryma R&B* etc.

The majority of these acronyms serve their function as nouns, bearing all its features, the number, the case, the gender and the form, as it is illustrated in the examples from the glossary:

Por në fakt, gjithçka lidhet me pozicionin tim si individ dhe me CV-në time profesionale (Kj, 4.6.2004, 3); *Pa ndjeshmërinë tënde ...ne do të kishim mbetur në padijen më të thellë për ankthin që përjetojnë vuajtësit e Aids-it dhe HIV-it...* (She, 27.9.1999, 17); *... që mes të tjerave ka kompletuar tërësisht punën e tij mbi CD-në e gjashtë si solist* (Kj, 1.6.2004, 11); *Defiçiti buxhetor mbulon 9.1% të GDP-së* (Kj, 23.1.2002, 17), etc.

Although the majority of these acronyms are used in the printed press in the international level, they are included in this study, because in their use in Albanian they carry many of the English elements/indicators, in their spelling or meaning, and especially in the way they are pronounced. Thus, such acronyms can be classified as real/pure Anglicisms.

COMPOUNDS

- The semantic and lexical entities, consisting of more than one word, but carrying the meaning of one lexical unit are the ones included under the compound/locutions term. The glossary lists several examples: *after shave, best seller, black out, broad band, check-up, check in, duty free shop, exit poll, eye liner, fair play, fan club, fast food, full time, joint venture, call center, happy end, hard disk, hard rock, heavy metal, high class, high definition, high-tech, hit parade, home page*, etc.
- The use of loan compounds, in many European languages where English language has a considerable impact, is characterized by ellipses or elliptical forms, i.e. the sense of the second part of the phrase is transfused into its neighbor, which then acts for the complete construction, after the second part has been dropped through ellipses, a phenomenon that is not found in Albanian. For instance, the use of similar shortened forms is also found in Italian, French,¹⁸ German, Serbo-Croatian¹⁹, etc. In Albanian we often find such words as “*Kohët e fundit ai ka hapur një fitness*” (meaning: *Recently he has opened a fitness center*, thus using fitness instead of fitness center; or “*Këtë parfumin e kam blerë në një duty free*” (meaning: *I bought this perfume in a duty free shop*), using the English adjective duty-free, part of the compound duty-free shop, as a noun, bearing the meaning of the whole compound; there also other cases such as: *flesh – news flash, çarter – charter plane, body – body stocking, folk – folk music/dance, house – house music, metal – heavy metal, hostess – air hostess, exchange – exchange office, country – country music, master – master degree*, etc.

WORD FORMATION

As mentioned above, the Albanian language recognizes a range of new formations, created by joining English words and Albanian prefixes or suffixes. In his article *The foreign pressure and the Resistance of Albanian Language*²⁰, Raul Lilo classifies loans as promoters of the word formation system, by underlying that such loans are more frequently found in the press language. He considers them mainly as loans with word formation affixes: prefixes and suffixes that mainly appear in individual and occasional creations, a feature of the press language, taking the emotional degree to another higher level. Among the nouns included in the glossary, there are many nouns that are used as nouns and as verbs in the English language, i.e. in the source language, but in Albanian they are mainly used as nouns. However, many of these words, along with many others, have influenced the creation of many new words in Albanian which have an English stem but an Albanian suffix. Thus, the latter can be considered as part of the lexis of the Albanian language with ‘equal rights’, as it is illustrated below.

¹⁸ I. Klajn, *Influssi Inglese nella lingua italiana*, Firenze, Olschki, 1972, p. 71

¹⁹ R. Filipović, *Semantic Extension in Adaptation of English Loan-Words in Serbo-Croatian*, *Studia Romanica et Anglica, zagrebensia*, 25-26, December 1968, p 118

²⁰ R. Lilo, Third Seminar on: “Loans in the Standard Albanian”, University of Tirana, Faculty of the Foreign Languages, 2004, Pegi Publishing House, p. 33

- One of the word formation cases is the one with the word formation stem of a compound such as *top* –in English and *formë*, *listë* and *yje* in the Albanian language in the compounds *top-formë*²¹, *top-listë*²² and *top-yje*²³.
- It is a characteristic of the language of the press to create words for special stylistic purposes, i.e. to give a certain connotation to them, for example the formations with **-land**²⁴ to give the idea of the land/property belonging to someone.
- The derived nouns with the suffix **-im** are formed from their respective verbs (*startoj*, *klikoj*, etc):

*klikim*²⁵, *lobim*²⁶, *menaxhim*²⁷, *startim*²⁸, *stopim*²⁹, *dizainim*³⁰

- The derived nouns with the suffix **-tet**, which in most of the cases replace the English nouns ending in **-ty**. Such cases of adapted Anglicisms include:

*facilitet*³¹, *fizibilitet*³², *fleksibilitet*³³, *likuiditet*³⁴, etc.

Like prefixes, the suffixes are not borrowed as such, but together with the words they are part of. These words are also motivated in Albanian, if they are used alone or with their word formation stem or when at least two derived words are formed from that same stem, but with different suffixes, e.g.: *global* and *globalizëm*, etc.

- The suffix *-men* is used to form pseudoanglicisms, words created in Albanian, which look like English but with no equivalent of theirs in the English language, such as the word *bllokmen*, definitely not an English word (a word created in Albanian to refer to the people living in a small area of Tirana, very near the center, isolated during the communist regime for the leading political class of Albania at that time, as well as their families).

²¹ Dhe shfaqet me një dekolte tunduese në festivalin e Tiranës në *top-formën* e saj 22 vjeçarja Çelo. (GSh, 16.1.2000, 42)

²² ...kënga e tij ishte afruar befasisht në *toplistën* e çmimeve të nxehta... (Kl, 1.9.2000, 45)

²³ Ndërkohë edhe *top-yjet* e tjerë të Formula 1 janë në *top-formë*. (Al, 14.4.2010, 23)

²⁴ Udhëtim në *Pacolliland* (*Pacolli* mbiemri i Bexhet Pacollit është me të kuqe ndërsa *land* me të zeza) (Kl, 15.9.1999, 28)

Parajsa për ta është edhe ky *Anarkiland*, që quhet Kamëz dhe Bathore, me flamure kudo, me ndërtesa të lyera plot slogane dhe me rradhë. (Ma, 15.5.2011, 18)

²⁵ Në bazë të një sondazhi të zhvilluar në internet... fitues del "Tingulli 3nt" me 20.4% të votave dhe më konkretisht me 582 *klikime*. (GSh, 13.10.2007, 13)

²⁶ *Njohja e Kosovës nga Arabia, falë lobimit të Shqipërisë*. (GSh, 23.4.2009, 1)

²⁷ ...është e pamundur që një person i vetëm të marrë përsipër *menaxhimin* e shumë artistëve. (Kj, 2.5.1996, 18)

²⁸ *Edhe një herë java e tretë ka konfirmuar startimin jo të mirë të Milanit...* (Al, 23.9.1997, 7)

²⁹ *Ka të ngjarë që kjo të jetë humbja e parë për të ndaluar stopimin e mëtejshëm*. (Kj, 10.12.1998, 22)

³⁰ *Fotografitë janë bërë nga Fadil Berisha, të gjitha në Nju Jork, ndërsa dizainimi është bërë fillimisht në studion e tij...* (Kl, 8.2.2004, 42)

³¹ *Sipërfaqet e zyrave variojnë nga 15 m2 deri 100 m2, të pajisura me të gjitha facilitetet*. (GSh, 4.8.2004, 28)

³² *Studimi i fizibilitetit dhe përgatitja e projektit i janë besuar firmës "Bechtel"*. (GSh, 10.12.1997, 2)

³³ *Kreu i diplomacisë ruse tha gjatë punimeve të ministerialit të OSBE-se se deklaratat e disa vendeve se do të njohin pavarësinë e Kosovës kanë shkaktuar krizë dhe mungesë fleksibiliteti nga ana e palës kosovare*. (Pa, 2.12.2007, 18)

³⁴ ...zhvillimet e fundit .. përbëjnë premisa për të pasur një situatë më të përshtatshme të *likuiditetit* në sistem. (Ko, 1.11.2003, 7)

- An example of the word formation can also be the adjectives in Albanian formed by English verb stems, with the suffix **-ar**: (i) *klikuar*³⁵, (i) *apdejtuar*³⁶, (i) *monitoruar*³⁷ classified fully as adjectives in Albanian, with all its degrees in Albanian, its articles, gender, etc.

The English loans in Albanian in general have expanded their word formation ranges. Examples that illustrate the expansion of the word formation ranges are the following Anglicisms (there are more examples included in the glossary):

Shok (n) – *shokoj* (v) – *shokues* (adj.)³⁸, *test* – *testoj* – *testues* – *testim*³⁹, *kros-krosoj-krosim*⁴⁰, *monitoroj* – *monitorim* – *i monitoruar*⁴¹, *lob* – *loboj* – *lobim* – *lobues*⁴², *transkript* – *transkriptoj* – *e/i transkriptuar*⁴³, *kros-krosoj-krosim*⁴⁴, *performoj* – *performues*⁴⁵

- Similiar to the influence of English on many other European languages, its influence on Albanian language goes beyond the limits defined above. As it is for instance the irreversible integration of some loans into the Albanian language, bearing the endings of Albanian and ‘behaving’ according to its rules. Thus, for instance, there is the phenomenon of the creation of neologisms: the new words or the new meaning that many words in Albanian acquire under the influence of English language. On the other hand, according to the specifications each language has and according to the historical, political, cultural and social context in which it is spoken, there are structures or compounds recognized and created which acquire a meaning only in the respective language; an example of which is ‘copy-paste’ which refers to the action of copying something, i.e. to show lack of genuinity for something new that is created, or when used as an adverb: “*Teksa i sheh së bashku kupton magjinë e të ndjerit artist dhe vetinë për ta përcjellë atë ‘copy-paste’ te brezi pasardhës* (Paloma, 9.2.2012, 23)”.

³⁵ Gjithsesi në çdo rast duket se edhe *Blunt* i pëlqen të koleksionojë të dashura, pasi këto kohë është i *klikuar* prej tyre. (GSh, 15.7.2006, 7)

³⁶ *Synimi është që viti 2006 ta gjejë komunitetin e biznesit shqiptar e të huaj që vepron në vend, me një listim të ri, shumë më të “apdejtuar”.* (Kl, 13.8.2005, 6)

³⁷ Ai është institucioni më **i monitoruar** nga publiku (Pa, 24.1.2012, 9)

³⁸ “*The last house on the left*” është ripërpunimi modern i filmit kontrovers dhe *shokues* të vitit 1972... (VIP, 6.2009, 32)

³⁹ ...duke i dhënë grupit *testues* mundësinë për të shkruar opinionin e tyre...;...pjestarët e grupit kanë *testuar* produktet e para...; Qëllimi i kësaj miqësoreje ka qenë *testimi* i disa futbollistëve të huaj. (Je, 12.2011, 84)

⁴⁰ ..goli i minutës 56 e realizoi pas një *krosimi* mjaft të bukur të Rrapajt. (SpoEks, 16.1.2012, 6)

⁴¹ Ai është institucioni më **i monitoruar** nga publiku (Pa, 24.1.2012, 9)

⁴² Basha dhe *lobuesit* e tyre dëshirojnë të amplifikojnë... (She, 3.2.2012, 10)

⁴³ *Zyrat e gjendjes civile në flakë, digjen dokumentet e transkriptuara të 2005* (GSH, 31.1.2011, 1)

⁴⁴ *Skënderbeu pati gjatë takimit vetëm dy raste të vërteta për të shënuar, të dy të ardhur pas krosimeve nga e majta e Ribeiros.*(She., 13.7.2011, 26)

⁴⁵ Ata nuk e shikojnë veten si *performues* dhe për të pasur miq... (Ma.Ma., January 2012, 9)

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