



# Pseudo-Anglicism in Albanian Language

*Irena Pata Kapo*

University of Tirana (<[irena.pata@unitir.edu.al](mailto:irena.pata@unitir.edu.al)>)

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## *Abstract:*

Anglicisms in the Albanian language is a domain not much and sufficiently frequented by Albanian linguists; false anglicisms or Pseudo-anglicisms are much less. Therefore, the focus of this paper is primarily the identification of Anglicisms and Pseudo-anglicisms in the Albanian language, how we distinguish and provide the ground for drawing the line between these two different but interconnected categories, and then introducing and analyzing several examples of Pseudo-anglicisms in Albanian. Transformations of English loans or the native words (in terms of morphological, semantic, orthographic, phonetic, etc., features) or the coinage of new words in the Albanian language under the influence of English language (the resemblance to English being the only connection to English language) are processes that produce the so-called 'false loans' or 'Pseudo-anglicisms'. Pseudo-anglicisms in Albanian can not be studied separately from other European languages as they share most of their features with Pseudo-anglicisms in French, Italian, Spanish, German, etc.

**Keywords:** *Anglicisms, Language Contact, Loan Words, Pseudo-Anglicisms*

## *1. Methodology and introduction*

The historical factors related to the impact of English language on Albanian (Kapo 2011: 43) are not based on any English/American presence in the country, neither in the form of invasion or any other kind of voluntary or nonvoluntary presence. Apart from some treaties or conferences held in Britain and the establishment of several British and American institutions at the beginning of the 20th century, the relations with the English-speaking-world have been much reduced due to the totalitarian regime established in Albania after 1945, with the end of the two World Wars. Afterwards, the lack of communication and contact with the 'outer world' did not affect at all the prestige the English language had among Albanians, as a very positive attitude existed towards English language. This was reflected in English being the first and the most important foreign language taught in Albanian schools at all levels. The other source of contact was the only public TV station

(TVSH) that broadcasted English or American movies which were quite strictly controlled, censored and in full compliance with the Communist Party requirements. With the establishment of the democratic system, year 1991 marked the beginning of an intense flow of foreign words in the Albanian press, mainly from the English language. Through the years many of them have been fully adapted, following the rules of written Albanian, yet, many others 'have left' Albanian, 'refused' to be adapted or are in the process of adaptation.

The Pseudo-anglicisms overview and their analysis is based on a corpus of 511 Anglicisms and Pseudo-anglicisms, which the author has collected mainly from Albanian newspapers and magazines published from 1990 to 2012 (Kapo 2016a: 22-126.<sup>1</sup>)

The number of newspaper and magazine titles searched for Anglicisms and Pseudo-anglicisms is 31, together with the three Albanian Language Dictionaries published by the Academy of Science of Albania (the 1980, the 2002 and the 2006 dictionary). The dictionaries and the articles published in the newspapers were (manually) searched for Anglicisms. The corpus includes 511 Anglicism and Pseudo-anglicism lemmas and about 2019 tokens. This database does not include semantic loans and loan translations.

The collected corpus of Anglicisms and Pseudo-anglicisms in Albanian are subject to a comparative and analytical analysis, observing their linguistic features in Albanian but also in the context of their counterparts in other European languages.

## 2. *Anglicisms*

The Dictionaries of the Albanian language published during the last 2-3 decades by the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Albania do not contain the term *Anglicism*; this term is only found in the Dictionary of the Linguistics Terms of 1975.

Xhevat Lloshi defines *English loans* in Albanian as the words that come out of the interaction between the two languages, Albanian and English language, as well as the words borrowed directly from English language, i.e. not through other source languages (2011: 65).

Whereas according to Filipović (2006: 2):

an Anglicism is any borrowed word from the English language, referring to an object or a concept, which, at the time of the borrowing is an integral part of the English culture and civilization; but also a word borrowed from English language, which, during its course of transfer is adapted in the target language with the purpose of being integrated in its linguistic system.

Manfred Görlach considers an Anglicism as "a word or an idiom, that is recognizably English in its form (spelling, pronunciation, morphology or at least one of the three) but is accepted as an item in the vocabulary of the recipient language, even though it does not exist or is used with a conspicuously different meaning in English" (2002b: 10). Similarly, the term 'Anglicism' in the Albanian language refers to the English/English related words or phrases used by Albanian speakers, adapted, unadapted or in the process of adaptation in the Albanian language. The lexical areas they are used mostly are: information technology, gastronomy, fashion, sport, etc.

Etymologically, the term *Anglicism* is related to England; however, it is generally not used only for the words coming from the English language, but also for the English loans coming from

<sup>1</sup> <<https://unitir.edu.al/doktoratura-irena-pata-kapo-fakulteti-i-gjuheve-te-huaja-departamenti-i-gjuhes-angleze/>> (07/2023).

all the varieties of English language. Sometimes, in order to identify the origin of an Anglicism, the term 'Americanism' is also used – referring to the terms coming from the United States of America, subordinate to the term 'Anglicism'. Thus, we use the term Anglicism referring to the loans borrowed from the British and the American English. It is quite impossible to distinguish between the British and the American loans, as very often the words are not borrowed with specific features in their shape and many Americanisms often come through the British variety (Görlach 2002a: 196).

The 1980 Albanian Language Dictionary, published during the communist regime, included 53 Anglicisms; the Dictionary of the Albanian Language published by the Academy of Sciences in 2006 included 80 Anglicisms, fully adapted and massively recognised and used by Albanians. The 2006 Albanian language dictionary contains 20 Anglicisms more than the 2002 one. However, the press is overloaded with English words, most of which are 'real loans', many are scientific terms used in many languages, for which English is an 'intermediary' language and many others are 'false loans', as shall be indicated and illustrated in the following sections.

### 3. *Internationalisms*

Internationalisms are loans in the field of science and technology that often penetrate as indispensable elements together with the new tool, object, notion, invention, etc. According to 'Webster', the term *International Scientific Vocabulary* refers to the technical terms, economics, artistic terms, etc., which are mainly Latin or Greek formations, graphically or morphologically latinized. Many of these science terms are already 'rooted' in the Albanian lexis, as are other technical terms from various fields such as medicine, sports, design, etc. If we refer to the considerable number of Italianisms in the Albanian language (Jorgaqi 1992) it can be confirmed that many English origin words have penetrated Albanian language via Italian (e.g. Formula 1 race, the entire English terminology of which comes in Albanian from Italian language – *pit stop*, *box*, etc. – and only its name is pronounced as in Italian – *Formula Uno*). Thus, Italianisms, French, Greek, Russian, etc., loan words constitute a source for introducing Internationalisms also in the Albanian language.

Görlach (2001: 10) considers *internationalisms* as neo-Greek and Latin origin words (*administratë*-'administration', *telefon*-'telephone'), but also words from other languages transmitted via English language (*avokado*, *anorak*). *Internationalisms* are defined as such due to being spread in many languages of the world.

The Albanian linguistics has a different view considering the identification of international terms (Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë 1998: 9): "When a word, except the neolatin languages (French, Italian) and the English language (having a terminology mainly constructed on Greek-Latin elements, similar to the neolatin languages), is found also in the Germanic languages of the continent (German language in particular) and in the Slavic languages (Russian in particular) – then they shall be defined as *international words* or *internationalisms*; but when the Germanic languages of the continent and the Slavic languages have their own words, then attempts to find the appropriate Albanian word/term shall be made". This is the case with the term *energji nukleare* 'nuclear energy', 'energy' being an international word, while the second element is not (the German and the Russian language do not use the word 'nuclear'); this is the reason why the Albanian term 'bërthamore' is found in schools texts and scientific publications, but both terms are extensively used. Referring to the above-mentioned principle the foreign terms of science field like *akselerim* 'acceleration', *kurbë* 'curve', *solucion* 'solution', etc., are substituted with *përshpejtim*, *lakore*, *tretësirë*, etc. (Lafe 2007). We think that the substitution of

these terms with their equivalents in Albanian language would be an ideal situation, however the reality and the numerous identified examples render this process quite challenging.

#### 4. *Pseudo-anglicisms*

Pseudo-anglicisms are words or formations of a certain language, with English elements, but that are not English as such. These are differently known as 'false loans'. Görlach defines them as words that "although clearly derived from English, are not themselves English words, for instance they may be used as a member of a different word class, or in unEnglish compounds (*anti-baby pill* etc.)" (2001: 10).

Furiassi provides the definition of Pseudo-anglicisms as: "autonomous coinages which resemble English words but do not exist in English, or as unadapted borrowings from English which originated from English words but that are not encountered in English dictionaries, whether as entries or as sub-entries" (2003: 123).

In taking into consideration different studies consulted for the purpose of this paper, but not only restricted to that, with distinguished linguists and researchers like Filipović (1968, 1982), Görlach (2002a, 2002b), Gottlieb (2005), Onysko (2007), Pulcini (2017), Furiassi (2003, 2010), Gonzalez (2013), etc., it can be noticed that in their studies in specific languages, but also in the cross-language studies, they have listed very similar features the (English) Pseudo-loans display in these languages. The Albanian language is no exception. As an ancient language, belonging to a separate, unique and independent branch in the Indo-European language tree, even though in possession of a solid and well-established linguistic system, the last 30 years have revealed little resistance to the pressure the foreign words exercise, English ones in particular. This strong influence is seen in the extensive use of English loans, their increased number, the wide acceptance by the population, in the variety of forms they are used (in terms of spelling, pronunciation, meaning, etc.), with their different degrees of adaptation and the new words created.

The examples of Pseudo-anglicisms found in Albanian may fall under different classifications, as these words, in most of the cases, have undergone more than one modification, in their spelling, pronunciation or meaning. Some Pseudo-loans may come out of the (Anglicisms) abbreviation process, as are the ones listed below:

*Boks* ('boxing'), *foks* ('foxtrott'), *relax* ('relaxation'), *soft* ('software'), *happy end* ('happy ending'), *badi* ('bodysuit') are examples of apocope.

*Skaut* ('boyscout'), *çip* ('microchip'), etc., are examples of apheresis.

Some proper nouns or distinguished British/American, etc., commercial brands, when used as common nouns in other languages (*Gillette*, *Pampers*, etc.) become pseudo loans. Interestingly, 'carter' is used in Cuban-American Spanish with the meaning of 'peanut'. Its etymology dates as early back as the Carter-Reagan presidential campaign, in which Carter was known for harvesting peanuts (Sánchez-Boudy 1999: 155). Or 'pullman' in Italian and Greek referring to the coach bus and adopted from Pullman Company which operates railway dining cars. In Albanian is the word *pampers*, the name of a diaper production brand, generalized by referring to diapers and not to the specific brand name.

Another category is that of 'hybrid anglicisms', i.e. English-induced compounds or phrases, in which one of the elements is borrowed from English (and sometimes adapted), and the other element is a native one; e.g. *pipi-room* for 'toilet' in Cuban Spanish. Albanian is among the

Indo-European languages with the largest word-forming capabilities, since almost all forms of word-formation present and productive in Indo-European languages are also present in Albanian (Paçarizi 2019: 33). An example of English-induced compound in Albanian is the case of the words formed with the suffix *-man*. Generally, these Pseudo-anglicisms are thought to have been formed as a result of the need to name the author or the doer, etc.: *rekord* – *rekordmen* (for ‘record holder’), or the new formation in Albanian of the word *bllokmen*, a word nonexistent in English, but a stylistically charged word referring to the Communist Party leaders living in the so-called ‘bllok’ area (an isolated block of flats and villas near the center of Tirana).

Another compound is the one formed with *-land* in order to give the idea of the land/property belonging to someone:

*Udhëtim në Pacolliland* (A trip to Pacolliland - *Pacolli* is the surname of Bexhet Pacolli, a Kosovo politician) (*Klan*, 15.9.1999, 28); *Parajsa për ta është edhe ky Anarkiland* (anarchy + land), që quhet Kamëz...- The paradise to them is also this Anarkiland, called Kamza. (*Mapo*, 15.5.2011, 18)

One of the first Pseudo-anglicisms in Albanian language may be attributed to Faik Konica, the outstanding Albanian figure of the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: ‘Zulluland’ (Konica 1922) – *zulu* + *land*, a hybrid used by Konitza to satirize some aspects of the Albanian society in the 1920s.

The English element ‘top’ and the Albanian words *formë*, *listë*, *yje* form other English-induced compounds as in: *top-formë* (‘top-form’), *top-listë* (‘top-list’), *top-yje* (‘top-stars’). ‘Topkanal’ is the half-translation of the name of one of the most famous TV channels in Albania “Top Channel”, sometimes used in the situations linked to fake news or simply in derogatory comments.

This semantic and word-building process occurs within the recipient language and is not any more a result of the ‘languages in contact’ process (Sánchez Fajardo 2018). Albanian magazines of fashion, gastronomy, sport, etc., are full of Anglicisms, adapted and unadapted and with plenty of ‘new English words/formations’ similar to the examples above.

Görlach (2002b: 62) provides a classification of Pseudo-anglicisms into four groups according to the level affected:

- (a) spelling: when native words are spelt as if they were English,
- (b) pronunciation: when native words are pronounced as if they were English,
- (c) morphology: when derivatives or compounds, not recorded in English, might conform with English patterns,
- (d) meaning: when English words are used in unnatural contexts.

Pseudo-anglicisms in Albanian seem to fulfill (c) and (d) criteria.

The morphology criterion encompasses a category of Pseudo-anglicisms that are not so numerous and yet they ‘are thriving’ every day with the increase of the impact of English language on Albanian language. There are several cases of English-origin words in Albanian that have undergone morphological adaptation. In addition, the case of derivatives or compounds, not recorded in English that might conform with English patterns is an interesting aspect of this study area (Kapo 2017).

The use of an English word in Albanian, in a grammatical category different from the category the word has in the source language, leads to the formation of Pseudo-anglicisms.

This has occurred with the adjective ‘snob’, used as a verb in Albanian: *snoboj*, a grammatical category this word lacks in the English language:

*Talenti shqiptar snobon Skënderbeun, firmos në kampionatin kroat.* – (*Panorama*, 3.2.2018) [The Albanian talent ‘snobs’ Skënderbeu’, signs in the Croatia championship].

The Italian ‘football lingo’ may have been the ‘inspiration’ for the coinage of this Pseudo-Anglicism in Albanian as well (from the Italian verb ‘snobbare’); most of the sport articles in Albanian newspapers are translations from Italian sport news.

There are also other cases of English loans that have undergone a change in their grammatical category in Albanian. The nominalization of some adjectives is one aspect of the morphological modification:

‘topless’ *Nga ekspozimi i këmbëve tek topless.* (*Koha jonë*, 28.7.2005, 15) [From the feet exposure to the topless]

Antidoping used as a noun while in English is an adjective:

*Në Shqipëri nevojitet institucioni i antidopingut.* (*Mapo*, 31.3.2011) – [The institution of antidoping is needed in Albania]

Examples of ‘adjectivalization’ of nouns can be found in the Albanian, Spanish, etc. press: the use of *fashion* meaning *fashionable*:

*Fëmijët më fashion dhe më të komentuar të momentit.* (*Shqip*, 18.3.2017) – [The most fashion and commented children of the moment]

According to Furiassi (2010) ‘false loans’ may derive from specific linguistic processes some of which apply also in Albanian. Compounding ellipses - where a multi-word expression loses one of its components: in Italian is used *personal* for ‘personal computer’, in Spanish and Albanian *camping* for ‘camping site’, *parking* for ‘parking site/lot’, *catering* for ‘catering service’ meaning ‘food providing service’ borrowed in Spanish and French, but also in Albanian *katering*. In many examples in all these languages it appears to refer also to ‘the provider of this service’.

*Shërbim gatimi dhe shpërndarje ushqimi, katering* (*kryesisht për spitale, institucione ...*). – (*Shqip*, 7.4.2020) [Cooking services and food delivery, catering (mainly for hospitals and institutions...)]

Gottlieb defines Pseudo-anglicisms as not being direct imports from an Anglophone source culture; they are sometimes coined in the domestic culture (Gottlieb 2005: 166-167). The Pseudo-anglicism examples from Albanian language provided in this article bear proof to this statement. Klajn introduces instances of coinages in the target language under the influence of English language: he categorizes the *compositions or locutions* with English elements, that do not exist in the English language, as Pseudo-anglicisms (Klajn 1972: 32-34). They are abbreviated or translated in the target language. A classic example of Pseudo-anglicisms, common to several European languages, is the loan *smoking*. Differently from English language, in Albanian it refers to a ‘tuxedo’, etc., which in fact is an ellipsis of the English composition ‘smoking jacket’. It is obviously considered a Pseudo-anglicism due to ‘smoking’ not existing with this particular meaning in the English language.



In the same context, Nevena Alexieva considers the formation of Pseudo-anglicisms out of abbreviations or the clippings of the compositions, bearing the meaning of the whole phrase. She uses the term *loan clippings*, referring to all those borrowed words and phrases which, during the borrowing process, underwent structural simplification, i.e. as clipped ones (*night* used instead of ‘night-club’, *parking* used to replace the entire phrase ‘parking lot’ etc.). What is left from the phrase is the one that ‘survives’ from the entire transference process till it reaches the target language and carries the meaning of the entire composition in the source language (the English language) (Alexieva in Fischer, Pulaczewska 2008: 42).

Alexieva goes further in analysing the causes of the meaning and structure deviation of the loans. She considers the category of the ‘clipped loans’ as a phenomenon that predominates in most of the European languages, referring also to *The Dictionary of European Anglicisms* of Görlach with ‘*parking*’ being used in 12 of the 16 European languages included in this dictionary; ‘*kamping*’ in 15 European languages, *holding* in 9 languages, etc. In Albanian we have the following *clipped loans*:

*air condition* for *air conditioning*,  
*body* for *body stocking*,  
*skaut* for *boyscout*,  
*çip* for *microchip*,  
*duty free* for *duty free shop*,  
*fitness* for *fitness center*,  
*foks* for *foxtrott*,  
*house* for *house music*,  
*holding* for *holding company*,  
*kamping* for *camping site*,  
*master* for *master degree*,  
*renklist* for *ranking list*,  
*market* for *supermarket*, etc.

*action* for *action movie*,  
*box/boks* for *boxing*,  
*çarter* for *charter plane*,  
*desktop* for *desktop computer*,  
*exchange* for *exchange office*,  
*flesh* for *news flash*,  
*folk* for *folk dance/music*,  
*hostess* for *air hostess*,  
*happy end* for *happy ending*,  
*country* for *country music*,  
*metal* for *heavy metal*,  
*soft* for *software*,

A Pseudo-anglicism in the Albanian language, undergoing a remarkable morpho-semantic transformation process, is the word *soft*; it is clipped from ‘software’ and then used with the meaning of ‘software’, in the grammatical category of noun (a grammatical category ‘soft’ lacks in the source language), as illustrated in the example below:

“*Surface*” *mburret me hardware-in e tij, ndërsa sa për aplikacionet dhe **soft**e të tjera ka marrë kritika të forta* (She., 25.10.2012, 21) – [‘Surface’ brags with its hardware, while being criticized for many other applications and softs].

*Relaks* in Albanian is used as a noun, logically taken from the English noun *relaxation*, but most probably coming from the English verb *to relax*, used with the same form but in the category of a noun in Albanian: *Ky është një **relaks**....* – [This is a relax].

Autonomous derivation – A specific category of Pseudo-anglicisms is that formed with the *-ing* suffix, coming either directly from abbreviating the compositions or by attaching this suffix, giving the word a completely different function (e.g. *dancing* for *dance-hall*, *camping* for *camp-site*), or *kitchening*, *balconing*, etc. in Spanish.

The loanwords productivity in Albanian, together with the numerous cases of adapted loans taking typical Albanian language suffixes or endings, is also seen in the newly created word *bullist* referring to ‘a bully’ (a person who purposely tries to hurt others) formed with an Anglicized base and a suffix used in Albanian to form the agent/doer, etc.:

*Ato përfshijnë goditjet, rrahjet, ngacmimet verbale, gjetet fyese, përjashtimin ose thjesht presionin për t'iu përshatur atyre që dëshiron apo thotë bullisti.* (*Living magazine*, 30.5.2014) [They include hitting, kicking...in order to adapt to what the bully says]

Autonomous compounding – The receiving language creates words/phrases with English elements that exist in the source language separately: *rekordmen* in Albanian (recordman), Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, etc.; a coinage new to English and equivalent to ‘record holder’.

Autonomous compounding, common to other languages as well, results in the combination of two autonomous lexical units in English, which combine in the recipient language. In Cuban Spanish for instance is found *gascar* < gas + car (Sánchez Fajardo 2018) similar to the Albanian ‘*bllokmen*’ (a pseudo loan mentioned and analysed above) or ‘*copy-paste*’ used to define the action of ‘copying’ and ‘pasting’ a sentence or a text, referring to the mere action of copying and adopting with no modification of a text or a piece of written material. It is mainly used as a noun phrase in Albanian or attributively in other contexts.

*... përveç një propozimi që duket si copy-paste e premtimeve për të drejtën e votës së mërgimtarëve... (Shqip, 5.12.2017) – [...except a proposal that looks like copy-paste of the promises made on the emigrants’ right to vote..]*

Semantic shift or extension – Words that appear to be English but with a completely different meaning: *footing* referring to *jogging*, used in Italian, French, Spanish, etc., or *handy* for a mobile phone in German, etc.

Alexieva (in Fischer, Pulaczewska 2008: 42), along with many other linguists, thinks that ‘the semantic extension’, i.e. the adding up of the meanings an English loan has, comes as a consequence of a misunderstanding or wrong translation of the foreign word. Another cause for the formation of a Pseudo anglicism can be also the limited linguistic competence in the English language (Görlach 2002a: 163). The young generation that lived during the communist regime perceived many Anglicisms (often under the influence of Italian language) with the wrong pronunciation, like [ipare] for ‘hit parade’, or [apsajt] for ‘offsite’, [ence] for ‘hands’, [korne] for ‘corner’ (in football), etc. The English adjective ‘open-minded’ has become fashionable and frequently used by Albanian speakers in talkshows and everyday conversations, but pronounced as ‘open-mind’ (lacking the final ending or sound), a phenomenon mainly related to the unfamiliarity with the English morphology/language use or simply low sociolect.

It is important to underline the negative connotation the ‘surviving’ Anglicisms took during the isolation years, inspired by the communism propaganda. One can easily observe this in the Albanian Language Dictionaries published by the Academy of Sciences of Albania in 1980 and 1984. For instance, here is the definition for the Anglicism *boyscout* (‘boyscout’) on page 162 and 97 respectively:

a member of the groups of children and young people established in some bourgeois countries pretending to conduct sport activities, discovery and exploratory trips in unknown territories, etc., but in reality have political and military objectives (transl. by the author).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> BOJSKAUT - I m. sh. -Ë, -ËT. Anëtar i grupit të fëmijëve e të të rinjve që krijohen në disa vende borgjeze gjoja për veprimtari sportive, për udhëtime zbuluese e hulumtuuese në krahina të panjohura etj., por që në të vërtetë kanë synime politike e ushtarake.



Another example of a pseudo loan in Albanian is the noun *meeting*: an assembly of people for a particular purpose, especially for formal discussion, used as referring to public gatherings or mass protests organized for political or other purposes. Stress shift occurs in this false loan, from the first to the second syllable when used in Albanian.

*PS t'i bashkohet LSI në miting.* (*Panorama*, 1.3.2009) [Socialist Party must join Socialist Movement for Integration Party in a miting]

Many of the pseudo loans identified above, in current and active use in Albanian language, can be considered as neologisms as they represent new words entering the language in the area of fashion, culture, technology, etc., becoming a natural part of our language (Kapo 2016b).

An Albanian compound word, the calque *fundjavë*, formed under the influence of English language ('weekend') has already entered the Dictionary of Albanian Language of 2006. Another similiar formation that has not yet received formal recognition but is widely known and used is the calque *fjalëkalim* translated word for word in Albanian from 'password'.

Other calque phrases in Albanian coined from English compounds as word for word translated phrases, used in both their English and Albanian versions, in the press and spoken language, are:

*E drejta e autorit – copyright*  
*Afati i fundit – deadline*  
*Jastëk ajri – airbag*  
*Baza e të dhënave – database*  
*Numërimi mbrapsht – countdown*  
*Gjuetia e kokave – headhunting*  
*Vëzhgimi i zogjve – birdwatching*

The higher frequency of the English words usage is due to their brevity compared to their equivalent phrases in Albanian, although the considerable stylistic charge that many of these words carry is not to be neglected.

## 5. Conclusions

Considering Onysko's affirmation that "Pseudo-anglicisms and hybrid anglicisms are indicators of lexical productivity in the RL" (2007: 52), and based on the abovementioned examples it can be confirmed that Pseudo-anglicisms in Albanian, as markers of lexical productivity, are an output of the morphological/morpho-syntactic modification of English-origin words/phrases. Albanian language Pseudo-anglicisms possess features and behave similarly to Pseudo-anglicisms of other European languages, as French, Russian, Bulgarian, etc. (Görlach 2002b: 121, 208, 257).

The 40 pseudo loans of the corpus are coined in the Albanian language as a result of the abbreviation process (the first or the second part of the English word being clipped (*badi* for 'bodysuit', *çip* [tʃip] for 'microchip', etc.), or the generalization of proper nouns (*pampers*), as English-induced compounds (*bllokmen*, *topyje*), as English words used in Albanian in another grammatical category, alien to the source language (the verb: *snoboj* from the adjective 'snob'); the nominalization of some adjectives (*antidoping*, *topless*), the *-ing* suffix attached to the first element of English compounds (*dancing* for 'dance-hall'), the simplification of English com-

pounds or phrases with the remaining word carrying the whole meaning of the phrase (*katering* for ‘catering service’, *house* for ‘house music’), the autonomous compounding (*rekordmen*), the semantic shift or semantic extension examples: *miting*, etc., as well as the numerous examples of calques translated from English language and offering Albanian speakers short and practical phrases or words alongside the Albanian equivalent.

The changing paradigms in English language teaching may very well lead us to stop viewing false anglicisms as a “mistake by non-native speakers”, but as either a natural evolution of the language or a perfectly acceptable proposal by one dialectal group, in the same way a word from a “native” dialect (such as Australian English or Estuary English) might expand to other varieties and gain widespread acceptance (Campos 2011: 95).

The corpus of English words collected from the Albanian press and media, with real and ‘false loans’, the features of their transfer process and the way they are grammatically and semantically used in the target language provide a reflection of a non-duly-regulated-linguistic system, in terms of loans use in Albanian. The rules and standard of written Albanian are not always respected leading to a ‘messy’ use of English loans. “The more complete the standard of a language is from the point of view of a language comprehensiveness, wherever its speakers are located, the more resistant they shall be to the pressure the loans exercise” (Rrokaj 2013: 35).

[*Sa më i plotë të jetë standardi i një gjuhe nga pikëpamja e gjithëpërfshirjes gjuhësore anekënd dhe masës së folësve që e përdorin, aq më shumë rritet qëndresa ndaj trysnisë së huazimeve*]

Thus, it is important to let the process of borrowing and adaptation and non-adaptation make its way, giving the speakers of a language the space needed to get accustomed, accept or refuse the use of loans or coinages under the influence of other prestigious languages. What is important is to be open, setting no “violent boundaries” (Lloshi 2003: 92) during the process.

Although the native speakers of English may not be satisfied or may frown upon the ‘strange use/transformation’ the English words/phrases have undergone in other languages, or the new words that look like English but have nothing to do with English language, the ‘false loans’ co-exist with the real loans and the native words. However, as long as they serve to other speakers in their communication and enrich their vocabulary, why not soften the boundaries and try to benefit from this ‘special output’ of the globalization process: the Pseudo-anglicisms.

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