

**THE SEMANTIC ASPECT OF TURKISH
WORDS IN ALBANIAN**

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Abstract

The Albanian language is the descendant of Illyricum, who enters into the group of Indo-European languages and in contact with the Turkish language (Ural- Altaic language) has received or has given the words, depending on the communicative circumstances, as much the exchange was possible. Though, historical and political conditions are not excluded, period after period. It is well known that the Turkish words, now consumed by Albanian, and some of the irreplaceable ones in Albanian, did not all come in at once, but came time after time. As such, they have sometimes changed the primary meaning, by giving secondary meanings. This is because life itself changed in the Albanian environment. The economic-scientific development and the change of the social status influenced the historical words to be replaced with new ones, where the style of life also changed. In Albanian literary writings, authors to complete the expressive language of characters or to realize emotional and stylistic language influence use Turkish words. The study presents the Turkish words in Albanian, which are described in Albanian in relation to the Turkish word. Despite this, through orthography easily it can be noticed the linguistic influence from Turkish. The form of writing in one language indicates that it is similar to the other form in the other language. Example: al. beqar - tr. Bekar - eng. Not married. Words have the same form, while the change is only from the semantic aspect. Semantic analysis confirms the loyalty of Turkish words to Albanian and their preservation by any external linguistic pressure, because through them they reflect the historical circumstances that Kosovo has passed. Now days these words enrich the vocabulary of Albanian and prove the authenticity of Albanians, as well as the Albanian / Turkish language contact.

Key words: semantic, partial, complete, lexical-semantic transfer, stylistic-semantic transfer, pattern, replication, borrowing, Turkish words, Orientals.

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Introduction

The purpose of this work is to present the existence of Turkish words in Albanian language, although a long time has elapsed since the historic break between Albanians and Turks. These words are dominant even nowadays in Albanian, despite the disappearing Slavic words.

Initially gathering information and comparing them addressed me to the problem.

The issue is that the Turkish words from the time they came / they entered into Albanian are unchanged even today. Some are irreplaceable in Albanian and some of them have been changed semantically. That's because the living conditions themselves changed.

I analyzed the problem by comparing the Turkish vocabulary / lexicon with the Albanian lexicon, mostly using the Albanian and Turkish vocabulary.

The implications are in the historical aspect, because to have accurate information, we need to live an era, and it is not impossible to go back to the past.

Contributions are theoretically and empirically.

Language information was obtained from different texts in Turkish, Albanian, Bosnian and English. Mostly the vocabulary was later used as well as Albanian / Turkish grammar texts and other texts describing the same problem / issue.

Most of the Turkish lexicon words had direct access from Turkish, some of which penetrated into Albanian through other languages in contact with Albanian and mainly through Serbo-Croatian and Bosnian language (which originate from the same linguistic branch). Though the society's intellectual class tried to adhere to the standardization of Albanian language and avoided as much as it could use the lexical fond of Turkish origin. The others, especially the ones which had the opportunity to be educated on east, continued the linguistic use of these words.

The Albanian words from other languages have to be adapted to the language and grammar rules of the receiving language.

In Albanian, these language transfers are known:

1. The same model from Turkish in Albanian.
2. Part of the word from Turkish to Albanian is identical, but we have internal change, especially in the articulation of the word.
3. Freely transformed, when the sound from the input model to the receiver differs completely.

In Albanian, there are currently two transmissions: lexicon-semantic transmission and stylistic-semantic transmission. Semantic transmissions in our language have been like partial semantic adaptations and complete semantic adaptations.

Turkish words do not have the same density of distribution across the country. Their presence is more apparent in gheg and less is spoken in tosk. (Two dialects in Albanian Language: gheg and tosk). Turkish words have been incorporated into standard Albanian since early and some of them have no natural synonyms, but have remained so, such as: al. *byrek* (a kind of pie), al. *bakllava* (baklava), al. *hallë* (aunt), al. *xhami* (mosque). In spite of, some words which exist alongside natural words in Albanian, such as: al. *avash-slowly*, al. *kollaj-easy*, al. *haber-news*, al. *penxhere-window* and al. *mëhallë*-

neighbourhood. Through Turkish into Albanian, also came Turkish suffixes mainly to add words to non-Turkish sources.

The words in Albanian by means of composition are set out below:

Byrek+tore (*pie-shop*), *ortak+ë+ri* (*partnership*), *hallva+shitës* (*halva+seller*), *naze+madh* (*fastidious*), *qilim+shitës* (*carpet+seller*), *krye+myfti* (*alderman, head of Islamic religion*).

The cases when the Albanian model matches with the Turkish model are: *fallxhi=falltar* (*predictor, foreteller*), *shejtanllëk=shejtani* (*satan*).

I will try to apply behind theoretically methods also the comparative method; as well as the research will be based on the collection and by collection of these Turkish words, which are actually present in oral literature and folklore. The influence of Turkish language in Albanian language puts us in the position of research oriented to four aspects, such as phonetic, morphologic, semantic and etymologic. In the phonetic aspect, initially are described the Turkish words that have undergone sound alteration into Albanian, relying on the regularity of the voice change and the consonants' change. However, it will be emphasized the change in the presence of sounds in one language versus the other language that it does not have. From a morphological point of view, the classification of Turkish words into specific disciplines will be categorized into parts of the lecture, such as nouns, adjectives, pronouns and anything else, which can lead to a change in the lexical-grammatical category from Turkish to Albanian. It is indispensable that here the morphological similarities and differences between these two languages should be mentioned (Gender, number, words with suffixes' Dan, Da / De, prepositions).

The semantic aspect leads us to the work in which Turkish words are taken with the current meaning in Turkish and as soon as they are incorporated into Albanian they see their meaningful change in the Albanian language today. In the etymological aspect, I will focus on addressing two issues, the Turkish words, with the origins of ancient Turkish and then the categorization of Turkish words that are sourced from Greek, Latin, Arabic and others. Certainly, Turkish borrowings into Albanian language and their impact will become a historical description of Turkey's entry into Albanian territories as well as the linguistic penetration of Turkish words. Of course, linguistic influence will be presented in different spheres, such as in the family, food and clothing. Since there are some elements that even nowadays, although Turkish sources are well known, are present in our tradition. It is well known that the Turkish language is part of the group of Uralic-Altaic languages, spoken as dialects in the Balkans. According to the structuring of languages, the Turkish language is part of the group of other languages, because the main role in building and changing words is suffixes, which stick to the root of the words. Turkish has no prefixes.

Some semantic views on Turkish words in Albanian

Despite the Indo-European origins of the Albanian language, exactly from Illyrian origin, the Albanian language in its vocabulary (lexical fund) has undergone under changes, adapting to the historical and political circumstances in which it was.

Some of the Turkish words Albanian language had borrowed from Turkish language in the past are from the Turkish source. All of these words, of course, do not have the same status, so their point of view and treatment should be historical-social viewed, as the presence of these words in Albanian was not immediate but occasionally.

Historically, Turkish borrowings in Albanian came in several phases:

1. With the occupation of Albanian lands by the Ottoman Empire-the old time
2. The National Renaissance Period, especially the **Folk poets**
3. After the Second National Liberation War, the period of mandatory displacement of Albanians in Turkey by Serbs
4. After the 80s, period of trade relations
5. Period, (since the Kosovo war, open borders), where almost every family in Kosovo has family members in Turkey and family contacts are inevitable.

The spread and the greater use of Turkish words were dialectical in relation to the written language. Therefore, from the sociolinguistic point of view, the linguistic spread of Turkish words across the social level will be verified. Naturally, the areas of use of these words will be invented.

The path of entry of Turkish words has been in two ways:

1. At a time when the two languages had linguistic contact
2. At a time when both languages had no language contact

Of course, the whole politics and general situation in the Balkan region was directed.

Language links may be conditioned in such forms, Turkish-Albanian or Albanian-Turkish, such as:

Model-model

Model-Replica (Language Changes)

Replica-replica, especially when the word-delivery is any secondary language, may be any other Indo-European language.

Each time the provider of the word has to be considered. In the first case, we have the identical transfer without change from the Turkish language to the Albanian language.

In the second case, the basic Turkish form, when it has passed in Albanian, has undergone under changes, somewhat phonetic changes and elsewhere, also substantive change.

In the third case, when the Turkish language has brought foreign lexicons, which are not only foreign to Turkish, they are also foreign to us. Recently we find uses, such as: it. *Qao*; Eng. *Bye Bye*; fr. *Pardon*.

Regarding semantic adaptation, there are two: lexicon-semantic transmission and stylistic-semantic transmission. In the lexical-semantic concept, from the recipient's language to the recipient, we have a new meaning, in fact the word comes with a different meaning, or the label has existed earlier in the receiving language, but changes the content. (Vajzović, 1999, p. 166).

Semantic transmissions in our language have been, such as: partial semantic adaptations and complete semantic adaptations.

1. Semantic partial adaptations are:

Bahçe-garden, meadow with fruits and vegetables; al. Bahçe /conversational bashçe

- Çar**-profit, undeserved; al. çar
Haram-ill-gotten gain, hurt, the wrong one, prodigal son; al. haram
Muhabet-friendly conversation, chat, love relationship; al. muhabet
Turşu-Pickled canned vegetables, stored things; al. turshi
Zanat-Craft, interest in something, art skills for something; al. zanati
Marifetlik-mastery, politeness; al. marifetllëk (conversational)
Vesvese-suspicion, depression; al. vesvese (mainly on attitude of being clean).
Zeytin-oil from olive, in Turkish it makes sense to olive, while in Albanian it makes sense of oil; al. zeytin (conversational)
Behar-greenery, spring blossom; al. behar
Cumbuz-fun, too many people making noisy; al. xhumbuz (conversational)

2. Complete semantic adaptations

- Bardak** - Drinking bowl, glass; al. bardak (conversational)
Bakşış-gift, small reward for any work; al. bakshish (conversational)
Çanak-wooden dishes; al. çanak
Basma/ basëm alb.-type of material, from Turkish prints; here the meaning is changed into material for clothes.
Yapı-home or building; al. japia (conversational)
Bahane / behane-error, flaw, incompletely; al. behane (conversational)
Parmak - the fence of the wood or of the iron to the door or window; al. parmaku
Bayat-not fresh, old; al. bajate (conversational)
Merak-concern, worry, passion; al. merak (folk and conversational)
Mangup-free politician, hunter, unemployed; (conversational) al. mangupi (Ibid, pp. 177-178).

Turkism also represents a very rich borrowing fund, both in Albanian and in other Balkan languages. In the layer of these borrowings it is emphasized that there are words that are not Turkish sources, such as Persian ones, but which have penetrated through Turkish language. Turkish borrowings have included all the layers of the lexicon of material and mental life, where these traces are deeper in religious life, in housing and culinary habits, in doctrines, customs and popular beliefs in general, while the weakest appear in the field livestock and agriculture, in the names of plants and animals. (IAP, 1989, p. 63).

The stylistic-semantic transmission can be analyzed in the examples of Turkish words in folk literature / dialectology, (Asllani, 1963).

Halla, shakaxhiu, xhan, dervisha, xhepe. // Auntie, joker, baby/spirit, dervish-member of a Muslim sect, pocket.

Words of Turkish origin encountered in folk literature, which argue that their presence is more pronounced in folk literature than in modern literature, but this does not mean that they are not yet present in our language today. Like: al. *esëll-on an empty stomach*, al. *amanet-behest, testament, last will*. (Çeta, 1974), then al. *kurban-sacrifice*, al. *izë me m'dhanë-to give permission*, al. *hala-still, yet*; al. *kaka kanë Taman-it's enough*. We cannot say that for five centuries, only Turkey had an impact on the human existence and linguistic fundament of Albanians in these lands, but even the people had impact in Turkish language. Such are the words: al. *Boza-fresh juice*, al. *ulluk-spout*, (Çabej, Studime gjuhësore I-IV, 1976, p. 74), food: al. *tava me mish-meat pancakes*, al. *gjella me mushkëri-liver food*. Some of the Turkish words present in the Albanian language, thanks to the earliest entry into Albanian, they are already in Albanian and somehow have been adopted by Albanian language because they are irreplaceable with any expression of the Albanian source. Such words are: al. *fitil-wick*, al. *kapak-cap*, al. *kukull-doll*, *qese-bag*. (Gjevori, 1968, pp. 98-312).

Turkish words have been found in the literary and popular use of Albanian, early, but still encountered today. In Albanian folk literature are: **Asllan**-a name, **babai**-father, **bafti**-a luck, **bojë**-a color, ink, **çift**-in couple, in twos, **damar**-a vein, blood vessel, **dynja**-a world, **fitil**-wicker, **hesap**-to account, **hiç**-nothing, **sokak**-street, **sheqer**-a sugar, **shejtani**-satan, demon; **teneqe**-tin, **xhep**-pocket. (Gjevori, 1968, pp. 25-412).

Foreign words considered as Albanian property are: **bastis**-to raid, to search, making control, **kavga**-quarrel, fight, **inat**-anger, **ezmer/e**-swarthy person, brunette, **izën**-permission, which are actually from Turkish. (Xhuvani, 1968: 268).

Turkish borrowings in Ismail Kadare's "Castles" novel. (Kadare, 2003), are as follows: **Allah**-God, **Aman**-Please, **Arab**-inhabitant of Arabia, **Bakır**-Copper, **Beden**-crenellation, stronghold wall, **Bismilah**-Bismilah, a pray word.

Lindita Khanari - Latifi, (2012: 513) says that when we talk about contributions from scholars in the field of Orientals, the studies that have had and have direct links should be analyzed:

- First, with the existence of the so-called **Verse** literature.

-Second, with the influence of Persian, Arabic and Turkish, mostly in the lexicon of the Albanian language.

There are many Albanian authors educated and influenced by the spirit of Turkish education and literature. Among them we can mention the poet- Messiah Prishtina. Morina says the Messiah is an original poet in the poetry of the sofa. The fantasy, the originality of the revelations and the depth of thought enabled the poet to create a style, a style that can only be understood by educated people. (Morina, 2013).

Marsela Kajana & Juliana Godeni (2014) consider that the leeks being used in Albanian versus those that have been replaced by the Albanian words should be distinguished (p.94). Though Albanian has preserved its authenticity, efforts to clear the language fund from foreign words, and in particular Turkish borrowings have continued, maintaining linguistic unity for a long time to this day.

Turkish borrowings have penetrated into Albanian after the VI century, during the period of linguistic transition Illyrian-Albanian. The first contacts between Albanians and Turks began in the nineteenth century. XIII-XIV, when the Turks did not leave the Balkans and Albania. The Turks, as bearers of oriental culture, brought with them many elements of

vital culture alongside the feudal system. At this time, linguistic and cultural elements, especially Arabic and Persian, were noticed, not only in Albanian language and its culture, but also wider, especially with the arrival of the new religion in the Balkans and Albania, Islam. Most Turkish borrowings in Albanian are from the time of "written Albanian". These borrowings were not taken due to the language need, but as a result of the Turkish impact, which was the official language of education, administration and army in Albania, during the Ottoman occupation. The area's most affected by Turkish borrowings are: administration, court, army, food (kitchen in general) and religion. There has been a split of words in 4 groups:

1. Turkish words that do not have equivalent in Albanian
2. Turkish words that have equivalent to Albanian
3. Words that are semantically limited and changed in meaning
4. Words that came in Albanian they remained as archaic.

Efforts to clear Albanian from Turkish borrowings and some other language have begun in the period of the National Renaissance, which is continuing to this day. Attention to linguistic cleansing is mainly in the gheg dialect, which has significantly more **Turkish words** present. (Kajana & Godeni, 2014, pp. 94-97). Hudson thinks that borrowing is about mixing their own systems because a unit is borrowed from one language to become a unit of another language. Every day we have examples - words about food, plants, institutions, music, etc. (Hudson, 2002, p. 67).

Factors that affect sociolects and influence the language of the groups directly, such as geography, socio-economic status, ethnicity, race, age, professional activity, religion and gender, raise many language issues. (Hudson G., 2000, p. 456).

In the analysis of Turkish words in Albanian, especially in the words that came directly from Turkish language, as well as those named Orientals-borrowed from Persian and Arabic languages, are noted several circumstances.

The lexical - semantic developments of Turkish words in Albanian are conditioned by internal and external linguistic factors. Initially, the words are analyzed in terms of forming new words on the Turkish basis and then in terms of creating new meanings in these words in Albanian. (IAP, Gjurmime Albanologjike 25/1995, 1996, p. 64).

The words derived from common semantic components are as follows:

- With the suffix: -të are: *I bakërtë-like copper, I xhamtë-glassy*
- With suffix: -shëm, *I bereqetshëm-abundant, harvest / I begatshëm-rich*
- With the suffix: -ar, -tar, *daulltar-drummer / instrumentals*
- With -ore: *bostanore-melanie's field, duhanore-tobacco, smoker*
- With -eshë: *akçeshë-cooker, çobaneshë/bareshë-shepherd / shepherd*
- With -oj: *tavanoj- to ceiling, çobanoj-to be a shepherd and do that job*
- With -as, -az, -thi: *filxhanas/filxhanthi- came from cup / cup - game with cups*

- With the prefix -pa: *I patakat-Streams/weak, I pa karar-I paqëndrueshëm (Karar tr.-rrugëzgjdhje)-Unmanageable-unstable (trunk-route).*

- Type of composites: *al. teneqe+punues (tin + working)-tinner (tinsmith), al. qymyr+shitës (coal + salesman)-salesman of charcoal, al. kadaif+bërës (kadif +maker)-flaky sweet maker, al. baker+punues (copper+worker)-coppersmith. Then, al. dorë+sakat (hand+cripple)- arm disabled, al. gojë+ters (mouth+wrong)- always say bad words/ ill-boding, pessimistic, al. xham+prerës (glass+cutter)-glazier.*

In the same context, they are used in both languages: expressions: *gjej karar dhe jep karar (tr. Karar verdim), (solution and decision).* (Ibid, 65-67)

Semantic developments, which today do not coincide with the meanings in Turkish, are the ones with disparate coloration: *al. çirak-servant, shop-boy, trainee worker;* Those with contemptible or deteriorating coloring: *al. asqer-soldier, al. kallauz-guide, leader, al. abrash-albino, spotted, al. allishverish-sells and buys, to make a deal;* those with mocking or ironic colors: *al. tellall-annunciator, town-crier; al. kadi-like secretary/ judge, official.* The word *al. xhambaz, tr. cambaz-acrobat,* in Albanian indicates the meaning of the horse's dealer, and not acrobat as it is in Turkish. It is thought that with the reflection of all the Turkish words, more than 4000 extracted by T. Dizdari, supporting the words synonymous with Turkish words, we will gain a large number of expressions through which we will enrich the Albanian even more. For example: *derman-remedy, way out/ solution; yrnëk-model.* (Ibid 67-69). About 500 words served as a word-forming theme in Albanian, derived words, and compositions. These topics, 80% are nominal; the rest is adjective, adverbial and verbal.

Semantic developments in Turkish words show that apart from forming a new meaning, some retain the first meaning as historic. More than 5% of them take connotations or new stylistic loads, mostly negative, but also with positive stylistic load. Lexical-semantic developments are not only the result of two-language contacts in the historical plan when they were in direct contact but also the result of the interaction between the needs of the standard Albanian language and the capabilities of its system for assimilating the element of unknown, forming new words with their own dough or subjecting their lexical-semantic development laws. (Ibid 69-70).

Language borrowings are strongly anticipated by cultural borrowings. New things usually come with new names and languages sometimes make it easier to borrow foreign words than to create new words with the language material provided. (Beqiri, 2012, p. 21). As a factor of language interference, language borrowing, exchanges of expressions; should be taken also the process of globalization, which is sometimes regarded as a deterrent to language development and sometimes as good as it happens to it, in fact this will be judged in the future.

Linguistic influence is not only in the linguistic element, sometimes the linguistic element is transferred as meaning and sometimes the indicators are produced in that language according to the affected language. (Balaban, A & Çağlayan, B. 2014, p. 263).

If published books of Albanian folk literature are studied, it can be seen that the Albanian language is heavily influenced by the Turkish language. In national epic songs it is very well seen the impact of the Turkish language in military terminology. The Turkish words used in this ark are divided into two groups:

- I. Words that related to cold weapons and

II. Words related to hot weapons

Some of the weapons denominations found in Albanian folk literature, are mentioned as below: (Morina, Turqizmat si terminologji ushtarake në poemën epike shqiptare, 2009).

1. Tr. bıçak: cutting tool, pocket knife / a kind of knife, paper cutting knife.
2. Tr. jatağan: is a weapon name that enters into the type of knives, large and tall. It has got this name because it is kept in the waist.
3. Tr. kama: as a thin, double-pointed, sharp blade.
4. Tr. kılıç: sword. Before the hotspots were discovered, it was the most important weapon of war.
5. Tr. şiş: is a tool made of iron or wood. It's sharp and can be used as a weapon.
6. Tr. altı - patllar. Six-shooter / A pistol or revolver that is used with six cartridges.
7. Tr. Barut - Gunpowder
8. Tr. tüfek < tufeng. Rifle, is a weapon used in war or in hunting.

Materials & Methods

Initially, my ambition for the centuries-old existence of some Turkish words in Albanian and semantic stability encouraged me to gather these words and make their analysis.

First of all, my family information showed me that Turkish words still exist in Albanian. Such were the names of people, some family names, home and kitchen.

Examples: pencere-window, ahmak/budala-crazy, Din, Islam, Kasapoll, Sahatçi, ocak-chimney, köşe-qoshe-corner, kilim-qilim-carpet, baklava, halva, bardak-white-glass, fincan-cup.

Popular literature has helped me greatly in confirming many Turkish words, which today appear as indispensable and irreplaceable words in Albanian. Even Albanian has taken over and made it like in Albanian.

The comparison method helped in finding words that have changed semantically and semantic words without changing, still present in both languages.

The study was done in linguistic terms, initially based on the comparison of different Albanian and Turkish dictionaries, and then my experience in Turkey during the 2010/2011 studies helped me in the sociolinguistic analysis.

Many books supplied me with theory, and then through comparison of the main issue in both languages, I came to the semantic analysis. For this study, theoretical methods, comparative methods and analysis were used.

Results

On the other hand, the article reflects the present / current language. The results are also provided by historical observation of historical circumstances. In order to succeed in results we should not resort to linguistic, political or historical difficulties. Let's analyze

the words with the form they have, in order to find the root and the attachments with the same source or otherwise.

These semantic words present in Albanian and presently, some are very active in Albanian and others are passives. It is historically known that Turkish words came through Turkish, which was accepted in Albanian because of the need for communication. Whereas, these words are now part of the Albanian language. Turkey is considered one of the friendliest states of Kosovo, so the existence of some Turkish words in Albanian were welcomed.

The results are: Albanian possesses Turkish words that did not undergo a semantic change; Albanian is enriched with Turkish words that have changed semantically and under the terms today show something else, example: al. **Kundra** / shoes, but now It's used to be wear in traditional clothes, not for shoes in general.

Confirmation of the transfer of Turkish words to Albanian, mainly through communication and the need to be educated, which differs from the introduction of Slavic words in Albanian aimed at the assimilation of the Albanian people and its disappearance.

Discussion or Conclusion

As far as I know, with comparative studies in Albanian-Turkish or Turkish-Albanian in Kosovo, currently has to do only Prof. Irfan Morina. But in Albania, since the early time, linguistic comparisons has made Prof. Eqrem Çabej, while recently with this issue was taken Prof. Lindita Khanari-Latifi.

The language comparison written in this article has started in 2010 to this day. It's actually a part of my doctorate thesis. I was initially driven by the language situation in Kosovo, and then the friendship between the state of Kosovo and Turkey has influenced scientific research between the two languages. At the time when I started dealing with comparative analysis between Albanian and Turkish, there were no researchers in Kosovo doing this job but after it was understood that I would handle this linguistic comparison, other researchers could also be present.

The main purpose is to deny that many semantic words / borrowings came through the Turkish language, not the Serbian language, p. sh. Tr. Vatan, al. vatan-Fatherland. The second goal is to show that Turkish words exist in Albanian and that they are also used right now. The third goal presents the comparative scheme of Turkish words against Albanian, by which we understand the semantic change from Turkish to Albanian.

Limit of work / limitations; were barriers to return in the past, so results were derived through assumptions. Securing literature, mainly from Turkish as well as obstacles by some biased individuals, would not achieve a serious and original study without being Turkish.

Proposals for the Future of Research: Real Albanian Language It belongs to the Indo-European family, but Slavic borrowings in Albanian are no longer present in Albanian than Turkish borrowings. Through this study I want to reject the view that Slaves and Slavic languages have greater linguistic proximity than Albanian with Turkish. When we consider the assimilating and destructive appetite of Serbia to Albanian and other languages,

Conclusion

It is evident that now Turkish words, initially considered as Turkish borrowings and sometimes even as Turkism's, according to the source even Orientalism, in the Albanian language are deeply rooted and that may even pose a considerable fund of words, which in itself enriches the Albanian language. For some Turkish words that have been replaced by words from the Albanian dough, such ones are left, but those that continue to be practiced as names and phrases, known to be Turkish versus the sign that they reflect, will be respected as such. The question is: If these words have been used for a long time in Albanian language? - Of course, such will be used for a long time. Always, the state language policy must be taken as a basis for the defense of the language as a whole. Any researcher who submits to himself a duty like language research must be open in his own perspective and not prejudice a language, because as advanced and protected as it is, it has its own shortcomings and weaknesses.

In this point of view linguistic contact Albanian-Turkish or vice versa, wherever viewed within the Balkan territory must be analyzed taking into account their evolution as a result of globalization in general. You have to look at the language connections and somewhere-somewhere, point us to completely new data. The work we have undertaken through this comparative study enables us to find the differences between the two languages, both in terms of semantic and etymological aspects. Although both languages are not part of the same family, indirectly, some interconnections can be observed.

Initially, foreign words influenced the general lexicon and then, according to the social division and the field of socio-linguistic profiling, such as administration, religion, education, military system, and so on. In the general lexicon they are introduced into the conditions of the centuries-old direct contacts of the Albanian language with the languages of conquerors or neighbors, mixing with the local lexicon, according to the introductory language, and forming various layers of lexis's like: Latinisms, Greeks, Slavic, especially in Kosovo and Turks, for five centuries, and recently through friendly contacts of the open borders, Kosovo-Turkey, mainly trade routes and family relations, among Kosovars and Albanians of Turkey. The language conserves many old traits, giving us some view into the culture, history and the real situation of society. Many words preserve their old form, though with time they have received other content, some have changed their construct, especially when they are adapted to the grammatical system of Albanian, with affix intervention.

Therefore, to give the most accurate thoughts and judgments with truthfulness exact (based on linguistic evidence), it is necessary to link the disciplines and areas of study within the linguistics. This principle has been based on an interdisciplinary study, combining history with etymology, phonetics / morphology with semantics. Of course, this research takes into account the historical past in the linguist's eye, based mainly on linguistic arguments and their alteration, phonetic, morphological and sometimes semantic.

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