



## Loanwords In The Valley Of Presheva

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### ABSTRACT

For various reasons, loanwords usually become part of the informal language. This can be seen in the case of the Albanian language due to long invasions, proximity, or neighborhood with the Balkans people, which has led to the use of borrowed words from different languages even today.

It is commonly thought and said that the main carriers of loanwords or the causes of linguistic interference are bilinguals. In addition, there are many other social and linguistic factors that influence these cases. The language does not accept any foreign element. There are rare cases where foreign elements that are layered into the receiving language as opposed to those that accept to be introduced into that language. However, over time, those elements can be accumulated slowly and one day they can overwhelm a receiving language (Nuhiu, 1990, p.9).

The research is based on a certain corpus of recorded narratives from one hundred interviewees in the regions of Eastern Kosovo in Bujanoc and Preševo from two Albanian-speaking countries. This is through the descriptive approach, in order to identify and describe, on the one hand, the linguistic variables that characterize the linguistic variety of that area. Thus, in a mutual way, the degree of linguistic influence of one variation on the other is also investigated, while certain linguistic elements, according to the statistical approach, are also investigated in terms of the density of their use. The research results of this quantitative study derived on the basis of statistical data as well as their interpretation, lead us to the answers to the issues that are of interest to us.

**Keywords:** Loanwords, Serbian, Turkish, research, linguistics, users, lexicology.

### 1. Introduction

Loanwords usually become part of the unofficial language, for various reasons, in the case of the Albanian language due to long conquests, proximity, or neighborhood with Balkans people who has caused some loanwords to be used even today.

However, from the respondents interviewed in Preševo and Bujanoc and its surroundings, it is encountered loanwords from Turkish and Serbian languages. Loanwords are usually used by the elderly but also by the young people.

Loanwords are foreign words that through various contacts of people with other people have penetrated into their speech or their linguistic lexicon.

These can be also called barbarism. In the Albanian language we have barbarisms from Greek, Latin, Turkish, Serbian, etc., even though this does not mean that those expressions do not have a corresponding word in our native language, but these words have been embedded in our lexicon since ancient times during the invasions and various wars. In the language of the Albanians of Preševo and Bujanoc and its surroundings, Albanian and meaningful words dominate without being influenced by the Serbian language, which has official status in Preševo and Bujanoc. The Albanians of the Valley have fanatically preserved their language without leaving room for barbarism.

Generally, it is known that the Slavic elements of Albanian, as is usually the case with other languages in contact are reflected in the field of the lexicon (Blaku, 2010, p.16).

The lexical-semantic features of a people occur due to different evolutions (Thomaj, 2005, p.85).

The proximity and contacts of Albanian with the South Slavic languages besides Slovenian draw attention to another point: the origin of Slavic elements in this language. In principle, based on many historical circumstances,

it is encountered that the criterion applies in the northern, which came from Serbo-Croatian whereas the rest from Bulgarian. Sometimes due to the close proximity of these languages it is difficult to distinguish from which they came. However, the development of internal historical linguistic processes in special ways gives opportunities for their identification, which agrees for the most part with the factor of historical circumstances (Blaku, 2010, p.23).

### 1.1. Methodology

Since the purpose of this research is to find out which borrowed words are used mostly in Preševo and Bujanoc, the corpus of the research is realized via recorded respondents. The research method is realized in the field in 2022.

The first step is recording the respondents.

The second step is their classification.

The third step is the extraction of results.

## 2. Literature review

To make it clearer to readers and researchers of linguistics, especially to lexicology, as main literature it has been used "Lexicology of the Albanian language" by Jani Thomai, who treats the part of loanwords in a special way. Each of the authors that have been cited in this paper give deep analysis of loanwords parts.

## 3. Results

From the results of the research are found these loanwords used by the interviewed respondents.

*brisaç-fshires(wiper), zid-mur(wall), fjoka-sirtari(drawer), kaput-pallte (coat), ograda-rrethoja (fence), sville-mendafsh(silk), akumulator-bateri(battery), komplluki-pedalja e makines(car pedal), menjaçi-nderruesi i shpejtesise (speed changer), felga-disku (disc), vilica-nofulla (jawline).*

These loans are mainly used by the older generation and from those with low education.

As for the language of the administration in the Preševo Valley, all documentations are in Serbian language.

Turkish terms: *Tenxhere(pot), sandëk, mangall, shilte, këllëf, nishan, argat, mintan, çizme, dimia, budalla, amanet, haber, hatër, haram, zor, telash, sebeb, sevap, millet, shaka, dynja, haram, gjynah, xham, konak, oxhak, tavan, okllagi, alet, çare, dalldis, badihava, hesap, axhami, hiç, hise, bahçe, bajat, ama, bardak, adet, begenis, bilmez, harxh, vesvese, çarshi, jazëk, kësmet (kismet), oda, jeshil etj.*

Balkan -, from the Turkish word balkan "mountain", during the Turkish occupation has replaced the previous name of the Stara Planina mountain range in northern Bulgaria. In ancient times, this mountain range was called Haemus, and then the Illyrian Peninsula. Today, the Balkans is preferred to be called Southeast Europe (Murati, 2014, p.20).

Loanwords from German: *pllaci-trualli (land), gepek-bagazh(baggage), shllajf-makine mprehese (sharpening machine), banhof-stacioni i trenit (train station), ploshtad-sheshi i qytetit(town square), bullduzher-eskavator(excavator), parkpllac-vendparkim (parking lot).*

This type of loanwords is mainly observed among young people, children who were born and raised abroad, mainly in Germany and Switzerland. With the arrival of immigrants, especially during the holidays, these loanwords are used from German.

The most frequent words used in formal or simple conversation are:

*Saba – mëngjes (morning)*

*Sat – orë (watch)*

*Penxhere – dritare (window)*

*Kapixhik – derë (door)*

*Gjizinti – koridor (corridor)*

*Konop – litar (rope)*

*Llamp – poci elektrik (electric bulb)*

*Opshtinë – komunë (municipality)*

*Opcinë – vendlindje (birthplace or home)*

*Bardak – gotë (glass)*

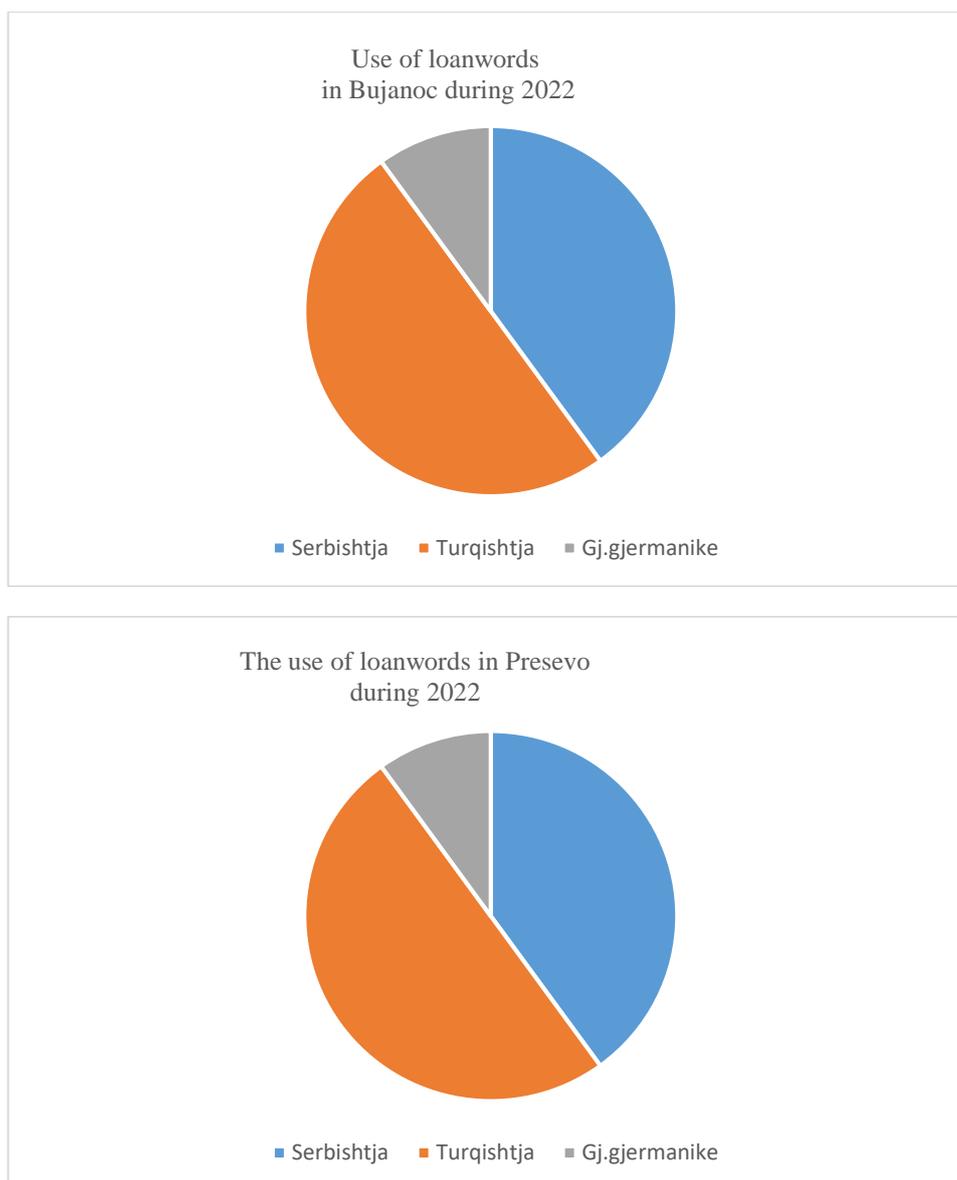
*Me demek – për arsye (for reason)*

*Çeçkalicë – rrëmojë (Toothpick)*

*Kupatill – banjo (WC)*

*Hajvan – kafshë (animal)*

**3.1. The results with SPSS:** there are shown all the loanwords used by the respondents in the SPSS program to see which words in which language are most used in Bujanoc and Preševo and their surroundings.



From the results shown in the form of the graph, it can be seen that two graphs have different results for the use of loanwords in Bujanoc and Presheva.

According to the first graph that it is obtained from the SPSS program, the presented results are as follows: Serbian loanwords are displayed 60%, Turkish loanwords 30%, while loanwords from Germanic languages 10%. These results are conducted in Bujanoc via conversation realized with the neighborhood.

According to the second graph which is obtained from the SPSS program, the presented results are as follows: Serbian loanwords are displayed 40%, Turkish loanwords 50%, while loanwords from Germanic languages 10%. These results are conducted in Presheva via conversation with the surrounding area.

#### 4. Discussion

1. Loanwords are the result of various conquests and exchanges. It has been mentioned above that in Preševo we have Turkish words with the surroundings as loanwords, while in Bujanoc we have Serbian words with the surroundings as loanwords.

2. Anglicisms are also loanwords used by the youth of the Presheva Valley. These introductions of words from the English language are a consequence of social networks and computer equipment terminology.

#### 5. Conclusion

Generally, it can be concluded that the speech of Presevo and Bujanovac and its surroundings have a pure Albanian with different linguistic elements, even though the official languages in these places are Serbian and Albanian. In these parts, we have people who, in the context, we can definitely say are bilingual.

The speech of these two countries also includes loanwords from the languages of the people with whom it had various contacts.

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