



## Research Article

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# Anglicisms Used in the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (2011): Contrastive Analysis with the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (1974)

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## Abstract

English is one of the most widely used and influential languages worldwide. In Albanian, its influence is present in the entire lexis and almost all domains and styles of use, and anglicisms, defined as words borrowed from English, are frequent in contemporary Albanian. Today, it seems as if any obstacles to the penetration of foreign words have been removed, and the Albanian Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (2011) is not an exception. The main purpose of this paper is to research the use of anglicisms in the field of higher education in Kosovo with a special emphasis on the contrast between this law and the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (1974), the first such law in Kosovo. This study, the first of the 1974 Law, demonstrates the impact that English has had on the Albanian legal language since 1974, as many Albanian words have been displaced by anglicisms in the period since. To this end, we present an overview of all the anglicisms in the 2011 Law, focusing on the overall number of anglicisms used, their classification by word class, examples of morphological and phonological adaption, and a contrastive analysis with the language used in the Law on HE (1974). Specifically, we look at the Albanian words in the Law of 1974 that were later substituted with anglicisms and these anglicisms' frequency of use.

**Keywords:** anglicisms, borrowings, Albanian, English, Kosovo, phonological and morphological adaption

## 1. Introduction

While almost all the languages of Europe have influenced each other, some have spread across the globe: The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, and England have spread their influence and their languages worldwide. As Hoffer states, anglicisms have entered many languages of the world (Hoffer 2002: 10). Although it contains many 'foreign' words, English is one of the most influential languages worldwide. English is a language that gives more than it receives, constantly creating words at a pace that has nothing to do with pursuing other languages.

Moreover, as one of the most widely used languages, English—the official language or language with special status in over 75 territories of the world (Caka 2009: 3)—is spoken by a large mass of one and a half billion people in the world as their mother tongue, second language, or a foreign language. It is estimated that over 80% of electronically saved information in the world is in English; two-thirds of the world's scientists write in English, and 36% of the 200 million Internet users communicate in English. Regarding the international character or globality of languages, Ulrich Ammon (Munishi 2015: 39) points out that some of the best indicators of the international character or globality of languages are the significant extent to which they are learned as foreign languages, the numerous native speakers (which is also a factor in the growth of a language at an international level), and their official status in international organisations and use in education, as well as other socio-economic, political, technical or technological, communicative, and psychological factors.

Thus, the symbolic value of a language and the power of its speakers play important roles in the status assigned to the language at the institutional level. As language policies can vary depending on the language they target, it is not uncommon to find different types of multilingualism coexisting within a given state or nation (Plaza-Pust 2016: 9).

The penetration of anglicisms is leaving inescapable traces in many languages of the world, particularly in European languages. In this context, useful records have been made of these English influences in different European languages, and Manfred Görlach's *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* can be considered a useful document of the English lexical layer of European languages as of the beginning of 1995.

Thus, our examination of anglicisms in the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (2011; henceforth, 'the 2011 Law on HE') can contribute to the understanding of language usage in legal documents and higher education contexts by giving a detailed and comprehensive presentation of the impact that English has had on Albanian in general and specific details of the language usage in legal documents in Kosovo through a comparative analysis with the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (1974; henceforth, 'the 1974 Law on HE'). The issue of linguistic borrowing and the use of anglicisms in the Albanian language have been areas of interest for other researchers as well, but the Law which we have examined in this study has never been analysed and treated related to the issue of the language it uses.

The impact that English has had on Albanian during the period 1974–2011, particularly on the language used in legal documents in Kosovo, is significant, as many Albanian words were substituted with anglicisms.

Our main research objectives are as follows:

1. research the language used in the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (2011) to identify the anglicisms used in this law and, more generally, the impact English has had on Albanian;
2. compare the impact that English has had on the researched laws and determine the increase in the usage of anglicisms from 1974 to 2011.

## 2. Research Methodology

This paper is an empirical study of English borrowings in the field of higher education as reflected in the 2011 Law on HE. During the extraction of the corpus, considerable importance was given to the process by which anglicisms were selected, which were then analysed and compared to indicate the continuous increase of anglicisms in the Albanian language in the field of higher education, through the following:

- a comparative method, the process of searching for similarities and systematic comparisons; this is based on the documentation of multiple cases used to perform comparative analysis
- a trend method based on past experience, from which we draw certain judgments about a certain phenomenon
- a historical method that enabled us to trace and research the language used in the 1974 Law on HE in comparison with the 2011 Law on HE

### 3. Literature Review

The influence of English as a global language today is present in the entire structure of Albanian and almost all domains and styles of its use. This influence of English on the Albanian language appears in different ways—mainly as a cultural and ideological influence because, as mentioned above, English is currently the language of globalisation and the language having the densest use in information technology.

Anglicisms, defined as words borrowed from English, are frequent in Albanian today. The influence of English on Albanian depends on the Albanian socio-cultural and political context; based on this context, the form and content of this influence vary. In Kosovo, English has influenced the language in several ways and has entered through several different routes.

The preoccupation with Anglicisms has always included the consideration that the English language, in a global context, at least indirectly influences the borrowing of English words or elements into other languages (Fischer and Pulaczewska 2008: 2).

The period of international administration in Kosovo, the direct daily contacts of English with Albanian, and the excessive demand for translation of written and spoken texts, meaning non-literary texts, undoubtedly gave a decisive impetus to the influences of English on the Albanian language. The confrontation of the Albanian language with the English language, a language with such a rich lexicon, could not proceed without obstacles or difficulties; simultaneously, it could not but leave traces in the linguistic system of our language. If we understand Jacobson's statement that languages are fundamentally different from each other in those meanings that they should carry and not those they can carry (Gërmizaj 2008: 241–2), it is clear that Albanian was forced to carry what it should and could carry and what it could not carry.

Before the beginning of the transition in Kosovo, the elements of foreign languages (including English) entered Albanian mainly by way of cultural or indirect borrowing. Therefore, their number and density were considerably smaller. Meanwhile, this situation changed almost completely after 1999, more precisely with the arrival of UNMIK, KFOR, OSCE, USAID, UNHCR, and many other international organisations from many countries of the world. From that time onwards, the route of borrowing changed from indirect borrowing to direct borrowing (Nuhui 2013: 128) because the contact between these two languages became direct. However, with the change of the political, economic, and cultural system in our country, the need has arisen to name many notions that were new to us, and whenever a relevant term or expression was not found in Albanian, the term was borrowed. In such circumstances, it is natural that the influence of English has been and continues to be extremely strong and intense. Nevertheless, anglicisms in Albanian language were not absent in the past. According to Thomai (2013: 230), anglicisms have been included in all dictionaries of the Albanian language since the Dictionary of 1954, in which there are approximately 25 of them, since then embedded in Albanian (*basketball, boks, bokser, buxhet, gol, futboll*, etc.). Further, the 1980 Dictionary included about 70 anglicisms from various fields of activity. According to Thomai, the 1984 and 2002 dictionaries have approximately the same number of anglicisms, while the 2006 dictionary showed a slight increase in their number, with subsequent borrowings from fields such as informatics, business, finance, and politics. Anglicisms have penetrated widely into the Albanian language in almost all fields, but the field showing the greatest quantity and speed of borrowing is the field of information technology. The technological advancements taking place in the world today often involve the creation of new words in English, which then penetrate into other languages alongside the technical or technological innovations for which they were created. The anglicisms that have entered Albanian in the technical terminology have been categorised into several groups. Munishi (2015: 53) notes anglicisms of the type: *laptop, printer, processor, antivirus, banner, bit, bold, blog, desktop, disk, folder, font, internet, label, link, monitor, multimedia, operator, server, terminal*, and *virtual*. In another category are anglicisms that were originally abbreviations: *radar, transistor, laser, MOSFET, PIN, PUK, RAM*, etc. Furthermore, according to Caka, we have such technological anglicisms as: *USB, GPS, SMS, CD, DVD, email, iPad, iPhone*, etc., as well as: *chip – çip, italic – italik*,

*phishing – fishing, web – ueb, pixel – piksel*. Subsequently, we have borrowings of the type: *application – aplikacion, cluster – klaster, computer – kompjutër/kompjuter, player – plejer*. Finally, we have a category of anglicisms not adapted in Albanian, such as *firewall, freeware, multitasking, and shareware* (Munishi 2015: 53–4).

Almost every analysis thus far of borrowing clearly shows that English is influencing Albanian in all areas without exception; consequently, anglicisms occur frequently in the terminology of all these areas. As Nuhiu emphasises, it seems as if all the obstacles to the penetration of foreign words have been removed and they have flooded Albanian (Nuhiu 2013: 127). Moreover, there have been no serious efforts to repel such an attack of foreign words, except for individual attempts in certain rare articles in newspapers.

### 3.1 *Adaption of anglicisms*

One of the results of language contact is the change in the structural inventory of at least one of the languages involved, and sometimes both of them (Matras 2009: 146). This is often considered a kind of importation of a structure or form from one language system to another. This process is best known as ‘borrowing’; the items involved are called ‘borrowings’.

Although well-defined, the term ‘borrowing’ is sometimes criticised. Like any metaphor, it lacks accuracy. As a start, borrowing usually leads to the long-term inclusion of an item in the recipient language inventory (Matras 2009: 146). Therefore, Lars Johanson favours the term ‘copying’ (2002: 261), which emphasises their creative use within the receiving language.

Borrowed words are normally assimilated to the phonological and grammatical patterns of the borrowing language (Robins 2013: 356). New words borrowed from other languages must be adapted to the receiving language to match its structure morphologically and phonologically. Borrowed words may contain sounds that are foreign to the recipient’s language, which thus must be changed to fully adapt to the local sounds. Usually, according to Campbell (2004: 58), a sound that does not exist in the language of the receiver is replaced by an equivalent or similar sound of the receiver. Attempting to identify sounds that have been substituted or equivalent in words borrowed from English would be beyond the scope of this thesis; however, some words to compare the difference between English and Albanian sounds include the following: *uajërles – wireless, donacion – donation, ombrellë – umbrella, and provë – proof*. According to Nuhiu, language borrowing research has shown that foreign language elements or borrowings are analysed and processed mainly in these three language categories: a) phonological adaptation, b) morphological adaptation, and c) semantic adaptation (Nuhiu 2013: 224).

Rapid and almost unattainable technological changes have made Albanian borrow various terms from English. The way of borrowing, time of borrowing, and use within the Albanian vocabulary are difficult to determine. There is no proper criterion for the direct acceptance of some loans and the exclusion of others (Sejdiu - Rugova 2013: 281). The Albanian language has acquired a certain corpus of words from English, adapted as phonetically and grammatically as possible. The English words and expressions, to become fully functional in the Albanian language, have undergone numerous changes at the semantic, phonological, and morphological level (Sejdiu - Rugova 2013: 281). In the written form, the process of adaptation implies spelling and morphological markers, while in speech, it means phonetic remodelling.

### 3.2 *Phonological adaptation*

When borrowings, more precisely anglicisms, are adapted into Albanian, as in the case of almost any language that borrows words from other languages, the English phonemes are replaced by Albanian phonemes. As Nuhiu states, from the phonemic perspective, almost every English phoneme is replaced by the corresponding or closest phoneme of the Albanian language (Nuhiu 2013: 37). The features of each phoneme of the giving language, although they may be similar to those of the phonemes of the receiving language, namely English and Albanian, do not completely coincide. Here,

we will not focus only on the issues of phonemic features, but for practicality, we will consider similar phonemes between two languages to be identical, such as the phonemes /b/, /n/, and /s/. We do this also because, regardless of how much we argue that the English phoneme /d/ is not completely identical with the phoneme /d/ of the Albanian language, as the first is aspirated in some positions or contexts within the word, while the second almost does not know the phonetic phenomenon of aspiration, there is no other phoneme of Albanian that would be closer than this. Therefore, we can say that there is no other solution than that the phoneme /d/ of English should be replaced with the phoneme /d/ of Albanian. Nonetheless, the English phonemic system has some phonemes that do not exist in the Albanian language, such as /w/, /æ/, and /ʌ/, which have been replaced with the closest sounds in Albanian (Nuhiu 2013: 37–38). As there are phonological differences between the Albanian and English languages, although some English phonemes are almost the same as Albanian phonemes, some phonemes differ from their Albanian counterparts in certain qualities (length, place of pronunciation / articulation). Moreover, several English phonemes have no equivalent in Albanian, and vice versa. Thus, as mentioned above, the phonemic adaptation of anglicisms in the Albanian language is inevitable. In Table 1, we present some examples of phonological adaptation:

**Table 1.** Phonological adaptations of anglicisms

English word / pronunciation	Anglicism / pronunciation
Bachelor /'bætʃələ/	Bachelor /batʃelər/
Conform /kən'fɔ:m/	Konform /kɔnfɔrm/
Minimum /'mɪnɪməm/	Minimum /mɪnɪmum/
Board /bɔ:d/	Bord /bɔrd/
Ethics /'eθɪks/	Etikë /etikə/
Donation /də(ʊ)'neɪʃ(ə)n/	Donacion /dɔnatsɪɔn/
Base /beɪs/	Bazë /bazə/
Discrimination /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	Diskriminim /diskriminim/
Discourage /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/	Dekurajoj /dekurajɔj/

### 3.3 Morphological adaptation

In the process of language borrowing, one of the most important laws governing the adaptation of the model and its transition to a copy (borrowed word) is the law of replacement. According to the author Filipovic morphological adaptation is known as transmorphising or substituting morphemes (Filipovic 1980: 1–8). Transmorphism, one of the forms of substitution, involves all the changes that occur in the adaptation of bound morphemes as they pass from the donor language to the borrowing language. It appears in the form of quoting the part of speech, most often in nouns (Filipovic 1980: 1–8). There are three types or stages of transmorphisation:

1. Phase 1, zero transmorphisation according to the formula 'free morpheme with zero bound morpheme';
2. Phase 2, the transmorphisation of the compromise in which the copy of the compromise retains the bound morpheme of the donor language; and
3. Phase 3, complete transmorphisation which implies full integration into the borrowing language by replacing the morpheme associated with the donor language with a synonymous related morpheme in the borrowing language. During their morphological adaptation the nouns may go through all three stages or only in two stages never reaching the third or overcoming the second (Filipovic 1980: 1–8).

Some of the examples of morphological adaptation will be shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Morphological adaptations of anglicisms

English word	Anglicism	Phase
Manager /'mænidʒər/	Menaxher /mɛnadʒɛr/	2
Donator /'dɒʊ.nɛɪtər/	Donator /donator/	2/1
Administrator /əd'mɪn.ɪ.streɪ.tər/	Administrator /administratør/	2/1
Applicative /'æplɪkətɪv/	Aplikative /aplikativɛ/	2
Applicant /'æp.lɪ.kənt/	Aplikant /aplikant/	2
Potentially /pə'ten.ʃəl.i/	Potencialisht /pɔtensialift/	3
Ratify /'ræt.ɪ.faɪ/	Ratifikoj /ratifikɔj/	3
Actually /'æktʃuəli/	Aktualisht /aktualift/	3
Debate /di'beɪt/	(i/e) Debatueshme /debatueʃmɛ/	3
Result /rɪ'zʌlt/	Rezultoj /rɛzultɔj/	3
Attack /ə'tæk/	Atakoj /atakɔj/	3

### 3.4 Semantic adaption

As mentioned above, after a word is borrowed from English into Albanian, in some cases it undergoes a change of meaning, in our case an expansion of the meaning of use in the Albanian language, a process known in linguistics as the semantic adaptation of borrowings. Thus, during borrowing, certain anglicisms may expand in meaning, and in this respect it can be said that some Albanian words have received increased meanings under the influence of English, though according to Yule there are cases where anglicisms are used with considerably different meanings (2010: 53). Gërmizaj emphasises that there are anglicisms which, although similar in form, may have undergone a semantic re-evaluation in the receiving language and thus they do not carry the semantic content they have in the donor language (Gërmizaj 2012: 130). According to her, their true semantic value emerges only in context.

We also included semantic adaptations of the anglicisms found in our research, as in the following examples:

**Table 3.** Semantic adaptations of anglicisms

English Word	Anglicism / meaning in Albanian language	Semantic adaption in Albanian language
Proof	Provë - preliminary action to check the accuracy or measurement of something before we finish it, degree of preparation or readiness for something	Proof, fact (expansion of the semantic meaning)
Course	Kurs - special program or qualification school	Course, special teaching course at university level (expansion of the semantic meaning)
Grade	Gradë - unit of measurement of the temperature of a liquid, atmospheric pressure, density or amount of alcohol in it, etc.; line or digit representing this unit on an apparatus or measuring instrument; degree	Grade, grading system (new semantic meaning in Albanian language)
Associated	I,e Asociuar - connected with someone or something; insert it or include it somewhere	Academic title (new semantic meaning in Albanian language)
Assistant	Asistent - someone's helper	Academic title for juniors (new semantic meaning in Albanian language)

## 4. Findings of the Research

### 4.1 Anglicisms used in the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo in 2011

The 2011 Law on HE is one of the documents or materials that we have reviewed regarding the use of anglicisms in the field of higher education in Kosovo. As emphasised above, the period of

international administration in Kosovo, with the direct daily contacts of English with Albanian and the excessive demand for translation of written and spoken texts, meaning non-literary texts, undoubtedly spurred the influences of English on Albanian. Before the beginning of the transition in Kosovo, the elements of foreign languages (i.e. also English) entered Albanian mainly via cultural or indirect borrowing, and were thus much fewer. This situation changed almost completely after 1999 with the arrival of international organisations and from that time on, the route of borrowing changed from indirect to direct borrowing because of the direct contact of these languages in daily life. Most of the terms considered anglicisms in this paper are not anglicisms for us but internationalisms or borrowings from other languages through the English language. Nonetheless, they did enter Albanian via English. A comparison of the register of the university administration in Albanian language before and after 1999, when the administration of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo was established in Kosovo, whose official language was English, shows two directions of linguistic changes.

First, the following Albanian terms in university administration were replaced with English terms ('intimate borrowing' in Bloomfield's terms):

*Pleqësi – Senat*

*Udhëheqje – Menaxhment*

*Këshill – Bord*

*Second are English loanwords associated with concepts involved in changes in the educational system.*

*Some examples follow:*

*Studime themelore – Bachelor*

*Magjistraturë – Master*

*Profesor ordinar – Profesor i rregullt*

*Profesor inordinar – Profesor i asocuar*

*Docent – Profesor asistent*

*Ligjërues – Lektor*

*Plan mësimor – Silabus*

*Program mësimor – Kurrikulë*

*Degë - Departament*

In addition to these, in our study we dealt with terms that were not used at all before 1999, such as the words/expressions for 'accreditation' or 'elective courses', for example, which were borrowed from English along with the processes or institutions they name, which did not exist as such in Albania. Therefore, terms that have started to be used in Kosovo in university administration which have been borrowed into Albanian via English after 1999 will be considered borrowings from English language in our study, while other internationalisms used before 1999, through Serbian (*institucion - institucija*) or other languages, will not be treated in this paper.

We have listed the anglicisms used in the 2011 Law on HE in order from the first page of the Law to the last page, along with their frequency of usage. Table 4 below presents the quantitative results, separated by frequency of occurrence, for the most commonly used anglicisms in the 2011 Law on HE alongside the source word:

**Table 4.** The most commonly used anglicisms in the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (2011)

Anglicism	Source Word	Frequency
Akreditim	Accreditation	81
Fond	Fund	49
Bazë	Base	39
Personel	Personnel	28
Kualifikim	Qualification	20
Menaxhuj	Manage	17
Kriter	Criteria	16
Specifik	Specific	16
Gradë	Grade	15

We found 125 anglicisms in the 11,240 words of the 23-page 2011 Law on HE, appearing from page 1 to page 23. It is also worth pointing out that these anglicisms have not been used only once but appear several times throughout the text, constituting 723 of the 11,240 word tokens in this document. We have also given the native equivalent of each anglicism to demonstrate that there is a term in Albanian for each of these anglicisms. Moreover, as we researched the 2011 Law, we noted that a few anglicisms in this law have been used much more often than the others, many used only once in the whole document. Overall, we found that 6% of the words in the text of the 2011 Law are anglicisms (Figure 1).

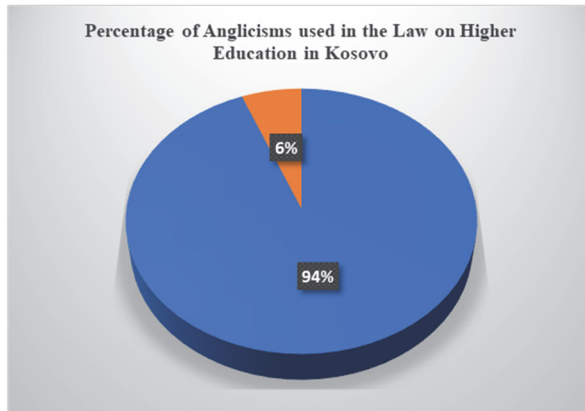


Figure 1. Percentage of anglicisms used in the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo (2011)

#### 4.2 Classification of anglicisms used in the 2011 Law on HE by word class

We further classified the anglicisms in the 2011 Law on HE by their word classes in English. Borrowings from English into Albanian in the last two decades have affected almost the entire lexicon of Albanian, but the word classes which show the greatest effects of borrowing appear from our data to be nouns and adjectives, supporting one of the hypotheses of our study by the fact that of the 125 anglicisms used in the 2011 Law on HE, 82 were borrowed as nouns, 25 as adjectives, 16 as verbs, and 2 as adverbs. These statistics are visualised in Figure 2:

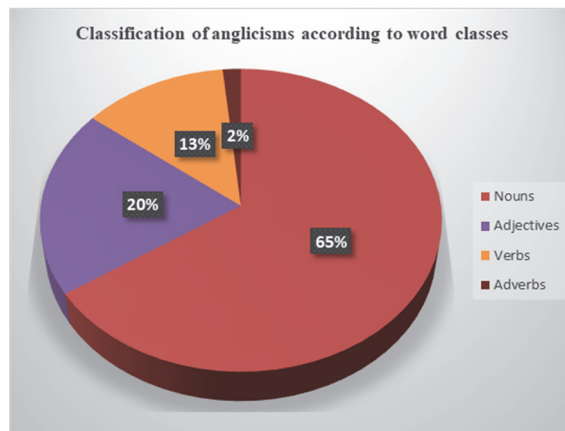


Figure 2: Classification of anglicisms by word class



We emphasise that in some cases, when the word was borrowed from English to Albanian, its word class was changed, as exemplified by the following anglicisms:

- *Inkurajim* borrowed from *encourage* – verb; in Albanian, **noun**
- *Konform,-e* borrowed from *conform* – verb; in Albanian, **adjective**
- *I,e audituar* borrowed from *audit* – noun; in Albanian, **adjective**
- *I,e debatueshëm,-e* borrowed from *debate* – noun; in Albanian, **adjective**
- *suspendim* borrowed from *suspend* – verb; in Albanian, **noun**
- *I,e akorduar* borrowed from *accorded* – verb; in Albanian, **adjective**

Thus, of the 125 anglicisms, 6 changed the word class during borrowing: 2 verbs were borrowed as nouns, 2 nouns as adjectives, and 2 verbs as adjectives.

#### 4.3 The language used in the Law on Higher Education (1974) in comparison with the 2011 Law

We sought to presenting a comparative analysis of the anglicisms used in the Laws on Higher Education in Kosovo of 1974 and 2011 in addition to providing an overview of the use of anglicisms as such in the later law. We found that many Albanian words had been replaced by anglicisms. Table 5 presents 31 Albanian words used in the 197 Law on HE that had been replaced by anglicisms in the 2011 Law on HE.

**Table 5.** Albanian words used in the 1974 Law on HE that were replaced with anglicisms in the 2011 Law on HE

1974 Law on HE	2011 Law on HE
Themelor,-e	Bazë
Në pajtim	I, e Akorduar
Shoqëror,-e	Social,-e
Vend	Territor
Njerëz	Individualitet
Njerëz punues	Personel
Aftësoj	Kualifikim
Plan mësimor	Kurrikulë
Objekt / lokal	Infrastrukturë
Mendim	Opinion
Fakt	Provë
Mjete financiare	Fond
Element	Komponent
Veçantë	Specifik,-e
Vetëqeverisës	Autonomi
Lëndë	Kurs
Më së shumti	Maksimal
Më së paku	Minimum
I,e botuar	I,e publikuar
hollësisht	I,e detajuar
Heq	Revokoj
Bashkësi	Komunitet
Afat	Term
Shkallë	Gradë
Krijim	Kreativitet
Ngritje	Avancim
Posaçëm,-e	Special,-e
Kohëpaskohëshëm,-e	Periodik,-e
Pleqësi	Bord
Barabartë	Ekuivalent
Kalim	Transferim
Studime	Bachelor
Magjistër	Master

## 5. Discussion

The potential impact of English on Albanian, particularly in the context of higher education in Kosovo, is multifaceted. As Kosovo strives to align its education system with global standards and enhance international collaboration, the prominence of English in higher education is increasing. The incorporation of English in higher education can facilitate access to a broader range of academic resources, foster international partnerships, and enhance the employability of Kosovo's graduates in the global job market. English is widely considered the lingua franca of academia, science, and technology, and proficiency in this language can open doors to a wealth of knowledge and opportunities.

Our paper reports our attempt to examine borrowings from English into Albanian through an analysis of the anglicisms used in the 2011 Law on HE. We found 125 anglicisms in total have been used in the 2011 Law (with 11,240 words). We emphasise that not all these 'anglicisms' originated in English; many are international words that entered Albanian via English, mainly after the conflict in Kosovo in 1999.

Borrowing from English has affected almost the entire Albanian lexicon, but the word classes which show the greatest effect of borrowing are nouns and adjectives: of the 125 anglicisms used in the Law of 2011, 82 of them were borrowed as nouns, 25 as adjectives, 16 as verbs, and 2 as adverbs. We also analysed the frequency of the anglicisms in the 2011 Law on HE. The most widely used anglicism in this law was *accreditation* (used 81 times), followed by *fund* (49 times) and *base* (39 times). In addition, we conducted a contrastive analysis of the anglicisms used in the 2011 Law with the words used in the 1974 Law, through which we found that 31 native words used in the 1974 Law were replaced with anglicisms in the 2011 Law.

Our study sought to deepen the understanding of the linguistic dynamics in Kosovo's higher education laws through a focus on English borrowings. Some of the suggestions for future research directions in this area include the following:

- Conduct a detailed lexical analysis of legal texts related to higher education in Kosovo, focusing on linguistic borrowing from English by exploring the specific terms and phrases borrowed, and analysing their integration into Albanian legal discourse;
- Investigate how linguistic borrowing from English may impact the precision and clarity of legal language in Kosovo's higher education laws, and assess whether the introduction of foreign terms enhances or hinders the interpretability and effectiveness of legal documents;
- Compare the extent of linguistic borrowing in Kosovo's higher education laws with those in other jurisdictions that have undergone similar language transitions;
- Explore the historical and sociolinguistic factors that have influenced the incorporation of English terms into Kosovo's legal language. Examine the social, political, and educational contexts that contribute to the adoption of foreign language elements;
- Investigate the role of language planning and standardisation in mitigating the potential negative effects of linguistic borrowing. Explore whether there are efforts to develop standardised Albanian equivalents for borrowed legal terms;
- Examine the challenges faced by legal translators in rendering English-derived legal terms into Albanian. Explore strategies to maintain legal accuracy and linguistic consistency while ensuring the comprehension of translated legal texts; and
- Conduct longitudinal studies to track the evolution of language in higher education laws over time by analysing changes in the frequency and nature of linguistic borrowing, considering developments in the respective legal, educational, and societal contexts.

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