



Research Article

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Why are the Category of "Unnecessary" Borrowings or Parallel Lexical Units Still Present in Standard Albanian Language?

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Abstract

Language, as a complete system of units and rules and at the same time a system not isolated, but open to changes, is the property of the society that uses it. Linguistic development and social development are accompanied by a mutual relationship between them, it would even be right to express the well-known definition that: there is no development that takes place in a society that does not leave its traces in the language system, especially in the system its lexicon. The developments that Albanian society has undergone in recent decades have made it possible for a relatively large number of borrowings to enter the Albanian language, mainly anglicisms. This phenomenon has caused a good part of Albanian linguists to be involved in the so-called cleaning process of relatively new borrowings or borrowings of the last decades in the Albanian language. Although discussions about the category of borrowed in the Albanian language constitute a very early linguistic reality, it should be noted that in the publications and scientific conferences of recent years it still continues to be treated as a matter of primary importance and as a growing phenomenon of continuous. Naturally, the perspectives of Albanian linguists on this field of study are different: some see the issue of borrowings as a very big damage done to the Albanian language, others see it as a natural state of language development, but not dangerous. For her. Despite the sometimes similar and approximate attitudes, but sometimes even contradictory, the aspect that unites most of the linguists who have dealt with this issue is related to the context in which the borrowed word is used, while the Albanian language has her answer. The questions we would raise in this context are: Should we call the phenomenon of the presence of "unnecessary borrowings" common in the Albanian language? The deep penetration into Albanian of these "parallel lexical units" or "synonyms" with the Albanian word should be seen and accepted as a natural development of the language and as a result of linguistic interaction in the conditions of global development, or should it be considered as a phenomenon that should be observed, even monitored, to some extent controlling its trends and developments? The aim of the paper is to create a description and reflection of the real situation of borrowings in Albanian, the place they have occupied in relation to the Albanian word and the approach of Albanian linguists and linguistics to this phenomenon. In another perspective, the paper aims to emphasize the irreplaceable role of the state and propose the creation of the missing law for the Albanian language in the Albanian legislation, with the aim of preserving the language from unnecessary linguistic elements that overlap the linguistic elements of its substratum autochthonous.

Keywords: global development, borrowing, unnecessary borrowing, language policy, language legislation

1. Introduction

Language constitutes a phenomenon or a system closely related to society from which it derives its vitality and at the same time is a reflection of its developments and tendencies. It "navigates" in the social context, shows all its potential and diversity, interacts with it and, of course, is its most loyal companion.

In an effort to fulfill its existential purpose, language sometimes appears with all its flexibility and naturalness, and sometimes it seems as if it "crouches" in its efforts, wanting to go behind a sudden development or change that occurs in society.

In all this non-uniform trajectory of its path, it is difficult to think of the language away from the observant and critical eye of the linguist or language researcher who, following its progress, alongside the efforts to discover and reflect in the most objective way this progress, at the same time tries to discover innovations that contradict the nature and physiognomy of the language.

If this can be interpreted as an activity that affects the natural development of language, of course such an attitude is impossible to take place in theories about language, especially when it comes to aspects that, in a certain way, affect special elements of its system, such as lexical units. It is well known that every phenomenon that develops within society, like language itself, must, in some cases, be directed towards a model or rules that preserve the full identity of the language and, of course, it will have an impact and "will project" its progress.

This definition stands and takes its proper value when we talk about the standard variant of a language, that variant that functions on the basis of defined linguistic rules and that in the "pyramid of language" or in the totality of its manifestations, constitutes the indisputable model in terms of the application of linguistic laws or rules, compared to dialects or speech which have a completely natural development.

All languages of the world are in continuous change which always follows social development and of course they respond to this development with their own elements or instruments. In this context, in Albanian linguistics the most important issue which constitutes the main object of discussions on today's Albanian is the increasingly large presence in Albanian of new borrowings, that is, borrowings from the last decades, but especially the group of borrowings from qualified as "unnecessary loans". The first linguist who defined them with the term "unnecessary borrowings" is the linguist Xhevat Lloshi, who classifies all the borrowings present in Albanian into two groups: necessary borrowings and unnecessary borrowings (Lloshi 2012: 27).

It is not unfair at all, if we say that this aspect, which is related to the act of using Albanian, especially standard Albanian and its user, constitutes, in fact, a deadlock or a knot in the entirety of studies on the language Albanian. Even though it is a matter that has been discussed for a long time and is still being discussed, the achievements and proposals made seem to be very little going beyond the boundaries of the circle of linguists.

The social reality does not seem to be responding to research and scientific determinations, so it must be said that nowadays there is an unfair relationship between the use of language and the implementation of language trends or policies which have the primary goal of to help the language, to avoid to some extent the linguistic elements which have no semantic, phonetic or grammatical function and which overload and burden it.

Although in every discussion about the Albanian language, the issue of the presence of unnecessary borrowed words is touched upon, which are used so naturally alongside its standard language forms in almost all formal communication situations, in scientific writings and publications, in the media and in every other field of social activity, all conclusions have remained more or less within the framework of publications for the Albanian language.

We would define this reality as a linguistic situation in which the concrete act of formal discourse does not go along and in coherence with the laws of language use and, especially, its standard. Does this constitute a phenomenon which is considered a natural development that occurs in language? Is this a harmful or beneficial phenomenon for Albanian? How can the Albanian word

regain its status and place in the lexical system compared to the foreign word?

2. Methodology

This paper constitutes a general descriptive, historical and comparative study on borrowings in Albanian and the trends or developments that have followed in the linguistic system of Albanian. To achieve the goal of the paper, the following study methods were used:

- Descriptive method. Through this method, a general description of the state of borrowings in the Albanian language has been made (based on the observation of the language used in written and spoken media and in everyday life) in order to create a complete concept about borrowing as a linguistic phenomenon, the place that borrowings have occupied in Albanian and the way Albanian has approached this phenomenon.
- Historical method. It is based on a diachronic study of this field of study, emphasizing the causes of the entry of borrowings into Albanian, the trends of their development over time, as well as the language policies undertaken in different periods in connection with the process of cleaning Albanian from words borrowed words and replacing them with Albanian words.
- Comparative method. Through this method, the study and comparison of data on adaptation, development and the place that borrowings have taken in Albanian, especially the category of unnecessary borrowings or borrowed parallel units, which constitutes the basic purpose of the paper.

Through the combination of these methods, it has been possible to answer the main question raised by the paper, whether unnecessary borrowings or parallel borrowed lexical units should be present in Albanian.

3. Literature Review

For Albanian and Albanian linguistics, the issue of borrowings is a very early phenomenon, either in terms of the circumstances of the introduction of borrowed words, or in terms of the study and linguistic policies followed against them. If we look at the diachronic progress of Albanian throughout the centuries, it is not at all difficult to notice that the Albanian language has always been under the influence of other languages. Thus, in the Albanian language we have the layer of borrowings from old Greek, Latin and Slavic, which the linguist E. Cabej has called ancient borrowings. (Lloshi 2011: 26).

Later, in the X century to the XVII, Albanian has been under the influence of Middle Greek, Italian and Slavic languages. During this period of time, in the century XV, due to the long occupation of Albanian by the Ottoman Empire, contacts with Turkish began which lasted for a period of hundreds of years. Even after World War II, when Albania completely severed relations with Western Europe, that is, during Socialist Realism, it cannot practically be said that the process of borrowing from European languages was stopped.

If the influence of Russian language on Albanian during this period of time has been, mainly from calcification, on the other hand, Russian itself became the language through which borrowings from European languages entered Albanian. (Lloshi 2011: 26-37). Meanwhile, in the last decades, i.e. after the 90s, Albanian was and is, mainly under the influence of English, as a language with a worldwide status, of Italian and somewhat less of French.

If during the period of the socialist regime, the process of incorporating borrowings into Albanian was slower, a phenomenon closely related to the geopolitical circumstances of an isolated society, the linguistic reality with the political changes that occurred in Albania is completely different.

So, if we can talk about a complex linguistic situation in terms of borrowings in the Albanian language, it coincides exactly with the 90s and continues until our days. The immediate

confrontation with the economic, social and cultural development found not only Albania as a state, but also the Albanian language system itself "unprepared", especially its lexical system, as the most vulnerable and sensitive system to social changes.

In general, the axiom that is followed in the language-society relationship always tends towards the determination that language should go along with social development, responding to this development with elements of its system.

The Albanian language, like many other languages that found themselves in such linguistic and social circumstances, not responding simultaneously or immediately to this development with lexical elements of the dough or of their own system, used borrowing, as the way only to respond to these developments and to reflect this social development in its entire dimension.

This linguistic situation led to the fact that today in the lexical fund of the Albanian language there are words borrowed from different languages, such as: English, Italian or French, but of course most of them are borrowings from English. During the complete and detailed study of borrowings in the Albanian language, the linguist E. Lefe has noticed about 707 anglicisms which belong to 24 different fields according to the thematic fields in which they are included (Lefe 2012: 61).

This linguistic circumstance, thus, the silent presence of borrowings in Albanian, has made their study to be relatively early and the process of enriching Albanian with words of its source, instead of foreign words, to be relatively slow. long and continuously. Regarding the period of time during which genuine and organized policies were drawn up in this direction, the linguist Xh. Lloshi says: "We can talk about purity and purism during the last three centuries". (Lloshi 2011: 27).

Thereby, the first ideas and efforts to clean up the Albanian language result from the works of old authors. As noted by the linguist Gjovalin Shkurtaç, we can also find such an attitude towards Albanian in such an expression of Pjetër Bogdan: "... we write beautifully; for the beauty of the language; I really wanted to speak Italian, it sounds beautiful Albanian". (Skurtaç 2008: 246).

The old authors, in their writings, took care to preserve the native Albanian language and the way they chose was through the creation of new words or neologisms, among which we mention: the group of abstract neuter nouns from quality adjectives (good, to the defendant, etc.) abstract nouns with -ri (community, similarity, etc.), abstract nouns with -i or -ni (navel, witness, violence, etc.) (Thomai 1984: 207). If we follow the chronological line, in the c. XVIII we would notice neologisms created by writers of different ages, among whom we would single out Elbasan's anonymous, in which we find words of daily use, such as: lotoj, kultote for "shepherd", ederda for "beggar", have dinner etc. (Thomai 1984: 209).

On the other hand, the language policies for the purity and richness of Albanian turn out to be earlier and more consolidated, not wanting in this case to undermine the efforts made in recent decades for a "cleaner" Albanian or if possible, call it or define it "more original". In this regard, emphasis should be placed on the extensive activity of the Renaissance, for whom the process of purifying and enriching the Albanian language almost took on the dimensions of an ideology and was included in one of the most important points in terms of the Albanian language, where it was said that the official Albanian language should have "close ties with the spoken language of the people and rely on it, being cleansed of unnecessary foreign elements and enriched with lexical and phraseological material from colloquialisms or with new words from the Albanians" (Kaçi Myrta 2019: 78).

Their goal was to enrich the Albanian language with Albanian language tools and not with borrowings. Konstandin Kristoforidhi, known as the "father of the Albanian language" has created neologisms which have become part of the "Dictionary of the Albanian Language", such as: baker, nominative, dative, conscience, capital, high priest, village, leader, etc. Sami Frashëri has created the words: adjective, pronoun, verb, syllable, comma, point, prime minister, knowledge, breadth, etc., while Naim Frashëri has created these neologisms: consciousness, totality, goodness, quality, quantity, unemployment, fly, herbivore, etc. (Ismajli 2011: 80).

During the period of disconnection of Albania's relations with Western Europe after World War II until its complete isolation, language policies for the purity of the Albanian language continued. In this context, there were many linguists who dealt with cleaning Albanian from borrowings, but we would single out the activity of Aleksandër Xhuvan and Eqerem Haxhi. Xhuvan's first writings on the purity of the Albanian language began in 1910, while according to the proposal made by Haxhi in the article "On the purity of the language", during these days a good part of the discussions related to the issue of cleaning enrichment of the Albanian language, are presented in the magazines "Our language" and "Albanian language": the first publication of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature of Tirana and the second publication of the Albanian Institute of Prishtina. (Lloshi 2011: 41).

Seen from this point of view, we notice that we are not dealing with a new phenomenon, but with an entire linguistic reality which, of course, had to be studied by means of study instruments in all levels of language, to see how have found their place in the Albanian language, this relatively large fund of words, as well as how they have been adapted to the grammatical system of the Albanian language and, what is more important, the determination of the place of these words vis-à-vis or in relation to the Albanian word.

These question-mark, and many others that may arise in such situations of language interaction, should form the core of language studies to determine the purpose of borrowings and discover their place in the receiving language. Even in the Albanian language, the loan fund has always been at the center of the studies of Albanian linguists and researchers who have published a set of studies and scientific articles in which the causes of linguistic interaction have been extensively discussed and argued or have also been defined the ways in which this exchange took place.

In general, the inclusion of borrowings in Albanian is seen as a phenomenon closely related to historical conditions, but recently it is mainly related to social conditions. These changes, among others, are the result of changes that have also involved other peoples of Europe and the world, such as: the need for international cooperation in many fields, the increased need for commercial and economic relations, the rapid development of information technology and many other factors that made it possible for Albanian contacts with other languages to be more dynamic. (Berisha 2012: 83).

During the studies done by Albanian linguists about borrowings, their trends and place in the Albanian language were determined. In general, the path followed by loans has been different. This trend, of course, should be seen in close connection with the purpose of their use and with the way Albanian approaches the relevant linguistic situation in which this foreign word is used or takes place.

Thereby, studies have distinguished some general trends followed by borrowings in the Albanian linguistic system, also determining the ways in which borrowings have been adapted to the lexical and grammatical system by creating: foreign words or phrases that are completely replaced in all meanings by words of Albanian (implementation-implementation, instrument-tool, coordinator, coordination-coordinating, co-ordinating, co-ordinating, etc.), where one or some of them are completely replaced in all meanings, while the others are partially or not completely replaced. (activity can be completely replaced by activity, for example: economic, political, cultural activity, but radioactive activity, brain activity continues to be used); adjective) adapting to the grammatical structure of the Albanian language: (export, (policy) fiscal, import, inflation, institutional, (plant) narcotic, criminal, pluralism, reimbursement, product, rotation, transparency, tolerance, etc.). We should note or emphasize that many of them are also included in the "Dictionary of the Albanian language" of 2006. (Tamo 2007: 122-124).

An aspect that has attracted the attention of linguists is related to the way in which borrowings have been adapted to the general rules of orthography and spelling of the Albanian language, distinguishing: borrowings that are not written according to the original grammar, but according to the pronunciation and grammar of Albanian, as happens p.sh. with the word "hockey", "job" or "meeting", etc.); loans that are written as in the original language and are not inflexible, as in the words: bachelor, e-mail, live, party, champion, no comment, rent a car, rent a house, etc.; borrowings that are written as in the original language, but pronounced as if it were an Albanian word, such as:

draft, bestseller, star, parking lot, etc. (Lafe 2011: 62-64).

All of the borrowings entered into the Albanian language have been acquired in different ways from its lexical system. Based on this trend, two main groups of them are clearly distinguished:

- On one group includes the so-called old borrowings, internationalisms as well as scientific, technical, technological terms, etc., for which the Albanian language does not have its own word. (Skurtaj 2010: 212-213). Since Albanian does not have its own tools to express those meanings or notions, these borrowings are indispensable or necessary in the entirety of its lexicon.

-On the second group includes borrowings that have entered Albanian to name a phenomenon, a process, an activity, etc., despite the fact that the Albanian language has or has created its own autochthonous word. These loans are not necessary or unnecessary.

In the totality of the borrowings of the first group, it is necessary to distinguish, especially the old borrowings, which are already part of the substratum of Albanian, such as: *city, health, page, leek, pocket, master, clean, cart, sing, road, etc.*)

Internationalisms, also, although they are borrowed words, have long occupied an inviolable place in Albanian alongside the own lexical fund, such as: *analysis, arithmetic, democracy, dictatorship, philosophy, philology, history, geography, geology, grammar, congress, party, class, socialism, communism, ideology, imperialism, novel, poem, drama, comedy, portrait, landscape, watercolor, theater, subject, character, scene, ballet, fable, etc.*)

Even the denominations that entered together with the tool or phenomenon in different fields and that are part of this group are necessary borrowings in Albanian, since they, in a way, fill the "missing lexical spaces" of Albanian and constitute one of the ways of enriching its vocabulary. In the entirety of global development, often the linguistic system of a language, faced with the pressure of globalization, finds it difficult to develop from its autochthonous words that respond immediately to this development, so these borrowings come to help a language and place it in the same line with the social and cultural development of the community to fulfill the primary function and mission of the language which is communication.

As such, we can mention in this context borrowed words, such as: computer, power point, hard disk, hardware, software, monitor, internet, instagram, facebook, digital and many, many other words which are necessary borrowings in language. The lack of this vocabulary would create difficulties or an obstacle in communication in some specific areas, so in all those linguistic circumstances when in a language the foreign word serves as the only lexical unit to meet communicative needs, it should become part of its lexicon and should be seen as a unit which helps a language, enriches it and, moreover, is not superimposed on its lexical units. Such cases of borrowings similar in function are needed by the language and these words have the way open to the system of a language. They are welcome words in the substratum of a language, since their purpose is to fill lexical gaps (deficits) and enrich the language, so their coexistence among Albanian words should be seen as necessary.

Meanwhile, the second group of loans represents another perspective of the problem. In this context, we are dealing with a group of borrowed words that have entered the lexical system of Albanian, have gradually "taken place" among the lexical units that the Albanian language sometimes had and sometimes created from its own dough, and have developed a fairly wide usage in relation to the Albanian word.

As a consequence of this linguistic interaction, in a simpler view of the matter we would affirm that: many Albanian words seem to be no longer found "in their land or house" or seem to be "no longer heard" in some social strata and, above all, in official communication, becoming, in this way, a natural part of the lexical fund of the language. As such we mention the words: environment (environment), experience (experience), influence (influence), coordinate (coordinate), respective (relevant), reciprocal (mutual), agenda (agenda), bilateral (bilateral) multilateral (multilateral), mentality (mindset), nuclear (nuclear), progress (progress), sanitary (health), etc., etc.

A part of the internationalisms that once had an inviolable status, but which over time have been replaced by appropriate words from the source of Albanian itself, have passed into this group, such as: orthography (for orthography), orthography (for orthoepi), linguistics (linguistics), linguistic

(linguistic-e), linguist (linguist). Likewise: neutrality (for neuter, neutral, neutrality), neutralise, neutralization (for neutralize, neutralization) (see Shkurtaj, Today's Shqipja, p. 214).

Although we are really dealing with a context of language-society interaction, that is, a development of the language which comes due to the interaction of languages in a situation of general global, social and scientific development, this linguistic reality should not be seen only under within the framework of a natural or normal state of relations between languages, it should neither be overestimated nor overlooked as such.

We are not dealing with an "invasion of Albanian by foreign words", nor with "an endangered Albanian", but with a linguistic situation in which the Albanian language and the Albanian society have established relationships with social development in the entire range of him and, of course, this is the form or the way the Albanian language has responded to this social development to the same extent and with the same speed: "Language is not a hermetic system. It is like a river that is as calm as it is furious, which includes in its bed everything that comes in front of it, turning it into its vehicle". The same happened with Albanian.

It found itself in front of "an unconditional freedom" and included in its substrate, along with valuable and necessary borrowed lexical units, also "insidious units" which were gradually placed in coexistence relationships with the Albanian word, even reducing it or avoided its use (Albanian words).

In the 80s of the last century, these foreign words that have become day by day a part of books and discourse, when the Albanian language has its own word, Aleksandër Xhuvani, called them barbarisms, even in some definition he names them as "barbarisms of zeza", which should be removed from the language as soon as possible, while the linguist Eqerem Çabej called them as "foreign meat" in Albanian penetrated through the intellectual layers (Shkurtaj 2010: 212). Apart from "barbarism" or "foreign meat", this group of borrowings in Albanian constitute superimposed lexical elements that do not fulfill their basic function or purpose in the language: enriching it with a new word or meaning.

In the Albanian language, this category of borrowings developed two different trends:

On the one hand, the borrowed word took its place in Albanian, filling the missing lexical space, and then, thanks to linguistic policies for the purification of the language, Albanian responded with words of its own dough.

On the other hand, the borrowed word entered Albanian and developed its field of use, despite the fact that Albanian had its own word.

The lexical situation created in the Albanian language through the process of cleaning the language from borrowed words and enriching it with Albanian words, has led to the fact that nowadays in the Albanian language a considerable number exist and are in free use of synonymous words (one word of the Albanian language and the other borrowed word) which Xh Lloshi calls "double" (Lloshi 2012: 27).

But, should the presence of doubles or parallel lexical units in the Albanian language be seen as worrying for a language?

Parallel lexical units (binary units) in the Albanian language

For today's Albanian, we must accept an undeniable fact: its lexicon contains a considerable number of lexical binaries. This linguistic condition in which the language exercises its function, mainly naming, through the simultaneous presence of two lexical units, where one is a lexical unit of the language itself and the other a borrowed lexical unit, naturally overloads the lexical system with unnecessary elements Albanians, but somehow, we cannot say that it endangers it.

Nor can we talk about the enrichment of Albanian, since we would have enrichment if the borrowed word contained a nuance of meaning that the corresponding Albanian word would not contain. For the lexical aspect of Albanian, this would constitute a transitional or intermediate state, which occurred due to the speed of social development to which the language often could not respond at the same pace.

On the other side, this linguistic situation should be seen as a preliminary stage which aims to

reflect the parallel development of these borrowed lexical units or diphthongs in the Albanian language, until the determination of the final trend of spread and use, which means : how the speakers will approach each of the units and which they will accept as such. This linguistic state of free cultivation of lexical forms which we would define as "parallel lexical units" in a certain linguistic context, would determine the development and belonging of each of them in the lexical system of Albanian.

From this point of view, from this coexistence of doubles or parallel lexical units, a phenomenon has been noticed in today's Albanian which the linguist Gjovalin Shkurtaç rightly calls "ugly and harmful" (Shkurtaç 2010: 215-216) . As we reflected above, from the Renaissance period, even earlier, until today, attempts have been made by linguists and various writers to replace foreign words with native words or with words created according to patterns or models. foreign, but with Albanian dough, in order to avoid borrowed words where possible.

Indeed, until the period of socialist realism for a group of words, this process of the coexistence of the borrowed word with the created Albanian word seemed to be heading towards the primacy of the Albanian word, of course due to the isolation of Albania as a state and a freedom of limited social and linguistic interaction, but in the last ten years a return or revitalization of the foreign word has been noticed.

This phenomenon has affected lexical units such as: environment (environment), activity (activity), assimilation (acquisition), decisive (final dedicate (dedicate), demonstrate (show, present), direct (direct), distance (distance), distributor (distributor), experience (experience), avoid (avoid, avoid), expressive (expressive), pressure (press), impression (imprint), initiative (initiative), international (international), identity card (letter), communications (community), contribution (help), curious (curious), quality (quality), liquidate (pay off, wash), mentality (mindset), national (national), Nordic (northern), offend (insult) offensive (attack), occasion (chance), present (present), persecute (pursue), perfect (perfect), precipitate (accelerate, accelerate), publish (publish, popularize), recommend (advise), total (overall), tentative (attempt, orvatje), supreme (highest), unique (only), unify (same, the same) etc. (Shkurtaç 2010: 215-216).

The above example is nothing but care for the mother tongue, an indicator of healthy language policies followed by Albanian linguists in the direction of cleaning the language, replacing the borrowed word with the Albanian word, but in the case of Albanian, it seems that it has not finally achieved the goal in terms of the primacy of the Albanian word, returning the parallel lexical units or lexical binaries to the same initial ratio.

In this context, it is worth mentioning the attitude of the linguist Xh. Lloshi, who writes: "Albanians should know the relationship between the two, know that we have both influence and influence, and grasp their connection". (Lloshi 2011: 38) So, what should happen today in the Albanian language is to detach attention from the level of the language and move to the level of the language user, which implies the fact that this linguistic situation of unnecessary borrowings does not constitute the lexical deficit of Albanian, but the lack of a connecting bridge or the transmission of the lexical competence of Albanian to its users.

The fact that in Albanian we have this weight of the foreign word in relation to the Albanian word, means that these two plans do not intermingle or cooperate as much as they should, but in some aspects, to some extent, they run as two parallel plans to each other. This tendency of the lexical system of the language, in this case, should also be seen as a consequence of the lack of that component called "speaker's smart conscience" (Kašii Myrta 2021: 47) which in the current context should be defined against the standard of Albanian and the language native as a whole.

But is it possible to realize the awareness of Albanian speakers about the presence of lexical pairs or parallel lexical units and the weight that the Albanian word should have? If we further simplify the problem and focus on the communicative function of language, it is known and natural that for the language user, excluding in this definition all language researchers, the message and its meaning are important.

In connection with this definition, the facts show that in formal use it seems that Albanian

speakers, in some linguistic contexts, find it easier to use the borrowed word between Albanian words, than the corresponding Albanian word. Moreover, regarding this phenomenon, the linguist Gjovalin Shkurtaç writes: "Many politicians, as well as quite a few journalists, artists, office workers and other professionals remember that without incomprehensible and unnecessary foreign words, they cannot be called wise. and prepared" (Skurtaç 2010: 215-216), just as "...in some other cases foreign words were used to represent the figure of the young and progressive man who keeps pace with the times" (Berisha 2012: 84).

In fact, this ease and naturalness of using a foreign word compared to the Albanian word is simultaneously an indicator of the influence of the close relationship of Albanian speakers with the languages that reflect global development as well as the constant contact with these languages, mainly with English. This condition is a direct reflection and at the same time a consequence of the complete dysfunction of the chain that connects the speaker of a language with the system and the basic rules of its use. To monitor a language in all its manifestations is completely impossible, so when we discuss language monitoring, we emphasize again, we always refer to its standard variant.

This is the aspect from which Albanian linguistics should be directed and pay due attention nowadays, by drafting language policies and based on a well-defined legislation for the benefit of Albanian and reflecting them in all instruments and mechanisms that spread and institutionalize the standard. Language is not cultivated in and of itself.

All studies on the language, but especially on the standard variant, when they aim to help its systems, especially the lexical system, must definitely go beyond the limits of scientific manuals and fruitless discussions, find a way and the appropriate form to convey to users of the standard and to all instruments that reflect the standard. The case of the Albanian language is a real reflection of the situation in which achievements on the language should not be focused only on the work of linguists.

As the linguist Shezai Rrokaj points out: "Linguists neither make nor unmake languages." Their mission is its scientific study in its current state and development trend, noting the internal and external factors that influence the language" (Rrokaj 2012: 28).

The Albanian language, which is a reflection of the presence of unnecessary borrowings in all the fields in which it extends or realizes its activity, constitutes a linguistic model of linguistic development in the conditions of global development, during which the languages themselves develop thanks to the process called language interaction, but it is difficult to accept that the language responds to this development by assimilating or avoiding the use of its autochthonous words.

So, the time has come for language legislation to act in the Albanian language, as the highest form of language codification and protection, especially for issues that exceed the limits of lectures and scientific publications, such as the aspect related to use and user of the language, as well as with the status of the Albanian word, especially in its standard variant. As Sh. writes Rrokaj « The issue of the standard is as much the individual responsibility of the researchers as it is the responsibility of the institutions that deal with the language. But, in the first place, it is the responsibility of the state, which has "its own language of communication in its entire extent" (Rrokaj 2011: 28).

The question that should be asked based on the above treatments is: Are there language definitions in the Albanian legislation?

From a look at the Constitutions of the Republic of Albania, attention to the language and care for it is presented in the 2012 Constitution, in Article 59, point G, where it is stated: "The state aims to protect the national and cultural heritage and special care for the language. (Constitutions of the Republic of Albania 2012: 14).

What stands out when examining these official documents, which constitute the basic regulator of society's functioning, is the fact that the language is expected to be under the protection of the state and against which the state must, of course, show a special care, but in none of the constitutions, even later ones, provides a more concrete or detailed definition of in which aspect or in which level of the language the proper care will be shown to it.

The time has come for the Albanian legislation to include a complete law for our native

language, to provide definitions or limitations for its "unhealthy developments", always when it comes to unnecessary tendencies that burden and harm a language, such as the category of unnecessary borrowings.

The law on the Albanian language should provide a comprehensive overview of the use of the language in all official situations where the correct use of Albanian standard is aimed at.

Regarding the status and use of borrowings in the Albanian language, in the law on the Albanian language, among other things, we are of the opinion that the following determinations should be included:

- "Every speaker and writer of the Albanian language, during official communication situations (oral and written communication) must use the Albanian word instead of the foreign word. This determination applies to researchers and writers of scientific, artistic texts and any other form of writing in the Albanian language, for written and visual media, for personalities, public figures etc.
- "Each speaker and writer of the Albanian language, during official communication situations (oral and written communication), has the right to use the borrowed words in all those contexts where Albanian language does not possess its own word (or does not have a word with the same clear meanings) and absence of it would create difficulties in encoding the message thus making communication difficult.

The ways to achieve the dissemination and implementation of this law should naturally be based on some language policies such as:

- 1- Distributing the law on the Albanian language and its use in all institutions.
- 2- Developing a specialized course in various branches of the university system most affected by the phenomenon of using borrowed words instead of Albanian word such as: teaching, sociology, psychology, economics, politics, etc.
- 3- Including in the pre-university education curriculum knowledge about the importance of using the Albanian word instead of borrowed word.

The issue of borrowed words in the Albanian language today and the attempt to draft legislation to preserve the standard language from unnecessary borrowings constitute a broad and highly debatable topic. In this paper we are conducting an initial attempt to address this phenomenon within a legal framework, which will naturally be further developed in other works of this nature, leading to the creation of comprehensive legislation on borrowings, their role, importance and place in a language.

The standard variant of the language in its entirety, but also the language itself, does not constitute an open system which can accept in its internal structure "any external flow".

He must accept in his system special linguistic facts which come to his aid and are intended to enrich him. They are welcome in the language. Whereas, the linguistic facts which are added to the individual linguistic elements, there is no way to become part of the substrate of the standard, but also of the language itself. Of course, for such a process to happen, it takes time and, besides, this process will have to follow several links, one of which constitutes the relationship that the speakers will place in this dichotomy.

Today's Albanian, we must admit that, in a way, it has exceeded all the steps for some of the borrowings already defined and argued as excessive and unnecessary in its lexicon, so language policies must give the Albanian word its proper place in the entire megastructure of communication, gradually removing the borrowed word. This language policy must act, point first in the standard variant, and then, time will tell how and how much it will find extension in the Albanian language as a whole. Important in this process is that everything that will remain included in the language does not lose the naturalness of the native language.

The issue of borrowings in the language is of course always seen as a complex aspect of the interaction of languages in developing societies, but not impossible to reach towards the creation of their "healthy tendencies" in the language. At this point, it is worth mentioning the opinion of the linguist E. Iabj: «Language reflects a nationality, it is the clearest reflection of a nationality and its

culture. The degree of wealth and purity of the language is an indicator of the level of this culture" (Çabej 1981: 36-47). In addition, on the other hand, we must also emphasize that no language is endangered by the presence of borrowings, *but, however, borrowings used without criteria and, especially in all those specific cases when the language has its own word, of course have an impact on a language: An excessive presence of borrowings loses the authenticity of the language.*

4. Conclusions

Language borrowings are a phenomenon that comes as a result of interaction between languages in a certain social context. The most legitimate non-linguistic factors that enable the introduction of borrowings are mainly social and historical factors. In the Albanian language, the old borrowings occurred due to historical and less social circumstances, while social factors have gained weight in recent decades.

All of the borrowings, since they constitute a category of words which "intercalate" in the system of a given receiving language, follow different trends or developments. Borrowings often help the lexical system of a language, as they fill the "empty lexical spaces" of this system. We mention here the role of internationalisms or scientific terminology in the Albanian language, as borrowed lexical elements, which coexist and play their function in conjunction with the Albanian word.

However, when we talk about borrowings, we must not fail to mention and emphasize the group of borrowings called "unnecessary" or as we have called them "parallel lexical units", which have become part of the lexicon of the language, even though the language has or has created its corresponding word. This group of borrowings does not play any linguistic role in the receiving language, which makes us define them as redundant and overlapping lexical elements in relation to the corresponding word in the Albanian linguistic system

The creation of such a state in the lexical system of a language, namely the Albanian language, burdens and overloads it thanks to the overlap of the borrowed unit, against the language unit, diluting in a certain way the naturalness, originality or autochthony of the language. This swelling of the lexical system of Albanian and this relationship created between the autochthonous word and the foreign word, often resembles such a phenomenon which, by analogy, we could figuratively define as "unnecessary linguistic invasion of Albanian".

Such a perspective of the development of borrowings, where generally the borrowed word is systematically used instead of the Albanian word, constitutes a linguistic situation against which language researchers must design linguistic policies as concrete as possible in order to preserve autochthonous lexical units. Likewise, in this linguistic reality in which the Albanian language is found, it is necessary to act on the legislation on the language, as the instrument through which the language policies will act as such, to slow down the rate of inclusion and use of unnecessary borrowings or parallel lexical units, in order for the Albanian word to regain its status compared to the borrowed word.

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