



## **Turkish Loanwords Present in S. E. Mann's Historical Albanian-English Dictionary (1948)**

**S. E. Mann'in "An Historical Albanian-English Dictionary" (1948) Sözlüğündeki Türkçe Alıntılar (Türkizimler)**

**IRDA DERVISHI NESİMİ\***

### **Abstract**

The aim of this paper is to investigate Turkish loanwords present in the dictionary by Stuart Edward Mann Historical Albanian-English Dictionary (1948). Stuart Edward Mann is a well-known British albanologist, who has contributed both to Albanian literary studies and Albanian linguistics. Mann's dictionary is the most comprehensive dictionary published in those years and it bears great twofold significance in terms of its contribution to Albanian lexicography and to the Albanian language history. The paper examines and presents numerous sources that Mann exploited to compile his historical bilingual dictionary. In this study, Turkish loanwords found in Mann's dictionary are classified according to the most significant semantic fields. Next, these loanwords are compared and contrasted to Turkish loanwords present in two successive monolingual Albanian language dictionaries: *Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe* (1954) and *Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe* (1980). Finally, the paper determines whether the number of Turkish loanword entries has increased or decreased in the Albanian language dictionaries and seeks to interpret the factors that might have influenced their presence or absence in the forementioned dictionaries.

**Keywords:** Albanian language, dictionary, Stuart Edward Mann, semantic field, Turkish loanwords.

### **Öz**

*Bu çalışmanın amacı, Stuart Edward Mann tarafından 1948 yılında derlenen An Historical Albanian-English Dictionary adlı sözlüğünde yer alan Türkçe kökenli sözcükleri tespit etmek ve incelemektir. Stuart Edward Mann, Arnavut dili ve edebiyatı alanında önemli katkılarda bulunmuş tanınmış bir İngiliz Albanolog olup, söz konusu sözlüğü döneminin en kapsamlı çalışmalarından biri olarak değerlendirilmekte; Arnavut sözlük bilimi ve dil tarihi açısından çifte öneme sahip bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışma, Mann'in sözlüğünü oluştururken yararlandığı kaynakları da incelemeyi hedeflemektedir. Bu makalenin temel konusu, Mann'in sözlüğünde yer alan Türkçe kökenli sözcüklerin Arnavutça söz varlığındaki kullanım sürekliliğini değerlendirmektir. Söz konusu değerlendirme, Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe (1954) ve Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe (1980) gibi başlıca sözlükler ile karşılaştırılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca, Türkçeden alınmış sözcükler anlam alanlarına göre sınıflandırılarak ele alınmıştır. Son olarak, çalışmada, incelenen sözlüklerde Türkçe kökenli sözcüklerin zaman içerisinde artış mı gösterdiği yoksa azalma mı yaşadığı ortaya konulmakta; bu değişime etki eden olası toplumsal, kültürel ve dilsel faktörler yorumlanmaktadır.*

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Arnavut dili, sözlük, Stuart Edward Mann, anlam alanı, Türkçe alıntılar (Türkizimler).

\* Dr. / Tiran Üniversitesi, Dil Bilimi Bölümü, Tiran/ARNAVUTLUK, irdadervishi@yahoo.com, ORCID: 0009-0002-6992-4693

## Introduction

It has been widely acknowledged that when languages come into contact, the phenomenon of borrowing from each other occurs with extra-linguistic factors often playing a determining role in the history of a language. For instance, such major historical factors as foreign military invasions have left prominent traces in the Albanian language. Due to the country's geographical position, the long period of foreign occupation as well as cultural and economic relations with other nations, a significant number of foreign words have entered the lexical fund of the Albanian language. Examples include borrowings from Latin, Greek, Turkish and Slavic languages, which have been adapted to the phonetic and grammatical rules of Albanian.

Specifically, Turkish loanwords started entering the Albanian language through the contact that Albanians had with the Turkish population during the pre-invasion period of Albania by the Ottoman Empire (15<sup>th</sup> century)<sup>1</sup>. Subsequently, the Turkish presence in Albanian terms of the military, religious institutions, administration, and trade during the Ottoman occupation, for five centuries, contributed to even further increase in the number of Turkish-origin words in Albanian. Meanwhile, it should be noted that Turkish was not only the language of conquerors and soldiers but also the language of a highly developed civilization whose influence continued even after the physical withdrawal from the region.

Assimilation policies of large occupier states include the imposition of their language and culture. Therefore, numerous scholars in different historical periods have focused on borrowings, particularly Turkicisms, in the Albanian language. While some of them propose solutions regarding the removal of Turkicisms from Albanian, certain others go as far as advocating for the purism of the Albanian language. There have been attempts to eliminate all borrowings and replace them with corresponding Albanian words as well as to exclude loanwords from artistic literature and spoken discourse, as using Turkicisms was seen as a continuation of the Oriental way of life. Moreover, such efforts was also viewed as a sign of patriotism. In connection with this issue, two terms emerged: "cleansing" and "enrichment" of the Albanian language. Aleksandër Xhuvani (1956), a prominent figure in Albanian linguistics, stated, "...it is impossible for languages to be cleansed of all foreign elements, because other nations in contact do not live in isolation; languages influence one another. "

---

<sup>1</sup> A number of researchers have provided data on the history of introduction of Turkicisms into Albanian language. Particularly, E. Çabej (1975) has concluded that the first contacts between Albanians and the Ottomans began in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. L. Latifi Khanari (2012, 2022), who refers to Istvan Achut, states that the chronology of loanwords entering Albanian language dates back to the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

Later, there have been opinions that these Turkicisms should be replaced with borrowings from other languages. Two renowned Albanian linguists, Eqrem Çabej and Anton Krajni, did not accept this proposal and went further, advocating for the preservation of internationalisms in the Albanian language. In relation to this issue, other Albanian scholars who have contributed to the study of the Turkicisms present in the Albanian language include: Sh. Demiraj (2004), A. Kostallari (1977, 2016, 2017), M. Samara (1995), J. Thomai (2022).

Louis-Jean Calvet (2021, p. 228) links the concept of "purity" in language to linguistic authenticity and describes it as an ancestral origin. *"This quest for the "cleansing" of the lexicon is based on two principles, which, among other things, are quite debatable. The first, which we would call the antiquarian principle, revolves around the idea that the purity of a language is connected to the age of its lexicon: 'the older, the better'. The second principle is tied to the notion that the purity of a language is related to its locality: 'the more local, the better.'*

Emil Lefe, a prominent Albanian philologist, has suggested that in addition to extralinguistic factors – namely the prolonged Ottoman domination in the region – Albanian lexicon has been enriched with a number of Turkicisms due to their expressive value in the artistic literature (1993).

Moreover, speakers of Albanian have felt the need to express themselves more effectively bringing about the expansion of the semantic structure of a word and enriching the lexicon with synonyms. Therefore, in various contexts of speech, Turkicisms are often found as synonyms of Albanian-origin words.

Languages also tend to borrow words when a concept or a term is lacking. In this case, a borrowed word introduces a new concept or serves as a term for something not previously present in the semantic structure of a language. Certain Turkicisms have become part of standard Albanian together with the concepts they introduced into Albanian language or due to their function as terms.

## 1. Methodology

The objective of this paper is to analyze the presence of Turkicisms in *Historical Albanian-English Dictionary* (1948), examining them from the perspective of their existence in the lexicon of Albanian language. The study focuses on the treatment of these loanwords by Stuart E. Mann in his dictionary and their evolution through subsequent explanatory dictionaries of Albanian language. Mann's Dictionary, published in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, is considered one of the richest and most important dictionaries for Albanian language and Albanian lexicography, having dual significance both in terms of documenting the language and tracing its historical development.

In this paper, the study will focus on how Mann treats Turkicisms in his dictionary, taking into account the historical and cultural context of the time as well as the influence of Turkish language on Albanian. Additionally, it will examine how these loanwords were presented and evolved in later explanatory dictionaries, highlighting changes in their treatment and perception in Albanian language. This analysis aims to provide a clearer picture of the role and significance of Turkicisms in Albanian language, as well as the contribution of Mann's Dictionary to their study.

## 2. Classification of Turkicisms according to their affiliation in monolingual Albanian language dictionaries

In his Dictionary, S. E. Mann noted the source from which he derived each word. For Turkicisms, he used the notation *Tk.* (Turkicism). In this paper, only the words that Mann identified as Turkicisms are presented. Following a comprehensive inventory, the identified words were verified as Turkicisms using Dizdari's dictionary (Dizdari, 2005). These lexical items were studied from the perspective of their inclusion in explanatory dictionaries of Albanian: *Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe* (1954), *Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe* (1980), and *Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe* (2006).

When we discuss Turkicisms in Albanian language, we consider the words that, regardless of their origin, have entered Albanian language through Turkish. Below, we provide the corpus of Turkicisms. For each word, grammatical information is also included, presented with the following abbreviations: *m.* masculine gender, *f.* feminine gender, *adj.* adjective, *v.* verb, *adv.* adverb, *prn.* pronoun, *pl.* plural number, *def.* definite form. We also use some other abbreviations such as: *in phr.* in phrases, *cf.* compare.

I. Turkicisms in HAED that are in *Fjalor i Gjuhës shqipe* (1954) such as:

*afjon, m.* 'opium'; *ahur, m.* 'stable'; *akrep, m.* 'scorpion'; *allçi, f.* 'plaster (of Paris), gypsum'; *asgan, adj.* see *krenar* 'proud, arrogant'; *bakllavë, f.* 'sweet pastie or tart consisting of layers of pastry lined with ground walnuts and butter'; *bakshish, m., tip*'; *baskí, f.* 'large nail (Tk: press)'; *belexik, belezik dhe bylyzyk, 'bracelet, bangle'*; *berber, m.* 'barber'; *bezdi, f.* 'annoyance, trouble, bother, embarrassment, discomfort, inconvenience'; *bixhoz, m.* 'gambling'; *bodrum, m.* 'cellar, basement'; *bohçe, f.* 'bale (of wool, cotton etc.)'; *bojë, f. i humb -n,* 'it kills, detracts from,'; *boll, adj. invar.* 'plentiful, ample, abundant'; *bosh, adj. and adv.* 'empty'; *çamak, m. cf. çomagë* 'club'; *çapras, m. def. çaprázi* 'braid on collar of jacket'; *çaprashí* see *ngatërrim çar, m.* also *çarg,* 'spinning-wheel'; *çatall, m.* 'fork, bifurcation'; *çerp, m.* 'halo'; *çoban, m. pl: çobenë, çobâj* (N) North 'herdsman; shepherd, pastor'; *çomagë, f. çomangë and çomingë, çomage, f.* 'shepherd's staff'; *çyrek, m., supplies, provisions*;

*dagëndis*, v. see *davaris*; *dajak*, m. 'barge-pole'; *dallak*, m. and *dollak* 'gaiter, putte'; *dallgë*, f. 'wave'; *damkë*, -z, f. see *dângë*, f. 'mark, marking; stain, stigma, brand, disgrace'; *dejlan* and *dajlan*, m. 'fish-trap of reeds'; *dëng*, m. and *dënk*, m. 'bundle, parcel, packet, roll.:'; *derhem*, m. 'dram'; *destemell*, m. 'handkerchief, towel'; *dimí*, f. 'Turkish drawers'; *div*, m. 'giant, ogre'; *dizgë* and *dyzgë*, 'bandage'; *dollmë*, f. 'mill-race, aqueduct'; *dynym*, m. 'shaft (of cart)'; *dyshek*, m. def. *dysheku*, 'bed'; *elmazë*, f. 'diamond'; *fisk*, -i, f. 'waste, muck, sludge'; *gjerdan*, m. 'ruff, collar'; *gjerdek*, m. 'bride-chamber'; *gjezdí*, f. -s, v. 'walk (also dal me gjezdis)'; *hapsan-e*, f. *hapsanë*, f. 'prison; see *burg*; *hasël*, f. '(a leguminous plant perh. ) clover (Tk: 'crops)'; *haus*, m. 'vessel, tank'; *hebe*, f. 'saddle-bag'; *hiç*, prn. 'nothing'; *hovardha*, adj. 'boon companion'; *hyrí*, f. 'beauty, charm, spell'; *hid-ërshá*, ja, f. 'flowring pl ant'; *japí*, f. 'feature of face'; *jargavan*, m. 'lilac'; *jashabajë*, *jashapojë*, *jashebojë*, f. same as (*lule*) *shebojë*, m. 'wallflower.:'; *jonxhe*, f. 'alfalfa, lucerne'; *kafaz*, *kafás*, def: *kafazi*, m. 'cage'; *kalém*, m. – *përbuzët* 'lipstik'; *kallëp*, *kallup*, *kallyp* and *kallep* '(gramophone) record'; *kançë*, *kanxhë*, f. 'harpoon'; *kapak*, m. 'cover, lid'; *kapakli*, f. 'kind of gun'; *kapllan*, m. 'tiger'; *karagjoz*, def: *karagjozi*, m. 'buffoon, wag, wit; *karakollanë*, f. 'sentry, outpost'; *kara-manjollë*, f. 'guillotine'; *kas-aturë*, f. 'sabre-bayonet'; *kasnak*, m. cf. *qendisje* 'embroidery'; *kat*, m. 'floor, storey'; *kati*, u m. and *kadi* 'cadi, judge'; *katran*, m. and (once) *katram* 'tar'; *kavall*, m. – *i i pushkës* 'barrel of gun'; *kavardis*, f. *kaverdis*, *kavertis*, 'toast, roast'; *kërmëz*, *kermes*, m. and f. 'cochineal insect'; *kjostek*, m. see *qostek* 'watch-chain'; *klleř*, *këllëř*, m. 'holster'; *klleř*, *këllëř*, m. – *jastëkash*, 'cushion-cover, pillow slip'; *kllyç*, m. 'sword, sabre'; *koll*, m. 'patrol, sentry-duty'; *kom*, m. -ar, m. 'gambling'; *konak*, m. pl. 'koniqe asylum'; *kondúr*, m. –a, -ja, f. see *këpucëkonxhe*, f. 'haw, berry'; *kurban*, m *sakrificë*; *levend*, *levent*, def: *levendi*, m. 'hero, worthy, brave'; *llabot*, m. 'orach'; *llagap*, m. 'nickname, surname'; *llagar*, m. 'emaciation, phthisis'; *llahurdë*, f. 'veil'; *llokum*, m. 'Turkish delight'; *lulelalës*, ex. *lule lalës* 'tulip'; *madém*, m. 'metal'; *majmún*, m. 'ape, monkey'; *makúsh*, m. 'property, goods, cargo'; *mamuz*, m. and –ë, f. 'spur'; *mendil*, m. 'handkerchief'; *marule*, f. 'lettuce'; *matém*, m. 'Bektashi fast of eleven days'; *mazgall*, m. *maxgallë*, f. 'loophole, embrasure'; *mazí*, f. 'oak-apple, gallnut'; *melem*, m. 'salve, ointment'; *mexhidë*, f. '20 piastre piece'; *mintan*, m. 'waistcoat, vest, tunic'; *mustlluk*, m. 'water-trap, faucet'; *nakar*, m. 'ndjej nakar, grudge, begrudge'; *nakëli*, f. 'impression *naze*, f. 'grimace, affectation, flirtation'; *nishestë*, -ja, f. 'starch'; *oçkúr*, m. garter *ojna*, f. pl. 'needle work'; *okë*, f. '(unit of weight 1¼ kilos); *okllajë*, m. pl: *okllají*, 'rolling-pin'; *ordí*, f. 'band, horde'; *oxhak*, m. *i oxhakut të parë*, 'of noble family'; *paçamúr*, m. 'soup'; *pallangë*, f. 'brough, parish'; *parvasë*, m. 'frame'; *pastër*, m. 'dried or smoked meat'; *peçe*, f. 'veil'; *pehlivan*, m. 'acrobat, tight-rope, walker'; *pekmez*, m. 'jam, electuary'; *peksimet*, m. 'biscuit, rusk'; *penxhere*, f. 'window'; *peshtaf*, m. 'smock'; *prangë*,

*f.* 'bolt, bar, transom'; *qahí, f.* 'kind of cake'; *qamalë, f.* 'violin'; *qef, f.* 'shroud'; *qele, f.* 'bald-head'; *qereste, ja, f.* 'timber'; *qerpiç, m.* 'tile'; *qilebar, m.* 'amber'; *qireç, m.* 'mortar'; *qirish, m.* 'glue'; *qym, m.* 'band, troop'; *qymyr, m.* 'coal'; *qyrek, m.* 'spade, shovel'; *rajë, f. as f.* 'vassal, serf, subject'; *razakë, rrush razakë, razakí, m.* 'dark, variety of grape'; *reçel, m.* 'jam'; *rromús, romús, m.* 'innuendo, insinuation, hint, allusion'; *ryshfët, f.* 'bribe'; *sahát, m.* 'watch, clock'; *sakëlldis, v.* 'embarrass'; *saksí, f.* 'pot, flower-pot, plant-pot'; *sarëk, m.* 'turban'; *savorrë, f.* 'ballast'; *sëkëlldi, f.* 'trouble, worry'; *selví, f.* 'cypress'; *sepét, m. -e, f.* 'basket, washing-basket'; *sëraj, m.* 'palace, mansion'; *sërë, f.* 'series, line, row, set'; *serén, m.* 'cold'; *sungji, f.* 'bayonet'; *shap, m.* 'alum'; *shasme, f. saçma, shasma e çiftes,* 'shot, grapeshot'; *shast-i, f.* 'dizziness'; *shatër, m.* 'page, liveried servant'; *sheh, m.* 'head of Mosleum monastery keeper of sepulcher'; *simít, m. -e, f.* 'cracknel, roll'; *sinxhír, m.* 'chain'; *sofër, f.* 'table, dining-table'; *sofrabez, m.* 'tablecloth'; *soj, m.* 'manners'; *soll, sold, adv.* 'only'; *spahí, u, pl. spahinj, m.* 'trooper, common soldier'; *suhade, suade, f.* 'piles, haemorrhoids'; *suxhuk, m.* 'sausage'; *synet, m.* 'circumcision'; *shesh-âne, f.* 'carabine, musket'; *tangar, m.* 'brazier'; *tarator, m.* 'garlic soap (hot or cold) made with sour milk and cucumber'; *tarë, f.* 'tare'; *taull, m.* 'ashtray'; *tavan, m.* 'garret, attic'; *tavë, f.* 'shallow earthen pot or dish'; *tebeshir, m. tepe, f.* 'hill, mound'; *tëpkë, adv.* 'precisely, exactly, just'; *teqe, f.* 'dervish's monastery'; *terzi, u and terzija, m. teste, f. and testé,* 'ten head, a dozen head'; *teste, f. and testé,* 'ten head, a dozen head'; *tiftik, m. and lesh tiftiku,* 'mohair'; *tobor, tabor, m.* 'battalion'; *tok, adv.* 'together'; *topús, topuz, def. topuzi, m.* 'club, heavy stick'; trooper, common soldier'; *tunç, m.* 'bronze'; *ugúr, m.* 'omen, augury'; *ulluk, m.* 'sewer, drain'; *urysh, m.* 'dash, attack'; *ushkúr, m.* 'garter'; *uzengji, f.* 'stirrup'; *varak, m.* 'gold-leaf, tinsel'; *xham, m.* 'pane of glass'; *xhamadan, m.* 'vest'; *xhelát, m.* 'hangman, executioner'; *xhep, m.* 'pocket'; *xhevahir, m.* 'gen, jewel'; *xhevze, f.* 'coffe-pot, kettle'; *xhube, xhybé, f.* 'coat, robe, gown'; *yzengji, f.* 'strip'; *zëmrek, m.* 'spring, catch, latch'; *zët, m.* 'dislike, spite, ill-feeling'; *phr: e kam zët,* 'I hate him'; (it) *zift, m.* 'pitch, tar'.

II. Turkicisms in HAED that are in *Fjalor i Gjuhës së sotme shqipe* (1980), such as:

*afjon, m.* 'opium'; *ahur, m.* 'stable'; *akrep, m.* 'scorpion'; *allçi, f.* 'plaster (of Paris), gypsum'; *asgan, adj. see krenar* 'proud, arrogant'; *askí, f.* 'brace-strap'; *bakllavë, f.* 'sweet pastie or tart consisting of layers of pastry lined with ground walnuts and butter'; *bakshish, m., tip*; *baskí, f.* 'large nail (Tk: press)'; *belexik, belezik dhe bylyzyk, m.* 'bracelet, bangle'; *berber, m.* 'barber'; *bezdí, f.* 'annoyance, trouble, bother, embarrassment, discomfort, inconvenience'; *birazél, byrazél, birazér* (Pers. via Tk.) 'brother'; *bixhoz, m.* 'gambling'; *bodrum, m.* 'cellar, basement'; *bohçe, f., bale* (of wool, cotton etc. ); *bojë, f. i humb -n,* 'it kills, detracts from,'; *boll, adjv. invar.* 'plentiful, ample, abundant';

*bosh*, *adj. and adv.* ‘empty’; *çakçire*, *m.* ‘trousers, breeches’; *çallëstis*, *fol.* ‘strive, endeavour’; *çamak*, *m. cf.* *çomagë* ‘club’; *çapras*, *m. def.* *çaprazi* ‘braid on collar of jacket’; *çaprashí* *see* *ngatërrim çar*, *m. also çarg*, ‘spinning-wheel’; *çatall*, *m.* ‘fork, bifurcation’; *çerte*, *f. pl.* ‘smallwares’; *çoban*, *m. pl:* *çobenë, çobâj* (N) North ‘herdsman; shepherd, pastor’; *çomagë*, *f.* *çomangë and çomingë, çomage*, *f.* ‘shepherd’s staff’; *çyrek*, *m.;* supplies, provisions’; *dagëndis*, *v. see* *davaris L. dajak*, *m.* ‘barge-pole’; *dallak*, *m. and dollak* ‘gaiter, putte’; *dallgë*, *f.* ‘wave’; *damkë*, *-z, f. see* *dângë*, *f.* ‘mark, marking; stain, stigma, brand, disgrace’; *dejlan and dajlan*, *m.* ‘fish-trap of reeds’; *dëng*, *m. and dënk*, *m.* ‘bundle, parcel, packet, roll.’; *destemell*, *m.* ‘handkerchief, towel’; *dibâ*, *ni, m.* ‘silk material’; *dimí*, *f.* ‘Turkish drawers’; *div*, *m.* ‘giant, ogre’; *dizgë and dyzgë*, ‘bandage’; *dollmë*, *f.* ‘mill-race, aqueduct’; *dynym*, *m.* ‘shaft (of cart)’; *dyshek*, *m. def.* *dysheku*, ‘bed’; *elmazë*, *f.* ‘diamond’; *fallaká, ja, f.* ‘pillory’; *gjerdan*, *m.* ‘ruff, collar’; *gjerdek*, *m.* ‘bride-chamber’; *hale*, *f.* ‘closet, toilet’; *hapsan-e, f. hapsanë, f.* ‘prison’; *see burg hasël, f.* ‘(a leguminous plant perh. ) clover (Tk: ‘crops’; ); *haus*, *m.* ‘vessel, tank’; *hebe*, *f.* ‘saddle-bag’; *hiç*, *prn.* ‘nothing’; *hid-ërshá, ja, f.* ‘flowring plant’; *hovardha*, *adj.* ‘boon companion’; *hyrí*, *f.* ‘beauty, charm, spell’; *japí*, *f.* ‘feature of face’; *jargavan*, *m.* ‘lilac’; *jashabajë, jashapojë, jashebojë, f. same as (lule) shebojë, m.* ‘wallflower.’; *jonxhe, f.* ‘alfalfa, lucerne’; *kafaz, kafás, def: kafazi, m.* ‘cage’; *kallëp, kallup, kallyp and kallep* ‘(gramophone) record’; *kançë, kanxhë, f.* ‘harpoon’; *kapak*, *m.* ‘cover, lid’; *kapakli, f.* ‘kind of gun’; *kapllan*, *m.* ‘tiger’; *karadagáse, f. karadaklli, f.* ‘kind of gun or pistol’; *karagjoz, def: karagjozi, m.* ‘buffoon, wag, witkara-manjollë, f. ‘guillotine’; *kasnak, m. cf. qendisje* ‘embroidery’; *kat*, *m.* ‘floor, storey’; *kati, u m. and kadí* ‘cadi, judge’; *katran*, *m. and (once) katram* ‘tar’; *kaurr*, *m.* ‘christian (term used by Moslems)’; *kavall*, *m. -i i pushkës* ‘barrel of gun’; *kavardis, f. kaverdis, kavertis*, ‘toast, roast’; *kërmëz, kermes, m. and f.* ‘cochineal insect’; *kjostek, m. see qostek* ‘watch-chain’; *kllef, këllëf, m.* ‘holster’; *kllef, këllëf, m. -jastëkash*, ‘cushion-cover, pillow slip’; *koll*, *m.* ‘patrol, sentry-duty’; *kom*, *m. -ar, m.* ‘gambling’; *konak*, *m. pl.* ‘koniqe asylum’; *konxhe, f.* ‘haw, berry’; *kondúr*, *m. -a, -ja, f. see këpucëkurban, m. sacrifice. levend, levent, def: levendi, m.* ‘hero, worthy, brave’; *llabot*, *m.* ‘orach’; *llagap*, *m.* ‘nickname, surname Bsh’; *llokum*, *m.* ‘Turkish delight’; *madém*, *m.* ‘metal’; *majmún*, *m.* ‘ape, monkey’; *makúsh*, *m.* ‘property, goods, cargo’; *mamuz*, *m. and -ë, f.* ‘spur’; *marule, f.* ‘lettuce’; *masha, ni, and mashan*, *m.* ‘dust-pan’; *matém*, *m.* ‘Bektashi fast of eleven days’; *mazgall*, *m. maxgallë, f.* ‘loophole, embrasure’; *mazí*, *f.* ‘oak-apple, gallnut’; *melem*, *m.* ‘salve, ointment’; *mexhidë, f.* ‘20 piastre piece’; *nakar*, *m.* ‘ndjej nakar, grudge, begrudge’; *nakëli, f.* ‘impression naze, f. ‘grimace, affectation, flirtation’; *nishesté, -ja, f.* ‘starch’; *oçkúr*, *m.* garter *ojna, f. pl.* ‘needle work’; *okë, f.* ‘(unit of weight 1¼ kilos)’; *okllajë, m. pl: okllají*, ‘rolling-pin’; *ordí*, *f.* ‘band, horde’; *oxhak*, *m. i oxhakut të parë*, ‘of noble

family'; *paçamúr*, *m.* 'soup'; *pallamar*, *m.* 'rope, hawser'; *pallangë*, *f.* 'brough, parish'; *parvasë*, *m.* 'frame'; *pastër*, *m.* 'dried or smoked meat'; *peçe*, *f.* 'veil'; *pehlivan*, *m.* 'acrobat, tight-rope, walker'; *pekmez*, *m.* 'jam, electuary'; *peksimet*, *m.* 'biscuit, rusk'; *penxhere*, *f.* 'window'; *përlant*, *m.* 'diamond, brilliant'; *peshtaf*, *m.* 'smock'; *pizaveng*, *m.* 'low wretch, procurer, *prangë*, *f.* 'bolt, bar, transom'; *pusht*, *m.* 'lovemarker, flirt, gallant'; *qahí*, *f.* 'kind of cake'; *qamalë*, *f.* 'violin'; *qef*, *f.* 'shroud'; *qele*, *f.* 'bald-head'; *qereste*, *ja*, *f.* 'timber'; *qerpiç*, *m.* 'tile'; *qilebar*, *m.* 'amber'; *qireç*, *m.* 'mortar'; *qirish*, *m.* 'glue'; *qymyr*, *m.* 'coal'; *qyrek*, *m.* 'spade, shovel'; *rajë*, *f.* *as f.* 'vassal, serf, subject'; *razakë*, *rrush razakë*, *razakí*, *m.* 'dark, variety of grape'; *reçel*, *m.* 'jam'; *rromús*, *romús*, *m.* 'innuendo, insinuation, hint, allusion'; *rrospi*, *f.* 'whore'; *ryshfët*, *f.* 'bribe'; *sahát*, *m.* 'watch, clock'; *sakëlldis*, *v.* 'embarrass'; *saksi*, *f.* 'pot, flower-pot, plant-pot'; *sarëk*, *m.* 'turban'; *sëkëlldi*, *f.* 'trouble, worry'; *selvi*, *f.* 'cypress'; *sepët*, *m.* *-e, f.* 'basket, washing-basket'; *sëraj*, *m.* 'palace, mansion'; *sërë*, *f.* 'series, line, row, set'; *shasme*, *f.* *saçma*, *shasma e çiftes*, 'shot, grapeshot'; *shatër*, *m.* 'page, liveried servant'; *sheh*, *m.* 'head of Mosleum monastery keeper of sepulcher'; *shesh-âne*, *f.* 'carabine, musket'; *simít*, *m.* *-e, f.* 'cracknel, roll'; *sinxhir*, *m.* 'chain'; *sofër*, *f.* 'table, dining-table'; *sofrabez*, *m.* 'tablecloth'; *soj*, *m.* 'manners'; *soll*, *sold*, *adv.* 'only'; *spahí*, *u*, *pl.* *spahinj*, *m.* 'trooper, common soldier'; *sungji*, *f.* 'bayonet'; *suxhuk*, *m.* 'sausage'; *synet*, *m.* 'circumcision'; *tahin*, *tain*, *m.* 'ration'; *tamín*, *in phr: e marr me tamín*, 'guess, suppose'; *tangar*, *m.* 'brazier'; *tarator*, *m.* 'garlic soap (hot or cold) made with sour milk and cucumber'; *tarë*, *f.* 'tare'; *taull*, *m.* 'ashtray'; *tavan*, *m.* 'garret, attic'; *tavë*, *f.* 'shallow earthen pot or dish'; *tebeshir*, *m.* *tepe*, *f.* 'hill, mound'; *teqe*, *f.* 'dervishe's monastery'; *terzi*, *u* *and* *terzija*, *m.* *teste*, *f.* *and* *testé*, 'ten head, a dozen head'; *tobor*, *tabor*, *m.* 'battalion'; *tok*, *adv.* 'together'; *topús*, *topuz*, *def: topuzi*, *m.* 'club, heavy stick'; *tunç*, *m.* 'bronze'; *ugúr*, *m.* 'omen, augury'; *ulluk*, *m.* 'sewer, drain'; *urysh*, *m.* 'dash, attack'; *ushkúr*, *m.* 'garter'; *uzengji*, *f.* 'stirrup'; *varak*, *m.* 'gold-leaf, tinsel'; *xham*, *m.* 'pane of glass'; *xhamadan*, *m.* 'vest'; *xhelát*, *m.* 'hangman, executioner'; *xhep*, *m.* 'pocket'; *xhevahir*, *m.* 'gen, jewel'; *xhevze*, *f.* 'coffe-pot, kettle'; *xhube*, *xhybé*, *f.* 'coat, robe, gown'; *yç*, *m.* 'game of morris (Tk. 'three'; ); *yzengji*, *f.* 'strip'; *zëmrek*, *m.* 'spring, catch, latch'; *zët*, *m.* 'dislike, spite, ill-feeling'; *phr: e kam zët*, 'I hate him'; (it); *zift*, *m.* 'pitch, tar

III. Turkicisms in HAED that are in *Fjalor i Gjuhës shqipe* (2006) such as:

*afjon*, *m.* 'opium'; *ahur*, *m.* 'stable'; *akrep*, *m.* 'scorpion'; *allçi*, *f.* 'plaster (of Paris), gypsum'; *asgan*, *adj.* *see* *krenar* 'proud, arrogant'; *bakllavë*, *f.* 'sweet pastie or tart consisting of layers of pastry lined with ground walnuts and butter'; *bakshish*, *m.* 'tip'; *belexik*, *belezik dhe bylyzyk*, *m.* 'bracelet, bangle'; *berber*, *m.* 'barber'; *bezdí*, *f.* 'annoyance, trouble, bother, embarrassment, discomfort, inconvenience'; *birazél*, *byrazél*, *birazér* (*Pers. via Tk.*) 'brother';

*bixhoz*, *m.* ‘gambling’; *bodrum*, *m.* ‘cellar, basement’; *bohçe*, *f.*; *bale* (of wool, cotton etc. ); *bojë*, *f. i humb -n*, ‘it kills, detracts from,’; *boll*, *adjv. invar.* ‘plentiful, ample, abundant’; *bosh*, *adj. and adv.* ‘empty’; *çakçire*, *m.* ‘trousers, breeches’; *callëstis*, *fol.* ‘strive, endeavour’; *çamak*, *m. cf. çomagë* ‘club’; *çapër*, *v. la.* ‘muddle, perplex’; *çapras*, *m. def. çaprazi* ‘braid on collar of jacket’; *çaprasahí* *see ngatërrim çar*, *m. also çarg*, ‘spinning-wheel’; *çatall*, *m.* ‘fork, bifurcation’; *çerte*, *f. pl.* ‘smallwares’; *çoban*, *m. pl: çobenë, çobâj (N)* North ‘herdsman; shepherd, pastor’; *çomagë*, *f. çomangë and çomingë, çomage*, *f.* ‘shepherd’s staff’; *çyrek*, *m.*; *supplies, provisions*; *dagëndis*, *v. see davaris L. dajak*, *m.* ‘barge-pole’; *dallak*, *m. and dollak* ‘gaiter, putte’; *dallgë*, *f.* ‘wave’; *damkë*, *-z, f. see dângë, f.* ‘mark, marking; stain, stigma, brand, disgrace’; *dejlan and dajlan*, *m.* ‘fish-trap of reeds’; *dëng*, *m. and dënk*, *m.* ‘bundle, parcel, packet, roll.’; *destemell*, *m.* ‘handkerchief, towel’; *dimí*, *f.* ‘Turkish drawers’; *div*, *m.* ‘giant, ogre’; *dizgë and dyzgë*, ‘bandage’; *dynym*, *m.* ‘shaft (of cart)’; *dyshek*, *m. def. dysheku*, ‘bed’; *elmazë*, *f.* ‘diamond’; *gjerdan*, *m.* ‘ruff, collar’; *gjerdek*, *m.* ‘bride-chamber’; *gjezdí*, *f. -s, v.* ‘walk (also dal me gjezdis); (gjesdisj/e, -a f. ) *hale*, *f.* ‘closet, toilet’; *hapsan-e, f. hapsanë, f.* ‘prison’; *see burg hasël, f.* ‘(a leguminous plant perh. ) clover (Tk: ‘crops’; ); *haus*, *m.* ‘vessel, tank’; *hebe*, *f.* ‘saddle-bag’; *hiç*, *prn.* ‘nothing’; *hovardha*, *adj.* ‘boon companion’; *hyrí*, *f.* ‘beauty, charm, spell’; *hid-ërshá, ja, f.* ‘flowring plant’; *jargavan*, *m.* ‘lilac’; *jashabajë, jashapojë, jashebojë, f. same as (lule) shebojë, m.* ‘wallflower.’; *jonxhe*, *f.* ‘alfalfa, lucerne’; *kafaz, kafás, def: kafazi, m.* ‘cage’; *kalém*, *m. – përbuzët* ‘lipstik’; *kallëp, kallup, kallyp and kallep* ‘(gramophone) record’; *kançë, kanxhë, f.* ‘harpoon’; *kapak*, *m.* ‘cover, lid’; *kapllan*, *m.* ‘tiger’; *karagjoz, def: karagjozi, m.* ‘buffoon, wag, witkara-manjollë, f.’ ‘guillotine’; *kat*, *m.* ‘floor, storey’; *kati, u m. and kadí* ‘cadi, judge’; *katran*, *m. and (once) katram* ‘tar’; *kaurr*, *m.* ‘christian (term used by Moslems); *kavall*, *m. –i i pushkës* ‘barrel of gun’; *kavardis, f. kaverdis, kavertis*, ‘toast, roast’; *kërmëz, kermes, m. and f.* ‘cochineal insect’; *kjostek, m. see qostek* ‘watch-chain’; *kllëf, këllëf, m.* ‘holster’; *kllëf, këllëf, m. –jastëkash*, ‘cushion-cover, pillow slip’; *kllÿç, m.* ‘sword, sabre’; *koll*, *m.* ‘patrol, sentry-duty’; *kom, m. -ar, m.* ‘gambling’; *konak, m. pl.* ‘konique asylum’; *kondúr, m. –a, -ja, f. see këpucëkonxhe, f.* ‘haw, berry’; *kurban, m. sakrifice*; *levend, levent, def: levendi, m.* ‘hero, worthy, brave’; *llabot, m.* ‘orach’; *llagap, m.* ‘nickname, surname’; *llagar, m.* ‘emaciation, phthisis’; (In FGjSh 2006 is an adjective); *llokum, m.* ‘Turkish delight’; *madém, m.* ‘metal’; *majmún, m.* ‘ape, monkey’; *mamuz, m. and –ë, f.* ‘spur’; *marule, f.* ‘lettuce’; *masha, ni, and mashan, m.* ‘dust-pan’; *matém, m.* ‘Bektashi fast of eleven days’; *mazgall, m. maxgallë, f.* ‘loophole, embrasure’; *mazí, f.* ‘oak-apple, gallnut’; *melem, m.* ‘salve, ointment’; *mexhidë, f.* ‘20 piastre piece’; *nakar, m.* ‘ndjej nakar, grudge, begrudge’; *naze, f.* ‘grimace, affectation, flirtation’; *nishestë, -ja, f.* ‘starch’; *oçkúr, m. garter ojna, f. pl.* ‘needle work’; *okë, f.* ‘(unit of weight 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

kilos); *okllajë*, *m. pl.*: *okllaji*, 'rolling-pin'; *ordí*, *f.* 'band, horde'; *oxhak*, *m. i* *oxhakut të parë*, 'of noble family'; *paçamúr*, *m.* 'soup'; *parvasë*, *m.* 'frame'; *pastër*, *m.* 'dried or smoked meat'; *peçe*, *f.* 'veil'; *pehlivan*, *m.* 'acrobat, tight-rope, walker'; *pekmez*, *m.* 'jam, electuary'; *penxhere*, *f.* 'window'; *peshtaf*, *m.* 'smock'; *pizaveng*, *m.* 'low wretch, procurer, pimp'; *prangë*, *f.* 'bolt, bar, transom'; *pusht*, *m.* 'lovemarker, flirt, gallant'; *qahí*, *f.* 'kind of cake'; *qef*, *f.* 'shroud'; *qelet*, *f.* 'bald-head'; *qereste*, *ja*, *f.* 'timber'; *qerpiç*, *m.* 'tile'; *qilebar*, *m.* 'amber'; *qireç*, *m.* 'mortar'; *qirish*, *m.* 'glue'; *qymyr*, *m.* 'coal'; *qyrek*, *m.* 'spade, shovel'; *rajë*, *f. as f.* 'vassal, serf, subject'; *razakë*, *rrush razakë*, *razakí*, *m.* 'dark, variety of grape'; *reçel*, *m.* 'jam'; *rrospí*, *f.* 'whore'; *ryshfét*, *f.* 'bribe'; *sahát*, *m.* 'watch, clock'; *sakëlldis*, *v.* 'embarrass'; *saksi*, *f.* 'pot, flower-pot, plant-pot'; *sarëk*, *m.* 'turban'; *sëkëlldi*, *f.* 'trouble, worry'; *selvi*, *f.* 'cypress'; *sepét*, *m. -e, f.* 'basket, washing-basket'; *sëraj*, *m.* 'palace, mansion'; *sërë*, *f.* 'series, line, row, set'; *shap*, *m.* 'alum'; *shasme*, *f. saçma*, *shasma e çiftes*, 'shot, grapeshot'; *shatër*, *m.* 'page, liveried servant'; *sheh*, *m.* 'head of Moslem monastery keeper of sepulcher'; *shesh-âne*, *f.* 'carabine, musket'; *simít*, *m. -e, f.* 'cracknel, roll'; *sinxhir*, *m.* 'chain'; *sofër*, *f.* 'table, dining-table'; *sofrabez*, *m.* 'tablecloth'; *soj*, *m.* 'manners'; *spahí*, *u, pl. spahinj*, *m.* 'trooper, common soldier'; *suhade*, *suade*, *f.* 'piles, haemorrhoids'; *sungji*, *f.* 'bayonet'; *suxhuk*, *m.* 'sausage'; *synet*, *m.* 'circumcision'; *tangar*, *m.* 'brazier'; *tarator*, *m.* 'garlic soap (hot or cold) made with sour milk and cucumber'; *tarë*, *f.* 'tare'; *taull*, *m.* 'ashtray'; *tavan*, *m.* 'garret, attic'; *tavë*, *f.* 'shallow earthen pot or dish'; *tebeshir*, *m. tepe*, *f.* 'hill, mound'; *teqe*, *f.* 'dervish's monastery'; *terzi*, *u and terzija*, *m. teste*, *f. and testé*, 'ten head, a dozen head'; *tobor*, *tabor*, *m.* 'battalion'; *tok*, *adv.* 'together'; *topús*, *topuz*, *def: topuzi*, *m.* 'club, heavy stick'; *tunç*, *m.* 'bronze'; *ugúr*, *m.* 'omen, augury'; *ulluk*, *m.* 'sewer, drain'; *urysh*, *m.* 'dash, attack'; *ushkúr*, *m.* 'garter'; *uzengji*, *f.* 'stirrup'; *varak*, *m.* 'gold-leaf, tinsel'; *xham*, *m.* 'pane of glass'; *xhamadan*, *m.* 'vest'; *xhelát*, *m.* 'hangman, executioner'; *xhep*, *m.* 'pocket'; *xhevahir*, *m.* 'gen, jewel'; *xhevze*, *f.* 'coffe-pot, kettle'; *xhube*, *xhybé*, *f.* 'coat, robe, gown'; *yç*, *m.* 'game of morris (Tk. 'three'; ); *yzengji*, *f.* 'strip'; *zët*, *m.* 'dislike, spite, ill-feeling'; *phr: e kam zët*, 'I hate him'; (it) *zift*, *m.* 'pitch, tar.

Using this approach, it has been concluded that out of Turkicisms present in Mann's Dictionary 206 are contained in the *Fjalor i Gjuhës shqipe* (1954), 202 in the *Fjalor i Gjuhës së sotme shqipe* (1980), while in the *Fjalor i Gjuhës shqipe* (2006) only 186 of them are contained.

This comparison also provides us with a more general perspective on the presence of Turkicisms in the explanatory dictionaries of Albanian language. As observed, there is a decrease in their presence in the dictionaries, resulting from the tendency to eliminate words that are not of Albanian origin and are considered Turko-archaic or useless outside the "boundaries" of the language.

While some of these Turkicisms belong to the lexical fund of the older generation of Albanian speakers, others are viewed as historicisms or archaic words. During the comparative examination of Turkicisms in Mann's Dictionary and explanatory dictionaries of Albanian, some phonetic variations in the items with the same semantics were discovered. Examples include: *çapras*, u gjet *çapraz*; *haus*, *hauz*, *okllajë*, *okllai*; *sinxhir*, *zinxhir*; *shasme*, *saçma*, *shasma e çiftes*, *hebe*, *hejbe*; *hidërshá*, *ja*, *idërsha*; *jonxhe*, *jonxhë*; *kaurr*, *kaur*; *kondur*, *kundër*; *karakollanë*, *karakoll*; *melem*, *melhem*; *qele*, *qeleshe*; *qireç*, *qereç*; *qilebar*, *qelibar*; *sungji*, *syngji*; *tamin*, *tahmin*; *taull*, *tavëll*; *sheshane*, *shishane*; *mendil*, *mandil*.

In the *Historical Dictionary of the Albanian Language* (HAED), the following loanword from Turkish appears: *tentene* f. / *tentenë* f. meaning "lace, edging" (TK), which in the explanatory dictionaries of Albanian language is found as *dantellë*. It is known that *dantellë* is a loanword from French, but Mann has included in his dictionary a variant of this word borrowed from Turkish without specifying the source. Yet, we believe it to be part of the spoken language.

On the other hand, some other loanwords are phonetically similar but have different semantics in Mann's dictionary and the explanatory dictionaries of Albanian. For instance, the meaning of *kërmëz*, *kermes*, m. and f. in Mann's dictionary is explained as the name of an insect used for producing a dye - "cochineal insect". In the explanatory dictionaries of Albanian, however, this word means "dark dye used for coloring clothing". Another example is the word *çyrek*, m. which in Mann's dictionary stands for "supplies, provisions" or "food, food reserve." However, in *Fjalor i Gjuhës shqipe* (2006) it has the meaning of "wheat bread, usually made from sweet dough" (Fjalor, 2006, p. 752). Further example is *çapër*, v. meaning "muddle, perplex" or "confuse, make a mess", which in the explanatory dictionary of Albanian language means "a goat skin bag for holding cheese curds; a large wine skin" (Fjalor, 2006, p. 234).

These examples also reflect another feature of these Turkicisms: apart from having different meanings, they also belong to different word classes (such as verbs and nouns).

Another example of such borrowings that have changed their grammatical category when becoming part of Albanian language is *çaprashí*, m. "spinning wheel" according to Mann's dictionary, whereas in *Fjalor i Gjuhës shqipe* (2006) it is *çaprashit*, v. 'to tangle' (Fjalor, 2006, p. 235) etc.

Another characteristic of Turkicisms present in HAED (Historical Dictionary of the Albanian Language) is their appearance with a broader semantic structure compared to the same words in explanatory dictionaries of Albanian. Namely, the word and its complete phonetic match are present in both

dictionaries, but the lexical meaning found in HAED is missing in the explanatory dictionaries of Albanian. For example, *kalém*, m. *kalempërbuzët*; lipstick; (other meanings are found, but not the meaning of 'lipstick'); *kllef*, *këllëf*, m. 'holster; (not found with this meaning).

Furthermore, our analysis has identified certain Turkicisms present in HAED that are not found in any of the explanatory dictionaries of Albanian under consideration, such as: *asganohem*, mp.; boast, swagger'; *badanë*, f. 'whitewash'; *barat*, *berat*, m. 'privilege, patent'; *bashak*, m. 'concorb (Tk: bash); *baxhak*, usu. pl. -ë 'trotters'; *bazergjan*, *bazërjan* and *bazerjan*, m. 'merchant'; *brishim*, m. 'silk thread, twisted silk'; *çelinë*, f. 'sound, shot'; *divanhane*, f. 'balcony'; *divanit*, m. 'inkpot, inksand'; *enteri*, f. 'bodice or short waistcoat with sleeves'; *ergjelë*, f. 'herd of animals, drove of cattle'; *ergjit*, m. 'bachelor'; *esrar*, m. 'hashish'; (Tk: 'mystery'); *fallak*, m. 'scourge'; *figâ*, f. 'mourning'; *gjevezul*, m. 'gossip, mischiefmaker'; *harami*, f. 'band, band of thieves'; *fani*, f. 'apparition, vision'; *kajagon*, m. 'slate'; cf. *kaya*, *rockkapân*, -ik, mb. 'dark, obscure'; *kapat-í*, f. 'captivity, slavery'; *kazmir*, m. and -ë, f. 'cashmere'; *lele*, f. *lule lales*, 'tulip'; *lisan*, m. 'jargon, gibberish'; *llokmá*, ja, f. 'sweet dumpling, kind of doughnut'; *masull*, *maksull*, *maskull*, m. 'fruit'; *murdar* m. 'foul creature'; *qorajkë*, f. 'blind girl or woman'; *qor-kë*, f. adj. 'blind'; *santur*, m. 'kind of lute or guitar'; *savát*, m. 'black tracings on silver, marquetry, tracery, inly'; *shêj-mirë*, m. 'carabine, musket'; *sutash*, m. 'braid'; *syrë*, f. 'shelf'; raft, sirtar; *zumba*, ja, f. 'hand-punch'; *zumbrut*, m. 'emerald';

We have also identified a number of Turkicisms that appear only in one of the dictionaries under consideration. Lexical items in this group have the same semantics in HAED (Historical Dictionary of the Albanian Language) and the explanatory dictionary of Albanian. In the 1954 Dictionary: *çerp*, *derhem*, *karakollanë*, *llahurdë*, *lulelalës*, *mintan*, *muslluk* and in the 1980 Dictionary: *askí*, *dibâ*, *ni*, *karadagáse*, *karadaklli*.

### 3. The sources that S. E. Mann utilized to collect Turkicisms for *Historical Albanian-English Dictionary* (1948)

One of the aims of this paper is to present the sources that Mann used to collect Turkicisms for his Dictionary. These sources include dictionaries; written works of various genres by Albanian, foreign and Arbëresh authors; as well as works of old Albanian writers (45 authors in total). Among his other sources were the spoken discourse of the Gheg and Tosk dialects as well as magazines and newspapers (Dervishi Nesimi, 2021). Thus, the Turkicisms in his Dictionary date between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Below, we present the list of sources that Mann used, as noted by himself in his Dictionary:

*At Gjergj Fishta. Lahuta e Malcis [verse in traditional ballad style, deals with outstanding events in Albanian history]. Zara, 1905-1906, since reprinted at Scutari in several editions. [Scutari dialect.]*

*August Dozon. Manuel de la langue Chkipe ou Albanaise. [Grammar, text and large vocabulary in Tosk, mainly Përmeti dialect. Author's own spelling.] Paris, 1878.*

*Bellarmino. Dottrina cristiana, translated into Albanian by Pjetër Budi, Romë, 1664 [1850 edition used. Northern Geg dialect]*

*Bujqsija, 1929-1932. [A monthly periodical devoted to agriculture. Various dialects]*

*Edukata e Re [educational monthly]. Tirana, 1930-1931. [various dialects]*

*Ernest Koliqi, (1) Hija e Malevet [short stories]. Zara, 1929. (2) Tregtar Flamujsh, etj. [short stories] Tirana, 1935. (3) Gjurmata e Stinëve [verse]. Tirana, 1933. [Northern dialect.]*

*F. Bardhi ("Blancus"). Dictionarium Latino-epiroticum. Rome, 1635. [Archaic Geg. Italian spelling with additional characters. Inaccurate but interesting.]*

*Fan Noli. Author of Shakespeare translations. Historia e Skënderbeut, Boston, 1921. [Tosk.]*

*Fjaluer i Rii i Scypes [Northern-Albanian and Italian Dictionary of the "Bashkim" Society, Containing Jungg's Dictionary and additional material]. Scutari, 1908.*

*Fjaluer Latin Shqyp [Latin-Albanian Dictionary in Scutari dialect]. Scutari, 1925.*

*Gazeta e Korçës [daily paper]. Korça, 1927-1928. [Tosk.]*

*Giulio Variboba. Life of the Virgin. Rome, 1762. [In Italo-Albanian, reprinted by Librandi. Milan, 1928.]*

*Gustav Weigand. (1) Albanesische Grammatik [Central Geg of Durazzo, Elbasan and Tirana]. Leipzig, 1913. [Exact and reliable.] (2) Albanesisch-deutsches und Deutsch-albanesisches Wörterbuch [first reliable dictionary of central Geg. Too short for literary use. Leipzig, 1914.]*

*Gjon Buzuk. Author of a Litany of which only one defective copy known to survive. [Oldest Albanian work, archaic Geg, incunabulum, 1554-1555]*

*J. R. Xylander. Die Sprache der Albanesen oder Schiptaren. Frankfurt, 1835. [Tosk in greek characters, mainly from Kavalliotis and Bible translations.]*

*K. A. Çekrezi (Chekrezi). (1) English-albanian Dictionary. Boston, 1923 [Tosk of Korça-Bilishti area]. (2) K. A. Çekrezi (Chekrezi). Historia e Shqipëris. Boston, 1921.*

*L. Arbanas. Deutsch-albanisch und Albanisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. A. Hartleben, 1912 [Croat characters; non-typical Albanian with many misspellings. Gjakova dialect]*

*Marie Amelie Freiin von Godin. Wörterbuch der albanischen und deutschen Sprache. Leipzig, 1930. [mainly Geg.]*

*Nelo Drizari. Albanian-english and English-Albanian Dictionary. New York, 1934. [Tosk. Inadequate.]*

*P. Fluvio Cordigano. (1) An Albanian-Italian Dictionary, reproducing that of Jungg with many additions and two appendices.*

*Pjetër Budi. Dottrina Cristiana of Bellarmino. See Bl. [Additional words cited by Kristoforidhi.]*

Consequently, we have devised a table to illustrate the presence of Turkicisms in each source used by Mann.

<b>Source</b>	<b>A.</b>	<b>Ba.</b>	<b>Bl.</b>	<b>Bsh.</b>	<b>Bud.</b>	<b>Buz.</b>	<b>Ç.</b>	<b>Ç.</b>	<b>Co.</b>	<b>D.</b>
<b>Nr. of Turkicisms</b>	19	2	8	67	2	2	23	1	24	28
<b>Source</b>	<b>Dr.</b>	<b>EK.</b>	<b>ER.</b>	<b>Fi.</b>	<b>FL.</b>	<b>FN.</b>	<b>G.</b>	<b>Gd.</b>	<b>GR.</b>	<b>Hn.</b>
<b>Nr. of Turkicisms</b>	19	13	18	2	8	2	15	17	25	3
<b>Source</b>	<b>Ill.</b>	<b>Kn.</b>	<b>K.</b>	<b>L.</b>	<b>Ll.</b>	<b>LS.</b>	<b>Mi.</b>	<b>P.</b>	<b>Po.</b>	<b>Q.</b>
<b>Nr. of Turkicisms</b>	4	3	16	57	2	1	10	23	6	3
<b>Source</b>	<b>Ro.</b>	<b>Rr.</b>	<b>SD.</b>	<b>ShR.</b>	<b>St.</b>	<b>T.</b>	<b>V.</b>	<b>Va.</b>	<b>W.</b>	<b>X.</b>
<b>Nr. of Turkicisms</b>	1	1	22	4	7	11	3	3	31	25

We observe that the most Turkicisms were found in: *Fjalueri Ri i Scyptes* [Northern-Albanian and Italian Dictionary of the “Bashkim” Society, (1908)], Angelo Leotti (1937) and Gustav Weigand (1913) with 67, 57 and 31 Turkish loanwords respectively. Notably, the use of these borrowings can be observed in both foreign and Albanian authors. This phenomenon can be explained by historical conditions: between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centeriesthe Albanian state was under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. However, the presence of Turkicisms in Albanian language did not cease after the declaration of independence, as the process of detaching a linguistic unit from the language system appears difficult. After a relatively long period of use, language users find it challenging to discontinue using particular lexical items that have already become an integral part of their discourse.

#### 4. Classification of Turkicisms in *Historical Albanian-English Dictionary* (1948) according to semantic fields

The entire corpus of Turkicisms in Mann's Dictionary has been classified according to terminological fields to provide an overview of the spread of Turkish loanwords across various areas of knowledge, science, and everyday life of Albanians during that period. Our analysis has revealed that the majority of these terms belong to the following fields: *plant world (agriculture, forestry); physical and spiritual characteristics of man; economy; names of measurement units; technical tools, electronics, computers; construction, architecture; military (weapons, weapon equipment, place where weapons are kept); names of clothing items; covering layers textiles and textile equipment etc.*

Below, we present the terminological fields of the:

Plant world (agriculture, forestry), such as: *esrar, m.* 'hashish; (Tk: 'mystery'); *hid-ërshá, ja, f.* 'flowering plant'; *jashabojë, jashapojë, jashebojë, f.* same as (*lule*) *shebojë, m.* 'Wallflower'; *jonxhe, f.* 'alfalfa, lucerne'; *jonxhe, f. and jonxhë, f.* 'alfalfa, lucerne'; *lejlë, f.* 'lilac'; *lulelalës, ex. lule lalës* 'tulip'; *masull, maksull, maskull, m.* 'fruit'; *qilebar, m.* 'amber'; *tarë, f.* 'tare'; *tolú, ja, f.* 'lehuminous plant, used as remedy for bronchitis (Tk: 'sunrise') etc.

Zoology world, such as: *baxhak, usu. pl. -ë* 'trotters'; *ergjelë, f.* 'herd of animals, drove of cattle'; *ksaç, këlsaç, m.* 'front teeth of horse' etc.

Physical and spiritual characteristics of man, such as: *barat, berat, m.* 'privilege, patent'; *birazël, byrazël, birazër (Pers. via Tk.)* 'brother'; *damkë, -z, f. see dângë, f.* 'mark, marking; stain, stigma, brand, disgrace'; *ergjit, m.* 'bachelor'; *fani, f.* 'apparition, vision'; *japí, f.* 'feature of face'; *kapân, -ik, mb.* 'dark, obscure'; *lisan, m.* 'jargon, gibberish'; *pizaveng, m.* 'low wretch, procurer, pimp'; *pusht, m.* 'lovemarker, flirt, gallant'; *qele, f.* 'bald-head'; *qor-kë, f. adj.* 'blind'; *shast-i, f.* 'dizziness'; *tërbakí, u, tërbakinj, pl.* 'amateur, fan, enthusiast, addict'; *zumba, ja, f.* 'hand-punch' etc.

Names of clothing items; covering layers textiles and textile equipment, such as: *askí, f.* 'brace-strap'; *bohçe, f.*; bale (of wool, cotton etc.) '*çakçire, m.* 'trousers, breeches'; *çaprak, m.* 'ornament worn by women on shoulders'; *çapras, m. def. çaprázi* 'braid on collar of jacket'; *çaprás, m. çaprázi, m.* 'braid on collar of jacket'; *çatall, m.* 'fork, bifurcation'; *dallak, m. and dollak* 'gaiter, putte'; *dibá, ni, m.* 'silk material'; *enterí, f.* 'bodice or short eüstcoat eith sleeves'; *jashik, m. cf. nye, testembel kasnak, m. cf. qendisje* 'embroidery'; *kasnak, m. cf. qendisje* 'embroidery'; *kazmir, m. and -ë, f.* 'cashmere'; *kllef, këllëf, m. -jastëkash,* 'cushion-cover, pillow slip'; *maharâm, maharân, m. cf. mahramá* 'cloth, towel'; *mendil, m.* 'handkerchief'; *mintan, m.* 'waistcoat, vest, tunic'; *mintan, m.* 'waistcoat, vest, tunic'; *sarëk, m.* 'turban'; *zëmrek, m.* 'spring, catch, latch' etc.

Kitchen (dishes) ,such as:*tahin, tain, m.* ‘ration’; *llokma, ja, f.* ‘sweet dumpling, kind of doughnut’; *syrë, f.* ‘shelf’ etc.

Technical tools, electronics, computers, construction, architecture, such as:*hale, f.* ‘closet, toilet’; *badanë, f.* ‘whitewash’; *hapsan-e, f. hapsanë, f.* ‘prison’; *kajagon, m.* ‘slate;cf. *kaya, rok karakollanë, f.* ‘sentry, outpost’; *mazgall, m. maxgallë, f.* ‘loophole, embrasure’; *qereste, ja, f.* ‘timber’; *qireç, m.* ‘mortar’ etc.

Agriculture, such as:*çoban, m. pl: çobenë, çobâj (N)* North; herdsman; shepherd, pastor’; *çomagë, f. çomangë and çomingë, çomage, f.* ‘shepherd’s staff’; *dëng, m. and dënk, m.* ‘bundle, parcel, packet, roll.’; *fisk, -i, f.* ‘waste, muck, sludge’; *bashak, m.* ‘corn cob’ etc.

Economy; name’s of measurement units, such as:*bazergjan, bazërjan and bazerjan, m.* ‘merchant’; *çerte, f. pl.* ‘smallwares’; *dëng, m. and dënk, m.* ‘bundle, parcel, packet, roll.’; *derhem, m.* ‘dram’; *miri, f.* ‘state property, state revenue, property’ etc.

Sailory, sailing, such as:*kançë, kanxhë, f.* ‘harpoon’; *pallamar, m.* ‘rope, hawser’ etc.

Justice, court, such as:*rajë, f. as f.* ‘vassal, serf, subject’; *kati, u m. and kadî ‘cadi, judge’; harami, f.* ‘band, band of thieves’; *kat-i, f.* ‘captivity, slavery’ etc.

Medicine (pharmaceutical, surgery), folk medicine, such as:*suhade, suade, f.* ‘piles, haemorrhoids’; *synet, m.* ‘circumcision’; *melem, m.* ‘salve, ointment’; *seren, m.* ‘cold’ etc.

Religion, popullor belief and superstitions, such as:*hyri, f.* ‘beauty, charm, spell’; *kaurr, m.* ‘christian (term used by Moslems); *pallangë, f.* ‘brough, parish’ etc.

Military (weapons, weapon equipment, place where weapons are kept) ,such as:*çelinë, f.* ‘sound, shot’; *fallak, m.* ‘scourge’; *fallaká, ja, f.* ‘pillory’; *kapakli, f.* ‘kind of gun’; *karadagáse, f. karadaklli, f.* ‘kind of gun or pistol’; *karamanjollë, f.* ‘guillotine’; *kas- aturë, f.* ‘sabre-bayonet’; *kavall, m. -i i pushkës* ‘barrel of gun’; *kllëf, këllëf, m.* ‘holster’; *kllyç, m.* ‘sword, sabre’; *krisogajtan, m.* ‘gold braid’; *sungji, f.* ‘bayonet’; *shëj-mirë, m.* ‘carabine, musket; *shesh-âne, f.* ‘carabine, musket’; *xhelit, metc.*

Sports, games, such as:*kom, m. -ar, m.* ‘gambling’; *yç, m.* ‘game of morris (Tk. ‘three’; ) etc.

Military, such as:*murdar m.* ‘foul creature’; *rybe, m.* ‘grade, rank, title’; *samsar, m.* ‘middleman, broker, agent; (Tk. *simsar*) etc.

Roads, such as:*dollmë, f.* ‘mill-race, aqueduct’ etc.

---

Metals, precious minerals, such as: *përlant*, *m.* ‘diamond, brilliant’; *zumbrut*, *m.* ‘emerald’

### Conclusion

The entry of Turkish loanwords into Albanian language has been largely influenced by extra linguistic factors. It is impossible to advocate for “purism” of a language due to the fact that borrowings diversify lexical stock of the language in the moment when a genuine need arises.

We noticed that, due to both linguistic and extra linguistic reasons, the amount of Turkish loanwords in Albanian language, initially present in Mann’s bilingual dictionary, has decreased over time, with smaller number of Turkicisms found in the later versions of Albanian language dictionaries.

The majority of Turkish loanwords in Mann’s Dictionary belong to the following semantic fields: *hunting, weapon-related terms; technology, electronics, computer, construction, architecture-related terms; clothes, bedclothes, textiles terms; names of parts of body, physical features of man; household; kinship; emotional state; wild and domestic animals-related terms and names of trees and plants.*

### References

- Calvet, L. J. (2021). *Lufta e gjuhëve dhe politikat gjuhësore*. Tiranë: Berk.
- Demiraj, Sh. (2004). Rreth huazimeve turke në gjuhën shqipe. *Studime Filologjike*, 3-4. 19-28.
- Dervishi Nesimi, I. (2021). *Leksiku i gjuhës shqipe deri në mesin e shekullit XX sipas pasqyrimt të tij në Fjalorin Historik shqip-anglisht të Stuart Edwuart Mann-it (1948)*. Tiranë: Botimet M&B.
- Dizdari, T. (2005). *Fjalor i orientalizmave në gjuhën shqipe*. Tiranë.
- Çabej, E. (1975). Për një shtresim kronologjik të huazimeve turke në gjuhën shqipe. *Studime filologjike*, 4, 79-86.
- Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe*. (1980). Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë. Istituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë. Tiranë.
- Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe*. (1954). Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë. Istituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë. Tiranë.
- Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe*. (2006). Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë. Istituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë. Tiranë.
- Kostallari, A. (1977). Rreth depërtimit të turqizimeve në gjuhën shqipe gjatë shekujve XVII-XVIII. *Gjurmime albanologjike*, VII, 37-51.
- Kostallari, A. (2016). *Studime në fushën e gjuhës letrare kombëtare*. II. Tiranë.

- Kostallari, A. (2017). *Çështje të filologjisë shqiptare*. IV. Tiranë.
- Lafe, E. (1993). Vendi i orientalizmave ndër huazimet e shqipes. *Studime Filologjike*, 1-4, 35-42.
- Latifi Khanari, L. (2012). *Turqizmat dhe semantika e tyre në fjalorët e shqipes*. Tiranë.
- Latifi Khanari, L. (2022). *Arnavutçadaki Türkçe Alıntılar*. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları.
- Mann, S. E. (1948). *An Historical Albanian-English Dictionary*. London.
- Samara, M. (1995). Zhvillime leksiko-semantike të turqizmeve në gjuhën shqipe. *Studime Filologjike*, 1-4, 61-68.
- Thomai, J. (2022). *Leksikologjia e gjuhës shqipe*. Tiranë.
- Xhuvani, A. (1956). *Përpastërtinë e gjuhës shqipe*. Studime gjuhësore.

-----

**Etik Beyan ve Açıklamalar:**

1. Bu makalenin yazar(lar)ı, etik kurul iznine gerek olmadığını beyan etmektedir.
  2. Bu makalenin yazar(lar)ı, araştırma ve yayının etiği ilkelerine uyduklarını kabul etmektedir.
  3. Bu makalenin yazar(lar)ı, kullanmış oldukları resim, şekil, fotoğraf gibi bütün belgelerin kullanımında tüm sorumlulukları kabul etmektedir.
  4. Bu makalenin benzerlik raporu bulunmaktadır.
- 

**Geniş Özet**

Bilindiği üzere, diller temas hâlindeyken ödünçleme olgusu kaçınılmazdır. Bu bağlamda, Arnavutluk'un coğrafi konumu ve tarih boyunca yabancı istilacıların uzun süreli egemenliği, aynı zamanda Arnavut halkının diğer halklarla kurduğu kültürel ve ekonomik ilişkiler, Arnavutça söz varlığına çok sayıda yabancı kökenli kelimenin girmesine neden olmuştur. Bunlar arasında Latince, Yunanca, Slav dilleri ve Türkçeden yapılan alıntılar başı çeker. Özellikle Türkçeden geçen kelimeler, Arnavutların Osmanlı öncesi dönemde (15. yüzyıl) Türk halklarıyla kurduğu ilişkiler neticesinde Arnavutçaya girmiştir. Ancak vurgulanmalıdır ki Türkçe yalnızca savaşçıların ve askerlerin dili değil, aynı zamanda hükmettiği halklar üzerinde coğrafi sınırların ötesinde etkisini sürdüren bir medeniyetin dilidir. Bu durum, Arnavutluk ve Arnavut dili için de geçerlidir. Tarihin çeşitli dönemlerinde birçok araştırmacı, dildeki ödünçlemeleri, özel olarak da Türkçeden yapılan ödünçlemeleri incelemiştir. Bu doğrultuda, Arnavutçadaki Türkizmlere dair farklı yaklaşımlar gelişmiştir. Bir yandan, milliyetçilik göstergesi olarak, Türkizmlerin Arnavutçadan arındırılması ve yerlerine karşılık gelen yerli sözcüklerin getirilmesi yönünde çabalar görülmüştür. Aynı şekilde bu kelimelerin edebi dilden ve konuşma dilinden çıkarılması da doğu tarzı bir yaşama dönüş olarak görüldüğü için önemli sayılmıştır. Ancak, Arnavut dilbiliminin önemli ismi Aleksandër Xhuvani'nin belirttiği gibi, "...dilleri her türlü yabancı etkiden tamamen arındırmak imkânsızdır, çünkü halklar birbirinden yalıtılmış yaşamaz, diller birbirini etkiler." Öte yandan, bazı araştırmacılar Türkizmlere edebi bir değer yükleyerek, onların sanatsal ifade gücü taşıdığını ve bu nedenle sanatsal metinlerde kullanılabilecek zenginlikler sunduğunu belirtmektedir. Bu bağlamda, Arnavutçadaki Türkizmler, farklı bağlamlarda eşanlamlı olarak işlev görmek ve standart Arnavutçanın bir parçası olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Stuart Edward Mann'ın *An Historical Albanian-English Dictionary* adlı eserindeki Türkizmlere odaklanmak ve bu sözcüklerin Arnavutçadaki yaşam döngüsünü izlemek; onları,

Arnavutçanın açıklamalı sözlükleriyle karşılaştırmalı olarak incelemektir. Stuart Edward Mann (1905–1986), Arnavut dili üzerine önemli çalışmalar yapmış tanınmış bir İngiliz Albanologdur. Mann'ın en önemli eseri kabul edilen *An Historical Albanian-English Dictionary* (Londra, 1948, 601 sayfa), Arnavut dilinin söz varlığını yansıtan değerli bir kaynak niteliğindedir. Bu çalışmada amaç, HAED'de (*An Historical Albanian-English Dictionary*) yer alan Türkizimleri belirlemek ve bunları Arnavut Dili Sözlüğü (1954), Çağdaş Arnavut Dili Sözlüğü (1980) ve Arnavut Dili Sözlüğü (2006) ile karşılaştırmaktır. Türkçe kökenli olduğu tespit edilen bu sözcük birimleri, ilgili sözlüklerle karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen verilere göre, Mann sözlüğünde yer alan Türkizimlerin 206'sı 1954 sözlüğünde, 202'si 1980 sözlüğünde ve 186'sı 2006 sözlüğünde yer almaktadır. Ayrıca bu çalışmada hiçbir sözlükte bulunmayan bazı Türkizimler ayrı bir grup olarak sunulmuştur. Bu karşılaştırma sadece istatistiksel veri sunmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda Arnavutçanın açıklamalı sözlüklerinde Türkizimlerin yer alma durumuna dair genel bir bakış da sağlar. Gözlemlerimize göre, sözlüklerde bu kelimelerin kullanımında bir azalma vardır. Bu durum, Arnavut dilinin "saflaştırılması" amacıyla Türkçe kökenli, artık kullanılmayan veya işlevini yitirmiş arkaik sözcüklerin dışlanmasına yönelik dönemin dil anlayışının bir sonucu olarak yorumlanabilir. Bazı Türkizimler ise yaşlı kuşakların söz varlığında yer alırken, bazıları tarihsel terim veya arkaik sözcük kategorisine girmektedir. Mann sözlüğündeki Türkizimler ile açıklamalı sözlükler arasında yapılan karşılaştırmalarda, fonetik varyantlara rastlanmakta, fakat anlamda fark bulunmamaktadır. Örneğin: çapras – çapraz; melem – melhem; qele – qeleshe; taull – tavëll; mendil – mandil gibi. HAED'de yer alan Türkizimlerin bir diğer özelliği, aynı kelimelerin Arnavutça Açıklayıcı Sözlüklerdeki karşılıklarına kıyasla daha geniş bir anlamsal yapıyla sunulmuş olmalarıdır. Yani, bir kelime HAED'de hem fonetik olarak birebir bulunmakta hem de sözlüklerde yer almayan ek bir anlamla kullanılmaktadır. Örneğin: kalem – dudaklar için kullanılan kalem, yani 'ruj' anlamında (diğer anlamlar sözlüklerde yer alsa da 'ruj' anlamı bulunmamaktadır); kllëf, këllëf – 'kılıf', 'manşon' (bu anlamla açıklayıcı sözlüklerde yer almaz) vb. HAED'de yer alan ve yalnızca incelenen sözlüklerden birinde kaydedilmiş, ancak aynı semantik yapıyı taşıyan bazı Türkizimler da ayrı bir grup olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Örneğin, 1954 Sözlüğü'nde: çerp, derhem, llahurdë, lulëlalës; 1980 Sözlüğü'nde ise: aski, dibë, ni gibi örnekler mevcuttur. Bu çalışmanın amaçlarından biri de, Stuart E. Mann'ın söz konusu Türkizimleri derlemek için başvurduğu kaynakları ortaya koymaktır. Mann tarafından kullanılan kaynaklar arasında, çeşitli Arnavut ve yabancı yazarlara (toplam 45 yazar) ait farklı türlerdeki eserler; Arbëreshë (İtalyan Arnavutları) yazarlarının yapıtları; eski Arnavut edebiyatı örnekleri; Geg ve Tosk lehçelerinde konuşulan halk dili örnekleri ile dönemsel dergi ve gazeteler yer almaktadır. HAED'de Türkçe kökenli kelimeler, Mann tarafından anlam açıklamasının hemen ardından parantez içinde "(TK)" notuyla belirtilmiştir. Bu ödünclemelerin tarihi, 15. yüzyıldan 20. yüzyıla kadar uzanmaktadır. Elde edilen verilere dayanarak, en fazla Türkizm örneğinin Fjaluer i Rii i Scypes [Bashkimi Cemiyeti'nin Kuzey Arnavutça-İtalyanca Sözlüğü, 1908] adlı eserde, ayrıca Angelo Leotti'nin (1937) ve Gustav Weigand'ın (1913) çalışmalarında yer aldığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonrasında, Mann Sözlüğü'nde (HAED) yer alan tüm Türkizm külliyyatı, o dönemde Arnavutların bilgi, bilim ve toplumsal yaşam alanlarındaki yansımalarına genel bir perspektif sunmak amacıyla terminolojik alanlara göre sınıflandırılmıştır. Yapılan inceleme sonucunda, bu kelime ve terimlerin büyük çoğunluğunun aşağıdaki terminolojik alanlara ait olduğu tespit edilmiştir: bitki örtüsü (botanik, tarım, ormancılık); insan ve fiziksel özellikleri, duygusal durumlar, akrabalık ilişkileri; ekonomi ve ölçü birimleri; teknoloji, elektronik, bilgisayarlar, inşaat ve mimarlık; tarım; avcılık (silahlar ve silahların muhafaza edildiği yerler); giyim-kuşam, örtüler, tekstil ürünleri, tekstil araç ve gereçleri. Sonuç olarak, bir dilin başka dillerle sürekli temas halinde olduğu bir durumda, o dilin "saflığı"ndan söz etmek mümkün değildir. Nitekim, ödünç kelimeler dilin sözcük dağarcığını, belirli bağlamlarda ortaya çıkan ve iletişimsel ihtiyaçlara karşılık veren çeşitli varyantlarla zenginleştirmektedir. Ayrıca hem dilsel hem de dil dışı etkenler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, *An Historical Albanian-English Dictionary*'de yer alan Türkçe kökenli sözcüklerin, Arnavut Dili Sözlüğü'nde (1954) daha yoğun biçimde temsil edildiği, buna karşın Arnavut Dili Sözlüğü'nde (2006) daha sınırlı ölçüde yer aldığı da gözlemlenmektedir.