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## **ARNAVUT DİASPORASINDAKİ TÜRKÇE UNSURLAR**

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### **ÖZET**

Bir ülkenin diasporası çok uzun bir zamandan beri ana yurtlarından ayrılarak başka bir ülkeye yerleşen ve bu arada dillerini, kültürlerini ve mili kimliğin diğer temel unsurlarını koruma çabasında olan topluluğu ifade eder. Diasporaların oluşumunda tarihi, siyasi, ekonomik birçok nedenin varlığından söz edilmektedir. Arnavut diasporası Kosova, Makedonya, Karadağ ve Sırbistan'daki azınlıklar da dâhil olmak üzere, resmi Arnavutluk toprakları dışında yaşayan ve Arnavut kökenli insanların oluşturduğu bir yayılım alanıdır.

Kosova savaşının bitmesinden sonra Arnavut Diasporası, haklarının geliştirilmesi ve bu haklar üzerine eğitimin bütün aşamalarının sağlanması gibi günlük hayatı kolaylaştıracak imkânların hayatın her alanına yayılarak uygulanması sürecini tecrübe etmiştir. Arnavut diasporası Türkiye'de, tıpkı Türk diasporasının Kosova'da veya daha hissedilir bir biçimde Prizren'de, Priştina'da, Gjilan'da, Vushtrri'de ve Paja'da bulunduğu gibi bulunmaktadır.

Arnavut dilinde Türkçe kelimelerin etkisi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, Kosova'da yıllar boyunca meydana gelen tarihi gelişmelerle bağlantı kurulmalıdır. Arnavutların yaşadıkları tarihi zorlukları bir kenara bırakırsak, dillerini koruma konusundaki hassasiyetleri ve dillerini yabancı kelimelerden arındırma duyarlılıkları her zaman ve her şartta geçerliliğini korumuştur. Ancak bir yabancı kelimeyi çıkarmak, özellikle söz konusu kelimenin Arnavutça karşılığı bulunmadığı durumlarda, pek de kolay olmamıştır. Arnavutçada Türkçe etkisinin daha çok ses bilgisi ve şekil bilgisi alanlarında görüldüğü

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araştırmacılar tarafından daha önce de zikredilmiştir. Ancak etkinin bununla sınırlı kaldığını söylemek pek mümkün değildir.

Türk dilinin sesleri ile Arnavut dilinin ses sistemi birbirine benzerlik göstermektedir. Ünlüler bakımından en önemli fark, Arnavut dilinde görülmeyen, ö sesinin Türk dilinde mevcut olmasıdır. Türk diliyle Arnavutça arasında ünsüzler açısından da birtakım farklar bulunmaktadır. Arnavutçanın ünsüzleri arasında c, q, gj, rr dikkat çekerken, Türkçede de Arnavutçada olmayan ğ ünsüzü vardır. Ses farklılıkları: Tr. Ü: Y (Arn.); “Y” Türkçede “j” olarak okunur. Tr. J: Zh (Arn.). Türk dilinde “C” ünsüzü yoktur (Arn. ts gibi), diğer taraftan Ş-she Arnavut dilinin “sh” gibidir. Arnavut dilinin, Türk dilinden farklı olarak, kendine has bazı ünsüzleri vardır: th yarı patlayıcı, dh diş-damak ünsüzü, c, x ve titreşimli al. Farklı kökeni olan dillerin farklı seslere sahip olması doğal bir durumdur, ancak Türkçe ve Arnavutçada olduğu gibi morfolojik benzerliklerin görülmesi ise ilginçtir; beshik - djep (beşik); axhami-i papërvojë (çocukça, tecrübesiz); hepisi-të gjithë (hepsi); bezdis-mërzi, shqetësoj (rahatsızlık); bojatis-ngjyëj (boya); avash-ngadalë (yavaşça); nejse-si do që të jetë puna (neyse, yine de); tamam/taman-pikërisht (tamam); hajde-eja (haydi,gel).

Son zamanlarda araştırmalarda Arnavutça ile Türkçe arasında dilbilimin dalları arasında sayılan söz dizimi, anlam bilimi gibi alanlar bakımından da bir takım etkileşimlerden söz edilmektedir. Arnavutçanın söz diziminde, yüklem sona bulunması gibi Türkçe cümle yapısını andıran özellikler görülmektedir: Tr. Müsafir Geldi / Arn.. Mysafiri erdhi / İng. the guest came, Standart Arnavutçada dizim aslında doğal haliyle “The guest came.” şeklindedir. Bu durum Türk dilinin Arnavutçaya etkisi bakımında dikkat çekici bir örnektir.

Dilsel küreselleşmenin genel dil evrimi ve dilsel yayınma konusunda bütün dillerde oluşturduğu baskıya rağmen Arnavut dilinde Türkçe anlam unsurlarının varlığı bilinmektedir. Arnavutçanın diyalektlerinde Türkçe kelimelerin eskiden beri takip edilen izleri bariz bir şekilde korunmuştur. Bu kelimeler Türkiye içinde yaşayan Arnavutların diyalektlerinde de korunmuştur. Arnavutların Arnavut topraklarından (Kosovo, Arnavutluk, o zamanki Makedonya, Doğu Kosova) Türkiye’ye gelmesi üzerinden uzun yıllar geçmiş ve Arnavutça ile Türk dili arasındaki temasların doğrudan olmasına rağmen, Arnavutçanın Türkiye’de konuşulan diyalektinde Arnavutça kelimelerin yanında Türkçe alıntılarının da muhafaza edildiği görülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Diaspora, ünlü, ünsüz, isim, sıfat, zamir, sayı, fiil, zarf, edat, bağlaç, ünlem

**ELEMENTS OF TURKISH WORDS IN ALBANIAN DIASPORA****ABSTRACT**

The Diaspora of a country presents the displaced people from their homeland to another country, who is trying to preserve their language, culture and other essential elements that identify the national authenticity. The Albanian Diaspora has spread its roots in Europe, the United States, Turkey and elsewhere, even in Russia.

After the end of the Kosovo war, the situation of the Albanian Diaspora experienced the advancement of their rights and their implementation in all fields of life, such as the education in all its levels as well as the opportunities for facilitating their daily lives. The Albanian Diaspora is present in Turkey the way the Turkish Diaspora is also present in Kosovo, concretely, in Prizren, Prishtina, Gjilan, Vushtrri and Peja.

Concerning the impact of the Turkish words on the Albanian language, we should make the connection with the historical developments over the years in Kosovo. Regardless of the life hardships that the Albanians experienced, their sense for preserving the language and the care for its purification have always been present, although there have been cases when such a thing was impossible, especially with words which had no equivalents in Albanian and could not be replaced by Albanian words. The Turkish influences on Albanian are found in phonetics and morphology.

The Turkish language sounds have similarities with the Albanian sound system. The Turkish language has only vowel *ö* different from Albanian language. While the Albanian consonants have *c, q, gj, rr*, while Turkish exceptionally has *ğ* opposite of the Albanian that does not have. Sound Differences: Tr. *Ü: Y* (Alb.); "Y" - reads as "j" in Turkish. While Tr. *J: Zh* (Alb). The Turkish language does not have the consonant "C" (in Alb. Like *ts*), as it has Albanian, while *Ş-* she, is like the "sh" of the Albanian language. Albanian language, unlike Turkish language, has the most unique consonants: *th* affricates, *dh*, alveolar *c, x* and sonant *al*. It is natural that languages of different linguistic origins differ from each other, but it is interesting when they come up with similarities, as are the Turkish / Albanian morphological similarities, such as: *beshtik-djep* (cradle); *axhami-i papërvojë* (childish, inexperienced); *hepisi-të gjithë* (all); *bezdis-mërzis, shqetësoj* (disturb); *bojatis-ngjyjej* (paint); *avash-ngadalë* (slowly); *nejse-si do që të jetë puna* (anyway, however); *tamam/taman-pikërisht* (precisely); *hajde-eja* (come).

Recently linguistic influences were also observed in the field of syntax, semantics, especially in linguistics. The linguistic influence within the syntax takes the place of the order of words, so in analogous way from Turkish we have: tr. *Müsafir Geldi* / alb. *Mysafiri erdhi* / Eng. the guest

came. So putting the verb at the end of the sentence, according to the Turkish scheme. While in the standard Albanian scheme is "the guest came".

The semantic words from Turkish, which continue to exist in Albanian language, are already known, despite the phenomenon of linguistic globalization that indirectly puts pressure on the general linguistic evolution and at the same time development and diffusion in all languages. It is evident that Albanian dialects preserve the actual traces of Turkish words in Albanian. They still continue to be preserved among Albanians living in Turkey. Although the migration of Albanians from the Albanian lands (Kosovo, Albania, then Macedonia, East Kosovo) to Turkey has taken place many years ago and the Albanian / Turkish language contact was direct, again it can be seen that dialectal Albanian spoken in Turkey has maintained Turkish borrowings in addition to Albanian words.

**Key words:** Diaspora, vowels, consonants, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections.

### 1. Introduction

The Albanian Diaspora has been formed over the years, forced and oppressed by the occupiers as well as the miserable financial situation. In order to analyse properly the Diasporas and the local dialects spoken by them, we should first analyse many socio-economic and political factors affecting them. Furthermore, politics is considered the main pillar for the formation and development of the Diaspora.

Language influences from Turkish to Albanian are mostly noticed in Prizren, Prishtina, Gjiilan, Vushtrri and Peja. Initially, they appeared in the cities, whereas today, they are widely spread, especially among the families which have family ties or education opportunities in Turkey.

Some of the Turkish influences on the Albanian dialects derive from the Turkish dialect spoken in Kosovo, for example, if we compare the Turkish language spoken in Turkey with the Turkish language spoken by its Diaspora in Kosovo, we shall see several differences, such as the case of the evolution of *g<gj*, *geldi:gjeldi* (Alb. came). Similar cases are numerous in Kosovo, in all the regions inhabited by the Turkish Diaspora. Special differences, however, concern the words that, the moment of entering the Albanian vocabulary, have experienced a change of meaning, e.g. *hasret - mall (longing)*, *djalë i vetëm (the only son)*. Some of these words have only experienced a phonetic change and they are still used, e.g. *gezdi-gjezdis (travel)*, *kibrit-qibrit (match)*.

The influence of the Turkish language on the Albanian language places us in the position of research oriented towards the phonetic and morphological aspect. In regard to the phonetic aspect, the found Turkish words, which have experienced a sound change in Albanian, according to the rules of changing the vowels and consonants, have been initially described. However, the emphasis will be placed on the sound change in one language that the other language lacks. Concerning the morphological aspect, the Turkish words will be

classified into distinct classes, i.e. categorized into the parts of speech, such as: nouns, adjectives, pronouns and others, what could bring a change of the lexical-grammatical category from Turkish into Albanian. It is imperative to mention here the morphological similarities and differences between these two languages (gender, number, words with *Dan*, *Da/De*, and prepositions).

Today, the Turkish Diaspora has the support of the actual Kosovo an administration and leadership. It has the right for education in all its levels, the right of using Turkish as an official language at the local level (when there are more than 3% of the Turkish population), and ample opportunities for employment in the vacant positions.

The issue that is raised here is whether the same thing applies to the Albanian Diaspora in Turkey as well as in other countries. Some countries have, indeed, given support and opportunities for advancement to the Albanians, whereas some others have only now started to provide their support.

It is known that the Turkish language belongs to the group of the Ural-Altai languages, spoken as dialects in the Balkans area, too. According to the structural classification of languages, the Turkish language belongs to the group of agglutinative languages because the suffixes/affixes added to the root of the words have the main role in forming and changing the words. The Turkish language does not have prefixes.

Turkish does not have the grammatical gender in nominal and verbal words either. These features distinguish this language from the group of Indo-European languages.

The geographical position of Turkey itself, as a connecting bridge between Europe and Asia, and economical, cultural, commercial, and touristic contacts, conditioned the close relations between Albanians and Turks. (Sopaj, M. & Koro, H, 2011:5).

Another feature of Turkish, which distinguishes it from Albanian, although not treated in this study, but noticed during the internal comparison of the respective languages, refers to the groups of words, sentences and other combinations which contain this construction scheme: noun + adjective+adverb, while the verbs is always found at the very end (Karahan, 1999, p. 12).

### **1.1. The scope of the phonetic aspect**

Phonetically, the sounds do not provide many differences between the languages. Of course, occasionally, there could be noticed some small differences, but in general, there are no obvious, enormous differences. This happens because of the concept of the human society and the language spread, unlike the conception of other sounds, obtained in different ways, starting from the physical phenomena to the artificial influences, especially the sounds obtained in the mechanical, computer way. Another factor of equilibration of the same sound spread is also the regional spread, as the same territory has over years shared the same language vicinity with the same language specifics. This applies to the Balkans territory subjected to these language influences: the Illyrian base/substrate, the Byzantine/adstrate, Greek+Slavic, and finally the Turkish influence. For this reason, the vowels and consonants of these languages are to some extent similar.

Today, the Turkish language has 29 letters (graphemes). The sounds of the Turkish language have left traces on the sound system of the Albanian language from the very first

moment of their contact. We can mention here the formation of the vowel ‘ë’. The vowels of Albanian are: *a, e, i, ë, o, -, u, y*, whereas the vowels of Turkish are: *a, e, i, ı, o, ö, u, ü*.

There are 7 common vowels in their phonetic system. The Turkish language has only one different vowel. This is the vowel *ö*, like the German *ö*.

Consonants:

In Albanian: *b, c, q, gj, ç, xh, d, f, g, -, h, j, k, l, ll, m, n, nj, p, r, rr, s, sh, t, v, z, zh*.

In Turkish: *b, -, -, -, ç, c, d, f, g, ğ, h, y, k, l, l, m, n, -, p, r, -, s, ş, t, v, z, j*.

In this comparison, these are the consonants that make the exception: *c, q, gj* and *rr* of the Albanian language, and *ğ* of the Turkish language, which Albanian lacks. In Albanian, *y* is used to mark the vowel *y*, which in Turkish implies the vowel *ü*. In Turkish, on the other hand, *y* marks the consonant *j*. Furthermore, in Turkish, the consonant *j* presents *zh*, whereas in Albanian, it is simply *j*. In Turkish, the consonant *ll* is written as *l*; *l* is also written as *l*, but in special cases, it is pronounced *ll*. The consonant *l*, when used with the vowels: *e, i, ö, ü*, is pronounced *l*, the same as *l* of the Albanian language. But, when used with: *a, u, o, i*, it is pronounced *ll*, like *ll* of Albanian.

In the Turkish alphabet, some of the letters correspond to those of the Albanian alphabet in this form: *c* like *xh* of Albanian, *ğ-a* syncope, *i-* like *ë* of Albanian, *İ-* like *I* of Albanian, *j-* like *zh* of Albanian, *ö-* like *y* of Albanian with a nasal tendency towards *o*, *ş-* like *sh* of Albanian, *ü-* like *y* of Albanian, and *y-* like *j* of Albanian (Sadikay, 1996, p. 7).

Albanian and Turkish also differ in regard to the stress of the words. Albanian applies the dynamic stress, whereas Turkish applies the musical stress. The stress position is also different. In Turkish, the stress falls on the final syllable, whereas in Albanian, it falls on the penultimate syllable. The consonants in the Albanian were classified by the manner of articulation and the point of articulation. According to the manner of articulation consonants were classified in voiced: *b, d, gj, g, x, xh, v, dh, z, zh, m, n, j, l, ll, r, rr*, voiceless: *p, t, q, k, c, d, f, th, s, sh, h*. (Beci, 2004: 39).

The Turkish language does not have the consonant “*c*” like Albanian, whereas *ç* is the same as the Albanian “*sh*”. It has no “*th*”, only “*t*”. Albanian, unlike Turkish, has these special consonants: the fricatives *th, dh*, the alveolar affricates *c, x*, and sonant *nj*.

The differences also lie in the Turkish vowel *ğ*, which Albanian lacks, whereas the Turkish *i* is *ë* in Albanian. Regarding the differences in the consonants between Albanian and Turkish, they include: *zh-* Albanian - *j-* Turkish, the sound *c* present only in Albanian, whereas the same letter *c*, in Turkish is pronounced *xh*.

The word *kaxxheq* alb. - In fact is the influence of Turkish dialect in Kosovo (Jable, E. 2010 and Doctorate Thesis), while through celestial has evolved the form it has today. Certainly in the Turkish language there is a form of ***kına gecesi: henna geldi; alb. Erdhi këna/ngjyra- colour***: alb. Henna came in, while in Albanian it is understood as the evening when the henna it is put in girl’s hand.

There are also some phonetic phenomena present when words are borrowed from Turkish into Albanian, such as:

A>E, *ferace-ferexhe (yashmak), nişaste-nisheste (starch)*

E>A, *emanet-amanet (testament), helal-hallall (halal)*,

E>I, *şerit– Shirit (tape)*

I > is reduced, *vakit-vakti (time)*

I>E, Ę, depending on the dialect, in Albanian: *şehir-shehër (city), izin-izën (permission)*

I>Y, *bilezik-byzylykë (bracelet), birader-byrazer (mate)*

O>A, *çarapa (conversational) (socks), tr. Çorap (Vajzović, 1999, p. 95).*

Other differences: ı>ë, Tr./Alb. *hanım–hanëm (lady), çapkın–çapkën (naughty), yastık–jastëk (pillow), kalıp–kallëp (mold), kallup (conversational) - (mold), bakër (copper), çadër (umbrella), kırbaç–kërbaç (whip).*

The Albanian accent is: 1. dynamic, 2. stable and non-mobile, 3. Falls on pre-stretch syllable. (Topalli, 2007). This means it is different from Turkish accent.

Words which are not palatalised: *bardak (glass), çardak (garret), çarshaf (sheet), dugme–Tur. düğme (botton), çoban–çoban (shepherd), Alb. xhep–Tur. cep (pocket), patëlxhan–Tur.patlıcan. Some other words of the Turkish origin: ocak-oxhak (chimney); zehir-zehri/helm (poison); şükr-şükür/shyqyr (thank God); ömr-ömür/ymër/jetë (life), pekmez-pekmez (pekmez), Alb. raki–Tur. rakı (raki), komşu-komshi (neighbour), bahçe-bahçe (garden), ütü-ujti (iron); kilim-qilim (rug); saray- saraj/pallat (palace), zayıf-zaif/dobët (weak); agglutinative: sütlü-aş=sütlaç (Hengirmen, 2002:71, 77).*

There are other changes: (Vajzović, 1999, p. 101): l>ll–*bulgur-bullgur (bulgur); n>l–finxhan–filxhan (cup), durbi-dylbi (binoculars); l>l–bilur(porcelain), fitil (fuse), shilte(hassock), kandil(cresset); n>nj–vişne/vishnje (sour cherry); m>m–tamam/tamam (exactly); m>is reduced–karamfil/karafil (clove); b>p–mekteb/mejtep (school (old)); c>xh–cevab/xhevap (news); t>d–tembel/dembel (lazy); k>g–kajtan/gajtan (purl); s>z–miras/miraz (inheritance), sanat/zanat (craft), müderis/myderriz (teacher), soluf/zulufë (forelocks), ugursuz/ogurzi (ominous); c, ç > xh–hancar/hanxhar (chopper), ilac/ilaç (medicine).*

Turkish words, which came from Arabic, are: *zaman-time, sarhoş-drunk, amber-barn, ispat-proof, dürbün-dyrbi/binoculars.* Ekrem Čaušević, (1996) the words *ağa-aga (sir)* put it in hiatus. (p. 30-39).

## 1.2. The scope of the morphological aspect

The morphological difference lies in the presence of certain parts of speech in one language (Turkish), and the absence of the same in the other language (Albanian). For example, the preposition against the postposition. Then, the grammatical categories, such as the absence of gender for the third person in Turkish -o, and the case change with *Da/De, Dan/Den* (në dhe nga - in and from).

In Turkish, the parts of speech are: the noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the numeral, the verb, the adverb, the postposition, the conjunction, the particle, the interjection (Polisi, 2002, p. 70).

The noun is defined as a part of speech that denotes the species and things, and it has the grammatical categories of gender, number, case, and definiteness and indefiniteness (I, Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe I- Morfologjia, 2009, p. 33). Based on their lexical meaning and their morphological features, in Albanian, nouns are divided into these groups: common and proper nouns, concrete and abstract nouns, collective nouns, and mass nouns (I, Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe I- Morfologjia, 2009, p. 33). This classification of nouns also applies to the

nouns in Turkish. The main difference here refers to the absence of the category of definiteness and indefiniteness in Turkish.

Common nouns: *bela-ja-ngatërresa* (trouble); *bidat-zakon i ri* (a new law); *dajre-vegël muzikore* (tambour); *dakikë-minutë* (minute); *dallgë-valë* (wave); *devër-epokë* (era); *dua-lutje* (prayer); *dynja-bota* (world); *evlat-pasardhës, fëmijë* (child); *gajle-brengë* (worry); *gjurulldi-rrëmuja* (mess); *gjynah-mëkat* (sin); *haber-lajm* (news); *hak-e drejta, shpërblimi* (the right/reward).

Proper nouns are the nouns of people and toponyms. Names of people: *Shaban, Din, Riza, Islam, Sani*, etc.

Concrete nouns: *bajrak-flamur* (flag); *bakshish-dhuratë për shërbime të vogla* (gift, tip); *bel-mesi i trupit* (waist); *bereqet-pasuri* (fortune); *beshik-djep* (cradle); *dajre-vegël muzikore* (tambour); *dallgë-valë* (wave); *damar-venë* (vein); *damkë-njollë, shenjë* (stain); *damlla-pika në tru* (apoplexy); *fërkem-gjurmë* (trace); *hajdut-hajn* (thief); *hajmali-shkrim i shkurtë për mbrojtje* (talisman).

Abstract nouns: *behane-shkak, pretext, e metë* (excuse, vice); *bela-ja-ngatërresa* (mess); *bereqet-pasuri* (fortune); *dallavere-mashtrime, gënjeshtër* (racket); *exheli-engjëlli i vdekjes* (Gabriel- the angel of death); *fesat-ngatërresë* (trouble); *gajle-brengë* (worry); *gazep-vuajtje, mundim* (suffering); *gjynah-mëkat* (sin); *hair/hajër-mirësi/mbarësi* (goodness); *hall-gjendje e vështirë, brengë* (concern).

Collective nouns: *dembelia-përtacia* (laziness); *jarania-miqësia* (friendship); *veresia-shitblerje pa para në duar/to buy things and postpone their payment - it is also used as an adverb -falas/for free. Kajmak* (cream) and *bozë* (boza) are also considered collective nouns.

Subsequently, we present the nouns of the masculine and feminine gender (indefinite and definite form, singular number)

They end with *-u, i*: *beshiku* (cradle), *vakti* (time), *sabahu* (dawn), *akshami* (dusk)

They end with *-e*: *qemane* (violin), *sandale* (sandals), *papuçe* (slippers), *hise* (a piece of inheritance), *dugme* (button), *teneqe* (tin), *pite* (pie), *çeshme* (tap), *hapsane* (prison).

They end with *-a*: *çorapë/a* (socks), *aga* (aga), *mulla* (mullah), *pasha* (pasha), *oda* (chamber), *sofra* (a round traditional table)

The following nouns have the same form for the singular and plural number: *saksi* (flowerpot), *okllai* (rolling pin), *kuti* (box), *kapi* (door), *kajsi* (apricot), *tepsi* (baking pan), *sini* (plate), *tapi* (land patent), *çarshi* (downtown).

In Albanian, the plural endings are: *-ë, -e, -a, -nj, -ra, -ër, -enj, -inj* (Ethem Likaj, 2013, p. 51).

Plural endings: *-çija/xhija, -lija*, e.g. *bostanxhinjtë* (watermelon sellers), *kafexhinjtë* (coffee sellers), *esnaflijntë* (the best craftsmen), *pazarlinjtë* (tradesmen), *sevdallinjntë* (jolly men), *shehërlinjntë* (city people), *zanatlinjtë* (craftsmen).

With the ending *-başa*: *subash* (nice, witty man, adviser), *harambash* (gangster).

When they end with *-t*: *adet* (custom), *amanet* (testament), *bereqet* (fortune), *xhenet* (paradise), *kiamet* (doomsday), *milet* (people), *vilajet* (vilayet), *siklet* (discomfort).

When they end with *-e*: *xhenaze* (corpse), *xhezve* (coffeepot), *medrese* (madrasah), *mesele* (shebang), *idare* (grocery), *fajde* (usury) (Vajzoviç, 1999, p. 141).



With the ending *aç*: *bakraç* (large copper bowls)

With the ending *ka*: *hyzmeçarka/hyzmeqarja* (maid), *myslimanka/myslimanja* (muslim)

Plural endings *-ler*: *begler* (gentlemen); *-at*: *jaranat* (mates), *-et*: *tyrbet* (tombs), *shiltet* (hassocks). Nouns used only in the plural number “pluralia tantum”: *dimitë* (women's baggy trousers gathered at the ankles), *shallvaret* (baggy pantaloons), *makazat/ Alb. gërshërët* (scissors).

Adjectives with the ending *-ç* get a pejorative meaning: *fshatarçe/fshatçe* (in the peasants' way), *malësorçe* (in the highlanders' way). A special feature of Albanian is the nominalization of adjectives. This implies the use of the definite articles, a phenomenon that cannot be encountered in Turkish. Some adjectives, which are considered old formations or come from a foreign source, and whose form has remained unaltered, do not change their gender, number and case either, e.g. *allafrënga* (modern), *allaturka* (old-fashioned), *axhami* (childish), *belik* (braid) (*Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe 1*, 2002, p.162).

Qualifying adjectives: *ahmak-budalla-i marrë* (foolish); *all-i kuq, i mërdhezur* (red); *axhami-i papërvojë* (childish, inexperienced); *azgan-i madh, trim* (brave); *batall-e lënë pas dore* (abandoned, ignored); *bilmez-i padijshëm* (nescient); *berbat-i ndotur, i keq* (dirty); *beter-i keq, i shëmtuar* (bad, ugly); *bet-i mirë, i bukur*, (good, good-looking); *bilur- i bardhë, kristal* (white, crystal); *çapkën-i hedhur pas dëfrimeve, i prapë* (naughty); *dembel-përtac* (lazy); *domuz-derr-kokëderr* (pig); *ezmer-i zeshkët* (swarthy); *fodull-mendjemadh* (conceited); *fukara-i varfër* (poor); *gjytyrim-i çalë, i ngathët, i paralizuar* (lame, clumsy, paralysed); *harbut-horr, i poshtër* (cad); *jeshil-ngjyrë e blertë* (green); *katil-vrasës* (murderous); *kaur-i pafe* (godless); *matuf-trutharë, plak* (dotard); *mavi-ngjyrë e kaltër* (blue); *perdesyz-i pacipë* (shameless); *pis-i papastër* (filthy); *qafir-i pabesë, tradhtar* (traitorous); *qelibar-i kulluar, i pastër* (amber, clean); *qerrata-kokëçarës, dredharak* (troublesome, cunning); *rezil-i poshtër* (infamous); *sertë-idhnak* (petulant); *tangallë-duarthatë* (empty-handed), *taze-i freskët* (fresh); *tutkun:tru-trashë* (slow-witted); *viran-i mjerë, batall, i shkretë* (miserable) *zaif-i dobët, i sëmurë* (weak, ill).

Pronouns: *çeshit çeshit: lloj-lloj* (kinds of)/ indefinite pronoun; *filan* (akëcili, cילו/whoever/whichever)-indefinite pronoun; *turli/tyrli* (conversational lloj-lloj), *gjithfarësoj* (all kinds of); *hepisi-të gjithë* (all).

Numerals: *allti*, from the numeral 6 derives the meaning of the gun; *birinxhi*, from this numeral (in Turkish - the first) in Albanian we have the adverb of quantity: a high quality, of the best quality; *okë-masë për matje, prej 1283 gramë* (measure, 1283 gr.); *samtin-centimetër* (centimetres). When the numeral is used to indicate the time, the expression *a quarter* is placed after the noun. E.g. *Ky ishte treni i mallrave i orës dy e një çerek* / This was the goods train of a quarter past two. (*Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe 1*, 2002:214).

Verbs: *angllatis-shpjegoj* (explain); *azdis-u rrit tej mase, u tërbua* (grew excessively); *bajalldisem-mekem, pakem* (swoon); *bastis-kontrolloj befas/dhunshëm* (raid); *batis-shpartalloj, asgjësoj* (shatter, annihilate); *begenis-pëlqej* (like); *bezdis-mërzis, shqetësoj* (disturb); *bojatis-ngjyjej* (paint); *bitis-përfundoj* (finish); *bujrëm-urdhëroni* (come, welcome); *çakërdis-u shpërnda* (scatter); *çalltis-bëj muzikë, hallakatem* (play music, be dispersed); *çatalloj-ndërlikoj, përziej* (complicate); *dalldis-jepet pas diçkaje* (rapture, get addicted);

*degdis-syrgjynos (deport); dertoj-ankohem(complain); dërdëllit-llomotit, flet kot (gibber); hallakat-shpërndaj (disperse); hallashtis-ia bëj hallall dikujt/e fal (forgive); katranos-ndërlíkoj (foul up); kavërdis-skuq, fërgoj(fry); kurtalis- shpëtoj, rregulloj, ia bëj zgjidhjen (rescue, solve); kurulldis-vendoset e zgjat qafën (stretch the neck); lazëm-nevojitet, duhet (need); leqit-po e largoj (disown); bëjmë llaf-bisedojmë, bëjmë muhabet (converse); pishman-u pendua (regret); rehatoj-mbarështoj, qetësoj (settle, calm); rixha-bëj kërkesë, lutje (request, beg), sajdis-respektoj/sajgi-bisedore (respect, please); sakatoj-gjymtoj, dëmtoj, bëj keq (mangle); sëkëlldis-shqetësoj, trishtoj (bother, sadden); syrgjynos-internoj, migroj (banish, migrate); shastis-habis, hutoj (mystify, disorient); shegas-ngacmon dikë, bën shaka (tease); e zehroj- e pikëlloj (sadden).*

Adverbs: *alamet-tejet, shumë (a lot); açik-haptas, qartë, veçmas (openly, clearly, distinctly); ashiqare-haptas (openly), avash-ngadalë (slowly); badihava-falas (for free); bajat-jo e freskët, e mërzitshme (old, boring); bajagi-goxha, mjaft, bukur do (pretty much); baras comes from beraber (Tur.- the same scale, equally); belesh-falas (for free); bitevi/bytevi-pa shkëputje, i tërë, kudo (entirely, incessantly); boll-mjaft, shumicë (plenty); bosh-zbrazët (empty); bytyn-krejt dogri-menjëherë, direkt (completely, immediately); esëll-pa ngrënë e pa pirë (sober); elteme-bezdisshëm (annoyingly); gafil-pakujdesshëm (carelessly), sefte-fillimi, së pari (initially); serbes/serbez-ndf. lirisht, pa druajtje (freely); shybe-pasiguri, mëdyshje (hesitantly); tek-adv. vetëm (just); tek-tuk-rrallë (rarely), aty-këtu (here and there); tebdil-ndryshe, i maskuar (differently, disguisedly); teklif-pa druajtje (fearlessly); telef-an expression that accompanies the verbs/i rraskapitur/i lodhur (dog-tiredly); teslim-gjendje e keqe (tiringly); toptan-krejtësisht, tërësisht, përnjëherë (all, at once); ukubet (popullore)-hukubet-i dënuar, tepër i keq (ugly, disastrously); vaktile-dikur, që prej shumë kohësh (for a long time, for a while ); yst-lartë (highly); yrysh-sulm, hov (attackingly); zaten- në të vërtetë, tamam (indeed, in fact); zor-vështirë (hard). The adverb with the suffix –çe with Turkish origin brings several forms, such as: budallallëqe (foolishness), çapkënçe (naughtily), hajduçe-hajdutçe (stealingly) (Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe 1, 2002, p. 375). The suffix –çe with Turkish origin forms adverbs from nouns, with pejorative meaning, such as: budallallëkçe (foolishly), çapkënçe (naughtily), derrçe (piggily), fshatarçe, fshaçe-fshatçe (peasantly), hajduçe-hajdutçe (stealingly), halldupçe (carelessly), këmbësorçe (pedestrianly), qençe (doggily), partizançe (partisanly). In many cases, this suffix has been replaced by the suffix – (i) sht (Newmark, 1982, p. 228).*

Conjunctions: *ama-por, veçse (but); nejse-si do që të jetë puna (anyway, however)*

Particles: *bash-mu (very, precisely); besbeli-përnjëmend (really); bezbeli-sigurisht (certainly); bile-madje (even); bigajrihak-pa arsye, pa të drejtë (reasonlessly); demek-domethënë (meaning); enkas-kastile, bash për këtë (purposely); helbete/elbete- ndoshta (eventually), tamam/taman-pikërisht (precisely); tybe- kur betohemi (when we swear); vallahi- përbetimi (when we want to assure someone that we are telling the truth).*

Interjections: *aferim-bravo (bravo); allahile-pash Zotin (for God, swear); aman-shpreh pakënaqësi, lutje (it expresses discontent; it is also used to beg); bismilah - thënie para ndonjë veprimi-të fillojmë (an expression used before we start something (religious); ejvallah-faleminderit (thank you); hajde-eja (come); hoshgjelldën-mirë se erdhët-*

*conversational (welcome); inshallah/ishalla - conversational - shpresoj, dhëntë Zoti (hopefully, may God grant it); jarabi- O Zot! (Oh God!)*

*Selam-përshëndetje (greetings) - conversational= mirëdita (good afternoon); shyqyr-shprehje mirënjohjeje, kënaqësie e gëzimi (an expression of satisfaction, finally); meazallah-thënie:mos e dhëntë Zoti (God forbid!); medet-dhembje, keqardhje (plea, pain, pity); pyf/pah-pasthirrmë kur fryjmë (an interjection used when we blow); vajmedet-pasthirrmë keqardhjeje (an interjection of pity); vaj-bubu - sa keq (so bad, pity).*

The names of the countries with oriental descent are: Azizi, Hamidi (Obiliq), Hani I Elezit, Ballaban and Hajvali in Prishtina, Karaçica in Shtime, Hatmaxha (Prizren), Qerim (Gjakova). (Baliu, 2012).

## 2. Conclusion

The Albanian language belongs to the Indo-European family of languages; therefore, the relations of the similarities have been obvious since earlier times, without adding the influences of other non-Indo-European languages. Foreign words have entered in the Albanian vocabulary occasionally, depending on the change of the occupiers during the history. Initially, the foreign words influenced the vocabulary in general, and after that, according to the social divisions and the field of socio-linguistic profilisation, such as: administration, religion, education, military system, etc. They have entered the general vocabulary under the conditions of centuries of direct contacts of the Albanians with the languages of the occupiers or the neighbors, thus being mixed with the native vocabulary, whereas recently, through amicable contacts of open borders between Kosovo and Turkey, mainly through the roads of commercial development and the family proximity between the Kosovans and the Albanians living in Turkey. The language preserves many older forms, giving thus a sort of a mirror of the culture, history and the real situation of the society. Although many words have preserved their old forms, as the time went by, they have obtained content, and some have changed their structure, especially when adjusting to the grammatical system of Albanian. The borrowed language element does not go back to the language of its origin; furthermore, it has the tendency to adjust to the phonological and graphic norms of the language whose vocabulary it has entered. In this context, it is also worth mentioning the superiority of a people or of a culture in a certain field. The differences between Albanian and Turkish concern both the vowels and the consonants, as Turkish has *ğ-jumushagën*, (Non-translatable in Alb.), whereas Albanian lacks it; Albanian has the consonants: *q, ç, gj, xh*, whereas Turkish has only the consonant: *c, ç< shq. xh, ç*.

Regarding the differences in the structural level, according to the parts of speech, Albanian distinguishes the prepositions, whereas Turkish places emphasis on the postposition.

Phonetically, the special difference refers to the sound changes from Turkish into Albanian, whereas morphologically, the existence of certain grammatical categories in one language, as opposed to the absence of the same in the other language.

Concerning the word-formation influence from Turkish, the suffixes have been more productive than other forms, mainly with: *-li, -xhi, -llëk*.

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