EXAMINING THE LINGUISTIC TAPESTRY OF GLOBALIZATION: STRUCTURAL BORROWINGS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Redefining economies, cultures, language dynamics, and societies worldwide, globalization has become one of the hallmarks of the contemporary era. The impact of this phenomenon in language is examined in this article, with a particular emphasis on structural borrowings from English into Albanian.

Theoretical Framework: Scientific criteria have been chosen to determine whether the linguistic data are internal constructions of the language or structural borrowings from English, and to examine the extent to which a global language like that has influenced the structure of 'small' languages like Albanian.

Methodology: Thirty-three new constructions were chosen from Albanian textual media, which were then split into groups examined in detail according to their semantic and syntactic features.

Findings: Fifty-five percent of native speakers accept semantic-syntactic borrowings from English, which exhibit synonymy and compete with existing normative constructions. Borrowings enhancing the semantics of Albanian are welcome, while those affecting syntactic structure and leading to ambiguity, meaninglessness, and ungrammaticality are not.

Research Practical and Social Implication: The knowledge of how syntactic-semantic systems can be modified and impacted by interaction with other language systems is increased by this work. Simultaneously, it advances our understanding of the social dimensions of language use, including language planning and identity maintenance in the area of globalization.

Originality/Value: The connections between ‘small’ languages like Albanian and world culture have not received adequate consideration. This study advances our understanding of how globalization impacts communication between speakers of diverse languages and cultural backgrounds by shedding light on the process of structural borrowings.

Keywords: Globalization, Linguistic Diversity, Structural Borrowings, Innovation, Prestige.

EXAMINANDO A TAPEÇARIA LINGUÍSTICA DA GLOBALIZAÇÃO: EMPRÉSTIMOS ESTRUTURAIS

RESUMO

Objectivo: Redefinindo economias, culturas, dinâmicas linguísticas e sociedades em todo o mundo, a globalização tornou-se uma das marcas da era contemporânea. O impacto deste fenômeno na língua é examinado neste artigo, com especial ênfase nos empréstimos estruturais do inglês para o albanês.

Enquadramento Teórico: Critérios científicos foram escolhidos para determinar se os dados linguísticos são construções internas da língua ou empréstimos estruturais do inglês, e para examinar até que ponto uma língua global como esta influenciou a estrutura de línguas “pequenas” como o albanês.

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Metodología: Trinta e três novas construções foram escolhidas a partir de meios textuais albaneses, que foram então divididas em grupos examinados detalhadamente de acordo com suas características semânticas e sintáticas.

Resultados: Cinquenta e cinco por cento dos falantes nativos aceitam empréstimos semântico-sintáticos do inglês, que exibem sinonímia e competem com construções normativas existentes. Os empréstimos que melhoram a semântica do albanês são bem-vindos, enquanto aqueles que afetam a estrutura sintática e levam à ambiguidade, à falta de sentido e à agramaticalidade não o são.

Implicações práticas e sociais de pesquisa: O conhecimento de como os sistemas sintático-semânticos podem ser modificados e impactados pela interação com outros sistemas linguísticos é aumentado por este trabalho. Simultaneamente, avança a nossa compreensão das dimensões sociais do uso da língua, incluindo o planeamento linguístico e a manutenção da identidade na área da globalização.

Originalidade/Valor: As ligações entre línguas “pequenas” como o albanês e a cultura mundial não receberam a devida consideração. Este estudo avança a nossa compreensão de como a globalização impacta a comunicação entre falantes de diversas línguas e origens culturais, lançando luz sobre o processo de empréstimos estruturais.


EXAMEN DEL TAPIZ LINGÜÍSTICO DE LA GLOBALIZACIÓN: PRÉSTAMOS ESTRUCTURALES

RESUMEN

Propósito: Al redefinir las economías, las culturas, la dinámica lingüística y las sociedades en todo el mundo, la globalización se ha convertido en una de las características distintivas de la era contemporánea. En este artículo se examina el impacto de este fenómeno en el lenguaje, con especial énfasis en los préstamos estructurales del inglés al albanés.

Marco teórico: Se han elegido criterios científicos para determinar si los datos lingüísticos son construcciones internas del idioma o préstamos estructurales del inglés, y para examinar hasta qué punto un idioma global como ese ha influido en la estructura de idiomas "pequeños" como el albanés.

Metodología: Se eligieron treinta y tres nuevas construcciones de medios textuales albaneses, que luego se dividieron en grupos examinados en detalle según sus características semânticas y sintácticas.

Hallazgos: El cincuenta y cinco por ciento de los hablantes nativos aceptan préstamos semántico-sintáticos del inglés, que exhiben sinonímia y compiten con las construcciones normativas existentes. Los préstamos que mejoran la semántica del albanés son bienvenidos, mientras que aquellos que afectan la estructura sintáctica y conducen a ambigüedad, falta de sentido y agramaticalidad no lo son.

Implicaciones prácticas y sociales de la investigación: este trabajo aumenta el conocimiento de cómo los sistemas sintático-semánticos pueden modificarse e impactarse mediante la interacción con otros sistemas lingüísticos. Al mismo tiempo, avanza nuestra comprensión de las dimensiones sociales del uso del lenguaje, incluida la planificación lingüística y el mantenimiento de la identidad en el área de la globalización.

Originalidad/Valor: Las conexiones entre lenguas “pequeñas” como el albanés y la cultura mundial no han recibido la atención adecuada. Este estudio avanza nuestra comprensión de cómo la globalización impacta la comunicación entre hablantes de diversos idiomas y orígenes culturales al arrojar luz sobre el proceso de préstamos estructurales.

Palabras clave: Globalización, Diversidad Lingüística, Préstamos Estructurales, Innovación, Prestigio.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Researchers from several disciplines, including linguistics, have become interested in the study of globalization as a result of the increasing significance of borders and the prevalence of interactions between individuals from around the world in today's world. Language, which is sometimes seen as the foundation of cultural identity, evolves profoundly and significantly as nations and cultures around the world blend and affect one another (Thomason 1992, Hannerz 1996, Mufwene 2012, Auer 2013). Scholars define the term ‘globalization’ differently depending on its use in political, media, economic, or social science discourses (Hopkins 2002, Morris 2003, James 2006, Steger & James 2010, Zimmerer 2006, Joshi 2009, James & Steger 2019). Something's fundamental significance and relationship to modernity or the state of affairs are always its starting points. No culture has been able to resist the pressures of globalization in the modern world, and they are all vulnerable to them. As such, the globalization drive has an impact on language as well. The primary means by which a race or culture is identified is through its language. It is a person's way of expressing his feelings and thoughts. Language and culture serve as a people's binding agents; without them, they vanish, as Jay (2001) notes. Numerous linguists and scholars who have stressed the significance of language in a culture and the fact that a culture would lose its identity if it were to continue without its language (Bauman & Briggs 2003, Woolard 2008, McLelland 2021, Hernández 2023).

Globalization brings linguistic components from one language to another and speeds up language progress (Nikols 2012, Blake 2001). Syntactic constructions across languages may converge as a result of this evolutionary process, which is taking place over a long period of time (Pennycook 2007, 2009, 2010). Language patterns from other language systems are adopted for a variety of reasons, the primary one being the pressing necessity for communication in an international setting. The power and prestige of a language also compel speakers of other languages to adopt its grammatical rules, which is why structural borrowings are common in today's globalized culture (Matras 2009, Pennycook 2010). Languages may converge or simplify as a result of borrowing syntactic structures from one another, which could undermine distinctive linguistic traits and cultural expressions (Crystal 2004, Wright 2004).

Speakers in multilingual cultures negotiate their identities through language practices and choice as they traverse diverse linguistic landscapes. Perceptions of social status, educational attainment, and cultural capital can be impacted by the incorporation of structural features from dominant languages, which can strengthen power dynamics and inequality.

Research on structural interactions in ‘small’ languages like Albanian in a global society has not been sufficiently focused. The purpose of this work is to advance this area.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The phenomenon of globalization is intricate and diverse, influencing many facets of society, including language. The cross-border exchange of concepts, data, and linguistic traits has been made easier by the growing interdependence and integration of economies, cultures, and communities. As a result, structural borrowing – the adoption and incorporation of parts of one language's syntax into another – has become more common (Harris & Campbell 1995, Hannerz 1996). Blake (2001) asserts that there is proof of a worldwide tendency brought about by the political hegemony of international languages, particularly English. The emergence of a global linguistic area, loss of diversity and overrepresentation of the typology represented by these languages, and even the shaping of other languages' grammar through syntactic borrowing are all well-known consequences of dominance (Nichols 1992, Odegova & Zabulionite 2014). But the tendency extends beyond syntax; language globalization is entwined with cultural and societal globalization (Pennycook 2009 & 2010, Almanea 2023).

According to one perspective, globalization is a process that spreads hegemonic regimes –like the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia – along with their intellectual, linguistic, military, and technological cultures, making the world increasingly uniform (Crystal 2000 & 2004, Dalby 2002, Maffi 2001, Phillipson 2003). It should be noted, though, that the universal grammatical qualities that scholars have been studying for almost a century are very distinct from the uniformity of linguistic features that can arise in a language. These later studies focus on identifying shared characteristics between the deep and surface structures of all human languages (Chomsky 1982, Cook 1988, Lindsay 1997, Croft 2000, Carnie 2002, Haspelmath 2008).

Since languages and cultures have always interacted, the phenomenon of language borrowing predates even the process of globalization. Researchers have long acknowledged that no language is entirely pure; borrowings are a common occurrence in all languages (Sapir 1921, Labov 1972, Milroy & Milroy 2000). Languages are independent systems that interact
with one another to bridge gaps in the lexico-grammatical representation of the host language or because one language has a higher social status than another (Thomason 2001, Winford 2003, Matras 2009). The borrowing of structural categories is brought up to par with the sociolinguistic and cultural aspects (Thomason & Kaufman 1988). It is possible to view globalization as a linguistic convergence catalyst, creating environments that make it easier for structural features to move between languages (David 1997). The ‘deterritorialization’ of identity has resulted from the rapid dissemination of linguistic influences across national and cultural borders brought about by the growth of mass media, international travel, and digital communication platforms (Appadurai 1992). As a result, languages change and adapt to meet the demands of speakers in an increasingly globalized society for communication, giving rise to novel syntactic structures and hybrid language forms. The borrowing process has only become more intense, complex, and rapid as a result of globalization.

There are two opposing views among linguists about borrowing, particularly in relation to linguistic structure. This rejection of them as foreign constructions by the purists is common not only for 'big' languages such as French, German, etc., but also for 'small' languages like Albanian (Totoni 1991, Lafe 2008, Përnaska, 1996, Mansaku 2022, Shkurtaj 2015, Lloshi 2022, Memushaj 2002). Language purists select adaptation strategies that conceal the origin of imported words because, as Wright (2004) claims, evidence from numerous languages demonstrates that they are more receptive to foreign words and constructions if they are camouflaged.

Many processes, including code-switching, calques, and convergence, lead to syntactic borrowings (Thomason & Kaufman 1992, Harris & Campbell 1995, McLaughlin 2020). Changing languages during a conversation is known as code-switching, and it frequently entails combining grammatical features from several languages (Harris & Campbell 1995, Croft 2000, Thomason 1998 & 2001, Winford 2003). In today's globalized environment, direct translations of foreign language idioms are not uncommon (Matras 2009, Auer 2013). When speakers of other languages interact and get exposed to one other’s syntactic patterns, convergence happens (Enninger 1979, Huffines 1988, Grant 2012). But before a structural (syntactic) construction can truly be considered a part of the language, it must first go through the codification process, which is frequently thought of as a component of language standardization. Since the prescription influences usage, language standardization is acknowledged in the scientific literature to be an ideological process (Gal & Irvine 2019, McLelland 2021), and linguistic purism is a part of it (Thomas 1991, Woolard 2008, Nils and Nesse 2012, Beal 2012). (Labov 1972, Milroy & Milroy 2000, Rutten & van der Wal 2014, McLelland, 2014).
3 METHODOLOGY

Commonly recognized standards for determining whether we are dealing with internal syntactic formations of a language are studies of Haugen (1972), Quirk et al. (1985), Milroy & Milroy (1985), Devitt (1989), Wardhaugh (1999), Biber et al. (1999), Booij (2003), Hornberger (2006), Lenz & Plewnia (2010), Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015). All syntactic constructions that have not yet been documented in standard Albanian dictionaries and grammars will be referred to as ‘new structural constructions’. The new syntactic constructions need to follow the established grammatical norms in the relevant language and must nonetheless satisfy the meaningfulness requirement, i.e. it must make sense to language speakers, even if it is produced in accordance with an established syntactic model. Furthermore, new constructions should fulfill the criterion of acceptability. A syntactic construction’s likelihood of occurring in a language, increases with its density of use, particularly when it pertains to the establishment or maintenance of the socio-linguistic group's identity. However, linguistic studies of Western languages reveal that features with low usage frequency frequently have high acceptability ratings. This implies that acceptability and frequency of use must be closely viewed.

From written media in Albanian, authors have gathered novel syntactic constructions, which are then grouped and analyzed according to their syntactic and semantic characteristics. The data are further examined to see if they are structural borrowings from English or whether they meet the requirements to be classified as an internal creation of Albanian.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Thirty-three different structural models, reflecting novel syntactic constructions, were gathered from the Albanian daily media. These constructions are typically structural borrowings from English, while calques occur less frequently. The acceptance of new structural constructions that were influenced by English and entered Albanian is depicted in Figure 1. According to our research data, 55% of language speakers accept them, which is a high percentage. The concurrence between the new and existing normative constructions in Albanian is shown in Figure 2.
Figure 1
The acceptance of new structural constructions that were influenced by English and entered Albanian

![Graph showing the acceptance of new constructions compared to existing normative constructions](image)

Source: Authors, 2024

Figure 2
The concurrence between the new and existing normative constructions in Albanian

![Graph showing the concurrence between new and existing constructions](image)

Source: Authors, 2024

We have categorized the new items into nine groups according to their syntactic and semantic characteristics, which will be presented and examined in more depth below.

Table 1
Eliminating the preposition between the verb and the noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Votoj deputetin. 'I vote the deputy.'</td>
<td>Votoj për deputetin. 'I vote for the deputy.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestoj vendimin e gjykatës. 'I protest the court's decision.'</td>
<td>Protestoj kundër vendimit të gjykatës. 'I protest against the court's decision.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumi vërshoi fshatin. 'The river flooded the village.'</td>
<td>Lumi vërshoi në fshat. 'The river flooded in the village.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xhandarmëria vërshoi vendbanimet shqiptare. 'Gendarmerie flooded the Albanian settlements.'</td>
<td>Xhandarmëria vërshoi në vendbanimet shqiptare. 'Gendarmerie flooded in the Albanian settlements.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The phrase *votoj deputetin* ‘I vote the deputy’, which appears in Table 1, is unusual in Albanian since it is uncommon to convey the semantic role of the beneficiary in the accusative case. There are no semantic differences between *votoj dikë* ‘I vote someone’ and *votoj për dikë* ‘I vote for someone’, hence the semantic difference is not what drives the structural difference. Concerning the construction *protestoj vendimin e dikujt* ‘to protest someone’s decision’, the change in the valency model of the Albanian verb is at issue. It has been altered without any requirement for a better communication, it adds no new meaning, and the result is ungrammaticality. The constructions *lumi vërshoi fshatin* ‘the river flooded the village’ and *xhandarmëria vërshoi vendbanimet shqiptare* ‘garmanderie flooded Albanian settlements’ contain accusative locative complements, which renders them ungrammatical in Albanian. We are obviously dealing with the adoption of the English syntactic structure. There is no grammatical or semantic necessity for this adoption in Albanian. It doesn't add anything novel to the language; in fact, it causes needless confusion by competing with the normative constructions that an Albanian native speaker employs in spoken and written communication. The English language's prestige is the only factor driving this occurrence. Linguists, on the other hand, generally blame journalists and translators for not knowing their mother tongue properly and using stereotyped and ugly English structures (Totoni 1991; Pernaska 1996; Shkurtaj 2015; Lloshi 2022; Memushaj 2002; Lafe 2008).

### Table 2

**Replacement of preposition ‘për’ (for) with ‘mbi’ (about)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuk ia lejoj vetes të mendoj mbi gjëra që s’më takojnë mua.</td>
<td>‘I don't allow myself to think about things that don't belong to me.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dëshmoj mbi përgjakjen e Jugut shqiptar.</td>
<td>‘I bear witness for the bloodshed of the Albanian South.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informohuni mbi zhvillimet më të fundit në fushën e shkencës.</td>
<td>‘Get informed about the latest developments in the field of science.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flisni mbi trupin, por edhe mbi ndjenjat.</td>
<td>‘Talk about the body, but also about feelings.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njerëzit japin mendime mbi drejtësinë në Kosovë.</td>
<td>‘People give opinions on justice in Kosovo.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 provides examples where the preposition *mbi* ‘on’ appears in place of the preposition *për* ‘for’. While some of the new constructions within this typology seem quite familiar to Albanian speakers, others are quite alien to them. As a result, phrases like *ndëryshin/infomohem/dëshmoj mbi diçka* ‘intervene/be informed/testify about something’ are
perceived as unnatural and have very low acceptance. The corresponding constructions that include the use of the preposition për ‘for’ are regularly seen in spoken language. New constructions that convey a process of thinking about a particular topic or issue, like mendoj mbi diçka, flas mbi diçka and gjykoj mbi diçka ‘I think/talk/judge about something’ have enriched the semantic and grammatical synonymy in academic writing. Thus, they bring innovation by helping with the processing of the registers of standard Albanian.

Table 3
Replacement of preposition ‘për’ (for) with ‘rreth’ (around/about)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tregoni disa fakte interesante rreth jetës suaj. ‘Tell some interesting facts about your life.’</td>
<td>Tregoni disa fakte interesante për jetën tuaj. ‘Tell some interesting facts for your life.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajo flet tërë kohen rreth shiatëzanisë së saj. ‘She talks all the time about her pregnancy.’</td>
<td>Ajo flet tërë kohen për shiatëzaninë e saj. ‘She talks all the time for her pregnancy.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mësoni më shumë rreth kancerit. ‘Learn more about cancer.’</td>
<td>Mësoni më shumë për kancerin. ‘Learn more for cancer.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuk ia vlen të bisedoj rreth kësaj gjëje. ‘It is not worth talking about this thing.’</td>
<td>Nuk ia vlen të bisedoj për këtë gjë. ‘It is not worth talking for this thing.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preposition rreth ‘about’ instead of the preposition për ‘for’ is regularly seen in constructions such as bisedoj/flas/jap fakte/bëj bisedime/bie në konsensus rreth diçkaje presented in Table 3. In linguistic registers, the preposition rreth is used exclusively in formal discourse, mainly in written language. These borrowings from English have already become part of Albanian and no longer feel foreign.

Table 4
Replacement of preposition ‘për’ (for) with ‘ndaj’ (to/of)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keni kontaktuar kujdesin ndaj klientit. ‘You have contacted care of the customer.’</td>
<td>Keni kontaktuar kujdesin për klientin. ‘You have contacted care for the customer.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruaja duhet të kujdeset ndaj burrit të saj. ‘A wife should take care of her husband.’</td>
<td>Gruaja duhet të kujdeset për burrin e saj. ‘A wife should take care for her husband.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tregoj kujdes ndaj dhëmbëve. ‘I take care of my teeth.’</td>
<td>Tregoj kujdes për dhëmbët. ‘I take care for my teeth.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shtfaq interes ndaj dhuratave. ‘Show interest to gifts.’</td>
<td>Shtfaq interes për dhuratat. ‘Show interest for gifts.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komentoj objekte të izoluara ndaj publikat. ‘Comment isolated objects to the public.’</td>
<td>Komentoj objekte të izoluara për publikun. ‘Comment isolated objects for the public.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nowadays, the phrase kujdesi ndaj klientit ‘customer care’ is frequently employed in formal registers, mostly by telephone secretaries. This construction is thought to be the essential terminological phrase in such contexts. Yet none of the other examples in Table 4 introduce...
any novelties related to semantics, lexicon, or grammar. We are faced with needless semantic-structural borrowings from English, which justifies why their level of acceptance is low.

Table 5

Replacement of prepositions ‘nëpërmjet/me anë të’ (by means of) with ‘përmes’ (through)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E zgjidh çështjen përmes diskutimeve. ‘I solve the issue through discussions.’</td>
<td>E zgjidh çështjen me anë të diskutimeve. ‘I solve the issue by means of discussions.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrij shumë gjëra përmes inteligjencës artificiale. ‘I achieve many things through artificial intelligence.’</td>
<td>Arrij shumë gjëra nëpërmjet inteligjencës artificiale. I achieve many things by means of artificial intelligence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai zbilon detaje përmes fotove. ‘He reveals details through his photos.’</td>
<td>Ai zbilon detaje me anë të fotove. ‘He reveals details by means of his photos.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyni në aplikacion përmes numrit të telefonit. ‘Enter the application through your phone number.’</td>
<td>Hyni në aplikacion me anë të numrit të telefonit. ‘Enter the application by means of your phone number.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new constructions in Table 5 represent a semantic expansion of the meaning of the preposition përmes 'through', which is perceived by Albanian speakers as an enrichment of the language. For this reason, these structural borrowings have a high acceptability in Albanian.

Table 6

Use of the accusative complement instead of the dative complement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai shërben interesa madhore. ‘He serves major interests.’</td>
<td>Ai u shërben interesave madhore. ‘He serves to major interests.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A po telefonoj kompaninë Eagle? ‘Am I calling Eagle Company?’</td>
<td>A po i telefonoj kompanisë Eagle? ‘Am I calling to Eagle Company’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Constructions presented in Table 6 are structurally derived from English and they are not motivated by bringing any novelty or filling any kind of gaps in Albanian. Yet, they are finding increasing use and high acceptability in the language. This particular scenario demonstrates the immense impact that a global language such as English may have in Albanian.

Table 7

Change of verb diathesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athina u lind nga bashkimi i Zeusit me Metisin. ‘Athena was born from the union of Zeus and Metis.’</td>
<td>Athina ka lindur nga bashkimi i Zeusit me Metisin. ‘Athena has born from the union of Zeus and Metis.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The construction *dikush u lind* ‘someone was born’, illustrated in Table 7, is motivated by the need to avoid ambiguity which is why it has a high acceptability by both linguists and language users. In Albanian, *dikush lind* has two semantic interpretations: a) someone gives birth to another human being (i.e., someone gives birth to a child), and b) someone was born. The specialization of one grammatical structure for one specific meaning helps to clearly distinguish the semantic of the verb in different contexts.

**Table 8**

*Changing the diathesis of the verb and eliminating the preposition simultaneously*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Konstultova mjekun.</em> ‘I consulted the doctor.’</td>
<td><em>U konstultova me mjekun.</em> ‘I talked with the doctor.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Perkajdes tradit.</em> ‘I care traditions.’</td>
<td><em>Perkajdesem për tradit.</em> ‘I care about traditions.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Këshillova mjekun.</em> ‘I advised the doctor.’</td>
<td><em>U këshillova me mjekun.</em> ‘I took advice from the doctor.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The outcome of altering the verb diathesis and removing the preposition simultaneously is meaningless constructions in Albanian which violate the principle of grammaticality and do not convey the intended meaning. In Albanian, *këshillova mjekun* means to give the doctor counsel rather than accepting it. It clearly explains why native language users do not accept new constructions presented in Table 8: they are meaningless, ambiguous, and ungrammatical.

**Table 9**

*Semantic-syntactic calques*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New constructions</th>
<th>Existing normative constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ndaj të njëjtin mendimin me ju.</em> ‘I share the same opinion with you.’</td>
<td><em>Kam të njëjtin mendim me ju.</em> ‘I have the same opinion with you.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ajo ndan shtëpinë me dikë tjetër.</em> ‘She shares the house with someone else.’</td>
<td><em>Ajo banon në shtëpia me dikë tjetër.</em> ‘She lives at home with someone else.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semantic-syntactic calques from English make up the new constructions shown in Table 9. The younger generation uses and accepts them more extensively because of the increased conceptual clarity they provide in fewer words. Even though a number of linguists have tried to point out that they are needless constructions for Albanian, linguistic economy has given these new phrases inherent advantages.
5 CONCLUSIONS

The trend of globalization has had a major impact on Albanian syntax, where 55% of new constructions created under the influence of English are deemed acceptable by native speakers as they bring semantic enrichment to the language. Thankfully, the new semantic-syntactic constructions complement the normative constructions and have added synonymy in the language.

In general, new structural constructions that are borrowed from English or that emerge under its prestige are often highly regarded in Albanian if they enhance semantics and introduce innovation to various linguistic levels. Yet, because of English's immense prestige, even needless borrowings have been accepted despite the fact that they add nothing new to the language. Speakers of Albanian typically reject new constructions that venture to alter the language's syntactic structure as they lead to semantic ambiguity, meaninglessness and ungrammaticality. Furthermore, a considerable number of structural borrowings are out of place in Albanian since they don't make sense semantically or grammatically and don't add anything new to the language.

To sum up, we may say that English, being a global language, is imposing its own semantic-syntactic structures on smaller languages, such as Albanian, and thereby obscuring linguistic diversity. However, this might be considered a side effect of cross-cultural communication, in which different languages exchange structural patterns that expand their syntactic and semantic repertoire. Maintaining linguistic diversity, preserving cultural legacy, and promoting inclusive communication all depend on an awareness of the consequences of structural borrowing as languages continue to cross and interact on a global scale.

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Examining the Linguistic Tapestry of Globalization: Structural Borrowings


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