

Word formation of Police Lexicon in Albanian Language

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ABSTRACT

In this paper I will attempt to explain in details the manner of word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language, which is mainly performed through affixation, prefixation, suffixation and compositions. In the study of police lexicon in Albanian language it was used necessary literature related to the police activities area in Kosovo and Albania in order to have sufficient material for gathering police lexicon. Furthermore, with the aim of increasing knowledge on police lexicon in international level, there were used also two world police encyclopedias (Kurian: 2007; Greene: 2007), which were useful to have deeper insight into global level of police lexicon. In regards to the theoretical aspect, I have used local and international literature in the field of lexicology in general. For identification of police lexicon in Albanian language I have used the methodology of selection of such lexicon from existing dictionaries of Albanian language, with special focus on “*Dictionary of Synonyms in Albanian Language*” (2005) and “*Dictionary of Albanian Language*” (2006), but there were used also other dictionaries from the field of criminalistics, Justice, etc. Besides elaboration of manner of word formation through grammatical forms, there will be explained also denomination of police terminology in Albanian language based on: ranks, positions, police functions, etc. In order to give an overall overview of manner of word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language, we will provide some examples of police lexicon according to alphabetic order in Albanian language, through prefixation, suffixation and compositions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language is mainly realized through affixation, where it is included prefixation, suffixation, or both at the same time. Influences of global police developments in word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language can also be found in world encyclopedias of police forces (Greene: 2008; Kurian: 2017). Word formation is also realized through composite forms including at the same time two-word roots, or *compositions* as it is known in grammatical terminology. In the last two decades, word formation in Albanian language developed steadily through new elements of word formation, like: affixation, prefixation, suffixation, prefixation and suffixation at the same time, compositions, etc.

In general, development of word formation of lexicon in Albanian language is elaborated by author Sh.

Islamaj (2014: 117-128), who righteously elaborates new word formation trends, like: *krimroman*¹, *krimkomeđi*, *nakronëntokë*, *narkoqeveri*, *jahtklub*, *stripbar*, *kryevrasës*, *kryekusar*, *vetëgjykohe*, *euroskeptik*, *fleshmemorie*, *kiberhapësirë*, etc. As it can be noticed, word formation through affixation and compositions is quite productive in Albanian language in general, and in this case in police terminology lexicon in particular. For example: *nën-komisar*, *krye-komisar*, *nën-kolonel*, *zëvendës-drejtor*, *zëvendës-komandant*, *ri-shikim*, *ri-hetim*, *ri-vendosje*, *arrest-im*, *policimi në komunitet*, etc.

For detailed explanation of the manner of word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language, in the following sections we will analyse the word formation through affixation, prefixation, suffixation and compositions. The process of word formation of police terminology lexicon is influenced by global

¹ Examples written in *italics* are in Albanian language

linguistic developments (Cabre: 1998; Coleman: 2000; Halliday: 2007).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In attempts to make an accurate overview of study of the manner of word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language, the researcher initially searched whether there was any similar study performed before in the areas where Albanian language is spoken as the mother tongue. However, during my research I did not find any study of this kind in Albania or Kosovo. Since my PhD thesis was “*Development of Police Lexicon in Albanian Language in Kosovo – Comparative Approach Kosovo – Albania, time period 1970-2016*”, initially I used all available literature from the field of police activities based on Kosovo legislation, but also in comparative approach with such literature in Albania. As it will be presented in the literature section at the end of this paper, there were used dictionaries of Albanian language (2005, 2006), dictionary of criminalistics terminology, informatics dictionary, dictionary of public administration, etc. In the theoretical aspect there were used lexicology and lexicography studies in Albanian language, but also from international authors.

2.1. Research questions

In this paper the following research questions were set:

- a) Was there performed any study on police lexicon in Albanian language in the areas where Albanian language is spoken as the mother tongue?
- b) How it is explained the manner of word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language?
- c) Can there be made an analogy with neighboring countries and compile a dictionary of police lexicon in Albanian language?

3. METHODOLOGY

For completion of this study, the researcher used the following study methods: comparative method and selection method.

Using the comparative method, the researcher has used dictionaries of police lexicon of neighbouring countries, adjusting them based on analogy of compilation of police dictionary in Albanian language based on alphabetical order.

Through the selection method, in this paper the researcher has identified the police lexicon in Albanian language taking sufficient number of examples to explain the manner of word formation through affixation, prefixation, suffixation and compositions.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the selection of police lexicon in Albanian language based on alphabetical order, it was concluded that word formation of such lexicon is mainly performed through affixation, prefixation, suffixation and compositions.

Affixation

According to R. Memushaj (2002: 255), affixes are usually more abstract than word roots. So, affixes lead to a supplementary meaning, which is related to the formation of a new word, like: *ri-shikim*, *ri-hetim*, or *policimi* (Example: Scientific magazine “*Policimi dhe Siguria*” (Policing and Security) – Akademia e Sigurisë, Tirana, published periodically from 2015 and onwards); or through formation of grammatical forms, like: *komesariat-i*, *komesariat-e*, *polic-e*, *polic-ët*, etc. Thus, affixes serve also for formation of new words, but also for changing grammatical forms, like: gender, case, form and number. Affixes include the following: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, circumfixes and endings. However, there are differences between different languages; for example, Turkish language does not have prefixes, but only suffixes, whereas some languages like those Indo-European do not recognize infixes. This phenomenon is noted by author J. Thomai (2002: 154), who names the term infix as “*ndërshtesë*”: “Albanian language does not have infixes (*ndërshtesa*); words like: *flokëpakrehur*, *buzëpaqeshur*, *qejfpaprishur*, etc.; *-pa-* is not an infix but rather a prefix, since word *flokëpakrehur* was formed by *flokë* + (*i*) *pakrehur*, where *-pa-* serves as a prefix to form the adjective *i pakrehur* from word *i krehur*. In relation to word formation in Albanian language author Rr. Paçarizi has published a book, “*Konversioni në gjuhën shqipe*” (Conversion in Albanian Language), in which there are noted new elements in regards to this topic and the manner of word formation, taking as a model international authors (Paçarizi 2015).

Prefixation

There is smaller number of words formed through prefixation rather than those formed through suffixation. Usually words formed through prefixation do not change the lexical grammatical category, so the new word belongs to the same grammatical category

as the base word which was used to form the new word, like: *mos-besim*, *pa-siguri*, *mbi-vlerësim*, *nën-shitresë*, etc. In some cases, it occurs that some verbs formed through prefixation derive from nouns, adjectives or adverbs, like: *për-buz*, *për-krah*, *m-posht*, *z-bardh*, etc. When it comes to police terms formed through prefixation, we can distinguish as following:

- Names of police ranks: *nën-kolonel* (Kosov0), *nën-komisar* (Albania); *nën-sekretar republikan* (old term from ex-Yugoslavian time);
- Names of facilities: *nën-stacion policor* (Kosovo);
- Different police terminology names: *mosbesim* (*shfaq*), *mos-bindje* (*ndaj policit*) *i paafitë* (*paraqitesh*), *pa-siguri* (*shfaq*), *i çrregullt* (*del*), *ri-hetoj* (*rastin*), *ri-shikoj* (*vendin e ngjarjes*), *për-plas* (*automjetin*), *ri-ndaloj* (*të dyshuarin*), *mbi-vlerësoj* (*punonjësin*), *ri-ngjall* (*viktimën*), *i pa-drejtë* (*shfaqet*), *i nën-shkruar* (*dokument*), *pa-barazi* (*shoqërore*), *për-ligj* (*dikë*), *për-shëndet* (*eprorin*), *për-krah* (*qytetarët*), *m-posht* (*të dyshuarin*) *etj. Emërtime tjera në fushëvepritarinë policore me parashitesim, si: bashkë-punëtor, para-shikoj, i pa-kënaqur, i pa-informuar, pa-fajësi, i pa-besë, jo-lojal, etc.*

In the following part we will provide some examples of word formation of police terminology with prefixation based on alphabetical order²:

- a) *antiligjor, antikushetues*;
- ç) *çekuilibrim, çekuilibroj, i çekuilibruar, i çorganizuar, çorganizoj, çorganizim, çnjerëzor, çnjerëzisht, çnderues, çorientim, çregjistrim, çregjistroj, çrregullim, i çrregulluar, çrrënjos, çrrënjosje, i çrrënuar*;
- d) *decentralizim (shpërqendrim), decentralizoj (shpërqendroj), degradim (zhgradim)*;
- j) *jashtëligjor, i paligjshëm, i jashtëligjshëm, i jashtëzakonshëm*;
- k) *kundërajror, kundërpërgjigje*,
- m) *mbishkrim; mbiçmoj, mbivlerësoj*;
- n) *ndërhyrje, ndërkombëtar, nënkolonel, nënkomisar, nënligjor, nënprefekt, nënprefekturë, nënstacion, nënshkrim, nënshkrues, i nënshkruar, nënshkrues, nënshtror*;

- p) *pabesi, pafajësi, pakujdesi, i pamoralshëm, i pandershëm, i pafajshëm, paraburgim, paraburgos, i paraburgosur, paragjykim, parakalim, paralajmërim, paralajmërues, paramendim, parandalim, parandaloj, parashikues, parashkrimi, paraushtarakë, parregullsi, i paskrupullt, i pasinqertë, i pasigurt, i pavëmendshëm, i pavërtetë, i pavlefshëm, i pazakontë, përdhunim, përdhunoj, përdhunisht, përndjekje, i përndjekur*;
- r) *rikonstruimi, rishikimi, rihetimi, rivendosja, i rikonstruuar*;
- sh) *shfajësim, shfrenim, shfrenoj, i shfrenuar, shkurdis, shpagim, shpërdorim, shpërfillje*;
- zh) *zhbalancim, zhbalancoj, zhbëj, zhbllokim, zhbllokoj, zhdukje, i zhdukur, zhvarros, zhvarrosje, i zhvarrosur*.

Suffixation

Number of words formed through suffixation is bigger than number of words formed through prefixation (Thomai 2002: 157). Thus, it is easy to conclude that in general dictionary of Albanian language there are more words formed through suffixation than with prefixation and that there are more suffixes than prefixes. The most productive suffixes in word formation are: *ës, ar, tar, or, tor, im, je*, etc., like: *qit-ës, armë-tar, luftë-tar, gazet-ar, punë-tor, pun-im, bes-im, het-im, ndërlihd-je, zhvendos-je*, etc. In certain cases in Albanian language we have cases of word formation of words through prefixation and suffixation at the same time, like: *për-gjithë-soj, përfund-oj, z-bukur-oj, për-gënjeshtr-oj, z-gjer-oj, përfaqë-soj, sh-flet-oj, sh-pronë-soj, sh-fryt-ëz-oj, n-gur-os, për-mall-oj, për-jetë-soj, sh-kripë-soj, nën-viz-oj, ri-atdhe-soj, për-të-ri-t, për-mirë-soj*, etc. (Thomai 2002: 160).

Examples of word formation of police lexicon through suffixation based on alphabetical order:

- a) *agjenturë, agjenturor, akreditim, aksidentalisht, i armatosur, arratisje, arrestim, arrestoj, i arrestuar, asistim, asistencë, ashpërsi, i ashpër, atdhetar; aktivist, akumulim, atentator*;
- b) *banditizëm, bastisje, belaxhi, bombastik, i braktisur, brohoritma, brutalitet, brutalisht*;
- c) *caktim, cenim, cilësor, cilësues*;
- d) *debatoj, debutues, dallaveraxhi, dehje, i dehur, depërtim, diskriminim, dominim*;

² Alphabetical order is based on Albanian alphabet because of some letters which are specific in this language

- dh) dhunues, dhunëtor, i dhunshëm;
 e) efektiv, i efektshëm, i efektshëm, ekspertizë, ekstradim, i ekstraduar, ekstremizëm, emërojt, i emigruar, enciklopedik, enigmatik, evakuim;
 f) falsifikim, falsifikator, falsifikues, i falsifikuar;
 g) gangsterizëm, garantim, gatitu, gllabërim, gllabërues, gojosje, gomister, grabitqar, gradojt;
 gj) gjyqësor, gjyqtar, gjyqësi, gjykatore, gjykatës;
 h) hajdutëri, hajdutërisht, hajnisht;
 i) inspektim, inspektues, i inspektuar;
 j) justifikim, i justifikueshëm;
 k) kallëzim, kanosje, i kanosur, kapitullim, keqpërdorim, keqtrajtim, kërcënim, kërcënues, kushtetues;
 l) legjislativ, legjitim, likuidim, lllomotitje;
 m) mashtrim, i mashtruar, misterioz, mizori, motivim;
 nj) njëanshmërisht, i njëanshëm, i nacionalizuar, njollosje, i njollosur;
 p) paditje, i paditur, patrullim, patrollojt, i patrulluar, patrullues, pengues, pengim, persekutim, persekutues, i persekutuar, përcjellës, përditësim, i përligjshëm, përvetësim, përshtatje, përzënie, pilotim, pjesëtar, plaçkitës, plagosje, i plagosur, polici, policimi, policor, prangosje, prangim, i prangosur, prangojt, i pushtetshëm, pushtim, pushkatim;
 q) qarkim, qarkoajt, qarkullim, qarkullues, i qarkullueshëm, i qartësuar, i qasur, qitës, qitje, qëllues, qortim, i qortuar, qortues;
 r) radikalizim, radikalizëm, radhazi, radhitje, rekomandim, i rekomandueshëm, rryshfjetçi, rregullim, rregullore, i rregullt, i rregulluar, rregullues, rreshtim, rrezatim, rrezatues, rrëfyese, rrëmbesë, rrëmbim, rrëmbimthi, i rrëmbyeshëm;
 s) sabotim, sabotues, seleksionim, sigurim, i sigurt, sistemim, skllavërim, skllavërues, spekulim, spekulator, spiunim, spiunues, stërvitje, i stërvitur, stërvitës, stimulim, survejim;
 sh) shqiptim, shpim, shtënie;
 t) tatim, tatimor, tentativë, terrorizëm, torturim, tradhtisht, i trajnuar, trajnim, transformim, trillim, i trilluar, thërres, therje, therorizim;
 u) udhëheqës, unifikim, urdhërues, ushtrim, uzurpim, i uzurpuar;
 v) verifikim, viktimizim, vjedhës, vjedhje, i vjedhur, vrasës, vrasje, vrastar, vrojtues, vrojtim;
 z) zaptim, i zaptueshëm, zakonor, zbatim, zbulim, zbulues;

zh) zhvatës, zhvatje, zhytës, i zhytur.

Compositions

Comprehensive studies by Albanian authors on compositions in Albanian language initially were made by authors A. Xhuvani, K. Cipo, Sh. Demiraj, L. Mulaku, A. Kostallari (Thomai 2002: 164). All Albanian studies have reached conclusions that word formation through compositions is a very widespread and developed phenomenon in Albanian language. According to J. Thomai (2002: 168): “*composite words are generally a product of a creation act, they are formed by two or more bases, with proper language conjugation, without auxiliary words and always consisting of two parts. On contrary, adjoined words have historically been created on their own, through melting of few words that have been close to each other into one unit, they do not create conjugation, they contain also auxiliary words, frequently have sensitive phonetic developments until strengthening of the structure*”.

In relation to word formation of police lexicon through compositions, we will give some examples of names of police ranks, names of police positions and functions as well as names in police lexicon in general based on alphabetical order:

- Names of police ranks with compositions: *gjeneral-major, gjeneral-nënkolonel, gjeneral-kolonel* (terms used during time period 2004-2008, Kosovo Police Service led by UNMIK Police) (Haziri Sh.: 2015: 2017); *krye-komisar* (Albania - State Police) (Haziri, Sh.: 2018: 345-358);

- Names of police positions and functions: *krye-shef ekzekutiv* (Police Inspectorate, Kosovo Forensics Agency); *zëvendës-drejtor i përgjithshëm i Policisë* (Kosovo and Albania), *zëvendës-komandant, zëvendës-shef*, etc.

- Names in police lexicon in general formed through compositions are found occasionally, but to a much smaller extent than words formed through prefixation and suffixation.

Examples of word formation of police terminology through compositions based on alphabetical order:

- a) *aktakuzë, aktgjykim, aktpadi, armëmbajtje, atëvrasje, atëvrasës, autobлиндë;*
 b) *bankënotë, baraspeshë, baraspeshim, baraspeshoj, bilbilfryrës, bombahedhës;*
 dh) *dhunëbërës;*
 gj) *gjaknxehtë;*

- l) *keqbërës, kokëçarje, kryekomisar, kryeshef;*
- m) *lejedalje, lejehyrje, lejekalim, letërnyoftim, letërthirrje, liralidalje;*
- n) *mitëmarrës, mitëdhënës;*
- o) *ndihmësdrejtor, ndihmëspostkomandant;*
- p) *pengmarrës, pengdhënës, pikëtakim, pjesëmarrës, projektbuxhet;*
- q) *qarkkomandë, qarkkomandant;*
- r) *radiolidhje, rrethkomandant, rrethkomandë, rrugëtregues;*
- s) *tatimpagues;*
- t) *urdhërdhënës, urdhërmarrës;*
- u) *vajtje-ardhje, vendimmarrje, vendvrotim, vendimmarrës, vendqëndrim, vetëmbrojtje;*
- v) *zëvendëskomandant, zëvendësdrejtor, zëvendësshef, zëvendësministër, zjarrfikës.*

We can conclude that word formation of police lexicon through compositions is very widespread and productive in Albanian language, but stylistically it also matches the nature of Albanian language, like: *armë-mbajtje, auto-blindë, vëlla-vrasje, radio-lidhje, keq-bërës, krye-komisar, zëvendës-drejtor, ndihmësdrejtor, zëvendës-komandant*, etc.

5. CONCLUSION

In general, police terminology lexicon in Albanian language is realized through affixation and compositions. Word formation through affixation is realized by bringing additional meaning, which is related to formation of a new word, like: *ri-shikim, ri-hetim*, or *polici-mi*, etc. Frequently we find cases of formation of a grammatical form, like: *komesariat-i, komesariat-e, polic-e, polic-ët*, etc. As per police terms formed through prefixation, we distinguish; names of police ranks: *nën-kolonel* (Kosovo), *nën-komisar* (Albania); names of facilities: *nën-stacion policor* (Kosovo); names in the terminology of police field: *mos-besim (shfaq), mos-bindje (ndaj policit) i paaftë (paraqitesh), pa-siguri (shfaq), i ç-rregullt (del), ri-hetoi (rastin), ri-shikoi (vendin e ngjarjes), për-plas (automjetin), ri-ndaloj (të dyshuarin), mbi-vlerësoj (punonjësin), ri-ngjall (viktimën), i pa-drejtë (shfaqet), i nën-shkruar (dokument), pa-barazi (shoqërore), për-ligj (dikë), për-shëndet (eprorin)*; other names in police field formed through prefixation, like: *para-shikoi, i pa-informuar, pa-fajësi, i pa-besë, jo-lojal*, etc. From police lexicon words formed through suffixation we can give some examples, like: *agjenturë, agjenturor, aksidentalisht, i armatosur, arratisje, arrestim, arrestoj, i arrestuar, i dehur, depërtim, diskriminim, dhunues, i dhunshëm; patrullim, patrulloj, i patrulluar, patrullues, policimi, policor, prangosje, prangim, i prangosur, prangoj*, etc. From word formation of police lexicon through compositions, we can give some examples, like: *gjeneral-major, gjeneral-nënkolonel, gjeneral-kolonel*

(police ranks in Kosovo in the time of UNMIK administration), (Haziri, Sh. 2015: 2017), *krye-shef, zëvendës-drejtor, zëvendës-komandant, zëvendës-shef, aktakuzë, aktvendim, aktgjykim, aktpadi, armëmbajtje, keqbërës, kokëçarje, kryekomisar, vendvrotim, vendimmarrës, vendqëndrim, vetëmbrojtje, zëvendësministër, zjarrfikës, zjarrfikëse*, etc. In general, word formation of police lexicon in Albanian language is realized in line with global language developments (Munishi: 2015; Temmerman: 2000).

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Shemsi Haziri was born in 1979 in Pristina, Kosovo. Currently he is a PhD candidate in Department of Albanian Language, University of Pristina, in Kosovo. Since 2001 he has been a member of Kosovo Police and currently, he holds the rank of Police Captain.

He has published 10 scientific papers in the field of lexicology and terminology of police lexicon in Albanian language. He has also participated in many national and international academic conferences. The author is specialized in the field of police terminology in Albanian language. The author is very soon going to publish a monographic book on Development of Police Lexicon in Albanian Language, as well as a Police Dictionary in Albanian language, which will be the first dictionary of that kind in Albanian.

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