



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Vol. 36, 2022

**A new decade
for social changes**

www.techniumscience.com

ISSN 2668-7798



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The role of word formation manners in the creation of adjectives in the Albanian language

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Abstract. This part of the speech has been enriched and is constantly being enriched with new words, both from other parts of the speech and from the adjective class itself. The most productive ways of adjective word formation are origin (affixation, articulation, articulation and affixation at the same time), composition and structure. Initial adjectives are those adjectives, which today are unanalyzable in their constituent parts, neither a word-forming theme nor a word-forming formant can be investigated. Besides type adjective: alive, evil, good, first, young, here also enter all the adjectives of foreign origin, which within Albanian are unresolvable in their constituent elements, eg: absolute, banal, decadent, elegant, naive, real etc. Derivative adjectives are those adjectives, when in present Albanian the source can be investigated, derivation from another word with the participation of different word-forming morphemes. Thus, these adjectives are resolvable, analyzable in their constituent elements. Here are distinguished derivative adjectives with: a) prefixation, b) suffixation, c) articulation and suffixation simultaneously, and d) articulation, prefixation and suffixation simultaneously. Our paper aims to give an insight into the types of adjectives according to the mode of word-formation, as well as their use in different grammatical circumstances.

Keywords. typology, part of speech, adjective, word-formation

1. Formation of adjectives with derivation

1.1. Prefix formation of adjectives

The adjectives formed with prefixation are different, some qualitative and some relational. They are, as a rule, derived from adjectival theme. So, as a rule, the derived adjective with prefix belongs to the same class as the adjective that serves as a word-forming theme. The most productive prefixes in Albanian language for adjective formation are prefixes pa- (un-) and jo-(non-), which have reached in prefixes through conjugation and form adjectives with a denying, excluding meaning. These adjectives are usually antinomic to adjectives that serve as word-forming themes. While adjectives formed with the prefix pa- (un-) are some articulated qualitatives and some relational qualitatives, those that are formed with the non- are qualitative and relational inarticulated, e.g. *i paafrueshëm* (unapproachable), *i pabotuar* (unpublished), *i pakundërshtueshëm* (irrefutable), *jofetar* (irreligious), *jonormal* (abnormal), *jopërparimtar* (unprogressive), etc. The prefix pa- (un-) is mostly attached to adjectives formed with the suffix -shëm and adjectives formed by the articulation of the particle. There are also some other

adjectives in special formations: i paaftë - incapable, i padenjë - undignified, i padrejtë - unjust, i padyshimtë - undoubtedly, i paqartë - unclear, etc. Slightly productive is the prefix non- (mos) that it is added to inarticulated adjectives, eg: mosmirënjohës - ingrate, mosmirëfillës - ungrateful, etc. In the same sense as the foregoing prefixes, it is the prefix a-, which mainly refers to foreign source adjectives, eg: asimetrik - asymmetric, apolitik - apolitical, anormal - abnormal. Within Albanian, the irreligious adjective has been formed with this prefix. Today this prefix is being replaced with the Albanian prefix non. Anti-, pre- and pro- prefixes are also quite productive. The anti- prefix forms inarticulated relational adjectives with a sense of opposition, eg: anti-fascist, anti-religious, anti-national, anti-people, etc. This foreign prefix has been translated into present Albanian, being replaced by the counter- (kundër-) prefix. The prefix pre- also serves to form mostly inarticulated relational adjectives, and indicates that the given feature belongs to an earlier time than the feature marked by the word-forming theme or that the position of the item defined is before it indicates the word-forming theme of the adjective, eg: penultimate, pre-capitalist, paramilitary, preschool etc. This prefix is an antonym to the prefix post-, with which very few adjectives have been formed, mainly in the book style, eg: post-linguistic, post-born, post-accentuate, post-graduate, etc. An approximate value such as the prefix post-, and back-suffix is used, for example: backward, back-remaining, back-placed, etc. With the suffix pro- there are enough inarticulated relational adjectives with conciliatory, endorsing meaning, eg pro-American, pro-revisionist, pro-Soviet, etc. A new adversarial meaning prefix is the counter- (kundër-) prefix, which is removing the foreign prefix anti- in the responsible formations, eg: kundëratomik - anti-atomic, kundërnuklear - anti-nuclear, kundërligjor - anti-lawful (unlawful), kundërnjerëzor - anti-humane (inhumane), etc. A highly productive prefix, with which qualitative adjectives are formed, sometimes articulated and sometimes inarticulated, is the stër- (too-) prefix. The adjectives formed by this prefix have the meaning of a higher degree of word-forming theme, for example: too generous, too long, too ancient, etc. Less productive in the adjective formation is the prefix mbi- (super- or over-), by which various relational adjectives with corresponding meaning are formed, such as: superhuman, overhead, etc. Some adjectives have been formed with the prefix ndër- (inter-, cross-): international, warring, cross-sectoral, interstate, etc. Also the prefix për-, which has both reinforcing and sometimes comparative meaning, has remained less productive, eg: e përdalur - used, i përkundërt - inverted, i përhimë - grayed, etc. A new prefix in literary language is the co- (bashkë-) prefix, which forms a small number of adjectives that are more strongly characteristic of the book style, for example: contemporary, co-related, concentric, coherent. Characteristic mainly for the language of science and technology are also the adjectives formed with the prefix sub- (nën-), eg: submarine, sub-lawful, subordinate, etc. With the value of the Albanian prefix ndër-, or of the prefix, the prefix of foreign origin pan- is used, eg: Pan-African, Pan-Balkan, Pan-American, etc. Mainly of the book style there are also a small number of adjectives formed with the prefix tej- (trans-), eg: transparent, trans-visible, transcribed, trans-terminal, trans-viewer, etc. Slightly productive in the field of adjectives have also remained the suffixes sapo- (newly- or just), eg: newly-emerged, newly-formed, newborn, etc.; porsa- (new-, newly- or just-): newly-blossomed, newborn, newly-appointed; from- (prej-): ancestral, nominal, verbal, etc. There are also non-productive ç- (-sh-, zh-) prefixes as well as foreign an-, i- (in, im-) prefixes, eg: inhuman, disorderly, careless, indirect (oblique), immoral, inorganic etc. In some borrowed adjectives the prefix super- is noticed, e.g., super-modern, supersonic. Some adjectival formations have also taken on adjectival value such as, above-, below-, under-, up-, eg., above-mentioned, up-marked, undersigned, above-written, etc. In the formation of adjectives in present literary language there are also a number of elements that have taken the

way of prefixes, without completely ending such. These prefixes are called pre-prefixes or prefixoides.

From the Albanian pre-prefixes we will mention: straight- (drejt-), all- (gjithë-), semi- (gjysmë-), extra- (jashtë-), full- or omni- (plot-), most- (shumë-), self- (vetë-), eg: rectilinear, omnipotent, half-century, extra-linguistic, omnipotent, most-wanted, selfless, self-critical etc. From the foreign source pre-prefixes, let us mention phylo-, geo-, hydro-, mono-, poly-, pseudo-, eg: phylo-american, geomagnetic, hydroelectric, monosyllabic, polyphonic, pseudo-scientific etc.

1.2. Suffixed formation of adjectives

This is one of the most productive ways of forming adjectives from different parts of the speech. Some suffixes serve to form only qualitative adjectives and some relational ones, but more often interpolations are found between the two functions in the same suffix. Nouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs and adverbs serve as word-forming themes in forming adjectives with suffixes. The most productive suffixes with which inarticulated relational adjectives are formed, are: - (ë) s, -ar, -tar, -ues, -or, -tor, -ak. The suffix - (ë) s is very productive. This suffix first forms adjectives that indicate the relation of the given thing towards an action expressed by the verb, e.g. djegës (piquant), përsëritës (iterative), mbytës (choker), ngrënës (eater), dhënës (giver), marrës (recipient), etc. A very productive suffix in present language is the suffix -ues, which forms the respective adjectives from the verb theme into -o, -ua, which indicate relationships towards an action, eg: vlerësues (appraiser), trajtues (handler), blues (grinder), qortues (rebuking or scolding), etc. Whereas from the verbs with the theme in -e, are formed adjectives with the suffix -yes, such as: rrëmbyes (grabber), shpërblyes (compensative), ushqyes (nutrient), etc. Extensive productivity have also taken the adjectival forms with the suffix - (ë) sh, which in the origin has been the inflection of the definite ablative case, eg: ditësh (days), javësh (weeks), katësh (floors), muajsh (months), ngjyrësh (colors), rrokësh (syllables), etc. Very productive is the suffix -ar, by which adjectives are formed that indicate the relative relationship of the given thing to another, eg., bregdetar (coastal), elementar (elementary), letrar (literary), mesjetar (medieval), djaloshar (boyish), etc. Equally productive and equally meaningful is the suffix -tar. The adjectives formed with this suffix also indicate the respective relations of the thing characterized to another: amtar (native), kombëtar (national), mesdhetar (Mediterranean), vendimtar (decisive), etc. Another form of this suffix and the same for it in terms of functions is the suffix -atar, obtained by extension of the suffix -tar: mesatar (average), gjakatar (bloodthirsty), lajkatar (flattering), etc.

Very large production has the suffix -or, which also serves to form adjectives with respective meaning, indicating the relationship of the item characterized to another item, eg: bimor (vegetative), dialektor (dialectal), diellor (solar), vetor (personal), etc. The suffix -or may also indicate the relation towards an action expressed by the verb, e.g. dëftor (demonstrative), leJOR (concessive), mohor (negatory), pjellor (prolific), etc. Adjectives formed with the suffix -tor have a corresponding meaning and are few in number, eg barishtor (herbaceous), leshtor (hairy), etc. Slightly productive in the domain of suffixes has remained the suffix -ac: ngelac (stale), qelbac (dirty). Many adjectives in -ac, which appear today in the Albanian language, are actually conversions of the responsible names. The same remark applies to the formations with the suffix -anic, eg: qelbanik (dirty), trashanik (ribald), etc. A highly productive suffix, forming some adjectives with a respective meaning, and some with an aggravating meaning, is the suffix -ak: dimërak (wintry), perandorak (imperial), zemërak (tetchy), etc., towards an action expressed by the verb: dredhak (ivy), rrëgjak, etc., or being equipped with a feature such as:

hollak (lanky), zezak (ebony), zverdhak (yellowish), etj. As stated in the initial adjectives, there are also unanalyzable between the adjectives of these types, eg., alternativ (alternative), analitik (analytical), deskriptiv (descriptive), brutal (brutal), etc. The suffixes -ian and -osh are also quite productive. With the suffix -ian the corresponding adjectives are formed, having the names and surnames of people such as: drakon-ian (draconian), shekspir-ian (Shakespearean), evropian (European), etc. The suffix -osh serves to form qualitative adjectives and respective relationals, e.g., bardhosh (whitey), gjatosh gjatosh (lank), thartosh (sourish), larosh (pinto), etc. A new suffix in present literary language is also the suffix -nor, with which few respective adjectives have been formed, for example: amnor (motherly), fisnor (tribal), hyjnor (divine), etc. Also less productive are the suffixes -uk and -ush. With the first, according to the word-forming theme, adjectives have been formed sometimes with the meaning of caress, such as: bardhuk, laruk, etc.; sometimes with deteriorating meaning, such as: marruk, etc. With the second from adjectival theme have been formed mainly adjectives with the meaning of reducing and caressing: bardhush, gjatush, larush, verdhush, etc. With the suffix -e only a few adjectives from the adverbial theme have been formed, such as: djemurishte, burrërishte, grarishte, dhëndërishte, pleqërishte, etc.

1.3. Formation of adjectives with suffixation and articulation

The suffixes participating in this word-forming type are: -shëm, -ueshëm, - (ë)m(ë), and -ë. The suffix -shëm is the most productive for forming adjectives in Albanian language. This suffix is distinguished by both the number of adjectives formed with it and the participant word-forming themes. These may be: a) noun theme, b) adverbial theme, c) verbal theme. All general nouns in the singular can serve as nominative word-forming themes, for example: i bujshëm (sensational), i dëmshëm (harmful), i famshëm (famous), i ujshëm (watery), i zakonshëm (usual), etc. Different adverbs and adverbial utterances serve as adverbial word-forming topics, eg: i djeshëm (yesterday), i domosdoshëm (necessary), i gatshëm (ready), i përditshëm (everyday), i sotshëm (today), etc. Adjectives formed from the verbal theme in consonants or in -e, -i and -ye, have as a word-forming theme, the particle without the suffixes -r(ë) or -ur, eg.: i ndjeshëm (sensitive), i falshëm (forgivable), i kapshëm (accessible), i mundshëm (possible), i pijshëm (drinkable), i shkëlqyeshëm (excellent) etc. A large number of articulated adjectives are also formed with the new suffix -ueshëm from the verbs themed in -o. The theme of the verb itself serves as the word-forming theme, falling into its suffixes -o, eg: i avullueshëm (volatile), i çmueshëm (precious), i mrekullueshëm (wonderful), i trishtueshëm (sad), etc. The suffix - (ë)t(ë) is also very productive. The following can be used as a word-forming themes: a) nominal theme, b) adverbial theme, c) numeral theme. When as word-forming theme serve the nouns that label substance (i artë (golden), i gurtë (stone), i kristaltë (crystal), etc., the adjective indicates a relevant subject feature. Adjectives formed from the adverbial theme have different meanings: some have a corresponding and some qualitative meaning and sometimes these meanings are intertwined, eg.: i afërt - close, i barabartë - equal, i kundërt - opposite, i shpeshtë - frequent, i shumtë - numerous, i tepërt - redundant. An infinite range of corresponding adjectives are formed by numeral themes, eg.: i dytë - second, i tretë - third, i pestë - fifth, i njëqindtë - hundredth, etc. This suffix is also productive even with verbal themes from the first person of the present tense, eg.: i çelët - light, i fshehtë - hidden, i hapët - open, i lagët - wet, i ulët - low, etc. The suffix - (ë)m(ë) is not very productive. As word-forming themes serve: a) nominal theme, eg.: i fismë, i mesëm; b) adjectival theme, and c) adverbial theme, eg.: i andejmë, i jashtëm, i mësipërm, i sotëm, i tejmë, etc. With the suffix -ë have been formed a

range of articulated adjectives from the adverbial and numeral themes, eg.: i drejtë - straight, i fortë - strong, i kotë - vain, i lartë - high, i dyzetë - forty, etc.

2. Forming adjectives with articulation

The adjectival article in addition to the grammatical role it plays in the articulated adjectives as a formant that expresses the adjective's adaptation to the corresponding noun, also plays a dense and word-forming role. Thus, only with the article are adjectives formed from different parts of the speech, but the largest number of adjectives of this type are formed from the verbal theme and from joined phrases prepositional + noun. The particle of the verbs serves as the word-forming theme for the verbal adjectives, for example: i afruar - approached, i besuar - trusted, i hapur - open, i këputur - broken, i nisur - started, i përdorur - used, i thinjur - grizzled, i zënë - busy, i vrarë - killed, etc. There is also some analogical formation here, such as: i kamur - rich, i skamur - poor, i kultuaruar - cultured, i talentuar - talented, who are not really formed of particle themes, because they do not exist. The verbal adjectives formed by articulation have a passive meaning, they give the feature of the result of the action expressed by the verb which forms the word-forming theme, for example: i hapur - open, i afruar - approached, i këputur - snapped, etc. Very productive is the way of forming adjectives even when as a word-forming theme serve the phrases preposition + noun. As a word-forming theme here serves the prefix pa + noun in the indefinite accusative, for example: i paanë, i pafat, i pafund, i pafytyrë, i papunë, etc. Some adjectives from the adverbial theme have also been formed with the articulation, eg: i tatpjetë - downhill, i përpjetetë - uphill, i vonë - late, etc.

3. Formation of adjectives with articulation, prefixation and suffixation at the same time

This word-formation form is very limited as production in the class of adjectives. Only suffix -për and suffixes -t(ë) and -shëm are included here. In this way the word formation also participates in the articulation, eg.: i përbashkët - common, i përpikët - punctual, i përciptë - superficial, i përkohshëm - temporary, i përgjithshëm - general, etc.

4. Formation of adjectives by conversion

A series of adjectives are formed by conversion, i.e., words from other parts of the speech pass into adjectives without any affix. Adjectives from the noun class are mainly formed by conversion, eg.: kyç - key, plak - elder, trim - brave, përtac - lazy, dinak - cunning, pasanik - wealthy, mishngrënës - carnivorous, ndihmës - auxiliary, etc. With conversion from the genitive form of the noun fund-, the adjective -i fundit (the last) has been formed as well. There are some adverbs in the class of adjective, such as: derrçe, fshatçe, vendçe, etc. This also includes adverbs formed from nominal phrases constructed by the joining of the same noun, eg.: fije-fije, pika-pika, etc.

5. Compound adjectives

The compound adjective (composition) is formed by the union of two (sometimes even three) themes into a single word. Two types are distinguished: a) composed of coordinate elements, where as word-forming themes, serve two, sometimes even three, adjectival themes, eg.: anglo-amerikan - Anglo-American, demokratiko-borgjez - democratic-bourgeois, sovjeto-anglo-amerikan - Soviet-Anglo-American, etc., and b) composed of elements with subordinate links, where according to the word-forming themes that participate in the formation of these adjectives, adjectives consisting of: a) two nominal themes, such as: hundëshkabë, shpirtkazmë,

zemërgur, etc .; b) a nominal and adjectival theme such as: ballëhapët, barkgjerë, ditëgjatë, derëbardhë, etc.; c) adjectives consisting of two adjectival themes, such as: elektromagnetik - electromagnetic, elektromekanik - electromechanical, irlandezoverior - Northern Irish etc.; d) adjectives consisting of an adverbial theme and a noun or vice versa, such as: keqdashës - malicious, largpamës - foresighting, mirëbërës - benevolent, etc.; e) adjectives consisting of a numeral (an indefinite pronoun indicating quantity) and an adjective such as: njëditor - one-day, njëmujo - one-month, i dyanshëm - two-sided, diasaditor - several-day, etc .; and f) adjectives consisting of a particle theme and an adverbial theme, such as: dashamir, dashakeq, ngrënëkeq, etc.

6. Joining

Has remained a non-productive way in the field of adjectives. Such are bardhezi, kuqezi and others.

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