



The Albanian Word-Formation: The Comparative Research In The Journals “Gjuha Shqipe And Jeta E Re”

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Abstract:

The journals “Gjuha shqipe and Jeta e Re” have many new words with inters for to analyze and studies, too. The aim of this study is to find the simple and compound words that are nor in our dictionary but all of them are using in the journals “Gjuha shqipe and Jeta e Re”. The Albanian word **/përpunim/** it has four morphemes: The first has **the prefix /për/**; the second has the base **punoj as e verb or punë as a noun**; the third is the **suffix –im** and the end has **infixes –i**. In Albanian and English we have same form with this segment because they have base of word and of course **–i** has and **affix**, too. The base of word is obligation in all the word that has meaning and the **affix** can completed the word with a new meaning e.g. **punë – punim, larg – largim, work – worker, or larg-**

lgra- o -j, larg -im, larg -esë, larg -ësi, larg -as. In Albanian language the **affixes** morpheme are **prefixes, suffixes, infixes** and **articles**. New nouns, verbs (...) can be formed by derivation and compounding. Derived nouns are formed through the addition the derivational affixes (prefixes and suffixes), as in disbelief (**dis + belief**) or treatment (**treat + ment**).

Keywords: word-formation, journals, “Gjuha shqipe and Jeta e Re”, simple, compound.

Interdiction:

1.1. The aim of this study is to find the new words that are used in two journals “Gjuha shqipe and Jeta e Re”, but all of them are the new words for language and linguistics and are not in the dictionary.

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In Albanian linguistic and in our dictionaries we can find this determining for word and for word-formation e.g. “fjalë,-a, gram. –njësi e parë kumtuese e gjuhës, që ka një trajtë të përhershme fonetike dhe gramatikore dhe riprodhohet në të folur si strukturë e gatshme fonetike dhe që shpreh diçka, bart një koncept ling. Fjala është një formë e lirë minimale leks. –fjala është strukturë si nga forma ashtu edhe nga përmbajtja. Nga forma përbëhet prej tingujsh dhe morfemash, kurse nga përmbajtja prej kuptimeve leksikore dhe gramatikore (R. Kçiku)”. The same think we found in Oxford Student’s Dictionary e.g. word sound or combination of sounds (or the writing symbols) are forming a unit expressing an **object, action, idea** etc., in a language: When we speak we put our thoughts into the words (...) etc.

In Albanian language we have some kinds of morphemes e.g. the **root** morpheme, **affixes, prefix, suffix, infixes** morpheme.

The journals “Gjuha shqipe and Jeta e re” have many new words with inters for to analyze and for to studying. The Albanian word /**përpunim**/ has four morphemes: The first has the **prefix** /për/; the second has the base **punoj as e verb or punë as a noun**; the third is the **suffix –im** and the end has **infixes –i**. In Albanian and English we have same form with this segment because they have base of word and of course **affix**, too. The base of word is obligation in all the word that has meaning and the **affix** can completed the word with a new meaning e.g. **punë – punim larg – largim, work – worker,**

or **larg- lgra-o-j, larg -im, larg -esë, larg -ësi, larg -as**. In Albanian language the **affixes** morpheme are **prefixes, suffixes, infixes** and **articles**. New nouns, verbs (...) can be formed by derivation and compounding. Derived nouns are formed through the addition the derivational affixes (prefixes and suffixes), as in disbelief (**dis + belief**) or treatment (**treat + ment**).

1.2. The derived (origin) of words is more productive in the system of word-formation. It is same between Albanian and English. With the word or the derived (origin) we understand the formation of the new words or the word that exists in the language. The derived (origin) of the word can make by prefix, suffix, prefix-suffix and without **infixes**. The origin of the word and compound are the way that created the new word. This is same in both of language. In English language e.g. “... new nouns can be formed by derivation and compounding. Derived nouns are formed through the addition of derivation affixes (**prefixes and suffixes**), as in disbelief **dis + belief** (D. Biber, S. Johansson).”

In both of languages we have three models of words structure morphology e.g.

- a. **Simple words and derived words,**
- b. **Compound words,**
- c. **By changing the function or the meaning (conversion).**

In the first model we have a lot of noun that are same in Albanian and English e.g. **djalë - son, macë - cat, shtëpi - house, dhomë - room, njeri - man** (...) etc. The model with prefixes, suffixes or affixes e.g. **dislike - nuk me pëlqen, unhappy - jo i lumtur, reading – lexuar** etc.

The second model is the word that make with compound and it is most imported after the derived nouns for to creative the new word for e.g. **classroom, newspaper, father-in-law** etc.

The third model is changing the function or the meaning by the model e.g. **verb + suffix = noun**: improve -ment = improvement; manage –ment = management; elect -ion = election; discuss –ion = discussion.

Inform –ation = information; administer –ation = administration; spell -ing = spelling; education -ion = education...

In the journal “Jeta e Re” it is possible to find the words that are important for to analyzers, like with: Qepalla, petkat, shkabat, metropoleve, fashistet, horizontet, revolucionare, corapet, patriote or in this journal we have found the words that are not in our dictionaries: karakterdobët, pakditëshe, kontraçetnik, ndjellazezë (ndjellazezë), shtatmesëm, komparatistët, fshamë, megjë, rigoroz, remont, kuretë, heteronomia hallallzade, shpirtngushtsi, kristiano-patriarkale, komputacion, kryekput (kryekëput), kambzbath (Këmbëzbath/i), ushujzat, mullunga bumbullimat, sarkomet, pendlave, korieret, mberrimeve, kamish (p. 429), shehadet (p. 429), kaftiall (p. 493), dihtung (p. 519), fundament (p. 528), satisfaksion (p. 533), primitivitet (p. 535), superitet (p. 540), nervozitet (p.454), kapixhik (p. 476), ngulshim (p. 483), konvulzion (p. 533), transponim (p. 537), afinitet (p. 543), dramaticitet (p. 547), kombinacion (p. 438), qorrmyshteri (revista nr.5 p. 666) etj.

In the journal “Gjuha shqipe” we’ve found some new words: Nënndërthurje (nën +- ndërthur +- je); Nënleftësim (nën +- vleftë +- sim); Unitarist (unitar +-ist); Recensionar (recension +-ar); Fizionar (fizion +-ar); Kontestues (kontest +- ues); Fleksibiltar (fleksibil +-tar); Konfidencialitet (konfidencial +- itet).

1.3. In linguistics, a compound is a lexeme (less precisely, a word) that consists of more than one stem. Compounding or composition is the **word-formation** that creates compound lexemes (the other word-formation process being derivation). Compounding or Word-compounding refers to the faculty and device of language to form new words by combining or putting together old words. In other words, compound, compounding or word-compounding occurs when a person attaches two or more words together to make them one word. The meanings of the words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is very different from the meanings of the words in isolation.

The compound words are all the words that are compound from two or more words and both of them creative the new words with the new meaning. The compound words in Albanian are creative late in our grammar. They’ve beginning at the XIX century and are study in two ways:

The first way is studied by the **forage** studies for example: Hahni, Dozoni, Weigandi etc. All of them said their negative opinions for Albanian compoun, because they said do not exist the compound noun. In fact the compound nouns are studied by the Albanian authors for example K. Kristoforidhi, A. Kostallari, K. Cipo, S. Frashëri, N. Frashëri. They have argument the compound by the basic of language, from the dialects and from their origin e.g. **zemërluan, zemërgur, ujmirë, juglindje, bashkëpunim, marrëdhënie zemërgur, belhollë, buzëqesh, keqkuptoj, fjalëshumë hekurudhë**

(hekur+udhë), kryeqytet, shtëpi-muze etc.

This phenomenon is the same in English language, but in fact has the different structure for example:

Compound nouns consist of at least to free morphemes: **classroom, blackboard, armchair, homework, newspaper, nobleman, breakdown, looking-glass, father-in-law** etc.

Many syntactic groups have become compound nouns by conversion: **forget-me-not, pic-me-up, merry-go-round** etc. In most cases such nouns are hyphenated to denote their unity.

In the journal “Jeta e Re” we have found some of the new compounds that are not in our dictiorey karakterdobët, pakditëshe, kontraçetnik, ndjellazezë (ndjellazezë), shtatmesëm, hallallzade,

shpirtngushtsi (shpirtngushtësi), kristiano-patriarkale, kryekput (kryekëput), kambzbath (Këmbëzbath/i).

1.4. In Albanian language journal we have found some new compounds that are not in our dictionary: Krijues-lexues, i ligjit-kornizë, italo-romane, arbërishtfolës, shoqërore-situacionare, përkujtimor-shkencor, frymëgjatë, dy-kuptimesh, Stërthëna.

Conclusion:

In two of journals (*Gjuha shqipe* and *Jeta e Re*) and in linguistics the simple or compound words are a lexeme (less precisely, a word) that consists of more than one stem. Compounding or composition is the **word-formation** that creates compound lexemes (the other word-formation process being derivation). Compounding or Word-compounding refers to the faculty and device of language to form new words by combining or putting together old words. In other words, compound, compounding or word-compounding occurs when a person attaches two or more words together to make them one word. The meanings of the words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is very different from the meanings of the words in isolation.

In this paper we have presentation some of new words e.g. karakterdobët, pakditëshe, kontraçetnik, ndjellazezë (ndjellazezë), shtatmesëm, komparatistët, fshamë, megjë, rigoroz, remont, kuretë,

heteronomia hallallzade, shpirtngushtsi, kristiano-patriarkale, komputacion, kryekput (kryekëput), kambzbath (Këmbëzbath/i), ushujzat, mullunga bumbullimat, sarkomet, pendlave, korieret, mberrimeve, kamish, shehadet, Krijues-lexues, i ligjit-kornizë, italo-romane, arbërishtfolës, shoqërore-situacionare, përkujtimor-shkencor, frymëgjatë, dy-kuptimesh.

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