



THE CONTRAST OF THE ADJECTIVES AND THE GENITIVE CASES: THE CASE OF ALBANIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

After nouns and verbs, adjectives are the largest word class in English. Adjectives are words that go together with nouns and provide information about them. The adjective tall denotes only the positive degree. In contrast, in Albanian, the adjective stem is directly preceded by an adjectival article (i, e, të or së), which reflects the gender, case, and number of its referent (J. Kabashi). It is the contrast between Albanian and English because in English it is not the same as Albanian, as in compare: She is old – Ajo është e vjetër; He is young – Ai është i ri; They are young – Ato ose ato janë të renj/reja; To the young girl – Vajzës së re; To the young boy – Djilait të ri. In the area of morphology, blends are represented by word formation. A word blend is formed by combining two separate words with different meanings to form a new one. The word blend is often coined to describe a new invention or a cultural phenomenon. This proves that English is a dynamic language that is constantly evolving. Morphological blends can be understood as a special kind of compound, including, in particular, nominal compounds based on adjectives plus nouns or nouns plus noun combinations.

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1. Introduction

Adjectives are one of the four major word classes, along with nouns, verbs and adverbs. Examples of adjectives are: big, small, blue, old, rich and nice. They give us more information about people, animals or things represented by nouns and pronouns:

That's a big house. Look at the grey horse. Some dogs have long tails. She is tall.

According to their morphological structure, adjectives in Albanian and English can be subdivided into four main groups: simple, derived, participial, and compound. For example, English and Albanian grammar rules can be thought of as a description of the diagram or structure. It's more efficient to use an adjective in Albanian or English when seen against the backdrop of generative grammar principles (as done here in the following sections) (Sh. Millaku):

- a) **Simple:** new (i ri or e re), good (i mire or e mirë), nice (i bukur or e bukur), bad (i keq or e keqe).
- b) **Derived Adjective:** Some of the most productive adjective-forming suffixes are illustrated in the following example: -al: musical (muzikore), continental (kontinentale), physical (fizikale); -ary: documentary (dokumentar), momentary (momental); -en: wooden (druri), golden (ari); -ful: careful (i, e, të kujdeshëm), peaceful (paqësor); -ly: lovely (bukuroshe), weekly (javore) etc.
- c) **Participial:** Many past participles ending in English with -ed as excited (i emocionuar), and some present participles ending with -ing as exciting (emocionuese).
- d) **Compound Adjective:** Most common adjective is formed: with participles as their second element: hard-working people; a good-looking girl; a long-suffering window; an English-speaking student – (Al. një vajzë e bukur; një dritare e shumëvuajtur; një student që flet anglisht); with past participle: broken-down house, ready-made clothes, well-inforemed person (Al. shtëpi e prishur apo e dëmtuar, rroba të gatshme, person i mirë informuar). These compounds are usually written with hyphens, but sometimes they are not.

Table 1: Declension of Albanian Adjectival Articles

	Singular			Plural
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
Nominative	i	e	të (e)	të
Accusative	të	të (e)		
Genitive, Dative Ablative	të	të (së)	të	të

1.1 Declension of Albanian Adjectival Articles

The contrast of the adjective article reflects, in the case, gender and the number of its referents, as shown in the first table: The article between two languages is the contrast. So, contrast the alternate forms of the adjective case references in the following example: Libin e ri – the new book; një libër të ri – a new book; klasën e pare – the first grade; një klasë të parë – a first-grade class.

Contrast the alternate forms of the adjective article with feminine singular references in the genitive, dative, or ablative case. Following a definite referent, the form is së: shkollës së mesme – the middle school; shkollës së fshatit – the village school. Following the indefinite referent, the form of the indefinite ‘të’: një shkollë të mesme – of a middle school; një shkollë të fshatit – of a village school (L. Newmark). In the paradigms of table 2, 3, 4, 5 note how the difference in the form of the adjective article depends on the definiteness, gender, case and number of the referent and on whether the referent immediately precedes. The difference in the latter is most obvious when the referent is followed by the two adjectives, the second preceded by the conjunction ‘e and’.

Table 2: Indefinite Noun + Articulated Adjectives

	Indefinite Masc. Sg.	Definite Masc. Sg.	Indefinite Masc. Pl.	Definite Masc. Pl.
	Good boy	The good boy	Good boys	The good boys
Nom.	djalë i mirë	djali i mirë	djem të mire	djemtë e mirë
Acc.	i... djali të mirë	i...djalit të mirë	i...djemve të mire	i...djemve të mirë
Dat.	djali të mirë	djalit të mirë	djemve të mire	djemve të mirë
Abl.	djalë i mirë	djalin e mirë	djem të mire	djemtë e mirë
Gen.	djali të mirë	djalit të mirë	djemsh të mire	djemve të mirë

In Albanian is possible to be and ‘*I miri djalë*’ as in English Good boy or as in Table 3:

Table 3: Adjective + Noun (masc)

	Adjective with article and indefinite noun. Masc. Sg	Adjective with article and definite noun. Masc. Pl.
Nom.	i miri djalë	të mirët djem
Acc.	i... të mirit djalë	i... të mirëve djem
Dat.	të mirit djalë	të mirëve djem
Abl.	të mirin djalë	të mirët djem
Gen.	të mirit djalë	të mirëve djem

Table 3: Indefinite Noun + Articulated Adjectives

	Indefinite Fem. Sg.	Definite Fem. Sg.	Indefinite Fem. Pl.	Definite Fem. Pl.
	Eng. good girl	The good girl	Good girls	The good girls
Nom.	vajzë e mirë	vajza e mirë	vajza të mira	vajzat e mire
Acc.	i...vajze të mirë	i...vajzës së mirë	i... vajzave të mira	i...vajzave të mira
Dat.	vajze të mirë	vajzës së mirë;	vajzave të mira	vajzave të mira
Abl.	vajzë e mirë	vajzën e mirë	vajza të mira	vajzat e mira
Gen.	vajze të mirë	vajzës së mirë	vajzash të mira	vajzave të mira

In Albanian, it is possible to be and 'e mira vajzë' as in English good girl or as in Table 5:

Table 5: Adjective + Noun (Fem)

	Adjective with article and indefinite noun. Fem. Sg.	Adjective with article and definite noun. Fem. Pl.
Nom.	e mira vajzë	të mirat vajza
Acc.	i... së mirës vajzë	i... të mirave vajza
Dat.	së mirës vajzë	të mirave vajza
Abl.	të mirën vajzë	të mirat vajza
Gen.	së mirës vajzë	të mirave vajza

Adjectives can be used in several different positions in a sentence. They occur most frequently before the noun in English, and they refer to off after linking verbs. However, they also appear in several other positions, not only in relation to nouns and verbs but in relation to pronouns. The most important positions are before a noun and after a linking verb in English, but in Albanian, the most important position is after a noun and before the linking verb, e.g. Italian food – ushqim Italian, the beautiful day – Ditë e bukur, an expensive book – libër i shtrenjtë or the train will be late – Treni do të jetë me vonësë.

As evident in Tables 1 to 5, depending on the case, gender, number, and definiteness of the noun, it modifies an articulated adjective will take one of the following proposed articles i, e të, së.

2. Previous Studies and Literature Review

The two classes of adjectives with article and without article have been created since the pre-literary period of Albanian and English. This phenomenon has no parallel in other I.E. languages, including Rumanian, where there is only one class of adjective, which is pre-articulated only in certain syntactic circumstances, whereas in Albanian, the prepositive article has become an integral part of the pre-articulated adjective and thus in may be acknowledged as a sui generis word-building element. The stem of the pre-articulated adjective is characterized by the final unstressed /-ë/, which owes its origin to the final vowel of the feminine singular and of the feminine and neuter plurals: -a, respectively -as. Before the bifurcation of the adjective into two distinct classes, Albanian, like the other I.E. languages, had only one class. The origin of the prepositive article in one class of adjectives cannot be viewed separately from its initial function (Sh. Demiraj), so the word adjective is from Middle English: from Old French *adjectif*, *-ive*, from Latin *adject-* 'added', from the verb *adicere*, from *ad-* 'towards' + *jacere* 'throw'. The term was originally used in the phrase *noun adjective*, translating Latin *nomen adjectivum*, a translation of Greek *onoma epitheton* 'attributive name'.

3. Discussion

Adjective phrases listed in the order in which they appear in the NP, be articulated or unarticulated in any degree, with their modifiers articulated NP-s in the genitive case, predicative adverbials, or relative clauses. Articulated modifiers are those preceded by an adjective article *i*, *e*, *të* or *së*. Adjective articles are proclitics that indicate that the following adjective, noun, number or pronoun is attributed to a noun. The adjective article has become the integral distinguishing characteristic of articulated adjective whether they are simple like *i bardhë* – white, *i mirë* – good, *i hapur* – opened, *i larë* – washed.

Possessive adjective is also articulated as: *I tij* -his, *i saj* – her, *i tyre* – their, *e me* – my, *e tua* – your. Adjectival article is also marking nouns in the genitive case, as in *oborri i shkollës* – the school yard, *libra të bibliotekës* – library book.

The plural adjective article *të* is used before the integers and the untermiated pronouns as in *të tre* – all three (masc), *të tria* -all three (fem.), *të gjithë* – all.

The neuter singular adjectival article *të* is used to form nouns designating action gerunds of Albanian such as *të ecurit* – walking, *të menduarit* – the thinking, *të folurit* – the speaking (L. Newmark). In this decision, we can see the full contrast between Albanian and English adjectival articles.

4. Adjective Gender

Adjectives agree in gender with their referent. A given adjective may have different stem forms of masculine than for feminine referents e.g: new house – *shtëpi e re*, new notebook – *fletore e re*, new school – *shkollë e re*, beautiful day – *ditë e bukur*, new girl – *vajzë e re*, brave girl – *vajzë trime*; brave boy – *djalë trim*, new pencil – *laps i ri*, handsome boy – *djalë i bukur*.

The plural adjective in Albanian forms is with article *të* and it is for masculine and for feminine, too e.g. new houses – *shtëpi të reja*, new notebooks – *fletore të reja*, new schools – *shkollë të reja*, beautiful days – *ditë të bukur*, new girls – *vajza të reja*, brave girl – *vajza trime*; brave boy – *djalë trima*, new pencil – *lapsa të rinj*, handsome boy – *djem të bukur*, as in table 1-5.

The adjective concerned can be used before and after a noun, but in each, the scene is construed differently. The concerned parents mean parents who are worried. The parents concerned means parents who are involved or mentioned.

5. Conclusion

To summarize, this study demonstrated the distinction between adjectival articles in Albanian and English. Adjectival article in Albanian usually is before the word, and it is *i*, *e*, *të* and *së*. This is comparable to the English language, but the adjective serves as the contrast in this language, as in Table 1-5, or e.g. new house – *shtëpi e re*, new notebook –

fletore e re, new school – shkollë e re, beautiful day – ditë e bukur, new girl – vajzë e re, brave girl – vajzë trime; brave boy – djalë trim, new pencil – laps i ri, handsome boy – djalë i bukur. In this sense, the two languages are a contrast. In this study, we have shown that the adjective and other words have the function of the adjective with many contrasts, differences, similarities, or direct object generation between the English and Albanian languages.

6. Recommendations

The purpose of the work is to promote adjective analysis, whether basic or complicated. The contrast of the adjectival article of the Albanian language, in comparison to English, may be formed and transferred between the two languages. These two languages are diametrically opposed in all morphological areas. Contrast is, however, possible in all components of speech that serve the noun, adjective, verb, pronoun, and adverb. In this study, wordform was not analysis because we did not see any contrastive report between Albanian and English.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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