



THE NOMINAL PREDICATE (ALBANIAN - ENGLISH)

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to description the nominal of predicate between two languages (Albanian – English). The purpose of the following discussing is to show that some noun phrases, namely predicate nominal's, do not seem to exhibit. What is considering the typical behavior of **noun phrase**? First, they do not seem to be assigned **case**. Second, they may not assign are roles in normal sense so that they are probably as Theta-marker arguments, unlike referential Noun Phrases.ⁱⁱ In Albanian language the **nominal predicate** can express with auxiliary verb (to be, have) and noun, too. *“The predicate has the function of giving information about the subject ...”*

Keywords: predicate nominal, predicate, noun, verb, auxiliary verb, Albanian and English

1. Introduction

The purpose of the following discussing is to show that some noun phrases, namely predicate nominal's, do not seem to exhibit! What is considering the typical behavior of **noun phrase**? First, they do not seem to be assigned Case. Second, they may not assign are roles in normal sense so that they are probably as Theta-marker arguments, unlike referential Noun Phrases.ⁱⁱⁱ

In Albanian language the **predicate nominal** can express with auxiliary verb (to be, have) and noun, too. *“The predicate has the function of giving information about the subject... The case of the predicate noun requires further clarification, as its correct usage always presents the student with considerable difficulty. The following rule should be remembered: The predicate noun always adapted with the subject in case and number, too. If the predicate noun stands alone or is*

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ⁱⁱ Elena Herburger. (1990). **English noun phrase structure**. Wien, p. 69.

ⁱⁱⁱ Elena Herburger. (1990). **English noun phrase structure**. Wien, p. 69.

augmented by an adjective, it stands in the indef. form as in the first sentence, regardless of the form of the subject." If, however, the predicate noun is augmented by a pronoun or noun in the definite form, it stands in the def. form (2).

1. Zogjtë dhe shtazët në përgjithësi janë **frymorë**.

The birds and the animals in general are living **beings**.

Macja dhe qeni quhen **shtazë shtëpiake**

The cat and the dog are called **domestic animals**

2. I tha gruaja atij. Ti je **burri im**. The woman said to him. You are **my husband**.^{iv}

Both of languages the predicate noun following the verb e.g.:

Unë jam studenti dhe ju jeni **mësuesi im**. (NP)

I am student and you are **my teacher**. (NP)

Kjo ditë kishte për të qenë më e mira **e menduar**. (ADJ)

This day will be the best **day of thinking**. (NP)

John's mother does **work at University**. (NP)

Studentët janë **ardhmeria e jetës**. (NP)

Njeri që flet si **dhëlpër pak punë kryen**. (NP)

Kush janë ata **studentë atje**. (NP)

Cila është Arta. (pronoun)

Ky libër mos është **i atij**. (pronoun)

The predicate is the same in Albanian and English. In English language the predicate can express with verb, noun, pronoun, it is same and in Albanian e.g.

John's mother does work at University. The man **gave** me a book^v.

"Arbeni reads a newspaper. Arbeni lexon gazetën. Arbeni and Teuta read books. (Compound subject) Tome and Arta read and enjoys books. (Compound verb) Tome reads books and newspapers. (Compound direct object) Those are the sentences that consist of only one main clause and no subclasses. The noun Anna, (Teuta, John, Arbeni) is the subject, where the sang (works, speaks, read) is the predicate"^{vi}.

In this example, John's mother is the subject of the original statement; **works at University** is the predicate.

^{iv} Martin Camaj. 1984. **Albanian Grammar**. Wiesbaden, p. 236

^v Shkelqim Millaku, The Function of Albanian and English Sentence, European Journal of English Language Teaching ISSN: 2501-7136 ISSN-L: 2501-7136, Volume 2 | Issue 3 | 2017, <https://www.oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejel/article/view/830>

^{vi} Shkelqim Millaku, The Function of Albanian and English Sentence, European Journal of English Language Teaching ISSN: 2501-7136 ISSN-L: 2501-7136, Volume 2 | Issue 3 | 2017, <https://www.oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejel/article/view/830>

The predicate nominative is the noun following a [linking verb](#) that restates or stands for the subject. Typically, a predicate nominative has the same value or grammatical weight as the subject.

*“Further, bare singular **predicate nominal’s** are found in Dutch, Portuguese, as well as in all Balkan and MS languages. Some examples of bare singulars as predicate nominal’s in several languages are given (...). Alb:*

a. *Nëna ime është **mësuese**.*

mother my is teacher

My mother is a teacher.”^{vii}

The predicate noun follows a form of the verb “to be” it is not usually same in Albanian and English e.g.

He is an **engineer**. (Here engineer is a predicate noun because it follows is)

One fore is where the predicate noun renames the subject of the sentence.

Artani was the **actor**. (**Artani** is the subject and **actor** is the predicate of noun and it follows the verb “was” the past tens of “to be”).

Arta’s father remains **the leader** in sales for our country.

The predicate **noun phrase** follows a form of the verb for example in Albanian language:

Atdhetaria është **punë e parë për çdo intelektual**. Naimi është **poeti ynë kombëtare**. Fëmijët janë **lulet e jetës**. Kjo s’është **punë e juaj**. Agimi është **djali yt?** “It can be an NP or any other structure in nominal function”^{viii}.

The structure of the sentence between Albanian and English is different and it has the contrast in these phenomena of grammar e.g.

The simple sentence:

Kjo është **puna e juaj**.

This is **your job**.

The predicate of noun phrase (in simple or compound sentence) is the same with the function but different with structure.

When the subject complement is NP, it is the predicate nominative. Since predicate nominatives are NPs that follow verbs in the predicate, they look at great deal like direct objects.

I **am a student**.

S P DO

Predicate nominal

^{vii} Dalina Kallulli. (1999). **The Comparative Syntax of Albanian**. Durham, p. 85.

^{viii} Shkelqim Millaku, The contrast of Direct Object..., Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (IJIR) Vol-2, Issue-7, 2016 ISSN: 2454-1362, <http://www.onlinejournal.in>, <http://imperialjournals.com/index.php/IJIR/article/view/1320/1270>

I love a teacher.

S P DO

Predicate nominal

I like a book.

S P DO

Predicate nominal

In the sentence I am a student, I and a student are noun phrase that refer to the same individual. If the speaker in the second sentence /I love a teacher/ uses a transitive verb, I and a teacher refer to different people.

The direct object and indirect object are both structures within the predicate e.g.

S	Predicate	
↓	↓	
I	_____	
	gave Benit my dictionary.	
	P IO DO	

S	Predicate ↓	
Beni handed	Artas the gift	
	IO DO	

She always reads the book before breakfast.

S A P DO A (adjuncts-rrethanor)

I read the kids of story.

The function of the indirect object is normally realized by a noun phrase and only very rarely by a finite /kë, çka, çfarë, ku --- what, where, why, when/-clause etc. The direct object and indirect object are (can be) both structures within the predicate e.g.

S	Predicate	
I gave Benit my dictionary.		
	P IO DO ^{ix}	

“Shkolla ka **dhjetë studentë**. In Albanian language **the direct object can be the number** that has the function of noun. When the subject complement is NP, it is the predicate nominative. Since predicate nominatives are NP-s that follows verb in the predicate, they look at great deal like direct objects.

I am a student.

S P DO

^{ix} Shkelqim Millaku, The Indirect Object (Io) – Albanian and English, European Journal of Foreign Language Teaching ISSN: 2537 - 1754 ISSN-L: 2537 – 1754, Volume 1 | Issue 1 | 2016,
<https://www.oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejfl/article/view/294/739>

Predicate nominal

Mësuesi **do të flas** më dekanin sot^x.

I love a teacher.

S P DO

Predicate nominal

I like a book.

S P DO^{xi}.

Predicator^{xii} Complement

Strictly complement could be used with reference to all those constituents that obligatory complement the verb. "Both of languages with this contrast in syntactic structure can make with noun the subject, direct object, indirect object and predicate"^{xiii}.

The predicator complement can realize by the noun phrase e.g.

The boy resembles **his father**.

After a few minutes it began **to rain**.

Father suggests Tomin **to see a doctor**.

Could you help me **to find this book?**

The weather **became warmer**.

I **saw her in the street**.

We **call him Jo**.

If the predicate complement is realized by a non-finite clause containing a to-infinitive, the infinitive may be preceded by a noun phrase functioning as direct object of the finite verb, as in:^{xiv} Mother persuaded Mary to see a doctor.

Could you help me to move this cupboard?

In English language it is obligation to repeat the predicate and subject too, but in Albanian is not necessary to repeat the subject, because by the predicate we understand for what does the sentence has meaning. The sentence "The cat killed the mouse" we have the definite

^x Shkelqim Millaku, Raporti i fjalive të thjeshta dhe kryefjalës ndërmjet shqipes dhe anglishtes, https://www.academia.edu/29764804/Raporti_i_fjalive_te_thjeshta_dhe_kryefjales_ndermjet_shqipes_dhe_anglishtes

^{xi} Shkelqim Millaku, The Direct Object, Anglisticum... Volume 4, issue 1, 2015, e-ISSN: 1857-8187, p-ISSN: 1857-8179,

^{xii} Shkelqim Millaku, The Subject between Albanian and English Language, Anglisticum, April 2014 □ e-ISSN: 1857-8187 □ p-ISSN: 1857-8179, <http://www.anglisticum.org.mk/index.php/Anglisticum/article/view/621/1450>

^{xiii} Shkelqim Millaku, The Nominal Clauses of English and Albanian Language, Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (IJIR) Vol-3, Issue-8, 2017 ISSN: 2454-1362, <http://www.onlinejournal.in/http://www.imperialjournals.com/index.php/IJIR/article/viewFile/5472/5264>

^{xiv} Flor Aarts. (1988). **English syntactic structure**. Cambridge, p. 143

article “the” that use before the noun, and in Albanian it is contrast, it can use how suffix (Alb.) for example “the cat -- maca”^{xv}.

The noun in the sentence can be direct and indirect object. It is same for both of languages. The direct object and indirect can make with noun, noun phrase, noun with preposition etc. The direct or indirect object is the second object in the sentence. “*In both of languages the object normally follows the subject and the predicate*”^{xvi}.

Conclusion

In Albanian and English language the **predicate nominal**^{xvii} can express with auxiliary verb (to be, have) and noun, too. The predicate has the function of giving the information for the subject (...). The case of the predicate noun requires further clarification, as its correct usage always presents the student with considerable difficulty. The predicator is also one of the main functional elements of a sentence. It can be identified by the following main principles.

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^{xv} Shkelqim Millaku, The Function Of Albanian And English Sentence, European Journal of English Language Teaching ISSN: 2501-7136 ISSN-L: 2501-7136, Volume 2 | Issue 3 | 2017, <https://www.oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejel/article/view/830>

^{xvi} Shkelqim Millaku, THE INDIRECT OBJECT (IO) – ALBANIAN AND ENGLISH, European Journal of Foreign Language Teaching ISSN: 2537 - 1754 ISSN-L: 2537 – 1754, Available on-line at: www.oapub.org/edu, Volume 1 | Issue 1 | 2016, <https://www.oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejfl/article/view/294/739>

^{xvii} Nominal clause as prepositional complement: This raises the question as to whether we should abandon the plan. Nominal clause with /that/ e.g. That she is still alive is a consolation. “The nominative absolute is almost a clause. It consists of a noun phrase with a partial predicate: He smoked briefly, his eyes following a pattern of concrete blocks in the school building: Shkelqim Millaku, The Function of Noun Phrases between Albanian And English, The 2016 WEI International Academic Conference Proceedings Vienna, Austria, <http://www.westeastinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Shkelqim-Millaku.pdf>

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