

ARTICLE

Declension of Adjectival Articles: The Contrast of Albanian and English

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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, whereas 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. It is the contrast between Albanian and English, because in English it is not the same as in Albanian, e.g., 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—Djlait të ri. In Albanian and English, the area of morphology is 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 nouns combinations.

Keywords: adjective; article; gender; case; number; contrast; Albanian and English

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1. Introduction

The aim of this paper is to analyze the adjective and to see the contrast between Albanian and English, but the 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 as in 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 ^[1].

a. Simple: new (i ri or e re), good (i mirë 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 kujdesëm), 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: The compound adjectives are 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 shumëvujtur; një student që flet anglisht); with past participle: broken-down house ^[2], ready-made clothes, well-informed 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.

Declension of Albanian Adjectival Articles

The contrast of the adjective article reflects in the case, gender and number of its referent as in the **Table 1**: The article between two languages is the contrast. So, contrast the alternance 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 parë—the first grade; një klasë të parë—a first-grade class.

Table 1. Declension of Albanian adjectival articles.

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

Contrast also the alternate forms of the adjective article with feminine singular reference 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 ^[3]. In the paradigms of **Tables 2–5** 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.

Declension	Indefinite Masc. Sg.	Definite Masc. Sg.	Indefinite Masc. Pl.	Definite Masc. Pl.
	Good school	The good school	Good schools	The good schools
Nom.	shkollë e mirë	shkolla e mirë	shkolla të mirë	shkollat e mire
Acc.	i...shkolle të mirë	i...shkollës së mirë	i...shkollave të mirë	i...shkollave të mirë
Dat.	shkolle të mirë	shkollës së mirë	shkollave të mirë	shkollave të mirë
Abl.	shkollë e mirë	shkollën e mirë	shkolla të mirë	shkollat e mirë
Gen.	shkolle të mirë	shkollës së mirë	shkollash të mirë	shkollave të mirë

In Albanian is possible to be and 'E mira shkollë ^[4]' as in English Good school or as in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Adj. + indefinite article.

Declension	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 4. 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 mire ^[5]	vajza e mire	vajza të mira	vajzat e mirë
Acc.	i...vajze të mire	i...vajzës së mire	i... vajzave të mira	i...vajzave të mira
Dat.	vajze të mire	vajzës së mire	vajzave të mira	vajzave të mira
Abl.	vajzë e mirë	vajzën e mire	vajza të mira	vajzat e mira
Gen.	vajze të mire	vajzës së mire	vajzash të mira	vajzave të mira

In Albanian is possible to be and “e mira vajzë” as in English good girl or as in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Adj.+ indefinite fem.

Declension	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

Adjective 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 vonesë.

As evident in **Tables 1–5** 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 ^[6].

In Albanian language we have four groups of articles:

1. The first group is:

The adjective articles: i mirë, i keq;

The genitive articles: mishi i lopës, lulja e blinit;

2. The second group is:

The article of the nouns without gender: të folurit, të punuarit, të ngrënë;

The article of the female nouns with the origin of adjective: e folmja, e ardhmja;

The article with row numbers: i parë, i dytë, i tretë;

The article of demonstrative pronouns: i tillë, e tillë;

The article with interrogative pronouns: nyja e, i sejtë;

The article with indefinite pronouns: e, të tjerë ^[7].

3. The third group is:

The article with possessive pronouns: e mi, e tu, i tij, i saj;

The article with nouns of the week days: e hënë, e marte;

The article of the saints' nouns: i Shënkolli, i Shëngjergji ^[8];

The article for nouns indicating ethnicity: i mirditas, i dukagjinas.

4. The fourth group is:

The article for relative nouns: i biri, e bija, i ati, e ëma;

The article that basic numerals express the whole: të dy, të tre;

The article of relative pronouns: i cili, e cila, të cilët, të cilat;

The article of indefinite pronouns: të gjithë, të tërë ^[9].

The time of the definite article formation

Almost all those who have taken up the comparative study of the definite article in the Balkan languages have given their comparative ideas about this linguistic phenomenon.

Kapitari and Mikloshiçi were defenders of the substrate hypothesis.

Sandfeld was of the opinion that it is an influence from Latin ^[10].

2. Previous Studies

The two classes of adjective with article and without article have been created since the pre-literary period of Albanian and English ^[11]. This phenomenon has no parallel in other I.E. language including Rumanian, where there is only one class of adjective, which are 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/, that owes its origine 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, has had only one class of them. The origin of the prepositive article in one class of adjectives cannot be viewed separately from its initial function ^[12], so the word adjective is from Middle English: from Old French *adjectif*, -ive, from Latin *adject-* 'added', from the verb *aditeren*, from *ad-* 'towards' + *jacere* 'throw'. The term was originally used in the phrase noun adjective, translating Latin *nomen adjective*, a translation of Greek *onoma epitheton attributive name*'.

3. Methodology and Discussion

Adjective phrase (AdP) listed in the order in which they appear in the NP, maybe 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.

- (1) Possessive adjective is also articulated as: *I tij* -his ^[13], *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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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 (4). In this decision we can see the full contrast between Albanian and English adjectival article.

4. The Adjective Gender

Adjective agree in a gender with their referent. A given adjectives 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*.

4.1. The Plural Adjective

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 trim*, new pencil—*lapsa të rinj*, handsome boy—*djem të bukur*, as in **Tables 1–5**.

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

4.2. Adjectives Usually Precede a Noun

Many adjectives, and all possessive pronominal adjectives, can also occur after a form of the verb "to be," as in *past je moj*, *mačka je tvoja*. In both instances the ending of the adjective must agree with the noun to which it refers. Neuter adjectives end in either -o or -e depending on the preceding consonant (for instance, *njihovo* but *naše*). Adjectives in glossary listings are given in the order "masculine - neuter – feminine," as in *moj*, *moje*, *moja* (R. Alexander and E. Bursać, 2006).

Adjectives are words which modify nouns and, as nouns, they have gender, singular and plural forms, and cases. Adjectives can be a descriptive answering the question - how something is (*kako je sto*); *ezpressin*: quality: (*dobar*, *lep*, *los*); size: (*mali*, *veliki*) or condition: (*bolestan*, *zdrav*).

As in the table number five adjectives have the definite and the indefinite form. In masculine, feminine and neuter singular these three forms are manifested by different endings, which form the so-called long and short adjective forms. Definiteness is expressed by the long form of an adjective, and indefiniteness by the short one.

As seen in **Table 6**, Albanian language has two groups of adjectives. The first is with articles (*i*, *e*, *të*, *së*) and the second is without article, e.g., *Studente e dalluar*—Uvaženi student (distinguished student), *ditë e re*—*novi dan* (new

(spring day), djalë trim—hrabri đavo (brave boy), vajzë trime—hrabra девојка (brave girl), shtëpi natyrore—prirodni dom (natural home).

Table 6. Contrastive adjective with albanian and slaves language.

Albanian Adj. Masculine	Adj. Feminine	Adj. Masculine	Adj. Feminine	Adj. Neuter	English Adj.
i madh	e madhe	Velik	Velika	Veliko	big
i bukur	e bukur	Lijep	Lijepa	Lijepo	beautiful, nice
i kaltër	e kaltër	Plav	Plava	Plavo	blue
i zi	e zezë	Crn	Crna	Crno	black
i keq	e keqe	Loš	Loša	Lose	bad
i bardhë	e bardhë	Belo	Bela	/	white
i ngrohtë	e ngrohtë	Topao	Topla	/	warm
i mire	e mire	Dobar	Dobra	Dobro	good

In Albanian language some of pronouns has the article e.g. i këtyllë, e këtyllë, të këtylla, i tillë, e tillë, të tillë, të tilla; i atillë, e atillë të atillë, të atilla; i cili, e cila, të cilët, të cilat, i tij, e tij, i saj, e saj, e tij, e tija, e saj, e saja, i tyre, e tyre ^[14] etc. Like nouns, Albanian pronouns also use case forms to express grammatical relations within the sentence. There are two sets of accusative pronouns. Sometimes they are called short and long forms. However, it is preferable to use the more precise terms, clitic forms and full forms. This will help the student remember that the shorter forms are unaccented and follow specific word order rules. The longer forms, by contrast, are fully accented and are not restricted as to word order. Every pronoun must agree in number and gender with the noun to which it refers. Its case, of course, is determined by its position in the sentence.

Bulgarian personal pronouns are distinguished for the grammatical categories 1) person (first person, second person, third person), 2) number (singular, plural), 3) gender, within the third person singular (masculine, feminine, neuter), and 4) case (often labeled “nominative”, “accusative”, “dative”). I will also include here the reflexive pronoun, since, at least in the accusative and dative cases, it is functionally and formally quite parallel to the other personal pronouns (John Leafgren), e.g., Това бях аз. Ai *ēshtē* i imi. That was me ^[15].

Unlike Bulgarian, Macedonian clitic dative pronouns are not used with noun phrases to indicate possession, except with kinship terms and similar expressions. Such constructions do not normally take the definite article, but, as with body parts, the definite form by itself can be understood to refer to the possessor. Terms denoting close relationships can add a possessive pronominal adjective (without the definite article) for emphasis: *tatko mi moj* ‘my father’. The reflexive dative clitic *si* can be used in a verb phrase with the definite form of a noun that does not normally take the possessive dative clitic to indicate possession: *zemi si go paltoto* ‘take your coat!’

‘One’ is an adjective: ednriot, ednata, ednoto, ednite. It can function with a meaning like that of an indefinite article, and in the plural, it means ‘some’. All non-virile cardinals ending in /-a/ and virile cardinals ending in /-ca/ have the definite article /-ta/, all others add /-te/ immediately after the numeral itself: dvata, dvajcata, pettemina. Milion is a noun, hence milionot ^[16].

4.3. Indefinite and Definite Article

Professor Idriz Ajeti thinks that the Albanian articles are derived from the demonstrative pronouns, therefore it is necessary to give an overview of their forms, together with the demonstratives as in the **Table 7**.

Table 7. The contrastive Albanian articles.

The Albanian Cases	Demonstrative Pronoun	Indefinite Article	Definite Articles
	Male—singular		
Nominative	(a)i, y	i	-i,-u
Genitive and dative	(a)ti, (j)	ë	-t
Accusative	(a)të, të	të	(-në, -in, -un)
Ablative	(a)si	së, të	y
	Female—Singular		
Nominative	(a)jo	e	a-
Genitive and dative	(a)saj	së	-së, -s, së
Accusative	(a)të, të	të	-në, -n

Table 7. Cont.

The Albanian Cases	Demonstrative Pronoun	Indefinite Article	Definite Articles
Ablative	(a)so	së, të	së, s
	Male—plural Female—plural		
Nominative	(a)ta, (a) to	të	të, -t
Genitive and dative	(a)tyne (tyne)	të	-t
Accusative	(a)ta, (a) to	të	-të, -t
Ablative	(a)sinh, (a) sosh	së, të	-t

The contrastive Albanian articles with some languages, e.g., Albanian definite article: mal-i, ujk-u, fushë-a (-i, -u, -a, -ja, -t(ë), -s(ë), -n(ë)),

Rumanian: lup (ujk), lupul, munte, (mal), muntele, apo (ujë).

Bulgari: kon. (Kalë), kojot, voda (ujë), vodata.

Germane: der Vater, die Mutter.

Fringe: le pere, la mere.

English: the mother, the father.

The contrast of gender between two languages are e.g., the cases (five in Albanian with different endings and two in English), definite and indefinite nouns (the masculine nouns for Albanian language has some endings: -i, -it, -in, -it, -u, -un, -ut, for feminine -e, -a, -ja, -je, -s, -së, -në, or for neuter nouns with -i, -it and for indefinite nouns is: /një/.

The definite nouns of English language have the article /the/ and for indefinite /a, an/ than in Albanian some endings. The definite nouns e.g., (masculine noun) mali—the mountain, libër-i—the book, kompjuter -i—the computer; mësues -i—the teacher; motër—sister, motra—the sister.

In Albanian language the definite article was part of the inventory of the segment marked by article which also consisted of the indefinite article, of the indicative pronoun and of some indefinite pronouns, as seen in **Table 8** and **9**. The give order the segments of nominal group was obligatory because this time the Albanian language had rejected case endings and had completely arrived at the analytical structure of the nominal system.

Table 8. The definite article.

The Case	Indefinite — Singular Alb. — Eng.	Definite — Singular Alb. — Eng.	Indefinite — Plural Alb. — Eng.	Definite Plural Alb. — Eng.
N.	libër — book	libri — the book	libra — books	librat — the books
G.	i libri — of the book	i librit — of the book	i librave — of the books	i librave — of the books
D.	libri — the book	librit — the book	librave — books	librave — the books
A.	libër — book	librin — the book	libra — books	librat — the books
A.	libri — the book	librit — the book	librash — books	librave — the books

It is generally admitted that the Indo-European languages have since early developed a declension system of eight cases, some of which had more than one function. They were further complemented by prepositions. This phenomenon along with other factors as the phonetic reduction of the case ending and the levelling action of analogy have brought about the progressive weakening of

the case system (Sh. Demiraj). In Albanian, as in the table number one the number of case forms has been reduced. Thus, the indefinite nominal and accusative have the same case forms both in the singular and plural. Genitive, dative and ablative, too, have the same case ending in the singular and the first two in the plural as well. In Albanian language that are spoken in Italy is possible to find.

Table 9. The indefinite article.

Declension	Singular		Plural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nom.	I	E	t (<*të)	t (<*të)
Gen.	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)
Dat.	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)
Accu.	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)
Abl.	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)	t (<*të)

5. The Adjective as the Word - formation

The negative prefixes in Albanian language can consider: pa-, mos-, jo-, ose në gjuhën angleze un-, non-,

dis-, in-, li-, im-, ir-, a- etc, and in English consider some negative prefixes e.g. un-, im-, in-, il-, ir-, dis-, non or suffix – less etc.

The negative prefix pa- in Albanian usually makes abstract nouns or adjective e.g. paaftësi-inability, disability.

This prefix *pa-* in Albanian usually is before the noun e.g. *padurim*, in English is opposite because it is suffix *-less* that usually created adjective and *-ness* created nouns, e.g., *armless*, *class-consciousness*, *artless*, *archness*, *aridness*, *artfulness*. “We could see nothing else. Then a pale space appeared in the sky, then more paleness spreading out from the first...” By this prefixes *pa-* and suffix *-ness* is one contrast between Albanian and English because both of them used for created the new negative words.

The another negative Albanian prefix *mos-* usually used for to creative the new words or nouns e.g. *mospërfillje*, *moslejtim*, *mosbesim* etj. “Ç’janë këto marrëzira që thua? Ku e di ti? E di, -tha ai. Ka (...) unë prisha buzët me mosbesim”.

The negative prefix *non-* is productive in English and usually creative the negative words or nouns, e.g., *non-acceptance*, *non-aggression*, *non-believer*, *incombustibility*, *income-tax* “Look at my hair! He told Winter. Feel my skin! The insecticide is still on me” or “this construction which does not involve the speaker’s confirmation but likewise excludes any nuance of nonconfirmativity, is a most common for use in historical narrative and newspaper, or non-stop, non-interference, non-aggression, non-smoker, non-drip (paint), non-person, non-event added to: various types of words and expressions, mainly nouns and verbs. “...is always noninformative while the pluperfect...”^[17]. The prefix *dis-* reversal of an action, removal of something: to disqualify, to disinvest, to disenfranchise, to disarm, to disillusion, to disambiguate, to disqualify, to disinvest, to disenfranchise, to disarm, to disillusion, to disambiguate, discoloured, disconnected, discontent, dissatisfaction, discoloured, disconnected, discontent, dissatisfaction added to: verbs, participles, and nouns. The prefix *dis-* has same meaning with prefix of Albanian *pa-*.

The Suffixes

Nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities, and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes drives person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these meaning are extended to other, related sense so that practically every suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping^[18]. In both of languages we have a lot of suffixes that creative the new words. In Albanian can consider, e.g., *-ar*, *-ës*, *-tar*, *-ist*, *-im*, *-esë*, *-je*, *-i*, *-si*, *-ri*, *-or*, *-tor*, *-ak*, *-as*, *-an*, *-it*, *-iot* or in English *-er*, *-ar*, *-ant*, *-ship*, *-y*, *-ist*, *-smi*, *-ee*, *-ation*, *-ment*, *-al*, *-ing*, *-ness*, *-ity*, *-age*, *-ance*, *-age*, *-ism*, *-hood*, *-ship*, *-dom*, *-ry*, *-ful* etj. Those suffixes are productive and usually creative the common nouns e.g. *kosovar*, *këngëtar*, *shqiptar*, *tetovar*, *gojëtar*, *drejtor*, *gjuhëtar* ose në gjuhën angleze *arrival*, *burial*,

denial, *American*, *Korean*, *Victorian*, *adherence*, *assistance*, *dependence*, *resemblance*, *assistant*, *consultant*, *student*, *freedom*, *stardom*, *boredom*, *kingdom*.

The Albanian suffixes *-ës* has the same suffixes of English *-er*, *-or*, *-ar* or *-ant*. The Albanian suffix *-ës* or English suffix *-er* are more productive for to creative the new words, e.g., *nxënës*, *grykatës*, *shitës*, *shkelës*, *mësues*, *ndërtues*, *ndihmës*, or in English: *Londoner*, *villager*, *banker*, *tanker*, *hatter*, *glover* etj.

The Albanian suffixes *-im* usually creative the abstract noun and it’s often with English can comported with *-ation*, *-ment*, *-al*, *-ing*, *-age*, e.g., *autorizim*—*autoisation*, *dekretim*—*enactment*, *pranim*—*avowal*, *stoppage*—*ndalim*, *bargaining*—*kontraktim*. “*Parashtesa—im bashkohet kryesisht me tema foljore që mbarojnë me—o dhe—je, mjaft rrallë dhe me temë foljore me fundore të tjera (...) acarim-acaroj, afrim-afroj, citim-citoj etj*”. Por edhe “*një interpretim i tillë nuk është paraqitur ende në kohën tonë për vargun e Bajronit*”.

The Albanian suffixes *-ar*, *-or*, *-tar/e* etc., usually creative the common (concrete and abstract nouns), e.g., *gazetar*, *librar*, *hekurudhor*, *arkëtar*, *shqiptar*, *kopshtar*, *kosovar*, *gjuhëtar*, *shkrimtar*, *floktore tormentor*, *elector*, *translator*, *actor*, *inspector*, *counselor*, *doktor*. *Doct(o)ress* *doktore*, *doktoreshë*, *Tutor* *kujdestar*, *tutor*. *Tutoress* *kujdestare*, *tutore*, (emra veglash): *Blsector* *bisektor*”.

The suffixes *-je-ik*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ier*, *-ak*, *-ar*, *-arak*, *-as*, *-it*, *-an* *-ishte*, *-urina*, *-ore*, *-inë*, *-ajë*, *-ashëk*, *-anë*, *-esë*, *-ri*, *ac*, *aq*, *-i*, etc., e.g., *lulishte*, *barishte*, *hekurina*, *kripore*, *fushore*, *lugore*, *bregore* etc. are productive in Albanian language and usually creative the abstract noun e.g. *diplomatik*, *diplomat*, *asistent*, *portier*, *ulqinak*, *durrsak*, *zezak*, *Elbasan*, *pejan*, *kuksian* etc. *dritare*, *shqiptare*, *atdhetare*, *udhëtare* *madhësi*, *bashkësi*, *mundësi*, *dorëzim*, *dremitje*, *fillim*, *kërcim*, *shikim*, *përdorim*, *vendim*, *veshje*, *ruajtje*, *hyrje*, *njohje*, *ujshëm*, *punueshëm*, *lexueshëm*, *murgeshëri*, *maturi*, *përditshmëri*, *ankesë*, *krijesë*, *ngatërresë*, *jetesë* *dorac-dorë*, *tullacë-tullë*, *përtac* etc. “*Duke u nisur nga funksionimi i kohës foljore si kategori deiktike, që nënkupton lirdhjesorët e kuptimit...*” “*Kushërinjtë tanë, Hankonatët, kishin një mëri mbi dyqindvjeçare me Kokobot e këta të fundit me Shtinot, përafërisht po aq të gjatë. Më e zgjeruara që njihet ishte mëri e Zekateve me Babametot, mbi treqindvjeçare, qysh nga koha kur këta të fundit kishin qenë të krishter*”, or *njohuri*, *pasuri*, *bukuri*, *lumturi*, *gjallëri*, *lakmi*” *Rrembat*, *fjalë* e *gegërishtes* *për degë të holla të pemës*, *pra si një nënshkallëzim i degës në kahun: dega, pastaj rembi, pastaj pipi, a kalem i hollë. Në frazeologjinë popullore ndeshim si lis me rrema*”.

The suffixes in English language have their suffixes that can creative the new words by basic of noun, verb, and adjective etc. Still now are consented for prefixes suffixes and compounds are the forms that can creative the new words. The most productive suffixes in English language

can consider: -er, -ar, -ant, -ship, -y, -ist, -smi, -ee, -ation, -ment, -al, -ing, -ness, -ity, -age, -ance, -age, -ism, -hood, -ship, -dom, -ry, -fu, -or, -ues, -ial, -ar, -ian, -an, -ance, -ence, -ant, -ent etc. The suffix -al can creative the noun from the verb. The same suffix in Albanian is -im, e.g., roposal—propozim, approval—aprovim, arrival, burial, denial, constitutional—kushtues, national—kombëtar, racial—racor, American, Korean, Victorian, absorptrance—përthithshmëri, adherence, assistance, dependence, resemblance, assistant, consultant, student, -age: coverage, spillage, leakage; -al arrival, recital etc.

The suffixes -er and -or are productive in English, e.g., Londoner, villager, banker, tanker, hatter, glover, weekender, master, hatter driver, governor, computer, cottager, New Yorker, reader, sailor etc. -er = also -or in words of latin origin: server, dreamer, cleaner, recorder added to: verbs. Consult your dictionary when in doubt. These often denote person following their profession: baker, bookseller = device or object fulfilling the task of: container, locker and boiler, mower added to: verbs. = object, agency or means performing the task of: fixer-upper, do-gooder added to: verbal phrases (verb + adverb) ^[7] = denotation of origin of persons: Southerner, Londoner added to: geographical names. “The killer could have reached the office from the lane or by crossing the yard from the house, or by coming through the shop from the house”.

English language has a lot of suffixes that creative the new words, e.g., -ery, ry: imagery, pottey, nunnery, piggery, chemistry, slavery. -ess: This suffix in English -ess has the same it in Albanian -e, e.g., hostess - zonjë shtëpie, baroness—baroneshë, lioness-luaneshë, waitress—kamariere, actress—aktore or another suffix -et in Albanian is -et, -ësh, e.g., octet-tetësh.

-ful: The nominal suffix -ful derives measure partitive nouns from nominal base words that can be construed as containers: bucketful, handful, teaspoonful, mouthful, and spoonful. The suffix -ful in Albanian has the same -plot, -shëm, -aq and usually build the noun or adjective.

-hood or -dom: (condition, state of being)—neighbourhood, childhood, boyhood, girlhood, manhood, widowhood, childhood—fëmijëri, falsehood, widowhoods, boyhood, manhood. The suffix—hood in Albanian is -ri.

-ician: mathematician, politician, -ie, -ier, -y: daddy, Johnny, doggie.

-ist: pharmacist, artist, impressionist, realist, biologist etc.

-ness* (state of being)—arbitrariness, kindness, happiness, goodness, meanness. By this suffix can build the noun, adjective from the verb and has the same suffix in Albanian, e.g., -si, -sirë, -je. The suffix -ness is productive in English. “Sometimes the strangeness of his job came home to him. What had to do with that girl?” -ness = state or condition: foolishness, narrow—mindedness, willingness, happiness, drunkenness, carelessness, usefulness added to: adjectives and participles descriptive of personal ways, or

conditions or of charac - teristicals of things must be of Germanic origin.

-ity or -ty (state or condition)—electricity, unity, -ster: trickster, gangster, punster.

-eer: engineer, racketeer, volunteer, profiteer.

-ence (quality, state of being)—congruence, absence—mungesë, subsistence—jetesë. -ship (condition, state of being)—hardship, friendship, kinship, scholarship, membership, dictatorship etc. The suffix -ship has the same suffix Albanian -ri.

-or (state, quality, agent, doer)—elector, translator, actor, inspector, counselor.

-ism (state of being)—nationalism, patriotism, heroism, egoism, idealism.

-ist (state, agent, doer)—scientist, violinist, economist, rightist, humanist, royalist, socialist.

-ian: comedian, musician, guardian, America, Russian, Canadian, Vitctorian.

-ant (as well as -ent) = who/that carries out, agentive and instrumental: informant, claimant, solvent, inhabitant, disinfectant, servant, added to: verbs. Consult your dictionary when in doubt.

-ing (alb. -ës, ues) = agentive: the working (a definite article is mandatory), added to: verbs = activity: painting, recording, driving, reading, e.g., swimming, dancing, swimming, driving, sitting, meeting, building, gardening, manufacturing building, clothing, painting. “Just that father wants -wanted to build house on the scrub and one of the fields. He was after outline planning and thought he was going to get it”.

-able ^[19], -ible (alb. shëm) can be done comfortable, agreeable, bearable, Navigable, saleable-i shihstëm.

-ableness, një prapashtesë që ndërton emra dhe pjesë tjera të ligjeratës, e cila -ry also -ery (as for words of only one syllable) = action or condition: pedantry, rivalry, drudgery, foolery, slavery added to: nouns of personal qualities or conditions = science, occupation, trade: chemistry, dentistry, cookery added to: professions = colony of animals or plants swannery, pinery = collectively of persons, Irishry, peasantry, yeomanry, citizenry, snobbery = collectively of things: crockery, jewellery, summitry = workplace of ... (profession), place to ... (action): bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery, refinery added to: names of profession verbs of

-al, -ial (alb. -im, -or, -ues, -ar), e.g., having personal, seasonal, cultural, musical, political, approval, proposal, racial, approval, arrival, denial, recital, refusal, revival, trial, bestowal, betrothal, renewal, upheaval, withdrawal, and deferral, and dismissal, betrayal added to: verbs of action of Romanic origin.

The suffixes -ic, -ion, -tion, act, -ation, -ition, ity, -ty, -age, -dom, -ship, -cy, --ment etc., are productive in English language e.g. process occasion, attraction; -ation, ition: translation, identification, ratification, foundation,

organization (act, process, ex. occasion, attraction), readability, safety, elasticity, diversity; -less without fearless. “Gerald stood, looking down at his father, his face expressionless. After a moment or two he asked”.

-age = an aggregate or collectively: acreage, mileage, package, voltage added to: nouns denoting units of measurement, verbs like to pack= function or condition: bondage, orphanage, peerage, shortage added to: certain nouns, adjective "short"= action: breakage, drainage, stoppage added to: verbs of action. Consult your dictionary=fee or charge: postage, percentage added to: certain nouns = abode or residence: hermitage, orphanage, vicarage, heritage.

-ation = also -ion = state, action: exploration, objection, authorization added to: verbs of action = institution: organization adds to: verbs.

-dom = rank or condition: -dom: freedom, stardom, boredom, kingdom, dukedom, earldom, stardom, martyrdom, savagedom boredom, freedom, wisdom added to: nouns, certain verbs and adjectives = domain or realm: kingdom, Christendom added to: names denoting religious domain or titles of heads of state = a group of persons collectively, or "the ways of ..." Christendom, schoolmaster Dom, officialdom added to: certain nouns and adjectives.

-ship = state or condition: authorship, membership, scholarship, hardship, fellowship, friendship, hardship added to: nouns denoting qualities of a person, certain adjectives = skill or art: salesmanship, craftsmanship, workmanship added to: nouns of profession = action: censorship added to: verbs = others of concrete meaning: scholarship, township added to: nouns. The suffix -ship forms nouns denoting state or condition, similar in meaning to derivatives in -age, -hood and -doom for example: membership, friendship, clerkship etc.

-cy = state of condition: accuracy, constancy, normalcy, bankruptcy, decency, truancy added to: adjectives = state or incumbency of: lieutenantcy, presidency, captaincy, colonelcy, chaplaincy added to: nouns retaining to rank or office. -action = abode of one or more persons: deanery ^[20], nunnery, nursery added to: names of professions. -ility, -ity, -ty = state or condition: ability, stability, simplicity, vanity, cruelty readability, visibility, comicality added to: adjectives of Latin or French origin or, adjectives of English origin ending -able or -ible.

-ment = action or result of action: acknowledgement, argument, and fulfilment, shipment, treatment, embankment, embodiment, employment, endowment, enlightenment, endorsement, pavement, settlement, shipment, and bewilderment, refreshment added to: verbs of action. Note: Some of these formations are passive in meaning: bewilderment = state of being bewildered.

6. Conclusions

To summarize, this study demonstrated the distinction between adjectival article 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 English language, but the adjective serves as the contrast in this language, as in the **Tables 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 ^[22]. 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 English and Albanian language.

The purpose of the work is to promote Adjective analysis, whether basic or complicated. The contrast of Adjectival articles of Albanian language and English have similarly and contrastive formed. 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, adverb. In this study the function of the word was not analysis.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, S.M. and S.Z.; methodology, X.M.; software, X.M.; validation, S.M., S.M. and X.M.; formal analysis, S.Z.; investigation, X.M.; resources, S.M.; data curation, S.M.; writing—original draft preparation, S.M.; writing—review and editing, X.M.; visualization, S.M.; supervision, S.M.; project administration, S.M.; funding acquisition, S.Z. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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