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The Contrastive Compounding or Word-Compounding between Albanian and English

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ABSTRACT

Compound is in Albanian (fjalë e përbërë) are the words that are compounding by two or more simple words that are compounding in one word and as it can has one or more meaning. In language we have some kinds of compound words and the aim of this analyses of studies is for to corporate with Alb. and Eng. In both of languages it is possible to have with noun + noun = compound noun, or noun + verb, noun + adjective etc. The contrast and the similarly between English and Albanian are possible and sometimes the compound words can be from English to Albanian as a simple word with the different meaning. The new words that are combining or that are putting together as the one word is possible to have the contrast Eng. and Alb., e.g., noun + prep. + noun in English, but it is impossible in Albanian, because the preposition in the last language cannot creative the compound. Two languages can have the similar and the contrastive report, e.g., Eng. classroom—Alb. klasë, so in English it is compound word, but in Albanian is the simple word and both of them have the same meaning or the next example is schoolbook-libër shkollë as in Eng. is compound, but in Alb. is the group of words. The next example is mother-in-law and it is in Albanian vjehrra. In this case in English, we have N + Pre. + N, but in Albanian it is only and simple.

Keywords: Compounding; Generative; Albanian; English; Mother-in-Law—Vjehrra

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 27 January 2025 | Revised: 6 April 2025 | Accepted: 13 April 2025 | Published Online: 17 April 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i4.8581>

CITATION

Millaku, X., Millaku, S., Matoshi, R., 2025. The Contrastive Compounding or Word-Compounding between Albanian and English. Forum for Linguistic Studies. 7(4): 989–997. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i4.8581>

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1. Introduction

This study has to analyse the report of similar and contrastive report of compounding nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and to see the contrasts and generative words between Albanian and English language.

This phenomenon of the word-formation between English language and Albanian has cases that are the same, but we have a lot of new word-formation that are the contrast between the languages, so, in fact it is possible to have the different structure, e.g., Compound nouns consist of at least to free morphemes: *classroom, blackboard, armchair, homework, newspaper, nobleman, breakdown, looking-glass, father-in-law* etc.

The word-formation usually can create the new words with prefix or suffix, but in this paper, we will analyse the compound or the compounding as e.g., Eng. *taxpayer* (*tax-payer*)—Alb. *tatimpaguesi*; *gamekeeper* (*game-keep-er*) or in Alb. is not the compound but it is the group of words as e.g., *rojtar i gjahut*; Eng. *window-cleaner* (*window-clean-er*) in Alb. are possible to use and translate as a group of words, e.g., *pastrues dritaresh*^[1]. In our dictionaries it is possible to have this phragmet for compounding, e.g., “ang. *compo* (kompu) em., ndërtim si struko, lloçë pjesë përbërëse ang. *composite* (kompozitë) mb. bot. (bime) yjore, e përbërë ark. (bazament kapital) det. (anije) me strukturë të përzier, me strukturë druri e metali. II. em. Trupi i përbërë, Përzierje. ang. *compound* (kompond) i mb., i përbërë, kompleks. *compound number* mat numër i përbërë (kompleks). *compound order* ark. Rend i përbërë (kompozitë)... In language or as in Alb. në gjuhë Fjalë e përbërë (e pathjeshtë)”^[2].

In Albanian language we have some creative concepts for compound or compounding words, e.g., *window-cleaner*, e.g., “Kompozitat janë fjalë që bashkohen nga fjalët kuptimore, të cilat kur të bashkohen mund të formojnë fjalën e përbërë kuptimore. So, the same meaning for it is possible to find in the citation three”^[3]. The the compounding in different languages we can have the different definition, e.g., “Kompozitë-a, -at ose fjalë të përbëra, “rus. *сложное слово компози*, fr. *compos*, mot *composé*, ang. *Compound*, gjerm. *Kompositu*, m *zusammengesetztes Wort* it. *Komposto*, parola *composta*”^[4]. So, Jokli has not use this word as compound but he has used as in Albanian *bashkë-ngjituna*^[5] and it is not the same with compound words in English and Albanian because as with the word of Jokli we can have a

lot of same words in language, but all of them are not the compound. “Fjalë e përbërë ose kompozitë e mirëfilltë në gjuhën shqipen janë fjalë dygjymtyrëshe që formohet nga bashkimi i dy ose më shumë temave, në një njësi të vetme leksiko-semantike strukturalist të mbyllur, e cila formësohet si një njësi e pavarur fonetiko-morfologjike, ka kategoritë e veta potenciale fjalëformuese, zhvillohen semantikisht dhe kryen funksionet e veta sintetike gjithnjë si një tërësi-fjalë, pavarësisht nga veçoritë fonetike dhe leksiko-gramatikore të komponentëve të saj”^[6].

Two languages Eng. and Alb. have same compound with the same structure of words, but they have can have the different words with different meaning, so it is possible to have a contrastive report, e.g., “English merchants in the Orient during the 18th century often built enclosed trading stations to protect themselves and their goods from thieves. They called these stockade enclosures compounds, from the Malay *kampong*, “enclosure”. The compound is no relation to the chemist’s compound, which derives from the Latin composer, “put together”^[7]. With inters of studies for compound nouns we one think by Mariana Celce-Murcia that in his book said: “The grammar book” ka shkruar: “Compounding, or putting together existing words to form a new lexical unit (rain + out = raincoat), is a word-formation process that occurs in some languages. For example, the Germanic language (this includes English) and the Chinese language make rich use of compounding, whereas other languages make much less use of this process. According to the Collins Cobuild English Grammar, almost any noun can modify any other noun in English. Take the noun *house*, for instance. We have *housebroken* *housemate*, *house sitter*, *houseboat*, *house arrest*, *housebreaking*, *houseguest*, *housefly*, *housekeeper*, *houselights*, *housewife*, *housework*, and this list is not exhaustive, by any means...

1.1. Some of the Frequent English Compounding Patters Are

- Noun + noun: *stone wall*, *baby blanket*, *rainbow*,
- Noun + verb: *homemade*, *rainfall*, *lip-read*,
- Noun + verb-er: *baby-sitter*, *can opener*, *screwdriver*,
- Adj. + noun: *blackbird*, *greenhouse*, *cold cream*,
- Adj./adv. + noun + -en: *quick-frozen*, *nearsighted*, *dim-witted*,
- Prep. + noun: *overlord*, *underdog*, *underworld*...^[8].

The students who speak a native language with a little word compounding or with very different rules of word compounding many have trouble understanding and using compound words in English. Such learners may paraphrase and say “the sheet of the bed” instead of “the bedsheet” or may even reverse the order of elements in a compound and say “wine table” when they intend to say “table wine”. As can be seen, the spelling of compound words proves a further complication because some are written as one word, some are two words, and some are hyphenated. Sometimes the same words are written in more than one way: baby sitter, baby-sitter or babysister. Traditionally, word formation has been conveniently divided into compounding and derivation. The former is based on combinations of independent lexemes, whose derivation involves the combination of word into complex morphological structure”^[9]. The generative analyse can presentation the contrastive report as the compound words in Eng. classroom, but it is Albanian ‘klasë’ as in the **Figure 1**.

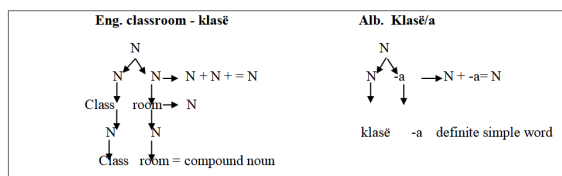


Figure 1. Compound noun in Eng. and simple noun in Alb.

The compound words /classroom/ it is in English and is compound by two nouns and in Albanian is the simple word /klasë/. So, the meaning is the same, but the structure is not the same. In Alb. we can have some kinds of compound or word-compounding as, e.g., n + v, n + adj, n + v^[10], noun + participle, e.g., mother-in-law—vjehrra. The compound word in Eng. is compounding by n+prep+n, but in Alb. is a simple word.

The similarly thinks we have and in the next table with a noun/bashkëpunim-collaboration and with the verb bashkëpunoj-collaborate, e.g., **Figure 2:**

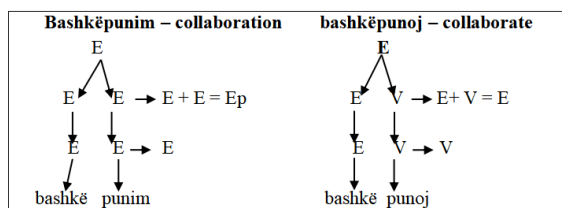


Figure 2. Compound noun in Alb. and compound verb in Eng.

1.2. The Definition for Compound

The compounding or the compound has some differnte thinks for definitions, e.g., “Kompozitë,-a f. (it. composito) gjuh. fjalë e përbërë, e formuar nga bashkimi i dy a më shumë temave ose fjalëve në një njësi të vetme fonetike, leksikore e gramatikore”^[11]. Xhuvanit is an Albanian scholar said: “Mbi këtë çështje ka shkruar se pari N. Jokli në broshurën Naim Frashëri të botuar në Gratz më 1925. Se dyti pas tij, ka shkruar i ndjeri K. Cipo te Buletini i Institutit të Shkencave të vitit II nr. 2–3”^[12]. The meaning of the message of Xhuvani and Cipo is the compounding have some words with one structure and can have not one meaning, but is possible to have some.

Compound usually can creatively noun by noun + noun, noun + adjective, noun + verb. In English language is possible with noun + preposition + noun as mother-in-law—vjehrra, but it is not the similarly with Albanian language, because in Alb. is simple word and in noun^[13].

In Albanian language we have some deffination for compounding, e.g., “Kompozitë,-a. sh,-a, -at gjuhë. Fjalë e përbërë, e formuar nga bashkimi i dy a më shumë temave ose fjalëve në një njësi të vetme fonetike, leksikore e gramatikore (p.sh. asnjëherë, ballafaqë, bashkatdhetar, domosdo, kurdoherë, zemërgur etj.). Kompozitat përcaktuese (këpujore, pronësore, dëshirore)”^[14]. “Kompozitë-a, -at. Fjalë të përbëra, janë të formuar nga bashkimi i dy e më shumë temave në procesin e krijimit të fjalëve të reja. Pjesët e tyre mund të jenë tema emërore, mbiemërore, foljore ose ndajfoljore si: zemërgur, belhollë, buzëqesh, keqkuptoj, fjalëshumë”^[15]. “Kompozimi është një mënyrë fjalëformimi, me anë të cilës krijohen fjalë të reja, që kanë në përbërjen e tyre dy e më shumë tema motivuese, njëra nga këto (tema mbështetëse, që është zakonisht e dyta) e formëson gramatiksht gjithë kompozitën, ndërsa tema tjetër është e asnjësuar nga pikëpamja e kuptimeve të saj gramatikore, p.sh. bregdet, botëkuptim, marrëdhënie, juglindje, veriperëndim, vendbanim, syzi, mësimor-edukativ...”^[16]. “Kompozitë-a, f. sh. -a, -at gjuh. Fjalë e përbërë, e formuar nga bashkimi i dy e më shumë temave ose fjalëve në një njësi të vetme fonetike, leksikore e gramatikore (p.sh. akullthyes, ballafaqë, bashkatdhetar, asnjëherë, domosdo, kurdoherë, ndonjëherë etj.)”^[17].

Those opinions are public by Albanian studies and it is same with English, e.g., compound noun is sometimes written as two words (e.g., Credit card), other times as one

word (e.g., sunglasses). Occasionally they are joined by a hyphen (e.g., baby-sister). Often, one part of the compound forms the basis for many different compound nouns. Post-ticket-box-office, Brother-sister-father- mother-in-law, Movie-pop-rock star, Traffic light, Dining-living-jam room, Coffee break, cup-pot shop, Toothpaste, Hair brush.

“As far as the spelling of compound words are concerned, one should bear a very important fact in mind. If the examples listed above are considered carefully, it becomes obvious that they can be divided into three groups. In the first group we have compounds which are written as a single word (rattlesnake, bloodstain etc.), the second group consist of hyphenated compounds (ice-cream, etc), whereas in the third group are those compounds which are written separately (chewing gum, swimming pool etc.)”^[18]. The process of joining two or more bases into a singular word is called compounding or composition for example: policeman, overcome, hand-made, myself, twenty-one, high school, son-in-law etc.

Orthographic criteria for compounds may be written as:

- One word: housework, bedroom, football, boyfriend.
- Hyphenated: hair-dryer, pace-maker, son-in-law etc for example: “Ha, ha! What a fool. Honesty is! And Turst, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman! I have sold all my trumpery: not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, pomander, brooch, table-book ...shoe-tie, horn-ring...”^[19].

1.3. The English Compounding Words

After the prefix and suffix the compounding are the second way which can ceratitid the new words with the new meaning. In English language we have some kinds of compounding. As in this paper it is possible to have more compound nouns, after is adjective and compound verbs. It is possible to have and for adverb, e.g., noun + noun = noun (emër + emër = emër) kryelartësi, kryeministri; Noun + participle (Emër + pjesore), e.g., gojë + lidhur = gojëlidhur; Noun + adjective (Emër + mbiemër), e.g., krye + lartë = kryelartë; Noun + noun of verbs (Emër + emër prejfoljor) mikpritje; Noun + noun (Emër + emër) luledielli^[20]; Adverb + noun (ndajfolje + emër) drejtshikim; Noun + adjective (emër + mbiemër) krye + i lartë = kryelarti.

“Compound nouns consist of two (or more) words used

to refer a people or things more specifically in terms of what they are for (1) what they are made of (2), what work they do (3), what kind they are (4) or where and when they happen or are used (5), hyphens are something used in compound nouns example”^[21], e.g., Eng. we have the compound as Bus driver or in Alb. is the group of words like vozitës i autobusit, or history teacher, -mësues i histories.

“There are many compound nouns formed with a verb + preposition, or preposition + verb. Here is an update on the news. At the outbreak of war, I was just three years old. The town has a bypass, which keeps traffic out of the center^[22]. This (these) think (s) can be accepted for both of languages. We have same structure of compound between Albanian and English but we have and some difference structure examples: bus driver, history teacher, and mother-in-law. This model in Albanian does not exist or called noun phrases as like: bus driver, history teacher, mother-in-law etc.

In English we have some tips of compound nouns, e.g., Compounding, or putting together existing words to form a new lexical unit (rain + coat = raincoat), is a word formation process that occurs in some language. For example, the Germanic languages make rich use of compounding.

Some of the most frequent English compounding patterns are:

- Noun + noun: stone wall, baby blanket, rainbow, football, bathroom, blood-test, boyfriend, newspaper, win-glass, night-dress, evening dress, bus driver, hair-dryer, pecan-maker, song writer.
- Noun + verb: homemade, rainfall, lip-read,
- Noun + verb-er: baby-sister, can opener, screwdriver,
- Adjective + noun or noun + adjective: blackbird, greenhouse, cold cream, blackboard, blackberry, fast-food, hot-house, common law, public-house, public school, shorthand, highway, nobleman, free-trade, handyman, gruemirë – goodwife, kryezi – blackhead etc.
- Adjective/adv. + noun + en: quick-frozen, near-sighted, dim-witted,
- Prep. + noun: overlord, underdog, underworld^[23].

In the most adverb + noun compounds the noun implies some action for which the adverb may serve as a circumstantial modified: bashkëatdhetar—conversation, bashkëbisedues—co-speaker, bashkëveprim—co-fighter, bashkëpunëtor—co-worker, bashkëudhëtar—fellow

traveller, bashkëveprim—co-action, drejtshkrim—orthography, drejtshqiptim—correct pronunciation^[24]. Noun compounds consist of two or more nouns placed together to represent specific items or substances. They represent the ultimate reduction of an adjective clause, as shown in the examples below ...a gear, a worn-shaped gear, a warm gear, a system a water purification system^[25].

Compounding forms a word out of two or more root morphemes. The words are called compounds or compound words. In Linguistics, compounds can be either native or borrowed. Native English roots are typically free morphemes, so that means compounds are made out of independent words that can occur by themselves.

Examples: mailman (composed of free root mail and free root man) mail carrier fireplace, fireplug, fire hydrant etc.

Note that compounds are written in various ways in English: with a space between the elements, with a hyphen between the elements or simply with the two roots run together with no separation. The way the word is written does not affect its status as a compound. In Greek and Latin, on the other hand, roots do not typically stand alone. So, compounds are composed of bound roots. Compounds formed in English from borrowed Latin and Greek morphemes preserve this characteristic. Examples include photograph, iatrogenic, and many thousands of other classical words. There are a number of subtypes of compounds, and they are not mutually exclusive. These words are compounded from two rhyming words. Examples: lovey-dovey chiller-killer etc.

There are words that are formally very similar to rhyming compounds, but are not quite compounds in English because the second element is not really a word—it is just a nonsense item added to a root word to form a rhyme. Examples: higgledy-piggledy, tootsie-woodsy.

This formation process is associated in English with child talk (and talk addressed to children). Examples: bunny-wunnie, Henny Penny, snuggly-wiggly etc.

Another word type that looks a bit like rhyming compounds comprises words that are formed of two elements that almost match, but differ in their vowels. Again, the second element is typically a nonsense form: pitter-patter, zigzag, tick - tock, ruffraff, and flipflop.

A lot of tips we have and in Albanian for example:

- noun + noun = noun (emër + emër = emër) breg +

det = bregdetë krye + minister = kryeministër, krye-burrë, bregdet em., bregdetas em., breg-detet em., kryelartësi, kryeministri, bukëpjekës, rrobaqepës, or noun+noun of root verb (emër + emër foljor) has done, e.g., derë + dalje = derëdaljeë rrugë + dalje = rrugëdalje etc.

- Noun + participle (Emër + pjesore), e.g., sy + dalur = sydalur, dorë + zënë = dorëzënë, gojë + lidhur = gojëlidhur.
- Noun + adjective (Emër + mbiemër), e.g., krye + madh-i = kryemadh-i, krye + gjatë = kryegjatë, krye + lartë = kryelartë etc.
- Noun + noun of verbs (Emër + emër prejfoljor) botëkuptim, letërkëmbim, besëlidhje, mikpritje etc.
- Noun + noun (Emër + emër) pikëpamje, bregdet, luledielli^[25], qymyrguri, babagjysh, udhëkryq, zëvendës (zë+vend-ës), marrëveshje (marrë+vesh-je), kryengritës, kurse në gjuhën angleze kemi house-keep-er, window-cleaner-er, narrow-mindedness (narrow-mind-ed-ness) etc.
- Adverb + noun (ndajfolje + emër), e.g., bashkëveprim, bashkëjetesë, bashkëpunëtor, bashkatdhetar, mirëkuptim, mirëbesim, keqberës, keqkuptim, drejtshikim.
- The compound with pronoun, number + noun (përemër, numëror + emër), e.g., vetë-edukim, vetëbesim, vetëmohim, vetëmbrojtje, dymujor, gjashtëmujor.
- Noun + adjective (emër + mbiemër), e.g., gojëlidhur, gruemire, lulëkuqe, gushëkuqe, gojë-ëmbël gojëhapur, kryezi, kryelartë, krye + peshk = kryepeshk, krye + tul = kryetul mb., krye + tulle = kryetullë mb., krye + zi = kryezi mb., lule – lule = mb. Bisht + i gjatë = bishtgjatë, bisht + i madh = bishtmadhë kuq = bishtkuqë kokë + e madhe = kokëmadhe, kokë + vogël = kokëvogël, krye + i lartë = kryelarti etc.

These forms are same and in English language: Some report a sea-mind spawned him...some, that he was begot between two stock-finish... But it is certain, that when he makes water, his urine is congealed ice-that I know to be true..."^[26], it is the same, e.g., "Cases of higher leave similarly of representation and simply the extreme cases which, if this framework is accepted, prove the existence of higher levels"^[27].

The most productive compound words are the com-

bination with two nouns as in this paper in **Figures 1** and **2**.

“...There’s not a solider of us all, that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace”^[28]. ... “Thus, can demi-god, Authority, make us pay down for our offence by weight”^[29] as e.g., postman, railway, shoemaker, ringleader^[30].

N + Adj can also be compounded, e.g., krye + i madh = kryemadhi or in English is headmaster; krye + i gjatë = kryegjatë or in English is headlong, krye + i lartë = kryelartë in English is Stubbornness.

1.4. From Adjectives to Nouns

Dolt from dull—Dolt nga i shurdhër, Heat from hot - Nxehtësi nga nxehtësia, Pride from proud-Krenaria nga krenaria etc.

Adj + N = CN, e.g., brown + bear = brownbear.

Adjective + Noun: Examples: “surely, we are agreed that the more sober and restrained pleasure of the present are deeper as well as wiser than the noisy, foolish hustle which passed so often for enjoyment in the days of old-days so recent and yet...”^[31].

This structure is possible to be in English for examples are spoilsport, killjoy, breakfast, cutthroat, pickpocket, dreadnought, and know-nothing. Also common in English is another type of verb-noun (or noun-verb) compound, in which an argument of the verb is into the verb, which is then usually turned into a , such as breastfeeding, finger-pointing, etc. The noun is often an instrumental complement. From these gerunds new verbs can be made: (a mother) breast-feeds (a child) and from them new compounds mother-child breastfeeding etc.

1.5. From the Verbs to Nouns

In Eng. it is possible and productive as e.g., “*E habit-shme ishte këmbëngulja për të mos e treguar dredhinë...*”^[32] or e.g., “*Which his hell-governed arm hath...*”^[33].

The next group is possible to be with N + V as in example: “In most uneven and distracted manner. His actions show much like to madness-pray haven his wisdom be not tainted...”^[34].

Verb + Noun:

Examples: “They pushed on through the yellow

foothills (v + n = n) for the rest of the day and camped that night in a well-concealed little canyon where the light from their fire would not betray their location to the brigands who infested the region”^[35].

Gerund + N, e.g., Looking-glass, Walking-stick, Blotting-paper.

Ad. (or Preposition) + N: Foresight, Downfall, Afternoon, Bypass. A compounding as in example is possible to creative from the noun or from the adjective, e.g., “Come sir, come sir, come sir, for sir, why you bald-patted lying rascal...you must be hooded, must you”^[36]?

V / ad / prep

This is group is impossible in Albanian language, because with preposition cannot creative the compound but in English is possible as e.g., teach-in mësimdhënie, grow-up—rritje.

V + V = CV as e.g., drink-drive, crash-land, dry-clean, stir-fry - drejtues i dehur, bie përtoke, pastrim kimik, përziej.

N/ per. Np, e.g.,

This group is impossible in Albanian as in English, e.g., man-of-war - njeriu i luftës. So, the contrast is in English is compound but in Albanian is the group of words.

This issue of compounding is very rich in English, but it is possible to translate from English to Albanian as the group of words and also rich in the last language.

1.6. The Plural Compounds

It has three contrastive oration between Eng. and Alb. as e.g.,

(a) By the last elements, e.g., Housewife—housewives-amvise - grua e shtëpisë, gra të shtëpisë and gratë e shtëpisë or amvise; Alb. qumështar-et in Eng. Milkman—milkmen; I dhasur-Boyfriend—boyfriends^[37].

Schoolmaster or schoolmasters - pedagog -ët.

(b) By the first elements, e.g., Fathers-in-law—Eterit; Men-of-war—burra të luftës.

The contrast in Eng. to Albanian is the full because in English we have noun+preposition+noun but in Albanian it is possible be only the simple words. It both of languages are the meaning but the morphology structure is not the same.

(c) Plural in both elements, e.g., Women drivers—voz-itëse; Women students—gruaja nxënës; Women doctors—guaja doktorë, Men friends—Shoku burrë; Woman driver or women drivers^[38].

In Albanian language it is possible to be the group of words, but it is not the same with English as e.g., Women students-gruaja studente. In this case we have family gander and is the contrast.

By the first element, e.g., mother-in-law in singular but in plural is mothers-in-law or man-of-war in singular or in plural is men-of-war.

This tipe is not possible in Albanian language, but it is possible in English and it is the full contrast between two languages^[39].

1.7. Compounding as the Function in Sentence and the Result of the Paper

Compounding can be as the subject and in both languages, this structure of the statement remains complicated^[40] e.g.,

The classroom was with students (*Klasa ishte me studentë*).

The teach-in is not easy (*Mësimdhënia nuk është e lehtë*)^[41].

Mirëkuptimi është çelsi i suksesit (The understanding is the key to success).

Compounding can be predicate, e.g.,

The man was drink-drive during his walk. *Burri ishte i dehur gjatë drejtimit të makinës*^[42].

Clothes require dry cleaning—*Rrobat kërkojnë pastrim kimik*.

In this paper we have analyse 206 English compounds, 82 Albanian compounds, 22 syntagms and 77 group of words (see Figure 3).

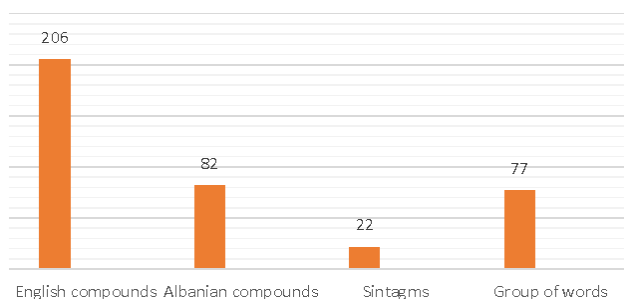


Figure 3. The result of the paper.

2. Conclusions

The generated of words formation is very important to analyzes between English and Albanian language, because

it has the full contrast of them. In both of languages the compound or compounding words are very productive. Two languages have similar structure as e.g., Eng. taxpayer (taxpayer)—Alb. tatimpaguesi or gamekeeper (game-keep-er) in Alb. is not the compound but it is the group of words as e.g., rojtar i gjahut; Eng. window-cleaner (window-clean-er) in Alb. pastrues i dritareve and in Albanian is not the compound but it is the group of words. The contrastive analyses between two languages are present because two languages have different roots. In this paper we have analyzed a lot of examples as e.g., noun + noun, noun + verb, noun + adjective, adjective + noun etc. The paper is completed by the generative aspects analyzing and it was studies for the first time by Chomsky. The words are called compounds or compound words. In Linguistics, compounds can be either native or borrowed. Native English roots are typically free morphemes, so that means compounds are made out of independent words that can occur by themselves. Word compounding is a very productive way for to forming the new words in English and in Albanian. Almost any of the are combination and the parts of speech maybe employed in compounding, with the exception of articles. Once again as in subchapter 1.3, we will make no attempt to be exhaustive. The nominal compounds are usually consisting of two elements, the second of which is usually a noun for example: newspaper, boyfriend, bathroom.

In both of languages are productive this tip of compound, e.g., 1–6 subchapter.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, S.M. and X.M.; methodology, S.M.; software, X.M.; validation, S.M.; formal analysis, S.M.; investigation, S.M.; resources, X.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, R.M.; funding acquisition, S.M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding

This work received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement

The datasets of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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