

# PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS THAT COMPOUND WORDS FORMED FROM FOOD AND DISHES LEXICON

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## Abstract

In this paper we will address labels taken from the **"The vocabulary of today Albanian language"** associated with the culinary field, focusing the free compound words and sustainable.

The papers will give us a clearer idea of compound words that are formed by these designations, which come into relationship with other words and historically they have produced logical Phrases unit use as units in language.

A good part of denominations, issued by the dictionary, is quite useful in teaching and enter into relationships with other words that often appear to use as free compound words. These compound words have special significance, because it shows that this area lexical terms are very useful in everyday life, and as such are highly productive and as construction types.

The aim of this treatment is to take a look synchronic and diachronic terms of the field for semantic relations that are located in other words.

Phraseology more than other linguistic tools, express the uniqueness of our language and can affirm that this area offers a variety of semantic units phraseology that we will take into consideration in this paper.

Through this paper we create an idea not only about nutrition, but cooking and vocabulary that covers the world of culinary diversity, equipment and vessels that serve this area. **"The vocabulary of today Albanian language"** published in the 1980 allows us to observe semantic lexicon in the field especially in diachronic terms.

**KEYWORDS: KITCHEN, COMPOUND WORDS, PHRASES, SYNCHRONIC, DIACHRONIC**

Gates designation, beverages and kitchen furniture occupy an important place in the **“The vocabulary of today Albanian language”** published by the Academy of Sciences of Albania (1980). **“The vocabulary of today Albanian language”**(1980) is a dictionary-type medium, which contains about 41.000 words. Among these a good place occupied by the labels of foodstuffs, the dish, drinks, dishes and kitchen furniture, so the sphere of food words in the broadest sense. Precisely these terms constitute the object of observation and study in this paper. The inclusion of these names in the dictionary shows that this part of the vocabulary of the Albanian language has produced compound words free, but stable and are an inseparable part of our daily lives.

In this paper, I will try to give a clear idea of the compound words that are formed by these names (as free compound words, and stable compound words ), and the first free constructions of words dealing with their lexicology. Words, join together to express and transmit thoughts, they come in different links and relationships not only semantic, but also in formal reports and grammar. Such unions realized within functional compound words have special value, especially when it comes to compound words related to the terms of gastronomy.

Having extracted from the dictionary all these names appears that a part of them, being quite useful in teaching and, of course, entering into relations with other words, often appear as free compound words. It is enough to bring a simple example from everyday life, such as a reduction in sweet shop, this label today's encounter almost everywhere and only with this label, we are unable to take only ice cream, and if we do, waiter would ask us to define, then necessarily we will use compound words such as: *vanilla ice cream / cocoa / cherry* etc., these are a common part of

our daily lives, but by the language they determinants take different values, circumstantial, etc.

Such compound words fill our daily discourse, achieving the main goal, that of a more complete communication. These relationships, which appear in compound words, help us for a better understanding of this part of the language, so we know the structure of the exterior and interior of its communications function.

These compound words, as mentioned, have special significance, because it shows that the terms of the lexical field, being very useful in everyday life, are quite productive as construction type. So we will see the way they are built, and which is their structure.

Under construction we distinguish some types of compound words:

- Noun compound words (*noun + noun*) show us some types:
  - a) Compound words *noun + "to" + noun*, showing association relationship: *ice cream with milk (with jam), snacks with honey, baklava with walnuts (with more noodles), bread dough, bread with chick peas, bread with cheese (with butter), pasty (cheese, egg, with broccoli, pumpkin), dessert (ice cream) with chocolate, casserole with yogurt, pasta sauce (butter, oil) // {akullore me qumësht (me reçel), amareta me mjaltë, bakllava me arra (me shumë petë), bukë me brumë, bukë me qiçra, bukë me djathë (me gjalpë), byrek me mish (me djathë, me vezë, me lakra, me kungull), ëmbëlsirë (akullore) me çokollatë, tavë me kos, makarona me salcë (me gjalpë, me vaj).}*
  - b) Compound words *noun + "for" + noun*, who often show destination: *children pudding, milk pot, vat for pickles, mutton roasted on the spit for a friend // {buding për fëmijë, fërgesë për meze, kokorreth për dasmë, kusi për qumësht, kade për turshi, fërlik për mik. }*

- c) Compound words *noun* + “without” + *noun*, indicating association relationship between an object and its characteristics in terms of something that is missing (which are less useful and, compared with the previous types): *butter (cheese , cottage cheese) without salt, without relish dish, lean meats // { gjalpë (djathë,gjizë) pa kripë, gjellë pa mëlmesë, mish pa dhjamë.}*
- d) Compound words *noun*+ *noun*., where the second name, as a defining words, approach the meaning of the surname, and is closely related with it in the semantic point of view: *cabbage weapon,pork chops (mutton, beef), beef steak, cheese, yellow cheese, bakery, tea cup // { lakër arme. bërxaolla derri (dashi, viçi), biftek viçi, djathë kaçkavall, furrë buke, filxhan çaji.}*
- *Noun* + *adjective* compound words express the relationship between an object and the quality or trait that characterizes: *sour dough bread, black white cheese (soft, firm, moist), melted cheese, cold buttermilk // {arançatë e ftohtë, bërxaolla të pjekura, brumë i thartë, bukë e zezë. djathë i bardhë (i butë, i fortë, i njomë), djathë i shkrirë, dhallë i ftohtë. }*
  - Compound words *verb* + *noun* that express the relationship usually objective or circumstantial: *measured bushel, compress the dough, the dough comes, voice (compress, knead)make bread, bread comes etc., // {ruaj (mbaj) në akullmbajtëse, mat me babune, ngjesh brumin, vjen brumi, zë (ngjesh,mbruj) bukën, vjen buka etj.}*

Free compound words usually formed from two marked words express concepts and what we understand is that these compound words we encounter very often in our daily lives.

Second, in addition to the free compound words, from this semantic field have emerged stable compound words, which are historically formed and are used as a ready unit and they are part of the phraseology of the language. Phraseological units is a linguistic units with autonomous meaning, consisting of two or more marked words , with a sustainable construction, formed historically for a long time, which has the value of a single word,

which reproduced the works in discourse as a indivisible ready units.<sup>1</sup>

The source of the phraseological units is related to the free compound words that are being used consistently get the figurative meaning, that are transformed into phraseological unit. Such a link is visible and present in today language while maintaining the same shape and losing literally they have acquired a metaphorical sense. Examples of this semantic field are very present.

Thus we have: *E bëj ashure. // Bëj Ashure.* kind of dessert (Dessert prepared with boiled wheat with sugar, nuts, almonds, raisins, cinnamon, etc..) And as phraseological units, *E bëj ashure* is confuse, stir a job, and mix. // {*E bëj ashure. // Bëj ashure.* Lloj ëmbëlsire (Ëmbëlsirë që përgatitet me grurë të zier e me sheqer, me arra, bajame, rrush të thatë, kanellë etj.) dhe si njësi frazeologjike *E bëj ashuree* ngatërroj, e përziej një punë, e bëj lëmsh.}

We have: *Bëj çeçe. // Moderate* mush as porridge or other food, which is usually done for small children; *Papare* as a phraseological units *E bëj çeçe* the crush and crush all, make a mush, make rag. {*Bëj çeçe. // Përshesh* i zbutur ose ushqim tjetër si qull, që bëhet zakonisht për fëmijët e vegjël; *papare.* Si njësi frazeologjik *E bëj çeçe* e dërrmoj dhe e shtyp fare, e bëj përshesh, e bëj leckë.}

*U bë bozë* // for a drink, or food and figurative sense *U bë bozë* a) the lost of importance or value, lose weight by frequent repetition, became something boring and b) the price dropped, was released. {*U bë bozë // U thartua* për një pije, ushqim por kemi dhe si kuptim i figurshëm *U bë bozë* a) e humbi vlerën e rëndësishme, i doli boja nga tepria a nga përsëritja e shpeshtë, u bë diçka e mërzitshme; b) i ra çmimi, u lirua.}

*Bëj dhallë* (The remaining come from milk, from cream or cream, butter removed after Beaten ei), *Bëj dhallë* confuse bad, the hash. {*Bëj dhallë* (Pjesa që mbetet nga qumështi i ardhur, nga kosi

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<sup>1</sup>Jani Thomai "Lexicology of Albanian language" 2006

ose nga ajka, pasi rrihet e i hiqet gjalpi), por kemi *E bëj dhallëe* ngatërroj keq, e bëj lesh e li.}

*Bëj çorbë*//A dish liquid, like thick soup that usually cooked rice or pasta with money and cattle intestines) so *Bëj çorbë* is badly confused, the hash. {*Bëj çorbë* // Gjellë e lëngët, si supë e trashë që gatuhet zakonisht me oriz ose me makarona të holla dhe me të brendshmet e bagëtive), pra kemi: *E bëj çorbëe* pështjelloj keq, e bëj lesh e li.}

We have also phraseological units formed in analogical way, by certain patterns associated with the free compound words, even using some members of these compound words. These constructions have started life as a free unit, but used consistently with the metaphorical sense (are transgender) completed in stable compound words.

Such units have no connection with compound words, but they are formed according to these models of compound words specifically: *the cream of the milk / coffee cream / cream are formed phraseological units such as cream of boys (and men) / cream of soldiers (the athletes) / cream of people (the country)* the best part, the part with the chosen forehead, flower therefore appears the figurative meaning of these units.

We also have units that are unmotivated phraseological units, in which there is no connection between the unit and the free compound words. These units are so old and their meaning can only become historically and etymologically, because the way of their formation is unclear, therefore semantic explanation of their parts is not clear.

Such units are: **\*M'u bë zemra çyrek; E hëngri (e mori) sapunin për djathë; E shet sapunin për djathë** etj.

The classification of these phraseological units can be done by construction. Thus, the wording of units derived from the realm of food labels, including raw food dish, beverages, furniture and kitchen appointments are: *Structures phrase and sentence structure.*

Here we go steady and compound words, but that can not be confused with the type of compound words phraseological, e.x:

• **Social Eating** the whole social restaurant, restaurants, and cafes etc., Serving the population, food items sold in these units.

• **Round Table a)** meeting attended by representatives of various parties to beat a matter of equal footing; **b)** usually organized discussion on the editorial board of a newspaper or magazine to beat an issue with a group of people.

We note that the wording did not enter the language proverbs, riddles, proverbs, ie. The so-called "literary phraseology", as these are worth statement.<sup>2</sup>

Lets mention a few:

- **Nuk bëhet bakllava me miell thekre** -not done a good job when lacking the necessary tools.
- **Kafshata e madhe të zë fytyr** - not covet more than can.
- **Po u thye kulaçi, s'ngjitet më** - if you was badly upset with someone, it is difficult to have friendship with thehim again.
- **Ç'ka barku e nxjerr bardhaku**- what hides a man in mind, is reveled when he is drunk.
- **S'bartet çorba me kaçile**.- is unthinkable.

Thus, separation and classification of stable compound words is important not only for a better understanding their value construction and language, but also to see the place that occupy to this dictionary sustainable compound words that have come out of this semantic field.

Lets mention phraseological units that are derived from this semantic field we are studying:

Ñ **Phraseological units with phrase structure:** *ajka e djemve, brinjë më brinjë, cipë e kockë, gjellë pa kripë, kulla me gjizë, e bëj ashure, u bë bozë, e bëj çeçe, e bëj çorbë, e bëj dhallë, u bë fuçi, e bëri furrë, rreh gjoksin, u bë kacek, u bënë paçamur, e bëri pelte.*

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<sup>2</sup> Jani Thomai "Lexicology of Albanian language" 2006

According to the lexicon and grammatical category of limbs they are some kind:

- Ñ **noun + noun:** *Cipë e kockë; Gjellë pa kripë; Kulla me gjizë; Kungull (trangull) pa fara; Mishi i mishit; Plumb me sheqer; Me mish e me gjak (me kocka); Me mish e me shpirt; Mish në mashë; As mish as peshk;*<sup>3</sup>
- Ñ **noun + adjective:** *Hallvë e pjekur*
- Ñ **verb + noun (+ noun)** *E bëj ashure; E la biçak; U bë bozë; Vuri brumë; Grin sallatë (lakër); E do qofte*
- Ñ **verb + noun + adjective:** *: I ra me lugë të madhe; Doli lugë e larë; E ka gjoksin të gjerë; E ka kripën të thatë; Hante me lugë të florinjte; E ka gjoksin të gjerë*

#### ***Phraseological units with sentence structure.***

- a) Phraseological units with sentence structure are few in number: *E hëngri (e mori) sapunin për djathë; E shet sapunin për djathë; Iu bë gjaku (zemra) bozë; M'u bë koka (mendja) bozë (dhallë, çorbë, përshesh); Ia ka ngrënë çorbën; Ia bëri kokën petë; I është bërë goja për arapash; Ia ktheu huan me babune; Iu bë gjaku (zemra) bozë; M'u bë koka (mendja) bozë (dhallë, çorbë, përshesh, lëmsh, tym) i ka dalë qumështi mbi përshesh, i rri me hanxhar në dorë, i ra me havan në kokë, m'u bë barku kacek, është bërë si bisht luge, e gjeti lugën në pilaf, i ka rënë mielli, i merr krundet për miell.*

We have also synonymous and antonyms phraseological units

#### ***Synonymous phraseological units:***

- *i numërohen brinjët // cipë e kockë // është bërë si bisht lugë ;*

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<sup>3</sup> A. Kostallari, J. Thomai, Xh. Lloshi, M. Samara, J. Kole, P. Daka, P. Haxhillazi, H. Shehu, F. Leka, E. Lafe, K. Sima, Th. Feka, B. Keta, A. Hidi "The vocabulary of today Albanian language" 2005

- *e bëj çorbë // e bëj ashurë // e bëj dhallë;*
- *e futi në dollap // i vuri çallmën; e futi në dollap e mashtroi // i vuri çallmëne mashtroi, i vuri brirë*

***Antonyms phraseological units:***

- *vuri dhjamë // u bë cingaridhe;*
- *është bërë pastërma // ka vënë mish ;*
- *u bë pet // u bë kacek (calik); u bë pet u dobësua shumë, u tret // u bë kacek (calik) hëngri shumë, iu fry barku; u shëndosh shumë.*

The value of phraseological units is quite large, because these units, being historically entrenched and highly usable, are an integral part of the popular lexicon, but also an inexhaustible source of continuous enrichment of literary language.<sup>4</sup> Interest on these linguistic units should not be only in the corpus of general phraseology, but we believe that these units should be viewed in a more narrowly and specifically focusing on specific semantic fields, which become the source of phraseological units but also of free and compound words.

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<sup>4</sup>Jani Thomai "Phraseological issues of Albanian language" 1981

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