

# ADJECTIVES AS A WORD CLASS WITH NOMINAL AND VERBAL FEATURES

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The class of words, no matter of lexical and semantic differences they have from class to class, take and give from one another. This interrelationship of word classes is universal in human languages. But classes which represent a closer relation regarding lexical and semantic aspect with each other are nouns, verbs and adjectives. If we consider the semantic side of the words of these three classes in different languages, we shall observe that they are similar to each other. This semantic and lexical similarity of these classes derives from word formation themes which they are formed from. According to Dixon and Aikhenvald, this interrelationship of word classes, differs from one language to another; in some languages adjectives are formed from nominal word formation themes (*adjectives as nouns not as verbs*); in some languages adjectives are formed mainly from verbs (according to them, *adjectives in these languages are as verbs but not as nouns*); in some other languages adjectives are formed from nominal and verbal word formation themes (according to them, *adjectives in these languages are as verbs and as nouns*) for example: Albanian, German, English etc. and eventually in some languages “*their adjectives come out not as verbs and not as nouns*”, which means that these languages are not familiar with the derivation of adjectives from nouns and verbs<sup>1</sup>.

Adjectives as a word class with nominal and verbal features are represented in many languages, e.g. Latin, English, German, Spanish, Serbo-Croatian, Turkish (as a non-Indo-European language), and Albanian etc. These are few examples (a) *of adjectives as nouns* and (b) *adjectives as verbs* in each mentioned language.

- a) Lat. **vita**, *ae n.* (jetë) - **vitalis** *adj.* (jetësor-e); **aurum** *n.* (ar) - **aureus** *adj.* (i artë);  
Eng. **wool** *n.* (lesh-i) - **woolen** *adj.* (i leshtë);  
Ger. **die Wolle** *f.* (lesh-i) - **wollig** *adj.* (i leshtë) (ein wolliger Pullover)<sup>2</sup>;  
Span. **lana** *n.* (lesh-i) - **lanar**, *adj.* (leshtor, leshtak); **hielo** *n.* (akull) - **helado** *adj.* (i akullt);  
Serb. **gvož** *e n.* (hekur) - **gvozden** *adj.* (i hekurt); **rad** *n.* (punë) - **rad-nik** *adj.* (punues);  
Tur. **ı** *n.* (punë) - **ı-lemeli** *adj.* (i punuar); **altın** *n.* (ar-i) - **altından** *adj.* (i,e artë);  
Al. **hekur** *n.* - i hekurt *adj.*; **lesh** *n.* - i leshtë *adj.*.
- b) Lat. **somnus** *v.* (fle) - **somnolentus** *adj.* (i përgjumur); **capto** *v.* (zë) - **captus**, *adj.* (i zënë).  
Eng. **open** *v.* (hap) - **open** *adj.* (i hapur);  
Ger. **schlafen** *v.* (fle) - **schlafrig** *adj.* (i përgjumur); **schlaflos** *adj.* (i pagjumë)<sup>3</sup>;  
Span. **dormir** *v.* (fle) - **dormilado** *adj.* (i jetur, i përgjumur)<sup>4</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> R.M.W. Dixon, Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Adjective Classes*, Oxford, University Press, New York, 2004, p. 14–15.

<sup>2</sup> *Großwörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache*, Langenscheidt KG, Berlin und München, 2008, p. 1238.

<sup>3</sup> A. Dhrimo, *Fjalor gjermanisht–shqip*, Toena, Tiranë, 2003, p. 778-779.

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Serb. **spavati** v. (*fle*) - **spavljiv** adj. (*i përgjumshëm*);  
Tur. **uyumak** v. (*fle*) - **uykulu**<sup>5</sup> adj. (*i fjetur, i përgjumur*);  
Al. **mbyll** v. - *i mbyllur, i mbyllët, mbyllës* adj.

Such a comparison, with above mentioned examples, comes out with a fact that adjectives as a word class in Albanian, as well as in many other languages, appear with nominal and verbal features.(not considering to talk here about adjectives with numeral and adverbial features). Now we shall treat separately the class of adjectives with nominal features and the class of adjectives with verbal features. In these lexical and semantic movements some of four semantic elements, which according to Jani Thomai are: "the preserved semantic element, the extinct semantic element, the varied semantic element and added (new) semantic element"<sup>6</sup>. Of course that we can not look for the four minimal semantic units in every lexical and semantic movement. In this commentary, we shall more concentrate on the varied, preserved and added semantic elements of adjectives and generative themes which they are formed from.

#### **a) Adjectives as a word class with nominal features**

Albanian language has few simple words which are simply with adjective features; many of them come from other word classes. Many of them are of nominal derivation. In Albanian, a great number of adjectives are formed from nominal themes (Nth) by lexical and semantic movement.(derivation and conversion). From the time of first written documents in Albanian, adjectives with nominal features are represented as an occurrence widely spread all over the country.

One model of articulated adjectives are formed from a nominal theme, and at the same time taking a prepositive article and word formation suffixes *-(ë)t(ë)*. With these adjectives the word formation theme of a noun is a lexical and semantic core which keeps the semantic nominal values of adjectives, e.g. *i artë (ar)*, *vermë (verë)*, *i hekurt (hekur)*, *i dyshimtë (dyshim)*, *i dylltë (dyllë)*, *i thekërt thekër*, *i themeltë (themel)*, *i vrulltë (vrull)*, *i zhymët (zhymë, moçalor)* *i zhivët (zhivë)*, *i flashët (flashkë)*, *i tymtë (tym)*, *(i veshët (veshtia)*, *i misërt (misër)*, *i drunjtë (dru)*, *i akullt (akull)*, *i lëkurtë (lëkurë)*, *i argjendtë (argjend)*, *i qelqtë (qelq)*, *i leshtë (lesh)*, *i kristaltë (kristal)*, *i bakërt (bakër)*, *i alumintë (alumin)*, *i mjegullt (mjegull)*, *i avullt (avull)*, *i gaztë (gaz)*, *i dhjamtë (dhjamë)*, *i pambuktë (pambuk)*, *mëndafshhtë (mëndafsh)*, *i gurtë (gur)*, *i metaltë (metal)*, *i rregullt (rregull)*, *i tingullt (tingull)*, *i agimtë (agim)*, *i ajërt*, *i ahtë (ah-u)*, *i flaktë (flakë)* *i qullët (qull)*, *i brumtë (brumë)* etc. As one can see, the group of above mentioned adjectives has derived from nominal themes by taking an article and the suffix *(ë)t(ë)* which nominate the subject

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<sup>4</sup> K. Ndreu, *Fjalor spanjisht-shqip*, EDFFA, Tiranë, witha. dt. edit., p. 369.

<sup>5</sup> Turkish as a non-Indo European language also forms adjectives from verbal themes. This shows that this occurrence is similar to many human languages and we agree with Dixon's claim that "a great number of adjectives in different languages are formed from different classes by derivation".

<sup>6</sup> J. Thomai, *Prejardhja kuptimore në gjuhën shqipe*, EDFFA, Tiranë, 2009, p. 100.

which a thing consists of. This semantic relation between a noun and an adjective is enabled by nominal theme, which is the same in both classes. Language is continually enriched by formation of a new unit from the previous lexical and grammatical one. This is an economical language content of a language, of Albanian as well.

These new lexical units are formed by relating the semantic theme to the word formation formant together forming a new lexeme. In these building of derivative lexemes, the main comprehensive value and weigh is conveyed by semantic productive theme, while the attached formant changes it into a different class and brings its modifications. As an example we shall take the adjective *i leshtë*, which is formed from a previous lexical and semantic unit (noun) e.g. from the theme of the noun *lesh*, prepositive article and the suffix *-të*, thus forming the adjective *i leshtë*. In this derivative word, nominal theme *lesh*, keeps its semantics, its subject comprehension, but the suffix *-të* modifies this subject comprehension giving the new word a relating sense "that is made of wool, that is woolen, that is manufactured with woolen fibers or fabric": *fanellë e leshtë, çorapë të leshta*; but also with an attributive meaning, "which has a lot of wool, covered with hair": *lëkurë e leshtë, duar të leshta* etc., coming out with this second meaning as a synonym of an attributive adjective, *leshtor*. But also in a relating sense, this adjective at the same time shows quality, because the quality of wool differs from the quality of cotton, silk and synthetical fibers (it means that they have different quality). As Sh. Demiraj claims, "all adjectives nominate quality"<sup>7</sup>, but with the adjectives which are formed from nominal themes, together with the quality, the subject the thing consists of, is represented as well. The nominal theme as a semantic and lexical core, keeps a seme of a noun and adjective (subject), but as a generative theme of an adjective gets a new seme which is to qualify a new thing or a being, and which characterizes an adjective. On the other hand, nominal theme, which includes lexical and semantic core of an adjective, changes a seme which characterizes a noun (nomination of a subject or abstract occurrence etc.)

Another class of adjectives consists of adjectives derived from nominal theme and suffixes *-shëm* and *-(ë)m(ë)*, e.g. *i moralshëm / i pamoralshëm (moral)*, *i fuqishëm (fuqi)*, *i frytshëm (fryt)*, *i rrezikshëm (rrezik)*, *i kuptimshëm (kuptim)*, *i natyrshëm (natyrë)*, *i qushishëm (fuqi)*, *i bujshëm (bujë)*, *i rrufeshëm (rrufe)*, *i nevojshëm (nevojë)*, *i lëngsgëm (lëng)*, *i famshëm (famë)*, *i ligjshëm (ligj)*, *i ligjikshëm (logjikë)*, *i dobishëm (dobi)*, *i moralshëm (moral)*, *i frikshëm (frikë)*, *i anshëm (anë)*, *i yndyrshëm (yndyrë)*, *i sukseshëm (sukses)*, *i skajshëm (skaj)*, *i lezetshëm (lezet)*, *i figurshëm (figurë)*, *i anktshëm (ankth)*, *i hareshëm (hare)*, *i vrullshëm (vrull)*, *i rrëmujshtëm (rrëmujë)*, *i kobshëm (kob)*, *i zakonshëm (zakon)*, *i lavdishëm (lavdi)*, *i lavdishëm (lavdi)*, *i hijshëm (hije)*, *i ngeshtëm (nge)*, *i anktshëm (ankth)*, *i rrezikshëm (rrezik)*, *i flladshëm (fllad)*, *i pjesshtëm (pjesë)*, *i stuhishëm (stuhi)*, *i arsyeshëm (arsye)*, *i melodishëm (melodi)*, *i guximshëm (guxim)*, *i fajshëm (faj)*, *i njerëzishëm (njerëzi)*, *i neveritshëm (nevrei)*, *i autoritetshëm (autoritet)*, *i*

<sup>7</sup> Sh. Demiraj, *Gramatika e gjuhës së sotme shqipe*, Prishtinë, 1971 (first edit., Tiranë, 1967), p. 66.

*qëllimshëm (qëllim), fisëm (fis), i mesëm, i rastësishëm (rastësi), i eptshëm (epsh), , i anshëm (anë), , i yndyrshëm (yndyrë), i frytshëm (fryt), i kuptimshëm (kuptim), i figurshëm (figurë), i fuqishëm (fuqi), i tmerrshëm (tmerr), i ligjshëm (ligj); i paligjshëm (i pa-ligj-shëm), i moralshëm (moral), i pamoralshëm (i pa-moral-shëm), i larmë (larë), i fisëm (fis), i mesëm (mes)* etc. These derived adjectives represent quality, attribute, and abstract features of beings, things or occurrences. In this model of derivation formants *i* (article) and *-shëm, -(ë)m(ë)* are essential in constructing adjectives, but generative semantic theme keeps its values of the adjective formed from this theme itself, for example:  $[[i + [fis (Nth)] + ëm]] > i\ fisëm$  (comes from a good family, has good moral values, e.g. *burrë i fisëm* or  $[[i + [rrezik (Nth)] + shëm]] > i\ rrezikshëm$  (dangerous, that could bring something bad, e.g. dangerous means). As it can be seen, semantic generative, nominal themes "rrezik" and "fis" keep nominal comprehension with the adjectives as well, whereas affixation formants change them into another lexical and grammatical lexeme.

A great number of derivative adjectives comes en block from pre-articulation of a prepositional phrase *pa + E*, e.g.  $[[i + [pa + njeri (Nth)]]] > i\ panjeri$ . Adjectives formed according to this sample are: *i papunë (pa punë), i pashkollë (pa shkollë), i pafe (pa fe), i patrajtë (pa trajtë), i paujë (pa ujë), i paemër (pa emër), i pashije (pa shije), i pakripë (pa kripë), i pamend (pa mend), i paturp (pa turp), i pagjak (pa gjak), i pajetë (pa jetë), i paajër (pa ajër), i paamëz (pa amëz), i paanë (pa anë), i paatdhe (pa atdhe), i pababa (pa baba), i pafat (pa fat), i pabazë (pa bazë), i pabesë (pa besë), i pabesim (pa besim), i pabisht (pa bisht), i pabojë (pa bojë), i pabrengë (pa brengë), i pabrumë (pa brumë), i pabujë (pa bujë), i pabukë (pa bukë), i pabukuri (pa bukuri), i pabulmet (pa bulmet), i paburrë (pa burrë), i paburrëri (pa burrëri), i pacak (pa cak), i pacen (pa cen), i pacipë (pa cipë), i paderë (pa derë), i padert (pa dert), i padëm (pa dëm), i padije (pa dije), i padjallëzi (pa djallëzi), i padjersë (pa djerës), i padobi (pa dobi), i padorë (pa dorë), i padry (pa dry), i paduk (pa duk), i padhjamë (pa dhjamë), i paedukatë (pa edukatë), i paenergji (pa energji), i paerë (pa erë), i pafaj (pa faj), i pafamilje (pa familje), i pafarë (pa farë), i pafëmijë (pa fëmijë), i pafjalë (pa fjalë), i paformë (pa formë), i pafre (pa fre), i pafrikë (pa frikë), i pafрут (pa frut), i pafrymë (pa frymë), i pafund (pa fund), i pafuqi (pa fuqi), i pafytyrë (pa fytyrë), i pagajle (pa gajle), i pagojë (pa gojë), i pagrua (pa grua), i paguxim (pa guxim), i pagjethe (pa gjethe), i pagjini (pa gjini), i pagjuhë (pa gjuhë), i pagjumë (pa gjumë), i pagjykim (pa gjykim), i pahair (pa hair), i pahalë (pa halë), i pahije (pa hije), i paide (pa ide), i painteres (pa interes), i pakarakter (pa karakter), i pakërcell (pa kërcell), i pakohë (pa kohë), i pakokë (pa kokë), i pakrahë (pa krah), i pakripë (pa kripë), i pakrye (pa krye), i pakufi (pa kufi), i pakulturë (pa kulturë), i pakundshoq, (pa kund+shoq) i pakuptim (pa kuptim), i pakureshtje (pa kureshtje), i pakurorë (pa kurorë), i pakusht (pa kusht), i palagështi (pa lagështi), i palakmi (pa lakmi), i palavdi (pa lavdi), i palezet (pa lezet), i palëkurë (pa lëkurë), i pamarre (pa marre), i pamasë (pa masë), i pamashkull (pa mashkull), i pambrojtje (pa mbrojtje), i pamëkatë (pa mëkat), i pamish (pa mish), i pamjekër (pa mjekër), i pamoral (pa moral), i pamoshë (pa moshë), i pamort (pa*

*mort*), *i pamotër* (*pa motër*), *i panafakë* (*pa nafakë*), *i pandihmë* (*pa ndihmë*), *i pandjenjë* (*pa ndjenjë*), *i pangjyrë* (*pa ngjyrë*), *i paoreks* (*pa oreks*), *i paoxhak* (*pa oxhak*), *i paparim* (*pa parim*), *i papemë* (*pa pemë*), *i papendë* (*pa pendë*), *i papeshë* (*pa peshë*), *i papërkrahje* (*pa përkrahje*), *i papërvojë* (*pa përvojë*), *i papjellë* (*pa pjellë*), *i papjesë* (*pa pjesë*), *i paplang* (*pa plang*), *i paqumësht* (*pa qumësht*), *i parend* (*pa rend*) etc.<sup>8</sup>

As one can see from the above mentioned examples, a considerable number of prepositional phrases with noun classes, form adjectives by pre-articulation. These adjectives formed by pre-articulation of prepositional phrases of the type *pa + E*, comprise a wide and generative class in colloquial language as well as in standard language. By form they are very similar to another class of adjectives formed by the sample preposition *pa-* + pronominal articulated adjective, *i pafuqishëm*, *i pasjellshëm* etc. But this formal similarity, according to Rami Memushaj, is not complete, since the adjectives of the first type have gender, which they achieve by a prepositive article, but they have not formed plural just because a noun has remained ingrained in them, it means that it can not take grammatical indicators which it takes when it is used in its original meaning. This happens because these adjectives are new, or because of another reason, this remains to be seen in more detailed way.

On the other hand, as for the semantics, adjectives formed by adjectivisation of a prepositional phrase differ from adjectives formed from articulated adjectives with the prefix *pa-*. However this particle when used as a preposition as well as used as a suffix keeps its negative meaning, nevertheless one of their semes is different: Adjectives of the type *i panjeri* have the seme [*negation, that does not have, somebody or something*], whereas adjectives of the type *i pafuqishëm* have the semes [*negation, that is missing, quality*] The first class of adjectives shows that the being, occurrence or a given thing is indeterminative, non-attributive, non-respective etc. so it shows the opposite of what is nominated by a nominal theme of these words as a class of nouns (they express negation), e.g. *njeri* – *i panjeri*, *formë* – *i paformë*. In these examples lexemes ‘*njeri*’ and ‘*formë*’ nominate, the first one a being and the second one the outer image of something, no matter of what it consists of, whereas adjectival lexemes formed by them show absence of a being or a thing: “*i panjeri*” nominates “the one who was left without somebody close to him, lonesome, alone”. : *fëmijë i panjeri*, *plakë e panjeri*, *njeri i panjeri* etc., whereas the adjective ‘*i paformë*’ shows that the thing given has not yet taken its final form; has not yet reached a full development etc. These adjectives do not form antonymic couples. If we drop the prefix *pa-*, capability of the nominal theme of adjectives is missing, it means that these nominal themes are not capable of forming adjectives only with a prepositive article. In one word, it does not occur like with adjectives, *i fuqishëm* – *i pafuqishëm* or *i sjellshëm* – *i pasjellshëm* (which came out from a nominal and verbal theme with the suffix *-shëm*), which are capable of forming antonymic couples. As it was mentioned above, the nominal core keeps a seme when it forms adjectives, gains a seme, and changes another seme.

<sup>8</sup> A. Dhrimo, R. Memushaj, *Fjalor drejtshkrimor i gjuhës shqipe*, Infbotues, Tiranë, 2011, p. 554–657.  
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Another difference on the semantic field, between these two classes of adjectives with *pa-* in their morphological theme, is that the type of adjectives *i panjeri* do not have the grammatical meaning of degree, which is specification of attributive adjectives, whereas those of the type, *i pafuqishëm* have the category of degree.

According to Ragip Mulaku, " there are hundreds of adjectives from nominal themes with negative formant *pa-*, in old Albanian writings. *i pagojë, i paplang, i pamasë, i pakujdes, i pafat*<sup>9</sup>, *i papunë, i paarmë, i pafuqi, i pamend* etc.<sup>10</sup> In the same work, this author points out that old writers have many articulated adjectives formed from a nominal theme and suffixed morpheme *shëm/shim*, e.g. *i shëndetshëm* (healthy), *i fuqishëm*, (powerful) *i pushtetshim* (authoritarian)<sup>11</sup>. So, from the time of written documentation, Albanian language acknowledges two types of formation of adjectives from nominal themes.: (1) [ article + [pa + [Nth]]], (2) [article + [(pa-) + [Nth + shëm]]]. These are two processes of word formation different from one another and productive enough in forming adjectives. About adjectives derived from this prefix claim: A. Xhuvani, E. Çabej in "Parashtesat e gjuhës shqipe as well as A. Dhimo"<sup>12</sup>.

In German language we also encounter a similar occurrence. There are many adjectives which form antonymic couples, e.g. *ehrlich* (honest) and *unehrlich* (dishonest), but there are also adjectives which come from nominal themes, but do not form antonymic couples, e.g.: *uneinig* (not concur)<sup>13</sup> which comes from the noun *Uneinigkeit* (disagreement, disunity) This adjective with nominal features does not form an antonymic couple. If we move out the prefix *un-* it loses the meaning, the same as it occurs in Albanian language.

Except articulated adjectives, there are many unarticulated adjectives in Albanian language with nominal features, and which are formed only by conversion from simple and derivative nouns (with suffixes: *-(ë)tor, -nik, -or, -an, -ar, -ak, -ik, -as, -acak, -aq* etc., e.g.: *punëtor (punëtor), afrikan (afrikan), amerikan (amerikan), zviceran (zviceran), cigan (cigan), kuvendar (kuvendar), gaztor (gaztor), kujdestar (kujdestar), atdhetar (atdhetar), dibran (dibran), shkollar (shkollar), bishtak (bishtak), nismëtar (nismëtar), gojëtar (gojëtar-i), mëkatar (mëkatar-i), mik*<sup>14</sup> (*mik-u*), *armik*<sup>15</sup> (*armik-u*), *koral (koral-i), detar (detar-i), kosovar (kosovar-i), vlonjat (vlonjat), besnik (besnik-u), shurdh (shurdh), bishtak (bishtak-u), gushak (gushtak-u), teknik (teknik-u), , detar (detar), lab (lab), dibran (dibran), prizrenas (prozrenas), opojar*<sup>16</sup> (*opojar*), *dyjar (dyjar), kuvendar (kuvend), cilësor (cilësor), hajvan (hajvan), tiran (tiran), letrar (letrar), lakatar (lajkatar), punonjës*

<sup>9</sup> J. de Rada "Skënderbeu i pafan" (i pafat).

<sup>10</sup> Ragip Mulaku, *Parashtesat e prapashtesat e gjuhës shqipe në shkrimtarët e vjetër (SHEK. XV-XVIII)*, IAP, Prishtinë, 1998, p. 49-52.

<sup>11</sup> Ibidem, Ragip Mulaku, p. 167-169.

<sup>12</sup> A. Dhimo, *Për shqipen dhe shqiptarët*, Infbotues, Tiranë, 2008, p. 147-148.

<sup>13</sup> A. Dhimo, w. cit., p. 943.

<sup>14</sup> The noun, "mik" through conversion becomes an adjective, e.g. *populli mik, vendi mik*.

<sup>15</sup> It is the same with the noun "armik": *popull armik, vend armik*.

<sup>16</sup> Residents of the village of Struzha, Prizren, for residents of Opoja region use the term *opojas-i* which comes out also as an adjective.

(*punonjës*), *fusharak* (*fusharak*), *hahore*<sup>17</sup> (*hahore*), *endacak* (*endacak*), *fluturak* (*fluturak*), *këngëtar* (*këngëtar*), *qurrash* (*qurrash*), *pasanik* (*pasanik*), *komunist* (*komunist*), *feudal* (*feudal*), *grabitqar* (*grabitqar*), *kyç* (*kyç*), *plak* (*plak*), *trim* (*trim*), *guximtar* (*guximtar*), *leckaman* (*leckaman*) etc.

All above mentioned nouns can become part of a class of adjectives, keeping a nominal seme with an adjective as well, but once they become part of the class of adjectives, get a new seme, they change another nominal seme in order to get lexical and grammatical categories of adjectives and to carry out their function as a different class from nouns.

The above mentioned adjectives formed from nouns are in homonymic relation with each other. This, at the same time lexical and semantic derivation of adjectives, is productive enough. Except that this type of word formation comes out to be productive in forming adjectives, on the other hand, suffixed morphemes of the above mentioned nouns (through analogy), being transformed into adjectival formants, form (not by converting) authentic adjectives.

This modification of these (noun) suffixes has brought to formation of also a large number of adjectives from these word formation morphemes, adding a nominal theme [[Nth] + [-ak, -acak, -arak, -ik, -an, -iq, -li, -uk, -atar, -tor, -ush ...]]. This model of adjectives is very difficult to be distinguished from the above mentioned type, because the group of adjectives derived by conversion and the group of adjectives formed from a theme and nominal suffix, come out to be similar. Adjectives (converted) firstly come out as nouns in an Albanian wordbook, and after that as adjectives. Whereas the model of adjectives of the second group, although very similar according to the structure to the first one, consists of a different type of word formation, even though both types of word formation, according to the structure, come out to be very similar to each other, because in both cases the theme as well as prefixes are nominative. Because the second group consists of a class of authentic adjectives, some of them become (through substantivisation) nouns as well. We shall give some examples of this type of adjectives:

*fshatarak* (*fshat*), *mburracak* (*burrë - burracak m.*), *zemërak* (*zemër - zemërak-u*), *rrunak* (*rrunë - rrunak-u*), *sherrak* (*sherr*), *dhelparak* (*dhel për - dhelparak-u*), *thundrak* (*thundër - thundrak-u*), *dinak* (*dinak-u*), *vezak* (*vezë*), *baltak* (*baltë*), *partiak* (*parti - partiak-u*), *metalik* (*metal*), *ekonomik* (*ekonomi*), *malor* (*mal*), *fushor* (*fushë*), *elementar* (*element*), *qiellor* (*qiell*), *organik* (*organ*), *kirurgjik* (*kirurgji*), *pedagogjik* (*pedagogji*), *kimik* (*kimi*), *epidemik* (*epidemi*), *burracak* (*burrë - burracak-u*), *frikacak* (*frikë - frikacak-u*), *shurdhaq* (*shurdh*), *disiplinor* (*disiplinë*), *vajor* (*vaj*), *ujor* (*ujë*), *varrimor* (*varrim*), *bimor* (*bimë*), *gojor* (*gojë*), *parimor* (*parim*), *mendor* (*mend*), *rrozgan* (*rrozgë*), *rrudhan* (*rrudhë - rrudhan-i*), *vetullan* (*vetull*), *zorran* (*zorë - zorran-i*), *zhelan* (*zhelë - zhelan-i*), *culan* (*culë - culan-i*), *qyqar* (*qyqan-i*), *polar* (*pol*), *vjeshtar* (*vjeshtë*), *vjeshtarak* (*vjeshtë*), *popullor* (*popull*), *miqësor* (*miq*), *armiqësor* (*armiq*), *gjakatar* (*gjak - gjakatar-i*), *shkollor* (*shkollë*), *arsimor* (*arsim*), *kohor* (*kohë*), *shkencor* (*shkencë*), *fëmijëror* (*fëmijë*), *rinor*

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<sup>17</sup> Dhrimo, Memushaj, w. cit., p. 9.

(rini), femëror (femër - femëror-e/ja), mashkullor (mashkull - mashkullor-i), shtetëror (shtet), foshnjor (foshnje), vendimtar (vendim), trupor (trup), mesdhetar (Mesdhe), kombëtar (komb- kombëtar-e f.), mesjetar (mesjetë), leshtor (lesh), larush (larë), luftarak (luftë), bjeshkor (bjeshkë), moshatar (moshatar-i), dimëror (dimër - dimëror m. vjet.), gushan (gushë), gusharak (gushë), gushiq (gushë), qejfli/qejfleshë (qejf), patriotik (patriot), vjeshtarak (vjeshtë), vjeshtuk (vjeshtë), etj. Si grupi i parë, ashtu edhe i dyti, tregojnë profesion, cilësi, gjendje a përkatësi dhe ndonjë prej tyre shpreh edhe kuptime përbuzëse (pejorativ) etj., p.sh.: *punëtor, nismëtar, vlonjat, kuvendar, mëkatar, qyqar, zhelan, qurran, hajva* etc. Both the first group and the second one show professions, quality, state or possession, and some of them express contempt, etc., e.g.: *punëtor, nismëtar, vlonjat, kuvendar, mëkatar, qyqar, zhelan, qurran, hajvan* etc.

There are more suffixes which join nominal themes in order to form adjectives, but these examples are sufficient to show that a great number of adjectives come out to be of nominal features. We have not analyzed formation of adjectives with prefixes, because prefixes are word formation morphemes which do not change lexical and grammatical category of word formation theme, but give them only an additional semantic completion<sup>18</sup>, so they are semantic modifiers within the same class category. Thus through these word formation morphemes do not have ability to form from a nominal theme and a prefix, an adjective as lexical and semantic class, different from a noun. Albanian language, with these morphemes, generates words with complementary semantic nuances within the same lexical and grammatical class where word formation theme takes part itself, e.g. : *i punuar – i papunuar – i përpunuar – i besueshëm – i pabesueshëm, i mësueshëm – i pamësueshëm, i lodhur – i stërlodhur, e madhe – e stërmadhe, e veshur - e zhveshur, i përmendur - i sipërpërmendur* etc. As it can be seen in these examples, a prefix carries a sense which generates to the new word, antonymy or semantic nuance within the same lexical and grammatical class.

### **b) Adjectives as word class with verbal features**

There are many adjectives which come from verbs. A great number of them are of participle derivation. (Pth – participle theme) and another number comes directly from verbal theme (Vth).

Adjectives derived from verb participles in Albanian language express a completed state by a human or a thing (quality), e.g.: *djalë i mësuar (mësuar), njeri i ditur (ditur), sukses i arritur (arritur), dru i punuar (punuar), lajm i dalë (dalë), hulumtim i bërë (bërë), ide e sjellë (sjellë), punë e lënë (lënë), send i vënë (vënë), derë e hapur (hapur), gjë e humbur (humbur), nxënës i hutuar (hutuar), tregtar i pasur (pasur); i shkolluar (shkolluar), i hapur (hapur), i mbyllur (mbyllur), i zënë (zënë), i lodhur (lodhur), i lypur (lypur), i ikur (ikur), tregtuar (tregtuar), i shkëputur (shkëputur), i vizatuar (vizatuar), i mundur (mundur), lodhur (lodhur), i vjelë (vjelë), çlodhur (çlodhur), i kositur (kositur), i*

<sup>18</sup> ASHSH, *Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe*, Vol. 1, Tiranë, 2002, p. 61.

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*hekurosur (hekurosur), harruar (harruar), i studiuar (studiuar), i skuqur (skuqur), i zverdhur (zverdhur), i sjellë (sjellë), i çelur (çelur), i përvëluar (përvëluar), i shpuar (shpuar), i mëkuar (mëkuar), i shtypur (shtypur), i sunduar (sunduar), i dashuruar (dashuruar), i tradhtuar (tradhtuar), i lejuar (lejuar), i mëtuar (mëtuar), i soditur (soditur), i kopjuar (kopjuar), i çliruar (çliruar), i nemur (nemur), i bekuar (bekuar), i plagosur (plagosur), i maskaruar (maskaruar), i gëzuar (gëzuar), i përfunduar (përfunduar)* etc. As it can be seen from these examples, semantic value of verb participles is kept with the adjectives formed from them. According to Shaban Demiraj, "the participle of documented Albanian language can be compared with passive past participle and participles originating from verbal adjectives of other Indo-European languages"<sup>19</sup>. This semantic meaning (passive) of participles is kept with the adjectives formed from them. However as Sh. Demiraj points out, there are cases when some participle adjectives (from transitive verbs) come out with active meaning, e.g. : *i ditur, i pasur, i shëtitur* etc.<sup>20</sup> A. Dhimo also claims that 'participle adjectives have mainly passive meaning (but some of them can be either passive or active), e.g. : *i dëgjuar, i duruar, i qeshur* etc'<sup>21</sup>.

All participle adjectives are formed only when verb participles take a prepositive article *i/e*. The article in these samples of adjectives plays a double role, on one hand it is a contracting morpheme, and on the other hand carries out the function of word formation morphemes, because without this morpheme (prepositive article), participle adjectives can not be formed in Albanian language, although there are exceptions. There are participle adjectives which are used without a prepositive article, e.g.: *E la derën hapur. E la derën të hapur. Kush e la dritaren hapur? Kush e la dritaren të hapur?* It can be easily said that almost from all verb participles, descriptive adjectives can be formed, so in the Academy grammar, as for the participles, two semantic values are recognized: verbal and adjectival<sup>22</sup>. But when participles transform into adjectives, they get a new seme (qualify a being or a thing expressed by a noun) and change another seme, but consequently keep a verbal seme of an adjective (expression of a state or activity as a quality of a thing or a being).

Another type of adjectives, with verbal semantic features, are adjectives derived from verbal themes, at the same time with pre-articulation and word formation suffixes: *-(ë)t(ë), -(ë)m(ë), -shëm, -(ë)s* etc.

A considerable number of adjectives are formed from verbal themes, with a prepositive prefix and the suffix *-(ë)t(ë)*, e.g.: *i hapët (hap), i lodhët (lodh), i ulët (ul), i zbrazët (zbraz), i mëveshët (mëvesh), i shkrifët (shkrif), i kthjellët (kthjell), i cofët (cof), i çelët (çel), i çlirët (çliroj/liroj), i fëlliqët (fëlliq), i fikët (fik), i humbët (humb), i kalbët (kalb), i këndellët (këndell), i fshehtë (fsheh), i ndeztë (ndez), i lagët (lag), i brydhët*

<sup>19</sup> Sh. Demiraj, *Gramatika historike e gjuhës shqipe*, ASHSH, Tiranë, 2002, p. 400.

<sup>20</sup> Demiraj, *ibidem*, p. 400.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibidem*, p.171.

<sup>22</sup> ASHSH, *Gramatika ...*, w. cit., p. 331.

(*brydh*), *i cekët (cek)*, *i çelët (çel)*, *i mbyllët (mbyll)*, *i dredhët (dredh)*, *i fishkët (fishk)*, *i shkathët (shkath)*, *i shtrembët (shtremb)*, *i gërbulët (gërbul)*, *i vrugët (vrug)*, *i zbehtë (zbeh)*, *i zbëdhulët (zbërdhul)*, *i vyshkët (vyshk)*, *i ndytë (ndyj)*<sup>23</sup>, etc. As it can be seen, these adjectives, come from verbal themes, but differ from participle adjectives (which we talked about above) as far as their word formation and comprehensive side of expression is concerned. According to our opinion, adjectives formed from the formant *-(ë)t(ë)* express a state, a quality which is permanent (or a long time) one, or a characteristic of a thing, being, or occurrence, for example: *lule e çelur* (a flower which has bloomed, but did not bloom some time ago. So it is a matter of time), *lule me ngjyrë të çelët* (a flower which has light colour, if's permanent quality), *vend i lagur nga shiu* (a place which earlier was dry, but which was soon wet by rain or watering – changed state by an activity some time ago), *ky është vend i lagët* (a place which has always, in continuance, or for a relatively long time, been wet). In Albanian Language Vocabulary (1980) for the adjectives, "*i lagur*" and "*i lagët*"<sup>24</sup> are given these semantic values which prove what was said above about these two types of adjectives.

### ***i, e lagur***

1. Which has become wet by water, which has been poured out water, which has been splashed by water, which has been damped, which has been soaked. *Me duar të lagura*. *Me flokë të lagur*. *Mur i lagur*. *Vend i lagur*. *Me këmishë të lagur (nga djersa)*. *Me shami të lagur (nga lotët)*
2. Which has become watered down, pickled in water, which has absorbed wetness, damped, opposite of dry, dried out. *Rrobat e lagura*. *Pamuk i lagur*.
3. Watered. *Tokë (arë) e lagur*. *Kopsht i lagur*.

### ***i, e lagët***

1. Which has got water or wetness, soaked, which has absorbed wetness, damped, opposite of dry. *Rroba të lagëta*. *Me këmbë të lagëta*. *Me flokë të lagët*. *Lesh (pambuk) i lagët*. *Tokë e lagët*. *Dru i lagët*.
2. Wet, which is with precipitation (seasons, weather). *Mot (muaj) i lagët*. *Vjeshtë e lagët*. *Klimë e lagët*.

According to our opinion, adjectives of the type, *i lagur* and *i lagët* are not the same, we can say that they are in a partial synonymous relation, e.g. *vend i hapët* (space which used to be open and continues to be open – *fushë e hapët*), *rrugë e hapur* (a place which was not open, but it was opened – *National Road which was opened lately, has facilitated movement a lot*, which means that it was not opened before but it opened lately). In the

<sup>23</sup> Rexhep Ismajli, *Drejtskrimet e shqipes*, ASHAK, Prishtinë, 2005, p. 292.

<sup>24</sup> Types of adjectives "*i lagët*", "*i hapët*", "*i lodhët*" are also of derivative participles, of old participles, but in actual situation of the language, are considered derived from a verbal theme with a suffix *-(ë)*, because this participle has stopped being active.

first example the adjective expresses something that has always been open, but in the second example the adjective expresses that the road has opened after an activity, which has not existed before, or *i rrafshuar* (which has been flattened in its all surface, but which has not been flattened<sup>25</sup> earlier, it means that after an activity it has changed).- *i rrafshët* (that has not elevation or depression of the ground, that has a right surface stretched all over, flat, it means a permanent state of something), the same is with examples: *i zbrazur – i zbrazët, i shkrifur – i shkrifët, i çliruar – i çlirët, i errësuar – i errët, i freskuar – i freskët, i helmuar – i helmët, i ulur – i ulët, i kalbur – i kalbët, i ftohur – i ftohtë, i rrumbullakuar – i rrumbullakët, i larguar – i largët, i lëmekur – i lëmekët, i ligur – i ligët, i qullur – i qullët, i mbyllur – i mbyllët, i mekur – i mekët, i ngrysur – i ngrysët, i ngulur – i ngulët, i rrjepur – i rrjepët, ngjeshur – i ngjeshët, i ngulur – i ngulët, shkukur – i shkulet, i liruar – i lirët, i lidhur – i lidhët, i mekur – i mekët, i pjerrë – i pjerrët, i shurdhuar – i shurdhët, i vrugur – i vrugët* etc.

We think that explanatory dictionaries have to make semantic distinctions which exist between these two groups of adjectives, because not every time they can replace each other in sentences, e.g/ *Ai është i helmuar nga ushqimi*. Not: *Gjarpëri është i helmuar*, but, *Kafshimi i gjarpërit është i helmet*, and not at all, *Kafshimi i gjarpërit është i helmuar*. Because semantically, these two types of adjectives differ in one seme from each other: Both show feature, but the type with *-(ë)t(ë)* shows an inherited feature, it means that it has semes [feature, inherited], whereas the participle type has semes [feature, gained]. In the first example, food can be poisoned by somebody for a certain purpose, and in the second example the adjective shows a being, a plant or a thing which has poison, which has a poisonous matter, is poisoning, which poisons, but not that was poisoned by somebody else. There are many cases when participle adjective in Albanian language dictionaries, is given as a synonym to the adjective with a suffix *-(ë)t(ë)*, e.g. *i hapët adj. i hapur, i çelët – i çelur, i ngordhët – i ngordhur, i mbyllët – i mbyllur, i lëmekët – i lëmekur*<sup>26</sup>. According to our opinion, these types of adjectives, in explanatory dictionaries do not have to come out as synonymous words, because one of their semes is different, so we can not say that the adjective, *i shurdhuar* is synonymous to the adjective *i shurdhër*, as it was said above, in the first case we have [feature, gained] and in the second case [feature, inherited].

Another group of adjectives are formed from Gheg participles with pre-articulation and a very productive suffix *-shëm*. These adjectives, according to E. Çabej and A. Xhuvani "show a quality which has derived from being supplied with a thing or attribute."<sup>27</sup> Adjectives with semantic verbal features, with word formation suffix *-shëm* are many, and are formed not only from Gheg participles with *-ue*, but also with shortened participles, e.g. : *i afrueshëm (afroj), i shpërbërshëm (shpërbëj), i përtueshëm (përtoj), i shkatërrueshëm (shkatërroj), i shpërdorueshëm (shpërdoroj), i kullueshëm (kulloj), i*

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.fjalori.shkenca.org>

<sup>26</sup> ASHSH, *Fjalori i gjuhës shqipe*, Tiranë, 2006, p.150,374, 687, 610, 545.

<sup>27</sup> W. cit., A. Xhuvani, E. Qabej, 1987, p. 272.

*habitshëm* (habit), *i ngacmueshëm* (ngacmoj), *i mundshëm* (mund), *i dukshëm* (dukem), *i shmangshëm* (shmang), *i përkapshëm*, *i pakapshëm* (kap), *i lodhshëm* (lodh), *i trishtueshëm* (trishtoj), *i dëshirueshëm* (dëshiroj), *i mrekullueshëm* (mrekulloj), *i çmueshëm* (çmoj), *i pajtueshëm* (pajtoj), *i hutueshëm* (hutoj), *i kapshëm* (kap), *i dyshueshëm* (dyshoj), *i bëshëm* (bëj), *i thzeshëm* (thyej), *i arritshëm* (arrij), *i vendosshëm* (vendos), *i matshëm* (mat), *i ardhshëm* (vij), *i vdekshëm* (vdes), *i pishëm* (pi) etc. The exception is a group of transitive and intransitive verbs which do not have capability to form adjectives with this suffix, because their semantic does not allow this, e.g.: *iki*, *fle*, *udhëtoj*, *eci*, *ngas*, *vë*, *zë*, *ngre*, *bubullon*, *vetëtin*, *kam*, *jam*, *them*, *ulërij* etc.

Adjectives of this type are formed with [[*prepositive article* + [*Vth-*] + *-shëm*]]. These adjectives have been stretched all over Albanian land, because different from adjectives derived from participles with *-ur*, *-ri/rë*, *-ë*, *-në*, express different semantic meanings, it means while the first ones have mainly passive meaning (*i mësuar*, *i ditur*, *i lodhur*, *i lënë*, *i punuar* etc.), the second group, with *-shëm*, expresses capability of reaching a state or capacity, (express modality: *i mundshëm*, *i lodhshëm*, *i kapshëm*, *i kuptueshëm*, etc.), e.g. *dru i punuar* (wood which was already manufactured – passive meaning), whereas, *i punueshëm* (wood that can be manufactured but which is still raw); *i mësuar* a man who has already got used to sth.) but *i mësueshëm*, (e.g. an educational subject which can be learned, but it has not been learned yet by a pupil or a student etc.)

Another group of adjectives of Albanian language, is formed from a verbal theme and suffix *-(ë)s*. They express active meanings ‘that do or carry out something’; but many of them are also used as nouns, with the meaning, "the one that does or carries out sth.", e.g. *hapës* (hap), *djegës* (djeg), *kamës* (kam), *pirës* (pi), *tërheqës* (tërheq), *vrasës* (vras), *zgjedhës* (zgjedh), *mbjellës* (mbjell), *bërës* (bëj), *blerës* (blej), *përgjegjës* (përgjigjem) etc. But we will also point out that in the glossary of Albanian language one group of lexemes from verbal themes are nouns, one group is adjectives, and another group of adjectives come out to be at the same time nouns and adjectives, e.g.:

From verbal themes and suffix *(ë)s(e)*<sup>28</sup> have been formed mainly nouns of things and processes, according to the function they do, *çelës*, ‘which is used to open something closed’, *bërës* ‘a device which is used to carry out an activity’, *shkues*, ‘the one who goes to ask for the hand of a girl for a boy’, *kames*, ‘somebody who is rich’; *përshtatës* (*përshtat*), *shtresë* (*shtroj*), *kulluese* (*kulloj*), *tredhës* (*tredh*), *vjelës* (*vjel*), *zverdhës* (*zverdh*), *mbulesë* (*mbuloj*), *urdhëresë* (*urdhëroj*), *ndërtesë* (*ndërtoj*), *fërgesë* (*fërgoj*), *ndenjese* (*rri*), *përsëritës* (*përsërit*), *ndalesë* (*ndal*), *përtesë* (*përtoj*), *tëhollës* (*tëholloj*), *tharmues* (*tharmoj*) etc. There might be some exceptions, but these lexemes which have come out from verbal themes are mainly nouns.

As it was said above, another group of lexemes derived from verbal themes are mainly adjectives (there might be some exceptions), e.g. : *vërtitës* (*vërtit*), *qeverisës* (*qeveris*), *zgjatës* (*zgjat*), *zmadhues* (*zmadhoj*), *zvogëlues* (*zvogëloj*), *zhveshës* (*zhvesh*),

<sup>28</sup> Suffix *-(ë)s(e)* is allomorph of the suffix *-(ë)s*.

*përthithës* (përthith), *pritës* (pres), *shëtitës* (shëtit), *lëvizës* (lëviz), *zbavitës* (zbavit), *bindës* (bind), *lypës* (lyp), *buçitës*, (buças), *humbës* (humb), *prurës* (bie), *grindës* (grind), *përbuzës* (përbuz), *fluturues* (fluturoj), *zhuls* (zhul), *kumbues* (kumboj), *flakërues* (flakëroj), *flladitës* (flladit), *rrudhës* (rrudh), *sharës* (shaj), *shues* (shuaj), *shtthurës* (shtthur), *tmerrues* (tmerroj), *tronditës* (trondit), *turbullues* (turbulloj), *tymues* (tymoj), *shtojës* (shtoj) etc.

At the same time from verbal themes nouns as well as adjectives with verbal features are formed. So, the same verbal theme forms two different classes of words with the suffix –*ës(e)*, e.g.: *korrës-e* (**mb. em.**), *djegës* (djeg), *përmbledhës* (përmbledh), *shkrepës* (shkrep), *pasues* (paso), *veprues* (veproj), *paraqitës* (paraqit), *thellues* (thelloj), *rrues* (rruaj), *rrëshqitës* (rrëshqas), *mbartës* (mbart), *mbushës* (mbush), *sitës* (sit), *sjellës* (sjell), *përgjegjës* (përgjigje), *blerës* (blej), *hapës* (hap), *pirës* (pi), *tërheqës* (tërheq), *vrasës* (vras), *zgjedhës* (zgjedh), *mbjellës* (mbjell), *pyetës* (pyet), *ardhës* (vij), *marrës* (marr), *zhveshës* (zhvesh), *zhytës* (zhyt), *folës* (flas), *ardhës* (vij), *bartës* (bart), *mbrojtës* (mbroj), *ndjekës* (ndjek), *mbledhës* (mbledh), *lidhës* (lidh), *përmbledhës* (përmbledh), *shpues* (shpoj), *kërkues* (kërkoj), *vrapues* (vrapo), *vjedhës* (vjedh), *fitues* (fitoj)<sup>29</sup> etc.

The above adjectives (nouns as well) are formed from a productive verbal theme, which in this class of words keep the meaning of activity, thus adjectives (and nouns) formed from them keep verbal quality. All adjectives (nouns) above have active meanings, e.g. adj. *hapës* ([[Vth] + *ës*]]) - *çelës hapës* (characteristic of something real which is used to open something): *killing device* (a device which is used to kill somebody).

All adjectives derived from verbs, keep verbal features, but on the other hand get a new seme (which is characteristic for adjectives) and change another seme, because only by moving the semantic and lexical elements, they can form adjectives by derivation. We give another example: the adjective *hapës* keeps a seme of the verb *hap* (expresses active meaning, because it is clearly known that a verb nominates activity), but as a changed semantic (seme) element of a verbal theme, comes presentation of something which is capable or is used to open something, and as a new semantic element comes presentation of quality, because the class of adjectives is characterized, first to represent a quality of a thing, a being or an occurrence, e.g. *mjet hapës*, *çelës hapës*, *ant. mjet mbyllës*, *çelës mbyllës*, *makinë korrëse*, *gjilpërë qepëse*. etc.

It has to be stressed that in many Albanian Language Dictionaries, many articulated adjectives, even non-articulated ones are defiant. Thus, with reason, there are remarks of Valter Memishaj because of the deficiency of many adjectives in Albanian Language Dictionaries, and he claims: "Explanatory Dictionaries of Albanian Language (normative dictionaries) become indicators of deficiency of many adjectives, deficiency which can be

<sup>29</sup> In *The Dictionary of Albanian Language* (2006) this group of lexemes nouns and adjectives come out with the same structure, but many of this group of lexemes in the dictionary first is given as an adjective and then as a noun. This shows that these lexemes are more used as adjectives than as nouns, that is why this order is used in a dictionary.

seen as non-appearance of extreme units in word formation lines within a group"<sup>30</sup>. This deficiency, non-including adjectives in Albanian Language Dictionaries, would evidently complete *Orthographic Dictionary of Albanian Language* (2011) by A. Dhimos and R. Memushaj. In this dictionary, the class of nominal and verbal adjectives (also from other classes) is evidently enriched in comparison with the former dictionaries, because one can find there many adjectives which are frequently used in spoken language as well as written language, and which are defiant in Explanatory Dictionaries.

It has to be pointed out that nouns, verbs, and adjectives have marked differences, which make these classes different from each other, but they also have semantic similarities among each other. These three classes have got a valence and assign thematic roles (theta criteria)<sup>31</sup>, in which emerge semantic and syntactic features which are characteristic for them. But these features make differences from each other, because thematic roles which are assigned by verbs, are necessarily present in a sentence, whereas in thematic net of nouns and adjectives, thematic roles which are assigned, can be defiant, although the sentence continues to be grammatical, e.g. *Agimi ishte i etur për dije - Agimi ishte i etur; Zana i dhuroi Luanit një libër - \*Zana i dhuroi Luanit or \*Zana i dhuroi një libër*. The first two sentences have an adjective (predicative function) 'i etur', which assigns thematic role of prepositional phrase 'për dije', but even if valence of the adjective is not completed, the sentence is grammatical. But in two other sentences, the verb 'dhuroi' requires three arguments: one in nominative<sup>32</sup>, dative, and one in accusative, which are necessary to complete the valence of the verb, and if they are defiant, the sentence is non-grammatical<sup>33</sup>.

Syntactic links of the terms expressed by nouns, adjectives and verbs in a sentence, are of particular importance for syntax, thus emerging their comprehensive values as well. Here is an example when a noun theme takes part in verb and adjective formation, but no matter that productive theme is nominal, verbs and adjectives change their thematic roles depending on lexical and grammatical class where it also takes part, e.g.:

- a) **Populli** shqiptar<sup>34</sup> është bujar.
- b) Mijëra zogj **popullonin** kurorat e pemëve<sup>35</sup>.
- c) Vend **i populluar** me shumë grupe etnike.
- d) U mbajt referendumi **popullor**

<sup>30</sup> Valter Memishaj, *Dukuri semantike gjatë formimit të mbiemrave prejpjesorë në gjuhën shqipe*, Gjirokastër, 1999, p. 114.

<sup>31</sup> : Rami Memushaj, *Gjuhësia gjenerative*, SHBLU, Tiranë, 2008, p. 167–170.

<sup>32</sup> Albanian language the subject, even when it is not expressed phonetically, it is understood. So even though the subject is missing the sentence still remains grammatical.

<sup>33</sup> Giorgio, Graffi, *Le strutture del linguaggio. Sintassi*, Mulino, Bologna, 1994, p. 28.

<sup>34</sup> Also the adjective "shqiptar" has a nominal origine, because it derives from the noun "shqiptar" (albanian) by conversion.

<sup>35</sup> ASHSH, *Fjalori i gjuhës shqipe*, Tiranë, 2006, p. 830.

As it can be seen from the examples above, from the nominal word formation theme *popull*, we come to the verb *populloj* and adjectives *i populluar* and *popullor*. In sentence (a) the word *popull* is a noun in function of (argument) a subject. From this nominal theme the adjective *popullor* is formed in sentence (d). And in sentence (b) word formation nominal theme *popull*, through derivation forms the verb *populloj*, whereas in sentence (c) from the theme *popullo-* the adjective *i populluar* is formed. This word formation theme keeps the meaning of a populated place with people, or of the adjective, a place being populated (a village, a city populated with different ethnical groups). As it can be seen, semantic features of the nominal theme are kept with a verb as well as with an adjective. But the verb *populloj* differs, because it assigns a case and takes two nominal phrases (arguments) which come out in the function of a subject (which is acting) and direct object (which is passive), although it comes from a nominal word formation theme, which does not have these thematic roles. And the adjective with nominal semantic features comes out in an attributive and predicative function, the functions that are characteristic for this word-class, e.g. *Places **populated** with foreigners. The place is **populated** with people*

On the other hand, if a noun or adjective come from a verbal theme, this verbal theme keeps a semantic component (gains a new semantic element, but changes another one) with a noun or adjective, e.g. from verb *zbraz* derives the noun *zbrazëti* and the adjective *zbrazët*, two words which belong to two different semantic and lexical classes. The verb *zbraz* assigns case, because requires two nominal phrases (arguments) to complete its valence, and nouns and adjectives do not assign case, but can assign thematic roles to nominal phrase and prepositional phrase, depending on the valence they have got, .e.g.

- a) *Shitësi zbraz<sup>36</sup> arkën e parave.*
- b) *Ka zbrazëti në sistemin e arsimit.*
- c) *Shesh i zbrazur nga njerëzit.*

In both examples (b) and (c), the noun and adjective (derived from verbal theme *zbraz*) each take a prepositional phrase (PP), whereas in the example (a). verb *zbraz* takes two nominal phrases (NP) in nominative and accusative case: (a) *shitësi, arkën e parave* (NP), (b) *në sistemin e arsimit* (PP) and (c) *nga njerëzit* (PP). This shows that a verb, when serves as a word formation theme with a noun or adjective, takes the characteristics of the noun or adjective, but still keeps, as we said above, a basic semantic feature of a verb. In sentence (c) *i zbrazur* is an adjective which shows being empty of something, from something, and as it can be seen above, is bivalent (*sheshi + nga njerëzit*).

On the other hand, when a verb derive from an adjectival theme, e.g. *kuq, skuq, përskuq* (i *kuq*), verb *kuq* although derived from a descriptive adjective (of colours), it assigns a case to nominal phrase (NP)<sup>37</sup>, e.g.:

<sup>36</sup> The verb "zbraz" is bivalent. Takes an argument in the function of subject (active) and an argument in the function of direct object.(passive).

<sup>37</sup> According to generative linguistics only verbs and prepositions assign a case.

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- a) *Speci i kuq ishte djegës.*  
 b) *Agimi i kuqi patatet.*

Verb *kuq* is bivalent: an argument in function of a subject and an argument in function of direct object; if the second argument is missing, the sentence is non-grammatical<sup>38</sup>. As it can be seen, with verb *kuq* a semantic element of adjective (seme) is kept, because the verb nominates the action of redness, of becoming red (something that becomes red), so the qualitative semantic feature of an adjective is kept with a verb as well, although the latter expresses an action..

Rection (valence) of adjectives has been covered by two German scholars, O. Buchholz and W. Fieldler in their book "Albanische Grammatik" (1987) in which they point out that adjectives conduct a prepositional group (Adjektiv, die eine PG regieren)<sup>39</sup>, e.g.:

*i privuar nga e drejta e punës "des Rechts auf Arbeit beraubt",*  
*i informuar mbi gjendjen "informiert über die Lage",*  
*i zemëruar me babain "wütend auf den Vater",*  
*i orientuar drejt realizimit "auf die Verwirklichung orientiert",*  
*i papushtuar para vështirësive "unnachgiebig gegen Schwierigkeiten"<sup>40</sup>.*

As it can be seen, the authors, with these examples compared with German language, point out that participle adjectives and other types, conduct a prepositional phrase, they assign thematic roles to prepositional phrases, which come to be in different cases, so adjectives complete their valence. Thus an adjective is capable of, according to them, to conduct a prepositional phrase (PP) in nominative, accusative and ablative case.

From what has been explained in this commentary, adjectives come out to be a word class with nominal and verbal features. This contains language economy, and is an occurrence which appears in Albanian language as well as in many other languages. As Dixon says: "The class of simple adjectives is in a small number in each language, but their number increases by derivation from nominal and verbal word formation themes"<sup>41</sup>. From these word classes, adjectives in Albanian language have enriched in lexical as well as in semantic aspect. So lexical, semantic and syntactic relation among nouns, verbs and adjectives is quite obvious and this interrelation of adjective features with nouns and verbs is presented by word formation theme which they are formed from, and which keeps a

<sup>38</sup> In Albanian, it is possible for the subject not to be expressed phonetically, but to be understood, but in English and German, the subject has to be necessarily expressed, otherwise the sentence is non-grammatical. That's why we said that in Albanian, the argument as an object is necessary, and the subject can also not be expressed phonetically.

<sup>39</sup> O. Buchholz, W. Fiedler, *Albanische Grammatik*, Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig, 1987, p. 341.

<sup>40</sup> W. cit., Buchholz, Fiedler, p. 340-342.

<sup>41</sup> R. M. W. Dixon, w. cit. p.15-25.

seme with another class of words (adjectives) where the constitutional part is. But it gains another seme and changes another nominal or verbal seme any time when the themes of these classes form adjectives.

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