

## THE WORD FORMATION IN THE WORKS OF ËNGJËLL RADOJA AND PASHKO BABI.

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### Abstract

The paper will focus on the treatment of an occurrence of linguistic character, about the word formation that are traced in the works belonging to an important period “Doctrina e kerscten me msime e scpiegime” (Scodra 1876) by author Ëngjëll Radoja and “Vakinat e t’ligs herscme e t’ligs ree” (Scodra 1882) by author Pashko Babi. The over mentioned authors and other contemporaries did great twist on the existing writing tradition. These are a work of great value of literary language of nineteenth century. The catholic clergy who are involved even the gheg authors Ëngjëll Radoja and Pashko Babi have had on important role in the promotion of albanian language. Their language is too rich and this is noticed even in the formation of the words which we are going to deal in this thesis. In this scientific study we have tried to show up specifically special to formation of the words in this works. We will try to focus on some cases of word formation: with prefixes, suffixes, with prefixes and suffixes simultaneously and the formation of compassing words (the union of two roots). The first element that we noticed during the study of the artistic work is that the suffixing word-forming morphemes are used more than those of prefixing morphemes. The list of the given illustrations is enough in order to argument this formation. It will be tread such cases like: Which are some of the cases of the word formation? In any ammission from the standard norms in the use of suffixing and prefixing morphemes? Which is the though of the linguists about this linguistic problem? The aim of paper is to focus and specify the similitaries and differences of this linguistic phenomenon related on the publications of Ëngjëll Radoja and Pashko Babi. The used methodology is based on observation, research and identification of the word formation in the works of both authors from Shkodra. Such a study is intended to serve not only to the Albanology researchers but also other linguistic disciplines.

**Keywords:** *word formation, morphemes prefixes, suffixes.*

### **The word formation in the work of Ëngjëll Radoja and Pashko Babi.**

It is said that Albanian language has had and still has a wide use associated with a either an oral or documented development in writing. At has had a continuous enrichment through years and centuries. The language enrichment occurred in various forms. One of these ways is characterized by word-formation through word-formation, which is well documented with the works written in various period of time.

For studying reason we divided it into an observation of word-forming elements in two works of Shkodra authors of nineteenth century Ëngjëll Radoja with “Doctrina e kerscten me msime e scpiegime” and Pashko Babi with “Vakinat e t’ligs herscme e t’ligs ree”.

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important role in the promotion of Albanian language. Their language is too rich and this is noticed even in the formation of the words which we are going to deal in this thesis.

Catholic clergy were take part event the above mentioned authors Ëngjëll Radoja and Pashko Babi have played an inspiring role in the war for the conservation and development of Albanian language, despite the fact that for a long time they were mentioned only like “... *authors of an hagiographic literature, which write in the spoken language, a lot of turkishness of Shkoder city*”.

The word-forming elements which do form a lot of words in the works, follow various manners. But the object of our study will not be the presentation of all these word-forming manners, but especially will be presented prefixes and suffixes and the formation of compound nouns.

The study objective consists on the word-forming element observation in these two works but at the same time is a confrontation and comparison of their use.

In relation to the case to be treated it is used through our work sources let say much fully referring as: E. Çabej-A. Xhuvani “Prefixes of Albanian language” and “Suffixes of Albanian language”; I. Ajeti “Word-formation and of the Albanian language enrichment”; and A. Kostallari “On some characteristics of the compound word in Albanian language”.

### 1. Word-formation with suffix origin

Origin is called the formation of new words through affix word-forming union with word theme or with words according to affix word-forming models existing in a language.

The first component noticed during a work study is that suffixed formant are much productive then prefixes, as they are very noted in the Albanian language nowadays.

Number of affixes used in these texts is relatively large, and only some of them receive reinforcement sense while other as suffixes: -shem, -isht, are much more used in the works and serve to build the adverb and adjectives, the affixes -ar, -tar, are many at the nouns, the suffix -im to abstract nouns, affix -o at verbs etc.

**1.1. Formation of words with the suffix -ar \-tar** forms nouns from nouns with different meaning, active nouns, adjective from nouns, verbs and adverb. The linguist E. Hysa during treatment of noun formation highlights the fact that “*they show the origin .... or mark the skill of the person who deals with what shows the word-formative theme*”.

At Ëngjëll Radoja and Pashko Babi it was encountered a considerable number of words formed by this suffix, which seems quite productive.

...jam i zoti me i dhan gevap **kunnersctarit** t'Fees. (D.C.f .51)

...mlodh ku kien scortar e **dietart** e Misirit. (Vakinat, f. 40)

...kiscte zan ghrue e kisct **hysmegiar** e hysmegiare...(Vakinat, f. 33)

**1.2. Formation of words with the suffix -at(ë).** Available in all the works of ancient Albanian authors, also at the two authors that we have examined, despite in a reduced number. Traced mostly to the word ‘urate’ with a density of usage as a consequence of the secular character of the work:

...une para ja gitsce Zotit **uraten** tanne.(Vakinat f128) \ ...u sconguene me gin t’pa zot e pa **urat**...(Vakinat f.110)

**1.3. Formation of words with the suffix -es\-esa.** In today's lecture this suffix has lost its productivity. Is mostly functional the suffix -es, that we really think that somehow has actually substituted the above mentioned suffixes as: shembelles, ftes, ndjes, sherbes etc. But in the works examined it is noted frequently used even this suffix: eg.

...me paamun **scelbuesin** ... (D.C. f.30)

...fee e vertet e scpnesen n'at **scperblyes** gi kiscte...(Vakinat 20)  
 ...edhe n'ket konak **harresa** e Zotit..(Vakinat. f. 20)  
 ...e bani **scerbesen** me hoscnuut t'zemers...(Vakinat 101)

**1.4. Formation of words with the suffix- im.** Is among the most productive today Albanian suffixes but it is wide spread even at the ancient author. Usually are deriving nouns which come from the verbs such as: vajtim, perqafim, vezhgim, etc. This suffix is documented in an ancient use, among which is affirmed even by the researcher Sh. Demiraj who states: "... *this affix is encountered at the ancient authors, Buzuku*. While the Linguist E. Hysa for the connection of this affix with the word-forming theme, emphasize that "... *the suffixes -im is united with verbal theme of present tense, indicative, so it is mainly joined with verbal theme ending in -o and quite rare with verbal theme with other ends*".

...e m'tyy kam per t'paas **bekim** (Vakinat f.20)  
 ...Giakobbi senn skie me raa n'**paitim** e tha ...(Vakinat.f.37)  
 ...e si i bani Kailit **urimet** e veta...e s'diti **kursim** per asgnisenn. (Vakinat.f.49)  
 ...e me nnighiue **mallkimet** e tija...(Vakinat f.76)  
 ...gith ktii morie **ghatimit**...(Vakinat f.33)  
 ...e kur kena nnogni **tunnim o turbullim ...** (D. C. f. 58)

**1.5. Formation of words with the suffix- isht** Affix - (i) is the most productive adverbial suffix in today's Albanian literature. It relates mainly to non front theme ending in -i, so deriving the suffix -isht. By analogy with these were formed adverbs even from formative theme which do not end in -i, expanding the suffix in -isht". This suffix is very productive even in the two variants at the ancient writers me -isht and -isht. Especially we have the formation of adverbs form nominative theme as ex: miqesisht, shenjterisht, gabimisht, mesatarisht, turqisht, hajnisht ect.

...s'gabon kur flet **divanisct** prei selies sceit.(D.C. f. 43)  
 ...porsi amanetciar t'foort, i ruin **sceitnisct**...(D.C.f.44)  
 ...prei asso **madhniisct** kur zoti i scef...(D.C.f.71)  
 ...na **vllaznisct** t'gjith mblidhena n'Kisc tenzot.(D.C.f.92)  
 ...kan viedh, e grabit, e kan fitue **hainisct**...(D.C. f.148)  
 ...ky far komit a jeton **erzlisct**? (D.C.f.49)

**1.6. Formation of words with the suffix -shëm.** Specific is that with this suffix is traced in these two works various adjectives with verbal origin indicating a state or a way: kujtueshem, mendueshem, lumnueshem etc. Given the dialectical character of the use of words in gheg, in any case is noted that the vowel -ë is not pronounced, emerging as a suffix in the form -shm.

...e sot n'ciell asct i **ghzuescm** e i **lumnuescm**...(D.C.f.236)  
 ... e ata ci sciogin mescen **habitscm**..(D.C. f.163)

**1.7. Formation of words with the suffix -i** Is an ancient suffix in the old Albanian language. In the written albanian language it is documented since in the work of Buzuku. With this suffix are formed from nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs abstract feminine nouns".

In the extracted material the suffix -i is usually joint with word-forming nominative front theme forming nouns, such as.:

...ku me e nneerue zotin as **prifnii** n'vedi.(Vakinat.f.66)  
 ...fulia ktii popullit t'kegien e mkatit me at **madhni** qi ka...(Vakinat.f.71)  
 ...ja kiscin hatrin e i bascin hitatin e i cioiscin **dhuntii**... (Vakinat. f.108)  
 ...per **n'masctii** zen frill gith far rughet...(D.C. f.124)

## 1.8. Formation of words with the suffix - (ë) si

"Suffix - (ë) si is documented, it is found at Buzuku and Budi. This suffix is an expanding of active noun with –ës through the suffix – i, as an inner development of the Albanian language.

With this suffix are formed even abstract collective nouns, of nouns and adjectives. Adjective themes compound a larger number of formative themes for the creation of these words-affirms the linguistic E. Hysa". From nominative word-forming theme frontal or non frontal from frontal nominative them. So it is noted through examples:

...mos prei *miqsiet* qi ka me te...(Vakinat f. 236)

...o me ba ner juu *pleqsii*.(Vakinat.f.237)

## 1.9 Formation of words with the suffix-o

Albanian linguists dealing with this phenomenon say that: "Suffix-o is the most productive affix in the Albanian verbal system. A large number of verbs are formed with it from the theme: adjectival, verbal, adverbial.ex.përparoj,mendoj,urdhno,guxoj,rrallon, largoj, rrotulloj, kundërshtoj etc

...e ktu merrte scka i *urdhnote* Zoti atii. (Vakinat f. 68)

...mask so sekretiet na *kalzo*, o e dhimscmia o e but' Virginia ...(D.C.f.80)

## 2. Origin word formation Prefix

Prefix is a special type of words forming in the Albanian language, but compared with suffix it occupies a smaller place. Prefix from suffix is distinguished in the works we are reviewing not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. At the literary creativity both authors from Shkodra with prefix formation are more limited than those with suffix formation. The author has used a number affix, such as: per-, pa- (most used prefixes), mos-, nen-, ster- sh-, s-, zh-, ç,. But for reduction reasons of time are listed the cases:

### 2.1.Formation of words with the prefix non-

In relation to this formant have been presented various opinions from the linguists: Xhuvani-Çabej, E. Hysa. This affix according to researches of Xhuvani and Çabej – has a privative sense as the prefix pa-, but it is rare in popular language. In the written language this prefix is very productive, modifying somehow its function compared to that of popular language.

While E. Hysa, expresses his opinion that "*...mos- prefix is usually set before adverbial active nouns derived or compound from suffixes –im or –je and provides an opposite meaning.*

Starting from this quote it is noted that in clerical works both authors from Shkodra of the nineteenth century, this affix is not presented to be productive, it was encountered in construction, such as e.g.: mosbesim, moskuptim, mosperfillje, mosperdorim, mospranim etj.

...e prei *mossebepit* tem kan per t'ji giit. (Vakinat f.215)

...*moskamja* e divozionit t'sc Jozefit...(D.C.f.86)

...*moskunnërsctarvet* t'scpiritit ton...(D.C.f.63)

### 2.2.Formation of words with the prefix pa-

This word-forming format is presented as native in Albanian. It is encountered used in some words attached to nouns, adjectives, adverbs. With verb the prefix pa- verbs do not join, except for any special case.

The prefix pa- is set mainly before frontal nominate and adjective theme, giving too the word a negative meaning.ex pakujdesi, pafajsi, pafee, paburr, i paqenun, pascpirt etj.

...zoti i sciste n'dor gins huei e t'*pascpirt*...(Vakinat. f.79)  
 ...si u perzje me marten me t'*pafee*. (Vakinat.f.179)

### 2.3.Sentence formation with prefix per-

Prefix per- is very productive for Albanian language. Such a phenomena is noticed even at the creativity of Ēngjëll Radoja and Pashko Babi. Considering even the time of works' publication may be concerned as rare words and many of them may be considered as old word "prefix per according to Pedersen and Jokli is native language is Albanian. *It is attached to nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs by giving them different meanings. The intensive function of this prefix in Albanian is find at the verbs..*" 104

...dyyviet *permrapa* pat gni annerr...(Vakinat. f. 40)  
 ...do iscin kurbane t'*pergiakuna*...(Vakinat f. 68)  
 ...naa zierni prei ciellet *perpini* docaustin.(Vakinat. f.106)  
 ...qi ne mram *perlieu* katerdhet viet \ ... qi e kiscte *perlye* giaku...(Vakinat f. 116)

### 2.4.Formation of words with the Prefix. z-

“Prefix. z- is attached to nouns, adjectives and verbs, with different functions, or without any obvious function”. Form z- is used before voiced consonants. A characteristic feature of allomorph t z, which differentiates it from allomorph S, is that z- forms even derived verb with connected root.

...e t'gith scka ka mennia ai *zblo e zguron*. (Vakinat f.101)  
 ...e *zbukuroi* e forzoi Gerusalemmin n'kaq sa perpos...(Vakinat f.107)

## 3. Compound word formation

### 3.1. Nominative compositions

Compound word are documented since at the ancient monuments of our written language. *The compound word or real composite in Albanian language is the two sides word which is formed by the union of two or more subjects in a single word, in a single semantic lexicon unit structurally closed, which is shaped as an independent phonetic-morphological entity, has its potential formative categories, is semantically developed and performs its functions always as a whole-word, regardless of phonetic and lexicon- grammar features of its components.*

Compound words in the creativity of two writers from Shkodra are not frequent, although their presence in the works, despite in a small number prove that Albanian language has huge expressive opportunity and tools. On classification of composites is considered the lexicon-grammar belonging.

- verb + noun .

In this connection word-forming type *verbal Topics are not part of today's Albanian language as principal component of any productive types of composites*. But, A. Xhuvani who states that formations with verbal theme as the first components give formations of a past language formation and not of this time. Being of an early development, this kind of formation is mostly found offenses during the works study.

...e populli *beeszan* e permysun...(Vakinat f. 57)  
 ...asct n'rezik t'madh ai *scpiitdierr*...(D.C.f.133)

- noun + adjective.

In these composites determining element serves the second element, so the adjective theme, while the first element consists of a whatever noun which names an integral part of the object characterized by the given composition.

...*faciezezt* vrassin nierin me hiekszii...(D.C.f.114)  
...me baa ket *gazepp-madh* mii vet-vedi...(D.C. f. 129)

## CONCLUSIONS

The main objective in this study was the highlight of some of the formative elements of Albanian language tracked in the two works of clerics, who come from Shkoder of the nineteenth century Shkoder Ëngjëll Radoja with "Doctrina e kerscten me msime e scpiegime" and Pashko Babi with "Vakinat e t'ligs herscme e t'ligs ree" in front of written Albanian language in this period of literature development, as two different works but written in the same period of time.

For this reason we chose these two texts of to two authors from Shkoder, as texts of a particular importance in the context of the Albanian ancient texts.

Tex analysis in the linguistic aspect certainly highlighted a range of key issues, related to the formative Albanian language plane.

To the works in question was not performed a detailed description, because it was not the object of our study to present all formative means, but especially those that carry a greater value for our study. In the work was also performed a synchronic description of formative linguistic phenomena according to the formative perspective, which allows us to create a clear idea regarding the main formative features of the Albanian language.

Despite the shortcomings, the text has a great historical and linguistic importance. As the most important texts of the second half of the nineteenth century, have helped to further stabilize the written Albanian language expanding its function and use.

This text assumes a great importance and as support with moral church value (secular) for further highlight in the history of writing and delivery to the Albanian language, during this period of time in the northern city of Shkodra.

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