

## MORPHOLOGICAL HOMONYMY IN THE ADJECTIVE SYSTEM OF THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

Gilberta Hadaj\*, Esmeralda Strori<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Education and English, Albanian University, Albania

<sup>2</sup>Department of Education and English, Albanian University, Albania

Contact address: [g.hadaj@albanianuniversity.edu.al](mailto:g.hadaj@albanianuniversity.edu.al)

**Abstract** – In the Albanian language, two contrasting morphological developments are observed: over-characterizations of grammatical forms and units of grammatical forms. However, the developments and trends of these phenomena have been and are of different degrees. Over characterizations are mainly consequences of historical developments, which belong to linguistic periods with generally wide inflection. But this phenomenon has been limited. The process of the unification of grammatical forms has been more extensive because the factors that have influenced this process have been more numerous and more active.

The formal alignments in the Albanian language have proceeded in accordance with the general trend of its transition from a synthetic-analytical language to an analytical-synthetic language. The phenomenon of the unification of grammatical forms has not acted equally in all lexical-grammatical categories. So often the same grammatical meanings, grammatical forms have developed in different ways. The speed of their development is conditioned by the general syntactic connections and by the special syntagmatic connections.

*Keywords: Adjectival System, Grammatical Form, Morphological Homony.*

### Introduction

In the progress of the morphology of adjectives, the cyclical formal developments, conditioned by the morphological-syntactic conditions, are observed better than anywhere else. The place of adjectives in the structure of the phrase has been unstable. If we go too far, it is known that languages, in general - including Albanian - have not had an appetite. In this period, which is also called paragrammatical, communication was built according to the successive perception of words. The grammatical stage, or adaptation stage, is represented as the period of grammatical

improvement. The adjective, due to its relative semantic independence, as a word that names a feature, necessarily also requires the carrier of the feature, which can be expressed or implied. This is the reason that it is always, and especially in the grammatical period, morphologically adapted to the name.

### Demonstration of homonymy

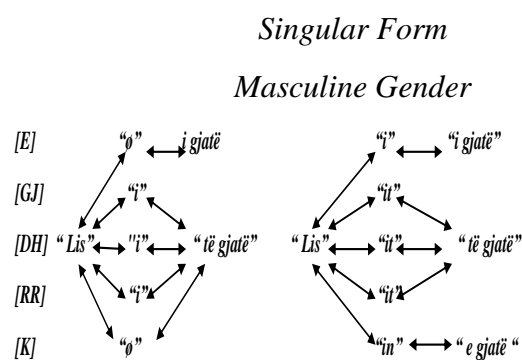
At the beginning of the grammatical period, the morphological adaptation of the adjective to the noun was complete both case by case and tool by

tool. The grammatical connection between them is not established through place, but through the same grammatical tool. In the later periods of development, due to the strong semantic connection between thing and feature of the thing, the adjective was drawn from the noun, before or after it, but with the most direct connection to it. At each stage of development, the surname has changed form both by itself and under the influence of the name. In any case, phonetic and analogical factors have also influenced. However, in the initial period of complete eptation, the changes of the eptic means have been slower and more careful not to be completely disfigured, because the connection with the name would be severed; the noun would not "know" the adjective and the adjective would not "know" the noun. In the period of embedding the adjective next to the noun, the changes of the eptical means [10] to one<sup>1</sup> and the other limb of the noun-adjective or adjective-noun syntagm were freer.<sup>2</sup>[3]

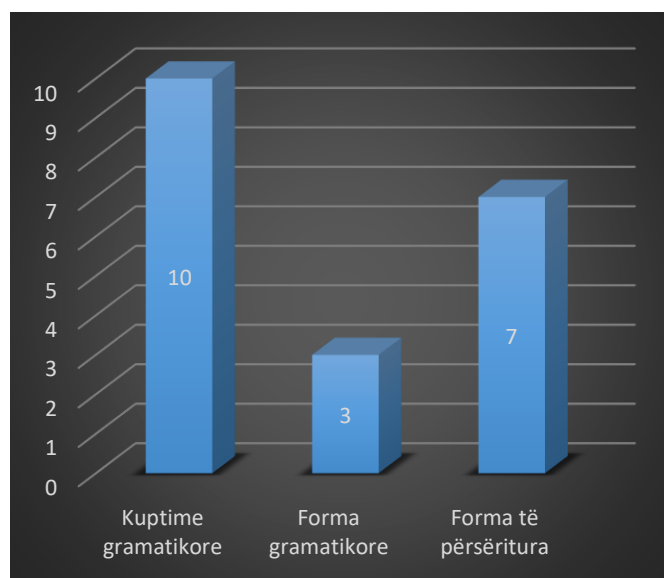
In the Albanian language, in general, in the syntagm noun + adjective, [4] the eponymous changes are preserved by the first part of the noun. This is the reason that the adjective in this period of imprinting lost its case endings, thus returning to the almost paragrammatic state. This process, in the new syntactic conditions, was natural, because the language, in general, does not accept eptic overloads. The stable semantic connection - in these conditions - and the direct syntactic one, similar to the connection "I will work", made the double eption unnecessary in both members of the stable syntagm: both the noun member and the adjectival member. This linguistic truth in Albanian is evidenced by the state of infinitive adjectives, which do not need racial inflection. The idea that the front part of the adjective appeared as a need for a "sui generis" grammatical readjustment, when its case endings were dropped, is not convincing and in many points can be criticized.[8]

In today's Albanian Language, nominative adjectives in the composition of the syntagm noun + adjective change according to the cases the front node, creating the impression that this change also reflects a morphological need. For us, the change of the form of the nodule of adjectives according to

cases is a residual linguistic condition. The forms of the front nodes reflect the grammatical forms of the demonstrative pronouns from which the nodes are derived, which had case morphological value for datives, but not for adjectives. One of the convincing proofs of the non-racial values of the front nodes of adjectives is the fact that they, from their acquisition and in all subsequent periods - even today - have tended and tend towards unity. In today's state the racial homonymy of nodes is widely extended; in some cases, it is comprehensive:



Graphic representation of the reports of meanings with case forms of masculine gender adjectives

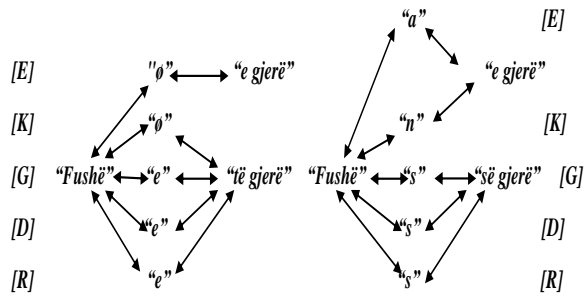


Grammatical meanings; Grammatical form; Repeated forms

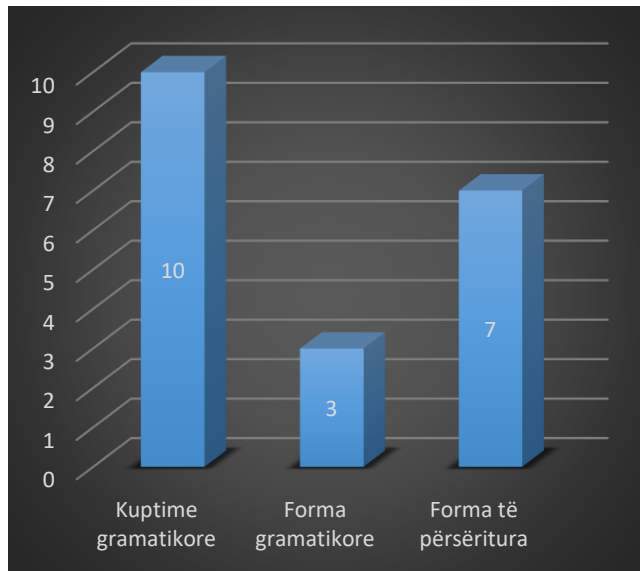
<sup>1</sup> Sh. Demiraj, *Sistemi i lakimit në gjuhën shqipe*, 1975, 189; *Gramatikë historike e gjuhës shqipe*, 1986, 429

<sup>2</sup> E. Likaj, *Disa çështje të zhvillimit historik të nyjave në gjuhën shqipe*, SF 1977/ 4,31; *Zhvillimi i eptimit në gjuhën shqipe*, 2003, 84-90

*Feminine gender*



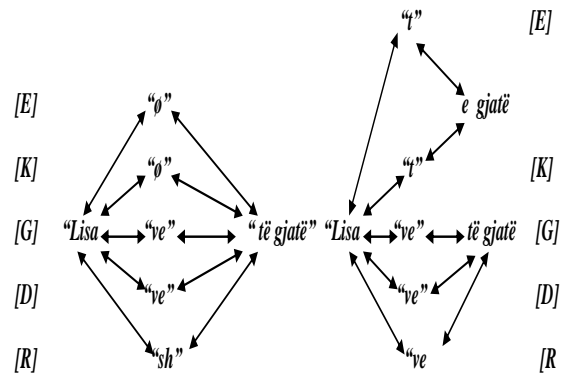
Graphic presentation of the ratios of meanings with case forms of feminine gender adjectives



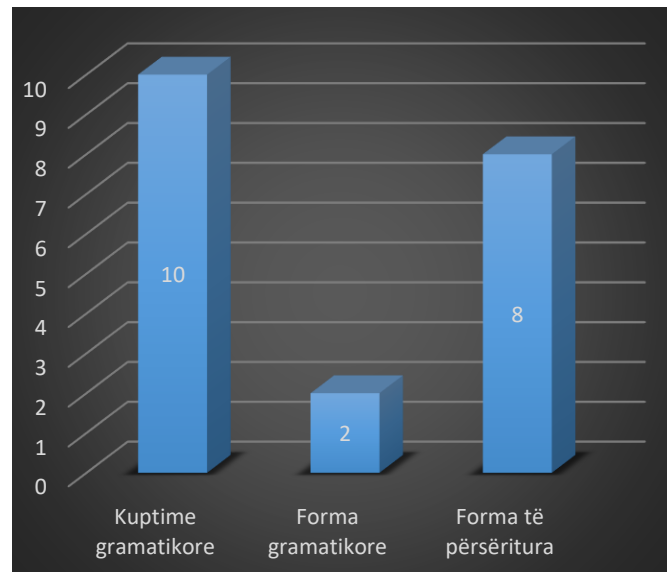
Grammatical meanings; Grammatical form; Repeated forms

*Number*

*Plural form*



Graphic representation of the ratios of meanings with casual forms to adjectives in the plural



Grammatical meanings; Grammatical form; Repeated forms

**Analysis**

In all paradigms of noun + adjective phrases, the nominative is the most stable case form. Other case forms generally do not follow the same line of phonetic development; they do not even have

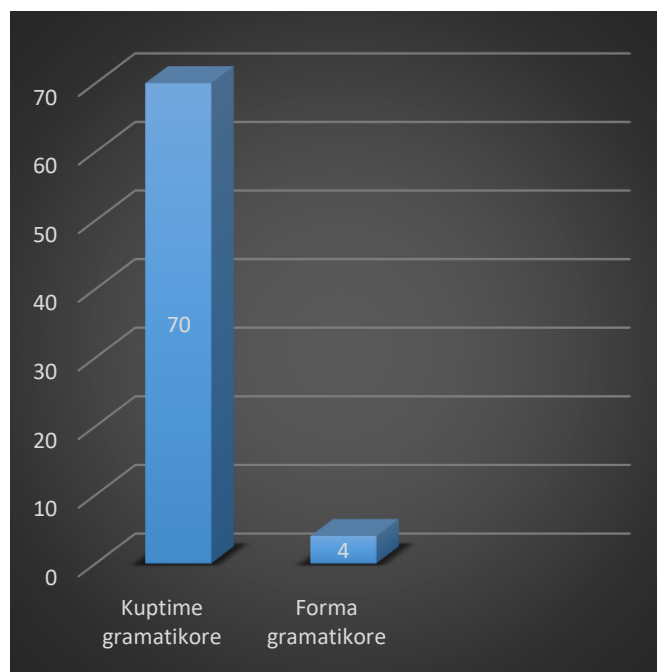
functional stability, in the sense that the same nodal form is always associated with the same racial meaning. Formal developments have followed the line of units. In the plural number, only the nominative and the accusative of adjectives that follow a prominent noun appear with the front node e; in all other cases, after a noun in the unpronounceable, appear with the form of. The homonymy of the anterior nodes has extended well even to the singular number. After an unpronounceable noun in both genders, only the nominative forms are distinguished; in all other cases and in these paradigms the node is generalized. Only in the paradigm of a distinguished masculine and feminine noun has the adjective clause better preserved the original case condition. In the whole paradigm of nodal adjectives, if we separate it (node) from the basic body of the adjective, internal and external movements are observed. Within a microparadigm, one nodal form is extended to another; outside the microparadigm, nodal forms are alienated from other microparadigms. The most widely used nodal forms are generalized. In this process, preserving or changing the form of the front node is also helped by the form of the back node of the preceding name. The mutual influences of the back and front nodes have been continuous, old and new. In general, it is the node that is most stable; is even more preferred; it has a wider scope, also because the source forms were such or close to it. However, continuous units and interchanges prove that their formative morpheme values have either not been such from the beginning, or they are being transformed into genuine lexical morphemes; only structural analysis has distinguished them or even still distinguishes them from them.

## Conclusion

1. If we keep in mind the circumstance that Albanian adjectives in an early period had the same case endings as nouns, and then, in the new syntactic conditions of embedding their place next to nouns, they lost them as unnecessary, the reappearance of new tools through front nodes, when even the

Thus, in his entire paradigm, the adjective comes out with only 4 (four) case forms, expressed with only four nodes: “i”, “e”, “të” and “së”, although he establishes syntactic links with nouns, which are used in about 70 (seventy) grammatical meanings.

*General graphical presentation of the relationships between grammatical meanings and grammatical forms of adjectives*



Grammatical meanings; Grammatical form

embedded order (noun + adjective) serves itself as an empty grammatical tool, created a new morphological condition.

2. The stable topic of adjectives, which served as a means of connection with the subject noun, was also associated with a new paradigm, expressed with different forms of the front node, which constitutes a double connection, an overcharacterized connection.
3. In this case, we have seen the overcharacterization not simply in the structure of the adjective, but in the structure

---

of the syntagm in the direct approach of the nominative case endings with the responsible nodes according to cases, because the noun + adjective syntagm, in any case of use, is presented as a unit linguistic.

4. In other grammatical categories, of gender and number, the nominative adjective in many cases shows over-characterization both with endings and with the change of the front node.

## References

- [1] S. M. Metev and V. P. Veiko, *Laser Assisted Microtechnology*, 2nd ed., R. M. Osgood, Jr., Ed. Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 1998.
- [2] Agalliu F., Angoni E., Demraj Sh., Dhrimo A., Hysa E., Lafe., Likaj.,(2002), “*Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe 1*”, Academy of Sciences of Albania, Tirana.
- [3] Demiraj Sh.,(1975),” Sistemi i lakimit në gjuhën shqipe”, pp.189;
- [4] Demiraj Sh.,(1986), “Gramatikë historike e gjuhës shqipe”
- [5] Domi M.,(1961), “*Morfologjia historike e shqipes*” (Dispense), Tirana.
- [6] Likaj E., Çabej M, (2010), “*Morfologji e shqipes standarde*”, Tirana.
- [7] Likaj E., (1977), “Disa çështje të zhvillimit historik të nyjave në gjuhën shqipe”,pp 4,31;
- [8] Likaj E., Hadaj G., (2019), “*Ndikime në fjalëformat e shqipes*”, Academy of Sciences of Albania, Tirana.
- [9] Likaj E.,(2015),” Zhvillime të mjeteve gramatikore të shqipes”,Tirana.
- [10] Likaj E.,(2003), “Zhvillimi i eptimit në gjuhën shqipe” (Historical Morphology), Tirana.
- [11] Lyons J., (2001), “*Hyrje në gjuhësinë teorike*”, Tirana.
- [12] Memushaj R.,(2012), “ Morfonologjia e eptimit të shqipes standarde”, Tirana.
- [13] Riza S.,(1982), “*Probleme të nyjave të shqipes*”, pp.2, Tirana.