Research Article

The Prefixes and Suffixes of Albanian and English Language

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Abstract

The derived (origin) of words is more productive in the system of word-formation. It is the same in languages and in this case and studies between Albanian and English language. With the word or the derived (origin) understand the formation of the new words or the words that exits in the language. The derived (origin) of the word can make by prefix , suffix , prefix-suffix and with out infixes. The origin of the word and compound are another way that can crated the new words. This type of word-formation is possible to be the same in both of languages. In English language e.g. "... new nouns can be formed by derivation and compounding. Derived nouns are formed torhugh the addition of derivation affixes (prefixes and suffixes), as in disbleief (dis + belief)..." In both of languages we have three models of word-formations e.g. Simple words and derived; Compound; By changing the function or the meaning (conversion).

Introduction

In the first type in both of languages it's possible to have a lot of words (nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives...) that are same with structure between Albanian and English e.g. **djalë - son**[1]**, macë - cat, shtëpi - house, dhomë - room, njeri - man (...); work – punoj, read – lexoj, play – luaj, good – i mirë, well –mirë** etc. The type with prefixes, suffixes or affixes e.g. **dislike - nuk me pëlqen, unhappy - jo i lumtur, reading – lexuar** etc., it's the contrast between two languages. The second type are the words that makes with compound and it is most imported for to creative the new words e.g. **classeroom - klasë, newspaper - gazetë, father-in-low - vjehërr** etc. This type or word-fomation is the full contrast between two languages. The words in English are compound but in Albanin are simple words (for more infomatipn you can see in this quotation[2]).
The third types are possible to changing the function of the meaning by the type or the model e.g. **verb + suffix = noun.**

verb	suffix	= noun
improve	-ment	improvement
manage	-ment	management
elect	-ion	election
discuss	-ion	discussion
inform	-ation	information
administer	-ation	administration
spell	-ing	spelling
education	-ion[3]	education

[1] Shkelqim Millaku, THE GENDER OF COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS, Europian Journal of English Language Teaching, 2016, http://www.oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejel/article/view/295/742
[2] Shkelqim Millaku, The compound nouns between English and Albanian language, http://oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejes/article/view/216
[3] Shkelqim Millaku, The contrast and the function of the gender between Albanian and English, 2016
http://www.oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejel/article/view/829

In Albanian language it's possible to have this type of derived words e.g. "Prejardhje quhet formimi i fjalëve të reja me ndihmën e ndajshtesave fjalëformuese që u shtohet fjalëve rrënjë ose fjalëve të tera të prejardhura. Fjalët e prejardhura formohen duke i shtuar temës fjalëformuese parashtesa, prapashtesa ose të dyja së bashku. Parashtesat vendosen përpara fjalës rrënjë, ndërsa prapashtesat vendosen pas rrënjës dhe, në më të shumtën e rasteve, ndryshojnë klasën gramatikore të fjalës bazë".[4] The mesage of this quotation is the same with the third and sixth quotation of a paper. In English language it's a same concept and mesage for this phenomen of grammer e.g. "Derivation is the formation of new words by the combination of derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words, e.g. unkind, kingdom, intercontinental, televise. The words, which result form this process, are derivatives or complex words. A derivative is a unit consisting of a base and at least one affix. If the new word is formed by the combination of prefix and the base, the proces involved is called prefixation or prefixing e.g. **unkind, disagree, and misbehave.** If the new word is formed by the combination of a base and a **suffix**, the process involved is called suffixation e.g. **kindness, modernise, friendly**".[5]

The derived of prefixes

In both of languages it's the contrast with compounding but the derived of **prefixes, suffuxes** and **affixation** are not independent words and usually are most prodictive. The type of affixes determines the effect the affixation will have on the word. Here, we're discuss supportive and opposing prefixes. They're used to express support for disapproval of whatever and expressed by the word they're attached, too. This phenomen is the same in both of languages. Preffixes in Albanian and English are a few classes of morphemes, numbering in both of languages between sixty or seventy. The most productive crative of prefixes in Albanian can consider e.g.: **pa-, mos-, kundër-, para-, prapa-, nën-, pas-, mbi-, bashkë-, mos-, jo-, ri-** and in English e.g. **anti-, bi-, co-, dis-, ex-, mini-, mis-, non-, out-, super-, under-, ante-, extra-, in-, fore-, un-, inter-, over-, sur-, mid-, mono-, uni-, di-, du-, pre-** etc.

All the prefixes in Albanian and English are more productive for to creative the new words e.g: **pa**ndërprerën, **pa**kryera, **mos**besim, **mos**mirënjohje, **mos**marrëveshje, **jo**zyrtare, **jo**normale, **jo**miqësore, **kundër**gaz, **kundër**kimik, **kundër**ajror, **kundër**kërkesë, **para**lajmërim, **para**ardhës, **para**rojë, **para**mendim   **para**ardhës, **prapa**shtesë, **prapa**mbetur, **sipër**marrës, **sipër**faqe, **sipër**shënuar, **nën**punsim, **nën**vëzhgim, **nën**hapsirë, **pas**ardhës, **pas**universitare, **mbi**shkrim, **mbi**njerzim, **mbi**ngarkesë, **për**masë, **për**misim, **për**fytyrim, **për**gëzim, **ndaj**shtim, **ndaj**shtesë, **ndaj**foljes, **stër**gjysh, **stër**hollim, **anti**kombëtar, **anti**fetar, **anti**këngëtar, **super**fuqi, **ndër**lidhje, **ndër**kombëtar, **ndër**hyrje, **bash**këpunim, **bashkë**lexim, **bashka**tdhetar, **bashkë**jetesë, **mos**besim, **mos**përfillje, **mos**lejim,[6] **jo**shkencore, **jo**pjellore, **Ç/sh/zh-:**   **Ç**armatos, **sh**qep, **Ç**rregullim, **sh**fajësim, **zh**dëmtim, **ri**lexim, **ri**këndim, punim – **ri**punim, **Ç**bllok**oj** – **zh**bllok**oj**, **Ç**vesh –

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[4] Bahri Beci, **Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe për të gjithë,** Prishtinë, 2001, p. 34.
[5] Jashar Kabashi, **English Grammar Morphology,** Prishtinë, 2000, p.362.
[6] Tefik Caushi, **Gjuvalin Shkurtaj, Kadareja dhe fjala shqipe**, Tiranë, 2004, p. 43.

zhvesh; in Englsh e.g. **post**age**, post**graduate **- pas**universitar**, post**boy **– postier, pilot – co-pilot, war – pre-war.**[7]

English language has more than seventy-five prefixes. Their meanings are often those of preposition, adverbs. The most productive can consider e.g. **anti-, bi-, co-, dis-, ex-, mini-, mis-, non-, out-, super-, under-, ante-, extra-, in-, fore-, un-, inter-, over-, sur-, mid-, mono-, uni-, di-, du-, pre-** etc.

The prefixes of English language can be classified semantically into three following groups.

The first: There is a large group that quantify over their base words meaning, for example, 'one' (**uni-, unilateral, unifaction**), twice or two (**bi-, bi**lateral, **bi**furcation, and **di-, di**syllabic**, di**transitive), many (**multi-, multi-** purpose**, multi-** lateral and **poly-, poly**syllabic, **poli**clinic.

The second: There are numerous locative prefixes such as **cricum-** 'around' circumnavigate, circumscribe.[8]

The third: The negative prefixes appear to be more complex in their distribution and behavior than most of the other prefixes and their domains overlap considerably.

The prefix **anti-** (un-, underlined[9]) make the negative words and it is the same with **prefix** of Albanian **kundër**[10]**-** or jo-, e.g. **anti**abortiontist, **anti**climax**, anti**missile, **anti**social, **anti**body, **anti**abortion, **anti**regulatory, **anti**hero, **anti**christ. By this prefix can make nouns or adjectives usually the words that are derivated by Greek language.

In English this prefix can express in two different models but has the related notions. In words like anti**body**, **anti**abortion, **anti**regulatory, **anti**hero. Another type of demonical **anti-**derivates are nouns denoting something like **anti-hero, anti-professor** etc.

In the following the Albanian prefixes are in the **bracket** e.g.

Bi- (**dy**), **bi**centenary **- dy**qindvjeçar**, bi**ped **– dy**këmbësh**, bi**lingual, **bi**lateral, **bi**cycle etc. **Co**-: (**bashkë-), co**-chairman **- bashkë**kryetar**, co**-founder **- bashkë**themelues, **co**operate **- bashkë**punoj, **co**-pilot, **co**-author, **co**operation (add ed to: nouns, verbs)**. Dis-: (pa-, Ç-, zh-, mos-) e.g. dis**belief **– mos**besim, or in the sentece "...for had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other **dis**credits",[11] **dis**appear, **dis**approve, **dis**please, **dis**agree etc. **Ex-: (ish-)** e.g. **ex**-student **- ish**-student, **ex**-wife **- ish**-grua, **ex**-marxist, "(...) before we are

[7] Jashar Kabashi, **English Grammar Morphology,** Prishtinë, 2000, p. 365.
[8] Ingo Plag, **Word-Formation, in English**, Cambridge, 2003, p. 99.
[9] Shkelqim Millaku, The direct object, Anglisticum, 2015, http://anglisticum.aassee.eu/index.php/Anglisticum/article/view/233/1721
[10] It's more than one meaning.
[11] William Shakespear, **The Winter's Tale,** London, 1995, p.100.

able to find an **ex**planation for such facts as these we shall have to carry theory of the syntactic structure a good deal beyond ist familiar limits".[12]

Mini-: (**i vogël**) e.g. **mini**bus - autoubs i vogël, **mini**-pubilcation publikim i vogël etc. **Mis:** (**mos-, keq-, pa-**) e.g. **mis**truat - **mos**besim, **mis**apprehension - keqkuptim, **mis**mach, **mis**conduct. **Non**-: (**mos-, pa-, jo-**) e.g. **Non**-admission - **mos**pranim, **mos**-lejim, **non**-aggression - **mos**sulmim, **non**payment - **mos**pagim, **non**-specialist. **Out-:** (**jashtë-**) e.g. **out**patient - pacient i jashtëm, **out**building - shërbime. **Out-:** out of, **out**side: **out**door, **out**-patient, **out**look; added to: nouns = to surpass: **to out**run, **to out**number, **to out**grow, **to out**distance, and to **out**bid added to: verbs. "In the introductory part of this paper, some parallels are drawn as regards the rise of the English and the Albanian lexicography, pointing out similarities and difference between the two in their development and **out**comes".[13]

Re-: (**ri-** and **përsëri**) e.g. **re**-election - **ri**zgjedhje, **re**-organisation - **ri**organizim, **re**build, **re**appear, **re**write, **re**fill, **re**placement, **re**sentle - ment etc. **Super**-: (**mbi- dhe tej-**) e.g. **Super**hero - **mbi**hero, **super**man, **super**market, **super**tart, **super**abilltiy - kalueshmëri, **super**set - **mbi**urtskturë. Super-: above: **super**structure, **super**impose, **super**terrestrial added to: nouns, verbs, adjectives = beyond the norm: **super**human, **super**man, **super**gun, **super**star added to: nouns, adjectives = excessive, excessively: **super**conformity, **super**confidence, **super**sensitive, **super**abundant, **super**critical, added to: nouns, adjectives. "if he had not actually gone into the room he would not have seen Gina,…**super**intendent Wycliffe".[14] **Under-** (**nën-, pa-, më pak-**) e.g. **under**-representation - **për**faqësim, **under**-roof - **nën**cati, **under**bush - **nën**pyll, **under**boy - nxënës i klasave të ulta,   under**class,** under**achievement. Under**-: below: **under**ground, **under**carriage, **under**clothes added to: nouns = too little, **under**charge**, under**pay, **under**cook, **under**value: added to: verbs = subordinate: **under**-secretary, **under**class, **under**ling, added to: nouns. These prefixes determine mostly nouns, and are self-explanatory to a large extent:

Ante- (**para-** before "locally") **ante**cedence, **para**historik, **ante**chamber, **ante**room, added to: nouns. **Extra**- /outside/ **jashtë- e.g. extra**marital, **extra**curricular, **extra**sensory, **extra**-pay, added to: adjectives, nouns. **Fore-**: **in front, front part of: fore**finger, **fore**skin**, fore**court**, fore**head added to: nouns. "...her features were patrician: a long, slender neck, pouting sensuous lips, a slightly aquiline nose and sloping **forehead** …"[15] **Fore**- /**para-, lart-, sipër-/** before: to foresee, **to fore**tell, **fore**gone, added to: verbs, participles, nouns.

in-: **inside, into: also il-, im-, ir- /pa-, mos/** e.g. **in**gathering, **in**patient, **in**attention, **in**doors**, in**-patient (**not im**patient)**,** added to: participles, nouns. "Many deficiencies in some

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[12] Noam Chomsky, **Syntactic Structures,** New York, 2002, p.15.

[13] Shukrane Gërmizaj, **Anglishtja dhe shqipja përqasje-kundërshtime**, Prishtinë, 2009, p. 253.

[14] W.J.Burley, **Wycliffe and the cycle of death,** London, 1990, p. 47.

[15] W.J.Burley, **Wycliffe and the cycle of death,** London, 1990, p. 78.

dictionaries derive from particular authors' arbitrariness and **in**consistency in applying particular schemes".[16] Inaction - mosbesim etc.

un- /pak-/ "John enjoyed and my friend liked the play, as **un**grammatical, whether we include them as simi-grammatical, or whether we include them as full grammatical but with special phonemic fature".[17] **inter-** /**ndër-/** e.g. **inter**action - **ndër**veprim, **inter**racial, **inter**national, **inter**disciplinary, **inter**face, added to: adjectives, nouns. **Sub-** (nën-) "Observing various **sub**stitutions made for English phonemes aiming to represent vowel length, she has presented a wide range of means used by different authors".[18]

over-: (**sipër-, mbi-, përmbi-**) **over** king **- krye**mbret, **over** skirt **- mbi**fund, **to over**throw, **to over**shadow, **over**coat, added to: verbs, nouns **over**emphasis**, over** enthusiasm, **over**-anxious, **to over**charge, **to over**fish, added to: nouns, verbs.

sur- (mbi-) surtax, **mbi**taksë, **sur**charge, **mbi**ngarkesë**, sur**btitle.

tele- (**larg-, tele-**) e.g. **tele**afx **- tele**faks, **tele**scope **- tele**skop, **tele**communication, **tele**vision, added to: nouns, verbs.

Mid-: (mes) middle e.g. **mid**-afternoon, **mid**winter**, mid**night added to: nouns denoting points or periods of time.**Neo-:** new, i ri, recent form of, revived: **neo**-colonialism, **neo**-conservative, **neo**-fascist, added to: abstract nouns, adjectives.

post- (**prapa-, pas-, prej-**) e.g. **post**potision **- prapa**vendosja[19], **para**fjala, **post**-war **- pas**lufte**, post-**modernism, **post**-structuralize added to: nouns denoting time, abstract nouns, adjectives denoting periods of time. **Mono**- (një) e.g. **mono**theism, **mono**rail, **mono**plane, **mono**tonous added to: nouns, adjectives, **mono**acid - **një**acid, **mono**-një, **mono**basal **- një**bazësh. **uni**-one, (**një**): **uni**directional, **uni**dimensional, **uni**lateral added to: adjectives, nouns, **uni**colour **- një**ngjyrshe. **Multi-**: **many-**: **Poly-**: **many** (**shumë-**) e.g. **Multi-**: **many: multi - faith, multi**national, **multi**millionaire, **multi - racial,** added to: nouns, adjectives. **Poly**syllabic, **poly**theism, **poly**graph etc. **Semi-: half, partly /semi-, hemi-, gjysmë/** e.g. **semi**circle, **semi**-automatic, **semi**-conscious**, semi-**official**. Demi-: half, partly /gjysmë-/** e.g. **demi**semiquaver, **demi**god. **Di-:** two, double: (**dy**) dipole, dioxide. "Termi kohë në gjuhën shqipe, ashtu si edhe në shumicën e gjuhëve tjera, është **dykuptimshëm,** nga njëra anë ky term shënon kohën e përjetuar, reale, objective, kronologjike,kurse, nga ana tjetr,emërton kohën gjuhësore, gramatikore, foljore".[20] **Duo, du-**: two, double, /di-/ e.g. **duo**logue, **du**plex. **Pos-**: means **"post-"** **post**graduate, **post**media, **post**alveolar etj. **Pre-:** means (pre-) another: **graduate - pregraduate, prehistory,**

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[16] Shukrane Gërmizaj, **Anglishtja dhe shqipja përqasje-kundërshtime**, Prishtinë, 2009, p.247.

[17] Noam Chomsky, **Syntactic Structures,** New York, 2002, p.36.

[18] Shukrane Gërmizaj, **Anglishtja dhe shqipja përqasje-kundërshtime**, Prishtinë, 2009, p.241-242.

[19] Shkelqim Millaku, The common and proper nouns between Albanian and English, Europian journal…, 2017,
http://edu.oapub.org/index.php/ejes/article/view/827

[20] Tafil Kelmendi, **Kështjella e sintaksës**, Prishtinë, 2006, p. 59.

prejudge. "…the princess assumed, by some longer route than the one the party had followed, and her friends made their **pre**parations to leave".[21]

The Negative Prefixes

The negative prefixes in Albanian language are: **pa-, mos-, jo-,** or in English **un-, non-, dis-, in-, li-, im-, ir-, a-** etc., or suffix **–less** etc.

The negative prefix **pa-** in Albanian language usually makes abstract nouns or adjectives e.g. **pa**aftësi - **in**ability, **dis**ability. This prefix **pa-** in Albanian usually is before the noun e.g. **pa**durim, so in English it's possible to be in opposite as a suffix **–less** that usually created adjective e.g **–ness created nouns, armless, class-consciousness, artless, archness, aridness, artfulness**. "We could see nothing else. Then a pale space appeared in the sky, then more **paleness** spreading out from the first."[22] By this prefix **pa-** and suffix -**ness** is a contrast between Albanian and English because both of them used for to created the new words with negative meaning.

The another prefix **mos-** usually used for to creative the new words or nouns e.g. **mos-për**fillje, **mos**lejim, **mos**besim etj. "Ç'janë këto marrëzira që thua? Ku e di ti? E di, -tha ai. Ka (...) unë prisha buzët me **mosbesim**".[23]

The negative meaning prefix **non-** is most productive in English and usually creative the nouns e.g. **non**-acceptance, **non**-aggression, **non-**believer, **in**combustibility**, in**come-tax **"**Look at my hair! He told Winter. Feel my skin! The **in**secticide is still on me"[24] or "this construction which does not **in**volve the speaker's confirmation but likewise excludes any nuance of **non**confirmativity**,** is a most common for use in historical narrative and newspaper…"[25], or **non**-stop, **non**-interference, **non-**aggression, **non**-smoker**, non**-drip (paint), **non**-person, **non-**event, added to: various types of words and expressions, mainly nouns and verbs. "…is always nononfirmative while the pluperfect…"[26] The prefix **dis-** reversal of an action, removal of somthing: to disqualify, **to dis**invest, **to dis**enfranchise, **to dis**arm, **to dis**illusion, **to dis**ambiguate, **to dis**qualify, **to dis**invest, **to dis**enfranchise, **to dis**arm, **to dis**illusion, **to dis**ambiguate, **dis**colored, **dis**connected**, dis**content, **dis**satisfaction**, dis**colored, **dis**connected, **dis**content, **dis**satisfaction added to: verbs, participles, and nouns. The prefix **dis-** has same meaning with the Albanian prefix **pa-**.

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[21] David Eddings, **Magician's Gambit,** London, 1983, p. 291.
[22] Mark Twain, **The Adventure of Huckleberry finn,** Washington, 1988, p.67.
[23] Ismail Kadare, **Çështje të marrëzisë,** Tiranë, 2005, p. 14.
[24] Les Martin, **The X Files,** London, 1997, p. 61.
[25] Victor A Friedman, **Studies on Albanian,** Pejë, 2004, p.211.
[26] Victor A Friedman, **Studies on Albanian and other Balkan language**, Pejë, 2004, p.464.

The Suffixes

Nominal (words) suffixes are often emploed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualitities, and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes drives person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these meaning are extended to other, related sense so that practically every suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping.[27] In both of languages we have a lot of suffixes that creative the new words. In Albanian can consider e.g. **–ar, -ës, -tar, -ist, -im, -esë, -je, -i, -si, -ri, -or, -tor, -ak, -as, -an, -it, -iot**[28] or in English **-er, -ar, -ant, -ship, -y, -ist, -smi, -ee, -ation, -ment, -al, -ing, -ness, -ity, -age, -ance, -age, -ism, -hood, -ship, -dom, -ry, -ful** etj. Those suffixes are most productive and usually creative the common nouns e.g. kosov**ar,** këng**ëtar,** shqip**tar,** tetov**ar,** gojë**tar,** drej**tor,** gjuhë**tar or in English:** arriv**al,** buri**al,** deni**al,** Ameri**can,** Kore**an,** Victori**an,** adher**ence,** assist**ance,** depend**ence,** resembl**ance,** assist**ant,** consul**ant,** stud**ent,** free**dom,** star**dom,** bore**dom,** king**dom.**

The Albanian suffix **–ës** has the same function with suffixes of English **–er, -or, -ar** or **-ant.** The Albanian suffix **-ës** or English suffix **–er** are more productive for to crative the new words e.g. nxën**ës,** gjykat**ës,** shit**ës,** shkel**ës,** ndihm**ës,** or in English: London**er,** villag**er,** bank**er,** tank**er,** hatt**er,** glov**er** etc.

The Albanian suffix **–im** usually creative the abstract nouns and it's often has the same function with English suffixes: **–ation, -ment, -al, -ing, -age** e.g. autoriz**im** – autrois**ation,** dekret**im -** enact**ment,** pran**im -** avow**al,** stopp**age -** ndal**im,** barga**ining -** kontrak**tim.** "Parashtesa **–im** bashkohet kryesisht me tema foljore që mbarojnë me **–o** dhe **–je,** mjaft rrallë dhe me temë foljore me fundore të tjera (…) acarim-acaroj, afrim-afroj, citm-citoj etj".[29] Por edhe "një interpre**tim** i tillë nuk është paraqitur ende në kohën tonë për vargun e Bajronit".[30]

The Albanian suffixes **–ar, –or, -tar/e** etc., usually creative the common (concrete and abstracte nouns) e.g. gazet**ar,** libr**ar,** hekurudh**or,** arkë**tar,** shqip**tar,** kopsh**tar,** kosov**ar,** gjuhë**tar,** shkrim**tar,** flok**tore,** elec**tor,** translat**or,** act**or,** inspec**tor,** counsel**or,** dokt**or,** doct**(o)ress -** dokt**ore,** dokt**oreshë.**

The suffixes **–je–ik, -ant, -ent, -ier, –ak, -ar, -arak, -as, -it, -an –ishte, -urina, -ore, -inë, -ajë, -ashëk, -anë, -esë, -ri, ac, aq, -i** e.g. lul**ishte,** bar**ishte,** hekur**ina,** krip**ore,** fush**ore,** lug**ore,** breg**ore,** diplomat**ik,** diplom**at,** port**ier,** ulqin**ak,** durrs**ak,** zez**ak,** Elbas**an,** pej**an,** kuksi**an;** drit**are,** shqipt**are,** atdhe**tare,** udhë**tare,** madh**ësi,** bashk**ësi,** mund**ësi,** dorëz**im,** dremit**je,** fill**im,** kërc**im,** shik**im,** përdor**im,** vend**im,** vesh**je,** ruajt**je,** hyr**je,** njoh**je,** ujsh**ëm,** punuesh**ëm,** lexuesh**ëm,** murgesh**ëri,** matur**i,** përditshm**ëri** etc**.**

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[27] Ingo Plag, **Word-formation in English**, Cambridge, 2003, p.87.
[28] In Albanian language are more than 140 suffixes.
[29] Enver Hysa, **Formimi i emrave me ndajshtesa në gjuhën shqipe,** Tiranë, 2004, p.110.
[30] T. S. Eliot, **Ese të zgjedhura,** Prishtinë, 1982, p.200.

"Duke u nisur nga **funksion<u>imi</u>** i kohës foljore si kategori deiktike, që nënkupton lirdhjesorët e kuptimit".[31] "Kushërinjtë tanë, Hankonatët, kishin një mëri mbi dyqindvjeç<u>are</u> me Kokobot e këta të fundit me Shtinot, përafërusisht po aq të gjatë. Më e zgjeruara që njihet ishte mëri e Zekateve me Babametot, mbi treqindvjeç<u>are</u>, qysh nga koha kur këta të fundit kishin qenë të krishter",[32] or njohur**i,** pasur**i,** bukur**i,** lumtur**i,** gjallër**i,** lakm**i** "Rrembat, fjalë e gegërishtes për degë të holla të pemës, pra si një nënshkallëzim i degës në kahun: dega, pastaj **rembi, pastaj pipi, a kalemi i hollë.** Në frazeologjinë popullore ndeshim si lis me rrema".[33]

The English language has suffixes that creative the new words by basec of nouns, verbs and adjectives etc. The most productive suffixes in English language consider: **-er, -ar, -ant, -ship, -y, -ist, -smi, -ee, -ation, -ment, -al, -ing, -ness, -ity, -age, -ance, -age, -ism, -hood, -ship, -dom, -ry, -fu, -or, -ues, -ial, -ar, -ian, -an, -ance, -ence, -ant, -ent** etc. The suffix –**al** creative the noun from the verb. The same suffix in Albanian is –**im** e.g. roposa**l -** propoz**im,** approva**l -** aprov**im,** arriv**al,** buri**al,** deni**al,** constitution**al -** kushtues, nation**al -** kombë**tar,** raci**al** – rac**or,** americ**an,** kore**an,** victori**an,** absorptr**ance -** përthithshm**ëri,** adhere**nce,** assist**ance,** depend**ence,** resembl**ance,** assist**ant,** consul**ant,** with **-age:** cover**age,** spill**age,** leak**age; -al** arriv**al,** recit**al** etc.The suffixes –**er** and –**or** are productive in English e.g. londone**r,** villag**er,** bank**er,** tank**er,** hatt**er,** glov**er,** weekend**er,** mast**er,** hatt**er** driv**er,** govern**or,** comput**er,** cottag**er,** read**er,** sail**or** etc. **-er** = also -or in words with the latin origin: serv**er,** dream**er,** clean**er,** record**er** added to verbs. These often denote person following their profession: bak**er,** booksell**er** = device or object fulfilling the task of: contain**er,** lock**er** and boil**er,** mow**er** added to: verbs. = object, agency or means performing the task of: fixer-upper, do-gooder added to: verbal phrases (verb+adverb) = denotion of origin of persons: Southerner, Londoner added to: geographical names. "The **<u>killer</u>** could have reached the office from the lane or by crossing the yard from the house, or by coming through the shop from the house".[34]

English language has a lot of suffixes that can creative the new words e.g. **-ery, ry:** imagery, pottey, nunnery, piggery, chemistry, slavery. **-ess:** This suffix in English –ess it's the same with Albanian sufixix –**e; -ë** e.g. host**ess** - zonjë shtëpi**e,** baron**ess** - baronesh**ë,** lion**ess -** luanesh**ë,** waitr**ess -** kamariere**,** act**ress** – aktor**e** or another suffix –et in Albanian is –et, -ësh e.g. oct**et-**tet**ësh.**

-ful: The nominal suffix –ful derives measure partitive nouns from nominal base words that can be construed as contaniners: bucket**ful,** hand**ful,** teaspoon**ful,** mouth**ful** and spoon**ful.** The suffix –ful in Albanian has the same meaning with –**plot, -shëm, -aq** and usually make the nouns or adjectives.

[31] Tafil Kelmendi, **Kështjella e sintaksës,** Prishtinë, 2006, p.85.
[32] Ismail Kadare**, Përbindëshi,** Tarinë, 2005, p.34.
[33] Tefik Caushu, Gjuvalin Shkurtaj, **Kadareja dhe fjala e shqipes, Tarinë**, 2004, p.48.
[34] W.J.Burley, **Wycliffe and the cycle of death,** London, 1990, p.65.

-hood or **–dom:** (condition, state of being) —neighbor**hood,** child**hood,** boy**hood,** girl**hood,** man**hood,** window**hood**, child**hood** – fëmijëri, false**hood,** widow**hood**s. The suffix **–hood** in Albanian is -**ri.**

-ician, -ist: mathemat**ician,** polit**ician**, -ie, -ier, -y: dadd**y**, Johnn**y**, dogg**ie**; pharmac**ist**, art**ist,** impression**ist**, real**ist**, biolog**ist** etc.

-ness* (state of being)—arbitrari**ness,** kind**ness,** happi**ness,** good**ness,** mean**ness**. By this suffix can build the noun, adjective from the verb and has the same suffix in Albanian e.g. **–si, -sirë, -je**. The suffix **–ness** is productive in English. "Sometimes the <u>strange**ness**</u> of his job came home to him. What had to do with that girl?"[35] **-ness** = state or condition: foolish**ness,** narrow -minded**ness,** willing**ness,** happi**ness,** drunken**ness,** careless**ness,** useful**ness** added to: adjectives and participles descriptive of personal ways, or conditions or of charac - teristicals of things must be of Germanic origin.

-ity or **-ty** (state or condition) -- electric**ity**, un**ity**; **-ster:** trick**ster**, gang**ster**, pun**ster**.

-eer: engin**eer,** racket**eer,** volunt**eer,** profit**eer**.

-ence (quality, state of being) — congru**ence,** abs**ence - mungesë,** subsist**ence – jetesë; -ship** (condition, state of being) — hard**ship,** friend**ship,** kin**ship,** scholar**ship,** member**ship,** dictator**ship** etc. The suffix **–ship** has the same suffix Albanian **–ri.**

-or (state, quality, agent, doer)—elect**or,** translat**or,** act**or,** inspect**or,** counsel**or.**

-ism (state of being)—national**ism,** patriot**ism,** hero**ism,** ego**ism,** ideal**ism.**

-ist (state, agent, doer)—scient**ist,** violin**ist,** econom**ist,** right**ist,** human**ist,** royal**ist,** social**ist.**

-ian: comed**ian,** music**ian,** guard**ian,** Ame**rica,** Russ**ian,** Canad**ian,** Vitctor**ian.**

-ant (as well as -ent) = who / that carries out, agentive and instrumental: informant, claim**ant,** solv**ent,** inhabit**ant,** disinfect**ant,** serv**ant**, added to: verbs. Consult your dictionary when in doubt.

-ing (alb. -ës, -ues) = agentive: the working (a definite article[36] is mandatory), added to: verbs = activity: paint**ing** (pikturë, pikturuar, pikturues) **,** record**ing,** driv**ing,** read**ing** e.g. swimm**ing,** danc**ing,** swimm**ing,** driv**ing,** sitt**ing,** meet**ing,** build**ing,** garden**ing,** manufactur**ing** build**ing,** cloth**ing.** "Just that father wants –wanted to build house on the scrub and one of the fields. He was after outline <u>plann**ing**</u> and thought he was going to get it".[37]

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[35] W.J.Burley, **Wycliffe and the cycle of death,** London, 1990, p. 65.
[36] Shkelqim Millaku, The genitive,Anglisticum, 2015, <u>http://aassee.eu/anglisticum.mk/index.php/Anglisticum/article/view/1218/1692</u>
[37] W.J.Burley, **Wycliffe and the cycle of death,** London, 1990, p. 46.

-able, -ible (alb. -shëm) can be done comfort**able,** agree**able,** bear**able,** Navig**able,** (sale**able - i shihstëm).**

-ry also **-ery** (as for words of only one syllable) = action or condition: pedant**ry,** rival**ry,** drudg**ery,** fool**ery,** slav**ery** added to: nouns of personal qualities or conditions = science, occupation, trade: chemist**ry,** dentist**ry,** cook**ery** added to: professions = colony of animals or plants swannery, pinery = collectivity of persons, Irishry, peasantry, yeomanry, citizenry, snobbery = collectivity of things: crock**ery,** jewel**ry,** summit**ry** = workplace of **...** (profession), place to ... (action): bak**ery,** brew**ery,** fish**ery,** pott**ery,** refin**ery.**

-al, -ial (alb. –im, -or, -ues, -ar) e.g. having person**al,** season**al,** cultur**al,** musi**cal,** politic**al,** approv**al,** propos**al,** raci**al,** approv**al,** arriv**al,** deni**al,** recit**al,** refus**al,** reviv**al,** tri**al,** bestow**al,** betroth**al,** renew**al,** upheav**al,** withdraw**al,** deferr**al,** dismiss**al,** betray**al** added to: verbs of action of Romanic origin.

The suffixes: –ic, -ion, -tion, act, -ation, -ition, ity, -ty, -age, -dom, -ship, -cy, -ment etc., are productive in English language e.g. process occas**ion,** attrac**tion; -ation, ition:** transla**tion,** identifica**tion,** ratifica**tion,** founda**tion,** organiza**tion** (act, process, ex. occasion, attraction), readabil**ity,** safe**ty,** elasti**city,** divers**ity; -less** without fearless. "Gerald stood, looking down at his father, his face expressionless. After a moment or two he asked".[38]

-age = an aggregate or collectivity: acre**age,** mile**age,** pack**age,** volt**age** added to: nouns denoting units of measurement, verbs like to pack= function or condition: bond**age,** orphan**age,** peer**age,** short**age** added to: certain nouns, adjective "short"= action: break**age,** drain**age,** stopp**age** added to: verbs of action. Consult your dictionary=fee or charge: post**age,** percent**age** added to: certain nouns = abode or residence: hermit**age,** orphan**age,** vicar**age,** herit**age.**

-ation = also -ion = state, action: explora**tion,** objec**tion,** authoriza**tion** added to: verbs of action = institution: organization addes to: verbs.

-dom = rank or condition: **-dom:** free**dom,** star**dom,** bore**dom,** king**dom,** duke**dom,** earl**dom,** star**dom,** martyr**dom,** savage**dom,** bore**dom,** free**dom,** wis**dom** added to: nouns, certain verbs and adjectives = domain or realm: king**dom,** Christen**dom** added to: names denoting religious domain or titles of heads of state = a group of persons collectively, or "the ways of ..." Christendom, schoolmaster Dom, officialdom added to: certain nouns and adjectives.

-ship = state or condition: author**ship,** member**ship,** scholar**ship,** hard**ship,** fellow**ship,** friend**ship,** hard**ship** added to: nouns denoting qualities of a person, certain adjectives= skill or art: salesman**ship,** craftsman**ship,** workman**ship** added to: nouns of profession = action: censorship added to: verbs = others of concrete meaning: scholar**ship,** town**ship** added to: nouns. The suffix –ship forms nouns denoting state or condition, similar in meaning to derivatives in –age, -hood and –doom for example: member**ship,** friend**ship,** clerk**ship** etc.

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[38] W.J.Burley, **Wycliffe and the cycle of death,** London, 1990, p. 42.

-cy = state of condition: accura**cy,** constan**cy,** normal**cy,** bankrupt**cy,** decen**cy,** truan**cy** added to: adjectives = state or incumbency of: lieutenan**cy,** presiden**cy,** captain**cy,** colonel**cy,** chaplain**cy** added to: nouns retaining to rank or office. -action = abode of one or more persons: deanery, nunnery, nursery added to: names of professions. **-ility, -ity, -ty =** state or condition: abil**ity,** stabil**ity,** simplic**ity,** van**ity,** cruel**ty,** readabil**ity,** visibil**ity,** comical**ity** added to: adjectives of Latin or french origin or, adjectives of English origin ending -able or -ible.

-ment = action or result of action: acknowledge**ment,** argu**ment,** and fulfill**ment,** ship**ment,** treat**ment,** embank**ment,** embodi**ment,** employ**ment,** endow**ment,** enlighten**ment,** endorse**ment,** pave**ment,** settle**ment,** ship**ment,** and bewilder**ment,** refresh**ment** added to: verbs of action. Note: Some of these formations are passive in meaning: bewilderment = state of being bewildered. All the suffixes on both of languages can creative the new words. It is possible to generate from root of nouns, adjectives, verbs etc. to creative the new word with the new meaning. The Albanian and English language can make the new words from the root of verb and by the suffix can make the noun, adjective e.g. The most important way for to creative the new words are the form from verb, adjective etc., to noun e.g. (verb + suffix = noun)

Verb	Suffix	Noun
improve	-ment	improvement
Manage	-ment	management
elect	-ion	election
Inform	-ation	information
administer	-ation	administration
Spell	-ing	spelling
work	-er	worker
employ	-ee	employee
Beg	-ar	beggar

The suffix are more prodictive for to creative the new words. Another model of nouns are build from root adjectiv + suffixes e.g. Nouns are also formed by adding a suffix as –mess or –ily, to an adjective. Notice that the /y/ changes to /i/ before the suffix **–ness,** happy – happi**ness.**

Adjective	Suffix	Noun
weak	-ness	weakness
dark	-ness	darkness
similar	-ity	similarity
punetual	-ity	punetuality
stupid	-ity	stupidity

Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives with the same Root

The English language has a lot of words with same structure (root) but with the suffix has different meaning.

Adjective	Verb	Noun (-ness)
black	blacken	blackness
bright	brighten	brightness
broad	broaden	broadness, breadth
chaste	chasten	chasteness
damp	dampen	dampness
dark	darken	darkness
dead	deaden	deadness
deep	deepen	deepness, depth
fast	fasten	fastness
fat	fatten	fatness
flat	flatten	flatness
fresh	freshen	freshness
glad	gladden	gladness
hard	harden	hardness
high	heighten	highness
hoarse	hoarsen	hoarseness
less	lessen	lessness
light	lighten	lightness
long	lengthen	longness, length
loose	loosen	looseness
mad	madden	madness
moist	moisten	moistness
quick	quicken	quickness
quiet	quieten	quietness
red	redden	redness
ripe	ripen	ripeness

sad	sadden	sadness
sharp	sharpen	sharpness
short	shorten	shortness
sick	sicken	sickness
soft	soften	softness
stiff	stiffen	stiffness
straight	straighten	straightness
strong	strengthen	strongnesss, trength
sweet	sweeten	sweetness
thick	thicken	thickness
tight	tighten	tightness
tough	toughen	toughness
weak	weaken	weakness
white	whiten	whiteness
wide	widen	wideness, width

Many words in English can function as a noun and verb, or a noun and an adjective, or a verb and adjective, with no change in form. The meaning is not always the same, but this unit looks at examples of words with the same form and the same meaning[39]. Same examples:

I don't like the cold. (noun)
I don't like cold weather. (adjective)
I didn't reply to the letter. (verb)
I wrote a reply to the letter. (noun)

This is a list (in a fallowing) of words where the root form is an adjective and the verb is formed as adjective + -en and the noun is formed as adjective + -ness. In some cases there is a more common noun formed with -th or -ght. In three cases, the verb is then formed from the noun (-th) + -en.

In Albanian language we have the same structure (root), from verb, adjective etc., can make the new nouns or from the root of nouns with the suffixes can creative the new nouns e.g. libër-**ar,** këpuc**ar,** kopsht**ar,** lajmët**ar,** dëshmit**ar,** luftët**ar,** peshkat**ar,** shkrimt**ar,** këngët**ar,** sport**ist,** futboll**ist**. From the root of the verb in Albanian are build the noun with the suffixes e.g.

Struant Redman, Ellen Shaw, **Vocabulary in use intermediate,** Cambridge, 1999, p.24.

Verb _{+ suffixes} = <u>noun</u>

mbul**oj** – mbul**esë;** ndërt**oj** – ndërt**esë;** urdhër**oj** – urdhër**esë;** shkr**uaj** – shkr**esë;** bes**oj** – bes**im;** dorëz**oj** – dorëz**im,** drejt**oj** – drejt**im;** fill**oj** – fill**im;** shik**oj** – shik**im;** përdor – përdor**im;** vend**os** – vend**im;** lëvd**oj** – lëvdat; ligjër**oj** – ligjërat; dhur**oj** – dhuratë; ur**oj** – uratë; administr**oj** – administratë; pun**oj**-punim, punë**tor,** punë**tor**i, punë**sim** etc.

From the root of adjective with the suffixes are creative the new nouns e.g.

Adjective _{+ suffixes} = <u>noun</u>

i njohur – njohur**i;** i bukur – bukur**i;** i ditur – ditur**i;** i lumtur – lumtur**i;** i varfër - varfër**i;** i ëmbël - ëmbël**si;** fatbardh – fatbardh**ësi;** i rëndë – rëndë**si;** i ligjshëm – ligjshm**ëri;** i rednshëm – ndershm**ëri.**

There are pairs of words of wich one member are a noun ending in a voiceless consonant, and the other a verb ending in a voiced consonant:

Noun	Verb
abuse /s/	abuse /z/
advice /s/	advise /s/
belief /f/	believe /v/
excuse /s/	excuse /z/
half /f/	halve /v/
life /f/	live /v/

Conclusion

The new words can creative from the root of verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs and all of them with preffixes, suffixes and affixes can creative the new word with the new meaning. It is the same for both of languages. Albanian and English have the full contrast with the case. In both of languages we have comporeted more than **fourty prefixes** and more than **hundred suffexes**. Many words in English and Albanian can function as a noun and verb, or a noun and an adjective, or a verb and adjective, with no change in form. The meaning is not always the same, but with the prefix or suffix the words have change the meaning.

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