

**THE ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDING PATTERNS AND THE  
SUBCLASSES OF COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH AND  
ALBANIAN**

**MODELE TË FJALËVE TË PËRBËRA (KOMPOZITAVE) DHE  
NËNDARJET E TYRE NË GJUHËN ANGLEZE DHE SHQIPE**

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**Përmbledhje**

Meqenëse tema ime është kontrastive – është shumë e rëndësishme të theksohet se analiza kontrastive është një nga metodat që krahason gjuhët duke i kushtuar vëmendje dallimeve dhe ngjashmërive midis gjuhëve që krahasohen. Ky studim përqendrohet në hetimin e identiteteve, ndryshimeve dhe ngjashmërive të modeleve të përbërjes (kompozitive) të gjuhës Angleze dhe nëndarjet të fjalëve të përbëra që korrespondojnë në gjuhën Shqipe nga mënyra e formimit dhe kuptimit.

Në këtë rast lind pyetja se çfarë janë fjalët të përbëra? Fjalët të përbëra – janë të gjitha fjalët që formohen nga bashkimi i dy ose më shumë temave në procesin e krijimit të fjalëve të reja. Pjesët e tyre mund të jenë tema emrore, mbiemrore, foljore ose ndajfoljore. Në gjuhësi, një përbërje – njihet si një leksemë (pikërisht, si një fjalë) që përbëhet nga më shumë se një rrjedhë. Përbërja është fjalëformimi që krijon leksema të përbëra (dhe procesi tjetër fjalëformues është derivimi). Përbërja, ose thënë më mirë, përbërja e fjalëve – i referohet aftësisë dhe pajisjes së gjuhës për të formuar fjalë të reja duke kombinuar ose bashkuar fjalë të vjetra.

***Fjalë kyçe:** fjalët të përbëra, zemërluan, buzëqesh, marrëdhënie, hekurudhë.*

**Abstract**

Since my topic is contrastive – it is very important to emphasize that contrastive analysis is one of the methods which compares languages by paying attention to differences and similarities between languages being compared. This study it is focused to investigate the identities, differences and similarities of English compounding patterns and the subclasses of compound words corresponding in Albanian by manner of formation and meaning. In this case arises the question what are compound words? Compound words – are all the words that are formed by combining two or more topics in the process of creating new words. Their parts can be topics of nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs.

In linguistic, a compound – it is known as a lexeme (exactly, as a word) that consists of more than one stem. Compounding is the word-formation which creates compound lexemes (and the other word-formation process is derivation). Compounding, or saying better, word-compounding refers to the ability and the device of language to form new words by combining or putting together old words.

***Keywords:** compound words, classroom, blackboard, homework, looking-glass, armchair.*

## 1. Introduction

In this research – I am going to deal with the topic which is about: “*The analysis of compounding patterns and the subclasses of compound words in English and Albanian.*” In the English language we say compound words, while in the Albanian language the most adequate translation for the word “*compound words*” – is “*fjalët të përbëra.*” Compound words – are all the words that are compound from two or more words and both of them create the new words with the new meaning. For example: *sunflower, video game, self-esteem*, etc. (Christensen, 2017:25) The definition in Albanian about compound words is: “*Fjalët të përbëra – janë formuar nga bashkimi i dy ose më shumë temave duke formuar një fjalë të vetme.*” For example: *zemërluan, buzëqesh, hekurudhë, njëditor*, etc. (Kabashi, 2000:165)

While I am talking about compound words – it is important to mention the fact that in the Albanian language, if I take these words such as: *zemërluan, ujmirë, juglindje, zemërgur, bashkëpunim, marrëdhënie, , shtëpi-muze, kryeqytet*, etc – I will conclude that the phenomenon is the same in the English language, but in fact has the different structure. For example – compound nouns consist of at least two free morphemes: *classroom, blackboard, armchair*, etc. Many syntactic groups have become compound nouns by conversion: *forget-me-not, merry-go-round*, etc. In most cases such nouns are hyphenated to denote their unity. Compounding combined with derivation is quite common: *taxpayer (tax-payer), gamekeeper (game-keep-er), window-cleaner (window-clean-er), honeymooner (honey-moon-er)*, etc. (Qesku, 2002:372)

The parts of compound words both in English and in Albanian can be: *nouns (emra), verbs (folje), adjectives (mbiemra), adverbs (ndajfolje) or prepositions (parafjalë)*. In the English language – the most frequent classification of compounding patterns are: **1. noun + noun: asht-tray, girl-friend**, etc. **2. verb + noun: pick-pocket, dare-devil**, etc. **3. adjective + noun: black-bird, hard-cover, blue-collar**, etc. **4. adverb + noun: onlooker, bystander**, etc. **5. verb + adverb = noun: pushover**, etc. (Jackson, Ze Amwela: 2005:79-85)

Also and in the Albanian language – the most frequent classification of compounding patterns are: **1. noun + noun (emër + emër): bukëpjekës, kryeministër, kryeparlamentar**, etc. **2. verb + noun (folje + emër): thithëlopë, vëmendje, dashamir, ujëvarë**, etc. **3. adjective + noun (mbiemër + emër): bukurshkrim, mirëmëngjes**, etc. **4. adverb + noun (ndajfolje + emër): nënkryetar, nëntokë, drejtshkrim**, etc. **5. verb + adverb = noun (folje + ndajfolje = emër): there is no case in the Albanian language**. (Sherko, 2014:65-84)

In English, as well as in Albanian – the type of compound words, it is written in three ways, even as that as: compound words with the pattern of *nouns (emrave)* that are sometimes written as: *two words (dy fjalë)* – for example: *credit card, apple tree, bus stop, heart attack, movie stars*, etc or in the Albanian language: *folje ndihmëse, banka botërore, sintagmë emërore, zëvendës drejtor, sintagmë femërore*, etc. There are also compound words with the pattern of *nouns (emrave)* that are sometimes written as: *one word (një fjalë)* – for example: *sunglasses, bathroom, toothbrush, toothpaste, housekeeper, speechwriter* etc, or in the Albanian language: *punëtor, zëvendësministër, letërkëmbim, rrufepritës, hekurudhë, faqezi*, etc.

And not to forget to mention that there are compound words with the pattern of *nouns (emrave)* that are: *hyphenated (me vizë)* – for example: *one-year-old, ex-president, runner-up, fourteen-year-old, great-grandmother, sister-in-law* etc, or in the Albanian language: *bar-lulishte, dhomë-muze, besa-besë, postë-telegraf, peshk-kavall, kilovat-orë*, etc. The case in the Albanian language regarding compound words with the pattern of *nouns (emrave)* – is that most of the words are used as: *one word* – for example: *zëvendësministër, bregdetë, kryeburrë, kryelartësi, rrobaqepës, punëtor, shtypshkruaj, farëhumbur, faqezi, thashetheme*, etc.

Another issue that is also quite important regarding compounds – is that compound words have been present in the English language ever since the first written document exist, since the Anglo-Saxon period, up to the present days, as one of the most prolific word formation techniques. The English language has gone through *three epoches* of development: **1. Old English (449 – 1066)**, **2. Middle English (1066 – 1476)**, and **3. Modern English (1476)** – which is further subdivided into: *Early Modern English (1476 – 1776) and Modern English from 1766 up to our days.* (Quirk, et al, 1958:156)

The first period was influenced by the Anglo-Saxons with words loaned by Old Norse. The epic poem, *Beowulf* – is a vivid illustration of the existence of compounds in OE. Anglo-Saxons Chronicles (867 A.D) – another document from OE testifies for the existence of the so-called *poetic compounds in those times*. The second period (**Middle English 1066 – 1476**) – is under the influence of French and Scandinavian languages because of the *Norman Conquest (1066)*. Word formation was characterized by the presence of affixes. The third period brought about considerable transformations on account of vocabulary expansion.

The part of the **Modern Period** of the English language was also *William Shakespeare*, whose influence on the standardization and modernization of the English language is not only quantitative, but also and qualitative. *Shakespeare's* famous sonnets are rich especially in compound adjectives. Nowadays the trend of enriching the vocabulary through compounding goes on – in order to meet the needs of the latest scientific, economic, social and global developments. As per *Bauer and Huddleston (1998)* on: **“Compounds and Compoundings”** – they declare that: *“Noun + noun compounds are the most productive compounds in the English language.”* (Bauer & Huddleston, 1998:69)

An emphasis which personally I do support, because there are lots of compound words: **noun + noun** – which we mostly use either on writing, or on speech, but there are also compound words: **noun + verb, noun + adjective or noun + adverb**, which we encounter every day in use. And since my topic is contrastive, I can see that compound words, with the pattern: **noun + noun (emër + emër)** is similar and in the Albanian language. Compounding – is considered to be one of the most productive ways of word formation in the Albanian language. Compound words have been documented even in the old works of: *Gjon Buzuku, Pjetër Budi, Frang Bardhi, Marin Barleti*, and other writers.

However, the existence of compound words in the Albanian language is to be found even in toponymy. Compounding in Albanian went through two stages: **1. The First Period** – (which went up to the 20th century) and which is characterized by incomplete studies, which were often disregarded or studied superficially, **2. The Second Period** – is characterized by complete studies and definitions. *Kostallari (1972)* – presented a thorough comprehensive definition, which categorized compound words in Albanian as: *“Words formed by the agglutination of two or more words into a single lexical-semantic unit and is structurally closed.”* Or in the Albanian language: *“Fjalët e formuara nga aglutinimi i dy ose më shumë fjalëve në një njësi të vetme leksiko-semantike dhe strukturalisht janë të mbyllura.”* (Kostallari, 1972:77-90)

**1.1. Semantic Classification Of Compound Words In English And Albanian:** As for the issue regarding the semantic classification of compound words in English and in Albanian, it is very important to know that in the English language – a common semantic classification of compound yields four (4) types: **1. Endocentric** – *steamboat, darkroom, airplane, blackbird, bitter-sweet, love story, small talk*, etc. **2. Exocentric** – *lowlife, skinhead, paleface, redhead, pickpocket, greybeard, mother-child*, etc. **3. Copulative** – *sleepwalk, bittersweet, father-daughter, deaf-mute, singer-songwriter*, etc. **4. Appositional** – *maidservant, actor-manager, actor-director, student-worker, player-coach*, etc.

While the Albanian language – has two (2) basic forms: **1. Bashkërenditëse (këpujore)** – *bashkëpunim, kryeqytet, plotëkuptim, pikëpamje, marrëdhënie, punë-ide, verilindje, mendje-lirë*, etc. **2. Nënrenditëse (përcaktore)** – *zëvendësministër, gjashtëmujor, zëvendëskryeredaktor, kokëposhtë, vet-edukim, qytet-hero, kalë-fuqi*, etc.

**1. Endocentric** – In the English language an endocentric compound consists of a head, the basic meaning of the whole compound, and modifiers, which restrict this meaning. The relation between the members of an endocentric compound can be schematized as **AB**. For example – the English compound like: *doghouse, house* – is the head, and *dog* – is the modifier, and it is understood as *house* intended for a *dog*. Endocentric compounds tend to be of the same part of speech or word class as their head, as in the case of *doghouse*. Such compounds were called “*tatpuruṣa*” in the Sanskrit tradition. (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010:327) Also according to Katamba (1993) in his book called: “*Morphology, p.305*” – he states that: “*It has been recognized for a long time that the most English compounds are endocentric, with the head normally is located on the right.*” From the statement of Katamba – I can conclude that the words are considered when the first word serves as the modifier of the second word or the head, which specifies the meaning of the head more precisely. (Katamba, 1993:205) In the following I will illustrate a table in terms of endocentric compounds.

**Table 1.** The examples of endocentric compound words. (O’Grady, 1996:155)

| <b>Example</b>    | <b>Meaning</b>                                   |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>air field</i>  | <i>a field where airplanes land</i>              |
| <i>air hose</i>   | <i>a hose that carries air</i>                   |
| <i>airplane</i>   | <i>a conveyance that travels through the air</i> |
| <i>fire drill</i> | <i>a practice in the event of a fire</i>         |

**2. Exocentric** – According to Bauer (2003) on: “*Introducing linguistic morphology*” – he states that: “*Exocentric compound denotes something which is not a sub-class of either the elements in the compound and that is they are not hyponyms of either elements.*”(Bauer, 2003:42) Often the exocentric compounds – refers to the properties of human beings. In exocentric compound – the interesting fact is that it can use an irregular plural marker, or plural suffix –s in the headword. (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010:327) In the following, I will illustrate a table in terms of exocentric compounds, in order we to have a better view regarding these words.

**Table 2.** Some examples of exocentric compound words using suffix –s. (O’Grady, 1966:155)

| <b>Example</b>     | <b>Meaning</b>                                  |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>Bigfoots</i>    | <i>members of an extinct tiger species</i>      |
| <i>Maple leafs</i> | <i>Toronto’s National Hockey League team</i>    |
| <i>Walkmans</i>    | <i>a type of portable audio cassette player</i> |

**3. Copulative** – Copulative compound or “*dvandva*” compound is a type of compound which denotes an entity made up of the various parts listed in the form. (Bauer, 2003:327) The word *dvandva* – comes from the Sanskrit, which means *pair*. In other words, this type of compound has two semantic heads. Copulative compound words –

are formed when two or more words which have a coordinate relationship and they are put together to form a new word with a new meaning, like for example: *secretary-treasurer, mother-son* etc. And this means that in order to form a copulative compound, two nouns must be able to be connected by and they are joined together. In the English language, there are not so many copulative compound words – since the productivity of the process is limited. There are some examples of English copulative compound words, such as: *sleepwalk, bittersweet, father-daughter, player-manager*, etc.

**Table 3.** Compounding (Miles, 2019)

| Example               | Meaning         |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>father-mother</i>  | <i>parents</i>  |
| <i>brother-sister</i> | <i>siblings</i> |
| <i>husband-wife</i>   | <i>couple</i>   |

4. **Appositional** – Appositional compound are lexemes that have two (contrary) attributes that classify the compound. For example: *hunter-gatherer, maidservant, author-reader, student-teacher, German-English* etc. (Kortmann, 2005:39)

**Table 4.** Compounds and word trees (Roow, 2014)

| Example                | Meaning   |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>student worker</i>  | <i>“a type of worker, but also a type of student”</i> |
| <i>apeman</i>          | <i>(vs caveman)</i>                                   |
| <i>student-teacher</i> | <i>(vs history teacher)</i>                           |

In the Albanian language – there are two (2) basic compound word forms:

1. **Bashkërenditëse (këpujore)** – Bashkimi i dy apo më tepër fjalëve, kuptimplota, në një fjalë të re dhe me kuptim të ri, mund të quhen *fjalë të përbëra bashkërenditëse këpujore ose kompozita këpujore*. Normalisht se mendime të ngjashëm kemi ndeshur edhe nga disa studiues të ndryshëm sa i përket fjalëve të përbëra bashkërenditëse këpujore ose kompozitave këpujore. Sipas Agalliu (1988) në: “**Çështje të morfologjisë së gjuhës së sotme Shqipe**” – ai potencon se: “Kompozitat këpujore – janë ato fjalë të përbëra, të cilat përbëhen prej dy a më shumë gjymtyrësh me lidhje bashkërenditjeje ndërmjet tyre.” Disa shembuj mjaft të rëndësishme mund që të jenë edhe atë si: *verilindje, këmishë-natë, shitblerje, marrëdhëniet, nacional-socializmi*, etj. Gjymtyrët e këtyre kompozitave, e sidomos të mbiemrave, mund të lidhen me anë të zanores lidhëse –o, ose pa ndonjë zanore lidhëse. Dhe mbiemrat me zanoren lidhëse –o, janë huazuar dhe ndeshen më shumë në formime terminologjike, përfshirë këto shembuj të rëndësishëm: *ekonomiko-shoqërore, politiko-shoqërore, historiko-shoqërore, historiko-sociologjik, tekniko-shkencor, program-punë, punë-ide, verilindje, mendje-lirë*, e të tjera. (Agalliu, 1988:71) Për sa u takon kriterëve stilistike, modeli i origjinalitetit dhe modeli i transformimit paraqesin karakteristika emotive. (Martiri, 2008:66)

Kompozitat me një vizë lidhëse në të dy gjuhët si në Shqip ashtu edhe në Anglisht janë mjaft prodhimtare. “Në krah mbante një vajzë fare të re, që përpëlitej, në këmishë-natë e saj të hollë.” Siç shihet, **fjalët të përbëra bashkërenditëse (këpujore)** – janë të përbëra prej dy e më shumë gjymtyrëve me lidhje bashkërenditjeje ndërmjet tyre, kurse **fjalët të përbëra nënrenditëse (përcaktore)** – nuk kanë lidhje bashkërenditjeje, të cilat janë të barabarta, mirëpo me bashkimin e tyre. (Kadare, 2005:40)

2. **Nënrenditëse (përcaktore)** – Kompozitat përcaktore janë ato fjalë të cilat përbëhen prej dy e më shumë gjymtyrësh, nga të cilat çdoherë përcakton tjetrën. “Mbi rrobat e ushtarëve greke, në mënyrë që ata të shquanin **shoku-shokun** në kali ishte.” (Kadare, 2005:40) Përfshirë këto shembuj: **botëkuptim, breg-detet, bashkëjetesë, kryelartë, kokëposhtë, zëvendësministër**, e të tjera, mund që të konkludojë se gjymtyra e kompozitës është zakonisht tema mbështetëse si përshebull: **qytet-hero, kalë-fuqi**, etj. Gjymtyra e pare – është vetëm mbështetëse, ndërsa gjymtyra e dytë në disa raste jo shumë shpesh është kryesore. Është shumë e rëndësishme që të përmendet fakti se **fjalët të përbëra nënrenditëse (përcaktore)** – luajnë një rol të rëndësishëm për pasurimin e fjalorit, pasi që ato shërbejnë edhe si tema fjalëformuese, si për shembull: **bregdet – bregdetas, fatkeq – fatkeqësi, kryeqytet – kryeqytetas**, e ndonjë shembull tjetër, të cilëve, kur i shtohet një prapashtesë nuk ndryshon forma, por ndryshon kuptimi, pra në këtë ndërtohet një fjalë të re, me kuptim të ri. Gjuha e folur respekton fonetikën sintaksore, duke i ndarë fjalët në grupe-grupe, sipas ritmikës së fjalës, e ndonjë me theks dytësor, si për shembull: (**botë + kuptim = botëkuptim, rrugë + dalje = rrugëdalje, hekur + udhë = hekurudhë**). Për sa i përket gjuhës Shqipe – kemi ndeshur në tipe dhe nëntipe të ndryshme të fjalëve të përbëra, ku kemi të bëjmë me: (**emër + emër, emër + mbiemër, emër + folje, emër + pjesore**) dhe ndonjë nëntip tjetër, të cilat kanë dhënë pjesë të ndryshme të ligjeratës. Ky tip i kompozitave është i pasur edhe në Anglisht me format dhe kategoritë e saj, si për shembull: **sweetheart, nobleman, shorthand, blackboard quicksilver, stronghold, halfpenny**, etc. (Hamiti, 2005:62)

So these were the semantic classifications of compound words in English and Albanian, and where I noticed that in the English language there are four (4) types of semantic classification of compound words, while the Albanian language has two (2) types of semantic classification of compound words. These two basic compound word forms such as: **1. Fjalët të përbëra bashkërenditëse (këpujore)** and **2. Fjalët të përbëra nënrenditëse (përcaktore)** – can be classified with: **noun + noun (emër + emër), noun + adjective (emër + mbiemër), noun + verb (emër + folje), noun + participle (emër + pjesore)**. For example: **bashkëpunim (bashkë + punim), kryeqytet (krye + qytet), plotëkuptim (plotë + kuptim), kryevepër (krye + vepër), zemërbardhë (zemër + bardhë), gojëmjaltë (gojëmjaltë), bregdet (breg + det), juglindje (jug + lindje), mirëpret (mirë + pret), superprodhim (super + prodhim), keqdashje (keq + dashje), lartpërmendur (lartë + përmendur), gjashtëmujor (gjashtë + mujor), vetëdije (vetë + dije), dyluftim (dy + luftim), ditëpune (ditë + pune), bashkëveprime (bashkë + veprime), atdhedashuri (atdhe + dashuri), zëvendëskryeredaktor (zëvendës + kryeredaktor)**, etc. (Millaku, 2015:39)

## 2. Results

In the results section, many different topics were included in terms of compound words. I will try to describe the results summarized by preliminary studies, materials, descriptions that I have already available in this regard, and I will try to describe the results in detail by different authors from some different books, which allow me to approach this study seriously. Albanian and English language – are often compared and contrasted in terms of their word formation processes.

The main findings showed that there were thirteen (13) patterns of compound words in the English language, while there were twelve (12) patterns of compound words in the Albanian language. (Rushidi, 2015) According to Sherko (2014) on: “*Përngjitja, përbërja, dhe lokucionet në gjuhën Shqipe dhe në gjuhën Angleze*” – analyzes the two dictionaries as primary sources. *The Albanian dictionary – (Fjalori i Gjuhës së sotme Shqipe 1980)* – consisted of 41.000 words and *The English dictionary – Oxford Student’s Dictionary (OSD)* consisted of 41.000 – 40.000 words. The main findings show that the number of compounds in the Albanian language is higher than in the English language based on a statistical data. And to be more specific, the Albanian language consists of 11.8 % of compounds, whereas the English language consists of 4.48 % of compounds. (Sherko, 2014:138-185)

**Table 5.** The number of words in English and Albanian dictionaries and the percentages.

| <b>The number of words in the English Dictionary and the percentage of compounds (%)</b> | <b>The number of words in the Albanian Dictionary and the percentage of compounds (%)</b> |
|--|---|
| <i>41.000 – 40.000 words<br/>4.48 % compounds</i>  | <i>41.000 words<br/>11.8 % compounds</i>  |

According to statistical data, based on the author Sherko (2014) – as can be seen in (**Table 14**), there is not a big difference in terms of words in the two languages mentioned. So in the English language there are around 41.000 – 40.000 words, while in the Albanian language there are about 41.000 words, and in terms of the percentage of compound words, the Albanian language predominates with compound words, so in Albanian we have 11.8 % of compound words, while in the English we have 4.48 % of compound words. In the English language – the corpus of LDCE contains 5270 *noun – noun* compounds, 194 of which are hyphenated, respectively 3.68 %. And the hyphenated compound words fall into the following grammatical categories, such as: *nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, gerunds*.

Some examples include: *air-hostess, baby-minder, blotting-paper, feeding-bottle*, etc. (Bauer, 1998:69) *The Dictionary of Albanian Language* – contains 5394 *compound nouns (emra të përbërë)*, 49 of which are hyphenated, respectively 0.9 % of all compound *nouns* in the dictionary. Here I am illustrating some examples of compound *nouns* from the Albanian dictionary: *asfalt-beton, bar-bufë, divan-krevat, bar-kafe, dyqan-shtëpi*, etc. After collection of all the hyphenated words from the *Dictionary of Contemporary Albanian language (1980)* – we have achieved the following results. All in all there are 216 hyphenated words, which is about 0.5 % of the entire corpus. These words fall into the following grammatical categories, such as: *49 nouns (emra), 99 adverbs (ndajfolje), 64 adjectives (mbiemra), 5 indefinite pronouns (përemra të pacaktuar), 2 onomatopoeic words (fjalë onomatopoeike)*. (Kostallari, 1972:77-90)

**Table 6.** The number of compound nouns, the hyphenated nouns, and their percentages.

| <b><i>The number of compound nouns, the number of hyphenated compound nouns in the English language, and their percentage (%)</i></b> | <b><i>The number of compound nouns, the number of hyphenated compound nouns in the Albanian language, and their percentage (%)</i></b> |
|---|--|
| <i>5270 – compound nouns<br/>194 – hyphenated<br/>3.68 %</i>  | <i>5394 – compound nouns<br/>49 – hyphenated<br/>0.9 %</i>   |

According to the results given, based on two different authors, also that by Bauer (1998) and Kostallari (1972) – as can be seen in the (Table 15), I can conclude that both English and Albanian are rich in the part of compounding. However, there are some small differences between these two languages, as can be seen the Albanian language contains a larger result in terms of compound nouns, but the English language in terms of the hyphenated compound nouns has a larger results. Considering the explanation that I made regarding the evolution of periods for compound words, it is clear that in the English language – compound words have gone through three (3) periods, while in the Albanian language – compound words have gone through two (2) periods.

What I want to emphasize, is the fact that in English authors known such as: Shakespeare, Bauer, Huddleston, and others, have been those authors who have done a deep study in terms of compound words. So, the study of compound words in the English language is abundant by different authors, which means that in English, including the earliest period, up to the present period, this topic has been studied with great seriousness. The results of studies in the English language regarding the compound words, freely I can say that are in a great level, which means there are lots of opportunities of materials to study this topic.

Also in the Albanian language there are well-known authors who have dealt with this issue, they have undertaken to study such an important topic, and such authors are: Buzuku, Bardhi, Barleti, and many others. But one thing I want to clarify – since the evolution of compound words in the Albanian language has passed in two periods, up to the present days, it is clear that in the first period – compound words have been studied, but are not completed, while in the second period – compound words, is not the fact that not only have been studied a lot by different authors of that time, but studies and definitions related to the topic in question have been completed. So, both in English and in Albanian, there have been, there are, and there will be authors who will study the topic regarding for compound words, since this topic has a great morphological-syntactic importance.

## Discussion and Conclusion

As for the conclusion part – having in mind the topic chosen regarding: “*Compounding patterns and the subclasses of compound words in English and Albanian*” – once, I would like to emphasize that the conclusion in a way resembles the introduction. At the end – the key topics are also presented and all the main points of the research are summarized. The main purpose of the conclusion part is to re-emphasize the arguments based on the facts which make the evidence. The conclusion part of this study would look approximately as in follow. The study in question – examined some of the similarities, some of the dissimilarities, differences, the patterns, and the subclasses of compound words between English and Albanian.

One key finding of this study shows that the difference between English and Albanian in terms of *the patterns* of compound words – is that in the English language in total there are thirteen (13) patterns of compound words, while there are twelve (12) patterns of compound words in the Albanian language. What I wanted to emphasize – and which is consistent with the fact that since my topic is contrastive, during this study I encountered some similarities and normally some differences regarding the compound words in both languages.

In terms of the similarities, and identities between English and Albanian nominal compounds by *manner of formations*, I state that these following patterns are similar in the English and Albanian language: *noun + noun (emër + emër)*, *adjective + noun (mbiemër + emër)*, *adverb + noun (ndajfolje + emër)*, *noun + verb (emër + folje)*, *verb + verb (folje + folje)*, *adjective + verb (mbiemër + folje)*, *adverb + verb (ndajfolje + folje)*, *noun + adjective (emër + mbiemër)*, *adjective + adjective (mbiemër + mbiemër)*, *adverb + adjective (ndajfolje + mbiemër)*, *adverb + adverb (ndajfolje + ndajfolje)*. Whereas, the dissimilarities in terms of *form* are noticed in the following patterns: *verb + noun (folje + emër)*, and *verb + adverb =*



*noun (folje + ndajfolje = emër)*. Regarding the similarities, and identities between English and Albanian compound words by *meaning*, it is concluded that the following patterns are similar in the English and Albanian language: *adjective + noun (mbiemër + emër)*, *adverb + noun (ndajfolje + emër)* and *adverb + verb (ndajfolje + folje)*. However, the dissimilarities in terms of *meaning* are noticed in these following patterns: *noun + noun (emër + emër)*, *noun + verb (emër + folje)*, *verb + verb (folje + folje)*, *adjective + verb (mbiemër + folje)*, *noun + adjective (emër + mbiemër)*, *adjective + adjective (mbiemër + mbiemër)*.

The similar case – is for the lexical categories between English and Albanian. What we understand – is the fact that in the English language and in the Albanian language there are five (5) lexical categories which were resulted from the process of compounding, namely: **1. the compound noun category (kategoria e përbërë emërore)**, **2. the compound verb category (kategoria e përbërë foljore)**, **3. the compound adjective category (kategoria e përbërë mbiemërore)**, **4. the compound adverb category (kategoria e përbërë ndajfoljore)**, and **5. the compound preposition category (kategoria e përbërë parafjalore)**. Maybe – *nouns (emrat)*, *verbs (foljet)*, *adjectives (mbiemrat)*, *adverbs (ndajfoljet)* and *prepositions (parafjalët)* – do not have the same function between these two languages, but what I want to mention is the fact that the lexical compound category is part in both languages.

In my study – I tried in a very deep way, to find both the similarities and the dissimilarities of the compound words between English and Albanian. Both in English and in Albanian as it is mentioned above their parts are: *nouns (emra)*, *verbs (folje)*, *adjectives (mbiemra)*, *adverbs (ndajfolje) or prepositions (parafjalë)*. In the Albanian language, If I take on consideration these examples of the compound words, such as: *zemërluan*, *ujmirë*, *juglindje*, *zemërgur*, *fjalëshume*, *shtëpi-muze*, *kryeqytett*, etc – the conclusion is that the phenomenon is the same in the English language, but in fact has different structure. For example – compound words with the pattern of *nouns* consist of at least to free morphemes: *classroom*, *blackboard*, *armchair*, *homework*, *newspaper*, *father-in-law*, *looking-glass*, etc.

Another difference – which was mentioned above in this study, regarding the semantic classification of compound words, is the fact that in the English language, there are four (4) types of semantic classification of compound words, even that as: **1. Endocentric – steamboat.** **2. Exocentric – skinhead.** **3. Copulative – bittersweet.** **4. Appositional – maidservant.** While in the Albanian language – there are only two (2) types of semantic classification of compound words, even that as: **1. Bashkërenditëse (këpujore) – nacional-socializmi, marrëdhënie.** **2. Nënrenditëse (përcaktore) – bashkëjetesë, zëvendëskryeredaktor.**

Since in the conclusion part, but not only in the conclusion, even above in this study – it was mentioned the truth that there is a very small difference in terms of the classification of compounding patterns, which means, in the English language – in total there are thirteen (13) patterns of compounding, whereas in the Albanian language – there are in total twelve (12) patterns of compounding. And in this case the question arises as to which are the most frequent classification of compounding patterns, both in the English and Albanian language. The answer regarding to this question, will be given below.

In the English language – the most frequent classification of compounding patterns are: **1. noun + noun: ashtray**, **2. verb + noun: showroom**, **3. adjective + noun: blackboard**, **4. adverb + noun: after-thought**, **5. verb + adverb = noun: pushover**. Also and in the Albanian language – the most frequent classification of compounding patterns are: **1. noun + noun (emër + emër): bukëpjekës, kryeministër, kryeparlamentar, letërkëmbim**, **2. verb + noun (folje + emër): thithëlopë, vëmendje, dashamir, ujëvarë**, **3. adjective + noun (mbiemër + emër): bukurshkrim, mirëmëngjes**, **4. adverb + noun (ndajfolje + emër): nënkryetar, nëntokë, drejtshkrim, keqkuptim, mirëkuptim**, **5. verb + adverb = noun (folje + ndajfolje = emër): there is no case in the Albanian language.**

Facing with the fact that the contrastive analysis is one of the methods which compares languages by paying attention to differences and similarities between languages being compared, not only compound words, but also every other grammatical and morphological function contains a great importance in the field of studies either in English, Albanian, or even in any other language.

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