

PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES ENDING IN – ED AND THEIR CORRESPONDING FORMS IN ALBANIAN (CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract

This paper represents the morphological structures of participial adjectives ending in *-ed* and their counterparts when translated in the Albanian language. The corpus of this study is based on the novel *The Great Gatsby* written by Francis Scott Fitzgerald and is translated by Stavri Pone. These adjectives commonly originate from the past participle form and usually express how people feel, especially the *-ed* form. This research aim is to find out how these participial adjectives (*-ed*) are translated and adapted in the Albanian language. In order to achieve the results, the comparative method is used to find the participial adjectives ending in *-ed* in the aforementioned novel. Through this research, we found out that there are three major types in forming and adapting these adjectives into Albanian such as: in the first type there are more than 4 examples with the suffix *-ur(a)* translated in the Albanian language.

In this category, 25% of *-ed* participial adjectives are translated into Albanian with the suffix *-ur(a)*. Such adjectives are typically derived from verbs, though derivation from nouns also occurs in certain cases. In the second type there are more than 5 examples with the suffix *-uar(a)* translated in the Albanian language). In this classification, the formation of adjectives in Albanian is typically derived from verbs, though derivation from nouns is also evident in certain instances, which make up to 30% of the Albanian translation and adaptation. The third type are examples with various translations in Albanian. This group appears with 45% of various translations of *-ed* participial adjectives from English to Albanian. A notable phenomenon about this group is the shift in grammatical word class during translation rather than maintaining their adjectival form. The importance of this paper is of great value as the presentation of grammatical structures and semantic adaptation during translation will contribute greatly to Albanian researchers and teachers of English as a foreign language.

Key words: *participial adjectives, suffix -ed, Albanian language, English language, differences, similarities.*

Introduction

Languages have different rules and they must follow them to form new words. This is very important because it helps in the enrichment of its vocabulary. So far the English language has the richest dictionary in the world compared to other dictionaries which makes it the most lexically affluent language in the world. At the core of this process is the word itself, the fundamental unit of a sentence, which comprises both form and meaning. Starting from a base or root form, new words can be constructed using different morphological strategies. In English, adjectives—including those derived from verbs—are often categorized according to their

suffixes. Carney, A. (2011) distinguishes two primary groups: derivational and inflectional adjectives.

This discussion centers on derivational suffixes, particularly those involved in the formation of participial adjectives ending in *-ed* (e.g., *bored*, *interested*, *confused*). These adjectives originate from past participles and function adjectivally to describe emotional or resultant states. According to Hansen et al. (2012) and Cannon (1987), derivational affixes like *-ed* can either maintain or alter the syntactic category of the root word. On the other hand, Albanian language has an equivalent similar word-formation, but adding different morphological structures. These adjectives when translated from English to Albanian usually appear in verb participle suffixes such as *-ur(a)* or *-uar(a)* formation. Even though the part of speech might be changed while translating in Albanian, the most important thing is that requires attention to preserve the meaning based on the given context.

Literature Review

The research of participial adjectives especially ending in *-ed*, has been a fundamental issue in both English grammar and multilingual study, particularly in the fields of syntax, morphology, and translation rendition. According to Quirk et al., 1985; Huddleston & Pullum, (2002) participial adjectives ending in *-ed*, derive from past participles of verbs. They describe states or conditions resulting from prior actions. Participial adjectives such as: *bored*, *interested*, *frustrated*, are dependable and logical in morphological aspect, but very flexible in semantic aspect. From a comparative linguistic perspective, researchers have explored the challenges involved in translating participial structures between languages with differing morphological systems (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995; Catford, 1965).

Regarding English–Albanian translation of the aforementioned adjectives a few studies have been focused on this particular suffix. The most known Albanian researchers and scholars Domi(2002) and Demiraj (1996) have provided extensive descriptions of Albanian grammar, remarking that participles in Albanian language can function as adjectives but will necessary need an adjustment of the context of the sentence. However, Çeliku(2004) gives another explanation about the formation of adjectives and translation strategies. He reveals a way toward adaptation rather than direct finding the equivalence in translating.

Methodology

This research apply the comparative approach method to analyze English participial adjectives ending in *-ed* and their counterparts in Albanian. The aim of this paper is to identify the English adjectives ending in *-ed* and find the Albanian translation. Moreover, it will be analyzed the morphological patterns and semantic adaptation while translation these adjectives into Albanian. The Albanian counterparts will be identified and categorized based on the structures and adaptation. The corpus is limited in size and scope so the results may vary to different genres or dialects of Albanian language.

Results and Discussions

Past participle -ed as an adjective

According to Biber et al. (1999) and Quirk et al. (1985), participial adjectives normally describe a condition or state resulting from an action. These adjectives play a crucial role in descriptive and emotive expression since they functionality is dual as verbs and as adjectives and this form of duality is very productive in English language.

This part will explore the translation of *-ed* participial adjectives from English into Albanian. There are given on 20 representative examples extracted from the work of F. Scott Fitzgerald, precisely *The Great Gatsby*. The examples are classified into three types based on their Albanian morphological suffixes:

Type 1 (more than 4 examples with the suffix *-ur(a)* in the Albanian language),

Type 2 (more than 5 examples with the suffix *-uar(a)* in the Albanian language), and

Type 3 (examples with various translations in Albanian).

Type 1: English root + -ed → Albanian root + -ur(a)

English Sentence Adjective Equivalent	Sentence from The Great Gatsby	Albanian Translated
1. fascinated	Gatsby stood in the centre of the crimson carpet and gazed around with <i>fascinated</i> eyes. (p.89)	të magjepsur Getsbi qëndronte në mes të tapetit të purport dhe shikonte për qark me sy <i>të magjepsur</i> . (p.146)
2. colored	and enough <i>colored</i> lights to make a Christmas tree of Gatsby's enormous garden. (p.32)	të ngjyrosur dhe një numër të pafundmë poqash <i>të ngjyrosur</i> për ta shndërruar kopshtin e pamatë Krishtlindjesh. (p. 54)
3. advanced	"Everybody thinks so — the most <i>advanced</i> people. (p.16)	më të ngritur Të gjithë kështu mendojnë... njerëzit <i>më të ngritur</i> , e kam fjalën. (p.26)
4. crowded	— his wife and Catherine scolding and consoling as they stumbled here and there among the <i>crowded</i> furniture with articles of aid, (p.31)	të ngjeshura e shoqja dhe Kethrina shanin dhe ngushëllonin dhe ecejaknin duke u penguar këtu e atje përmes mobilieve <i>të ngjeshura</i> për qamet dhe duke mbajtur në duar sende të ndihmës së shpejtë. (p.50)
5. vanished	Its <i>vanished</i> trees, the trees that had made way for Gatsby's house, (p.138)	të zhdukura Pemët e tij <i>të zhdukura</i> , pemët që ja kishin lënë vendin shtëpisë së Getsbit, (p. 226)

The examples in Type 1 illustrate the explanation presented above. These adjectives in the English language, though morphologically marked by the suffix *-ed*, function dually as verbs (past participles) and as adjectives. However, this dual function does not necessarily apply in the same way in Albanian. In the Albanian language, such adjectives are typically derived from verbs, though derivation from nouns also occurs in certain cases. In this category, the Albanian equivalents are primarily formed using the suffix *-ur(a)*. This suffix originates from the suffix *-(ë)s*, and it serves as word-formation form for adjectives derived from verb participles ending in consonant, for example: *magjepsës-magjepsur*, *ngjyrosës-ngjyrosur*, *ngritës-ngritur*, *ngjeshës-ngjeshur*, etc.

These examples demonstrate the productive nature of the *-ur(a)* suffix in Albanian participial adjective formation and underscore the structural contrast between English participial adjectives and their Albanian equivalents.

Type 2: English root + -ed → Albanian root + -uar(a)

English Sentence Adjective Equivalent	Sentence from The Great Gatsby	Albanian Translated
6. Celebrated	“I keep it always full of interesting people, night and day. People who do interesting things. <i>Celebrated</i> people.” (p.70)	– E mbaj përherë plot me njerëz interesantë, natë e ditë. Njerëz që merren me gjëra interesante. Njerëz <i>të shquar</i> . (p.115)
7. excited	and all day long the telephone rang in her house and <i>excited</i> young officers from Camp Taylor (p.58)	të emocionuar dhe gjatë gjithë ditës telefoni buçiste në shtëpinë e saj, ku vinin oficerë <i>të emocionuar</i> kampi Tejlol nga (p.95)
8. interested	while, trying to look pleasantly <i>interested</i> and a little deaf, (p.15)	i interesuar ndërsa unë, duke u hequr sikur isha kënaqshëm <i>i interesuar</i> dhe njëkohësisht paksa i shurdhër. (p.25)
9. embarrassed	“You’re just <i>embarrassed</i> , that’s all,” and luckily I added: (p.68)	i turbulluar -Jeni <i>i turbulluar</i> , kjo është e gjitha, thashë unë dhe, për fat të mirë, shtova: (p.111)
10. married	He felt <i>married</i> to her, that was all. (p.115)	i martuar Por ai ndihej <i>i martuar</i> me të, kjo është e gjitha. (p. 188)
11. privileged	I wanted no more riotous excursions with <i>privileged</i> glimpses into the human heart. (p.5)	të privilegjuara nuk doja më çetime të shfrenuara me tejshikime <i>të privilegjuara</i> në zemrën njerëzore.(p. 6)

The examples under Type 2 pertain to the translation of English participial adjectives and their corresponding morphological structures in Albanian. While in English these adjectives—formed with the *-ed* suffix—often function both as past participles and as adjectives, the same functional overlap does not necessarily apply in the Albanian language. In Albanian, the formation of equivalent adjectives is typically derived from verbs, though derivation from nouns is also evident in certain instances. In this category, the Albanian equivalents predominantly feature the suffix *-uar(a)*.

Also, this suffix in the Albanian language mostly derives from the suffix *-(ë)s*, i.e. *-uar(a)* which serves as a word-forming form for adjectives that derive from verb participles that end in a consonant, for example: *shques-shquar*, *emocionuse-emocionuar*, *turbullues-turbullur*, but there are also cases where some adjectives with this suffix derive from different nouns, for example: *interesim-interesuar*, *marëdë-martuar*, *privilegj-privilegjuar*, etc. These patterns illustrate how the suffix *-uar(a)* functions in the formation of adjectives in Albanian by denoting a state resulting from a completed action. Moreover, its ability to attach to nominal roots indicates a broader morphological role that extends beyond the conventional participial usage typically observed in English

Type 3: English root + -ed → Albanian various adjectives

English Sentence	Sentence from	Albanian
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Adjective Equivalent	The Great Gatsby	Translated
12. tired	“She only married you because I was poor and she was <i>tired</i> of waiting for me. (p.100)	u lodh – U martua me ju se unë isha i varfër dhe ajo <i>u lodh</i> duke më pritur. (p.165)
13. stunned	Almost any exhibition of Complete selfsufficiency draws a <i>stunned</i> tribute from me. (p.10)	të thellë Thuajse çdo shfaqje e vetëmjaftueshmërisë së plotë njerëzore ngjall tek unë një admirim <i>të thellë</i> . (p.16)
14. disappointed	Mr. Wolfsheim seemed <i>disappointed</i> . (p.55)	të zhgënjyer Z. Ullfshajm mori një <i>të zhgënjyer</i> . (p.91)
15. determined	— looked at the coroner with <i>determined</i> eyes under that brow of hers, (p.125)	seriozë –e shikonte sherifin me një palë sy <i>seriozë</i> poshtë vetullave të saj të korrigjuara (p. 206)
16. borrowed	she left a <i>borrowed</i> car out in the rain with the top down, (p.46)	të marrë hua ajo la jashtë, në shi, me mbulesën të ulur, një automobilë <i>të marrë hua</i> (p. 76)
17. spotted	Her face, above a <i>spotted</i> dress of dark blue crepe-dechine, (p.22)	Fytyra e saj, që i spikaste mbi fustanin prej krepit ngjyrë të bruztë të errët <i>me pikla</i> (p. 36)
18. reserved	He didn’t say any more, but we’ve always been unusually communicative in a <i>reserved</i> way, (p.4)	pa fjalë të tepërta S’më tha gjë tjetër, por ne gjithnjë ishim marrë vesh me për bukuri njëri-tjetrit <i>pa fjalë të tepërta</i> (p. 5)
19. enchanted	It was a great relief, and I tried very hard to die, but I to bear an <i>enchanted</i> life. (p.51)	e ruajtka një magjiQe një ngushëllim i madh për mua dhe bëra çmos të vdisja, por me sa duket jetën time <i>e ruajtka një magji</i> . (p. 85)
20. disgusted	— nevertheless, I was confused and a little <i>disgusted</i> as I drove away. (p.30)	i kapluar nga një -megjithatë, teksa ngjisja makinën ndihesha i hutuar dhe <i>kapluar nga një ndjesi e pakëndshme</i> . (p.18)

The examples grouped under Type 3 highlight the translation of English participial adjectives into Albanian forms that vary based on syntactic and semantic context. However, their Albanian counterparts do not always maintain this dual functionality. In this group, a notable aspect is the shift in grammatical word class during translation. Various English adjectives ending in *-ed* are translated into verbal structure in Albanian language, rather than preserve their adjectival form.

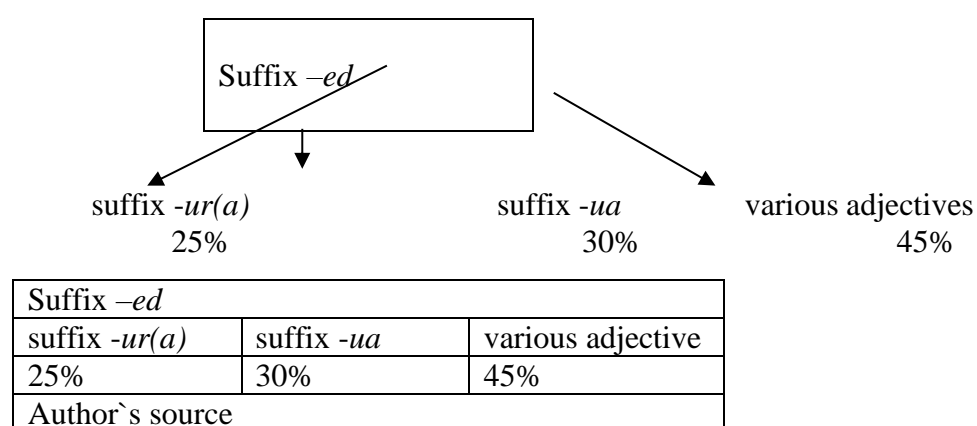
This transformation represents a case of multilingual imbalance, where this adjective in English corresponds to verbs or verbal phrases in Albanian. In this case the original word group is lost during translations because the function of an adjective in English while translating

mostly is expressed through verbal morphology in Albanian. This pattern emphasizes the strategies that are adapted by the translators in order to maintain semantic accuracy in the same time adjusting the grammatical and stylistic conventions in the Albanian language.

Conclusion

The participial adjective that ends in *-ed* in English and their equivalents in Albanian reveals both structural and functional similarities and differences between the two languages. This translation and adaptation from English to Albanian is based primarily on morphological patterns, semantic equality, and contextual adaptation. Through a comparative method of a bilingual corpus of literary text, there are identified three major translation strategies used in rendering English *-ed* adjectives into Albanian: suffix *-ur(a)*, suffix *-uar(a)*, and various translations in Albanian.

Scheme 1: Adjectives with the suffix *-ed* and their Albanian counterparts



Specifically, 25% of the adjectives were translated using the suffix *-ur(a)*, and 30% used *-uar(a)*, both of which reflect past participial structures in Albanian. However, a significant 45% are translated using a range of alternative forms, often involving derivation, verb construction, paraphrasing, or idiomatic expressions. The study concludes that while morphological parallels exist between English and Albanian participial adjectives, translation practices often prioritize semantic accuracy and naturalness over structural symmetry. This has important implications for translation theory, and language teaching, especially for learners and translators working between English and Albanian.

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