A morphological comparative study between Albanian and English language

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Abstract:

The aim of this study is to point out similarities and differences of English and Albanian language in the morphological level, trying to compare different parts of speech of both languages. Many languages do not distinguish between adjectives and adverbs or adjectives and names etc, i.e. the Albanian language differs in terms of gender and plural adjectives, while English has not such a feature. Therefore formal distinctions between parts of speech should be done within the framework of a given language and should not be applied in other languages. In this study we have analyzed nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjective structures, the use of articles, pronouns etc. in Albanian and English.

In the light of modern linguistics, comparative method plays an important role in the acquisition of languages comparing the first language with the target language. Comparative method is also considered as a key factor in the scientific research of modern linguistics, so it can be used successfully in teaching.

Keywords: Albanian, English, differences, morphology, similarities, teaching.
Introduction

In Albanian language, the comparative studies in linguistics are very rare. Considering the fact that language is closely related to culture, a linguistic comparative study is also a cultural comparison. Although all languages mainly play a similar role, there are similarities and differences between them. Knowing the differences between the two languages also helps in identifying students' linguistic errors in the process of teaching the grammar.

In this paper we have tried to analyze the main parts of speech in Albanian and English language. Parts of speech are always subject of confusing when dealing with different languages. Albanian language differs in grammatical category of adjective, gender and number, while English has not such a feature.

Considering the methodological principles of comparative linguistics we are focused in a comparative viewpoint of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs and adverbs, etc. in Albanian and English as languages belonging to the same linguistic family, but represented in separate branches of the Indo-European language tree. Besides identifying the differences between languages, analytical comparisons also enhance students' language awareness, for a non-spontaneous acquisition of it. These studies are very useful for teachers who teach Albanian and English language, in order to understand the nature of grammatical errors of their students and implement a teaching method for this purpose.

- Grammatical categories in Albanian are formed:

  a) By endings. Noun cases are formed ;(një) shok-u, shok-u etc., as well as the grammatical categories of the verbs:mëso-; mëso-ja; mëso-va etc.
  b) By changing the sounds of the root: (një) dash: (dy) desh; plak:pleq; breg: brigi-e: nxjerr: nxor-a etc.
  c) By the suppletive forms. unë; mua; bie; rashë etc.
  d) By free grammatical morphemes i.e. hap, di etc.
e) By auxiliary verbs kam (have) and jam (be): kam (kisha, pata) punuar jam (iša, qeshë) veshur etc.
f) By particles i.e. (do)ti puno, duke(pa) punuar etc..
g) By articles which distinguish genitive from dative case

A category of words having the same grammatical properties are called grammatical categories. The Albanian language has grammatical categories such as gender, number, case, and definiteness, person-number indexing, tense, active or passive voice. In grammar, a part of speech (also a word class, a lexical class, or a lexical category) is a linguistic category of words (or more precisely lexical items), which is generally defined by the syntactic or morphological behavior of the lexical item in question. Common linguistic categories include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections. While the articles cannot be taken as a part on its own but they play the role of inflections in the definite nouns (ending) or performing morpheme function (at the beginning).

- Parts of speech

Based on morphological features parts of speech are divided into variable parts of speech and fixed parts of speech. Variable parts are the words that can be inflected and also conjugated. They are nouns, adjectives, verbs, pronouns (when it is an indicator of nouns) i.e. U nisën të tre. Po e pi edhe unë një. Fixed parts of speech are those words that can neither be inflected nor conjugated i.e. adverbs, prepositions, and exclamatory particles.

- Nominal System

In Albanian, nouns are marked for gender, number, and case, they also have definite and indefinite forms (Agalliu, F. 1972). The vast majority of nouns are masculine or feminine, though there are rare examples of neuter nouns, which now function increasingly as masculine in the singular and feminine in the plural. Both in Albanian and English language a noun is a part of speech which is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. Whatever exists, we assume, can be
named, and that name is a noun. A proper noun, which names a specific person, place, or thing (*Carlos, Middle East, Jerusalem, Malaysia, Presbyterianism, God, Spanish, the Republican Party*), is almost always capitalized. A proper noun used as an addressed person's name is called a noun of address. Common nouns name everything else, things that usually are not capitalized. Noun grammatical categories of Albanian are very similar to those of English, which show notable gender, number, and case, they also have definite and indefinite forms.

- **Plural formation**

  As you will note below the number grammatical category of nouns in the Albanian language is very similar to that of English. In both languages nouns are inflected for grammatical number that is, singular or plural. Both languages have a regular and irregular plural of nouns. In Albanian we have;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular plural</th>
<th>Irregular plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mendim- mendime</td>
<td>dhëndër- dhëndurë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka- qe</td>
<td>kalë- kuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plazh-plazhe</td>
<td>njeri-njérës</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English we also notice;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular plural</th>
<th>Irregular plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book-books</td>
<td>child- children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass-glasses</td>
<td>man- men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student-students</td>
<td>mouse- mice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The plural formation of nouns in both languages**

The regular and irregular plural formation of nouns in Albanian and English language:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyqan- dyqane</td>
<td>bed – beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall- shalle</td>
<td>boy – boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbret-mbretë</td>
<td>bell-bells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b). By sound change:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zog-zogj</td>
<td>crisis- crises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshk-peshq</td>
<td>woman – women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shekull-shekuj</td>
<td>goose – geese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) By sound change and the suffix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lak-leqë</td>
<td>baby-babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breg-brigje</td>
<td>city-cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varg-vargje</td>
<td>life-lives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d) Unchanging form of the plural (the same form as the singular)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>një anije – disa anije</td>
<td>fox-fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>një dité- disa dité</td>
<td>sheep-sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>një mollë- disa mollë</td>
<td>fish –fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In both languages we have nouns which have two different plural forms;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gisht-gishta- gishtërinj</td>
<td>dwarf-dwarfs-dwarves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nip-nisa-nipër</td>
<td>scarf-scarfs-scarves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Plural formation of compound nouns**

  Plural formation of Compound nouns in Albanian language;

  a) By changing only the second part of the compound nouns;

     kryeqytet: kryeqytet-e  vendburim: vendburim-e

  b) By changing only the first part of the compound nouns;

     kalë-fuqi:kuaj-fuqi  qytet-muze- qytete-muze

  c) Unchanging form in the plural (the same as the singular)

     kryengritje- kryengritje  marrëveshje-marrëveshje  bukëpjekës-bukëpjekës

- **Plural formation of Compound nouns in English language**

  a) The majority of English compound nouns have one basic head, with which they end, and are pluralized in typical fashion:

     able seaman  able seamen

     head banger  head bangers

     yellow-dog contract yellow-dog contracts

  b) A compound that has one head, with which it begins, usually pluralizes its head:

     attorney general  attorneys general

     bill of attainted  bills of attainted

     court martial  courts martial
c) Two-headed compounds in which the first head has a standard plural form, however, tend to pluralize only the final head:

\[ \text{city-state} \quad \text{city-states} \]

\[ \text{nurse-practitioner} \quad \text{nurse-practitioners} \]

A particular set of nouns, describing things having two parts, comprises the major group of plura\-lia tantum in both Albanian and English language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pantallona</td>
<td>trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gërshërë</td>
<td>scissors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ski</td>
<td>glasses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Gender category**

Albanian gender differs from other grammatical categories of the noun, because the opposition masculine, feminine and neuter has to do with all class nouns and their distribution in different genres and not with various forms of the same word. In the person’s nouns the gender is closely related to natural gender (sex). As to the nouns of things and ideas sex has no connection with the lexical meaning of the word. So there is no reason why the noun \textit{mal-l} is a masculine noun and the noun \textit{fush-a} is a feminine one. So gender of non person’s nouns has a formal grammatical character. Thus, i.e. the word: 1) \textit{shtëpi-a} \rightarrow which is a typical singular, feminine ending. 2) \textit{prid-ër} \rightarrow -ër is the typical plural masculine ending.

Albanian language has three genders which are masculine, feminine and neuter gender. There are some traces of the old neuter gender nouns which are today mostly treated as masculine in the singular and feminine in the plural. In the English language gender manifests no grammatical features of a category, but it is generally regulated by the semantics, the meaning. Regarding noun
cases, the only noun case that plays an important role in English is the possessive case i.e. Gent's car; makina e Gentit.

**Masculine and feminine genders in animals**

English language has two genders properly so called: Masculine and Feminine. The distinction of male and female in nature is called sex. (Corbett, 1991).

In the following table we see that the English lexical means make the differentiation between adult animals and baby animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult animals</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Baby animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>Tomcat</td>
<td>She-cat</td>
<td>kitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Billy goat</td>
<td>She-goat, nanny</td>
<td>kid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td></td>
<td>mare</td>
<td>foal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Noun Definiteness**

In grammatical theory, definiteness is a feature of noun phrases, distinguishing between entities which are specific and identifiable in a given context (definite noun phrases) and entities which are not (indefinite noun phrases).

In Albanian when a common noun is used in the singular indefinite form, it is usually accompanied by an indefinite article. But we don't encounter the English definite article *the*, in the Albanian language (Gramatika...2002: 96). The definite article in Albanian is expressed by means of a special series of endings. So, Albanian nouns have one indefinite form and one definite form for each case
both in singular and in plural. Indefinite article is the same as the number one (një), i.e. një djalë/ djali-i; një vazë- vajz- a.

In English we notice: indefinite articles such as a, an and the definite article the. The definite article is used both in singular and plural. The article does not agree with the number of the noun that specifies as in the Albanian language;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular /Plural</td>
<td>Singular /Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Një libër/ librë</td>
<td>A book / the book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libra / librët</td>
<td>Books / the books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is an example below how a noun appears in both languages, in singular and plural, definite and indefinite forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular, masculine, indefinite</td>
<td>djalë</td>
<td>A boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular, feminine, definite</td>
<td>vajza</td>
<td>The girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural, masculine, indefinite</td>
<td>djem</td>
<td>boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural, feminine, definite form.</td>
<td>vajzë</td>
<td>The girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) In Albanian, if the predicate is express by a noun, the article is unnecessary.

_Genti është doktor._

_Genti është doktori._

b) On the contrary, in English, the noun should be accompanied by the article.

_Genti is a doctor/ the doctor._

c) With the exception where the sentence complement and the referent perform the same role in the sentence, in this case the article in English may be missing.

_Genti is (the) captain of the team._
When talking about English plural common nouns, either concrete or
abstract, we don’t use the definite article i.e. I like flowers.
While in the Albanian language the use definite article is obligatory.

*Italianët i duan makaronat.*  
*Italians like pasta.*

- **Adjectives**

Albanian adjectives have grammatical categories of gender, number, and
case agreement with the noun that defines them. Albanian adjectives are
inflected to display grammatical relations other than the main form. They follow
the noun they modify; and they are remarkable in requiring a particle preceding
them that agrees with the noun, i.e. *djalë i ri, vajzë e re.*
The adjective is in the most cases preceded by a particle referred to as a
"ligature", one of the most salient features of Albanian grammar: *një vajzë e mirë
'a good girl'. A minority of adjectives are used attributively without a ligature, e.g.  
*rruga kryesore 'the main street'.*

In English adjectives do not change. They remain constant in, number and
gender. Just as in Albanian, and English the adjective is used as modifier of the
noun in the function of the predicate, subject or object. They also form verb
phrases with: *jam, është, janë/ am, is, are;*

a. Kjo është një lule e bukur.  
   *Historia e popullit tonë është e lavidhme.*

b. *This is a big house.*  
   *My green dress.*

When two adjectives in Albanian follow each other they are connected by
the conjunctions *e ose dhe* while in English, the conjunction is not used between
two adjectives when they are found before the noun;

a. Ky është një kopsht i bukur dhe i gjelbër.  
   b. *It's a nice big room.*
• The position of adjectives
  - The word order of adjectives in Albanian is;
    a) Noun + adjective
        In Albanian, adjectives follow the noun that they modify; *baba i dashur, lule e bukur:*
        *Zana bleju një fustan të bukur.*
    b) Adjective + noun
        For stylistic purposes the attributive adjective may also precede the head.
        In this case the order is ligature + adjective + noun, and case suffixes are added to
        the adjective rather than the noun. Predicative adjectives also keep the
        ligature;
        *I ziu baba u khye nga kurbeti pas shumë vitesh.*
        - On the contrary, in English the adjective is regularly placed before the
          noun that defines, i.e. *a pretty house, nice room etc.*
    a) But sometimes, we encounter the structure and noun + adjective, when the
        adjective is used predicatively (after the verb BE, SEEM, LOOK etc). i.e. *This girl
        is nice.*
    b) When the adjective specify the meaning of the verb i.e. *They painted the
        house white.*
    c) When the adjective begins with the suffix a i.e. *I saw the boy asleep.*

• Pronoun

  Albanian sequence of interrogative pronouns can be moved easily, without
  destroying the meaning of the sentence, while in English such a change is not
  possible. Interrogative pronouns should always place before the verb; *What is
  this?*

  According to the meaning and function pronouns in Albanian are classified in;
  reflexive pronouns, personal, demonstrative, possessive, interrogative, relative
  and indefinite pronouns.
Pronouns are case marked with the exception of indefinite pronoun, i.e. *njëfarë, asgjë* etc.

- **Personal pronouns**

  Personal pronouns in the first, second, third person, singular and plural both in English and Albanian act as the subject of the sentence and are always placed before the verbal forms. In the interrogative sentences they are placed after the verbal forms;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unë po flas.</td>
<td>I am a student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai po shkruan?</td>
<td>She is daughter’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çfarë po bën ti?</td>
<td>Are you his son?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the comparison we note that the personal pronoun in the second person singular *you* in English coincide with the personal pronoun singular and plural *ju* in Albanian, and when they are used as the object of the sentence, they are unchangeable.

In English, we have the same form of personal pronoun in the second person singular and plural which differs from Albanian *ti* and *ju* is also used as polite singular ‘you’.

- **Possessive pronoun**

  A possessive pronoun indicates that the pronoun is acting as a marker of possession and defines who owns a particular object or person. Both in Albanian and English possessive pronouns are used:

  - They are used with the possessed object or person ;

    | Albanian | English |
    |----------|---------|
    | djali im | my hat  |
- They are used alone:

  Albanian                  English
  Miku im dhe i juaji.     This is not mine

- In English, in questions and declarative sentences the possessive pronoun is generally placed before the noun: What's your news?

  **Indefinite pronouns**

  An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun referring to an identifiable but not specified person or thing. An indefinite pronoun conveys the idea of all, any, none, or some i.e.

dikush, askush, kushdo/ some, all, whole etc.

- Both in English and Albanian language have negative indefinite pronouns;

  Albanian                  English
  asnjë, asnjeri, asgjë      any

  **Interrogative pronouns**

  An interrogative pronoun is used to ask questions.

- There is an analogy between English and Albanian about the interrogative pronouns which / cili and what / çfarë: the first is often used to separate a human being or a thing from the group he/it belongs to. The pronoun cili usually required clarification, materialization or accuracy of the human being or the thing.

  Albanian                  English
  Cili nga ju e njeh djalin tim?    What books have
  Çfarë dite është sot?            you read?

- Both in Albanian and English interrogative pronouns are different from demonstrative pronouns.
Verb

A verb is a part of speech that usually tells about an action or a state and is the main part of a sentence. Every sentence has a verb. According to the meaning and the function, the verbs are classified:
- Lexical verb or full verb typically expresses action, state, or other predicate meaning; 
  *lexoj, punoj, këndoj/ (to) drink, (to) use, (to) sleep*
- Modal verbs are used to indicate modality; *mund, duhet, dua/ can, must etc.*
- Aspectual verbs: *filloj, vazhdoj, mbaroj/ begin, continue, finish.*

- Present Tense

In English there is a difference between ordinary action expressed (Ron Cowan, 2008) by the present tense and action that takes place at a certain moment, i.e. when an action take place.
  - We have also the use of the continuous and progressive aspects that express incomplete action in progress at a specific time which are formed by the verb to be followed by the present participle of the verb.

*I read my paper in the evening.*
*I am reading my paper now. (I’m reading it at the moment of speaking).*

- Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used more in English than in Albanian language. While in Albanian the Present Perfect express entirely past actions or events even they happened recently. In English, the Present Perfect expresses a past event that has present consequences.

*I have played football this weekend.*

- Simple Past

Simple past is used for describing acts that have already been concluded and whose exact time of occurrence is known.
- The Simple Past is sometimes used with time expressions such as
  yesterday (dje), last week (javën e kaluar) etc. But the use of the Past
  Simple is clear even without the use of these time expressions.
  
  *I was walking along the road, when I met Tom.*

- If the consequences of a certain action are visible in the present, the
  speaker uses Past simple.
  
  *I am not hungry, I just had my dinner.  Nuk kam uri, sapo kam
  ngrënë darkë.*

- Both Albanian and English form the passive form with the verb to be +
  past participle.
  
  He was sent.  Ai
  ishte dërguar.

- **Verbals**

Verbals is, the form of a verb that functions as another part of speech.

- **Verbals in Albanian language**

There are three types of verbals in Albanian i.e. infinitives, participles and
gerund, (punuar, duke punuar dhe për të punuar).

- **Verbals in English language**

- In English, a participle is a verb form used as an adjective to modify nouns and
  pronouns. The following sentence contains both a present and a past
  participle:

  *The children, crying and exhausted, were guided out of the collapsed
  mine.*

  Crying is a present participle, formed by adding -ing to the present form of
  the verb (cry). Exhausted is a past participle, formed by adding -ed to the present
  form of the verb (exhaust). Both participles modify the subject, children.

  A participial phrase is made up of a participle and its modifiers. A participle
  may be followed by an object, an adverb, a prepositional phrase, an adverb
  clause, or any combination of these. In this sentence, for example, the participial
phrase consists of a present participle (holding), an object (the torch), and an adverb (steadily):

*Holding the torch steadily, Merdine approached the monster.*
- A gerund is a verb form ending in -ing that functions in a sentence as a noun. Although both the present participle and the gerund are formed by adding -ing to a verb, note that the participle does the job of an adjective while the gerund does the job of a noun. Compare the verbals in these two sentences:

*The children, crying and exhausted, were guided out of the collapsed mine.*

*Crying will not get you anywhere.*

Whereas the participle crying modifies the subject in the first sentence, the gerund Crying is the subject of the second sentence.
- An infinitive is a verb form--often preceded by the particle to--that can function as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Compare the verbals in these two sentences:

*I don't like crying in public unless I'm getting paid for it.*

*I don't like to cry in public unless I'm getting paid for it.*

In the first sentence, the gerund crying serves as the direct object. In the second sentence, the infinitive to cry performs the same function.

- **Adverbs**
  - In Albanian, adverbs can modify verbs (*Tubimi u zhvillua paqësisht.*), adjectives ( *Ishte njeri aq i mire.*) and other adverbs (*Do të ishte shumë keq për shqiptarët po ta kumbisnin këtë rast*).
  
  a) Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens. ( *bukur, mirë, pastër/well, ill).*
  
  b) Adverbs of place tell us where something happens. ( *brenda, përijashta/everywhere.* )
c) Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened (*sot, vjet, kurrë/ now, yesterday, today*).

d) Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity or degree of an action, an adjective or another adverb. (*shumë, aq, kaq/, almost, nearly, quite, just*).

  - Adverbs like adjectives have a comparative and a superlative form but only those whose permits lexical meaning. (*mirë, bukur, herët, prapa, shumë*).

According to the examples, we notice that the Albanian adverbs remain unchanged, while the English adverbs (Cinque G. 1999) change their form (*well, better, best*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative forms of Albanian and English adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirë/ më mirë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keq/ më keq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that morphological similarities between the languages taken in consideration are significantly greater than the differences. Grammatical categories of Albanian are very close to those of English. Nouns in Albanian show notable gender, case and number. Nouns in English have the category of number (singular, plural) as in Albanian, but don’t emphasize the grammatical category of gender.

English language, gender does not manifest the characteristics of a grammatical category, but is generally regulated by the semantics and meaning. The Albanian language has three genders of nouns: feminine, masculine and neutral gender. English adjectives do not change as generally happens in the Albanian language, they remain unchanged, in both the number and gender. The Albanian language is a synthetic -analytical language, with a dominance of synthetic features and an analytical trend, while English is an analytical -synthetic language. Being an analytical language English does not mark all words as the part of speech it belong to, for example: the words break, outlaw, have their own form of verbal or nominal or suffix-ly is the indicator that defines the word as an adverb, but not all the adverbs end in the suffix -ly and not all the words ending with the suffix-ly are adverbs. For example, the words washed, straight, clear, tomorrow, slow, fast, crosswise are adverbs, while leisurely, lovely, lively, womanly, princely, scholarly, silly, ugly are adjectives.

Considering all the above findings, we can say that teaching grammar based on morphological comparative analysis plays an important role in the acquisition of a second language.
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