

RESEARCH ARTICLE

LOCUTION LAST VALUE IN ALBANIAN (ADJECTIVE LOCUTION)

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Abstract

The study aims to address the group locution adjective worth. This treatment will become the method of observation and analysis. Subject harvested from literature written by different dictionaries will be analyzed by structural criteria, intertwined with semantic criteria. Adjectival locutions have a general sense of the adjective, have the value of an adjective and function in discourse as such. There are no studies for this group locution until today. They have not been reflected in scientific and in grammar school. Many of them are seen as part of the Albanian language and phraseology are treated as such in lexicological studies. Nearest major features of these adjectival locution and phraseological units work is quite difficult to identify the differentiation. These locution study show interest in semantic and structural plan. They are structures built from words and word branding service. They are varied from the category lexicon - grammatical constituent words. Their structure can be built with a triggering word and one word or two words slave triggering, or with two or more words and word scoring service. The last group is richer. Within each of these ways are building specific structural forms that highlight the structural and semantic features of these locution. Characteristic for these units is that they express when using a feature better quality than one-word synonyms units. This is also one of the reasons why they are used alongside the latter. Studying these locution and other locution the value of a certain part of speech is indispensable, as they constantly enrich the semantic system of language.

Keywords: *locution, adjective, structure, meaning, word service, word branding*

Introduction

The object of this study are locution value of a surname. The study aims to treat for the first time this group locution from a broad perspective, noting multiplicity in their structural and semantic. The analysis will rely on raw materials accumulate in literature and literary explanatory dictionaries Eagles. The purpose of this study is to recognize the value locution surname, highlight them and be reflected in academic language works and textbooks. Also, be reflected in the explanatory dictionaries Eagles lexicon unit - specific grammatical and not merely as illustrative material, as has happened often.

Nearly grammar and academic scientific works locution of this group are not reflected. These units are not treated nor in studies by different authors. A. Dhrimo in his study of the formation of adjectives has not mentioned.¹

Some of them are treated with adjectival phraseological units. In explanatory dictionaries they are reflected as illustrative examples or phraseological units.

M. Domi received these locution being, considering such few clusters that have origins from locution verbal, as the lunatic fringe out; some piles of marking ink, such as coffee paint, tile paint, brown paint etc., and platoons with superior value scale, such as Snow White, raven black, yellow wax.² Trunks are the first group accepts as well locution A. Spahiu, adding the above example: i noticed, the leading weight divided by life, the scrutinized.³ J. Thomai wording included the adjectival.⁴ This category has locution adjectival origins of sustainable verbal compound words:

²M. Domi, *Disa çështje të lokucioneve*, Studime filologjike (SF), 1, 1985, pg. 216

³A. Spahiu, *A përbëjnë lokucionet një mënyrë të veçantë fjalëformimi?* Gjuha jonë, 1 - 4, 2005 pg. 164.

⁴J. Thomai, *Frazeologjizma emërorë dhe mbiemërorë në gjuhën shqipe*, SF, 4, 1975, pg. 75

¹A. Dhrimo, *Formimi i mbiemrave në gjuhën e sotme shqipe*, Çështje të gramatikës së shqipes së sotme (ÇGSHS), II, 1975, pg. 141 - 188

lunatic fringe out, overlook, take off weight, separated from life, pinpoints, which included the verbal locution.

Type compound words tile paint, paint brick etc. adjectival value and function as determinants. They are stable compound words with stony silence one element. The first name can be determined by any adjective: open paint coffee. The names of these structures are second in stony silence. Outside these compound words they can be used as adjectives, as the characteristic features of objects that name, can easily abstraction.⁵ These structures are treated as spelling words written separately⁶ and are reflected in spelling dictionary as a single word.⁷ In FGJSSH not use the same form of writing.⁸

For instance superior form of the surname build a name worth adverbs, not names, but shows very high degree⁹ of feature, such as ice cold, sweet honey, etc., have different attitudes. S. Floqi these structures called compound words adjective with names in juxtaposition. According to him, the emphasis of the phrase falls to the name, regardless of the order (noun + adjective or adjective + noun): ice cold or ice cold etc. Due to frequent use, for some of them he takes as literary Matrix (stable heap!)¹⁰ Sh. Demiraj names participating in these structures, it has not accepted either as names or as adjectives, or as adverbial. Their adverbial function, according to him, appears limited to one isolated case. For this we can talk "to a functional adverbial idiom isolated as an Albanian language."¹¹ A. Dharmo thinks these names, as well as adverbs used to form the superior extent of the surname, fully retain their lexical meaning. The researcher claims that their functional link with the surname and emerging semantic unit, can not be denied. The author

has presented an opinion Gj. Pekmezi, which form superlatives called scaling through expressions of locution.¹² These names are not changed. This indicates the preservation of some of their constituent semantic. Thus, ice FGJSSH name also means "much, very much". Ice cold. The pure ice. New ice (p. 21). Inability to connect the name to this use of words or other morphological changes explained by its semantic value (as adverb). This structure marks not a new concept, but a certain morphological category. (superior level). Order undecided A. Dharmo these names called very popular phenomenon, which should be avoided.¹³ The same is true even for structures with adverb + adjective.

Locution worth surname have different constructions and a human quality mark items. The following groups will be treated consistent with the value used in an adjectival sense only. This criterion distinguishes them from adjectival phraseological units. It should be emphasized that many of these have also adverbial locutions usage.

From the structure, these units are varied:

I. The structure of two - words Locutions

Are slim. These locution have no colloquialism structure or compound words. They are formed from the word branding, by word or words no-named both categories. Are distinguished:

1. Locution formed from words + words branding service. Constitute the largest group. They are formed from concrete or abstract names preceded by a preposition of accusative.

a. Locution formed with the preposition are not frequent. They express the trait or trait measure.

- Locution of *me taban* is formed by preposition *me* and *taban* name, used in one of its meanings derived, from which derives the meaning of the locution. For example. – You can understand me, the wish to be judging, judge me. You are brave man, Delo as you know me well, so I called.

- Locution synonymous with the name, famous, etc. are formed from the names and abstract proposition with. Locution show positive or negative qualities (the context). For example. Bardhosh Rama has been named (known) in all region of Peja but he isn't found than this time.

- Locutions with oral, spirit, soul etc. are formed by the proposition, with a name with figurative use of. Preposition direct links with the name are erased. This phrase expresses the physiological feature of persons. For example. When he returned home, he found Iskander oral father (alive) and had heard his last orders.

- Locution with the saw is formed from the name of the measure stroke, and figurative meaning of the proposition. This phrase shows feature a large scale. For example. – Permits you to saw and can stay as you wish, - I said.

- Locutions number, retail, Details are formed by the proposition, and an abstract name meaning of quantity. These shows feature locutions certain extent, limited or small. For example: In that country the drugs were poor with numbers. That summer was a great hail and vegetables were with Details.

b. Locution formed with the preposition without not represent large numbers. Being commonly associated with abstract names, formed locution proposition without the

⁵A. Dharmo, *Formimi i mbiemrave ...*, art. i cit. pg. 178 - 179.

⁶Fjalor drejtshkrimor i gjuhës shqipe, 1976, pg. 77

⁷In Fjalorin e gjuhës së sotme shqipe, 1980, are reflected in the phrase structure these units: *bojë dheu*, *bojë arre* (pg. 161), *bojë tjegulle*, *bojë tulle* (pg. 162) etj., but are written one-word units: *bojëbizele*, *bojë gështenje*, *bojëkafë*, *bojëkashë*, *bojë mish*, *bojëmjaltë* etj. (pg. 161). Për disa emra, si: *bizele*, *gështenjë*, *kafë* etj. Dictionary is reflected in the use of the adjective, and for names: *tjegull*, *dhe*, *tullë*, *mish*, *mjaltë* etj. not reflect such use. However units formed with these names and name are written one-word paint. Their writing as a single word we call irregular, because the second name is the ending phrase of the case, which becomes an obstacle for one-word.

⁸In Fjalorin e gjuhës së sotme shqipe, 1980, are reflected in the phrase structure these units: *bojë dheu*, *bojë arre* (pg. 161), *bojë tjegulle*, *bojë tulle* (pg. 162) etj., but are written one-word units: *bojëbizele*, *bojë gështenje*, *bojëkafë*, *bojëkashë*, *bojë mish*, *bojëmjaltë* etj. (pg. 161). For some names, like: *bizele*, *gështenjë*, *kafë* etj. Dictionary is reflected in the use of the adjective, and for names: *tjegull*, *dhe*, *tullë*, *mish*, *mjaltë* etj. not reflect such use. However units formed with these names and name are written one-word paint. Their writing as a single word we call irregular, because the second name is the ending phrase of the case, which becomes an obstacle for one-word.

⁹See also *Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe*, I, 1995, f. 179.

¹⁰S. Floqi, *Togfjalëshat mbiemërorë në shqipen e sotme letrare*, SF, 1, 1981, pg. 67 - 72

¹¹Sh. Demiraj, *Rreth ndajfoljzimit (adverbializimit) të disa formave gramatikore dhe të disa togjeve gramatikore të tipit para-fjalë + emër*, Çështje të fonetikës dhe të gramatikës së gjuhës shqipe (ÇFGGJSH), 1972, pg. 81 - 82.

¹²A. Dharmo, *Rreth shkallëve të mbiemrave në shqipen e sotme letrare*, ÇFGGJSH, pg. 175 - 177

¹³Ibid, pg. 176

express different traits. They are formed antonymic locutions with the same names with the preposition. Such are: no subsoil, no number, no mouth, foolish etc. For example. Ibish Ukshini was no subsoil man, himself unable to recall the face that have lost others. We had remained mute, foolish, as thundering sold per one calamity to the sober there was dried saliva of an impasse, can not have said anything.

c. Locution with the preposition on are slim. Preface is associated with concrete or abstract names with different meanings. Locution for rain, to death, to soul, to the wall, to the mall, to home, to the head, life, death, etc. indicate the quality or condition of something. In sentences commonly used in nominative limb function, but also as determinant or determinant predicative. For example. Wilderness yard looked out the window. Time seemed to rain. Now I will try to tell you in writing, as Deliu grandpa telling stories orally those goods. Was happy that there was a small Sefer was grown and home made guy. He had many friends, but Bledari and Fatmir had friends on the head.

d. Locution with the preposition to have been formed by the merger of the Prepositions with an abstract name. These locutions show usually feature a person. Included are: age, the voice etc. For example. Father had in years and did not let burdens. Can he ask for Zecir Dautin Sylja, for Rame Alia Ali Binakun for Myftari Hazir, Sadik take the sequence for all men in the voice of that village.

Characteristic for these structures is also using the particle, the escalation expressive feature. For example. To this were invited some of the best actors in the world theater sound from different countries of the world.

e. Locution formed with prepositions on, above are slim. Preface is usually associated with the names of persons. Locution express in high quality. Such are: the brave guy over, over mates etc. In these constructions is reclaiming a name, forming with the preposition phrase with the value of a superior degree surname. For example. The bravest Gjergj Elez Alia, has wounds in seven years . - Where have I, O Halil Nurja? You Dole guy over the guy. When I think of you, the soul calms down.

2. Locutions formed from two words branding. No make up numbers. These locution are formed by two names or a name and an adverb.

2.1 Locution formed by two names are in greater numbers. Names in these locution have direct use or trope.

a. Locution formed by two names with one direct meaning of the names have to use in stony silence. The relationship between these names is designated. The connection is stable and the phrase expresses a single concept. Such are locution the first element names synonymous paint or color, such as paint brick, tile paint, paint brown, sea-green, pink, paint cherry colour coffee, etc. umber. For example. Even bare feet were out at the old gray blanket of flushing. Sea-green costume made even more appealing to our eyes. Lamja he found grouch. His face paint dust as the intuition of death, but Asaph noted that he spoke with contempt.

The second name in these structures can also be used adjective. For example. There was no movement and brown silence of the forest was like to sleep stretched across space to eat the eye.

b. Locution formed by a name and a figurative sense to name the literal sense are rare. Included are: the drum face, puke tortoise, cow pee etc. The first name in these locution is to use the trope. The meaning of these names is the meaning of all the locution. They come in the form of stony silence in the un-case, but can also be used in case, followed by the second name on gender. Locution shows the quality of an item in a very high degree. For example. You say, it Sahin John went to lunch for fun, with brandy drum face with fried chicken and luck.

2. 2. Locution formed by a name and an adverb are quite rare. Such is the locution point alive (dead), formed by a name in quality un-case and an adverb. Syntactic links between these words are not clear. Understanding locution meaning does not arise from any of the elements. All shows feature expression of a being. For example. Chamois, soon felt the bullet that pierced the still holds, jumped from the cliff top and fell down upon the point alive.

II. Locutions structure with more than two words

The most numerous are the first group locution. They are structurally diverse. Constituent elements are connected with coordination or sub ordering .

1. Locution elements associated with coordination. Are relatively rich group. Their structure is composed of two names or two adverbs that usually belong to the same semantic field.

a. Locution formed by two names connected and are more frequent.

- Locution stream of sea, river and creek, broke in pieces, pinch the blade, smash etc. are formed by the two names of the same semantic field. The elements are connected in a sustainable way and can not be used without one - another. The entire structure shows in high quality. For example. - Listen, dad, and hold, I can, I'm keeping up to date, ..., - Llazi spoke with an overview of the blade tip. ... Remembered what the living, who came out of the pieces were left penniless by the bad winter ...

- Locution point and boiling point are formed from the name Gall points and another name with semantically unrelated. Names in these structures have bond and use the trope. Understanding the meaning of the locution out of the two names. These locution show quality at very high rate. For example. The doctor turned bitter as gall.

- Locution joy and gladness, joy and cheerfulness, joy and life are synonymous. They are built from the name synonymous with joy and names it. Names in these locution are Petrous and together give meaning locution. Name of the second amplifier has more function. For example. - O basil! O basil, evil hour! - It took Hyska joy of gas.

In this sense locution used gleefully, on a figurative sense to name the wine "good, joyful, happy" (the not-presented in dictionaries). This notion is the word Behar (FGJSSH, pg. 121).

- Locution synonyms without the din of man, without trust and faith, homeless and destitute etc. are formed by two names with clear semantic connection. These locution used with a surname value indicating the high degree of quality. They are Antonyms with preposition structures, which are used less often. Preface before the second name usually does not come out, especially the second locution. For example. Suffering, lies, mischief, which are inventions of this century

without *din* saw Iman, these topics are not virgins who already s'presin pen writer?

- Locution neither meat nor fish is formed by two names with semantic links associated with coordination and unspecified feature indicates an item. For example. - And what was this more ?! Neither flesh nor fish! Nothing to laugh had not! You have begun and could do new papers ...

b. Locution formed by two adjectives are rare. Surnames associated with the tab nor repeat. In their structure are two adjectives antonyms. Such are: either (i) alive, neither (i) dead,¹⁴ neither black nor white, etc. For example. Struggling with the enemy was tough and we needed friends after the attack. In a stone at the foot of the stream bed or Safet found alive nor dead.

c. Locution adverb formed by two connected not represent large numbers. They used the value of a surname or adverbs. Locution black and white, black and red, white and blue, red and white, nude, etc. scream. are formed from the adverb synonyms, Antonyms or with different meanings.¹⁵ In these sentences determinant locution predicative function of a limb or substantive. For example. - I do not see all these black and white work, you Myrto - Salman said. Her face was red and white grains like apple.

2. Locution related elements subordering. Are small group. They are diversified by category lexicon - grammatical constituent words.

2. 1. Locution first element having a preposition not constitute a large group. Locutions are with these prepositions in objective case.

a. Locution that first element of branding word preposition to have a name or a surname. These feature locutions express very high scale.

- Locution per son (daughter, the bride, the bridegroom, etc.) Have origins of words that express intermediate through unsworn security. These locution name formed from the head and the name is determined by the locution.¹⁶ For example. - Farmer to farmer's head, - I said to my grandson. Name the head can be used in outstanding form. For example. - These are apples to apples head! ...

- Locution for single guy, for his only son, the only daughter, etc. have words branding name and surname. Understanding the meaning of the locution comes from components. Quality is given the very high rate. For example. - If you saw? - Yes, I saw. - Huh? It was the only girl to guy.

- Locution to be a (the) death has locution structure with two opposite meanings. The meaning of the locution not out by any of the meanings of these locutions. For example. It was a duel to the death between two experts for about four years consecutively, whose fate changed constantly.

¹⁴A. Dhrimo has accept as type of “ *shëndoshë*, is like as *i shëndoshë* are first adjective (see *Formimi i mbiemrave në gjuhën shqipe*, ÇGSHS, f. 148). This attitude has accepted the author of this monograph (see *Morfologji e gjuhës shqipe*, 2001, pg. 192 (note 1). Does not have this mindset E. Hysa, who calls the simple adjectival adverb (see *Formimi i ndajfoljeve*, ÇFGJSH, pg. 286).

¹⁵Në FGJSSH these structures are reflected nor locution and as a single word, therefore, are in the process of transition towards absolute words. (see for *bardhë e zi* in pg. 101, 102). In spelling of Albanian language is not spoken to this locution group.

¹⁶K. Cipo this dude called locution as a way to form the superlative adjective popularly (see *Gramatika shqipe*, 1949, pg. 77)

- Locution has taken your pleasure for seven in three words triggering structure. For example. Had built a house for seven and fun. This idiom is used adverb worth.

- Locution the above proposition for connecting elements locution name or item that is determined by the locution, locution day while the sun, this preposition connecting elements of the locution. This link does not belong to any known links within the phrase. For example. This is extortion for sunny day. With a note deals on a whole palace.

b. Locution that the first element in the structure preposition have two names or a name and a surname.

- Locution strident heart, with trembling heart, with mind collected, the sleeping mind, the mind set etc. have words branding a name and a surname abstract quality figurative use. These locution show physiological condition of persons. In their structure names are used human body parts, in which he experiences the situation. For example. - Speak, taken George, true are these words? - She asked with trembling heart from what he heard.

- Locution with two faces, two minds are concerned triggering a numeral and a name. Units show a particular trait, not an ordinary person. For example. Sula, who hated people with two faces, turned with words and gestures when he learned the truth.

2. 2. Locution first element having an adjective constitute a rich set. Adjectives used in these structures have verbal origin. For example: making ice, making the chicken, making pig, made stone, i noticed, the leading weight, put into life, playing lunatic fringe, dried, smoked, etc. made in two pieces. For example. - What are neither dry nor jerky in smoke, black O ?! An old, broken in two from the weight, brought a greater amount and put in sini.

2. 3. Locution first element having a numeral are slim. Such is the locution five first man formed by the numeral + noun + noun. For example. It was sunk in an leather armchair of them elderly, who had had the city and something written. It seemed five before man. A yellow and mushy as Zhol.

2. 4. A limited number locution have the first element of a particle. Locution has objective origins of words. He shows a feature that expresses contempt. For example. - You saw yourself? - I looked and don't any who knows what.

2. 5. The value of a surname used several platoons with the structure of a sentence, such as: s' no pay, no finish, no full, take them head to head kidnap , to pulling the head, to drink in the cup and not see the world with eyes etc., which show the quality very high. They are small group. For example. Among them were the guys who have taken to the head. Minot was the guy to drink the cup. What to expect from a man without seeing the world with the eyes?

3. Locution with unusual elements about syntax constitute a special group. Links within these units are not characteristic phrase. This is because many of these structures are formed by two forms of the same word. In the syntax , it is second form and has no particular function, while semantically has amplifier function. For example. - Speak! - Said chairman and lasted a beer bottle. - Speak and tell us what to lecture on her tummy belly dance! If you cry at all, however!

The syntax is unknown to the relation with the preposition locution today about two adverbs in the structure. For

example. - Children should be born, who are new to replace us, that we are today for tomorrow.

Locution worth surname are locutions slim compared to some other groups. However, they show their interest to study if the structure, either by semantics. Their treatment in a separate study would put more out their values.

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