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Contrastive Analysis of Prenominal Modifiers in English and Albanian Noun Phrases

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to identify English and Albanian noun phrases, aiming a contrastive analysis of their premodifying elements. A qualitative approach has been used to highlight the similarities and differences between premodifying elements of English and Albanian noun phrases. Specific examples from Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway* and its corresponding translation into Albanian were carefully selected and analyzed. The empirical approach consisted of conducting a two-part test to thirty 8th grade students who were selected randomly. It aimed at investigating their ability to identify prenominal modifiers in given English and Albanian sentences, while observing the most common errors they made whilst translating noun phrases from English to Albanian and vice versa. The results revealed that participants achieved a reasonable degree of accuracy in identifying premodifiers in both English and Albanian noun phrases. Yet, the most common errors made by them were the use of post-modification with preposition in English noun phrases and omission of some premodifying elements.

Keywords: *contrastive analysis, noun phrases, premodifiers, English, Albanian*

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Introduction

Represented in different branches of the Indo-European language tree, English and Albanian languages belong to the same linguistic family. The phenomenon considered in this paper has been present in both English and Albanian language as they evolved through centuries.

In the process of learning a second language the learner will encounter areas of difficulty. The purpose of contrastive analysis is to identify the difficulties that a native speaker faces when learning a foreign language by comparing the native and the foreign language systems. Lado in his book *Linguistics across Cultures* affirms that in the process of learning a second language, the learner will find difficulties related to the dissimilarities between the native and target language, while it will be easy for a second language learner to comprehend the elements that are similar to his native language (Lado, 1957, p. 2). Lado focused on comparing two language systems starting with the sound, grammatical structures, vocabulary, writing systems and finally two cultures.

The concept of noun phrases (NP) is common in both English and Albanian languages. However, the construction of noun phrases do not follow the same rules in these languages. This may cause difficulties for Albanian students who are learning English as a foreign language. As such, this research paper focuses on the relations between noun headwords and their dependent elements in English and Albanian noun phrases with emphasis on the elements that precede noun headwords, known as prenominal modifiers.

Therefore, the aim of this research is to:

- contrast and compare prenominal modifiers in English and Albanian noun phrases, while investigating the kinds of errors 8th grade students make in translating English noun phrases into Albanian and vice versa.

Concentrated on the constructions inside English and Albanian noun phrases, this research paper intends to answer the following research questions:

- 1) What position do premodifying elements of a given English noun phrase occupy when translated into Albanian?
- 2) How well can 8th grade students identify prenominal modifiers in given English and Albanian sentences?
- 3) What are the most common errors 8th grade students make while translating noun phrases from English into Albanian and vice versa?

Theoretical Background

In grammar, a *phrase* (deriving from Greek – *sentence, expression*) is a word or a group of words that functions as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. Over the time, the concept of phrase has been defined in many ways. Trask (1999) defines it as “a grammatical unit which is smaller than a clause” (p. 157). In grammatical theory, a noun phrase is a phrase whose headword is a noun (a pronoun, a personal name, or any other part of speech which is used with nominal function), optionally accompanied by other words or group of words that cluster together around it. Based on several perspectives, there are different definitions for a noun phrase (Aarts, Chalker & Weiner, 2014; Avram, 2003; Crystal, 2003; Gómez, 2009; Lyons, 1981). Therefore, a noun phrase can be defined according to its constituent parts, which consists of a noun head and its dependents. Another definition relies on its order relations, which means that modifiers can come before or after a noun headword. Or, according to their dependency relations, which means that modifiers depend on head. Berry (2012) considers a noun phrase as “a noun and all the words that ‘go’ with it” (p.

14). Tufte (1971) defines noun phrases as “any and all structures headed by a noun or by a pronoun, or any other word or structure that stands in for a noun” (p. 41). On the other hand, Trask (1999) states that “with only a couple of exceptions, an English noun phrase is always built up around a single noun, and that noun is the head of the noun phrase” highlighting that “the most obvious exception is a noun phrase consisting of a pronoun” (p. 137). The headword is an obligatory constituent of a noun phrase. De Mönnink (2000) defines the head of a noun phrase as “the dominant member of the NP” (p. 20). The other words and structures that cluster around and give extra information about the noun headwords are called noun modifiers and are optional constituents of the noun phrase. Depending on the fact whether or not a noun phrase has modifiers, it can be a simple (consisting of its headword only) or a complex one (containing one or more modifiers). Apart from this, modifying structures may precede or follow noun headwords (Carter & McCarthy, 2006; Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990; Rayevska, 1976). Modifiers that precede a noun headword are called prenominal modifiers, whereas those that follow a noun headword are called postmodifiers. In relation to this, this paper investigates only those modifiers that in English and Albanian noun phrases appear before noun headwords – *prenominal modifiers*.

Prenominal Modifiers in English Noun Phrases

The most common premodifying structures of an English noun phrase are determiners, adjectives, participles and nouns, while less common are considered phrases and clauses. Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik (1985, p. 1322) consider adjectives, participles, nouns, genitive, adverbs phrases and sentences as major types of premodifying elements. In General,

in a complex noun phrase, premodification can be accomplished by: *determiners, participles, nouns (noun phrases), adjectives (adjectival phrases), adverbs (adverbial phrases) and clauses.*

Determiners – Determiners are prenominal modifiers that precede the rest of the noun phrase. Berry (2012) explains the reason why they come first in the noun phrase “they specify the most general features of nouns such as their nearness to the speaker/listener, their definiteness, their ownership, their quantity, etc.” (p. 19). Sometimes determiners are obligatory modifiers of noun phrases (e.g. *the book that I read* vs. **book that I read*) and the use of one of them excludes the others, (**my this pen, *a that chair*, etc.)

Determiners include articles, possessives, demonstratives, and other parts of speech used with determiner function. Numerals and Saxon Genitive are usually classified under the class of determiners, as well. Quirk et al. (1985, p.1239) classified determiners into three categories: predeterminers, central determiners and postdeterminers. Yet, according to their position within a noun phrase, nowadays grammarians classify determiners into three groups: predeterminers (all, both, half etc.), determiners (articles, possessives, demonstratives) and postdeterminers (cardinals, ordinals, quantifiers, ‘s Genitive).

Participles – Both past (-ed) and present (-ing) participles can be used as prenominal modifiers in a noun phrase (*the stolen money, a hired car, a burning house*, etc.). The -ed form describes the result of an action, while the -ing form describes an action. Quirk et al. (1995) consider that “the possibility of modification by a present participle depends on the potentiality of the participle to indicate a permanent or characteristic feature” (p. 1325) highlighting that “the premodifying participle usually characterizes a type rather than an instance” (p. 1328).

Adjectives – Adjectives are words that go together with nouns and provide information about them. They usually describe nouns. When used as prenominal modifiers, their function is attributive (*old song, comfortable armchairs, etc.*). In English, it is common to employ more than one adjective before a noun headword (*a silly young fool, a smart energetic woman, etc.*).

Nouns – Prototypically, nouns function as headwords of noun phrases. However, in a noun phrase, the headword can be premodified by another noun (Plag, 2003). Quirk et al. (1995) state that “noun premodifiers are often so closely associated with the head as to be regarded as compounded with it” (p. 1330). However, it was noticed that when having the premodifying function, nouns are used only in their singular form (*summer recess, property owners, etc.*).

Adverbs – Adverbs (adverb phrases) are considered as a minor type of premodification of a noun headword. Adverbs more usually modify adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs. Still, in some rare cases they can premodify a noun headword (*the then style, his far-away cottage, etc.*). Quirk et al. (1995) consider that “the flexibility of this type of premodification tends to be exploited only colloquially” (p. 1336).

Clauses – Though it is not a very common type of premodification of the noun in English, there are cases that a clause can premodify a noun headword. These complex premodifiers generally appear with hyphens in written language (*a-take-it-or-leave-it situation, anxious-to-be-amused bachelors, etc.*).

Prenominal Modifiers in Albanian Noun Phrases

In English, phrases that have a pronoun as their headword are classified under the class of noun phrases. This means that, in

English, a phrase may have a pronoun as its headword and it is still considered a noun phrase. This is not the case with Albanian noun phrases. In Albanian, a phrase that has a pronoun as its headword is called a “pronominal phrase” (Albanian: *togfjalësh përemëror*) and as such they usually do not take any premodifying elements (Çeliku, M., Domi, M., Floqi, S., Mansaku, S., Përnaska, R., Prifti, S., & Totoni, M., 2002, p.102). This means that, in Albanian, phrases with a pronoun as their headword constitute a group of their own distinct from noun phrases.

The most common words or structures that may premodify an Albanian noun headword are: *Adjectives, Pronouns and Numerals* (Çeliku et al, 2002).

Adjectives - In Albanian noun phrases, adjectives are used as postnominal modifiers. However, some of them may precede noun headwords, especially those that provide emotional coloring to the headword, or those that tend to express more powerfully the quality of the noun head. Adjectives usually agree with the nouns they modify in number and gender. Moreover, in some cases, there is case agreement between the adjectives and the nouns they modify (*shpirtziu armik, i shenjti atdhe, e dashura motër, të mjerit djalë*, etc.). As a premodifier, “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'” (Kurani & Muho, 2014).

Pronouns - Pronouns are words that are usually used instead of nouns (Agalliu, Angoni, Demiraj, Dhrimo, Hysa, Lafa & Likaj, 2002). However, in Albanian noun phrases, some classes of pronouns can premodify noun headwords. Such classes of pronouns include: demonstrative pronouns (*ai flamur, këtë shtëpi, këso rrobash, të tilla detyra*, etc.), possessive pronouns (*ime ëmë, yt atë, sat bije, time mbese*, etc.), interrogative pronouns

(*cila detyrë, ç'ditë, çfarë detaje, sa vajza*, etc.), indefinite pronouns (*gjithë qyteti, secila shtëpi, asnjë fjalë, çdo detaj, ca lule*, etc.).

Numerals – In Albanian language, numerals have a fixed position before noun headwords. Numerals are words that denote quantity, size, or an amount of people or things. Traditionally, Albanian linguists included cardinals and ordinals under the class of numerals. Still, recent day authors consider only cardinal numbers as numerals, whereas, ordinal numbers are classified under the class of adjectives (*një laps, dyzet burra, dhjetra shtëpi, gjysmë ore*, etc.). As premodifiers, numerals can themselves be modified by other words, such as particles (*gati pesë ditë, rreth dyqind gra, afro njëmijë banorë*, etc.).

Methodology

This study is a field research that uses the qualitative method. Initially, it will observe the structure of noun phrases in English and Albanian languages through a contrastive analysis. By contrasting the language systems, it will examine the function and position of prenominal modifiers as constituents of English noun phrases and their equivalents in Albanian. It will observe how prenominal modifiers appear in the translation of literary texts from English into Albanian. Specific examples of noun phrases that contain premodifiers were selected throughout Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway* (the edition published in 2005; first published in 1925) and its corresponding translation into Albanian by Dorian Kroqi as *Zonja Dalloway* (2004). In order to conduct a more detailed analysis, examples of English noun phrases that have only one pre-modifying element were selected.

Apart from Albanian and English grammar and linguistics books on one hand and Woolf's novel on the other, there was also a two-part test on English and Albanian noun

phrases containing prenominal modifiers that served as a research instrument (see Appendix). The tests were given to thirty students of the 8th grade of a primary and lower secondary school who were selected randomly. The participants' native language is Albanian and they were learning English as a foreign language from the third grade. The first test, "Test A" (see Appendix), consisted of English and Albanian sentences containing noun phrase structures. Through this test, it was aimed to investigate the participants' ability to identify noun phrases in given English and Albanian sentences; it also served to examine their competence in identifying the constituents of given noun phrases: the headword and its modifiers – prenominal ones. The second test, "Test B" (see Appendix), consisted of English and Albanian noun phrases that were constructed of noun headwords and prenominal modifiers. The participants' duty was to translate them into respective languages. This test served to identify the most common errors this group of students make when translating English noun phrase structures into Albanian and vice versa. The attention was given to the placement of noun phrase prenominal modifiers, whereas other errors, such as spelling mistakes, were not considered.

Research Findings and Discussion

Findings contributing to the research Question 1:

What position do premodifying elements of a given English noun phrase occupy when translated into Albanian?

Determiners (articles *the* and *a/an*) – English noun headwords that are premodified by the definite article "the" correspond to the Albanian noun phrases consisting of a noun headword only in its definite form.

"The war was over." (p. 130) → *"Lufta kishte mbaruar."* (p. 9)
"For it was the middle of June." (p. 130) → *"Ishte mesi i qershorit."*
(p. 9)

In general, grammatical indicators of the Albanian definite nominative case, which are affixed to the noun stem, are representative forms of the English definite article *the*. On the other hand, as far as its meaning and function is concerned, the English indefinite article *a/an* corresponds to the Albanian numeral *një*. In both languages *a(an)/një* – originating from the cardinal number *one/një* – occurs only with singular countable nouns and it loses its original numerical meaning and its emphasis is also weakened.

"The sound of an airplane" (p. 139) → *"Zhurma e një aeroplani"*
(p. 25)

Demonstratives – Like English demonstratives (*this, that, these, those*), Albanian demonstrative pronouns (*ky/kjo, këta/këto, ai/ajo, ata/ato*) are placed before noun headwords they modify.

"this couple on the chairs" (p. 143) → *"ky çift i ulur në stol"*
(p. 31)

"Oh these parties, - he thought" (p. 158) → *"Oh, këto mbrëmje, - mendoj ai"* (p. 55)

English demonstrative pronoun *such*, functioning as a determiner or predeterminer in English noun phrases, appears prenominally or postnominally in Albanian noun phrases *i tillë*.

"such agony" (p. 191) → *"një agoni të tillë"* (p. 108)

Possessive Determiners – In English noun phrases, possessive determiners always precede noun headwords they modify. In Albanian noun phrases, possessive pronouns usually postmodify a noun head.

"Here is **my Elizabeth**, - said Clarissa." (p. 157) → "Ja **Elizabeta ime**, - tha Klarisa." (p. 54)

"with **your father**" (p. 154) → "me **babain tuaj**" (p. 48)

"to **her servants**" (p. 152) → "**shtëpiakëve të saj**" (p. 45)

"The world has raised **its whip**." (p. 136) → "Bota po tund **kamxhikun e saj**." (p. 19)

"Then **Our Lord**" (p. 206) → "Më pas **Zoti ynë**" (p. 134)

"**their young**" (p. 131.) → "**bebet e tyre**" (p. 11)

Yet, Albanian possessive pronouns of the first and second person singular can appear prenominally when they modify kinship noun heads.

"**My mother** is resting" (p. 206) → "**ime më** po pushon" (p. 135)

Indefinite Pronouns – The class of indefinite pronouns is a large one in both languages. Like in English, this class of words has a fixed position before noun heads they modify in Albanian noun phrases as well.

"**Some things** were beautiful" (p. 216) → "**Disa gjëra** ishin shumë të bukura" (p. 152)

"**Every man** has his ways." (p. 144) → "**Të gjithë** burrat kanë manitë e tyre." (p. 32)

"**all heads** were inclined" (p. 138) → "**të gjithë kokat** u kthyen" (p. 22)

"without **any effort**" (p. 16) → "shkëputeshin pa **asnjë mundim**" (p. 70)

Interrogative pronouns – Interrogative pronouns have a fixed position before noun headwords they modify in both English and Albanian languages.

"**What image** of white dawn" (p. 132) → "**Ç'kujtim** të agimit" (p. 14)

"**But what letters?**" (p. 140) → "**Cilat shkronja?**" (p. 38)

Still, having the category of case, the Albanian interrogative pronoun “kush” appears postnominally.

“Whose face was it?” (p. 136) → *“Fytyra e kujt ishte kjo?”* (p. 19)

Saxon Genitive – The English *Genitive*, which functions as prenominal modifier, in Albanian noun phrases appears as a noun (with or without preposition) in its genitive case postmodifying the noun head.

“Shakespeare’s plays” (p. 183) → *“dramat e Shekspirit”* (p. 94)

Numerals – Like English cardinal numbers, Albanian numerals also precede noun headwords they modify.

“They had been married five years” (p. 184) → *“Ishin martuar që prej pesë vjetësh”* (p. 97)

As far as numerals are concerned, it is important to point out that in English numerals include both cardinal and ordinal numbers. On the other hand, recent day grammarians of Albanian language consider only cardinal numbers as numerals. Therefore, what grammarians refer to as ordinal numbers in English are classified under the class of adjectives in Albanian. As such they usually function as postnominal modifiers.

“in the eighteenth century” (p. 206) → *“në shekullin e tetëmbëdhjetë”* (p. 134)

Adjectives – In English noun phrases, adjectives premodify noun headwords; whereas, in Albanian, adjectives – being preceded by an adjectival article (i, e, të, së) – function as postnominal modifiers.

“Old ladies” (p. 136) → *“Zonja të vjetra”* (p. 19)

Some Albanian adjectives – especially those which tend to give a special emphasis or emotional coloring to the noun heads that

modify – may function as prenominal modifiers in Albanian noun phrases, as well.

“Dear Clarissa” (p. 238) → *“E dashur Klarisa”* (p. 189)

Nouns – English nouns are placed before noun headwords they modify. On the other hand, Albanian nouns can modify other nouns but only postnominally.

“the door handle” (p. 202) → *“dorezën e derës”* (p. 128)

Participles – Albanian language does not employ classes of words known as participles. Therefore, the English *-ed* and *-ing* participles correspond to Albanian adjectives or nouns, which usually postmodify noun headwords.

“trembling globes” (p. 199) → *“lëmshat trembëlakë”* (p. 123)

“a retired Judge” (p. 231) → *“gjykatës në pension”* (p. 176-177)

Findings contributing to the research Question 2:

How well did 8th grade students identify prenominal modifiers in given English and Albanian sentences?

Results regarding the participants' competence to identify English and Albanian noun phrases in given sentences show that most of the students can at some degree identify a noun phrase within a given sentence in both languages. There were six students out of thirty who identified each headword and all its premodifiers correctly in both languages. As per participants' answers, it was found that noun phrases that have only one premodifier were easily identified. For instance, there was no student who could not identify the English noun phrase *these butterflies* and underline its headword *butterflies* and its premodifier *these*, on one hand, and the Albanian noun phrase *këtë dhuratë* and its corresponding components *këtë* as a premodifier and *dhuratë* as a headword, on the other. However, noun phrases that had more than one premodifier appeared to be more difficult for most participants. The results revealed that

although almost every headword was underlined, some premodifying structures were omitted. Most of the students did not underline determiners *a/an* and *the* as premodifiers in English noun phrases with more than one premodifying element. There were also cases where the participants underlined only the closest word to the noun head as a prenominal modifier in both English and Albanian noun phrases.

Findings contributing to the research Question 3:

What are the most common errors 8th grade students make while translating noun phrases from English into Albanian and vice versa?

As far as results about the most common errors 8th grade students make while translating noun phrases from English into Albanian and vice versa are concerned, it was found that there were several types of errors this group of participants made. It is quite remarkable that errors were mostly found in their task of translating noun phrases from Albanian into English language. The most common error was the omission of determiners in translating Albanian noun phrases into English. There were only six students who employed the article *the* while translating the Albanian noun phrase *dita e parë e shkollës* into English *the first school day*. This happened probably because Albanian language does not employ any article to indicate the definite nominative case of a noun headword, but there are endings (*-a, -i, -u, -t(ë)*) that are attached to the noun stem instead. Another type of error while translating Albanian noun phrases into English was the use of postmodification with preposition instead of premodification. Instead of *the first school day* almost all participants employed *(the) first day of school*. There were also cases when adjectives were used as postnominal modifiers of English noun headwords. Some participants translated *këto këpucët e vjetra* as *those shoes old*.

Adjectives follow noun headwords in Albanian noun phrases (only in few cases they may come before a noun headword). In English, adjectives precede noun headwords within a noun phrase. Another error identified was the ordering of premodifying elements in English noun phrases. The Albanian noun phrase *ajo shtëpia e madhe e bardhë e drunjtë* was found correctly translated into English in only one test *that big white wooden house*. It is already known that Albanian noun phrases do not employ long strings of prenominal modifiers. In Albanian noun phrases premodifying elements have a fixed position and usually do not allow other words to be placed between them and the noun headword. In contrast, the number of words that may appear as prenominal modifiers within a single English noun phrase is quite large, and the order in which these premodifying elements occur is relatively fixed. In general, it was found that the errors made by this target group of students was due to the fact that their mother tongue (Albanian) and target language (English) have different language systems. Errors mostly occurred as they translated given Albanian noun phrases into English by employing the Albanian language system. Perhaps they know little about the English language system.

Limitations of the Study

This research paper focused only on noun phrase constituents that precede noun headwords. It also aimed at a contrastive analysis of English noun phrases that have only one premodifying element and their corresponding translation into Albanian. Yet, the number of words that may appear as prenominal modifiers within a single English noun phrase is quite large and there is a logical order that premodifying elements follow in relation to the noun headword in English.

On the other hand, there were only thirty 8th grade students who participated in this research. This leads to the idea that a higher number of participants would have yielded more wide-ranging results on this issue.

Conclusion

The contrastive analysis and numerous examples given so far have shown that several prenominal structures can be employed in order to recognize and describe the referent of the noun phrase in both English and Albanian languages.

Classes of words that function as prenominal modifiers in English noun phrases are determiners, nouns, adjectives, participles, adverbs, and clauses. In Albanian noun phrases, on the other hand, fixed positions before noun headwords have demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, interrogative pronouns and numerals. This implies that many words and structures that in English noun phrases function as prenominal modifiers appear as postnominal modifiers when such noun phrases are translated from English into Albanian. Yet, some Albanian classes of words such as possessive pronouns of the first and second person singular, and adjectives that tend to express the quality of the noun head more powerfully can function as prenominal modifiers.

There are similarities in language systems of English and Albanian languages, but there also are differences which may lead second language learners to make mistakes. The findings of the research have proved that 8th grade students performed errors in identifying and constructing noun phrases in both their source language and the target language. The most common error in identifying prenominal modifiers in given English and Albanian noun phrases was the omission of some premodifying elements, particularly articles in English noun

phrases. It was also found that students categorized as a prenominal modifier of an English headword only the closest word to it. Yet, the most common errors found in translating noun phrases from English into Albanian and vice versa, except for omitting the articles in English noun phrases, were the use of postmodification with preposition instead of premodification, the placing of adjectives as postnominal modifiers in English noun phrases and the ordering of premodifying elements in a more complex English noun phrases.

The occurrence of such errors was probably because of the participants' mother tongue influence; they most likely used the Albanian perspective when building English noun phrases, or perhaps because the participants lack knowledge about their source or target language systems.

Recommendations

With regard to the research findings, this paper recommends that teachers of English as a foreign language should make their students aware of the importance of identifying a noun phrase and recognizing its constituents; students, on the other hand, need to read more and practice constructing English and Albanian noun phrases in order to increase their accuracy and reduce their errors when translating noun phrases from English into Albanian and vice versa. The findings of this research can also serve as an additional reference in doing further research on noun phrases.

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Appendixes

TEST A

Emri _____

1) *In the following English sentences identify the noun phrase, circle the noun headword and underline its prenominal modifier(s).*

Examples:

He had a very happy childhood.

The poor man was so tired.

- a) He is a clever thief.
- b) The museum director was there.
- c) It is a very popular snack food.
- d) Who won the first football match?
- e) She was wearing a beautiful yellow dress.
- f) These butterflies are very rare.
- g) They organized the very first Women's Day celebration.

2) *In the following Albanian sentences identify the noun phrase, circle the noun headword and underline its prenominal modifier(s).*

Examples:

I rrëshqiti të mjerës vajzë.

Ajo preku secilën lule.

- a) Të gjorës grua i humbi zëri.
- b) E pësoi keq shpirtziu armik.
- c) Të tilla detyra nuk kam zgjidhur kurrë.
- d) Nuk dëgjohej asnjë fjalë.
- e) Rreth tridhjetë mace ishin mbledhur aty.
- f) Vetëm ato fjalë e shëronin.
- g) Këtë dhuratë ia bleva time mbese.

TEST B

Emri _____

1) Translate the following English noun phrases into Albanian:

- a) an attractive woman - _____
- b) a very expensive car- _____
- c) his picnic basket- _____
- d) British territory- _____
- e) these difficult questions - _____
- f) an award winning Albanian poet _____
- g) the first two years- _____

2) Translate the following Albanian noun phrases into English:

- a) dita e parë e shkollës- _____
- b) cilat pyetje- _____
- c) ime motër- _____
- d) disa gjëra- _____
- e) këto keqecët e vjetra - _____
- f) më e rënda punë- _____
- g) ajo shtëpia e madhe e bardhë e drunjte- _____