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# The Albanian and English Language Gender

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Abstract --- In Albanian and English language we have three kinds of gender: masculine, feminine and neuter. In Albanian language the concept for gender, is: "Gjinia është një nga kategoritë gramatikore më karakteristikë për emrat në gjuhën shqipe. Nga natyra e saj, ajo dallohet nga kategoritë e tjera të emrit, nga numri, rasa dhe nga kategoritë e shquarsisë dhe të pashquarsisë, sepse i kundërvihet mashkullore-femërore dhe asnjanëse..." Fatmir Agallari (2002). This Albanian citation is possible to be the similary and within English language e.g: "a grouping of nouns and pronouns into classes' masculine, feminine and neuter" A S Hornby, Christina Ruse (2001) or "gender differs from the grammatical categories, case, and definiteness, in being a lexical as well as inflection category of the noun. The gender to which a give word belongs is a property of that particular word independent of context" A S Hornby, Christina Ruse (2001). The contrast of gender between two languages are e.g. the cases (five in Albanian with different endings and two in English), definite and indefinite nouns (the masculine nouns for Albanian language has some engings: -i, -it, -in, -it, -u, -un, -ut, for feminine -e,a, -ja, -je, -s, -së, -në, or for neuter nouns with -i, -it and for indefinite nouns is: /një/. The definite nouns of English language has the article /the/ and for indefinite /a, an/ than in Albanina some endinigs. The definite nouns e.g: (masculine noun ) mali - the mountain, libër-i **the** book, kompjuter -i - **the** computer; mësues -i - **the** teacher; motër – sister, motra – **the** sister.

**Keywords---**adjective, case, definite, gender, indefinite, masculine, noun, plural, pronoun, singular.

### Introduction

The gender \* A S Hornby, Christina Ruse (1988) can share in both of (languages) numbers in singular and plural. All of the nouns in masculine, feminine can end

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with consonant or vowel (Chomsky, 1982; Chomsky, 2009; Chomsky, 2007; Chomsky, 2010; Chomsky, 1986; Connor, 1993). "Gender differs from the grammatical categories, case, and definiteness, in being a lexical as well as an inflectional category of noun (Abney, 1987; Aboh, 2003; Adams, 1973; Adger, 2003; Andeson, 1968). "The genders of nouns in Albanian are marked by:

- The case endings of the indefinite and definite singular forms;
- The form of adjective and other determining words like the pronouns ky "this (m.)", kjo "this (f.)", ai "he", ajo "she", im "my (m.)", ime "my (f.)" Etc.
- The terminal sounds of the stem".

The first contrast of gender between two laguages are the cases, the second are definite and indefinite, the third are articles, the fourth are prefix and sufix, the fifth are endinigs etc (Andeson, 1975; Aronoff, 1992; Aronoff, 1976; Aronoff, 1994; Bach, 1986). Albanian language has five cases: "emërore – nominative, gjinore – genetive, dhanore – dative, kallëzore – accusative, and rrjedhore – ablative" and for definite and indefinite have some endings than in English language has two cases: the unmarked COMMON case and the marked GENETIVE" (Pennebaker, 2011; Björk, 1955). The latter is sometimes called the possessive. The definite and indefinite nouns (in singular and plural) in Albanian language has some different endings for masculine, feminine and neuter e.g. for masculine:-i, -it, -in, -it, -u, -un, -ut, for feminine -e,-a, -ja, -je, -s, -së, -në, or for neuter nouns with -i, -it etc. It is the full contrast between Albanian and English because in English the definite nouns for singular usually has article "the" but Albanian language usually has the endings (as in table A1, A2, A3) e.g.

Table 1 Masculine noun

The case	Indefinite –i	Definite – e shquar	Indefinite –i	Definite – e shquar
Rasa	pashquar	singular – njëjës	pashquar	plural – shumës
	singular – njëjës		plural – shumës	
Nominative	libër - book	libri – the book	libra- boks	librat- the books
Genetive	i libri – of th book	i librit-of the book	i librave-of books	i librave-of the books
Dative	libri – the book	librit- the book	librave - books	librave –the books
Accusative	libër – book	librin- the book	libra- books	librat-the books
Ablative	libri – the book	librit- the book	librash- books	librave-the books

Table 2 Masculine noun

The case	Indefinite –i	Definite – e shquar	Indefinite –i	Definite – e shquar
Rasa	pashquar	singular njëjës	pashquar	plural – shumës
	singular – njëjës		plural – shumës	
Nominative	mik-friend	miku-the friend	miq-friends	miqtë-the friends
Genetive	i miku-of the	i mikut-of the friend	i miqve-of friends	i miqve-of the friends
	friend			
Dative	miku-the friend	mikut-the friend	miqve- friends	miqve-the friends
Accusative	mik-friend	mikun- the friend	miqve-friends	miqtë-the friends

	Ablative	miku – the friend	mikut –the friend	migsh- friends	migve-the friends
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Table 3 Feminine noun

The case	Indefinite –i	Definite – e shquar	Indefinite – i	Definite – e shquar
Rasa	ashquar	singular - njëjës	pashquar	plural - shumës
	singular – njëjës		plural – shumës	
Nominative	Motër - sister	motra - the sister	motra – sisters	motrat - the sisters
Genetive	i motre - of sister	i motrës - of the sister	i motrave - of sisters	i motrave - of the sisters
Dative	motre – sister	motrës - the sister	motrave - sisters	Motrave - the sisters
Accusative	motër – sister	motrën - the sister	motra – sisters	Motrat - the sisters
Ablative	motre – sister	motrës - the sister	motrash – sisters	Motrave - the sisters

In the table 1 the first declension has some similarities, differences, contrasts between Albanian and English language. The noun /libër - book/ in the nominative case has the contrast because in Albanian it has the ending -i, for singular and /-a, -at/ for plural, than in English has the definite article /the/ and in plural has ending /-s/. The passessive case, in Albanian language can be realize with the article (masculine, feminine and neuter) i (m), e (f), të (n) and së (f) or with definite endings -i, it, -in, -ve (m), or -u, -ut, -un (m), but in English this case used with the article /the/ for definite nouns (m, f, n), so between two languaes it is the contrast because it has two forms of passessive and usually used after the noun e.g. Mary's book, Time's house, students', worker's, children's, women's, This is Arta's jacket, This is my mother's jacket. This is the dog's food (Bach, 1968; Baker, 1995; Aarts, 2017; Bieswanger & Becker, 2017). If a plural noun does not end in /s/, add 's. women's, men's, children's etc. This phenomen of grammer is the contrast between two languages (Culicover, 1976; Culicover, 1992; Culicover & Jackendoff, 2019; Biber et al., 2000).

If the noun in plural ending with the consonate and in the commone case it in the possessive gets just apostrofe ('s), (') boys', students', books', it's another contrast. The noun in singular can ending with the consonate and in the commone cases it in the possessive gets apostrofe or apostrofe and -s e.g. today's, last week's, a mother's, two mothers, 's boss', son-in-low's, sister-n-low's, man's, Richard's, cat's, dog's. The boy's book is one the table (Downing & Locke, 2002; Evertsen, 2004; Yule, 2020; Georgio, 2003; Nickel, 1971; Gërmizaj, 2009; Gerrit, 1999; Giordano, 1963; Giorgio, 2003). The wife's house is near here. If the singular nouns in -s, there are two possible forms, the first apostrophe and -s how my wife's or only an apostrophe Thomas' teacher etc. If the compound words or phrasal it has this function of possessive: mother-in-low, get add's mother-inlow's, son-in-low's, sister-in-low's. However, both of languages have a contrast for this phenoman of grammar, Albanian has the article i, e, të, së and English has /', 's/. The Albanian language (gender m, f. n) has the dative, accusative and ablative that aren't exsit in English e.g. Tregoi babait. Iu afrua Teuta. The genitive case of this forms are mainly used for a variety of determining expressed in English by prepositional phrases introduced by of, or by the so-called possessive – s, or by nouns used as adjective (Abbasbandy et al., 2005; Muhammad & Mori, 2003). They often follow a referent noun or pronoun, explicit or implicit in the sentence and indicate:

- The afflation with or ownership of the referent: libri i bibliotekës the library book', oborri i shkollës the school yard'.
- Lulet e majit the may flowers'. Hapja e dritareve the opening of the windows'. Shumica e studentëve the majority of students'. A noun in the genitive case modifying another noun must either be definite or be indefinite and proceeded by a determiner: një nxënës i shkollës a pupil of the school', but një nxënës i një shkollë a pupil of a school' leonard newmark, philip hubbard, peter prifti (1982).

Albanian and English in this case have one full contrast because the genitive in Albanian used noun plus article e.g. i shkollës, e majit, e dritareve but in English is 's, or exclusively apostrophe e.g. School', May', window' etc. The Albanian language has the dative case (English doesn't have this form) forms are usually with verbs to mark the referent of the verb e.g. Iu afrua banesës – She approached the flat (Bresnan, 1972; Camaj, 1984; Carnie, 2002; Çeliku et al., 1996; Chalker & Weiner, 1998; Chomsky, 2014; Chomsky, 1972; Chomsky, 1980). Another case of Albania than doesn't have English is Accusative. It is possible to being in Albanian and has the function of the direct object, the predicate complement of object etc. e.g. ha bukë – eat bread', pi kafe – drink coffee', e ka motër – it's her sister etc. The ablative case usually used with verbs, nouns (and after preposition) e.g. një djalë student – a student boy. The classification and the tips of the noun.

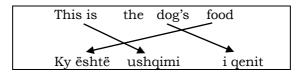


Figure 1. Classification and the tips of the noun

The article of genitive in Albanian language usually is before the noun and its opposite with English e.g. This is the dog's food. /Ky është i qenit ushqimi/. Ky është ushqimi i qenit (Givón, 2001; Goçi, 1985; Kennedy, 2003; Autorësh, 2002; Shkencave, 2002; Harris, 1963; Herburger, 1990; Hewson, 2017; Huddleston, 1976; Huddleston & Pullum, 2005; Ian, 1997). You are at ours home. – Ti je e shtëpisë sonë. In this sentence we can see the full contras between Albanian (the article is before the noun) and in English (the genitive can make with pronoun). The structure of word, sentence between Albanian and English has different position. In the following sentence the relationship between the genitive and the noun is not one of ownership or possession. Artas's application was denied. Artas's did not possess an application, she engaged in an activity by applying. It's even possible that not physical application form was involved (Cappa & Perani, 2003; Mintz & Gleitman, 2002).

Another sentence: The police didn't believe Teuta's story. (Teuta told a story). The genitive phrases can contain another genitive phrases and that phrases can contain another genitive, and so on. In sentence "My aunt's boyfriend's mother's car", the genitive phrases modifying car is My aunt's boyfriend's mother's, the

genitive phrase modifying mother is My aunt's boyfriend, and the genitive phrase modifying boyfriend is my aunt. The genitive modifying aunt is the determiner my. Here we have structure embedded within structure (Jackenddoff, 1972; Jensen, 1990; John, 1999; Jokl, 1926; Mita, 2005; Mita, 2008; Juhn, 1977; Jupp & Milne, 1968; Karl, 1982; Church, 2002; Kayen, 1982; Manabe, 1979; Kelmendi & Hasimja, 2002; Kelmendi, 2006). My aunt's boyfriend's mother's car. Genitive of gender in English and Albanian often has internal grammatical structure. With the exaction of genitive determiners, genitive are noun phrases and can contain its own determiner, just like any other noun phrases. In a phrases: This boy's father, this modifies boy not father, the genitive construction modifying father is actually the phrase this boy's. When the nominalized clause is intransitive and thus lacks a direct object, the subject may occupy either the pre-nominal or postnominal genitive position. Thus consider:

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The city's growth.
The growth of the city.
Paula's escape to Malta.
The escape of Paul to Malta (Givon, 1993).
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The genitive (word) can be in the sentence at the beginning, middle or in the end. The tree or diagram of the simple sentence can follow the genitive that is in the beginning of sentence:

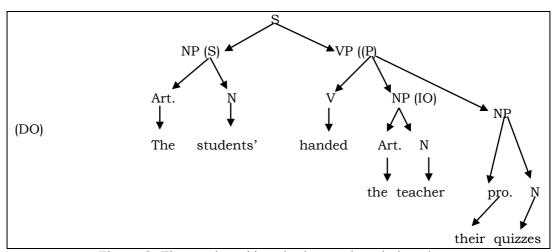


Figure 2. The students' hands the teacher their quizzes

This diagram of the sentence "The students' hands the teacher their quizzes" the genitive is the subject "the students' "and it is not correct with the indirect object, because it needs to be one tree by noun phrase and by it to generate direct or indirect object (Kelmendi, 2008; Langendoen, 1969; Lasnik, 2002; Bauer & Laurie, 1983; RB, 1960; Dunton-Downer & Riding, 2004; Lilane, 1997; Lloshi, 1999; Loyd, 1974; Lynn, 1999; Lyons, 1968; Matthews, 1984).

### The masculine nouns

The masculine nouns on Albanian language usually can end with the consonant or vowel e.g. student, hotel, ballkon, film, tren, lis, mal, gur, djalë, burrë etc.,

All nouns that end with consonant -r, -ll, -l precedent by -ë or -u e.g. gur - "stone", mal - "mountain", gëzim - "joy".

All the nouns that ends in a stressed vowel like with: dru – "wood", zë – "voice", zëri – "the sound".

- ë: djalë "boy", burrë "man" , djathë "the cheese", lumë "river", Kolë, Dedë etc.
- i: ulli, flori, qiri, shiri etc.
- e: pe, dre, dhe etc.
- u: dru, kërceu, hu etc.
- a: pasha, baba, aga etc.
- ua: thua, përrua, krua (njeri-u, veri-u, baba-i, atdhe-u, dru druri, sy syri, zë zëri) etc.

English language has the same structure of masculine, it can end in the stressed with consonant or vowel e.g. father, uncle, brother, nephew, duke, God, hero, friend, student (common), boyfriend, student etc. In both of languages the nouns are used in singular or plural. In Albanian language and English the most common methods of plural formation in by adding a plural suffix to the singular form. The nouns usually ending with consonant in the indefinite form or in definite with /-i, -u/ e.g. emër-i, gur-i, qytet-i, mik-u, shok-u, krua-kroi, përrua-përroi, mure – walls, lisa – oaks, burra – men, desh – rams, net – nights, miq – friends, zogj – birds, brigje – hills, atë – fathers etc. The definite nouns in English language usually make with article /the/ and it is contrast with Albanian because the definite nouns in Albanian are usually with the suffix e.g. djalë – djali – boy - the boy, libër – libri – book – the book (Millaku, 2015).

The definite nouns between Albanian and English are the full contrast because English has /the/ as an article that can show before the noun, so in Albanian it has -i, -u, -a, -të, that have the function as a suffixes. Both of languages it can make the plural nouns. It can build with suffixes. The formation of the plural of masculine nouns is quite complex and usually can formation with suffixation. The Albanian language has a lot of suffixes that are productive for too creative the new plural nouns e.g. the plural is also formed with -e. With this suffixes usually can creative or found the abstract nouns. All the nouns that ending with suffix im, as well as borrowed words that end in -ion, -um, take -e, in the plural e.g. aksione – aksions, leksione – lectures, albume – albums, stadiume – stadiums, simpoziume - symposiums, vendime - decisions, mendime - thoughts, studim-e, qytet-e - cities, , seminar-e, hotel-e, kat-e - floors, document-e - documents, tunel-e - tunnels, kanal-e - canals, shtete - states, katunde - villages, vende place, elemente - elements, ideale - ideals, hotele - hotels, tunele - tunnels, zakone - customs, motive - motives, sheshe - fields etc. The plural is also formed with -a e.g. telefon-a, gjel-a, krimb-a, dema - bulls', trupa - bodies, pëllumba - pigeons', topa - balls etc. The plural is also formed with -ë e.g. shok-ë, anëtar-ë, doktor-ë, dhëmbë, lek-ë, artist-ë, arsimtar-ë - educators, formular-ë forms, artist-ë - artists, punëtor-ë - worker, studentë - students, drur-ë - trees, fshatar-ë - villagers, beqarë - bachelors, berberë - berbers, doctorë - doctorës, policë - policemen etc. "Me sy të mbyllur doktor Gurametoja priste vendimin."

- a: gjel-a, telefona, derra, dema bulls, qingja lambs, tipa types, trupa bodies, motora motors, trëndafila roses, rripa slopes, trupa bodies, bilbila whistles, emra names, numra numbers etc.
- e: qytet-e, hotel-e, seminar-e, pus-e, vende place', kate floors', palate apartements', festivale festivals', male mountains', hotele hotels', sheshe fields', motive motives'.
- nj: bari-nj, kushëri-nj, ari-nj, gjuhnjë knees', thonj fingernails', langonj hounds' etc.
- enj: lumë –lumenj rivers', lëmë-lëmenj, përrua- përrenje brooks', budallenj – fools', maskarenj – knaves etc.
- inj: shkëmb-shkëmbinj rocks, drapërinj sickles, gishtërinj snakes, shkop-shokpinj, zotër-zotrinj, ari-nj, gju-nj, hero-nj etc.
- ër: prindër parents, vëllezër brothers, robber captives, mbretër kings, nipër nephews etc.

The plural of some nouns is marked only by a change in the stem vowel, usually from a to e, or sometimes opposite of them e.g. -a/e: dash (ram)-desh, cjap (billy)cjep, ka (ox) - qe, gardh (fence) - gjerdhe etc. There are in Albanian three subtypes of the plural type formed by the politicization of the velar consonant g and k into gj and q e.g. mik-miq (friends), bujk-bujq - farmer, peshk - peshq - fishes, cak-caqe - limit, bllok - blloqe - block, tog, togje - pile, treg - trgje - market, park - parqe - park, varg - vargie - rangs, zog- zogj, murg-murgj, breg-brigje - hills, shteg - shtigje - pass. Both of languages have regular and irregular noun forms for to creative plural. English language has not same form with Albanian because in English we have the suffixes -s, -es for to creative the plural nouns boy - boys, dog - dogs, buse - buses, name - names or irregular forms man - men, woman women, topth - teeth etc. The same form in both of languages is: they have regular and irregular forms; the regular make the forms with suffixes and irregular change the form (Max, 2002; Merxhani & Plasari, 1996; Lawler, 1973; Michael, 2008; Michaela, 2005; Millaku, 2015; Millaku, 2009; Millaku, 2009; Millaku, 2011; Millaku, 2015; Miller, 2016; Mita, 2005; Newmark, 1982; Nuhiu, 2002).

### The feminine noun

The Albanian language has a lot of feminine nouns that ending with vowel or consonant and the suffixes is the most usual process of formation plural forms. The most productive suffixes are -a, -ra etc. The following nouns form the plural with the suffixes e.g. fusha – filds, lodra – games, mjegulla – fogs, flutura – butterfly, motra - sisters etc. The feminine nouns in Albanian language usually can know by the suffixes and the most productive are:

- -ë, -e, -i, -a, -o, ël, ër, -eshë, -ë, -ushë, -icë, onjë etc.
- -ë -mollë, nënë, vajzë, rrobë, detyrë, dhomë-a, dorë-a, kokë-a, gjuhë-a etc.
- -e: lule, nuse, fage, fitore etc.
- -i: dituri, teori, gjini, fotografi, malësi, bukuri etc.
- -a: kinema, kala, para, hua etc.
- -o: depo, dado, pallto, kosto, radio etc. or zemër, vegël, femër, këmbëz, vetulla.

- -ël-, -ër, -e si vegël-a, motër-a, lule-ja, lodhje-ja.
- -e, -eshë, -ë, -ushë, -icë, onjë e.g: gjysh-e, mik-e, ministër-e, doktor-ersh, plakë-ë, zonjë, arushë.

The English language can build the feminine nouns with root of male so it can get the suffixes –ess e.g.

Masculine		Feminine	
<ul> <li>Actor</li> </ul>		actress	
•	Master	mistress	
•	Heir	heiress	
•	Lion	lioness	
•	Poet	poetess etc	

Both of languages have regular and irregular plural form of nouns or in English we have some forms e.g.

- /-s, es/; bus buses, house houses, prize prizes, brush brushes, punch punches, thing things, dog dogs, day days, boy boys.
- /-y i/; lady ladies, story stories, army armies, country countries, fly flies.
- /-y/; day-days, play-plays, tray-trays, key-keys, boy-boys, toy-toys.
- /-s/; truth truths, wearth wearths, mouth-mouths, path-paths.

Irregular plural nouns: zero - zeroes or zeros, commando - commandoes or commandos, man - men, woman - women, mouse - mice, life-lives, wolf-wolves, knife - knives, half-halves, wife-wives etc. In Albanian language the plural of feminine nouns can make with suffixes -a, -ra etc. for example: banka, vera kashtëra, nënë, (ca) nëna, një fushë (ca) fusha, një bankë (ca) banka, ditët, rrugët, udhët, derë - duar, derë - dyer, natë netë etc. In English language are some forms of possibility for to build the plural nouns e.g.

- -s cat-cats, dog-dogs, day-days.
- -y--i: baby-babies, story-stories, lady-ladies.
- s, z, c, xh, zh in plural gets suffixes –es; glass glasses, place places, bush bushes, branch branches etc.
- -f, -ves, or -s e.g. leaf leaves, knife knives, roof roofs, shelf shelves etc.

The irregular nouns: woman - women, fisherman - fishermen, child - children, ox - oxen, foot-feet, tooth - teeth, goose - geese, mouse - mice etc.

### The neuter nouns

The neuter nouns exit in both of languages. In Albanian language we have e.g. kryet, të ecurit, të menduarit, se foluri, brumë, drithë, dyllë, mish, miell (from adjective) të zitë, të bardhtë, të ftohtë (from verb) të folurit, të qeshurit etc. This is same in English e.g. book, house, desk, tree, wall, a street, a flower, a table, a fork, a pen, a spoon, love etc. We have in both of languages a lot of nouns that are ambigen for example in Albanian: male, malet tona, qytete tona, qytete të mëdha,

vende malore, vendim i drejtë, djepi, ligji, busti, naftë, program, loti, thekër etc (Nushi, 2003; Pinker, 2009; Qesku, 2002; Radford, 1997; Radford, 2004; Murphy, 1995; Murphy, 2012; Sgall, et al., 1969; Spencer & Zwicky, 2001). In English it is the same for example: friend, girlfriend or boyfriend, child, partner, writer, professor, teacher, student, speaker, pupil, person etc (Van, 1997; Verlag, 1986; Wojcicki, 2015).

The animal nouns e.g. bull – cow, drake - duck, horse – mare, dog - bitch etc. The plural form of the neuter noun krey – head, chief, krerë – heads, or krerë bagëtish – heads of cattle it is change ye – e and suffix –rë. Personal dual gender is a large including, for example, the following: artist, fool, musician, speaker, student, teacher, writer, professor, person, parent, neighbor, friend, doctor, cook etc.

#### The number of nouns

In both of languages the noun has two numbers: singular and plural. In English language we can see in the following some forms of singular and plural nouns;

•	One book two watches	two books	one watch
•	One boy two churches	two boys	one church
•	One problem two house	two problems	one house
•	One thing two buses	two things	one bus
•	One shop two dishes	two shops	one dish
•	One name two glasses	two names	one glass
•	One flower two boxes"	two flowers	one box

The English and Albanian this form is possible to be the same, for example: një dyqan, two shops - dy dyqane, një emër - one name - two names etc. In Albanian and English we have some nouns that can have the same structure only in singular e.g. abstract nouns: dashuri - dashuria, guxim - guximi, uri - uria, Kos - kosi, benzinë - benzina, qumësht - qumështi, the month, year, nouns: janari, shkurti, marsi, January, April, June, October etc.matematikë, histori, kimi, fizikë, Chemist, Ardita, Xhoni, Teuta, London, Parisi, veri, jug, lindje, perëndim, North, West, East, South etc. In Albanian and English we have some nouns that can use only in plural, for example: makarona - makaronat (macaroni), krunde - krunde (bran), dhentë - sheep, viset - places, syze - syzet, gërshërët - gërshërët, miellra - miellrat, vajra - vajrat, miell, krunde, kokrrat, pantallonat, syzat, plakat, lajkat, ethet, pllakat, Alpe, Mrize, Kodër, shpatet, viset, lugjet etc. In English we have some nouns that are with same structure with singular:

<ul> <li>Singular</li> </ul>	Plural	Singular Plural
• Deer	deer	/////// goods

<ul><li>Fish</li></ul>	fish	//////
• Sheep	sheep	tropics
• Series	series	//////// jeans ////////////////////////////////////
		shorts ////////
		glasses

"The noun sheep, deer, cod etc., that are countable nouns do not have different between singular or plural e.g.

- This sheep has just had a lamb
- These sheep have just had lambs"

The number of nouns, the plural usually make with suffixes -es. -s for example: Cat - cats, map - maps, boy - boys, girl - girls, case - cases, house - houses etc. By the examples we can consider we have two forms, singular and plural. It is same with both of languages (Ahmed & Moorthy, 2021; Chuyko et al., 2021).

## The gender of countable and uncountable nouns

In Albanian and English language we have countable and uncountable nouns. The countable nouns are all the nouns e.g. Prishtina, Shkupi, Drini, Morava, libër, shkollë , mësues, mielli, uji, plakat, lajkat, ethet etc, or in English: "I bought some chairs, tables, and desks. In other words, I bought some furniture" (Schrampfer Azar & Hagen, 2006).

Nouns can be broadly into a small number of classes which have meaning and grammatical behavior. There is an important distinct common and proper nouns. Common nouns can be countable and uncountable. Countable nouns refer to entities which can be counted, they are singular and plural forms (a cow, two cows) etc.). Both in the singular and plural there is a contrast between definite and indefinite forms (a cow, two cows, the cows). Countable nouns have both singular and plural forms, referring to one or more than one entity, respectively. Uncountable nouns refer to entities which cannot be counted and uncounted for number. Though they do not combine with the indefinite article, the contrast between an indefinite and definite form (e.g. milk, the milk).

Countable nouns are same in both of language: We can find large number of countable nouns for example:

 Person businessman, journalist, yachtsman, • Concrete objects boat, present, vacuum cleaner,

 Actions event, move, race,

• Other abstractions contribution, result, rule.

It needs to be stressed again that countability is not a simple reflection of things observed in the external world. For example, even a countable noun such as thing is used not only with reference to discrete concrete objects, but also to abstractions which do not so obviously or naturally come as distinct entities see the use of these things in the following example: I have only got it confirmed, but these things take time. In Albanian language we find plurals noun for example: karrikë - karrika, libër - libra, shtëpi - shtëpa etj. So, a countable noun in English has plurals and can be used a/an. A chair - chairs, a book - books, a house - houses etc (Pratama, 2015; Sujaya & Sukiani, 2020).

### The uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns have plurals (Albanian and English, too), and cannot normally be used with e.g. air, water, English, weather.

- She speaks good English. (Not. She speaks good English).
- Ajo e flet mirë anglishtne. (Jo. Ajo e flet një anglishte mirë).

In English the article a can use for to make the noun in singular and /a/ used before the noun that begin with consonant and an used before the words that begin with vowel.

- She speaks good English.
- It's terrible weather. (Not. a terrible weather).
- In English and Albanian we have some nouns that are countable and uncountable e.g.
- I'll have a cup of coffee, please. Did you remember to buy coffee?

We use common nouns to categorize or label people and things. They are countable and uncountable. We can use countable common nouns in the singular, with a/an and each, or in the plural, with number and many. Do you have a black pen or a pencil? We usually use uncountable common nouns when we talk about as abstract concept, or activity, a substance or a material. Uncountable nouns are not used with a/an or in the plural. We can use uncountable nouns with no article (a) and much (b).

- Her poem is about flying, freedom and bad luck. (not. a bad luck).
- They have food clothing, but they don't have much water. (not waters).

"Countable nouns can be singular or plural and are normally used to refer to people, creatures and objects, or actions and events, which can be thought of as separate individual things e.g. actor, bird, car, man, party, problem est" (Yule, 2008). Uncountable nouns are used with singular verbs, but not to refer to individual things. They are not typically used with a/an. We use uncountable nouns to talk about substance and materials, abstracts ideas, qualities and states or activities e.g. chess, tennis, work, education, freedom, love, meat, petrol, rice etc (Wong, 2021; Suryasa et al., 2019).

The examples ice, love, time arrival, contact, news, time feedback, theory, importance are types of meaning which can be countable and uncountable nouns: substances (air, ice), emotional and other (news, receivership, contact);

qualities (importance), events (arrival). Many nouns which are basically uncountable also have countable with difference meaning. We have some examples: time (demoting a particular occasion or a period in history), air (demoting a tune or a type of appearance or manner) (Henry & Hofrichter, 1992; Bürkle & Posselt, 2008).

"The things we can count are called count nouns. The things we cannot are called non count nouns. A non-count noun does not have a plural form and we cannot put a number in front of it. We never use a/an with non-count nouns. Count nouns example: a book - books, one book - two books, some books, a lot of books, many books, a few books or non-count nouns singular: sugar, same sugar, a lot of sugar, much sugar, a little sugar (Church, 2002). The use of a noun as countable or uncountable is lexically restricted difference in meaning varies to a large extent with the individual noun. The short form of countable is C and for uncountable is U (Wasef, 2004; Penton-Voak & Chen, 2004). Both can be C/U nouns, but in the contest we can know different of meaning. For example:

- Six teas please. (C)
- It was in fact impossible to be strenuously diligent after one of Mrs Sutton's teas. (C)
- Plant beverage include tea, coffee, wine, and sweet beverage (U)
- We learned to eat brown rice and yogurt and to tolerate kasha and addtasting teas.

The countable instances of tea are used in the sentence "a cup of tea' /a/ "a type of tea' and "a small meal usually served in the afternoon with a cup of tea" b. The uses illustrated in /a and d/ are often found with other basically uncountable nouns. Countable and uncountable nouns we have and abstract nouns, for example education, freedom, etc.

#### Plural uncountable nouns

Although it may seem to be a contradiction, there are plural uncountable. These are morphologically plural nouns which do not vary for number and do not combine with numerals:

She wears those jigsaw-type clothes, trousers usually. Unite nouns are in a way the opposite of collective nouns: rather than provide a collective reference for separate entities, they make it possible to split up an undifferentiated mass and refer to separate instances of a phenomenon. Both types of noun provide alternative ways of viewing and referring, collective nouns with respect to countable and until nouns with respect to uncountable Douglas Biber, Sitg Johansson (1999).

With bit of and piece of are the most productive, each combining with well over 100 different collocates.

Unit noun Selected collocates
Act of adultery, kindness, folly,

Bit of beef, cake, cheese, sugar, paper,

Chip of glass, ice, paint,

Chunk of chocolate, meat, gold, data,

Game of cards, chess, golf, tennis, Grain of corn, dust, salt, sand,

Item of clothing, information, equipment,

Loaf of bread,

Lump of clay, soil, butter, fat,
Piece of cake, chicken, wood,
Pair of clippers, glasses, plants,
Slice of pie, ham, bread etc.

### Here are some groups of nouns:

- Countable nouns with singular (and plural) in -is, analysis, analyses, crossroads, series.
- Other nouns with singular and plural the same: trout, deer, fish, salmon.
- Nouns that have a plural without –s after a number hundred (two hundred) million (two million)...
- Nouns with singular in -f (e), plural in -ves, calf claves, wife wives, knife knives, self selves.
- Nouns with irregular plurals: man men, woman women, child children, foot feet.
- Uncountable singular nouns ending in -s (normally no plural) billiards, economics, politics, gymnastics.
- Plural nouns with no singular e.g. arms, clothes, people, trousers, congratulations etc.
- To form the plural nouns, add -s, table tables, room rooms, desk desks, etc.
- If the noun ends s, sh, ch, x, or z add es, glass glasses, dish dishes, church churches, box boxes etc.
- If the noun ends in a /y/ preceded by a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) only add /s/, day-s, guy-s, key-s etc.
- If the noun ends in on/o/ preceded by a consonant, add -es. Potato potatoes, hero heroes, tomato tomatoes, radios, zoo zoos.
- If the noun is a compound, make the noun plural, not the modifier: mother-in-low --- mothers-in-low, piece of cake pieces of cake.
- If the number, litter, or sing is considered as a word, add 's. 1900's, (1900), 10-10'së ABC-ABC's.
- Some nouns are same in the singular and plural, fish fish, deer deer, sheep sheep.
- Some nouns are always plural: mathematics, pants, cloths etc.

Plural and uncountable nouns with and without /the/ (flowers) the flowers, music- the music.

- We do not use /the/ before a noun when we mean something in general: I love flowers (not, the flowers). I prefer classical music to pop music. (Not, the classical music) (Murphy, 1995).
- We say /the/ when the mean something in particular. I like your garden. The flowers are beautiful. All the students in the class like their teacher.
- We do not usually say with the names of countries, cities, and village.

Franca not the France, Europe not the Europe, or New York, Prishtina, Paris etc. We can say with /the/ names which include works like: republic, kingdom, states. The United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Republic of Regions: the north of England, the south of Spain, etc.

Regular count nouns:

Singular plural Lemon Lemons Song Songs Egg Eggs List Lists Cake Cakes Orange **Oranges** Idea Ideas Glass Glasses Dish Dishes Sandwich Sandwiches Box Boxes

### Irregular count nouns:

Man men
Woman women
Child children
Person people
Foot feet
Tooth teeth
Mouse mice

"Some words (English) borrowed from Latin and Greek keep their foreign plural, or their maybe alternation with regular plural forms.

Latin nouns ending -us

Alumnus - alumni

Calculus - calculi

Terminus - termini

Latin nouns ending in -um

Aquarium - aquaria

Curriculum - curricula

Millennium - millennia"

Index - indices (Biber et al., 2000).

# Greek nouns ending in-is:

Axis - axes, crisis - crises, diagnosis - diagnoses.

The build of nouns in singular and plural, masculine, feminine and neuter, countable or uncountable are augmented for both of languages for reports that have the same or different between two languages.

### Conclusion

The aim of this study is to point out of similarities, differences, contrasts or generation of gender between Albanian and English language by comparing different (function) parts of speech. The first contrast of gender between two

laguages are the cases (page 2), the second are definite and indefinite (page 4), the third are articles, the fourth are prefix and sufix, the fifth are endinigs etc. In page three has some tables (1, 2, 3) it is the first declension that has some similarities, differences, contrasts between Albanian and English language. The full contrast between two language was seen at the passessive case, in Albanian language can be realize with the article (for masculine, feminine and neuter) i (m), e (f), të (n) and së (f) or with definite endings -i, it, -in, -ve (m), or -u, -ut, -un (m), but in English this case used with the article /the/ for definite nouns (m, f, n), so between two languages it is the contrast because it has two forms of passessive and usually used after the noun e.g. Mary's book, Time's house, students', worker's, children's, women's, This is Arta's jacket, This is my mother's jacket. This is the dog's food. If a plural noun does not end in /s/, add 's. women's, men's, children's etc. This phenomen of grammer is the morphology contrast between two languages and in the future we will see the function (syntax) of the gender in the sentece.

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