Lexical-Semantic Fields Due to Word-Formation in Synonymic Adverbs; Affixes Fields

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Abstract:

Studies and different analysis in lexical semantic field are also compiled via lexical and semantic fields. In fact, nowadays none of the studies can be done without this method, set by Jost Trier. These fields can also be traced from a very interesting angle, that of word-formation. This constitutes the aim of our work; to see these fields due to word-formation at synonymic adverbs. Mainly, we are focused on the affixes formations, because the affixes derived adverbs is a very rich class in Albanian language, also at conversion, compound and composed formations. Thus, the words are seen according to tantamount, exception, contraposition, inclusion relations etc. We are interested in studying the synonymy in the adverbs formed by these affixes: alb: -isht –thi, as / -azi, -shëm, -t(ë), -a, -aj, -sh, -çë. Thus, inside one word we can do groupings according to affixes fields. For example, at the word blindly (alb: verbërisht) we can distinguish these fields: a. the affix field of the units formed with the suffix –as (-azi): alb: verbas (verbazi); qorras (qorrazi); symbyllurazi; b. the affix field of the units formed with the suffix –thi: alb: symbyllthi; qorrthi; c. the affix field of the units formed with the suffix -shëm: alb: verbueshëm; the field of other affixes, derived or not, as: alb: kuturu, symbyllur, symbyllti.

The adverbs formed with compound also form a large word-formation field. While, the word-formation field of adverbs formed with composition is smaller. The interpreted material is harvest from Albanian Synonymic Dictionary (2004).

Introduction

In Albanian language the adverbs are a well studied class. This class is not only represented in early grammars, but is also treated from different angles as semantic, functional, word-formation etc. The synonymy is also studied as well. Literary developed languages are very rich with synonyms. If the languages are very developed, they are very flourishing, complicated and very rich of synonyms (Islamaj Shefkie, 1985). The Albanian language is one if these languages.

Synonymy

In general, synonymy is accepted as one of the most important semantic systems, even in the first part of twentieth century, in American linguistics we find statements as the one of L. Bloomfield that doesn’t accept the existence of (real) lexical synonymy in language: According to him (1933) every linguistic form has a specified and defined meaning. Nowadays, this thought is exceeded.

One of the most famous linguists in the field of lexical semantics, John Lions (2001) is focused extensively on the semantic phenomena in language.

He uses the terms complete synonymy and genuine synonymy. He distinguishes four kinds of complete synonymy (genuine and non genuine synonymy): complete synonymy and genuine synonym; genuine synonymy, but not complete; non genuine synonymy, but not complete; non genuine and non complete synonymy.
The theory of linguistic relativism defended by this author is well-known. Even though he accepts the synonymy, he expresses that synonymy denotes meanings report, that is determined by the context in a higher grade than every other semantic report; so the definition in the context is an issue of possibility (Lions John, 2001).

While, W. E Collinson (Islamaj Shefkie, 1985) accepts synonymy and gives importance to distinctive features within synonyms, so to the part that distinguishes them from each other. Thus, exposing a lot of distinctions, he says that is against the complete synonymy.

**Synonymic lexical fields**

Semantic fields at adverbs are created by unconditional semantic connections. They are of different dimensions. When observing them we find out that all these adverbs are monosyllabic, that means they are very old and belong to active and general lexicon of Albanian language. Because of their long usage they have so many meanings. The reasons of these capacitive dimensions are treated circumstantially by the linguist V. Memisha (1999). Even though he doesn’t speak about the adverbs directly, he mentions that defining the semantic volume of lexical units, is needed to be considered the time when a unit is entered and used, the density of its usage, the source where it comes from, the kind of speech, kind of functional style, where the adverb is displayed, the geographical usage, the relations that this unit elicits in word-formation paradigmatic group, etc.

Usually, non-derived adverbs are very old, and belong to the underlying reserve, to the active general part of the Albanian language lexicon and have a lot of synonyms. As they are in use from a long time, they build sintagmatic semantic relations and paradigmatic ones. That’s why they have so many meanings. Let us see some lexical fields: (*Note that the examples are in Albanian language due to the specific of our article*)

a. minimal synonymic lexical fields, with two or three units:

- **CÉKASH**
  - ndajf. Mënyrë të luajturi në grup, në të cilin njeri ndjek të tjerët për të cekur. **Cikas.**
- **FAMILJARÎSHT**
  - ndajf. Me tërë familjen. **Fëmijërisht.** U nis për t’u shpërgulur fëmijërisht në Korçë, po fshtaratë e kanë lutur të qëndrojë dhe e kthyen. **(Let. art.)**
- **GRÓPTHI**
  - ndajf. Mënyra e t’ë luajturit gropëqiqër. **Gropëqiqër.**
- **ANASJÉLLAS**
  - ndajf. Në mënyrë të anasjellë. **Ndërsjellas. Dyanësisht** në mënyrë të dyanshme. **Kjo vlen dyranësisht, si për ne edhe për ju, se sa fitojmë aq edhe humbasim të dyja palët.** (**Pub.**)  
- **ZÝMTË**
  - ndajf. Me fyyrë dhe me vështrim të zhvendësimit. **Vrelnjët. Mrrolshëm krajinë. Nën vetullat e trasha sëmbëmë më ndërprerët ndërprerët ëmbylën.** (**Let. art.)**

b. But, in Albanian language we find lexical fields and many synonymic units. So, we have synonymic lexical fields when the relations are within the semantic structure of the word (when none of the synonymic terms is brought to the dominant of synonymic row):

- **GJITHNJÉ**
  1. Gjithja gjithë kohës. **Gjithmonë. Përherë. Ngajherë. Kurdoherë. Ngajherë.** Gjithja ashtu ka qenë. E urtë, e sjellshme, me një fytërë e qëmbë e që luajtë me shëndime. **Përëdët. Nisësos bised. Dita-ditës. Dita-ditës po shohim se si po ndryshon faqe e këtij të shërbyshëm me një përshtimi.** (**Ligj. fol.)
  2. Në çdo kohë, në çdo rast, në çdo herë.

- **Vazhdimisht. Vëmishës.** Vëmishës e patë këshilluar të mos rinte me të, të mos fshajtë me të, të mos dhe rintë për të luajtur të përdorë në të disa derdhër që përcakton njerëzit e që luajtë me të. **Përëdët. Nisësos bised. Dita-ditës. Dita-ditës po shohim se si po ndryshon faqe e këtij të shërbyshëm me një përshtimi.** (**Ligj. fol.)

- **Gjithperë.** Se atje kështu ndihmë e jashtë dhe për atje më më e shumë e që ai luajt e gjithë gjithë e që luajt. **Tejës. Tejës.** Kështu nga ndihmë e që ai luajt e gjithë e që luajt. **Përëdët. Nisësos bised. Dita-ditës. Dita-ditës po shohim se si po ndryshon faqe e këtij të shërbyshëm me një përshtimi.** (**Ligj. fol.)

- **Ngajherë. Kurdoherë.** Se atje që luajt e gjithë gjithë e që luajt. **Përëdët. Nisësos bised. Dita-ditës. Dita-ditës po shohim se si po ndryshon faqe e këtij të shërbyshëm me një përshtimi.** (**Ligj. fol.)

- **Ngajherë. Kurdoherë.** Se atje që luajt e gjithë gjithë e që luajt. **Përëdët. Nisësos bised. Dita-ditës. Dita-ditës po shohim se si po ndryshon faqe e këtij të shërbyshëm me një përshtimi.** (**Ligj. fol.)

- **Ngajherë. Kurdoherë.** Se atje që luajt e gjithë gjithë e që luajt. **Përëdët. Nisësos bised. Dita-ditës. Dita-ditës po shohim se si po ndryshon faqe e këtij të shërbyshëm me një përshtimi.** (**Ligj. fol.)

- **Ngajherë. Kurdoherë.** Se atje që luajt e gjithë gjithë e që luajt. **Përëdët. Nisësos bised. Dita-ditës. Dita-ditës po shohim se si po ndryshon faqe e këtij të shërbyshëm me një përshtimi.** (**Ligj. fol.)
Where talking about the concept of semantic fields, we support the concept of structural linguistics referring to linguistics fields in general. Also, the Albanian linguist J. Thomai (2009) observes these fields due to structural linguistics. According to him, we can describe the semantic fields of every word, starting from different angles: if we start from polysemy, the semantic field will have to consider all meanings of a word in fixed stage of language; if we start from systemic relations of the words, we can do groupings according to the same elements of synonyms, according to opposite elements of antonyms etc.

Refering to this definition, we can find out adverbial synonimic semantic fields reflected on the Albanian Synonimic Dictionary (2004).

Even here we can divide in two big groups:
a. the group of synonymic semantic fields related to an adverb, which includes all the meanings of these units, that enter in synonymic relation with this adverb. For example, for the adverb alb:vrenjtur, engl: cloudy the lexical field means all the meanings of the words (in bold), included in the lexical field of this lexeme. This field has 1 (vrenjtur)+32 (adverbs within the synonymic group) = 33 lexemes. This way, we have a field that implicates the sum of synonymic meanings of all these words (monosemantic or polysemantic).

VRÉNJTUR ndaf. 1. Me re, jo kthjellët (për motin). Vranët. - Qenka vranët sot, ka mundësi tê bjerë shi. (Ligj. fol.). Vrerët. Vranshëm. Vrerët. Zymtë. Xha Sadiku ngriti vetullat e tij të trasha dhe më foli duke më vështruar zymtë. (Let. art.). Mahmur bised. U përshëndeta me ta rëndë-rëndë dhe ashtu mahmur siç isha nuk më jepej ta hapja gojën për të thënë ndonjë gjë sa për bisedë. (Let. art.). Mrroltë krahin. Mrrolshëm krahin. Zemërueshëm. Buzëvarë. Buzëvnësh. Buzëvër. Buzëvërturbull. Sapo agoi, doli. Qielli dukej turbull dhe frynte erë e tërthorës (tërthorëz)', engl: sideways we have 5 subfields (as many meanings the word has).

TËRTHÓRAS (TËRTHÓRAZI) ndaf. 1. Në vijën që bashkon dy skaje a dy kënde të kundërta. Tërthor (tërthori). Kryqas. Kryqthi. Kryq si ndaf. Kërthazi. Aji nuk e humbte kohën kot: ripi ish prerë kërthazi, si me thikë. (Let. art. përkth.). Shul. Një plep ishte rrëzuar nga stuhia e natës dhe e kishëte zënë udhën shul. (Let. art.). Përshul. Shkarthi. Kithi (për së kithi). 2. Jo drejt, anës e anës. Tërthor (tërthori). Anës. Anësisht. Kërthazi. Përpara u doli një arë, së cilës i ranë kërthazi, pastaj nisën ngjitjen. (Let. art.). Kithi (për së kithi). Larg. Largas (largazi).

b. When we have a polysemantic adverb it displays as polysynonymy. So, within its semantic structure, we can find out semantic subfields, related to semantic units of the words that enter in synonymy within a given meaning. For the adverb alb: tërthoras (tërthorazi), engl: sideways we have 5 subfields (as many meanings the word has).

Synonymic adverbs

As other parts of speech the adverbs enter in synonymic relations with each-other. When studying these synonymic adverbs due to lexical-semantic fields, we discover very interesting phenomena, especially of the lexical-semantic fields of adverbs, formed by the suffixes (in Albanian) –isht, –thi, as / -azi, -shëm, -t(ë), -a, – aj, -sh, -çe.

The Albanian adverbs in general and others that enter in synonymic relations with each other are derived and not derived.
Not derived adverbs are the kind of adverbs that in nowadays point of view aren’t indissoluble (Albanian Language Grammar, 2002), as near, bad, well, down, behind, above (alb: afër, keq, larg, mirë, poshtë, prapa, lart) etc.

These adverbs enter in synonymic relations with derived and not derived adverbs. For example for the adverb well, alb: ashtu, paq, bukur, drejt, fort, tej etc. and miras, mbarë, bujarisht, përzemërsisht, drejtas, tumirë, mirë (e) etc. As shown at the examples below:

**MIRË** ndajf. 1. Ashtu si duhet, pa të meta. **Tamat. Ashtu. Paq** bised. **Bukur. Sa bukur dinte të bënte dallimin ndërmjet dashurisë e urrejtjes.** (Let. art.). **Drejt** (flet). **Fort. Tej** (më). **Pupa** fig. bised. 2. Me bujari; me dashuri. **Miras. Mbarë. Bujarisht. Përzemërsisht. Drejtas.** - Shkonim drejtas me komshinjtë, asnjë llaf të keq nuk kemi këmbyer. (Ligj. fol.). 3. Në gjendje të mirë e të këndshme. **Rehat. Gjatë këtyre ditëve ai u mësua të rronte rehat, me gjithë të mirat.** (Let. art.). **Tumirë. 4. si em. → Mirë,-a (e); f.**

Derived adverbs are the adverbs formed by derivation. (In the Albanian language grammar within the derivation of adverbs are also included affixation, conversion and compound, while at the chapter of word-formation these are three different modes of word-formation (Albanian Language Grammar, 2002).

Affixes derived adverbs are a very rich class in Albanian language. The Albanian linguist, Jani Thomai, has seen some paradigmatic groups with the main suffixes (Thomai Jani, 2004), groups that organised by the suffixes turn into word-formation affixes fields. The main element that organises these fields is the specialized affix, which brings a lot of modifications, first of all semantic modifications.

According to him, “The specialization of the affixes in Albanian language constitutes a very important factor for the creation of semantic models in derived word-formation, and for categorical formations in general. The affixes specialization is accomplished mainly when they come out with different themes, but with the same modified value and first of all this is a semantic specialization” (Thomai Jani, 2004).

As Thomai (2004) formulates that “all words formed with a suffix in synchronic plane form an affix field” we can also find a lot of affixes fields at the adverbs with synonymic relations. So the fields turn into lexical-semantic affixes fields.

Based on the fact that the same author (2004) has seen 8 paradigmatic adverbs groups organised by respective suffixes we are going to trace the synonym of the adverbs formed with these suffixes.

1. **Adverbs with the suffix –as / -azi**

The adverbs create lexical fields organized by basal meaning, but also by the affix that took part in their formation. But, when we refer to the Synonymic Dictionary (2004) we see that lexical-semantic field involves not only adverbs with the suffixes –as / -azi. This is explained with the fact that the adverbs of this paradigmatic group also have other elements in their semantic structure. We can illustrate this with the example below:

**FYTAS (FYTAZI)** ndajf. 1. Duke u kapur për fyti me dikë; grykë më grykë. **Fytafyt. Fytatfas (fytafytazi).** Rroku, të cilit i ishte prishur pushka, iu hodh ushtarit serb, që nuk e kishte mendjen tek ai dhe u kap fytafyt me të. (Folk.). **Fyttithi. Grykas (grykazi).** Grykafytas (grykafytazi). **Grykagrykas (grykagrykazi).** Kacafytas. Kacafytas ndër llogoret / ... Ndeshin shqipet me taborret / E barbarit Turgut Pashë. (Let. art.). **Veshas. 2. fig.** Duke u grindur vazhdimisht. **Fytazi. Fytatfas (fytafytazi). Grykas (grykazi).** Grykafytas (Grykafytazi). Grykagrykas (grykagrykazi). **Fyttithi. Kacafytas. Grykë si ndajf. 3. Deri në fyt (kur kemi shumë punë). **Fytatfas. Fytatfas (fytafytazi). Kacafytas. Grykas (grykazi). Plot.**

2. **Adverbs with the suffix -thi**

These types of adverbs refering to Synonymic Dictionary (2004) create word-formation synonymy most with adverbs formed with the suffix -as / -azi.

Example:
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3. Adverbs with the suffix -isht

According to the linguist Enver Hysa the adverbs formed with the suffix -(i)sht indicates modality and expresses quality of act, others the intensive character of action and by their meaning they are related with quantity and time adverbs, expressing at the same time various meanings (Hysa Enver, 1970). The adverbs with the suffix –isht enter in synonymic relations with different adverbs. For example:

VERBËRÎSHÎM ndajf. 1. Duke mos parë fare nga sytë. Verbas (verbazi). Qorras (qorrazi) bised. – Shkon qorras, se nuk sheh fare. (Ligj. fol.). Verbusheşim. Qorthisi bised. 2. Pa e shikuar dëcë, duke mos parë mire, si i verbër; me sy mbllur. Verbas (verbazi). Ecja, pothuaj, verbazi dhe nuk i vija re njërëzit përballë. (Let. art.). Qorras (qorrazi) bised. Qorthisi bised. 3. fig. Symbyllurazi. Symbyllti. Mbyllasyzash. Nuk ka ndërjegjje ajo gazetë që pranon mbyllasyzash sulmet e korrespondentëve krahinorë. (Pub.). Qorras (qorrazi) bised. Qorthisi bised. Kuturasi bised. Mua s’para më pëlqen të veproj kulturë. (Let. art. përkth.).

4. Adverbs with the suffix -shëm

The adverbs with the suffix –shëm in their essential meaning indicates action or state. Here we can have an affix field organised by affixes and within it we have two big subfields, one organised by the basic meaning of manner and the other by the basic meaning of state. For example:

a. VRULLSHÉM ndajf. Me vruill, në mënëry të vruullshme. Vrulltas. Hovshëm. Sapo dëgjoi atë lajm, Çeti brofi në këmbë e doli hovshëm nga dhoma. (Let. art.). Hovas. Furishëm me vruill të madh. Turrrshëm. Turrthisi. Duke ecur ashtu, turrrthisi, nuk vinte re se ç’kish më të majtë e më të djalthë. (Let. art.). Turravrap me turr e me vrap. Fugas krahin. Vrundull si ndajf. Vrungull si ndajf.

b. GÉZÜESHÉM ndajf. Me gjëzim, gjithë gaz. Hareshëm. Gazmendshëm.

5. Adverbs with the suffix –t(ë)

The adverbs formed by the suffix –t(ë), in many cases, but not always create synonymy with the participle verbs with adverbial value, from where the adjectives are formed:

a. RRASËT ndajf. Ngjeshur sa nuk nxë më; shumë dendur. Ngjeshur. Atëherë Mehmeti përmendi disa herë punën e tokës, po pastaj aiри i freskët i maleve e bëri të harrojë lugina e ngushta ku njerëzit ronin ngjeshur njëri pranë tjetrit. (Let. art. përkth.). Ngucur ngjeshur shumë pranë njerëji-tjetrit. Mbaq mend fjalën e babait kur më qortonte: “Ç’i shkruan fjalën ngucur?”. (Let. art.).

b. ZBEHTË ndajf. 1. Pa shumë dritë a shkëlqim. Zbehtas. Mugët. Plaka e vuri kandilin mbi buharin e oxhakut. Poshtë u bë më mugët se më parë. (Folk.). Marrtas. Murrët. Dobët. 2. fig. Pa forçë. Dobët. Flashkët.

6. Adverbs with the suffixes –a, -aj

The adverbs with the suffix -a and -aj are a small group, “perhaps not a word-formation type…, with meanings and stylistic value and totally popular creations, of colloquialism, some of them are a regional variant” (Thomai Jani, 2004).

As shown on the example below, it is difficult or rather impossible to create affixes fields within these adverbs:
7. Adverbs with the suffix –sh

Within the adverbs with the suffix –sh we find many lexical-semantic fields. Consider three of them:

a. manner of playing: **DÔÇASH** ndajf. Mënyrë të luajturi me doçe. **Doçarrekash**. **Dokrras**. U mësuam që të dy dhe shkonim për ditë me pata, bridhnim fushën e luani dokras me çomangë marine. (Let. art.). Dokthi. Cakthi. Lopët i fusnim nga drizat e vetë cakthi. (Let. art.).

b. manner of sharing: **NJÊSH** ndajf. 1. Bashkë me një tjetër a me të tjerë, tek e të pandarë; duke qenë të shkrirë në një njësi të jetëme. **Bashkë**. **Toku (së)**. **Njëzaj**. Ai dhe ne të gjithë gjitha Shqipëria për të mbrojtur vendin. (Pub.). 2. **Njëlloj**. **Njëherësh**. **Bashkë**. 5. (me parafjalën më). Në një fill, në një pjesë etj. **Bëje perin njëfish**, hiqja fijen tjetër, se nuk hyn në gjëlpëryer. (Ligj. fol.). **Bitevi** bised. – Këpucët e tua nuk duan gjysma, por taban bitevi. (Ligj. fol.).

c. quantity: (herësh, palësh, vëllimesh): **DHJETËFÍSH** ndajf. Dhjetë herë më shumë. **Dhjetëzaj**.

8. Adverbs with the suffixes -çe

The adverbs with the suffix –çe create a field with many units, where we can distinguish some lexical-semantic subfields. The field is organised by essential semantic component of manner of action.

**FSHÁTÇE** ndajf. bised. 1. Së bashku me të gjithë fshatarët. **Fshatarçe**. Më të dalë të marsit, kur fshatarët e varfër të Trokthit bashkoheshin fshatarçe në punë, i bëhin qieth tok dy e nga dy. (Let. art.). **Katundisht**. I huaji nuk kalon këndej. Kështu kemi vendosur katundisht. (Let. art.). 2. **Fshatarçe** 1 ndajf. bised.

Lexical-semantic fields formed by conversion

As we noticed above, we have also seen another word-formation field. This field is formed by the adverbs formed with the change of the lexical-grammatical category (conversion).

Here we have two groups:

1. Nouns that passed to adverbs, loosing this way their forms of inflections and their usage in petrous forms. Consider the examples above:

**RRÓTULL** ndajf. 1. Në hapësirën nga të gjitha anët afër dikujt a diçkaje; duke i ardhur nga të gjitha anët dikujt a diçkaje. **Rrokull**. **Rrokullimthi**. **Rrokullim**. **Rrotullimthi**. **Qark. Qarkas. Rrumbullak. Vrangull. Torthi. Anës**. 2. **Reeth** ndajf. 3. **Përreth** ndajf. 4. **Anës** ndajf. We notice that the adverb formed by a noun also enters in synonymy with adverbs formed with affixes, but most with adverbs formed by conversion.

It’s very interesting observing another field of an adverb as (alb.: **kruspull**, engl.: crouch), that in the Dictionary (2004) indicates not only the synonymic relations, but also, the process of conversion (nouns that passes to adverbs). This is indicated by the element as adv., alb: si ndajf.
A large word-formation class is formed by the adverbs with compound. According to Albanian Grammar (2002) we have a lot of types (seven types). Since compound don't form word-formation models, we are displaying just one synonymic field, within it are formed (as in other cases studied above) some word-formation models. For example:

**HAPUR** ndajf. 1. Në mënyrë që lejon kalimin lirisht; pa kyç. **Çelh.** **Hapët.** 2. zakon. fig. Në mënyrë të lirë. **Lirisht** (kalon). 3. Duke vijuar punën e veprimtarinë. **Çelh.** **Hapët.** 4. fig. Drejtpërdrejt, ballë për ballë, pa fshehur asgjë; sy ndër sy; me çïltërsi. **Haptas** (haptazi). **Hapët.** Ishte hera e parë që Lázari bisedonte me të që hapët për marrëdhëniet e tyre. (Let. art.) **Drejt.** **Drejtpërdrejt.**

2. The second group is that of the verbs that passed into the class of adverbs. This intends the transition of participle verbs into the class of adverbs. We have found many lexical-semantic fields in these kinds of adverbs. Within them we can do riorganisations due to affixes or due to manners of word-formation. For example:

**KÚSPULL** ndajf. 1. Me trup të mbledhur si lëmsh. **Lëmsht.** **Galamsht** si ndajf. **Grushht** si ndajf. **Kutullaç.** **Kakrruk** si ndajf. **Karrapuc** si ndajf. **Garravac** si ndajf. **Galaruc** si ndajf. **Kukuvrqi** si ndajf. **Truc.** **Cucërë.** **Dërmak** si ndajf. **Kular** si ndajf. **Kulaç** si ndajf. – Ishte mbështjellë kulaç nga të ftohnt dhe së njohja. (Ligj. fol.) **Rrumbullak.** **Top** si ndajf. **Lëmuq** fig. **Cucërë** krahin. **Palmuç.** 2. → **Shukë** si ndajf.
Lexical-semantic fields formed by composition

A small word-formation field is created by the adverbs formed with composition. Refering to the Albanian Synonymic Dictionary (2004), within the synonymic field we have many composed units; as word-formation fields at least we have two: the field of composed words and the field of non composed words. The adverbs of this type also have adjective value, so semantically we can distinguish two semantic fields: adverb synonymic field and adjective semantic field. This can be shown on the examples above:

BALLÉHÁPUR ndajf. 1. Me ndërgjegje të pastër e me guxim, ballë për ballë, pa u fshehur. Ballëhapët. Ballëçelur. Ballëlart. Ndjeja sikur i kisha jetuar, pak a shumë, çastet e dyshimita, por edhe sikur isha gjer diku i përshatat për të përballuar ballëlapët provën den i fshihur. (Let. art.). Hapur. Sheshit. Çiltas (çiltazi). Zemërhapur. Zemërçelur. Serbes bised. 2. si mb. fig. Që e ka ndërgjegjen të pastër e ka guxim në jetë. Faqebardhë. Syqëruar. Në pyeçin shokë për mua, / Ku u vra ku u qëllua, / Mespërmes në kraharuar, / Po me shokë e i gëzuar, / Faqebardhë e syqëruar. (Let. art.). Hapur (i). Krenar. Çiltër (i). Ballëndritur. E me radhë do të doja të më flisje për të tërë, / Për Merhorin tonë të urtë, fjalëmatur, fjalëpakë, / Kosovarin ballëndritur, shpirtëdëborë e zemërjërë ... (Let. art.). Faqelarë.

Adverbial locutions create another field. They are a stable group of words, which semantically and grammatically are equivalent, but not similar with an adverb (Albanian Grammar, 2002).

Since the Albanian Synonymic Dictionary (2004) has not treated adverbial locutions extensively (we trace just one or two cases), we are not going to observe them in this article.

In conclusion we may say that studying the lexical-semantic fields of the adverbs due to word-formation, we found out many interesting organised groups, according to the suffix that took part in their formation, but also in other formations as them with conversion, compound and composing.

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