



## The *-shit* formant of the definite ablative case in plural and its usage in Buzuku's Meshari (1555-XVI century)

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### Abstract

This piece of work deals with the form of definite ablative in plural with the *-shit* formant and its usage in Meshari (1555) by Gj. Buzuku, consequently in the first book of written Albanian language of XVI century. Thus, this work intends to reflect this case formant in all the uses that come from Meshari by Bukuku. It deals with the nature of the definite plural ablative in *-shit* form in Buzuku's Albanian, defining the character of this case as self-sufficient or not self-sufficient. It will be given a review of the use of the corresponding ablative as prepositional and non-prepositional and it will present further classification of the prepositional use of this case with the used prepositions. The form of the definite plural ablative with *-shit* formant and its uses will be represented through representative examples, extracted directly from the entire study of Meshari's text. Further, in this case form and for the classified use of it, either as prepositional or as non-prepositional, exact numbers of uses will derive through respective statistics in chart form or graphics. In this way, findings and results that come from the entire Meshari of Buzuku will be discussed, interpreted and argued and in any instances these will be compared with the status and the use of particular case forms within the case system of present Albanian language.

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## 1. Introduction

It is already known that the definite ablative case in plural with the case ending *-shit* is completely absent in the case system of present Albanian language. However, it is not the same status with this kind of case in the earlier Albanian language in XVI century that is evident in writing because this type of ablative case is existent and with regular usage in the first book of written Albanian, that is Meshari by Gj. Buzuku. Furthermore, the same definite ablative with the *-shit* formant is used even from other

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authors from old written Albanian, who are descendants of Buzuku and who belong to the XVII century. So, except Buzuku, even Lekë Matrënga belongs to the XVI century chronologically, whereas P. Budi, F. Bardhi and P. Bogdani belong to the XVII century, from whom, only the first one is from south dialectic origin (tosk), whereas the others are with north dialectic origin (gheg) same as Buzuku.

### 1.1. Literature review

From what is alleged above, it is noticed that the plural definite ablative with *-shit* formant had general usage all over the earlier Albanian language, thus in both of its dialects regardless. This assertion is proved, on one hand, by these northern older authors of Albanian language, and on the other hand, by evidence of Matrënga who is of southern origin from the Arbresh colony in Italy, and from other evidence from this diaspora, as the one of J. Variboba and of J. De Rada, for which, E. Cabej (1988) notifies us in his research *Gjon Buzuku and his language*.

Whilst, with regard to our assertion and definition from the beginning of this work, this case form is completely lacking in contemporary Albanian, especially in the written one, it is worth returning once more to spoken Albanian. Let us return to spoken Albanian because, according to Cabej, "the thought that this case form in the spoken Albanian is no longer valid, has its value only for the greater part of Gheg" (E. Cabej 1988: 72). As for Tosk, as emphasized by Cabej (1988), it is noticed that in the southern part of this mid country, in a suburb area, it has been saved until now from any sporadic trace of this word ending, just as it is maintained an ancient phonetic form in it. Here, Cabej (1988) brings several examples, saying that in Gjirokaster it is said with figurative meanings: *më dolli hundëshit; të iku balta këmbëshit*; in Liovan and in other villages of Dangellia and Shqeria of Permet *pashëkëshit* "for Easter, in Easter time", "*shajëshit*" for Pentecost, in Pentecost time; elsewhere in south *dhëmbëshit, dhëmballëshit*, (molar tooth), and in a wedding song from Korca *Parë pas faqeshit, sumbulla pas gjinjëshit*. (Çabej, 1988, p. 72). The same author adds that even at Naim Frasheri you find *bije qiejshit si lumë*, at Kristoforidhi you find *miqshit, zonjashit, nuseshit* etc.

Meanwhile, relating to chronology, Cabej (1988) emphasizes that the historic spread of this ablative form is not known. According to him, it cannot be decided if it has had a general usage or just a dialectic one in the earlier times, marking that the *-shit* form was not present in texts of Albanian dialects of Greece and that the same form is lacking in north in Arbenesh of Dalmatia.

Associating to Cabej's examples (1988) from N. Frasheri and especially from Kristoforidhi, we record that S. Riza (1965, 2002) in his research *Nouns in Albanian: the case system and types of inflection* claims that all our grammarians from S. Frasheri (1886) to K. Cipo (1949) agree among themselves that the contemporary Albanian lacks the plural definite ablative from old textbooks in *-shit* form, for example "*n etheshit së mëdhash*" Buz. 72/2a; "*fjalëshit*" Budi P. R + 5; "*ende deleshit së njejunah ha uku*" Bardhi 215; "*prej urtishit*" Bogdani parth. 16; "*u ngre së vdekurishit*" Matr. 5. (Riza 1965, p. 50; 2002, p. 62).

Even Riza (1965; 2002) in his 1988 grammar book agrees that Kristoforidhi has introduced the definite ablative, for example *qenshit*, as existent in the Albanian language of that time, but, according to Riza, he equated in meaning this allegedly existent form with the exactly indefinite form *qensh* (p. 10, note 2) which is an incorrect equation, that indicates the uncertainty of his linguistic sense among others, an uncertainty that must have been caused from a not very critical attitude towards Budi's and Bogdani's texts.

F. Agalliu (1986) expresses in his work *Definite or indefinite ablative?* about the uncertainty from a foreign author's side, such as Dawson, who has written the originally indefinite ablative with *-sh* in the same way for both the indefinite and the definite in the paradigms of his grammar. Meanwhile, regarding the uncertainty of linguistic sense of Kristoforidhi, Agalliu has a contrary opinion to Riza.

On the contrary, Sami in his grammar “*Shkronjëto*” has rightly omitted the definite ablative either for plural or for singular; whereas Xhuvani has presented the dative as a definite ablative for plural, for example (*prej*) *lisavet* p.32; which, according to Riza, is a mistaken representation and that is a characteristic even for the later grammarians of contemporary Albanian. (Riza 1965: 50; 2002: 62) For the inaccuracy of this representation of Xhuvani, Riza gives linguistic arguments in the work above cited.

## 1.2. Research questions

The questions to be answered in this current study are as following:

- a) Is the definite ablative in *-shit* to Meshari of Buzuku a case with either self-sufficient formant and fully valuable, or a non self-sufficient formant and not fully valuable?
- b) Is the *-shit* formant in definite ablative in Buzuku’s Albanian only shown to nouns or even to other parts of speech (adjectives, pronouns, and numerals)?
- c) If the definite ablative in *-shit* formant to Buzuku appears as not self-sufficient, then is it used as a case with prepositions, or a case with any other grammatical and analytical means?
- d) With what kind of prepositions is Buzuku’s definite ablative in *-shit* formant used?
- e) Which of the prepositions used with the ablative in *-shit* by Buzuku constitute a rule and which prepositions constitute an exception?

## 2. Method

For the realization of this research will be used: the method of analysis, the quantitative method of collected data and the qualitative method of interpretation of the pertinent data, as well as the comparison method in some cases.

The findings and the results that will be derived from this research in Buzuku’s Meshari will be supported in the analysis and interpretation of the collected data for the definite ablative in plural in *-shit* formant.

### 2.1. Collection of data and analysis

We have extracted the data relating to the definite ablative in plural in *-shit* formant from our research corpus, which for this study was Meshari’s text by Buzuku, prepared by E. Cabej and that it is based on the publication of the work titled: Gjon Buzuku’s Meshari (1555) Critical publication. Second part. Fascimile and phonetic transcription (1968)

Even the analysis of the data together with the findings and results of this research are supported directly with examples derived from the entire text of Meshari by Buzuku in the above mentioned work of Cabej.

### 3. Results and discussions

#### 3.1. The Ablative form of definite plural nouns in Buzuku's Meshari

##### 3.1.1. The *-shit* formant of the ablative of definite plural nouns, the anaptyctic vowel and the definite article

The definite ablative case of plural nouns in Buzuku is formed in basis of indefinite form in plural with the case ending *-sh*, adding to this, as Topalli expresses (2009), the article *-t(ë)*, before which is always appeared the anaptyctic vowel *-i-*, that makes this article take the form *-it*. This ending, according to Topalli (2009), remains unchangeable for all the nouns, whatever syllabic structure it has.

Before Topalli, S. Riza (1965, 2002) says it expressly that anaptyxis always intervenes at nouns in definite plural ablative, regardless of any phonetic factor, bringing these examples from Buzuku: *n së vdekunishit* 48/2a, *n trimashit* 50/19, *n etheshit* 72/2a *n grashit bis* 64/1b etj. *n qiellshit* 75/1b, *n pleqshit* 74/2a, *n duorshit* 54/1b, *n dhençit* (from *dhendshit*) 59/1b- (Riza 1965: 67; 2002; 79)

To nouns with nonfinite stress, generally the trochaic theme, the *-it* ending stands two syllables far from the word stress, for example, at Buzuku: *ruoj shpirtinë tem në buzëshit së këqiasht* (X b) *E me atë në Shenjtëshit së tish* (XV/2a), *Zot, liberomë në kateshit së luksuriesë* (XVII b), *N viseshit së nthella thirra më tÿ Zot* (XVII/2b) (Topalli 2009: 314) In some other nouns of this case that derive with a consonant cluster, it is added the anaptyctic vowel since, according to Topalli, with the article it is formed a group of three consonants (difficult to pronounce- *our accent*), for which occasion he brings each example only from Bardhi: *Jashtë mendshit* and from Bogdani: *âshtë zanë së prindshit pa mpkatit së lëm*, but not from Buzuku. From Buzuku we bring the example with the noun *prind*, like to Bogdani, e.g. *Mos të të bjerë ndë mend, Zot, për katetë tonë o në përindshit sinësh* (Meshari, 49/a), which example Riza brings in the cited work.

But, regarding the nouns that end with vowels, for which Topalli expresses that the usage of this sound is not vindicated, he is extended with analogical means, that the ending *-shit* is taken as an ending of this form for all nouns; for example: Buzuku: *U kam pasunë në Xhudhishit pesë herë tridhjetë e nandë të nvrana* (XL a), *e ndë lëkurë dhishit veshunë* (LXXXV/2b = CV/2b), *zhdo në grashit sonësh na banë me u çuditunë* (LXIV/2a = LXXIV/2a), *n këso së mëdhashit së pānash* (XL b). (Topalli 2009: 315) In some other nouns, where one such vowel has been used even before the case ending, Topalli (2009) emphasizes that two such vowels arise with anaptyctic character, e. g., Buzuku: *përse të jenë nderunë në njerëzishit* (XLII/2a).

##### 3.1.2. Is the definite plural ablative of Buzuku with *-shit* a case with non-self-sufficient formant?

First, let us present the determinations of two correlative concepts: a case with self-sufficient formant and a case with non self-sufficient formant done by Riza in the quoted workbook.

“The formant of a case is *self-sufficient* when the case is usable in an autonomous way, i.e. in the absence of any helpful instrument, particularly of any preposition, as it happens in Albanian with *the dative* and *the accusative* cases. Conversely, the formant of a case is *non self-sufficient* when the case is incomplete in the absence of this or that helpful instrument.” (Riza 1965: 80; 2002: 92)

Accordingly, Riza (1965; 2002) distinguishes the cases with non self-sufficient formants further into two different subcategories, like; 1) in cases with *absolutely* self-sufficient formants and 2) in cases with *relatively* non self-sufficient formants.

According to Riza (1965: 81; 2002: 110), the formant of a case is *absolutely* non self-sufficient when this case, in absence of a helping instrument, becomes not only incomplete, but even *inexistent*; and consequently when the helping instrument loses entirely any lexical personal content shifting

semantically into a simple component of the non self-sufficient formant. As a possibility for this subcategory, Riza brings the new genitive, not only for our present times, but even for old texts. According to him, this case stops being such, i.e. new genitive because of the lack of indication, as he calls it today (the front genitive article), to which any personal lexical content disperses, i.e. any meaning of demonstrative pronoun.

Conversely, the formant of a case is *relatively* non self-sufficient when this case is indeed incomplete in absence of this or that helping instrument or particularly of this or that preposition, but, in syntactic connection with this case, nevertheless it fully keeps its lexical personal content.

For this category, as an example in the Albanian of old texts, Riza induces the so called “locative” or “prepositional” case (correctly: the secondary accusative of definite inflection, according to Riza); because this case is incomplete in disconnection with prepositions: *ndë*, *me*, *për* etc.; but the meaning in connection with this case of these prepositions is never violated.

In this context, Riza mentions: Which of the three types of aforementioned cases does the ablative of old texts belong to in its fundamental meaning i.e. of origin, and in analogue meanings of detachment or deviation of consisting content, of cause etc. Afterwards, succeeding the display of the ablative case at Buzuku in the abovementioned meanings in three uses with relevant examples: in main connection with the preposition *en*, which Riza writes it *n*, and which the present Albanian does not recognize; in limited connection with the preposition ‘*prej*’; and occasionally in disconnection with any preposition, Riza (1965; 2002) concludes that the ablative case as a rule at Buzuku is a case with non self-sufficient formant, relying on concepts and criteria presented at the beginning of this subheading.

In this context, from analysis and review of the entire Meshari text, it is appeared to us that the ablative of Buzuku’s Albanian language, with special emphasis, the definite plural ablative with *-shit*, comprises a case with non self-sufficient formant. We support this demonstration because of the fact that from the collection of all uses of definite plural ablative in *-shit* in Buzuku’s Meshari, we extract 370 instances of using definite plural nouns with this ending (and 2 instances of indefinite pronouns), from which only 1 instance is nonprepositional. From all these numbers of examples, statistics are as following: in 360 instances Buzuku always uses this ablative in *-shit* with nouns (except one instance with the indefinite pronoun *tjetër*, which we will give in the final example), preceded with the preposition *en*, as he writes it (we give it *n*, transcribed according to Cabej in the research *Meshari of Gjon Buzuku, critical edition, Fascimile and phonetic transcription*); 7 instances are with the preposition *prej*+noun definite plural ablative; 2 instances are with the preposition *për*+ noun in definite plural ablative; 1 instance is with the preposition *mbas* + noun in definite plural ablative; and only 1 instance is **without** preposition + indefinite pronoun *tjetër*, but led by the indefinite pronoun *ndonjë*, (as well as the front article *së*, which often appears between the preposition *n* and the noun in *-shit*)

The insufficiency and the incomplete value of the ablative in the nowadays Albanian language are stated even from F. Agalliu in his two works: *Definite or indefinite ablative?* (1986/3) and *About the uses of the ablative in literary present Albanian* (1990/1), both published in the journal *Philological studies*. To the latter abovementioned work, after he presents the uses of ablative in nowadays Albanian language, Agalliu (1990) in the end of his book states: “As it is presented, in this script we tried to give a potentially complete review of the uses of the ablative as a case not fully valuable in the inflection system of Albanian language.” (Agalliu 1990/1: 130)

### 3.3. The prepositional use of the definite plural ablative in *-shit*

As seen from the statistics, the prepositional use of definite plural ablative in *-shit* is regular to Buzuku, except one single occasion. Even the indefinite plural ablative in *-sh* appears mainly prepositional, but with some occasions of use even as nonprepositional.

#### 3.3.1. The use of preposition *η* with nouns in definite plural ablative

The noun in definite plural ablative is regularly led by the Buzuku preposition *η*, except in several little instances that were mentioned above with the three prepositions *prej*, *për*, *mbas* and a nonprepositional instance with the indefinite pronoun *tjetër*.

A large number of uses in Buzuku's Meshari respond to the formula *η+noun def. pl. ablative*, which constitute a single group, for which, unable to present all instances, we bring only some examples: *η visheshit së ηthella thira η ty*, *Zot* (Meshari, 47/b), *e ti qi liberove të dëlirënë Suzanë η dëshminjshit së rëshim* (Meshari, 75/a), *E porsie bie shijë e bdora η qiellshit* (Meshari, 125/b), *η qengjashit e η edhashit ju ta ηxiri* (Meshari, 221/a), *erdhnë tue thashunë se ato panë një të pām η engjëjshit* (Meshari, 243/a), *e doktorëtë e ligjsë qi ardhunë ishnë η gjithë këshjelasht së Galilësë* (Meshari, 271/a), *pā aty një ηjeri qi nukë ish ηveshunë η petëkashit së darsmëvet* (Meshari, 309/a).

Regarding the use of ablative of definite plural nouns with *-shit* ending, from the examples presented and from the whole view of the text, it is noticed that in all instances Buzuku uses it as led from the preposition *η* that goes in rektion with this case (thus, it directs the noun into ablative) and is followed not in-between by a particular noun. In the generalized use of ablative with the pronoun *en* (*n*) Riza (1965; 2002) notices a demonstration of normative interference more at Buzuku. In some instances, between this preposition and a particular noun it is added the article *së*, that is a constituting and characteristic part of some nouns in this case, and the indefinite pronoun *gjithë*.

The front article *së* is present between the simple Buzuku preposition *η* and the noun in definite plural ablative in *-shit* whenever this same ablative is used with neutral deadjectival and participial nouns, which are always fitted with an article and which are not little to Buzuku. Given that we are talking about deadjectival and deverbal nouns, it is known that originally these nouns are formed from adjectives and verb participles (adjectives are always articulated, whereas even the participles take the article *të* and the suffix *-it* in order to be transformed in participial nouns) and are used as such, being nominalized (substantivized) through grammatical process of nominalization.

Meanwhile, the intervention of the indefinite pronoun *gjithë* in this context is perceived as expression of entirety (totality) of qualities nominated by nominalized adjectives. Thus, finally the definite plural ablative is formed off of these substantivized adjectives and participles to Buzuku, taking the relevant form from the formula *η + (gjithë) + së + adj, participle*, thus as in examples: *η (gjithë) së këqiashtit* (used a lot by Buzuku); *η së kujtuomeshit* etc. These facts found in Buzuku's Meshari regarding this matter practically prove the assertion above made and at the same time constitute convincing evidence and arguments for the frequent use of this ablative by Buzuku in these forms.

Regarding the use of nominalized adjectives in general (not only in the definite or indefinite plural ablative), K. Ashta (2000) thinks that an old status of language and a popular usage is kept. According to him, in the absence of abstract nouns, the spoken language extracts substantivized adjectives. Thus, Ashta (2000) brings several more examples from Buzuku, as: *të liruomitë LXXI (LXXXI), I; tëh mujtunë tëh madh XXX, I; të kujtuomitë e tyne XX, III; enbë të shkelët XL, II*.

To him and to his descendants as well, this frequent use started to get reduced on time from the infiltration of borrowings and from invention of neologisms formed especially with the suffixes *-im* and *-je* (K. Ashta 2000: 203-204)

Even the old status and the lack of abstract nouns are noticed in Buzuku's language so we have enquired them during the research that we have done to his Meshari.

Whereas, if we considered the absence (or the rare use) of abstract nouns of action with these prepositions to Buzuku, and if we viewed the frequent presence of these neologisms, especially in today's Albanian language, the frequent use especially to Buzuku and the reduction of this use from borrowings and particularly from neologisms with the suffixes *-im* dhe *-je* is exact.

### 3.3.2. The use of preposition *prej* with nouns in definite plural ablative

Led by the preposition *prej*, the ablative in *-shit* of Buzuku constitutes an exception, since it is far of constituting a rule. As it is shown by the given number above, Buzuku uses this preposition much less compared to the preposition *n* as exclusive. It is known that even the preposition *prej* directs a noun or pronoun in the ablative case, but, while to Buzuku it is encountered rarely with the definite plural ablative (more often with the indefinite and definite singular ablative, as well as to subject pronouns), the same preposition is used regularly with the same ablative in present Albanian language. Even from this group we bring some examples of usage: *E i thirri engjëlli i Tinëzot prej qiellshit* (Meshari, 233/b), *Përse si zani i t falët saj prej veshëshit së mësh erdh* (Meshari, 333/b), *kur kã me ¼ kthyem prej darsmëshit* (Meshari, 375/a), *e erdh një e madhe erë prej malshit së shkreta* (Meshari, 385/b)

From the view of the entire text of Meshari we have found only 7 instances of usage of the preposition *prej* with the definite plural ablative in *-shit*, thus justifying the limited use of this preposition.

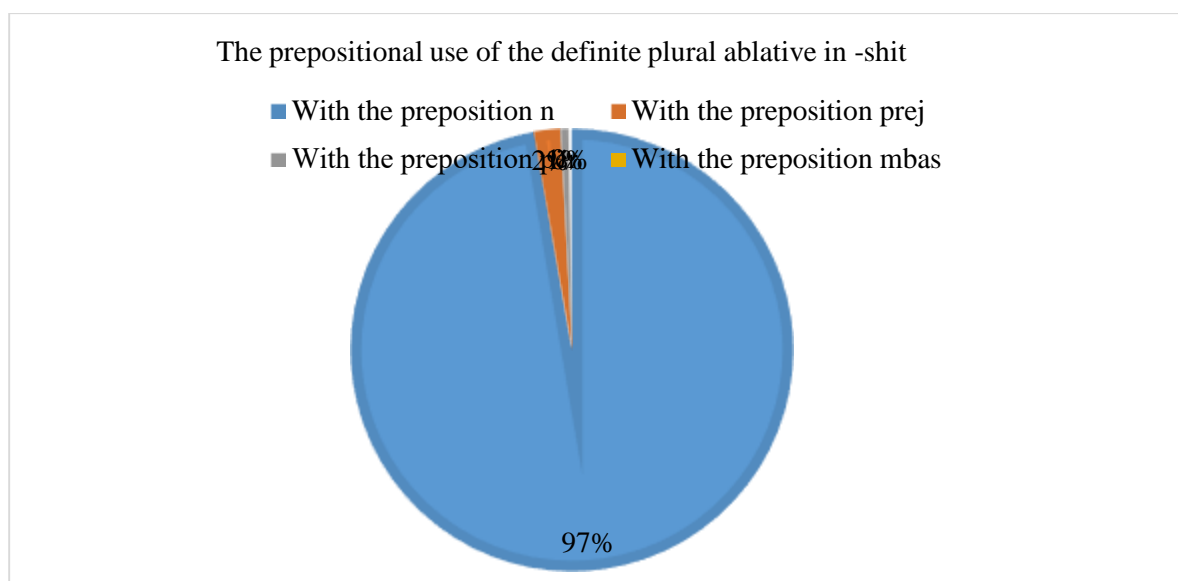
### 3.3.3. The use of the preposition *për* with nouns in definite plural ablative

From the given numbers above from statistics it was understood that with the preposition *për*+ *definite, plural, ablative* we encountered only two uses. This small number, at the same time exceptional, justifies even the unright prepositional rection (direction) with a noun in definite plural ablative. It is known that the preposition *per* generally directs a noun into accusative, as well as a noun into the indefinite singular and plural ablative especially in present Albanian, in expresses like: *e kapi për krahul/ e kapi për krahësh*. Since there are only two instances, we represent this type with the two found examples: *U për gjithë enëshit jam ngjërrom me të idhunë* (Meshari, 165/b), *e të të ngjëronjënë për gjithë enëshit* (Meshari, 289/a).

It is noticed that in both instances the undefined pronoun *gjithë* has entered between the preposition *për* and the noun *enëshit*, in order to express the entirety.

### 3.3.4. The use of the preposition *mbas* with nouns in the definite plural ablative

Even the use of the preposition *mbas* + *def. plu. ablative* appears to be exceptional to Buzuku, even though in the present Albanian this preposition goes into rection with the ablative, like the other prepositions of this type: *pas, prapa, para (përpara), rreth, drejt* and any other. This is the only found instance, which is represented through this example: *e ju të mos ecëni mbas zotashit së uojsh për të keqet taj* (Meshari, 159/b).



**Figure 1.** The use of definite plural ablative with prepositions in *-shit* in Buzuku's Meshari

### 3.4. The non-prepositional use of the definite plural ablative

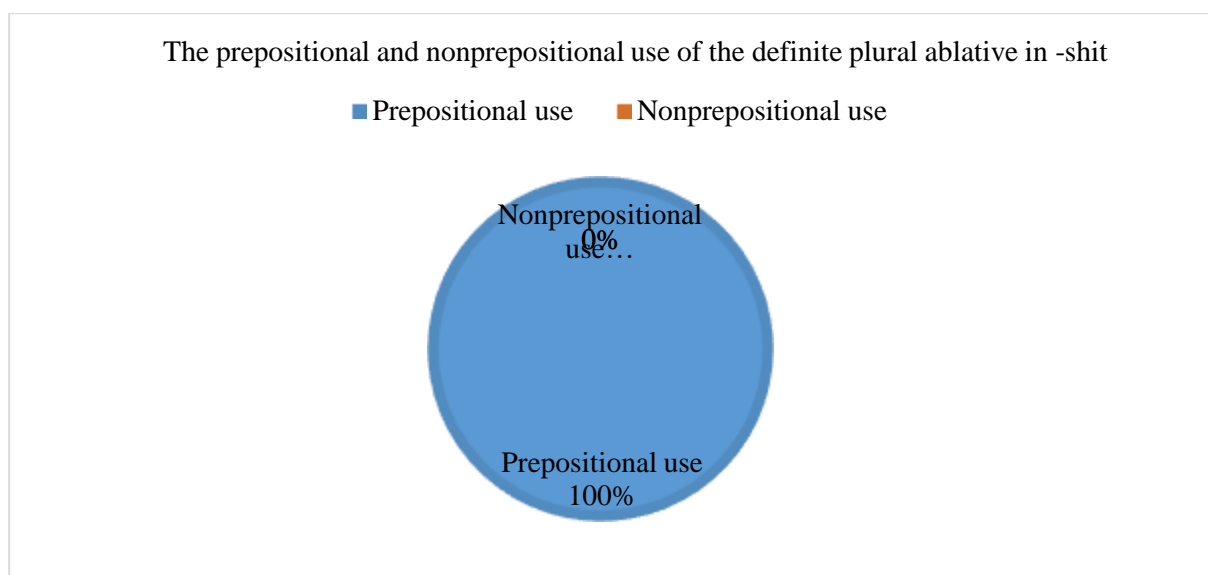
Buzuku does not use at all the definite plural ablative in *-shit* without prepositions. In some cases he uses the indefinite plural in *-sh* without prepositions.

#### 3.4.1. The non-prepositional use of the undefined pronoun *tjetër*

From the research done for this definite plural ablative in Meshari's text, we have found only one instance of usage without prepositions, which we give in the following example: *E as ndonjë së tjerëshit s kish zemërë me ʉ afëruom tek ta.* (Meshari, 349/b).

Meanwhile, regarding that Topalli (2009) brings two instances of non-prepositional use with nouns to Buzuku for this ablative, they are not correct, because both the examples that he gives are used exactly with the usual preposition *ʉ*. After we had given our determination based in the picking of all the instances for this form from Meshari, we encountered these examples of Topalli in the non-prepositional grouping and this pushed us to reconsider these instances just for verification in the critical publishing of Meshari, in the second part Facsimile and phonetic transcription from Cabej, from where the examples are given as well. In this group Topalli (2009) brings three examples and only the first one with the indefinite ablative is correct, and the other two, for which we discussed above, are incorrect. Here are the examples from Topalli and next to them with the equalization sign are the examples in the original form from Meshari, according to us: *nava ish mbëluom valëshit së detit* (IXL a = XXXIX) = *ashtu sã nava ish mbëluom ʉ valëshit së detit* (Meshari, 105/a); *përse ata të jenë liruom kateshit së tynesh* (LXXXIX a = CIX a) = *përse ata të jenë liruom ʉ kateshit së tynesh.* (Meshari, 381/a)





**Figure 2.** The report of the prepositional and non-prepositional use of the definite plural ablative in *-shit* in Buzuku's Meshari

#### 4. Conclusions

The form of the definite plural ablative, which is represented by the *-shit* formant, in Buzuku's Albanian is constituted by the ending *-sh* of indefinite ablative also in plural, then from the anaptyctic sound *-i* (vowel sound for easy pronunciation) and from the article *-t* of the definiteness of plural. This formant is analyzed in this way from the formal side i.e. it is divided into relevant morphemes and anaptyxis, whereas in the grammatical tradition of Albanian language the entire form is claimed as a case ending of the definite plural ending in the early Albanian language of the XVI century, which is led by Buzuku in his work Meshari (1555). Any other, like Riza, calls this case ending as formant, clarifying here that we are not dealing only with an ending morpheme, but also with other elements within the appropriate frame, which were presented above.

The definite plural ablative in *-shit* formant in Albanian language of Meshari by Buzuku, as the ablative in the present Albanian in general, is used as a case with non self-sufficient formant or as a case with not fully valuable use. We prove this definition with the findings and results from the entire study of Meshari's text relating to this case and especially for the corresponding ablative. The findings and results collected from Meshari prove that the definite plural ablative in *-shit* is used regularly by Buzuku with a noun or a pronoun that is led by the usual preposition *n* and, hence it is not used as self-sufficient (i.e., without this preposition), except in one instance with the undefined pronoun *tjetër*.

As it is proven from the research, except the usual preposition *n*, Buzuku uses the definite plural ablative also with three other prepositions, like: *prej*, *për*, *mbas*. While the use of this ablative to Buzuku comes out as regular with the preposition *n* in 90% of instances and that goes into reaction with this case, the same ablative with prepositions *prej* with 7% of usage, and especially the preposition *për* with 2% and the preposition *mbas* with 1%, is appeared in exceptional usage, because of the inappropriate prepositional reaction, and also because of the limited number of relevant uses as a result. This ablative is used as non-prepositional only in 1% of the instances.

From all the statistics collected from Meshari of Buzuku, the vast majority of uses of the definite plural ablative in *-shit* formant are constituted by groups of nouns (genuine nouns and nominalized

adjectives and particles) with 98% and a small amount of instances of the corresponding ablative is comprised by groups of nouns (only undefined pronouns) with only 2% of uses.

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## Belirli çoğul biçim çıkma durumunun *-shit* biçimlendiricisi ve Buzuku'nun Meshari (1555) adlı eserinde kullanılışı

### Öz

Bu çalışmada belirli çoğul biçimde çıkma durumunun *-shit* biçimlendiricisiyle yapılışını ve Arnavutçanın ilk yazılı eseri olan Gjon Buzuku'nun Meshari (1555) adlı ayin kitabında kullanılışını ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma, Buzuku'nun Meshari adlı eserinde bu ad durum biçimlendiricisinin tüm kullanımlarını yansıtmayı hedeflemiştir.

Buzuku'nun Arnavutçasında belirli çoğul biçimde çıkma durumunun *-shit* biçimlendiricisinin yapısı gözler önüne serilip, bu ad durumunun kendi kendine yeterliği veya yetmezliği karakteri belirlenecektir. İlgili çıkma durumunun ön edat olarak ve ön edat olmaksızın kullanılışı ortaya konacak ve bu ad durumunun kullanılan diğer ön edatlarla yapılışının sınıflandırmaları yapılacaktır. Belirli çoğul biçimde çıkma durumunun *-shit* biçimlendiricili yapısı ve bu yapının kullanılışı Meshari eserinin metninin tamamı incelenerek çıkarılmış temsil değeri olan örneklerle temsil edilecektir.

Devamında bu ad durumu biçimi ve bu biçimleniricinin ön edat olarak veya ön edat olmaksızın sınıflandırılmış kullanılışı hakkında kesin sayılar verilip tablo veya grafik halinde istatistik verileri ortaya konacaktır. Bu şekilde Buzuku'nun Meshari adlı eserinden çıkacak olan bulgu ve sonuçlar tartışılacak, yorumlanacak ve yargılar ileri sürülecektir. Bazı durumlarda bu veriler belirli ad durumu yapılarının günümüz Arnavutçasının ad çekimi sistemi içerisinde yer alan ad durumlarının kullanımlarıyla da karşılaştırılacaktır.

*Anahtar Kelimeler:* Çıkma durumu; *-shit* biçimlendiricisi, belirlilik kategorisi, çoğul sayısı, ön edat olarak/olmaksızın kullanım, Buzuku'nun *Meshari* eseri.

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