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CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH ANTHROPONYMS IN THE ALBANIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: This paper undertakes a comparative examination of the usage of articles within the contexts of Albanian and English languages, focusing particularly on anthroponyms – personal names, surnames, and nicknames. Employing a contrastive analysis methodology, the study presents a selection of examples to illustrate the syntactic nuances of article usage with anthroponyms in both languages. Through extracted instances from grammatical literature, the analysis not only delineates the degree of equivalence but also elucidates fundamental characteristics governing the use of articles. The study aims to elucidate the distinct roles and functions of articles in anthroponymic constructions, which exhibit notable disparities between Albanian, an isolate language within the Indo-European language family and English, a Germanic language. While syntactic norms and the inherent functions of anthroponyms contribute to these disparities, there are discernible semantic similarities between the two languages in terms of the determinative values of anthroponomic phrases. This research sheds light on the intricate interplay between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics in shaping article usage within anthroponymic structures.

Keywords: anthroponomastics, proper nouns, articles, equivalence, contrastive analysis, Albanian, English.

INTRODUCTION

Upon scrutinizing noun as a word class, it becomes evident that declension, a fundamental feature of noun morphology, exhibits disparities between Albanian and English languages. Notably, English lacks the comprehensive inflection observed in certain Germanic and Slavic languages, thus lacking a fully developed case system. In contrast, syncretism has played a pivotal role in Albanian, resulting in a reduction of case forms relative to the Indo-European linguistic tradition. Specifically, in Albanian, the nominative and accusative cases share identical forms,

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except for the definite singular form[1], while the genitive, dative, and ablative cases demonstrate morphological similarity, with the exception of the ablative case in the indefinite singular form (Božović, 2021: 60).

Historically, Old English boasted a robust declension system comprising five cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and instrumental (Fulk, 2014: 16–17). However, contemporary English lacks a case system akin to those found in other languages. Nevertheless, this absence does not diminish the distinct roles and functions of nouns within the language.

Albanian, facilitated by its developed system of articles, distinguishes four types of declension, each marked by alterations in indefinite and definite forms achieved through the addition of postpositive articles (Topalli, 2011: 168–169; Agalliu, 1970: 87). Despite the disparity in case systems, both languages maintain the integrity of noun functions within their respective grammatical frameworks.

Through the application of contrastive analysis, the paper endeavors to elucidate and scrutinize the usage of articles with anthroponyms in the context of the Albanian–English language pair. This study primarily aligns with morpho-syntactic contrastive analysis, examining the structural and syntactic dimensions of article usage. Additionally, it embraces a multidisciplinary approach by integrating perspectives from pragmatic and semantic linguistics, enriching the analysis with insights into the contextual and meaning-oriented aspects of article usage across the Albanian–English language pair. By adhering to the rules governing the application of articles with these linguistic units, our objective is to discern the similarities and discrepancies inherent in the usage of articles across these two languages, thereby examining their degree of equivalence. The examples are primarily sourced from competent grammatical books of both languages and are subjected to contrastive analysis. We compared rules and examples through translation to ensure precision and relevance. These examples represent authentic linguistic structures from grammatical descriptions of English and Albanian. This approach ensured that we could analyze and contrast the rules and examples in both English and Albanian, providing insight into their structural and functional differences.

ARTICLES – DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTION

Articles in the English language constitute a distinct category within the word class, specifically as determiners, which play a crucial role in determining a noun or noun phrase (Quirk et al., 1985: 253; Huddleston & Pullum, 2007: 93).

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[1] In the context of Albanian grammar, the terms "definite" and "indefinite" refer to whether a noun is specified or unspecified, respectively, in a given sentence.

Conversely, in the Albanian language, articles are understood differently, functioning as morphemes positioned either at the onset or termination of certain words or forms, indivisible into smaller units (Durmishi, 2013: 431). Additionally, within Albanian linguistic discourse, articles are regarded as content words with substantive linguistic significance (Begolli, 1964: 41), or as elements placed preceding or following a word to impart emphasis (Vokshi, 1966: 73). Notably, while articles are classified as content words in Albanian, they are perceived as function words in English (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990: 16). The rationale behind perceiving certain linguistic entities as function words lies in their alignment with the characteristics attributed to free morphemes. According to Kukić (Kukić, 2022: 53), free morphemes are defined as words capable of standing independently, carrying intrinsic meaning, and fulfilling specific grammatical functions within a linguistic context. Notably, articles, as linguistic elements, exhibit these aforementioned traits, thereby qualifying as function words within the framework of language analysis.

When considering the position of the Albanian language within the Balkan linguistic area, one notable feature distinguishing it from others is the utilization of postpositive articles. Unlike English, where articles are predominantly prepositive, postpositive articles in Albanian function as suffixes, imbuing nouns with gender, number, and case characteristics to establish definite forms (Millaku & Topanica-Millaku, 2021: 1202; Begolli, 1964: 42; Spyro, 2021: 51). In Albanian, the definite article serves to denote a noun as familiar and prominent within its semantic category, connoting uniqueness and significance. Moreover, its usage is contingent not only upon linguistic context but also on situational factors (Spyro, 2021: 46, 51). This grammatical feature, identified as the "grammatical meaning of definiteness" by author Beci (Bahri Beci) (2010: 52), bestows a specific semantic nuance upon nouns in their definite forms. Conversely, English articles belong to a distinct class of words termed "determiners" or "determinatives". Categorized based on their position within the noun phrase, determiners are classified into three types: "pre-determiners", "central determiners", and "post-determiners" (Quirk et al., 1985: 253). Articles in English are central determiners, occupying a central position within the noun phrase. Additionally, in instances where multiple types of determiners co-occur, their order is determined by the sequence: pre-determiners, central determiners, and post-determiners. Hence, the observed pattern indicates variability in the positioning of English articles relative to the noun.

ANTHROPONOMASTICS

Personal names, surnames, nicknames, hypocoristics, patronymics, and pseudonyms are ubiquitous components of lexical material in every language, constituting a highly diverse category of linguistic units. The examination of these entities falls under the purview of anthroponomastics, a specialized branch within the

broader discipline of onomastics. Onomastics, encompassing a multidisciplinary approach, entails the study of names across various fields including linguistics, ethnography, folklore, philology, philosophy, history, and geography (Bright, 2003: 670). Within this framework, anthroponomastics scrutinizes the origins, meanings, usage, and cultural significance of personal names and related designations, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of human nomenclature and its sociocultural implications.

In his examination of anthroponyms in the Albanian language, Gostl (Igor Gostl) (1987: 109) refers to anthroponyms as "international words". These are terms that are not translated but rather linguistically adapted when incorporated into another language, with the aim of maintaining the phonetic integrity of the original example. This approach ensures the preservation of the original authenticity of anthroponyms, as the phonetic features of these terms serve to highlight and characterize them.

USE OF ARTICLES IN FRONT OF ANTHROPONYM

Proper nouns refer to entities, including persons, animals, and objects, which are singled out from others within their respective categories. They encompass names and surnames of individuals, as well as names of geographic locations such as places, mountains, seas, and rivers, among others (Begolli, 1964: 8–9). While the terms "proper nouns" and "proper names" are often used interchangeably, a nuanced distinction exists within linguistic discourse. Within the realm of linguistics, proper nouns are categorized as a subset of nouns, delineating entities with specific referential identities. Conversely, proper names are lexical items and expressions that conventionally designate the names of distinct entities, encompassing individuals, animals, institutions, and historical events (Huddleston & Pullum, 2016: 515–516). This differentiation underscores the structural and semantic aspects inherent in the classification of linguistic elements within the broader domain of naming conventions.

In the Albanian language, the gender of nouns is primarily determined by the endings they acquire in their definite forms. Accordingly, nouns ending in *-i* or *-u* are typically classified as masculine, while those ending in *-a* or *-ja* are categorized as feminine. Nouns ending in *-t*, *-të*, or *-it* are typically identified as neuter gender (Beci, 2010: 44). However, the gender assignment of proper nouns does not consistently adhere to this pattern. Instead, the concept of natural gender is introduced, particularly relevant to living beings, whereby gender is determined based on biological characteristics. Hence, certain nouns undergo changes in accordance with grammatical cases, appearing as feminine nouns morphologically, while biologically maintaining masculine characteristics and vice versa. In such cases, all accompanying determiners, including adjectives and pronouns, must ac-

cord/agree with the noun's natural gender (Begolli, 1964: 11; Reçica, 2013: 3; Jashari & Çitaku, 2009: 36–37). The proliferation of foreign names, influenced by Anglophone countries, has necessitated their integration into the Albanian language system through transcription or transliteration practices adhering to Albanian orthographic norms.

Due to the dominance of the grammatical gender category, which Albanian possesses in contrast to the English language, English names in the feminine gender that end in a consonant or a vowel receive the paradigmatic form of the masculine gender. For instance, the English name *Jane* transforms/changes into the masculine form *Xhejn* or *Xhejni* in Albanian, while *Marry* becomes *Meri*, not *Meria* (Nuhiu & Mehmeti, 1987: 175–177). Notably, the gender of nouns in Albanian is indicated through inflectional endings, a feature notably lacking in modern English (Quirk et al., 1985: 314). In contrast to Albanian, the English language does not possess a robust grammatical gender system, relying primarily on natural gender distinctions. While a limited number of nouns in English may exhibit grammatical gender through suffixes or specialized terms (e.g. *tigress*, *lioness*, *goddess*), the prevailing mechanism for gender distinction is natural gender. Additionally, English employs personal pronouns such as *he*/*she*/*it* to express gender identity in alignment with contemporary usage conventions[2].

According to Veselaj (Nuhi Veselaj) (2009: 163), proper nouns in Albanian exhibit both indefinite and definite qualities. Each proper noun is inherently individualized, albeit subject to inflectional rules akin to common nouns. However, the definiteness attributed to proper nouns in Albanian is predominantly formal, as their semantic meaning inherently renders them specific. In contrast, English nouns' definiteness is largely influenced by determiners, including articles, numbers, and quantifiers, as well as adjectives. While most proper nouns in English typically lack definite or indefinite articles, reclassifying them as common nouns can yield varied meanings directly influenced by determiners (Quirk et al., 1985: 288–289).

As previously noted, personal names in Albanian are predominantly employed in the singular form. Nevertheless, there are exceptional circumstances where they may be used in the plural, notably when referring to individuals sharing the same surname. For instance, *Demirajt* can be equivalent to the English *The Robinsons*, following the grammatical principle wherein the definite article *the* is utilized when discussing a family collectively (as a whole) (Jashari & Çitaku, 2009: 34; Hewings, 2013: 92; Carter & McCarthy, 2006: 350). Moreover, in Albanian, such a noun assumes definiteness by virtue of its syntactic role within the sentence, particularly when functioning as the subject (Beci, 2010: 51).

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[2] For additional insights into the gender of nouns in modern English, consult Quirk et al. 1985: 314–316.

(1) **The** Robinsons are away this weekend.
    Robinsonë**t** janë jashtë këtë fndjavë.

In situations where multiple individuals share the same name, as is common in many languages, proper nouns in Albanian can be employed in the plural form, as illustrated in example (2) (Jashari & Çitaku, 2009: 34). In the provided example, the proper noun *Petrit* is utilized in the plural, rendered indefinite by the cardinal number *dy* (Jashari & Çitaku, 2009: 53). Upon analysis of the English translation, it becomes apparent that the plural form of the proper noun is maintained due to the post-determiner *two*. Notably, the use of the article is absent, mirroring the structure observed in the Albanian language.

(2) Në klasën tonë ka **dy** Petritë.
    There are **two** Petrits in our class.

The phenomenon of proper nouns failing to uniquely identify individuals, particularly in contexts involving unknown persons, is underscored by an anecdote recounted by Cipo (Kostaq Cipo) (1949: 37). The anecdote illustrates a scenario wherein a professor, confronted with six students sharing the same name, ambiguously calls out "Let Husen come", prompting confusion among the students. This narrative underscores the role of semantics and surname association in determining the specificity of personal names. In example (3), the personal name is employed in the plural, indicating all students bearing that name in the class. In the English equivalent translation, the definite article *the* may accompany the plural proper noun to emphasize the definiteness of the class members. However, due to the presence of the number *six*, the absence of the definite article remains grammatically acceptable.

(3) Po cilin nga ne të gjashtë Hysenë**rit** doni, profesor?
    Which of (**the**) six Hysens are you referring to, professor?

In English, the usage of the so-called zero article is common before the names of persons or places[3], with the definite article *the* employed when disambiguating between individuals sharing the same name, as exemplified in (4) (Hewings, 2013: 92). Additionally, the presence of the definite article before a name is determined by the contextual definiteness, exemplified in (4) through cataphoric reference, wherein the identity of the reference is clarified by subsequent sentence elements (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990: 79). Conversely, in Albanian, where anthroponymic phrases typically include both a name and surname, the use of the

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[3] Certain place names may incorporate definite articles depending on their original form in the source language. For instance, the city of The Hague retains the definite article in English due to its presence in the Dutch name of the city (*Den Haag*). This phenomenon reflects the influence of linguistic transfer and retention across languages, whereby certain linguistic features are preserved during translation or borrowing processes.

demonstrative pronoun *ai* mandates the presentation of the entire anthroponymic phrase in an indefinite form, underscoring a notable lack of equivalence (Jashari & Çitaku, 2009: 53).

> (4) That's not **the** Stephen Fraser I went to school with.
> *Ky nuk është ai Stefan Frejzër**i**, me të cilin unë shkova në shkollë.
> Ky nuk është ai Stefan Frejzër, me të cilin unë shkova në shkollë.

In both English and Albanian, the semantic interpretation of certain words allows for flexibility in context, as demonstrated in example (4) where the definite article can be replaced by an indefinite article, altering the interpretation to denote "a person named Stefan" (Hewings, 2013: 92).). Due to the indefinite pronoun *një*, the anthroponymic phrase, although it contains both the name and surname of a person, is in the indefinite form in the Albanian language (Jashari, Çitaku 2009: 53). Also, in the English language, the given phrase will be used with the indefinite article.

> (5) There was **a** Stephan Fraser in my class.
> Ishte **një** Stefan Frejzër në klasën time.

A considerable body of literature (Beci, 2004: 62; Beci, 2010: 53; Xhai, 2010; Shkurtaj, 2010: 224; Jashari & Çitaku, 2009: 42) has been dedicated to the examination of proper nouns within the framework of the Albanian language. Consequently, a plethora of rules governing the usage of personal names in both indefinite and definite contexts have been elucidated.

One instance of employing personal names in the indefinite form in Albanian occurs when they are accompanied by surnames, as this prompts declension of the surname. In contrast, when both the first and last names are juxtaposed in the noun phrase in English, only the first name may be preceded by a definite or indefinite article, while the last name typically remains unaccompanied by an article. Conversely, personal names are utilized in the definite form in Albanian when unaccompanied by a corresponding surname, a usage not mirrored in English where the surname is not specified (Shkurtaj, 2010: 223–224).

> (6) Takova Agron Dash**in**.
> *I met Agron **the** Dashi.
> I met (**the**) Agron Dashi.

> (7) Erdhi Gjergj**i**.   (8) Prita Martin**in**.
> George came.   I was waiting for Martin.

A personal name assumes the indefinite form in the vocative case when unaccompanied by any determiner (Jashari & Çitaku, 2009: 54). In this scenario, both English and Albanian treat proper names as "indeterminate". In English, this principle is upheld by the rule that the definite article *the* cannot precede a name,

except in rare instances. Similarly, in Albanian, the vocative is denoted by a noun in the indefinite form, resulting in syntactic uniformity between the two languages.

(9) Lamtumirë, Petrit.
    Goodbye, Petrit!

In Albanian, a personal name assumes an indefinite form when it functions to denote an object. Conversely, in English, the determination of a noun's definiteness is not contingent upon syntactic considerations. In English, the usage of articles with proper nouns like personal names is typically limited, and the definiteness is often inferred from the context rather than from the syntactic structure of the sentence.

(10) E quajtën Sulejman.
     They called him Suleiman.

In Albanian, the indefinite form of a personal name is employed following certain indefinite or interrogative pronouns. Similarly, in English, the absence of the definite article *the* is notable when a second determiner is used. For instance, in example (12), the presence of the indefinite article *a* in the English version would be warranted if the entity "Stefan" is unknown to the speaker (Hewings, 2013: 92). However, the utilization of this article is contingent upon the broader context, thus allowing for varying interpretations in isolated contexts.

(11) Nuk njoh **ndonjë** Sulejman unë. (12) Erdhi **një** Stefan dhe të kërkoi.
     I don't know **any** Suleiman.   Stefan came and asked for you.

In Albanian, a personal name assumes the indefinite form when it precedes an adjective in the definite form, exemplified in (13). Conversely, in English, the definite article *the* is used alongside adjectives describing a person, as illustrated in (14), or with another noun indicating their occupation, as seen in (15) (Hewings, 2013: 92). In the provided example, the noun denoting the profession functions as an attribute in the sentence, maintaining an indefinite form, while the anthroponym appears in the definite form (Beci, 2010: 206–207). Moreover, proper nouns in a specific linguistic context (along with descriptive adjectives, adjectival relative clauses and prepositional phrases), akin to concrete and abstract nouns, are accompanied by the definite article, as demonstrated in (16) and (17) (Đorđević, 2007: 187–188). These nouns, in both Albanian and English, serve as the subject in the sentence, distinguishing one individual from a group based on their distinctive characteristics.

(13) I gjor**i** Arten!
     Poor Arten!

(14) **The** late Michael Jackson.
 I ndjer**i** Majkl Xhekson.

(15) **(The)** artist Joseph Turner
 Artist Xhozef Tarneri.

(16) **The** Smith we used to know was a very different man.
 Smit**i**, të cilin e njihnim ne, ishte një njeri shumë i ndryshëm.

(17) **The** Jovanović in your class is a recent refugee.
 Jovanoviq**i** nga klasa jote është një refugjat i kohës së fundit.

In English, the definite article *the* is employed to underscore that the individual referred to is the most renowned person bearing that name (Hewings, 2013: 92). In such contexts, where emphasis on a specific word is desired, the article *the* is stressed phonetically as /ði:/ (Huddleston & Pullum, 2016: 371; Hewings, 2013: 92). In example (6), the surname is specified within the anthroponymic phrase in Albanian. However, it should be noted that semantics influence the selection of a particular form of the given phrase, particularly considering Neil Armstrong's status as the most celebrated astronaut, widely recognized by a broader audience, thus necessitating a specific formulation.

(18) Do they mean **the** Neil Armstrong, or someone else?
 A menduan ata për Neil Armstrong**un**, ose për dikë tjetër?

According to Malja-Imami (2009: 90), nouns assume a specific form when comparing individuals' characteristics using comparative conjunctions such as *si*, *sa*, *se*, or *sesa*. In translating sentences from examples (19) and (20) into English, the absence of the article next to the proper noun is observed, as the comparison itself does not influence the use of articles in English.

(19) Ajo është e bukur si Anil**a**.	(20) Ai është më i gjatë se Bashkim**i**.
She is beautiful like Anila.	He is taller than Bashkim.

Furthermore, in Albanian, the indefinite form of a noun is consistently employed when addressing individuals as a matter of politeness and respect (Malja-Imami, 2009: 91). This usage underscores the noun's role as an attribute within the sentence structure.

(21) Zot**i** Arben.	(22) Zonj**a** Rinë.
Mr. Arben	Mrs. Rine.

In English, the anthroponym is not accompanied by a definite or indefinite article, with the zero article being the predominant usage. Conversely, in Albanian, nouns such as *Mr.* (Alb. *zoti*) and *Mrs.* (Alb. *zonja*) preceding the personal name are employed in the definite form. However, when names are paired with titles and

the person is solely known by name, the indefinite article *a/an* is utilized in English, as depicted in example (23) (Đorđević 2007: 196). Conversely, in Albanian, the indefinite pronoun *Çdoja* influences the usage of indefinite form nouns.

> (23) There is **a** Mr. Smith to see you.
>   **Ndonjë** zot Smit dëshiron t'ju shohë.

In English, the indefinite articles *a/an* may precede personal names when the identity of the person is unknown (Hewings 2007: 92). When translating such examples into Albanian, the noun *doctor* (Alb. *mjek*) would assume a definite form, while the first and last names would retain their original form from English. This adherence to form stems from the rule that nouns originating from English and ending in *-i*, *-u*, or *-a* maintain the same form in both indefinite and definite contexts (Spyro 2021: 236).

> (24) Dr Lee is here for you.   (25) The is **a** Dr Amy Lee on the phone.
>   Mjek**ja** Li është këtu për ju.   Në telefon është mjek**ja** Ejmi Li.

In English, personal nouns exhibit variation in their usage with indefinite articles, with examples including (Đorđević 2007: 195–196):

– In instances where a characteristic of a renowned individual is ascribed to another person, typically in copulative constructions, Albanian employs the conjunction *si* to denote a comparative meaning. Consequently, the anthroponym would be utilized in a specific form, akin to examples (19) and (20).

> (26) He thinks he is **a** Napoleon.
>   Ai mendon që është si Napoleon**i**.

– When referring to an entity named after an author, the semantic significance in the Albanian language is not as prominent in determining article usage compared to English. Given that the indefinite article in English can be associated with the numeral *one*, in Albanian, the translation of the provided example (27) would incorporate the term *një*.

> (27) She has **a** Rembrandt.
>   Ajo ka **një** Rembrandt.

– When the person bears the name of someone we think, the Albanian indefinite pronoun *një*, as illustrated in previous examples, assumes significance, leading to the usage of the noun in its indefinite form.

> (28) I have **a** Smith in my class.
>   Në klasën time ka një Smit.

– When considering the various forms of one and the same entity, characterized by the repetition of the identical term, the Albanian language utilizes a proper name alongside a cardinal number, specifically the numeral *one*.

(29) This was **a** very different Smith.
　　　Ky ishte **një** Smit shumë i ndryshëm.

In examples (27), (28), and (29), one observes a parallel construction in both languages, albeit with a distinction: in English, it can assume an indefinite or definite form based on contextual nuances, whereas in Albanian, it adheres to syntactic norms prescribing the use of indefinite pronouns preceding nouns in the indefinite form.

CONCLUSION

Examining articles as a distinct linguistic phenomenon reveals their significant role and function within the grammatical framework of a language. Both the Albanian and English languages integrate articles into their linguistic systems, and it is evident that their functions are shaped by various linguistic disciplines, including syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. While other disciplines may also contribute to their development, their influence on the role and function of articles varies.

In the English language, the choice between using definite or indefinite articles is determined by semantics when considering isolated phrases, or by pragmatics when considering contextualization. Additionally, syntax plays a crucial role in governing word order within a syntagm and ensuring congruence. As the primary function of linguistic elements in English is to convey meaning, their selection is directly influenced by semantics and pragmatics. Syntax, in turn, provides the framework within which this meaning is expressed, thereby maintaining grammatical coherence.

In the Albanian language, the utilization of articles is influenced to varying degrees by linguistic disciplines, notably syntax and pragmatics. Unlike English, where semantics and pragmatics primarily govern the use of articles, Albanian places greater emphasis on syntactic and pragmatic considerations. An interesting observation is the occasional deviation from standard usage in English, where articles are employed with proper names, thereby imbuing them with attributes akin to common nouns and altering their semantic connotations. Similarly, in Albanian, the adoption of a definite article can transform a proper noun into a common noun, despite its inherent individualized meaning. Furthermore, semantics plays a significant role in Albanian, influencing article selection in anthroponymic contexts to convey nuances of specificity, emphasis, familiarity, and respect through linguistic choices.

In summary, the contrastive analysis reveals that the usage of articles in Albanian and English is governed by different linguistic principles, leading to only partial equivalence between the two languages. While certain similarities exist, stemming from shared semantic and syntactic aspects, differences arise from dis-

tinct grammatical rules and pragmatic considerations. Complete equivalence occurs when different linguistic disciplines converge to dictate the use of the same type of article. These variations reflect the unique linguistic systems and cultural contexts of each language, underscoring the importance of understanding such differences for effective cross-linguistic communication.

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КОНТРАСТИВНА АНАЛИЗА УПОТРЕБЕ ЧЛАНОВА СА АНТРОПОНИМИМА У АЛБАНСКОМ И ЕНГЛЕСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ

Резиме: Антропоними су врста речи која је широко распрострањена у свакодневном говорном и писаном језику. С тим у вези, рад има за циљ да упореди начин употребе чланова на релацији албанског и енглеског језика. Ослањајући се на контрастивну анализу, рад имплементира одређени број примера који залазе у домен личних имена, презимена и надимака људи, односно примењује поменуте антропонимске синтагме. Посредством ексцерпираних примера спроводимо контрастивну анализу која приказује не само степен еквиваленције, већ и пружа основне карактеристике употребе чланова. Рад тежи да прикаже улогу и функцију одређених чланова уз антропониме који се у значајној мери разликују како у албанском, тако

и у енглеском језику. Како енглески језик припада породици германских језика, а албански је изолат у оквиру индоевропске језичке породице, указује се да одређене разлике и неподударности произлазе из синтаксичких норми, тј. из функције самих антропонима који се употребљавају у реченицама. Међутим, одређене подударности ови језици деле у погледу семантичких вредности антропономских синтагми, које упућују на њихов степен одређености. Такође, одређене лингвистичке дисциплине нису истом мером утицале на употребу чланова у албанском и енглеском језику, стога контрастивна анализа указује на присутност делимичне еквиваленције.

Кључне речи: антропономастика, властите именице, чланови, еквиваленција, контрастивна анализа, албански језик, енглески језик.