

SOLID/CLOSED COMPOUND NOUNS ORTHOGRAPHY (ENGLISH VS MACEDONIAN)*

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Abstract: This paper compares several orthographic rules of the compound nouns which are written solid/closed in the Macedonian standard language, with the orthography of the same compound nouns in the English language in order to perceive the possible influence of the English orthography on the Macedonian in the written practice. The research has a descriptive design. The sample consists of several Macedonian and English orthographic rules of solid/closed compound nouns, excerpted from the Orthography of the Macedonian language (2017) and several Guide Manuals in English, printed and online English dictionaries. The written practice is presented by electronic journalistic texts in Macedonian language. This research shows that there are many similarities in the orthography of these nouns in both languages, but that there are some differences as well, which, among other factors, could be the reason for the mistakes in the orthography of these nouns in the Macedonian written practice.

Keywords: orthography, solid compound nouns, comparison, Macedonian, English.

1. Introduction. The orthography of any language is a system of rules that form the linguistic expression into an orthographically correct and coherent whole, and that contribute to a uniform written practice. In linguistics, this system is considered from three aspects, therefore there are phonetic or phonological, morphological, and etymological (historic) orthography. However, as Kepeski (1980, p. 49) points out, there is no pure orthography, but each orthography, in addition to the dominant elements, contains elements of other types of orthography. The Macedonian and the English language have different orthography. According to Koneski (2004, p. 57), the basis of the Macedonian language is the phonetic orthography with small deviations in etymology, and according to Kepeski (1980, p. 50), the English language orthography is etymological.

Although the two languages belong to the same Indo-European language family, they belong to two different groups; the Macedonian language belongs to the group of Slavic languages, while the English language belongs to the group of Germanic languages. Also, the two languages have different historical development and each of them has its specifics on all language levels. Without discussing those distinctive features, in this paper, we focus on the current situation in both languages, and the aim is to make a comparative analysis of the orthography of the solid/closed compound nouns in both languages and at the same time to indicate the possible influence of the English language orthography on the orthography of the Macedonian solid/closed compound nouns.

2. Review of the literature. A large number of data on the nature of the compound words in the Macedonian language is given in the “Pravopis na makedonskiot jazik” (Orthography of the Macedonian language, 2017, pp. 57-80), as well as in Koneski’s Zboroobrazuvanje (Word-

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Formation, 1995, pp. 75-87). According to the Orthography, the compound words and expressions are written solid/closed, hyphenated, or open, or in other words they appear as compound words, complex words, and complex expressions. In fact, in the compound words, the words are closely related to each other in meaning and function. The orthography provides formal and semantic criteria on the basis of which the orthographic rules of compound words are defined: equality or inequality of the components of the compound word, the dependence or independence of the components which form the compound word, morphological, syntactic, word-forming and accentual forming of the compound word, as well as the authenticity of the word-formation rules of compound words in the Macedonian language and the foreign language influences. Koneski (1995), on the other hand, from the semantic point of view, distinguishes endocentric and exocentric compounds. The endocentric compounds name the designatum with one of its members, or that is, one of the roots is the head of the compound and the other one modifies it, e.g. *zborored* – *red na zborovite* (word order), *drvored* – *red od drvja* (avenue) etc. or both of the roots are used to form the meaning of the compound, e.g. *severoistok* – *kolku sever tolku istok* (north-east, or according to Oxford and Merriam Webster online dictionaries – northeast). The exocentric compounds are those whose meaning is beyond the meaning of the members that are part of the compound, e.g. *nosorog* – *zhivotno so rog* (rhinoceros), *strujomer* – *instrument za merenje struja* (ammeter – a [device](#) that [measures](#) the [strength](#) of an [electric current](#) in [amperes](#)); *electricitymeter* – *a meter that measures the amount of electrical energy used, especially by a domestic consumer*). He points out that the classification of the compound words is often based on the grammatical character of the components being part of the compound and distinguishes several types of compound: a) A = noun, B = noun: *zabolekar* (dentist), *gradonachalnik* (mayor); b) A = noun, B = verb: *vojskovodec* (commander), *rodoljub* (patriot); c) A = adjective, B = noun: *blagosostojba* – (welfare, the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group), *well-being* – the state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy; d) A = pronoun/lit. Pronoun adjective, in English reflexive pronoun self-, B = noun: *samokritika* (self-criticism), *samoodbrana* (self-defense, self-defence); e) A = number/adjective of quantity, B = noun: *tristih* (tercet), *trimesechje* (trimester); f) A = adverb, B = verb: *pravosudstvo* (judiciary), *krasnopis* (calligraphy); g) A = verb, B = noun: *izgrejsonce* (sunrise), *neranimajko* (nogoodnik, nogoodnick, nogudnik). In Koneski's Word-Formation, the orthography of the compound nouns is not elaborated. Janusheva, Ivanovska & Bosilkovska (2018) show that there are differences in the orthography of the English and Macedonian hyphenated compound nouns and that they, among the other factors, could be the reason for the differences in the orthography between these compound nouns in the Macedonian written practice.

As for the English language, a large number of data of the English compound words are given in the Stefanovski's Lexicology (2006). According to Stefanovski (2006, pp. 166-167), from a semantic point of view, in the English language as well as in the Macedonian language there are endocentric (internal) and exocentric (external) compound words. In the endocentric compounds one or both of the roots are the head of the compound, that is, either one of the roots modifies the other or both of the roots are used to form the meaning of the compound: *witchcraft* (*magija*, *volshebnishtvo*), *doghouse* (*kukjarka za kuche*), *classroom* (*uchilnica*), *bookstore* (*knizharnica*). In the exocentric compounds neither of the roots is the head of the compound and its meaning is beyond the meaning of the members that are part of the compound: *pickpocket* (*dzepchija*), *scarecrow* (*plashilo*), *breakfast* (*pojadok*), *egghead* (*intelektualec*).

Here Stefanovski (2006, p. 167) also adds the appositional and dvandva or copulative compounds, which we will discuss later in this paper. In the English language as well as in the Macedonian, the compound words are made of two parts, namely A and B. In Stefanovski's Lexicology as well as in Koneski's Word-Formation, the orthography of the compound words is not mentioned too. Characteristically for the English language is that the second component of the compound noun has to be a noun for the compound word to be a noun compound and this partially coincides with the Macedonian language in which the second component of the compound noun besides a noun, can be a verb or an adverb as well. In the English language as well as in the Macedonian, there are various combinations of the components of the compounds, such as: a) A = noun, B = noun: *football (fudbal)*, *bedroom (spalna soba)*, *motorcycle (motorcikel)*; b) A = adjective, B = noun: *blackboard (tabla)*, *software (softver)*, *greenhouse (staklena gradina)*, *blueprint (skica, plan)*; c) A = pronoun/lit. Pronoun adjective, in English reflexive pronoun self-, B = noun: *selfhood (karakter, identitet)*, *self-denial (samoodrekuvanje)*, *self-service (samoposlužhvanje)*, *self-reliance (samouverenost)*, *self-actualization (samoaktualizacija)*; d) A = verb, B = noun: *scatterbrain (lekomislen)*, *runway (pista)*, *chipboard (iverica)*, *breakfast (pojadok)*, *firearm (ogneno oruzhje)*. Worldwide, in order to demonstrate the similarities and differences of the forming of the compound nouns, a large number of studies are aimed to compare the English compound nouns with the compound nouns from different languages. For example, Al-Jarf (1994) compares the English and Arabic compound words, and Korunets (2003) compares the formation of the compound words in Ukrainian and English. Mukai (2006) compares compound words in English, Japanese, and Continental Scandinavian, while Eze (2015) compares the noun word-formation in English and the Igbo language (the language of an ethnic group in South Nigeria). Sun (2017) compares the process of noun word-formation in English and Chinese etc.

The review shows that in these papers the question of orthography of the compound nouns is not considered at all, thereby confirming the justification of the topic elaborated in this paper.

3. Methodology of the research. The subject of this research is to make a comparison of the orthographic rules of the solid/closed compound nouns in the Macedonian and the English language. The aim of this research is to determine the possible influence of the English orthography of the solid/closed compound nouns on the Macedonian ones. The research is a kind of a descriptive analysis of the results obtained by comparing the orthographic rules of the solid/closed compounds in the Macedonian language and the English language and the analysis of the Macedonian written practice. The orthographic rules of solid/closed compound nouns in the Macedonian language are excerpted from the Orthography of the Macedonian language (2017, pp. 57-62). These rules are compared with the rules of the English closed compounds given in several of the English Style Manuals, such as GPO Style Manual (2016), California Style Manual (2000), NARA Style Guide (2012), English Style Guide (2020), CBO A Guide to Style and Usage (2013), IES Style Guide (2005), Style Manual & Writers Guide For Intelligence Publications (2011), Hansard Style Manual (2017), Merriam-Webster's Manual for Writers and Editors (1998). In order to make the orthography more accurate, several electronic and printed dictionaries are used: Oxford Online Dictionary, Cambridge Online Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, 365 Online Dictionary, Webster's Universal College Dictionary (1997), Merriam-Webster Children's Dictionary (2000), English-Macedonian Dictionary (1975), English Macedonian Dictionary (1998), Macedonian English Dictionary (1996). The written practice is presented by electronic journalistic texts in the Macedonian language.

4. Results of the research and discussion. The orthography of the solid/closed compounds, in fact, means that the constituent parts are completely merged/fused (Orthography, 2017, pp. 57-62). In the Orthography of the Macedonian language, there are a number of rules regulating the orthography of these nouns. Regarding the English language, in NARA Style Guide (2012, p. 25) and CBO A Guide to Style and Usage (2013, p. 33, 54), it is stated several times that before using any compound, it is best to consult a dictionary, because the more often a compound is used in a language, the faster it can begin to be written solid/closed. A large number of Guide Manuals provide certain orthography recommendations. Apart from the differences in the orthography in these Guide Manuals, there is a great deal of agreement between them in relation to the orthography of the solid/closed compound nouns. Zapata (2007) states that the form of writing a compound word largely depends on lexicographical conventions and diversity in the use of the English language, and he states that hyphen is more often used in British English than in American English, in which the tendency is to write them solid/closed or open.

In addition, the BBC's announcement (September 20, 2007) states that the use of the hyphen in English compound nouns and verbs is gradually decreasing. This statement is also confirmed in the Oxford Online Dictionary. Furthermore, in the announcement it is stated that in the compounds which were written with a hyphen in the past, the use of the hyphen increasingly disappears as a result of which the same compounds begin to be written open or closed. Leech (in BBC, 2007) examines publications from 1961 and 1991 and confirms that there is a decline of the hyphen usage for 5%. He says: "When you are sending e-mails, and you have to type pretty fast, on the whole, it's easier to type without hyphens. Ordinary people are not very conscious of the fact of whether they are putting hyphens or not." Reflecting this change, in 2007, in the sixth edition of the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, hyphens were removed from 16 000 entries, e.g. *fig-leaf* (*smokvin list*) (now, *figleaf*), *pot-belly* (*chkembe*) (now, *potbelly*), *pigeon-hole* (*pregrada*) (now, *pigeonhole*). Examples taken from Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary: *vice-president* > *vicepresident* (*potpretsedatel*), *air-crew* > *aircrew* (*ekipazh na avion*); *play-group* > *playgroup* (*zabavishte*). However, there are some examples taken from Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary that are written open: *fire-engine* > *fire engine* (*protivpozharno vozilo*), *looking-glass* > *looking glass* (*ogledalo*). Obviously, some of the stated examples in the Macedonian language are not compound nouns. However, the hyphen is still used in a number of English compound nouns.

A) In the Orthography (2017, p. 58) it is noted that two nouns that have equal relation are written solid/closed i.e. the compound has double meaning: *bogochovek* (lit. *godman*), *jugoistok* (*southeast*). According to Stefanovski (2006, p. 168) in the English language the compounds in which both elements of the compound function simultaneously as its semantic heads are called appositional compounds. The meaning of these compounds is A and B, and they provide different descriptions for the same referent: *girlfriend* (*devojka*), *northeast* (*severoistok*), *woman-doctor* (*zhenadoctor*), *blue-green* (*sinozelen*), *student-teacher* (*student nastavnik*), *maidservant* (*sluginka*). He also mentions the copulative compounds or in Sanskrit term 'dvandva' (lit. 'two and two' meaning pair) compounds, in which the elements are of equal status, with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word, but A + B denotes 'the sum' of what A and B denote, e.g. *Austria-Hungary* (*Avstrija i Ungarija*), *Bosnia-Herzegovina* (*Bosna i Hercegovina*), *Indo-China/Indochina* (*Indokina*), *Eurasia* (*Evroazija*), *Macedonian-English* (*makedonski-angliski*). Renner (2008, p. 1) says: "The extension of the concept dvandva sometimes includes compounds whose elements are not simply juxtaposed. Bauer applies the term to syndetic coordinate compounds (bubble-and-squeak, milk-and-water), even though he stresses that these compounds differ from true dvandvas because a coordinator is inserted between the two nouns." According to Merriam-

Webster's Manual for Writers and Editors (1998, p. 68), when a noun + noun compound describes a double title or double function, the compound is hyphenated: *bar-restaurant* (bar-restoran), *secretary-treasurer* (*sekretar-blagajnik*). Despite the in-depth research on the division of this type of compounds in the English language, unfortunately, it is difficult to find orthographic rules for them, but according to the above presented examples it can be concluded that in both languages these nouns are compound nouns. Unlike the Macedonian language, this type of compounds in the English language, is more often written hyphenated and less often solid/closed. Some of the examples given in English, in the Macedonian language, either are not compound nouns or refer to other orthographic rules of compound nouns.

B) According to Orthography (2017, p. 58), compound nouns with first component (element) *pol-* which is abbreviated base of the noun *polovina* (half) and *polu-* (with the interfix -u-) are written solid/closed: *polnokj* (*midnight*), *polufinale* (*semifinal*). From the analysis of the English sources, we can see that the Macedonian *pol(u)-* in the English language corresponds to five components, namely: *half-*, *hemi-*, *demi-*, *semi-* and *mid-*. In view of AIP Style Manual (1990, p. 14), in the English language, nouns beginning with *half-* (*polovina*) are usually written with a hyphen: *half-brother* (*polubrat*), *half-truth* (*poluvistina*), *half-dozen* (*polovina duzina, shest*), *half-moon* (*polumesechina*) *half-life* (*poluzhivot*), *half-width* (*polushirina*). It is obvious that in terms of *half-* (*polu-*), it is a question of a different orthography in both languages, which could affect the orthography of these nouns in the Macedonian language. On the other hand, the analysis of the written practice, to our great satisfaction, does not show major deviations, which means that the Macedonian orthography is respected. Of course, there are some examples that are misspelled, but they are really rare and it seems that the rule for the orthography of the solid/closed compounds with first element *half-* (*polu-*) is well established in the practice. Some wrongly written examples: *polu-diktaturi* (lit. *half-dictatorships*) (1.4.2020), *tri polu-maratona* (*three half-marathons*) (Liko, 28.1.2020), *polu-izjavi* (lit. *half-statements*), *polu sestra* (*half-sister/step-sister*, lit. *half sister*), *polu-vistina* (*half-truth* lit. *half-truth*), *polu-riba* (lit. *half-fish*), *polu-chovek* (lit. *half-human*), *polu-brat* (*half-brother/stepbrother* lit. *half-brother*), *polu-finale* (*semifinal/or according to Oxford Online Dictionary semi-final*, lit. *semi-final*), *polu-bog* (*demigod*, lit. *demi-god*).

But there are exceptions in the English language: *halfbath* (*polovina banja, toalet*), *halfshell* (*polovina shkolka*), *halftone* (*poluton*), but also other rules for the use of *half-*, *mid-* and *semi-*. For example, according to California Style Manual (2000, pp. 151-155): a) when *half-* is used in fractions, the compound words are written with a hyphen: *a half-inch* (*polovina inch*), *a half-mile* (*polovina milja*); b) when *mid-* is used before a word starting with a capital letter, a hyphen is used: *mid-June* (*srede, vo sredinata na Juni*), *mid-Atlantic* (*sred, vo sredinata na Atlantikot*). On the other hand, the prefix *mid-* is often written solid/closed with the noun, unless a hyphen is necessary to separate two adjacent vowels: *midterm* (*sredina na period, ispit koj se dava na sredina od semestar, kolokvium*). The same is stated in CBO A Guide to Style and Usage (2013, p. 43) which lists the following examples: *midwife* (*babica*), *midway* (*na pola pat*), *midsized* (*sredna golemina*), *mid-2007* (*sredina od 2007*), *mid-1980s* (*sredina na 80-tite*). In these cases, the English compounds have completely different expressions in the Macedonian language, which means that the orthography of these English compounds does not affect the orthography of the same compounds in the Macedonian language.

In NARA Style Guide (2012, p. 26), *mid-*, and *semi-* are listed as prefixes that serve to form compounds that are written solid/closed, unless the prefix ends in a vowel like *semi-*. If this prefix is to be added to a word that begins with the same vowel (*i*), then the compound will be hyphenated (-). Merriam-Webster's Manual for Writers and Editors (1998, p. 76) and CBOA Guide to Style and Usage (2013, p. 62) provide the following examples: *semiannual* (*polugodishen*), *semiconsciousness* (*polusvest*), *semicolon* (*tochka zapirka*), *semiliteracy*

(*polupismenost*), but: *semi-independent* (*polunezavisen*), *semi-invalid* (*polunepodvizhen*), *semi-official* (*polusluzhben*). When it comes to *demi-* and *hemi-*, they are listed only in one of the Style Manuals, namely the Hansard Style Manual (2017, p. 93), as prefixes used to form solid/closed compounds. Some examples taken from Cambridge Online Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, and Oxford Online Dictionary are *demigod* (*polubog*), *demilune* (*polumesechina*), *demitasse* (*malo fildzanche za kafe*), *demijohn* (a [large](#), [wide](#), [rounded container](#) with a [narrow neck](#), usually made of [glass](#) and usually [holding](#) 20-60 [litres](#), French lit. half-sized and given the name John of [liquid](#)) (*bilnak*), *hemicycle* (*polukrug*), *hemiplegia* (*paralysis of one side of the body*) (*hemiplegija*), *hemialgia* (*pain affecting one half of the body*) (*hemialgija*), *hemisphere* (*hemisfera*), *hemistich* (*a half of a line of verse*) (*polustih*), but *demi-monde* (*a class of women considered to be of doubtful social standing and morality*, French lit. half-world) (*polusvet*), *demi-glaze* (*poluglazura*). The examples show that some of them are not compound words in the Macedonian language, and some of them refer to the orthography of the compound adjectives, which is not the subject of this research paper. The analyzed material from the written practice shows that there are almost no errors in the use of *pol(u-)* in these cases, which again is a confirmation that the orthographic rule for solid/closed compounds with this component is well established in the written practice.

C) In two rules of the Orthography (2017, pp. 58-59), it is noted that in the Macedonian language the compound nouns with the first element *samo-* (in English reflexive pronoun self, lit. Pronoun adjective with interfiks -o-: *samokritika* (*self-criticism*), *samozashtita* (*self-protection*), *samofinansiranje* (*self-financing*), *samouk* (*self-taught*) and compound nouns (usually verbal) with the first component the pronoun *sebe-*: *sebebeizrazuvanje* (*self-expression*), *sebeafirmiranje* (*self-affirmation*), *sebeljubec* (*self-lover*) are written solid/closed. These two rules in the Macedonian language are completely the same with one rule in the English language, due to the use of the part *self-* (*samiot sebe*) + noun. According to all the above mentioned Style Manuals, this type of compound nouns in the English language is written hyphenated. Therefore, in this segment, Macedonian orthography differs a lot from the English one. Because of that, we can talk about certain influences of the English orthography of these nouns on the Macedonian ones. Again, with great pleasure, the analysis of the Macedonian written practice indicates that the examples in which there is a deviation from this rule are less common, although the influence of the English language cannot be disregarded: *samo-disciplina* (*self-discipline*) (20.1.2020), *samo-izolacija* (*self-isolation*) (20.3.2020), *samozashtita* (*self-protection*) (24.3.2020), *sebe-osoznavanjeto* (*the self-awareness*) (DivianArts.com.). This, in turn, is a confirmation that the orthographic rule of solid/closed compound nouns with these elements is established in the linguistic practice.

D) According to the Orthography (2017, pp. 59-61), the compound nouns with a foreign language basis as the first element, are written solid/closed, and this element attributively complements the meaning of the second element: *avio-*: *aviokompanija* (*airline*), *avto-* (*'sopstven', 'samo'*) (*'one's own', 'oneself'*): *avtobiografija* (*autobiography*), *avto-* (*avtomobilski – automotive*): *avtomehanichar* (*auto mechanics*), *aero-*: *aerodinamika* (*aerodynamics*), *bio-*: *biogeneza* (*biogenesis*), *video-*: *videoigra* (*videogame*), *vice-*: *viceguverner* (*vice-governor*), *galvano-*: *galvanoplastika* (*galvanoplastics*), *geo-*: *geopolitika* (*geopolitics*), *evro-*: *evrozona* (*Eurozone*), *eko-*: *ekosistem* (*ecosystem*), *eks-*: *ekspresedatel* (*ex-president*), *elektro-*: *elektroanaliza* (*electroanalysis*), *etno-*: *etnogeneza* (*ethnogenesis*), *zoo-*: *zoogeografija* (*zoogeography*), *inter-*: *interakcija* (*interaction*), *infra-*: *infrastruktura* (*infrastructure*), *kvazi-*: *kvazinauka* (*quasi-science*), *kiber-*: *kiberprostor* (*cyberspace*), *kino-*: *kinooperator* (*cinemaoperator*), *mega-*: *megabajt* (*megabyte*), *mikro-*: *mikroorganizam* (*microorganism*), *multi-*: *multivitamin* (*multivitamin*), *nano-*: *nanochestichka* (*nanoparticle*),

poli-: *poliklinika* (*polyclinics*), *termo-*: *termodinamika* (*thermodynamics*), *ultra-*: *ultrazvuk* (*ultrasound*), *homo-*: *homoseksualnost* (*homosexuality*).

In the English language, this type of compound nouns are called neo-classical compounds. They are a combination of the first part which is an element borrowed from classical Latin or ancient Greek language and the second element which is considered as the head of the compound. These elements serve as affixes, but at the same time display features that distinguish them from the affixes. Also, they only exist in combination with other morphemes. Due to this feature, they are called combining forms (*kombinirachki formi*). As Bauer states (1983, p. 213, 216): "...there are a number of elements in English word-formation which, while they function as affixes in some places, appear to be distinct from affixes in other facets of their behavior... are what the OED terms combining forms.", "My own preferred solution is to accept these combining forms for what they are etymologically: elements of the classical languages which are used in English word-formation." According to IES Style Guide (2005, pp. 11-12), the compounds beginning with the prefixes *anti-* (*anti-*), *counter-* (*kontra-*), *extra-* (*ekstra-*), *inter-* (*inter-*), *meta-* (*meta-*), *multi-* (*multi-*), *post-* (*post-*) in the English as well as in the Macedonian language are written solid/closed, which means that the deviations in the Macedonian orthography of these compounds is not due to English language orthography of the same compounds. The analysis of Google's 50 search results for the orthography of the compound noun *antitalent* (*a person with no talent*), shows that it is written correctly (solid/closed) in only two results. Furthermore, the analysis of 70 results for the orthography of the compound noun *kontranapad* (*counterattack/counter-attack*), shows that it is written correctly (solid/closed) in only seven results, while in others this noun had wrong orthography: *kontra-napad* (lit. *counter-attack*) (17.3.2020), *kontranapad* (lit. *counterattack*) (20.3.2020). Further on, the analysis of 70 results for the orthography of the compound noun *ekstraprofit* (lit. *extraprofit*) shows that it is not written correctly in any result, but either it is written open *ekstra profit* (lit. *extra profit*) (12.2.2020) or hyphenated *ekstra-profit* (lit. *extra-profit*) (5.3.2020). The analysis of 100 results for the orthography of the noun *videokonferencija* (*videoconference*), shows that it is written correctly in only 7 results, and in the others the orthography is incorrect, it is either open or hyphenated: *video konferencija* (lit. *video conference*) (15.4.2020), *video-konferencija* (lit. *video-conference*) (16.4.2020). In this case, the deviations should be sought in other factors.

In the NARA Style Guide (2012, p. 26), the prefixes *bio-* (*bio-*), *infra-* (*infra-*), *macro-* (*makro-*), *neo-* (*neo-*), *pseudo-* (*psevdo-*), *super-* (*super-*) and *ultra-* (*ultra-*) are used in the formation of the compounds that are written solid/closed. In the Style Manual and Writers Guide (2011, p. 65) it is stated that the prefix *vice-* (*vice-*) is used to form hyphenated compounds: *vice-chairmanship* (*potpretsedatelstvo*), but also it is stated that there are concessions from this rule such as *vice chairman* (*zamenik-pretsedatel* lit. *zamenik-pretsedatel*). This is also confirmed in the Merriam-Webster's Manual for Writers and Editors (1998, p. 76) where it is stated that some permanent compounds that start with *vice-* (*vice-*) are written close: *vicepresident* (*zamenik-pretsedatel*, lit. *zamenikpretsedatel*), *viceadmiral* (*viceadmiral*, lit. *vice admiral*). In the Style Manual and Writers Guide (2011, p. 65) it is also stated that if the second element of the compound starts with the same vowel that the prefix ends, then a hyphen is added between them: *anti-inflation* (*antiinflacija*, lit. *anti inflamacija*), *ultra-atomic* (*ultraatomski*, lit. *ultra-atomski*). In Merriam-Webster's Manual for Writers and Editors (1998, p. 76) it is stated that if the word to which the prefix is added begins with a capital letter, then the compound is hyphenated: *anti-Western* (*antizapaden*, lit. *anti-Zapaden*), *post-Darwinian* (*postdarvinski*, lit. *post-Darvinski*), but in this case, in the Macedonian language it is a question of complex adjectives.

On the other hand, the compound words that start with *ex-* (*eks-*) and *quasi-* (*kvazi-*) are written hyphenated. This is also confirmed in NARA Style Guide (2012, p. 26) and Merriam-

Webster's Manual for Writers and Editors (1998, p. 76) where there is a rule stating that some of the compounds containing *quasi-* (*kvazi-*) or *pseudo-* (*psevdo-*) can be written open if *quasi-* or *pseudo-* is considered as a modifier or can be written hyphenated if *quasi-* or *pseudo-* is considered as a combining form: *quasi intellectual* or *quasi-intellectual* (*kvazi intelektualec ili kvazi-intelektualec*), *pseudo liberal* or *pseudo-liberal* (*psevdo liberal ili psevdo-liberal*). Since it is a question of different orthography in both languages, the English orthography of the compound nouns formed with the prefixes *ex-* (*ekc-*), *quasi-* (*kvazu-*) and *pseudo-* (*psevdo-*) can be one of the reasons for the incorrect orthography of these nouns in the Macedonian language. This is also confirmed in the written practice. The analysis shows that the compound noun *ekspremier* (*ex-prime minister*, lit. *exprimeminister*) is written correctly in only two out of 70 results on the Google search engine, and in the others it is incorrect: open: *ekspremierot* (lit. *the ex primeminister*) (8.4.2020) or hyphenated: *eks-premierot* (lit. *the ex-primeminister*) (25.2.2020). The same applies to the compound nouns formed with *kvazi-* (*quasi-*) and *psevdo-* (*pseudo-*). The compounds containing *kvazi-* (*quasi-*) are written incorrectly in all of the 100 analyzed results: *kvazi novinari* (lit. *quasi journalists*) (Stojmanovikj, 30.1.2020), *kvazi-eksperti* (lit. *quasi-experts*) (Milevski, 23.1.2020), *kvazi merka* (lit. *quasi measure*), *kvazi sud* (lit. *quasi court*), *kvazi sojuz* (lit. *quasi alliance*), *kvazi eksperti* (lit. *quasi experts*), *kvazi intelektualci* (lit. *quasi intellectuals*), *kvazi-satelit* (lit. *quasi-satellite*), *kvazi-agencija* (lit. *quasi-agency*), *kvazi-drzhava* (lit. *quasi-country*), *kvazi-politichari* (lit. *quasi-politicians*). The same as this, the compound nouns containing *psevdo-* (*pseudo-*) are written incorrectly in all of the 70 analyzed results: *psevdo univerziteti* (lit. *pseudo university*), *psevdo politichari* (lit. *pseudo politicians*), *psevdo-itektualci* (lit. *pseudo-intellectuals*), *psevdo-tuzhbi* (lit. *pseudo-*) (17.1.2020). These results are in correlation with the Janusheva, Ivanovska & Bosilkovska's (2018) research and show that the English language influence is present in the solid/closed compound nouns.

5. Conclusion. The analysis shows that besides the similarities between the two languages, there are differences in the orthography of the solid/closed compound nouns, which can be the reason for deviations in the orthography of the Macedonian compound nouns and at the same time it is an indication of the influence of the English language. This especially applies to the compound nouns containing *eks-* (*ex-*), *kvazi-* (*quasi-*), and *psevdo-* (*pseudo-*), because it is noted a large number of incorrect examples in the written practice i.e. using English orthography. The analysis shows that there is difference between the two languages in terms of the orthography of the compounds containing *pol(u)-* (*half-, mid-, semi-, demi-*), *samo-* (*self-*), and *sebe* (*self-*). But also, with great pleasure, the number of incorrect examples in which the English orthography is used is very low, which, in turn, is a confirmation that the orthographic rules for writing compounds with these elements are established in the linguistic practice. In that sense, it is especially important to emphasize the role of the Macedonian and English language teachers, but as well as the role of the lecturers, in emphasizing the differences between the two languages in this segment and affirming the standard language norm of the Macedonian language. Something that should be emphasized is the careful downloading of English source information because as it has been stated before, with downloading word forms, their orthography can be easily downloaded too, which leads to incorrect implementation in the practice.

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