

Issues of Treatment and Use of Periods with Dependent Consequential Sentences in the Standard Albanian Language

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Abstract: This paper is focused in the period with dependent consequential sentence in the Albanian (standard) language, as is has been expressed in the second volume of the “Grammar of Albanian Language” (Syntax), publication of the Academy of Sciences of Albania, or in some other normative work. Considering it by the viewpoint of the language culture, we are of the opinion that some constructions of foreign source must be left out of the syntactic norm or must get limited in their use, eg. “Është shumë e mirë, për të qenë e vërtetë”, which seems to sound unnatural, or the subtype with the connection *në mënyrë që* and predicate as a verb in the indicative mode. On the other hand, we are of the opinion that in the written discourse, especially in the publicity style or in the media language in general (including movies' or documentaries' translations from foreign languages), must be used more intensively the consequential periods faced more often in the popular language or in the spoken discourse, such as those with the dependent sentence being connected to the main one through the connection *që* with a commonly connected word or not. We think that this would not only bring the written variation nearer to the spoken variation of the Albanian standard language, but it would also put one more stone in the walls of the “castle” of the Albanian syntax language.

Keywords: Albanian, English, consequential, syntax.

1. Introduction

Intensive process of globalization has raised many issues for discussion in the linguistic sphere. Being closely related to technical and technological development, information-communication development, globalization refers to the changes taking place in the linguistic map of the world. World situation and linguistic changes occurring today are conditioned especially by the prevalence of global language - English. English is the language of international communication in all areas of social, political, economic, technical-technological, information, cultural, media, etc.

Socio-political changes in recent decades Albania was opened to globalization, which was associated with the influx of foreign words and structures in Albanian. Today, in the circumstances of globalization, standard Albanian requires a greater attention to the linguistic norm. The Albanian language is endangered in front of other languages, especially English, from the inadequacy and wrong usage of words.

This is also observed in translation from one language to another. The known saying of Oscar Wilde , “*Life is too IMPORTANT To Be Taken Seriously*”, would be translated in Albanian , “*Jeta është mjaft serioze për t'u marrë seriozisht*” .It could have two interpretations: First, that life is long enough important, to be taken seriously: Second, which is supposed to mean what the writer ' life is very important.

In our study, we have treated the consequential period sentences hanging in standard Albanian. We think that should be left out of syntactic constructions rate foreign source, especially from English, such as "It's good to be true", or that seem to us unnatural sounds, such as subtype with the conjunction *në mënyrë që* (so) that the predicate is a verb in the indicative.

On the other hand, should be given more place in written discourse, especially in a publicity style, media language in general (including translations of films, documentaries, etc. from foreign languages), consequential periods occur more densely in a informal language, in spoken discourse, such as those where the dependent sentence used the conjunction *so*, whether or not with a dependent clause.

2. Treatment and use of periods with dependent consequential sentences in the standard Albanian language.

Like any other standard language, which is form of natural being which has come from, the standard Albanian is a form of existence. Standard language is defined as a form of regional, oral and written language, historically and institutionalized, which is widely spread and controlled by public institutions and public media, primarily from the education system. In general, the formation of the standard language has two usages: first, to serve as a communication tool for all the relevant linguistic community in all its territory, secondly, to serve as a common communication tool for the high demands

of the particular culture, civilization and scientific research. In nowadays the standard Albanian language¹, without doubt is a national historic achievement and a major cultural value. It is developed in line with current developments in national and international levels.

The Albanian language, like any other language, is in the process of permanent change, but always tends to maintain for a long time the essential of its structure. In today's linguistics², it dominates the right concept that the language is seen as an expansion, even as reduction. This concept corresponds to the communicative, perspective core of the language³. Other concepts outside the core; definitely require special features and individualities, belonging to the study that requires language support for identity and history.

Despite opinions that are given to the structural type of the Albanian language, or synthetic analytic and analytic synthetically, inflection suffixes in all systems has been lined. However, the current line developments of morphological and syntactic structure of the Albanian language by older writers to the present day shows that it generally goes toward the analytical type⁴. Characteristic features of this trend are:

- Early-reduction nominative system in the singular and unification of inflection plural form.
- Reduction and unification of many morphological adjective structures.
- Reduction and unification of several pronominal forms.
- Development of large composite forms (analytic forms).

The progress toward analyzing appears as systemic developments and they are represented by the creation of a small number of analytic forms in the verbal system that originates from free syntactic constructions (I have to work, to come etc.) Moreover, especially with the creation of a number of proposition or nominative locutions prepositions: hand, lips, arm, support, compared with, for this reasons, related with, etc. Thus, the morphological structure of Albanian is observed the general line of development that, with increasing of the degree of abstraction and with the transition from the analytics in synthetically, takes advantage functional and formal syncretism.⁵

Solutions and choices on the morphologic and syntax structures of the Albanian language were treated at the Congress of writing in 1972. They are reflected in the book of morphology (Grammar of the Albanian language, I, II edition of the Academy of Sciences: The first publication, (1974) that was concretized and defined in a more detailed way in Albanian literature language (published in 1976), is the most achieved. These works were also works of high academic levels. The Albanian language grammar 1 (Morphology) and the Albanian language grammar 2(syntax) are the most representative works in the relevant fields. Despite of the partial objections, it was appreciated, in the country, and abroad along with Vocabulary of today's Albanian language, as a monument of the Albanian language culture. The subsequent school editions were only the implementation of these documents in accordance with the respective school levels. This normative publication not only reached high scientific achievement, but also after a year distributed the confutations of forms that predominated at that time. Regardless of the questions how and when, generally, the solutions were disclosed, build on the same basic criteria that were made for the selection and the construction of acceptance of other standard languages.

However, should be noted that the high level of standard has not responded to the extent of acquisition and their application. The reasons have been and are different, such as the new age of standard, general difficulties, which are related, with the acquisition of standard languages etc.

The Albanian language in the two past decades is widely encountered with foreign linguistic and cultural patterns. In the current conditions of globalization, one of the most difficult challenges of the Albanian language, in terms of European integration it is also related to linguistic humanism. Although in many other recognized languages the term, which represents a word, or a construct that is taken from one language to be used in another, leads to the idea of humanity. It is also true that any language has taken anything to turn it back again. Hence, it is not difficult to understand than the term loan, represents a kind of problem to overcome which made no little effort, however not always successful. In Italian for example, beside the term prestito is used also forestierismo. It also seems appropriate to say that there not has been

¹ Metzler Lexicon Sprache. Hherausgegeben von Helmut Gluck. Verlag J.B. Metzler, Stuttgart-Èeimar, 1993, f.221.

² Volkmar, Lehmann: Entëicklung der slavischen Sprachen, München, 1999, 163 tudien
Reiter, Norbert: Zeitschrift für Balkanologie, 1978/ H. 3, 87

³ Reiter, Norbert: Zeitschrift für Balkanologie, 1978/ H. 3, 87

⁴ E. Likaj, *Format analitike në gjuhën shqipe*, Tiranë, 1993.

⁵ Schëeikle, G.: Germanisch-deutsche Sprachgeschichte im Über blick (dritte Auflage), Stuttgart, 1990, 153-54

an attempt to name "loans" word received or taken from somewhere, which leads to the idea that besides the "borrowing" should be avoided the notion of the "foreign" which is more visible to the term "forestieresimo. The presence of this "term-words" testifies over the problem that we mentioned before, without resolving it. Without wanting to engage, that until this current days have been inefficient, in our thesis we will be concentrated only in syntactic borrowings, although it is well known that the loan as such is quite broad than this, because it touches upon other plans of language.

Syntax is that basic part of the language almost the same as vocabulary, is sensitive to historical changes, of social and cultural part of a nation, therefore it has a sustainable development. Exactly for these reasons, the boundary between the norm and not the norm in syntax and vocabulary is not as defined as in orthography and morphology. Movements from the non-norm to the norm are more common in syntax and vocabulary. Likewise, the rules that determine syntactic rules cannot be as cut-clear as in morphology and orthography. No matter how these rules complete and detailed are, it is difficult to cover the wide range of syntactic usage and of semantic movements which are conditioned by numerous and non-numerous linguistic factors. In our thesis, we have focused on several issues of norms of consequential sentences.

Consequential period sentences are treated almost by all grammars of Albanian language. This period is treated in "The grammar of Albanian language II"(syntax), published by the Academy of Science, Consequential period sentence is the period which expresses the grade or a great intensity. The main sentence as a cause and consequence or aftermath that comes from it, expressing in the dependent that is expressed from the main sentence and the logical result of it, expressing in the aftermath sentence: "Zbathur ajo ecte aq lehte, sa nuk i ndiente dhe vete hapat e saj. Stadiumi nuk nxinte me, keshtu qe mjaft sportdashesh ngelen jashte."

In the field of syntax, you can see many barely of foreign words about the structure in the Albanian language, mostly from English language that it is doing more dominant. This foreign buildings cause destroys of the sentence's structure. Firstly, there is a difference between the Albanian and the English language about the simple aftermath sentences. The language does not possess strong aftermath sentences, like as neo-Latin language, meanwhile and weak sentences, especially adjectives, are the most limitative as in English or in other Germanic languages. However, the weak sentence "His wife cut her hair short" may be translated in Albanian as with a weak sentence with adjective phrase, and with adverbial phrase. ("short" of English language is an adjective and an adverb too.) As in number (2)

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a. Gruaja e tij i preu floket shkurt

b. Gruaja e tij i preu floket te shkurter

Although the sentence: "E bej xhamin copash(cope-cope)" is the same with "E thyej xhamin copash (cope-cope)," it can't be paraphrase with aftermath periods. We cannot say; for example "E bej xhamin aq shume (aq keq), sa e thyej copash(cope-cope) or "E bej xhamin sa e thyej copash (cope-cope). As a result, we come at copash (cope-cope) at "E bej xhamin copash (cope-cope)" shows the different grade of reality condition that show the name in the function of object (xhamin), wherefore we can attribute as manner native.

The sentence "I filled my glass full" can respond in Albanian language only in the sentence with adverbial phrase "E mbusha goten plot", but not the adjective sentence "E mbusha goten te plote". The sentence that can be called an antonym sentence, it is exactly "I drank my glass empty", not with adverbial ("E piva goten te zbrazet/ bosh" is no logical and incorrect). In any case, in Albanian we can say "E piva goten krejt/ te gjithen). As at case of "E piva goten te zbrazet/ bosh", a correct translation of adjective aftermath lies constructions, sometimes it can take a descriptive meaning in Albanian but it cannot be logical, and cannot tell us the exact meaning of English sentence. It is said that the descriptive phrases and also the aftermath phrases and traits the second predicate and have the sameness surface phrases, but different semantics interpretations. The descriptive phrases show an unchangeable condition, different from aftermath lies that have to do with crossing from one condition to another. The sameness syntax of these buildings can critic not only ambiguity in English language, especially if it is not the linguistic context, but it makes that the direct translation can't transmit the real meaning, including the cases that it interpretations correctly.

For example, if the sentence would give a consequential equivalence: "He boiled the meat soft" the Albanian sentence ""Ai e zjeu mishin të butë" - or even ""Tomi zjeu mishin e butë (e Jo të fortin) (not the strong)" – they would have a descriptive and not CONSEQUENTIAL sense. The meat was soft before he could begin to boil it, and not because it was boiled. Again, a suitable translation may be using a subordinate clause of consequential / time: "Ai e zjeu mishin derisa u zbut."

Even in cases of sentences with prepositional phrases in English translation must be done carefully to direct. The translation of the phrase to sleep, in the sentence "The mother sang her baby to sleep." The use of the infinitive or past participle (për të fjetur a të flejë), do not carry the exact meaning. As the "Nëna i këndoi foshnjës për të fjetur", and the

"Nëna i këndoi foshnjës që të flejë", it expresses purpose, that can paraphrase in "Nëna i këndoi foshnjës me qëllim që të flejë". The nearest equivalent to Albanian sentence in "The mother sang her baby to sleep" it would be again consequential/ time periods as; "Nëna i këndoi foshnjës derisa e zuri gjumi" or "Nëna këndoi derisa foshnjën e zuri gjumi".⁶

The predicate sentences with comparative expanding type dimension, as in the i.e. "It is too good to become true" and "He is old enough to drink". These sentences are often translated in Albanian as "te kalkuara" and "Është shumë (i, e) mirë për të qenë (i, e) vërtetë / që të jetë (i, e) vërtetë" and "Është mjaft i rritur për të pirë / që të pijë". In the first sentence, the feature is expressed in a greater extent than necessary to bring implication and expressed in the second half of the sentence. (Alternatively, not to bring it when the latter is negative). This is indicated by adverbs of quantity or too much, while in the second sentence is enough (or not) to cause (or not) implication and, and it is expressed with another quantity adverb, such as enough. However, in Albanian enough, have two meanings, the main meaning, and a second synonymous with that of more and more, which sometimes makes unclear sentences with adverbs.

Thus the sentence "Life is serious enough to be taken seriously," we could have two opposite interpretations: first, that life is important enough, to be taken seriously: the second is; life is very important, so we need to quiet without being disturbed, not things more complicated, not seriously. In addition, because these sentences have the same structure with the target sentences, ambiguity may arise again. As in "Ai ecte tepër ngadalë për të kapur autobusin "As know from experience that should not hasten to go slowly to avoid arriving after the time of the prohibition set, so this sentence cannot be intentional, but consequential, experience cannot ever take us work may not have a context or situation to make the proper interpretation. Thus, the sentence "Ajo ha shumë për të qenë e shëndetshme", this sentence can be interpreted in two ways, either as consequential as the purpose: either she is a poor sickly girl and eat more in order to restore health, or she eats more that's what is overweight, which consequently leads to health problems.

The more appropriate it would be in these cases the periods are more "Albanian" and express clearly consequents. So the sentence, "It is too good to be true " can have as Albanian analogous i.e. " Është aq (i,e) mirë, sa s'mund të jetë (i,e) vërtetë". " He is old enough to drink "in Albanian "Është aq i rritur sa për të pirë" or even " E ka (mbushur) moshën që të pijë", while the British saying can be translated in " Jeta është aq serioze, sa nuk duhet marrë seriozisht" or "Jeta është tepër serioze, ndaj nuk duhet marrë seriozisht".

We think that should be left out the syntactic constructions with external source, such as "Është shumë e bukur, për të qenë e vërtetë ", or the subordinate clause with the conjunction so that the predicate is a verb in the indicative. On the other hand, should be given more place in written discourse, especially in a publicity style, media language in general (including translations of films, documentaries, etc. from foreign languages), consequential periods occur more densely in a informal language, in spoken discourse, such as those where the dependent sentence used the conjunction so, whether or not with a dependent clause.

6. Conclusion

Linguistic phenomena, historical, social and cultural factors require that the standard Albanian language needs a new period of development, enrichment and modernization relying especially on the structure and its real possibilities. The Albanian language, like any other language, is in the process of permanent change, but always tends to maintain the essential of its structure. It is an open language in front of foreign languages, especially toward English, when the loan is enriching its value, but if it is done without any control of the obstacle, turns into a harmful phenomenon for our language.

We think that should be left out the syntactic constructions with external source, such as "Është shumë e bukur, për të qenë e vërtetë ", or the subordinate clause with the conjunction so that the predicate is a verb in the indicative. On the other hand, should be given more place in written discourse, especially in a publicity style, media language in general (including translations of films, documentaries, etc. from foreign languages), consequential periods occur more densely in a informal language, in spoken discourse, such as those where the dependent sentence used the conjunction so, whether or not with a dependent clause. We think that such a thing would be a further variant of written and spoken Albanian.

⁶ However, as stated in the Grammar II (p. 574), in some special cases or subjunctive infinitive phrase may be consequential in Albanian, as in the sentence. *E tashmja ishte e mjaftueshme për të ëndërruar.*

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