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Causative Sentence Characteristic's Based on Its Semantic-Structure

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Abstract

The paper discuses the basic characteristics of the causative connectors based on the Albanian scholars. The Albania scholar Floqi has divided in seven types the causative sentence characteristic's based on its semantic-structure: a) direct causative sentences; b) argumentative causative sentences of conclusion; c) argumentative causative sentences of order; d) causative sentences of conditional saying; e) additional and middle causative sentences; f) evaluative causative sentences; g) feelings (emotional) causative sentences. The causative sentences are grouped based on the connector that connects the two sentences, one of the sentences is the main one and the other is the subordinate one. 1- Causal sentences linked with the connector se (that, but) 2- Causal connectors pse (wherefore) less used nowadays 3- The causal connector që (that) can be substituted with se (that) 4- The causal connector sepse (because) can give all the nuances of the cause 5- The connectors: se, sepse, që (that, because, that…) in the spoken language are parallel. The second part of the article analyses the type of the given connectors taken in an artistic book.

Keywords: causative connectors, Albanian language, types, characteristics.

Introduction

Authors who have studied causal conjunctions in Albanian are: Sheperit, Xhuvani, Rrota, Cipo, Domi, Floqi etc.According Sheperit[1] the most used conjunctions in causal statements are (than (se), that(që)) and locutions or phrases(for that, for as much as, as), (since), the author states that the causal relationship may also be provided via time conjunction.

While in his paper Floqi quotes some nuances of the causal clauses:

1- "The conjunction uniting two sentences in a period in which it is set an object relationship rich of cause nuances. This occurs when the main verb of the sentence shows an internal state, a feeling. The subordinate sentence shows the cause of the new cause in this case is the sheer of mixed relations of the object-causal, which has a great importance for the structure and the value of constitution ".

2-"Keywords can express a desire, a wish, etc., and then the subordinate sentence expresses the motive, the reason for which the congratulation is said."

3- "When the main sentence is an interrogative sentence, the subordinate sentence expresses that fact, rise, cause due to the effect of which is asked through the main sentence.

4- "When the main period opens with an interrogative sentence that has the necessary structural pronoun element ç' (what) inquiring after which comes the main verb have at various tense (usually the present tense) subordinate sentence with the conjunction that shows the fact, phenomena, real state that inspire the question", in this case the question requires the because that brings the consequence and the author quotes" main clause- interrogative sentence requires the knowledge on the cause that had brought consequences expressed in the subordinate sentence.

> *1 Sheperi, I. (1927). Gramatika dhe sintaksa e gjuhws shqipe. Vlore. Page 193.*

In 1952 Cipo[1] wrote that the causal sentence indicates reason why resembles a work which has to do the causal sentence, but Floqi mention that explanatory causal sentence is when it shows the reason that something happened [...] and verbs that are followed by causative sentences, especially verbs that show joy, sadness, anger, such as these: glad, angry, get angry, grieve, repent."

In addition in 1966 Floqi[2] realizes a study examining his previous works and represents the means by which is realized the causal sentence. The author distinguishes semantic-structural types of sentences connected with the conjunctions: that, though, because:

a) direct causal sentences; b) argumentative causal sentences of conclusion; c) argumentative causal sentences of order; d) causal sentences of conditional saying; e) additional and middle causal sentences; f) evaluative causal sentences; g) feelings (emotional) causal sentences. Let's analyze each of the cases.

In the first case the subordinate sentence is directly related to the cause, where the lecturer insists on the cause and the represents the cause as a real fact or an action, by denying a fact or action which is affirmed or rejected as a cause. (Some of the samples are taken from the novel "The general of the dead army" Ismail Kadare)

1- I help you, Sir, because you are brave. 2- Unë ju ndihmoj, mer zot, se ju jini trima. 3- You Hanko, that are so charming, do not walk in the graveyard, because with your beauty you revive the dead one. (Ismail Kadare:263) 4- Ti moj Hanko që je kaq simpatike, mos shëtit nëpër varre, se me bukurinë tënde i ngjall të vrarët.

In the following question-answer example can be used three conjunctions that, though, when the conjunction because is used to emphasize and the conjunction that in the spoken language.

5- And you, Nasho – did you say to Myth, why you helped us? 6- Po ti, Nasho, - i the Mitit, pse na ndihmon neve?

In the case of argumentative causal sentences of conclusion, according to Floqi[3] "the sentence is mainly related to the conjunction that (less with the conjunction 'why' 'because') it may contain a real fact (actually declared by the speaker, or a fact, a authoritarian historical record serving as argument, as a proof of conclusion, eventually brought to the main clause or sub clause, the subordinate sentence is always positioned after the main sentence dependent". This type of sentence where the subordinate sentence is connected to a real result as it rests on a witness or a real fact that is used as an argument or inference that appears in the main sentence.

7-The soldier was telling a comic story that the young was laughing and was holding his hips with hands.

8-Ushtari tregonte ndonjë histori për të qeshur se djali i ri zbardhte dhëmbët dhe mbante ijet me duar.

9-It was not possible to open a hole, that the hole will be filled with water ...(Kadare: 217)

10-Nuk ishte e mundur të hapje gropë, se gropa mbushej përgjys me uji…

11-In the old times the principality of Arjans extended in the inside borders of Macedonia, that mentioned in the XII century an Albanian Komnen was the Lord of Prespa.

> *1 Cipo, K. (1952). Sintaksa. Tiranë: Shtypshkronja "Mihal Duri",.Page 4. 2 Floqi, S. (1996). Periudha me fjali të varur shkakore I. Studime filologjike N.2. Page 9. 3 Floqi, S. (1996). Periudha me fjali të varur shkakore I. Studime filologjike No. 2. Page 15.*

12-Në kohët e vjetra principata e Arjanitëve zgjatej gjer brenda në Maqedoni, se në shekullin e trembëlljetë përmendej një Komnen shqiptar si kryezoti i Prespës.

The interrogative argumentative causal sentences that is given in the dialogue Floqi cites" dependent sentence given with conjunctions that, though, because, after the main sentence can always justify or motivate a question, that may indicate why the

question is asked. Based in the main goal off the sentence, the main statement is the proper interrogative sentence or interrogative-order sentence.

13-Is the source away that I am thirsty for a drop of water.

14-A është larg burimi se u dogja për një pikë uji.

15-Are you coming to give me a lift, why tomorrow I need to wait and still stay on the same point?

16-A më vjen sot përcillë, pse nesër po dal pres asajë shpi e po dal në vend teme?

The conjunction that, which is placed after the main sentence shows the speaker's motive to implement the order given in a sentence.

17- Come on, Vathi, though(that) it is nearly evening.

18-Shkojmë, Vathi, se po ngryset.

Another case of the use of the conjunction that in semantic use in this case the sentence is causal adds, giving the reason, an argument of usage in a sentence or compound words in the main or subordinate sentence.

19- This is the second Dogra, as the first was brought by Bey Memish.

Floqi brings the idea of argumentative causal sentences of conditional saying. When the subordinate sentence in our case located in the middle of sentence can show what with happen in the present tense or in the future (what happens or will happen when they do not consider what is said in the main sentence).

20 -You do not know nothing, that if you knew, did not accept to hunt today.

21 -S'e di hiç, se po ta dije, sot nuk veje për gjah.

In the example below we will give the use of tone in a sentence where the subordinate sentence linked with the main sentence (the tone is lower in the subordinate sentence linked with the conjunction that) contains a fact that becomes due in subordinate sentence. These sentences will be called intermediate causal sentences.

22- You were wrong that killed the mayor.

23-Bëtë gabim që e vratë prefektin.

The usage of compound words and other verbal expressions that express a feeling, based in Floqi's studies[1], give to us causal sentences of feeling; "A range of subordinate sentences that has no intention to indicate the real cause of an action, a process or to motivate a request or a question, but they intend to show the cause, the reason of a feeling, an internal state or its expression. "

24 -Aferdita enjoyed that was seeing uncle Nelo changed, ready renewed.

25- Afërdita gëzohej që po shikonte xha Nelon të ndryshuar, gati të përtërirë.

Floqi conclusions in this study are:

1- Causal sentence with the conjunction that(se) has to do with the entire main sentence in contrast to other types of sentences.

2- The conjunction though (pse) is less used, and can be used to give the answer because (although {edhe pse}).

> *1 Floqi, S. (1996). Periudha me fjali të varur shkakore I. Studime filologjike No. 2. Page 41.*

3- The conjunction that (që) can replace that (se), these sentences are closely related to the main sentence and are post positive.

4- In the case of the conjunction because (sepse), we can say that cannot be used in intermediary sentences and can provide all the nuances of the cause.

5- In spoken language conjunctions that (se), because (spese) and that (që) have parallels and splicing and are becoming more and more in formative use.

Floqi deepen his study of the causal subordinate clauses that join with the main sentence with simple causal conjunctions, with conjunctive expression of cause, linking words that have the sense of cause.

a) A group of conjunctive expression with the nuance of cause: that (nga që), of that (nga se), for that(prej se), from the work that (nga puna që), from work that (nga puna se) , due to the fact that (nga shkaku që), due to the case that (nga shkaku se), because (për arsye se), for the reason that because (për arsye që), which can be substituted for the work that (për punën që), the fact that (për faktin që). In this case the subordinate sentence submits a fact that definitely shows the cause.

b) Another group with causal conjunctive phrases that gives a fact which can be either in the main clause or subordinate one, a fact which is taken into account in a drawing conclusion. Expression: by considering the work that (duke marrë parasysh punën se), given the fact that (duke marrë parasysh faktin se), considering that (duke marrë parasysh se). Moreover Floqi[1] states: "These conjunctive expressions have in common the fact that they have in their morphological composition, a part of the other elements, preposition (or prepositional phrase of cause that expresses these prepositions, the conjunctive expressions can be divided into two groups:

1- Conjunctive expression with the preposition of (nga) and from (prej)

2- Conjunctive expression with the preposition to (për).

Special nuances of cause are given by the preposition of (nga)(and from {prej}) through a fact that is cause as starting point of another fact "on the other hand with the preposition for the nuance of the reason has to do with the origin an target - object, which is reinterpreted as a link of cause. "

In the case of the conjunctive expression of that (nga që), is given the starting point or origin of the causal in the subordinate sentence based on Floqi's studies.

The third singular, based to the two other cases has a wider use in Albanian language. This is because the third singular has three gender that of male, female and not given gender.

/ Son / He spoke even with the old women in this way, she strongly encouraged him some more, since she also took positive words by him.

/Djali/ Foli edhe me plakën kështu, e ajo e nxite ca më fort atë, nga që edhe ajo mirte darova prej tij.

The sentence with the conjunction of that (nga që) and from that (prej se) can be placed in three positions at the start of the main sentence, at the end or in the middle of it; whenever the sentence has nothing to do with feelings on the contrary is only positioned after the main sentence.

Moreover Floqi do not bring any difference with the conjunctive of that (nga se) and of that (nga që) by the contrast he calls those synonymous. The conjunction that (se) can be preceded by the preposition from (prej) and give us conjunctive phrase from that (prej se) where the sentence gives the idea of the baseline or the background.

-The case is the use after the main clause:

Leka felt no joy of the beauty that had surrounded him, since (from that) (prej se) his mind was summarized in a single decision.

> *1 Floqi, S. (1996). Periudha me fjali të varur shkakore I. Studime filologjike No. 2.Page 56*

Leka nuk ndjente në veti gëzimin e bukurinave që e kishin rrethue, prej se mëndja e tij ishte e përmbledhur në një vendim të vetëm.

- The case is the use in the middle of the main clause:

When they saw the two friends of Dedalis, that the work was ok, since (from that) (prej se) they rampage, they went to the kind and told everything.

Kur panë dy shokët e Dedalis, se i shkoj puna mbarë, prej se e kishin inat, shkuen te mbreti e i thanë.

- The case is in front of the main clause:

The boy, since (from that) (prej se) he had no solution, he gave his faith to the Lord, that he will do everything he orders to him.

This conjunction is limited in use and we can find mainly in GEG dialect.

Another expression that is a limited speech and in Mallakastra region: Floqi presents from work that (nga puna që), which it is considered to be transparent morphological structure:

- In speech: preposition from + NAME work + conjunction that
- In writing: preposition from + NAME cause (reason) + conjunction that

For example:

This is the reason that (nga shkaku që) people depress peace, that statesmen, politicians, they disclose from time to time ...

Kjo vjen nga shkaku që popujt dëshpërojnë paqe, që burrat e shtetit, politikanët, u servirin kohë mbas kohe…..

To the word, when the bishop sent, the exile to the Monastery of Pojanit, from work that did not want to beg the Lord ...

Që të nga fjalën, kur e dërgoj peshkopi, syrgjyn në Manastirin e Pojanit, për punë se s'deshi t'i lutej Zotit…

According to Floqi the conjunction of cause explanation are: with that since, that was it, it was that, given that, since that, because with, was that, by being that, and considering that.

Below are given some examples in different sentences.

-Pjeter, since that he did two hours of sleep. (...) entered the cafè, refreshed.

-Pjetri, me që kishte bërë dy orë gjumë. (…)hyri në kafene, esëll fare.

-We could not understand. It was that as the father said, he should be the person.

-Asgjë s'kuptonim. Po me që ashtu thosh babai, ai duhej të ishte.

The subordinate sentence could be positioned: at the beginning, the end or in the middle of the main sentence. According Floqi the causal sentence that is linked with the conjunction (since that) can be positioned in front of the main sentence.

- Do we know why are we gathered here today?
- Since that you do not know, the mayor is going to explain this.

In addition, he adds that the conjunctive was that since, it is imposed after the main sentence and it is divided by a comma. But today these expressions are substituted with that and being that. These conjunctives are used more in scientific and legal

materials, they give the fact and in the main sentence is a cause to come in a conclusion.

Floqi brings some tools in order to highlight the cause; the subordinate sentence is placed after or in the middle of the main sentence.

a) Part defining **+** connector

> *Exactly + why + because or b) Conjunctions +defining part + conjunction and + exactly + though + because*

For example:

There he would get spoiled tanks, gloomy, silent (,) and exactly why he is silent, speaks.

Floqi mentioned correlative verbs so (andaj), therefore (prandaj), associated with that (se) either because (sepse). Causal sentence can also be provided with the conjunction

As I had trusted you (,) I opened my heart.

That is serious, so the priest dresses in black.

As in the given examples above the causal subordinate sentence leads the main one.

War is the natural state of this country . Therefore those in war are cruel , dangerous and do more than is needed . (Kadare:43)

Lufta është gjëndje natyrale e këtij vendi. Prandaj ato në luftë janë të egër , të rrezikshëm dhe bëjnë më tepër seç duhet. Everything was there, and all knew it , because it was inevitable. (Kadare: 254)

Gjithçka ishte atje, dhe të gjtihë e dinin, sepse ishte e pashmangshme.

The general, stood up, because he felt that the woman was searching for him. (Kadare: 229)

Gjenerali, u ngrit në këmbë, sepse e ndjeu që grua kërkonte atë.

Conclusion

As a conclusion the basic characteristics of the causative connectors are analyzed based on the Albanian scholars. The author, Floqi, distinguishes semantic-structural types of sentences connected with the causal conjunctions. Moreover, what is an important role of the causal conjunction is the position given of the subordinate sentence and the main one.

The studies of Floqi bring the idea of argumentative causal sentences of conditional saying. When the subordinate sentence in our case located in the middle of sentence can show what with happen in the present tense or in the future. On the other hand,

the usage of compound words and other verbal expressions that express a feeling, based in Floqi's studies, give to us causal sentences of feeling.

Biography

[1] Chomsky, N. (1976*). Reflections of Language*. Gunderson and Maxwell. [2] Cipo, K. (1952). *Sintaksa*. Tiranë: Shtypshkronja "Mihal Duri". [3] Floqi, S. (1996). *Periudha me fjali të varur shkakore I*. Studime filologjike No.2 [4] Gleason, B. (1989). *The development of language.* Maxwell and McMillan. [5] Holliday, K. (1973). *Exploration in the Function of language.* Edward Arnold [6] Hudson, R. (1966). *Word Grammar*. Basil Blackwell. [7] Jacobson R.and Halle, M. (1966). *Fundamentals of language.* Mouton, L'Aja. [8] Jakobson, R. (1966). *Saggi di Linguistica Generale*. Milano. [9] Sheperi, I .(1927). *Gramatika dhe sintaksa e gjuhws shqipe*. Vlore. [10] Sosyr , F. (1977). *Kurs I gjuhesise se pergjithshme*.Prishtine.

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