

CONDITIONAL STRUCTURE BUILT WITH CONJUNCTIONS NË, NËSE, NË QOFTË SE AND NË RAST SE

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Abstract

Conditional conjunctions *në* “if”, *nëse* “if”, *në qoftë se* “if” and *në rast se* “if” can build the different conditional structure. Each of them has its specifics regarding predicative verb in protasis and apodosis clause. In their modality contents and temporal reference the conditional structures built with them do not differ between. However, they differ from their uses in the different categories of text. Conjunction *në* has its structure almost embedded *në* + the present of optative – the present of indicative: *Në shkosh ti, shkoj edhe une*. For conjunction *nëse* the usual model is *nëse* + the present of indicative – the future of indicative: *Nëse shkon ti, do të shkoj edhe unë*. *Në qoftë se* also has a usual structure correlation *në qoftë se* + the present of indicative - the future of indicative. *Në qoftë se shkon ti, do të shkoj edhe unë*. But, while *nëse* is characteristic for spoken language and literature, for literary text, *në qoftë se* is characteristic for written language and scientific text, for non-literary text. Conjunction *në* in the conditional structure is used in all text categories, but prevails in literary text, especially in poetry, because the verb of optative mood is more appropriate emotional overtones and is used less in literary text. Conjunctive locution *në rast se* builds the conditional structure almost the same with structure built with conjunction *në qoftë se*, only that in structures with *ne rast se* locution casual character is underlined supposed proof of condition: *Në ras se shkon ti, do të vij edhe unë...* Despite of predicative verb in apodosis and protasis and context the conditional structures built with those conjunctions can express real and unreal modality. Relying on the data obtained on the corpus of research composed from the scenario of “The Lord of the Rings” movie, “E shkëlqyeshme dhe e tmerrshme” an autobiography roman and the daily newspaper “Koha Ditore”, structural type with the conjunction *nëse* has a greater usage, then it is the conjunction *në qoftë se* and a rare usage with the locution *në rast se*.

Keywords: *conjunction, conditional structure, modality, temporal reference*

Introduction:

Conditional conjunctions *në*, *nëse*, *në qoftë se* and *në rast se* “if” can build the different conditional structure. Each of them has its specifics regarding predicative verb in protasis and apodosis clause. In their modality contents and temporal reference the conditional structures

built with them do not differ between. However, they differ from their uses in the different categories of text. This research is based in a corpus which has different types of texts: Bekim Fehmiu's novel "E shkelqyeshme dhe tmerrshme", like a narrative text with descriptive parts, scenario of "The Lord of The Rings" movie which is dominated by dialogs, and the other text is dailes newspaper "Koha Ditore" constructed by narrative and argumentative non-literary texts.

Data analysis:

With conjunction *në*

According to the Grammar of Academy (2002:582) the conditional structures built with a conjunction *në* express a possible condition, desirable or merely an assumption. Buchholz and Fiedler (1987:167) consider this type as one of the morphological conditional structure status. Sometimes conjunction *në* can be connected with a verb in indicative, in its present but compared to the first type, the second type has a very rare use. Protasis verb is usually at the optative mood and apodosis verb is in indicative mood, at any tense of it, but mostly in the present tense. Conjunction *në* in the conditional structure is used in all text categories, but prevails in literary text, especially in poetry, because the verb of optative mood is more appropriate emotional overtones and is used less in non-literary texts.

Conjunction *në* has its structure almost embedded *në* + the present of optative – the present of indicative:

N'mi japsh ka dy dinarë, po t'i marrë pes'dhet' copa. ("E shkelqyeshme dhe e tmerrshme" f. 161)

In this type of structure connection of conjunction *në* with the present of optative in conditional sentences with different verbal forms in apodosis, usually expresses a future action. But, in this structure we have an actualization action, that will start immediately at the moment of instruction, if the condition is fulfilled, because it is the particles *po* before indicative's verbal form. In the area of modality in this structure may be expressed a real condition. We have found this type of structure in the research material only 1 time, in the novel "E shkelqyeshme dhe e tmerrshme".

In the construction of conditional structures, their time and modal meaning, the conditional conjunctions and conjunctive phrases play an important role. They stand in different correlations with the predicative verb in apodosis and protasis and depending on that relation they express their time and modal meanings. Depending on the verb-predicate in protasis and apodosis and on the context in which they are, the conditional structures built with these conjunctions might express a real and unreal modality.

In the above-mentioned researched corpus, different types of conditional structures have been found, observed, analyzed and interpreted presenting their construction, according to verb mood and tense and meaning on the time and modal level.

1. The structure with the conjunction *nëse*

According to the Academy Grammar (2002:586), the conjunction *nëse* rarely appears in the conditional function. The drawn results from this research show the contrary. The structures constructed with this conjunction have the highest frequency of use in comparison with the other conjunctions. Out of 63 structures found 38 or 58,73% of them are with the conjunction *nëse* : in the novel “Splendid and terrific” 20 or 66,60% out of 38 structures come out, 8 or 53,33% out of 15 structures come out in the scenario and 8 or 57,4% out of 14 structures come out in the newspaper. The structures constructed with the conjunction *nëse* express a possible or impossible condition. What characterizes the structural type with the conjunction *nëse* is that its protasis usually has the verb in the indicative mood, in its present tense, but it can stand in correlation with all the tenses of the indicative and conditional (Grammar II, 2002:586). Consequently, this construction, this construction is completely neutral, without different stylistic-emotional shades. At the modal level it may present different values, either realistic, or unrealistic, such as possible or impossible, depending on the verb of the main clause. The order of the parts is free so that after the conjunction it may stand also the predicate verb and the subject.

1. *Nëse* + present indicative – imperative

Dorëzoje të voglin, oj zanë!

Nëse e do, eja e merre!

2. *Nëse* + present indicative, present indicative – future indicative

Nëse je mik, e thua fjalkalimin dhe porta do të hapet.

3. *nëse* + present indicative – present subjunctive

Nëse nuk e kalojmë malin, le të shkojmë nën të.

In the first example at the time level we have a condition that conditions an action of the present, which is expressed in cooperation with the conjunction *nëse* with the present indicative in the protasis, whereas the action in apodosis in imperative. On the modal level, in both first examples, modal shades of truthfulness of the accomplishment of the action are expressed, which means that what is expected to happen coincides with reality. In the second example, at the time level, time values of the future, a near future, are expressed. The structure 3 at the time level expresses the condition and consequence of the future, whereas at the logic modality level it is a hypothetical structure of possibility. The modality of possibility is accompanied with a kind of advice, suggestion (proposal) or incitement, which the particle *le* expresses.

- 4. *Nëse dikush do të më pyeste, dhe e di se nuk do të më pyes, do të thosha se jemi duke i*

rënë së gjati rrugës. a.) Gandalf, do të mund të kalonim nga Minierat e Morias. b.)

Kushëriri im Balini do të na bënte një pritje mbretërore .

The protasis of this structure is built with the conjunction *nëse*. The predicative verb of protasis and apodosis is in present conditional. Such a relation (liaison) conjunction-tense-mood between the protasis and apodosis, at the tense level represents an action of the future. Whereas, on the modal level, it represents an action pertaining to the possibility or potential

hypothetic sphere. Hence, if the condition is realized, the consequence is realized as well. The potential nature of this clause (sentence) is determined based on its very structure, based on the modality of the protasis (supposed) and of apodosis (possible) (Kelmendi, 2010:227). According to Kelmendi, hypothetic constructions of possibility are in the first place those whose predicate verb of apodosis is expressed by a verb in the present conditional, and sometimes in the past perfect of indicative, but used with the value of the present conditional. The sentences a.) and b.) are hypothetic elliptic structures. In these sentences we have a hypothetic expression of possibility in apodosis, whilst we consider their protases as understood: about the apodosis a.) *Gandalf, do të mund të kalonim nga Minierat e Morias*, the understood condition may derive from the apodosis of the 4 conditional structure: **Po t'i binim andej**, *Gandalf, do të mund të kalonim nga Minierat e Morias*. On the other hand, about the other sentence b.) *Kushëriri im Balini do të na bënte një pritje madhështore*, which is considered që e as an elliptic conditional structure, an understood condition out of the context is considered for example: *Po të arrinim atje*, or *Po të kalonim andej*, the apodosis of the sentence a.) Same as sentence 4, also these two sentences, on the time level express actions and events of the future, which are expected to happen in a certain future, in case the given condition is fulfilled; on the modal level these are hypothetic constructions of possibility, which in the sentence b.) also the modal verb *can (mund)* represents. In these cases, the ellipsis replaces a structure, as a result of presupposition that derives out of the context within the grammatical cohesion.

The type of these sentences has the following structure:

4. *Nëse* + present conditional– present conditional;

4. a.) 0 – apodosis present conditional

4. b.) 0 – apodosis present conditional

0 – *nëse* + present indicative.

Nëse + present subjunctive – present subjunctive:

Nëse duhet të përjashtohet Bekimi prej shkollës, atëherë duhet edhe unë edhe tanë klasa të përjashtohemi, sepse të gjithë e kemi ditë. (f. 2g6)

The conjunction *nëse* in these two examples is combined with the forms of the verb predicate in the present tense of subjunctive mood (in the example 5 constructed with the modal verb should) in protasis in correlation with present indicative (with the meaning of the past simple, but in Gegh dialect it does not differ formally from the third person of the indicative) concretely, with the present subjunctive. These two structures express actions of the future with the modality of truthfulness, with a categorical tone. The condition and consequence in both structures are simultaneous. The verb of apodosis of the main clause in the past simple *mbaroj* (semantically, but in dialect forms) in the first structure presents the truthfulness of the accomplishment of the past (accomplished) action, cut (final), in case the given condition in protasis is fulfilled. According to Ushaku (1987:119), the past simple in the if- clause and directive one has a transpositional value of the future, of an immediate future and very close on the psycholinguistic level, so that the conditional relationship (report), at least formally, seems as just completed. In the structure 2, the present subjunctive is constructed with the

modal verb *should*, which expresses a modality of indispensability of the fulfillment of the condition, and consequently also of consequence which means that on the modal level it belongs to the sphere of truthfulness.

Nëse + present indicative – present subjunctive

1. *Nëse janë të falsifikuar aktorët e apostrofuat në këto biseda, mund të ngrenë padi kundër falsifikatorëve.* (ibid: g4)

This conditional structure with the conjunction *nëse* represent a condition and consequence of the future with a modality of possibility of the accomplishment of that consequence, first the given condition is accomplished and then comes the consequence. A possible hypothesis appears, consequently also a possible action or state.

2. The structure with the phrase *në qoftë se*

The conditional structures built with the phrase *në qoftë se* represent a possible or an impossible condition at the moment of speech (2002:584). The conjunction *në qoftë se* is usually connected with the indicative mood, with the present simple, but it can be linked also with the subjunctive, but also with infinite forms. While the conjunction *në qoftë se* is characteristic more for the spoken language, the conjunction *if (it be that)* is used more in the written language, in scientific and arguable texts. In the corpus presented in this paper with the phrase *if (it be that)* 8 or 2,69% out of 63 structures have been found. In the novel 6 or 18,8% out of 38 structures and in the newspaper 2 or 8,18% out of 14 structures.

Në qoftë se + present indicative – present subjunctive:

Në koftë se s'jemi fajtorë, le t'na lajnë nihere rahat. (pg. 75)

In this structure the verb of protasis or the conditional clause (sentence) is in the present indicative, whereas the one of apodosis in the present subjunctive. Between the conjunction and the predicate verb has entered the negation form *s'*. The order of parts in this structure is free. Depending on the narrative importance of each part (constituent) in the sentence, after the conjunction it may be inserted the predicate verb, like in the above example, but after the conjunction the name or pronoun in the function of subject may come out: *Në koftë se na s'jemi fajtorë, le t'na lajnë nihere rahat.* In addition of coming out with a regular order, the conditional structure with the conjunction *if (it be that)* may come out also with irregular (submissive) order of its parts:

1. Imperative – *në qoftë se* + present subjunctive:

“*Merri* edhe katër biro, n'koftë se *munesh me i bajtë*”- përgjigjet me zë të plotë. (“Splendid and terrific”, pg.122)

2. Present indicative – *në qoftë se (it may be that)* + past indicative

Pashë Zotin *ma ban* hallall, në qoftë se *kam gabue* najherë. (ibid, pg. 91)

In these examples we have an irregular order of clauses; the steering clause leads the conditional clause. The order of sentences, within the structure presents the communicative

importance of these sentences, if the action, the consequence or the condition or hypothesis that are to be fulfilled, are more important.

Në qoftë se (it may be that) + present subjunctive – future indicative

Në qoftë se edhe njëherë **të kapi** në hajni, **do të të përjashtoj** prej shkollës. (pg. 21)

The connection of the conjunction *në qoftë se* with the different moods and tenses of the verb of a depending clause and in correlation with the respective forms of the verb in the steering (introductory) sentence may express different time ad modal values. However, in many cases, the connection of a certain conjunction with the different mood and time verb forms represents the same time and modal values. On the time level these structures refer to the p[resent and on the modal level the modality of truthfulness is expressed.

Present conditonal – *në qoftë se* + present conditional:

“Unë **do të pranoja** çdo qeveri të UÇK-së *në qoftë se* ajo qeveri **nuk do të shkëputej** nga projekti i UÇK-së, kurse ky projekt **nuk ishte të negociohej me Serbinë për fatin tonë**” - *thotë Selimi*. (Koha Ditore/The Daily Time, pg. 6)

This is another structure with the irregular order of sentences, which with this construction of it, expresses its hypothesis and completion in the future, but the hypothetic condition and consequence are not simultaneous. On the modal level it expresses a possible consequence, however, in this context the conditional structure represents an unreal modality, which means that for the moment of speech both the condition and the consequence are unattainable: : *në qoftë se ajo qeveri nuk do të shkëputej nga projekti i UÇK-së, kurse ky projekt nuk ishte të negociohej...* the verb it was (*ishte*) in the sentence which is connected with the protasis of the conditional structure shows that that project was not the one the speaker was meaning.

3. The structure with the conjunction phrase *në rast se*

The conditional structures constructed with the phrase *në rast se* express a possible or impossible condition and are constructed with all the tenses of the indicative mood (2002:586) These structures are almost similar to the structures constructed with the conjunction *në rast se*, only that in the construction with the phrase *in case that* it is more emphasized the supposed case character of the proof of condition. They are very often equal and replace each other. Also regarding their construction, the verb forms of protasis and apodosis, the order of parts in the conditional clause (sentence) are completely similar (2002:586).

Në rast se + present indicative – future indicative

Në rast se e pranojnë kërkesën tonë për pjesëmarrje në lojë, **do të fillojmë** menjëherë me përgatitje. (Koha Ditore, pg. 3)

Në rast se + present indicative – future indicative:

Në rast se shkon në verën e vitit 1992, **do të gjesh** të shkruar në dekret, absolutisht qëndrimin e sotëm mbi shtetësinë. (Koha Ditore, pg. 6)

Findings:

The phrase *në rast se* has, during this research, been found in 2 structures with a completely similar construction in the newspaper. This type expresses a condition of the present with a consequence in the future, with a near future and carries modal values of truthfulness with a secure tone. Both regarding its construction, its possibility of joining with a verb in a certain mood and tense in protasis and apodosis, and regarding its meaning, it is a synonym with the type or types with the conjunction *if* and *if (it be that)*.

Conclusions:

Depending on predicative verb in apodosis and protasis and context the conditional structures built with those conjunctions can express real and unreal modality. Relying on the data obtained on the corpus of research composed from the scenario of “The Lord of the Rings” movie, an autobiography novel “E shkëlqyeshme dhe e tmerrshme” and the daily newspaper “Koha Ditore” are founded 63 conditional structural type. Structure with conjunction *nëse* has a larger usage: 38 times or 58,73% ,then is the conjunction *në qoftë se*: 8 times or 12,6% and the rarest usage have structures with the conjunctive locution *në rast se*: 2 times or 3,17% and structures with conjunction *në* 1 time or 1,44%.

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