

ADVERB TREATMENT IN ZIJA CELA'S NOVEL "APOKALIPSI SIPAS SHEN TIRANES"

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Abstract

Treatments and research about adverb are always interesting and challenging at the same time. This happens for different reasons that are very important for the linguist: diversity in their construction, syntactic function that they perform in phrase and also semantic diversity that characterizes them. I have chosen the Zija Cela's novel because is a book that is published three years ago, in 2011 and this fact allowed me to be more coherent in my studies. The object of my work is all the elements that perform the function of the adverb in this novel, associated with the method of forming and corresponding function. In general, the syntactic unit will be the phrase. This denomination happens several times even when the adverb is expressed with a dependent sentence, because a phrase in this treatment is used as a working unit, and this will mean that the minimum of a phrase will be only a word or the maximum will be a depending sentence. The difference between them is only in the lexical head of syntagma that commits adverbial function with the relationship that it creates the sentence in which depends. For this reason, it will be named adverbial function, despite of her length in the sentence. My method work is the gathering the adverbs in the material and separates them according to the logical-grammatical criteria. Also I have used the comparative methods between the standard form and the form that is used in the novel. This work aim to operate with a different type of conception, specifically only with phrase, independent of their length in sentence. This conception is based on our belief that the key is modifying function, regardless of the size and types of constituents with whom he arranged in sentences that will be a word or phrase with a subordinate clause. These ingredients regardless of their size are all adverbial phrase.

Keywords: *syntactic function, semantic diversity, constructions, working unit, phrase)*

Introduction:

Treatments and research about adverb are always interesting and challenging at the same time. This happens for different reasons that are very important for the linguist: diversity in their construction, syntactic function that they perform in phrase and also semantic diversity that characterizes them. These three important elements are present in every sentence that has an adverbial phrase, because I studied it in each context that they are used.

Aim of study/research:

This work aim to operate with a different type of conception, specifically only with phrase, independent of length in sentence. This conception is based on my belief that the key is modifying function, regardless of the size and types of constituents with whom he arranged in sentences that will be a word or phrase with a subordinate clause. These ingredients regardless of their size are all adverbial phrase.

Research topics:

The topics that I researched are different but they have a same point of view also. I tried to see the function of the adverbs, their diversity expressions in sentence and also their function, but always keep in touch with these three elements together.

Research questions:

The questions that I tried to give answer are different, for example: where is the position of adverbs mostly? How they are formed and how they are expressed in sentence?

Scientific methods:

I have used the comparative methods between the standard form and the form that is used in the novel. That is a method that always gives you results on what I want to show in the end of my work.

Data analysis:

With a term of General Linguistics, adverbs are adjunctions¹ that mark a specific element that is used with a bringer element, in which it can depend, but also can separate without losing their syntactic function in sentence.²

I. Location Adverb

- shows location of the action or occurrence of feature, based on the concept that each process occurs in a certain place and limb depend on verb or adjectives formed by verbal names f.e:

Mos harro se nuk i pata blerë në pazarin e tezgave..(p.22, expressed by a expand phrase)
....Tërë popullata mund të zgjedhë dhe prapë të teprojnë në rafte..(p.22, expressed by a preposition phrase).

Location adverbs, with the climb that they depends on, can expressed a *dynamic spatial relation* and *static one*, for example:

¹ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjunct_\(grammar\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjunct_(grammar)).

² Sintaksa e fjalisë – Tefë Topalli, f.535, Shkodër, 2011.

Adverb of static location – shows the location in general meaning of the word and is expressed with adverbs, names, prepositions or a syntagm, for example:

Dhe meqë i kishte lyer me bojë, dhe meqë u kishte dhënë luster me xhel, ia paraqiti të mbathura në kolltuk, këmbë përmbi këmbë.(p.24, expressed by a preposition phrase).

Adverb of dynamic location- shows the general direction of the movement and it depends from verbs that expressed a move, and are used verbs like: *drejtohem, shkoj, nisem, kthehem* etc, for example: Shumica u pajtua me mendimin se vini nga varrezat. (p.58, expressed by prepositional name); Nuk e di as unë, në fillim këmbët me çuan drejt e në Mondial. (p.83, expressed by a syntagm).³

II. Adverb of time

- shows an act, condition or trait appears in a certain time, always in relation to the time of the lecture. In this prose is used often and is expressed in different ways, for example: *teksa* po hiqte kostumin në dhomën e provës..(p. 22, expressed by an adverb of time) *gjatë pesëmbëdhjetë viteve të shkuara*, Marku kishte bërë një ndryshim në punën e tij..(p. 124, expressed by an adverbial phrase).
**Me ta hapur derën, s' u besoi syve...*(p.76, expressed by a infinitive phrase) .

III. Adverb of cause

- indicates the cause of action acquiring a motivation of this action and the state. It depends on a limb verbal and verbal adjectives. Ways of construction are different and varied, for example:

Për këtë shkak lindën gjithfarë propozimesh, prandaj u shqyrtua secili me kujdes të madh.(p.108, expressed by adverbial phrase of cause); *Për koncertin e madh*, siç u cilesua gjërësisht , donator kryesor u bë operatori i telefonisë celulare(p.65, expressed by a prepositional phrase); Kujdesatarët i kishin kërkuar të dëshmonte se nga kishte ardhur në botën e të gjallëve dhe *përse kishte ardhur*(p.378, expressed by interrogative pronoun).

IV. Adverb of purpose

- shows aim or intention to perform an action, expressed by leaders in the composition phrase limb. This type is highly diversified and has different positions in sentences.

Ai priti një copë herë që dikush ta ndihmonte.(p.93, expressed by preposition që)

Often happens the confusion between the adverb of cause with the purpose one, when we use interrogative pronoun përse and pse, but considering the logical classification, we can say

³ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntagma_\(linguistics\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntagma_(linguistics))

*We need to specify that mostly, the infinitive form of the verb are used like second limb in the sentence, but when they are accompanied with a referent subject, they get status of a sentence

that the adverb of cause express a real fact, and the adverb of purpose express a purpose fact. Let us illustrate with examples to make clear the distinction: Doriani kishte dashur të dinte, *përse* nuk kishte ardhur më parë.(p.83, cause adverb);Ja *përse* u gjet i gatshëm, edhe kur poshtë në turmë nisen përgjërimit.(p.88, purpose adverb).

V. Manner adverbs

- shows the manner of an action, the quality of the doing, the level of his appearance expressed from a leading limb into a unit cluster of word.

Vëllezërit Lahori *mezi* e mbanin veten.(p.29, expressed by a manner adverb).
I pinte gjithë *etje e shije*.(p.23, expressed with phraseologic structure).

For their meaning, in normative grammar they are separated in two types:

❖ Adverbs that express the quality of the action:

Santot i qëndruan *pranë* me gjithë merakun për Erikën.(p.37, expressed by a manner adverb)
Damkosjet e dyerve dhe deri te çipat elektronikë në pulpa të këmbëve, propozime që zoti Kafazi i hodhi poshtë *vendosmërisht*.(p.330, expressed by a manner adverb).

❖ Adverbs that express the intensity of the action: Miranda e njihte mire ungjin e vet, ai nxehej *shpejt*, por edhe ftohej *shpejt*.(f.29, expressed by an adverb)
Ata patjetër do ta dëgjonin *me vëmendje* dhe nuk do t'i sillnin shqetësime të tjera.(f.236, expressed by a name with preposition).

VI. Quantity adverbs

- shows characteristic quantitative mass action, the situation, time or space or level of a quality or way of action.

Tre mijë e nëntëqind euro ishin shumë për xhepin e tyre. (p. 21, expressed by a number that indicates the unit of measurement);Nga padurimi ishin *të shumtë* ato që donin t'i telefononin Dorianit.(p.28, expressed by a quantity adverb).

Quantity adverb can be expressed with phrase, whose main limb is a name that shows a measurement unit' for example: Piu më shumë *një gotë ujë*.(p. 233);Piu kafe më pak se *një gjysëm filxhani*.(p.233).

VII. Condition adverbs

- shows a hypothesis or a condition, the fulfillment of which depends on the completion of the action. It is more easy to find it in the written language. These adverbs have a more limited use other than circumstantial, and more appear in the sentence as isolated limb.

Dhe prapë, *nëse u mbetej diçka*, mbyllte ndonjë vrimë që u kishte mbetur.(p.21, expressed by a dependend sentence)

Në qoftë se do të flisnin të vdekurit, të gjallët nuk do të gjenin vrimë ku të futeshin.(p.209, expressed by an adverbial phrase)

Vetëm *duke shtirë pushkë*, lajmëronin katundin për djalë që kishte lindur.(p.57, expressed by an infinitive form)

VIII. Permission adverb

- shows a fact or circumstance that the action proceed, that should really be interrupted but in fact the interruption does not happen. Let's see some examples:

Ka të dhëna gjithashtu, ndonëse të paverifikuara në terren nga ana jonë .(p.232, expressed by dependent sentence)

Pavarësisht se prapa perdes, veprimtaria e klubit filloi të ndihet. (p.322, expressed by a prepositional phrase)

Conclusions:

1. While working for the collection of linguistic material, i find out that the first place to the frequency are the adverbs of time, manner and location one, expressed by adverbial phrase. Also, we can find out other adverbs but more reduced in number than the other ones. Their use in sentences is not as much as the other are.
2. There are different types to separate them that are grammatical and logical criteria.
3. Their position is mainly in the beginning of the sentence, but there are times that is also in the end.
4. Their expressions with meaningful words or their word phrase makes it easier to find them in sentences and analyse them.
5. Condition and permission adverbs who have a more limited use in a sentence, and therefore have a smaller numbers on this prose. The condition adverb is displayed more in sentences by adverbial phrase if, independent of, etc.

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