

Conjunction as an Element of Cohesion in English and Albanian Language			Linguistics
		Keywords: Text, cohesive elements, conjugation, connectors, intonation, additive, adversative, causal, temporal conjugation.	
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Abstract			
<p>The article deals with the phenomenon of conjunction (textual connectors) as an important element of cohesion of the text in English and Albanian. It aims at giving the concepts and classifications of conjunctive by linguists, as well as our modest thought on this phenomenon. Cohesion has been considered a rich resource of study by different grammarians. A comparative study of textual connectors in both languages has resulted in finding the similarities and differences in English and Albanian.</p>			

1. What is conjunction in view of linguistics

The term conjunction is closely linked with the concept of cohesion. Cohesion is a necessary condition for the formation of a text.¹ Its absence makes no text form cohesive. It is a semantic relation. The semantic relation is the relationship between a text element called *presupposing* and the other element called *presupposed*. Cohesion is realized by reference links (reference) substitution, ellipsis and conjunction (text connectors). In this article we will focus on the fourth element of grammatical cohesion: conjunction (text connectors). Let us have a look at the text below:

(1) I did once go along to see what it was all about. But, first of all, they have all these stupid rules about what you can wear which I didn't know ;and some old guy nearly had a heart attack because I was in jeans. So they had to find me a skirt ,and a spare pair of those clumpy shoes with spikes. And then when we got on to the course I couldn't hit the ball; so in the end, they all exchanged glances and said I `d better wait in the clubhouse. (Kinsella,S. Can you keep a secret?:49)

(Shkova nje here per te pare se cbehej. Po mbi te gjitha ata kane ca rregulla idiote se cfar duhet te veshesh qe une si dija; dhe nje plaku sa nuk i ra pika qe une isha me xhinse. Ndaj me gjeten nje fund dhe nje pale kepuce te tmerrshme me thumba. Po kur shkua me fushe, une nuk e godisja dot topin; keshtu qe aty nga fundi ata pane ne sy njeri tjetrin dhe me thane qe me mire te prisja ne dhomat e klubit.)

¹ Halliday, M.A.K., Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 27

In first analysis of words and expressions in bald we will accept that they are connectors. The interpretation of conjunction in the context of the sentence is: `conjunction is that invariable part of speech that connects two different parts of the sentence and puts them in syntactic relation².

(2) *Ate vit dimri qe i ashper e i gjate dhe ra shume bore.* (Grup autoresh,(2002)*Gramatika e Gjuhes Shqipe2*,.Tirane:397)

(3) *I get off the bus and head for the front door.* (Kinsella,S. *Can you keep a secret?:187*)

(Zbres nga autobuzi dhe shkoj në drejtim të derës kryesore)

As seen from the above examples, connectors *and(e, dhe)* express the relation of the units of the same syntactic level.In complex sentences they link clauses together in coordination and subordination.

(4) *Ishte vrasja e pare per gjakmarrje e kesaj pranvere dhe ishte e natyrshme qe te flitej imtesisht per gjithcka qe i perkiste asaj.* (I.Kadare,*Prilli i thyer:19*)

(5) *I watch, unable to breathe ,as he shuts the gate behind him and walks slowly along the street.*

(Kinsella,S. *Can you keep a secret?:196*)

(E veshtroj dhe nuk marr dot fryme , ndersa ai mbyll portend he ecen ngadale neper rruge)

From the perspective of text linguistics, connectors acquire new qualities. Like the other elements of cohesion (reference,substitution and ellipsis) they organize and contribute to the coherence and cohesion of the text. They are concerned with the thematic and pragmatic organization of the discourse.

(5) *Petritit u humben perseri celesat.Dhe ishin celesat e kopjes se fundit.*

(6) *–A nuk po shkon te blesh buke?(DibraK,Varfi N. (2005) Gjuhesi teksti, sh.b.l.u Tirane :91)*

–B Por eshte duke rene ende shi!

There is clearcut difference between conjunctions and text connectors:

First,while conjunctions link constituents, clauses of the same syntactic level, or a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses, the text connectors link sementically segments of the text which usually contains normally more than two sentences.”Text connectors retake meanings expressed in the preceding text but not often in the following text. The relations that they create apply to the whole text”³.

² Grup autoresh, (2002) *Gramatika e Gjuhes Shqipe2*,.Tirane: 397

³ DibraK,Varfi N. (2005) *Gjuhesi teksti*, sh.b.l.u Tirane: 9

Second, conjunctions are structural and lexical, while connectors are semantic and pragmatic. Semantic connectors realize the logic continuity of the text and pragmatic connectors link parts of the text as a process. Conjunctions are used in sentences to connect clauses and phrases whereas connectors are used to connect paragraphs or larger concepts.

Third, when parts (sentences) of the text are analysed from the perspective of cohesion they are considered in a given order, for cohesion is the relation between the sentences of the text that follow one another; whereas coordinators may re-order the clauses.

Fourth, syntactically conjunctions fall into coordinators and subordinators, whereas text connectors are syntactically independent of the elements of the sentence. Also, unlike conjunctions (for example the relative pronoun functions as element of the sentence) the text connectors are not grammatically related to the other elements of the sentence.

Fifth, unlike the conjunctions, connectors include interjections, parentheses, performative expressions, (I say, I repeat) and complex expressions (to start with, contrary to what is expected, as we noticed)

As a cohesive element conjunctions relates the parts of the text semantically, not structurally, hence, they should express logic relationships between sentences. For example, if after the first segment of the text below:

(7) *Gjergj Kastrioti ka qene krijuesi i unitetit te shtetit arber. Ne fakt, projekti fillestar i statistit te madh...* (Topalli, T. (2011), *Gjuhesi Teksti*, Shkoder: 89)

we insert the connector *in fact* the text is no longer a text because *in fact* is a concluding expression which presupposes a conclusion as it does in the following text :

(8) *Loja mund te shkonte drejt shteses. Skuadra gjermane dukej e lodhur. Ne fakt, futja e Bjerhorfit ne fushe u quajt shpetimtare...* (Topalli, T. (2011), *Gjuhesi Teksti*, Shkoder: 90)

Text connectors have been much studied in the last twenty years; different proposals and approaches have been developed on this subject because of their problematic and controversial nature, their function and the meanings that they convey. Researchers are unable to agree on the grammatical category of them or how to delimit their class or even what types of meaning these connectors express. The first two studies have been done by Van Dijk and Halliday/Hasan. The Van Dijk group adopt a coherence-based account. In other words, the interpretation of a text, according to the coherence group, depends on the identification of coherence relations between the units of that text. The second group, followers of Halliday/Hasan base their study and analysis of text connectors on relevance theory. They consider them as pragmatic devices that constrain the relevance of discourse units

There is also disagreement between researchers in the same group. For instance, some researchers in the first group argue for a unified grammatical category for text connectors some others do not. Some researchers claim that text connectors have semantic (core) meaning, some others

claim that they do not. And, among researches of the second group, there is disagreement whether their meaning is conceptual or procedural and whether they contribute to the implicit or explicit interpretation of utterances. Blakemore (1987) argues that text connectors are lexical expressions which do not contribute to the truth conditional content of utterances in which they occur. The main function of these markers is to constrain the implicit side of utterance interpretation⁴.

In the generativist study of connectors, Halliday and Hasan in their book "Cohesion in English" (1976) give a complete description of them as mechanisms that realize the cohesion of the text. "Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meanings. They are not primarily devices for reaching out into preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse"⁵

In Albanian language there is little information on the treatment of conjunctions beyond simple or complex sentence. In the traditional syntactic analysis by the Grammar Book of the Academy of Science the conjunctions fall into two groups: coordinators and subordinators.

Dibra and Varfi in their book "Text Linguistics" (2005) point out that linking elements should be studied in two planes: interphrasal (covered by conjunctions) and transphrasal (including the first). A more detailed treatment of connectors has been done by Shezai Rrokaj in his presentation to the Albanology Conference of Tirana University, September 2011, "For a typology of the text connectors in Albanian Language". In it the author points out that connectors are linguistic devices that link phrases together thus guaranteeing a unified text.⁶ The author also gives a classification of the connectors in Albanian language, trying to scheme their typology but leaving place for further research on the nature, function and the class of text connectors in Albanian language.

We mentioned that when the sentences of the text are analysed from the cohesion point of view, we mean that we are inevitably concerned with their actual sequence as expressed, because cohesion is the relation between sentences in a text, and the sentences of the text can only follow one after the other. Hence in describing conjunction as a cohesive device, we are focussing attention on the function they have of relating to each other linguistic elements that occur in succession but are not related by other structural means. Therefore we distinguish connectors that have different functions such as: *and(dhe)*, *so (keshtu)*, *but(por)*, *maybe (ndoshta)* that explain logic relationships between meanings the texts communicate, *at last (me ne fund)*, *for the time being (tani per tani)*, *then (atehere)* that clarify the argument giving priorities and fixing the order of the parts of the discourse:

(9) *I feel all confused. Something's tugging at my brain, trying to send me a message **And** into my head slide some of the things I said on the plane. (Kinsella, S. Can you keep a secret?:37)*

(Jam e turbulluar krejt. Seç më leviz një gjë në mendje, po mundohem të dërgoj një mesazh...(Dhe) Nëpër mendje më shkojnë ca gjëra që thashë në aeroplan.)

4 Blakemore, D. (2002). *Relevance and Linguistic Meaning: The Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse Markers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 220

5 Halliday, M. A. K., Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 226

6 Rrokaj, Sh. (2011) *Per nje tipologji te lidhoreve te tekstit ne gjuhen shqipe, U.SH.T:6*

(10) *Natyrisht që princi, me anë të njerëzve të vet në Tiranë, kishte mundur ta ndalonte menjëherë revistën, megjithatë emri i autorit të artikullit, megjithë përpjekjet e princit, s`u mor që s`u mor vesh. Por ndalimi i revistës nuk e qetësonte Mark Ukacjerrën.* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 132)

(11) *And there was this nice man in the line next to me- and he struck up a conversation with me. Then we shared a table and chatted some more...* (Kinsella, S. *Can you keep a secret?:98*)

(*Atje, në rresht pranë meje ishte ky simpatikuq e filloi muhabetin me mua. Pastaj zumë një tavolinë bashkë dhe folëm më gjatë...*)

(12) *Që jashtë nisi të dëgjohej një rrapëllimë e çrregullt, e ndërprerë nga goditje të shkurtra, që sa vente afrohej dhe më në fund, te dera e kthinës ata panë të futeshin në fillim dy këmbë tryeze, pastaj një shpatull njeriu...* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 90)

In the following examples the logical relations express temporal meaning:

(13) - *After the battle, there was a snow storm.*

(*Pas betejës, erdhi një stuhi e fortë dëbore.*) (Halliday, M. A. K., Hasan, R., (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 228)

(14) - *After communism gained control of the mainland, British-controlled banks such as HSBC (formerly the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank) and Chinese ones such as the bank of east Asia regrouped or hunkered down in Hong Kong.*

(*Pasi komunizmi mori në kontroll kontinentin, bankat e kontrolluara nga Britania, të tilla si HSBC dhe ato kineze, si banka e Azisë lindore, u rigrupuan ose zunë vend në Hong Kong.*) (*Forbes*: 35)

In the above examples the time sequence has become a cohesive agent. The semantic relation of succession in time actually has the cohesive power no matter whether it is realized with structural means or not. For example in (13) and (14) we have two separate sentences with no structural relationship at all; but the two parts are still linked by the same logical relation of succession in time. In the following example we have the semantic relationship of adversity expressed with different grammatical forms:

(15) *He fell asleep, in spite of his great discomfort.*

(*Atë e zuri gjumi pavarësisht nga parehatia e madhe.*)

(16) *Although he was very uncomfortable he fell asleep.*

(*Edhe pse nuk ishte aspak i qetë, atë e zuri gjumi.*)

(17) *He was very uncomfortable. Despite this, he fell asleep.*

(*Ai nuk ishte aspak i qetë. Pavarsisht nga kjo, atë e zuri gjumi.*) (Halliday, M. A. K., Hasan, R., (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 229)

(18) *Gjuha e tij e kërkoi pështymën thellë, shumë thellë, në shpellën e gojës. Megjithatë arriti t'i ngjizte fjalët: - Futeni Brenda të vdekurin dhe shpërndajeni mortin nëpër fshat e vëllazëri.* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 14)

In (17) the causal relation between the two sentences is expressed by the structural relation of the conjunction *despite(panvarsisht)* with its referential element *this(kjo)* in the second sentence.

In English the simplest form of conjunction is *and (dhe)*. It is used as a structural conjunction in coordination and as a semantic conjunction of the text. The coordinate relation is structural, whereas the additive relation is cohesive. In Albanian language the conjunction *dhe* is more common and expresses in general the additive relation in a compound sentence:

(19) *Nata ishte e errët dhe ajri ishte i dendur nga lagështira.* (lidhëz bashkërenditëse) (Çeliku, M., (2007), *Tekst ushtrimesh për sintaksën e shqipes standarde*, ILAR, Tiranë: 177)

(20) *Dora përsëri preku supin e të vrrarit, sikur t'i thoshte të kthehej prapë në jetë. Përse e bëj këtë, tha me vete. Dhe në çast e kuptoi se nuk ishte përkulur mbi të vrrarin për ta përmendur nga gjumi i vdekjes, por për ta kthyer mbarë.* (konektor tekstual) (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 12)

(21) *Kishte vetëm gjysmë ore që i ishte dhënë besa tridhjetëditëshe, dhe ai gati po mësohej me mendimin se jeta e tij ishte ndarë përfundimisht në dy copa.* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 21)

As a cohesive element *and* is a semantic linker based on the idea of addition. A coordinate item such as *men and women* functions as a single constituent ; it constitutes a single element in the structure of a larger unit ,for example Subject in a clause. We can also say *women and man*; it also shouldn't be limited to two items, we may have three ,as in *men, women and children* ,or even more. In this case *and* is a coordinate conjunction. With *and* as a cohesive element , on the other hand, the situation is different. Here the relation is between sentences , and sentences follow one another one at a time as the text unfolds, they can not be rearranged , as a coordinate structure can. Each new sentence either is or is not linked to its predecessor , as an independent fact ; and if it is *and* (additive relation) is one way in which it may be so linked. 7

(22) *In fact, I can see some people looking curiously out of the house opposite. And all at once I'm really scared. What am I doing?*

(Në fakt, po shikoj se ca njerëz nga shtëpia përballë po e shohin me kureshtje. **Dhe** më futet menjëherë frika. Cdo të bëj? (Kinsella, S., Can you keep a secret: 170)

(23) Kishte vetë gjysmë ore që i ishte dhënë besa tridhjetëditëshe, **dhe** ai gati po mësohej me mendimin se jeta e tij ishte ndarë përfundimisht në dy copë. (I. Kadare, Prilli i thyer: 21)

(24) Nuk themi lavdi zotit që nuk na shqeu leckash...**Dhe** këtu vinim dy tre proverba...

(Rrokaj, SH., Për një tipologji lidhëzore të tekstit në gjuhën shqipe, Konferencë Albanologjike e USHT, Tiranë, 2011, f. 7)

7 Halliday, M. A. K., Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman :235

In the following example the second sentence is rather a case of coordination in which *and* is in the end. Although punctuated as sentences, it is really more like a set of coordinate clauses. The *and* should have been in the second sentence to express cohesive relation:

(25) *I shall repeat them- for fear of you're forgetting them. At four, I shall say goodbye, **and** at five I shall go!*

(Do t'i përsëris se mos i harron, Në orën katër do të them mirupafshim, **dhe** në orën pesë do të shkoj.)

(Halliday, M. A. K., Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 235)

In Albanian language the coordinate conjunctions, from semantic and structural point of view, are placed between the sentences. In most cases we don't begin a sentence with *and*. But there are cases when *and* is used initially, which links the preceding clause or sentence with the last previous one. According to Mehmet Celiku, author of "Sintaksa e Gjuhës Shqipe (Përberësit sintaksor)" (2012), this detachment of the clause to remain on its own, retaining the coordinator is directly linked with the linguistic unit above the sentence which is the text. This is a common occurrence in both standard and folk language.⁸ The most common conjunctions are: *megjithatë, prandaj, ndërsa, kurse, ose, etj.*:

(26) *Të gjithë janë shëndoshë e mirë dhe të presin ty, që të qetësohesh. **Prandaj** mos u vono kot, por nisu.*

(Çeliku, M., (2011) *Sintaksë e gjuhës shqipe, Përberësit sintaksorë*, ILAR, Tiranë: 44)

(27) *Ai tha se ndihej i lumtur që njihej me mua. **Ndërsa** unë nuk arrita të formuloja asgjë. (po aty)*

The above texts are examples of cohesion realized by conjunction. In them there is a semantic relation between fragments A and B and fragment B adds meaning or clarifies something about the meaning of fragment A.

The typical context for a conjunctive *and* is one in which there is a total or almost total shift in the participants from one sentence to the next, and yet the two sentences are very definitely part of a text⁹ :

(28) *He heaved the rock aside with all his strength. **And** there in the recesses of a deep hollow lay a glittering heap of treasure.*

(*Ai e lëvizti shkëmbin me tërë forcën e tij, **dhe** në luginën e thellë fshihej një thesar xixëllues.*)

(Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R., *Cohesion in English*, Longman, 1976, f. 235)

2. Types of conjunction (text connectors)

Various suggestions could be taken up for classifying textual connectors because there is no single, uniquely correct inventory of the types of conjunctive relations. Dibra and Varfi classify the textual connectors into three categories according to the relation that they express in the text¹⁰:

8 Grup autoresh, (2002) *Gramatika e Gjuhes Shqipe*2,. Tirane: 426

9 Celiku, M (2011) *Perberesit sintaksor*, Tirane: 34

10 Dibra K, Varfi N. (2005) *Gjuhesi teksti*, sh.b.l.u Tirane: 92

-Logical connectors : express logical relations between parts of the text which may be temporal, spatial, adversity, extantion of informatoion, explanation, eloboration, conclusion.

-Connectors that specify textual organization : they serve to lead the reader and orientate him/her to the structure of the text.

- Connectors that express the attitude of the speaker or the writer.

At the same time, connectors are realized by different grammatical forms from conjunctions , adverbs, adverbial expressions, to interjections, parantheses, performative and complex expressions. From the point of view of word formation we distinguish :

1- Simple and compound connectors: *then, next, so accordingly, actually, therefore, thereupon.*

2- Other compound connectors: *furthermore, nevertheless, anyway, besides, on the contrary.*

3- Prepositional expressions: *as a result of that, instead of that, in addition to that, because of that.*

Shezai Rrokaj defines text connectors as interphrasal devices with cohesive function. He classifies them into two groups : grammatical and lexical. In textual connectors he includes : conjunctions, deictics, anaphor, intertextors, catalisators of the message, lexis, prepositions. For

example: *dhe,edhe,mirepo,une ,ti , traktet,falna o zot,c`kemi, si rrjedhoje,sipas*. Textual connectors normally stand at the beginning of the sentence and apply to the whole sentence:

(29) *I have to sit there and pretend to be a good employee. **And** he knows I'm not.*

(*Më duhet të qëndroj atje dhe të shtirem se jam një punonjëse e mirë, **Kurse** ai e di që nuk jam e tillë.*)

(Kinsella, S., Can you keep a secret: 106)

According to Halliday and Hasan different classifications of conjunctive relations are possible, each of which would highlight different aspects of the fact. But they adopt a scheme of just four categories: additive, adversative, casual, temporal:

(30) a. - *For the whole day he climbed the steps mountainside almost without stopping! **And** in all this time he met no one. (additive)*

(a. - *Gjatë gjithë ditës ai ju ngjiti malit në këmbë pa ndaluar. **Dhe** gjatë kësaj kohe nuk takoi njeri.*) (shtues) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R., (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 238)

(31) b. - ***Yet**, he was hardly aware of being tired. (adversative)*

b. - ***Megjithatë**, nuk e kuptoi se ishte lodhur. (kundërshtues) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 239)*

(32) c. - ***So** by night time the valley was far below him. (causal)*

(c. - ***Kështu** afër natës lugina ishte shumë larg, poshtë tij. (shkakor) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 238)*

11 Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 238

(33) d. - ***Then**, as dusk fell, he sat down to rest. (temporal)*

(d. - ***Pastaj**, me rënien e muzgut u ul për të pushuar. (kohor*

The words *And, Yet, So, Then* can be taken as typifying these four very general conjunctive relations, although there are also other connectors, not of very rigid kind, which realize text cohesion. Also in one or two instances the same word occurs in more than one conjunctive type; eg. *then* is both temporal and causal:

(34) *Alice began taking the little golden key and unlocking the door that led into the garden. **Then** she set to work....*

(*Alisa filloi të merrte çelësin e vogël të artë dhe të hapte derën që të çonte në kopësht. **Pastaj** ajo u ul të punonte....*) (temporal conjunction) (lidhëzim kohor) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 261)

(35) *'Have some wine, 'the March Hare said in an encouraging tone.*

Alice looked all around the table, but there was nothing on it but tea. 'I don't see any wine, ' she remarked.

'There isn't any, ' said the March hare.

'Then it wasn't very civil of you to offer it, ' said Alice angrily.

(Merr pak verë tha lepuri march me një ton inkurajues.

Alisa vështoi në të gjithë tavolinën por nuk kishte asgjë mbi të përveç çajit 'Nuk shoh verë, ' vërejtji ajo.

'Nuk ka verë, ' tha Lepuri March

*'Atëherë nuk është e sjellshme për ty ta ofrosh atë.' tha Alisa e inatosur.)(causal conjunction) (lidhëzim shkakor) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 258)*

(36) – *Për në kullën e oroshit? - pyeti ai. - Nga vjen?*

- Nga Brezftohti

*- Atëherë duhet të kesh uri. Do gjësendi? (lidhëzim shkakor) (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 36)*

(37) *Fytyra e plakut, e thatë, me ca si njolla të hirta nëpër të, ishte e palëvizur. Atëherë midis heshtjes, një zë i tingullt, me një kumbim bronzi që s'u kuptua nga ç'anë erdhi, thirri:.....) (lidhëzim kohor) (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 99)*

Conjunction as a cohesive relation is internal and external although the distinction is not clearcut. This division of conjunctive relation into internal and external is based on the fact whether we study them on logical-semantic plane (external) or on pragmatic plane that is within the communication process(internal)¹²:

12 Halliday, M.A.K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 241

(38) *She was never happy here. So she's leaving.*

*(Ajo nuk ishte e lumtur këtu. Kështu po largohet.) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 241)*

(39) *She will be better off in a new place. - So she is leaving?*

(Ajo do të jetë më mirë në një vend tjetër. - Prandaj po largohet?)

(po aty)

In (38) there is a causal relation between two events-or two phenomena, where the first is a state rather than an event. The meaning is ` *because she is not happy , she`s leaving`.* (*Ngaqë nuk ishte e lumtur ajo do të largohet.*) In (39) there is also a causal relation , but it is within the communication process ; the meaning is ` *because you refer to her being about to be in a new place, I conclude she is leaving`.* (*Meqë ti thua që ajo do të jetë më mirë në një vend tjetër, unë konkludoj se ajo do të largohet*)

2.1 Additive conjunction(text connectors)

The cohesive relation expressed by *and(dhe)* at the beginning of a new sentence – the Additive relation- is somewhat different from coordination proper , although it is derivable from it¹³. Unlike as coordinator, *and* as cohesive connector applies to the whole text. But not every time, a writer puts a full stop before *and(dhe)*, he uses it cohesively. The distinction between structural and cohesive connectors is not clearcut especially when we refer to spoken language. There is a distinction in principle between structural relations(which hold within a sentence) and cohesive relations between sentences of the text.

The two most important additive connectors are *and (dhe)* and *or(ose)*. The conjunction *nor (as)* has a negative meaning. The relation they express does not depend either on referential meaning, or on identity, or of association of wording. This relation represents semantic links between the elements that are constitutive of text:

(40) *They gave him fish to eat. And I don`t like fish.*

(*Ata i dhanë për të ngrënë peshk. Dhe unë nuk e pëlqej peshkun.*)

(Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 321)

(41) *`You could be saying “I don`t forgive you. ”Or you could be saying “I can`t be bothered to return your stupid flowers, that`s how little you mean to me”`*

(- *Ti mund të thuash “Nuk të fal”. Ose mund të thuash se “Nuk çaj kokë të kthej lulet e tua idiote, që do të thotë se sa pak vlen për mua.*)(Kinsella, S., *Can you keep a secret*: 286)

¹³ Halliday, M.A.K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 240

In Albanian language additive relation is expressed in a general way and interchangeably by the conjunctions *dhe, e, edhe*. From the three *dhe* is more common , *e* is the second and *edhe* is much less used. Conjunction *edhe* is very rarely used as a conjunction but it is more often used as a particle and in this sense it can not be replaced by *e*. In this sense *edhe* gives more focus and information¹⁴:

(42) *Në mbrëmje, – tha Memoja, - mendoj të mbledhim komandantët e kompanive. Mund t`i mblidhnim edhe tani, por më mirë të presim sa të kthehet Xhodoja.* (Çeliku, M., (2007), *Tekst ushtrimesh për sintaksën e shqipes standardë*, ILAR, Tiranë: 178)

(43) *Ato ujëra të qeta filluan të përmbliidhen në valë të vogla, e mbi këto valë u shtri ngjyra e purpurt e perëndimit të diellit.* (Grup autorësh, (2002) *Gramatika e Gjuhës Shqipe 2*, Tiranë: 468)

(44) *Në bisedën e tyre të fundit për çështjen e gjakut, zëri i të atit ishte më i zymtë. Edhe dita ishte ndryshe, një ditë e qullët, në një mënyrë të mjerë, pa shi, madje pa mjegull, për të mos kujtuar vetëtimat, që do të ishin luks i madh për atë qiell varfanjak.* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 44)

The above connectors can express addition in the form of explanation, remark or evaluation. Sometimes there is a word in the following sentence semantically close to a word in the preceding text:

(45) *Tani atij i dukej se gjithë jeta e breznisë së tyre njerëzore nuk ishte veç një drakë morti e pambarim, ku njëra palë shkonte të tjetra e herë vinte pala tjetër tek ajo. Dhe secila palë, përpara se të nisej për në gosti, vinte në fytyrë maskën e përgjakur.* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 19)

2.2 Adversative connectors(text connectors)

The basic meaning of adversative relation is `contrary to expectation`.¹⁵The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process, the speaker-hearer situation. Adversative relations are internal and external. An external adversative relation is expressed in its simple form by the word *yet* occurring initially in the sentence:

(46) *All the figures were correct. They had been checked. Yet the total came out wrong.*

(*Të gjitha shifrat ishin të sakta. Ato ishin kontrolluar. Por totali në fund doli i pasaktë.*) (external - i jashtëm) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R., (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 250)

(47) *That must be Henry. - Yet it can't be; Henry's in Manchester.*

(*Ky mund të jetë Henri. - Por s'mund të jetë. Henri është në Mançester.*) (internal - i brendshëm)

(Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 321)

14 Celiku.M.(2007),*Tekst ushtrimesh per sintaksen e shqipes standard*,ILAR Tirane :178

15 Halliday,M.A.K,Hasan,R.(1976),*Cohesion in English*,Longman: 250

(48) *Njëherë iu dukën pak, tepër pak, një vrundull kohe, gjatë së cilës nuk do të arrinte të bënte asgjë. Por, pas disa çastesh ato tridhjetë ditë iu dukën tmerrësisht shumë.* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 22)

Apart from adversative relations proper, textual connectors may express contrastive relations, corrective relations as well as dismissive relations:

(49) *In theory Jemima has a job, working in a sculpture gallery. **But** all she ever seems to do is have bits of her waxed and plucked and massaged, and go on dates with city bankers, whose salary she always checks out before she says yes.*

*(Teorikisht, Jemima ka një punë, punon në një galeri skulpture. **Por** shqetësimi i saj i përhershëm është të lyhet, të ngjyhet, të masazhohet dhe të shkojë në takime me bankierët e qytetit, të cilëve para se t`u thotë po, u kontrollon gjithmonë pagën.) (contrastive relations)(Kinsella, S. Can you keep a secret?: 43)*

(50) *He showed no pleasure at hearing the news. **Instead** he looked even gloomer.*

*(Ai nuk u gëzua kur mori vesh lajmin. **Përkundrazi** u bë më i zymtë.)*

(Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 254)

(51) *Ajo vetë s`ndihej më aspak e lodhur. **Përkundrazi**, nga njëfarë lehtësi e brendshme, vetja i dukej disi e tejdukshme, ndonëse e gjithë kjo ishte e ftohtë dhe pa gëzim. (I. Kadare, Prilli i thyer: 106)*

2.3 Causal conjunction (text connectors)

In causal conjunction the presupposing sentence expresses the cause or reason of what is said in the preceding sentence. The simple form of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, therefore consequentlu, accordingly* and a number of expressions like *as a result(of that), in consequence(of that), because of that*. All these regularly combine with initial *and*. *So* occurs only initially, unless following *and*; *thus* like *yet* occurs initially or at least in the first part of the clause and the prepositional expressions are usually used initially¹⁶ :

(52) *I hurry down the corridor as quickly as I can, but as I pass Admin I am accosted by Wendy Smith, who wants to know if I`d like to play in the netball team. **So** I don`t actually get to the basement for a few minutes.*

*(Nxitoj nëpër korridor me shpejtësi, por pasi kaloj Administratën më ndalon Uendi Smithi që do të dijë nëse më pëlqen të luaj me skuadrën e volejbollit. **Kështu që** nuk shkoj dot në bodrum menjëherë...)(Kinsella, S., Can you keep a secret: 136)*

(53) *...she wouldn`t have heard it at all, if I hadn`t come quite close to her ear. **The consequence of this** was that it tickled her ear very much, and quite took off her thoughts from the unhappiness of the poor little creature.*

*(...ajo nuk do ta kishte dëgjuar aspak atë, nëse nuk do ta kishte aq afër veshit. **Si pasojë** ju gudulis shumë veshi dhe gati ia largoi mendimet nga krijesa e vogël e gjoë.) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 256)*

¹⁶ Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 256

(54) *Malet s`kishin filluar ende, por hija e tyre ndihej qyshkur dhe dukej se ishte pikërisht ajo hije, që duke mos e pranuar në botën e maleve, e pengonte megjithatë këtë truall të quhej ultësirë. **Kështu që**, i midistë, ai truall ishte djerr dhe pothuajse i pabanuar.* (I. Kadare, *Prilli i thyer*: 59-60)

The distinction between the external and internal types of cohesion tends to be a little less clearcut in the context of causal relations than it is in the other contexts, probably because the notion of cause already involves some degree of interpretation by the speaker.

Under the general heading of causal relation are considered those that express reason, result, purpose, condition, respective relations (with respect to) and reversed causal relations. For example:

(55) *As you are aware, Pete Laidler, who founded the Panther Corporation with me, was British. **For that reason**, among many others, this country has always been immensely important to me.*

(*Siç e dini, Pete Leidleri, që themeloi Korporatën Pantera, së bashku me mua ishte britanik. **Për këtë arsye**, ashtu si edhe për shumë të tjera, ky vend ka qenë gjithmonë jashtëzakonisht i rëndësishëm për mua.*)(Kinsella, S., *Can you keep a secret*: 76)

(56) *Këtu rrallë e tek hynin njerëz të huaj. **Prandaj** dhe ai mbylli këtu komitin.* (Grup autorësh, (2002) *Gramatika e Gjuhës Shqipe 2*, Tiranë: 568)

(57) *The next morning she was glad and proud that she had not yielded to a scare. **For** he was most strangely and obviously better.*

(*Mëngjesin tjetër ajo ishte e gëzuar dhe krenare që nuk i ishte dorëzuar frikës. **Pasi** ai ishte pa dyshim çuditërisht më mirë.*)(Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 258)

(58) *And what does it live on? - Weak tea with cream unit. A new difficulty came into Alice's head "supposing it couldn't find any?" she suggested. "**Then** it would die of course"*

(*Dhe me çfarë jeton? - Çaj të lehtë me krem. Një vështirësi e re i erdhi Alisë në mendje "sikur të mos mund të gjej?" - sugjeroi ajo. **Atëherë** sigurisht do të ngordhte.*)(Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 258)

2.4 Temporal connectors

Temporal connectors express the relation between the meanings of two successive sentences. The temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by *then*. The second sentence may be related to the first through an indication that it is simultaneous in time, previous or sequential. In the sense of simultaneous we have: *then at the same time simultaneously*; in the sense of previous we have:

earlier before that, previously, sequential relations are expressed by (*and*) then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently.

(59) *I sit down and stare at my blank screen for a minute. **Then** with trembling fingers I take out a blank file.*

(Ulem dhe vështroj ekranin e bardhë për një minutë. Pastaj me duart që më dridhen nxjerr një dosje të bardhë.)(Kinsella, S., Can you keep a secret: 160)

(60) *Pjesën e vdekjes së vëllait të mesëm Diana e përfytyroi krejtësisht me lëvizje të ngadalësuar si në filma. Vëllai i mesëm kishte kërkuar nga gjyqtarët tridhjetë ditët e besës. **Pastaj**, ditën e tridhjetenjë të fyeri i kishte zënë pritë dhe e kishte vrarë qetësisht. (I. Kadare, Prilli i thyer: 108)*

The presupposing sentence may be temporally cohesive not only because it stands in some particular time relation to the presupposed sentence but also because it marks the end of some process or series of processes, thus having a conclusive sense which is expressed by *finally*, *at last*, *in the end eventually*

(61) *All this time the Guard was looking at her, first through a telescope, then through a microscope and then through an opera-glass. **At last** he said. "You are travelling the long way.*

*(Gjatë gjithë kohës Roja po e shikonte atë në fillim me teleskop pastaj me mikroskop dhe pastaj me syze-opera. **Më në fund** tha: "Ju po udhëtoni gjatë.")*(Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 263)

Other temporal meanings include summary relations which are culminative expressed with *to sum up*, *in short*, *briefly* and resumptive expressed by *to resume*, *to get back to the point*, *anyway*.

(62) *He can't fire me. He just can't. It's not fair. I didn't know who he was. I mean, obviously, if he'd told me he was my employer, I would never have mentioned my CV. Or any of it. **Anyway** it's not as if I faked my degree, is it?*

*(Ai nuk mund të më pushojë. Nuk mundet. Kjo s'është e drejtë. Unë nuk e dija se cili ishte. E them hapur, po të më kishte treguar se ishte punëdhënësi im, unë s'kisha për ta përmendur kurrë Cv-në time. Ose asgjë tjetër. **Po gjithsesi**, nuk është puna se unë falsifikova notën time, apo jo?)*

(Kinsella, S., Can you keep a secret: 77)

We also bring together a number of individual items, which, although they do not express any particular one of the four conjunctive relations already mentioned, are nevertheless used with cohesive force in the text. If necessary they can be referred to as continuatives. Some of them are: *now*, *of course*, *well*, *anyway*, *surely*, *after all*:

(63) *Ema, a word of advice. If you want to get ahead, you have to create your own chances. You have to carve out your own opportunities. Now, seriously. Could you please get out of my office and get Nick for me?*

(- *Ema, dëgjo një këshillë. Nëse dëshiron të ecësh përpara, duhet t'i krijosh vetë shanset. Duhet t'i zbulosh mirë gjithë mundësitë. Tani, seriozisht, a nuk ikën nga zyra ime dhe thuaj Nikut të vi këtu?*)(Kinsella, S., Can you keep a secret: 88)

(64) *Jack, is everything OK? He frowns. `Why do you say that?*

(Kinsella, S., Can you keep a secret: 180)

`Well, you keep disappearing off. I just wondered if there was anything. You wanted to talk about.

(- *Xhek, mos ke ndonjë hall? Ai rrudh vetullat. - E përse pyet?*

- *Po ja, ti mbete duke ikur. Po pyes veten se mos ke ...se mos ke ndonjë gjë për të thënë.*)

2.5 The cohesive function of intonation

Intonation is considered as one of expressing forms of conjunctive relation. If the cohesive relation itself is to be brought into focus of attention this is realized by intonation. Very frequently in spoken language the tone alone shows that the item in question is cohesive ; the cohesion consists just in the contrast with some preceding item¹⁷. In the example :

(65) *The little stable boy went to bed feeling very excited. In the morning (3// in the MORNING//) he packed his bag and left home.*

(*Stallieri i vogël shkoi në shtrat shumë i emocionuar. Në mëngjes paktoi çantën dhe la shtëpinë.*) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R. (1976) *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 273)

the tone shows that *in the morning* is cohesively related to the preceding sentence and means *next morning*. This tone would be inappropriate ,for example in a sentence such as :

(66) *In the morning I am usually very tired (every morning).*

(*Mëngjeseve unë zakonisht jam shumë i lodhur.*) (Halliday, M. A. K, Hasan, R., (1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 273)

because *in the morning* means `every morning` and cannot be cohesive.

The example shows that the oral text just written one is organized into units of information by means of cohesive elements part of which are intonation patterns.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the conjunction as an important element of grammatical cohesion in English and Albanian we have reached to the conclusion that textual connectors are one way to connect parts of the text in meaning. In general. there are four types of conjunctive relations which contribute to the semantic and pragmatic organization of the text. The more specific connectors are *and, yet, so* and *then* ,and each of these may occur in either an `external` or `internal` context. Both languages make use of a large number of connectors. Additive relations of meaning are more

frequently used in both languages. But unlike English *and*, the Albanian *dhe*, *e* are used less often. The English *and* has more shades of meaning than the Albanian *dhe*, *e*. In Albanian *po*, *kurse*, *ndersa* are used as equivalents of English *and*. On the other hand, the conjunction *dhe* (*and*) is used in coordinative constructions instead of English non-finite constructions like in: *I hurry down the stairs, nearly breaking my ankle* (*Zbres me nxitim poshtë shkallëve dhe gati sa nuk thyej kyçin e këmbës*).

17 Halliday, M.A.K, Hasan, R.(1976), *Cohesion in English*, Longman: 271

In both languages other forms of linkages between the components of the text are independent elements (parenthesis) in Albanian language being greater in number. Intonation has also a place as a conjunctive device in a cohesive text.

In addition to the fact that each language has general preferences for certain cohesive devices, it also has specific preferences for certain cohesive devices that are sensitive to text type. Different genres and registers are characterized by particular kinds of cohesive devices and may make different uses of them. Conjunctions (textual connectors) are used more or less equally in all registers because they do not hinder the interpretation of the message and can be considered neutral in comparison to other cohesive devices. The use of text connectors in speech and writing demonstrate a unified tendency to connect larger parts either contrasting, linking parts within a sequence, or presenting some result.

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