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**CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSION IN THE NOVEL
OF ISMAIL KADARE "KRONIKË NË GUR" AND ITS
TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
"CHRONICLE IN THE STONE"**

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Abstract: *The paper deals with the causal relations of two literary texts, two novels, one in Albanian and one in English. After clarifying the methodology used in, we will refer to the novel "Chronicle in stone" by Ismail Kadare and its English translation "Chronicle in the stone", in which we will identify the interpretive possibilities of various causal constructions, where the interpretive possibilities of different causal constructions are evidenced.*

Keywords: *causal relations, interpretation, translation, Albanian and English language*

INTRDUCTION

The paper deals with applied linguistics issues that are not directly related to the grammar of the language rather than an approach to the practice of languages. The paper gives us a demonstration of how a translator handles the various decisions that translate a text, at the same time, linking those decisions to issues in translation theory. The main concepts in the material are: semantic similarity (or similarity), mitigation and nationalization, cultural and contextual variation (or difference). Translation is a paradox. One of the translator's purposes is to produce a text that '*means the same*' as the original text. However, it is clearly impossible for words or sentences in one language and culture to '*means the same*' as those in another. If two obvious synonyms in one language (e.g. lady, woman or apartment, flat) are

not the same at all, however can two words in different languages be the same? In theory, translation should be impossible. In the real world, however, translation happens all the time - in fact, it is one of the main tasks of linguists to make translations happen. The world is full of translations and if it were not so, people from different countries would find communication almost impossible.

The similarity can be semantic, finding at least a picture of the similarity of meaning between the both. It can be idiomatic – finding an expression that is so complexed, or strange, or similar to what is used in the original text. It may have the same similarities to other texts or cultural customs or artefacts in the target language as the original text does in its own language. There may be similarities in terms of sound or rhythm. There is no way that a translated text will be the same as the original in all of these ways at once, and the translator will constantly find a balance between them all. At the same time, however, a translator can sometimes choose to avoid similarity and emphasize the difference in the translated text, to remind the reader that they are reading something that was originally written in a foreign language. The reader can be expected to work harder on translating the translation, perhaps imitating the experience of reading something in a foreign language and working out what it means. The paper shows how the translator works through a text that finds a series of balances between 'same' and 'different' and between different types of 'same'.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Our current paper is based on the previous researches on the expression of causal relationship in Albanian and English language. Contrastive analyses and comparative method have been used for the purpose of this approach.

RESULTS

From the contrasting findings from the text in Albanian to that of English we come to the following conclusions:

1. The case when the conjunction *sepse* (*because*) it is translated with *for* to the text translated into English 10 cases

Çdo udhëtari që e shikonte për herë të parë, qyteti i zgjonte dëshirën për të bërë një krahasim, por aty për aty, pasi udhëtari binte

*në guaskë, qyteti e flakte krahasimin, sepse ky ishte një qytet që nuk ngjante me asgjë.*¹

*The traveller seeing it for the first time was tempted to compare it with something, but soon found that impossible. For the city rejected all comparisons.*²

2. The case when the connector *sepse* (*because*) it alternates with 0 connector in English, (without connector) 6 cases

*Më parë ajo ndriçonte mesoren e madhe, por pastaj një pjesë e mesores u bë dhomë dhe baxha s'hynte në punë, sepse nuk ndriçonte asgjë.*³

*Once it had provided light for the small hallway, but when part of the hallway was turned into a room, the attic became useless; it didn't light anything anymore.*⁴

3. The case when the conjunction *sepse* (*because*) it alternates with *because* in the text translated into English 5 cases

*Unë e doja atë, sepse në këtë luftë ai ishte i vetëm.*⁵

*But I loved the city most of all, because it stood alone against the others in this war.*⁶

4. The case when the conjunction *sepse* (*because*) it alternates with expressions in the text translated into English, 3 cases.

*Vendi ishte siç duket i pjerrët, sepse këmbët mezi na mbanin.*⁷

*The floor was on a sharp incline, and it was hard to stay upright.*⁸

5. The case when the conjunction *sepse* (*because*) it alternates with neither in the text translated into English, 2 cases.

*Gratë filluan t'i mbyllnin dritaret njëra pas tjetrës, sepse Llukan Burgamadhi filloi t'i trashë fjalët.*⁹

¹ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 13.

² Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 10.

³ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 80.

⁴ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 68.

⁵ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 21.

⁶ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 9.

⁷ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 193.

⁸ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 185.

⁹ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 154.

*One by one the women closed their shutters as Llukan got more and more obscene.*¹⁰

*...dhe pastaj të shkatërronte krejt themelet e shtëpisë, sepse qyteti ynë ishte i pjerrët, dhe në këtë qytet mund të ndodhte çdo gjë.*¹¹

*It was a very large cister, aextending under most of our house, and if it ever overflowed, it could flood the cellar and wreck the foundation. As our city was all askew, anything could happen then.*¹²

6. The case when the conjunction alternates with 0 conjunctions in the English text, 2 cases.

*Ngrehuni të zbresim në kube, se po vjen koha.*¹³

*"Come on, let's go down to the cellar, it's almost time."*¹⁴

7. The case when the conjunction *that* alternates with *because* in the English translated text, 1 case.

*Tani shtëpia jonë ishte bërë si treg dhe çdo ditë ndodhte diçka: njëri thyente këmbën tek nxitonte nëpër shkallët e ngushta, tjetri grindej për vendin, një i tretë donte të pinte duhan, por s'e lejonin të tjerët, se kishte të sëmurë.*¹⁵

*Our house had become a public place, and not a day passed without incident. Someone sprained an ankle running down the narrow steps too fast, others argued over room, someone else swore at all the others when they wouldn't let him smoke because it might bother the people who were sick.*¹⁶

8. The case when the causal link *sepse (because)* it alternates with *that; as; 0 link* in the text translated into English, 4 cases.

Thoshin se tani vuanin shumë, ngaqë ishte mbyllur kufiri me Greginë dhe nuk mund të hanin dot ngjala nga të Janinës, të cilat u

¹⁰ Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 144.

¹¹ Kadare, Ismail (1971). Kronikë në gur, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 6.

¹² Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 4.

¹³ Kadare, Ismail (2000). Kronikë në gur, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 187.

¹⁴ Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 179.

¹⁵ Kadare, Ismail (2000). Kronikë në gur, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 115.

¹⁶ Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 105.

*bënin mirë për përdhesin.*¹⁷

*They protested that the closing of the border with Greece had kept them from getting the else from leg loaning that were so good for their rheumatism.*¹⁸

9. The case when the adverbs *why* / *why* alternate with *why* in the English translation, 7 cases.

*Ku janë dhe pse nuk duken?*¹⁹

*Where were they and why didn't we ever see them?*²⁰

*Pse?*²¹ *Se magjia me thonj bëhet, biro.*²²

*"Why? Because they use nail clippings for witchcraft, boy".*²³

The vintage cases have to do with the translator's translation techniques, perhaps we can allude to the translator aiming to be as concise as possible in giving the character an opinion. In the second period, two consecutive causes are given as an answer to the question of cause.

10. The case when the temporal conjunction after encountering causal use = *me* when in English. The temporal conjunction with causal use alternates with *when* in the English text only in such a case.

*Bashkqytetari ynë L. Xuano u gjend i vrarë dhe pastaj i mbytur në lumë, pasi përgatitej të dëshmonte në gjyqin e Hankonatëve kundër karllashëve.*²⁴ *The body of our fellow citizen L. Xuano was fished out of river. Killed when he was supposed to appear as a witness in the Angonis' suit against the Karllashi family.*²⁵

11. The case when the uncomplicated conjunctive form alternates with *for fear that* in the English text. In the literary text in the original

¹⁷ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 32.

¹⁸ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 20.

¹⁹ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 37.

²⁰ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 25.

²¹ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 47.

²² *ibid.*

²³ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 35.

²⁴ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 41.

²⁵ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 29.

there is a case when the uncomplicated conjunctive form alternates with *for fear that* in the English text.

*Me gojën gjysmë të happur ndiqja lëvizjet e saj në heshtje, duke pasur frikë se çdo fjalë e imja mund të prishte atë harmoni të heshtur fëshfërimash të rrobës dhe të duarve.*²⁶

*Open-mouthed, I watched her movements in silence, for fear that one word from me would break the tranquil harmony of the swishing of clothes and hands.*²⁷

12. The case where the conjunction *sepse* (*because*) in translation is not found in the original text. The causal sentence placed between the questions and the answers realize a causal relationship. There has been a case when in Albanian the period has no causal relationship, but in English it is as such with the conjunction *because*.

Why do you want to look so ugly?

*- Because I feel like it.*²⁸

13. Clauses with two causal relations, but with other relations in English

*Oficerin e fajësuan se nuk e kishte mirëmbajtur kokën gjatë udhëtimit, duke anashkaluar rregullat e hedhjes së kripës.*²⁹

*They accused him of not having taken proper care of it during the trip and of not sprinkling it with salt as the rules require.*³⁰

14. Seven such cases have been collected as well as four cases when there are changes in the English translated text are listed circumstances with prepositions *with* + *noun* which alternate with noun expressions (seven), even in the English translated text in the definite article two such cases.

*Pastaj hyri babai dhe pas tij nëna, që po dridhej nga të ftohtët.*³¹

²⁶ Kadare, Ismail (1971). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 123.

²⁷ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 113.

²⁸ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 54.

²⁹ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 198.

³⁰ Kadare, Ismail (2011). *Chronicle in the stone*, Canongate, Edinburg, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 191.

³¹ Kadare, Ismail (2000). *Kronikë në gur*, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 18.

*Then papa came in, and mama shivering with cold.*³²

*Tjetra qe zbardhur nga tmerri.*³³

*Mane Voco's poor wife turned pale with fear.*³⁴

15. In this construction, the circumstance with prepositions from + GE alternating with noun expressions in the English text six cases have been collected and from + GE alternating with subordinate clauses three such have been found and one case of change of the structure of the period.

*Këto afishe, të grisura nga shiu dhe nga era, ishin e vetmja gjë që mbetën nga shqetësimi i ditëve të fundit.*³⁵

*These posters, turned to scraps by wind and rain, were all that remained of the turmoil of recent days.*³⁶

16. The case when the circumstance preceded by the cause alternates with because of in the English text 5 cases.

*Në bisedat e njerëzve filluan përsëri ato halle të përditshme, që ishin lënë përkohësisht mënjanë nga shkak i magjive.*³⁷

*The ordinary concerns of daily life, which had disappeared from conversation because of the magic, began to crop up again.*³⁸

However, it is interesting to note that the translator with his mastery in most cases has respected the syntactic construction, but there are also cases of changing periods from one language to another.

In conclusion, the analysis of the data has found out that the differences found in the authentic text in Albanian when translated into English and the other text in its translation inversely there are differences which appear statistically even though it seems that these languages have a high degree of similarity, in terms of the expression of causal relationships.

³² Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 6.

³³ Kadare, Ismail (2000). Kronikë në gur, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 44.

³⁴ Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 31.

³⁵ Kadare, Ismail (2000). Kronikë në gur, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 155.

³⁶ Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 146.

³⁷ Kadare, Ismail (2000). Kronikë në gur, Tiranë, Shtëpia Botuese Onufri, p. 32.

³⁸ Kadare, Ismail (2011). Chronicle in the stone, Canongate, Edinburgh, London, New York, Melbourne, p. 37.

In addition, our data shows that a considerable number of causal relationships are expressed through links whether we are dealing with an original text or a translation into Albanian and English.

To continue with our analysis, we will comment and discuss deeply about which linguistic expressions are the most repetitive to express the most common type of signals in each language. In terms of signal type, connections are linguistics the most used expressions to express causal relationships.

In the texts we notice that the most common and typical linguistic means of connection in this case is *because*. Although we can find some variations of expressions such as *for or since then*, *because* is much more preferred by the English writer.

Albanian translations also have a considerable number of causal relationships expressed through connections; in this case, the linguistic expression is more prominent. However, we can find some other such as expressions that are also quite repetitive.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

In general, we can conclude that at a first glance there seems to be a great level of similarity between the original English texts and the Albanian translation. However, after analysing the results in depth, we have realized that the few differences found in the expression of causal relationships from each language are statistically significant, and therefore, the differences in the use of these relationships are not due to chance but they are based on some language rules used in each language. To conclude by explaining and discussing our analysis, we will mention some of the features we have encountered in relation to those causal relationships when comparing literary texts in English and Albanian.

In addition, although the relationships with the prefixes appear with some signals, in Albanian we have fewer choices compared to the types of signals mentioned above. As we can see, in general the Albanian language is more enriched than English when talking about lexical variability. Evidence of this is the following example in which a sentence in English seems to repeat the same signal to express different causal relationships, while in Albanian the use of distinct signals is preferred when dealing with different causal relationships.

Another feature that caught our attention is that causal relationships in Albanian are potential.

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