Diplomová práce

Title of Thesis: A Comparison of Progressive Forms in English and Albanian
Srovnání průběhových tvarů v angličtině a albánštině

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V Praze dne 2 S. dubna 2006

Orkida Borshi
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Introduction

This study is a comparison of the progressive forms in English and Albanian. The work is divided into three major parts, a theoretical overview, research project and a conclusion.

The theoretical part provides an overview and a description of the forms of the progressive in each language. The survey is made for English first and secondly for Albanian.

The research project is divided into two subsections. The first one offers an analysis of progressive forms in an Albanian-English translation, whereas the second subsection includes an examination of progressive forms translated from English into Albanian. There is a conclusion after each part.

The objective of this study is to examine in more details the Albanian progressive forms and their distribution when compared to English structures. To find out whether Albanian progressive forms are of any resemblance to the same phenomenon in English or whether there are some differences.

The results will be included in the final conclusion where the views and claims presented in the theoretical overview will be confronted with the research project.
PART 1 – Theoretical Overview

1.0 Introduction

The theoretical overview provides a description of the progressive forms in each language, from the morphological point of view, an account of their development and semantics.

We will start with the description of the situation in English. It has to be mentioned that the number of resources on this subject was very large. On the other hand, the theoretical literature concerning the progressive in Albanian, which will come next, was rather sparse.

1.1 The progressive in English

The progressive form in English consists of the conjugated auxiliary verb to be and the present participle of the lexical verb formed by the -ing marker.

The -ing participle occurs as a non-finite verb form in the progressive aspect (he is calling her now), but it also has other uses that will be discussed further in this study.

The -ing form of both irregular and regular verb forms is structured by addition of -ing to the base of a verb.

1.11 The English progressive tenses

The English progressive is compatible with all tenses and its major mood is the indicative.

The table given below represents all the progressive tenses that can be found in the English language. The presented structures are exemplified in active and passive voice. The forms marked by an asterisk are grammatically correct, though not accepted by a majority of speakers (Dušková, 1988: 250).

Table 1. The English progressive forms with regard to voice and tenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tense</th>
<th>active voice</th>
<th>passive voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present progressive</td>
<td>I am working</td>
<td>The picture is being finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past progressive</td>
<td>I was working</td>
<td>It was being finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future progressive</td>
<td>I will be working</td>
<td>It will be being finished*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect continuous</td>
<td>I have been working</td>
<td>It have been being finished*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect continuous</td>
<td>I had been working</td>
<td>It had been being finished*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future perfect continuous</td>
<td>I will have been working</td>
<td>It will have been finished*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.12 The origin of the progressive form in English

There are two points of view concerning the development of the progressive forms in English that will be presented in this work. The first one considers the English progressive as having been a periphrastic verb form, whereas the second opinion is based on the similarity between the progressive forms and locative adverbial phrases.

According to Barbara Strang (1970: 350-352), periphrastic verb forms may be said to have begun in the 9th century. With very rare exceptions, these structures are suspected to have had more than one interpretation. Forms of \( \text{be} + \text{first participle} \) (with the -ing form) are a calque from Latin and at first, they were perceived as something of an alien structure. Despite this fact, they soon achieved a high frequency of occurrence, but on the other hand, their distribution indicates that they were not fully assimilated in the language. Strang (1970: 350-352) observes further that \( \text{be} \) (beon, besan) + the first participle is used in the first instance to show simultaneous activity having duration, and close to this is the sense of unlimited duration. The meaning of limited duration was a use apparently quite original. It was often associated with a special sense of persistence throughout the period in question, of "keeping on, not giving up" (Strang, 1970: 280). The limit of duration/persistence was common with temporal expressions and required an adverbial of time.

Before the introduction of the periphrastic forms, the durativity/non-durativity of a verb was achieved by means of a prefix, thus verbs formed with prefixes ge-, y-, i- were perfective or determinative, i.e. non-durative. However, the old prefixal system declined and the language lost the aptitude to show grammatical contrast by grammatical means. Therefore, the patterns of periphrastic formation in English usage started to behave as optional markers of durative aspect. Strang (pp.280-281) claims that this new usage was characteristic of Southern England in the 13th century and a century later, it spread all over the country; however, it was not fully current until the 18th century.

Another point of view of the diachronic development of the progressive forms in English was put forward by Bernard Comrie. "In many languages, belonging to various genetic and geographical groupings, there is a similarity between the formal expression of the progressive aspect and various locative adverbial phrases." (Comrie, 1976: 99) This is also the case of English (and, as will be shown later, of Albanian). In Modern English expressions of the type \( \text{he is working} \), we cannot find any traces of locative constructions from the synchronic point of view. On the other hand, paraphrases, such as \( \text{he is at work} \), mark location quite easily.

In older stages of the English language, one form of the progressive was clearly locative. It was structured by a verbal noun preceded by a locative preposition, most typically at, in,
This feature can still be found in such English constructions as asleep, awake, etc. that denote state rather than process. Nevertheless, the question that remains is the ambiguous role (state/action) of the verbs which these adjectives are derived from. According to Comrie (1976: 99) some Germanic languages, including Dutch and Icelandic, have similar constructions to mark the progressive.

A more precise expression of progressive meaning in English would be a locative idiom containing the noun process - he is in the process of getting up. This construction of the progressive resembles strongly the French one être en train de faire quelque chose, literally to be in the process of doing smth. Similarly, in Irish, Scots Gaelic, and Welsh, the progressive is expressed by means of the verb to be + a preposition and the verbal noun.

There should be given some explanation for the relation between the locative and the progressive. It can probably be traced to English expressions (literal translations of the French être en train de faire quelque chose) such as to be in the process of doing something or to be in progress, in which we can obviously “refer to some specific point of the situation as being in that situation” (Comrie, 1976: 100).

However, the locatives cannot be used in an analogous process with a habitual meaning. Comrie (1976: 103) gives the example of the expression in the habit of which seems much more artificial to English than in the process of (in French: avoir l'habitude de). There seems to be a certain implicational relation between locative expressions of progressive and that of habitual meaning. Nevertheless, the locative expression of progressive meaning remains basic and it can be extended to habitual meaning. The locative associations may also explain why progressive forms are felt to be more specific than simple forms. As Libuše Dušková (1988: 233) says: “Význam prostých tvarů je obecnější, proto kromě atemporálního užití vyžadují více kontextu, kdežto průběhové tvary se v důsledku svého specifického významu mohou vyskytovat samy o sobě.”

The situation in English may, according to Comrie (1976: 103), be compared to the diachronic development in the Celtic languages. In the present tense, Irish has a distinct form to express the progressive (with specifically progressive meaning) and a distinct form to express the non-progressive. In Welsh, the form of the same etymological origin as the Irish progressive includes both, non-progressive habitual meaning and stative meaning; the simple present remains only for a small number of stative verbs. In Scots Gaelic, the originally progressive form is now the only present for nearly all verbs, with a few exceptions like the verb to be, meaning both, he goes – he is going.
It is also to be mentioned that although the -ing form is an essential feature of the English progressive, in non-finite constructions without the auxiliary to be the -ing form does not necessarily have progressive meaning; in fact in such constructions it only implies relative present time reference (simultaneity) with the situation of the main verb. This, by the way, quite clearly coincides with the definition of the use of the duke gerundial form in Albanian as will be shown later.

1.13 The use of the progressive in English

The English progressive has, in comparison to progressive forms in many other languages (including French and Albanian), an unusually wide range of uses. In some languages, the distinction between progressive and non-progressive forms is obligatory (which is the case of English), whereas in others the use of the specifically progressive forms is optional (i.e. the non-progressive form does not exclude progressive meaning). From this viewpoint, the progressive forms are perceived as a lexical rather than grammatical means.

On the other hand, despite the fact that the English progressive is identified as a grammatical feature, its use/non-use is especially in past and future tenses a matter of the subjective attitude of the speaker (Dušková, 1988: 233). Moreover, according to Geoffrey Leech (2004: 20), some verbs that are normally incompatible with the progressive, have in some particular contexts a tendency to appear in this form. Their usage does not always appear logical and systematic and it seems that the language itself is widening the use of the progressive.

In general, progressive forms in English express temporary or ongoing actions that are taking place at the moment of the utterance and as Leech claims (2004: 14-22), the use of the progressive forms in English depends on two major factors: the type of event and the semantic category of the verb which can either be compatible with the progressive (dynamic verbs) or cannot occur with a progressive form (state verbs). Dušková (1988: 242) adds to the semantics of the progressive form one more dimension, and that is the category of aspect expressed via the progressiveness of the action represented by the verb compatible with the progressive. Thus, the progressive forms can also be seen as a tense-aspectual category.
1.13.1 Happenings typically expressed by means of progressive forms in English

First of all, according to Leech (2004: 14-18), progressive aspect in English refers to happenings expressing temporariness, duration, limited duration, not necessarily complete actions, temporal frame situations and situations where there is not always a temporal frame. The basic function of the progressive tense in English is its reference to temporary situations and activities, to which Dušková (1988: 242) adds the cursiveness. The present moment is included in the temporary situation “stretching for a limited period into the past and into the future” (Leech, 2004: 15). Therefore, from all the above mentioned features, the following three are the most important:

1) Duration – progressive forms indicate duration and are opposed to the non-durative present. Duration is present in the progressive tense and absent in the simple tense in examples such as:

*The house falls down*

x

*The house is falling down* (Leech, 2004: 15)

2) Limited duration – progressive forms indicate limited duration which makes their function different from the use of unrestrictive present in:

*My watch works perfectly* (permanent state)

x


This means that the opposition progressive versus non-progressive form is essential for the meaning of the verb in English.

3) Incompleteness – progressive forms indicate that the happenings need not be complete and thus they oppose the present. This is illustrated by event verbs that show a transition from one state to another (*become, die, fall*, etc.). This point shows very well the telicity of the verb expressed by a simple tense and its atelicity effectuated by the means of the progressive (Leech, 2004: 16).

The sentence *The bus stops* indicates the arrival of the bus to the bus stop, whereas *the bus is stopping* means that it is slowing down towards the stop (Leech, 2004: 16).

The following two points are regarded as additional to the type of events using a progressive form. First of all, there are events with a temporal frame effect where the progressive aspect results in surrounding a particular event or moment by a temporal frame.
When we arrived she made some fresh coffee

When we arrived she was making some fresh coffee (Leech, 2004: 17)

The temporal frame is a feature that depends on the meaning of the progressive form. It follows from the meaning of limited duration and requires to be framed. However, there are some particular cases in which the framing does not occur. Here, the event or the point of time are not important as in the following example:

*They were watching a football match on Saturday afternoon* (Leech, 2004: 18).

1.13.2 Verbs typically occurring in the progressive

Leech’s classification (2004: 18-19) seems to be exhaustive and clear. He distinguishes in great detail the following four groups of verbs that are compatible with the progressive: momentary verbs, transitional event verbs, activity verbs and process verbs.

The term momentary verbs (*hiccough, hit, jump, kick, knock, nod, top, etc.*) refers to momentary happenings and it is difficult to think of them as having duration. The duration that is attributed to this kind of verbs denotes the sequence of events which these verbs represent and not the duration of one single event.

Transitional event verbs (*illustrated by such verbs as arrive, die, fall, land, leave, lose, stop, etc.*) mark transition into a state and the reason they are used with the progressive is to indicate an approach to this transition, rather than the transition itself.

Activity verbs (*such as drink, eat, play, rain, read, work, write, etc.*) usually occur with the progressive and give reference to a continuing activity. On the other hand, they can be used with simple tenses in an event sense.

Finally, process verbs (*change, grow, mature, slow down, widen, deteriorate, etc.*) also tend to go with the progressive aspect. Normally, a process has duration.

1.13.3 Verbs normally incompatible with the progressive

The verbs normally incompatible with the progressive are the following: verbs of inert perception, verbs of inert cognition, verbs of attitude, state verbs of *having* and *being* and verbs of bodily sensation (Leech 2004: pp.22-24). It is this category of verbs where the usage with the progressive/non-progressive forms is not always logical, as these verbs in certain contexts also appear with the progressive.

In verbs of inert perception, the term *inert* can be used for verbs such as *feel, hear, smell*, etc. It distinguishes perception of the kind denoted by *see* (the perceiver is passively
receptive) from that denoted by look at (the perceiver is directing his attention towards some object).

Verbs of inert cognition (believe, forget, hope, imagine, know, suppose, understand, etc.) are similarly like the verbs of inert perception passive in meaning. Their simple present refers to a mental state, therefore these verbs belong to state verbs. They are called inert in the sense that they do not involve any conscious effort or intention.

Verbs of attitude (including volition and feeling) such as hate, hope, refer, intend, love, regret, want, etc., are similar to verbs of inert cognition.

State verbs of having and being represent another category of the verbs incompatible with the progressive. This subsection includes verbs such as (be, belong to, contain, consist of, cost, depend on, deserve, have, matter, own, resemble, etc.). Their partial meaning includes the notion of being and having. All these verbs can be paraphrased by means of be and have. Have is considered a state verb which can be replaced by the British have got, as in I have several sisters (Leech, 2004: 20).

However, it has to be noted that there exists an activity have which can possibly occur with the progressive aspect. In such cases, the verb have does not represent the fact of possessing, but has a meaning close to that of take.

What are you doing? I am having lunch/ a shower/ a barbecue.

We are having fun/ a great time/ a hard time (Leech: 2004: 22).

Finally, verbs of bodily sensation (ache, feel, hurt, itch, tingle, etc.) refer to a temporary state that can occur with or without the progressive.

On the whole, it seems that the list of verbs incompatible with the progressive is very long, however, these verbs are compatible with the progressive in some specific contexts in which their meaning is transformed. In such cases, the progressive is perceived as a semantic category as it was stated in 1.13.

1.13.4 Other uses of the progressive aspect

According to Leech (2004: 27-29) there are four additional categories apart from the major use of the progressive aspect to refer to single temporary happenings.

Of these four, two include separate habitual or iterative uses of the progressive, corresponding to the single habitual use of simple past and present.

First of all, the progressive aspect of limited duration is applied to series as a whole, and not to individual events making up these series.

I am taking dancing lessons this winter (Leech, 2004: 27).
Secondly, it appears in the repetition of events of limited duration as in
*Whenever I visit him he is mowing his lawn* (Leech, 2004: 28).

The use of the progressive is pointing out habituality in a limited duration. However, this limitation is applied not only to the habit as a whole, but to the individual parts of the event of which the habit is composed. Usually, it is accompanied by an adverbial of modification denoting the event or point of time around which the temporary activity is seen as a “frame” (Leech, 2004: 28).

When no adverbial of time is present, there must nevertheless be a point of time implied by the context. An adverbial phrase of frequency may also be added.

Sometimes, the absence of frequency modification leads to ambiguity as to habitual or non-habitual meaning.

*Don't call on them at 7.30 – they're normally having dinner.* (Leech, 2004: 28)

It is important to say that in this situation, the presence of the adverb *normally* is essential. Otherwise, the sentence could refer either to a single event of *having dinner*, or to an event regularly repeated on each day. In other words, there is no distinction made between habitual events and momentary happenings.

Sometimes, the progressive can be used in idioms such as:

*Day by day we are getting nearer to death.* (Leech, 2004: 29)

The uninterrupted nature of the activity is usually underlined by the presence of adverbs or adverbial phrases such as: *continually, constantly, for ever, always*, etc.

*I know a man who is always giving his wife expensive presents* (Leech, 2004: 29).

The underlined adverbial seems to be used as a colloquial hyperbole and exaggeration in such sentences.

### 1.14 The use of the progressive aspect with regard to different tenses

Basically, the reference to tenses is similar as in the case of simple forms (the present progressive refers to the present, the past progressive to the past, etc.).

On the other hand, we can say that the meaning of simple forms is more general, therefore demands some context, whereas progressive forms, being more specific, can appear alone without any context.

*What's happening?*

*I've been reading.*

The above mentioned examples contain both a progressive form and according to Dušková (1988: 233) are perceived as complete utterances. On the other hand, examples as

With regard to tenses, it has to be mentioned that the progressive forms appear in present progressive, past progressive, present perfect progressive and past perfect progressive. Future forms of the progressive that will be discussed are future continuous and future perfect continuous. Future tense as such has not yet an established status in English and it is not sure whether it should be regarded as a modal or grammatical category of the verb.

1.14.1 The present progressive

The present progressive expresses an action with a limited duration, an ongoing activity in a longer period of the present, or a future action.

First of all, the present progressive denotes one single action with a limited duration that is ongoing in the present moment of the utterance or that can last a bit longer than the moment of the utterance.

_Are you trying to make me angry?_ (Dušková, 1988: 233)

_She is expecting a baby._ (Dušková, 1988: 233)

Secondly it stands for an ongoing action in a longer period of the present and can be repeated.

_He is sleeping in the morning this week because he has been put on the night shift._ (Dušková, 1988: 233).

Finally, the present progressive can also sometimes express a future action.

_I've brought you a present too. But you're not having it._ (Dušková, 1988: 236).

Leech adds to this that the present progressive as well as the simple present may refer to anticipated happenings in the future, as in:

_I hear you are moving to a new job._ (Leech, 2004: 29).

1.14.2 The past progressive

The past progressive denotes an action with limited duration. The action was ongoing at a certain moment in the past.

_Suddenly we saw him. He was standing on tiptoe under a great dead oak with his braces around his neck._ (Dušková, 1988: 237)

Another use of the past progressive is with time markers. The difference between the simple past and the progressive past is noticeable with telic/atelic verbs. With telic verbs, the
simple past denotes a completed/finished action. This is not the case of the past progressive where the same verbs stand for incomplete/unfinished actions.

_The weather changed._

_The weather was changing_ (Dušková, 1988: 237).

With the atelic verbs, the progressive form points out the cursiveness of the action, but it has no impact on its completion/non-completion:

_When I saw her she carried/was carrying a basket_ (Dušková, 1988: 237).

The past progressive very often expresses simultaneity with another action that took place in the past:

_We started on the journey when it was getting light_ (Dušková, 1988: 237).

Two simultaneous actions can be expressed by means of past progressive in dependent clauses if the verb of the main clause is in the past simple:

_I asked you where you were going_ (Dušková, 1988: 238).

The past progressive of verbs of movement can express successive actions; in that case it resembles the structure _be going to:_

_Just before she died she told me she was leaving everything to me_ (Dušková, 1988: 238).

Leech talks of these cases as of happenings anticipated in the past.

_As we were visiting them the next day, there was no point in sending the parcel by post_ (Leech, 2004:29)

With momentary verbs, the progressive form expresses repeated action. The simple form can also achieve the iterative effect if it is accompanied by an appropriate adverbial:

_The door banged. x The door was banging. x The door banged several times._ (Dušková, 1988: 237).

### 1.14.3 The present perfect progressive

The present perfect progressive represents the same meaning as the present perfect, i.e., it expresses an action that has happened in an unlimited, unspecific past period; the action is related to the present moment.

Contrary to the basic definition of the progressive forms, the present perfect progressive does not occur in cases with precise reference to time; that would be incompatible with the referential meaning of perfect tenses and therefore impossible.

As for its occurrence, it has to be mentioned that the present perfect progressive can stand on its own without being accompanied by any other previous context or adverbial.
If the meaning is context-dependent, the perfect progressive expresses an action relevant to the present that has taken place at some unspecific (near) past time. It can stand for both a single action or a repetitive one:

*I have been practising writing with my left hand* (Dušková, 1988: 239).

Telic and atelic verbs behave in the same way as in the case of the past progressive. Moreover, it has to be noted that atelic verbs occur rarely in the present perfect progressive. Usually, they sound incomplete unless there is a previous context to accompany them:

*It has been raining/snowing* (Dušková, 1988: 239).

On the other hand, perfect progressive forms can stand on their own in cases where they have any results visible or provable in the present:

*Excuse my muddy shoes, I have been walking in the fields* (Dušková, 1988: 239).

This use of perfect progressive forms is close to emotionally motivated cases, such as *you have been using my pencils again* (Dušková, 1988: 239).

The use of present progressive forms is also detectable in context-dependent cases where the verbal forms are accompanied by the adverbials *how long, since and when*. What is pointed out in these occurrences is the inclusiveness of the action, i.e. it started in the past and is ongoing at the moment of the utterance.

*He has been working since he graduated* (Dušková, 1988: 239).

With the atelic verbs, the simple and the progressive perfect denote the same reality; the difference depends on the choice of the speaker while speaking about the cursiveness of the action.

*He has worked*

x

*He has been working here since he graduated* (Dušková, 1988: 239).

With telic verbs, the perfect progressive expresses a repetitive action.

*I have been getting up early in the last few weeks* (Dušková, 1988: 240).

### 1.14.4 The past perfect progressive

The past perfect progressive has the same basic meaning as the simple past perfect, i.e. it denotes an action/event taking place before a specific moment in the past or in the near past. Similarly to other progressive tenses, it marks an action with a limited duration in its progress. With regard to the oriented event, it has several specifications and expresses (Dušková, 1988: 240-241):
a) an action taking place in a specified period before the past moment as in: the lawn was sodden because it had been raining the whole night.
b) an action taking place at a non-specified moment before the past moment: I didn’t know that you had been looking for me.
c) a repeated action taking place at a non-specified moment before the past: he complained that somebody had been throwing pebbles at his window.
d) an inclusive action happening before the past moment: he talked as he had been doing research for a long time.

1.14.5 The future progressive

The future progressive has the same meaning in the future as the present perfect progressive in the past, i.e. it expresses an action taking place at a specific period of time: I can’t come this afternoon, I’ll be training (Dušková, 1988: 241).

With telic verbs, the simple form implies the completeness of the action, which is not the case with the progressive. This kind of difference results in different contextual readings and each form supposes a different continuation.

Thus, the simple form implies another action taking place after the completion of the first action, as in:
The sun will set in a minute. The temperature will drop abruptly (Dušková, 1988: 241).

The progressive form, on the other hand, implies a situation that is going to happen during the action which this construction stands for.
The sun will be setting in a minute (Dušková, 1988: 241).

There is one more difference between the use of simple forms and progressive constructions of future tenses. This does not depend on the description of two different situations, but rather on the currency of the action.
We’ll sleep in the tent/we will be sleeping in the tent (Dušková, 1988: 241).

1.14.6 The future perfect progressive

The future perfect progressive does not occur very often in English. Normally, it appears with an inclusive meaning in examples such as:
By next January we shall have been living here for ten years (Dušková, 1980: 241).
1.2 The progressive in Albanian

In his work *Grammaire de l'albanais moderne*, Henri Boissin (1998: 151) introduces the theory that in Albanian we can find verbal forms that resemble very much what we call progressive forms in English. They can be expressed in two different ways:

A) by means of *po*, as in *po punoj* corresponding to *I am working*. This construction is produced by means of the full verb in present simple or in the imperfect of the indicative preceded by the particle *po*.

B) by the use of the verb *jam* (to be) followed by the particle *duke* and what in French is considered *géondonf*, in English the *-ing* form of the lexical verb: *jam duke punuar = I am working = je suis en train de travailler*. Shaban Demiraj (1964: 245) regards this construction as an analytical form constructed by means of the appropriate form of the verb *jam + duke* particle preceding the present participle of the lexical verb.

1.21 The Forms of the Albanian progressive structured by the progressive *po* particle

The progressive form in Albanian is compatible with the present and the imperfect.

Table 2. Forms of *po* + present:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>po</em> punoj - I am working</th>
<th><em>po</em> punojmë - we are working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>po</em> punon - you are working</td>
<td><em>po</em> punoni - you are working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>po</em> punon - he/she is working</td>
<td><em>po</em> punojnë - they are working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Forms of *po* + imperfect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>po</em> punoja - I have been working</th>
<th><em>po</em> punonim - we have been working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>po</em> punoje - you have been working</td>
<td><em>po</em> punonit - you have been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>po</em> punonte - s/he has been working</td>
<td><em>po</em> punonin - they have been working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The form of the verb (*punoj* - to work, *punoja* - *I have worked*) remains the same in number, tense and person regardless of the presence or absence of the *po* particle. The particle *po* is not compatible with the preterite, pluperfect or future tense therefore the following constructions are not acceptable.
Table 4: Tenses incompatible with the progressive po-constructions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>*po punova – I worked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preterite</td>
<td>*po punova – I worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>*po do tê punoj - I will work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pluperfect I</td>
<td>*po kam punuar - I had worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pluperfect II</td>
<td>*po pata punuar – I used to work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.22 The origin of the progressive po particle

It is very surprising, but even in historical grammars the development of this particle is not described. Fatmir Agalliu (2/1982: 60) makes a vague remark on the hypothesis that the po particle and the word po meaning yes in Albanian have common origins and are at the same time homophones and homographs. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that in a sense the po particle retains its adverbial autonomy in the present tense. Its adverbial meaning is equivalent to that of tani – here, which can co-occur with the past, but not with the future tenses. However, this theory has not been developed further.

1.23 The use of the progressive po-constructions

To begin with, we have to say that in a great majority of grammar books, the progressive po-construction in Albanian is not perceived as a category on its own; its obligatoriness is in doubt. However, there are cases that necessarily require the use of the progressive. There are two different conceptions as to how the po-constructions can be analyzed. The first one depends on the tenses with which the progressive po-construction is compatible. The second viewpoint regards the uses of po from the semantic point of view, regardless of tenses.

Before we present the individual types of analysis, it has to be mentioned that they both very often overlap, a clear-cut distinction is therefore impossible to make.

1.23.1 Tense-based analysis

Despite some common points, the present and the imperfect with which the po particle appears, have different values in Albanian. When compared to the present tense, the imperfect does not seem to occur with the po particle very often. This is because of the fact that the Albanian imperfect is regarded as a past tense, therefore it can localize an action in time more precisely than the present tense.
In his article *Mbëjesëzën po në gjuhën shqipe - On the po particle in Albanian*, Agalliu (2/1982: 59) claims that some scholars consider the phenomenon of the *po* particle accompanying the verbs in the present and in the imperfect as a feature directly connected with the category of aspect. From this perspective, these forms express only continuation. However, Agalliu does not agree with this supposition.

On the contrary, he points out that "the present and the imperfect being considered imperfective forms in Albanian, contain the nuance of continuation in themselves, therefore they need not be accompanied by the *po* particle for aspecular reasons" (in Agalliu 2/1982: 59). In other words, the presence or the absence of the *po* particle does not change the meaning of the verb from the aspecular point of view.

In fact, Agalliu is only supporting the view of two precedent scholars, Anastas Dodi and Kristo Cipoja (in Agalliu 2/1982: 59) who noted that a verb in the present or in the imperfect is accompanied by the *po* particle when the speaker wants to denote the concrete and the demonstrative notion of an action. However, as the status of the progressive particle *po* does not seem to be firmly established, we decided to present all the findings without separating the aspecular point of view from other features connected with the meaning of the progressive *po* particle.

### 1.23.11 *Po* + present

As regards the *po* particle before a verb in the present tense, there are many possible explanations for its use in Albanian. It can denote continuation, verification of the action at the time of the utterance, or it simply puts emphasis on the ongoing action.

First, it is the nuance of continuation that Demiraj (1964: 200) emphasizes. He adds that this continuation can be also expressed by means of the analytic form – *jam* + *duke* + present participle of the lexical verb in the present of the indicative when it denotes cursiveness in time as will be shown later. From the aspecular viewpoint, the *po* form expresses imperfectivity, where the process in continuation has not yet been achieved. It is then inevitable that from the semantic viewpoint, the *po* particle is compatible only with verbs expressing action, therefore incompatible with state verbs (which cannot express continuation), such as (*jam* – to be, *ndodhem* – happen to be, *gjendem* – stay, etc.). However, there are some exceptions, especially in northern *gegë* (one of two major Albanian dialects), where even these verbs are compatible with the *po* particle (Demiraj, 1964: 200).

Secondly, if the speaker wants to clarify that the action expressed by the verb in question is being verified at the moment of the utterance, then the verb is accompanied by the *po*
particle (Demiraj, 1964: 198). This claim makes *po* an optional means whose presence would not change the reference of the verb from the situational point of view.

Martin Camaj (1984: 145) remarks on this that the possibility of the use/non-use of the *po* particle before a verb in the present tense indicates a deliberate action on the part of the speaker. This observation again suggests that the *po* particle construction with this meaning is indeed optional. Its absence could be easily substituted by another lexical means, i.e., an adverb.

Thirdly, through the construction *po* + present indicative of verbs of wishing, feeling, etc., the speaker charges his statement with emphasis rather than cursiveness particularly in negative clauses:

*As po dini, as po doni*

*as po keni čka m’i thoni.*

You certainly **do not know**, you certainly **do not want**, so you certainly **have nothing to say** (Camaj, 1984: 149).

Finally, the verb in the present tense, whether accompanied or not by the *po* particle is often used to express an action or a state that happened in the past. This phenomenon is called the historical present. The presence or absence of *po* is irrelevant for the comprehension of the message. Its function in these cases is largely stylistic (making the utterance more elaborate) and so the construction does not have a grammatical status here, either.

**1.23.12 Po + imperfect**

The imperfect tense of a verb accompanied by the *po* particle expresses an action or a state incomplete in the past or a true statement in the past. It can never express a habitual action.

Let us start with the imperfect of a verb occurring with the *po* particle denoting an action or state whose beginning and end are not expressed.

a) *Kur ra zilja, ne po mësonim* [po + imperfect].

*We were studying when the bell rang* (Camaj, 1984: 151).

It has to be mentioned that in this case, the presence of *po* is obligatory as the phrase introduced by this particle represents a framework for the whole situation. The particle then is impossible to omit without changing the meaning of the whole message, therefore its function is obligatory.

b) *Kur binte zilja ne mësonim* [imperfect without *po*].

*We studied when the bell rang* (Camaj, 1984: 151).
In both examples we still have an imperfect, however, its impact is different in each particular case. In sentence a) it points out a particular situation. On the contrary, in sentence b), we have a habitual action.

Sometimes, the construction po + imperfect conveys the idea of a verified true statement. It therefore insists on the truth of the situation. This claim is valuable for both the present and the imperfect with po.

Shkova dhe e pashë se po hante bukë.

I went and saw that he was really eating (bread) (Camaj, 1984: 150).

The following table sums up the aspecutal impact of the po particle when accompanied by a verb in the present or in the imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tense</th>
<th>habitual meaning</th>
<th>actual meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present without po</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>(+) ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperfect without po</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po + present</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po + imperfect</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 shows that the only aspecutal point that makes po-constructions distinct from verbs without po is the category of habituality which po-constructions do not express. As regards present and imperfect verb forms without po, the notion of the progressive aspect can be constructed by other lexical means therefore po can be easily omitted. As a result they can in principle express both habituality and actuality.

1.23.2 Uses of the progressive po with regard to emphasis

According to Kristo Cipoja (in Agalli, 2/1982: 59), who was the first to distinguish the specific function of the po particle, present and imperfect tenses may but need not be accompanied by the po particle. If po is not present, it means that the introduced action is not specified or it is repeated from time to time.

But if a concrete and a definite action is to be emphasized, then po should be used.

Po vete vetë tani.

I am going there myself.

Po flas.
I am speaking (meaning concretely here and now).

According to Anastas Dodi (in Agalli, 2/1982: 60) this particle is used when the speaker wants to demonstrate not only the process of the action, but its concrete and demonstrative characteristics. It thus becomes a kind of deictic marker in a concrete situation.

The essential point is that the po particle in Albanian expresses the idea of a durative action and at the same time it makes the action ongoing through expressing its durativity and succession. The question that has to be examined is what the category of temporal categorization in the case of the progressive created by the po particle means in Albanian. If the opposition concrete definite action vs. non-concrete indefinite action could be marked by the presence or the absence of the po particle, then it would express a category obligatory to the verb.

However, there appear to be many reasons why this particle need not be used even though it accompanies concrete definite actions. Therefore, it can sometimes be regarded as an optional rather than obligatory marker.

1.23.3 Optional omission of the po particle with verbs in present and imperfect tenses

The reasons why the progressive po particle may be absent in a sentence depend on context, style or the presence of future actions.

First of all, it is the context that determines the use of the po particle, whose operation makes the presence or absence of po depend very much on the choice of the author/speaker. There are three factors concerned with the contextual meaning for these cases, the presence of adverbials marking circumstances, the interrogative anaphoric sentences and the coordination of the perfect and imperfect tenses.

If the sentence includes adverbials that mark circumstances, there is no need to use the po particle:

Č’bën vallë në këtë cast komandant Rrapoja?
What is commandant Rrapo actually doing at this moment?

Without the adverb of circumstances, the po particle can occur without problems as in:

Č’po bën vallë komandant Rrapoja?
What is commandant Rrapo actually doing at this moment? (Agalli, 2/1982: 62)

Especially in interrogative phrases, the present tense is often used in direct speech in a concrete and definite sense without the po particle. In these situations, progressivness is clearly derived from the context:

- Fle babai, - pyeti Andrea.
- **Lexon e pi duhan – tha e ëma.**
- **Is the father sleeping?**
- **He is reading and smoking – said her mother** (Agalliu, 2/1982: 64).

Sometimes, the coordination of perfect and imperfect tenses does not require the particle *po:*

*Rustemi, tek fshihte të çarën e faqes së bustit, m’u duk më i ngjashëm se kurrë me Memon.*

Modified example with *po:* *Rustemi, tek po fshihte të çarën e faqes së bustit, m’u duk më i ngjashëm se kurrë me Memon.*

*As he cleaned/was cleaning the fissure on the face of the bust, Rustem seemed to resemble Memo more than ever* (Agalliu, 2/1982: 63).

However, this use of the imperfect unaccompanied by the *po* particle depends highly on the context, especially when there is no time adverbial present in the sentence.

Secondly, the absence of the *po* particle depends on style. These cases are larger than context-dependent instances. They include homogenous markers, examples that do not mark repetition or habit, the presence of the adverb *sapo,* terminative verbs marking a precise action and the historical present.

Optional use is to be suspected especially in cases where one verb is used with and the other without the *po* particle in the same sentence. The order of verbs with/without the *po* particle is unimportant. Verbs that do not include the *po* particle are called homogenous markers, i.e. they denote the same tense as the previous or the following verb with *po,* therefore there is no need to repeat the *po* particle again (Agalliu 2/1982: 62). The elimination of the *po* particle is in this cases said to be due to language economy. Moreover, the repeated use of *po* creates an undesirable sound effect.

*Dhe ai për një çast ndjeus sikur po e gatuante këtë njeri në baltë, në allçi dhe e derdhe në bronx.*

Modified structure with the homogenous marker: *Dhe ai për një çast ndjeus sikur po e gatuante këtë njeri në baltë, në allçi dhe po e derdhe në Bronx.*

*For a moment he felt that he cooked/was cooking that man out of clay and plaster and casted/was casting him in iron.* (Agalliu, 2/1982: 63)

*Pas gjysmë ore u duk vargu l gjatë I dasmorëve; disa metra përpara vinte kaluar dhëndri rreth e rreth me kalorës të tjerë; para tyre vinin nusja hipur mbi kalë të bardhë e rreth saj vinin dasmorët e tjerë.*
In half an hour, the long line of the wedding guests became visible; the bridegroom came/was coming along with other riders, the bride came/was coming in front of them riding a white horse and being surrounded by other wedding guests. (Agalliu, 2/1982: 63)

Sometimes, a verb in the imperfect which does not mark habit or repetition can be used without the *po* particle, which is not usual. The choice can also be due to the preferences of the author. However, it has to be mentioned that, for example, in French the imperfect is very often used for situational or other descriptions, which might be of some resemblance to the Albanian case.

*Njeri nga burrat, i shkurter e me qafe të trashë, shikonte gërmadhat e Mullirit. Burri me kasketë pinte duhan.*

Modification with *po*: *Njeri nga burrat, i shkurter e me qafe të trashë, po shikonte gërmadhat e Mullirit. Burri me kasketë pinte duhan.*

_One of the men, a short one with a fat neck watched/was watching the ruins of the mill. The man with the cap smoked/was smoking* (Agalliu, 2/1982: 64).

When the *sapo* particle (meaning *just* in English) accompanies a verb with an explicit sense, then the *po* particle is excluded from the verb construction.

*Tani *sapo vinte nga një fshat i Tiranes, nga Arbana... He just came/was just coming from a village near Tirana, from Arbana...* (Agalliu, 2/1982: 64).

The construction *sa po vinte* is possible, whereas *sapo po vinte* is not allowed because of its dissonance.

The imperfect of terminative verbs that marks a precise action cannot be accompanied by the *po* particle. Namely in literary texts, a stylistic effect is created because of the discord between the perfective characteristics of the verb and the meaning of an incomplete, imperfective action.

*Ndërça majori *ditë nga spitali civil, Mërkuri dhe Lindita htin në benzina nën "Shigjeta" As the mayor came/was coming out the hospital, Mërku and Lindita got/were getting on the bus called "Shigjeta"* (Agalliu, 2/1982: 64).

When present forms denoting a specified and definite action are used with the meaning of a past tense (historical present), they sometimes exclude the use of the *po* particle. This however seems to be in contradiction with what we have mentioned in 1.23.11 concerning the use of *po* with regard to verbal tenses. On the other hand, it has to be said that the absence as well as the presence of *po* is optional and highly depends on style.
The joy is culminating. The bride on a horse surrounded by men, women, girls and boys is standing/stands in the middle of the yard. (Agalliu, 2/1982: 64)

Finally, in cases where present verbal forms are used to express future tense, the po particle is excluded.

Alma pasnesër na sjell ilaqe për spitalin partizan – tha Memoja.
Alma is bringing/brings medicaments to the hospital the day after tomorrow. – said Memo. (Agalliu, 2/1982: 65)

1.23.4 Obligatory presence of the po particle with verbs in the present and the imperfect tenses

The presence of the po particle with the verbs in the present and the imperfect is required in cases in which it changes the discursive plan of the sentence, in instances that do not mark repetition, in specific moments of the beginning of an action and finally in cases that denote the near future.

First of all, the presence or the absence of the po particle modifies the discursive plan of the phrase that leads to an opposition between the main verb and the other (second) verb in the same sentence:

Mbaje mirë thesin se po të derdhet gruri!
*Hold your sack properly, the grain is spilling out!*

The verb marks a definite action localized in time.

x

Mbaje mirë thesin se të derdhet gruri!
*Hold your sack properly so that the grain does not spill out!*

The verb marks an action as a type of an ability that is not located in time.

(Agalliu, 2/1982: 66)

Secondly, according to Kristo Floqi (in Agalliu, 2/1982: 66) the po particle expresses cursiveness and excludes repetition of an action. Therefore it cannot appear with a verb denoting a repeated action. In the following example given by Agalliu, we can find a special situation when verbs in imperfective tenses denote repeated action, but when modified, the same verbs mark definite and particular actions.

Kuneterit kembenin vizita e tregoheshin mjaft të dashur, po ndërsa ngjatjetoheshin me njërën dorë, tjetrën e mbanin te koburet e mbushura me silahe.
The brothers-in-law exchanged/ were exchanging visits and acted/were acting friendly with one another, but while shaking hands with one hand they held/were holding a gun full of powder in the other. (Agalliu, 2/1982: 66)

Paradoxically, even verbal forms accompanied by the po particle can mark repeated actions. On the other hand, this repetition has to be justified by the presence of a temporal adverb of repetition or the previous context. This finding would invalidate or at least qualify the primary hypothesis that verbal forms in the imperfect tense accompanied by po exclude repetition or habit.

Kosovari kishte një copë herë që po ngrinte e po ulte sytë. (Agalliu, 2/1982: 67)

The Kosovar was looking up and down for a long while.

However, the repetition is taking place in a certain period of time, therefore it is possible to have side by side two verbal forms that in other circumstances would be difficult to accept.

Another case where po cannot be omitted is in situations where an action is denoted in a specific moment of its beginning. This is quite frequent with telic verbs:

Perandoria Osmane po bie e rrethuar nga armiqë francezë e rusë.
The Ottoman empire is falling down surrounded by the French and Russian enemies. (Agalliu, 2/1982: 68)

In cases where we want to denote an action that is awaited in the near future, the po particle is always present. There is no time marker of the future with this type of expressions. Po zbres gjer në fermë, mësues, dhe po marr një karrocë

I am going down to the farm, teacher, to look for a carriage. (Agalliu, 2/1982: 68)

1.23.5 The unclear status of the po particle in Albanian

In this section, we want to remark on the fact that the unclear status of the progressive po in Albanian already starts with its name.

In our study we decided to call po a particle after the Albanian original pajseza (particle) as Agalliu does in his article Mbi pajsezën po në gjuhën shqipe-On the po particle in Albanian(2/1982: 60). It seems to be the most justified term for po as it is closely connected with the verb.

However, different linguists have different opinions on how to call this word. In his Grammaire de l'ablanais moderne, Henri Boissin (1998: 151) regards the po particle as a complementary form (forme complémentaire) that according to the English model can be perceived as part of the progressive construction. In his Structural Grammar of Albanian, Leonard Newmark (1957: 104) calls po accompanying the progressive a prefix, for reasons
not quite clear. Leaving aside the vagaries of orthography, a prefix by definition is a bound morpheme attached to a base and not a separate word as in the case of *po*. On the other hand, his hypothesis could be justified by the fact that the *po* progressive particle never bears stress, which remains on the verb. Therefore, *po* behaves as an agglutinative prefix, similarly as agglutinative suffixes behave in Finnish. In fact, agglutinative affixes typically represent one unit of meaning. They stand for bound morphemes and do not affect any internal changes of the root of the word, or changes of stress and tone. Most importantly, such affixes do not become fused with others (Čermák, 2004: 203).

On the whole, it seems that the nature of the *po* particle causes problems and scholars writing on this subject cannot decide on its clear definition. Boissin’s choice of terminology somehow shows the optionality of the progressive construction formed by *po*. Newmark goes further and gives a different view of the problem essentially founded on the multifunctional use of the *po* particle in Albanian. The reason for these uncertainties is clear. The behavior of the *po* particle as part of the progressive form in Albanian is very unstable. Almost certainly this difficulty is derived from the fact that the role of the progressive forms is apparently not yet very well integrated in the grammar of this language.

### 1.23.6 Other uses of the *po* in Albanian

*Po* occurs very often as a subordinating conjunction in conditional clauses. From this point of view, it corresponds to the English conjunction *if*. It occurs in:

a) real conditional clauses, whose conditions are possible, i.e. capable of realization.

*Po t‘i rriten zogut krahët, ai fluturon.*

*If the bird’s wings grow, it flies* (Camaj, 1984: 251).

b) unreal conditional clauses, if the condition (always expressed in the subordinate clause) seems to be impossible to realize according to human judgment or the opinion of the speaker.

*Po t‘e kisha krahët e zogut, do t‘e fluturoja.*

*If I had the wings of a bird, I would fly* (Camaj, 1984: 251).

*Po* is also a means of expressing agreement corresponding to English *yes*.

*Po* is very often used to underline a statement, in terms of insistence, from this point of view it can correspond to the English auxiliary *do* used in an affirmative sentence:

*Do t‘e shkosh atje? Po pra, do t‘e shkoj.*

*Are you going there? Yes, I will do go there.*
1.24 Forms and use of the Albanian progressive structured by means of the *duke* particle

In terms of mood, the Albanian progressive formed by means of the *duke* particle is compatible with the indicative and with the admirative, a non-existent type of mood in English. The progressive with *duke* is constructed by the use of the verb *jam* (to be) followed by what in French is considered a gerondif as has already been stated, corresponding to an *-ing* form in English: *(ne)* ishim *duke* punuar *-we were working* - *nous étions en train de travailler = nous étions en travaillant* to give a literal French translation.

In terms of voice, the passive is possible, but unusual. There is a strong tendency for the *duke* particle to appear with the medio-passive (Camaj, 1984: 251).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active:</th>
<th>Medio-passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>jam duke bërë</em></td>
<td><em>jam duke u bërë</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am doing</td>
<td>I am being done (myself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>jam duke lërë</em></td>
<td><em>jam duke u lërë</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am washing</td>
<td>I am being washed (myself)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.24.1 The use of the *duke* particle

According to *Morfologjia e gjuhës shqipe* (Demiraj, 1985: 245), there is a distinction in distribution between the particles *po* and *duke* in Albanian. Generally speaking, there are two major uses of the *duke* particle in Albanian.

First, the construction with *jam* (in all tenses) + *duke* + present participle of the lexical verb can easily replace the progressive use of *po* + conjugated lexical verb. Unlike the progressive *po* particle, the *duke* construction can accompany the verb *jam* in all possible tenses this verb occurs in Albanian.

Secondly, Demiraj (1985: 245) treats verbal forms with the *duke* particle as the Latin gerundium. Therefore a verb that appears with the *duke* particle without the verb *jam* (to be) seems to denote an action or a state of another verb that this particular verb depends on. It appears in the present as an indefinite verb form (*duke sjellë* - *bringing*) or in the perfect (*duke pasë sjellë* – *having brought*) (Camaj, 1984: 166).

In his later works, Camaj (1984: 149) introduces the term *përcjellorja* translated as *actualisation in time*. The definition resembles that of the gerund. A non-finite verb form showing actualisation in time highlights an action or a state that can be verified at the same time with the state or the action of the main verb in the sentence. It means that the verb accompanied by the *duke* particle completes the meaning of the main verb, standing for an
adverbial, especially of manner. A verbal form in the actualisation in time can refer to the present, past and future, as it is the main verb that decides the verbal tense.

The following examples show the structure and function of the *duke* construction functioning as a non-finite verb form.

*Ai iku duke vrapuar.*  
He left *running.*

*Ai po ikën duke vrapuar.*  
He is leaving *running.*

*Ai do tê iki duke vrapuar = vrapimthi.* (gerund as manner adjunct)  
*He will leave running* (Camaj, 1984: 148)

In written Albanian, the present tense of actualisation in time frequently occurs in dependant circumstantial phrases (temporal, causal, conditional, etc.):

*Duke vrapuar kështu, do tê dëmtosh shëndetin.*  
*Running* this way, you will endanger your health (Camaj, 1984: 148)

In spoken Albanian, it is namely used in dependant circumstantial phrases of manner:

*Thashë se vije tek unë,*  
*Dolla duke qeshurë*  
*I thought you were coming to see me,*  

### 1.24.2 The origin of the *duke* particle

According to Holger Pedersen (Camaj, 1984: 151), the form preceding *duke* in Albanian was *tuke* from which the *duke* particle developed under the influence of the verb *dukem-to appear, to look like.*

The *tuke* particle then is considered to be a combination of the word *tu* (coming from the adverb *këtu-here*) and the word *ke-you have.*

On the other hand, Eqrem Çabej (Demiraj, 1985: 1135) is convinced that *tuke* is the result of an old Albanian adverb *tuk* (its meaning and origin are not clear) with a conjunctive function in the past. The final observation that has equally been made is the supposition that *duke* and the privative *pa* form have a similar historic construction. Thus, they are composed of two integral parts. The first element is presumably a preposition and the second constituent a substantivized past participle. They are thought to have developed in a period when the ancient participial noun was being replaced by an expression of the type *tê folurit – speaking*
1.3 Conclusion

To sum up, according to the previous theoretical survey, the phenomenon of the progressive is present in both languages under examination. In English, the progressive has only one form \((be + ing)\) of the lexical verb. In Albanian, there are two structures which presumably express this verbal category.

First, the progressive is expressed by the \(po\) particle + finite verb form, secondly, it is expressed by the construction of \(jam + duke + \) present participle of the lexical verb. The latter particle appears mostly in gerundial constructions. In a majority of cases, \(po\) and \(duke\) progressive constructions are interchangeable. According to the literature, there is, however, a restriction in tenses in which the \(po\) particle appears.

It has to be mentioned that in English, there is a crucial grammatical distinction between progressive/non-progressive forms. In Albanian, despite the existence of two ways to express the progressive, in a great majority of cases the progressive/non-progressive distinction appears to be optional. The phenomenon of progressivness has been mentioned vaguely in all the consulted Albanian grammars and it is never expressly described as a category obligatory to the verb. Moreover, progressivness in Albanian is often expressed by other means including adverbs.

Concerning the mood of verbs in the progressive forms, they are compatible with the indicative in both languages. In addition to that, the English progressive can appear in all verbal tenses. In Albanian, the grammars claim that the \(po\) structures are compatible only with the present and the imperfect. On the other hand, the \(duke\) progressive construction is compatible with all tenses in which the verb \(jam\) appears, i.e. with all the Albanian verbal tenses.

In English the rules for the use of the progressive are more or less strictly given, which is not the case in Albanian. The only detected restriction is the impossibility to use the progressive with habitual repetitive meaning.

In English, the most important function of the progressive tense is to express temporary situations and activities. The present moment is included in temporary situations stretching for a limited period into the past and the future. This definition of the use of English progressive corresponds to what Demiraj (1964:200) says about the occurrence of the progressive in
Albanian. In fact, there are three possible explanations of the use of the progressive in both languages as opposed to simple forms.

First, it is the duration of the English progressive where its forms oppose the non-durative (instantaneous) tenses. This would correspond to continuation in Albanian.

Secondly, there are cases in English as well as in Albanian where progressive forms indicate limited duration as opposed to the simple forms.

Finally, incompleteness, i.e., the capacity of English progressive forms to indicate that the happenings need not be complete as opposed to simple forms, is the last most remarkable meaning of the English progressive. This aspectual use corresponds to Albanian imperfectivity.

On the whole, it has to be admitted that in the literature on Albanian grammar, the Albanian progressive is frequently regarded as a semantically motivated category, therefore not a grammatical one, which is the case of English.

On the other hand, in cases where the English present progressive refers to anticipated happenings in the future and those where its use is idiomatic, it seems that despite its grammatical role, the use of progressive forms is context-dependent, just as it is the case in Albanian.

Nevertheless, it has to be said that the English progressive is primarily a grammatical means expressing the imperfective aspect with certain semantic implications, whereas in Albanian the situation appears to be reversed and the progressive construction is perceived as a semantic means to which some obligatoriness can be sometimes attributed.
II. Research Project

2.0 Introduction

The research part of this study will concentrate on the comparison of the progressive forms/constructions in English and Albanian. Two books were chosen, one translated from Albanian into English and the other translated from English into Albanian.

Before proceeding to the analysis itself, it has to be said that the sources on which the analysis is based, were very difficult to find. The research was made in the National Library of Paris (BNF) and in the INALCO (Institut des Langues Orientales de Paris 3 – Sorbonne Nouvelle). There were no electronic resources that could be used for this purpose, though our research exhausted all the available web sites. At the end, all the extracts had to be derived from two literary texts Ismail Kadare’s Dasma and John Steinbeck’s Of Mice and Men. It should be taken into consideration that the research was not made in Albania therefore the amount of available literature was strictly limited.

2.1 The Albanian-English part: Sources and methodology

The first book examined is Ismail Kadare’s Dasma (1968) translated from the Albanian by Ali Cungu (1968). Ismail Kadare is considered to be one of the best contemporary Albanian writers and his qualities are also recognized abroad; in 2005 he won the International Booker Prize. Many translations of Kadare’s books into English are based on the excellent French versions made by Jusuf Vrioni, and the Albanian original is completely ignored. Nonetheless, the novel chosen for our analysis was translated directly from Albanian by Ali Cungu who, despite the fact that English is not his mother tongue, is considered one of the best translators from Albanian into English.

For our linguistic purposes, it is of crucial importance to have a direct Albanian-English translation. An in-between translation (from French) would make our Albanian-English comparison very difficult, especially because of paraphrases or possible omissions that might have occurred. The Albanian examples subject to linguistic analysis were chosen from the original Albanian text (pp. 5-269).

First of all, we will concentrate on the incidence of po and duke progressive forms in the Albanian text. Then, a comparison between the total of the Albanian progressive constructions and their English equivalents will be drawn.
The aim of this comparison is, among others, to reveal the obligatoriness or the optionality of the progressive forms in Albanian. Approximately a hundred extracts containing the particles po and duke in the Albanian text were chosen (and then matched with their counterparts in the English).

After searching for po and duke constructions in the text the results will be presented separately in two parts. The distribution of these particles in the whole Albanian novel is as follows: 74 constructions with the progressive po particle and 30 occurrences of the duke particle. However, it turned out that none of the duke particles represent the progressive jam + duke construction structuring the progressive in Albanian. Therefore the duke occurrences, although described in section 2.12, will not be included in the total number of the examined progressive structures.

We will start with the analysis of progressive po forms in the Albanian text; then we will examine the way they were translated into English. Before any conclusions are drawn, some recapitulative tables will be provided in each individual section for better orientation.

2.11 Analysis of the Albanian progressive po constructions and their English equivalents

Among the 104 particles found in the examined Albanian text, there are 74 cases of verbs occurring with the progressive po particle. The features and quantitative distribution of these constructions and their English equivalents are described in Tables 6-12. The Albanian progressive constructions will be examined in terms of the verbal tenses appearing in them, and the analysis will also take account of the number, person, positive versus negative forms of the verbs in these constructions and finally the sentence type (statement x question) in which they are used.

The reason why the analysis focuses on these features is to find out whether the progressive po-construction which, as we saw, is restricted in the range of tenses (and mood) it takes does not have any other restrictions attached to it. As the aim of our study is to provide as full a description of the Albanian progressive as possible we thought it wise to make sure that the progressive constructions do not display any special properties not mentioned in the literature.
2.11.1 The correlation between the Albanian progressive *po*-constructions and their English equivalents

Table 6. Distribution of the Albanian *po*-constructions and their English equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English equivalents</th>
<th>Albanian <em>po</em>-constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>po</em> + present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present progressive</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite simple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite progressive</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect past simple</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future simple</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going to</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-finite form</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperative form</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omission</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td><strong>34</strong> 46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 shows that in the original Albanian text the *po* + present construction appears in 46% of the examined cases, whereas the *po* + imperfect occurs in 54% of examples.

On the whole, we can say that there are altogether 11 types of English equivalents of the Albanian progressive *po* construction in the examined sample. The English progressive forms, the English simple tenses and non-finite forms are prominent in the translation. The progressive forms appear in the English translation in 44 cases, i.e., 59.4%. If *going to* is considered a special form of the progressive, then we can speak of 45 occurrences (60.8%) of the English progressive constructions. The simple form as the equivalent of the Albanian progressive appears in 18 cases, (i.e. 24.3%). Finally, the non-finite verb forms represent 8 occurrences, i.e. 10.8% of all the examined forms in the English version.

From these results it is clear that the major equivalent of the *po* progressive constructions in our specimen is the progressive form (almost 61%). The *po* + present structure in a
majority of cases is translated by means of the present progressive (32.4%), whereas the po + imperfect form has for an equivalent the preterite progressive (27.0%). The degree of correspondence between progressive po constructions and the English progressive is very high. Moreover, the correspondence between po + present constructions and the present progressive in the English version is even higher (70.6%). On the other hand, the po + imperfect forms have a correspondence with the progressive remarkably lower (47.5%) than in the case of the po + present progressive. The main reason is the occurrence of the simple preterite and non-finite verb forms in the English version.

Let us proceed to the individual types of the English equivalents of the progressive po-constructions. In terms of tenses used with the progressive po particle, we can say that there is almost a half to half distribution between the po + present and the po + imperfect. In addition to that, there is no other verbal tense co-occurring with po in the examined sample, which corresponds to what was claimed about the progressive po particle in the theoretical overview, i.e. it is compatible only with the present and the imperfect.

However, the po + present and the po + imperfect constructions are not always translated by the present or by the imperfect into English. The following discussion supplemented with the tables 7 and 8 describes the compatibility/non-compatibility of the verbal tenses occurring with the progressive forms in both languages. We shall concentrate particularly on those cases where there is a lack of correspondence between the Albanian and the English tense.

2.11.2 Analysis of the po + present forms and their English equivalents

Table 7. Distribution of the Albanian po + present constructions and their English equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English equivalents</th>
<th>Albanian po+present constructions</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present progressive</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>70.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future simple</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite simple</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite progressive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going to</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Table 7, it is clear that the English construction corresponding to the *po* + present form in Albanian is mostly the present progressive with 24 occurrences (70.6%). It can be said that in the Albanian-to-English direction the functional correspondence between the *po-* construction and the English progressive is indisputable, especially when the *going to* construction is taken into account, raising the correspondence to 73.5%. A typical example is:

(18) *Diçka po ndodh – tha shkrimtari. – Po shkoj të shoh.*

*Something is happening* – *the writer insisted. – I’ll go and see.*

Next in frequency is the present simple, with only 2 occurrences (5.8%).

(50) *Po kalon treni i orës tetë e dyzet – tha dikush me zë të lartë.*

*It’s 8:40 train – said some one in a high-pitched voice.*

Literal translation: *The 8:40 train is passing through* – *said someone in a high-pitched voice.*

(64) *Me siguri po kujtojne ngjarje të ndryshme nga jeta e tyre si montatorë – tha shkrimtari.*

*They are bound to be telling tales about their times together installing the Power Plant at Fieri.*

Example 50 is not translated by the progressive *-ing* form in English since the translator replaced the lexical verb (to pass) by the copular verb *to be* included under the heading of the state verbs, normally incompatible with the progressive, and so not admitting the progressive form.

On the other hand, example 64, which actually contains a progressive infinitive, could possibly be replaced by a progressive structure not including the modal semi-auxiliary (*be bound to*), but consisting of the verb *to tell* alone. Thus, a translation closer to the original would be as follows: *they will be surely telling tales about their times together installing the Power Plant at Fieri.*

In fact, examples 50 and 64 are rendered into English by means of paraphrases. If a literal translation were used, then the number of progressive forms in the English version would be even higher.

The next to be discussed are two cases translated by means of the simple future.

(55) *Ahere po e dredh edhe unë një.*

*In that case, I will roll one too – said the inspector.*

(19) *Diçka po ndodh – tha shkrimtari. Po shkoj të shoh.*
Something is happening – the writer said. I’ll go and see.

The reason why the translator decided to use the future simple is the fact that in Albanian the po + present can anticipate future events. It resembles the French construction for the near future aller + infinitive of the lexical verb. Moreover this structure could be easily replaced by going to denoting intention.

There is one occurrence of the imperative form in the English version in:

(53) Lokomotiva përhëndet nga larg. Uuu, po të sjell një mysafir të ri. Mërese të vish, kushdo qofsh.

*From the distance the locomotive is greeting. Look! A newcomer. Welcome, whoever you are!*

The possible reason why the translator decided to put the imperative in the English version, is the presence of the interjection uuu used especially in spoken Albanian instead of the imperative shiko — look to turn the attention of the interlocutor. In fact, it would be difficult to find an equivalent suitable to replace the Albanian interjection in the English version.

The occurrence of the simple preterite is in the following one case:

(38) Gruri po pigej çdo ditë.

*The wheat grew riper.*

Here the translator probably decided to choose the non-progressive form, as the verb to grow marks a gradual change in state and both its progressive and simple form implies atelicity. In addition, the use of the comparative of the adjective ripe reinforces this change.

The preterite progressive appears also in one simple example.

(20) A nuk të thashë se po ndodh dëcka. Po ti gjithmonë je kokëfortë.

*Didn’t I tell you that something was going on. But you, wouldn’t have it.*

In this case, it is impossible to replace the past progressive by the present progressive because though in Albanian the sequence of tenses can be ignored, it is not the case in English.

The near future form with going to appears in:

(54) Jo, për besë, nuk po e ndezim.

*My word, no! We are not going to light up!*

It seems that the po + present Albanian constructions sometimes stand for the near future as was stated above, a meaning readily captured by the English going to construction.

Next, there is one simple occurrence of a modal verb. This example resembles what has already been said about example 64 alone.

(51) Ndoshta po vjen ndonjë i vonuar.

*There may be a latecomer on it.*
Literal translation: *A latecomer is maybe coming.*

And finally, there is one occurrence with a non-finite verb form in the English version.

(23) Largohuni – thoshtë Soda Kaustike. Nuk është mire ta kuptojë që po e shikoni me kureshtje.

-Move away!-exclaimed Soda Caustica. Don’t make him feel uncomfortable by peering at him so curiously.

It has to be said that in the Albanian text this particular *po* construction appears in a subordinate clause. It seems that the translator’s intention when he decided for a non-finite form was the economy of language and sentence condensation. Rephrasing is possible, but it would change the whole sentence structure.

On the whole, we can say that in a majority of cases, the *po* + present construction is translated into English by means of the progressive forms. The correspondence between *po* + present structures and the English progressive would be even higher in cases where the literal translation could be used.

Even in the remaining structures including the future forms or the verb *to grow* the literal translation with the progressive would not be totally impossible in English. Thus even the cases of Albanian *po*-construction that were not translated by the English progressive are not in principle incompatible with the English progressive, which only confirms the close functional correspondence between *po*-constructions and the progressive.

2.11.3 Analysis of the *po* + imperfect forms and their English equivalents

Next we will consider the occurrence of the *po* + imperfect constructions in the Albanian text and their equivalents in the English translation. Table 8 shows that in a majority of cases the *po* + imperfect construction is translated into English by the preterite progressive (47.5%).

Table 8: Distribution of the Albanian *po* + imperfect constructions and their English equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English equivalents</th>
<th>Albanian <em>po</em> + imperfect constructions</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preterite progressive</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite simple</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-finite forms</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect simple</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 11 occurrences (30%) of the simple preterite in the English version. In fact, these examples involve in a majority of cases paraphrase constructions as is shown in the following sentence.

(3) Rreth një kilometër e gjysëm larg stacionit po ndërtotoj një fabrikë e madhe me skeletet e saj.

*A big factory was under construction* about one and one-half kilometers away from the station.

Literal translation: *A big factory was being built* ...

However, the structure *be under construction* stands for a progressive locative form, therefore it already includes progressiveness.

There is a remarkable appearance of 7 non-finite verb forms (17.5% of equivalents). The most probable explanation as to why the translator chose the non-finite verb forms instead of the finite progressive is preference for space-saving, elegant and idiomatic sentence condensation as was already mentioned in example 23. In fact, in all the cases discussed below, the non-finite verb form replaces the dependent clause in the original Albanian version. Literal translations clearly show that the progressive form in the English version is possible, though with slight sentence modifications. Let us consider these examples.

(5) Dasma kishjlluar që mbasdite, por vetëm tani që ra mbërromanja, ajo po e shtrinte pushtetin e saj kudo dhe po i sundonte të gjithë.

*The celebration has started in the afternoon but once night fell it really got under way embracing everybody.*

Literal translation: *... it really got under way and as it was embracing everybody.*

(36) Në mbërmanje, nga larg, u dëgjuan ulërimat e para dhe kujet e njërëzve të fisit të tij, që po vinin për varrim.

*In the evening, he heard the distant wailing and lamentations of mourners coming to the burial.*

Literal translation: *... wailing and lamentations of mourners as they were coming to the burial.*

(37) Ai doli tek dritarja e ngushtë e kullës dhe i pa se si po vinin grumbuj-grumbuj të veshur me të zeza...

36
From the window of his room he saw groups of black clad relatives plodding along a slow pace...

Literal translation: ...he saw groups of black clad relatives as they were plodding along a slow pace...

(46) Të riardhurve po u bën qënd nëpër tavolina.
People were busy making room for the newcomers at the tables.

Literal translation: People were busy as they were making room ....

(47) Ata të kinostudios po xhironin një film për zakonet prapanike dhe për fenë.
Lots of peasants had gathered there and along came a team from the New Albania Film Studio taking a picture depicting backward customs and religious superstitions.

Literal translation: ... a team from the New Albania Film Studio who were taking a picture...

(56) Fanatikët dhe fetaret jlisnin me urërjet për ekipin, sikur ai të ishte një kuçëdër, që po vinte t’u rrëmbante femijët.
Bigots and the clergy tried to stir up resentment against their team as if they were monsters coming to grab their children.

Literal translation: ... monsters who were coming to grab their children...

(65) Ata po canin midis grumbullit të dasmorëve, kur shkrimtari ndjeu se dikush e preku me bërryl.
Pushing through the crowd the writer the writer felt someone touch his elbow.

Literal translation: As they were pushing through the crowd, the writer felt someone touch his elbow.

There are two omissions in the English version. For unknown reasons the translator decided not to translate the verb that in Albanian appeared with the po + imperfect structure.

(1) Ai kish tënë se këtë gjë me siguri e kishin bërë ca dasmorë të dehur, të cilët ai po i shikonte tani me sytë e tij se sip o mundoheshin të ndregnin gabimin.
And that was sure that this has been done by some drunken wedding guests who were now hard at work repairing the damage before his eyes.

The literal translation is: ... who were now hard at work, and who he was watching.

(73) Ai hoqi borsalinën dhe u ul në një vend bosh, pranë një grupi pasagerësh, të cilët po është në mëndëjë njërin që po filiste.
The folklorist took off his brimmed hat and took a seat near a group of passengers one of whom was speaking.
Literal translation: The folklorist took off his brimmed hat and took a seat near a group of passengers who were listening to one of them (who) was speaking.

There is only one occurrence of the past perfect simple:

(6) Sidoqoftë dasma kish filluar pa ata dhe ai boshëllëku i lehtë, që krijonte gjithë mbasditën mungesa e tyre, tani po mbushej nga muzika, nga këngët dhe nga rrëmuja e gëzuar.

Anyway, the party was at its height and the little void created by the absence of the Fieri workers had been largely filled by music, the songs and the loud merrymakings of those that were there.

In this case it is impossible to replace the simple tense by the progressive. The verbal construction is passive and as stated in 1.11 passive progressive forms normally occur in English in the present and in the preterite.

On the whole, we can say that compared with the equivalence of the po + present forms and their English counterparts the po + imperfect corresponds to the English progressive constructions to a lesser extent. The main reason for this difference is the occurrence of the preterite simple forms (27.5% of the occurrences) and the non-finite verb forms (in 17.5% of cases) replacing the po + imperfect in the translation. On the other hand, from the literal translation tests, we can clearly see that all of these non-finite verb structures can be expressed by progressive finite forms as already shown. In view of the fact that literal translation by a progressive form in English can be applied not only to the non-finite verb forms, but also to the omissions, we can talk of a generally high correspondence between the po + imperfect and the English progressive forms.

2.11.4 Distribution of the po-constructions according to number

As was explained above, the reason for examining the distribution of the po-constructions with respect to number (and the other aspects, i.e. person, polarity and sentence type) was to check that the use of this construction in Albanian is not subject to any restrictions similar to those found in the category of tense. In other words, we wanted to be sure that there are no indications that for some reason the po-construction is confined, say, to the 2nd person singular and rarely, if at all, occurs in the plural and the 1st and 3rd person – just as it is confined to the present and the imperfect unlike the duke construction which can occur with any tense.
Table 9(a). Distribution of the Albanian *po*-constructions according to number and their English equivalents:

| English equivalents | Albanian *po*-constructions |  |  |  |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                     | singular (percentage)       | plural (percentage)         | total (percentage)          |
| singular            | 48 (96%)                   | -                           | 48 (64.8%)                  |
| plural              | 15 (62.5%)                 | 15 (21.3%)                  | 74 (100%)                   |
| total               | 50 (67.6%)                 | 24 (32.4%)                  | 74 (100%)                   |

Table 9(b). *Po* + present and *po* + imperfect and their distribution according to number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th><em>po</em> + present (percentage)</th>
<th><em>po</em> + imperfect (percentage)</th>
<th>total (percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>27 (67.5%)</td>
<td>21 (61.7%)</td>
<td>48 (64.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>5 (12.5%)</td>
<td>10 (29.4%)</td>
<td>15 (21.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>74 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before we proceed to the analysis itself, it has to be mentioned that omissions and non-finite verb forms (about 15% of the cases) that appeared as English counterparts of the Albanian *po*-constructions will not be taken into consideration in this part of analysis, as they are irrelevant with respect to number and therefore omitted from Tables 9(a) and 9(b).

As we can see from Table 9(a), the distribution of singular versus plural forms in which the *po* progressive occurs, is 67.6% to 32.4%. This finding shows that there is a 2 : 1 prevalence of singular forms of progressive *po*-constructions in the original text. On the other hand, the occurrence of 15 plural constructions clearly shows that the construction is not restricted in the expression of number.

In addition, Table 9(b) specifies that the *po* + present constructions appear in a majority of cases in singular 27 (67.5%), their occurrence in plural is only 5 cases (12.5%). *Po* + imperfect also is mostly singular 21 (61.7%) occurrences, its appearance in plural forms is in 10 (29.4%) of cases. With regard to the limited sample, the prevalence of singular constructions cannot be interpreted and, more than anything else, is probably due to the character of the text.
Moreover, it has to be stated that the English singular progressive constructions correspond in 94% of cases with the Albanian singular forms. The following example serves as illustration.

(7) Gazetari po i thoshte shkrimtarit S.K. se fenomenent e reja shoqërose sjellin ndryshime në ritet e një populli, por me sa duket esenca e ritit mbetet e pandryshueshme dhe ndryshon vetëm ana e tij e jashtme.

The newspaperman was speaking of the way new social phenomena brought about changes in people's rituals but, apparently, the essence of these rituals remained unchanged while only outer appearance changes.

The correspondence between plural structures is only in 62.5% of the occurrences such as in:

(10) Aty afër, një grup pranë radios së këndit të kuq mbledhur kokë më kokë po dëgionin lajmet.

Another group nearby had turned on the wireless and were trying to hear the news.

On the whole the correspondence in number between the Albanian progressive constructions and their English equivalents is quite high as might be expected. It is because of the presence of non-finite verb forms (30%) that the correspondence is not even higher.

2.11.5 Distribution of the po-constructions according to person

Table 10. Distribution of the Albanian po-constructions according to person and their English equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English equivalents</th>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51 (69%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 (2.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10 (13.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omission</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 (4.05%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-finite forms</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total 74 (100%)</td>
<td>10 (13.5%)</td>
<td>2 (2.7%)</td>
<td>62 (83.8%)</td>
<td>74 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of the correlation between the *po* particle and the category of person is summarized in Table 10. It shows that the progressive *po*-construction appears in all persons. However, there are some differences in their distribution. In the original text, we can find an overwhelming majority of 3\textsuperscript{rd} person forms (62 cases, 83.8\%) that occur with the progressive *po* particle. The 1\textsuperscript{st} person appears in 10 cases (13.5\%), whereas the occurrence of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} person is only 2 occurrences (2.7\%) in the original text. The most likely reason for this distribution is the fact that the Albanian text includes a lot of narrative or descriptive passages therefore the dialogues are not very frequent, which of course, influences the distribution of persons in the text.

Concerning the English equivalents, we may say that all the forms in the first person of the original text correspond in person to their English counterparts. As for the second person, the correspondence is in 1 case (50\%) of the two occurrences. There is one sentence condensation by means of a gerundial form in:

(23) Largohuni – thoshte Soda Kaustike. Nuk eshtë mirë ta kuptojë që *po e shikoni* me kureshtje.

*Move away! –* exclaimed Soda Caustica. *Don’t make him feel uncomfortable by peering at him so curiously.*

There is one case where the 3\textsuperscript{rd} person form the original version occurs in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} person in English.


*From the distance the locomotive is greeting. Look! A newcomer. Welcome, whoever you are!* In this case, there is in fact a paraphrase construction in the English version. The translator uses the 2\textsuperscript{nd} person, because the sentence in the translation is an exclamation. Apart from the switch in person there is a switch in mood: from the indicative to the imperative.

On the whole, there is one simple translation that corresponds with the 2\textsuperscript{nd} person in the original version:

(67) *Në këtë mënyrë, ti *po i krijon* një etiketë të re jetës sate.*

*You are creating a new code of ethics for your life.*

The 3\textsuperscript{rd} person corresponds in 69\% of cases, which still remains a majority. However, there is a remarkable correspondence of non-finite verb forms (11.3\%) with the 3\textsuperscript{rd} person in the Albanian version. It seems that the 3\textsuperscript{rd} person with the progressive *po*-construction tends to be translated into English by a non-finite verb form such as in:
(65) *Ata po çanin midis grumbullit të dasmorëve, kur shkrimtari ndjeu se dikush e preku me bërryl.*

*Pushing through the crowd the writer felt someone touch his elbow.*

Literal translation: *As they were pushing through the crowd the writer felt someone touch his elbow.*

On the whole, the greatest rate of correspondence is between the 1st persons (100%), then between the 3rd persons (almost 84%) and finally between the second persons (50%). The main reason for any discrepancies is the occurrence of the non-finite verb forms.

### 2.11.6 Distribution of the po-constructions according to polarity

Table 11. Distribution of the Albanian *po*-constructions according to polarity and their English equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English equivalents</th>
<th>Albanian <em>po</em>-constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>positive</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negative</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omission</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>72 (92.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next we tried to establish whether the *po*-constructions showed any preferences as to the polarity of the sentences in which they occurred. Table 11 shows that the overall proportion of positive versus negative forms in the original text is 72:2 (92.3% : 2.7%). The preponderance of positive forms of the *po*-construction is interesting. On the other hand, even though the negative forms with *po* appear only in two cases in the examined sample, it is clear that this particle can be accompanied by the negative form without problems. In fact, the reason why the negative form with *po* is so rare is more than anything else the shortness of the original text and its contents.

Concerning the English counterparts in terms of polarity, it has to be said that the correspondence with the Albanian positive is in almost 71 (99%) of the cases. The negative then corresponds in both cases of the occurrences. However, it has to be specified that from
these only one of them was translated by means of the negative *not*, the other expresses negation by lexical means in English.

(16) *A nuk e ndjen se diçka po ndodh përreth dhe ne nuk po kuptojmë gjë?*  
*Don't you feel that something is happening right here in our midst and we are being kept ignorant about it?*

The reason these two constructions do not correspond with one another is in fact in the way the translation is made. The literal translation should be: *Don't you feel that something is happening right here in our midst and we are not getting a hint of it?*

The following example corresponds closely to the English translated version.

54) *Jo, për besë, nuk po ndezim.*  
*My word, no! We are not going to light up!*

To sum up, the Albanian-English correspondence in polarity is both between the positive and the negative constructions.

### 2.11.7 Distribution of the po-constructions according to the sentence type

Table 12. Distribution of the Albanian *po*-constructions according to the sentence type and their English equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English equivalents</th>
<th>Albanian <em>po</em>-constructions</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statements</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclamations</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>questions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omissions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70 (94.6%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When talking about the sentence type included in our analysis (questions and statements), it has to be mentioned that in the original text we have a great majority of statements: 70 (almost 95%) compared to only 4 questions (5.4%). It has to be said that from the structural point of view, the progressive *po* particle appears to have no problem with the interrogative form as in:

(21) – *A nuk të thashë se po ndodh diçka? Po ti si gjithmonë je kokëfortë. Ç'po ndodh ?*
-Didn’t I tell you that something was going on. But you wouldn’t have it. Well now, what is happening?

The reason for the tiny occurrence of the po-constructions in questions should be therefore searched somewhere else than in the structure itself.

The English translation is almost identical with the original as regards the use of the sentence type. As we can see from the above table the number of questions with the progressive form in both languages entirely corresponds. As for the statements, the situation is more complicated as there is the occurrence of the following 5 cases that appear in an exclamative as opposed to the indicative in the Albanian original.

(24) Hapni rrugën, po vien drejtori.
Make way! The manager is coming!

(29) Po pi, po pi – u dëgjuan disa zëra të ulët a të çuditur.
He is drinking, he is drinking! – someone said in a low voice.

(30) Po pi, po pi – u dëgjuan disa zëra të ulët a të çuditur.
He is drinking, he is drinking! – someone said in a low voice.

(53) Lokomotiva përshëndet nga larg. Uuu, po tê sjell një mysafr të ri. Mirëse tê vish, kushdo qofsh.
From the distance the locomotive is greeting. Look! A newcomer. Welcome, whoever you are!

(54) Jo, përmisë, nuk po e ndezim.
My word, no! We are not going to light up!

Despite the fact that these forms do not occur in an exclamative sentence in the original language, they could possibly appear in such a sentence with no change in their form. The only thing that would be different in this type of sentences would be the replacement of the full stop by the exclamation mark.

On the whole, the correspondence of the English statements is very high (90%). There is a small percentage in which the Albanian statements have as a counterpart the exclamative sentence (7%). Questions, on the other hand, correspond in 100% of the examined cases.

2.12 The occurrence of the particle duke and its English equivalents

Despite the fact that jam + duke construction is compatible with all verbal tenses and, from the theoretical point of view, it should occur more often than the po-construction, our research has shown the opposite. In the 104 instances of po/duke particles found in all of the
Albanian text, the *duke* particle represents only 30 cases. Its occurrence is certainly minor when compared to the 74 instances of the progressive *po*-construction.

Moreover, none of the examples (in this limited sample) is part of the progressive *jam + duke* construction. All the cases with *duke* in fact represent a gerundial form, or as Camaj calls it *përçellorja* – *actualisation in time*. Therefore, the *duke* particle is excluded from the Albanian-English part of the analysis as there were actually no progressive constructions with *duke*.

Let us have a look at some of the examples illustrating the use of *duke* in the examined text.

(80) *Ai atëherë, duke hypur e duke zbritur shkallinat a gurta, të ngushta, plot telashe bashkë me njerëzit e shtëpisë që u shërbenin mysafirëve, gjente kohë të ndalej pak e të vështronte me admirim pushkët e varura rraddhë-rradhë.*

Coming up and down the narrow stone stairs to do the honors of the house, he took time off to admire the array of rifles hung in rows...

(91) *Duke dëgjuar bisedën e karpentierëve, ai po mendonte se është një gjë e bukur dhe e çuditshme njëkohësisht, që çdo qytet në botë ka predestinacionin e vet të lindjes.*

Listening to the flow of talk he thought how strange it is that every city in the world has its own predestination at birth.

(100) *Bashkëpunëtori shkencor qëndroi një copë herë në koridorin e fiohtë, duke ngulur sytë në errësirën prapa xhameve.*

Our fellow of the Institute of Folklore stood in the cold corridor for a while staring at the darkness beyond the window panes.

### 2.2 The English-Albanian part: Sources and methodology

As was already mentioned, for this part of our analysis we decided to use John Steinbeck’s novel *Of Mice and Men* (1947). The Albanian translation is quite recent (2003) and it was made by Fredi Proko, who studied English at the University of Tirana, Faculty of Arts. The translator lives in Great Britain these days. This source was chosen not so much with regard to its author, but rather with regard to the translator and again it has to be admitted that our choice was very limited as it was made outside Albania. Before we proceed to the analysis itself, it has to be said that Steinbeck’s language is very colloquial (with a strong presence of local dialects) and sometimes it was not easy to identify in the text English progressive forms needed for this part of our research. There are many cases where the
auxiliary verb to be does not correspond in number or in person with the subject to which it belongs. In these cases, we have decided to take into account the number and the person expressed by means of the subject, regardless of the verbal forms. Moreover, in some other cases, the auxiliary verb is very often completely omitted. The only remaining parts are the subject and the -ing form of the lexical verb or the -ing form alone. However, only cases where at least the subject and the -ing form are present will be considered.

The sample studied includes 126 English progressive forms that are chosen from the English-Albanian part of our research project. The original idea was to gather 100 items for both the Albanian-English part and the English-Albanian part, but as the Albanian sample of 74 constructions turned out to be smaller than expected (there were not enough progressive constructions in the whole text), 26 more items were added in the English-Albanian part. Because of the tense limitations of the Albanian po-construction the only relevant point in the comparison to be taken into consideration is the verbal tense of the English progressive. Therefore the English progressive forms collected in the John Steinbeck novel (pp.15-190) and their Albanian counterparts will be examined with regard to the verbal tenses in which they appear.

2.21 English progressive forms and their Albanian equivalents

Table 13. The Albanian equivalents of the English progressive constructions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian equivalents</th>
<th>English progressive</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tense without po/duke</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po-constructions</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duke-construction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-finite forms</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omission</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the whole, the English progressive forms are translated into Albanian by a great majority of simple forms, i.e. the Albanian equivalents include 90 cases of verbs without the particle po or duke (71.4%). The Albanian progressive po-constructions appear as equivalents of the English progressive only in 31 cases (25%). The duke-construction appeared just once! It has to be mentioned that there are 3 cases where the English progressive was omitted in the
Albanian translation for reasons not quite clear and one occurrence of the non-finite verb form.

Let us have a look at the individual types of equivalents.

### 2.21.1 The Albanian equivalents of the present progressive

Table 14. The Albanian equivalents of the English present progressive forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian equivalents</th>
<th>English present progressive</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present without po/duke</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>69 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po + present</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prominent type of the progressive form in the English text is the present progressive. It occurs in 58 cases (46%) in the whole English sample and in a majority of occurrences it is translated into Albanian by means of the simple present, i.e. without po/duke, which accounted for 40 cases (69%). The present simple in these instances usually stands for the present marking a habit, therefore the po progressive particle (as already shown in the theoretical part) cannot be added to these structures.

Below, we will see some examples where the transformation with po is not possible for the reasons already mentioned.

(7) He took on an elaborate manner of little girls when they are mimicking one another.
Dhe filloi të bënte ashtu sic bëjnë vajzat e vogla kur imitojne njëra-tjetrën.

(46) An' I bet he's eatin' raw eggs and writin' to the patent medicine houses.
Vë bast që ha vezë rrufkë dhe ilaqet i merr të zgjedhura.

The progressive constructed by means of the po + present construction is used in the translation in 19 cases (11%). There are 4 cases (6.9%) of the preterite and 3 future forms (5.17%).

Here are some examples with the preterite and the future in the translation:

(12) What the hell kind of bed are you giving us, anyway?


Ç’dreq krevatêsh na keni dhênë xhanêm?

Literal translation: Ç’dreq krevatêsh po na jipni [po + imperfect] xhanêm?

(61) Wonder if they put it in the book! But it wasn’t there. Bill says – Maybe they’re savin’ it for later.

Jam kureshtar të shoh në e kanë botuar. Por nuk qe. Dhe billi tha – E kanë lënë [preterite] për më vonë.

(124) I am going now. George turned and went quickly out of the barn.

Ika. Xhorxhi doli nxitimthi nga plevica.

Literal translation: Po iki [po + present]. Xhorxhi doli nxitimthi nga plevica.

As is clear from the theoretical part, the progressive po-construction cannot appear with other tenses than the present or the imperfect, therefore these cases are not possible to transform into the progressive, unless we change the tense in which they appear as is shown in the literal translation for examples 12 and 124.

The future forms appear in the following examples:

(18) Say- what you sellin’?
Pa më thuaj, mos do të kalosh për shalesh?

(34) Maybe he’s showin’ off for his wife.
Ndoshta do të duket përpara gruas.

(125) You’re comin’ with us, fella?
Po ti do vish me ne, or mik?

The reason why these structures are translated into Albanian by means of the future forms is based on the fact that the Albanian future constructions can also express intrinsic modality as is the case in the examples mentioned above.

Moreover, the presence of the particles do të that are necessary for the future construction in Albanian exclude the presence of the progressive po particle. The accumulation of all these particles would be confusing and grammatically unacceptable.

On the whole, as was already mentioned, the most prominent equivalent of the present progressive is the (particleless) present in Albanian. The transformation of the present into po + present structure is impossible in cases where it denotes habitual action, otherwise the change is possible in 22 more constructions (representing the equivalent of 38% of the total occurrences of the present progressive). With this information, the rate of equivalence present progressive and po + present would be remarkably higher (almost 57%).
The Albanian equivalents that appear in the future as well as the examples appearing in the preterite cannot be accompanied by the *po* particle, which is by definition compatible only with the present and the imperfect.

### 2.21.2 The Albanian equivalents of the past progressive

Table 15. The Albanian equivalents of the English past progressive forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian equivalents</th>
<th>English past progressive</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imperfect without <em>po/duke</em></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>po</em> + imperfect</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-finite verb forms</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omission</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The past progressive appears in 53 cases (42.3%) in the original English text. As we can see from Table 15, there are 5 types of Albanian equivalents, of which the most prominent is the imperfect without *po/duke*. It occurred in 20 cases (37.7%), illustrated by the following examples:

(111) *Old Candy was watching her, fascinated.*

Plaku Kendi e *vështronë* i shtangur.

Literal translation with *po*: Plaku Kendi *po e vështronë* i shtangur.

(120) *Now the light was lifting as the sun went down, and the sun-streaks climbed up the wall and fell over the feeding-racks and over the heads of the horses.*

*Drita sa vinte e *zbehej*, ndërsa dielli zbriste dhe rrippat e ndritshëm u ngjitën sipër murit, e tani binin mbi gazhde dhe kokat e kuajve.*

Literal translation with *po*: *Drita sa vinte e po zbehej*…

The literal translation with the progressive *po*-construction + the imperfect is possible in 18 cases (33.9%). The reason why the translator decided to translate the past progressive by means of the imperfect without *po/duke* is the fact that the imperfect tense is in Albanian
considered a tense suitable for the narrative. The remaining 2 cases do not allow this transformation as we will see in the examples presented below:

(53) Well, what the hell was she doin’?
E ç 'dreqin don te këtu?

(78) Voices were approaching from the outside.
Jash të u dëgjuan zëra.

Example 53 is not compatible with the progressive po particle because the verb dua - to want is as already mentioned in the theoretical part a state verb, therefore cannot occur in the progressive in Albanian. The reason why case 78 is not possible to transform into the progressive seems to be its passive form. We suppose that the presence of the particle u marking the passive voice in Albanian does not allow the appearance of the particle po. In fact, the possible accumulation of many particles in front of the verb would be confusing for the speaker, therefore it is blocked.

In 16 occurrences (30.2%) the past progressive was translated by means of the po + imperfect, as in:

(3) The day was going fast now.
Dita po e cte me shpejtesi.

The preterite appears as an equivalent of the English past progressive in 11 cases (24.5%) in the Albanian translation. It cannot occur with the po particle before the verb, therefore these examples cannot be transformed as we can see from the following cases:

(25) You was pokin' your big ears into our business – George said. I don't like nobody to get nosy.
Zjgjate llapushet e tu në punët tona – tha Xhorxhi. – Nuk më pëlqejnë ata që fusin hundët në punët e të tjerëve.

(97) He edged back on his bunk to get out of the way. - I was just supposin' - he said.
U zbraps siq qe mbi shtrat për t'u larguar. – Unë thashë zëre sikur – tha.

There are three omissions and one single form with the presence of the non-finite verb form.

The non-finite verb form appears in the following example:

(60) Bill and me was here one day. Bill had one of them books that just come. He was lookin' in it and he says. – I wrote a letter.
Një dite rrinim me Billin këtu. Billi kishte një revistë si kjo që sapo kishte dalë. Duke e parë tha – Kam shkruar një letër.
On the whole, we can say that in the Albanian text there are three prominent equivalents of the past progressive: the imperfect with 20 (37.7%), $po +$ imperfect with 16 (30.2%) and the preterite with 13 occurrences (24.5%). Their distribution is quantitatively similar. The correspondence between the past progressive and the $po +$ imperfect would be even higher (64.2%) if some examples appearing with the imperfect in the Albanian text could be modified as was shown for some cases (111 and 120).

2.21.3 The Albanian equivalents of the present perfect progressive

Table 16. The Albanian equivalents of the English present perfect progressive forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian equivalents</th>
<th>English present perfect progressive</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preterite</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$po +$ present</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present without $po/duke$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we can see from the above table, the present perfect progressive forms in the original English version is a minor occurrence, counting 8 cases (6.34%). The distribution between the tenses in Albanian is the following: 4 occurrences (50%) translated by means of the preterite simple, 2 cases (25%) by $po +$ present and 2 cases (25%) by means of the present without $po/duke$.

The examples where the simple preterite tenses occur in the Albanian version are the following.

(15) Where you boys been workin’?
Ku keni punuar, o djem?

(71) Curley’s just spoilin’ or he wouldn’t start for Slim. An’ Curley’s handy, god-damn handy.
Kërli ka rrjedhur se s’ka sesi të nisej për tek Slimi. Dhe Kërli ka dorë të forte, dorë goxha të forte.

(103) Tell ya what, Lennie, I been figuring out about them rabbits.
E di ç’farë Leni? Kam bërë ca llogari për ata lepujt.

(113) Oh, George! I been figurin’ and figurin’.
Ej, Xorxh. Kam bërë ca plane.

The occurrence of the *po* particle is not compatible with the preterite as was already mentioned earlier in this analysis.

The present without *po/duke* appears in the following cases:

(50) Carlson said thoughtfully – Well, looka here, Slim. *I been thinkin*.  

Đëgjo, Slim. *E di ç’ *mendoj?  


(123) *I been figuring* some more.  

*Shiko ç’mund të bëjmë.*

In these two examples, case 50 can be supplied with the *po* progressive particle if we want to put emphasis on the cursiveness of the action. On the other hand, example 123 is a paraphrase. Its literal translation is: *Look what we can do*. The verb *mundem* (can) is a modal and does not allow the use of the *po* progressive particle.

On the whole, we can say that the prominent equivalent of the present perfect progressive is in the Albanian version the preterite. The cases that appear with the preterite are not compatible with the *po* particle, therefore non-transformable.

The correspondence with the *po* + present would be higher if the literal translation in example 50 were made.

### 2.21.4 The Albanian equivalents of the past perfect progressive

Table 17. The Albanian equivalents of the English past perfect progressive forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian equivalents</th>
<th>English past perfect progressive</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imperfect without <em>po/duke</em></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>po</em> + imperfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>duke</em> + imperfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preterite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The past perfect progressive has a low incidence in the original English text (3.97%).
The Albanian equivalents are constructions with the imperfect (2 occurrences), \( po + \) imperfect (1 case), \( duke + \) imperfect (1 case) and the preterite simple (1 example).

Let us have a look at the equivalents in more details.

There are two occurrences where the translator decided to use the imperfect.

(51) George had been staring intently at Slim. Suddenly a triangle began to ring outside.

\[ Xhorxhi s'ia \text{shqiste sytë Slim.} \text{Papritur u dëgjua tingëllima e trekëndëshit.} \]

(58) He reached down and picked the tiny puppy from where Lennie had been concealing it against his stomach.

\[ Zgjati dorën dhe mori këlyshin e vogël, që Leni e \text{mbante tek barku.} \]

In both cases, the occurrence of the \( po \) particle is acceptable. The literal translation of the sentences then would be:

(51) \[ Xhorxhi \text{s'po ia \text{shqiste sytë Slimit.}} \]

(58) \[ Zgjati dorën dhe mori këlyshin e vogël, që Leni \text{po e mbante tek barku.} \]

This possibility of transformation means that in fact the prominent tense would be the \( po + \) imperfect and if the literal translation appeared, then the correspondence would be higher.

Surprisingly enough, there is one simple occurrence for both the Albanian – English version and the English – Albanian version with the occurrence of the \( jam + duke \) progressive construction.

(126) George had been listening to the distant sounds.

\[ Xhorxhi \text{ishte duke dëgjuar tingujt e largët.} \]

From our sample it is clear that the use of this construction, despite its compatibility with all verbal tenses, is almost negligible. This is mostly because of its complicated structure. A native speaker would rather use the progressive \( po\)-construction instead of the \( jam + duke \) complicated structure. The transformation of example 126 clearly shows the difference:

(126) (original example) \[ Xhorxhi \text{ishte duke dëgjuar [jam (imperfect) + duke + present particle] tingujt e largët.} \]

(126') (transformed example) \[ Xhorxhi \text{po dëgjonte [po + imperfect] tingujt e largët.} \]

Finally, the preterite also appears in the Albanian translation in one simple case:

(107) She breathed strongly, as though she had been running.

\[ Dihaste me zhurmë, sikur tê kishte vrapuar. \]

To sum up, it has to be said that with certain modifications the past perfect progressive could possibly be replaced with \( po \) constructions in 80% of the cases. Only the preterite could not be replaced.
There is one significant finding in this group of equivalents and that is the occurrence of the \textit{jam + duke} progressive structure which represents the only progressive \textit{duke}-construction in all the examined cases for both directions.

\textbf{2.21.5 The Albanian equivalents of the future progressive}

The last point to be discussed under the heading of tenses is the future progressive which occurred only twice in the English original (1.58\% of the whole sample of the English progressive forms). One case is translated by means of the \textit{po + present progressive} structure (example 48) and the other by means of the simple future (4).

\begin{itemize}
  \item (48) \textit{We gotta stay – George said shortly. – Shut up now. The guys 'll be comin' in.}
  \item - \textit{Do të rrímë – tha Xhorxhi shkurt. Tani qepe, se \textit{po} vijnë.}
  \item (4) \textit{I seen thrashin' machines on the way down. That means we 'll be buckin' grain bags, bustin' a gut.}
  \item \textit{Ndërsa vinim, syri më zuri disa makina shirëse. Kjo do të thotë që do të na dalë bytha duke hedhur grurë në erë.}
\end{itemize}

Again, the presence of the progressive \textit{po} particle is blocked in the future tense because of the future particles \textit{do të}. As was pointed out several times in this analysis, the accumulation of particles in front of the verb is not allowed.

\textbf{2.3 Conclusion}

The aim of the research project was to examine the correlation between the progressive constructions in the Albanian and the English progressive and to find any possible restrictions for the Albanian progressive forms with regard to the English progressive.

The Albanian-English part of the analysis has shown that there is only one progressive Albanian equivalent of the English progressive form, and that is the \textit{po} particle construction. The \textit{duke} particle appears in this part only as a gerundial form.

It seems that the use of the progressive \textit{po}-construction is not influenced by any of the examined features (number, person, polarity and sentence type). Moreover, the differences in the distribution of these traits (prevalence of the singular forms, of the 3rd person, of the positive forms and of statements) are in all probability due to the nature of the examined text, and not to the structure itself. The only restriction that appears with the progressive \textit{po}-construction is its ability to combine only with the present or the imperfect in Albanian.
As for the English equivalents, it has to be said that *po* + present and *po* + imperfect were translated in almost 61% of cases by means of the English progressive *-ing* form and that the correlation between the Albanian and English progressive forms in translation from Albanian into English is very high. The rest of the non-progressive English equivalents (i.e., simple tenses and non-finite verb constructions), which form 35% of the equivalents, are largely due to translation rather than systemic requirements.

The English-Albanian part of the analysis, on the other hand, presents an almost opposite picture: 71.4% of the Albanian equivalents are tenses without a progressive particle and only 24.6% of the equivalents are progressive constructions. In the majority of cases the English *-ing* form is translated by means of the present or the imperfect without *po/düke*. Almost all of the progressive construction equivalents are formed by means of the progressive *po* particle, there is only one occurrence of the *jam + duke* construction.

Nevertheless, when we tested how many of the non-progressive Albanian equivalents can be replaced with literal translations it appeared that many of these examples could be accompanied by the progressive *po* particle. The cases where *po* cannot be added are mostly of two kinds:

First of all, the progressive *po* particle is excluded because of the lexical meaning (present denoting a habit).

Secondly, from the grammatical point of view, future forms (structured by means of the particles *do të*), passive constructions (with the particle *u*) and the preterite are not compatible with *po*. In the case of the future and passive forms it is because of the presence of other particles. The reason why the preterite cannot be replaced with the progressive *po* particle construction is the fact that in Albanian *po* can never express actions in progress unless it combines with the present or the imperfect. On the whole, the English-Albanian part of our analysis confirms the claim made in grammars of Albanian in the *Theoretical overview*, i.e., that the only tenses compatible with the Albanian progressive *po* particle are the present and the imperfect.

To sum up, the results from both parts of the analysis, Albanian-English and English-Albanian, show that the prevailing Albanian progressive form is the *po* particle construction (and the role of the *duke* construction is negligible). However, there is an inverse correlation between the *po*-construction and the English progressive in the examined texts. While the English progressive translates 2/3 (and possible more) of the Albanian *po*-constructions, only 1/3 of the English progressive forms are translated into Albanian by *po*-constructions. This, and the surprisingly low incidence of progressive constructions in the Albanian text, shows
that the status of the Albanian progressive construction is indeed different from that of the English progressive.
III. Conclusion: summing up

On a very general level we can say that the results of the Project Research support the claims made by the authors of the surveyed literature in the Theoretical Overview, i.e., that the progressive forms in Albanian really exist. However, our research has qualified the observations on Albanian progressive constructions in the literature in one important respect: it has, perhaps surprisingly, shown that the po-constructions (in spite of their restriction to the present and imperfect) rather than the jam + duke forms are by far the more common of these two formal means of expressing progressiveness in Albanian.

The prevalence of the po-constructions over the duke ones is surprising because the present/imperfect tense restrictions of the po-constructions are not the only ones. Other tenses are not allowed to combine with the po-constructions for diverse reasons (the preterite because of its terminative nature, the future tense because of the particles do te and the impossibility of po to combine with other particles before the verb). Another limitation that appeared in both parts of this study is the impossibility of the progressive po particle to accompany verbs denoting repetition or habit.

If we were to speculate on the reasons for the prevalence of the po-constructions over the duke ones, we suppose that it is also the length that plays an important role when it comes to the choice between the two structures. In fact, the results of our study suggest that the use of po or duke particle is very much differentiated. If anything, the po particle combines with finite verb forms, while the duke particle tends to occur primarily with non-finite verb forms in Albanian.

Concerning the use of the progressive po-constructions to express the category of aspect, the status of this construction is not very clearly established in Albanian. From the theoretical overview we know that linguists cannot decide whether it is a grammatical means or a lexical one. Findings from our research cannot resolve this issue because the sample of 200 progressive forms is too small to make any final conclusions.

On the one hand, we have come across cases where the presence of po is obligatory as the phrase introduced by this particle represents a framework for the whole situation. The particle then is impossible to omit without changing the meaning of the whole utterance. This would speak for grammatical, or at least semi-grammatical, features of the construction.

On the other hand, especially in the English-Albanian part the research, we have found many cases where the po + present or the po + imperfect did not appear only because of the preferences of the author, although literal translation showed that their presence was
completely acceptable. Ultimately, it was the context that decided on the use or non-use of the progressive construction.

On the whole, we are inclined to regard the progressive po-construction in Albanian as a lexical means with some grammatical restrictions. This means that in Albanian the position of the progressive is in marked contrast to the progressive in English where it is a grammatical means with some lexical restrictions.
Název této práce Srovnaní průběhových tvarů v angličtině a albánštině napovídá, že jde o studii srovnávací. Byla rozdělená do dvou větších celků, do části teoretické a výzkumné.

Cílem teoretického úseku bylo provést přehled poznatků změňovaných v lingvistické literatuře o průběhových formách, jejich funkci, vývoji, sémantice a užití, a to jak pro albánštinu, tak i pro angličtinu.

Část praktická pak na základě tohoto popisného aparátu sleduje podrobně dvě dvojice překladových textů (Alb > Eng a Eng > Alb). K realizaci této části bylo potřeba excerpovat celkem 200 položek, vždy 100 z každého výchozího jazyka. Nicméně v Alb-Eng textu bylo dohromady nalezeno pouze 74 průběhových tvarů, z čehož vyplývá, že z Eng-Alb verze jsme vybrali 126 příkladů, aby potřebný počet byl dorovnán.

Z teoretické části již bylo zřejmé, že průběhové tvary se objevují jak v anglickém jazyce tak i v jazyce albánském. V angličtině, jak známe, se tvoří pomocí slovesa být - to be + -ing tvaru lexikálního slovesa. Pro albánštinu jsme dokonce objevili formy dvě, a to po + finitní slovesný tvar nebo konstrukci jam + duke + přítomné příčestí lexikálního slovesa. Postup, který byl zvolen pro vytvoření jejich popisného aparátu, je následující.

Jako první přísluší na řadu anglické průběhové formy, které byly popsány z větší míry z hlediska vývoje, užití a slovesných časů, se kterými se obvykle tyto formy pojí. Dále pak totéž bylo provedeno i pro albánštinu pro po i duke průběhové konstrukce zvlášť.

Již z teoretické části vyplývalo, že anglická průběhová forma je, a to i přes některé sémantické rysy, které se s ní v jistých případech pojí, pro sloveso rysem obligatorním. Avšak v albánštině je situace zcela opačná. Tady se zdá, že i přes přítomnost dvou průběhových forem, albánština považuje průběhové konstrukce za fakultativní a jako takové je také popisuje. Nutno podotknout, že v albánských obecných mluvnicích a jiných materiálech, které byly použity pro tuto studii, je velký nedostatek v popisném aparátu, a to zejména pro průběhové po konstrukce.

O duke konstrukci jsou v teoretických příručkách o něco delší zmínky, avšak ty se týkají spíše použití duke jako gerundia, tedy nikoli duke v podobě částice vytvářející průběhovou formu.

Další nedokonalost se vyskytla v popisném aparátu, týkajícím se vývoje průběhových forem. Zatímco pro angličtinu bylo nesnadné se omezit na pouhé dva diachronní pohledy pojetí průběhových forem coby tvarů odvozených, a to buď z opisných slovesných
konstrukcí, nebo z lokativních adverbiálních forem, albanologické zdroje uvádějí velmi málo informací o vývoji obou průběhových částic, po i duke.

Zatímco zmínka o po částici v historických mluvnicích téměř chybí, vývoj duke je probírán o něco podrobněji. První názor, který se přikládá k gerundální jmenné formě vyslovil Shaban Demiraj. Tento lingvista tvrdí, že duke vzniklo ze starého participálního tvaru podstatného jména typu té folurit-speaking a že bylo ovlivněno slovanskými jazyky na Balkánském poloostrově. Na druhé straně tu máme dva pohledy, které se podobají v tom, že na duke pohlizejí spíše jako na částici, tudíž ji dávají do souvislosti se slovesem. Holger Pedersen tvrdí, že existuje paralela mezi slovesem dukem-vypadat, zdát se a právě touto částicí. Eqrem Çabej uvádí, že duke je výsledkem sloučení minulého konjunktivu a starého albánského adverbia tuke. Z těchto názorů vyplývá, že již historické mluvnice rozlišují mezi duke považovaném za gerundium a duke pokládaném za částici.

Oproti tomu Fatmir Agalliu vyslovuje hypotézu, že mezi po značící ano a po průběhovou konstrukcí existuje jistá souvislost opírající se o adverbiální povahu po, jejíž význam si lze spojit s příslovcem tani-ted, nyni. Nicméně tato teorie nebyla dosud rozváděna do hloubky.

Užívání průběhových tvarů v obou jazycích bylo rovněž součástí našeho popisného aparátu. Z něj vyplynuly následující poznatky.

Z hlediska slovesného způsobu se průběhové tvary v obou jazycích pojí s indikativem. Anglické průběhové konstrukce mají navíc tu vlastnost, že se vyskytují ve všech slovesných časech, mohou tvořit aktivum, avšak pasivní tvary jsou zpravidla platné pouze pro přítomný průběhový a minulý průběhový čas. V albanštině je situace velmi odlišná. Z odborné literatury vyplývá, že se tvary s průběhovou po částicí mohou vyskytovat pouze v představu a imperfektu. Ostatní časy, ať už minulé či budoucí se s po nepojí. Minulý prostý čas totiž v albanštině vyjadřuje děj nebo činnost, která byla ukončená v minulosti, což by bylo pro vyjádření průběhu irelevantní. Ostatní minulé časy, které se v přehledu vyskytují jsou časy složené a zdá se, že pomocné sloveso, které je jejich součástí přítomnost po blokuje.

Podívejme-li se na tvoření budoucích tvarů v albanštině, zjistíme, že důvod, proč tyto časy s po nekorespondují, je opět obsazené místo před lexikálním slovesným tvarem. Tentokrát se jedná o částice dvě (do tě), s jejichž pomocí albanština vyjadřuje budoucnost. Z tohoto lze uvozovat, že přítomnost nebo absence průběhového po před finitním tvarem slovesným závisí do značné míry na nevoli této částice pojí se s tvary, které mají gramatickou funkci a které předcházejí finitnímu slovesnému tvaru.

Oproti tomu duke průběhová částice se bez problémů vyskytuje ve všech časech, ve kterých se v albanštině objevuje sloveso jam-být. Důležitá poznámka, která se vyskytla
v literatuře zní, že duke může kdykoliv zastoupit po konstrukci, samozřejmě s obměnami na straně slovesa. Na straně druhé platí, že i po průběhová forma může nahradit duke tvary, avšak je tu časové omezení na případy, kdy sloveso doprovázející duke musí být v prezentu nebo v imperfektu.

Anglické průběhové tvary vyjadřují ve většině případů trvání, omezené trvání nebo neukončenost děje. Zpravidla se pojí se slovesy dějovými a vyhýbají se tedy až na některé výjimky stavovým slovesům.

V albaňštině byly nalezeny zmínky zejména o užití průběhové po konstrukce. Ty opět zdůrazňují roli po jakožto lexikálního jevu. Za vše mluví fakt, že je to především mluvčí, kdo se na základě daného kontextu rozhoduje, zda po použije či nikoli, a to zejména v případech, kdy ve větě není přítomno žádné adverbium či adverbiální určení. Přítomnost či absence této částice je hojně spojována se stylistickým efektmem v dané větě. Avšak, i v této zdánlivě fakultativní pozici, má po jisté vymezení, které platí pro případy, kdy sloveso vyjadřuje děj opakovaný či přímo zvyk. V těchto příkladech se po v albaňštině nemůže pojít se slovesem v přezentu ani v imperfektu.

Celkově se zdá, že průběhový tvar tvořený pomocí této částice má velmi komplikovanou, a pro lingvisty, kteří se jejím osudem zaobírali komplikovanou pozici. Vyplývá to z faktu, že řada z nich se nemůže shodnout ani na pojmenování po. Leonard Newmark ji označuje za předložku, Henri Boissin za jakousi komplementární formu, avšak Fatmir Agalliu, jehož článek dal podnět k vzniku této práce o ní mluví jako o po částici (alb. pjesëza po). My jsme se drželi tohoto posledního označení, neboť je nejpříhodnější a vzhledem k tomu, že doprovází sloveso, dosud nejlepší vystihuje povahu po.

Navíc se ukázalo, že po v albaňštině zastává ještě řadu jiných funkcí. Jednak se objevuje jako spojka uvozující vedlejší podmínkové věty a také tu je po jako prostředek pro vyjádření souhlasu. S tímto posledním jevem souvisí ještě jedna funkce po, a to ve větě oznamovací v případech, kdy mluvčí chtě zdůraznit svou výpověď.

U duke průběhové částice jsme se dozvěděli jen to, že může ve všech případech zastoupit průběhovou po konstrukci. Pojí se s indikativem a admirativem, což je slovesný způsob, který se v angličtině nevyskytuje. Dále pak se může objevit jak v rodně činném tak v mediopasivu. Nejvíce zmínek se však o duke objevuje jako o gerundiální formě, Martin Camaj ji nazývá përcjellorja (částice doprovázející děj) a jako taková je též vysvětlena. V psané albaňštině se často objevuje jako prostředek kondenzační, a při zastoupení vedlejších příslovečných vět (podmínkových, časových, atd.).
Zatímco teoretická část se snažila rozložit získaný materiál pro průběhové anglické i albánské tvary rovnoměrně, část praktická se soustředila více na konstrukce albánské.

Hlavním důvodem byl fakt, že podle odborné literatury v albánské tvare tyto tvary nemají jednotný statut. Pro zpracování výzkumné části byly vybrány dvě knihy. Pro albánsko-anglickou část to byl román Ismaila Kadarého Dasma (Svatba) a pro anglicko-albánskou analýzu jsme vybrali román Johna Steinbecka Of Mice and Men (O myších a lídech). První kniha byla zvolena s ohledem na autora, neboť význam Kadarého je obrovský, nejen pro albánskou literaturu, ale i pro tu světovou. Je nutné podotknout, že zaopatření anglického překladu bylo velice obtížné. Ukázalo se, že téměř všechny Kadarého romány byly nejprve přeloženy do francouzštiny a následně do angličtiny. Tyto překlady „překladů” jsme sice měli k dispozici, ale pro nás lingvistický rozbor by byly spíše ke škodě než k užitku. Nakonec se nám přece jen podařilo najít jednu verzi, a to již zmíněný román, jenž byl přeložen přímo z albánskiny, tedy bez pomoci třetího jazyka. V albánsko-anglickém vzorku jsme postupovali konsekutivně a vybírali průběhové formy tak, jak se v celé délce románu objevovaly. Totéž bylo provedeno i pro překladovou anglickou verzi. Ukázalo se, že po a duke se v celém textu vyskytly celkem ve 104 případech. Z čehož duke konstrukce se objevila 30krát a po v 74 příkladech.

Vzhledem k tomu, že duke ve všech ukázkách zastávalo funkci gerundia, rozhodli jsme se ji vyloučit z celkového rozboru, v konečném počtu průběhových tvarů pak tyto konstrukce nejsou obsaženy.


Z hlediska slovesného času je nutné říci hned na úvod, že po konstrukce byla doprovázena pouze dvěma slovesnými časy, a to prezentem a imperfektem. Poměr výskytu po + prezent a po + imperfekt konstrukcí v albánském originálu byl velice vyrovnaný (46% : 54%). Dále bylo zjištěno, že pro všechny tyto tvar do existuje celkem 11 typů anglických ekvivalentů, z nichž prominentní byly průběhové, ať již přítomné či minulé, formy. Z větší části lze říct, že prezenti po konstrukci odpovídal anglický prezenti průběhový tvar (61%), zatímco po + imperfektum mělo ve většině případů za ekvivalent anglické minulé průběhové konstrukce (47,5%). Z tohoto přehledu vyplynulo, že poměr ekvivalence mezi po + imperfektem a minulým průběhovým tvarém je o něco nižší než poměr mezi po + prezentem a přítomnou průběhovou formou. Důvodem bylo patrně to, že v případě po + imperfekta se
vyskyto větší množství ekvivalentů s prostým minulým časem a s neurčitými slovesnými tvary (dohromady jich bylo 45%). Nicméně, doslovné překlady ukázaly, že všechny neurčité slovesné tvary lze do angličtiny převést pomocí finitní průběhové konstrukce, korespondence mezi po + imperfektem a průběhovým tvarům minulým by proto mohla být ještě vyšší.

Dalším krokem v našem rozboru bylo zkoumání po konstrukcí z hlediska slovesného čísla. Ukázalo se, že průběhové tvary s po objevují bez obtíží jak v singuláru tak i v plurálu, číslo tedy na ně nemá žádný výrazný vliv. Je sicé pravda, že singulář se objevil v poněkud větším množství (67,2%) v porovnání s plurálem (32,4%), nicméně to lze přičíst povaze textu, a nikoli konstrukci po jako takové. Jako další bylo provedeno srovnání po + prezentu a po + imperfekta v singuláru a v plurálu, ale vzhledem k tomu, že průběhová po konstrukce se objevuje bez obtíží ve všech zmíněných kombinacích, ani tento krok pro ně nebyl restriktní. Anglické ekvivalenty se navíc překrývají s albánskými tvary v drtivé většině případů, což opět nevymezilo žádnou odchylku.

Všechny slovesné osoby se ukázaly být slučitelné s průběhovou po konstrukcí. Avšak byl tu rozdíl v distribuci. Třetí osoba se vyskytla v téměř 84% případech, první osoba v 3,5% a druhá osoba pak v 2,7% příkladů. Nicméně tuto disproportci lze opět spíše přičíst povaze narativního textu než průběhové po konstrukci samotné. U anglických ekvivalentů se neukázalo nic výrazného, snad jen to, že třetí osoba měla větší tendenci být překládána neurčitým slovesným tvarem (gerundiem).

Z hlediska polarity bylo opět zjištěno, že po konstrukce je slučitelná s kladnou i zápornou formou. Na druhé straně ale většina průběhových forem originálu je v kladném tvaru (téměř 93%). Avšak toto množství závisí opět spíše na povaze textu než na po konstrukci samotné. Anglické ekvivalenty odpovídají albánským průběhovým formám z hlediska polarity téměř stroprocentně.

Posledním bodem v rozboru albánsko-anglické části byl výskyt průběhových po konstrukcí s ohledem na větný typ. Z albánského originálu se ukázalo, že se po objevuje jak v afirmativních větách tak i v otázkách. Oznamovací konstrukce s po bylo ve velké převaze (téměř 95%). Tento nepoměr je však důsledkem povahy textu, a tudíž ho opět nelze přičíst po částici jako takové. U anglických ekvivalentů jsme zjistili zajímavou věc, a to tu, že v některých případech oznamovacích vět, byl indikativ přeložen zvolací konstrukcí. V ostatních případech si ekvivalenty odpovídaly.

Závěr albánsko-anglické části ukázal, že průběhová po konstrukce má pouze jednu jedinou restrikcí, a sice časovou. Po se vždy pojí bud s prezentem nebo s imperfektem. Ani v našem zkoumaném vzorku se v blízkosti po neobjevil žádný jiný slovesný čas. Na druhé
Druhá část praktické analýzy se týkala rozboru anglicko-albánského vzorku, který jak již bylo zmíněno výše, pochází z románu Johna Steinbecka O myších a lidech. Opět je nutné dodat, že se vyskytily jisté potíže při obtýrání albánského překladu. Pravdou je, že jazyk, který Steinbeck ve svých dílech používá, nelze označit za standardní angličtinu, a těži pro naší analýzu nebyl ideálním. Vzhledem k tomu ale, že výzkumná část se konala mimo Albánie, byl nás výběr značně omezený množstvím přeložené literatury. Navíc, a to platí i pro část albánsko-anglickou, texty pro excerpte byly vybírány i s ohledem na překladatele do obou směru. V posledních letech totiž v Albánii síce vznikla vlna překladatelů z albánštiny do angličtiny nebo naopak, avšak kvalita překladů je velice různá a často neodpovídá kvalitě originálu.

V části anglicko-albánské jsme tedy postupovali následujícím způsobem. Stejně jako v sekcii albánsko-anglické jsme konsekutivně sbírali anglické průběhové tvary v celém románu až jsme dosáhli počtu 126, abychom doplnili společně s albánsko-anglickými příklady, kterých bylo 74, oněch 200 položek.

Cílem této části bylo opět jako v sekci albánsko-anglické sledovat chování *po* a *duke* průběhových konstrukcí, které se vyskytly jako protějšky anglické průběhové formy.

Tento vzorek jsme se rozhodli sledovat pouze z hlediska času, ostatní slovesné kategorie byly pro tuto část irrelevantní. Ukázalo se, že v 71,4% případech z celého zkoumaného textu (126 forem) byly všechny anglické průběhové tvary, a to bez ohledu na slovesný čas, ve kterém se nalézaly, přeloženy do albánštiny konstrukcemi bez *po/duke*. Tvary doprovázené průběhovou *po* častici se vyskytly v 24,5% případů. V této části se také spíše překvapivě setkáváme s jednou jedinou *jam + duke* průběhovou formou.

Zjistili jsme, že nejhojněji je v anglickém textu zastoupen průběhový prezent (46%), na druhém místě se objevil minulý průběhový čas (42,3%), dále předpřítomný průběhový (6,34%), pak předminulý průběhový (3,97%) a jako poslední se objevil budoucí průběhový čas (pouze 1,58%).

Další postup byl si vymezen pro každý slovesný čas, v němž se anglické průběhové formy vyskytují, samostatnou podkapitolou, v níž jsme sledovali protějšky v albánském překladu. Ukázalo se, že nejčastějším albánským ekvivalentem anglického přítomného průběhového tvaru je ve zkoumaném vzorku prezent bez *po/duke* (69%). Tvary prezentu s *po* (19%) byly až na druhém místě. Avšak my jsme se s tímto výsledkem nespokojili a zkusili jsme dosadit *po*.

Dalším ekvivalentem přítomného průběhového tvaru bylo v albánské přeteritum (6,9%). Tady jsme s dosazením *po* neuspěli stejně jako u protějších realizovaných pomocí budoucího času (5,17%). Z této části bylo zřejmé, že *po* se pojí pouze s tvary předzentu.

Pro anglický minulý průběhový tvar se jako první vyskytly ekvivalenty s imperfektem bez *po/duke* (37,7%). Pro všechny tyto případy byl rovněž proveden test s dosazením *po* částice jako u přítomných tvarů. A podle očekávání se ukázalo, že v případech, ve kterých bylo naznačeno opakování nebo zvyk, *po* dosadit nelze. V pořadí druhým ekvivalentem byly tvary s *po + imperfektum* (30,2%). Třetí místo pak patřilo minulým časům (24,5%), u kterých jsme zase neuspěli s dosazovacím testem.

Dále pak následovalo zkoumání albánských protějších anglických předpřítomných průběhových forem. Hlavním ekvivalentem bylo přeteritum (50%), dále pak shodně *po + prezent* (25%) a prezent bez *po/duke*. Po provedení dosazovacího testu se ukázalo, že *po* opět není slučitelná s přeteritum jako v předchozích případech. I přes malý počet případů, které v předzentu s *po* nešlo sloučit se ukázalo, že tentokrát blokace spočívala v neslučitelnosti stavového slovesa s průběhovou částicí *po* nebo v přítomnosti částice jiné (v našem případě vyjadřující mediopasivum).

Ekvivalenty předminulého průběhového tvaru byly tyto: imperfektum bez *po/duke* (40%), pak shodně *po + imperfektum, duke + imperfektum* a přeteritum, každý po 20%. Tady je situace taková, že všechny tvary v imperfektu si mohou dosadit *po* částici. Přeteritum tuto obměnu opět nepovoluje.

Poslední jsou ekvivalenty budoucích průběhových tvarů, které se v anglickém originálu objevily pouze ve dvou exemplářích. První z nich byl do albánskiny přeložen pomocí *po + prezentu* a ten druhý pak pomocí budoucího času, kde přítomnost *po* částice je nežádoucí.

Tato práce ukázala, a to jak v části teoretické, tak i v části praktické, že průběhové formy existují v obou sledovaných jazycech. Avšak, pro angličtinu se jedná skutečně o gramatické konstrukce, které v ojedinělých případech mohou vykazovat lexikální znaky.

Albáštína, ačkoliv má průběhové konstrukce dvě, tak jich využívá v menší míře a průběhová versus neprůběhová forma nemá pro sloveso tak zásadní význam jako v případě angličtiny.

Navíc, jak vyplnilo z části praktické, průběhová konstrukce s *duke* se objevuje pouze ojediněle, a to i přes žádnou časovou restrikci. Zdá se, jako kdyby si jazyk sám určil, kterému
tvaru dá přednost v užívání. A vzhledem k tomu, že tvar s \textit{jam + duke} + přítomné příčestí je poněkud zdolněhavý, \textit{po} + finitní slovesný tvar vítězí.

Je nutné však podotknout, že ačkoli se konstrukce s průběhovou částicí \textit{po} chová velmi neuspořádaně a zdánlivě chaoticky, existují jistá omezení, které se pro ni ukázaly být zásadní.

Tou první a asi nejdůležitější je restrikce časová. Částice \textit{po} vyjadřující průběh se v albánštině pojí pouze s prezentem nebo imperfektem. Za druhé, i uvnitř těchto časů má jistá omezení, a to je nemožnost pojít se se slovesem, jehož sémantika naznačuje opakování či zvyk. Rovněž je nutné si uvědomit, že také záleží na typu sloves (dějová), se kterými je \textit{po} kompatibilní a těmi (stavová), se kterými se zpravidla nespojuje. Je také nutné dodat, že jakákoli jiná částice vyskytující se před slovesem (at’ už se jedná o budoucí \textit{do tě} nebo mediopasivní \textit{u}) přítomnost \textit{po} blokuje. Důvodem je nepřehlednost jejich kumulace.
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http://www.initialy.com/regions/ethnic/arberesh.html
Sources:


Supplement 1: Instances of the progressive *po*-constructions and of the *duke* gerundial forms in the Albanian original text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Albanian Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ai kish thenë se këtë gjë me siguri e kishin bërë ca dasmorë të dehur, të cilët ai po i shikonte tani me sytë e tij se si po mundoheshin të ndreqnin gabimin.</td>
<td>It was sure that this has been done by some drunken wedding guests who were now hard at work before his eyes repairing the damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ai kish thenë se këtë gjë me siguri e kishin bërë ca dasmorë të dehur, të cilët ai po i shikonte tani me sytë e tij se si po mundoheshin të ndreqnin gabimin.</td>
<td>It was sure that this has been done by some drunken wedding guests who were now hard at work before his eyes repairing the damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rreth një kilometër e gjysëm larg stacionit po ndërtohet një fabrikë e madhe me skletet e tij...</td>
<td>A big factory was under construction about one and one-half kilometers away from the station...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dasma kish filluar që mbasdite, por vetëm tani që 8 mbërëmja, ajo po e shtrinte pushtetin e saj kudo dhe po i sundonte të gjithë.</td>
<td>The celebration had started in the afternoon but once night fell it really got under way embracing everybody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dasma kish filluar që mbasdite, por vetëm tani që 8 mbërëmja, ajo po e shtrinte pushtetin e saj kudo dhe po i sundonte të gjithë.</td>
<td>The celebration has started in the afternoon but once night fell it really got under way embracing everybody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sidoqofë disa kish filluar pa ata dhe ai boshllëku i lehtë, që krijojë gjithë mbasaditen mungesa e tyre, tani po mbushej nga muzika, nga këngët dhe nga rrëmuja e gëzuar.</td>
<td>Anyway, the party was at its height and the little void created by the absence of the Fieri workers had been largely filled by music, the songs and the loud merrymakings of those that were there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gazetari i thoshte shkrimtarit S. K. se fenomenet e reja shqërore sjellin ndryshime në ritet e një populli, por me sa duket esenca e ritit mbetet e pandryshueshmë dhe ndryshon vetëm ana e tij e jashtme.</td>
<td>The newspaperman was speaking of the new social phenomena brought about changes in people’s rituals but, apparently, the essence of these rituals remained unchanged while only outer appearance changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pastaj, ai e harroi vajzen dhe po vështronte barrakën e madhe, që gjëmonte nga zërat, këngët dhe nga orkestra.</td>
<td>Then, forgetting the girl, he cast a glance around that long room resounding with voices, sound and music from the band.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ata te sodeskaustike po përpigeshin të rregullonin një tavolinë më vete.</td>
<td>The group from the Vlora Caustic Soda Plant were trying to arrange a table on their own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Aty afer, një grup pranë radios së këndit të kuq mbledhur kokë më kokë po dëgjionin lajmet.</td>
<td>Another group nearby had turned on the wireless and were trying to hear the news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Në Greqi po ngrihet vazhdimisht shtrenjtësia e jetësës.</td>
<td>Prices are going up in Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Dasma e parë e një qyteti që po lind, ja kjo vetë është një ide e bukur për</td>
<td>The first wedding in a town which is just beginning. This is as good a topic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Kjo dasëm po bëhet në një kohë kur kolektivi ynë i mrekullueshëm, ashtu si gjithë punonjësitë e vendit tonë, I mobilizuar me të gjitha forcat, ndodhet përpara detyrave të rëndësishme për realizimin e planit të tremujorit të parë...


15. A nuk ndjen se dïcka po ndodh përrreth dhe ne nuk po kuptojmë gjë? Don’t you feel as though something is happening right here in our midst and we are being kept ignorant about it?

16. A nuk ndjen se dïcka po ndodh përrreth dhe ne nuk po kuptojmë gjë? Don’t you feel as though something is happening right here in our midst and we are being kept ignorant about it?

17. Këtu po ndodh dika që ne nuk e kuptojmë. Something is actually happening here and we are not getting a hint of it.

18. Dïcka po ndodh – tha shkrimtari. – Po shkoj të shoh. Something is happening – the writer insisted. – I’ll go and see.

19. Dïcka po ndodh – tha shkrimtari. – Po shkoj të shoh. Something is happening – the writer insisted. – I’ll go and see.

20. – A nuk të thashë se po ndodh dïcka. Po ti, si gjithmonë jë kokëfotë. Ç’po ndodh ? - Didn’t I tell you that something was going on. But you, wouldn’t have it. Well now, what is happening?

21. – A nuk të thashë se po ndodh dïcka. Po ti, si gjithmonë jë kokëfotë. Ç’po ndodh ? - Didn’t I tell you that something was going on. But you, wouldn’t have it. Well now, what is happening?

22. Unë po shkoj të fle, - tha gazetari. I am going to bed – said the newspaperman.

23. - Largohuni – thoshte Soda Kaustike. – Nuk është mirë ta kuptojë që po e shikonë me kurreshtje. Move away! – exclaimed Soda Caustica. – Don’t make him feel uncomfortable by peering at him so curiously.

24. - Hapni rrugën, po vjen drejtori. - Make way! The manager is coming!

25. - Ç’po bëhet atje? - What’s going on?-

26. Shoku Fejzo po i mban fjalim plakut. - Comrade Fizo is lecturing on the old man.

27. Kinezët u habitën dhe po e vështronin me qëndri plakun. The Chinese were astonished and looked curiously at the old man.

28. Ajo kish mbështetur mjekrën në grushht dhe po e vështronë plakun nga poshtë lart krijet e përpirë nga pamja e tij. She rested her chin on the palms of her hand and fixed her gaze on the old man.

29. – Po pi, po pi – u dëgjuan disa zëra të ulët e të çuditur. He is drinking, he is drinking! – someone said in a low voice.

30. – Po pi, po pi – u dëgjuan disa zëra të ulët e të çuditur. He is drinking, he is drinking! – someone said in a low voice.

31. Orkestra po i binte një kabile të The orchestra struck up an old tune.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Plakut i dukej sikur të gjitha ato fotografji, vizatime dhe shkronja të shpërnda ra mbi cohën e kuqe, që i vrisnin sytë, po talleshin e shqyshin gazit me paditurin dhe vetminë e tij.</td>
<td>Only half comprehending, the old man, looked as if all these pictures, drawings, big characters spread all over the velveteen covered bulletin boards dazzling his eyes were making fun of him, mocking his aloofness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Fotografitë, shkronjat dhe tabelat dallëngadalë po shndërhoreshin në gurë të ftohtë dhe atij ju kuftua kulla e gur të dhe mysafirët e të fluarit, që hynin nën dritën e pishave, gjysmë shekulli më parë;</td>
<td>Gradually, the pictures, writings and posters took the form of stones...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Natën e fundit, kur mbaroi dasma dhe po përcillnin mysafirët gjer jash të fshatit, ndaj të gëdhirë, ndërsa ai po përkehedhët për herë të parë në jetë një femër, diku larg u dëgjua një krismi dhe pastaj ne oborrin e kullës një ulërimë!</td>
<td>At dawn, when the party was over and the guests were going off to the village limits and while he was embracing a woman for the first time in his life, a shot was fired far away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Natën e fundit, kur mbaroi dasma dhe po përcillnin mysafirët gjer jash të fshatit, ndaj të gëdhirë, ndërsa ai po përkehedhët për herë të parë në jetë një femër, diku larg u dëgjua një krismi dhe pastaj ne oborrin e kullës një ulërimë!</td>
<td>At dawn, when the party was over and the guests were going off to the village limits and while he was embracing a woman for the first time in his life, a shot was fired far away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Në mbërëmjë, nga larg, u dëgjuan ulërimat e para dhe kujet e njerëzve të fisit të tij, që po vinin për varrim.</td>
<td>In the evening, he heard the distant wailing and lamentations of mourners coming to the burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Ai doli tek dritarja e ngushtë e kullës dhe i pa se si po vinin grumbuj-grumbuj të veshur me të zeza, ngadalë, në mënyrë që, sipas zakonit, të arrinin në shtëpinë e të vdekurit bashkë me muzgun.</td>
<td>From the window of his room he saw groups of black clad relatives plodding along at a slow pace so that, according to custom, they could reach the dead man’s house at dusk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Gruri po pigej cdo ditë.</td>
<td>The wheat grew riper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Në mangallin e vogël po ziente kafja.</td>
<td>In the little brazier before them the coffee pot was sizzling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Kafja po ziente ajkë.</td>
<td>The coffee was boiling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Po ngrysej kur arriti në kullën e tij.</td>
<td>It was getting dark when he reached his house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Por orkestra po lozte tjetër gjë dhe shumë montatorë vallëzonin. Ata vallëzonin me vajzat që kishin ardhur nga Tirana dhe me punëtorët e kantierit.</td>
<td>But the orchestra was beating out another tune and many of the guests were dancing with the girls who had come down from Tirana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Shkrimtari e hoqi mendjen nga plaku dhe po dëgjonte me vëmendje bisëdën e tyre.</td>
<td>The writer was listening attentively at the conversation, fascinated with the talk of new towns springing up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Text</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Tani karpentierët po tregonin ngjarje të vogla të ditëve të para. Ata ndërphpin dhe korrigionin njëri tjetrin për datat dhe për emrat e shokëve të tyre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Duke dëgjuar bisedën e karpentierëve, ai po mendonte se është një gjë e bukur dhe e çuditshme njëkohësisht, që çdo qytet në botë ka predestinacionin e vet të lindjes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Të riardurdhve po u bënin vend nëpër tavolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Aty ishin mbledhur qindra fshatarë. Ara të kinostudios po xhironin një film për zakonet prapani dhe për feny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Ata të kinostudios po i bënin grim, për ta xhiruar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>- Tani për kete gje apo jo? - There is a lot being written about this nowadays, isn’t there? -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>- Po kalon treni i ores të dyzet - tha dikush me zë të lartë. - It’s the 8:40 train- said some one in a high-pitched voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Ndohsha po xhironin një mysafir të ri. Mirese te sjell nje mysafir të ri. Welcome, whoever you are!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Përse të gjithë kujtojnë se tani që po martohem unë duhet të harroj diçka?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Lokomotiva pershendet nga larg. Uuu, po te sjell një mysafir të ri. Mirëse te vish, kushdo qofsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Jo, për besë, nuk po e ndezim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Ahere po e drejdh dhe unë një. - In that case, I will roll one too – said the Inspector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Fanatikët dhe fetaret flisnin me urrejtje për ekipin, sikur ai të ishte një kuçdër, që po vinte t’u rrëmbente fëmijët. Bigots and the clergy tried to stir up resentment against their team as if they were monsters coming to grab their children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Nga e djathta e hekurudhës, parallel me shinat, po ecete nëpër fushë një motoçikletë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>- Po tundet Shqipëria - tha shkimtari – malet po tundin shpatullat. - Albania is being shaken up – said the writer – the mountains are squaring their shoulders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>E megjithatë po ndodh ajo që dukej e pamundur.</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Text</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>A number of people were standing at the bar drinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>When I came home from lunch I was in high spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>They are clinking glasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>- They are bound to be telling tales about their times together installing the Power Plant at Fieri. – the writer said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Pushing through the crowd the writer felt someone touch his elbow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Further away some people were dancing while toasts were being raised again at the banquet table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>You are creating a new code of ethics for your life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>That day we were coming into possession of our fatherland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>There, he is saying something about me to a young woman with bobbed hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Here I am at night, in the middle of a plain, at a cold neglected station on whose itinerary there are two orthographic mistakes. I am standing and waiting for a train which no one knows for certain whether it will come or not, or rather, one knows for certain that it will not come.</td>
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<td>71.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>And now here he was doing his first bit of service in his lifetime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>The folklorist took off his brimmed hat and took a seat near a group of passengers one of whom was speaking. - omission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>The folklorist took off his brimmed hat and took a seat near a group of passengers one of whom was speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>...by replacing the rail they had warped during the night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Some brought in some fresh beer bottles</td>
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<td>Page</td>
<td>Text</td>
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<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>- Ti, është mirë të mos përzihesh në ndonjë ngatërrësë, - tha duke veshur pardesynë. - Take my advice and don’t take yourself mixed up in any skirmish! – he admonished him as he put on his trench coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Rudi i buzëqeshi vesh më vesh shkrimtarit duke i bërë një shenjë në drejtën të vajzës, sikur të thoshtë &quot;hajde mendje femre&quot; A broad grin on Rudi’s face and a gesture with his head seemed to imply that he didn’t think much of the young woman’s remark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>ndërsa ai me babanë dhe të vëllezërit u uronin mirseardhjen duke i përqaftar tek shkallët dhe u mermin pushkët dhe koburet e ua varnin në muret e kullës. While he, his father and his brothers welcomed them at the staircase, relieving them of their rifles and pistols which they then hung in row on the wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Ai, atëherë, duke hyprur e duke zbritur shkallimat e gurta, të ngushta, plot telashe bashkë me njerëzit e shtëpisë që u shërbenin mysafrëve, gjente kohë të ndalej pak e të vështronete me admirim pushkët e varura rradhë - rradhë... Coming up and down the narrow stone stairs to do the honors of the house, he took time off to admire the array of rifles hung in rows...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>Ai, atëherë, duke hyprur e duke zbritur shkallimat e gurta, të ngushta, plot telashe bashkë me njerëzit e shtëpisë që u shërbenin mysafrëve, gjente kohë të ndalej pak e të vështronete me admirim pushkët e varura rradhë - rradhë... Coming up and down the narrow stone stairs to do the honors of the house, he took time off to admire the array of rifles hung in rows...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>Krushqit, duke ardhur, kishin ndërruar rrugën, sepse ishin hapur fjalë se dikush kish bërë magji dhe e kish vendosur në udhën nga do të shkonin dasmortex. On their way home, the wedding guests who escorted the bride to the groom’s house, took another road back for it was rumored that a sorcerer had cast a spell on their way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>Gjithë mëngjezin, nga dritaret e ngushta të kullës ai kish vështruar pejsazhin e ftohtë e madhështor te bjeshkëve, duke vrarë mendjen se ç’ishte kjo magji... He had spent all that morning looking through the narrow bay window of his castle-house on the cold majestic vista of the woodlands, wondering what this spell, this sorcery could be...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>Burrat ulërinin e vinin kuje dhe, kur arritën pranë oborrit të kullës, filluan të gërринin ftyrën dhe t’i binin gjoksit, kurse përballë u dolen njerëzit e shtëpisë, duke vënë kujën dhe ata e duke u gjakosur. Wailing and lamenting, the mourners reached the courtyard, where they tore the flesh of their faces and beat their breasts, while the people of the household came out to meet them, wailing and beating their breasts too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Pastaj, duke mbajtur mbi krahe rrassën e rëndë të gurit, ku qe shtrirë kufoma, shkuan ngadalë në vorrezat dhe atij i kujohec se si gjithë ata njerëz ranë Then, carrying the heavy slab on their shoulders, they proceeded slowly to the graveyard and he recalled how all the mourners dropped down and caressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
They watched their womenfolk drive
the wearied teams of oxen up the village
highway.

He started work early in the morning
driving his team past his enemy’s fallow
fields.

Sitting on the wooden stool opposite
the pastor took one of the coffee
cups and, with his eyes on the floor,
he lifted his right foot, passed his hand and
held it out to him.

The master of the house took the cup,
casting a look of respect towards
the guest, handed it directly to him.

The photographer approached them and
raised his camera but the old
mountaineer motioned “no” with his
hands and covered his face nervously
with his elbow.

Listening to the flow of talk he thought
how strange it is that every city in the
world has its own predestination at
birth.

The water rushes down forming a river
on the banks of which a new town will
be built.

The water rushes down forming a river
on the banks of which a new town will
be built - omission.

For the sake of such towns many
people lose their night’s sleep, hundreds
of others bend over their drawing
boards for days and nights outlining
their contours.

No, no. Some of the people in the cities
have the mildest features, and are
apparently of highly cultivated behavior
- omission.

The peasants were looking out through
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>Bashkëpunëtori sikur u prek pak dhe u struk tek xhami duke vështruar fushat në mjegull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The folklorist seemed somewhat moved and he shrank back to the window to watch the hazy fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>Së urdhëron, - u përgjegj tjetri pa e kthyer kokën, duke u mundur të dëgjoi sa më mirë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Yes - answered the other without turning his head around, listening attentively to the music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Sidoqofë nuk bëhen të tilla shakara pa kripë me një ritual shekullor, - tha duke përplasur derën.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- One should not make light of such long ritual – he said benging the door of the compartement behind him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Bashkëpunëtori shkencor qëndroi një copë herë në koridorin e frohtë, duke ngulur sytë në errësirën prapa xhameve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Our fellow of the Institute of Folklore stood in the cold corridor for a while staring at the darkness beyond the window panes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Duhet shkruar për to në një mënyrë të re, duke lënë mënjanë shumë shablone dhe skema të vjetra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One has to find a new approach in writing them up, discarding the stereotyped old patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>Pastaj qëndrova shumë kohë si e vdekur mbi qylymin e vjetër, duke ngulur sytë mbi kubenë e zbudkuruar...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There I lay for some time as a corpse on the old carpet staring at the arch ceiling…</td>
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<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Shikoje nusen- tha ai duke zgjatur dorën.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Look at the bride – he said stretching out his hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Bashkëpunëtori shkencor mori borsalinë dhe ngadalë, pa u vënë re, u ngrit dhe eci përmes koltukëve, duke kërkuar një vend tjetër.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The folklorist took his hat and satchel and sneaked away looking for another seat.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Run us out, hell – said George disgustedly. We run. They was lookin’ for us, but they didn’t catch us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>George lay back on the sand and crossed his hands under his head, and Lennie imitated him, raising his head to see whether he was doing it right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The day was going fast now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I seen thrashin’ machines on the way down. That means we’ll be bucking grain-bags, bustin’ a gut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>He took on the elaborate manner of little girls when they are mimicking one another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>I was only foolin’, George. I don’t want no ketchup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>They come to a ranch an’ work up a stake and they go into town and blow their stake, and the first thing you know they’re poundin’ their tail on some ranch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Good boy! That’s fine, Lennie! Maybe you’re gettin’ better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>The boss was expectin’ you last night – the old man said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>What the hell kind of bed are you giving us, anyway?</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>He was sure burned when you wasn’t here this morning. Come right in when he was eatin’ breakfast and says- Where’s the hell’s them new men?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Lennie was just finishing making his bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Where you boys been workin’?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Then why don’t you let him answer? What you trying to put over?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>I ain’t saying he’s bright. He ain’t. But I say he’s a god-damn good worker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Say-what you sellin’?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>I said what stake you got in this guy? You takin’ his pay away from him?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. No, 'course I ain’t. Why ya think I’m selling him out?

Jo, ç’ janë këto. Si ju shkon në mendje që e shfrytëzoj.

21. We...we was diggin’ a cesspool.

Po ja... gërnuam nje copë haleje.

22. Go on out with the grain teams after dinner. They’re pickin’ up barley at the threshing machine. Go out with Slim’s team.

Dhe pas drekës të shkoni me skuadrat e shërjes. Mbushin elbin tek makinat shërëse. Do jeni me skuadrën e Slimit.

23. I wasn’t listenin’.

Nuk po përpioja.

24. I was just standin’ in the shade a minute scratchin’ my dog.

Mora njet frymë në hije duke kruajtur genin.

25. You was pokin’ your big ears into our business – George said. I don’t like nobody to get nosey.

Zgjate llapushët e tu në punët tonë- tha Xhorxhi. – Nuk më pëlqejnë ata që fushin hundët në punët e të tjërëve.

26. I didn’t hear nothing you guys was sayin’. I ain’t interested in nothing you was sayin’.

Nuk dëgjova asgjë nga ato që thatë. Nuk më intereson asgjë nga ato.

27. I didn’t hear nothing you guys was sayin’. I ain’t interested in nothing you was sayin’.

Nuk dëgjova asgjë nga ato që thatë. Nuk më intereson asgjë nga ato. - omission

28. You the new guys the old man was waitin’ for?

Jeni të rinjët që priste plaku im?

29. By Christ, he’s gotta talk when he’s spoke to. What the hell are you gettin’ into it for?

Do flasë që ç’ke me të. Ç’ dreqin do që ndërhyjn?

30. Lennie was looking helplessly to George for instruction.

Leni vështron i topitur nga Xhorxhi për udhëzime.

31. The old man looked cautiously at the door to make sure no one was listening.

Plaku vështroi me droje nga Xhorxhi për siguruar që se dëgjonte kush.

32. Curley’s like a lot of little guys. He hates big guys. He’s alla time picking scraps with big guys.

Kërlë është si të gjithë të vëpjellit. I urren të mëdhenjë. Gjithmonë e kruan me ta.

33. George was watching the door.

Xhorxhi vështroj portën.

34. Maybe he’s showin’ off for his wife.

Ndoshta do të duket përpara gruas.

35. Well, I tell ya what, Curley says he’s keeping’ that hand soft for his wife.

Ja, po ta kallxoj unë. Kërlë thotë se atë dorë e mban të butë për gruan.

36. Lennie was lying down on the bunk watching him.

Leni rrinte shtrirë mbi shtrat me sytë nga ai.

7. He was kinda feeling you out.

Deshi të të provonte.

8. Men were calling back and forth for the teams.

Argatët thërësin njëri-tjetrin.

9. Both men glanced up, for the rectangle of sunshine in the doorway was cut off. A girl was standing there looking in.

Të dy burrat ngërritën kokën, katori i diellit tek dera u pre. Një vajzë rrinte e vështronë.

10. I’m looking for Curley,- she said.

Kërkoj Kërlin,- tha.

If I see him, I’ll pass him word you was looking for him.

Po ta shoh do t’i them që po e kërkoje.

I’m tryin’ to find Curley, Slim.

Nuk po gjej dot Kërlin Slim.

Well, you ain’t tryin’ very hard. I seen him goin’ in your house.

Mëso u lodd kot. E pash për tek hynte në shtëpi.

I never done nothing, George.

Po unë s’bëra gjë, Xhorxhi. Të betoha. - omission

No, you never. But when she was standin’ in the doorway showin’ her legs, you wasn’t
45. I never done nothing, George. No, you never. But when she was standin' in the doorway showin' her legs, you wasn't looking the other way either.

46. An' I bet he's eatin' raw eggs and writin' to the patent medicine houses.

47. We gotta stay -- George said shortly. -- Shut up now. The guys'll be comin' in.

48. Lennie, who had been following the conversation back and forth with his eyes, smiled complacently at the compliment.

50. Carlson said thoughtfully -- Well, looka here, Slim. I been thinking.'

51. George had been staring intently at Slim. Suddenly a triangle began to ring outside. degjua tingellima e trekendeshit.

52. Lennie was watching George excitedly, Leni e veshtronte Xhorxhine me padurim. Xhorxhina rregulloi letrat ashtu fillim.

53. Well, what the hell was she doin'? E ç' dreqin donte këtu?

54. George stood still, watching the angry little man. He said insultingly - She said she was lookin' for you.

55. One day a bunch of guys was standin' around up on the Sacramento River. I was feeling pretty smart. Just thought I'd tell ya -- said Crooks. He's Thashë thjesht te te them,- tha Kruksi -- I
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Just thought I'd tell ya -- said Crooks. He's takin' 'em outa nest and handlin' them. That won't do them no good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>George looked up. If that crazy bastard's foolin' too much, jus' kick him out, Slim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Ever' time the guys are around she shows up. She's lookin' for Curley, or she thought she left something layin' around and she's lookin' for it.</td>
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<td>68.</td>
<td>Ever' time the guys are around she shows up. She's lookin' for Curley, or she thought she left something layin' around and she's lookin' for it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>If a guy don't want a flop, why he can just set in the chairs and have a couple or three shots and pass the time of day and Susy don't give a damn. She ain't rushin'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Whit said sarcastically -- He spends half his time lookin' for her, and the rest of the time she's lookin' for him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Curley's just spoilin', or he wouldn't start for Slim. An' Curley's handy, god-damn handy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>George said-- I'm stayin' right here. I don't want to get mixed up in nothing. S'kam qejfte ngaterrohem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Well, I wasn't hurtin' em none. I jus' had mine in my lap pettin' it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>What was Slim doin' in the barn when you seen him?</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I know a little place we can get cheap, but they ain't givin' it away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>His voice was growing warmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>This thing they had never really believed in was coming true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Voices were approaching from outsider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lennie and Candy nodded, and they were grinning with delight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Slim's hands were black with tar and he was scowling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Well, you been askin' me too often.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>I'm getting' God-damn sick of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>I'm just tryin' to tell you I didn't mean nothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>His eyes slipped on past and lighted on Lennie; and Lennie was still smiling with...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
85. What the hell you laughin’ at?
Me kë gesh ti?

86. Curley’s fist was swinging when Lennie reached for it.
Grushti i Kërlit që në udhë e sipër kur Leni ia mbërtheu.

87. The next minute Curley was flopping like a fist was lost in Lennie’s big hand.
Pas pak çastesh, Kërli përplëjtë si pashkë në grep dhe grushti i tij i mbyllur humbi në dorën e madhe të Lenit.

88. I ain’t doing nothing.
Unë s’po bëj gjë.

89. I don’t know what you’re doin’ in the barn anyway.
Ore, s’e marr vesh, ç’bën ti në plevicë?

90. Well, you been takin’ ‘em out of the nest all the time.
E po si shumë po e nxjerr nga kolibja. Uroj që e ëma mos të t’a heqë në ndonjë vend.

91. What rabbits you talkin’ about?
Pykë në diell, për ç’lepuj po më dërdëllit.

92. Sometimes he talks, and you don’t know what the hell he’s talkin’ about.
Ndonjëherë ai flet dhe ti as që e merr vesh se përse e ka fjalën. Nuk ështrë kështu?

93. The thing is, they’re talkin’, or they’re settin’ still not talkin’.
Çështja është këtu. Flasim apo e kyqim gojën, nuk ka ndryshim, asnjë ndryshim.

94. The thing is, they’re talkin’, or they’re settin’ still not talkin’.
Çështja është këtu. Flasim apo e kyqim gojën, nuk ka ndryshim, asnjë ndryshim.

95. The thing is, they’re talkin’, or they’re settin’ still not talkin’.
Çështja është këtu. Flasim apo e kyqim gojën, nuk ka ndryshim, asnjë ndryshim.

96. S’pose George don’t come back no more.
Ja zëre se Xhorxhi nuk kthehet me. Zëre se i mori koka e dhe s’vjen me. Atëherë ç’do te bësh?

97. He edged back on his bunk to get out of the way.
‘I was just supposing”, he said.
U zb rap s’ç qe mbi shrat, për t’u larguar.

98. What you supposin’ for?
E pse ta zësh?

99. I didn’t mean to scare you. He’ll come back.
Nuk doja të të trembja. Ai do kthehet. E kisha fjalën për veten.

100 Crooks was looking across the room now, looking towards the window.
Tashmë ai vështronte përpara, me sytë e gozhduar nga dritarja.

101 Gradually Lennie’s interest came around to what was being said.
Ngadalë ajo ç’ka po thuhej, po i tërhiqte Lenit vëmendjen.

102 They’re all the time talkin’ about it, but it’s jus’ in their head.
Gjithë kohën, vëç flasim për të, por vetëm në kokë e kanë.

103 Tell ya what, Lennie, I been figuring out about them rabbits.
E di ç’farë Leni? Kam bërë ca llogari për ata lepujt.

104 Come on in. If ever’body’s comin’ in, you might just as well.
E, hyr. Kur të gjithë hyjnë, edhe ti mund të vish.

105 You guys is just kiddin’ yourself.
Ju sa genjeni veten.

106 That’s where your money’s goin’.
Ja ku do për fundojnë paratë e tua.

107 She breathed strongly, as though she had been running.
Dihaste me zhurmë, sikur të kishte vrapuar.

108 Lennie watched her, fascinated; but Candy and Crooks were scowling down away from her eyes.
Lenie e vështron te i mahnitur, por Kendi dhe Kruksi nxinin si pus, kryeu lur, larg syve të saj.

109 Well, I ain’t giving you no trouble.
Unë s’po ju nxjerr ndonjë bela.
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Baloney! What you think you’re sellin’ me? Gjepura! Kujt ia shisni këto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Old Candy was watching her, fascinated. Plaku Kendi e vështronte i shtangur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>What you doin’ in Crook’s room? You hadn’t ought to be here. Ç’bëni në dhomën e Kruksit? Nuk duhej të shkelnit këtu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Oh, George! I been figurin’ and figurin’. Ej, Xhorxh. Kam bërë ca plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>George giving you orders about everything? Pse, Xhorxhi të jep urdhra për çdo gjë?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>I was just playin’ with him… Unë po luaja me të…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>I ain’t doin’ no harm to you. S’po të bëj asgjë të keqe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>What kinda harm am I doin’ to you? Ç’dëm ke të nga unë?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>She looked closely at Lennie to see whether she was impressing him. E kqyri Lenin nga afër, që të shihte në i kishin bërë përshtypje fjalët e saj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>You listenin’? Më dëgjon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Now the light was lifting as the sun went down, and the sun-streaks climbed up the wall and fell over the feeding-racks and over the heads of the horses. Drita sa vinte e zbehej, ndërsa dielli zbriste dhe rripat e ndritshëm u ngjitën sipër murit, e tani binin mbi grazhde dhe kokat e kuajve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>When I’m doin’ my hair sometimes I jus’ set an’ stroke it… Edhe unë, kur rregulloj flokët ndonjëherë, rri e i fërkoj, se janë shumë të butë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>The sun-streaks were high on the wall by now, and the light was growing soft in the barn. Gajtanët e ndritshëm qenë ngjitur edhe më lart murit dhe drita në plevicë po bëhej më e dobët.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>I been figuring some more. Shiko ç’mund të bëjmë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>I am going now. George turned and went quickly out of the barn. Ika. Xhorxhi doli nxitimthi nga plevica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>You’re comin’ with us, fella. Po ti do vish me ne, or mik?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>George had been listening to the distant sounds. Xhorxhi ishte duke dëgjuar tuinguj e largët.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>