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THE IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT RELATIONS IN THE TEXT – A COMPARISON BETWEEN GERMAN AND ALBANIAN LANGUAGES

Abstract

This article aims at investigating cohesive and coherent devices contributing to the content of German and Albanian texts. The main purpose of this paper is the research of explicit and implicit relations in a text in which the relationships of different parts of the text are viewed in a contrastive aspect. The corpus constitutes of newspaper articles in German and their translation in Albanian. Explicit and implicit relationships of the text are compared to the forms in which they appear in the Albanian translation. The analysis is based on eight articles out of German newspapers, which focus on Ibrahim Rugova, Kosovo's ex-president. These articles have been translated in Albanian by the Albanian journalist Enver Robelli and have been published in a collection alongside many other articles. The purpose of this comparison is to explore if Albanian and German texts use similar and/or different devices of cohesion and coherence, such as recurrence, pro-forms, tenses, conjunctions, lexical devices, which were compared to the forms in which they appear in Albanian.

The reiteration of the reference is accomplished through grammatical forms such as recurrence, pro-forms, pronominal adverbs, that are explicitly retrieved. Explicit relations in the text are expressed through conjunctions, yet causal relations and temporal chronology oftentimes remain implicit. A text may have meaning without containing cohesive devices. Hence, this paper will also deal with coherence since it is the most important criterion of the text. Coherence relates to the continuity of the text's content. The continuity of the text may be explicitly expressed or it may be expressed by activating world knowledge (Weltwissen).

Many pro-forms of anaphoric and cataphoric function were detected in these texts, yet it was evident that the anaphoric function was more frequent. Anaphoric reiteration has usually been realized through pronouns (either personal, demonstrative or possessive). However, the use of personal pronouns to express reference is not necessary in Albanian, due to the fact that reference can be observed in the person of the verb or in the contractions of the pronouns. Nevertheless, our corpus oftentimes makes use of the personal pronoun ai 'er', as a referring item to the referent Rugova. By using the personal pronoun intentionally, the author emphasizes that the text is dealing with an eminent person.

A characteristic of Albanian is the reiteration of the object through a contraction of the personal pronoun. This syntactic phenomenon, the double signification of the object, is natural for Albanian.

There is also reference to parts of the text. These are complex anaphors, which mainly refer to the entire preceding sentence. In German, these anaphors can be expressed by using pronominal adverbs. Albanian can use demonstrative pronouns as equivalents of German pronominal adverbs, yet these cannot stand alone in a text without the presence of a noun. The text can also use objects with prepositions of the type preposition+personal pronouns third person/demonstrative pronoun such as for this ‚für das‘, with this ‚mit dem‘, with him ‚mit ihm‘, from him ‚von ihm‘, etc.

It is also important to mention recurrence, which has an important function to the macrostructure of the text. In some cases, the proper noun Rugova is not reiterated through a pronoun, but it recurs in the text. We assume that the reiteration of the personal pronoun Rugova emphasizes the importance of his personality.

Additionally, the relationship between events and situations in the analyzed texts can also be denoted through tense. The event unfolds in Präsens and in Präteritum, but two texts of the corpus were interviews, hence, the Präsens is mostly used in these texts. Nevertheless, the time designation has not only been determined through tense, but also through various linguistic devices such as adverbs, prepositions, adjunct of time, as well as adjectives, which denote temporal meaning. These indicate temporal relationships in which the described referents of the text are to be found. Another important cohesion

device is conjunction. Conjunctions represent temporal relationships between sentences, which are appropriate to the continuity of the events of the text. Temporal relations in the corpus were expressed explicitly as well as implicitly. In some cases, causal relations were implicitly expressed.

Key words: cohesion, cohesive devices, anaphora, cataphora, reference.

METİN İÇİNDEKİ BELİRGİN VE KAPALI İLİŞKİLER - ALMAN VE ARNAVUT DİLLERİ ARASINDA BİR KIYASLAMA

Öz

Çalışmamızın amacı, Alman ve Arnavut dillerindeki metinlerde içerik katkısında bulunan içsel-bağlılık ve uyumluk birimlerinin araştırmasıdır. Çalışmanın ana amacı, metin içerisindeki belirgin ve kapalı ilişkilerin araştırılması olup, metin bölümleri arasında ilişkileri temsil eden gramer ve sözlüksel birimlerin karşılıklı açıdan gözlemlenmesidir. Çalışmamızda, Almanca yazılmış olan gazete makaleleri ve aynılarının Arnavutçada yapılmış olan çevirileri ele alınmıştır. Metin içerisindeki belirgin ve kapalı ilişkiler Arnavutça çevirilerdeki sunum şekli açısından kıyaslanmıştır. Analizimiz, eski Kosova Başkanı olan İbrahim Rugova konulu Almancadaki gazetelerden derlenen sekiz makale üzerinde yapılmıştır. Makaleler Enver Robelli adlı gazeteci tarafından Arnavutçaya çevrilmiştir ve diğer makalelerle birlikte bir derleme olarak yayımlanmıştır. Kıyaslamamızın amacı, Alman ve Arnavut dillerinde benzer ve/veya farklı içsel bağlılık ve uyumluk birimlerinin kullanılıp kullanılmamasını araştırmaktır. Bunların arasında: yineleme, ön biçim, zamanlar, bağlaçlar, sözlüksel araçlar Arnavut dilinde sunulan şekilleriyle kıyaslanmıştır.

Referans tekrarlama, belirgin şekilde tekrarlanan, yineleme, ön biçim ve pronominaladverbien ile gerçekleştirilir. Metin içindeki belirgin ilişkiler bağlaçlarla ifade edilirken, nedensellik ilişkileri ve zaman devamlılığı ise çoğu zaman kapalı kalır. Bir metin içsel bağlılık birimleri içermeden de anlamlı olabilir. Bu sebeple çalışmamızda metnin en önemli kriteri olan bağdaşıklık da ele alınmıştır. Devamlılık metin içinde belirgin bir şekilde veya genel bilgileri dâhil ederek ifade edilebilir.

Konumuz olan metinlerde anaforik ve kataforik fonksiyonu olan çok sayıda ön biçim bulunmuştur, ancak anaforik fonksiyon daha sık görülmüştür. Anaforik yineleme genelde zamirlerle (şahıs zamirleri, özne zamirleri ve işaret zamirleri) gerçekleşmiştir. Arnavut dilinde referansta bulunmak için şahıs zamirlerinin kullanılması mecburi olmadığı gibi; referans, fiil içinde veya zamirlerin kısaltılmış şekilleriyle ifade edilebilir. Ancak, incelenen materyallerde, öncül olan Rugova için, referans birimi olarak sıkça şahıs zamiri olan 'o' (alman. 'er') kullanılmıştır. Şahıs zamirinin istemli kullanımı ile tanınmış bir şahıstan bahsedildiği vurgulanmaktadır.

Arnavutçada olan ancak Almancada olmayan bir özellik ise tümlecin tekrarlanmasının şahıs zamirinin kısaltılmasıyla yapılabilmektedir. Bu sözdizimsel özellik, yani tümlecin tekrarlanması Arnavutçada doğal bir şey olarak nitelendirilir.

Çoğu zaman metnin bölümlerine de odaklanıp, aynılarının karmaşık anafora olduğunu ve önceki tam cümle için atıfta bulunduğunu gözlemledik. Bu anaforalar Almancada Pronominaladverbien kullanımıyla ifade edilir. Almancanın Pronominaladverbien karşılığı olarak Arnavutçada işaret zamirleri kullanılabilir, ancak bunlar adsız tek başına kullanılamazlar. Diğer yandan edatlı tümleçler de kullanılır (Präpositionalobjekt) ve bunların formları edat + şahıs zamiri (üçüncü şahıs/işaret zamiri) ör. Bunun için ‚für das‘, bununla ‚mit dem‘, onunla ‚mit ihm‘, ondan ‚von ihm‘ vs.

Aynı şekilde, yinelemeden bahsedilmesi de önemlidir. Bunun sebebi, yinelemenin metnin makro yapısı için önemli rol oynamasıdır. Bazı durumlarda, özel ad olan Rugova bir zamir ile değiştirilmeyip, tam ad olarak kullanılmıştır. Özel ad olan Rugova'nın yinelemesiyle, şahsiyetin önemini vurguladığı kanaatindeyiz.

İncelenen metinlerde olay ve durumlar arasındaki ilişki zaman formları aracılığıyla da gösterilebilir. Olay, Präsens dhe në Präteritum ile gösterilir, ancak araştırmamızın iki metni röportaj olması sebebiyle Präsens kullanılmıştır. Aynı zamanda, zaman belirlenmesi sadece zamanlarla ifade edilmeyip farklı sözlüksel birimler kullanılmıştır; ör. zarflar, edatlar ve zaman anlamlı sıfatlar. Bu birimler metin içinde gerçekleşen durumların zaman ilişkilerini göstermektedir.

Bu metinlerde içsel bağlılığın önemli bir birimi bağlaçlardır. Burada, metin içindeki olayların devamlılığı için önemli olan zaman ilişkileri cümleler içinde ifade edilmiştir. Bu metinlerdeki zaman ilişkileri belirgin ve kapalı şekilde anlatılmıştır. Aynı şekilde nedensellik ilişkileri de belirgin bir şekilde dile getirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: bağdaşıklık, bağlayıcı birimler, yineleme, önyineleme, referans.

1. Introduction

This article aims at investigating cohesive and coherent devices contributing to the content of German and Albanian texts. The main purpose of this paper is the research of explicit and implicit relations in a text in which the relationships of different parts of the text are viewed in a contrastive aspect. The corpus constitutes of newspaper articles in German and their translation in Albanian. Explicit and implicit relationships of the text are compared to the forms in which they appear in the Albanian translation. The analysis is based on eight articles out of German newspapers which focus on Ibrahim Rugova, Kosovo's ex-president. These articles have been translated in Albanian by the Albanian journalist Enver Robelli and have been published in a collection alongside many other

articles. The purpose of this comparison is to explore if Albanian and German texts use similar and/or different devices of cohesion and coherence.

The reiteration of the reference is accomplished through grammatical forms such as recurrence, pro-forms, pronominal adverbs, that are explicitly retrieved. Explicit relations in the text are expressed through conjunctions, yet causal relations and temporal chronology oftentimes remain implicit. However, cohesion devices do not suffice when it comes to the coherence of a text. A text may have meaning without containing cohesive devices. Hence, this paper will also deal with coherence since it is the most important criterion of the text. Coherence relates to the continuity of the text's content. The continuity of the text may be explicitly expressed or it may be expressed by activating world knowledge (*Weltwissen*). The criterion of plausibility is decisive when it comes to the continuity of the text. (Compare: Schwarz-Friesel/Consten 2014: 89).

2. Implicit and Explicit Relations in Text

Beaugrande/ Dressler (1981) assume that a text is a communicative occurrence which meets 7 criteria of textuality. Cohesion and coherence are the most important criteria of a text. Vater (1992: 32) defines cohesion as "a grammatical relation of the units of the text" by which he mostly infers even to relations beyond the sentence level.

Halliday/ Hasan (1976) do not distinguish between cohesion and coherence as they use the term 'cohesion' to refer to both criteria. Similarly, Brinker (2005) also states that this difference can be misleading. To Schwarz-Friesel/Consten (2014), the T1 text (in continuity) is cohesive if two successive sentences (S1 and S2, S2 and S3, S3 and S4, etc.) are explicitly interlinked through at least one superficial expression or if they refer to one another.

Grammatical devices of cohesion that ensure the relation, stability and economy of linguistic material within a text are not sufficient to the accomplishment of the structure of the text. What is fundamental to the coherence of the text is the semantic-cognitive relation between sentences, i.e. the relationships that come out of the meaning of the expressions that are used, the referring relations between sentences and connective method (causal, conditional, temporal, contrastive, etc.). Schwarz-Friesel/ Consten (2014: 89) have revealed that coherence includes content continuity, conceptual context as well as all relations in text which constitute this connection. In their view, the plausibility of the content is determinative to the coherence of the text.

Coherence relationships may be expressed explicitly through textuality devices among sentences. Yet, they can also be achieved by activating our general knowledge. Distinguishing plausible relationships helps in understanding continuity within parts of the text. Plausibility can be reached cognitively by activating the scheme¹ or through conclusion.² The values of textual

¹ According to Schwarz-Friesel/ Consten (2014: 71) there is a fundamental supposition that our general knowledge is stored in a long-term aspect in the form of complex conceptual organizational units called mental schemes. Schemes represent standard situations or actions out of the world of experience in the form of concepts and conceptual links. For instance, the HOSPITAL scene includes concepts such as PATIENTS, DOCTORS, NURSES, DRUGS, OPERATIONS, which are related to one another through special relations, such as DOCTORS PERFORM OPERATIONS ON PATIENTS. They differentiate between two types of schemes: static (declarative) schemes (Frames) and dynamic procedural scheme of action (Scripts, which also represent action sequences). "So, a university campus with its buildings represents a frame; it does not involve any element of action. On the other hand, a lecture or an exam represents a Script, because it deals with changes in space and time, i.e. action. Thus, similar to

information are placed in relation to stored standard values in long-term memory and are processed (quickly and unconsciously) by the cognitive processor in coherence, i.e. in compatibility. A text's coherence is essentially dependent on our mental activity and the general knowledge stored in our memory.

The most usual explicit models of textual relationships are pro-forms, anaphora, cataphora, ellipsis, and recurrence. According to Brinker (2005: 27), the term "reference identity" (Referenzidentität) implies that the referent and the referring item both refer to the same object. Such extralinguistic objects can be people, objects, facts, events, actions, ideas, etc.; this means that in textual linguistics, reiterative forms and linking forms are the most important devices of cohesion.

Reiteration in text grammar is achieved through recurrence and partial recurrence. Textual linking is expressed explicitly through connectives. They express relationships of time, comparison, cause, etc.

Pro-forms are short economic words which lack a specific meaning, and which may appear for particular expressions that activate the content at the surface of the text. The most eminent pro-forms are pronouns, which execute the function of main words or nominal phrases with which they co-reference. (Compare: de Beaugrande/ Dressler 1981: 64). Many text linguists regard pronouns as devices of cohesion.

Nevertheless, Schwarz-Friesel/ Consten (2014: 77) emphasize that the reiteration of referents which oftentimes occurs through pronouns must still be placed alongside coherence, "because it goes beyond formal and superficial textual characteristics". Whether a pronoun is used as anaphora is determined only in the process of reception at the level of TWM (text-world-model).

The usage of the pro-form after the co-referring expression is anaphora, for instance, *ai*, *atij*, *atë*, *ajo*, *këta*, etc. A pro-form refers to something that has already been mentioned in the text and may carry the same number and gender of the referent. Substitution through a pro-form is dubbed pronominalization.

2.1. Cohesion and Coherence Devices in German and Albanian

The following section presents examples of explicit and implicit relations of our corpus. The corpus comprises eight articles published in the period 1999-2006 in the newspapers "Der Spiegel" (3 articles), "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" (2 articles), "Die Zeit" (1 article), and "Die Welt" (2 articles). Two articles are interviews, the rest narrative texts. The purpose of this comparison is to analyze if Albanian and German use similar or different devices of cohesion.

a) Anaphoric References

scenarios, Scripts store specific sequences of action." (Schwarz-Friesel/ Consten 2014: 71).

² Processes that do not produce verbalized references through general knowledge in a text are generally called inferences or linking processes. Inferences are a specific type of elaboration process: they create representations for the text world model that do not originate out of the semantics of the text, but out of the activation of world knowledge out of our long-term memory (LTM). (ibid: 70).

Co-reference is expressed through various linguistic devices. Even personal, possessive or demonstrative pronouns may make reference in a text, as in case (1), where pro-nouns refer to the preceding name, thus being used in an anaphoric reference. In anaphoric reiteration that makes use of pronouns, the same representative unit is activated in TWM:

(1) Während über eines Vierteljahrhunderts hat Ibrahim Rugova den Wunsch seiner kosovo-albanischen Landsleute nach politischer Selbständigkeit verkörpert. Mit der Internationalisierung der Provinz durch die Uno nach dem Kosovo-Krieg war Rugovas Ziel erfüllt. [...] Sein Wahrzeichen war der Seidenschal - und die brennende Zigarette. Dem an den Folgen von Lungenkrebs verstorbenen Präsidenten Kosovos, Ibrahim Rugova, bleibt die Ehre eines Staatsbegräbnisses verwehrt. Er, der in den vergangenen Jahren die Forderung nach einer Unabhängigkeit der unter Uno-Verwaltung stehenden Provinz beinahe gebetsmühlenartig wiederholt hatte, durfte den grossen Moment einer Eigenstaatlichkeit Kosovos nicht erleben. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung 23.01.2006).

(1.a) Gjatë një çerekshkulli Ibrahim Rugova e ka mishëruar dëshirën e bashkëkombësve të tij shqiptarë të Kosovës për pavarësi politike. Me ndërkombëtarizimin e Krahinës përmes OKB-së pas Luftës së Kosovës caku i Rugovës u arrit. [...] Shenjë dalluese e tij ishte shalli i mëndafshhtë – dhe cigarja që digjej. Presidenti i Kosovës Ibrahim Rugova, i cili vdiq nga pasojat e kancerit në mushkëri, nuk do të nderohet me ceremoni shtetërore të varrimit. Ai që në vitet e fundit pandërprerë e kishte përsëritur kërkesën për pavarësi të Krahinës nën administrimin e OKB-së nuk do ta përjetojë momentin e madh të pavarësisë së Kosovës. (Robelli 2015:187).

The referent in these examples is *Ibrahim Rugova*, whereas the referring units are the pronouns *er* ‚ai‘ and *sein* ‚i/e/të tij‘.

(2) **Ibrahim Rugova**, 61. Er war ein gänzlich untypischer Politiker, ein Professor für albanische Literatur und Schüler des französischen Linguisten Roland Barthes, ein Bonvivant mit einem Seidenschal als Markenzeichen, der eher zufällig in die Welt der Diplomatie geriet – weil nur er, der Chef des kosovarischen Schriftstellerverbands, sich traute, die komplizierten Geschicke des Kosovo zu lenken. [...] 1992 wurde er erstmals zum Präsidenten gewählt, 1998 ein zweites Mal, doch die Rechtmäßigkeit der Wahl und Rugovas Phantomrepublik anerkannte international nur das benachbarte Albanien. Während der ethnischen Säuberungen der Serben stand *er* zeitweilig unter „Hausarrest“, [...]. (Der Spiegel, 30.01.2006).

(2.a) **In Memoriam: Ibrahim Rugova.** Ai ishte tërësisht një politikan jotipik, profesor i letërsisë shqiptare dhe nxënës i linguitit francez Roland Barthes, një qejfli jete me shall mëndafshi si shenjë dalluese, i cili pak a shumë rastësisht përfundoi në botën e diplomacisë – sepse vetëm ai, shefi i Shoqatës së Shkrimtarëve kosovarë, pati guximin t'i drejtojë fatet e ndërlikuara të Kosovës. [...] Më 1992 ai u zgjodh për herë të parë president, më 1998 për herë të dytë, por legjitimitetin e zgjedhjes dhe republikën fantome të Rugovës ndërkombëtarisht e pranoi vetëm Shqipëria fqinje. Gjatë spatrimeve etnike nga ana e serbëve ai për një kohë u gjend në “arrest shtëpiak”, [...]. (Robelli 2015 :209).

The use of pronouns in order to express reference in Albanian, a language that has inflection, is unnecessary, because the reference can be expressed through the person of the verb or through

pronoun contractions. (Compare: Rugova/ Sejdiu-Rugova 2015: 139). However, in case (2.a), it is noticed that the personal pronoun *ai* 'er', as referring unit of the referent *Rugova* is intentionally used, similar to the original German text, in almost all cases. The translator does not exclude the personal pronoun for stylistic purposes. By intentionally using the personal pronoun, he wishes to emphasize that he is referring to the eminent president of the Kosovars – Ibrahim Rugova.

The fact that the usage of personal pronouns in Albanian is not necessary can be seen in case (3a), taken from the translation of a literary work in Albanian. Although the personal reference does not appear in this passage through personal pronouns, nevertheless, it is quite clear what the paragraph is about because the reference is accomplished through the person of the verb or through the contraction of the personal pronoun "i", which substitutes the function of the personal reference, as it links to the preceding pronoun *ai* 'er':

(3) [...] **Peter** presste die Nase in das Kopfkissen seiner Mutter und sog ihren Geruch auf, als könne **er** satt werden davon. Dann war **es** still. Eine mächtige Stille, **Peter** hob den Kopf und hörte seine Zähne klappern, **er** versuchte, die Kiefer geschlossen zu halten, biss die Zähne mit aller Kraft zusammen, senkte den Kopf wieder und drückte das Gesicht in die Daunen. Während **er** sein Gesicht an dem Kissen rieb, den Kopf dabei hin und her wiegen musste, knisterte etwas darunter. Vorsichtig fuhr **er** mit der Hand unter das Kissen und die Fingerspitzen tasteten Papier. [...]. (Franck: *Die Mittagsfrau*, 2010 :12-13).

(3.a) [...] **Peteri** ngjeshi hundën pas jastëkut të nënës dhe thithi aromën e saj, sikur do të nginjej me të. Mandej u bë qetësi. Një qetësi e thellë, **Peteri** ngriti kokën dhe dëgjoi t' **i** kërcëllisnin dhëmbët, u mundua t' **i** mbante nofullat mbyllur, shtrëngoi dhëmbët me gjithë forcë, përkuli rishtas kokën dhe e zhyti fytyrën në pupla. Ndërsa fërkonte fytyrën pas nënkresës duke lëvizur kokën sa andej-këndej, diçka kërciti poshtë. Me kujdes kaloi dorën nën jastëk dhe majat e gishtave **i** prekën në letër. [...] (Franck: *Gruaja e mesditës*, 2009:11-12).

A characteristic of Albanian, as can be seen above, is the reiteration of the object through a contraction of the personal pronoun. In Balkanology, this syntactic phenomenon, the double signification of the object is natural. Doubling the object in Albanian is realized morphologically by placing an object signifier in the verb, which will represent the object. The object conjunctions represent some grammatical aspects of the object: they appear as a reflection of the direct object in accusative and as a reflection of the indirect object in dative, and they also show characteristics of number and person (Compare: Buchholz/ Fiedler 1985: 439)³.

dir. Obj	OZ-Merkmale	OZ _a	indir. Obj	OZ-Merkmale	OZ _d
[Akk 1. Ps Sg]	[Akk 1. Ps Sg]	<i>më</i>	[Dat 1. Ps Sg]	[Dat 1. Ps Sg]	<i>më</i>
[Akk 1. Ps Pl]	[Akk 1. Ps Pl]	<i>na</i>	[Dat 1. Ps Pl]	[Dat 1. Ps Pl]	<i>na</i>
[Akk 2. Ps Sg]	[Akk 2. Ps Sg]	<i>të</i>	[Dat 2. Ps Sg]	[Dat 2. Ps Sg]	<i>të</i>
[Akk 2. Ps Pl]	[Akk 2. Ps Pl]	<i>ju</i>	[Dat 2. Ps Pl]	[Dat 2. Ps Pl]	<i>ju</i>
[Akk 3. Ps Sg]	[Akk 3. Ps Sg]	<i>e</i>	[Dat 3. Ps Sg]	[Dat 3. Ps Sg]	<i>i</i>
[Akk 3. Ps Pl]	[Akk 3. Ps Pl]	<i>i</i>	[Dat 3. Ps Pl]	[Dat 3. Ps Pl]	<i>u</i>
NS	[Akk 3. Ps Sg]	<i>e</i>	–	–	–
³ Vk	[Akk 3. Ps Sg]	<i>e</i>	–	–	–

Table 1.

(Buchholz/Fiedler 1985: 439)

Object contractions are grammatical forms that are placed as affixes to the verb and form a phonological word with the verb. "The main function of the signifier of the object is to determine the direct and indirect object in the verb phrase" (Buchholz/ Fiedler 1985: 440). When the object is used, the object contraction represents a double signification of the object.

(4) Nun will er wieder Präsident werden, das, was er in den Köpfen der Mehrheit seiner Landsleute immer geblieben war. Der "Verrat" mag sein Ansehen beschädigt haben, zerstört hat er es nicht. (Die Welt 18.11.2001).

(4.a) Tani ai sërish dëshiron të jetë president, i tillë siç kishte qenë gjithmonë në kokat e shumicës së bashkëkombësve të tij, "Tradhtia" mund ta ketë dëmtuar autoritetin e tij, por nuk e ka shkatërruar. (Robelli 2015 :140).

In the Albanian translation of case (4) the direct object *atë* 'es' is removed, and only the short form of the object *e* is used, thus substituting *atë* with *e*. In here, the contraction of the object (OZ *e*) is the only identifier of the direct object. In case 5(a) the contraction of the object *i* (OZ *i*) is the affix that represents the indirect object *atij* 'ihm':

(5) Das Schicksal zahlloser Landsleute in Flüchtlingslagern auf dem Balkan schien ihn wenig zu interessieren, stattdessen verhandelte der Kettenraucher über einen neuen, feudalen Wohnsitz. (Der Spiegel 30.06.2006).

(5.a) Dukej se pak i interesonte fati i shumë bashkëkombësve në kampet e refugjatëve në Ballkan – në vend të kësaj ky duhanxhi i madh diskutonte për një vendbanim të ri feudal për vete.⁴ (Robelli 2015: 209).

The repeated names can also be used for anaphoric reference. In case (6), the proper noun Rugova is not reiterated through a pronoun, but it is repeated. We believe that the reiteration of the personal pronoun Rugova does not add any new information in TWM, but will emphasize the importance of his personality.

(6) Rugovas Anspruch auf das Präsidentenamt war unbestritten. Doch Thaci, inzwischen Führer der zweitstärksten Partei Kosovos, wollte Regierungschef sein, was wiederum Rugovas Ehre nicht zuliess. Der Ältere setzte sich schliesslich durch. Der Streit aber schwelte weiter. Jüngster Ausdruck davon war Rugovas Vorstoss für eine eigene Flagge Kosovos. Auf diese Weise sollte eine sogenannte dardanische Identität Kosovos verdeutlicht werden. Der Rückgriff auf die zu römischer Zeit geltende Namensgebung der Provinz impliziert die Negierung aller serbischen Ansprüche auf das Gebiet. Das aus der UCK hervorgegangene Gegenlager Rugovas empfand die am albanischen Unabhängigkeitstag am 28. November vergangenen Jahres in Pristina auf Rugovas Geheiss hin erstmals gehissten dardanischen Fahnen als Provokation. Die albanischen Rebellen Kosovos wie auch jene in Mazedonien führten ihren Kampf stets im Zeichen des schwarzen Doppeladlers auf rotem Grund, des Nationalwappens der Republik Albanien. Rugova selbst war es nicht mehr vergönnt, seine Vision einer kosovarischen Identität einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zu propagieren. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung 23.01.2006).

⁴ The verb *interesoj* 'interessieren', 'interest', is used in Albanian in dative.

(6.a) Aspirata e **Rugovës** për postin e Presidentit ishte e pakontestuar. Mirëpo, Thaçi, ndërkohë lider i partisë së dytë për nga fuqia në Kosovë, dëshironte të ishte Kryeministër, por një gjë e tillë **Rugovës** nuk ia lejonte nderi. Në fund fitoi ai që ishte më i moshuar. Por, konflikti vazhdonte, kjo u pa së fundi me propozimin e **Rugovës** për një flamur të veçantë të Kosovës. Në këtë mënyrë do të theksohej i ashtuquajtimi identitet dardan i Kosovës. Thirrja në emrin e krahinës gjatë kohës romake nënkupton mohimin e të gjitha aspiratave serbe ndaj një territori. Kampi tjetër i dalë nga UÇK-ja e shihte si provokim ngritjen e flamujve dardanë në Prishtinë me urdhër të **Rugovës** më 28 nëntor të vitit të kaluar, në ditën e pavarësisë shqiptare. Kryengritësit shqiptarë të Kosovës dhe ata të maqedonisë e zhvilluan luftën e tyre përherë nën shqiptonjëj dykrerëshe në sfond të kuq, siç është edhe flamuri kombëtar i republikës së Shqipërisë. **Rugova** nuk kishte më mundësi që publikut të gjerë t’ia bënte të njohur vizionin e tij të identitetit kosovar. (Robelli 2015:190).

We often refer to parts of the text by a pro-sentence, as in case (7) below:

(7) Er, der in den vergangenen Jahren die Forderung nach einer Unabhängigkeit der unter Uno-Verwaltung stehenden Provinz beinahe gebetsmühlenartig wiederholt hatte, durfte den grossen Moment einer Eigenstaatlichkeit Kosovos nicht erleben. Ob *es* überhaupt je *dazu* kommen wird? (Neue Zürcher Zeitung 23.01.2006).

(7.a) Ai që në vitet e fundit pandërprerë e kishte përsëritur kërkesën për pavarësi të Krahinës nën administrimin e OKB-së nuk do ta përjetojë momentin e madh të pavarësisë së Kosovës. A do të vijë *ky moment* ndonjëherë. (Robelli 2015:187).

Es and *dazu* in case (7) are complex anaphoras which refer to the entire preceding sentence. The referent in this case is the event in the preceding sentence. Pronominal adverbs as those in German do not exist in Albanian, thus, the translator in this case alongside the demonstrative pronouns ‘*ky*’ has also used ‘*ky moment*’ (‘this moment’) for ‘*dazu*’. Albanian demonstrative pronouns can be used as equivalents to German pronouns, but usually they cannot be placed independently in the text without a noun.

Albanian uses only objects with prepositions of the type preposition+personal pronouns third person/demonstrative pronoun such as *për këtë* ,für das‘, *me këtë* ,mit dem‘, *me atë/të* ,mit ihm‘, *prej atij/tij* ,von ihm‘, etc. The prepositional object is not substituted by a pronominal adverb, as is the case with German, when it does not refer to persons: *Për (a)të po mendoj.* ,An ihn/Daran denke ich.’ *I informuan mbi (a)të.* ‘Man informierte sie über ihn/darüber’. Compare (8) and (9):

(8) SPIEGEL: In den vergangenen Wochen gab es heftige Kämpfe an der Grenze des Kosovo zu Südserbien. Will die neue albanische Befreiungsfront dort nicht doch einen Gebietsaustausch erzwingen – das überwiegend von Albanern besiedelte Bujanovac sowie das Preševo-Tal gegen serbische Gemeinden im Norden des Kosovo?

Rugova: **Dafür** ist die Zeit nicht reif. (Der Spiegel, 11.12.2000).

(8.a) SPIEGEL: Në javët e fundit në kufirin mes Kosovës me Serbinë Jugore janë zhvilluar luftime të ashpra. A nuk po synon fronti i atjeshëm çlirimtar shqiptar të arrijë një shkëmbim territoresh – Bujanoci dhe Lugina e Preshevës me shumicë shqiptare kundër komunave serbe në veri të Kosovës?

Rugova: Nuk është pjekur koha për këtë. (Robelli 2015:133)

(9) SPIEGEL: Damit stünde einer Vereinigung mit Albanien nichts mehr im Weg.

Rugova: Darüber müsste die Bevölkerung zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt in einem Referendum entscheiden. [...] (Der Spiegel, 09.08.1999).

(9.a) Atëherë bashkimit me Shqipërinë s'do t'i dilte kush në rrugë.

Rugova: Për këtë do të duhej të vendoste popullsia më vonë në referendum. [...] (Robelli 2015 : 117).

In our corpus, one may detect external references of the text which have an important role in the organization of the continuity of the text.

In case (10), *Konsequenz davon* 'si rrjedhojë e kësaj' - refers to the entire previous sentence, which makes possible the continuity of the text; additionally, the adjunct of time (rather than i kohes) *wenige Monate zuvor* 'pak muaj më parë', accomplished the temporal continuity of the text:

(10) Mit seiner Ernennung zum Präsidenten des Schriftstellerverbands von Kosovo im Jahre 1988 hatte Rugova in der kleinen Runde der einheimischen Intellektuellen die höchste Position errungen. Seine ein Jahr später erfolgte Wahl zum Vorsitzenden der neugegründeten Demokratischen Liga von Kosova (LDK), der ersten nichtkommunistischen Partei in der Provinz, war die Konsequenz davon.

Wenige Monate zuvor hatte Milosevic, Serbiens neuer starker Mann, auf dem historischen Amsfeld bei Pristina in feurigen Worten Belgrads ethnisch-nationalen Hegemonieanspruch auf die Provinz angemeldet. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 23.01.2006).

(10.a) Me emërtimin e tij për kryetar të Shoqatës së Shkrimtarëve të Kosovës, në vitin 1988, Rugova arriti pozitën më të lartë në rrethin e vogël të intelektualëve vendorë. Si rrjedhojë e kësaj, ai një vit më vonë u zgjodh kryetar i Lidhjes Demokratike të Kosovës (LDK), e cila sapo ishte themeluar si partia e parë jokuministe në Krahinë.

Pak muaj më parë Miloševići, njeriu i ri i fuqishëm i Serbisë, me fjalë të zjarra, të cilat i kishte thënë në Gazimestan, afër Prishtinës, ngriti pretendimin etnonacional dhe hegjemonist të Beogradit ndaj Krahinës. (Robelli 2015:188).

An element which represents the continuity of events in the text also represents the determination of time, which may be done through different linguistic elements in the text. The relation between events and situations in the textual world may be signaled explicitly through tense, aspect, and conjunctions. (compare: Beaugrande/ Dressler 1981: 60, 52). Usually, one discovers devices of differentiating between past, present and future; continuity as opposed to special moments; the precedent as opposed to the subsequent, the completed as opposed to the incompleting.

Some of these differences result mainly from the perspective of the users of the text in the moment of communication. Two of the texts of the corpus are interviews, which are mainly in Präsens and Futur I. In the other texts, events are told and describes mostly in Präteritum. The event itself unfolds in Präteritum, which is more appropriate to the linearity of the events. Präteritum

graduates the events, whereas the Plusquamperfekt graduates it a step back into the past, for instance, with the conjunction *nachdem* ,pasi'. Plusquamperfekt serves to change the topic and to add further information of the past to this topic.

The temporal determination is not only done through temporal forms, but also through various linguistic devices such as adverbs, prepositions, temporal adjunct, as well as adjectives of temporal meaning. They show temporal relations in which the text referents are to be found, as in case (11):

(11.) Im Februar 1999 musste er bei den Verhandlungen mit den Serben auf Schloss Rambouillet in Frankreich seine bisherige Vorrangstellung unter den Kosovo-Albanern dem völlig unbekanntem UCK-Sprecher Hashim Thaci überlassen. Die seitdem bestehende Rivalität zwischen den beiden prägte Kosovos Innenpolitik in den folgenden Jahren.

Die UCK, von den westlichen Alliierten während der Bombenkampagne im Frühsommer 1999 gegen serbische Ziele als Bodentruppe eingesetzt, liess sich nach dem Abzug von Milosevics Soldaten und Verwalter als Befreier feiern. Rugova war während dieses Jubels im selbstgewählten italienischen Exil. Dahin hatte er sich abgesetzt, nachdem ihn Milosevic dazu veranlasst hatte, vor Belgrader TV-Kameras die Luftangriffe der Nato zu verdammen. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung 23. 01. 2006).

These German linguistic expressions of a temporal meaning are reproduced with entirely equivalent units in Albanian:

(11.a) Në shkurt 1999 ai qe i shtyrë që në negociatat me serbët në Keshtjellën e Rambouillet në Francë vendin e tij deri atëherë udhëheqës mes shqiptarëve të Kosovës t'ia lëshojë zëdhënësit plotësisht të panjohur të UÇK-së Hashim Thaçi. Rivaliteti në mes tyre ekziston që nga atëherë dhe e ka karakterizuar edhe politikën e brendshme të Kosovës në vitet në vijim.

UÇK-ja, e cila nga aleatët perëndimorë u përdor si trupë tokësore gjatë fushatës me bomba kundër caqeve serbe në pranverë 1999, pas tërheqjes së ushtarëve dhe administratorëve të Millosheviqit, u prit me brohoritje si çlirimtare. Gjatë këyre kremtimeve Rugova gjendej në ekzil, në Itali, të cilin e kishte zgjedhur vetë. Atje kishte shkuar pasi Millosheviqi e kishte detyruar që para kamerave të televizionit të Beogradit t'i mallkojë sulmet ajrore të NATO-s. (Robelli 2015: 189).

Schwarz-Friesel / Consten (2014: 84) consider conjunctions as typical tools for explicit linking of sentences, as linguistic devices “that represent fundamental logical operations of our thinking”. They vary between conjunctions that create logical connection of coordination and logical connection of subordination, and as such, they present temporal relations (*als, nachdem, bevor, wenn* etc.), conditional relations (*wenn, falls* etc.) and modal relations (*indem, dadurch...dass* etc.).

Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect sentences of a similar syntactical and logical level. This group includes conjunctions *und* ,dhe' (cumulative conjunctions), *oder* ,ose' (alternative conjunction), *jedoch, aber, doch*, por, megjithatë' (adversative conjunctions). Logical subordinating conjunctions include causal conjunctions (*weil, deshalb*, sepse, për shkak se'), concession

conjunctions (*trotsdem, dennoch* ‚megjithatë’), consecutive (*so...dass* ‚kështu që’), conjunction of purpose (*damit, um...zu* ‚pra, me qëllim që’).

By comparing the newspaper articles in German to their Albanian translations it can be stated that both languages make use of similar content connectives. Some examples of these conjunctions in our corpus are presented below.

In case (12), respectively (12.a), two sentences are connected by *oder* ‚ose’, which exclude one another when it comes to content:

(12) SPIEGEL: Ist die internationale Gemeinschaft tatsächlich an einer Bestrafung der Täter interessiert oder genießen diese möglicherweise politischen Schutz, etwa aus den USA? (Der Spiegel 11.12.2000).

(12.a) SPIEGEL: A është bashkësia vërtet e interesuar në dënimin me vrasje apo ndoshta ata gëzojnë mbrojtje politike, për shembull nga SHBA-ja? (Robelli 2015: 134).

In case (13), respectively (13.a), it is evident that both languages create logical relations of coordination and subordination. Through coordinating adversative conjunctions *aber* ‚por’ and *doch* ‚megjithatë’, is expressed a limitation, i.e. an opposition, between these two sentences. The subordinating conjunction, which is expressed through the consecutive conjunction *dass* in German, is also present in the Albanian version with the same meaning. It is only the cumulative conjunction *und* ‚dhe’ that is reproduced by the translation with *ndërsa* ‚während’ instead of *dhe* ‚und’.

(13) Serbiens Regierung will dem Kosovo mehr als Autonomie zugestehen, besteht aber immer noch darauf, dass die Provinz serbisch bleiben muss. Doch Russland, Serbiens Verbündeter in der so genannten Kontaktgruppe, wird eine bedingte Unabhängigkeit wohl nicht blockieren. Und die serbische Kompromissoption, wonach die von Serben bewohnten Gemeinden des Kosovos abgetrennt und Belgrad zugeschlagen würden, ist für die internationale Gemeinschaft inakzeptabel (Zeit 26.01.2006).

(13.a) Qeveria e Serbisë dëshiron t’i ofrojë Kosovës „më shumë se autonomi“, por këmbëngul ende që Krahina të mbetet serbe. Mirëpo, Rusia, aleati i Serbisë në të ashtuquajturin Grupi i Kontaktit, mbase nuk do ta bllokojë „pavarësinë e kushtëzuar“. Ndërsa opinioni serb i „kompromisit“, sipas të cilit komunat e banuar me serbë të Kosovës do të shkëputeshin dhe do t’i jepeshin Beogradit është i papranueshëm për bashkësinë ndërkombëtare. (Robelli 2015: 206).

The causal conjunction *deshalb* ‚për këtë arsye’ in case (14), respectively (14.a), initiates a sentence in which the conclusion of the previous sentence is signified. The previous sentence offers the reasons for this conclusion:

(14) Wer unabhängig werden will, soll auch unabhängig werden – allen voran Montenegro und das Kosovo. Aber die internationale Gemeinschaft sucht derzeit einen Konsens für dieses Problem. Deshalb will keiner allein vordreschen. (Der Spiegel, 11.12.2000).

(14.a) Kush dëshiron të jetë i pavarur, duhet të bëhet i pavarur – para së gjithash Mali i Zi dhe Kosova. Por bashkësia ndërkombëtare tani për tani po kërkon një konsensus për këtë problem. Për këtë arsye askush nuk dëshiron të bëjë hapin e parë. (Robelli 2015: 210).

The temporal conjunction (*erst*) *als* in case (15) does not express a simultaneous event: the event in the main clause occurs after the event of the subordinating clause. Taking up arms and ethnic cleansing are the reasons for NATO's bombing against Serbia. The temporal relationship is signified explicitly, whereas in this example a causal relationship is also interpreted. The relation between two dependent clauses is expressed explicitly through the cumulative conjunction *und* ,dhe', whereas the temporal relationship between the two events in the second dependent clause and in the main clause is implicitly interpreted.

(15) Erst *als* die albanische Rebellenbewegung der UÇK zu den Waffen griff *und* Serbiens Führer Slobodan Milosevic das Kosovo ethnisch zu säubern versuchte, *zwang* die Nato die serbischen Truppen 1999 mit Bomben aus dem Kosovo. (Die Zeit, 26.01.2006).

In the Albanian translation, the same logical relations as the ones in the original German text are to be found. In Albanian, only the temporal connection is explicitly expressed through conjunctions: in the first dependent clause, the conjunction *pasi* ,nach' for *als* is used, and the second dependent clause begins with the temporal conjunction *kur* ,wenn':

(15.a) Tek *pasi* lëvizja shqiptare e kryengritësve të UÇK-së rroku armët *dhe kur* lideri i Serbisë, Slobodan Milosevic, u përpoq të spastrojë etnikisht Kosovën, NATO-ja i përzuri me bomba trupat serbe nga Kosova. (Robelli 2015:205).

b) Cataphoric References

As a relationship between the referent and the referring unit, reference can be anaphoric or cataphoric. The usage of the referring unit before the referent is cataphora. (compare: Harweg 1968; Halliday & Hasan 1976 in Beaugrande/ Dressler 1981: 65). In case (16) and case (17), the referring units *darauf* , respectively *davor* make reference to the following sentence with *dass*:

(16) Serbiens Regierung will dem Kosovo mehr als Autonomie zugestehen, besteht aber immer noch *darauf*, *dass* die Provinz serbisch bleiben muss. (Die Zeit 26.01.2006).

(17) Angesichts der serbischen Aggressionen in Kroatien und Bosnien warnte er seine Landsleute *davor*, *dass* ihnen Tod oder Vertreibung drohe, wenn sie auch zu den Waffen griffen. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 19.11.2001).

In the Albanian translation, in both of these cases the referring items *darauf* and *davor* have not been used. The cataphoric reference is implicitly expressed through valence of verbs *këmbëngul* ,bestehen auf', respectively *paralajmëroj* ,warnen auf':

(16.a) Qeveria e Serbisë dëshiron t'i ofrojë Kosovës „më shumë se autonomi“, por *këmbëngul* ende *që* Krahina të mbetet serbe. (Robelli 2015: 206).

(17.a) Përballë agresioneve serbe në Kroaci e Bosnjë ai i paralajmëroi bashkëkombësit e tij *se* *u kërcënohet vdekja dhe dëbimi* nëse edhe ata rrokin armët (Robelli 2015:142).

In case (18), the pronoun *sie* in the German source has a simultaneous cataphoric and anaphoric function. *Sie* makes cataphoric reference to the unit in the following sentence *die neuen und blutjungen Herren Kosovos*, but at the same time it refers anaphorically to the preceding sentence *die siegreichen Rebellen der UCK rebelët fitimtarë të UÇK-së*. In the Albanian version,

the pronoun has not been used, and the cataphoric reference is expressed only through the person of the verb *ishin* ‚(sie) waren‘, which makes reference to the unit in the following sentence sundimtarët edhe me moshë të rinj të Kosovës.

(18) Er kehrte erst im Juli 1999 nach einem Umweg über Rom nach Pristina zurück, wo unterdessen die siegreichen Rebellen der UCK das Zepter führten.

So schnell, wie sie aufgetaucht waren, hatten die neuen und blutjungen Herren Kosovos aber bereits ihren Ruf verspielt. (Neuer Zürcher Zeitung 19.11.2001)

(18.a) Ai u kthye në Prishtinë tek në korrik 1999 pas një udhëtimiti nëpërmjet Romës. Në Prishtinë tashmë timonin e kishin marrë kryengritësit fitimtarë të UCK-së.

Po aq shpejt sa ishin shfaqur sundimtarët edhe me moshë të rinj të Kosovës varrosën prestigjin e tyre. (Robelli 2015: 143).

c) The Semantic Aspect of the Text

To our reading beyond the sentence level, the coherent cognitive context of lexemes is important. Coherence relationships can be described by using hyperonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, synonymy, antonymy, co-hyponymy. This leads to a chain of isotopy where the textual context is mostly determined by the dominant semantic field. “Lexemes, proper nouns and pronouns that express co-reference all refer to the same referents, thus ensuring a type of cohesive tie in the world of the text.” (Schwarz-Friesel/Consten 2014: 81).

Our corpus contains many metaphors, hyperonymy and description related to Ibrahim Rugova. For instance, a single article by *Neuer Zürcher Zeitung* of the date 23.01.2006 makes use of eight different lexemes on Rugova, which belong to various categories. These lexemes, being part of our linguistic competence, make possible the semantic relation between sentences:

(19) Ibrahim Rugova - Symbolträger und Vorkämpfer

Sein Wahrzeichen war der Seidenschal - und die brennende Zigarette. Dem an den Folgen von Lungenkrebs verstorbenen Präsidenten Kosovos, Ibrahim Rugova, bleibt die Ehre eines Staatsbegräbnisses verwehrt. [...]

«Gandhi von Pristina»

[...] Als Autor machte der junge Philologe erst in Studentenzeitungen und später als Schriftsteller und Mitarbeiter des Instituts für albanische Studien in Pristina von sich reden. [...] Sein stets propagierter Gewaltverzicht trug ihm den Ruf eines «Gandhi von Pristina» ein. Doch seine moderate Haltung wurde schlecht belohnt. Gegen Ende des Kriegs in Bosnien verzichteten die internationalen Friedensstifter darauf, auch die ungelöste Kosovo-Frage in das Vertragswerk von Dayton einzubeziehen; mit absehbaren Folgen. [...] Eine zynische Erpressung des serbischen Regenten oder ein Akt geistiger Verwirrung des kosovo-albanischen Pazifisten? Die genauen Umstände blieben verborgen. Rugovas interne Widersacher sprachen von politischem Selbstmord. [...] Rugovas Anspruch auf das Präsidentenamt war unbestritten. Doch Thaci, inzwischen Führer der zweitstärksten Partei Kosovos, wollte Regierungschef sein, was wiederum Rugovas Ehre nicht zuliess. Der Ältere setzte sich schliesslich durch. Und trotz aller äusserlichen Abschottung reichte

die Einflussnahme des Inhabers des höchsten Amtes im Land sehr direkt in die Niederungen von Pristinas Geschäftsleben, das in vielerlei Beziehung an jenes von Chicago während der zwanziger Jahre erinnert. [...] Hatte der alternde Pazifist den Bezug zur Realität verloren? [...] War der Pazifist damals bereits zu krank, um seiner Pflicht nachzukommen? Vielleicht. Oder war der leise sprechende Kettenraucher mit Seidenschal etwa gar nicht jener verantwortungsbewusste und visionäre Geist, als der er mehrfach international geehrt wurde und der Welt wohl auch in Erinnerung bleiben wird?

(19.a) Ibrahim Rugova – simbol dhe luftëtar i orëve të para

Shenjë dalluese e tij ishte shalli i mëndafshtë – dhe cigarja që digjej. Presidenti i Kosovës Ibrahim Rugova, i cili vdiq nga pasojat e kancerit në mushkëri, nuk do të nderohet me ceremoni shtetërore të varrimit. [...]

„Gandi i Prishtinës“

[...] Si autor, ky filolog i ri bëri emër së pari në gazeta studentore dhe më vonë si shkrimtar dhe bashkëpunëtor i Institutit Albanologjik të Prishtinës. [...] Ai u quajt „Gandi i Prishtinës“ për shkak se atëherë u angazhua për shmangie të dhunës. Por, qëndrimi i tij i moderuar u shpagua keq. [...] A ishte ky një shantazh cinik e regjentit serb apo një akt i hallakatjes mendore të pacifistit kosovar? Rrethat e vërteta kanë mbetuar të pazbuluara. Rivalët e brendshëm të Rugovës flisnin për vetëvrasje politike. [...] Aspirata e Rugovës për postin e presidentit ishte e pakontestuar. Mirëpo, Thaçi, ndërkohë lider i partisë së dytë për nga fuqia në Kosovë, dëshironte të ishte kryeministër, por një gjë të tillë Rugovës nuk ia lejonte nderi. Në fund fitoi ai që ishte më i moshuar. Me gjithë izolimin e dukshëm, ndikimi i Rugovës si përfaqësues në postin më të lartë në vend mbërrinte shumë drejtpërdrejt deri në ultësirat e bizneseve të Prishtinës, të cilat në shumë aspekte të kujtojnë atë të Chicagos gjatë viteve '20. [...] A thua pacifisti në moshë e kishte humbur kontaktin me realitetin? [...] A ishte ky pacifist atëbotë aq i sëmurë që të mos kryente obligimin e tij? Ndoshta. Apo ky duhanxhi i madh që fliste më zë të ulët nuk ishte fare ajo koka e përgjegjshme dhe vizionare, që si e tillë ishte nderuar disa herë ndërkombëtarisht dhe kështu mbase do t'i mbetet në kujtesë edhe botës? (Robelli 2015: 187 – 191).

Similar expressions that denote coherent relations can also be found in other newspaper articles:

Neue Zürcher Zeitung (19. 11. 2001): *der Poet im Seidenschal, ein Gandhi des Balkans, das Leben eines Bohémien gepflegt; dem sieggewohnten Literaten;*

Die Welt (18. 11. 2001): *Der lautlose Pazifist vom Balkan; den im Westen geachteten Pazifisten; der Mann mit dem Seidenschal über der Krawatte*

Die Zeit (26.01.2006): *Literaturwissenschaftler mit ausgeprägter Vorliebe für Seidenschals und ausgeprägter Abneigung gegen Drohgebärden*

Spiegel (30. 01. 2006): *ein Bonvivant mit einem Seidenschal als Markenzeichen, „Gandi des Balkans“*

(Robelli 2015: 141-143): *poeti me shall mëndafshi; Gandit të Ballkanit; kultivonte jetën e bohemit, letrarit të mësuar;*

(Robelli 2015: 139-140): *Pacifisti i heshtur i Ballkanit; pacifistin e respektuar në Perëndim; njeriu me shall mëndafshi përmbi kravatë;*

(Robelli 2015: 205-207): *Pa shall mëndafshi; dijetar letërsie me preferencë të theksuar për shalle mëndafshi dhe refuzim të theksuar të kërcënimeve;*

(Robelli 2015: 209): *një qejfli jete me shall mëndafshi si shenjë dalluese.*

In the analyzed newspaper articles he is also referred to by adjectives and metaphors. By using these elements of evaluation, the attitude of the producer of the text on Rugova is apparent. Through this lexical reference a cognitive domain is created. Consequently, as recipients of the text we build a particular idea in our mind, a representation of Rugova's personality. Each reader can involve his previous knowledge in the reception process in order to build a positive or negative evaluation of Rugova's personality or of the metaphors that are used by the producers of the texts. One must know what a *pacifist* is or who *Gandhi* was in order to clarify this evaluation. Through the characteristics, experiences, and actions of Rugova, as restated by the authors, and as stated in the title *Ibrahim Rugova – Symbolträger und Vorkämpfer* and the subtitle *Ein Leben für Kosovos Eigenständigkeit*, our memory has builded a personality in TWM on Rugova, as well as a model for the described world in the entire text. "TWM represents a simply intellectual level in the memory of the action (during or immediately after the reception), respectively in the long-term memory (also after reception), which is built out of informative units of the text; the referents are stored as mental units alongside their relations and activities, as well as spatial and temporal determination." (Schwarz-Friesel/ Consten 2014: 59).

3. Conclusion

This study analyzed some cohesive and coherent devices such as recurrence, pro-forms, tense, conjunctions, lexical devices, etc. as found in German newspaper articles, which were then compared to the forms these devices assumed in their Albanian translation. Many pro-forms of anaphoric and cataphoric function were detected in these texts, yet it was evident that the anaphoric function was more frequent. Anaphoric reiteration has usually been realized through pronouns (either personal, demonstrative or possessive). However, the use of personal pronouns to express reference is not necessary in Albanian, due to the fact that reference can be observed in the person of the verb or in the contractions of the pronouns. Nevertheless, our corpus oftentimes makes use of the personal pronoun *ai 'er'*, as a referring item to the referent *Rugova*. By using the personal pronoun intentionally, the author emphasizes that the text is dealing with an eminent person.

There is also reference to parts of the text. These are complex anaphors which mainly refer to the entire preceding sentence. In German, these anaphors can be expressed by using pronominal adverbs. Albanian can use demonstrative pronouns as equivalents of German pronominal adverbs, yet these cannot stand alone in a text without the presence of a noun.

It is also important to mention recurrence, which has an important function to the macrostructure of the text. In some cases, the proper noun *Rugova* is not reiterated through a

pronoun, but it recurs in the text. We assume that the reiteration of the personal pronoun Rugova emphasizes the importance of his personality.

Additionally, the relationship between events and situations in the analyzed texts can also be denoted through tense. The event unfolds in Präsens and in Präteritum, but two texts of the corpus were interviews, hence, the Präsens is mostly used in these texts. Nevertheless, the time designation has not only been determined through tense, but also through various linguistic devices such as adverbs, prepositions, adjunct of time, as well as adjectives which denote temporal meaning. These indicate temporal relationships in which the described referents of the text are to be found.

Lastly, it has been observed that conjunction is an important cohesive device in these texts. Conjunctions represent temporal relationships between sentences, which are appropriate to the continuity of the events of the text. Temporal relations in the corpus were expressed explicitly as well as implicitly. In some cases, causal relations were implicitly expressed.

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