

# SYNTACTICAL PROBLEMS IN THE LINGUISTICS STUDIES OF SELMAN RIZA

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## ABSTRACT

Real scientists call the fact that theories of knowledge in the area was inhabited. One of them is Prof. Salman Riza. His constant research dimensions of knowledge, understanding, grammar, language theory goes deeper. His work is not linguistic micro-macro linguistic properties. So linguistics in itself, but in relation to other disciplines-science investigates. Selman Riza science use (pragmatics) emphasized what business / action and freedom. He also promised my knee (syntax) has been involved in the. It is a simple sentence as being and action bases on two foundations. The first concept is used in a significant sentence, the second sentence is grammatical. Predicandum three fundamental elements of a meaningful sentence, Copula, and argues that predicate. In accordance with the grammar of a sentence indicates that the two parts: the subject and the object. The subject who did the work, the object also shows the work done. Selman Riza has a size of a statistical study of syntax. This syntax in the transformations, literary images, repetitions and so on. shown. According to the author the basic elements of a sentence other than grammatical items that are supportive: Different modifiers, object and indirect object. Selman Riza combined sentence grammatically meaningful sentence grammatically meaningful sentence. Showed that the four fundamental elements of such a sentence: Subject, ject, object, predicate and object. According to him, sentences are classified according to purpose: Positive, questions, commands and requests the sentence. Q. Shows the configuration of the sentence word order all the mental elements of consent highlights. He is also concluded that the blood of Lloshi'nin Xhevat sequence of words that has a special syntax is more flexible compared to other languages are Albanian. Because the

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Albanian has a rich morphological structure, and widespread use of a preposition. Prof. Albanian Selman Rıza says that a common syntax: subject, predicate, object and complement. When it comes to the United sentences more possibilities thanks to clauses / variations occur.

**Keywords:** Linguistic, syntax, Selman Rıza.

## ÖZ

Gerçek bilim adamları bilgi teorileri içerisindeki gerçeği aramaya meskündür. Bunlardan biri de Prof. Selman Rıza'dır. Onun araştırma boyutları sürekli bilginin, kavramanın, gramerin, dil teorilerinin derinliklerine iner. Onun çalışmaları mikro linguistic değil makro linguistic özelliktedir. Yani dilbilimini kendi içerisinde değil, diğer disiplinlerle-bilimlerle ilişkilendirerek araştırır. Selman Rıza'nın kullanım biliminde (pragmatics) vurguladığı şey iş/eylem ve özgürlüktür. O ayrıca söz dizimle (syntax) de uğraşmıştır. O basit bir cümleyi oluş ve eylem diye iki temele dayandırır. Kullandığı birinci kavram anlamlı cümle, ikincisi ise gramatik cümledir. Anlamlı bir cümlenin 3 temel ögesinin predicandum, copula ve predicate olduğunu savunur. Gramere uygun bir cümlenin ise iki kısımdan oluştuğunu gösterir: Özne ve nesne. Özne işi yapanı, nesne de yapılan işi gösterir. Selman Rıza'nın çalışmasında söz diziminden istatistiksel bir boyut vardır. Bunu da söz dizimindeki dönüşümlerle, edebi imgelerle, tekrarlamalarla vb. göstermiştir. Yazara göre gramatik bir cümlenin temel öğelerinin dışında destekleyici öğeler de vardır: Farklı tamlayıcılar, nesne ve dolaylı nesne. Selman Rıza gramatik cümleyle anlamlı cümleyi gramatik anlamlı cümlede birleştirmiştir. Böyle bir cümlenin dört temel ögesinin bulunduğunu göstermiştir: **Subject, ject, object, and object predicate**. Ona göre cümleler amacına göre sınıflandırılır: Olumlu, soru, emir ve istek cümlesi. S. Rıza cümledeki sözcük dizilişinin zihinsel öğelerin yapılandırılmasını gösterdiğini vurgular. Xhevat Lloshi'nin de vardığı kanı odur ki sözcüklerin özel bir dizilişi vardır ve Arnavutçanın diğer dillere kıyasla daha esnek bir söz dizimi vardır. Çünkü Arnavutça zengin bir morfolojik yapıya ve yaygın bir edat kullanımına sahiptir. Prof. Selman Rıza Arnavutçanın ortak bir söz diziminin olduğunu söyler: Özne, yüklem, nesne ve tamlayıcı. Birleşik cümleler söz konusu olduğunda yan cümleler sayesinde daha çok olasılıklar/çeşitlemeler ortaya çıkar.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Linguistik, söz dizim, Selman Rıza.

## Syntactical Problems In The Linguistics Studies Of Selman Riza

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The high academic institutions of education and such are Korça University Faculty of Teachers and Prishtina University Faculty of Education, when they celebrate important anniversaries such as this one, 100 – years of birth of Selman Riza, they transform into temples with tones of holiness. Genuine scientists of different researching fields take on a favorable quality start. Such was Prof. Selman Riza. They are constantly and commonly preoccupied with searching for truth within the theory of knowledge. The study dimensions of Prof. Selman Riza continuously venture deep into depths of knowledge, acquisition, at the beginning in the field of grammar, then in the theory of language, looking at it not only from the narrow view of micro linguistics (to view the theory of language not as science in itself and for itself) but also in the macro linguistic view (to research the language theory in relation to non linguistic sciences) such are: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, theory of communication, pragmatics etc. Pragmatics studies the language in relation to the user, thus it is another method of observing the language in connection with action. The enthusiasm of Selman Riza is directed precisely to this concept of action, his work on the freedom, the liberation. The passion of action is pervaded from the aspect of perlocutionary of a speaking act. His attempts were not only in search of truth, but also in statements of truth. This was turning into a point of anxiousness, point of dissatisfaction and at the time and as a consequence he is announced a decedent. Later in order to overcome the imprisonment, but never halting his work of a scientist.

Besides other linguistic issues, he also dealt with issues of syntax study. According to him “The object of syntax thus is the construction of a simple sentence and that of a complex sentence”.<sup>1</sup> Being and doing are two supporting points on the foundation on which he classifies a simple sentence. Thus, according to him: the thoughts of a human being or an essence and thoughts of doing or a fact.

The first concept is used to express logical sentences, the second grammatical sentences. They differ also according to their construction. The basic parts of a logical sentence are three: pre-predicator or predicandum (name of a thing), copula (the central basic part) and predicator or predicate<sup>2</sup>. According to him, in a logical

<sup>1</sup> ASHAK, Special edition XXVI, Language and Literature Department, Book 13, Selman Riza, Work 2, Prishtina, 1997, pg.501.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, pg 502.

sentence the pre-predicator and the predicator are two basic end parts, while the copula, the central elementary part e.g.: He is the merciful (Work 2, pg.503).

In contemporary grammar books, the copula is treated as a part of a nominal predicate, thus it is the verb to be (**am**) which in the third person takes the form **is** which in such syntactical constructions is weakened lexically and enforced grammatically adding it to the nominal participle as a whole. The author further gives examples of sentence with elliptical gap in which we see the absence of a verb, but which is supplemented with other components such as: Elderly - weakness. (Work 2, pg.73). My home - my freedom. (Work 2 pg 502). Such sentences even with the absence of a verb stylistically are powerful and effective. Even Naim Frashëri in some verses of his poetry in order to give a characteristic expression to the subject, from time to time, uses the nominal predicate without the copula:

*Sky is cleared,  
Drained as a gold,  
Found and calm,  
Eye is never tired of looking.* (Summer flowers pg 91).

In the following Selman Riza emphasizes that the complementary parts of a logical sentence are various predicate complements: Everybody is a master **in his own house**. **Then** he was still inexperienced.

Selman Riza does not accept the observation of the grammar textbooks in which the nominal predicate is seen as composed of two parts: copula and nominal part.

As regards the grammatical sentence, he sees its construction composed of two basic sentence parts: 1) subject and 2) “object”. The subject is composed of name of a corresponding thing of itself that does smth while “object” is composed of whatever verb form showing smth done<sup>3</sup>. E.g.: *Teacher listened*. (Work 2, pg 505). *Sun shone*. (Work 2, pg.505). Reading the work of S. Riza we think that parts of a grammatical sentence are treated not only from the syntactical aspect, but also from the statistical aspect. At the centre of a predicate of these sentences the elements of affect dominate with figurative tones. Such predicates take on statistical dimensions through the actions such as: inversion, literary figure, repetition, etc. E.g. *A letter has arrived*. (Work 2, pg.505). *Spring will come*. (Work

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, pg 504.

2.pg.505). and according to S. Riza in order to emphasize the “object” the continuance of the usual order can be overturned<sup>4</sup>.

Besides the basic parts, according to the author, the grammatical sentence has also supplementary parts (secondary) such as: various complements, direct object, indirect object (complements, direct and indirect object), e.g.: *He slept long. The book is on the table. On top of the table hangs a lamp. Mother loves her child. I thank her.* (Work 2, pg.505). Selman Riza combined the grammatical sentence and a logical sentence into a grammatically-logical sentence e.g. Work makes a man happy. From the abovementioned example it shows that there are four basic parts of a grammatically-logical sentence: subject, ject, object and object predicate. Compared to contemporary Albanian syntax, the fourth part of the above sentence is named as predicate determiner of the object, which can be also of the subject. The difference lies as to in which conjugation is the predicate verb used. All three types of sentences: logical, grammatical and grammatically-logical, according to him can be: positive, question, imperative mood and optative mood<sup>5</sup>. A classification of sentences according to the aim of the statement.

Selman Riza sees the sentence together with its construction and sentence parts as a basis of syntax. This foundation can be better understood if the reader manages to go deep into the depths of the relations between speaking, thinking, and existence.

In the outline of the studies on this field S. Riza goes even further to the simple syntactical and mental units, by constructing larger totals of such units such is the compound sentence which he calls a complex sentence, e.g.: *His legs were hurting him and he was coughing. He was strolling in the square up and down and looking at the windows.* (Work 2, pg.517). *I collected, wind spread! I gathered, wind scattered!* (Work 2, pg 517). *He has his house at the tram stop. He who dares wins.* (Work 2, pg.520).

### *On The Topic Of Words In The Sentence*

The place of words in the sentence and of the sentences in the complex sentence, not only in the Albanian language, but in other languages too is for the benefit of philological studies. On this point S. Riza emphasizes that the order of words in a sentence corresponds to the construction of mental elements or concepts in the shown place from this sentence. This means that the model of a syntax units

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, pg.505.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, pg.505.

construction is done according to a specific order. It is also the conclusion of Xhevat Lloshi already acknowledged by the Albanian language syntax compared to other languages, the order of sentence parts is more flexible in the Albanian language, because it has an abundant system of morphological forms and wide use of prepositions<sup>6</sup>.

Prof. Selman Riza states that in the Albanian language the order is common: subject, predicate, object, complement, e.g.: Fear guards vineyards. (Work 2, pg.535). We see other examples with an inverted order, which is intruding order because the determiner comes before the one it determines: “ Anyhow, as a dictionary is Bardhi’s work in itself has among us **a first** book with a religious non-propagandist content, but linguistically practical”<sup>7</sup>.

Here we have to do with adjective inversion which has stylistic value. An adjective that comes before the noun takes an evaluating tone: □In conclusion we will see that even Lukë Matranga **the oldest** writer of tosk dialect and **the first** orthographic scientist of Albanian language...”<sup>8</sup>.

We find this same inversion in the word order too. The subordinate sentence comes before the main sentence, example: *I knew him as soon as I saw him. As soon as I saw him I knew him.* (Work 2, pg.536).

As regards the order of sentences in a complex sentence we can say that the subordinance creates wider possibilities in this direction.

## 2. CONCLUSION

These are some of the supporting points on which Selman Riza based his research:

- 1) Knowledge,
- 2) Gnosticism
- 3) Action and depth of theoretical judgment,
- 4) The First standard language in the realm of contemporary linguistics.

Lastly, syntactic constructions in the work of S. Riza we do not see them only as a model of contemporary literary Albanian language, a model of its syntax, because the syntax of S. Riza, is a study of contemporary Albanian syntax, but also a product of a process of its standardization.

<sup>6</sup> Xhevat Lloshi, Stylistics and pragmatics, Toena, Tirana, 1999, pg.88.

<sup>7</sup> ASHAK, Special edition 22, Language and Literature Department, Book 11, Selman Riza, Work 1, Prishtina, 1996, pg.278.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, pg.228.

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*“Professor Selman Riza and Albanian Language and Literature”*

*(On the occasion of 100-years of his birth)*