Diploma Paper

Relative pronouns versus interrogative pronouns in English and Albanian

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References
1. Introduction

Pronouns are a part of our daily life and a type of nouns in themselves. In talking, they help us to identify or refer to someone, whereas in writing they replace or stand for a noun. While we use them every day, the question arises are we using them correctly, especially relative and interrogative pronouns which are a part of most common mistakes we find in writing, in both English and Albanian language.

There have not been too many studies on relative and interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian, but their approach is most commonly found on grammar books. However, relative and interrogatives are types of pronouns considered to be essential elements in complex sentences and interrogative sentences. While, relative pronouns serve to join together dependent clauses in complex sentences, interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. Their importance can be noted in writing, as relatives contribute in giving extra information (either essential or not essential) to the writing by making it more diverse and interesting, while interrogatives are crucial in asking for unknown people or things, thus offering us the possibility of dialogues which are prominent in many literary works.

As mentioned above, relative and interrogative pronouns in both languages (English and Albanian) are among those pronouns that cause most confusion because most of them are known for their identical form. In addition to being formally identical, relative and interrogative pronouns are hard to make a distinction between, because of the noun they refer to. Regardless of this, an analysis on their forms, usage, place within a sentence, and especially syntactic function can help in shedding light between the distinction of relative and interrogative pronouns.

1.1. Research Hypothesis

Understanding parts of speech in English and Albanian language is important, since through words’ appropriate connection is realized the writing and speaking that is both grammatically correct and comprehensible. In regards to this, pronouns are presumed of having a major role in the grammar of both languages. Since relative and interrogative pronouns in English and Albanian have an important part in sentence construction, the question on what grammatical aspects do they differ arises. Thus, the following hypothesis is the basis on which this research is founded: Even though considered of having identical forms, relative and
interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian differ from each other based on their function in a sentence.

1.2. Research Questions

Likewise other pronouns used excessively, relative and interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian have a broad usage in sentences, either written or uttered. Therefore, in order to attain a clear distinction and a better understanding between the two types in both languages, this research aims in answering the following questions:

- What is the importance of using pronouns?
- What element do English relative and interrogative pronouns consist of?
- On what basis do relative and interrogative pronouns differ in English?
- What function do they serve within a sentence?
- What is the importance of punctuation mark for defining the type of pronoun?
- Which are the similarities that exist between relative and interrogative pronouns in English and Albanian?
- On what points do relative and interrogative pronouns differ between English and Albanian?
- What role does the grammatical case of pronouns in Albanian play?

1.3. The Aim of Research

The purpose of this research is to clarify the distinction between relative and interrogative pronouns in English and Albanian. Since both languages use almost same words functioning as different pronouns, difficulties appear when relative and interrogative pronouns are utilized, especially in writing. By taking a closer look to their usage and function, a clear distinction is made between the two types, in both corresponding languages. In addition, the research aims in finding out the differences and similarities between relative and interrogative pronouns first in English, and then following in Albanian. Lastly, after these divisions are made, some points will be given to the similarities and differences of these pronouns that exist in both languages.
1.4. The Corpus of Study

The information for the theoretical part was taken from various books as rendered in the reference section, from which general knowledge regarding relative and interrogative pronouns was contracted, in both represented languages. For the practical part, this research is based on materials taken from literary works such as novels, novellas and plays, where the usage of relative and interrogative pronouns is more prominent. The literary works from which the corpus of the research is realized are as listed in the following: Tennessee Williams, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *The Glass Menagerie*; Agatha Christie, *After the Funeral*; George Orwell, *1984, Animal Farm*; Arthur Miller, *Death of a Salesman*; Leo Tolstoy, *Anna Karenina*; James Joyce, *The dead*; E. M. Forster, *A Passage to India*; Charlotte Bronte, *Jane Eyre*; J. D. Salinger, *Cather in the Rye*; Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea*; Ismail Kadare, *Aksidenti, Kush e solli Doruntinen, Gjakftohtësia*; Pashko Vasa, *Bardha e Temalit*; Haki Stërmilli, *Sikur t’isha Djalë*; Adem Demaçi, *Nëna shegë e pesë gocat*.

1.5. Methodology of Work

The research is based on two analyses. The first analysis is done on the examples taken by some novels, novellas and plays in English language, the intention of which was to analyze how relative and interrogative pronouns are used in writings, how they function within the sentence and how they can replace one another in given situations without changing the meaning of the sentence. The same strategy is used for analyzing relative and interrogative pronouns in Albanian taken from various books. After analyzing and pointing out the differences between these pronouns in each language, an attempt to figure out similarities and differences between the two languages was conducted.

1.6. Literature Review

Various books especially grammar books have instructed this research, as a result from which stem the topics mentioned in the preceding sections. The research opens up with a general knowledge of pronouns in both languages, English and Albanian, and it continues with a deeper explanation of both types in each language. An attention is also given to different sentence
examples where pronouns occur and how they can change their form based on their function within the sentence.

2. A short overview on pronouns in English and Albanian

Thrax states that a pronoun is "a part of speech substitutable for a noun and marked for a person." (as cited in Morgan, 1998:181). Thus, pronouns are words that replace nouns or noun phrases who refer either to the participants in the discourse or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse without naming or describing them, only denoting people or things. Usually the noun that is substituted by a pronoun determines the use of the singular or plural form of the pronoun, as for instance: “My mother is a teacher. She teaches in a primary school. / My friends are students. They study very hard.” (Gërmizaj, 2004:161). Moreover, pronouns are a closed system of items of a very high frequency, consisting of a heterogeneous group of words with numerous subclasses that depend on the circumstances of the sentence for their meaning (Kabashi, 2000:229). The following sentence shows how heterogeneous this category is: “As it turned out, somebody offered Sara a bicycle at a price which she and her friends knew was well below that of a new one.” (Gërmizaj, 2004: 229); or in Albanian: “Unëkisha menduar të vinim ne, kurse ju, të zbritni poshtë, po meqë këtu puna qenka e paktë, atëherë zbritni edhe ju poshtë. Po këtë punë kam qejf ta bëj vetë, me duart e mia.” (Domi et al., 2002: 215). In these examples, it is noted that pronouns are useful words in writing and speaking, because they represent people, things, ideas and places, therefore the pronouns of English and Albanian are numerous and each of them important in their usage and function.

2.1. Types of Pronouns

The term pronoun covers many words used as substitutes of nouns or noun phrases, and in English according to their function they are classified as:

- personal pronouns: I, he, she, it, we, you, they
- reflexive pronouns: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves;
- possessive pronouns: my, his, her, its, our, your, their, mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs;
- relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, that, which;
• interrogative pronouns: who(m), whose, which, what;
• demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, those;
• universal pronouns: each (one), every (one), all;
• assertive pronouns: much, many, more, most, little, less, least, few, fewer, fewest, one, some, somebody, someone, something;
• negative pronouns: none, no one, nobody, nothing, neither.

These pronouns have grammatical properties as person, number, case and gender, while others have not (Kabashi, 2000:229). Many pronouns are also homonyms, for instance *that* is used both as a demonstrative pronoun and relative pronoun, or *who* stands both as relative pronoun and interrogative pronoun.

Based on their meaning and function Albanian pronouns are classified as in the following:

- Përemrat vetorë: unë, ti, ai, ajo, ne, ju, ata, ato;
- Përemrat vetvetorë: vete, vetvete, vetvetja;
- Përemrat dëftorë: ky, kjo, këta, këto, ai, ajo, ata, ato;
- Përemrat pronor: im, ime, ynë, jonë, tane, yt, jote, juaj, i tij, e tij, i saj, e saj…;
- Përemrat pyetës: kush, cili, ç, çfarë, se/i sati, se/i sejte;
- Përemrat lidhor: që, i cili, çka, kush, i cili, ç, çfarë, sa;
- Përemrat e pacaktuar: kush, dikush, një, njëri, ndonjë, ndonjëri, njëfare, askush, asnjë, asgjë, gjë, gjëkafshë, diqka, çdo, secili, tjeter, njëri-tjetri, shumë, pak, ca, disa, gjithë, gjithfarë…;

Same as in English, some pronouns in Albanian display familiarity, as for instance ai, ajo, ata, ato serve both as vetorë(personal) and dëftorë (demonstrative pronouns). This happens because some of them are defined by their meaning as vetorët, dëftorët, and pronorët, while some because of their function as lidhorët, pyetësit (Domi, et al., 2002: 215-259). Nonetheless, pronouns of Albanian belong to three groups:

- Përemrat-emra used in sentences as words on their own without defining other words or being defined by other words. Here take place përemrat vetorë (personal pronouns): unë, ti, ai, ajo, ne, ju, ata, ato; përemrat e pacaktuar (indefinite): kurrikush, asgjë, ndonjëri, tjetër-kush…; also dëftorët (demonstrative): ai, ajo, ky, kjo; pyetësit (interrogative): kush, cili, çfarë when not associated by nouns.
• Përemrat-mbiemra that resemble adjectives (mbiemrave) are preceded or followed by nouns and resemble them on their gender, number and case, as përemrat pronor (possessive pronouns): im, yt, i saj, ynë, i tij…; dëftorët (demonstrative): ai, ajo, ky, kjo, i këtillë, i tillë…; pyetësit (interrogative): cili, cila etc.

• Përemrat-numërorë that resemble numerals but unlike them they show indefinite number of people or things as të pacaktuariit (indefinite pronouns): shumë, pak, disa, tërë, aq, kaq etc.

Thus, in general pronouns have the grammatical categories of person, number, case and gender but some of them might miss some categories or others as (lidhori që, të pacaktuariit çdo, gjë etc) have no category at all.

2.2. Relative Pronounsand Interrogative Pronouns in English

In English a major role of pronouns play relative pronouns and interrogative pronouns since they have the same phonological form, just as Ktaz and Postal state: “occurrences of wh are found not only in structures underlying questions but also in those underlying relative phrases” (as cited in Lewandowska, 1973:67). The marker wh represents the common characteristic occurring in both interrogative sentences and in complex sentences (relative clauses), and whenever there is such a case the wh-words are identical in form and have related meanings, for instance, 1) “Who cut the pie”, 2) “The man who came yesterday cut the pie.” (Koutsoudas, 1967: 267). Here the relative pronoun in sentence (1) has an identical form as the interrogative pronoun in sentence (2); in addition they have a related meaning because both of them refer to ‘human’ subject.

Relative pronouns and interrogative pronouns have a major importance in construction of sentences since the former is used for joining sentences while the latter for making up questions. Despite the fact that both relative pronouns and interrogative pronouns are formally identical in that consisting of wh-series, they are functionally different. Thus, relatives are noun substitutes that introduce dependent clauses. They refer back to a noun or pronoun mentioned in the preceding clause and jointogether two sentences. But an idea expressed by a relative pronoun cannot stand alone as an independent sentence. It is dependent and it needs an independent idea to complete its meaning. Relative pronouns can refer to either singular or plural nouns or other pronouns and the noun in the introductory clause is called the antecedent (Karlovcan, 1982:158).
In addition, relative pronouns introduce clauses post-modifying nominal head (Troyka, 1998: 232). Therefore, there are two types of relative clauses: restrictive clauses (clauses that add essential information to a sentence), and non-restrictive clauses (clauses that can be omitted from a sentence without changing the essential meaning).

Examples:
1. The man who killed two refugees is sentenced to death.
2. This girl, who is sitting in the first row, is the best student.

However, in English the basic forms of relative pronouns are: who, whom, that, whose, and which while whoever, whomever, and whichever are compound relative pronouns used to mean “it does not matter who/whom/which”.

Examples:
3. The girl who injured her knee will not compete this time.
4. The old lady whom I met at the church is dead.
5. We adored the dress that she wore on her wedding.
6. The man whose house is for sale lives in my neighborhood.
7. The cat which Sara bought is very cuddly.
8. The Hunt Oil Company will hire whoever is qualified.
9. The two students, whomever the teacher chooses, should be at the council meeting tomorrow.
10. I will open whichever present brought first.

The difference between relative and interrogative pronouns lies in the context of the sentence and whether a question is asked, and interrogative pronouns are the ones used only for making questions. They do not have an antecedent because the pronouns stand in for the answer to the question. In English, there are five types of interrogative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, and what, and they may be used in the nominative (subject), accusative (object) or possessive case.

Examples:
11. Who is absent today? (Nominative)
12. Whom did you meet? (Accusative)
13. Whose is this picture? (Possessive)
14. Which card did you pick?
15. *What* news do you have?

Each interrogative is used for either direct or indirect questions (Lewis, 1902: 204). For example:

16. Who came with Anna?

17. We asked who came with Anna.

In the example (16), the sentence is a direct question because the interrogative pronoun is used at the beginning as the subject of the sentence followed by a verb, and therefore a question mark is needed at the end. But in the example (17), the indirect question is a part of a longer sentence which is a substance of speaker’s words, and instead of a question mark it ends with a period.

2.2.1. The function of relative and interrogative pronouns in sentence

Despite their broad usage on making up sentences, relative and interrogative pronouns play different function within a sentence, all based on the structure of the sentence. Hence, as mentioned in the previous section, relative pronouns introduce relative clauses, and relative clauses are of two types: restrictive (Defining) and non-restrictive clauses (Non-defining). Based on the type of the clause, the antecedent of the clause can be either personal or non-personal while the relative pronoun can be the subject of the clause, the object of the verb in the clause, the object of a preposition, or possessive (Karlovcan, 1982: 158). The same case stands for interrogative pronouns who having either personal or non-personal reference can function as subject, object, object of preposition, and possessive in questions, but are not preceded by an antecedent.

The relative and interrogative *who*- In English the relative and interrogative pronoun *who* changes in form as the following:

Subject: John is the one *who* knew it. / *Who* is missing?

Object: Sarah is the girl *whom* we saw at the press. / *Whom* are your thinking? - *Who* are you thinking?

Possessive: This is the boy *whose* father is a well-known person. / *Whose* is this pen?

In all these functions, the three forms of the pronoun *who* are used to refer to people (personal reference) and when used as relative pronouns they can also stand in non-restrictive clauses. As a relative and interrogative pronoun, in formal language *who* is substituted by *whom*, while *who* is used mostly as informal. *Who* and *whom* can also function as an object of preposition when a preposition accompanies the pronoun and usually stands at the end of the sentence, as it follows:
Relative: Is this the lady who/whom you landed your money to?
Interrogative: With whom are you discussing? Who are you discussing with?

The relative pronoun *that* can also be used in such sentences despite the possessive form (Karlovcan, 1982: 159). But in most cases it is optional while in non-restrictive clauses it never occurs.

*Which and that*- are relative pronouns that have the same function as *who* in sentence but unlike who are used to refer to things (Karlovcan, 1982: 159). For instance: There is the truck which/that surpassed us earlier.

*Which and what*- are interrogative pronouns that display the same purpose and function as *who* but have both personal and non-personal reference (Karlovcan, 1982: 160). They can also be found in the function of determiners: *What* movies do you like? / *Which* books do you read?

2.3. Relative and interrogative pronouns in Albanian

In Albanian, same words as kush, cili, ç, sa are used both as relative and interrogative pronouns but their place and use in a sentence determines their type. Therefore relative and interrogative pronouns have a major importance in the sentence structure. A relative pronoun refers back to a word (noun or pronoun) or to a clause preceding it and joins together two clauses in a complex sentence. Because of their relative function, relative pronouns resemble conjunctions, but the difference is that they serve as an element of a sentence, some of them have grammatical properties as: i cili has the category of number, case and gender; kush has the case; që has no grammatical category. However the relative pronouns are of two types: definite and indefinite. The relative pronoun is definite when it refers back to the noun or pronoun in the preceding clause, as “Radhët e para të letrës flisin për ata dy intelektualët që kishin arritur mirë e shëndosh.” (Domi et al., 2002: 246). On the other hand, the relative pronoun is indefinite when it does not refer back to another word, and usually can stand in two forms the second of which is a relative pronoun while the first is an indefinite or a demonstrative, as “Por puna nuk ecte, sepse, ç’(atë që) ngrinin ditën, u rrënohej natën.” (Domi et al., 2002: 246). However, definite relative pronouns are: që, i cili, çka, while indefinite are: kush, cili, ç, çfarë, and sa. Indefinite relative pronouns firsthand are interrogative pronouns, and they only became relative because of the use in indirect questions, as in “Donin të dëgjonin se ç’po ngjiste rrëth tyre. =Donin
tëdëgjonin atë që po ngjiste rreth tyre” (Domi et al., 2002: 249). Thus, indefinite pronouns are always found in two forms, each of which replaces the other.

Që- as mentioned above has no grammatical categories. In speech, it is used without preposition and mostly it is interchanged by the relative i cili(Demiraj, 2002: 254). Because it serves also as a conjunction and particle, që should be replaced by i cili in order to find out whether it is a relative pronoun or not. For example: “Prej lufte veç ai largohet që (i cili) është lindur tradhëtor…”/ Detyra jonështëqëta përfundojmë me sukses.

I cili- has the same function as the pronoun që but differs from it in terms of having grammatical categories (number, case, and gender), and in some cases it is accompanied by a preposition, as:

Ky ishte vendi në të cilin plaku kaloj tërë jetën.

çka- is mostly used in literary language (Domi et al., 2002: 248). It can be replaced by gjë që, as in: “Zgjedhja e farave u bën në kohën e duhur, gjë që (çka) ndihmoi mjaft në rritjen e mendimeve.”

2.3.1. Kush/cili/ ç/çfarë/ sa- as relative and interrogative pronouns

As mentioned in the previous section, in Albanian the indefinite relative pronouns kush, cili, ç, çfarë, and sa serve also as interrogative pronouns. But in difference to relative, interrogative pronouns are used in questions which refer to people or things, to their features and quantity. Interrogative pronouns are used both in direct and indirect questions and they interact with other elements for the structure of these sentences(Domi, et al. 2002: 243). Despite the fact that their number is limited, their usage is crucial in questions. A characteristic feature of interrogative sentences is the question mark, therefore the interrogative pronouns found in these types of sentences are: kush, cili/cila, ç/çfarë, salisati, selisejtë. In the following their usage is explained:

Kush-as a relative differs from interrogative based on its relative function in the sentence.

Otherwise in both types kush refers only to people and changes in cases. For example:

As relative: Në panairin e librit le të vijëkush të dojë.

As interrogative: Kush nga ju këndon më bukur?

Cili-has personal and non-personal reference. As a relative pronoun, it does not have the genitive case, and it is not too common, as: Eja me cilin të duash. As an interrogative pronoun, cili has
same functions but it changes in all cases, as: *Çila vajzë ngriti dorën? Cili* person nuk e pranoi ofertën?

*C and Çfarë*- resemble one another based on their function. And both of them have no category

As relative: Ajo nuk dëgjon ç ’thonë të tjerët. Mos tregoni çfarë u tha.

As interrogative: Ç’bën Beni? Çfarë bën Beni?

**Sa**- is used to ask for the quantity of people or things. As an interrogative pronoun it has the category of case, for e.g.: *Sa* persona i ftove? *I sati* vajtë? (I sati is formed by the interrogative *sa* in which it is added the suffix – të and the article i). On the other hand, as a relative pronoun can be replaced by *atëqë:* *Sa* u përmendën nuk vajtën.

**Se**- is only used as an interrogative pronoun to refer to things, as for instance: *Me se* u largove? *I sejti* dole? (Domi et al. 2002:245). As it is noted most of relative and interrogative pronouns are identical in form, but by taking into consideration their purpose, place in the sentence and their grammatical features their difference can be attained.

### 2.3.2. Grammatical Case

Domi (2002: 243-247) has clarified that apart from being identical words, in Albanian some relative and interrogative pronouns share the category of case, as it follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Përemri lidhorkush</th>
<th>Përemri pyetës kush</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. kush kush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GJ. - i kujt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dh.Rr. kujtkujt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kall. kë kë</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Përemri lidhor i cili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MashkulloreFemërlore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njëjës Shumës Njëjës Shumës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. i cili të cilët e cila të cilat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gj. i të cilit i të cilëvei së cilës i të cilave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When concerning with Albanian relative and interrogative pronouns, it is realized that an important part of it takes the grammatical case. Albanian language has five cases (Emërore, Gjinore, Dhanore, Kalëzore, and Rrjedhore), and because of it and the possibility of pronouns to be used often with prepositions and articles, an enormous number of these forms is found. These pronouns as mentioned previously are used differently (their form) under different function within a sentence. Moreover, as it is depicted here, the pronoun kush in both types has only the grammatical category of case, only that as a relative pronoun it is not used in the genitive case. On the other hand, despite having the grammatical case, cili and i cili have both the grammatical category of number: i cili- tê cilët / cili-cilët; genderi cili-e cilal/ cili-cila.

3. Research

3.1. Data Collection

The corpus of this study is based on examples taken from literary works as novels, novellas and plays where the use of relative and interrogative pronouns is more prominent, in both English and Albanian. These pronouns are analyzed based on the examples taken from these
works: Tennessee Williams, *A Streetcar Named Desire, The Glass Menagerie*; Agatha Christie, *After the Funeral*; George Orwell, *1984, Animal Farm*; Arthur Miller, *Death of a Salesman*; Leo Tolstoy, *Anna Karenina*; James Joyce, *The dead*; E. M. Forster, *A Passage to India*; Charlotte Bronte, *Jane Eyre*; J. D. Salinger, *Cather in the Rye*; Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea*. On the other hand, in Albanian, the examples are taken from: Ismail Kadare, *Aksidenti, Kush e solli Doruntinen, Gjakftohtësia*; Pashko Vasa, *Bardha e Temalit*; Haki Stërmilli, *Sikur t’isha Djalë*; Adem Demaci, *Nëna shegë e pesë gocat*. Based on the analysis of these examples, and especially the contrasting between them in English and Albanian, it turned out that both types of pronouns have in common some of their function in sentence. Therefore, the matter of case is established as the main domain where these pronouns have similarities and differences, firstly by the means of function in their own corresponding language, and then in both languages.

3.2. Subject Case

**English relative and interrogative pronouns in subjective case** - A crucial role in determining relative and interrogative pronouns in a sentence is the structure of the sentence and especially punctuation marks. However, it is not only the matter of sentence structure what makes these pronouns differ from one another but also the question of whether the reference is personal or non-personal, as in:

18. And she began the off told tale of a lady of Imperial descent who could find no husband in the narrow circle.

19. It was lucky that the owners of the two farms which adjoined Animal Farm were on permanently bad terms.

20. Four young men, who had come from the refreshment-room to stand in the doorway at the sound of the piano, had gone away quietly in couples after a few minutes.

21. One of them, which was named Foxwood, was a large, neglected, old-fashioned farm.

In the first sentence “who could find no husband in the narrow circle” is the dependent clause who is joined with the independent by the means of “who” as a relative pronoun. “Who” relates to the noun “a lady” which is modified by “who could find no husband in the narrow circle”. Thus, who refers back only to nouns denoting people, while the pronoun which refers to nouns denoting things, as in “It was lucky that the owners of the two farms which adjoined Animal Farm were on permanently bad terms” where it refers back to the non-personal
antecedent “farms”. With regards to antecedents, the sentence (18) and (20) have personal antecedents (lady & men) while the sentence (19) and (21) have non-personal antecedents (farms & farm). Therefore, here the sentences with non-restrictive clauses can stand alone and have a full meaning even if the dependent clause is omitted because it only conveys extra information while those consisting of restrictive clauses cannot stand alone since the information of the dependent clause is essential to the meaning of the sentence.

In addition, English has also the relative pronoun that which is used both for people and things same as who and which but with the only difference of being used only in restrictive clauses (clauses essential to the sentence) not in non-restrictive clauses. For example:

“The teacher that taught me English in high school is dead” (refers to a person).

“The car that I drive is not mine” (refers to a thing).

In contrast to relative, interrogative pronouns who and what are used to ask for the thing or person that is not known (what it is asked about). As interrogative, who is used only for people while what only for things. Therefore, when in function of subject the syntax is simply subject + verb, as:

22. Who died?
23. What is a bone spur?

Albanian relative and interrogative pronouns in subjective case- Relative and interrogative pronouns of Albanian can also function as the subject in a sentence. Same as in English, relative pronouns in Albanian are used in complex sentence to introduce dependent clauses that refer to or modify noun(s) in preceding clauses. And dependent clauses can be of two types in Albanian: përcaktore-kufizuese (restrictive clauses) and përcaktore-shtuese (non-restrictive clauses). In the following examples, the sentence (24) and (25) are restrictive because the clauses cannot be omitted otherwise the meaning of the sentence would change. On the other hand, the sentence (26) and (27) are non-restrictive because they only add extra information to the sentence, and likewise can be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence:

24. Hyri në maje të opingave dhe shikimi iu ndal mbi një polic të ri i cili flinte i qetë si një bebe.
25. U ngrit, mblodhi enët e shkoi në kuzhinë, por pa mundur të ndahej nga mendimet të cilat i vinin trumba-trumba...
26. Bajram Kelmendin, të cilin e njeh e gjithë Dardania e besa edhe bota, sigurisht do ta likuidojnë për të futur tmerrin tek qytetarët e thjeshtë...

27. Stresi nxori një urdhër, i cili iu shpërnda brenda dites gjithë bujtinave si dhe pikave të kalimit nëpër udhë dhe lumenj, me anë të të cilit kërkonte t’i bëhej e ditur në qoftë se ishin parë gjëkund para mesnatës së 11 tetorit një shtegtar dhe një grua hipur mbi të njëjtin kalë a mbi kuaj të veçantë, ose mbi ndonjë mjet tjetër udhëtimi.

Here, i cili is used as a subject of the clause to refer both to people and things. The relative pronouni cili changes in five cases and it matches to the noun that modifies in number and gender. For instance, i cili in the first sentence is in singular and has a masculine gender just as “njëpolic të ri” who is both masculine and in singular. In contrary, in the second sentence i cili becomes të cilat (plural & feminine) because its antecedent “mendimet” is in plural and has the feminine gender. The subject in these cases is found by answering the question cili, for instance Cili polic? I cili flinte i qetë… Despite having different grammatical forms and often preceded by a preposition, the relative pronoun i cili is the same as the relative pronoun që, which can function both as a subject and object within the dependent clauses. For example, as a subject:

“Shegës, në këto mendime e sipër i shkoi shikimi drejt qiellit që (i cili) po mbulohej me re të dendura.”

As regarding the interrogative pronouns, it appears that in Albanian this type outnumbers those of English. While English has only who (referring to people), whatand which(referring to people and things), Albanian has kush (refering to people), cili (for people and things), çfarë (for people and things), ç (people and things), sa/I sati (people and things), andse/I sejti (people and things). These pronouns function as the subject, and their replacement with a noun can further clarify their syntactic function, as: “Kush te plagosi?.../ Trimi te plagosi?” or “Po cili eshte shkaku i kësaj dashurie të madhe për Bardhën? / Po ndjenja është shkaku i kësaj dashurie të madhe për Bardhën?” The same case stands for pronouns çfarë and ç, as: Çfarë ishte ajo që të bëri të humbasësh mendjen? Ç’ishte ky qelli i frikshëm në lëmimin e tij, që ngjante si i huajt ur nga një univers tjetër?

Furthermore, the pronoun kush cannot be followed by a noun, for instance in a question it is not used: “Kush sportist është më i mirë?” but instead: “Cili sportist është më i mirë.” This
stands because, the interrogative pronoun *kush* has a very indefinite meaning and it only relates to the request of knowing or naming a person. Taking into account this aspect, *kush* has a similarity with the interrogative pronoun *who* in English, because same as *kush*, *who* can only be used on its own, as: “*Who* is he?” but not accompanied by nouns as in “*Who* boy is he?”

Albanian has also the interrogative pronoun *sa* which is used to ask for the amount of people or things, while as a relative pronoun is not too common, though it is found sometimes in the function of subject and object with preposition. *Sa* does not exist in English as a relative nor as an interrogative pronoun. For instance: “*Sa fëmijë ke*?” and “*Nëna-Shecë* është shumë e mençme sa për ta bërë një gabin të tillë.”

Moreover, *i sati* is formed by adding an article and suffix to *sa*, and is used to ask for the thing or person in a row, as: “*I sati dole*?”

*Se* is another interrogative pronoun used to ask for things or objects, as: “*Me se udhëtove*?” *I sejtë* is also formed by adding an article and the suffix –të to the interrogative *se*, as “*I sejtë dole*”, but is not too common.

### 3.3. Object Case

**Objective case of relative and interrogative pronouns in English**. Despite functioning as subject, these types of pronouns can also function as the direct objects in sentence, as represented in the following examples:

28. One of them was a girl *whom he often passed* in the corridors.

29. Lily came forward with three potatoes *which she had reserved* for him.

In formal language especially in writings, instead of the relative pronoun *who* is used the relative pronoun *whom* when it functions as the object of a verb and refers to personal antecedents, while *which* or *that* (being optional) are used for non-personal antecedents. In “One of them was a girl *whom he often passed* in the corridors.” *whom* refers to a person, which is “a girl”, while in “Lily came forward with three potatoes *which she had reserved* for him.” *which* refers to things which are “potatoes”. However, *who* and *that* are also used (specifically in spoken language), though their usage is optional since it is very common to omit the object pronoun altogether because the sentence would still maintain the same meaning. The case of omission stands only for restrictive clauses, because in non-restrictive clauses as in the following sentences, the relative pronouns “*whom*” (referring to people) and “*which*” (referring to things)
cannot be omitted otherwise the clauses in the sentence would not have coherence nor meaning, and even the sentence as a whole would be ungrammatical.

30. Ronny, he told them, was stage-managing in place of Major Callendar, *whom some native subordinate or other had let down*, and doing it very well…

31. If there was a reason for his preferring liberal to conservative views, *which were held also by many of his circle*, it arose not from his considering liberalism…

However, just as relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns can function as direct objects in questions too, as:

32. *Whom* do you want? / *Who* have you thought?

33. *What* do you mean?

When *who (m)* or *what* are the direct objects of the sentence, then the syntax is *who (m)/what + auxiliary + subject + verb*, as in: “*Whom* do you want?” referring to people or “*What* do you mean?” referring to things. With regards to object, it is more meaningful to use *whom* instead of *who*. Such a case can be tested if the question is re-casted into a statement, and such substituting interrogative pronouns with personal pronouns either in subject-case or objective-case. For instance: “*Whom* do you want?” (You want him (not he) uses the objective case, therefore whom is correct).

Subjective case of relative and interrogative pronouns in Albanian- As an object, the Albanian relative pronoun *cili* is always preceded by the article *të* and afterwards the relative matches to its antecedent in its number and gender, as:

34. Papritmas, përpara tij doli një grua *të cilën ai sikur e njihte prej dikah*, por që nuk e shquante dot.

35. Silva e ndërpreu të folurën dhe, duke ndërruar tonin e zërit, i dha Brikenës disa porosi të vogla në lidhje me tryezën e shtruar, *të cilat i harroi vetë* sakaq.

36. Të dhënat që përmban ky raport, janë nxjerrë nga të dhënat që është dorëzuar autoriteteve tona, bashkë me vagabondin në fjalë, prej autoriteteve të kontesë fqinje, *të cilët mundën ta kapnin atë në trevat e tyre*, sipas lutjes dhe kërkesës së autoriteteve tona.

37. Shega, paraqiti zhdukjen e Helit, dha emrin e mbiemrin e vet dhe adresën e shtëpisë e, nëpër rrugët e rrugicat e shkretë mbërriti në shtëpi, *të cilën e gjeti pikërisht ashtu si e kishte lënë*, me dyer hapekrah.
In the sentence “Papritmas, përpara tij doli një grua të cilën ai sikur e njihte prej dikah, por që nuk e shquante dot”, the relative pronoun të cilen is feminine gender and in singular just as its antecedent “grua”, while in “Të dhënat që përmban ky raport, janë nxjerrë nga të dhënat që iu dorëzuan autoriteteve tona, bashkë me vagabondin në fjalë, prej autoriteteve të kontesë fqinje, të cilët mundën ta kapnin atë në trevat e tyre, sipas lutjes dhe kërkesës së autoriteteve tona”, të cilët is masculine gender and in plural just as its antecedent “autoriteteve”. In this case, it is very common to omit the object pronoun because the sentence still has meaning. But such a thing is applied only to restrictive clauses, while it does not stand for non-restrictive, because if the object pronoun is omitted as in “Të dhënat që përmban ky raport, janë nxjerrë nga të dhënat që iu dorëzuan autoriteteve tona, bashkë me vagabondin në fjalë, prej autoriteteve të kontesë fqinje, të cilët mundën ta kapnin atë në trevat e tyre, sipas lutjes dhe kërkesës së autoriteteve tona”, the sentence would be ungrammatical and not have a relation to the preceding clause. However, the interrogative pronouns can function as objects (either direct or indirect) too, as in following:

38. Kë ke nga familja?
39. Cilin po tall ti?
40. Çfarë dreqin pe?
41. Ç’ke parë në atë qelq?
42. Kujt t’ia qaj hallin tim?

The interrogative kush as an object changes to kë, and it has a very indefinite meaning used to refer only to people, for instance in the sentence “Kë ke nga familja?” serves as a direct object while in “Kujt t’ia qaj hallin tim?” as an indirect object. Their syntactic function can be better clarified if they are replaced with nouns, as: “Xhaxhain ke nga familja?” instead of “Kë ke nga familja?” or “Motrës t’ia qaj hallin tim?” instead of “Kujt t’ia qaj hallin tim?” Despite using nouns as replacements, the function of the interrogative pronoun is also identified by changing the interrogative sentence to a statement, for instance: “Çfarë dreqin pe?” can be changed to “E pashë një ëndërr të frikshme”.

3.4. With Preposition

In formal English when the relative pronoun functions as the object of preposition it is normally preceded by the preposition, as in “All her life, all her desires and hopes were concentrated on this one man, still uncomprehended by her, to whom she was bound by a feeling
of alternate attraction and repulsion .” But in informal style the preposition comes at the end of the clause, and instead of “to whom she was bound” it is used “whom she was bound to”. In this type of sentence it is correct to use who and that to replace whom, as “who/that she was bound to”. The same issue stands for the e.g. “You remembered huge events which had quite probably not happened, you remembered the detail of incidents without being able to recapture their atmosphere, and there were long blank periods to which you could assign nothing.” with the only difference of not using who because here the relative pronoun refers to a non-personal antecedent. But, in these clauses where the preposition stands at the end, the use of relative pronoun (whom/who/that; which/that) is optional.

In addition, the formal construction ‘preposition + whom/which’ stands also for non-restrictive clauses, as in the following sentences:

43. This is a melancholy occasion ,” said Mr Guthrie, to whom melancholy did not seem to come naturally, his own inclination being to beam.
44. He still wore a topi, despite the darkness, and his face, to which the Ruling Race had contributed little beyond bad teeth, peered out of it pathetically, and seemed to say, “What’s it all about? Don’t worry me so, you blacks and whites.

Here, it is possible to move the preposition to the end of the clause and in such cases who usually takes the place of whom, as: “This is a melancholy occasion,” said Mr Guthrie, to whom melancholy did not seem to come naturally, his own inclination being to beam.” (who melancholy did not seem to come naturally to). However, in both clauses the pronoun should never be omitted. The placement of preposition is the same even in questions:

45. Who’s he arguing with? /Who are you talking to?
46. What are you talking about? /What does it depend on?

It is noted that from this stem two constructions:

Informal: who/what + aux + sub + verb + prep, as in:

47. Who’s he arguing with? /Who are you talking to? (Formal: “With whom is he arguing?” / “To whom are you talking?”).

Formal: prep. + who/what + aux + sub + verb, as in:

48. What are you talking about? /What does it depend on? (Formal: “About what are you talking?” / “On what does it depend?”).
In Albanian, the relative and interrogative pronouns can function as the object of preposition too, as in the sentences below:

49. Te dera gjysmë e hapur ajo pa Arianin, *me të cilin punonin bashkë në ministri*.

50. Mirëpo, nëna-Shegë m’i tha disa fjalë *me të cilat m’i hoqi ethet nga shpirti* si me dorë.

51. Doruntina mbërriti vërtet te shtëpia e prindërve, mirëpo duhet thënë se këtu doli një enigmë e re: vëllai, *me të cilin ajo gjoja e bëri këtë udhë*, nuk rrton prej kohësh.

52. Dasma u bë ditën e caktuar, erdhën krushqit nga vendi i tyrë, *për të cilin disa thoshin se ishte gjashtë e disa tetë dite larg*, dhe, si hengrën, pine e kënduan, e morën me vete nusen e re.

In Albanian, relative and interrogative pronouns can function as objects accompanied with prepositions as shown in these examples. However, the difference to English, whose relative and interrogative pronouns are used with preposition and whose place is either at the beginning or at the end of the clause, in Albanian this rule is not applied. If in English “What are you talking about?” is changed into “About what are you talking?” in Albanian “Po meçfarë të shkojmë?” cannot be changed to “Po çfarë të shkojmë me?” The same matter stands with relative pronouns where the relative clause in: “Te dera gjysmë e hapur ajo pa Arianin, *me të cilin punonin bashkë në ministri*” cannot be changed into “Te dera gjysmë e hapur ajo pa Arianin, *të cilin punonin bashkë me në ministri*”. However, in English such a change exists, for instance in : “All her life, all her desires and hopes were concentrated on this one man, still uncomprehended by her, *to whom she was bound* by a feeling of alternate attraction and repulsion…” the relative clause can change into “*whom she was bound* toby a feeling of alternate attraction and repulsion…”

In addition, despite mentioning that the relative pronounç is the only form of this pronoun, it can be accompanied with prepositions, as in the sentence “Nganjëherë, tek afrohej te dritarja për të çlodhur shikimin me largësinë e fushës, Stresi mendonte se mos e gjithë kjo ngjarje ka qenë krejt ndryshe nga ç’e përftyronin ata dhe mos ky udbhëtim makabër me kalorësin e panjohur s’ka qenë veççe pjellë e trurit të tronditurtë Doruntinës.” However, the same other rules mentioned in the objective case apply to the relative and interrogative pronouns used with prepositions, as:

53. Po mekë je në gjak?- e pyeti malësorin e ri.

54. *Përcilin* po shkruje në këtë mënyrë?
55. Po me çfarë të shkojmë?

56. Mecilen qeveri?- pyeti Besforti.- Shqiptare apo greke?

Interrogative pronouns can function as the object of preposition too. In Albanian the preposition usually stands before the interrogative pronoun, as in: “Po mekë je në gjak?- e pyeti malësorin e ri.” or “Përcilin po shkruej në këtë mënyrë?” It is unlikely to have the preposition standing at the end of the question, as “Po kë je në gjak me?- e pyeti malësorin e ri.” or Cilin po shkruej në këtë mënyrë për?.. The same case stands for the sentence “Mecilen qeveri?- pyeti Besforti – Shqiptare apo greke?”

3.5. Possessive

Relative and interrogative pronouns of English can also be used to show possession or ownership as in the sentences below:

57. I know this guy whose grandfather’s got a ranch in Colorado.

58. Winston could not remember ever to have seen a passageway whose walls were not grimy from the contact of human bodies.

59. Only this morning, I received intelligence that the successor, whose arrival I have been so long expecting, cannot be ready to replace me for three months to come yet; and perhaps the three months may extend to six.

60. A little hamlet, whose roofs were blent with trees, straggled up the side of one of these hills; the church of the district stood nearer Thornfield: its old tower-top looked over a knoll between the house and gates.

The relative pronoun whose is used to show possession and refers both to people and things. Whose stands before the noun in the relative clause when it refers to people, as in the sentence “I know this guy whose grandfather’s got a ranch in Colorado.” When referring to things whose stands before the nouns but the relative pronoun of which (accompanied by preposition) is also used to refer to things and show possession. In cases of replacing these pronouns, the relative pronoun of which always stands after the noun in the relative clause, for instance in the sentence “Winston could not remember ever to have seen a passageway whose walls were not grimy from the contact of human bodies”, the relative clause can be changed to “Winston could not remember ever to have seen a passageway the walls of which were not grimy from the
contact of human bodies". The same change can be made in non-restrictive clauses, as in “A little hamlet, whose roofs were blent with trees, straggled up the side of one of these hills; the church of the district stood nearer Thornfield: its old tower-top looked over a knoll between the house and gates”, the relative clause can also be “the roofs of which were blent with trees”.

In addition, *whose* is also the only interrogative used to show possession, as in:

61. *Whose* is this car?
62. *Whose* fault is that? (*whose*-as a determiner)

As it is seen, in the e.g. (62), *whose* is an interrogative determiner because it is used with a noun in requesting that its referent be further identified, specified or either distinguished from a specific class. Also, the interrogative pronouns *what* and *which* can function as determiners, for ex: *What* movies do you like? / *Which* books do you read? In such cases, *what* implies “what kind of”, while *which* means to choose from a limited number (in this case, from a limited number of books).

The relative and interrogative pronouns of Albanian can also be found in possessive case, as in the examples below:

63. Komunistët, në orën dhjetë, mbledhje partie, —tha një kokë, *trupi rob i te cilit kishte mbetur jashtë dere*.

64. Mirëpo, pati edhe bomba të zeza *bubullimat e të cilave u shpërndanë me shpejtësi tëhatashë* gjithandej Dardanisë.

65. Pa e ngadalësuar ecjen, përshhendeti nëpunësin e shërbimit, *fetyra e të cilit mezi dallohej pas xhamit të portinerisë* dhe ashtu, gjysmë me vrap, nisi të ngjiste shkallët.

66. Tërmeti, *lëkundjen e të cilit ai e kishte ndier i pari*, kishte qenë vërtet, përderisa tani erdhizhurma e tij,një mërmërime e mbytur, pak me vonesë vërtet, si oshëtima e çdo tërmeti, por tepër e fuqishme.

The pronoun *i cili* is used to show possession, and in such a case it is used to refer both to humans and things. When comparing these examples with the English ones, it is noted that the noun in the dependent clause stands before the relative pronoun as “Komunistët, në orën dhjetë, mbledhje partie, —tha një kokë, trupi rob i te cilit kishte mbetur jashtë dere” while in English it does not, as: “A little hamlet, *whose* roofs were blent with trees, straggled up the side of one of these hills; the church of the district stood nearer Thornfield: its old tower-top looked over a
knoll between the house and gates.” However, in English, the only case of using the noun before the relative pronoun (while showing possession) is when of which replaces whose. In this relative clause “whose roofs were blent with trees”, the relative pronoun of which can be used for the same purpose (possession) without changing the meaning of the clause as “the roofs of which were blent with trees”.

Kush, cili, çfare, and ç as interrogative pronouns can also be used in possessive, as in the following examples:

67. E kujt është kjo?
68. Cili komshi jeni që unë nuk po ju njoh?
69. Ç”njeri ishte?
70. Çfarë kiameti u bë, moj Belkiz?

Kush in possessive is accompanied by an article, and it occurs either in masculine or feminine gender (i kujt or e kujt); Cili depends on the referent for its number and gender, too. In contrast to these, when the interrogative pronoun ç is followed by a noun, its role is to ask for defining the feature of that noun (denoting either a human or a thing) as “Ç”njeri ishte?” Or “Ç”muhabet bëri?” Both ç and çfarë are interrogative determiners who do not change their form: Ç”njeri/ Ç”telashe/ Çfarë kiameti/ Çfarë problemi. With çfarë the noun is always used in ablative case (a case that does not exist in Modern English).

4. Findings

Based upon this descriptive analysis, it turns out that relative and interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian are not necessarily identical words used for different purposes or different functions. Instead, they can be various in forms and function, especially in Albanian.

The analyses made on these examples rely on similarities and differences of relative and interrogative pronouns during their syntactic function. Therefore, similarities and differences of these pronounswill be discussed in the following sections, by contrasting them in each language as well as between the two languages.

4.1. Relative versus Interrogative Pronouns in English

Regardless of their meaning and purpose, this analysis shows that relative and interrogative pronouns of English share similarities and differences on many aspects. The crucial
thing that marks the distinction between the two is that relative pronouns are used to add extra information to the sentence while interrogative pronouns are used to ask about people or things. However, relative pronouns join together dependent clauses with independent ones, and in such cases, the dependent clause in which the relative pronoun stands ends either in period or is separated by other clauses with commas. The dependent clause ends in period when it adds essential meaning to the sentence (restrictive), while it is separated by commas when it adds extra meaning to the sentence without being essential (non-restrictive). On the other hand, interrogative sentences always end in question mark, though the interrogative pronouns can occur in indirect questions and end with a period. In addition, most of them are identical forms of words (except *that* and *what*), who can play the role of the subject, object, and possessive while used in questions or complex sentences.

Among other differences, the antecedent is one term which does not exist when dealing with interrogative pronouns. Interrogative pronouns of English are always used to ask for someone or something that is not known or that is not mentioned before, therefore they do not refer back to anyone or anything. Such an issue does not stand for relative pronouns because they always refer back to nouns (antecedents). However in terms of reference, both types of pronouns have either personal or non-personal reference, or some might have both, as in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative pronouns</th>
<th>Interrogative pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-<em>who</em> &amp; <em>whom</em> (personal reference)</td>
<td>-<em>Who</em>, <em>whose</em> and <em>whom</em> (personal ref.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-<em>which</em> (non-personal ref.)</td>
<td>-<em>Which</em> (personal &amp; non-personal ref.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-<em>that</em> (personal and non-personal ref.)</td>
<td>-<em>What</em> (personal &amp; non-personal ref.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relative and interrogative pronouns are also accompanied by prepositions that can be different for both types. As analyzed in the previous examples, prepositions with which interrogative pronouns occur are mostly: *with*, *to*, *on* and *about*; with relative pronouns are: *to* and *of*.

The final point in which these two types of pronouns in English differ is that *who*, *whom*, *which*, and *that* (as relative pronouns) are optional sometimes, while as interrogative pronouns can never be omitted otherwise the question would be ungrammatical and not understandable. Nonetheless, relative pronouns can be omitted when they stand in restrictive clauses and function
as object in the sentence, but this occurs only because the sentence still maintains the same meaning.

4.2. Relative versus Interrogative Pronouns in Albanian

Same as in English, some relative and interrogative pronouns of Albanian are formally identical, as kush, cili, ç, çfare, and sa, though used for different purpose. But, despite being identical forms, there exist other pronouns as që and çka (relatives) and i sati, se, i sejti (interrogatives) which convey different meaning. While relative pronouns are used to connect a dependent clause (ending in period or divided by commas) with an element in the preceding clause interrogative pronouns are used to form interrogative sentences (ending in question mark). In contrast to interrogative pronouns, relative pronouns are of two types: definite and indefinite. Indefinite relative pronouns can stand for one another, and while doing this one of them can be a relative pronoun while the other is usually indefinite.

Taking into consideration the grammatical case, it is evident that some relative and interrogative pronoun can change in all cases as cili and i cili, while kush as an interrogative changes in all cases and as a relative it does not exist in the genitive case. In addition, as a part of grammatical category, relative and interrogative pronouns have number and gender, and based on the referent/s these features are applied. Apart from this, when in singular, the relative pronoun i cili in nominative and genitive case is always used with an article, while the interrogative cili is accompanied with an article in singular and plural, but only in genitive case.

In Albanian, relative and interrogative pronouns can be joined by prepositions when they function as an object of the sentence, and the prepositions with which both types occur are: me, për, and në, except nga that occurs only with relative pronouns.

Finally, with regards to the referent, relative and interrogative pronouns have both personal and non-personal reference, and except kush who has only personal reference both as an interrogative and relative, all other relative and interrogative pronouns identical in form have personal and non-personal reference.
4.3. Differences between relative and interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian

In the previous section, the contrastive analysis showed how relative and interrogative pronouns of English and Albanians share same features and can differ from one another under many situations. While contrasting the two types in English and Albanian language, it is found that among some similarities between relative and interrogative pronouns, those of English with equivalents in Albanian, convey same meaning and are used for the same purpose, but they can also share syntactic function as the subject, object, and possessive within sentences; though Albanian pronouns have two other forms that do not exist in English.

As a result, it is clearly shown that the relative and interrogative pronoun system in Albanian is much more complicated than that of English, and consequently there are numerous aspects in which these pronouns are marked as different. Thus, based upon the analysis, the following parts represent the differences between each type in both languages.

4.3.1. Relative pronouns of English and Albanian

In both languages, relative pronouns are words used to refer back to nouns and join together a dependent clause with independent ones, thus introducing relative clauses of two types: restrictive and non-restrictive. However, in terms of similarities it appears that relative pronouns of English and Albanian do not have much in common despite their meaning and purpose, but counting the differences shows how various and different they can be.

Albanian language has eight relative pronouns as që, çka, ç, çfarë (who do not have any grammatical category), kush, i cili, cili, and sa, while English has who, whom, whose, which, and what. English and Albanian relative pronouns change in three cases (Nominative, Accusative, and Genitive), in addition to Albanian having two more cases (Dhanore and Rrjedhore) which do not exist in the Standard English. In the genitive case of English, the noun in the dependent clause stands after the relative pronoun as “whose walls”, but in Albanian the noun stands before the pronoun, as “bubullimat e të cilave”. On the other hand, when these pronouns function as objects they can be used with prepositions. In English prepositions can stand either at the beginning of the clause or at the end of it, while in Albanian they stand only at the beginning of the clause.
In Albanian, the relative pronoun *i cili* has the grammatical features of number and gender as: *i cili/ te cilët; i cili/e cila* which as described are used with articles. In English, these pronouns do not have number or gender and do not occur with articles.

### 4.3.2. Interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian

Interrogative pronouns of both languages are used in interrogative sentences to ask for a specific piece of information whether that be someone or something that is unknown. In difference to relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian do not refer back to nouns instead the questions aim finding out the person or the thing that is unknown in any circumstance.

Albanian language has eight interrogative pronouns as *kush, cili, ç, çfarë, sa/I sati, and se/I sejtë*. Only *kush, i cili,* and *sa* change in five cases, others do not change their form. Hence *sa* and *se* do not have an equivalent interrogative pronoun in English. Nevertheless, in contrast to Albanian, the English interrogative pronouns are: *who, whose, whom, which,* and *what* used in subjective, objective and possessive case. Same as with relative pronouns, the interrogative pronouns of both languages are found accompanied with prepositions, even though in English they stand at the beginning or at the end of the question as “*What are you talking about?*” or “*About what are you talking?*”; in Albanian they stand only at the beginning of sentence “*Mecilën qeveri?*”

As far as articles are concerned, in Albanian it results that the gender of the referent determines the choice of article, for instance when the referent is feminine the article *E* is utilized as in “*Ekujt*”, while the article *I* as in “*Ikuji*” is used when the referent is masculine. Such a division does not exist in English, firstly because these pronouns do not occur with articles, and secondly because they do not have the grammatical category of gender. Thus in English, it is asked “*Which boy/girl?*” therefore, *which* is used as an interrogative determiner since it requests for a noun, in this case boy and girl.

### 5. Conclusion

This diploma paper depicts the importance of relative and interrogative pronouns in English and Albanian. Thus, relative and interrogative pronouns display a crucial role in
grammar because of their capacity to create dependent clauses and ask questions. Just as seen in the examples taken from literary works, relative pronouns are quite useful in making the writing versatile and grammatically richer, while interrogative pronouns are significant and even essential for creating dialogues.

Relative and interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian language occur in many forms within a sentence, and their role is determined by the syntactic function they play in a sentence. In addition, these two types of pronouns differ from one another on many fields, just as mentioned previously they can change based on their position in a sentence, based on the punctuation mark of the sentence, on whether they have antecedents or not, whether they refer to people or things; they change based on the number, gender, based on their cases etc. In English and Albanian, relative pronouns are used to join clauses together and the relative clause is always either divided by commas or ends in period, while the interrogative pronouns are always used for asking questions and mostly end in a question mark. In regards to antecedent, relative pronouns have antecedent while interrogative pronouns do not. However, in English both types of pronouns have three cases: subjective, objective, and possessive while relative and interrogative pronouns of Albanian have five cases: subjective, objective, possessive, dative, and ablative.

This descriptive study shows that relative and interrogative pronouns are quite different, firstly by the means of their usage in each language, either in English or Albanian, and then by the means of contrasting their usage in both languages. Both languages have different rules under which relative and interrogative pronouns undergo, and by making a comparison between them, it is shown that Albanian system of these pronouns is more complicated than English. It stands as this because the number of Albanian relative and interrogative pronouns outnumbers those in English; Albanian language has five cases; some of these pronouns are preceded by articles (something that does not exist in English); some others that exist in Albanian do not have an equivalent relative or interrogative (whichever the case) in English. However, despite having many differences, in grammar, the relative and interrogative pronouns of English and Albanian have a same meaning and are used for the same purpose.

Thus, depending on this descriptive analysis, it is shown that in English language nor in Albanian language, relative and interrogative pronouns are not always identical form of words that differ from one another based on their function in sentence. Instead, in both languages they can be of various forms and functions.
References


