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Abstract
The aim of this article is to observe linguistic phenomena that occur when we translate multiple sentences from English into Albanian language. In order fulfill this aim we have selected one of the most famous books ever written in English language - *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*. The reasons for this selection are multifold: first, this book has always attracted readers all over the world, whatever their age; secondly, it presents a challenge to translators as a result of different implications interwoven in the original; thirdly and most importantly, it serves as a good source of illustrative examples since the sentences in the original are never monotonously built alike and they can be used as interesting examples which will attract both teachers and learners respectively in the process of teaching and learning English as a foreign language. The first part of the paper introduces some insights into comparative linguistic studies and their relevance to translation studies and to the present study. Then we will proceed by presenting the way multiple sentences are classified in both English and Albanian language. In order to fulfill the aims of this study, we will compare multiple sentences traced in the original to the corresponding sentences in Albanian. The comparison of the English sentences with the Albanian counterparts will point out similarities and differences between these two languages concerning sentence structure and use of conjunctions. Several tables and charts will be presented with the aim of concretizing the results of our study. The paper will be completed by some conclusions referring specifically to the translation of multiple sentences in the corpus analyzed and phenomena observed in translation of multiple sentences in general.

Keywords: complex, compound, sentence, conjunctions, syndetic, asyndetic

1. Introduction
This article takes it impetus from comparative linguistics in the field of literary translation. It aims at investigating the phenomena that occur when we translate multiple sentences from English into Albanian. To fulfill this aim, we have chosen *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland* as a case. We have traced multiple sentences in the original and parallel reading and comparison to the Albanian variant has helped us identify different phenomena that characterize translation of multiple sentences from English into Albanian. Tables and charts included in this paper will serve the aim of explicating the occurrence and frequency of each phenomenon. We hope that translators, teachers and learners will find this article useful in order to explore on the linguistic phenomena described and refer to the conclusions outlined by the end of this paper whenever they will approach translation of multiple sentences.

2. Literature Review
In order to relate this study to the background of similar studies carried out in the field of contrastive linguistic analyses, it is necessary to present some information to inform the readers about them. Contrastive linguistics studies were firstly initiated by *Charles*
Carpenter Fries in the 1940s based on the assumption that “the most effective materials (in foreign language teaching) are those that are based upon a scientific description of the language to be learned, carefully compared with a parallel description of the native language of the learner”\(^1\). This project was put into practice by Robert Lado in 1957, who introduced comparative studies among English and Spanish. In the 1970s and 1980s a series of publications were issued, which did not focus primarily on didactic aims\(^7\), but basically on the consideration of contrastive linguistics as “typological comparison”\(^3\). This new kind of approach to contrastive linguistic analysis is particularly evident in John Hawkins’ study A Comparative Typology of English and German – Unifying the Contrasts. Among the main aims of this study was the identification of correlations in syntax and morphology. Despite certain weaknesses concerning generalizations, it is generally acknowledged that Hawkins’ study was truly valuable in so far as it threw light on language comparison, without necessarily referring to second language acquisition\(^4\).

Following the historical line, during the 1980s and 1990s there can be observed new topics introduced in contrastive linguistics, such as studies in the field pragmatics and discourse, as well as corpus-based studies\(^5\). That is how contrastive linguistic analysis became relevant to comparative translation studies. The present article aims to serve as a modest contribution in the field of literary translation and contrastive linguistic analysis, in order to aid translators, teachers and students who are involved in similar studies in relative fields, more explicitly translation of multiple sentences from English into Albanian.

3. Types of sentences in English language

For the purposes of this article we need to present a classification of the types of sentences in English language, focusing our attention on multiple sentences and their types and subtypes. The information about this classification is extracted from the book A comprehensive grammar of the English language by Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik (2004). The classification of the sentences presented shortly is needed in order to analyze better the examples in part 3 and 4 of this article.

Sentences are either simple or multiple. A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause. A multiple sentence contains one or more clauses as its immediate constituents. Multiple sentences are either compound or complex. In a compound sentence the immediate constituents are two or more coordinate clauses. In a complex sentence one or more of its elements are realized by a subordinate clause\(^6\).

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\(^1\) C. Fries (1945: 9).
\(^3\) König (1996: 51).
\(^4\) For criticism against generalizations in Hawkins’ study refer to Kortmann & Meyer (1992), Rohdenburg (1992).
\(^5\) For further details see House & Blum-Kulka (1986) and Oleksy (1989).
\(^6\) R. Quirk et. al. (2004: 719).
Table 1: Types of sentences in English language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple sentences</th>
<th>Multiple sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single independent clause</td>
<td>Compound (two or more coordinate clauses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complex (subordinate clauses)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We find information about coordination when the authors discuss about simple coordination, which is defined as coordination of single grammatical constituents such as clauses, predications, phrases and words.

Table 2: Types of simple coordination in English language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of simple coordination</th>
<th>Coordination of clauses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent clauses</td>
<td>Dependent clauses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination of predicates (predicates sharing the same subject)</td>
<td>Non-finite dependent clauses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination of noun phrases and their constituents</td>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>complement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coordination of verbs and verb phrases

Main verbs        | Auxiliary verbs
Coordination of adjectives and adjective phrases
Coordination of adverbs and adverb phrases
Coordination of prepositions and prepositional phrases
Mixed coordination of adverbials
Coordination of subordinators
Coordination of interrogative words and relative pronouns

For the purposes of this article we need to present more information about the organization of the multiple sentences. We find this information in Chapter 14 of the above-mentioned grammar book.

The multiple sentences consist of more than one clause. The major types of multiple sentences are the compound and the complex sentence. A compound sentence consists of two or more coordinated main clauses. The complex sentence is like a simple sentence in that it consists of only one main clause, but unlike a simple sentence in that it has one or more subordinated clauses functioning as an element of the sentence.

Referring to Chapter 15 we discover that subordinate clauses may function as subject, object, complement, or adverbial in a superordinate clause. (Quirk et. al. 2004:1047)

In Table 3, we present the major categories of subordinate clauses: nominal, adverbial, relative and comparative (Quirk et. al. 2004: 1047-1068).

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7 Information presented in Table 2 – Types of simple coordination is based on the discussion about coordination, Chapter 13 of *A comprehensive grammar of the English language* (2004: 946-970).
8 R. Quirk et. al. (2004: 987).
Table 3: Major categories of subordinate clauses in English language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major categories of subordinate clauses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the comparative purposes of this article, it is also necessary to provide some information about the way sentences are organized in Albanian language. This information (presented in Table 4) will be essential to compare and contrast the examples introduced in part 4 and 5 of this article and will lead us towards reaching the conclusions presented by the end of this paper.

Table 4: Types of multiple sentences in Albanian language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiple Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copulative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subordination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Functional classification (function of subordinate clause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal-grammatical classification (use of connectives)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntetic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Comparative examples

Translation allow us to clarify certain linguistic phenomena which otherwise would remain undiscovered.

Having outlined the different types of multiple sentences, let us analyze some sample sentences taken from *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland* and compare them with their translated variants in Albanian language. Examples given include first sentences written in italics which are taken from the English Source Text (ST), whereas the sentences that follow are from the Albanian Target Text (TT). For the purposes of this article, there have been analyzed a total of 655 sentences from ST and they have been compared with their TT counterparts. Then sentences have been grouped according to the phenomena observed in translation, for example, whether they preserve the same structure of the sentence and/or type of clause as in the SL, whether the structure of the sentence has been simplified, whether the conjunct is omitted, etc. Table 6 will serve the purpose of exemplifying the phenomena observed and the frequency each of them occupies in

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10 The information about the way sentences are organized in Albanian language is taken from “Gramatika e Gjuhës Shqipe 2” (2002). This book gives a detailed categorization of sentences and their parts (the discussion is extended in chapters XXII-XL (pages 423-637), however, within the aims of this article, we have extracted the relevant information and summarized it as presented in Table 4.
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Then each of the phenomena will be illustrated by examples. Tables and charts are given in order to derive conclusions about the linguistic phenomena observed in the translation of multiple sentences.

**Table 5**: Linguistic phenomena observed in the translation of multiple sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linguistic phenomenon observed</th>
<th>Frequency of usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concordances / similarities in type and structure</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segmentation of multiple sentence</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple sentence SL – Multiple sentence TL</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of concordances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplified sentence structure in TL</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple sentence SL – Simple sentence TL</td>
<td>4% 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of clause type</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More elaborate sentence structure in TL</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of conjunctions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asyndetic SL – Syndetic TL</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndetic SL – Asyndetic TL</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart 1**: Linguistic phenomena observed in the translation of multiple sentences

We can easily observe that the two phenomena – concordances / similarities in sentence structure and lack of concordances in sentence structure – occupy almost the same range of frequency in translation of the corpus selected. A significant number of multiple sentences have been segmented. In other cases, conjunctions have been provided by the translator even if they were not present in SL, whereas, in few cases, conjunctions found in SL sentences were omitted in translation.
The phenomenon described as *lack of concordances* includes several other sub-phenomena in itself, which is the reason why we are representing it by a separate table. We may thus observe that the most frequent phenomenon is that of elaborating the structure of the ST sentence, followed in range of frequency by other linguistic phenomena (simplified sentence structure, multiple sentence instead of simple sentence or vice versa) as shown in the chart above. Having statistically represented the linguistic phenomena observed in the translation of multiple sentences (Table 5, Chart 1 & 2), we continue this article by giving concrete examples to illustrate each of the phenomena outlined above.

### 4.1 Concordances or similarities in type and structure of compound and / or complex sentences from SL into TL (38%)

**However, she soon made out that she was in the pool of tears which she had wept when she was nine feet high.** (p. 22)

**Por shpejt u kujtua se ishte në pellgun e lotëve që kish derdhur vetë kur ishte tre metra e gjatë.** (p. 24)

We can easily observe similarities in the structure of the sentences and the function of the clauses. In the original English sentence the main clause [she soon made out] is followed by a subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct object [that she was in the pool of tears], then by a subordinate relative clause [which she had wept], and lastly by a subordinate adverbial clause of time [when she was nine feet high]. The Albanian sentence follows the same structure: main clause [shpejt u kujtua], subordinate nominal clause [se ishte në pellgun e lotëve], subordinate relative clause [që kish derdhur vetë], subordinate adverbial clause of time [kur ishte tre metra e gjatë]. The only change that can be pointed out is that the nominal clause in the Albanian language is in the function of the subject.

**Would YOU like cats if you were me?** (p. 24)

**A do t’i doje ti macet po të ishe në vendin tim?** (p. 26)

In both sentences we observe the same structure: main clause + subordinate adverbial clause of condition. The order in which the clauses appear is the same in both languages: [would you like cats] + [if you were me] and [a do t’i dojshe ti macet] + [po të ishe në
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We won’t talk about her any more if you’d rather not. (p. 25)  
S’po flasim më për tê, po qe se s’të pëlqen. (p. 26)

This example also serves to illustrate the preservation of the same structure of the complex sentence in translation: main clause + subordinate adverbial clause of condition. Not only the structure, but also the same order and the same type of clauses is preserved: [we won’t talk about her any more] + [if you’d rather not] and [s’po flasim më për tê] + [po qe se s’të pëlqen].

I do wonder what can have happened to me! (p. 41)  
Me të vërtetë çuditem se ç’dë të më ketë ndodhur. (p. 42)

Both sentences have the same structure and types of clauses: main clause + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct object. In both languages it is the subordinated clause is preceded by the main clause: [I do wonder] + [what can have happened to me] and [Me të vërtetë çuditem] + [se ç’dë të më ketë ndodhur].

If they had any sense, they’d take the roof off. (p. 46)  
Sikur t’ua priste pak, do të zbulonin çatinë. (p. 46)

In the original, the complex sentence is made up by a main clause [they’d take the roof off] and a subordinate conditional clause [if they had any sense]. The independent clause appears the first, which is also the order of the clauses in the sentence in Albanian language: subordinate clause of condition [sikur t’ua priste pak] followed by the main clause [do të zbulonin çatinë].

Alice thought the whole thing very absurd, but they all looked so grave that she did not dare to laugh. (p. 32)  
Të gjitha këto Lizës i dukeshin fare të kota, por ata ishin seriozë, sa ajo s’guxonte të qeshte. (p. 34)

The sentence in the original follows this structure: main clause [Alice thought the whole thing very absurd] + coordinated clause of contrast [but they all looked so grave] + subordinate clause of result [that she did not dare to laugh]. Similarly, the structure of the sentence in Albanian is main clause [Të gjitha këto Lizës i dukeshin fare të kota] + coordinated clause of contrast [por ata ishin seriozë] + subordinate clause of result [sa ajo s’guxonte të qeshte].

4.2 Segmentation of multiple sentences from SL into TL (17%)

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the

Dhe për një çast mendoi (megjithëse e kishte mendjen turbull, ngaqë bënte vapë dhe po i vinte gjumë) f të shkonte të mbildhte ca luleshqerra e të thurte një kuroërë me to. Kjo punë do ta
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To the sentence in the ST belongs one main clause [she was considering in her own mind] and several subordinate clauses, whereas, if we have a closer look at the TT, we can see that there are three corresponding sentences: the first: [main clause + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct object], the second: [two coordinated clauses], and, the third, which is a simple sentence.

The sentence in the ST follows the structure: main clause [she tried to fancy] + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct object [what the flame of a candle is like] + subordinate adverbial clause of time [after the candle is blown] + subordinate adverbial clause of reason [for she could not remember ever having seen such a thing]. We can see that in the TL there are two sentences: the first consists of main clause [U përpoq të përfytyronte flakën e qiririt pasi është shuar fare] + subordinate adverbial clause of time [pasi ky është shuar fare], the second consists of main clause [nuk i kujtohej] + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a subject [ta kish parë ndonjëherë].

The sentence in the SL consists of main clause [she had never been so much contradicted in her life before] + main coordinated clause [and she felt] + subordinated nominal clause in the function of a direct object [that she was losing her temper]. The structure of the sentence appears to be simplified in TL: there are two corresponding sentences: a simple one [Asnjëherë në jetën e saj s'e kishin kundërshtuar kaq shumë. E kuptoi se po humbiste durimin] + a complex one consisting of a main clause [E kuptoi] + a nominal subordinated clause in the function of a direct object [po humbiste durimin].

4.3 Lack of concordances in sentence type and structure (35%)

4.3.1 Simple sentence in SL – Multiple sentence in TL (7%)

The sentence in SL is simple, whereas the sentence in TL is complex following the structure: main clause [a di] + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct object [si mund të dilet nga ky pellg].
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4.3.2 Simplified sentence structure in TL (reduced number of clauses in TL) (7%)

You insult me by talking such nonsense. (p.34) Ti më fyen vazhdimisht me ato marrëzi që flet. (p. 37)

To the simple sentence in SL corresponds a complex sentence in TL (main clause [Ti më fyen vazhdimisht me ato marrëzi] + subordinate relative clause [që flet]).

Now, I’ll manage better this time. (p.90) Por këtë radhë di unë si të veproj. (p. 89)

Again, to the simple sentence in SL corresponds a complex sentence in TL (main clause [Por këtë radhë di unë] + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct object [si të veproj]).

All she could see, when she looked down, was an immense length of neck, which seemed to rise like a stalk out of a sea of green leaves that lay far below her. (p. 58) S’shikonte gjë tjetër vec një alamet qafe që ngrihej si një minare përmbi një det gjethesh të blerta. (p. 59)

The sentence in English language is made up of these clauses: main clause [all she could see was an immense length of neck] + subordinate adverbial clause of time [when she looked down] + subordinate relative clause [which seemed to rise like a stalk out of a sea of green leaves] + subordinate relative clause [that lay far below her]. After being translated, the sentence follows this simplified structure: main clause [S’shikonte gjë tjetër vec një alamet qafe] + subordinate relative clause [që ngrihej si një minare përmbi një det gjethesh të blerta]. The information given by the subordinate relative clause in the SL is omitted in the TL.

As she said this, she looked up, and there was the Cat again, sitting on a branch of a tree. (p. 77) Në këto e sipër ngriti kokën, kur ç’të shihte, përsëri Macja po qëndronte në degë të pemës. (p. 75)

The sentence in the SL follows this pattern: “main clause [she looked up] + subordinate adverbial clause of time + main coordinated clause [and there was the Cat again, sitting on a branch of a tree]. To the subordinate adverbial of time in the SL sentence [as she said this] corresponds a prepositional phrase in the function of an adverbial, and, as a result, the number of clauses in TL has been reduced.

The cook threw a frying-pan after her as she went, but it just missed her. (p. 71) Gjellëbërësja i hodhi nga pas një tigan, por nuk e goditi. (p. 70)

The sentence in the SL is more elaborate: main clause [the cook threw a frying pan after her] + subordinate clause of time [as she went] + coordinated clause of contrast [but it just missed her]. The sentence in TL appears simplified in its structure: main clause [Gjellëbërësja i hodhi nga pas një tigan] + coordinated clause of contrast [por nuk e goditi].
4.3.3 Multiple sentence in SL – Simple sentence in TL (4%)

The door led right into a large kitchen, which was full of smoke from one end to the other. (p. 66)

Dera të shpinte në një kuzhinë të madhe, gjithë tym. (p. 66)

The original sentence structure “main clause [the door led right into a large kitchen] + subordinate relative clause [which was full of smoke from one end to the other] is changed and we can easily see that the TL sentence is a simple one (to the relative clause corresponds an appositive phrase).

She had not gone much farther before she came in sight of the house of the March Hare. (p. 77)

Pa shkuar shumë larg i doli përpara një shtëpi e çuditshme. (p. 75)

The ST sentence is a complex one, consisting of a main clause [she had not gone much farther] + an adverbial subordinated clause of time [before she came in sight of the house of the March Hare]. In the Albanian variant there is a single simple sentence (to the verb in the main clause corresponds a non finite verb form, which turns the sentence into a simple one).

4.3.4 Change of clause type from SL into TL (7%)

And she began fancying the sort of thing that would happen. (p. 38)

E menjëherë filloi të mendonte se ç’mund t’i ndodhte në shtëpi. (p. 40)

Both sentences are complex but in the SL the main clause [she began fancying the sort of thing] is followed by a subordinate relative clause [that would happen], whereas in TL the main clause [menjëherë filloi të mendonte] is followed by a nominal subordinate clause in the function of a direct object [se ç’mund t’i ndodhte në shtëpi].

Then they both bowed low, and their curls got entangled together. (p. 64)

Pas kësaj, të dy bënë një përkulje aq të ngatërruan leshrat me njëri-tjetrin. (p. 64)

The sentence in ST is compound, consisting of two coordinated clauses [they both bowed low] + [their curls got entangled together]. The sentence in TL is complex, consisting of main clause [të dy bënë një përkulje aq të madhe] + subordinate adverbial clause of result [sa ngatërruan leshrat me njëri-tjetrin].

The Cat seemed to think that there was enough of it now in sight, and no more of it appeared. (p. 101)

Macja mendonte se kishte treguar një pjesë të mirë të vetvetes, prandaj nuk u rrit më. (p. 98)

The sentence in SL consists of main clause [the cat seemed to think] + subordinated nominal clause in the function of a direct object [that there was enough of it now in sight] + coordinated clause of addition [and no more of it appeared]. The sentence in TL consists of main clause [macja mendonte] + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct
object [se kishte treguar një pjesë të mirë të vetvetes] + subordinate clause of result [prandaj nuk u rrit më].

4.3.5 More elaborate sentence structure in TL (additional clause in TL) (10%)

So she stood still where she was, and waited. (p. 95)

Kështu vendosi φ të qëndronte ashtu sic qe dhe të priste. (p. 91)

The sentence structure in SL exemplifies a main clause [she stood still] + subordinate adverbial clause of place [where she was] + coordinated main clause [and waited]. The sentence structure in TL follows this pattern “main clause [kështu vendosi] + nominal subordinate clause in the function of a direct object [të qëndronte] + subordinate clause of comparison [ashtu sic qe] + nominal subordinated clause in the function of a direct object [dhe të priste]. This last nominal clause [dhe të priste] is coordinated to the other nominal clause [të qëndronte], both in the function of a direct object. The number of clauses is greater in TL.

Here the Queen put on her spectacles, and began staring at the Hatter, who turned pale and fidgeted. (p. 139)

Ne këto e sipër Mbretëresha vuri syzet dhe ia nguli sytë dëshmitarit, i cili filloi të dridhjet dhe u zverdh nga frika. (p. 134)

The sentence in the ST consists of a main clause [here the Queen put on her spectacles] + coordinated main clause [and began staring at the Hatter] + subordinate relative clause [who turned pale and fidgeted]. The structure is almost the same in TL: main clause [Ne këto e sipër Mbretëresha vuri syzet+ main clause [dhe ia nguli sytë dëshmitarit] + [subordinate relative clause i [ cili filloi të dridhjet] + main clause [dhe u zverdh nga frika].

5. Use of conjunctions

Part of the attention of this article is devoted to the use of conjunctions and what kind of changes might be witnessed during translation of complex and compound sentences in this respect. In chapter 13, discussing about coordination, the authors mention that this term is used by some grammarians for both syndetic (or linked) coordination, and asyndetic (or unlinked) coordination. The two constructions are differentiated by the fact that syndetic coordination is marked by overt signals of coordination (and, or, but), whereas asyndetic coordination is not overtly marked. Syndetic coordination is the more usual form, whereas asyndetic coordination is usually stylistically marked and it is used for dramatic intensification or to suggest an open-ended list.

5.1 Asyndetic sentence in SL – Syndetic sentence in TL (8%)

I'm afraid φ I can't put it more clearly. (p. 52)

Kam frikë se s‘mund të shpjegohem.

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12 R. Quirk et. al. (2004: 918).
13 We use this symbol - φ - to indicate the lack of conjunction.
The original sentence consists of a main clause [I’m afraid] + a nominal subordinated clause [I can’t put it more clearly]. No conjunction is used in this case, whereas in the translated sentence the structure is almost the same, but to the sentence pattern is also added a conjunction.

“I can see you’re trying to invent something”  
(p. 60)

The sentence in the SL consists of a main clause [I can see] + a subordinated nominal clause in the function of a direct object [you’re trying to invent something]. The structure of the complex sentence and the types of clauses are the same in TL: main clause [E shoh] + subordinate nominal clause in the function of a direct object [se po mundohesh të shpifësh diçka]; the only difference is that the clauses are linked by a conjunction which is missing in the original and has been added by the translator.

‘That’s the most important piece of evidence we’ve heard yet.’  
(p. 152)

The structure of the sentence is the same in both ST and TT: main clause + subordinated relative clause. There is no conjunction used in ST, whereas the subordinated clause in TT is preceded by a conjunction.

5.2 Syndetic sentence in SL - Asyndetic sentence in TL (2%)

‘One side will make you grow taller, and the other side will make you grow shorter.’  
(p. 57)

Both sentences are compound, but in the ST the sentence is syndetic (the conjunction used is “and” showing contrast), whereas in TT there is no conjunction at all.

And as she could not think of anything to say, she simply bowed, and took the thimble, looking as solemn as she could.  
(p. 32)

Prandaj, meqë s’dinte ç’të thoshte, u përku është nja dy a tri herë dhe u shkund.  
(p. 34)

We can see from the examples that the conjunction and used to coordinate the clauses in the SL is absent in the TL.

In a minute or two the Caterpillar took the hookah out of its mouth, and yawned once or twice, and shook itself.  
(p. 57)

Pas pak, Vemja e hoqi llullën, dhe gogësiti një dy a tri herë u shkund.  
(p. 57)
6. Conclusions

This article serves the purpose of illustrating different linguistic phenomena occurring during the translation of multiple sentences from English into Albanian. Aiming at contributing to contrastive linguistic studies, we have brought a series of examples, the thorough analysis of which has helped us draw the following conclusions:

- Based on the corpus selected, we can summarize the main linguistic phenomena observed in the translation of multiple sentences as follows: the sentence structure may be preserved or abandoned by segmentation of the original sentence, change of clause type, the sentence may appear more elaborated or simplified than it is in the original, conjunctions may not be used or they may supplied when missing in the original.

- 38% of the translated sentences into Albanian preserve the same or almost the same sentence structure as in the original SL, whereas in 35% of the selected corpus there are no concordances in sentence structure. The volume occupied by these two opposing phenomena (concordances in sentence structure vs. lack of concordances in sentence structure) is almost the same which shows that, depending on the structure and type of the original sentence, the translator can choose whether to preserve the SL structure or not.

- We have observed the phenomenon of segmentation of multiple sentences in 17% of the sentences translated. The reasons which have made the translator segment or divide a multiple sentence into several multiple or simple sentences may be different, however, we think that this has mainly been used as a strategy in those cases when the structure in the original is far too complicated or elaborated to follow.

- Among the sub-phenomena included in lack of concordances, we can see that 7% is occupied by simplified sentence structure and 4% by the change of a compound sentence into a simple sentence, which makes a total of 11%. If we add this 11% up to the 17% of the cases of simplification, the total goes to 28%, which means that in a considerable number of cases the sentence structure has been simplified either by segmentation of the sentence or reduced number of clauses in a multiple sentence. On the other hand, we observe a more elaborate sentence structure in 10% of the translated sentences and a simple sentence transformed into a multiple sentence in 7% of the cases – a total of 17%. If we compare these figures, we arrive at the conclusion that there are far more cases in which the sentence structure has been simplified (reduced number of clauses) rather than elaborated (increased number of clauses). Therefore, the general tendency used by the translator has been that of simplification, probably influenced by the fact that the target readers are children.

- As far as the use of the conjunctions is concerned, in most of the cases, the translator has supplied conjunctions even when they were missing in the original, thereby making more explicit meaning relations. This tendency again goes to show that the general tendency used by the translator is simplification and explicitation.

- In the majority of cases, translators have delivered the same message, but this does not imply that the structure of the sentence has remained unaltered. This clearly shows that the original message should not be identified with specific elements that are particular to the SL (i.e. English).

- Equivalence exists in the level of the message itself and not the outer form or way it is structured.
Comparing the two languages is one of the best ways to discover how languages express meaning and how they function, which is peculiar to every language.

7. Relevance of this article for future research

This article lends itself to interesting insights in the future since it can serve as the basis for more in-depth comparative studies in translation in general, and translation of children’s literature in specific. The comparison can start from structural changes in the level of the sentence and examples can also be taken from other books representative of children’s literature. Being based in authentic examples, the study will be more inclusive and interesting. On the other hand, teachers can be aided in the process of teaching English as a foreign language by making use of several examples to demonstrate syntactic changes in the level of the sentence. We also think that this article will be useful even to translators, who can observe some strategies to translate complex or compound sentences and reflect on the use of conjunctions.

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Brief biography

Eriola Qafzezi (MSc. University of Tirana, Albania) is a Lecturer of Translation and Text Analysis at the Department of Foreign Languages of Fan S. Noli University of Korça. She is currently following a Ph.D. in translation of children’s literature. Her research interests and publications focus on literary translation, translation of children’s literature, and cultural issues in translation and communication.