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Doctoral Dissertation Topic:

“Syntactic Structures and Semantic issues of Negation in
English and Albanian - A contrastive analysis”

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Abstrakt (in Albanian)

Gjuha është një mjet me anë të të cilit ne shprehim idetë dhe mendimet tona dhe poashtu mund t'i mohojme ato. Mohimi është një universal gjuhësor, tipik për të gjitha gjuhët përveç dallimeve strukturore. Edhe pse mohimi është objekt studimi i shumë disiplinave shkencore, mohimi gjuhësor ka marrë vëmendje të vecantë në sajë të ndërlíkueshmërise që përmban në vetvete. Qëllimi i këtij disertacioni është të hulumtojë veçoritë dhe dallimet strukturore të mohimit në gjuhën angleze dhe në gjuhën shqipe, veçoritë sintaksore dhe semantike të mohimit, mjetet me të cilat realizohet mohimi, struktura e fjalive mohore dhe kuptimi që shprehin ato, sikurse edhe vështirsitë në të cilat hasin studentët shqiptarë gjatë përdorimit të mohimit në gjuhën angleze dhe gjatë përkthimit nga gjuha angleze në gjuhën shqipe dhe e kundërta. Me qëllim që hulumtimi të jetë sa më i besueshëm, do të përdoren metodat kërkimore-shkencore sasiore, cilësore dhe krahasuese. Kapitulli parë paraqet një hyrje, ku përfshihen qëllimi, rëndësia e temës sikurse edhe metodologjia e punës. Kapitulli i dytë i hulumtimit është një shqyrtim i literaturës në lidhje me negacionin në gjuhën angleze dhe në gjuhën shqipe. Kapitulli i tretë përmban analizën e fjalive mohore të nxjerra nga dy romane në gjuhën angleze dhe një roman në gjuhën shqipe si dhe përkthimet e tyre. Me anë të metodës komparative dhe cilësore bëhet një analizë e thukhtë e negacionit dhe mënyrat e shprehjes së tij në të dy gjuhët respektivisht, për të gjetur ngjajshmëritë dhe dallimet midis dy gjuhëve. Në kapitullin e katërt përdoret metoda sasiore dhe cilësore për të analizuar mënyrën se si studentët shqiptarë nga Maqedonia e Veriut e përdorin mohimin në gjuhën angleze, si përkthejnë nga njëra gjuhë në tjetrën dhe a ndikon gjuha shqipe si gjuhë amtare në formimin e fjalive mohore në gjuhën angleze. Si përfundim bëhet përshkrimi i rezultateve dhe të dhënave në bazë të hulumtimit të kryer nga ku nxirren këto përfundime 1. Ekzistojnë dallime strukturore në mënyrën se si e shprehim mohimin në gjuhën angleze dhe në gjuhën shqipe. 2. Gjuha shqipe, si gjuhë amtare e studentëve, ndikon në përdorimin jo të drejtë të mohimit në gjuhën angleze nga studentët shqiptarë të cilët studiojnë gjuhën. 3. Vendosja e foljeve ndihmëse në formën mohore të kohëve të thjeshta në gjuhën angleze, nuk është problem kryesor i studentëve; ato janë të vetëdijshëm për vendosjen e foljes ndihmëse *do*, megjithatë, ato ose përdorin një folje ndihmëse të pasaktë, ose e përdorin edhe foljen ndihmëse edhe foljen kresore në kohën e kaluar.

Fjalët kyçe: *negacioni (mohimi), pjesëzat mohuese, gjuha angleze, gjuha shqipe*

Abstract (in English)

Language is a means by which we both express our ideas and thoughts and also deny them. Negation is a linguistic universal, typical of all languages notwithstanding structural differences between languages. Although negation is the object of study in many scientific disciplines, linguistic negation has received special attention due to its complexity. The purpose of this dissertation is to explore the features and structural differences of negation in English and Albanian, the syntactic and semantic features, the means by which negation is realized, the structure of negative sentences and their meanings, as well as the difficulties that Albanian students encounter when using negation in English and when translating from English to Albanian and vice versa. In order to make the research as reliable as possible, quantitative, qualitative and comparative research methods will be used. The first chapter provides an introduction to the subject, explains the aims of the research as well as the research methodology. The second chapter of the research is a review of the literature on negation in English and Albanian, focusing on the most outstanding scholars as well as a description of the features of negation in both English and Albanian. The third chapter contains an analysis of the negative sentences from two novels in English and one in Albanian and their translations. A qualitative and comparative analysis of negation and the ways of expressing it in both languages is conducted in order to find out similarities and differences between the two languages. The fourth chapter is a quantitative and qualitative analysis of students' knowledge on negation, how Albanian students from North Macedonia use negation in English, how they translate from one language to the other, and whether Albanian as their mother tongue influences the formation of English negative sentences. Finally, the results and data are described based on the research findings, leading to these conclusions: 1. There are structural differences in the way that we express negation in English and in Albanian. 2. Albanian language, as students' L1, interferes in the correct use of English negation by EFL Albanian students. 3. English insertion of auxiliaries in the negative form of simple tenses, is not the main problem for EFL Albanian students; they are aware of the 'do' insertion, however they either use an incorrect auxiliary, or they use both an auxiliary with the main verb in the past tense.

Key words: negation, negative markers, English, Albanian

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List of Abbreviations

DN - Double Negation

DNA - duplex negatio affirmat

DNN - duplex negatio negat

EFL - English as a Foreign Language

L1 - mother tongue

NC - Negative Concord

NP -Noun Phrase

NPI - Negative Polarity Items

PP - Prepositional Phrase

PPI - Positive Polarity Items

VP- verb phrase

I. Introduction

Language is a tool by which we express our ideas and thoughts and by which we are able to negate them. Negation can be studied by different fields of linguistics, however this thesis focuses on the syntactic position and function of negative elements, negative concord and semantic implications that arise from these.

The straightforward aim of the thesis is to provide students, teachers, linguists, translators, etc. some basic information of how to correctly use and translate negation from English into Albanian and vice versa.

What first triggered my interest on this topic was the insertion of the auxiliary **do** in the negative form of simple tenses, and the difficulties that students faced while forming such constructions. Laka (1990, p.51) calls it the 'do support': "the insertion of a dummy auxiliary which supports the inflectional morphemes" as in examples:

- a. Bill studies. (Affirmative)
- b. Bill **doesn't** study. (Negative, do-support)
- c. Bill not studies. (ill-formed)

The insertion of the auxiliary **do** is the first and the simplest change to consider when analyzing the features of negation in English and Albanian. Going deeper into the analysis and study, there are so many other differences and peculiarities that fitting them all in a dissertation study is rendered impossible, which is why the focus of this study is limited on the syntactic position of negative elements, negative concord and the arising semantic implications.

1.1. Importance of the study

This thesis brings to the surface some important conclusions on the expression of negation in both English and Albanian, on the correspondence of negation operators in these languages, on the varieties of translating negation from English to Albanian and from Albanian to English, as well as the difficulties that Albanian students, as EFL learners, face when forming English negation and translating it into Albanian.

1.2. *Need for the study*

Having in mind that linguistic negation has received a lot of attention during the last couple of decades, there is a need to go deeper into this topic and study the most important concepts related to negation as a language universal. The need for the study of this topic becomes even greater during the process, since there are very few studies on negation in Albanian, which at the same time is both discouraging – it is difficult, and encouraging – it makes you want to go further into the study.

On the other hand, since English is a lingua franca and is better studied by various scholars, it seems like a good idea to do a contrastive analysis between English and Albanian, with the focus on the syntactic structures and semantic issues that arise from those structures.

1.3. *Research Aims*

The major aims of this research are:

- To see the differences and similarities of the ways we express negation in English and Albanian languages
- To see how these structures are translated into Albanian and English respectively
- To find out the difficulties that students face while forming negation in English, especially when they switch from Albanian into English.

1.4. *Research Questions*

1. Despite using approximately the same negation operators, is negation structured and expressed in the same way in both English and Albanian?
2. Which are the significant differences in the structure of negative sentences between English and Albanian?
3. Is Albanian multiple negation a problem for EFL Albanian students?
4. Does the English use of auxiliaries in negative sentences of simple tenses appear to be a problem for Albanian students?

1.5. Research Hypotheses

1. There are structural differences in the way that negation is expressed in English and in Albanian.
2. Albanian language, as students' L1, interferes in the correct use of English negation by EFL Albanian students.
3. English insertion of auxiliaries in the negative form of simple tenses, poses a problem for EFL Albanian students.

1.6. Research Methodology

In order to make this research more reliable, quantitative, qualitative and comparative methods are used. The thesis consists of two different studies. The first study is a contrastive analysis of negation in English and Albanian based on the examples of negation extracted from three different novels, two English novels which are also translated into Albanian and one Albanian novel translated into English. The comparative and qualitative analyses give a complete and detailed description of negation in both English and Albanian based on the analysis of the examples from the novels. In addition, the second study is a case study done with university students. The quantitative analysis combined with elements of a qualitative analysis are applied in this analysis of student testing on negation, with the focus being on the errors that students make while translating negative forms from English into Albanian and vice versa as well as while forming negatives from affirmative forms and using the appropriate negative polarity items. Furthermore, conclusions are drawn based on all the gathered and compared data, in order to find out the similarities and differences of negation in English and Albanian.

1.6.1. Data Collection tools

This thesis consists of two separate studies, with two different types of instruments/tools used in it. In the first study, the contrastive analysis, six novels are used as tools for gathering data; while in the second study which is an error analysis of students' translations of

negation, and transformations from positive to negative clauses, tests - translation tasks are used as tools for gathering data.

Instruments / Materials

Two different novels in English, and their translations in Albanian, as well as one Albanian novel translated into English, are used as instruments to conduct the first study. Examples of negation from these novels are analyzed, compared and described in order to draw conclusions on their use, structure and meaning. The analysed novels include:

1. E. M. Forster '*A room with a view*'; and its Albanian translation '*Mos e lufto pranverën*' by Etleva Çepele;
2. Danielle Steel '*The Sins of the Mother*'; and its Albanian translation '*Mëkatet e nënës*' by Taulant Hatia.
3. Ismail Kadare '*E penguara: Requiem për Linda B.*'; and its English translation '*A girl in Exile: Requiem for Linda B.*' translated into English by John Hodgson.

Instruments: Translation tasks and negation exercises

Translation tasks and negation exercises are used as a tool to find out whether Albanian as students' L1, influences the way they use negation in English as EFL. Students were given ten English sentences to translate into Albanian as well as nine Albanian sentences to be translated into English. Furthermore, they were given an exercise with five affirmative English sentences to be transformed into the negative form; and a multiple choice exercise consisting of seven English sentences and five Albanian sentences, in which students have to choose the correct n-word or NPI.

Participants

The participants of the second study are 81 second and third-year Albanian students at the State University of Tetovo in Tetovo, South East European University in Tetovo and International Balkan University in Skopje. Both male and female learners.

1.6.2. Procedure

In the novel analysis of negative clauses, this is the procedure that was followed: first, the original novels were read, and all the examples containing negation were underlined and then typed into the computer; secondly, the translations of the novels were read and the corresponding translated sentences were underlined and then added to the original ones. Afterwards, all the examples were grouped according to the negative markers, and finally they were analysed based on those groupings and on the differences and similarities that they showed.

In the error analysis of students' testing, this is the procedure that was followed: firstly, the exercises were compiled with examples taken from various textbooks that I had been working with, and notes on some peculiar examples that caused troubles for students to translate were taken; as well as from the novels that were analysed. Then I distributed the tests to the Albanian students in person, at the three participating universities. Since I also compiled the test on google.forms, some of the students did it online, while most of them did it paper-based because of internet connection problems. Following the completion of all tests, each example, from each exercise was analysed based on the translations or transformations that the participating students had given, and then the percentage of correct answers was calculated, as well as an error analysis in order to determine the reasons as to why such structures were used and whether or not their mother tongue might have influenced their translations.

1.7. *Structure of the thesis*

The first chapter of this study is an introduction to the topic. It gives an insight to the aims of the study and its importance, as well as the research methodology.

The second chapter is a literature review on negation in English and Albanian. It is divided in sections so that all the important and relevant notions to this dissertation are referred to from the perspective of other scholars as well. These sections include types of

negation in both English and Albanian; double and multiple negation and the effect that they create in a sentence. Negative markers are described in both languages, as are the negative derivational affixes in negative declarative sentences and negative imperatives. An account is also given of the syntactic position of negative operators in a sentence and word order. All these notions are referred to in both English and Albanian and illustrated by various examples.

The third chapter is a contrastive analysis of negation in English and Albanian based on two English novels translated into Albanian as well as one Albanian novel translated into English. The novels used for the analysis are:

I - *The Sins of the mother*, by Danielle Steel

II – *Mëkatet e nënës*, (Danielle Steel), translated by, Taulant Hatia

III – *A Room with a View*, by E. M. Forster

IV – *Mos e lufto pranverën*, (E. M. Forster), translated by Etleva Çepele

V – *E penguara: Requiem për Linda B.*, by Ismail Kadare

VI – *A Girl In Exile: Requiem for Linda B.* (Ismail Kadare), translated by John Hodgson

Examples from both languages are compared in order to find the similarities and differences of negation in these two languages. These examples are syntactically and semantically analyzed to see if the constructions and the meanings that those constructions convey correspond in these two languages.

The fourth chapter is an analysis of the errors that Albanian students as EFL learners make while forming negative sentences from affirmative ones and while translating English negative sentences into Albanian ones and vice versa. The reasons and implications of the errors are also analyzed.

The fifth chapter is a conclusion providing an analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from the analyses. The results are discussed in terms of their similarities and differences as well as a summary of the results driven from the analyses and the survey. It

closes by listing the limitations as well as giving recommendations for further research and studies.

II. Literature Review

This chapter focuses on the literature that the most outstanding scholars have written on negation, how they define negation and negation-related concepts such as negative concord, double negation, negative polarity items, types of negation as well as negative markers and their correspondence between English and Albanian. Since this thesis is a contrastive analysis of negation in English and Albanian, the literature review consists of concepts that refer to the peculiarities of these two languages, not leaving aside references to other languages whose structure contributes to a better understanding of English and Albanian, especially regarding the points where these two languages differ.

2.1. Outstanding scholars on negation

Contrary to what many may think, negation is not as simple as finding the negative operators or words and, analyzing their scope by a syntactic or semantic analysis and nothing more than that. It is much more complex than it looks, especially the semantic meanings that negative or positive sentences convey.

Negation, by its definition, is very simple. As Blanco and Moldovan (2011) claim negation “is used to reverse the polarity of part of statements” (p.581). However, its use, structure and the meanings that are conveyed are not as simple as the definition. Although negation has been a subject of study in different disciplines, linguistic negation has received a lot of attention based on its complexity. Negation is something which is rejected by human nature, as people prefer positive to negative thoughts. Precisely this difficulty in defining negative sentences is what inspired me to write a thesis on this universal phenomenon.

Negation is a language universal, typical of all languages apart from its structural differences. As Horn (2010) puts it: “In many ways, negation is what makes us human, imbuing us with the capacity to deny, to contradict, to misrepresent, to lie, and to convey irony” (p.1). He starts his ‘Multiple negation in English and other languages’ with a part from the sonnet ‘O grammar rules! O now your virtues show!’:

But Grammar’s force with sweet success confirm!

For Grammar says (O this dear STELLA’s “Nay!”)

For Grammar says (to Grammar, who says “Nay”?)

“That in one speech, two negatives affirm.”

(Sir Philip Sidney, LXIII. O grammar rules! O now your virtues show!, *Astrophel and Stella*, 1580)

This sonnet is a powerful example of language complexity, of expressing negation, double negation in this case, which is a delicate issue in English as a language which does not tolerate double or multiple negation, even though almost all English dialects use multiple negation. Horn (2010, p.111-112) continues by drawing a distinction between **duplex negatio affirmat (DNA)** and **duplex negatio negat (DNN)** which includes negative concord (NC) and pleonastic negation. DNA refers to two logical negations that affirm each other, while DNN refers to hypernegation, two or more negative elements that contribute to one logical negation.

Negative concord, double and multiple negation as well as negative polarity items have been treated by many linguists, starting from Jespersen (1917), who dedicates a whole chapter to double negation in English as compared to other languages. According to him, negation in some languages has undergone some changes which are described by the ‘Jespersen’s Cycle’:

The history of negative expressions in various languages makes us witness the following curious fluctuation: the original negative adverb is first weakened, then found insufficient and therefore strengthened, generally through some additional word, and this in turn may be felt as the negative proper and may then in course of time be subject to the same development as the original word. (Jespersen, 1917, p.4).

Although English may have completed the whole cycle, thus Standard English does not allow double or multiple negation, Albanian in turn, is a negative concord language, so it allows two or more negative elements in a sentence.

Ton van der Wouden and Frans Zwarts (1993) give a semantic analysis of negative concord, distinguishing between two types of negative concord: “1. the negative feature is ‘spread’ or distributed over any number of indefinite expressions within its scope; 2. a distinguished negative element shows up in all sentences that contain a negative expression” (p.202) to which they referred as **negative spread** and **negative doubling** according to den Besten (1986). They even make a distinction between negative doubling and double negative “the latter term refers to two logical negations in the semantics, whereas the former applies to one logical negation” (p.202).

The fact that NC implies one single logical negation while using several negators, raises the question as to whether the n-words that are used in sentential negation in NC languages are negative or not. Giannakidou (2002) answers this question with a cluster of subinquiries:

- a. “The negative ‘concord’ question: If n-words are negative, then in NC we do have more than one occurrence of negation. But why do we end up interpreting only a single negation?”(p.5)
- b. “The diversity of interpretation question: If n-words are not negative, then what is their actual meaning and how do they end up giving negative fragment answers? It is a quite complex enterprise to try to answer the question of what the possible meanings of n-words are, because the set of expressions identifiable as n-words in various languages with NC is highly heterogeneous.”(p.5)
- c. “The locality question: A crosslinguistic feature of n-words and NC is that they are clause-bounded” (p.5)
- d. The polarity question: which refers to the assumption that n-words are NPIs in NC languages, since they require licencing by a negative marker.

Giannakidou (2002) makes a further distinction between strict and non-strict negative concord languages, claiming that in strict NC languages sentential negation is obligatory, as it is the case with Albanian language.

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) are two great names whose works are of crucial importance in describing and analyzing English negation. They give both syntactic and semantic descriptions of types of negation, polarity sensitive items, multiple negation, negative affixes,

etc. In addition Pullum (n.d.) in his 'A few notes on negative clauses, polarity items, and scope' describes negative clauses "in terms of modifications of canonical clauses, which by definition have positive polarity."(<http://www.lel.ed.ac.uk/~gpullum/grammar/negation>) This means that a clause, despite having a negation operator, may or may not be negative. In order to test negative clauses Klima (1964) proposes three tests:

1. negative clauses take positive confirmation tags: *He isn't a teacher, **is he?** vs. *He is a teacher, **isn't he?****
2. negative clauses take **neither** continuations rather than **so** continuations: *She didn't sleep that night, and **neither did he.** Vs. **She didn't sleep that night, **so did he.****
3. negative clauses take **not even** continuations: *They weren't worried, **not even a bit** vs. **They were worried, **not even a bit.****

These tests prove whether a sentence is truly negative or not, however sometimes even these tests do not precisely define the negativeness of a sentence.

On the other hand, negation in the Albanian language has been treated by various linguists and grammarians, whose publications and books contribute to the understanding and analysis of negation. The most important names include Demiraj (2002), Çeliku (1998), Domi (2002), Çeçe (2014), Gosturani (1975, 1976a, 1976b, 1977a, 1977b, 1979), Spahiu (2001), Kabashi (2000), Xherija (2014), etc. There is also a significant number of foreign linguists who have written on Albanian negation, such as Turano (2000) who has given a detailed description of Albanian negation elements regarding their position in a sentence. She also takes the negative elements **nuk**, **s'**, and **mos** as clitics since they cannot be used in isolation, and they must be accompanied by a lexical verb.

As mentioned above, Gosturani is one of the most important Albanian linguists who has treated many aspects of negation in Albanian, in his paper series entitled 'Mohimi dhe mënyrat e shprehjes së tij në gjuhën shqipe'(I, II, III, IV, V, VI). In Gosturani (1975) he makes a classification of languages into mononegative and polynegative languages, based on the number or negative operators that languages allow in a sentence, drawing a distinction line between English as a mononegative language and Albanian as a polynegative language.

Negative polarity items have been treated extensively in English, however, they have been given little or no attention in Albanian. The first to mention and make an analysis of the distribution and interpretation of NPIs in Albanian is Xherija (2014). He claims that **asnjë**- whose meaning is *nobody* and **ndonjë**- whose meaning is close to *anybody* are emphatic and non-emphatic negative polarity items respectively. In the numerous examples that he provides throughout the paper, the emphatic NPI **asnjë (asnjëri, askush)** are licenced only in negative environments of sentential negation, therefore they are treated as negative polarity items instead of n-words. In the following example: *Kërkova shumë por *(nuk) gjeta asgjë / ndonjë gjë*, we can see that **asgjë** and **ndonjë gjë** function as NPIs since the presence of the negative marker **nuk** is obligatory; if they were n-words, a negative marker would not be necessary.

Similarly to Xherija's claim is that of Giannakidou (2002), who makes a comparison between Greek and English NPIs and comes to the conclusion that "Greek n-words are universal quantifiers, which are additionally polarity sensitive-- since they need negation to be licensed. NPI-universals can only combine with negative (i.e. antiveridical) predicates." (p.13) Analogous to Greek, Albanian n-words share the same properties and therefore could be considered as NPIs.

Contrary to Giannakidou's (2002) and Xherija's (2014) claim that **asnjë** and **ndonjë** are emphatic and non-emphatic negative polarity items, Penka & Zeijlstra (2014) claim that it is very difficult to make a distinction between NPIs and negative indefinites in some languages, although in English this distinction is very clear. They go on by providing examples of Polish, in which negative indefinites must be always accompanied by a negative marker, thus functioning as NPIs. However, in Polish, negative indefinites may be also used as single fragmentary answers, while NPIs do not have this feature. "The ability to contribute negation in fragmentary answers can, thus, be regarded as a defining property of negative indefinites, distinguishing them from NPIs" (Bernini and Ramat 1996 and Haspelmath 1997, as cited in Penka & Zeijlstra 2010). Since Albanian n-words are always accompanied by a negative marker in order to express negation, and they also can be used as fragmentary answers to questions, such as: *Kush erdhi? – Askush.*, according to the above-mentioned linguists they account for negative indefinites rather than NPIs.

According to Swart (2006) there are three criteria to distinguish between NPIs and n-words:

1. "The first observation we make is that NPIs always need to be licensed, whereas n-words can appear in the context of another n-word or the marker of sentential negation, but they don't have to. They are 'self-licensing' in the terminology of Ladusaw (1992)." (p.23)
2. The second criterion is that n-words can appear as fragment answers to questions, while NPIs cannot appear as such since they need a licensor. However there is still a possibility for the n-word to act as NPI in other contexts than fragment answers.
3. "The third and final criterium we can use to distinguish NPIs and n-words is based on the observation that N-words are strictly limited to anti-additive environments, whereas NPIs typically occur in a wider set of downward entailing or non-veridical contexts." (p. 25)

2.2. Types of negation

Based on the complex nature of negation, there are various different types of negation listed by different linguists across languages. "Marouzeau (1951) distinguishes *absolute negation* from one related to a statement, which is termed *syntactic*. The latter, in its turn, can bear a word (*word negation*) or a sentence (*sentence negation*)" and he goes further with yet another classification: '*simple negation vs. compound negation*' (In Cygan, 1973, p.295).

A very popular classification of negation is that of '*sentence negation and constituent negation*' (Mazzon, 2004) to which Jespersen (1917) referred to as '*nexal vs. special negation*'. This classification has been named '*grammatical vs. lexical negation*' or '*clausal vs. sub-clausal negation*' by different linguists. Mazzon goes on with other classifications such as '*ordinary vs. metalinguistic negation*' (p.3), and '*expletive or paratactic negation*' (p.4) which occurs in examples with negative concord.

2.2.1. Types of negation in English

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002), in English there are four different types of negation: verbal and non-verbal negation, analytic and synthetic negation, clausal and sub-clausal negation, and ordinary and metalinguistic negation.

1. Verbal and non-verbal negation

We have verbal negation when the verb is being negated: *They do not believe in anybody.*

On the other hand, if the verb is not negated directly, but another negative word makes the statement negative, then we have non-verbal negation: *They believe in nobody.*

2. Analytic and synthetic negation

Analytic negation means that the negative operator **not** is used as a separate word in the sentence, whose only function is to negate: *Ben does **not** know the answer.* Pullum and Huddleston (2002) argue that “synthetic negation is marked by words which have some other function as well” (p.788). If instead of **not**, the suffix **n’t** is used, then we have synthetic verbal negation: *Ben **doesn’t** know the answer.* On the other hand, “synthetic non-verbal negation is marked by three kinds of elements: 1. Absolute negators: **no** (including compounds **nobody**, **nothing**, etc. and **none**), **neither**, **nor**, **never**. 2. Approximate negators: **few**, **little** **barely**, **hardly**, **scarcely**, **rarely**, **seldom**. 3. Affixal negators: **un-**, **in-**, **non-**, **-less**, etc.” (p. 788).

3. Clausal and sub-clausal negation

In the cases when the whole sentence is negated, we have clausal negation: *She **didn’t** speak Spanish fluently*, while if only a part of the sentence is negated then we have sub-clausal negation: *She spoke a **not** fluent Spanish.*

4. Ordinary and metalinguistic negation

Negation is ordinary if it represents something which is not true: *She **doesn’t** have an MA degree; she is working on her thesis* (it is not true that she has an MA degree). On the other hand, metalinguistic negation does not accept or reject the truth, instead it gives a further reformulation which includes the proposition of the first statement in itself: *She **doesn’t** have a MA degree; she has a PhD.* (in this example, the reformulation *She has a PhD*, also includes the proposition that she previously had an MA degree).

2.2.2. Types of negation in Albanian

On the other hand, in Albanian, Gosturani (1976) distinguishes *sentential and constituent negation* (**general and partial negation** are the terms that he uses) which are further classified into *simple and compound general negation* and *simple and compound partial negation*. Compound general negation includes:

1. Double negation: unlike double negation in English which refers to two logical negations on the same sentence, in Albanian double negation refers to one logical negation realized by two negative elements. One of the negative elements is verbal negation, while the other one can be an indeterminate negative pronoun, or a negative adverb.

*Ata **nuk** takuan **asnjëri**.*

2. Multiple negation (p.48): refers to several negative elements contributing to one logical negation. Along the verbal negative operators **nuk**, **s'**, **mos**, **pa**, other negative elements such as:

- two negative pronouns: ***Askush nuk** tha **asnjë** fjalë.*

-one negative pronoun and one negative adverb: *Kjo vjen sepse **askush nuk** mund të gjejë **asgjëkundi** projektin e saj.*

-the negative particle **as** and a negative pronoun or adverb: ***As** unë, **as** ai, **nuk** e pamë **askund**.*

-a negative pronoun or adverb and the intensifying particle **dot**: ***Askush s'e** tha **dot**.*

3. Reinforced negation (p.49-50), which can be realized by:

-the particle **as** which can precede the subject, object, adjuncts, etc., and has the role of a conjunction: *Po tani **nuk** ishte më **as** e gëzuar, **as** e lumtur.*

-the particle **dot**, which intensifies the negation: ***Nuk** e duroj **dot** atë çadër.*

- the repetition of the predicate in the negative form: *Ata **s'bëhen** që **s'bëhen** artistë menjëherë.*

4. Intensive negation- is almost similar to double, multiple or reinforced negation, however “we call it intensive because together with other negative elements that are used in negation, there are some really small “units” that are used, which have the meaning of something small, completely unimportant”(p.50). Those small units could be:

- a. Nouns which denote small things from the world we live in, used with a negative pronoun or with the negative particle **as**: *Ganiu **nuk** derdhi **asnjë** **pikë** lot. Era s'levizte **as** **fijen** e barit.*
- b. Some intensives have to do with parts of the body, used along the particle **as**: *Këto dyqane... **as** me **gishtin** e dorës **nuk** mund të preken.*
- c. Some expressions that have to do with emotions or with people's internal feelings such as: *Kurse Murati...**nuk** nxirrte **as** edhe **ankimin** më të vogël.*
- d. The noun 'fjalë' used with the negative pronoun **asnjë**, or with the negative operator **as**+ numeral: *...në fillim s'thamë **asnjë** çerek **fjale**. Në fillim ato **nuk** mund të lidhnin **as** **dy** **fjalë**.*
- e. "Units of measurement such as: Gishti, pëllëmba, hapi, këmba, gjuri, bryli, kuti, metri..."(p.52): *Nga fusha e konviktit s'kishte **asnjë** **pëllëmbë** vend. Grekët **nuk** përparuan **asnjë** **hap** më tutje.*
- f. Time measurement units: sekonda, minuta, ora, dita, muaji, viti: *Koloneli **nuk** humbi **asnjë** **minutë**.*
- g. The noun 'para' – which has the meaning of a small Turkish monetary- penny: *Po ajo ishte një vjetërsirë që s'bënte **as** **dy** **para**.*
- h. Some common nouns, preceded by numerals, with the negative marker **as**: ***As** **dhjetë** **fije** floku nga kokat e tyre s'marrin **dot**.*
- i. Some names of weapons such as *pushkë, top, fishek*: *...dhe po aty jepte një përgjigje që **nuk** e luante **as** **topi**. Unë s'kam frikë **as** **nga** **pushkët**- tha Drita.*
- j. Some intensives denote a piece of the whole: *S'kam bërë **as** **gjysmën** e punës.*(p.53)

Since sentential and constituent negations are mutual for both English and Albanian, this thesis will only focus on these two types of negation.

2.3. Negative concord (Multiple negation) and double negation

Different languages have different structures. In some languages a double negative results in a logical affirmative while in others a double negative only makes the negation stronger. English and Albanian are a very good example of these differences. Standard English

uses single-negation structures, although most English dialects use double or multiple negation structures. On the other hand, in Albanian it is quite normal to use both double or multiple negatives and the idea that is being conveyed is still negative. A distinction should be drawn between Negative Concord (NC) or Multiple Negation (MN) and Double Negation (DN). NC refers to one semantic negation expressed by two or more negative markers, while DN refers to two semantic meanings expressed by two negative markers:

- a. He **neither** sang **nor** danced.
- b. The teacher **didn't** believe we **hadn't** finished the project.

Sentence (a) has NC, one single idea is expressed, that *He didn't sing or dance*. On the other hand, in sentence (b) obviously there are two ideas expressed by two different verbs *believe* and *finish*. According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) NC can be expressed by different morphological constructions in Standard English, as illustrated in the examples:

- a. Disjunctive coordination concord: *Their action was **neither** illegal **nor** immoral.*
- b. Parenthetical concord: *They **aren't** here, I **don't** think.*
- c. Negative retort: **Not** in my car, you're **not**.
- d. Pleonastic subordinate negative: *I **wouldn't** be surprised if it **didn't** rain.* (p. 845)

Negative concord can take two forms depending on whether the negation is sentential / verbal or with negative words (n-words). "Sentential negation refers to negation of the entire sentence achieved by negating the auxiliary or modal—that is, the head of the TP—such as by turning can to can't or turning would to wouldn't. N-words are negative words such as **never**, **no**, and **nobody**, which are called n-words because of their tendency to start with n." (Matyiku, 2011). According to this same source there are four types of negative concord in non-standard English:

- I. If in the same sentence both sentential negation and n-words are used: *I **ain't** **never** lost a fight.* (African American English; Labov 1972)
- II. If in a sentence with sentential negation, the subject is an n-word: ***Nobody** **couldn't** handle him.* (Appalachian English; Wolfram & Christian 1976)

- III. If there is “co-occurrence of n-words in an embedded clause with sentential negation in the matrix clause (with the possibility of n-words in the matrix clause as well” (Matyiku, 2011):

*I don't feel like **nobody** pets me.* (Alabama White English; Feagin 1979)

- IV. If both the main and subordinate clause have sentential negation (n-words as well):

We ain't **never** really had **no** tornadoes in this area here that I don't remember.

(Alabama White English; Feagin 1979), (<https://ygdp.yale.edu/phenomena/negative-concord>)

On the other hand, even though Albanian is a NC language, and the use of more than one negative marker contributes to one semantic negative meaning, according to Gosturani (1975, p.70-72) there are cases where the use of two negative markers make the sentence positive and these cases are classified into two groups: *double negation with positive meaning*, and *single negation with positive meaning*. These two classifications will be briefly summarized below based on Gosturani's findings. Double negation that conveys positive meaning can be found in such cases:

1. As part of two clauses within a sentence: **Nuk** ka ditë që të **mos** ngryset.

2. As part of one clause:

a. sentences in which the possibility of their non-performance of an action is denied and their performance is implied; these sentences have such structure: a negative marker (**nuk, s'**) + modal verb **mund** + negative marker **mos** + a verb in the subjunctive mood: *Popujt **nuk mund të mos e shohin** se grupimet ushtarake...*;

b. structures such as: negative marker (**nuk, s'**) + verb **kam** + **si** + negative marker **mos** + verb in subjunctive: ***S'kanë** si të **mos** jenë me një qeveri të tillë*;

c. structures such as: negative marker (**nuk, s'**) + verb in indicative mood + participle with **pa**: *Punët e mëdha **nuk mbeten pa** shkruar*.

d. structures such as: negative marker (**nuk, s'**) + verb **jam** + any noun preceded by the preposition **pa**: *Ti **s'je pa** baba- kishte murmëritur ajo*.

e. either a phrase preceded by the preposition **pa**, or a participial clause with the particle **pa**, preceded by the negative marker **jo**: *Ndodhi një ngjarje **jo e pa** rëndësishme*.

f. structures such as: negative marker **jo** + negative marker **mos** + verb in subjunctive:
Ne po kthejmë kishat dhe xhamitë, jo të mos kthejmë në shtëpi kulture këtë ndërtesë të re.

g. structures such as: negative marker (**nuk, s'**) + folja **them** (say) + particle **jo**: **Nuk** thotë **jo** ariu për mollë.

Gosturani (1975, p. 73-74) also describes single negation sentences with positive meaning:

1. Structures such as: negative marker (**nuk, s'**) + verb **pushon** (ceases) + neutral gender noun of the type 'së punuari': *Aliu nuk pushonte së qeshuri.*
2. Structures such as: negative marker (**nuk, s'**) + verb **ngop** (can't get enough) + neutral gender noun of the type 'së pari': *Tani e kishte zemrën të lehtë dhe s'ngopej së pari nipin.*
3. Negation of the verb mohoj (**negate**): *Labi e ka në gjak trimërinë, këtë s'e mohon njeri.*
4. Phraseological expressions which express high quality degree of an action, a thing or a person, such as: *S'ka më mirë, si jo më mirë, si jo më keq, si mos më mirë, si mos më keq, mos o zot!.*

2.4. Negative markers and indefinites

According to Tottie (1990) English negative markers are classified into three groups:

I	II	III
Free	Bound	
Not	Never no none nothing nobody nowhere nor neither	a- dis- in - non - un - - less
Non-affixal		Affixal

Analytic	Synthetic	
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Table 1: A classification of negative expressions in English. (adapted from Tottie, 1980, p.102)

On the other hand, the main negative operators in Albanian are: *jo, mos, nuk, s', jo që jo, jo se jo, as që*, etj. (Demiraj, 2002, p. 420).

In the following section, both English and Albanian negative operators, are described in terms of structure and use, illustrated by various examples.

2.4.1. Negation by placing not after an auxiliary or modal verb

The most usual form of negation in English declarative sentences is by placing **not** (or its contracted form **n't**) after the first auxiliary or modal verb. This type of negation is verbal, and it negates the whole sentence, which means we have to do with sentential negation.

- a. They *couldn't* believe it.
- b. John *had not* seen the movie.
- c. Sam *isn't* studying.

In the cases when there is no auxiliary or modal in the sentence, as it is the case in present and past simple tenses, then we insert the auxiliary do (does, did) and add **not** after the auxiliary, before the lexical verb.

- a. Tom sleeps. / Tom **does not** sleep.
- b. Kate worked late last night. / Kate **didn't work** late last night.

In speech and in informal writing the contracted form **n't** is used instead of **not**.

This type of negation corresponds with Albanian verbal negation with **nuk/s'** in the indicative mood. They negate the meaning of the whole sentence and are usually used before the verbs in the indicative, conditional and admirative moods (Demiraj, 2002, p.421):

- a. Po **nuk** shkove, **s'merr** dot vesh nga ajo pune.
- b. Po ti **s'paske** gjë moj!

According to Turano (2000) “**nuk** and **s’** appear to the left of the finite verb and they precede the auxiliary in compound tenses and the future and conditional marker *do*” (p.83).

The negative particle **nuk** is synonymous with the particle **s’** in use and meaning, and they are interchangeable. However Gosturani (1979, p. 80) gives certain contexts in which it is preferred to use **nuk** instead of **s’**: when the verb begins with the consonants **s** or **sh** (sëmurem, shkoj), due to pronunciation reasons, it is preferred to use **nuk**, because it is difficult to pronounce two same consonants (s’shkoj, s’sëmurem); before verbs which begin with a voiced consonant (b, d) since the negative marker **s’** would be sonorized (z’diti); and before pronominal clitics since **s’** in this case would create confusion in pronunciation (**nuk i** tha vs. **s’i** tha).

Along with **nuk** and **s’**, the negative particle **mos** is very widely used in Albanian. It does not have a corresponding English negative marker, however it is translated with **not**. Demiraj (2002, p.421) describes the most usual uses of the negative marker **mos**, which are summarized below. **Mos** is used before verbs in the optative and imperative mood, as well as after the corresponding particles of subjunctive mood and non-finite verb forms, as in:

- a. **Mos** dil jashtë!
- b. Ai iku për të **mos** u kthyer më!
- c. Nxënësit janë larguar duke **mos** pyetur njeri.

Furthermore, **mos** can replace a whole sentence, especially if it is accompanied by an emotional hue:

- a. Mimoza është lënduar rëndë! – **Mos**!

or by adding the plural ending –ni, when we address two or more people to prevent something from happening:

- a. **Mosni**, është shumë e rrezikshme!

In addition to these, **mos** can be used to express the feelings of the speaker, along with the interjections *more*, *moj*:

- a. **Mos** more, **mos** më thuaj!

2.4.2. Negation by placing not before a particular element of sentence structure

Apart from expressing sentential negation, **not** can also be used to express constituent / non-verbal negation. In such cases it is placed before adjectives, adverbs, prepositions. “**Not** is also used to negate infinitival, participial and gerundial clauses as well as some finite subordinate clauses” (Blaganje & Konte, p.468):

- a. **Not** aware of the truth, he signed.
- b. The boy learned **not to express his emotions**.
- c. He seemed **not to hear us**.
- d. He expected her answer **not taking his eyes from hers**.

This type of negation corresponds with Albanian negative markers **nuk/s’**, **jo**, etc.

The particle **jo** can be used in both sentential and constituent negation, as well as instead of a verb with a negative particle in a negative sentence such as:

- a. *Ju u larguat, ne jo.* (=Ju u larguat, ne nuk u larguam)
You left, we didn’t (leave).

The particles **jo** and **mos** can be repeated if we want to emphasize the negation, while **nuk**, **s’**, and **jo** are used with other negative or modal words (Demiraj, 2002, p. 421):

- a. Jo, jo atë fustan!
- b. A shkove në kinema?- Sigurisht që jo!

Such emphatic meaning is also given by the negative particles **jo që jo**, **jo se jo**, **as që**, etc.:

- a. Unë **jo se jo**, por **as** ti **nuk** do i ndihmosh.
- b. **Nuk** do ta ndihmoj, **as** që lëviz nga vendi.

“**Not** can be used as an anaphoric pro-form for a negative clausal complement, as contrasted with **so**, and in such cases it does not modify the verb, but it functions as a complement and it marks non-verbal negation” (Huddleston&Pullum, 2002, p. 849):

- a. Are they reliable? I think so. /It seems so. I think **not**. / It seems **not**.

2.4.3. Negation by negative adverbs

In English, the negative adverb **never** is an absolute negator and is very widely used in forming negative sentences:

- a. We **never** argue.
- b. Sam **never** works on Sundays.

The adverb **never** is placed before the lexical verb, but after the verb be, always after the subject.

The adverbs of degree **hardly**, **scarcely**, and **barely**, as well as adverbs of frequency **rarely** and **seldom** are called approximate negators, and Huddleston and Pullum (2002) make some notes regarding them:

- “approximate negators mark clausal negation more readily when positioned early:
 - a. ***Scarcely** could he bear to look at them. / He could **scarcely** bear to look at them.*
- The class of approximate negators is not entirely homogeneous (**rarely** and **seldom** are somewhat weaker markers of clausal negation than others):
 - b. She visits her parents *only rarely*.
- The approximate negators can occur in subclausal negation like the absolute ones:
 - c. I could do a lot for this place with *barely* any money at all.” (p. 820-821)

Another adverb of place used in negation is **nowhere**, or **no place** which is an informal American English version of **nowhere**:

- a. There is **no place** like home.
- b. They had **nowhere** to go.

In Albanian (Demiraj, 2002, p. 364-365) there are adverbs of time and place which are used in negative sentences to emphasise the meaning: **asnjëherë**, **kurrë**, **kurrën e kurrës**, **asgjëkundi**, **askundi**, **kund**, **kurrkund**. These adverbs are used as complementaries to the negative verb, by contrast of English sentences in which the verb is positive.

- a. **Nuk e pashë kurrë.**
(I **never** saw him/her.)
- b. **S’e gjeta asgjëkundi.**
(I didn’t find him anywhere.)

2.4.4. Negation by negative determinatives

“**No** and **none** are dependent and independent forms of the determinative **no**” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 812). The determiner **no** is used before nouns or NP in constituent negation:

- a. He had **no rights**.
- b. **No juvenile** was admitted.
- c. **No juveniles** were admitted.

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, p. 389) describe sentences b and c in terms of count and non-count heads. B refers to a specific group of juveniles while c refers to juveniles in general.

No as an absolute negator can also mark clausal negation as in the following example in which the negator is part of the prenuclear PP, and therefore there is subject-auxiliary inversion (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 812):

- a. In **no** city has she been entirely comfortable.

Although there are cases when **no** is synonymous with **not**, most of the times there is a difference in meaning:

- a. She is **not** a teacher.
- b. She is **no** teacher.

Sentence **a** means that she has another job, while **b** means that she does not have the necessary qualities for being a teacher. In sentence (a) we have sentential negation, while in (b) we have constituent negation. However, if **not** is followed by **a**, **one** or **any**, it is equivalent to **no** (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 389):

- a. **No boy(s)** in the class passed.
- b. **Not a / one boy** in the class passed.

No is also used to modify comparatives: **no bigger**, **no more interesting**, **no different**, **no longer** (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 390).

Other determinatives that are used to form negative sentences, are the approximate negators **few** and **a little**. They both function as determiners in NPs and share the same properties as the adverb approximate negators.

- a. **Few** of the students passed.

- b. Mary had a colleague with *little* ambition.

2.4.5. Negation by negative pronouns

The pronouns **no one**, **nobody**, **nothing** and **none** are absolute negators used in clausal negation. **No one** and **nobody** are interchangeable, although **nobody** is preferred in speech, while **no one** in writing:

- a. **No one** saw her.
- b. **Nobody** spoke to her.

The indefinite pronoun **nothing** “applies to things or to anything that is ‘not a person’” (Leech, Cruickshank & Ivanic, 2009, p. 322):

- c. They bought **nothing** at all. (= They didn’t buy anything at all.)
- d. **Nothing** happened during the show.

In Albanian, indeterminate pronouns are used in negative sentences along with a negative operator. They can be classified into two groups:

1. indeterminate pronouns which are used to exclude people: **askush**, **asnjë**, **asnjëri**, **kurrkush**; which correspond to **nobody** or **no one** in English, and
2. indeterminate pronouns which are used to exclude things: **asgjë**, **hiçgjë**, **kurrëgjë**, **asgjësendi**; which correspond to English **nothing**.

- a. Ai **nuk** tha **kurrëgjë**.
- b. **Askush nuk** e vërejti.
- c. **Asnjëri nuk** tha **asgjë**.

Alongside with negative indeterminate pronouns, in Albanian, other indeterminate pronouns which denote people or things such as **gjë** (anything, not a thing), **ndonjë** (any), **njeri** (anyone) are also used in negative contexts, as well as in interrogatives and conditionals.

- a. **S’pashë gjë**.
- b. **Nuk** erdhi **njeri**.
- c. Po të **mos** kisha **ndonjë** hall, **nuk** do të vija.

As it can be seen above, these pronouns are very much alike English NPIs such as **any**, **anyone**, **anything**, hence according to Xherija (2014) they are considered as non-emphatic negative

polarity items. Since in Albanian both indeterminate pronouns which exclude people or things and those which denote people or things are used in negative contexts, both the emphatic and non-emphatic forms can be used in the same sentence. Let us consider the last examples:

A'. S'pashë **asgjë**.

B'. **Nuk** erdhi **asnjëri**.

C'. Po të **mos** kisha **asnjë** hall, **nuk** do të vija.

2.4.6. Negation by negative conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions

The coordinating conjunctions **nor** and **but** are used to express non-contrasting and contrasting ideas respectively:

- a. She didn't eat, **nor** sleep in that hotel.
- b. She didn't eat **but** she slept in that hotel.

The conjunction **but** can express both clausal and non-clausal coordination as in the forms "'X but not Y' and 'not X but Y' and X, not Y'" (p. 1313) illustrated by Huddleston and Pullum (2002) by these examples:

- c. Jill had been invited but her husband hadn't.
 - Jill hadn't been invited but her husband had. (clausal coordination)
- d. They had not invited Jill but her husband.
 - They had invited not Jill but her husband. (sub-clausal coordination)
- e. They had invited Jill, not her husband.

The corresponding coordinating conjunctions in Albanian are **as** and **por**, which similarly express non-contrasting and contrasting ideas:

- a. Ema erdhi, por **nuk** e rregulloi dokumentin.
- b. **Nuk** shkova, **as nuk** e kam ne plan të shkoj.

Subordinating conjunctions

Unless is a subordination conjunction with a negative meaning, it means **if... not...:**

- a. **Unless** you study, you **won't** pass your exam.
(= **If** you **don't** study, you **won't** pass your exam.)

In Albanian, it corresponds with negative conditional sentences such as:

- a. **Nëse nuk** mëson, **nuk** do ta kalosh provimin.

Correlating conjunctions

"**Neither** is a word with double negative meaning. It always means 'not one or the other'" (Leech, Cruickshank & Ivanic, 2009, p.310). Both **neither** and **nor** are absolute negators and when combined together they form the correlative conjunction **neither...nor...:**

- a. **Neither** Danny **nor** Martin passed the exam.
(= Both Danny and Martin failed the exam.)
(= Both Danny and Martin didn't pass the exam.)

"When a clause with **neither** or **nor** is used after a negative clause, we invert the subject and the verb after **neither** and **nor**" (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/grammar/british-grammar/neither-neither-nor-and-not-either>) :

He hadn't done any homework, **neither** had he brought any of his books to class.

We didn't get to see the castle, **nor** did we see the cathedral.

Other negative conjunctions include: **not...but..., not only...but (also)...:**

- b. **Not only** did he leave, **but** he took all the money.
- c. It's **not** the success, **but** the behavior, that needs improvement.

Neither...nor and **not (only)...but (also)** correspond to Albanian correlating conjunctions **as...as...** and **jo vetëm (që)...por (edhe)....** The conjunction **as** is used to express two excluding negative ideas:

- d. **As** e pashë, **as** dua ta shoh. (=Nuk e pashë, as nuk dua ta shoh)
- e. **Jo** vetëm që pranoi ftesën, **por** u gëzua shumë.

Gosturani (1976a, p.43) claims that "a sentence with two or more compound negative clauses, in which the first contains one of these negative markers **nuk**, **s'** or **mos**, while the second

contains the particle **as**, is called '*prolonged negation*' (mohim i zgjatur), or as it is called by Jespersen (1917, p.106) '*connective negation*':

- a. Stela **nuk** u ndal, **as** e ktheu kokën.

2.4.7. Albanian negation with the particle **dot** and **nuk para / s'para**

According to Demiraj (2002) the particle **dot** is used in indicative negative sentences, interrogatives or conditionals. In indicative negative sentences it is used to either soften or emphasize the negation, while in interrogatives or conditionals it gives the verb a hue of possibility (p. 424):

- a. Ti **s'e** bën **dot** punën time.
- b. Po **s'e** bëre **dot** më thuaj.

On the other hand the particle **para** is used along with the negative particles **mos**, **nuk** and **s'** in order to soften the meaning that they convey (p.424):

- a. **Mos para** i dil në sy.
- b. **S'para** i pëlqente. / **Nuk para** i pëlqente.

2.4.8. Negative affixes

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002) "prefixes express various kinds of oppositeness and related concepts, as in unreasonable (negation), unfasten (reversal), unhorse (removal), and anti-British (opposition)", (p.1687). These are the prefixes that express negation in English: **a-** (**an-**), **dis-**, **in-** (and its alternant forms **il-**, **im-**, **in-**, **ir-**), **non-**, **un-**, **de-**, **mis-**. These prefixes may be attached to adjectives, nouns and less frequently to verbs. There are cases when these prefixes can be used interchangeably, for instance: **impractical-** **unpractical**, however, there are other cases in which two different prefixes attached to the same word, yield different meanings, as in: **amoral**: 'without moral principles' and **immoral**: 'morally wrong, or outside society's standards of acceptable, honest, and moral behaviour', or **disable**: 'to cause someone to have an illness, injury, or condition that makes it difficult for them to do the things that other people do' and **unable**: 'be unable to do something'.

A distinction should be made between negative and opposition prefixes. Negative prefixes negate the adjective, noun or verb, as in moral-amoral, while opposition prefixes express opposite ideas/ actions, such as attack – counter-attack. The prefixes that express opposition in English are: **anti-**, **counter-**, **contra-** (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, p.1690).

The prefix **de-** does not express a negative idea, but rather reverses it, so it is a reversal or privative prefix, as in caffeinated- **decaffeinated** (having had caffeine removed). “Starting from the very simple remark that a verb such as to **deconstruct** does not mean ‘not to construct/ to not construct’, and to not deconstruct a building does not mean ‘to construct a building’, it is argued that negative verbal prefixes do not negate a word (in this case, the word construct), but scope lower” (Lakoff, 1969, as cited in “The Scope of Negative Prefixes in English and Romanian”). **Dis-** and **un-** can also be reversative prefixes: do-undo, lock-unlock, connect-disconnect, etc.

Removal prefixes are similar to reversal prefixes, however, while reversals only reverse the action, removal prefixes are used in the sense that they ‘remove’ something: defrost, dishonor, unleash, etc.

Unlike prefixes with negative meaning, suffixes are less frequent. The suffix **-less** is mostly used to negate adjectives that end in **-ful**, such as: careful-careless. Here, I would like to add the suffix **-free**, meaning without. Although I have never found it in any books as a suffix, it exists as a suffix in the Cambridge Dictionary:

“**-free** suffix (NO CHARGE), used at the end of words to mean ‘without having to pay’:

They agreed to let us live there rent-**free**.

Many banks are now offering interest-**free** overdrafts to students.

-free suffix (WITHOUT), used at the end of words to mean ‘without’:

No working environment is entirely stress-**free**.

The journey was surprisingly hassle-**free**.”

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/free?q=-free>)

In Albanian, negative prefixes include **pa-**, **jo-**, **mos-**, **kunder-**, **a-**, **anti-**, **an-**, **i-**, **de-**, **in-**, **dis-**, **dez-** (Beci, 2004, p.34-35). The most widely used are the prefixes **pa-** and **jo-**, which are used to form negative adjectives with exclusive meaning. **Pa-** is used to form negative

adjectives which are preceded by a particle: *i pabotuar, i pashkruar, i padenjë, i paaftë, etc.*, while **jo-** is used to form adjectives without particles *jofetar, joyzrtar, jonormal, etc.* (Demiraj, 2002, p.185).

Synonymous with **pa-** are the prefixes **mos-** and **a-**, which are both used with adjectives without particles: *mosmirënjohës, mospërfillës, asimetrik, apolitik, etc.* **Mos-** is also used to form nouns such as *mosbesim, mospëlqim, etc.* In the same way as **mos-**, the prefix **pa-** is used to form negative nouns such as *pabarazi, padrejtësi, etc.* (p. 145)

The prefixes **anti-** and **kundër-** are synonymous in expressing opposition, with the difference of **anti-** being a borrowing, while **kundër-** is Albanian: *antifetar, antifashist, kundërsulm, kundërveprim, etc.*

The prefixes **ç-, sh-, zh-** are mostly used with verbs to express opposition: *qep-shqep, vendos –zhvendos, armatos- çarmatos*; they are also used with adjectives *i drejtë-i zhdrejtë, i rregullt- i çrregullt, etc.*

The prefixes **a-, i-, in-** have lately been substituted by **jo-**: *apolitik-jopolitik, inorganike-joorganike, etc.* Finally the prefixes **de-, dis-, dez-** are used to reverse the meaning of nouns or verbs: *decentralizim, dezinformoj, disfavor, etc.*

2.5. Negative polarity items

Non-affirmative or negative polarity items (NPIs) are called as such since they can only be used in negative sentences. English NPIs are also contrasted with positive polarity items (PPIs) in the earlier literature, words such as “some” and “already,” which are claimed to avoid the negative context (Giannakidou, 2011). In English, NPIs include expressions beginning with *any*, as well as words beginning with **any**: **anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere, any more, any longer.**

- a. I saw *anyone*.
- b. I didn't see *anyone*.

Sentence (a) is ill-formed, since *anyone* does not occur in positive contexts, *someone* should be used in this case, or *no one* if we want to make it negative. Sentence (b) is negative, it has

verbal negation and since English does not tolerate multiple negation, a NPI such as anyone is used.

Apart from the **any** series of words, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) give a detailed list of the most and less important NPIs such as:

- “Miscellaneous grammatical items (mostly functioning as adjuncts): *at all, either, ever, long, much, till/until, too, what (so) ever, yet.*
- The modal auxiliaries *dare* and *need*
- A few lexical verbs: *bother (+infinitival), budge, faze*
- A large and probably open array of idioms, including: *can abide/ bear/ stand, can be bothered, could care less, cost a bean, do a (single) thing (about...), drink /touch a drop, eat a bite / thing...*”(p. 823)

“Negative polarity is a variety of ‘negative concord’, but instead of negative concord , which uses negative elements in the focus of another negative, negative polarity uses other, non-negative elements, which can sometimes pick up ‘negativity by association’ and occur without overt negative (could care less < couldn’t care less). An interesting typological question is whether languages like English lacking significant negative concord develop more negative polarity phenomena to compensate.” (Lawler, 2007)

In fact, not only does English use NPIs, but even Albanian, which is a NC language, also does.

Now, regarding Albanian which is a negative concord language, consider the question: Are negative words such as negative indeterminate pronouns or negative adverbs, negative polarity items? There was no data found in Albanian grammars or papers regarding this issue, except Orest Xherija’s paper, which is the first to analyse and name such words as NPIs. In fact, Xherija (2014) claims that **asnjë** (nobody) and **ndonjë** (anybody) are NPIs. Since Albanian is a strict NC language, based on Giannakidou’s (2002) claim that ‘N-words in strict NC are in fact prototypical NPIs because they are not licensed by operators other than negation and anitveridical *without*’, it can be concluded that Albanian n-words are NPIs, they always require the presence of a negative marker in a sentence (a), however, they can be used as single frangmented answers, in which the negation is implied (b), which also makes them negative indefinites.

- a. **Askush nuk** lëvizi nga vendi. *(**Askush** lëvizi nga vendi)
- b. Kush të shoqëroi në kinema? – **Askush**. (**Askush nuk** më shoqëroi)

2.6. Negative sentences with positive meaning and positive sentences with negative meaning

Sometimes the borderline between affirmative and negative sentences is not so clear-cut, and it is difficult to determine whether a sentence is positive or negative. Domi (2002) gives examples of structurally positive sentences, which convey a negative meaning (a) as well as structurally negative sentences which convey a positive meaning (b) such as (p. 162):

- a. Ku di unë? (= S'di unë)
“How would I know?”
- b. Ç' nuk kishte aty! (= Kishte nga të gjitha aty!)
“What wasn't there!”

Sentence (a) is an affirmative question, marked with no negative operators, however the meaning that it conveys is negative: ‘I don't know’, ‘how am I supposed to know?’, as contrasted with sentence (b) which does have a negative marker **nuk**, nevertheless it conveys a positive meaning: ‘there was everything’, ‘there was nothing that wasn't there’. Examples like these are described by Jespersen (1917) who qualifies them as ‘indirect negation’:

- a. Nexal question: Isn't he stupid? (=He is stupid),
- b. Special question: Who knows? (=I don't know)' (p.22).

In English, Swart (n.d., p.4) gives an example of such sentences which are difficult to determine whether they are affirmative or negative in nature:

- a. Mary did **not** manage to secure her job.
- b. Mary **failed** to secure her job.

Sentence (a) is negative, both in structure and meaning, on the other hand, (b) has an affirmative structure, it doesn't contain any negative markers, however, it conveys a negative meaning since the verb **fail** has inherent negative meaning. Other verbs with inherent negative meaning include: **deny, refuse, reject, dissuade, doubt**. (p.5)

2.7. The scope of negative markers

“The scope of negation is the part of the meaning that is negated” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002, p.790). Scope is generally a semantic concept, it is analyzed in terms of meaning, however, if a particular element of a sentence is a separate constituent, then we can also analyze it in terms of syntax. Huddleston and Pullum (2002) analyze scope using these examples:

- a. Liz didn’t delete the backup file.
- b. Liz deleted the backup file.

Sentence (a) is negative, and since the negation is marked verbally and is sentential, it is said that negation has scope over the whole clause (b).

On the other hand consider a sentence like:

- c. Liz didn’t delete the backup file and Sue wrote a report.

In this sentence ‘Sue wrote a report’ is outside the scope of negation, negation has scope only over the clause ‘Liz deleted the backup file’. (p.791)

If negation is found in the subordinate clause (a), then it only has scope over the subordinate clause and this is referred to as narrow scope negation, however if the main clause is negated (b), it usually has scope over the main and subordinate clause, which is called wide scope negation:

- a. They believed *I couldn’t do it*.
- b. *They didn’t believe I could do it*.

In these two examples, the difference in scope is marked by a different syntactic linear order (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002), which “represents the default case: Given a construction containing two scope-bearing elements, the one which comes first will generally have scope over the one which comes later”(p. 794).

2.8. Negative raising

Negative raising refers to the raising of **not** from the embedded clause to the main clause, which is possible with various “sentence-embedding predicates in English and many

other languages, called Neg-Raising predicates, with a peculiar property. When negated, these predicates imply a corresponding sentence in which the negation takes scope in the embedded clause” (Gayewski, 2007, p. 289) as in the examples:

- a. Linda doesn't think that Simon is lying.
- b. Linda thinks that Simon isn't lying.

He further gives “a list of Neg-Raising predicates, arranged by semantic field:

- a. think, believe, suppose, imagine, expect, reckon, feel
- b. seem, appear, look like, sound like, feel like
- c. be probable, be likely, figure to
- d. want, intend, choose, plan
- e. be supposed to, ought, should, be desirable, advise, suggest:” (Horn, 1989, as cited in Gayewski, 2007, p.292)

2.9. Position of negative elements

As already mentioned, since different languages have different structures, the position of negation differs as well. According to Ouhalla (2002, p.300) there are languages that mark negation with a single element, as well as languages which mark negation with two elements. He further explains that “in English, the sentence negation marker is situated between inflection/auxiliaries and the main verb” (p.300).

I will not go.

In Albanian, the negative elements that express sentential negation **nuk**, **s'**, and **mos** appear to the left of the verb; before the inflected verb, as Turano (2000, p. 89) claims, and before the auxiliary in compound tenses. On the other hand, the particle **jo** which expresses constituent negation occurs before the constituents.

Unë **nuk** do të shkoj.

2.10. Summary

Based on the theoretical description of negation in English and Albanian, it can be concluded that:

- Most of the negative markers correspond in both languages, even though there are no corresponding negative markers for **mos** and **pa** in English
- There are differences regarding the syntactic position of negative markers
- Standard English and Albanian are completely different in terms of negative concord
- In Albanian, n-words are used as complementaries to negative particles, therefore they are considered as negative indefinites or NPIs
- In English, n-words are used with positive verbs, while NPIs are used with negative verbs

III. A contrastive analysis of negation in English and Albanian based on novels which are also translated into Albanian and English

3.1. Analysis of the examples by categories from the English novels and their Albanian translation

As already described in the methodology part, in order to draw results from this study, three novels and their translations were used. There are two English novels translated into Albanian, and one Albanian novel translated into English. All the negative sentences from these novels were analyzed, categorized into groups based on their negative markers, and compared to their translations in order to see whether they are translated with the same negative marker, or a different one, if they have the same structure or not, and if the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence.

For each category there are several examples listed below each description, however there are some categories which only list one or two examples, since that many were found in the novels.

At the end of each example, the page number of the novel is given, as well as a roman number to identify the novels, so that there is no need to write the whole title of the novel, or the author. Here are the roman numbers to identify each novel alongside the analysis:

I – The Sins of the mother, by Danielle Steel

II – Mëkatet e nënës, (Danielle Steel), translated by, Taulant Hatia

III – A Room with a View, by E. M. Forster

IV – Mos e lufto pranverën, (E. M. Forster), translated by Etleva Çepele

V – E penguara: Requiem për Linda B., by Ismail Kadare

VI – A Girl In Exile: Requiem for Linda B. (Ismail Kadare), translated by John Hodgson

3.1.1. Negation by placing NOT after an auxiliary or modal verb

This type of negation is formed by putting **not** after an auxiliary or modal verb. Since **not** negates the verb, it is called verbal negation; on the other hand, since a negative verb negates the whole sentence, it is also sentential negation, so the whole sentence is negative. As it is already mentioned in the theoretical part of the thesis, this type of negation comprises the largest, or the most usual type of negation, and this also resulted from the analysis of negative sentences from the novel. In this section, all the examples of primary verbal negation, analytic or synthetic are grouped.

Most of the examples with verbal negation **not** and **n't** are translated with the negative marker **nuk** in Albanian, which proves that these negative markers correspond with each other in both languages, as the most widely used markers of negation.

Not- Albanian NUK

1. Men **don't** gossip over tea-cups. (III, p.101)

Burrat **nuk** bëjnë thashetheme duke pirë caj. (IV, p. 128)

2.and Philip **didn't** recommend it. (I, p.9)

... dhe Filipi **nuk** e këshillonte. (II, p.14)

3. There I **cannot** agree with you. (III, p.176)

Por **nuk** jam dakord me ju,... (IV, p. 226)

4. I fear that Lucy's choice does **not** meet with your approval. (III, p.92)

...kam përshtypjen se **nuk** e miratoni zgjedhjen e Lusit. (IV, p. 115)

5. ..., but he couldn't put it off any longer. (I, p.333)

...Nuk mund t'ia fshihte më.(II, p.307)

Not- Albanian s'

Although the negative markers **nuk** and **s'** are interchangeable in Albanian, it must be noted here that there is a very limited number of sentences translated by **s'**, most of them were translated by **nuk**.

1. ... or she could **not** play the piano as she did. (III, p.168)

...ndryshe **s'**kish sesi t'i binte pianos aq mrekullisht. (IV, p. 215)

2. I have **not** seen poor Charlotte for so long." (III, p.133)

U bë kohë që **s'**jemi parë. (IV, p. 170)

3. I had to say no when I couldn't say yes. (III, p.83)

I thashë "jo", sepse **s'**mund t'i thosha kurrësi "po". (IV, p. 104)

4. ...,almost certain she hadn't, and was surprised when Liz said yes,...(I, p.88)

....Gati e sigurt që e ëma **s'**e pat ndezur dhe u habit kur Liza i'a pohoi. (II, p.87)

Not- Prefix pa-

There are some examples with verbal negation **not**, which are translated by means of other negative markers such as with the prefix **pa-**:

1. ... and he will **not** think it worthwhile to live. (III, p. 188)

...tani atij i duket e **pakuptimtë** të jetojë më. (IV, p. 243)

2. Her **not** being certain if she was dating Andrew was so typical of her. (I, p.360)

Ajo puna e **pasigurisë** në e donte apo jo Endrujnë ishte tipike për të.(II,p.331)

3. He only tried when he should **not** have tried. (III, p.187)

...gabimi i tij është që orvatjen e bëri në kohën më të **papërshtatshme**. (IV, p. 241)

4. This isn't very kind of you two. (III, p.134)

Po tregoheni të dy të **pasjellshëm**. (IV, p. 171)

The sentences above are all translated by the negative prefix **pa-** attached to adjectives, thus the negative meaning of the sentences is not lost, and they convey the same negative idea.

Not – Mos

Subjunctive mood

English conditional clauses with **not**, are translated with **mos- conditional clauses** in the subjunctive mood into Albanian, in the cases when the negative marker belongs to the if-clause.

1. The book, as if it had **not** worked mischief enough, had been forgotten,... (III, p.153)

Libri, sikur të **mos** u kishte hapur mjaft telashe deri tani,... (IV, p. 196)

2. The marriage to Sophie's father would never have lasted, even if he hadn't died, and Jasper,.. (I, p.89)

Martesa me të atin e Sofisë nuk do të zgjaste kurrësi edhe sikur ai të **mos** vdiste, kurse dashuria me të atin e Karolës, Xhasperin, qe dukur si bornajë apo si qëndisje.... (II, p.89)

Optative mood

Negative English clauses in the optative mood, are all translated with the negative marker of the optative mood in Albanian **mos**.

1. I hope you do **not** suppose that I came to join on to you. (III, p.25)

Shpresoj të **mos** mendoni që erdha ketu për t'u bashkuar me ju. (IV, p. 30)

2. He hoped she wouldn't be devoured by the big city. (I, p.258)

Shpresonte të **mos** shkatërrohej shpejt nga motropoli I madh. (II, p.239)

3. ... she only hoped that she had **not** done harm; (III, p.155)

...dhe lutej të **mos** kishte bërë shumë dëm. (IV, p. 199)

4. He hoped she wouldn't recognize the Grayson name, or Google him. (I, p.262)

Shpresonte që ajo të **mos** e njhte emrin Grejson apo të **mos** e kërkonte në internet. (II, p.243-244)

5. I wish you weren't so kind. (III, p. 174)

Do të doja të **mos** ishit kaq të mirë. (IV, p. 223)

Admirative mood

Here is an example with verbal negation in admirative mood, which is translated with **mos-admirative mood** in Albanian.

1. "Oh, good gracious, there isn't going to be another muddle!" (III, p.109)

Mos më thuaj që do të kemi ndonje ngatërresë tjetër,... (IV, p. 138)

Not- As (që)

Some of the English verbal clauses expressing sentential negation, are translated with the Albanian negative particle **as (që)** :

1. I was **not** meant to understand it. (III, p.188)

...dhe **as** që dua t'i kuptoj. (IV, p. 242)

2. And he hadn't been surprised or critical when the business they grew together kept her from spending..... (I, p.8)

As u ankua dhe **as** e qortoi ndonjëherë kur biznesi që ngritën bashkë e largonte atë nga fëmijët. (II, p.13)

3. Lucy did **not** look at the view either. (III, p.65)

Lusi **as** që ia hodhi sytë peizazhit. (IV, p. 82)

4. I haven't been to Greece myself, and don't mean to go, and I can't imagine any of my friends going. (III, p.169)

Unë për vete **as** kam qenë dhe **as** kam ndër mend të shkoj ndonjëherë në Greqi, madje **nuk** e imagjinoj që të shkojnë **as** miqte e mi. (IV, p. 217)

5. ...Amanda had never warmed up to her and didn't really like her,... (I, p.46)

... nuk stërpikoj për t'u ngrohur kurrë me të dhe madje **as** e pëlqente, por e respektonte që drita firake... (II, p.46)

Not- confusing Albanian translations

There are also some confusing and misleading translations, as in the examples below, in 1, the meaning of the Albanian translation is completely different from the English one, while in 2 the general meaning is somehow retained, however the move of the negation from one clause in English to the other clause in Albanian creates confusion and misunderstanding.

1. I must go to Greece because I do **not** love George; (III, p. 183)

Nuk po shkoj në Greqi, sepse kam rënë në dashuri me Xhorxhin. (IV, p. 236)

2. She must **not** stop here a moment, and we must keep quiet till she goes. (III, p.177)

Ajo duhet të largohet që këtu dhe ne **nuk** duhet ta hapim më këtë temë sa pa ikur ajo. (IV, p. 228)

Not – Not translated at all into Albanian

And there were also some examples which were not translated at all in Albanian. It is not the case that these sentences cannot be translated, it is all the opposite, however the translators have found them irrelevant, or have adjusted the context so that they did not need to include those sentences in the Albanian translation. It must be noted that translation is a matter of style as well. Different translators have different styles, especially when translating novels, they focus more on the context than on full sentences.

1. I found that he wouldn't let me go my own way. (III, p. 173)

(not translated)

2. John thought their mother didn't deserve the punishment she's been given, .. (I, p.179)

(not translated)

3. He did **not** omit to do so. (III, p.92)

(Not translated)

4. He hadn't mellowed much over the years. (I, p.233)

(not translated)

5. She could **not** recover herself. (III, p.111)

(not translated)

Not- jo

In some rare cases, verbal negation is translated with the constituent negative marker **jo**, resulting in positive sentences with constituent negation, however the meaning that is conveyed in the translated sentence is the same with the meaning of the English sentence.

1. He was **not** a coward and bore necessary pain as well as any man. (III, p.108)

Jo se ishte burracak, se ai e duronte dhimbjen si çdo burrë i vertetë,... (IV, p. 137)

2. ...and behaved as if he was **not** one son, (III, p.117)

...dhe sillej me të **jo** sikur e kishte djalë të vetëm,... (IV, p. 149)

3. The pregnancy hadn't been as easy ,...(I, p.34)

Shtatzënia **jo** e lehtë ...(II,p36)

4. ..., Olivia should have been giving away the money to people who needed it, **not** spending it on them for a fancy Mediterranean vacation. (I, p.62)

Olivia do të bënte mire t'ua jepte ato para njerzve në nevojë e **jo** t'i shpenzonte për një udhëtim të tillë përrallor nëpër Mesdhe.(II,p.62)

Not – Albanian positive sentences

There were also some sentences translated with a structurally positive sentence in Albanian, but the meaning is not lost, because the translator has used some adjectives/ adverbs with inherent negative meaning, therefore the same meaning is conveyed.

1. ...the kind of thing one could **not** write down easily on paper... (III, p.48)

...nga ato dite që **zor** se mund te shkruhen ne ditar,... (IV, p. 60)

2. He wondered whether he would **not** plan a pleasant day for these folk before they left... (III, p.40)

Po mendonte t'u organizonte ndonjë gjë të bukur para se të largoheshin nga pensioni,... (IV, p. 48)

3. Charlotte and I are **not** the very least alike. (III, p.184)

Unë jam shumë **ndryshe** nga Charlota. (IV, p. 237)

4. "I wish I wasn't such a fool, Mr. Beebe." (III, p.120)

Me vjen **keq** që u tregova aq budalla, zoti Bibi. (IV, p. 153)

In complex sentences, if only the verb of the subordinate clause is negated, than the main clause is positive. These sentences in Albanian have been translated either with a positive clause adapted to the context or a negative clause similar to the English one.

1. Lucy again felt that this did **not** do. (III, p.29)

Lusi ndjeu sërish se gaboi. (IV, p. 34)

2. The garden-child, who did **not** know what bass was, stood rooted to the path with horror. (III, p.170)

Kopshtari i ri, që **as** që e kish idenë se ç'ishte rrogozi, **nuk** po lëvizte nga vendi, i tmerruar. (IV, p. 219)

English NC - Albanian negative translation

Although negative concord is not a feature of Standard English, almost all dialects of English use double negation, and as a result there were also examples of double negation in the part of the novels where there are dialogues among people. They are rightly translated with a negative clause in Albanian since they contribute to one logical meaning. However the last sentence yields a positive meaning since the verb **stop- pushoj** has an inherent negative meaning.

1. "**We don't want no** dessert." (III, p. 135)

...**nuk** duam të hamë ëmbëlsirë. (IV, p. 172)

2. "Let's hope that Mrs. Harris there **wasn't no** sick person," (III, p. 97)

...që zonja Heris të **mos** ketë qenë sëmurë,... (IV, p. 122)

3. She **hasn't stopped** crying since he told us. (I, p.325)

Nuk pushon së qari që kur na e tha. (II, p.299)

On the other hand, there are some sentences which have double negation consisting of verbal negation and a negative prefix, so logically they yield a positive meaning since verbal negation denies the negative prefix. Even though there are two explicit negative elements, it is not considered double negation in English due to the fact that verbal negation **not** is not the marker which directly negates adjectives. Consequently, these sentences are either translated with a negative clause, or a positive one which has the same logical meaning.

1. ... one day Phillip will understand that you're **not immoral**, you're human, and so is he. (I, p.240)

E ndoshta një ditë Filipi do ta kuptojë se ti **nuk** je **imorale**, por njerëzore, ashtu si dhe ai. (II, p.222)

2. She **wasn't unaware** of that. (I, p.255)

Këtë e dinte mirë. (II, p.237)

3. "We mustn't be **unjust** to people,"... (III, p.130)

Nënë, **nuk** duhet të tregohemi të **padrejta**,... (IV, p. 166)

3.1.2. Negation by placing NOT before a NP or a clause

This type of negation, in which the negative marker **not** does not negate the verb, but it is rather used as a pre-modifier of infinitive or gerundial clauses as in the following examples, it marks secondary verbal negation. This secondary verbal negation **not**, mostly corresponds with the negative markers **mos**, **jo** and **pa** in Albanian, rather than **nuk** as it does in primary verbal negation.

Not+ infinitive - **nuk**, **mos**

The constructions with **not+inf.** are mostly translated with indicative mood - **nuk**, or a negative subjunctive clause with **mos**.

1., and expect her **not** to respond. (I, p.18)

...të priste që ajo të **mos** kundërpërgjigjej. (II, p.22)

2. He had learned **not** to pay attention to what she said, since she went anyway. (I, p.48)

Shkëndritej të **mos** ia vinte veshin për këtë temë, megjithatë, ajo nuk pushonte. (II, p.48)

3., remember **not** to pry, and pretend **not** to notice when they looked unhappy. (I, p.119)

... kujdesej të **mos** përzihet tepër në punët e tyre dhe bënte sikur **nuk** vinte re kur ishin të mërzhitur. (II, p.115)

4. It would be wrong **not** to loathe that man." (III, p.102)

Kush **nuk** e përçmon atë njeri, bën mekat! (IV, p. 128)

5. Because I settled with Cecil **not** to announce it until I left England. (III, p.182)

Sepse e lashë me Sesilin të **mos** ia thosha njeriu derisa të largohesha nga Anglia. (IV, p. 234)

Not+ gerundial cl. – **pa**, **nuk**, **mos**

On the other hand, gerundial clauses pre-modified by **not** are mostly translated with a non-finite negative clause with the particle **pa**, a gerundial clause with **mos**, and some others with the verbal negative marker **nuk**.

1. ... he went on, **not** waiting for contradiction. (III, p.192)

...vazhdoi ai **pa** pritur kundërpërgjigje,... (IV, p. 247)

2. And it had been hard on Taylor too, **not** knowing if she'd lose him or not. (I, p.301)

Edhe për Tejlirin kishte qenë e vështirë, duke **mos** ditur në do ta humbiste apo jo. (II, p.278)

3. Lucy, **not** realizing either, was reduced to literature. (III, p.16)

Lusi, **pa** e kuptuar edhe ajo, iu kthye leximit. (IV, p. 18)

4. She had always blamed her mother for **not** being there when it happened. (I, p.66)

Gjithnjë fajësonte të ëmën pse **nuk** u gjend aty kur ndodhi kjo. (II, p.65)

5. ...knew that Cass would never forgive her for her sins, particularly for **not** being there when Joe died. (I, p.37)

...kurse për Kesin e dinte që nuk do t'ia falte kurrë këtë mëkat, sidomos që **nuk** ishte aty kur vdiq Xhoja. (II,p.39)

Not+ NP- nuk, jo, as, asnjë

In the following examples, **not** is used as a NP pre-modifier thus resulting in constituent, non-verbal negation. All of the examples are translated by a negative clause in Albanian, though with different negative markers: **nuk, jo, as, asnjë**, and even a positive clause adapted to the contextual meaning.

1. **Not** a word would come to her lips. (III, p.186)

Asaj **nuk** po i dilte **asnjë** fjalë nga goja. (IV, p. 240)

2. “**Not** a word, Mr. Eager—**not** a single word.” (III, p.54)

Asnjë fjalë të vetme, zoti Iger! **Asnjë** fjalë. (IV, p. 68)

3. But **not** the Parthenon, **not** the frieze of Phidias at any price; and here comes the victoria. (III, p.169)

Gjë që **nuk** mund ta them për Partenonin, **as** për gdhendjet e Fidias. Kështu do të jemi të fituar. (IV, p. 217)

4. ..., but for Olivia it was pastime, **not** a passion. (I, p.203)

...por Olivia e bënte për të kaluar kohën, **jo** për pasion. (II, p. 190)

5. She was a late bloomer, **not** a failure. (I, p.317)

Ishte një lule e çelur vonë, **jo** dështake. (II, p.293)

In the following example **not** is used in a clause with an omitted, implied verb ‘not being content...’, and since it is in the main clause we have sentential negation which is also translated with **nuk**.

6. **Not** content with ‘permission’, which I did give (III, p.83)

Atij **nuk** i erdhi mirë nga pergjigjja ime... (IV, p. 103)

Not + PP – mos, nuk, jo, pa

When **not** is used as a modifier of PP as in these examples, it expresses constituent negation, and negates only that phrase. In Albanian one is translated with a negative imperative (contextually), other examples with the constituent negation marker **jo**, and there is also a translation with a participial clause with **pa**.

1. **Not** for me, thank you,... (III, p.148)

Mua **mos** më llogarisni,... (IV, p. 190)

2. A rebel she was, but **not** of the kind he understood—a rebel who desired, ... (III, p.107)

Ajo ishte bërë rebele, por **jo** në kuptimin që ai kishte për të pabindurit. (IV, p. 136)

3. ..., although maybe **not** for Peter. (I, p.377)

...ndoshta **jo** për Piterin. (II, p.346)

4. ...him, **not** for what she could get. (I, p.298)

...**pa** menduar për ato që do të përfitonte. (II, p.275)

Not+ finite clause - jo

Finite negative clauses in English, preceded by the negative marker **not** are translated with the constituent negative marker **jo** into Albanian.

1. “**Not** that I know of.” (III, p.131)

Me sa di une, **jo**. (IV, p. 167)

2. "I only know what it is that's wrong with him; **not** why it is." (III, p.29)

Unë di vetëm cili është problemi i tij, por **jo** se çfarë e ka shkaktuar atë. (IV, p.35)

3. She was in love with him, **not** what he had. (I, p.333)

Ajo dashuronte burrin, **jo** pasuritë e tij. (II, p.306)

Not can be ambiguous as to which verb or clause it belongs to in these English examples, however in Albanian they are all translated with sentential negation marked by **nuk**, and there is no space for ambiguity due to the art of translation; the translator has formed the sentences in such a way that leaves no place for misunderstanding.

1. She pretended **not** to mind, but she could have screamed with temper. (III, p.131)

Ajo beri sikur **nuk** e kishte problem, por ishte gati te ulerinte nga inati. (IV, p. 167)

2. It is **not** every young man who would be so unselfish. (III, p.181)

Nuk gjen cdo dite djem kaq bujare. (IV, p. 234)

3. She pretended **not** to see it. (III, p.43)

Ajo beri sikur **nuk** e pa. (IV, p. 53)

4. This was **not** the mother he had known. (I, p.113)

Nuk i ngjante fare me të ëmën që njihte. (II, p.109)

Not as pre-verbal negative element – positive Albanian clause

In these examples, **not** is used as a pre-verbal negative element which requires inversion in order to negate the whole sentence. In Albanian such sentences are translated with positive time clauses and very rarely with a negative one.

1. But **not until** we are comrades shall we enter the garden. (III, p.121)

Por në kopsht do të hyjmë vetëm kur të jemi të barabartë. (IV, p. 154)

2. **Not till** Mrs. Flack had laid the foundation stone, and the apparition of red and cream brick began to rise did he take alarm. (III, p.99)

Vetëm kur zonja Flek hodhi gurin e pare te themelit dhe atje filluan te shfaqeshin tullat e kuqe e ne ngjyre kremi, ai u alarmua. (IV, p. 125)

3. ...and **not until** he had inserted an immovable aunt into one of them did Sir Harry buy. (III, p.100)

... dhe sër Heri **nuk** i bleu derisa ai futi në njëren prej tyre një teton e tij, e cila hoshi rrënjë atje. (IV, p. 125)

4. ...for **not until** the pace quickens does one know what the performer intends. (III, p.33)

...por kur ritmi ne piano u shtua, kuptoi çfarë kishte ndër mend pianistja. (IV, p. 40)

5. **Not till** then did Miss Bartlett reply: "My own wishes, dearest Lucy, are unimportant in comparison with yours. (III, p.15)

...dhe vetëm atëherë zonjusha Bartlet tha: E dashura ime Lusi, dëshirat e mia nuk kane asnjë vlerë para dëshirave te tua. (IV, p. 17)

In the following example, **not** is combined with an approximate negator, thus it results in a positive clause.

6. ...and they refreshed me **not a little**. (III, p.112)

...dhe më shkrinë **fare**. (IV, p. 142)

3.1.3. Negation with the determiner no

No is an absolute negative marker, which marks both sentential and constituent negation. In sentential negation it functions as a pre-modifier of a NP. In Albanian, it is mostly translated with the verbal negative marker **nuk**, which in some examples is emphasized by the

presence of indeterminate pronouns; however there are also examples which are translated with **mos**, **as**, **pa** + clause, or even positive clauses.

No+NP - NUK, S'

1. The Signora had **no** business to do it at all. (III, p.7)

Signora **nuk** kishte pse të na e bënte këtë. (IV, p. 8)

2. Her two daughters had **no** interest in the business, (I, p.6)

Dy vajzat **nuk** shfaqnin interes për biznesin,... (II, p.11)

3. ...it's **no** business of mine! (III, p.82)

...mua **s'me** hyn **gjë** në xhep. (IV, p. 103)

4. There's **no** point in our stopping. (III, p.43)

Nuk ka kuptim të rrimë më këtu. (IV, p. 53)

5. But you're **no** saint, Mother. (I, p.213)

Por ti **nuk** je shenjtore. (II, p. 199)

NO + NP - Nuk + asnjë / asgjë / aspak / kurrfarë

The determiner **no** as a premodifier of NP, in the cases when it marks sentential negation, in Albanian is translated with sentential negation with the negative marker **nuk**, accompanied by a negative pronoun or a negative adverb.

1. ...but finding that she made **no** reply,... (III, p.32)

...por pasi **nuk** morën **asnjë** përgjigje... (IV, p. 39)

2. ..., but **no** publisher would touch it. (I, p.53)

...Po **asnjë** botues **nuk** e mbështeti. . (II, p.53)

3. There were **no** forced activities here. (I, p.106)

Nuk mund të gjeje **asgjë** me detyrim këtu. (II,p.103)

4. Without us shall **no** enterprise begin. (III, p.125)

Pa ne **nuk** beni dot **asgjë**! (IV, p. 160)

5. As Teresa truly said, it was **no** laughing matter. (III, p.38)

...Tereza me shumë te drejte me tha se **nuk** ishte **aspak** për te qeshur. (IV, p. 46)

NO - Nuk+ ndonjë

An interesting feature of Albanian negation appears in these following examples. Although Albanian is a NC language, and uses several negative markers in the same clause, as it is the case with negative pronouns and negative adverbs, which were earlier classified as NPIs, since they only appear in negative contexts, Albanian also uses **ndonjë** in negative clauses. **Ndonjë** according to Xherija (2014) is classified as non-emphatic NPI, which has a wider distribution than **asnjë**.

What needs to be noted here is that these negative sentences with the non-emphatic NPI **ndonjë**, are only found in one of the novels, no similar translation was found in the other one, which might lead to the conclusion that the choice of using the emphatic NPI **asnjë** or the non-emphatic NPI **ndonjë** depends on the style of the translator.

1. Well, I am **no** prude. There is **no** need to call him a wicked young man, but obviously he is thoroughly unrefined. (III, p.73)

Epo, unë **nuk** jam **ndonjë** puritane dhe **nuk** e quaj djalë të keq për këtë, ama nuk mund ta mohoj që më duket vulgar. (IV, p. 92)

2. Mr. Beebe could recall **no** second murderer. (III, p.111)

Zotit Bibi **nuk** i vinte në mend **ndonjë** vrasje tjetër ... (IV, p. 141)

3. This successful morning left **no** pleasant impressions on Lucy. (III, p.53)

Ky mëngjes i bukur **nuk** i la **ndonjë** mbresë të jashtezakonshme Lusit. (IV, p. 66)

4. She was **no** dazzling executante; ... (III, p.32)

Ajo **nuk** ishte **ndonjë** pianiste e shkëlqyer, ... (IV, p. 38)

No - nuk...as

The negative marker **no** is also translated with the negative marker **as** into Albanian. In examples where **no** is repeated before several NPs, they are translated with verbal negation **nuk+ as** in Albanian, while in the examples where it appears alone, they are translated with a negative clause negated by **as**.

1. It has **no** grass, **no** flowers, **no** frescoes, **no** glittering walls of marble or comforting patches of ruddy brick. (III, p.57)

Nuk ka bar, **as** lule, **as** afreske dhe **as** mure të shndritshme mermeri apo rrugica të rehatshme me tulla balte. (IV, p. 71)

2. He has **no** tact and **no** manners—... (III, p.12)

Nuk kishte **as** takt, **as** mirësjellje. (IV, p. 14)

3. Sarah and John apparently had **no** idea who their son really was. (I, p.169)

Sara dhe Xhoni dukej se **as** që e njihnin djalin e tyre. (II, p.161)

4. Olivia had **no** desire to marry again,... (I, p.228)

Olivia **as** e sillte ndërmend të martohej përsëri ... (II, p.212)

5. Sarah has **no** idea what she was looking at. (I, p.147)

Sara **as** që e mendonte se çfarë po i shihnin sytë kur e lexoi. (II, p.141)

NO - Positive translation

The following examples with the negative marker **no**, have been translated by positive sentences into Albanian, however they have been adapted to the context so that they convey the same meaning.

1. ...he wanted to feel that others, **no** matter who they were, (III, p.88)

...kushdo qofshin ata, të ishin dakord me të e kësisoj,... (IV, p. 110)

2. She proceeded **no** further into things, (III, p.14)

Aty ajo e preu bisedën pasi u rishfaq zoti Bibi,... (IV, p. 17)

3. ... how she gave you **no** peace;... (III, p.199)

...sesi ajo e mbajti gjallë kujtimin tim tek ti... (IV, p.257)

4., her parents were **no** different. (I, p.44)

Edhe kur u njoh me prindërit e saj, vuri re që ishin po ashtu. (II, p. 45)

5. ..., he had **no** hunger for the limelight. (I, p.44)

...ai vuante të dilte gjithnjë në krye. (II, p. 45)

NO+ NP - Pa + non-finite clause/ NP

English negative sentences with the negative marker **no + NP**, have been translated with the negative marker **pa** followed by a **NP** or a **non-finite clause**.

1. ...she had accepted him, giving **no** coy reasons for her delay,... (III, p.87)

...ajo pranoi, **pa** u shfajësuar për vonesen e saj,... (IV, p. 109)

2. ..., but there was **no** great warmth between them. (I, p.46)

...por **pa** ngrohtësi mes tyre.(II, p.47)

3. ... , which pleased Olivia **no** end. (I, p.118)

... gjë që Olivias i pëlqente **pa** masë. .(II, p.114)

NO (in PP) – nuk, pa, positive clause

In constituent negation, **no** appears as a modifier in a PP. In Albanian, such examples are translated with the negative particle **nuk / s'**; the particle **pa** followed by a NP; or by a positive clause.

1. ... goddess at the top of a mountain with **no** roads leading upward and no way to reach her. (I, p.89)

Liza e shihte si ndonjë perëndi në majë të malit ku **nuk** shihte **asnjë** rrugë ngjitjeje drejt saj. (II, p.88)

2. ... and he was in **no** hurry to go to bed. (I, p.102)

... prandaj **nuk** po nxitohej të shtrihej. (II, p. 100)

3. ...that Lucy had followed her with **no** misgivings. (III, p.21)

...saqë Lusi i kishte shkuar pas **pa asnjë** dyshim. (IV, p. 25)

4. ... something with **no** view,... (III, p.136)

...një dhomë **pa ndonjë** pamje apo kushte kushedi. (IV, p. 173)

5. ... the news would be everywhere in **no** time. (III, p.182)

...lajmi do të merrte dhenë. (IV, p. 234)

No longer – nuk...më (mos)

Similar English examples have been taken intentionally, in order to see whether their translations will be with the same negative marker. For instance, below there are several examples of **no longer**, and all of them are translated with negative clauses with the negative marker **nuk** and very rarely with **mos** intensified by the particles **më** and **dot**.

1. Maribelle could **no longer** handle the books herself. (I, p.20)

Maribela **nuk** i mbante **dot më** vetë llogaritë. (II, p.23)

2. At some point that **no longer** works. (I, p.217)

Nuk mund të funksionoj gjithmonë kështu. (II, p. 203)

3. In her chastened mood she **no longer** despised the Emersons. (III, p.24)

Tani i kishte rënë inati dhe **nuk** u mbante **më** mëri Emersoneve. (IV, p. 29)

4. We shall enter it when we **no longer** despise our bodies.” (III, p.121)

Do të hyjme atje ditën kur të **mos** i përcmojmë **më** trupat tanë. (IV, p. 154)

5. She was then **no longer** either deferential or patronizing; **no longer** either a rebel or a slave. (III, p.32)

Aty **nuk** ishte **më** as kryelarte dhe as hijerende, as rebele dhe as skllave. (IV, p. 38)

No more - nuk

Examples with **no more** are translated with the negative marker **nuk**, while one of them is translated by a contextually adapted positive clause.

1. ... when she announced that her engagement was **no** more. (III, p.191)

...kur t’u thoshte se e kishte prishur fejesën. (IV, p. 246)

2. **No** more travel plans for August? (I, p.208)

Nuk ke më plane udhëtimesh për gushtin? (II, p. 195)

3. ...he and his insight and his knowledge would trouble English ladies **no** more. (III, p.69)

...ai, mendimet dhe njohuritë e tij, **nuk** përbënin më **asnjë** shqetësim për zonjat angleze. (IV, p. 87)

4. I will say **no** more. (III, p.54)

Nuk flas më për këtë. (IV, p. 67)

3.1.4. Negative imperatives

The English examples of negative sentences in the imperative mood are all very explicit, they are all structured in the usual imperative form **do+not+verb**, and all of them correspond with the usual negative marker of negative clauses in Albanian, which is **mos**.

1. Do **not** blame her, please, Mr. Eager. (III, p.52)

Mos e bëni me faj vajzën, ju lutem,... (IV, p. 64)

2. ‘Don’t go fighting against the Spring.’ (III, p.63)

“**Mos** e lufto pranverën”. (IV, p. 80)

3. ...don’t ask our driver; (III, p.70)

...**mos** e pyesni karrocierin tonë. (IV, p. 88)

4. “Don’t count on me,” (I, p.111)

Mua **mos** më llogarisni...(II,p.107).

5. “Don’t forget my ride with you on the Jet Ski,” ... (I, p.109)

Mos harro xhiron me motor uji... (II, p.106)

3.1.5. Negative adverbs as markers of negation

As it is described in the theoretical part of the thesis, when it comes to n-words, there is a difference between English and Albanian. In English, a negative word is an absolute negator of the whole sentence, and it does not require a negative marker. On the other hand, in Albanian, negative words such as negative adverbs, or negative pronouns, do not occur alone in a negative sentence, they always require a verbal negative marker, thus the conclusion that Albanian negative adverbs and pronouns do not function as n-words, but rather as NPIs or indefinites. And the examples from the novels support this claim.

Never – nuk + kurrë, asnjëherë

The literal meaning of **never** in Albanian is either **kurrë**, or **asnjëherë**. In the following examples you can find both these translations of **never**, accompanied by the negative marker **nuk**.

1. She will **never** forgive me, and rightly. (III, p.76)

Ajo **nuk** do të ma falë **kurrë**... (IV, p. 96)

2. Our visitors **never** do such dreadful things,” ... (III, p. 137)

Mysafirët tanë **nuk** bëjnë **asnjëherë** kesi gjërash,... (IV, p. 175)

3. Up to now I have **never** kissed you. (III, p.105)

Deri më sot, **nuk** të kam puthur **asnjëherë**. (IV, p. 132)

4. They would **never** know. (I, p.37)

Kjo gjë **nuk** mund të kuptohet **kurrë**. (II, p. 39)

5. .., since she had **never** gone. (I, p.65)

...kur ajo **nuk** kishte shkuar **asnjëherë**. (II, p.65)

Never - Nuk (indicative mood)

Undoubtedly, **never** can be also translated with negative sentences in the indicative mood, using the negative marker **nuk**. Nevertheless, the negation is not as strong as when translated with **kurrë** or **asnjëherë**.

1. I shall **never** face her again after this disaster. (III, p. 76)

Nuk e di se si do t'i dal përpara pas kësaj tragjedie që na ngjau. (IV, p. 96)

2. I will **never** speak of it either to her or to any one. (III, p.76)

Të betohem se **nuk** ia tregoj askujt, as asaj, as ndonje tjetri. (IV, p. 96)

3. I suppose Anne **never** told them you were here. (III, p.90)

Kam frike se **nuk** u kanë thënë që keni ardhur. (IV, p. 112)

4. She had **never** considered that possibility ... (I, p.22)

Nuk i pat shkuar në mendje kjo mundësi, ... (II, p.24)

5. ..., **never** let him out of her arms,... (I, p.26)

...**nuk** e lëshonte nga krahët ...(II,p29)

Never – nuk+ndonjëherë

As already mentioned earlier, in Albanian both the emphatic NPI **asnjëherë**, and non-emphatic NPI **ndonjëherë** can be used with negative sentences, as in the example below.

1. **Never** heard of it. (III, p.119)

Këtë **nuk** e kam dëgjuar **ndonjëherë**. (IV, p.152)

2. ..., but they had **never** fully understood how much, or what it meant. (I, p.61)

... po **nuk** shfaqën **ndonjëherë** interes për sasinë dhe as për origjinën e asaj pasurie.(II,p.61)

3. But Cass and Phillip **never** will. (I, p.149)

...por Kesi dhe Filipi **nuk** besoj e do ta bëjnë **ndonjëherë**.(II, p.143)

4. He had **never** had such a good time in his own city. (I, p.284)

Filipi çuditej që **nuk** ishte kënaqur **ndonjëherë** kaq shumë në qytetin e tij. (II, p.263)

Never – prefix pa-

Among all the examples, there was only one example in which **never** was translated with the negative prefix **pa-**.

1. ..., and promises to herself she'd **never** kept. (I, p.89)

...Dhe premtime të **pambajtura**. (II, p.88)

Never - negative verb

English sentences with **never**, have been translated with positive sentences containing verbs with inherent negative meaning, thus they convey the same negative meaning.

1. ..., and she **never** succeeded in having a baby, and she pretty much shut down after that.
(I, p.236)

Kishte **dështuar** në shtatzëni dhe pat lindur fëmijë të vdekur, duke mos arritur kurrë të bëhej nënë. (II, p.218)

2. She **never** had time to touch her salad, ... (I, p.14)

E **harroi fare** sallatën kur i telefonoi Margareta ta... (II, p.19)

Never mind – lëre (fare), nuk...fare

Never is also part of the expression ‘never mind’, whose meaning is not to bother with something, or to forget about something. In Albanian it is also translated with a corresponding expression ‘lëre fare’ or ‘nuk...fare’, or a positive clause.

1. “I feel—**never mind**.” (III, p.82)

...**lëre fare!** (IV, p. 102)

2. No, I can’t—well, **never mind** the tennis. (III, p.163)

Jo, nuk mundem...nejse, **lëre** tenis. (IV, p. 208)

3. No, **never mind** what you mean. (III, p.145)

Jo, **nuk** dua ta di **fare**. (IV, p. 186)

4. Joe and understood that and **never minded**,... (I, p.9)

Xhoja e kishte kuptuar dhe pranuar këtë,... (II, p.14)

5. Okay, **never mind**. (I, p.190)

Mirë, në rregull (II, p. 179)

6. “Well, **never mind** him, get your ass home, woman. (I, p.292)

Mirë, **nuk** ka gjë. Kthehu në shtëpi tani. (II, p.269)

Never- As

Since **never** is an absolute negator and it negates the whole sentence, there are some examples translated with **as** in Albanian, which is a particle that excludes the whole idea.

1. He **never** suggested giving Eleanor a cup of tea. (III, p.115)

As që e kishte denjuar ta ftonte për çaj Elenorën e gjorë. (VI, p.146)

2. Perhaps there **never** is such a contest. (III, p.154)

Ndoshta një luftë e këtillë **as** që ekziston. (IV, p. 197)

3. ... had **never** dreamed of. (I, p.3)

...ai vetë **as** e pat ëndërruar **ndonjëherë**. (II, p.9)

4. She **never** gets around to fixing it up and probably **never** will. (I, p.338)

As që e merr mundimin ta riparojë dhe **as nuk** ka për ta bërë **kurrë**. (II,312)

5. She had **never** considered it a remote possibility for them, ... (I, p.375)

As që e kishte menduar më këtë mundësi... (II,p.345)

Never- Jo

In rare cases like the one below, **never** is used instead of **not** to mark constituent negation, thus the Albanian translation is with the negative particle **jo**, which is a marker of constituent negation.

1. ... it was always the horse, **never** the carriage. (III, p.143)

Thoshte gjithnjë kali, **jo** karroca. (IV, p. 183)

Never - Mos

In the following examples **never** is translated with **mos**, one in the imperative mood, and the others in the subjunctive mood.

1. Go out of this house, and **never** come into it again as long as I live here- (III, p. 158)

Dilni nga kjo shtëpi dhe **mos** u ktheni më **kurrë**, sa kohë që unë do të jetoj ketu... (IV, p. 202)

2. Though you fly to Greece, and **never** see him again, or forget his very name,... (III, p.192)

Sado të shkoni në Greqi, të **mos** e shihni më, t'i harroni edhe emrin, ... (IV, p. 248)

3. ... that two of them had decided **never** to have children, ... (I, p.127)

... aq sa dy prej tyre kishin vendosur të **mos** bënin fëmijë,... (II, p. 122)

Never – positive clause

And of course, regarding the large number of negative examples, some of them are also translated with positive sentences into Albanian, however their meaning has been adapted to the negative context:

1. Then **never—never—never** more shall Eleanor Lavish be a friend of mine. (III, p. 155)

Ajo Eleonor Levish ta harrojë përgjithmonë miqësinë time! (IV, p. 198)

2. It gave Joe a warmth and affection he had **never** had, and Olivia a solid man she could rely on. (I, p.23)

Xhosë kjo lidhje i jepte ngrohtësinë e munguar kurse Olivias i jepte një burrë të besueshëm ku mund të mbështetej në jetë. (II, p.26)

3. She **never** took for granted what she and Joe had built, and the fruits of it. (I, p.94)

Dinte ta vlerësonte atë që pat ndërtuar së bashku me Xhoin dhe sigurisht dhe frytet e kësaj pune. (II, p.93)

4. It was **never** lost on him that he was old enough to be her father. (I, p.339)

E mbante gjithmonë parasysh që kishte goxha diferencë moshe me të. (II,313)

Nowhere – positive clause

Apart from the negative adverb **never**, which is widely used in both English novels, the negative adverbs **nowhere** and **no place** have a very limited use, in fact there is only one example in both novels with the adverb **nowhere**, which in Albanian is translated with a positive sentence adapted to the context.

1. ..., and she was **nowhere** near ready to retire or step down. (I, p.6)
 ...ndërkohë që shkapetej ende larg moshës për t'u tërhequr në pension. (II, p.12)

3.1.6. Negation by negative pronouns

Similarly to negative adverbs, negative pronouns are absolute negators in English, however they are negative indefinites in Albanian. They are mostly translated with their counterpart pronouns together with verbal negation **nuk**.

No one – Askush + nuk

The negative pronoun **no one** is mostly translated with its Albanian counterpart **askush** which is accompanied by the verbal negative marker **nuk/s'**.

1.an industry that **no one** could compete with, although many tried. (I, p.4)
 ...dhe një industri me të cilën **nuk** mund të matej **askush**,... (II, p.9)
2. **No one** they knew would understand. (I, p.64)
 ... **Askush** nga ata që njihnin **nuk** do ta kuptonte. (II, p.64)
3. **No one** would take him for a clergyman. (III, p.13)

Askush nuk do ta merrte për famullitar. (IV, p. 15)

4. But that some sonatas of Beethoven are written tragic **no one** can gainsay; (III, p.32)

Ama, që disa nga sonatat e Bethovenit janë shkruar në mënyrë tragjike, këtë s'e mohon dot **askush**. (IV, p. 39)

5. **No one** will help me. (III, p. 157)

Askush nuk do të më ndihmojë. (IV, p. 201)

No one - askënd, asnjëri, asnjë

Apart from the indeterminate pronoun **askush**, **no one** is also translated with other indeterminate pronouns which are synonymous in meaning with **askush**: **askënd, asnjëri, asnjë**.

1. ..., and **no one** loves antiques more than I do. (I, p.135)

... dhe **asnjë nuk** i pëlqen antikitetin më shumë se unë. (II, p.130)

2. She's had **no one** to support her in that since Dad. (I, p.222)

... dhe **nuk ka askënd** për ta mbështetur që pas babait. (II, p. 206)

3. He should know **no one** intimately, least of all a woman. (III, p. 158)

Nuk mund të njohë **askënd** deri në thellësi të shpirtit, aq më tepër një grua. (IV, p. 202)

4. **No one** knew, or seemed to care. (III, p.124)

Asnjëri nuk e dinte dhe dukej se as që donin ta dinin. (IV, p. 158)

5. ...and pretended to Cecil that she loved **no one**. (III, p. 166)

... dhe kur gënjeu Sesilin kinse nuk kishte **asnjë** tjetër në jetën e saj. (IV, p. 213)

No one – nuk+ kush

1. **No one** is ever going to be telling you what you did wrong. (I, p.178)

Nuk ka kush të të thotë se çfarë ke bërë gabim (II, p. 168)

2. ..., but fortunately **no one** had gotten hurt. (I, p.205)

... por për fat **nuk** qe dëmtuar **kush**. (II, p. 192)

3. I have **no one** to help me. (III, p.156)

Nuk ka **kush** të më ndihmojë. (IV, p. 200)

None – asnjë, askush, asgjë (nuk)

Similarly to **no one**, the negative marker **none** is also translated with indeterminate pronouns such as: **asnjë, askush**, in the examples where it excludes a person; and with **asgjë** in the examples where it excludes things:

1. At present she has **none**. (III, p.90)

Aktualisht **nuk** ka **asnjë** të metë. (IV, p. 113)

2. **None** of them dared or was able to be serious any more. (III, p.93)

Tani, **askush** prej tyre nuk guxonte dhe as mundej të ishte më serioz. (IV, p. 116)

3. ...it had lost **none** of its charm. (III, p.104)

...sharmin e këtij pylli nuk e krahasonte me **asgjë**. (IV, p. 131)

4. They were careful to see that **none** of it showed. (I, p.61)

... Kujdeseshin që **asnjë** nga këto të mos binte shumë në sy. (II, p.61)

5. There was **none** of the strife that happened sometimes with couples. (I, p.231)

Marrëdhënia e saj me Piterin **nuk** kishte **asgjë** të përbashkët me debatet që trazonin rëndom çiftet tjera. (II, p.215)

None + but, no one + but - vetëm

The construction **none + but** and **no one + but**, exclude everyone else except the one that is mentioned after this construction; they have a similar meaning to **only**, thus the Albanian translation with a positive sentence with the particle **vetëm**, although a more natural translation would be a negative sentence with the structure: **askush përveç... nuk....** The last example in fact has such structure.

1. **None but** the superficial would be shocked at her. (III, p.50)

Vetëm njerëzit sipërfaqësorë do të tronditeshin nga mendimet e saj. (IV, p. 62)

2. **No one but** his mother can remember the faults of Freddy. (III, p.90)

Vetëm nëna e tij i mban mend të gjitha. (IV, p. 113)

3. **No one** was at home except Freddy and his friend,... (III, p.137)

Kur mbërriti në shtëpi, gjeti **vetëm** Fredin dhe shokun e tij,... (IV, p. 174)

4. There was **no one but** her on her planet. (I, p.284)

... në planet e saj **nuk** kishte **askënd** tjetër. (II, p.263)

Nothing – asgjë, (kurrgjë, kurrgjëkafshë, asgjësendi, hiç, hiçmosgjë)

In English, **nothing** is an absolute negative marker, whose literal meaning in Albanian is: **asgjë** as the most widely used, and its synonymous indeterminate pronouns **kurrgjë**, **kurrgjëkafshë**, **asgjësendi**, **hiç**, **hiçmosgjë**, although none of these synonymous translations have been used in the novels.

1. As you came through the wood I saw that **nothing** else mattered. (III, p. 159)

Kur ishim bashkë qëparë, e kuptova se **asgjë** tjetër **nuk** ka rëndësi. (IV, p. 204)

2. ... **nothing** appears to please him. (III, p.129)

Sesilit duket se **nuk** i pëlqen më **asgjë**. (IV, p. 165)

3. **Nothing** untoward occurred until the pudding. (III, p. 132)

Asgjë e pakëndshme **nuk** ndodhi derisa erdhi pudingu,.. (IV, p. 168)

4. **Nothing** escaped Olivia's notice.. (I, p.11)

Olivias **nuk** i shpëtonte dot **asgjë**;... (II, p.16)

5. She did **nothing** without his advice. (I, p.30)

Nuk bënte **asgjë** pa këshillen e tij.(II,p32)

Nothing – nuk+ asnjë+NP

Although **nothing** in English is used to negate things and objects, while **asnjë** in Albanian is used to exclude people, there is an interesting example in which **nothing** is translated with **asnjë** followed by a noun. This is a similar structure as **no+NP**, therefore it is an acceptable translation of **nothing**.

1. And she agreed that baptism was **nothing**, (III, p.188)

Ajo ishte dakord me mua që pagëzimi **nuk** kishte **asnjë** rëndësi,... (IV, p. 242)

2. ..., there was **nothing** harsh in her face as she sat in the familiar chair ... (I, p.4)

...**nuk** i gjeje dot **asnjë** tipar të ashpër në fytyrë. (II, p.10)

3. There was **nothing** humble about Amanda, but it was one of the things he had always liked about her. (I, p.254)

Tek Amanda **nuk** shihej **asnjë** shenjë përlësie dhe kjo i kishte pëlqyer që në fillim. (II, p.236)

Nothing – gjë, ndonjë

In Albanian negative clauses, apart from the indeterminate pronouns that are used as emphatic NPIs, non-emphatic NPIs such as **gjë**, and **ndonjë** are also used, and the same negative idea is conveyed, as it can be seen in the following examples.

1. I think **nothing's** funnier than to hear silly things read out loud. (III, p.152)

Për mendimin tim, **nuk** ka **gjë** më argëtuese sesa të dëgjosh broçkulla që lexohen me zë të lartë. (IV, p. 194)

2. ... it could be **nothing** to her that a man had kissed her on a mountain once. (III, p.133)

Nuk kishte **ndonjë** të keqe që Lusin e pat puthur një burrë në mal, dikur. (IV, p. 169)

3. ..., and grandmother knew **nothing**, and she said nothing either. (I, p.293)

...gjyshja e tij **nuk** dinin **gjë** kurse vetë ajo s'e çonte ndërmend t'ua tregonte. (II, p.271)

Nothing - nuk

Some sentences have been translated with the verbal negative marker **nuk**, in the indicative mood, without any indeterminate pronouns; however some of them contain the adverb **fare** which in English means 'nothing at all'.

1. I assure you Cissie Villa's **nothing** to me; (III, p.173)

Ju siguroj se ajo punë **nuk** më intereson **fare**. (IV, p. 222)

2. I trust that the servants know **nothing**. (III, p. 177)

Kam përshtypjen se shërbyesit **nuk** e kanë marrë vesh. (IV, p. 228)

3. He had nothing to say. (III, p.162)

Nuk dinte çfarë të thoshte. (IV, p. 207)

4. "I have **nothing** to wear,"... (I, p. 50)

Nuk kam ç'të vesh... (II, p.51)

5. He said almost **nothing** on the way back, .. (I, p.344)

Rrugës gati **nuk** foli **fare**. (II, p. 317)

Nothing – positive sentence

Some sentences have been translated with a structurally positive clause, in which the meaning has been adapted to the context.

1. She had **nothing** to do. (III, p.143)

Sikur ç'farë do të bënte ajo! (IV, p. 183)

2. ... there's **nothing** to stop about for,... (III, p.171)

Punët e shtëpisë kanë mbaruar të gjitha,... (IV, p. 219)

Nothing but... - vetëm

Analogically to **none but...**, and **no one but...**, **nothing but...** has the meaning of **only**, therefore in Albanian it is translated with **vetëm**, or with a positive clause.

1. ...—**nothing but** sovereigns and half crowns. (III, p.144)

Kam **vetëm** gjysmë koronash dhe shilinga. (IV, p. 183)

2. ...you do **nothing but** play lawn tennis,... (III, p.169)

Juve ju pëlqen të luani tenis dhe thoni se romantizmi ka vdekur,... (IV, p. 216)

3. I seem to bring **nothing but** misfortune wherever I go. (III, p.157)

Unë duket se ndjell ters kudo që shkoj. (IV, p. 201)

4. They had **nothing but** time ahead of them now, and wonderful plans. (I, p.342)

U tepronte gjithnjë kohë për të bërë plane së bashku. (II, p.315)

3.1.7. Adverbs as approximate negators

Apart from the adverbs and pronouns which are used as absolute negators, in English there are some adverbs of frequency such as **rarely** and **seldom**, as well as the adverbs of degree such as **hardly**, **barely**, **scarcely**, which are used as approximate negators.

In these analysed novels, the approximate negators that have been used are **scarcely**, **barely** and **hardly**. **Hardly** is the approximate negator which is mostly used in both novels, while **scarcely** and **barely** are less common. All of them are mostly translated with a negative clause in the indicative mood, with the negators **nuk/s'**, or with their Albanian counterpart adverb **mezi**.

Scarcely – nuk/ s', mezi

1. She had **scarcely** glimpsed Phillip since she got home, ... (I, p.205)

Po bëheshin ditë që Filipin **nuk** e takonte që prej kthimit... (II, p. 192)

2. ...the Emersons would **scarcely** insult her and were welcome into the neighbourhood.
(III, p.114)

...Emersonët **nuk** do të guxonin ta fyenin më dhe,... (IV, p. 144)

3. ...which they could **scarcely** do... (III, p.56)

...gjë që **s'**ma do mendja,... (IV, p. 70)

4. You have **scarcely** been home three months. (III, p.173)

Nuk janë bërë ende tre muaj që jeni kthyer në shtëpi. (IV, p. 222)

5. In his ordinary voice, so that she **scarcely** realized he was quoting poetry, (III, p.29)

...aq sa Lusi **mezi** e kuptoi se po recitonte, ai u pergjigj:... (IV, p. 36)

Barely – nuk, mezi, si

1. Olivia had **barely** had time to bond with him when she went back to... (I, p.26-27)

Olivia **nuk** pati kohë të lidhej fort me të voglin se, pas një jave, u kthye në punë. (II, p.29)

2. ,.....their mother that she could **barely** breathe. (I, p.66)

... për ta kundërshtuar të ëmën sa që I dukej sikur **mezi** merte frymë në prani të saj. (II, p.66)

3. His voice was **barely** more than a whisper. (I, p.266)

... pyeti me një zë **si** pëshpërimë. (II, p.247)

Hardly – mezi

The most widely used approximate negator is **hardly**, which most of the time is translated with its counterpart adverb **mezi**. Some of the sentences are translated with negative sentences with verbal negation **nuk**, accompanied by the particles **thujse**, **pothujse** or the determiner **shumë**; while there are a few rare cases which are translated with the prefix **pa-**; these examples can nonetheless very easily be translated with **mezi**, with the meaning remaining the same.

1. Joe could **hardly** keep up with her, and he couldn't tell who he loved more,... (I,p.27)

Xhoja **mezi** e ndiqte dhe tani nuk e dinte kë donte më tepër, gruan apo fëmijën.(II,p29)

2. She could **hardly** wait to get under way, for her children to arrive,... (I, p.98)

Mezi priste të vinin fëmijët dhe të nisin lundrimin.(II, p.96)

3. She could **hardly** wait to see the kids. (I, p.99)

Mezi priste t'i shihte.(II, p.97-98)

4. Alex could **hardly** wait to try it all. (I, p.103)

Aleksi **mezi** priste t'i provonte. (II, p.100)

5. She could **hardly** breathe. (I, p.190)

Mezi merrte frym. (II, p. 180)

Hardly wait – prefix pa-

1. ... could **hardly wait** to get ashore and explore Portofino. (I, p.112)

...të **padurur** për të eksploruar pakëz Portofinon.(II,p.108).

2. She could **hardly wait**. (I, p.163)

... i foli me **padurim** Sofia. (II, p.155)

Hardly – nuk + (thujse, pothuajse, shumë, ...)

1. And he had **hardly** seen his wife since their holiday on the boat. (I, p.252)

Të shoqen **thujse nuk** e kishte parë fare që prej pushimeve në jaht. (II, p.234)

2. I can **hardly** believe that all kinds of other things are just outside. (III, p.7)

Nuk mund ta besoj se përtej kësaj porte jemi jashtë shtetit. (IV, p. 7)

3. I **hardly** know George, for he hasn't learnt to talk yet. (III, p.12)

Xhorxhin **nuk** e njoh shumë, se ai nuk ka hyrë ende ne bisedë me ne. (IV, p. 14)

4. I **hardly** know. (III, p.14)

...mund të them se **pothuajse nuk** e njoh. (IV, p. 17)

5. ...our tour together is **hardly** the success I had hoped. (III, p.75)

Ndiej që udhëtimi yne **nuk** që aq i suksesshem sa shpresoja unë. (IV, p. 95)

3.1.8. Negative conjunctions

Subordinating conjunction unless

The only negative English subordinating conjunction is **unless**, which has an inherent negative meaning and negates the subordinate clause in conditional clauses.

In the following examples, we have a couple of sentences translated by the negative marker **nuk** in the conditional mood, or by the negative optative marker **mos**; and the largest number of examples is translated by **vetëm nëse (në rast se), veç, veçse**, whose meaning is, **if only**.

1. ... **unless** you very much object, I would like to reopen that discussion. (III, p. 176)

...dhe do të doja të rihapja bisedën për Lusin, **nëse** ju **nuk** refuzoni kategorikisht. (IV, p. 226)

2. ...and I am going back into it, **unless** you will try to understand. (III, p. 160)

...dhe atje do të kthehem, **nëse** ju **nuk** më kuptoni. (IV, p. 204)

Unless- **vetëm (në rast se, nëse,...), veç, veçse**

1. By an odd chance—**unless** we believe in a presiding genius of places... (III, p.57)

...**veç** në **mos** besofshim në xhindin e vendeve magjike, ... (IV, p. 71)

2. ...**unless** Lucy would at all like to go out? (III, p.19)

...**vetëm ne rast se** Lusi donte të dilte me çdo kusht. (IV, p. 22)

3. **Unless** you feel that it is a thing you could not tell her. (III, p.76)

Vetëm nëse ti mendon se kjo është diçka që nuk mund t'ia thuash. (IV, p. 96)

4. "I'm not going anywhere, **unless** we have a problem somewhere that I need to attend to or see for myself," ... (I, p.209)

Nuk do të shkoj askund, **veçse** po të kemi ndonjë problem që ka nevoj për kujdes... (II, p. 195)

5. ..., and Olivia told him not to come **unless** he could be supportive of his son. (I, p.327)

..., por Olivia ia ktheu se mund të vinte **vetëm nëse** e mbështeste të birin. (II, p.302)

Neither - asnjë/asnjëra/asnjëri, askush

Neither is an absolute negator which excludes both or all the participants. In Albanian it is translated by the negative marker **nuk**, accompanied by an emphatic NPI **asnjë/asnjëra/asnjëri, askush**, which correspond in meaning with **neither**, since in these examples it is used as an indefinite pronoun.

1. I trust that **neither** of you was at all—that it was not in your immediate proximity?" (III, p.52)

Besoj se **asnjë** prej jush **nuk** ishte...nuk besoj se ishte, fare afer vendngjarjes, apo jo? (IV, p. 64)

2. **Neither** of them referred again to her suggestion that she should speak to George and settle the matter, whatever it was, with him. (III, p.74)

Asnjëra prej tyre **nuk** iu rikthye me hipotezes që ajo te fliste me Xhorxhin ... (IV, p. 93)

3. ..., but **neither** of Olivia's sons had her ambition. (I, p.46)

...por **asnjë** nga djemët e Olivias **nuk** thukte aq ambicie. (II, p.46)

4. ..., but **neither** combined them as a whole. (I, p.5)

..., po **asnjëri nuk** i trashëgonte të plotë. (II, p.10)

5. And **neither** of them said another word. (I, p.131)

Askush nuk tha më asnjë fjalë. (II, p.126)

Neither- as

In the following examples **neither** is used as a linking adverb in pre-verbal position, and such examples are translated with the negative marker **as** into Albanian. **As** has a large distribution, it can mark both constituent and sentential negation, it can be used alone or with another negative marker such as **nuk, s', mos, pa**.

1. And **neither** did her grandchildren, except Phillip. (I, p.200-201)

Në fakt **as** nipërit e saj, përveç Filipit. (II, p. 188)

2. ... I won't let it, and **neither** would he. (I, p.212)

Unë nuk do ta lejoj, **as** ai. (II, p. 198)

3. ..., I don't need to know about it, and **neither** should you. (I, p.224)

..., unë nuk dua ta di dhe **as** ti **nuk** duhet. (II, p.208)

4. "**Neither** did I." (I, p.305)

As unë, në fakt. (II, p.281)

Nor – As

Nor as an absolute negator in English, is mostly translated by its Albanian counterpart negator **as**. However there are very few examples which are translated by positive clauses structured in such a way that they convey the same meaning.

1. It wasn't in her DNA, **nor** in his. (I, p.44)

As ajo nuk e kishte në AND, **as** ai. (II, p.44)

2. Phillip never did, **nor** did he care. (I, p.47)

Filipi nuk dilte kurrë në skenë dhe **as** e vriste mendjen për këtë. (II, p.47)

3. **Nor** would Charlotte have succeeded. (III, p.178)

As Sharlota **nuk** do ta kishte bindur dot. (IV, p. 229)

4. You don't like Freddy, **nor** my mother. (III, p.163)

Ti nuk e pelqen Fredin, **as** nenen time. (IV, p. 209)

Neither...nor... - (Nuk...) as...as...

The English correlating conjunction **neither...nor...**, is a negative marker which excludes things, actions or states. In Albanian it corresponds with the correlating conjunction **as...as.....**. As it can be seen in the examples below, all the Albanian translations consist of a negative clause with the negative marker **nuk**, emphasized by **as... as...** .

1. ... who follow **neither** the heart **nor** the brain,... (III, p. 166)

...të njerëzve që **nuk** ndjekin **as** zemrën dhe **as** logjikën,... (IV, p. 213)

2. At present she **neither** acquitted **nor** condemned him; ... (III, p.76)

Atë cast, ajo **nuk** ishte në gjendje **as** ta shfajësonte dhe **as** ta ndëshkonte atë djalë. (IV, p. 97)

3. Miss Bartlett, who had really been **neither** pliable **nor** humble **nor** inconsistent. (III, p.76)

...sërish ajo vetë **nuk** ishte shprehur **as** tolerante, **as** e përlur dhe **as** kundër asaj çka ndodhi. (IV, p. 97)

4. **Neither** the Ages of Faith **nor** the Age of Doubt had touched him; (III, p.58)

As era e besimit dhe **as** era e dyshimit **nuk** kishin ndryshuar gjë tek ai; (IV, p. 73)

5. **Neither** George **nor** Freddy was truly refined. (III, p.126)

As Xhorxhi, **as** Fredi **nuk** shquheshin për djem të dëgjueshem. (IV, p. 160)

Not...but... - jo...po..., jo...por..., nuk+verb... por...

Not...but... is a coordinator used in constituent negation. In Albanian it is translated by **nuk+verb... por...** which also shows a coordinated relationship, in which the first clause is negated while the second is confirmed.

1. ..., and never felt like she had earned it, **not** because Olivia was critical of her, **but** mostly because Liz always felt as though she had been a failure. (I, p.88/89)

...E së ëmës për gjithçka dhe kurrë nuk ndihej, madje i dukej sikur e meritonte, **jo** ngaqë Olivia e qortonte, **po** më së shumti sepse vetë Liza besonte që ishte dështake. (II, p.88)

2. It's **not** Louis XV furniture, or Shakespeare, **but** it's what everybody wants to read,... (I, p.148)

Nuk është antikë e Luigjit XV, as pjesë e Shekspirit, **por** është diçka që të gjithë do të duan ta lexojnë... (II, p.141)

3. So did Cecil; but Italy had quickened Cecil, **not** to tolerance, **but** to irritation. (III, p.107)

Po ashtu edhe Sesili; porse atij Italia **nuk** i kishte nxitur tolerancën, **por** acarimin. (IV, p. 135)

4. ...for I am **not** at Windy Corner at all, **but** here. (III, p.116)

...unë **nuk** jam në Uindi Korner, **por** këtu. (IV, p. 147)

5. They have sinned against Eros and against Pallas Athene, and **not** by any heavenly intervention, **but** by the ordinary course of nature, those allied deities will be avenged. (III, p.166)

Ata kishin mëkatuar ndaj Erosit dhe Athinase dhe, **jo** me anë të ndonjë ndërhyrjeje qiellore, **por** duke ndjekur rrugën e natyres, ato hyjni do të hakmerren. (IV, p. 213)

Not (only)... but (also)... - jo vetëm që... por edhe...

Not (only)... but (also)... is a correlative conjunction used in structurally negative sentences, however the implied meaning is positive, both of the assertions expressed by **not only**, and by **but also** are confirmed. The Albanian conjunction that corresponds with it is **jo vetëm që ... por edhe**. In the examples below, the English sentences are translated **nuk+noun+vetëm...por edhe...** which is similar to **jo vetëm që... por edhe...**; and there are a couple of examples translated by the coordinators **dhe** and **edhe...edhe...** which also imply that both assertions are confirmed.

1. Olivia was still very much in control, as Amanda saw it, **not only** of The Factory, **but** of her children as well. (I, p.44)

Olivia kontrollonte gjithçka, siç e shihnte mirë Amanda, **jo vetëm** Linjën, **por edhe** fëmijët. (II,p.45)

2. She was **not only** the love of his life, she had become his best friend. (I, p.302)

Ajo që **jo vetëm** dashuria e jetës së tij, **por** po bëhej dhe mikja e tij më e mirë. (II, p.278)

3. The compact that he made with Miss Bartlett in the tavern, was to help **not only** Lucy, **but** religion **also**. (III, p. 178)

Ujdia që ai beri atë mbrëmje te taverna me zonjushën Bartlet **nuk** ndihmonte **vetëm** Lusin, **por edhe** fenë. (IV, p. 229)

4. These titles were **not only** picked out in shaded Gothic on the garden gates, **but** appeared a second time on the porches, ... (III, p.98)

Emra **nuk** shfaqeshin **vetëm** në portat gotike në kopsht, **por edhe** një herë tjetër në veranda, ku ndiqnin linjën gjysmërrethore të harkut të hyrjes, ... (IV, p. 124)

5. It has a strange power, for it compels **not only** the lips, **but** the very heart. (III, p.93)

Fejesa seç ka një fuqi të çuditshme, sepse të lidh **edhe** gjuhën, **edhe** zemrën. (IV, p. 116)

6. ... Olivia valued in her mother was that she was **not only** full of life, and had a positive view of things, **but** that she was a wise woman too. (I, p.232)

E ëma kishte pikëpamje positive **dhe** mbahej ende në fushën e zgjuarsisë. (II, p.215)

3.1.9. Verbs with inherent negative meaning

There is a small group of verbs in English which do not need a negative marker to be negated, but rather have an inherent negative meaning. In such sentences no other negative marker appears, however NPIs are allowed. Here are some examples of such verbs from the novels. In Albanian they are translated with a negative verbal marker, or by the inherent negative verb **mohoj, dështoj, harroj**:

Fail – dështoj, nuk

1. They are taken in a snare that cannot **fail**. (III, p.168)

I kanë hyrë një rrugë që **nuk** ka fund, ato. (IV, p. 216)

2. I **fail** to understand the point of that remark. (III, p.31)

Nuk e kuptoj çfarë doni te thoni me këtë. (IV, p. 37)

3. I always **fail**. (I, p.136)

Gjithmonë **dështoj**. (II, p.131)

4. ..., and had **failed** again. (I, p.139)

... dhe përvidhej gati e **dështuar**. (II, p.134)

Deny - mohoj

1. Miss Bartlett sedulously **denied** disapproving of any one,... (III, p.13)

...**mohoi** kategorikisht që ndonjë prej arsyeve të sipërpermendura të ishin shkaku i trishtimit të Lusit dhe tha:.. (IV, p. 15)

2. I only **denied**—” (III, p.96)

Thjesht **mohova**... (IV, p. 121)

5. She couldn't **deny** what he said. (I, p.170)

...gjyshja këtë nuk e **mohonte** dot. (II, p. 162)

6. He didn't **deny** what she'd said about Amanda, ... (I, p.213)

I tha, por pa e **mohuar** atë që u tha për Amandën. (II, p. 199)

Forget - harroj

1. I'm going to **forget** everything you just said. (I, p.213)

Nuk do t'i **harroj** këto që më the. (II, p. 199)

2. ...and **forget** about it. (I, p.224)

Tani mbylle atë derë dhe **harroje**. (II, p.208)

3.1.10. Negative affixes

Affixal negation is generally related to constituent negation. In the following examples, different negative prefixes have been used, and they will be compared to their Albanian translations. As it can be seen the translations vary from positive sentences, to negative sentences, to positive sentences with constituent negation.

Dis-

Dis- - nuk

1. Lucy, though she **disliked** the teacher,... (III, p. 129)

Lusi, ndonëse **nuk** e kishte qejf "mësuesen" e saj,... (IV, p. 164)

2. ..., but Sarah **disapproved** anyway. (I, p.62)

...por përsëri Sara **nuk** e miratonte **dot** plotësisht (II,p.62)

3. ... that he **disliked** the engagement... (III, p.172)

... ai **nuk** ishte dakord me fejesën tuaj... (IV, p. 221)

4. There was a haze of **disapproval** in the air, (III, p.13)

Seç kishte diçka që **nuk** e bindte Lusin,... (IV, p. 15)

Dis- = sh-

1. ... the lovers were ordered to **disentangle** themselves,... (III, p.61)

...dashnorët u urdhëruan të **shqiteshin** nga sho-shoqi,... (IV, p. 77)

Dis- = zh-

1. ...said Miss Bartlett as soon as it **disappeared**. (III, p.13)

...pyeti zonjusha Bartlet sapo silueta e tij u **zhduk** nga sytë. (IV, p. 15)

2. No one ever commented on their frequent **disappearances**, ... (I, p.107)

Askush nuk komentonte për këto **zhdukje** të shpeshta të tyre... (II, p.104)

3. Olivia never **disappointed** them, and she hoped not to this year either. (I. p.40-41)

Olivia nuk i kishte **zhgënjyer** kurrë dhe të njëjtën gjë shpresonte... (II, p.41)

4. ..., but looked **disappointed**. (I, p.122)

Olivia pohoi me kokë por u duk e **zhgënjyer**. (II, p.118)

Dis- = pa-

1. ...the two figures on the box were sporting with each other **disgracefully**. (III, p.61)

Gjatë kësaj ligjerate, dy figurat në krye të karrocës po luanin **paturpësisht** me njeri-tjetrin. (IV, p. 77)

2. Sarah looked extremely **displeased**. (I, p.164)

Sara dukej shumë e **pakënaqur**. (II, p.156)

Dis- = positive clause

1. Gravely **displeased**, he turned to go. (III, p.15)

...ai bëri të largohej i prekur. (IV, p. 17)

2. ..., but she didn't want him to think she **disapproved**. (I, p.168)

...,duke mos dashur të dukej sikur po e kundërshtonte. (II, p.160)

3. ... later Liz **disappeared** and returned, with her life jacket on. (I, p.161)

Pas disa minutash, Liza u rikthye me jelekun e shpëtimit...(II,p. 154)

4. I didn't think it was a **disrespect** to Joe. (I, p.234)

Nuk mendoj se e kam dëmtuar respektin për Xhonë. (II, p.217)

The prefixes in-, im-, ir-

Im-, in- = nuk / s'

1. ... for it is **impossible** to penetrate into the minds of elderly people. (III, p.141)

Këtë **nuk** e dimë se është paksa e **vështirë** të hysh në mendjen e të moshuarve. (IV, p. 180)

2. ..., and **impossible** to remember all of their names. (I, p.93)

... kuptohet që **nuk** ua mbajti mend emrat të gjithëve.(II, p.92)

3.looked **impeccable** despite the flight. (I, p.100)

...**Nuk** kishte marrë asnjë rrudhë, pavarësisht udhëtimit....(II, p.98)

4. ...it was **impossible** to love her. (III, p.53)

...por absolutisht **nuk** mund ta donte. (IV, p. 66)

5. Her reply was **inadequate**. (III, p.105)

Aty **s'**kishte vend për pergjigje. (IV, p. 132)

Im- = im-

1. How **immoral** is it for two people in their sixties, ... (I, p.223)

Sa **imorale** është që dy njerëz rreth të gjashtëdhjetave ... (II, p.207)

Im- = pa-

1. It is **impossible**,... (III, p. 199)

Kjo është e **pamundur**,... (IV, p. 257)

2. It was **impossible** to explain to them that(I, p.58)

...ne **pamundësi** t'ua shpjegonte që, ndonjëherë mezi ngrihej edhe nga shtrati.(II,p.58)

3. ...it was **immoral**, and she didn't want Alex to pick up bad habits or forget what really mattered in the world. (I, p.78)

... I dukej e **pamoralshme**... (II, p. 78)

4. Passion should believe itself **irresistible**. (III, p.105)

Pasioni duhet të jete i **pandalshem**. (IV, p. 132)

5. He was truly **insincere**—... (III, p.96)

Ai ishte shumë i **pasinqerte**. (IV, p. 121)

Im- = as që

1. Tea at a Renaissance villa, if he had ever meditated it, was now **impossible**. (III, p.59)

Çaji në një vilë të Rilindjes **as që** mund të mendohej më. (IV, p. 74)

non- = nuk, sh-

1. ...but mother says **nonsense**, a tramp. (III, p. 21)

...por nëna tha se **nuk** ishte aspak e vërtetë. (IV, p. 24)

2. Mr. Beebe smiled **nonchalantly**. (III, p.39)

Zoti Bibi buzeqeshi i **shkujdesur**. (IV, p. 48)

un- the most widely used prefix in constituent negation

Un- = pa-

In the examples below, even though the prefix **un-** has been also translated with a negative prefix in Albanian, the prefix **pa-**, the words containing the prefix do not have the same meaning with the English words, however the translator has formed such sentences that the meaning of the whole sentence is conveyed and it is adapted to the context.

1. His manner was somewhat **unfortunate**. (III, p.12)

Sjellja e tij m'u duk disi e **pahijshme**. (IV, p. 13)

2. The line was **unexpected**. (III, p. 158)

Këto fjalë ishin të **paparashikuara**. (IV, p. 202)

3. ...but again had the sense of larger and **unsuspected** issues. (III, p.16)

...probleme më të mëdha e të **paparashikuara**. (IV, p. 19)

4.pinching the fingers in **unfamiliar** fastenings,... (III, p.18)

...të prekje doreza të **panjohura**,... (IV, p. 21)

Un- = positive clause

In these examples, negative words with the prefix *pa-* have been translated with positive ones which have opposite meaning to the English one, therefore the meaning remains the same.

1. “**Undoubtedly** he was,” (III, p. 14)

Po, po, **natyrisht**,... (IV, p. 16)

2. And her **unselfishness**! (III, p.16)

Edhe altruizmi i saj! (IV, p. 19)

3. So she **unpinned** it carefully,... (III, p.17)

Kështu, e hoqi ngadalë dhe e vendosi... (IV, p. 20)

Un- = nuk

1. My own wishes, dearest Lucy, are **unimportant** in comparison with yours. (III, p.15)

E dashura ime Lusi, dëshirat e mia **nuk** kanë asnjë vlerë para dëshirave të tua. (IV, p. 17)

2. Miss Bartlett was **unequal** to the bath. (III, p.15)

Zonjusha Bartlet **nuk** mund ta pranonte përmendjen e banjës në një bisedë. (IV, p. 18)

3. ...and having commented on Lucy’s leaving the door **unlocked**,... (III, p.19)

..pasi e qortoi se **nuk** e kishte kyçur dhe kishte dalë ne dritare pa u veshur mirë,... (IV, p. 22)

4. Miss Bartlett was **unconvinced** by the safety of Contessa Baroncelli’s daughters. (III, p.19)

Zonjusha Bartlet **nuk** u bind aspak nga siguria e vajzave të konteshës Baronceli. (IV, p. 23)

Not + negative prefix = positive clauses, double negative

The examples below consist of the negative marker **not** and a negative prefix, which, apart from the first example, are positive with constituent negation. The presence of **not** and a negative prefix does not create a double negative, because **not** does not directly negate adjectives.

1. She **wasn't unaware** of that. (I, p.255)

Këtë e dinte mirë. (II, p.237)

2. A conversation then ensued, on **not unfamiliar** lines. (III, p.19)

Me pas nisi një bisedë thuajse e zakonshme. (IV, p. 22)

3. ... one day Phillip will understand that you're **not immoral**, you're human, ... (I, p.240)

...ndoshta një ditë Filipi do të kuptojë se ti **nuk** je **imorale**, por njeëzore...(II, p. 222)

4. ... he is **not uncivil** to PEOPLE. (III, p.130)

Jo se është i **pasjellshem** me te tjeret. (IV, p. 165)

5. Try the faults of Miss Honeychurch; they **are not innumerable**." (III, p.90)

...ato **nuk** janë të **panumërta**. (IV, p. 113)

Suffix -less

-less is the only negative suffix in English, which similarly to prefixes, it is either translated with a positive clause (with or without constituent negation), a negative clause with the negative marker **pa**, or with the prefix **pa-**.

-less = positive clause

1., and had a **flawless** memory... (I, p.1)

...pavarësisht kujtesës së shkëlqyer të gjithçkaje ndodhte,... (II, p.7)

2. Miss Bartlett was absolutely **helpless**. (III, p.156)

Zonjusha Bartlet e humbi fare. (IV, p. 200)

3. ...said the other **helplessly**. (III, p.14)

...ia ktheu bashkëbiseduesja e dëshpëruar,... (IV, p. 17)

4. It struck her that it was **hopeless** to look for chivalry in such a man. (III, p.46)

Ajo mendoi se ishte e kotë të kërkoje fisnikëri tek ai njeri, ... (IV, p. 56)

5. It was **useless** to say to him,... (III, p.46)

Ishte e kotë të thoshe... (IV, p.56)

-less = pa

1. ... I only called in **aimlessly**. (III, p. 170)

...unë erdha **pa** ndonjë qëllim. (IV, p. 219)

2. A parson **fenceless** would mean a parson defenceless." (III, p.96)

Një famullitar **pa** barriera është një famullitar i pambrojtur. (IV, p. 121)

3. She seemed **humorless** , although they never said so to Phillip. (I, p.118)

Të gjithëve u dukej tip **pa** humor dhe e ftohtë, po askush nuk ia përmendte Filipit. (II, p.114)

-less = nuk/s'

1. **Needless** to say, I refused such an unsuitable invitation, (III, p.38)

Nuk është nevoja ta them që e refuzova prere këtë propozim te pavend,... (IV, p. 47)

2. Mr. Beebe is **hopeless**. (III, p.74)

Zoti Bibi **s'** është i zoti për **asgjë**. (IV, p. 93)

3. He was **tireless** in his desire to help her in every way he could. (I, p.24)

Ai **nuk** lodhej dhe përpiquej ta ndihmonte me ç'të mundej. (II, p.26)

-less = pa-

1. **Hopeless** vulgarian! (III, p.102)

Vulgar i **pashpresë**! (IV, p. 128)

2. ...she remained **motionless** and silent. (III, p.74)

...ajo mbeti e **palëvizur** dhe e heshtur. (IV, p. 94)

3. She had been **tireless** when she was younger, ... (I, p.199)

Kishte qenë e **palodhur** sa ishte e re, ngjitej në pemë me djemtë, ... (II, p. 187)

4. His mysterious persecution of Mr. Eager became **relentless**; (III, p.52)

Përsekutimi i tij misterioz ndaj zotit Iger u bë edhe më i **pandalshëm**... (IV, p. 65)

5. ..., she suddenly felt **helpless** and small. (I, p.382)

...u ndje e vogël dhe e **pambrojtur**. (II, p. 351)

3.2. Analysis of the examples by categories from the Albanian novels and their English translation

3.2.1. Negation by the negative markers NUK and S'

The most widely used Albanian negative marker is **nuk**, which is a verbal marker of the indicative, conditional and admirative moods. A synonymous negative marker in both use and meaning is the negative marker **s'**, and they can be used interchangeably. Their counterpart English negative marker is **not**, however negative sentences with **nuk** and **s'**, have been translated into English by different negative markers that are described below. Since they are

synonymous markers, they are described and discussed in the same section, and several examples of both are provided.

The English structure **verb+not** is equivalent to Albanian **nuk+verb / s'+verb**, they both represent sentential verbal negation, regardless of whether the full or contracted English forms are used. The following examples are used to show the correspondence both in structure and meaning between English and Albanian.

Nuk /S' – (aux.) + not + verb

Nuk – aux. + not + verb

1. Ata **nuk** donin të dinin për vajzën. Ngaqë e kishin të tyre. (V, p. 58)
They **didn't** want to hear about the girl because she was one of their own. (VI, p. 45)
2. ...shikimet e tyre, ashtu si më parë, **nuk** ndaheshin. (V,p. 100)
Again, their eyes did **not** meet. (VI, p.87)
3. I tha se **nuk** ishte e lehtë t'ia shpjegonte. (V,p.100)
It was **not** easy to explain. (VI, p.87)
4. **Nuk** ishte vrasje. (V, p. 78)
It **wasn't** murder. (VI, p.62)
5. Për çudi, **nuk** u ligështua. (V, p. 56)
Amazingly, he did **not** crumple. (VI,p.43)

S' – aux. + not + verb

1. **S'**mundem, **s'**e di as vetë, (V, p. 10)
'I **can't**. I **don't** know myself,' ... (VI, p.2)
2. Asgjë tjetër **s'**më kujtohet. (V, p. 22)
I **don't** remember anything else.' (VI, p.12)
3. Natyrisht, **s'**ishte i detyruar për një gjë të tillë, (V, p. 59)
Of course, he was **not** obliged to do so... (VI, p.46)
4. Pastaj ankohesh që tjetri **s'**flet. (V, p.48)
Then you complain when this man **doesn't** open up. (VI, p.36)

5. ...Rudiani ishte i sigurt se e dinte atë që **s'**u tha. (V, p. 129)

Rudian felt sure he knew what she was **not** saying. (VI, p.112)

Nuk/S' – Not + NP / cl.

Albanian negative markers **nuk/s'** are used to mark sentential verbal negation, and as such they fully correspond with the English verbal negative marker **not**. However here are some examples in which they are translated with **not** followed by a non-finite clause or a NP, to mark constituent negation.

1. ...e ti hiqesh se **nuk** kupton. (V, p. 58)

...and you pretend **not** to understand. (VI, p.45)

2. Kuptohet që **nuk** dëgjon **asgjë** nga ato që thuhet. (V, p. 81)

...clearly **not** hearing **anything** of what is being said. (VI, p.66)

3. Prijsi bëri sikur **nuk** e dëgjo. (V,p.200)

The Leader pretended **not** to be listening. (VI, p.175)

4. ...trishtimi që nuk shkonte dot,... (V,p. 109)

...her misery at **not** being able to go,... (VI, p.95)

5. **S'**janë të gjithë dramaturgë, si ti. (V, p.104)

Not everybody is a playwright like you. (VI, p.91)

Nuk – fail

The negative marker **nuk** has been translated by **failed**, which is a verb with inherent negative meaning, so there is no need for negative markers in English. Even though the structure of the sentence is positive it conveys a negative meaning.

1. **Nuk** arriti të kapte asgjë, ngaqë çarja, pa u hapur mirë, po mbyllej dhe xixat zbehesin shkretueshem, (V, p. 71)

He **failed** to grasp what this meant, because the crack had barely opened before it closed again... (VI, p.56)

2. Thjeshtë **nuk** arritëm ta nxirrnim që andej. (V, p.144)

We just **failed** to get her out of that place. (VI, p.125)

Nuk/ s' - NO

Nuk and **s'** have also been translated with the English absolute negative marker **no**, which functions as a modifier of NPs. Since **no** in these sentences marks sentential negation, it corresponds completely with the meaning that is conveyed by Albanian **nuk/s'**-sentences, even though their structure is different.

NUK- NO

1. ...dhe **nuk** do të donte të kishte herë të tretë. (V, p. 51)

And he had **no** desire to do it again. (VI, p.38)

2. **Nuk** e fshihte. (V, p.102)

She made **no** secret of it. (VI, p.89)

3. **Kurrfarë** Euridikeje **nuk** i vinte pas,... (V, p.122)

No Eurydice had been following Orpheus (VI, p.106)

4. Por kam drojë se **asnjë** narkozë **nuk** më bën dot të zhytem në harrim. (V, p.125)

But I'm afraid that **no** sedative can make me forget.(VI,p.109)

5. Ata, hetuesit, **nuk** ishin engjëj, natyrisht. (V, p. 64)

Of course investigators were **no** angels... (VI, p.50)

S' - NO

1. Tani **s'** mund të hiqej as më gjakftohtë se ç' duhej e as ta përligjte gjakftohtësinë (V, p. 9)

Now he could **no longer** pretend to be more composed than he was, or reassure himself with the thought that his conscience was clear. (VI, p.1)

2. ...nga ato që **s'i** hynin në punë kurrkujt...(V, p. 16)

...bubbling nonsense that was of **no** use to **anybody**. (VI, p.7)

3. **S'**kishte pse të bëhej merak. (V, p. 75)

...he had **no** need to worry. (VI, p.59)

4. Mirëo tjetri **s'**po tregonte asnjë kureshti. (V, p. 57)

But the investigator showed **no** curiosity. (VI, p.44)

5. Rudiani bëri sikur **s'e** vuri re. (V, p. 34)

Rudian pretended to take **no** notice. (VI, p.23)

Nuk / s' + NPIs/indefinites – English n-words

As already discussed, Albanian and English differ regarding negative words. In English, negative words are used as absolute negators, and they do not require a negative marker. On the other hand, in Albanian, negative adverbs and pronouns are used as emphasizees of verbal negation with **nuk** and **s'** and since they always tend to be used in negative contexts they are labelled as NPIs. In the following examples we will see how Albanian negative sentences with the verbal negative marker **nuk / s'** are translated with English n-words such as: **nothing, none, never, and nobody**. Most of these examples represent negative concord in Albanian, since a verbal negative marker as well as a negative adverb or pronoun is used, therefore they differ in structure with their English translations, however their meaning is the same.

Nuk + asgjë - NOTHING

1. **Nuk** e fsheh, ...(V, p. 15)

I've **nothing** to hide. (VI, p.6)

2. Linda **nuk** priste **asgjë**. (V, p.109)

Linda had **nothing** to look forward to (VI, p.95)

3. ...por nga shqyrtimi i dosjes doli se ajo **nuk** kishte lidhje me dyshimet politike. (V, p. 51)

We looked at the files and it turns out it had **nothing** to do with politics. (VI,p.38)

4. Për here të dytë, me anë të lëvizjes së kokës, bëri shenjën se **nuk** l kujtohej **asgjë**. (V, p. 22)

For the second time, he shook his head to indicate he remembered **nothing**. (VI, p.12)

5. **Asgjë** në këtë botë **nuk** kishte një letërnjoftim a një CV,... (V, p.23)

There was **nothing** in this world whose identity, or CV as they now called it, ... (VI ,p.13)it

S' + (asgjë, ndonjë gjë)- NOTHING

1. ...natyrisht, s'ishte **ndonjë gjë** për t'u lavdëruar (V, p. 16)

... of course it was **nothing** to boast about, ... (VI, p.7)

2. Ata s'kishin **asgjë**. (V, p. 69)

We have **nothing**. (VI, p.54)

3. **Asgjë** në botë s'më bind për të kundërtën. (V, p. 72)

Nothing can persuade me there isn't. (VI, p.57)

4. S'kisha **asnjë** dijeni për dënimin. (V, p. 82)

I knew **nothing** of a death sentence. (VI, p.67)

5. ...**asgjë** tjetër s'ishte marrë vesh. (V, p. 92)

Nothing was known about his training. (VI, p.79)

Nuk + (NPI) - NONE

1. **Askush** nga familja **nuk** mund ta shoqëronte,... (V, p.136)

None of her family could accompany her because they were all interned. (VI, p.118)

2. E dinte se **nuk** ishte kot. (V, p. 42)

He knew that **none** of this was for no reason, ... (VI, p.30)

3. ...thoshin se njeriu që donte të mbetej i fshehtë **nuk** ishte **tjetërkush** veçse mësuesi i gjimnastikës. (V, p.170)

But others said with lowered voices that this secret mourner was **none** other than the gym teacher. (VI, p.147)

NUK + (kurrë, asnjëherë) - NEVER

1. ...sepse edhe më pare, ndonëse **nuk** thuhej, gjithmonë kishte pasur dy kushte në vlerësimin e së keqes. (V, p. 54-55)

...Although it was **never** made explicit, there were... (VI, p.41)

2. **Nuk** i kujtohej të ishin përdorur ato fjalë, (V, p. 65)

She had **never** used these words ... (VI, p.50)

3. Kjo vajzë, sipas të dhënave që kemi, **nuk** ka qenë **kurrë** në Tiranë. (V, p. 17)

‘According to our information, this girl **never** came to Tirana.’ (VI, p.7)

4. Qysh në atë kohë **nuk** e kam parë,...(V, p. 60)

I've **never** seen her since (VI, p.46)

5. **Asnjëherë** rruga dhe drurët e një parku të vogël më tej **nuk** i ishin dukur aq të huaj. (V, p.101)

The street and the trees in the small park beyond had **never** looked so remote. (VI, p.88)

S' + (kurrë, asnjëherë) - NEVER

1. Që ndoshta ai **s'do** ta zbulonte dot, ashtu siç nuk do ta shihte dot **kurrë** vajzën e helmuar (V, p. 33)

...which he would **never** discover, just as he would never see this other wretched girl. (VI, p.23)

2. ...e vetmja gjë që **s'do** të merret vesh **kurrë** (V, p. 87)

One thing will **never** be revealed. (VI, p.74)

3. **S'ma** ke përmendur **kurrë** këtë. (V, p.104)

You **never** mentioned this to me. (VI, p.91)

4. **Asnjëherë s'u** mor vesh kush spiunoi për librin. (V, p.110)

We **never** discovered who the spy was who told them about the book. (VI, p.96)

5. Kafe më të fortë, **s'mbante** mend. (V, p.48)

He'd **never** drunk such strong coffee. (VI,p.36)

NUK+ (asnjë, askush, kurrkush) - NOBODY

1. ...se vajza shkonte në shkollë, **asnjë nuk** do të guxonte të zinte miqësi me të, (V, p. 65)

Even though she went to high school, **nobody** else would dare make friends with her as Migena had done. (VI, p.51)

2. **Askush nuk** e meritonte, mendoj. (V, p. 22)

Nobody deserved it, he thought. (VI, p.12)

3. **Kurrkush** në botë **nuk** mund ta gjente se ç'mund të bënte me vajzën. (V, p. 42)

Nobody in the world would find out what he might do to this girl. (VI, p.30)

4. **Askush nuk** e dinte trajtën e lëndes gjumëndjellëse: (V, p. 91)

Nobody knew what form this sedative substance took,... (VI, p.79)

5. **Askush nuk** e kishte lëvizur qysh nga takimi i fundit dhe kërcenimet dhe qyqet ishin të gjitha aty: (V, p. 95)

Nobody had moved them and the ill-mened landscape was still there:.. (VI, p.83)

S'+ (askush, asgjë, njeri) - NOBODY

1. ...mendimi se **askush s'**ia kishte prerë rrugën, por ishte ajo vetë që e kishte tretur atë, ia zotëroi trurin. (V, p. 37)

...**nobody** was keeping her away. She had left him of her own accord. (VI, p.26)

2. ...e befaz **asgjë s'**merrej parasysh. (V, p. 55)

...And **nobody** paid any attention to it. (VI, p.42)

3. Ty **s'të** dëgjon **njeri**. (V, p. 82)

Nobody will listen to you. (VI, p.67)

4. Arma **s'i** hiqej **askujt**. (V, p. 83)

Nobody's gun was ever taken away. (VI, p.69)

5. ...dhe që **s'di**hej ç'ishte... (V, p.159)

...and **nobody** knew if it would be good or bad (VI, p.138)

Nuk/ S' – approximate negators

Albanian negative **nuk** / **s'**-sentences, have also been translated with approximate negators in English such as **barely, hardly, little**.

NUK – barely, little

1. Nga lodhja, **nuk** i shquante mirë shkronjat, (V, p. 89)
He was so tired he could **barely** distinguish the letters. (VI, p.77)
2. ...ai **nuk** e kishte ndërprerë **asnjëherë**... (V, p.133)
He **barely** interrupted her, (VI, p.115)
3. Frazat **nuk** lidheshin mirë me njëra-tjetrën. (V, p.173)
The phrases bore **little** relation to one another. (V, p.150)

S' – hardly, little

1. ...hiqesh I sinqertë me mua, por **s'**je ashtu, mezi e përmbante. (V, p. 58)
Rudian could **hardly** contain the urge to tell him to his face. You pretend to be frank with me but you're nothing of the sort... (VI, p.45)
2. Por ne **s'**kishim kohë të merreshim me hamendje. (V, p.110)
...and we had **little** time to speculate. (VI, p.96)

Nuk/S' – positive sentences

Interestingly enough, a good number of Albanian negative sentences have been translated with an affirmative English sentence. However, most of the translations have been adapted to the context and convey similar meaning, such as:

NUK- positive sentence

1. Por kjo **nuk** e ndaloi të fliste. (V, p. 60)
But still he kept talking. (VI, p.47)
2. Rudiani gjithashtu **nuk** po e shikonte. (V, p. 63)
Rudian also looked away. (VI, p.49)
3. Ai **nuk** foli. (V, p.105)
Rudian acquiesced in silence. (VI, p.91)

4. **Nuk** përjashtoj që tradhtare të ishte tjetra, ajo e internuara. (V, p. 24)

It was possible that it was the other girl, the girl in exile, who had betrayed them. (VI, p.15)

5. **Nuk** mungonin, si zakonisht, nxënës që vallëzonin me mësuesen e letërsisë... (V, P148)

As usual, there were plenty of boys dancing with the literature teacher... (VI, p.128)

6. Fytyra e Lindës **nuk** kishte asgjë nga shprehja e mëparshme. (V, p.158)

When Linda finally opened her mouth to speak, her expression had totally changed. (VI, p.136)

S' – positive sentence

1. **S'**kam **asnjë** dyshim për datën e kushtimit, -(V, p. 22)

I'm certain about the date of the dedication,... (VI, p.12)

2. Ti **s'**je veç një skizofrene ose... një spiu...(V, p. 11)

'You're just schizophrenic, or a spy . . .' (VI, p.2)

3. ...njëfarë keqardhjeje që **s'**do të kishte më rast të pinte kafe në këtë botë. (V, p. 70)

It was his last chance to drink coffee in this world... (VI, p.55)

4. ...Që **s'**u ndahej zakonisht syve të saj, i ishte shtuar. (V, p. 99)

The dreamy glow that regularly illuminated Linda's eyes increased. (VI, p.86)

5. ...Migena **s'**kishte qenë veçse diçka e rastit. (V, p.155)

Migena was only an accessory, an interlude. (VI, p.135)

Nuk – different translation

There are also translations that convey a different or even opposite meaning, which might cause confusion and even change the context of the plot, as in the examples below:

1. Sikur ta dinte që diçka **nuk** shkonte, mendoi gjithë sëmbim. (V, p. 14)

Maybe she'd known that something was wrong, he thought with a twinge. (VI, p.5)

2. **Nuk** ishte krejt një anagram, siç iu duk në fillim, por pothuajse. (V, p. 35)

They were anagrams. Migena, enigma. (VI, p.24)

Nuk/ S' – not translated

Furthermore, there are sentences which are neither translated as negative nor positive sentences, but they are not translated at all. It is not the case that there are no equivalent or similar translations of these sentences into English, but rather a decision of the translator not to include them.

NUK – not translated

1. Herë-herë e kapte paniku se **nuk** do të arrinte ta merrte vesh kurrë ç'kishte ndodhur më pas. (V, p.137)
(not translated)
2. Ndonëse Migena ende **nuk** e shpjegonte... (V, p.137)
(not translated)
3. E nëse **nuk** habiteshin me to... (V, p.139)
(not translated)
4. ...ndonëse rruga **nuk** dukej e njëjtë. (V, p.181)
(not translated)

S' – not translated

1. ...,ngaqë vetë **s'**vinte dot. (V, p. 18)
(not translated)
2. **S'**ishte e rastit, natyrisht, mendoi i lodhur. (V, p. 59)
(Not translated)
3. Por as ai **s'**ma dha. (V, p.160)
(Not translated)
4. ...dhe ku asgjë **s'**merrej vesh... (V, p.167)
(not translated)
5. ...rreh ti vijë ndërmend e **s'**i vjen dot. (V, p.197)
(not translated)

Nuk+asnjëri - Neither

There is only one example in which a **nuk**-sentence is translated by the conjunction **neither**. However the meaning of both the Albanian and the English sentences is the same since the Albanian **nuk**-sentence is accompanied by the indeterminate pronoun **asnjëri**, thus excluding every participant.

1. ...**asnjëri nuk** donte të ikte. (V, p. 54)

...but **neither** wanted to go. (VI, p.41)

Nuk / S' - without+ cl.

There is an Albanian example with **nuk** and another example with **s'**, that are translated into English with the preposition **without** followed by a non-finite clause. Since **without** has a negative excluding meaning and it appears in antiveridical contexts, it corresponds with the Albanian sentences.

1. ...ti përmend mamografinë dhe **nuk** më sqaron asgjë. (V, p.110)

'This is the second time you've mentioned this breast scan **without** explaining anything.' (VI, p.96)

2. Kishte ndodhur një goditje atje, ndonëse në krye **s'** ishte vënë re. (V, p. 176)

It was here that he had hit her, at first **without** realising it. (VI, p.153)

Nuk / S' - prefix

Lastly, there are English translations with a prefix attached to adjectives and verbs, which correspond in meaning with the Albanian sentences with the negative marker **nuk** or **s'**.

NUK – un-, im-, in-.

1. **Nuk** qe e mundur, shpjegonte me zë të ulët përpara dikujt, ... (V, p. 90)

"This is **impossible**" he confessed in a quiet voice. (VI, p.78)

2. Gjersa **nuk** shikohej me sy Euridikija, për meritë të Orfeut ishte. (V, p.122)

As long as she was **unseen**, Eurydice was supposedly there, and Orpheus won credit, (VI, p.106)

3. ...**nuk** linte shteg për dyshim. (V, p.181)

...hotel was **unambiguous**. (V, p.157)

4. Doktor **nuk** i zë ngoje. (V, p.191)

He's **impartial**. (VI, p. 167)

5. Në fytyrën e tjetrit **nuk** vërejti ndonjë zymtim. (V, p.192)

The Leader's expression seemed **unconcerned**. (V, p.168).

6. Zëri i spikerit, krejtësisht i dehur, **nuk** ishte në gjendje të jepte ndonjë sqarim. (V, p.204)

The announcer was totally intoxicated and **incapable** of providing coherent commentary. (VI, p.179)

S' – im-, in-, un-.

1. ...**s'**është e mundur. (V, p. 91)

It was **impossible** to go on. (VI, p.79)

2. Nganjëherë pyeste për gjëra që **s'**të shkonte mendja. (V, p.107)

Sometimes she would ask **impossible** questions. (VI, p.93)

3. ...pastaj lotët që **s'**kuptoheshim pse. (V, p. 14)

... and then her **incomprehensible** tears. (VI, p.5)

4. ...**s'**di ç'të them, por edhe e qetë **s'**jam. (V, p.133)

'I don't know what to say, but I'm **uneasy**. (VI, p.116)

5. ...**s'**kishte qenë nevoja. (V, p.181)

...but it seemed this was **unnecessary**. (V, p.157)

3.2.2. Negative adverbs and pronouns in positive or verbless clauses

As it has already been discussed, in Albanian, negative adverbs of time and place, as well as indeterminate pronouns, generally appear in negative clauses which contain a negative marker such as **nuk**, **s'**, **mos**. However, there are some examples from the novel in which they appear alone in verbless clauses, or positive clauses as single fragmented answers.

The verbless examples in which negative adverbs or pronouns appear, are usually as a reply or reaction to something that has been previously mentioned, therefore the verbal negation is implied. All of them are translated with negative clauses in English, either with the negative marker **not** or with an **n-word**.

1. Dhe **asgjë** për Migenën, (V, p. 49)
But **nothing** about Migena,... (VI,p.37)
2. Për shefin e madh, **asgjë**. (V, p. 55)
There has been **no** criticism of the big chief. (VI , p.42)
3. **Asnjëherë** me emër (V, p. 65)
... - **not** her name but his 'lover'(VI, p,50)
4. Por të tilla si kjo, **kurrë**. (V, p.194)
...'But **never** like this'. (V, p.169).
5. **Asnjë** fjalë tjetër, **asnjë** shpjegim. (V, p.195)
...**Nothing** else, **no** explanation. (V, p.171).

On the other hand, they also appear in Albanian positive clauses, without being accompanied by an overt negative marker, however the negative marker is implied. Such sentences in English are translated by negative sentences with n-words such as **never**, **nothing**, or the dererminer **no**, or even with a **positive sentence**.

1. Çdo gjë mund të merrnin vesh, veç atë enigmë **kurrë**. (V, p.185)
...They would find out everything else but they would **never** find the answer to this enigma,(V, p.161).
2. ...ti je **asgjë**. (V, p. 87)
You're **nothing**. (VI, p.74)
3. **Asnjë** hedhje fjale,... (V, p.122)
There was **no** allusion...(VI, p.107)
4. ...kishte qenë përherë e rastit në tone ngacmuese, dhe **asnjëherë** me dramaticitet. (V, p. 33)

...and with **no** sense of drama. (VI, p.22)

5. Kjo ishte, pa dyshim, dhe **asgjë** tjetër. (V, p. 43)

Surely that was it, **nothing** else. (VI, p.31)

6. Ishte gati të besonte se ishte kjo dhe **asgjë** tjetër. (V, p. 70)

Rudian really believed the moment had come. (VI, p.55)

3.2.3. Negation by the negative marker MOS

Albanian negative marker **mos**, is used to negate sentences in the indicative, subjunctive, imperative and optative mood; as well as non-finite clauses. Most of the Albanian examples were in the subjunctive mood and were translated with **not** followed by an infinitival or gerundial clause, or a NP; as well as with the verbal negative marker **not**. However there are some rare examples translated by a prefix, the determiner **no**, a lot of structurally positive sentences, etc.

Mos (subjunctive mood) - not+ infinitival or gerundial clause

The largest group of examples with the negative marker **mos** in the subjunctive mood were translated by **not+ infinitival or gerundial clause**.

1. ...më mirë **të mos** shiheshin më. (V, p. 33)

...It would be better **not** to see each other anymore. (VI, p.23)

2. Më mirë **të mos** e dinte. (V, p. 34)

Better **not** to know. (VI, p.23)

3. Në qoftë se ata mendonin se ishte më mire që ai **të mos** e dinte, ... (V, p. 71)

If they thought he was better off **not** knowing,... (VI, p.56)

4. Ajo iu lut **të mos** e ndërpriste. (V, p.100)

She begged him **not** to interrupt her. (VI, p.87)

5. ...**të mos** jepja asgjë e **të mos** merrja asgjë. (V, p.153)

...to remain immobile, **not** giving or taking anything. (VI, p. 132)

Mos (indicative mood) – not

Mos in the indicative mood is translated by **not + NP** and **not + infinitival clauses**. And there is also an example in infinitive with **mos**, which in English is translated by a **participial clause**.

1. Një tjetër, veç vietnameze **mos** të jetë. (V, p. 68)

'Anything else, just **not** Vietnamese.' (VI, p.53)

2. ...gjithë kujdes se **mos** e lëndoj. (V, p. 69)

...so careful **not** to cause offence... (VI, p.54)

3. Veç **mos** ta torturonin kështu. (V, p. 25)

...just **not** torture him like this. (VI, p.15)

4. ...për të **mos thënë** në pushkatim. (V, p. 55)

...if **not** shot. (VI, p.41)

Mos (conditional mood) - not

Mos in the conditional mood has been also translated with conditional clauses with the negative marker of verbal negation **not**, in its full or contracted form.

1. Përgjigja ishte e papritur: më mirë **të mos** e dinte. (V, p. 32)

Her reply was unexpected. It was better if he **didn't** know. (VI, p.22)

2. Më mirë **të mos** e dish. (V, p. 82)

Better if you **don't** know. (VI, p.68)

3. ...sikur **të mos** ishin të tij. (V, p. 89)

As if they were **not** his own. (VI, p.77)

4. ...vazhdoi Migena, si **të mos** e kishte dëgjuar. (V, p.109)

Migena continued as if she **hadn't** heard. (VI, p.95)

5. Si **të mos** kishte besim te fjala 'prit', ia kapi dorën me forcë. (V, p.110)

He seized her arm, as if his hoarse shout of "Wait!" were **not** enough. (VI, p.96)

Mos – positive sentences

Albanian infinitive clauses with **mos**, as well as negative sentences in the subjunctive mood have been translated with structurally **positive sentences** into English. The translations have been adapted to the context of Albanian negative sentences, so there is no difference in meaning.

1. Tjetri i kërkonte **të mos** e keqkuptonte. (V, p.64)

The investigator asked Rudian to understand him correctly. (VI, p.50)

2. Çunat ishin mësuar **të mos** e hapnin gojën. (V, p.75)

These lads were used to keeping their mouths shut. (VI, p.59)

3. ...që ai ishte më mire **të mos** e dinte. (V, p.70)

...of which he was better left ignorant. (VI, p.55)

4. ...dhe kthente kryet **për të mos e parë** afishen... (V, p.126)

...and averted her eyes from a poster showing a masked puppet. (VI, p.110)

5. Bëri një mënjanim **për të mos shkelur** trupin e Cerberit... (V, p.204)

She stepped aside to avoid the body of the sleeping cerberus,... (VI, p.178)

Mos + (asnjë, askush) - No

There is a very limited number of Albanian negative sentences with the negative marker **mos**, translated into English with the determiner **no**. Although **not + infinitive clause/ gerundial clause** would be a better translation of these examples, even with **no** the meaning of the original sentences has been attained.

1. U habit dhe vete me qetësinë që i dha vendimi i atypëratyshëm **për të mos qenë** më i sinqertë. (V, p. 22)

...that he would **no longer** tell the truth, and was surprised how calm this decision made him feel. (VI, p.12)

2. ... **të mos** kesh shpresë nga **askush**... (V, p.160)

With **no** hopes of anybody... (VI, p.138)

3. Ai vetë përpiquej **të mos** gjente **asnjë** shpjegim. (V, p.202)

He himself offered **no** explanation. (VI, p.177)

Mos + asgjë – nothing

The Albanian negative marker **mos** in the subjunctive mood emphasized by the indeterminate pronoun **asgjë**, has been translated into English by the absolute negator **nothing**, which is acceptable because of the presence of **asgjë**.

1. ...kishte arritur **të mos** mendonte **asgjë**. (V, p. 9)
...that he had succeeded in thinking of **nothing** at all. (VI, p.1)

Mos – not translated

There are also some sentences which have not been translated at all.

1. ...mund **të mos** ia kursenin...(V, p. 12)
(not translated)
2. ...e si **të mos** mjaftonte kjo,... (V,p. 110)
(not translated)

Mos – negative prefix

Two sentences have been translated by a negative **prefix** attached to a verb and adjective, respectively. However there is a slight difference in meaning between the Albanian and English sentences.

1. Dyshimi se **mos** po gabohesha nga mirëkuptimi i saj,... (V, p.157)
I wondered if I might have **misinterpreted** the understanding she had shown for me. (VI, p.136)
2. ...ndërsa ia mbante kryet në atë mënyrë që **të mos** shiheshin. (V, p. 98)
...holding his head to one side so that her eyes were **invisible** to him. (VI, p.85)

3.2.4. Mos - imperative mood

The Albanian negative marker **mos**, has versatile uses in different grammatical moods. Apart from the indicative, subjunctive and optative moods, it is the negative marker of the imperative mood.

In Albanian, **mos** is followed by a verb to express the negative imperative mood, while in English it is translated with **Do+ not+ verb**, in its full or contracted form. Although the structure of the sentences in these two languages differs, the meaning is the same.

1. **Mos** u bëj nervoze,... (V, p.101)

Don't be upset,... (VI, p.88)

2. Jo, **mos** ma thuaj atë. (V,P125)

No, **don't** say that. (VI, p.109)

3. ...**mos** u nervozo. (V, p.132)

...**don't** get irritated. (VI, p.114)

4. Por të lutem, **mos** më ndërprit. (V, p.136)

Please **don't** interrupt. (VI, p.118)

5. **Mos**, deshi ti thoshte. (V, p.149)

Don't, she wanted to say. (VI, p.129)

As an exception to the general rule, some imperative negative Albanian sentences have been translated with a positive imperative in English, which is opposite in meaning to the Albanian negative therefore the same meaning is conveyed.

1. Prit, **mos** u ngut. (V, p.131)

'Wait, slow down. (VI, p.114)

2. **Mos** u ngut... (V, p.132)

'Calm down. (VI, p.114)

3. **Mos** u ngutni, ... (V, p. 19)

'Slow down,' ... (VI, p.9)

3.2.5. Negation with the negative marker JO

Jo is an Albanian negative marker used to express both sentential and constituent negation.

It usually precedes nominals, adjectives, adverbs, PPs and clauses that it negates. Such sentences in English are translated with a similar construction, with the negative marker **not** followed by a NP, AdjP, PP, and clause. Such sentence constructions mark constituent negation in both these languages.

Jo - Not

1. Por **jo** vetëm ata. (V, p. 22)

But **not** just them. (VI, p.13)

2. ...**jo** se ishte fanatike, aspak... (V, p. 40)

...**Not** that she was a prude, not at all,... (VI,p.28)

3. Kishim dalë në mal për luftë, **jo** për dashuriçka. (V, p. 88)

We had taken to the hills to fight, **not** for love. (VI, p.76)

4. Por **jo** në rastin e Lindës. (V, p.103)

But **not** in Linda's case. (VI, p.89)

5. Kisha edhe diçka tjetër, këtë herë **jo** për veten. (V, p.116)

I wanted to say something else, but **not** about myself. (VI, p.100)

6. **Jo** fort të qarta. (V, p.192)

...'**Not** very clear. (V, p.167).

Jo pa (double negation) – English positive clause

In the cases when the particle **jo** is followed by the particle **pa** preceding a NP or a participial clause, these two negative markers negate each other so it results in a sentence with **positive meaning**, therefore we have English translations with positive clauses, such as:

1. Në njëfarë mënyre arriti t'i bënte bisht, por **jo pa** njëfarë çmimi. (V, p.113)

He banished it from his mind but at a certain cost. (VI, p.98)

2. Tjetri ia përballi vështrimin, qetësisht, **jo pa** pakëz habi, (V, p. 49)

The investigator calmly returned his stare, but with a look of surprise,... (VI,p.36)

In a similar way, **jo** may reverse the meaning of a quantifier, thus resulting in a structurally positive sentence, with negative meaning (constituent or sentential) or a structurally negative sentence with a positive meaning,

1. Këtu e bëjnë **jo keq**. (V, p. 69)

It's **not bad** here. (VI, p.54)

2. Kisha një parandjenjë **jo të mirë**. (V, p.124)

I had a bad feeling about it. (VI, p.108)

3. **Jo më pak** e mundimshme ishte shprehja me fjalë e asaj që i kishte shkrepur ndërmend. (V, p.144)

Something occurred to him that was still more difficult to put into words. (VI, p.125)

4. ...ndonëse **jo aq** me bindje, ngaqë e kuptonte se pa thirjen në Komitet të Partisë dhe pa gjithë të tjerat, (V, p. 40)do të kishte qenë thjeshtë një vajzë e tillë e asgjë tjetër. (V, p. 40)

... But with less conviction, realising that without the summons to the Party Committee and all that followed he would have known nothing about this girl.(VI, p.28)

5. Ah, ashtu ia bëri ai, por **jo aq** i habitur sa ç'duhej. (V, p.120)

...less astonished by this than he should have been. (VI, p.104)

Jo (in omitted verbal negation) – not

Jo can sometimes substitute an omitted verbal negation as in the examples below, which are translated with explicit verbal negation in English, as in the first three examples, or with constituent **not** used instead of the verbal negation, analogous to Albanian sentences.

1. Ata kishin hequr dorë prej saj, por ai **jo**. (V, p. 71)

They had given up, but he **hadn't**. (VI, p.56)

2. Ngaqë ne kishim TV e familja e tyre **jo**, kjo ndodhte shpesh. (V, p.108)

She often did this because we had a television and her family **didn't**. (VI, p.94)

3. Tjetri s'dha asnjë shenjë nëse donte të dëgjonte ende a **jo**. (V, p.192)

...The Leader gave no sign of whether he wanted to hear more or **not**. (V.p.168).

4. ...herë më të zyrtë e here **jo**. (V, p. 53)

Considering him from different angles-favourable or **not**...(VI, p.39)

5. S'ishte vetëm çështje e miratimit ose **jo** e shpikjes së tij. (V, p.117)

Aside from the question of approving his innovation or **not**, there was another concern, (VI, p.101)

Jo- No

Jo expresses sentential negation, when it is used as a reply to a question, in order to negate it. In English it is translated with its counterpart negative marker **No**.

1. **Jo**, thashë me zë. (V, p.164)

No, I said aloud, he only stroked my breasts. (VI, p.142)

2. **Jo**, ishte më mirë të qëndronin. (V, p.167)

No, better stay. (VI, p.145)

3.2.6. Negation with the negative marker PA

Pa is a negative marker in Albanian, used to mark constituent negation and it only appears in subordinate clauses. It can be followed by a nominal, time or manner adjunct, a VP

or a clause. Although the direct translation of **pa** is **without** in English, the translations of the examples from the novel show different varieties.

Pa + participial clause – without + gerundial clause / NP, not + clause

Pa+ participial clause has been mostly translated by a gerundial clause preceded by **without**; a NP preceded by **without**; or **not** followed by an infinitival clause, a participial clause and gerundial clause respectively.

1. I mbajti këmbët te telefoni, **pa** e ditur as vetë pse. (V, p. 122)
He wandered to the telephone again, **without** knowing why. (VI, p.106-107)
2. **Pa** e ngritur kryet, ai e kishte ndier që ishte ajo. (V, p. 21)
Without lifting his head, he sensed it was this girl. (VI, p.12)
3. **Pa** thënë asgjë, u përqaftuan. (V, p. 95)
They embraced **without** a word. (VI, p.83)
4. ...**pa** ndier, për habinë e tij, (V, p. 93)
He was surprised **not** to feel any impatience. (VI, p.81)
5. ...**pa** e fshehur acarimin. (V, p. 18)
... **not** hiding his irritation. (VI, p.9)

Pa – before (time clause)

Several examples have been translated into English with the subordinator **before**, denoting a time clause, which is acceptable, since even in Albanian **pa** followed by a participle verb denotes a time clause. An interesting feature of the prepositions **without** and **before** must be noted here. Although they are not negative markers in English, they convey negative propositions and as a result, they sanction NPIs (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 837).

1. **Pa** e mbaruar frazën, ai ktheu kryet nga i panjohuri. (V, p. 13)
Before the second secretary had finished speaking, he turned his head towards the stranger, ... (VI, p.4)
2. Edhe **pa** ia treguar fundin Rudian Stefa e dinte... (V, p. 169)

Even **before** she finished, Rudian knew what had happened the next day in the little provicil town. (VI, p.147)

3. **Pa** arritur që ai të thoshte se, përveç që ishte e panatyrshme, ishte e paqenë,... (V, p. 185)

Before he managed to tell her that she was not only unnatural, but non-existent,... (V, p.161).

4. ...të cilët vdekja i zinte **pa** mbaruar dënimin. (V, p. 206)

...the internees who died **before** completing their sentences. (VI, p.180)

Pa - affixes

A very good number of Albanian sentences with the particle **pa** have been translated with an English affix, attached either to nouns or verbs. These constructions even in Albanian are similar to one another, for instance 'erdhi **pa** lajmëruar' is similar in meaning to 'erdhi i palajmëruar', so a construction with the particle **pa**, has similar meaning to a construction with the same prefix, thus the English translations with prefixes or suffixes.

1. ...iu duk më i **pa** vend se kurrë (V, p. 28)

...seemed even more **unwise** than ever. (VI, p.18)

2. ...ku ishin fletët e shpërndara **pa** rregull... (V, p.172)

...where his papers had lain scattered in **disorder**... (V, p.148)

3. ...**pa** e gjetur dot ç'të bënte, (V, p. 96)

..., **unable** to decide what to do,... (VI, p.83)

4. Prijsi me të shoqen kishin ardhur **pa** lajmëruar. (V, p.198)

The Leader and his wife arrived **unannounced**. (VI, p.173).

5. Gjithçka ishte plot kuptim, e njëherësh **pa** asnjë kuptim. (V, p.120)

Everything was fraught with meaning and at the same time **meaningless**. (VI, p.105)

6. ...trupi **pa** jetë i një partizani. (V, p. 76)

...the **lifeless** body of a partisan. (VI, p.61)

Pa + NP – without + NP/cl.

1. ...kërcisnin **pa** shkak , (V, p. 95)
...doors creaking for **no** reason,... (VI, p.82)
2. I ati i Migenës, ndonëse **pa** post,... (V, p.132)
Migena's father, although **without** an official position, (VI, p.115)
3. Vajza dukej e qetësuar, por **pa** gëzim. (V, p.186)
The girl seemed calmer, but **without** joy. (V, p.162).
4. ...por butësisht, **pa** kurrfarë alarmi (V, p.31)
...what was troubling her, but gently, **without** creating alarm,... (VI, p.21)
5. **Pa** ata lot ndoshta do ti kishte dhënë fund lidhjes me të qysh para dy javësh. (V, p. 10)
Without them he might have broken off their relationship two weeks earlier. (VI ,p.2)

Different translations of the same constructions

In the following four pairs of examples, and their translations, you can see that each pair has the same **pa + clause** construction, however their translations differ. These examples were purposely shown, in order to illustrate the confusion that this negative particle creates when translated into English.

1. Kishte lëvizur gëzueshëm, **pa i shkuar mendja** se ç'mund të ndodhte... (V, p.142)
She had gone to and fro happily **without** it occurring to her what might happen. (VI, p.124)
1a. Hm, ishte e lehtë ta mendoje ashtu: **pa i shkuar mendja**. (V, p.142)
It was easy to assume *that she hadn't thought of it*, ... (VI, p.124)
2. ...pyeti, **pa ia hequr sytë**. (V, p. 49)
Rudian asked, *keeping his gaze steady*.(VI, p.36)
2a. Tjetri e dëgjonte, **pa ia hequr sytë**,...(V, p. 60)
The investigator listened, **not taking his eyes off Rudian**,...(VI, p.47)

3. Migena me Lindën, **pa** e pasur mendjen, po shkonin andej. (V, p.162)

Migena and Linda **unthinkingly** headed in that direction. (VI, p.141)

3a. Pa e pasur mendjen, për ti ikur ndoshta zhurmës së dyerve... (V, p.162-163)

Migena and Linda *wandered blindly towards them*, perhaps to get away from the noise of the doors ... (VI, p.141)

4. **Pa** dyshim që nuk mbetet veç xhelozia. (V, p.145)

There could be no doubt that jealousy was all that was left (VI, p.126)

4a. Pa dyshim që shoqja e saj do të ishte tepër, tepër e lumtur, por tani për tani...nuk mundte. (V, p. 30)

Of course her friend would be thrilled, really thrilled, but right now... she couldn't. (VI, p.19)

3.2.7. Negation with the negative marker AS

The particle **as**, as a negative marker in Albanian, may be used alone, or together with another negative marker in sentences. Or it may be repeated to form the conjunction **as...as....**

As – neither, nor

Although the direct translation of **as**, would be **neither** or **nor** in English, the examples from the novel have been translated quite differently, with only two examples translated with **neither** and **nor** respectively.

1. ...që **as** mjeku psikiatër e askush tjetër nuk do ta merrte vesh kurrë... (V, p.125)

...that **neither** the psychiatrist nor anyone else would ever know: Linda B.(VI, p.109)

2. **As** ato frazat sibiline, s'di kush je, je apo s'je princi im, apo i një tjetre. (V, p. 24)

Nor those enigmatic phrases of yours: I don't know who you are, my prince or someone else's. (VI,p.14)

As - No

As is also translated with the determiner **no**, to express sentential negation, and their meanings correspond with each other.

1. ...**as** që bëhej fjalë, por së paku një na fal që të shqetësuam, (V, p. 12)

There was **no** question of a glass of water or a coffee, but they might at least have said, ... (VI, p.4)

2. **As** që bëhet fjalë për kërcënim. (V, p. 73)

And there's **no** question of threatening you. (VI, p.58)

3. **As** emër nuk kishte. (V, p.165)

There was **no** name for it. (VI, p.143)

As + nuk/s' – not, nothing

As it is already mentioned earlier, **as** accompanies other negative markers in sentences to emphasize negation, as in the following ones. The English translations of these sentences are with verbal negation **not**, and the last example is translated by the absolute negator **nothing**.

1. **As** unë **s'**isha vrasës. (V, p. 78)

I'm **not** a murderer. (VI, p.62)

2. ...tani po i kujtohej që **as** mbiemrin **nuk** ia dinte. (V, p. 39)

...but it struck him that he **didn't** even know her surname. (VI, p.27- 28)

3. **As** unë **nuk** shkova kot,... (V, p.132)

It **wasn't** just a whim, as it might seem.(VI, p.114)

4. **As** ajo **nuk** pyeti. (V, p.164)

She **didn't** ask anything else. (VI, p.142)

5. **As** ndërmend **s'**më ka shkuar. (V, p.195)

Nothing of the sort occurred to me. (V, p.170).

As – positive clause

There is a small number of Albanian negative sentences with **as**, translated into English with a positive sentence that has been adapted to the context.

1. ...ditë më e përshtatshme për vizitën **as** që mund të mendohej. (V,p. 116)

It was the best possible day for an appointment. (VI, p.100)

2. S'guxonte **as** të merrte frymë fort,... (V, p.166)

Linda held her breath. (VI, p.144)

3. **As** vdekje për të **nuk** ka. (V, p. 168)

She'll live for evermore. (VI, p.146)

3.2.8. Negation with the conjunctions

As...as...

The Albanian conjunction **as...as...** corresponds to the English conjunction **neither...nor...**, which are used to exclude both assertions. In the following examples, sentential negation is expressed not only through the conjunction **neither...nor...**, but also through the negative marker **neither**, as well as **either** in sentences with verbal negation; furthermore the absolute negator **no** is also used to mark sentential negation.

1. Ai që s'e zbulojnë dot **as** Marksii, **as** Bakunini e Plutarku, **as** Adam Smithi a Berdajevi. (V, p. 88-89)

Neither Marx **nor** Bakunin **nor** Plutarch discovered it. **Nor** Adam Smith, **nor** Berdyaev. (VI, p.76)

2. **As** ngazëllim për braktisjen, **as** nostalgji. (V, p.175)

Leaving the bloc had brought **neither** exhilaration **nor** regret. (V, p.151)

3. S'jam **as** njëra, **as** tjetra. (V, p. 11)

I'm **neither** of those things.' (VI, p.2)

4. ...s'guxojmë, **as** unë, **as** ti. (V, p.142)

We **don't** dare, **either** of us (VI, p.123)

5. **As** ar, **as** hyjni, askund. (V, p.175)

No gold, no divine spark anywhere.(V, p.152)

jo vetëm (që)... por (edhe) - not only...but (also)

The Albanian coordinating conjunction **jo vetëm (që)... por (edhe)** corresponds in structure and meaning to the English conjunction **not only...but (also)**, and most of the sentences are translated this way. There are some sentences which are translated with **verbal negation...por...**, and there is one sentence translated by the negative marker **none**.

1. ...kështu që marifeti **jo vetëm nuk** ecte më tek ai, **por** bënte veprim të kundërt... (V, p.117)

...so that it **not only** didn't work on him, **but** had the opposite effect. (VI, p.101)

2. ...shkresa kishte mbërritur saktësisht, **jo vetëm** në ditën kur mbusheshin pesë vjet nga e mëparshmja, **por** afërsisht në të njëjtën orë... (V, p.207)

The directive reached Linda B.'s parents **not only** five years to the day after its predecessor, **but** almost at the same hour, just before noon. (VI, p.181)

3. Përpiqej të përfytyronte **jo vetëm** fjalët e tyre, **por** edhe shprehjen e fytyrave që i shoqëronte ato. (V, p. 77)

He tried to imagine **not only** what the members of the Board had said **but also** their facial expressions. (VI, p.61)

4. ...atë që e bënte të harrohej, **jo veç** në kuptimin që ata të dy ja çuqurisnin njëri-tjetrit... **por** më gjerë. (VI, p.124)

...**not just** because they whispered to one another in their moments of intimacy, **but** beyond this.(VI, p.108)

5. ...ti **jo vetëm** i bëre një shenjë, siç i the Migenës, **por** edhe e tërhoqe pas vetes. (V, p.183)

...you **didn't just** give him a sign, as you told Migena, you pulled him after you.(VI, p.159)

6. ...saqë **jo vetëm** ishte për miratimin e rinisë, **por** kishte shkruar më tej, (V, p. 93)

He could **not** be expected to do anything **but** approve every gesture of rebellion. (VI, p.80)

7. Nuk e fshihte se **jo vetëm** donte të mos ishte e vërtet, **por** shpresonte t'ia mbushte mendjen asaj. (V, p.103)

He wished **none** of it were true, and hoped to persuade Migena so too. (VI, p.90)

jo ... por... – not...but...

Apart from **jo vetëm (që)...** **por (edhe)**, the coordination conjunction **jo... por...** is also used to express negation, constituent in this case, since it negates only the **jo**-constituent of the sentence. In English, an equivalent conjunction is **not...but...**, which also expresses constituent negation.

1. **Jo** ndryshim të jashtëm, **por** riparim në thelb. (V, p. 80)

It was **not** a superficial change- it was an essential reconception. (VI, p.65)

2. ...**jo** në kohën e Kserskit, **por** më 1979, ... (V, p. 91)

...**Not** in the time of King Xerxes **but** in 1980. (VI, p.79)

3. Tani i drejtohej vetes, **jo** si më pare, **por** butësisht, si të donte ta merrte me të mire. (V, p. 72)

Now he addressed himself **not** as before, **but** more gently, as if to persuade himself with kindness. (VI, p.56)

4. Tani habitej **jo** me të, **por** me naivitetin e tij. (V, p. 31)

...he was astonished **not** at her **but** at his own naivety. (VI, p.21)

3.2.9. Negation with prefixes

Unlike English, Albanian is not really prone to using a lot of prefixes, hence there are only two prefixes used in the novel: **pa-** and **mos-**. Both of them have been translated with various English prefixes or the suffix **-less**, or with verbal negation.

Pa-*Pa- - un-*

1. ...ajo **pamundësi** për të qenë në Tiranë...(V, p. 19)
... being **unable** to come to Tirana (VI, p.10)
2. Ndoshta po tregohej l **padrejtë**. (V, p. 24)
Perhaps he was being **unfair**. (VI, p.15)
3. Përgjigja ishte e **papritur**: ... (V, p. 32)
Her reply was **unexpected**. (VI, p.22)
4. Iu kthye prapë asaj jave të **paharrueshme** pas ardhjes së shkresës. (V, p.161)
Linda returned to the **unforgettable** week after the arrival of the directive. (VI, p.140)
5. Kishte qenë e **panatyrshme** gjithçka. (V, p.103)
All of this was **unnatural**. (VI, p.90)

Pa- = im-, in, ir-

1. Iu duk e **pabesueshme** që tre muaj më parë kishte nënshkruar librin midis zallahisë (V, p. 29)
It seemed **incredible** to him that three months ago he had signed that book in the mids of the cheerful firs-night hubbub. (VI, p.19)
2. ...iu duk më e **pazbërthyeshme**. (V, p. 31)
...became even more **inexplicable** on reflection,... (VI, p.20)
3. ...do ta merrte për të **paduruar**, (V, p. 48)
... if it was interpreted as **impatience**, or worse.(VI, p.35)
4. I **pandreqshëm**, iu drejtua vetes. (V, p.116)
Incorrigible, he thought. (VI, p.100)
5. Një mall i **padurueshëm**... (V, p.213)
An **irritable** longing... (VI, p.186)

Pa- = dis-

1. ..., tjetri për **pabesinë** e mundshme. (V, p. 66)
...Privileged for his possible **disloyalty**. (VI, p.51)

Pa- = -less

1. Helmi paskësh qenë i **parrezikshëm**! (V, p. 55)
The poison turned out to be **harmless**! (VI, p.42)
2. Shfaqej e **palëvizshme** ... (V, p. 66)
The ghost ... appeared, **motionless**, in Rudian's mind. (VI, p.51)
3. ...dhe Shqipëria dukej tani e **pafundme**. (V, p.210)
...and Albania now seemed **endless**. (VI, p.184)

Pa- = nuk/s'

1. ...mendime të tilla gjykoheshin të **parrezikshme**. (V, p. 55)
...Such opinions were **not** considered dangerous. (VI, p.41)
2. ...çështja është ende e **pambyllur**. (V, p. 71)
...this case was still **not** closed. (VI, p.56)

Pa- - negative or approximate adverbs

1. ...dhe prapë të **pakënaqur** janë. (V, p.199)
...but they're **never** satisfied. (VI, p.174)
2. Mallëngjimi që e mbështolli... ngjante i **panjohur**. (V, p.119)
A longing that he had **never** felt before enfolded him. (VI, p.104)
3. Kohë më e **papërshtatshme** për telefonimin e saj as që mund të gjendej. (V, p.123)
She could **hardly** have chosen a worse time to call. (VI, p.107)

Pa- - positive sentences

1. ...me një qartësi të **padurueshme**. (V, p. 10)
... with excruciating clarity. (VI, p.1)
2. Pyeti me zë të **pasigurt**. (V, p.123)
...she asked hesitantly. (VI, p.108)
3. ...por e qara, e dhënë prej supeve, ishte më e **padurueshme**. (V, p.111)
...but her weeping, visible only movements of her shoulders, was even harder to endure (VI, p.97)
4. Më i **pamundur** se çdo gjë do të ishte shpjegimi me ta. (V, p.205)
Explaining it to them would be the hardest of all. (VI, p.180)

Mos-

Mos- = un-, in-, dis-

1. Do të ishte e **mosbotshme**. (V, p.185)
...It would be **unthinkable** (V, p.162).
2. Migena e ndiqte me një vështrim **mosbesues**. (V, p.102)
She studied him **incredulously**. (VI, p.89)
3. Hadesi tundte kryet krejtësisht **mosbesues**. (V, p. 119)
Hades shook his head in **disbelief**. (VI, p.103)

Mos- = not/s' (+ clause)

1. Një **moskthim** koke vetëm. (V, p.121)
He had only **not** to turn his head. (VI, p.105)
2. Në pakt, me sa dukej, nuk ishte përcaktuar koha e **moskthimit** të kokës. (V, p.122)
...apparently the deal didn't say for how long he **shouldn't** turn his head. (VI, p.106)

3.3. Discussion of research findings

This chapter consists of a qualitative and comparative analysis of corpus data. The analysed examples were taken from two English novels and one Albanian novel and their translations respectively:

1. E. M. Forster '*A room with a view*'; and its Albanian translation '*Mos e lufto pranverën*' by Etleva Çepele;
2. Danielle Steel '*The Sins of the Mother*'; and its Albanian translation '*Mëkatet e nënës*' by Taulant Hatia.
3. Ismail Kadare '*E penguara: Requiem për Linda B.*'; and its English translation '*A girl in Exile: Requiem for Linda B.*' translated into English by John Hodgson.

Based on the analysis of these examples, several conclusions may be drawn:

1. As already specified in the first part of the study, since sentential and constituent negation are common in both languages, the focus has been only on these two types of negation and it can be said that both sentential and constituent negation are retained in both languages. Generally, a sentence which has sentential negation, is translated with sentential negation, while one with constituent negation is translated with constituent negation, although there are cases where depending on the negative marker, a sentence with sentential negation in English has been translated with constituent negation in Albanian, or vice versa, however the meaning has been retained.
2. English verbal negation with the negative marker **not (n't)** is mostly translated by its counterpart negative markers **nuk/ s' into Albanian**, and vice versa. In addition, **not** also corresponds with Albanian negative markers **mos, pa**, which do not have a corresponding negative marker in English, and **jo**. On the other hand, Albanian **nuk / s'** have a wider scope than English **not**, they are translated with almost all English negative markers since they are obligatory with negative indefinites.

3. Unlike Albanian, English **not** may precede noun phrases or clauses in expressing constituent negation, and these structures do not correspond with Albanian **nuk / s'**, but rather with other negative markers such as **mos, jo, pa**. (section 3.1.2.)
4. Even though at first glance, English negative marker **no** and Albanian negative marker **jo** look similar, they are not analogical in use and meaning, except when giving short fragmented answers such as: *Are you home?* – **No**. *A je në shtëpi?* – **Jo**.
5. The biggest difference among these two languages is that English is a single-negation language, while Albanian is a negative concord language. As such, there is a difference in the use and function of NPIs and n-words.
 - a. Albanian negative adverbs and pronouns function as **negative indefinites**, since they are only used in negative sentences containing an explicit negative marker; and they are used alone as fragmentary answers to questions, which makes them different from NPIs. A sentence may have two or more negative markers.
 - b. On the other hand, English negative adverbs and pronouns function as **n-words**, they are used as absolute negators and they do not require a negative marker to make the sentence negative.
6. Negative conjunctions and negative prefixes mostly correspond in both languages, although the use of affixes is very limited in Albanian, thus there are only two prefixes used in the novel.

3.4. Some translation challenges

Since the data/sentences for this research were taken from novels and their translations, there are some things that need to be pointed out. Everyone would agree that translation is also a matter of style, and probably different translators would use different structures and expressions; or even the same translator would make different translations of the same

sentence in different contexts, however they should be wary of the structure as well as the meaning of their translation.

In the analysed novels, there is a large number of negative sentences which are translated with positive ones:

► *Charlotte and I are **not** the very least alike.* (III, p.184)

► *Unë jam shumë ndryshe nga Charlota.* (IV, p. 237)

Sometimes these translations are adapted to the context by means of other words than negative markers, so the meaning is the same or very close to the original. However, there are also some confusing and different translations of the original sentences:

► *I must go to Greece, because I do **not** love George.* (III, p. 183)

► ***Nuk** po shkoj në Greqi, sepse kam rënë në dashuri me Xhorxhin.* (IV, p.236)

► *Sikur ta dinte se diçka **nuk** shkonte, mendoj gjithë sëmbim.* (V, p. 14)

► *Maybe she'd known that something was wrong, he thought with a twinge.* (VI ,p.5)

Lastly, there is a great number of sentences which are not translated at all into the target language, and this is not because there are no means to translate them, but rather it is a choice of the translator to leave them out, which may lead to confusion and loss of meaning.

► *She could **not** recover herself.* (III, p.111)

(not translated into Albanian)

► *...dhe ku **asgjë** s'merrej vesh...* (V, p.167)

(not translated into English)

IV. Negation based on a study/survey with EFL university students and their difficulties in forming negation (Case Study)

Apart from the analysis of the novels discussed in the previous chapter, this thesis is also enriched by a quantitative analysis combined with a qualitative one, carried out with Albanian students who study English language in three different universities in North Macedonia: State University of Tetovo, South East European University and International Balkan University. The aim of this study is to identify the problems that students have while forming and using negative sentences, while translating from one language to the other, as well as the correct choice of negative indefinites, which is completely different in these two languages.

The overall number of students who participated in the study is 81, from the three universities: 41% of the students from the State University of Tetovo, 33% from South East European University and 26% from International Balkan University. 58% of the students were in their second year of studies, while 42% were in the third year of studies. It must be noted here that the study was conducted during the spring semester of the year 2019. Regarding the gender of the students, 70% were females, and 30% male students. These data are shown in the three charts below.

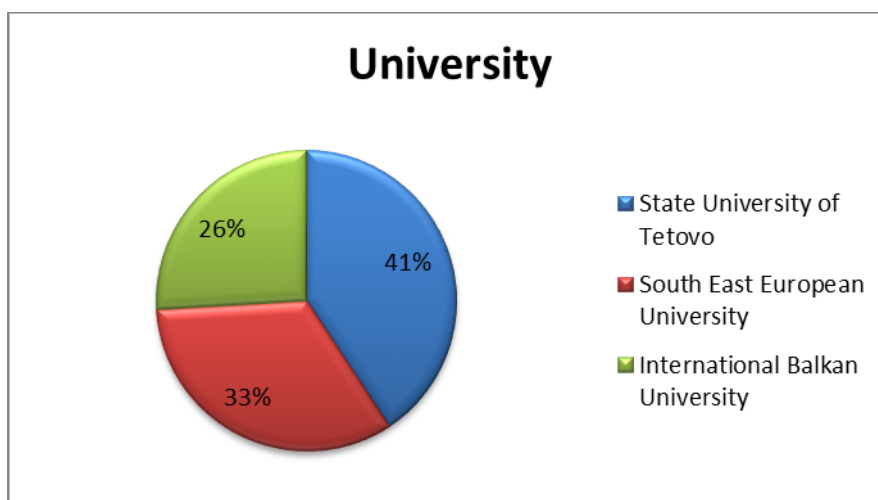
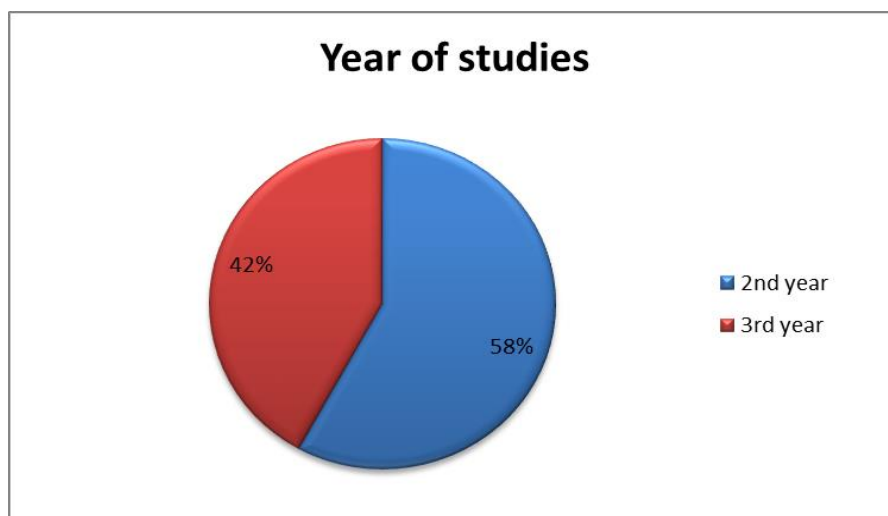
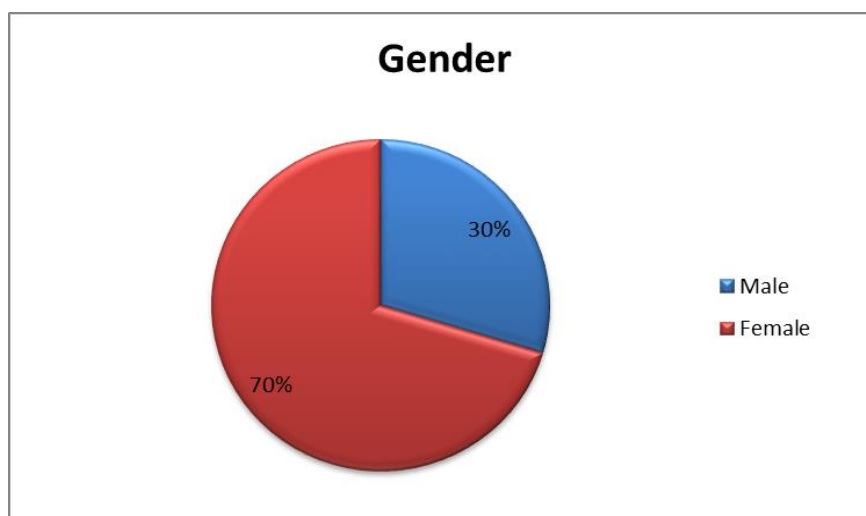


Chart 1: Participating Universities**Chart 2: Year of studies of participating students****Chart 3: Gender of participating students**

All the participants, were given a Translation Task Sheet consisting of four types of exercises. The first exercise consists of ten English negative sentences to be translated into Albanian. The second exercise consists of nine Albanian sentences to be translated into English. The third exercise consists of five affirmative English sentences to be transformed into negative

ones. Finally, the fourth exercise consists of twelve sentences, seven in English and five in Albanian, in which the students choose the correct negative indefinite or NPIs.

4.1. Students' testing- translating English negative sentences into Albanian

The first exercise of the Translation task consists of ten English negative sentences, and the task of the students was to translate them into Albanian.

The first example '*Lucy thought she had **never** seen anything more beautiful*' is negated by the absolute negative marker **never**, and it also contains the NPI **anything**. The direct translations of these two items would be **asnjëherë/kurrë** and **diçka/gjë/ndonjë gjë** respectively. However, unlike English, Albanian negative adverbs must be accompanied by an overt negative marker. According to this, the correct translation of the sentence is the construction **asnjëherë/kurrë + nuk/s + diçka/gjë/ndonjë gjë** which makes 63% of the answers (41% + 22%). Nevertheless, this does not mean that the other answers are wrong. As it has already been discussed earlier, Albanian negative adverbs and indeterminate pronouns are synonymous with their positive counterparts, when they are used in negative sentences. Therefore, instead of **kurrë/asnjëherë** can be used **ndonjëherë**, and instead of **diçka/gjë/ndonjë gjë** can be used **asgjë**. This means that the constructions **ndonjëherë + nuk/s + diçka/ asgjë** are also correct. Such constructions are translated by 1% each. Another group of translations (25%+6%) is that in which students have translated with a negative clause using only the negative markers **nuk** or **s'** without using an adverb. Even though such translations are acceptable, negation is not as emphasised as it would have been by using an adverb as well. Based on this analysis, 96% of the students have correct translations of the negative elements, and the remaining 4% have either not translated or not given relevant translations to the given example. An important notice, even though most of the students have given correct translations of the negative elements, there is a mixture of tenses, not only in this example but throughout the exercise, therefore the focus has only been on the negative elements.

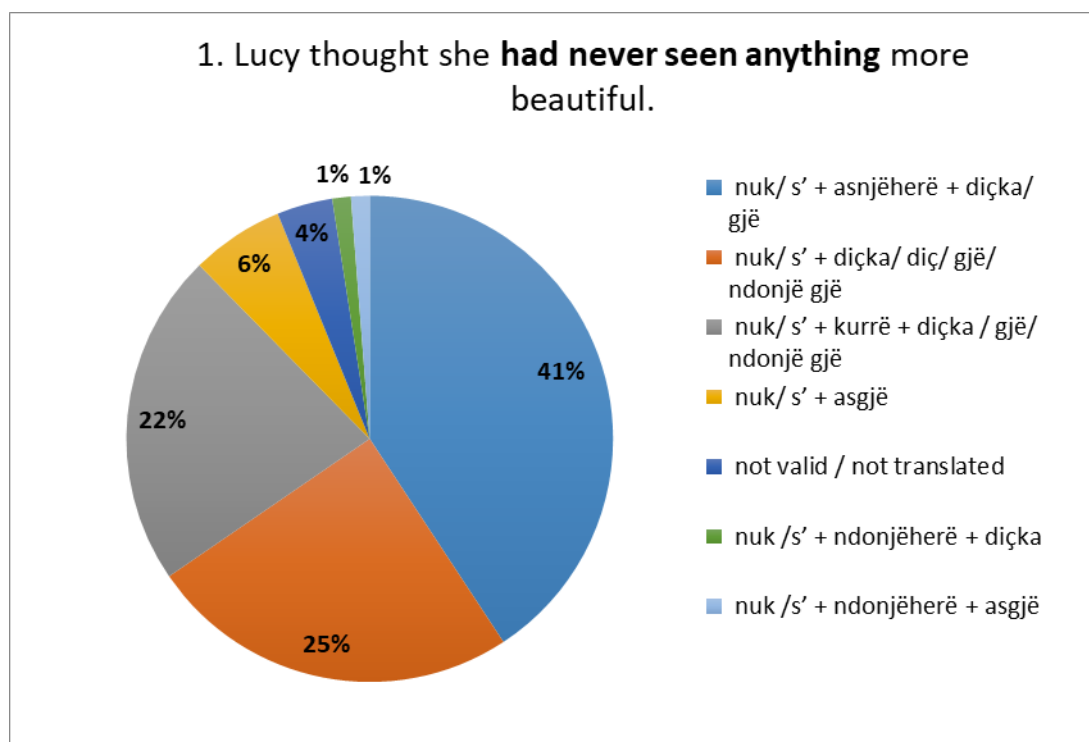


Chart 4: Lucy thought she had never seen anything more beautiful

The second sentence '*I **fail** to understand the point of that remark*', is structurally positive, it lacks negative markers, however, the meaning that it conveys is negative since it consists of a verb which has inherent negative meaning. Even though 42% of the students have translated this sentence by the same verb in Albanian **dështoj**, this is not the most natural translation, it must have been triggered by the English verb. In Albanian the best option would be **nuk arrij ta kuptoj**, which is translated by only 6% of the students. Other translations that are also acceptable are **nuk e kuptoj** (26%) and **nuk mund ta kuptoj** (19%) which are equivalent to *I don't understand...* and *I can't understand...* . In total that makes 97% correct or acceptable translations.

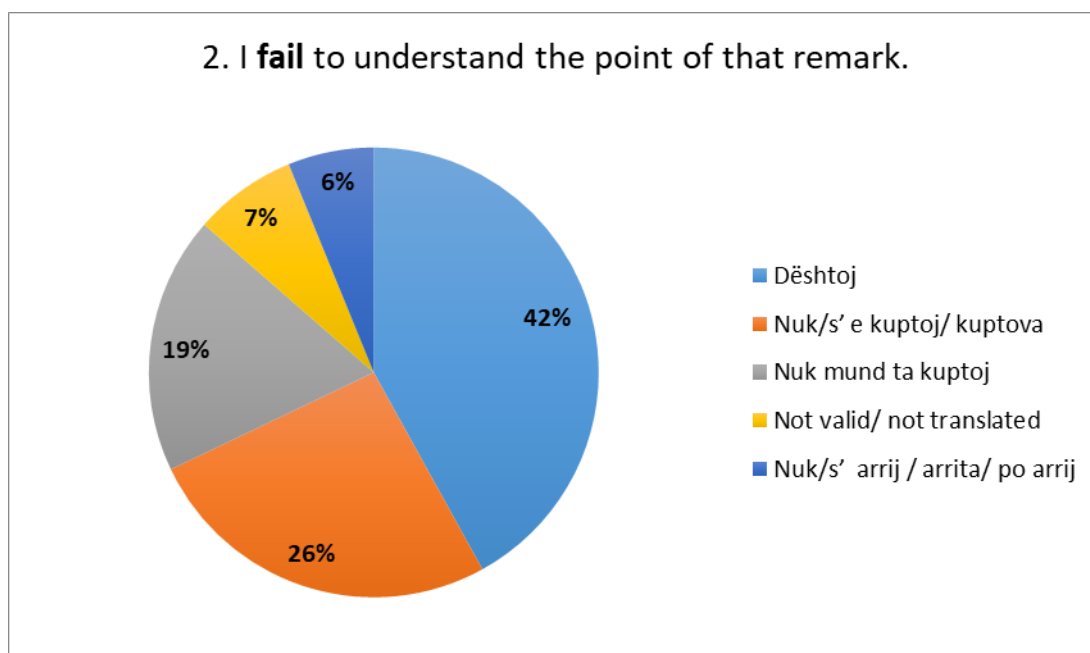


Chart 5: I fail to understand the point of that remark

The third sentence '**Nowhere** serves steak as good as at Mario's' is a negative sentence with non-verbal negation, in which the negative adverb negates the sentence. The best translation would be by using a negative adverb accompanied by a negative marker, as in the construction **askund/asgjëkundi + nuk + servohet/servojnë/ shërbehet/ shërbejnë** which is translated by the largest part of the students (79%). This structure includes both an active and a passive voice translation, however they are both acceptable since the subject is not a person. Another correct translation is **Asnjë vend + nuk shërben (5%)**, since the Albanian NP **asnjë vend** is the same as the English **no place**, which is synonymous to **nowhere**. **Askush/ Asnjë + nuk servon/shërben** which is translated by 6% of the students could also account as acceptable, although the indeterminate pronouns refer to the people who serve, not to the place. Other translations that are shown in the chart are either not translated, or not relevant to the meaning of the English sentence. In total, 90% of the translations are correct or acceptable.

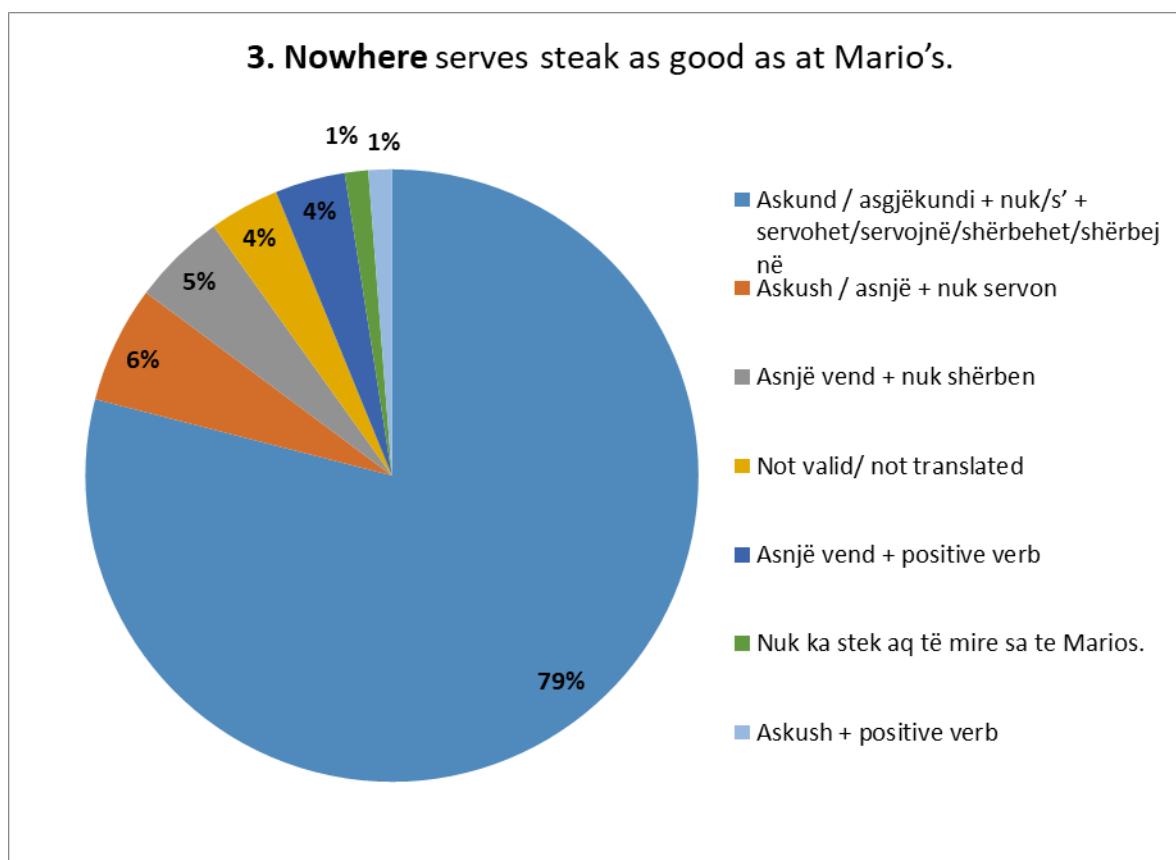


Chart 6: Nowhere serves steak as good as Mario's

The fourth example '*His suspicions were **unfounded***' has constituent negation by the prefix **un-**. The biggest problem with this example has not been the prefix **un-** but rather the meaning of the verb **found**. It seems like half of the students have confused the verb **found** with the past simple form of the verb **find**, and 46% have translated it with the prefix **pa-** (pagjetura, pakuptimta, panjohura) and another 18% have translated it by the negative marker **nuk+ gjetën**, which is also not valid because it changes the meaning of the sentence. On the other hand, 26% of the students have correctly translated with the prefix **pa-** (pabazuara), and another 5% have also correct translations with the particle **pa + bazë**. In Albanian the prefix **pa-** is equivalent with the particle **pa+ NP**, so it makes 31% correct answers. And 5% of the sentences have not been translated into Albanian at all.

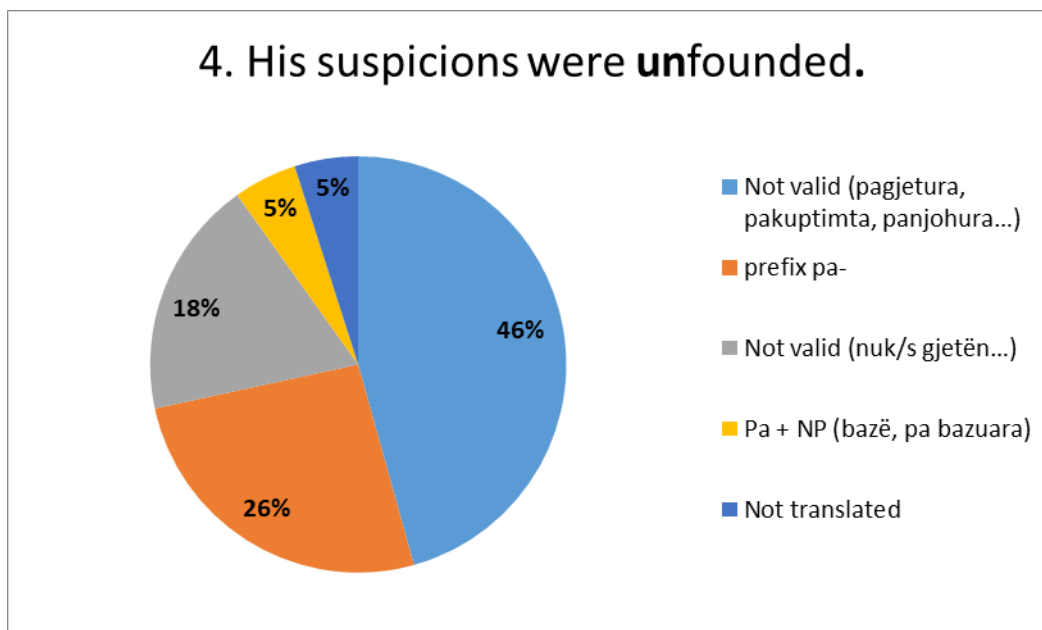


Chart 7: His suspicions were unfounded

The fifth sentence *'But my feelings are of **no** importance'* is also an example of non-verbal negation with the negative marker **no**. 51% of the students have translated this sentence by the verbal negative marker **nuk + kam/jam + NP/AdjP**, which is correct since it conveys the same meaning. Other acceptable translations include the sentences with the particle **pa** followed by the negative indeterminate pronoun **asnjë** and a NP (19%). Similarly, the negative marker **nuk + kanë + aspak/ ndonjë/ kurrfarë** rëndësie, which makes 7% of the translations, is also acceptable, since **no** is an absolute negative marker in English, therefore in Albanian verbal negation is emphasised by the adverb/pronouns **aspak/ndonjë/kurrfarë**. Translations with the prefix **pa-** are correct as well. There are also very few examples (2%) translated with the negative marker **jo**, which is grammatically correct, although not very common in use. So, the total percentage of correct and acceptable answers is 91%, while the rest are either not translated or not relevant to the English example.

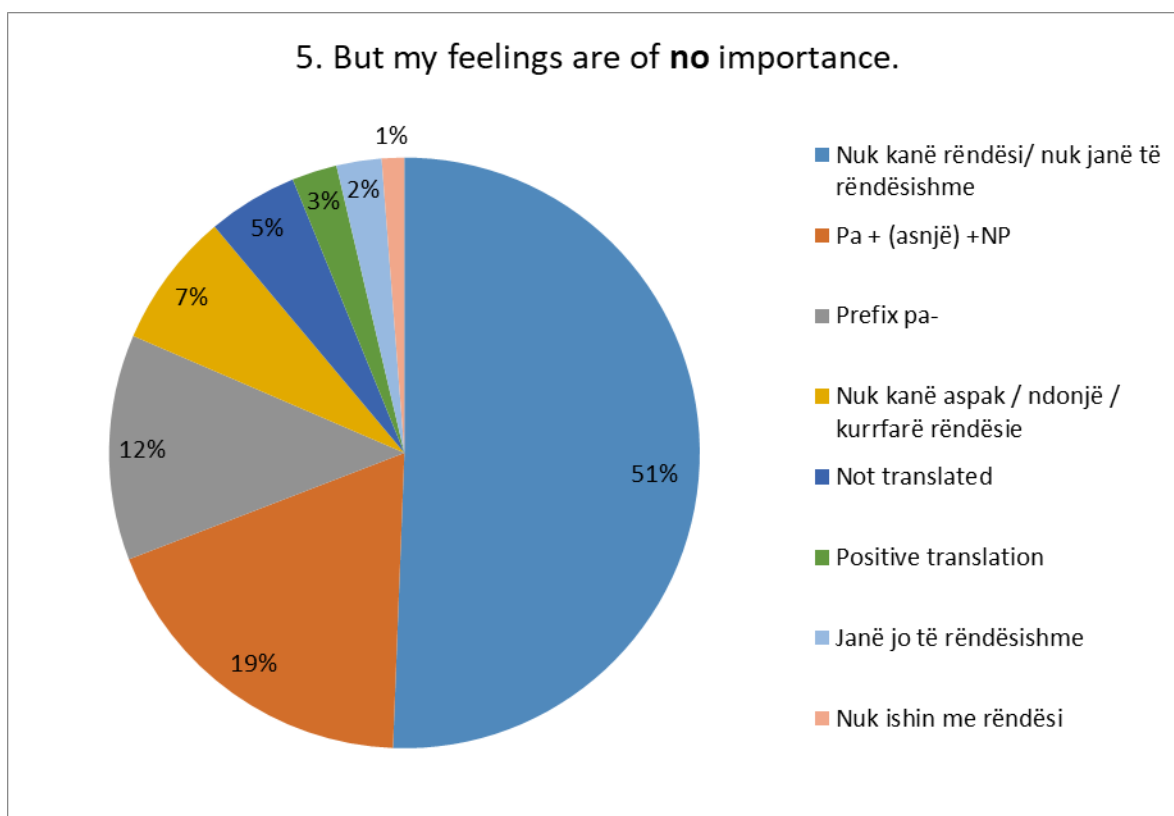


Chart 8: But my feelings are of no importance

The sixth sentence '*There was **nothing** for the home you couldn't buy there*' consists of two clauses, both negated, one with non-verbal negation and the other with verbal negation. Since **nothing** in Albanian is translated by the negative markers **nuk/s'** accompanied by an indeterminate pronoun (both negative and positive), the correct answers are: **nuk /s' + asgjë/ asnjë gjë/ gjë/ diçka... nuk/s' + mund...** which makes 85% (62% + 20% + 3%) of the total. The remaining 15% are not translated or not correctly translated.

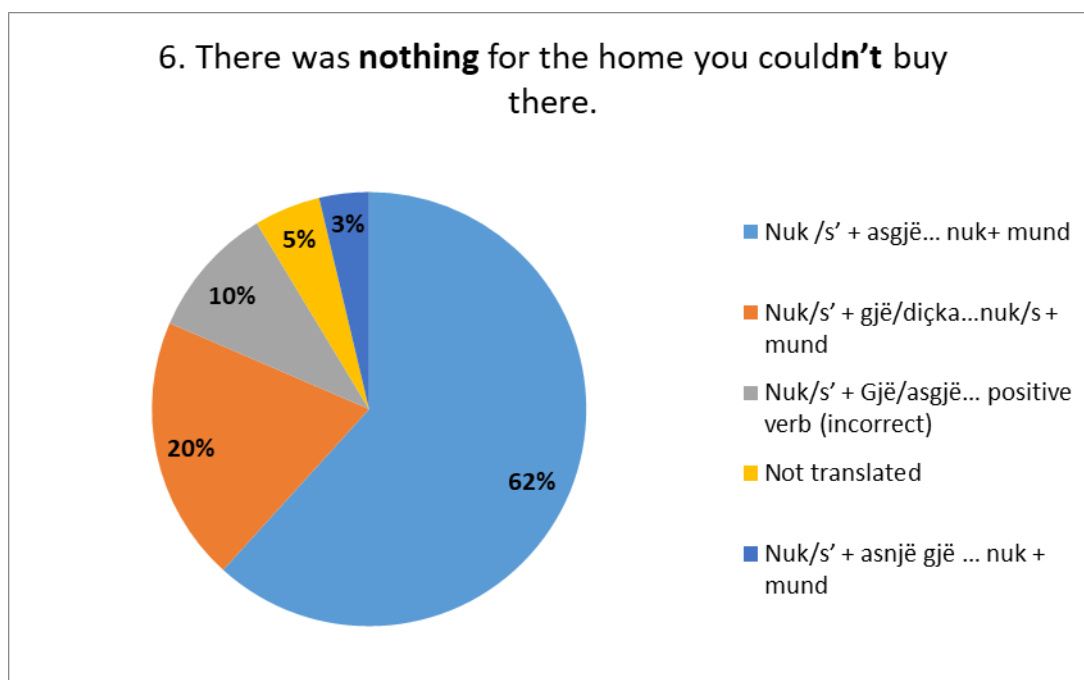


Chart 9: There was nothing for the home you couldn't buy there

The seventh sentence '***Nobody** paid any attention to them anymore*' has an absolute negative marker in subject position, which has been correctly translated into Albanian as **askush/kurrkush + nuk/s'** by most of the students 96% (85% + 3% + 7% + 1%) of which, on the other hand, nobody has translated the NPI **any**, while the NPI **anymore** has been translated as **më** by 85% and **asnjëherë** by 3%. Since the structure **askush + nuk/s' ... më...** is the closest in meaning to the original sentence, only this one will be considered as the correct answer, which is 85% of the total.

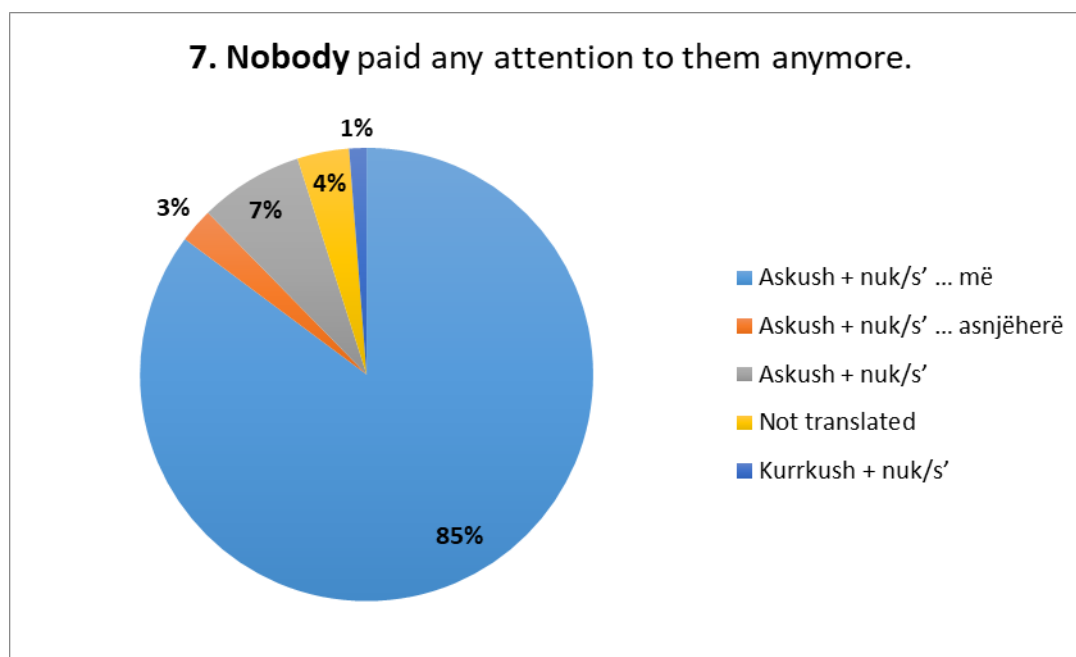


Chart 10: Nobody paid any attention to them anymore

The eighth sentence '*He had **neither** seen her, **nor** talked to her*' consists of the correlating conjunction **neither...nor...** As it is already mentioned earlier this conjunction negates both clauses, and it usually goes with a positive verb in English. In Albanian it corresponds with the correlating conjunction **as...as...** which also negates both sentences, however it can be used with both positive and negative verbs with the negative markers **nuk** and **s'**. Therefore the correct translations of this sentence include those with the constructions: **as + nuk/s'... as + nuk/s'...**; **as + nuk/s'... as + positive verb...**; **as + positive verb... as + positive verb...**; **as + positive verb... as + nuk/s'...**, which makes 84% (53% + 15% + 11% + 5%). The remaining 16% of the translations are either not translated or not relevant to the English sentence.

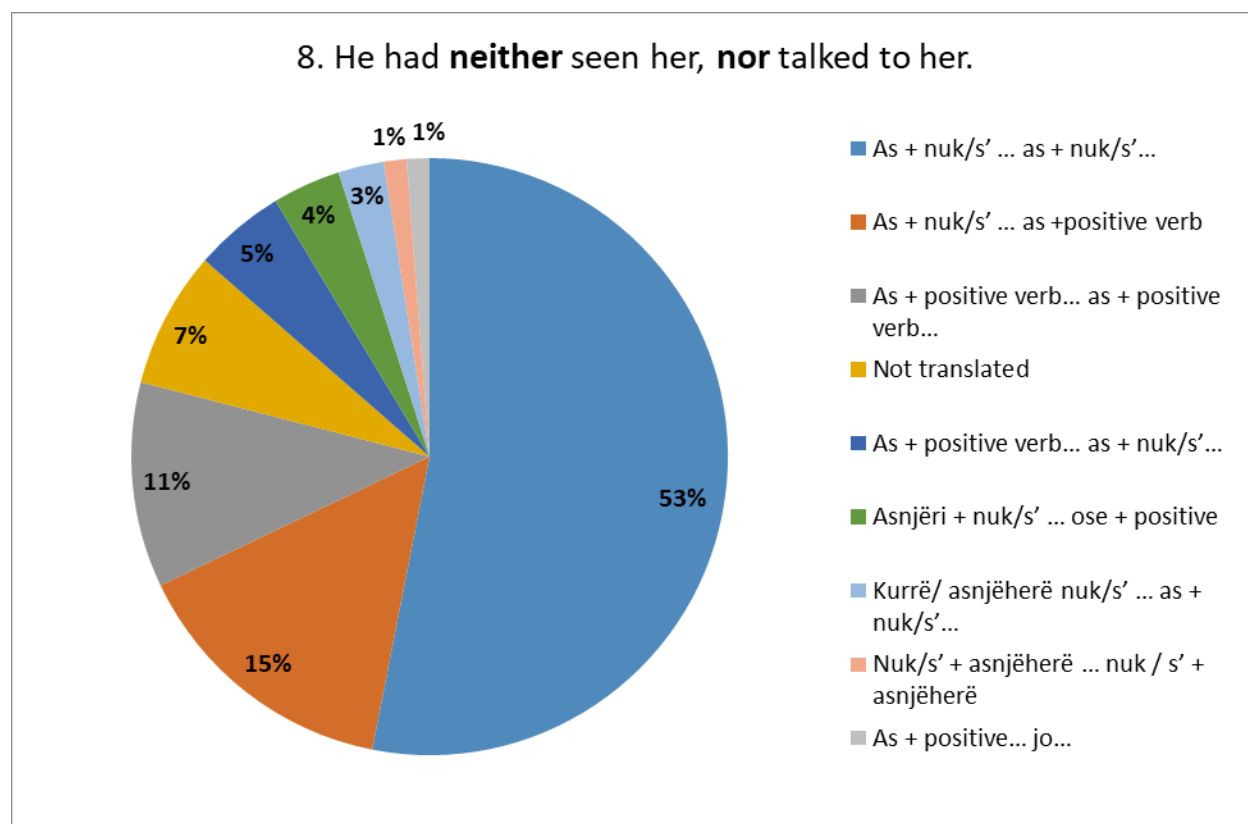


Chart 11: He had neither seen her, not talked to her

The ninth sentence '*They had **hardly** known each other*' contains an approximate negator, the adverb **hardly**. In Albanian it could be translated by a structurally positive sentence, containing one of the adverbs **mezi**, **vështirë se**, **zor se**, **shumë pak** (hardly), which convey a negative proposition. Only 1% of the correct translations are with a negative verbal marker and the adverb **gati se**. In total, there are 54% correct answers. The translations with the negative markers **nuk** and **s** (7%), are not correct since they show absolute negation, which is not the case. The remaining 39% are not translated or they give wrong positive and negative translations of the English example.

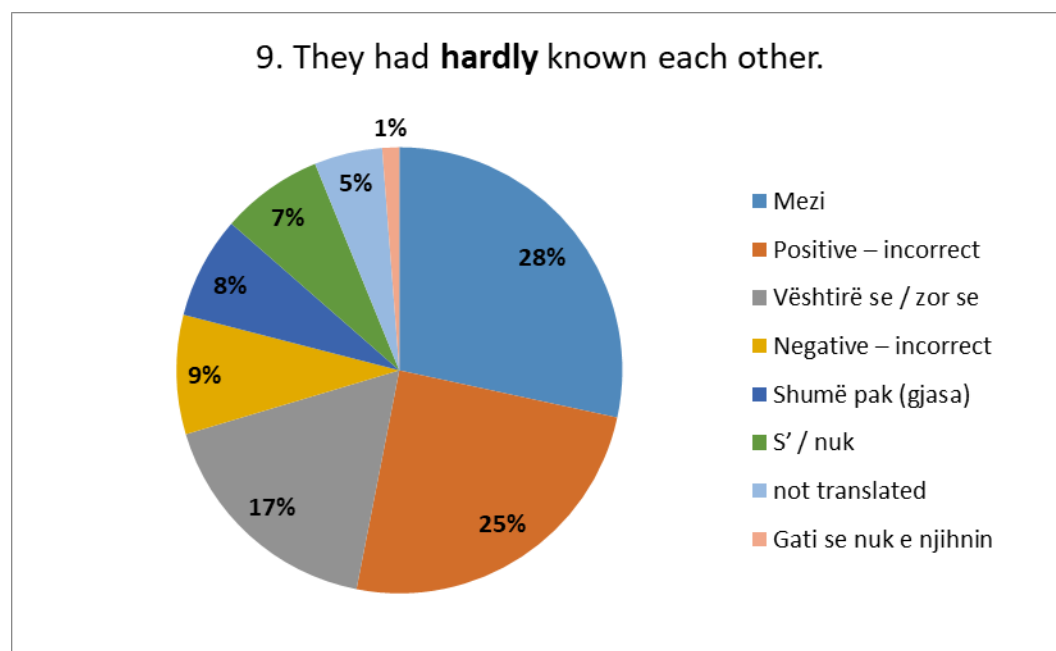


Chart 12: They had hardly known each other

The tenth sentence '*She didn't feel anything at all*' consists of a verbal negative marker as well as two NPIs: **anything** and **at all**. In Albanian the correct translations include the sentences with the structure **nuk/s' + asgjë + fare/më/aspak** (35%), in which both NPIs are also translated, and **nuk/s' + asgjë** (53%) which does not overtly translate the NPI **at all**, however the negative indefinite **asgjë**, makes the negation absolute, and it conveys the same meaning. Precisely because of this, the translations with **nuk/s' + diçka/ ndonjë gjë/gjë** (5%) could not count as correct translations, since they do not convey the same meaning as the NPI **at all** conveys. The sentences with the structure **nuk/s' + asnjë ndjenjë/asnjë gjë** (2%) are also correct due to the presence of the negative indefinite **asnjë**. 1% of the students have given an answer in which **aspak** is in pre-verbal position and the verbal negative marker is followed by the indeterminate pronoun **gjë**, which is also correct. The total percentage of correct answers is 91%.

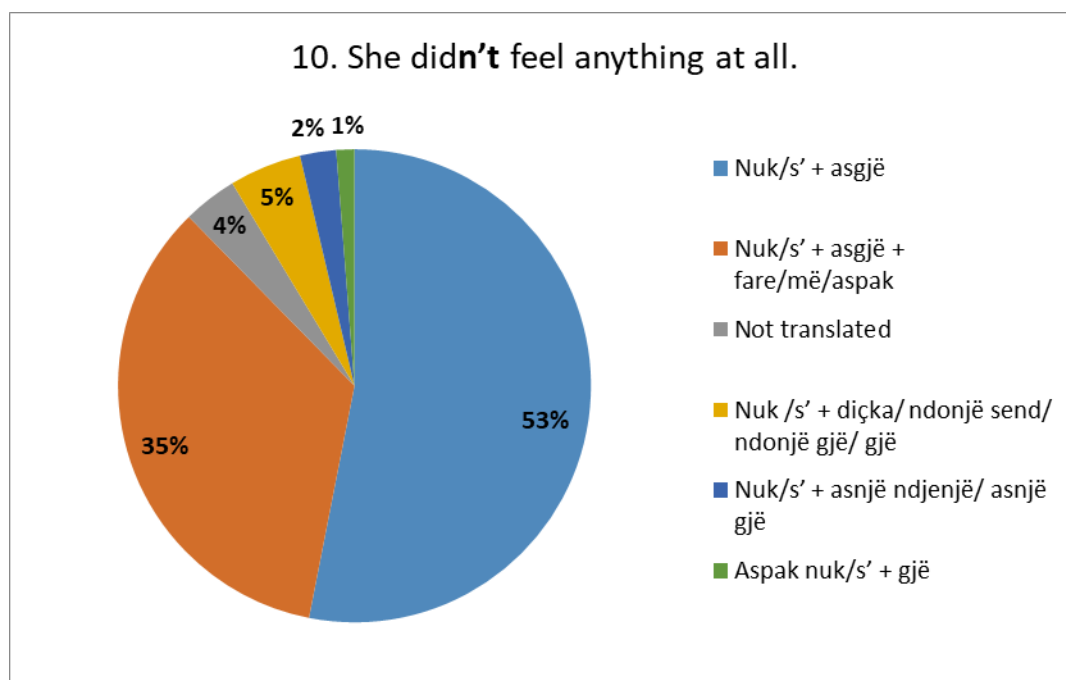


Chart 13: She didn't feel anything at all

Looking back at the ten sentences translated into Albanian, it seems that Albanian students are quite good in translating negative structures from English into Albanian, as the answers of five of the sentences have over 90% correct answers; the answers of three of the sentences have over 84%; one has 54% and one 31%. Most of the students have correctly translated verbal as well as non-verbal negation. Even though they might have been confused by some English NPIs, they have managed to translate and adapt them to Albanian negative indefinites. In fact, since Albanian has a free word order, and it also has many synonymous negative indefinites, there were various translations of the same sentence, which made it difficult to analyze the translations. However, after focusing only on the translation of negative elements and on grouping them, clear patterns came out.

The sentence with the lowest percentage of correct answers (31%) was the fourth one, which contains the negative prefix **un-**. The reason for this low percentage is not the negative prefix, but rather the meaning of the verb to which the prefix is attached (*unfounded*). Almost half of them have confused the verb with the past simple of **find**, and they have incorrectly

translated the verb, however they have correctly translated the prefix **un-** into the prefix **pa-** in Albanian, which means that it was not negation that caused the confusion, it was their ignorance of the meaning of a certain word.

The other sentence which has half of the percentage correctly translated (54%) is the ninth example, which consists of the approximate negator **hardly**. As in Albanian there is no such word as ‘approximate negator’, and there is either a positive clause or a negative clause with a verbal negative marker, almost half of the students have got it wrong. They have translated it with either an absolute positive or absolute negative clause, which does not convey the same meaning. However, more than half of the students have used an adverb which shows the difficulty of doing something (**mezi, zor se, vështirë se**) in structurally positive sentences to convey the same meaning as **hardly** does.

4.2. Students’ testing-translating Albanian negative sentences into English

The second exercise consists of nine Albanian negative sentences to be translated into English.

The first example ‘**Askush nuk bëri asgjë**’ consists of the negative marker **nuk**, accompanied by two negative indefinites: **askush** and **asgjë**. The correct English translation of this sentence is ‘**Nobody/No one did anything**’, translated correctly by 58% of the students. Even though in Albanian there are three negative elements, English is a single negation language, therefore an n-word is followed by a positive verb and a NPI. Consequently, all the other translations such as: **Nobody/No one + nothing** (27%); **Nobody/No one + didn’t do/ wasn’t doing + anything** (7%); **Nobody/No one + something** (1%) are not correct since there are two n-words as absolute negative markers; there is an n-word and a verbal negative marker; and there is an n-word and a PPI, respectively. And, there is 1% of the translations in which the sentence is translated ‘*No one did a thing*’ which consists of an n-word followed by a

positive verb and a NP, however it conveys the same meaning as the original sentence. So the total number of correct translations is 59%.

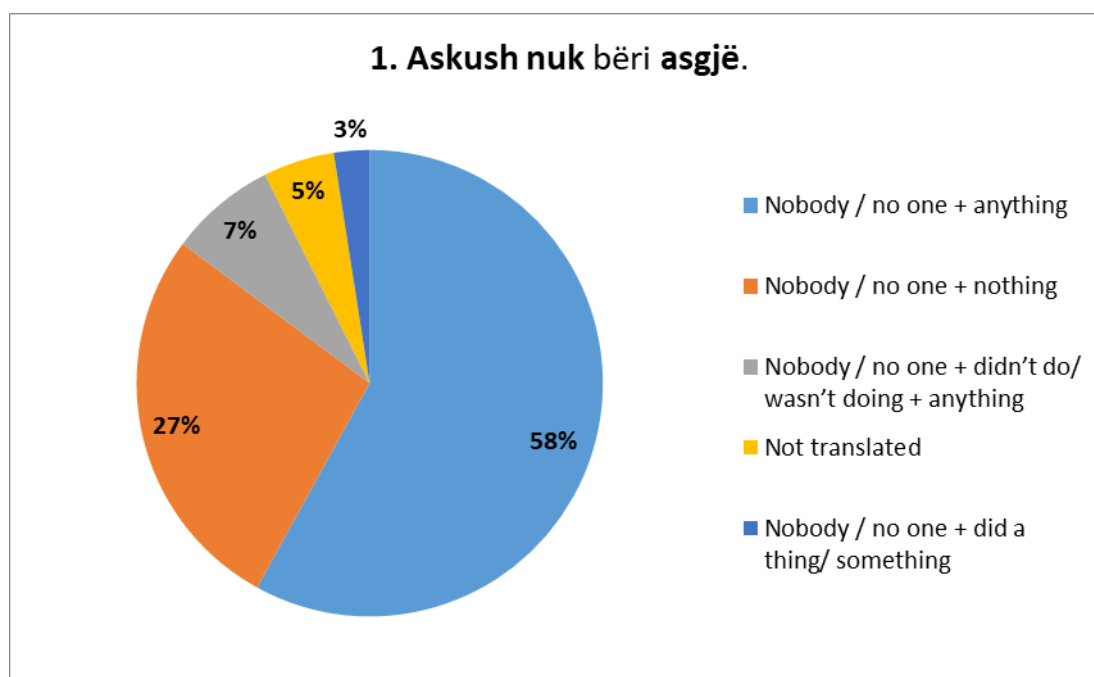


Chart 14: Askush nuk bëri asgjë

The second example '*Plaku **nuk** dinte ç'të thoshte*' is a negative clause with verbal negation. Most of the students (94%) have translated this sentence correctly with the past simple negative form of the verb **know**. However there is a small percentage (6%) who have used an incorrect negative form of the verb **know**, or have mistaken the tense, or have given not valid answers.

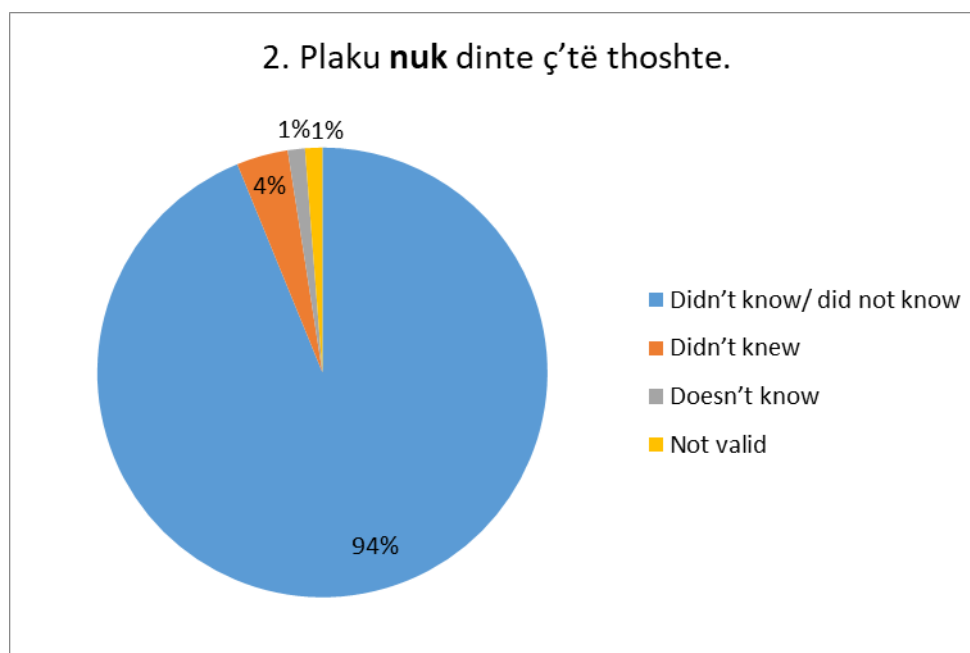


Chart 15: Plaku nuk dinte ç'të thoshte

The third example '*As e kishte parë, as donte ta takonte*' consists of the correlating negative conjunction **as... as...** which negates both clauses. I would say that this seems to have been the most complicated example since eighteen different translations were given, most of them incorrect. Surprisingly, only 5% of the answers are correctly translated as '*He **hadn't** seen her, **nor** did he want to meet her*'. Most of the answers 95%, as it is shown in the chart below, are incorrect since they either have changed and mixed the tenses, or have used the wrong conjunction, or mixed both tenses and conjunctions. Most likely, their confusion came from the Albanian example, because in Albanian the particle/conjunction **as** can be used with both positive and negative verbs without changing the meaning of the sentence. Furthermore, in Albanian it appears in initial position, since the grammatical person could be identified by the form of the verb, while in English, **neither** is not possible in initial position, and there must be a subject to indicate the person. Finally, Albanian **as** is placed in front of the VP, while English **neither** goes after the auxiliary verb, but before the main lexical verb.

3. As e kishte parë, as donte ta takonte.

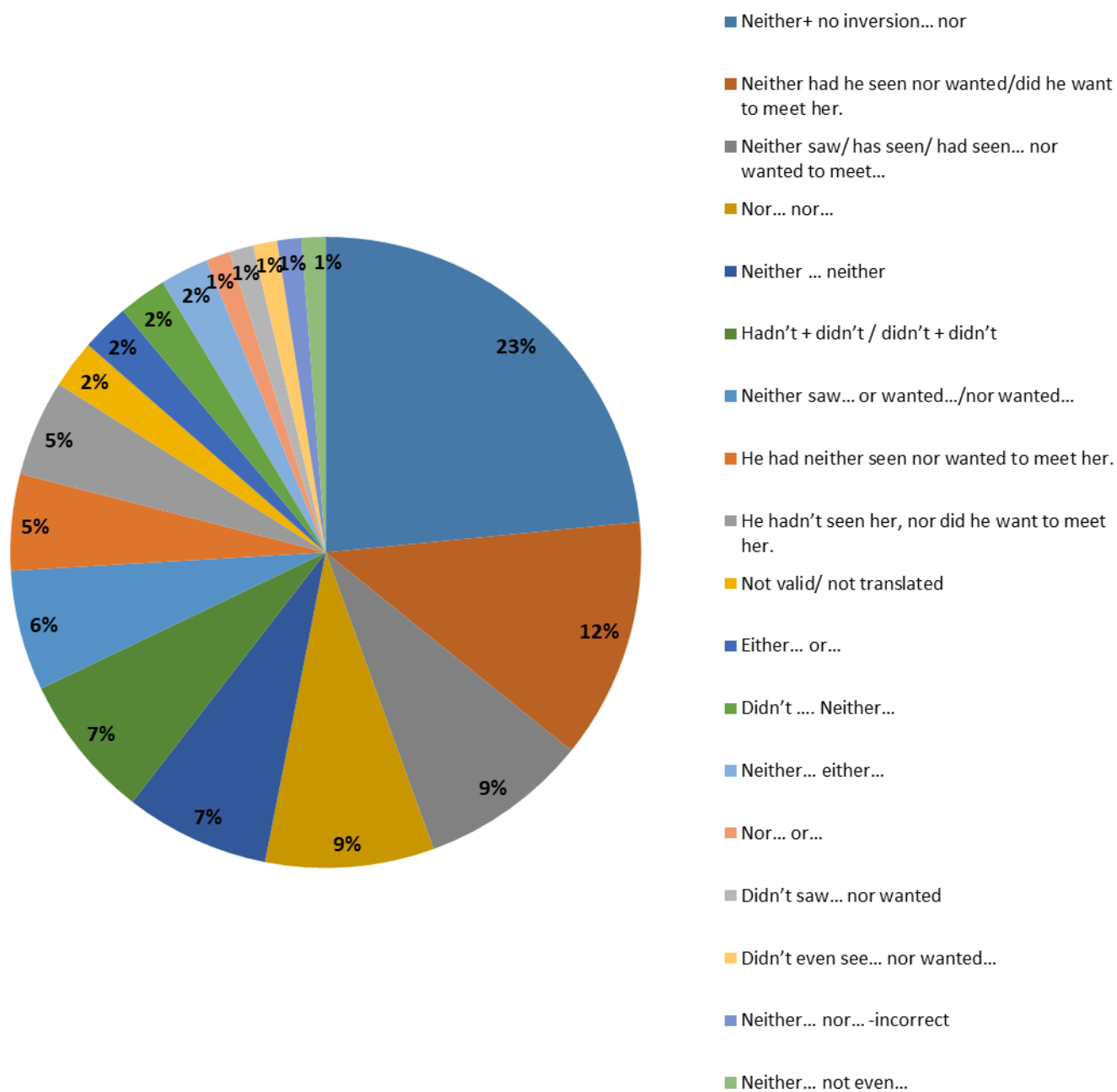


Chart 16: As e kishte parë, as donte ta takonte

The fourth example '*Ata kishin hequr dorë prej saj, por ai jo*' is an interesting example in which two contrasting clauses are linked by the conjunction **por**: in the first clause we have a positive statement, while in the second one that statement is denied, so instead of repeating the whole clause again, it can be substituted by the negative marker **jo**. Thus, the verbal negation is omitted, as it is implied. The English translation of this sentence is '*They had given up on her, but he hadn't*' which is translated correctly by only 1 % of the students. Half of the students have known the correct negative form, however they have mistaken the tense (*but he didn't*; *but he doesn't*); and the other half have given wrong answers led by the Albanian structure '*por ai jo*' so they have translated it as: *but not him, but he no, but he not*.

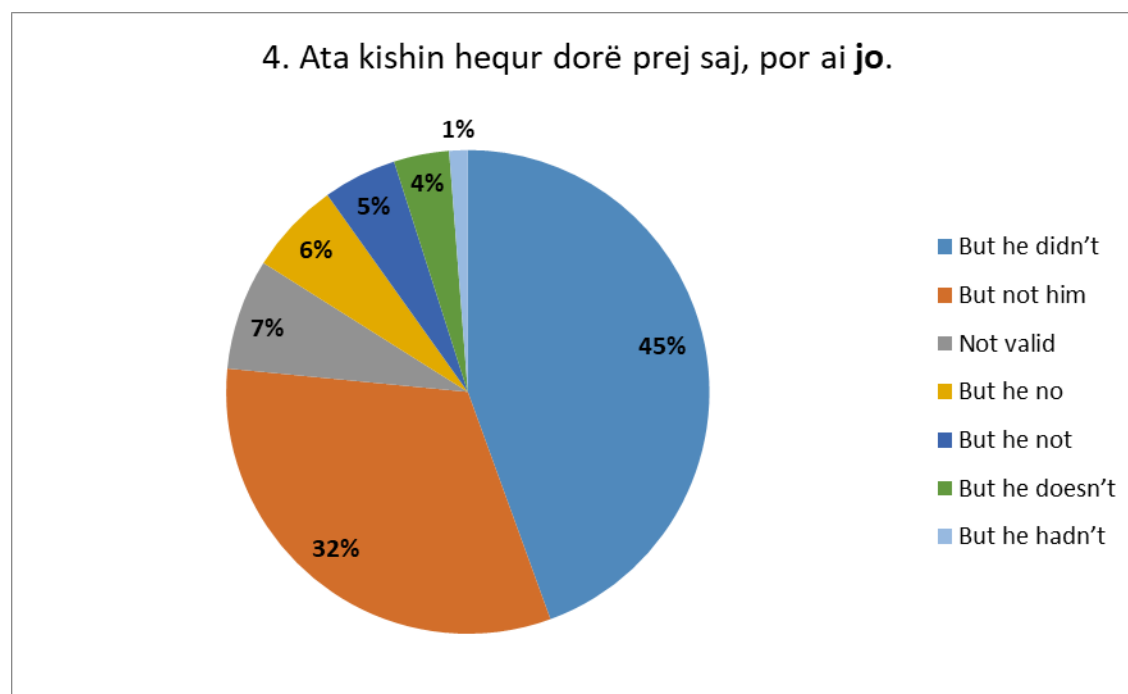


Chart 17: Ata kishin hequr dorë prej saj, ai jo

The fifth sentence '*Ajo iu lut të mos e ndërpriste*' consists of the negative marker **mos** in the subjunctive mood, and as such in English it is translated with an infinitive clause, a negative infinitive in this case. So the correct translation in English is '*She begged him **not** to interrupt*'

her', which is translated correctly by only 17% of the students. Another 7% have correctly translated the negative marker however they have incorrectly translated the verb (to quit, to stop). Yet, since the focus is only on negation, not in translation in general, let us consider that the total number of correct answers is 24%, which again, is very low. Almost half of the students (44%) have mistaken the place of the negative marker **not** (to not interrupt); some have used the negative marker **no** (to no interrupt); a few have used a passive gerundial clause; and some others have used incorrect forms of passive infinitive clauses.

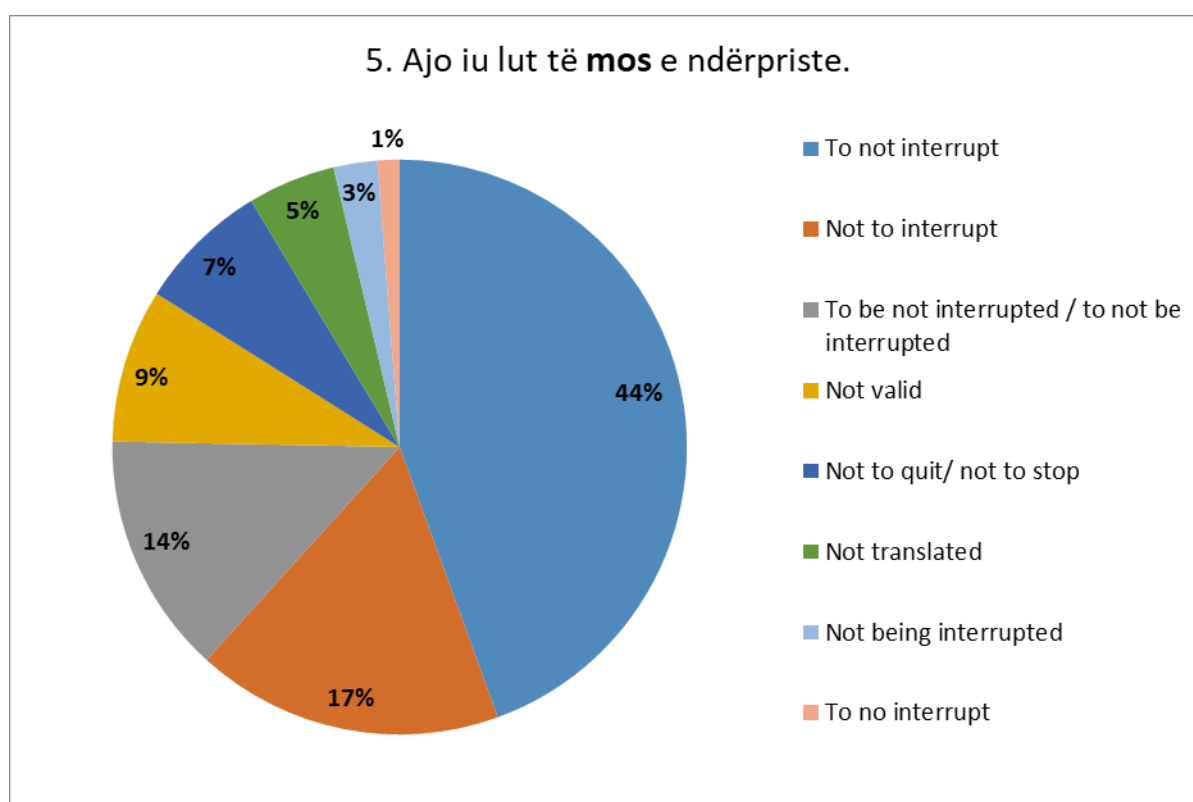


Chart 18: Ajo iu lut të mos e ndërpriste

The sixth sentence '*Jo vetëm që u ndanë, por edhe u harruan*' consists of the negative correlating conjunction **jo vetëm që... por edhe...**, which in both structure and meaning corresponds with the English **not only... but also....** In English, there is an inversion if the negative marker is in pre-verbal position, which means that the correct translation in English is

'Not only did they break up, but they (also) forgot each other', translated correctly by only 19% of the students, while almost half of the students (46%) have used the correct conjunction without inversion, which makes the sentence incorrect. The rest of the students have used either an incorrect conjunction, led by the Albanian structure (**not just...; not that they only/ just...**) or other conjunctions and structures which are not relevant to the original sentence.

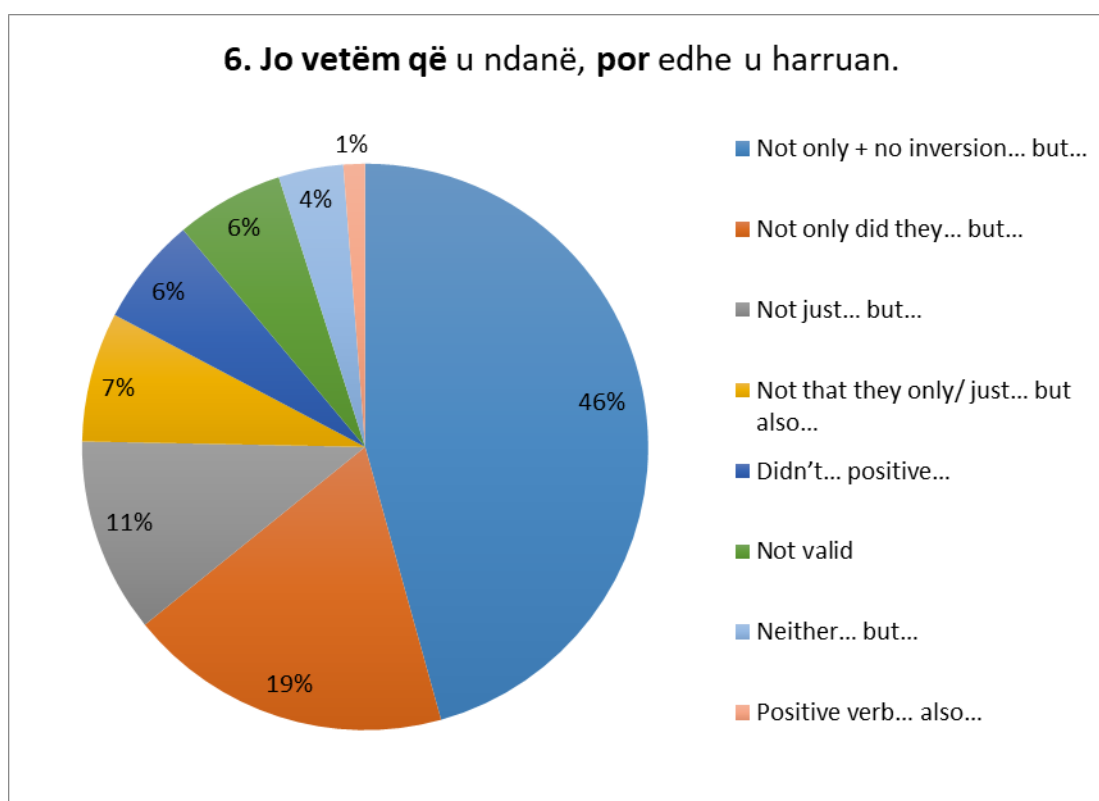


Chart 19: Jo vetëm që u ndanë, por edhe u harruan

The seventh sentence *'S'e kisha dëgjuar ndonjëherë'* consists of verbal negation by the negative marker **s'**, accompanied by the adverbial of time **ndonjëherë**. Although it is not a complicated sentence, the variety of answers that students have given, shows that they found it difficult to translate. The first difficulty was the tense, where 67% of the students have translated it in the wrong tense, either present perfect or past simple (**haven't/ hasn't heard, have never heard, never heard, didn't hear**) and the second difficulty was the adverbial of time, which has been

translated as **before**, **anytime**, **at all**, **sometimes**, **ever**, **earlier**, of which only **before** fits correctly, or even **ever** as in '*I had **never ever** heard of it*'.

The correct English translation would either be by verbal negation '*I **hadn't** heard of it/that (**before**)*' which is translated as such by 10% of the students (3% without the time adverbial **before**); or it could also be by non-verbal negation, with the absolute negative marker **never** (+**before**) such as '*I had **never** heard of it/that (**before**)*' which is translated by 19% of the students (15% without the time adverbial **before**). That means that the total percentage of correct answers is 29%.

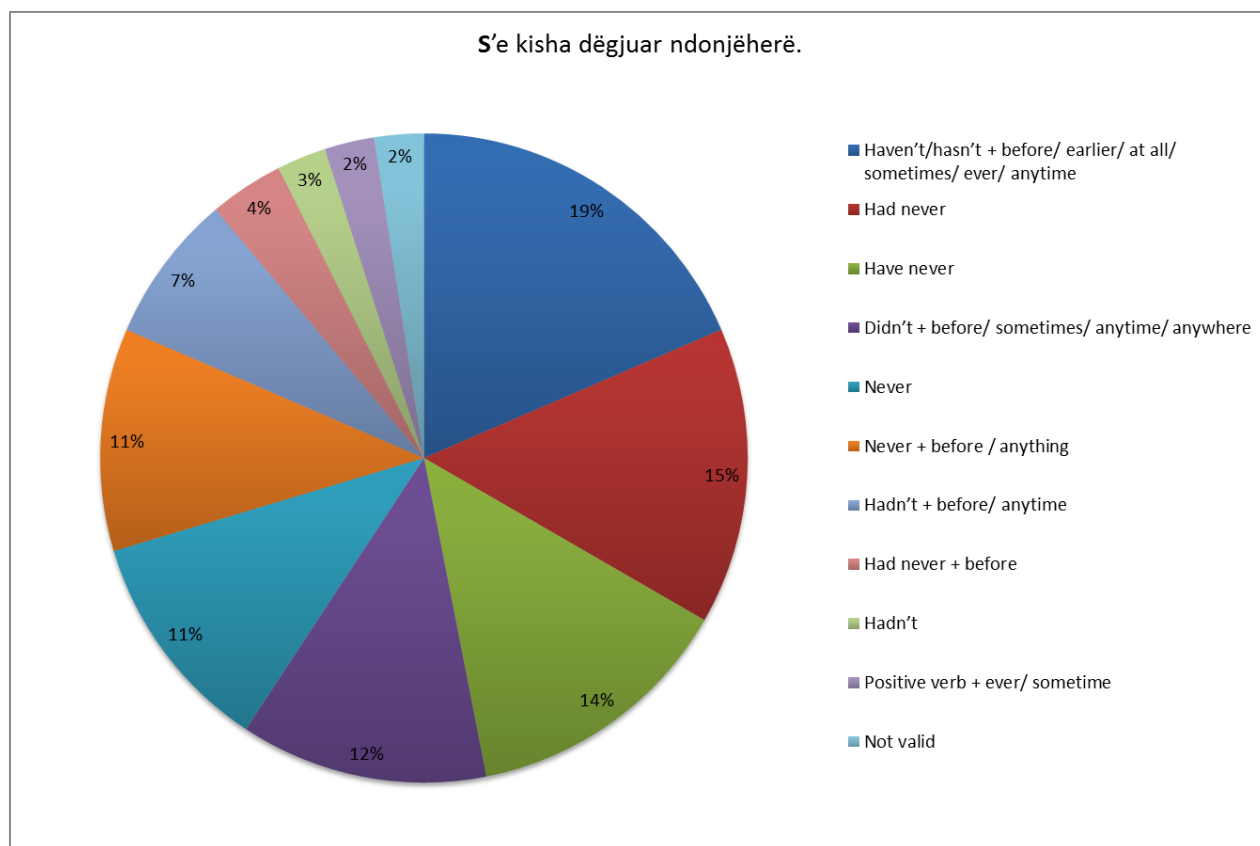


Chart 20: Se kisha dëgjuar ndonjëherë

The eighth sentence '*Puntorët u larguan **pa** e përfunduar punën*' consists of the constituent negative marker **pa**, which only appears in embedded clauses. Even though it does not have a corresponding negative marker in English, it is usually translated by the preposition **without**, which appears in non-veridical contexts and is always accompanied by NPIs. Therefore, most of the students (64%) have answered correctly '*without finishing/ ending/ doing/ completing the job*'. Similar to the negative preposition **without** is the preposition **before**, which also sanctions NPIs, and the proposition implies a negative context: 'if the workers left before finishing the job, they didn't finish the job'. This means that the other 30% of the students who have translated '*before finishing the job*' is also correct, which totals to 94% of correct answers. The remaining 6% are incorrect answers.

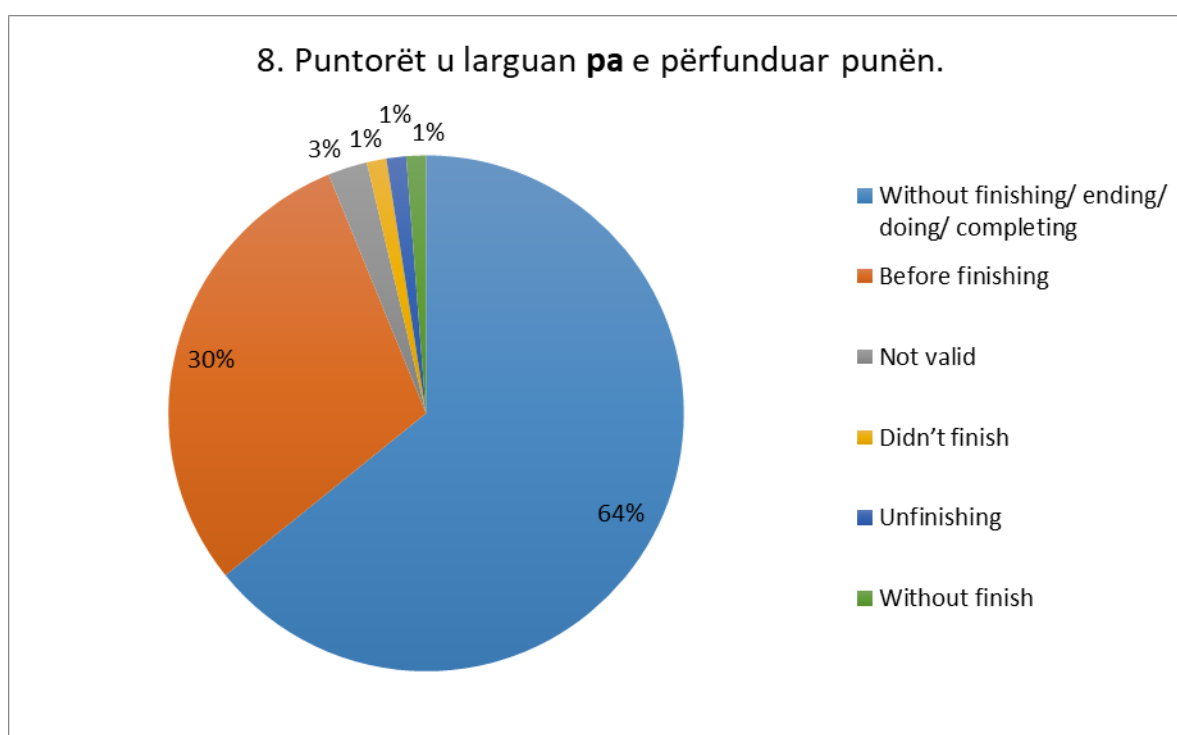


Chart 21: Puntorët u larguan **pa** e përfunduar punën

The ninth sentence '*Kaluan një ditë të **paharrueshme***' consists of the negative prefix **pa-**. The correct English translation of this sentence is '*They spent/ had an **unforgettable** day*', which was

correctly translated by 88% of the students. And there is only 1% who have translated it as *'They had a day they didn't forget'* which has verbal negation instead of a prefix, however it conveys the same meaning as the original sentence, therefore the total percentage of correct answers is 89%. The rest of the students have either translated it with a positive adjective, or by attaching the prefix **un-** to wrong adjective/ verb, or are not valid translations.

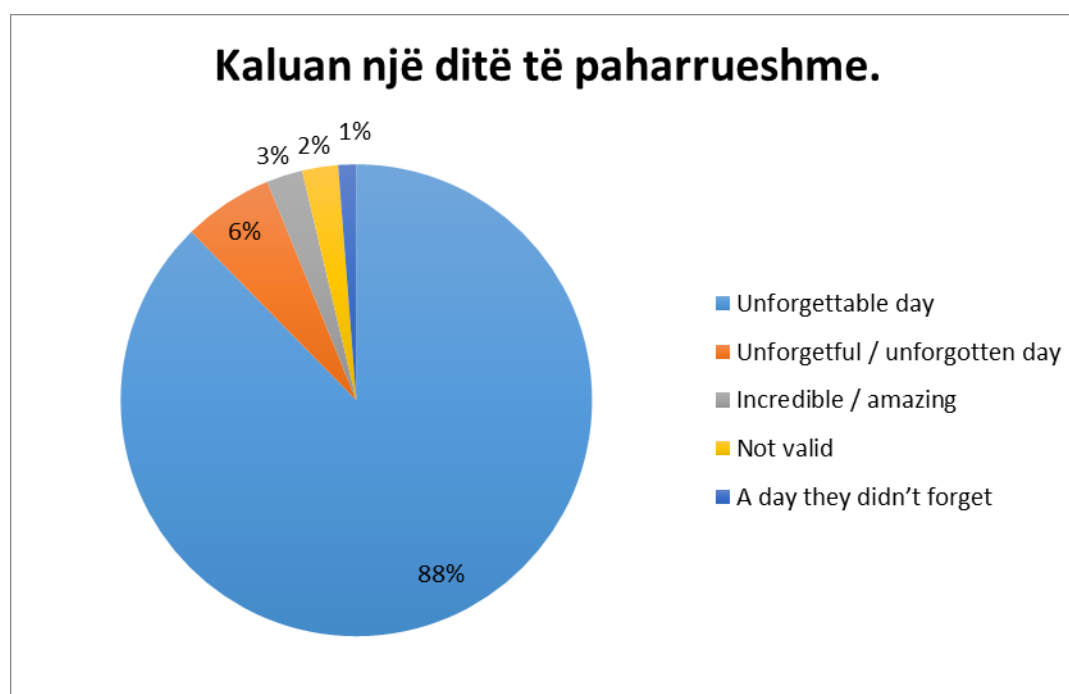


Chart 22: Kaluan një ditë të paharrueshme

As opposed to the English-Albanian translations of negative sentences, Albanian-English translations seem to have posed more difficulty translating. In fact it turns out that it is the opposite, since in the Albanian-English translations the answers of only three sentences are above 89%. The second example, which consists of only the negative marker **nuk**, has got the highest percentage of correct answers 94%, which means that Albanian students do not have problems translating negative sentences which only consist of the negative marker **nuk** (or **s'** as they are interchangeable). Examples eight and nine, which consist of the negative marker **pa**

and the negative prefix **pa-**, have 94% and 89% correct answers respectively. Even though the Albanian negative marker **pa** does not have an English counterpart marker, it is translated by the preposition **without** which is completely compatible in meaning, therefore we mostly have correct answers. Finally, the prefix **pa-** also has a high percentage of correct answers, since it is very easily translated with an English prefix, which is analogous in meaning.

The first example, which in Albanian consists of a negative marker and two negative indefinites, has got 59% correct English translations. Most of the mistakes in this sentence are due to negative concord, since the Albanian sentence has three negative elements, which have confused the students and 41% of them have used double negation in the English translation, which is not allowed in Standard English.

The remaining five sentences, have very low percentage of correct answers, all below 30%. Among these sentences, the third and the sixth consist of correlative conjunctions **as...as...** and **jo vetëm që... por edhe...**, which have 5% and 19% correct answers respectively. The problem with the third example is that **as...as...** can be used with or without another negative marker, and as a result there are translations with positive and negative verbs following the conjunction **neither... nor...**, or a negative sentence and the conjunction without inversion, which is also incorrect. Similarly, the sixth sentence is translated by **not only... but also...**, which also requires inversion since there is a negative element in pre-verbal position.

Surprisingly enough, in the fourth example, only 1% of the answers are correct. Half of the answers are incorrect due to the use of an incorrect tense, and the other half due to the wrong structure which is influenced by the Albanian.

Even though examples 2 and 8, which consist of the negative markers **nuk** and **pa**, mostly have correct answers, it is not the case with example 5 which consists of the negative marker **mos**. Only 24% of the students translated correctly this sentence and the biggest problem seems to be the position of the negative marker **not** in negating an infinitive clause, or the use of **no** instead of **not**.

Finally, the seventh example has 29% correct answers although it consists of the negative marker **s'**. However, the confusion has arisen because of the adverbial **ndonjëherë** which allows two translations in English, both with verbal and non-verbal negation, as well as a confusion of tenses, where 67% of the students have used the wrong tense.

To sum up, it can be concluded from this analysis that Albanian students have difficulties translating from Albanian into English. The first difficulty is their mother tongue influence, especially in the structure of forming negative sentences; and the second difficulty has to do with poor knowledge of negation and especially of tenses in general.

4.3. Students' testing-transforming positive sentences into negative

The third exercise of the Translation task, consists of five English affirmative sentences to be transformed into negative sentences. Three of the sentences are in the present simple tense, with or without a positive polarity item, and two sentences are in the past simple, one with a positive polarity item and one without it.

The first example is '*Ben always wears trainers*'. This sentence can be negated either by verbal or non-verbal negation. As it is shown in the chart, 70% of the students have correctly transformed it with non verbal negation using the absolute negator **never** '*Ben **never** wears trainers*', while another 10% have correctly transformed it with verbal negation '*Ben does **not** always wear trainers*', which means the total percentage of correct answers is 80%. The remaining 20% have either used the wrong tense or the wrong negative form.

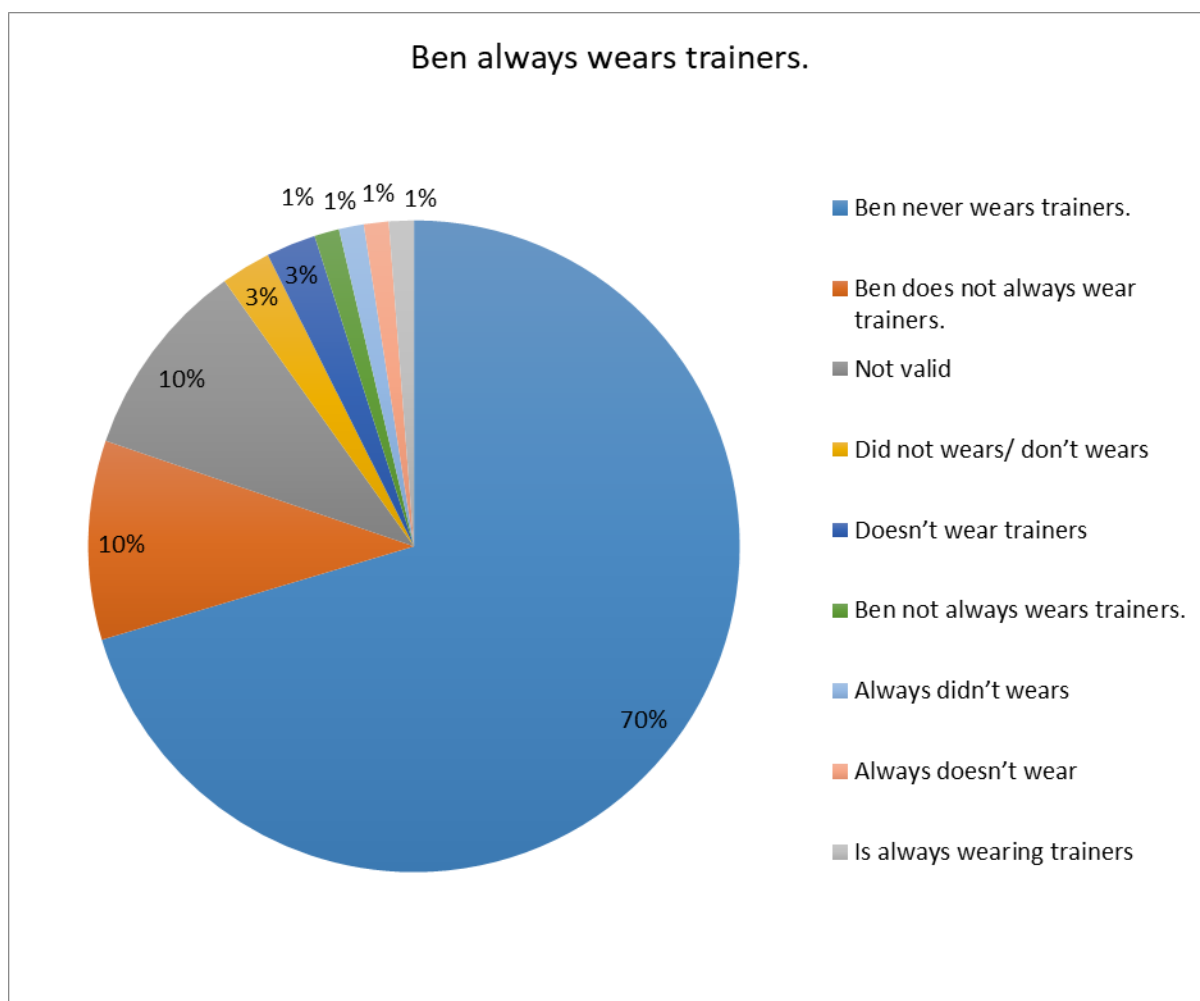


Chart 23: Ben always wears trainers

The second example '*They bought a new car*' has been correctly transformed into negative by 62% of the students '*They didn't buy a new car*'. 20% of the students have used the past simple form of the verb buy along with the auxiliary **did** as in '*didn't bought*'. 11% have not transformed the sentence at all, but rather they have translated into Albanian, probably confused by the previous exercises. 5% have transformed with the wrong tense '*haven't bought/ don't bought*', and 1% have not transformed the sentence into negative, but have given a positive sentence with an opposite proposition '*They bought an old car*'.

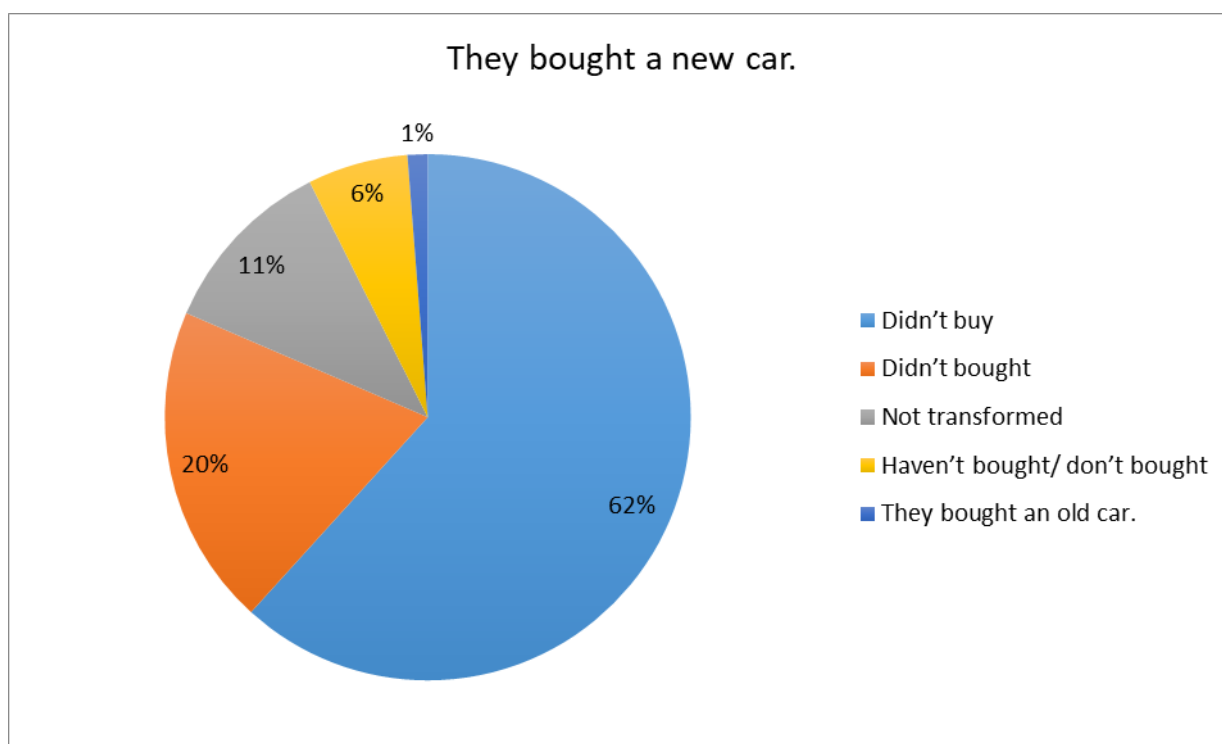


Chart 24: They bought a new car

The third example '*There are some beautiful houses*' consists of the verb **to be** and the positive polarity item **some**, in the present simple. There was a purposely given PPI, in order to see if they would transform it into a NPI, and 37% of the students did not transform it, so they gave the incorrect answer '*There are **not some** beautiful houses*'; another 15% of the students have neither used **some**, nor **any** in their transformation and another 11% have used **no** along with a negative verb (**aren't no**) which is also incorrect. Similarly to the second example, in this one as well 7% of the students have given a positive transformation with an opposite proposition as '*There are some ugly/ old houses*'.

There are two correct transformations of this sentence; by verbal negation '*There **aren't any** beautiful houses*' which has been transformed by 21 % of the students; or by non-verbal

negation '*There are **no** beautiful houses*' transformed by 3% of the students. The total percentage of correct transformations is 24%.

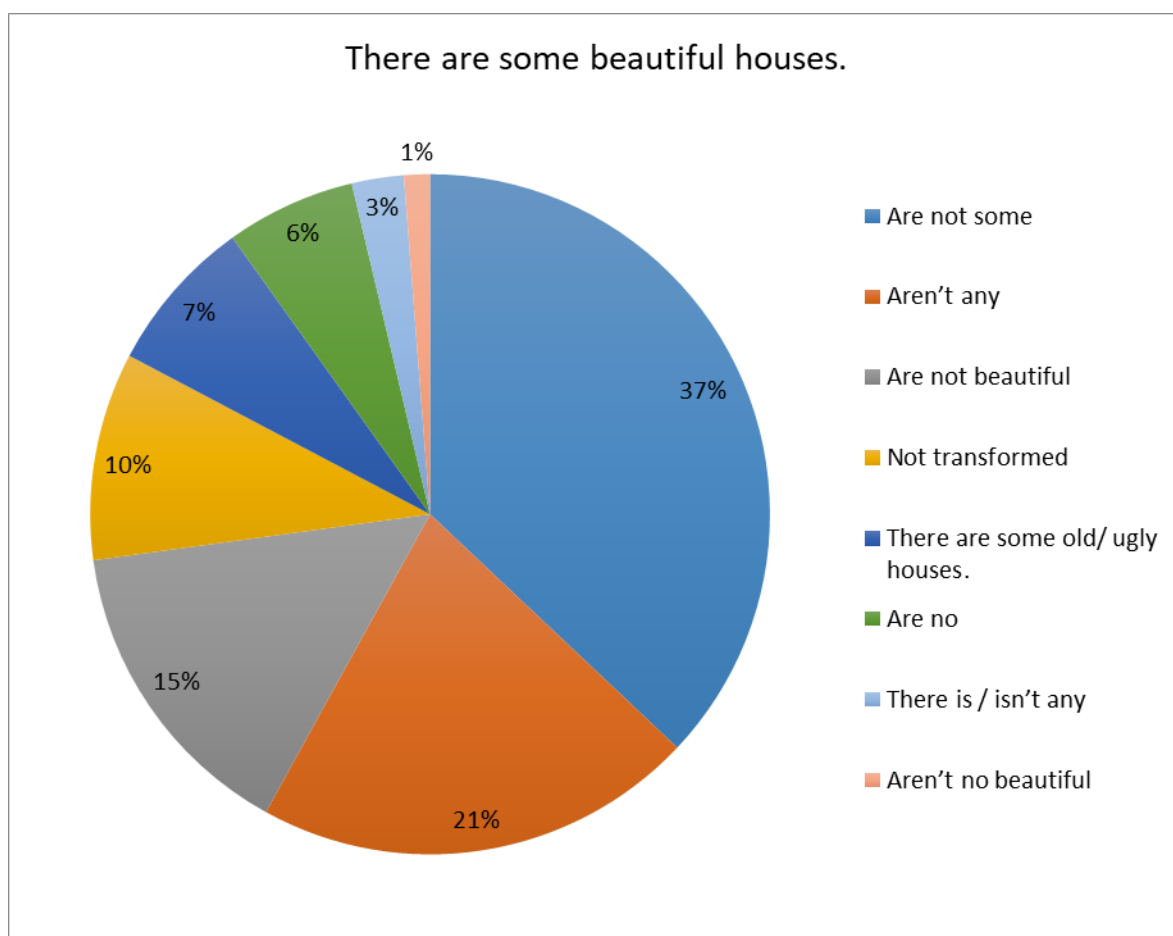


Chart 25: There are some beautiful houses

The fourth example '*Mary has a very big house*' consists of the verb **have** in present simple and it is a very simple sentence, however from previous experience with students, the verb **have** usually poses a difficulty for students, and this example confirms that. Less than half of the students (43%) have transformed it correctly '*Mary **doesn't** have a very big house*', while 38% have transformed it by only adding the negative marker **not** to the verb **have** '*Mary **hasn't** a very big house*', which is incorrect and it may be a negative transfer from Albanian verb **kam**

(**nuk kam**). As with previous examples, with this one as well 9% of the students have not transformed it into a negative sentence, but rather into positive with opposite proposition '*Mary has a very small house*', and the remaining 10 % have not transformed it at all or have translated it instead.

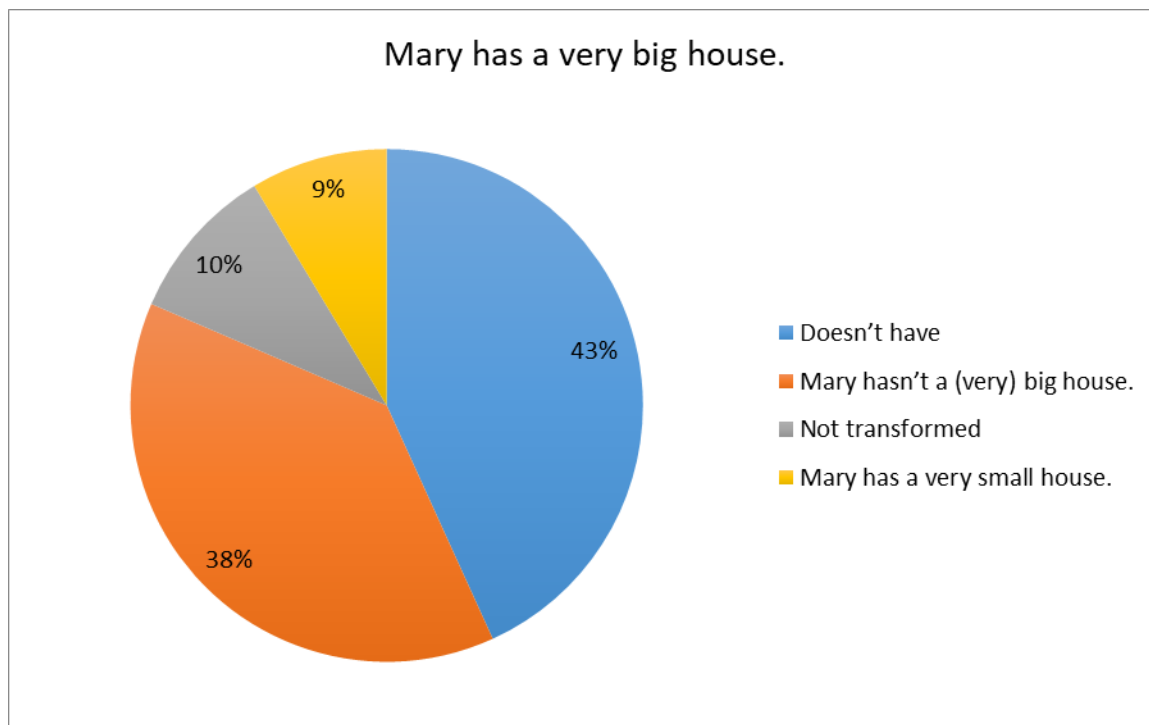


Chart 26: Mary has a very big house

The fifth example '*You had something in your hands*' consists of the verb **have** in past simple, as well as the PPI **something**. As such it has two different transformations into a negative sentence: by verbal negation '*You didn't have anything in your hands*' which has been done by 21% of the students; and by non-verbal negation '*You had **nothing** in your hands*' which has been done by only 4% of the students, so the total percentage of correct answers is 25%. The remaining 75% of the students have given negative transformations of this sentence, however there is a mix of tenses as well as a variation of the PPI **something**, NPI **anything** and the n-word **nothing**. Similarly with the fourth example, out of those 75%, 32% have used verbal

negation without adding the auxiliary **did** (**hadn't something/ anything/nothing**), which is again a negative transfer from their mother tongue.

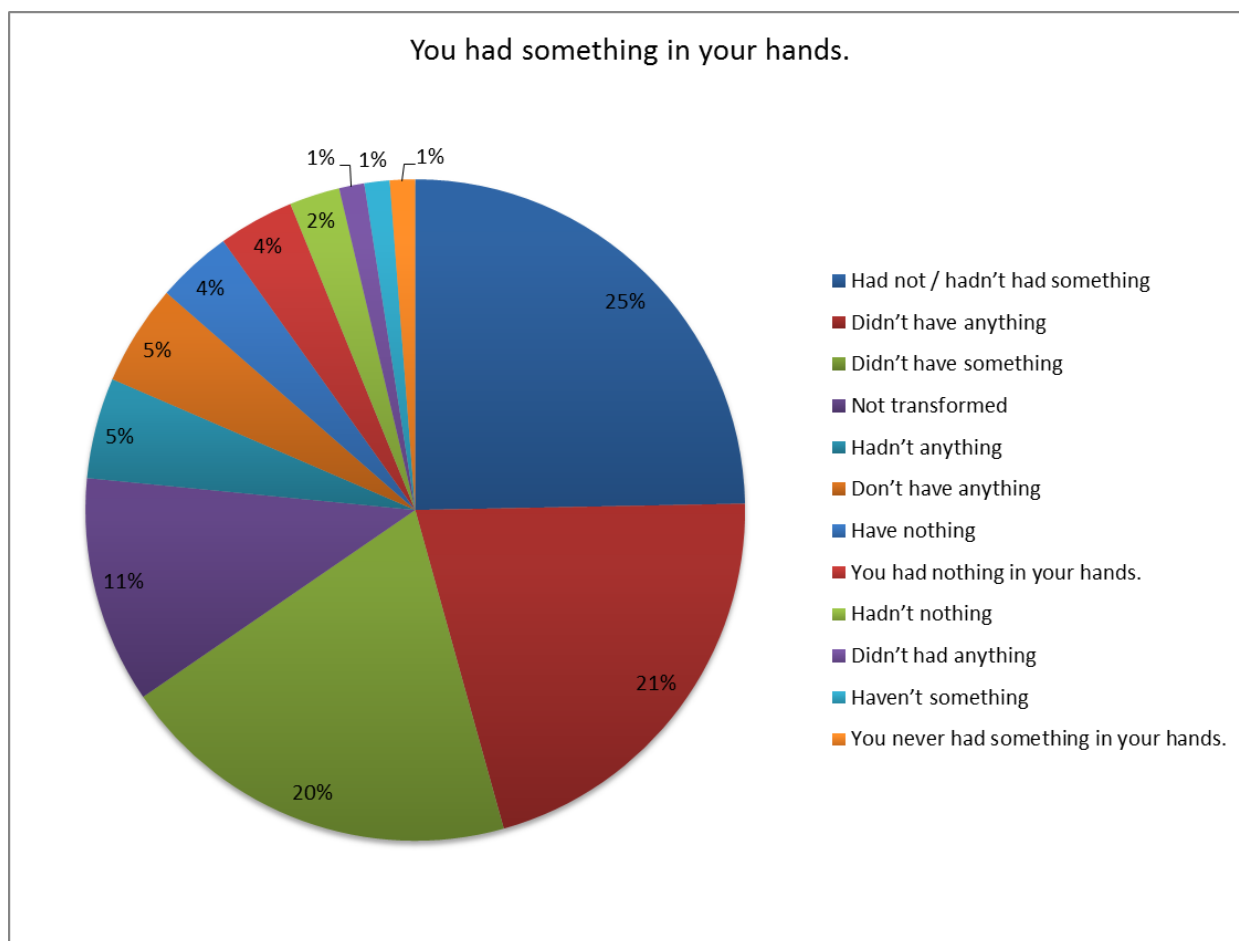


Chart 27: You had something in your hands

According to this analysis, it turns out that Albanian students in North Macedonia generally have difficulties transforming affirmative sentences into negative ones, especially if polarity items are involved. The only sentence that has 80% correct answers is the first one, which is in present simple, and the second sentence which is in past simple has 62% correct answers, which is more than half, yet low in comparison to the difficulty of the task as well as the proficiency of the students. The other three sentences have less than half correct answers, in fact the fourth one which is in present simple of the verb **have**, has 43%, while the third and the fifth have 24% and 25% correct answers respectively. This low percentage appears in both

sentences which contain a PPI. It seems that apart from having difficulties with verbal negation, they also had difficulties in transforming a PPI into a NPI, which again may be an influence from Albanian, since in Albanian negative sentences both forms can be used.

4.4. Students' testing- choosing the correct n-word or NPI

The fourth exercise of the Translation tasks done by the students, comprises of free choice answers, in which they had to decide whether one of the given answers is correct or both answers are correct. This exercise has to do with n-words and NPIs. The idea is to see whether the students know how to correctly use these in English and Albanian, since they are used differently in both languages. The exercise has twelve sentences, seven English sentences and five Albanian sentences.

In the first example '*I don't drink **any/no** alcohol*' most of the students chose the correct answer **any**, since there is verbal negation and a NPI should be used. However there is a small percentage who chose the negative marker **no**, which is not correct since there is verbal negation. And some students even chose both answers as correct, which is a mistake since in English negative sentences only NPIs are used.

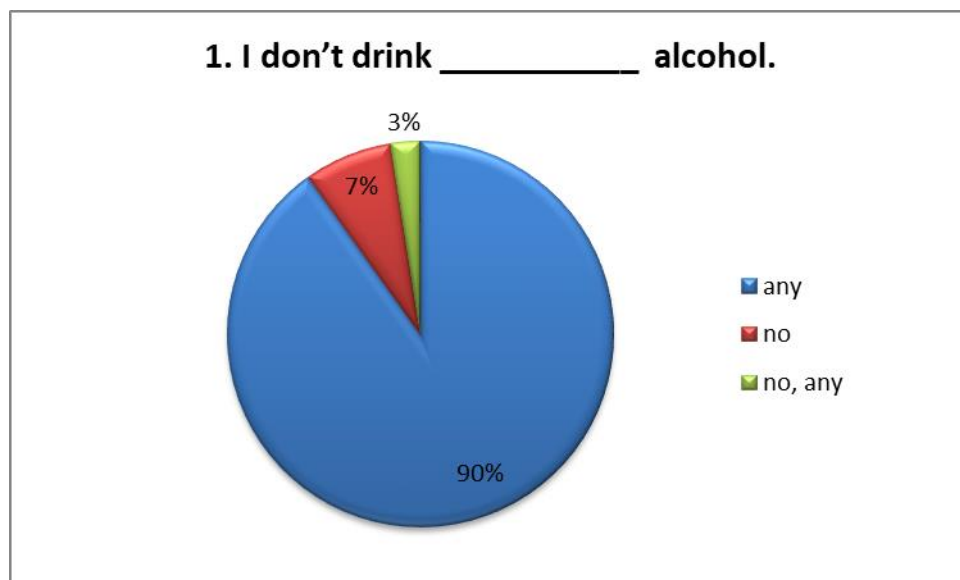


Chart 28: I don't drink any / no alcohol

In the second sentence '*I phoned twice but **anybody/nobody** answered*' the correct answer is **nobody**, since there is no verbal negation and an absolute negative marker should be used. Almost all of the students gave a correct answer **nobody**, only one percent chose both answers as correct.

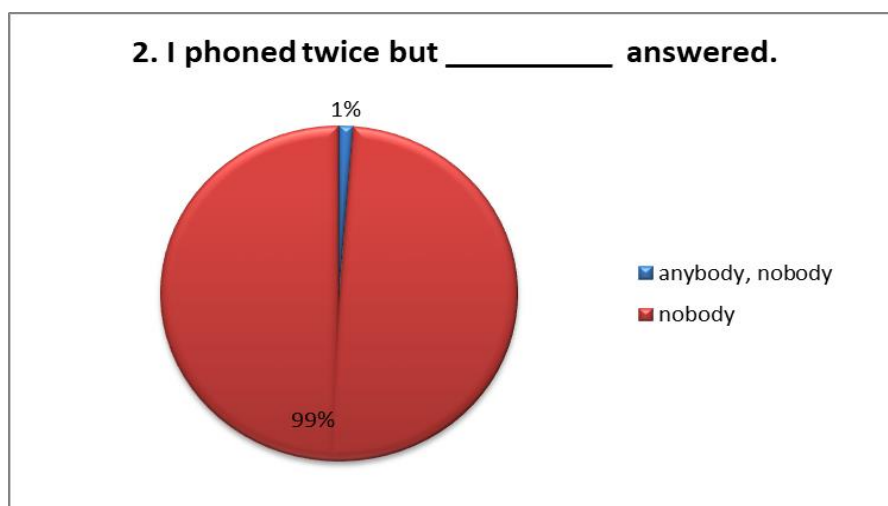


Chart 29: I phoned twice but anybody / nobody answered

In the third sentence '*I know **nobody/anybody** from his class.*', most of the students chose the correct answer **nobody**, because there is no verbal negation and a n-word should be used instead of a NPI, which is **anybody** in this case. Both answers are not possible for the same reasons.

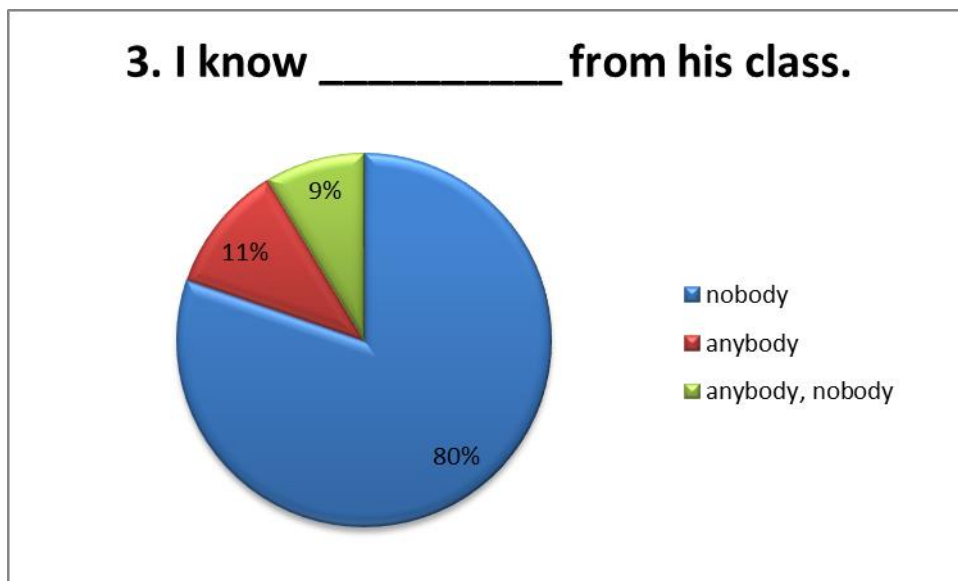


Chart 30: I know nobody / anybody from his class

In the fourth sentence '*He couldn't find his keys **anywhere/nowhere**.*', there is verbal negation which means that the correct answer is the NPI **anywhere**. However, only half of the students (52%) have chosen the correct option. The other half have either chosen **nowhere** (26%), which cannot be used with verbal negation, or both options, which is also incorrect, since only one answer is correct.

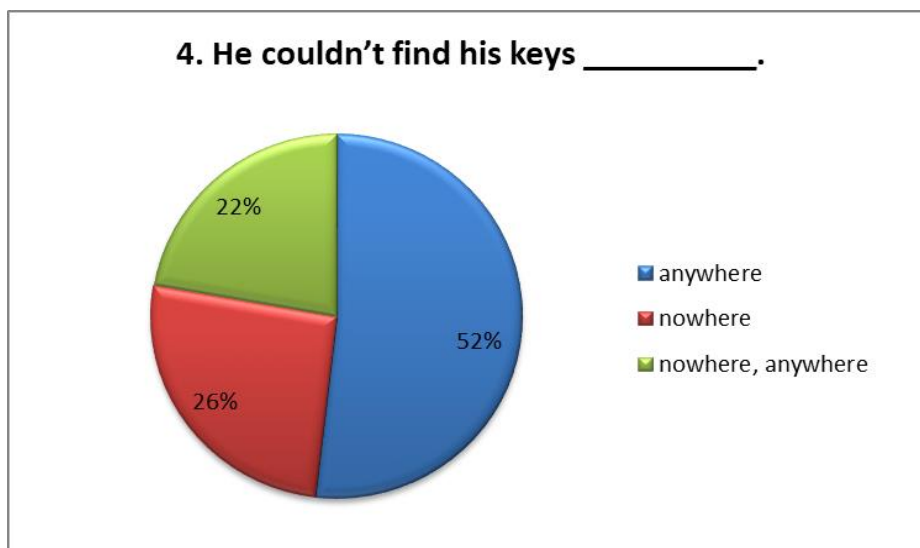


Chart 31: He couldn't find his keys anywhere / nowhere

In the fifth sentence, 'We didn't know **anyone/someone** at the party' out of two possible answers **anyone** and **someone**, 90% of the student have chosen the correct answer – **anyone**, since it is a negative clause and only a NPI is possible. **Someone** is a positive polarity item, which means it is only used in positive contexts.

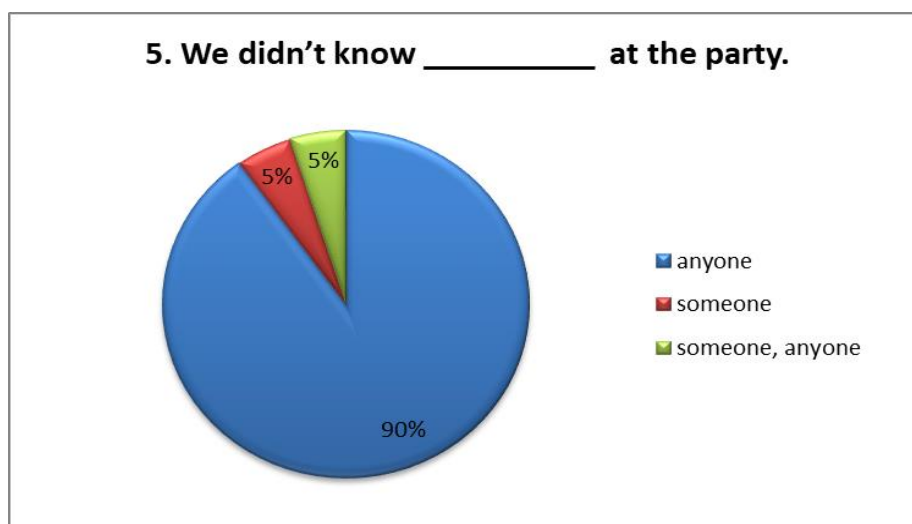


Chart 32: We didn't know anyone / someone at the party

It is interesting how in the previous negative sentence, 90% of the students have correctly chosen a NPI, while in the following negative sentence with verbal negation '*I'm sorry, I can't do **anything/nothing** about that*', less than half of the students (46%) have chosen the correct answer - **anything**. Since there is verbal negation, **nothing** is not possible in this sentence, it only goes with positive verbs.

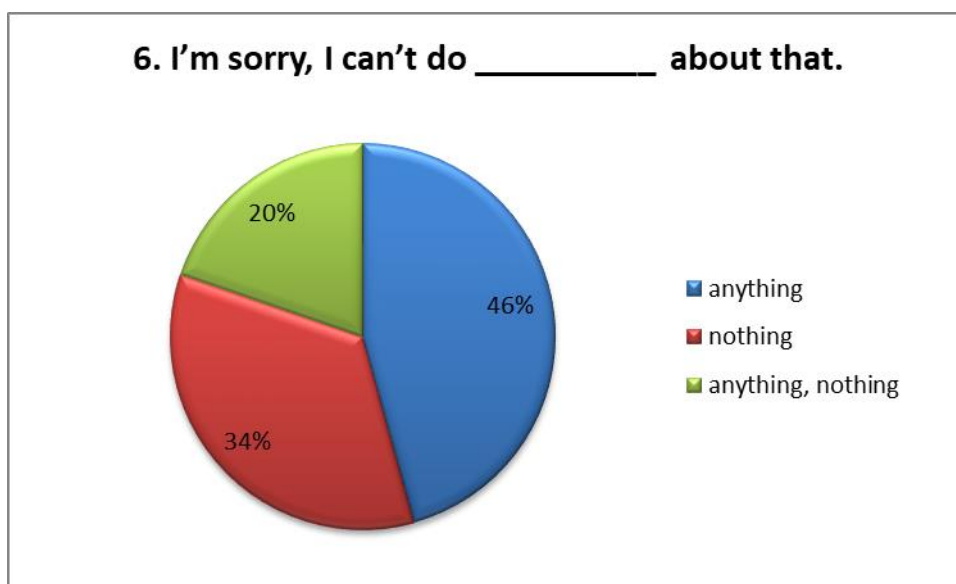


Chart 33: I'm sorry, I can't do anything / nothing about that

The seventh sentence, '*There was **nothing/anything** you could do*' does not have verbal negation, and 84% of the students have chosen the correct answer which is **nothing**. There is also a very small percentage (6%) who have chosen **anything**, and the remaining 10 % have chosen both answers as correct, which means that they probably were not sure about the correct answer.

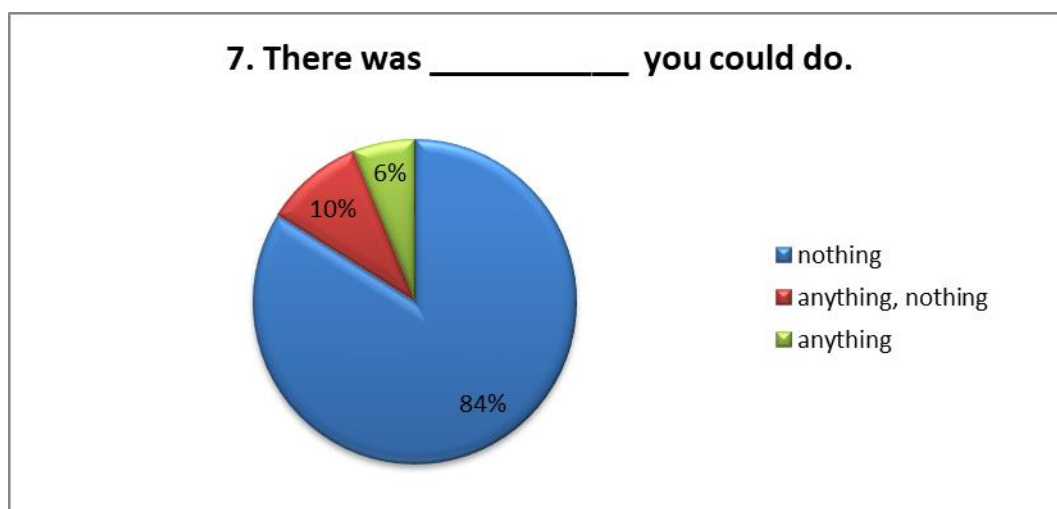


Chart 34: There was nothing / anything you could do

The following sentences are in Albanian, and the students were supposed to choose the correct indeterminate pronoun or adverb. As it is already mentioned, in Albanian, apart from the negative indeterminate pronouns, general indeterminate pronouns which denote things or people in general, may also be used in negative sentences, as well as in questions and conditionals. This means that in some sentences both answers are correct.

The eighth sentence '*Nuk duhet të largohet **asnjë/ndonjë***' is a negative one, containing the negative marker **nuk**. Since Albanian is a NC language, it allows several negative elements in a sentence, therefore **asnjë** is one of the correct answers that has been chosen by 88% of the students. On the other hand, only 6% have chosen **ndonjë**, and the remaining 6% have chosen both answers as correct, which is the correct choice according to the instructions of the exercise. This means that only 6% of the students know that both these forms are correct in Albanian.

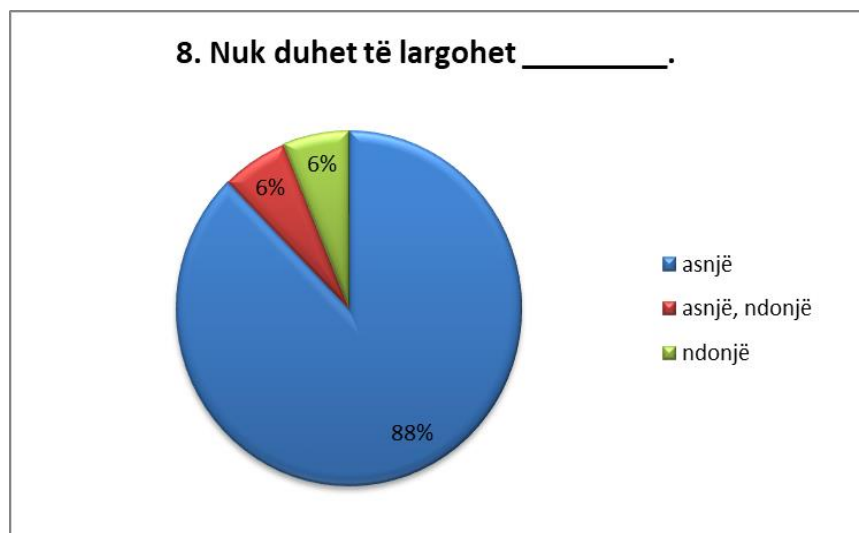


Chart 35: Nuk duhet të largohet asnjë / ndonjë

The ninth sentence '*Po të kisha **ndonjë/asnjë** libër të mirë, do ta lexoja*' is a conditional positive sentence, purposely given in order to see whether the students would be confused, since in English a n-word would be used with a positive verb. However, all the students have chosen the correct answer which is **ndonjë**. **Asnjë** is not possible in this sentence since it requires a negative marker.

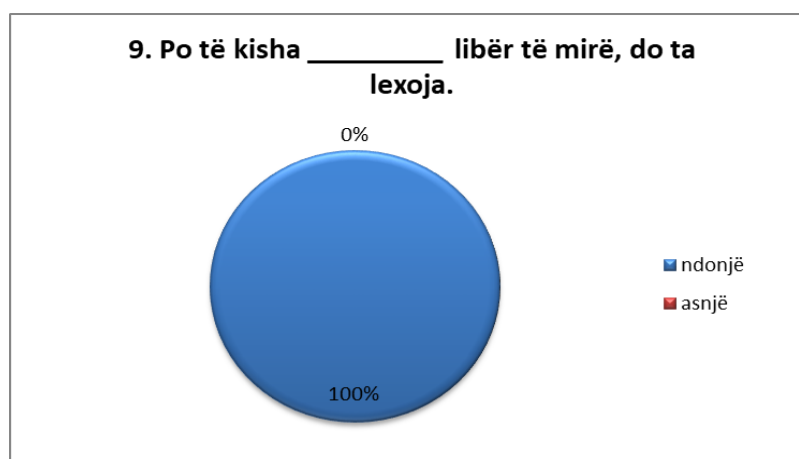


Chart 36: Po të kisha ndonjë / asnjë libër të mirë, do ta lexoja

Contrary to the ninth sentence, the tenth sentence '*Po të mos kisha **ndonjë/asnjë** hall, nuk do të vija*' is a negative conditional sentence, and since indeterminate pronouns such as **ndonjë**, **gjë**, **diçka**, etc. are used in both negatives and conditionals, it means that it is also correct to use them in this sentence. **Asnjë** is obviously used in negative sentences with negative markers, therefore the correct answer is choosing both. However, this option is chosen by the smallest percentage of students, only 14%, while almost half of them (47%) have chosen **ndonjë**, probably led by the previous positive sentence, and the remaining 39% have chosen **asnjë**, which is correct in a negative sentence, but not the correct answer in this exercise. This means that the students are not aware of the correct use of indeterminate pronouns in Albanian.

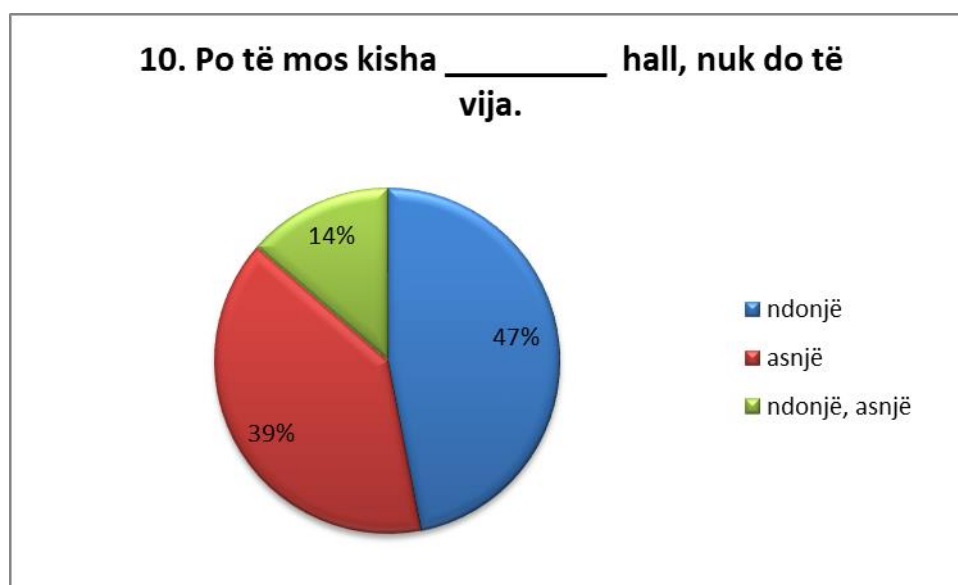


Chart 37: Po të mos kisha ndonjë / asnjë hall, nuk do të vija

The eleventh sentence '*Kontrollova gjithandej por nuk pashë **asgjë/ndonjë** gjë.*', contains the verbal negative marker **nuk**, and as already mentioned in negative sentences both indeterminate pronouns are correct, in this case both **asgjë** and **ndonjë gjë** are correct.

Contrary to previous examples, in this one almost half of the students 46% have chosen the correct answer. Yet the remaining 54% have either opted for **asnjë** or for **ndonjë gjë**.

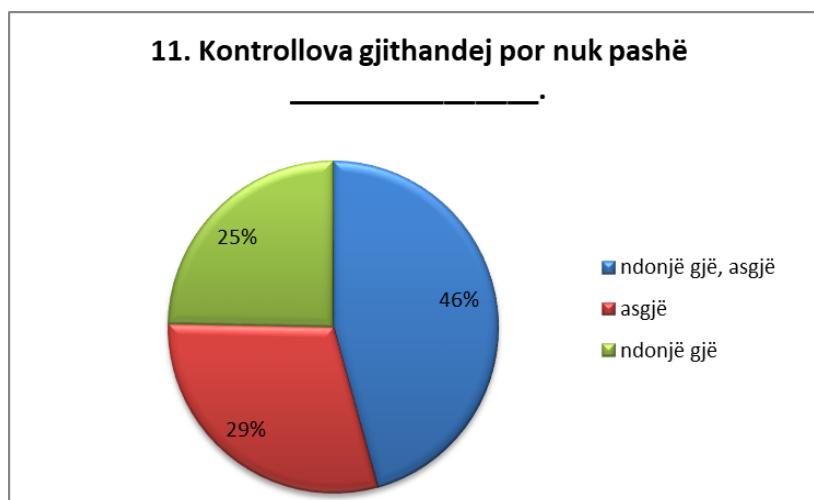


Chart 38: Kontrollova gjithandej por nuk pashë asgjë / ndonjë gjë

The twelfth sentence ‘*Vetëm pak fëmijë kishin **ndonjë/asnjë** lodër të bukur*’ is an interesting example. Although the proposition of this sentence is negative ‘*Shumica e fëmijëve nuk kishin ndonjë lodër të bukur*’, structurally it is a positive sentence, therefore only **ndonjë** is the correct answer here, which is correctly chosen by 96% of the students.

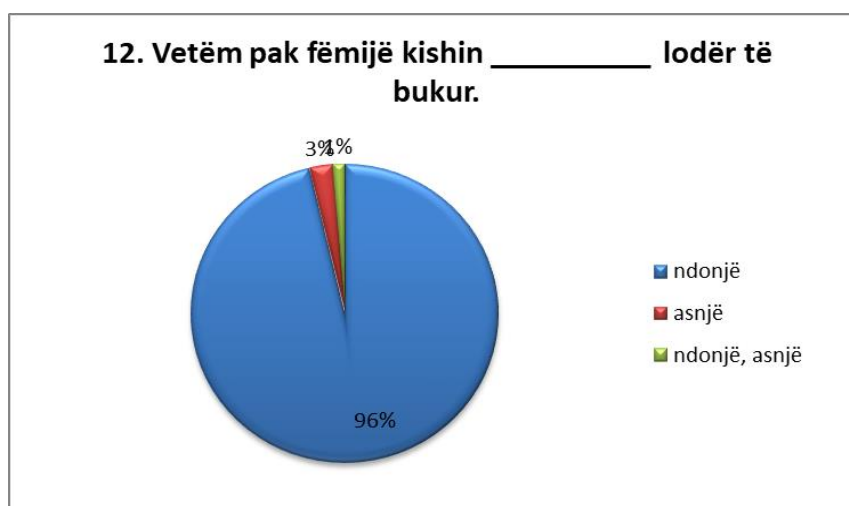


Chart 39: Vetëm pak fëmijë kishin ndonjë / asnjë lodër të bukur

4.5. *Discussion of results*

As it is shown, the fourth exercise of the translation task consists of seven English examples and five Albanian examples. Three of the English sentences have non-verbal negation (example 2,3 and 7) which means that the correct answers are n-words, not negative polarity items. Accordingly, a large percentage of students have given correct answers (99%, 80% and 84% respectively).

On the other hand, four of the English examples have verbal negation, which means that the students should have opted for a NPI as a correct answer. Out of the four examples with verbal negation, in two examples (example 1 and 5) the given options were a NPI + negative marker **no**, and a NPI + PPI. In these two sentences, most of the students have answered correctly (90% in each), probably because it was easier to choose a NPI when there is an overt verbal negative marker.

In contrast to the above, even though the other two examples (example 4 and 6) have verbal negation, around half of the students chose the correct answer (52% and 46% respectively). The difference is that in these two sentences, the choice was between a NPI and a n-word. Having in mind that Albanian negative sentences use negative indefinites with verbal negation, it can be concluded that negative transfer of their mother tongue led them into choosing the wrong option.

Regarding the Albanian examples, out of five sentences, two are positive (9 and 12). Since they do not have a negative verb marker, the negative indeterminate pronoun **asnjë** is not sanctioned, therefore the correct answer in both these sentences is the indeterminate pronoun **ndonjë**, which was correctly chosen by most of the students (100% and 96% respectively).

The other three Albanian sentences (8, 10 and 11), are negative with the negative markers **nuk** and **mos**. As it is already discussed earlier, in Albanian negative sentences both negative indeterminate pronouns such as **asnjë/ asgjë**, as well as indeterminate pronouns which denote people or things such as **ndonjë/ ndonjë gjë** can be used. Therefore, the correct

answers in these three examples are both options, however the percentage of students who have chosen both is very low (6%, 14% and 46% respectively). This means that although Albanian is their mother tongue, Albanian students do not know the correct use of indeterminate pronouns in negative sentences.

In example 8, 88% of the students have chosen the negative indeterminate pronoun **asnjë**, which is a correct, but not the only correct answer. In example 10, 39% have chosen **asnjë**, and in example 11, 29% of the students have chosen **asgjë**. Even though, these are not the correct answers in this exercise, these are very low percentages, because they at least should have known that negative indefinites are used in Albanian negative clauses.

Following this analysis, it can be concluded that most Albanian students do not know how to correctly use indeterminate pronouns in negative sentences, even though Albanian is their mother tongue.

V. Conclusions

Working on negation has been both interesting and overwhelming. It was interesting because there are so many issues, structures and uses that were completely new and challenging. On the other hand it was overwhelming since there were so many new things to be studied and compared in both languages. But the more issues there were, the more interesting and challenging it became.

Interpretation of findings

Based on the analysis of negative sentences from the novels, it can be concluded that:

Hypothesis 1 is approved: **There are structural differences in the way that we express negation in English and in Albanian.**

Those structural differences have been listed below as an answer to the second research question.

Regarding the research questions, two have been answered from the analysis of the novels:

1. **Despite using approximately the same negation operators, is negation structured and expressed in the same way in both English and Albanian?**
 - Negation is neither structured, nor expressed in the same way in English and Albanian. This is evident throughout the third chapter: the VP is structured differently, the negative markers take a different position; the negative marker **not** corresponds with the Albanian negative markers **nuk/s'** only in primary verbal negation, while in secondary verbal negation it mostly corresponds with **nuk, mos, pa** and **jo** (section 3.1.2.); there are huge differences in terms of Negative Concord, English sentences are structured with single negative markers, while Albanian sentences allow two or three negative markers or indefinites in their structure.
2. **Which are the significant differences in the structure of negative sentences between English and Albanian?**

- Only the basic verbal negative markers **NOT – NUK/S'** (section 2.4.1.), as well as **NEITHER/NOR - AS** (section 2.4.6.) correspond in both languages, however they are also translated with various other negative markers
- The position of verbal negative markers is different: In English the auxiliary or the modal verb precedes the negative marker **not**, while the main verb follows it; whereas in Albanian the negative marker **nuk/ s'** precedes the whole verb phrase (section 2.9.).
- Albanian negative markers MOS and PA do not have an analogical negative marker in English; they are translated with **not**, or with the preposition **without** (sections 3.2.3. and 3.2.6.).
- There are a lot of differences regarding double and multiple negation between these two languages. First of all, there is a difference in naming, in English double negation refers to two logical negations expressed by two negative markers, while multiple negation or negative concord refers to two or more negative markers contributing to one logical negation. On the other hand, since Albanian is a negative concord language, double negation is used to refer to negation realized by two negative elements in a sentence, while multiple negation refers to using more than two negative elements in a sentence. (section 3.1.5. and 3.1.6.)
- A lot of differences regarding the use of n-words and NPIs: In Albanian, n-words are used as complementaries to negative particles. Furthermore, they tend to appear only in negative licensing contexts, and therefore they could be considered as NPIs. However since they could be also used in single fragmentary answers, they are also considered as negative indefinites; In English, n-words are used with positive verbs, they function as absolute negators and there is no need of another negative marker in the sentence in order to make it negative, while NPIs are used with negative verbs only. (section 2.5.)

Based on the study conducted with Albanian students of English language, and on the translations and answers that they have given, we can conclude that:

Hypothesis 2 is approved: **Albanian language, as students' L1, interferes in the correct use of English negation by EFL Albanian students.**

Since the mistakes that students have made in the English-Albanian translations are much fewer than the ones they have made in the Albanian-English translations, as well as based on the nature of the mistakes, it can be concluded that Albanian as students' L1 does interfere in the correct use of negation in English. These interferences are seen in:

- Using two or even more negative elements in an English sentence, as a result of Albanian negative concord
- Confusing the use of n-words, NPIs, and PPIs in English, since in Albanian both positive and negative indeterminate pronouns and adverbs may be used in negative sentences
- Albanian free word order also creates confusion when translating from Albanian into English
- Forming English sentences without a subject, led by Albanian examples in which the grammatical person is identified by the form of the verb, although this is not possible in English, as there must be a subject
- The negation of the lexical verb **have** in present and past simple tense, without adding the auxiliary **do**
- Using no inversion after correlative conjunctions **neither...nor...** and **not only... but also...**
- Using **no** instead of **not**, led by the Albanian negative marker **jo**, which is similar in form with the English **no**, although they do not correspond in use, except in giving short fragmented answers (Chapter IV)

Hypothesis 3 is partly approved: **English insertion of auxiliaries in the negative form of simple tenses, poses a problem for EFL Albanian students.**

This hypothesis is partly approved because it is not the case that due to L1 interference the students do not add an auxiliary in the negative form. Most of them do add an auxiliary, they are aware of this difference between these two languages, however they still make mistakes such as not adding an auxiliary with the verb **have** in the present and past simple

tense, using the wrong auxiliary, using both the auxiliary **does** and **verb+s** in the third person singular in the present simple, using both the auxiliary **did** and the past simple form of the verb in the past simple tense. (section 4.3.)

Furthermore, the remaining two research questions have been answered following the analysis of the students' tasks:

3. Is Albanian multiple negation a problem for EFL Albanian students?

Yes, Albanian multiple negation or negative concord is a problem for EFL Albanian students. According to the answers that students have given in both the English-Albanian as well as Albanian-English translations, we can see that in the English-Albanian translations, eight of the examples have above 84% correct answers, while in the Albanian-English translations only three of the examples have above 89%, most of the examples have below 30% correct answers. This means that, since Albanian is their mother tongue and it comes natural to them, students did not find it difficult to translate from English into Albanian, with some exceptions; on the other hand, it is almost the opposite with the Albanian-English translations, as they have difficulties translating negative concord sentences into English - as a result of negative transfer they mistakenly use negative concord in English translations as well. To make things worse, in Albanian both positive and negative indeterminate pronouns and adverbs can be used as negative indefinites, which creates confusion since in English they have to use n-words or NPIs. In addition to these difficulties, Albanian indefinites have a lot of synonymous indefinites (**asnjë, askush, kurrkush**) which may have created confusion. (section 4.2. and 4.4.)

4. Does the English use of auxiliaries in negative sentences of simple tenses appear to be a problem for Albanian students?

Based on the third exercise of the students' tasks (section 4.3.), in which they had to transform positive sentences into negative ones, it seems that the insertion of auxiliaries appears to be somewhat of a problem for them. All five examples, three of which are in present simple, and two in past simple, have a percentage lower than 62% of correctly used auxiliaries in the negative form, in fact only one of them referring to the negative transformation of the verb '**bought**' is 62%, while 20% have used '**didn't bought**', which is a high percentage of wrong negative forms for university students.

In the first example, of the same exercise, even though there are 80% correct negative transformations, only 10% are formed by means of **auxiliary+not** (*doesn't always wear*), while the other 70% are transformed by means of the absolute negator **never** (*never wears*), which although correct, it seems as if there is a tendency to avoid the insertion of an auxiliary in verbal negation, so non-verbal negation is preferred instead.

In the third example, there is a sentence with the verb **be** in present simple. Since this verb is negated by adding **not**, there is no need of an auxiliary. Most of the students have negated the verb correctly, however only a quarter have made correct transformations of the sentence because they have mistaken the transformation of the PPI.

The fourth and fifth examples, contain the verb **have** as the main verb, in present simple and past simple respectively. In both these sentences, there is approximately the same percentage of negating the verb correctly by adding the auxiliary **do** (**doesn't have, didn't have**), and of incorrect negative forms such as **hasn't** and **hadn't** respectively. There may be two reasons for this mistake: the students confuse the verb **have** when it functions as a lexical verb and when it functions as an auxiliary verb in perfect tenses; or the second reason might be the negative transfer of their mother tongue, in which the verb **kam** (**have**) is negated only by the negative marker **nuk**, thus they negate it in English by only adding **not**.

To sum up, adding an auxiliary to the negative form of present and past simple tenses is only part of the problem. It is not the case that they do not add the auxiliary; most of them do add the auxiliary, which means that they know the correct negative forms. Much as they are aware of the correct form of negative transformations, the percentage of correct answers is still below one half, which indicates that the problem is students' poor knowledge.

Limitations

As is the case with any other study or research, there are some limitations with this one as well. First of all, the examples of the analysis have been taken from three novels and their translations, which means only written fiction style has been analysed. Probably the use of conversational style or non-fiction would have provided more diversity.

Second, the participants of the study are Albanian students from North Macedonia, which does not include Albanian students from Kosovo and Albania. Furthermore, the number of students who participated in the study is 81, which probably would have been better to have more, however, since these universities have students of different ethnicities, that was the largest number of Albanian students who study English that could be found.

Suggestions/ recommendations

Having in mind this research, as well as other researches conducted to date, in the following part there are some suggestions and recommendations for future work:

1. Even though the focus has been on analyzing only negation in both languages, one cannot remain indifferent to other mistakes that are made during translation, which may directly interfere with the meaning of the sentence. As already mentioned earlier, one of the major mistakes of the students was that they tend to mix the tenses. English tenses are something that they start learning from the third grade in primary school, and yet they make these mistakes at the university level. This means that things are not going as they should, and action must be taken by primary as well as secondary school curricula to ensure that the tenses are learnt step by step, and to include as many exercises as necessary in order to master them.
2. There is a 'gap' in Albanian, since there is no definition about negative polarity items or negative indefinites. There are just indeterminate pronouns and adverbs of time and place which are negative, however they are not categorized as indefinites or polarity items in any grammar. Following the conclusions of this thesis as well as forthcoming studies, they should be categorized and named properly, as it is already done in most languages.
3. Although students study English for three or four years, there is not even one lesson on negation during their studies. They only mention the negative form of verbs while learning different tenses, which is almost nothing in comparison to what negation

entails. So, university professors should take in consideration this issue, and incorporate a lesson or chapter on negation in their syllabi.

4. Apart from having negation as a separate lesson, university curriculas should also include at least two semesters of mother tongue, during foreign language studies; in this case, Albanian morphology as well as syntax for Albanian students who study English. It is so much easier learning a foreign language when you already know well enough your mother tongue, at least its grammar.

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Appendix

Translation task

Year of studies _____

Are you: **Male / Female** (Circle)

University

1. **University of Tetovo**
2. **South East European University**
3. **International Balkan University**

I. **Translate the following sentences into Albanian:**

1. Lucy thought she had never seen anything more beautiful.
2. I fail to understand the point of that remark.
3. Nowhere serves steak as good as at Mario's.
4. His suspicions were unfounded.
5. But my feelings are of no importance.
6. There was nothing for the home you couldn't buy there.
7. Nobody paid any attention to them anymore.
8. Neither had he seen her, nor talked to her.
9. They had hardly known each other.

10. She didn't feel anything at all.

II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Askush nuk bëri asgjë.
2. Plaku nuk dinte ç'të thoshte.
3. As e kishte parë, as donte ta takonte.
4. Ata kishin hequr dorë prej saj, por ai jo.
5. Ajo iu lut të mos e ndërpriste.
6. Jo vetëm që u ndanë, por edhe u harruan.
7. S'e kisha dëgjuar ndonjëherë.
8. Puntorët u larguan pa e përfunduar punën.
9. Kaluan një ditë të paharrueshme.

III. Write the negative form of these sentences.

1. Ben always wears trainers.
2. They bought a new car.
3. There are some beautiful houses.
4. Mary has a very big house.
5. You had something in your hands.

IV. Choose the correct answer. Sometimes both answers are correct.

1. I don't drink _____ alcohol.
a. no b. any
2. I phoned twice but _____ answered.
a. anybody b. nobody
3. I know _____ from his class.
a. anybody b. nobody

4. He couldn't find his keys _____.
a. nowhere b. anywhere
5. We didn't know _____ at the party.
a. someone b. anyone
6. I'm sorry, I can't do _____ about that.
a. anything b. nothing
7. There was _____ you could do.
a. anything b. nothing
8. Nuk duhet të largohet _____.
a. asnjë b. ndonjë
9. Po të kisha _____ libër të mirë, do ta lexoja.
a. ndonjë b. asnjë
10. Po të mos kisha _____ hall, nuk do të vija.
a. ndonjë b. asnjë
11. Kontrollova gjithandej por nuk pashë _____.
a. ndonjë gjë b. asgjë
12. Vetëm pak fëmijë kishin _____ lodër të bukur.
a. ndonjë b. asnjë