

## Nominal Infinitive Subordinate Clauses in English and their Albanian Correspondents

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### ABSTRACT

The distinction between independent (or main) clauses and dependent (or subordinate) clauses is fundamental to an understanding of English clause structure. Related to the distinction between these two kinds of clauses, clauses may be finite with a full verb phrase that has "tense" and can be either main or subordinate and non-finite that have the internal structure of sentences without having a full complete verb phrase and are always subordinate. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to analyse and compare the differences and similarities of the nominal functions of infinitive subordinate clauses between English and Albanian languages. The analysis is done from the English grammar books to present the structures and functions of English nominal infinitive clauses. A grammatical description is presented. The comparison is done from three English novels and their translated versions in Albanian in order to find out the similarities and differences between the English and Albanian languages. The nominal infinitive clauses are selected from the English novels and their correspondents are searched for in the Albanian translations. This contrastive analysis has proven that the number of differences over rules the number of similarities.

### Keywords

Dependent clause, non-finite clause, nominal function, infinitive clause.

### Introduction

In language teaching the most popular claim has been that the best language-teaching materials are based on a comparison of the two linguistic systems. Contrastive analysis is attracting the interest of many linguists as it is used as a method which explains why some features of a target language are more difficult to acquire than others. There is no doubt that contrastive analysis provides insight into learning problems and a means of identifying the errors caused by mother tongue interference. The native language may interfere with the foreign language if the linguistic systems are different. Therefore, EFL students need systematic comparison of linguistic features of English and Albanian to familiarize with similarities and differences between the two languages. The non-finite clauses are considered more difficult than the finite clauses because they are complex in relation to their syntactic functions. They may have different functions in a complex sentence. Tense markers, modal auxiliaries, the subordinating conjunction and sometimes the subject are left out in non-finite clauses. This is the reason why students have difficulties in learning them and are often confused in identifying, constructing and translating them. However, this study is concentrated only on the infinitive subordinate clauses and their nominal functions in a complex sentence. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyse differences and similarities of the nominal functions of infinitive subordinate clauses between English and Albanian languages.

### Literature Review

#### Clauses – Main and Subordinate clauses

In English, the two main types of clauses which can combine to form sentences are main (independent) clauses and subordinate (dependent) clauses. A sentence contains at least one main clause that can express a complete thought. It may also contain subordinate clauses which are usually supporting parts of a sentence and can only form sentences by combining with main clauses. A subordinate clause is introduced by expressed or understood subordinators (as, after, because, that, though, till, who, which, what, when, where, why, how, unless, in order that, etc.) or by a non-tensed verb form to create a non-finite subordinate clause and functions as a clause constituent or as part of a constituent. Subordinators indicate the semantic relationship between the subordinate clause and the clause it is dependent on (Carter & McCarthy, 2006:270).

In English clauses in a complex sentence joined by subordination are not equal in rank. A main clause (e.g. They did not apologize) can stand alone, i.e. it can form a simple sentence, but a subordinate clause (e.g. \*though they were

twenty minutes late) cannot stand alone and thus cannot form a simple sentence. This is due to the presence of a subordinator (in our example 'though') which is either expressed or understood (zero marker). However, both main and subordinate clauses can be analysed into the same constituent elements; they have a subject and a predicator and can also have complements, objects and adjuncts (Blaganje & Konte, 1979:489).

There are three different types of English dependent clauses (Verspoor & Sauter, 2000:38-40):

1. Adverbial clauses - The first kind of dependent clause functions as adverbial.

e.g. Whales cannot breathe under water because they have lungs instead of gills.

The whole because clause answers the question why whales cannot breathe and is therefore not a sentence in itself but a constituent of the main clause: an adverbial.

Thus, 'because they have lungs instead of gills' - is a dependent clause functioning as adverbial clause of reason.

2. Relative or Adjective/Attributive clauses – The second type of dependent clause is not a sentence constituent, but part of a sentence constituent. It modifies one particular noun. The dependent clause is part of the subject and says something about the noun (in our example 'whales' – 'balenat') and must occur directly after it.

e.g. Whales, which cannot breathe under water, have lungs instead of gills.

'which cannot breathe under water' – is a dependent clause functioning as noun modifier.

3. Nominal clauses – The third type of dependent clause functions as subject, object or complement, and since they are necessary parts of a sentence, there is no complete main clause left when they are left off. One way to tell if the dependent clause functions as subject or object is to replace the whole clause with the word 'it'.

E.g. 1. What is surprising is that whales cannot breathe under water.

'What is surprising' – is a dependent clause functioning as subject.

'that whales cannot breathe under water' – is a dependent clause functioning as subject/predicative complement.

2. We all know that John kicks the ball hard.

'that John kicks the ball hard' – is a dependent clause functioning as object.

### **Nominal Clauses**

According to Carter and McCarthy (2006:565) English nominal clauses constitute a subgroup of subordinate clauses. Nominal clauses are subordinate clauses that perform the same functions as noun phrases (that is, they can be the subject, the object, or the complement or they can come after a preposition) do in a simple sentence. In other words, a nominal clause is used in a way similar to noun phrases and typically occurs in the places that noun phrases occur. A nominal clause usually begins with a relative pronoun. However, it can also begin with a subordinate conjunction. Like other dependent clauses, a nominal clause cannot stand alone. Subordinators used to introduce nominal clauses are: who, whom, what, which, whose, when, where, why, how, whether, if, that. The main clauses in complex sentences with subordinate nominal clauses are not fully independent, as they lack one of their functional elements on the clause level (either subject, or object, or complement).

E.g., His sincerity can't be denied. - a noun phrase functioning as subject

That one British child in four is born into poverty is a disgrace. - a subordinate nominal clause functioning as subject clause.

I made the big box. - a noun phrase functioning as object

I made what you can see on the table. - a subordinate nominal clause functioning as object clause.

The idea was a good one. - a noun phrase functioning as subject complement

Well, the idea was that I made tea. - a subordinate nominal clause functioning as subject complement clause.

She came in the evening. - a noun phrase functioning as object of preposition

They argued about how they should pay the bill. - a subordinate nominal clause functioning as object of preposition clause

### **Non-finite Clauses**

Structurally, subordinate clauses may be classified as: finite (a verb inflected for Tense/Agreement/person/number) and non-finite (a verb-less clause or a clause containing an invariable tense-less and agreement-less verb-form) (Radford, 1988:287).

English non-finite clauses are those whose predicator consists of a non-finite verbal phrase which is not marked for person, number, or tense. By definition, non-finite clauses are always dependent, or embedded, since a main clause must have a finite verb. Thus, the predicate of a non-finite clause has the form of a verb phrase headed by a secondary form of the verb. This means that they do not have primary tense. That in turns means that they can never contain a modal auxiliary because the modals have only primary verb-forms (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005:204-205).

A main clause must be finite; that is, it must have a verb which is inflected for tense (Carter and McCarthy, 2006:544-545).

e.g. He was very quiet and he had beautiful manners. (two independent main clauses joined by ‘and’)

A subordinate clause may be finite or non-finite.

e.g., a). If people feel good about coming to work, they will work better. – a dependent finite clause

b). To do it by hand would be difficult. – a dependent non-finite clause

Four major kinds of English non-finite clause are (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005:204):

1. To-infinitival – e.g., Max wanted to change his name.
2. Bare infinitival – e.g. They helped me move the furniture.
3. Gerund-participial – e.g. I remember locking the door.
4. Past-participial – e.g. His father got charged with manslaughter.

### **Infinitive clauses and their nominal functions**

According to Eastwood (2005:135) an infinitive can be followed by an object or complement and/or by one or more adverbials. The infinitive together with such phrases is called an infinitive clause in English.

e.g., A sightseeing tour is the best way to see the city.

I’d prefer to sit at the back.

An infinitive clause can be just an infinitive without an object or adverbial (Eastwood, 2005:135).

e.g., We decided to leave.

English infinitive clauses, as the name indicates, are clauses that contain a verb in its infinitive form. They are a type of non-finite clauses in that their verb, being in the infinitive form, does not carry tense (Cowan, 2008:472).

There are two kinds of infinitive clauses (Blaganje & Konte, 1979:494):

a) with the bare infinitive

without subject: All I did was take French leave.

with subject: I saw her take the change from the counter.

b) with the to-infinitive

without subject: He wants to leave at once.

with subject: He wants me to leave at once.

According to Cowan (2008:472) the subject of the infinitive is expressed either by a noun phrase intervening between the predicator and the infinitive or by the so-called for-phrase in front of the infinitive. The ‘for’ is a complementizer - a type of subordinator whose only function is to introduce the dependent clause.

e.g. The captain ordered his men to retreat.

It is necessary for the children to start early.

The subject of the infinitive remains unexpressed when it is identical with that of the finite verb in the sentence and when it is indefinite (people, we, you, they etc).

e.g. I don’t want to stay here all day.

It is hard (for people) to live on a small pension.

English nominal infinitive clauses can occur as sentence elements in the function of (Nuhiu, 2012:130-139):

a). Subject – To win the match was his greatest ambition.

b). Extra posed subject – It is interesting to hear what he thinks.

c). Direct object –She asked me to write her a letter.

d). Subject/predicative complement – John’s aim was to win the first prize.

According to Carter & McCarthy (2006:509) the English nominal infinitive clauses can also function as:

Object complement – I certainly believe it to be very rare.

## **Methodology**

For this study, descriptive and comparative research methods are used. English grammar books are used for the descriptive method whereas the literary works are used for the comparative method. It is thought that this methodology is appropriate because it will help me provide the theoretical aspect of nominal infinitive clauses; analyse and compare the differences and similarities of nominal functions of infinitive subordinate clauses between English and Albanian languages; draw conclusions by using examples and comparisons in both languages etc. The examples of the nominal functions of infinitive subordinate clauses have been taken from three literary works such as: “The Old Man and the Sea” by Ernest Hemingway and the translation of this novel “Plaku dhe Deti” by Ismail Kadare; “Emma” Jane Austin and its translation as “Ema” by Ledia Dushi and “White Fang” by Jack London which is translated into Albanian as “Dhëmbi i Bardhë” by Bujar Doko. From these literary works a lot of examples are

used in order to illustrate the main points of this analysis. Based on these examples, the distinction is done, and they are more than enough to see the main changes, differences and similarities. The general hypothesis of this study is that there are structural and functional differences between the English nominal infinitive clauses and their correspondents in Albanian.

## Results and Discussions

### Categorization of the differences and similarities between the English infinitive subordinate clauses as subject and their Albanian correspondents

There have been found some differences regarding the subject clauses in English and their Albanian correspondents.

In a summarized way these differences are shown in the following table:

English: <b>infinitive subject clause</b>	Albanian: <b>different structure and function</b>
<b>To have had longer notice of it</b> would have been pleasanter. ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 292)	<b>Po ta kishte marrë vesh më parë</b> , do të kishte qenë më mirë. ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 369) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of condition</u>
<b>To be compelled to run away</b> was almost more than he could endure. ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 99)	I vinte plasje <b>që ishte i detyruar t'u rrinte larg</b> . ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 107) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of reason</u>
<b>To do what would be most generally pleasing</b> must be our object. ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 192)	Objektivi ynë është <b>që të bëjmë më të pëlqyeshmen për të gjithë</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 240) - <u>Finite predicative clause</u>
<b>To amuse her</b> seemed all that he cared for. ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 278)	Ai vetëm dëshironte <b>ta bënte të argëtohej</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 351) - <u>Finite direct object clause</u>

From the examples of the English subject clauses above, it can be concluded that whenever infinitive constructions are found in English, their Albanian correspondents are structurally finite clauses with the conjunctions po, që or finite clauses introduced by a verb phrase in imperfect subjunctive mood with the particle të. When English infinitive is a nominal clause as subject of the sentence, its Albanian correspondents differ. They have different functions in Albanian as it can be seen from the examples in the table above. Therefore, it has been concluded that the Albanian correspondents are different in structure and function.

However, there are some similarities but just in terms of function. The examples in the table below show that the English infinitive clause as the subject of a sentence is also the subject of the Albanian sentence, even though in Albanian it is a finite clause with the conjunction që or a finite clause introduced by a verb phrase in imperfect subjunctive mood (lidhorja e foljes) with the particles të, ta, t'i or tu.

English: <b>infinitive subject clause</b>	Albanian: <b>finite subject clause</b>
<b>To walk by the side of this child</b> was the most natural thing in the world. ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 69)	<b>Që të ecte përbri asaj vajze</b> ishte gjëja më e natyrshme në botë. ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 88)

	It is thought that the noun phrase ‘ <b>Ecja përmbri asaj vajze</b> ’ would give a better translation than the finite clause above.
<b>To be constantly living with an ill-tempered person</b> must be dreadful. ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 94)	Duhet të jetë e tmerrshme <b>të jetosh gjithnjë me një njeri me karakter të keq</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 117)
<b>To take her, be it only an hour or two, from her aunt</b> might do her good. ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 295)	<b>Ta merrte nga tezja, qoftë edhe për nja dy orë</b> , do t’i kishte bërë mirë. ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 372)
<b>To keep one’s feet in the midst of the hostile mass</b> meant life. ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 77)	<b>T’i përballoje armiqtë që të rrethonin nga çdo anë</b> do të thosh të ruaje kokën. ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 85)
<b>To be obedient to them</b> was to escape hurt. ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 47)	<b>T’u shtrohesh atyre</b> do të thotë t’i shmangesh dhimbjes. ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 54)

### Categorization of the differences and similarities between the English infinitive subordinate clauses as extra posed subject and their Albanian correspondents

The English infinitive clause as the extra posed subject of a sentence is not the same as its Albanian correspondents. It varies in numerous correspondents found in our literary works. The Albanian examples perform different functions and are all finite clauses with the conjunctions po, që, se, kur. The examples are presented below.

English: <b>infinitive extra posed subject clause</b>	Albanian: <b>different structure and function</b>
It was better <b>to pay my visit</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 196)	Bëra mirë <b>që i vizitova</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 246) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of reason</u>
It was not unfair <b>to guess the dignity of his line of trade has been very moderate also</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 138)	Nuk bëje gabim <b>po të hamendësoje që edhe dinjiteti i degës tregtare të të atit të ishte po aq modest</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 175) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of condition</u>
It was impossible for anybody <b>to be a better son</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 22)	Mendoj <b>se nuk mund të gjeje një djalë më të mirë se ai</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 29) - <u>Finite direct object clause</u>
It is humiliating <b>to have a diarrhea from ptomaine poisoning or to vomit from it</b> . ( <i>The old man and the sea</i> , p. 46)	Është gjë poshtëronjëse <b>kur të zë barku ose të vjellat nga një peshk i prishur</b> . ( <i>Plaku dhe deti</i> , p. 39) - <u>Finite subject clause</u>

There are some examples of the English infinitive clauses as extra posed subject that have the same structure but the different function. It means they are infinitive clauses but perform a different function.

English: <b>infinitive extra posed subject clause</b>	Albanian: <b>Infinitive clause but different function</b>
It was quite necessary <b>to reinstate her in a proper share of the happiness of the evening before</b> .	Ishin të nevojshme <b>për t’i kthyer lumturinë e pasdites së djeshme</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 414) - <u>Infinitive</u>

( <i>Emma</i> , p. 329)	<u>adverbial clause of purpose</u>
It was not desirable <b>to have them suspected.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 32)	Nuk ishte rasti <b>për të ngjallur dyshime.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 42) - <u>Infinitive predicative clause</u>

### **Categorization of the differences and similarities between the English infinitive subordinate clauses as direct object and their Albanian correspondents**

After analyzing the contrastive analysis of the English infinitive clauses functioning as the direct object and their Albanian correspondents, it can be concluded that the Albanian correspondents differ both in structure and function in most cases as exemplified by the following examples in the table.

English: <b>infinitive direct object clause</b>	Albanian: <b>different structure and function</b>
Mr. Weston tried <b>to make them harmonize better.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 277)	Zoti Ueston u përpoq <b>t'i harmonizonte më mirë.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 350) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of purpose</u>
He was beginning <b>to do a man's work in the world.</b> ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 85)	Mit-Saja ish tërë qef <b>që po kryente një punë të vërtetë burrash.</b> ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 92) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of reason</u> It is noticed that the translated sentence does not convey the meaning of the source sentence.
It would have killed me never <b>to come to Hartfield any more.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 100)	Do të copëtohej zemra <b>po të mos vija më në Hartfilld.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 55) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of condition</u>
I will not pretend <b>not to understand you.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 299)	Nuk mund të shtirem <b>se nuk ju kuptoj.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 378) - <u>Finite predicative clause</u>
Often, he took to the rim-ice that was beginning <b>to form.</b> ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 83)	Shpesh detyrohej të rendte nëpër një rrëpirë të ngushtë akulli <b>që kish ngrirë afër bregut.</b> ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 90) - <u>Finite complement clause</u>
She proved <b>to be the daughter of a tradesman.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 365)	U zbulua <b>se ishte bija e një tregtari.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 459) - <u>Finite subject clause</u>

From the examples in the table above, it can be said that the Albanian correspondents are all finite clauses with the conjunctions që, po, se or a finite clause introduced by a verb phrase in imperfect subjunctive mood with the particle t'i and they perform six different functions.

There are also several cases when the Albanian correspondents differ just in function. It means structurally the subordinate clause is a non-finite clause in both languages even though in Albanian it may appear either as infinitive or gerundial clause.

English: <b>infinitive direct object clause</b>	Albanian: <b>Infinitive or gerundial clause but different function</b>
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He strove <b>to submit</b> . ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 133)	Po bënte çmos <b>për t'iu (nën)shtruar</b> . ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 143) - <u>Infinitive adverbial clause of purpose</u>
He proceeded <b>to wreak his vengeance upon him</b> by putting him at the end of the longest rope. ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 86)	<b>Duke dashur të merrte hakën për të kaluarën</b> , Mit-Saja e kish lidhur me litarin më të gjatë. ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 93) - <u>Gerundial adverbial clause of purpose</u>
She then proceeded <b>to say a good deal more than she felt of the advantage of such an addition to their confined society in Surry</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 111)	Pastaj vazhdoi <b>duke folur më shumë sesa e ndiente për përparësitë e një vlere të tillë në ambientin e mbyllur të Surrit</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 140) - <u>Gerundial adverbial clause of manner</u>
White Fang will have <b>to learn many things</b> . ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 148)	Ai ka <b>për të mësuar plot gjëra</b> . ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 160) - <u>Infinitive predicative clause</u>
He still desired <b>to keep aloof</b> . ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 151)	Tani nuk kish aspak dëshirë <b>për ta shkelur këtë rregull</b> . ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 163) - <u>Infinitive complement clause</u>

In the Albanian versions we can notice some similarities as well. The similarity can stand in both structure and function or just in function. In the first example below the subordinate clauses in both languages are infinitive clauses and perform the function of the direct object clause whereas in the second example the subordinate clauses have the function of the direct object clause in both languages but unlike English the Albanian subordinate clause is structurally a finite clause with the conjunction që.

English: infinitive direct object clause	Albanian: Infinitive or finite direct object clause
She did not cease <b>to love her husband</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 13)	Ajo nuk reshti <b>së dashuri të shoqin</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 16) - Infinitive of the ablative case
She does not deserve <b>to have her understanding spoken of so slightly</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 49)	Nuk e meriton <b>që të flisni me kaq lehtësi për cilësitë e saj</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 64)

### **Categorization of the differences and similarities between the English infinitive subordinate clauses as subject/predicative complement and their Albanian correspondents**

A lot of examples of nominal infinitive clauses as the subject/predicative complement have been found. Their Albanian correspondents have different structure and function. They are all finite clauses with the conjunction se or finite clauses introduced by a verb phrase in imperfect subjunctive mood with the particle ta and perform various other functions. The following examples in the table illustrate this.



English: <b>infinitive subject/predicative complement clause</b>	Albanian: <b>different structure and function</b>
But the effect upon White Fang was not <b>to cow him</b> . ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 71)	Megjithatë nuk ishte një gjë fort e kollajshme <b>ta trembnje Dhëmbin e Bardhë</b> . ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 79) - <u>Finite subject clause</u>
Her immediate feeling was <b>to avert the subject</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 324)	Ndjenjat e saj i thoshin <b>ta shmangte atë temë</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 408) - <u>Finite direct object clause</u>
For the world would not she have seemed <b>to threaten me</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 334)	Nuk donte, për asgjë në botë, të më jepte përshtypjen <b>se po më kërcënonte</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 421) - <u>Finite complement clause</u>

In the third example, the Albanian complement clause is not the same as the English subject/predicative complement clause. The complement clause in Albanian shows a characteristic of an element which can be a noun or a pronoun and it precedes the complement clause. Whereas the English subject/predicative complement clause follows a linking verb and it gives us more information about the subject. The Albanian complement clause is similar with the function of noun modifier in English.

The English infinitive clauses as subject/predicative complement may have similar function and structure with their correspondents in Albanian. The Albanian correspondents can be either infinitive or gerundial clauses structurally. However, some of them can also be structurally finite clauses with the conjunction që as seen in the examples below.

English: <b>infinitive subject/predicative complement clause</b>	Albanian: <b>Infinitive, gerundial or finite subject/predicative complement clause</b>
The highest purpose was <b>to accommodate a whist club</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 149)	Qëllimi më i rëndësishëm ishte <b>për të ngritur një rreth uisti</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 188) - <u>Infinitive subject/predicative complement clause</u>
A trunk was <b>to be seen under the operation of being lifted into the butcher's cart</b> . ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 140)	Një baule ishte <b>duke u ngarkuar në karrocën e kasapit</b> . ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 178) - <u>Gerundial subject/predicative complement clause</u>
His choice had been <b>to stay in the deep dark water</b> . ( <i>The old man and the sea</i> , p. 36)	Fati i tij ishte <b>që të qëndronte në thellësitat e errëta të oqeanit</b> . ( <i>Plaku dhe deti</i> , p.32) - <u>Finite subject/predicative complement clause</u>

### **Categorization of the differences and similarities between the English infinitive subordinate clauses as object complement and their Albanian correspondents**

The English infinitive clause functioning as object complement becomes very different when translated into Albanian either structurally or functionally. The Albanian correspondents are structurally finite clauses with the conjunctions që, gjersa or finite clauses introduced by a verb phrase in imperfect subjunctive mood with the particle të and perform different functions. This is presented in the table below.



English: <b>infinitive object complement clause</b>	Albanian: <b>different structure and function</b>
You could hardly have expected her <b>to be excused from accompanying Colonel and Mrs. Campbell.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 120)	Vështirë se mund të prisnit <b>që të ishte e lirë të shoqëronte kolonelin dhe zonjën Kempbell.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 154) - <u>Finite direct object clause</u>
She was expecting him <b>to escape into the card-room.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 246)	Pritej <b>që t'ia mbathte në sallën e lojës.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 312) - <u>Finite subject clause</u>
He confessed his wish <b>to be made acquainted with the whole village.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 148)	Shprehu dëshirën <b>të njihete gjithë vendin.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 187) - <u>Finite complement clause</u>
Weedon Scott waited for Matt <b>to come around to the front.</b> ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 144)	Skotti priti <b>gjersa të dilte Metti që prapa qoshes së kasolles.</b> ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 155) - <u>Finite adverbial clause of time</u>

In the third example above, the Albanian complement clause is not the same as the English object complement clause. The complement clause in Albanian shows a characteristic of an element which can be a noun or a pronoun and it precedes the complement clause. Whereas the English object complement clauses follow a direct object and they rename or modify it. The Albanian complement clause is similar with the function of noun modifier in English. Based on the examples in the table below, it can be said that there are some similarities in structure between the two languages. It means the subordinate clauses are infinitive clauses in both languages but they perform different functions.

English: <b>infinitive object complement clause</b>	Albanian: <b>Infinitive clause but different function</b>
There will be the loin <b>to be dressed directly in any manner.</b> ( <i>Emma</i> , p. 129)	Kanë <b>për ta gatuar menjëherë në çfarëdolloj mënyre fileton.</b> ( <i>Ema</i> , p. 166) - <u>Infinitive predicative clause</u>
She was thrilling to a desire that urged her <b>to go forward.</b> ( <i>White Fang</i> , p. 33)	Ajo dridhej e tëra nga dëshira <b>për të zbritur atje.</b> ( <i>Dhëmbi i bardhë</i> , p. 40) - <u>Infinitive complement clause</u>

### Conclusion

This paper has examined the similarities and differences of the nominal functions of infinitive subordinate clauses between English and Albanian languages. The examination is based on the structures and functions of infinitive subordinate clauses in both languages. This research came to the following conclusions:

The contrastive analysis of the English nominal infinitive subordinate clauses and their Albanian correspondents based on the examples which were found in the three selected literary works such as: “The Old Man and the Sea” by

Ernest Hemingway and the translation of this novel “Plaku dhe Deti” by Ismail Kadare; “Emma” Jane Austin and its translation as “Ema” by Ledia Dushi and “White Fang” by Jack London which is translated into Albanian as “Dhëmbi i Bardhë” by Bujar Doko has proven that the number of differences over rules the number of similarities. Most of the examples found show that the English nominal infinitive subordinate clauses differ both in structure and function from their Albanian correspondents. Structurally, unlike English they become finite clauses, relative clauses, main clauses or phrases. Some Albanian correspondents differ just in terms of structure as the subordinate clauses in both languages perform the similar function or they differ just in terms of function as the subordinate clauses are similar in terms of structure. A few similarities have also been found. The subordinate clauses in both languages are similar structurally and functionally.

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