Research Article[1]

ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION COHESION STRENGTHENING IN COMPLEX NARRATIVE TEXTS

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Abstract

This paper aims to explain some of the aspects which strengthen and coordinate cohesion productivity in translation as one of the basic textuality standards which hold the translation text together, making it more comprehensive as well as intelligible to the reader. The research focus will be on twenty translated narrative texts of a medium textual complexity, which are product of students attending the course of translation with the home department. All twenty texts have been archived and are qualified as exam documents, thus used as a source of information for this research endeavor. The gathered database of translations will be analyticallyapproached using comparative method based upon cohesion evidence in each, aiming at the end to conduct a summative assessment of the percentage level strength in all translated texts. The analytical part will be dealing with detection of words of a wide range typology, which play the role of cohesive devices of a wide range, counting their efficiency in terms of the overall Texture Analyzer Observation i.e. Test, which finally come up with the overall Cohesion Functionality Percentage (CFP) at level of all twenty translations. The hypothesis aims to give an answer to the frequency evidence of these devices and their transfer from SL to TT. And finally, the qualitative descriptive conclusions, are supposed to create a clearer theoretical picture proving the fact that cohesion strengthening is a factor which preserves and sets rules of Semantic Consistency Balance (SCB) between the two languages in combination.

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is toreveal some aspects concerning adaptation as one of the basic approaches to Translation of Literary Texts from English into Albanian. It aims to reveal the main steps concerning creation of adaptation environment in the ST, which predominantly focus cultural issues between L1 and L2 in the translation process. To create a bigger picture as to how this approach works there will be involved s three approaches in the source database i.e. the translated documents all in order to support this crucial competence.

The types of adaptation detected and focused in the research process are; structural adaptations, behavioral adaptations and cultural adaptation elements.

The Research Methodology to this paper consists of a triangulation of methods such as qualitative and comparative methods involving as well the quantitative one. When mentioning the comparative method, the use of this one is rather of an intensive-comparative nature, which as such deals with all types of adaptation encountered in the translated texts. It has a database of collected information from20 archived translations, which represents a sampling of 20 students, divided into 2x10 essay groups, each.

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Hypothesis: Do coherence and cohesion relay on adaptation as an approach or a technique in translation, towards strengtheningtext cohesion and coherence and if yes, what are the main difficulties we encounter during the translation process? In order to assure an efficient analysis which would be set on a functional and underpinning analytical theoretical as well as practical platform of translation process, there has been searched a realistic ground concerning the phenomena found in a rich bibliography (Baker, M. 1993). The content has been been analyzed from both practical as well as theoretical aspect and in both texts in involved in the process. Books from authors such as Baker, with Corpora in translation studies, Baines, with The Opinion - We Need to Ban or Limit Smartphone Use in Schools, Beeby, with Evaluating the development of translation competence, Shöffner with Developing translation competence, Campbell, with Translation into the second language learning, Halliday & Hasan, with Cohesion in English translation, etc.

The Research Methodology

The research methodology to complete this paper consists of a triangulation of methods such as qualitative and comparative methods involving as well the quantitative one.When mentioning the comparative method, the use of this one are rather of an intensive-comparative nature, which as such deals with all types of adaptation encountered in the translated texts. It has a database of collected information from 20 archived translations, which represents a sampling of 20 students, divided into 2x10 essay groups, each. All Translated texts have been counted in terms of text quantum in both L1 and L2, all in order to see whether cohesion rate raises and what are the factors which influence this phenomenon. Furthermore, there has been carried out a comparative analysis of elements i.e., words which generate paragraph coherence, spreading out to the overall translated text cohesion (Halliday, M.A.K., &Hasan, R. 1976. In this regard, the text quantum where cohesion rate has been raising, has been expressed in percentage which has been calculated based upon the number of words and expressions which are used for the purpose of adaptation of cultural, social and other language clichés in L2, i.e. Albanian.

The translated texts analysis has undergone the so called analytical part which has been dealing will detection of words of a wide range typology, which play the role of cohesive devices of a wide range, counting their efficiency in terms of the overall Texture Analyzer Observation i.e. Test, which finally come up with the overall Cohesion Functionality Percentage (CFP) at level of all twenty translations. On the other hand given that the hypothesis aimed to give an answer to the oscillations of frequency evidence of adaptation actions involved in the transfer of the meaning from their transfer from SL to TT, as analyzed translations have been counted in terms of words and then measured the overall scale of adaptation which has been reached and expressed in percentage per text. And finally, the qualitative descriptive conclusions, are supposed to create a clearer theoretical picture proving the fact that cohesion strengthening is a factor which preserves and sets rules of Semantic Consistency Balance (SCB) between the two languages in combination.

Data gathering part

The section of data gathering part, as it has been already superficially mentioned earlier in the part of research methodology, consists of the source of information which has been taken for analysis. In research terminology this means that the analytical content has been seen as a random sampling, which in the practical context of the project, we found it in the triangulation of methods ant texts involving a database of collected information from 20 archived translations, which represents a sampling of 20 students, divided into 2x10 essay groups, each. The methods which have been used predominantly is the text comparative method, focusing words and phrases of cultural as well as grammatical nature which are seen as generators of paragraph coherence and text cohesion (Neubert, A. 2000). All this analysis have been described via both qualitative as well as quantitative methods, all in order to give a clearer and bigger picture as to; how coherence and cohesion presence in the translated text has been identified, how strong and functional it has been and how much of this cohesion strength has been transferred into L2 which is Albanian. Furthermore, when mentioning the comparative method, the use of this one is rather of an intensive-comparative nature, which as such deals with all types of coherence and cohesion encountered in the OT and the TT, in general. [2] All Translated texts have been counted in terms of text quantum in both L1 and L2, all in order to see whether cohesion rate raises and what are the factors which influence this phenomenon. Furthermore, there has been carried out a comparative analysis of elements i.e. words which generate paragraph coherence, spreading out to the overall translated text cohesion. In this regard, the text quantum where cohesion rate has been raising, has been expressed in percentage which has been calculated based upon the number of words and expressions which are used for the purpose of adaptation of cultural, social and other language clichés in L2, i.e. Albanian.

Involving this type of methodology for data gathering and its preparation for the analytical part of the project, has resulted into consistent and substantial information which as such was predominantly present and identified during the data gathering part process.

Analytical Part

As to the data analytical part of this project, we consider that the focus must be put on the typology of coherence and cohesion, seen from the perspectives of factors which generate these crucial text standard, which makes possible a stronger comprehensibility effect to the reader of the product. More specifically the focus has been put on both, grammatical as well as lexical coherence and cohesion. In all translation texts, there must be encountered a wide range of problems to deal with.If we do not classify them, apriori; it is difficult to create a functional platform which would put the process on the right path (Baines, S. 2018). The presence of these two types of cohesion firstly was compared in terms of its presence in both texts in combination, all in order to see which of the texts has a larger presence of elements introducing text coherence

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[2] OT=Original Text, TT=Target Text

and cohesion. As Albanian as a language is rather different in terms of grammatical phenomena, meaning it involves higher amount of open class words which undergo declination such as nouns, adjectives, articles, which all go through declination process, has shown that the analysis dealing with grammatical cohesion in this language is rather complex. Therefore, it's rather stronger when it comes to coherence and cohesion percentage rate covering the whole translated text. On the other hand, given English is Lexically Highly Inflectional Language (ELHIL), in terms of lexical input, it shows that the focus in these circumstances has been put on connectives and other words playing the role of tokens which ling words and phrases.[3] This has been shown in the translations which have been taken as illustration examples.

The overall analysis of the gathered database of information has shown that in general there have been encountered several types of coherence and cohesion among which, to some extent, there has been used cohesion adaptation interferences all in order to make sure the translated text comprehensibility. On the other hand, analyzing these interferences, in general between the two texts in combination, we have noticed that there's a strong and functional structural cohesion engineering, which although at a larger scale has been transferred into the TT, some of it, remains untransformed to Albanian, do the incapacity of students to deal with complex narrative text, which consist words which they have not encountered before.

We have taken a closer look as to which are the words which assure more text coherence and cohesion in all analyzed OT and TT, and we have come to know that these words are rather of a grammatical nature, although there are cases which involve adaptation of some of them by distorting them into other words, conveying different meaning, thus having lower cohesion potential. The table below shows a typology of instruments and techniques, including words which have been used to strengthen coherence and cohesion, resulting with a solid text comprehensibility transfer.

Grammatical Cohesion	reference	personal
	substitution	demonstrative
	ellipsis	comparative
	conjunction	nominal
		verbal
		clausal
		additive
		adversative
		causal
		temporal
Lexical Cohesion	reiteration	repetition
	collocation	synonym
	*Some words often share "the same lexical environment" with others (Halliday&Hasan, 1976, p. 286, which is they often appear in the same text and produce collocations.	near-synonym
		superordinate
		general words

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[3] ELHIL - English is Lexically Highly Inflectional Language

Although this typology was originally proposed for English, it is also generally applicable to Albanian language. This can be verified in the research framework of Zuo (1995) and Zhu et al. (2001), both investigating the similarities anddifferences of adaptation and its role in strengthening cohesion between English and Albanian translations. Focusing this approach we have noticed that this study also implied that this adaptation typology, was applicable to Albanian language texts, for the very fact that there have been found examples from both English and Albanian, which in one way or another introduce Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory.

Furthermore, in the analyzed translated texts in English, the analysis has proved that these texts have a higher tendency to produce firstly paragraph cohesion leading to the overall translated text cohesion. This phenomenon has been analyzed both, in original texts OT as well as in the TT. (See Baker, 1993, 1995 for the concept of ("Explicitation in Cohesion Adaptation").[4] In the practical terms of translation process, it means that the translator tends to relate the original ideas more clearly in translation. In English - Albanian translation, this technique results to be often manifested in the cohesive devices, which frequently are used as adaptation tools.

Again, in the practice of translation of this paper, this phenomenon can be described as e tendency of English translated texts, having an evident tendency towards using more explicit, cultural and structural cohesion adaptation tools, which later on in general result in strengthening of the overall cohesion, covering the whole translated text (Huang, L. B. 2008). Below can be found how these tools and the approach they have used, looks in real life environment of text meaning transfer from L1 into L2, always focusing word transfer techniques which generate meaningful coherence and cohesion in the produced translations.

Examples illustrating coherence and cohesion structuring, in the translated texts

In order to be able to see how the whole process of creation of coherence and cohesion environment, and the way how it has worked, both seen from grammatical as well as lexical perspective, below we have given a paragraph of one of the translated texts.

T-1-While most of the world is ill-prepared to respond to the risks of a changing climate, there are opportunities to respond. Risk from a changing climate emerges from vulnerability (lack of preparedness-LP) and exposure (people or assets in harm's way) overlapping with hazards (triggering climate events or trends), and each of these three components can be a target for smart action to decrease risk.

T-2-*Përderisa mëshumë nga bota, me padurim po prêt përgjigjen nga pasojat e ndryshimeve klimaterike, parpëseprapë, ka mundësi për përgjigje. Rreziku nga ndryshimi i klimës, paraqitet për shkak të mosgadishmërisë (mungeses se pregaditshmerise) për mbrojtje, nga të qenit të eksponuar, që në fakt rrisin potencialin e provokimeve klimtaterike, që në fakt i bën që këto tri komponenta të shëndrohen në një veprim të mënçur për ta anashkaluar rrezikun.*

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[4] ECA-Explicitation in Cohesion Adaptation

The English-Albanian transformation of the paragraph meaning, the students have carried out in an uncompleted and partial way as whole. This means that at the underlined segments, to them has been difficult to find the equivalents in Albanian. These equivalents are of a grammatical as well as lexical nature. When it comes to the grammatical equivalents, the issue is related to the word order of sentences in OT, and grammatical tenses equilibration between the two languages. Whereas when it comes to the lexical equivalents, some cases are seen as the limited lexical knowledge to find the right words, which including connectives, result in affecting negatively the raise of the overall cohesion strength. Both grammatical and lexical content, lack of capacity and adaptation, in one way or another, result not to use mechanisms such as ellipsis, reference, substitution and so on. This comes as a result of the translator has to fully take into consideration the characteristics of Albanian textual cohesion and the differences it has with English, in order to achieve coherence and fluency of the translated text. In this sense, this text was appropriate for us to investigate the cohesion problems in the subjects' translation.

Results and Discussion

The frequency of the reference, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion is high in both the RV and the SJT, but that of the substitution as a tool, results in zero (in RV) or close to zero (in SJT where the mean frequency is 0.03) due to the limitation of the ST which rarely uses substitution. Therefore, in what follows, we will ignore substitution and only focus on the other four types of cohesion.The results of single sample t-test (Table 2) show that for each of the four types of cohesion, there is significant difference between the SJT and the RV ($p < 0.05$). The gap in lexical cohesion is the largest, followed by ellipsis, reference and conjunction. The SJT used more reference and conjunction than the RV, but less ellipsis and lexical cohesion.

A comparison of the frequency of cohesive devices between the ST, RV and SJT (Table 3 and Figure 1) shows that the curve of the SJT is closer to that of the ST than the RV, especially in reference and conjunction. This indicates that, on the one hand, the SJT was negatively affected by the ST, in which the subjects used too much reference and conjunction, but on the other hand, compared with the RV, they used insufficient ellipsis and lexical cohesion. We will further verify these findings and discuss them respectively by examining the specific cohesive devices in the following sections.

Conclusions

Given all earlier mentioned techniques and instruments, used in the transfer meaning from L2 to L2, which occurred in the translation practice of the texts shown above, we have come to several conclusions which had in the focus the use of a wide range of cohesive devices, involving both open class words as well as closed class words. This interaction works well in terms of similarity between the two languages. Having this in mind, we can say that there are some remarkable differences, when it comes to the use of these words, concerninga generativist oriented

production ofcoherence and cohesion, covering the translated texts in a balanced way between the two languages. In this regard we have concluded that the use of the Cohesive Generative Tools (CGT) such as; reference, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion between the two sides results into $p<0.05$), at level of all texts. [5] It reveals that the subjects' cohesion problems include as follows: a) strong use personal reference, b) strong use of conjunctions, with special accent on additive ones, c) low or insufficient use of repetition as a tool, and c) low or rarer use of ellipsis. Here we have noticed that the use of ellipsis of the subject comes up to be repeated.

Given all these results, it has been concluded that producing coherence and cohesion of the two types as stated earlier (lexical and grammatical) in the analyzed text content of 20 translations, has been used predominantly in almost all the translations, exposed for analysis which is a total of 20 translations each consisting of cca 300 words, makes a total of 6000 words. Adaptation efficiency of both types expressed in percentage between SL which is English and TL which is Albanian is ranging between cca 35%-75% of the overall texture per text. The overall Adaptation technique used at level of all 20 translations i.e. the text quantum of 6000 words, reaches to 55%. A good transfer of the meaning from L1 to L2 has been reached. The highest score or coherence and cohesion productivity has been reached by using a wide range of words, as stated in table no.1. However this is not the case with all participants in the project, as again the score or the reached percentage, depends on language skillfulness of participants, and the techniques or the routine they have created towards translation process based upon a free 'ad sensum' translation approach. Following this conclusion, we have come up with the fact that "the higher the language fluency and the more functional translation routine, the higher the level of coherence and cohesion translation. So the use of the translation theory and practice based upon the (BASDT) Behaviorist Approach of Skill and Drill in Translation is a way to be successful in the translation job. At the end of the end, this is what our clients look for, when it comes to good and all inclusive translation consistency.[6]

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[5] CGT - Cohesive Generative Tools
[6] BASDT- Behaviorist Approach of Skill and Drill in Translation

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