

English Manner Adjuncts in *Anna Karenina* and Their Correspondents in Albanian: A Structural Analysis

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Abstract—In English linguistics, an adjunct is a sentence element that provides additional information without being structurally essential. While removing an adjunct does not result in a grammatical error, it often omits important clarifying details. This study investigates the structural aspects of English manner adjuncts and their Albanian equivalents, focusing on both differences and similarities. The research has two primary objectives: to analyze manner adjuncts in a literary context and to compare their structural features in English and Albanian. The analysis is based on the English novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy and its Albanian translation by Vedat Kokona. Sentences containing manner adjuncts were extracted from both texts, with particular attention to their translation and structural correspondence. Examples of manner adjuncts are presented and elaborated upon to highlight key findings. The study utilized a descriptive-qualitative method to analyze the data. Based on the results of analysis, it can be concluded that there are structural differences and similarities between English manner adjuncts and their correspondents in Albanian.

Index Terms—adjuncts, types of adjuncts, adjuncts of manner, structural differences and similarities

I. INTRODUCTION

A sentence is a string of words arranged in a specific way that maintains connections between them according to grammatical rules, resulting in a meaningful expression. The structure of a sentence is determined by the elements that constitute it and the relationships between those elements, rather than its length or the number of words it contains. The functional elements that form the foundation of sentences are the subject, verb, object, complement, and adjunct. Among these, the adjunct is considered the most distinctive. A strong understanding of sentence structure is essential for effective writing.

An adjunct is any part of a sentence that, when removed, leaves a grammatically correct and understandable sentence, though some additional information is lost. Adjuncts serve various purposes, the most significant being their role as modifiers. They add extra information or meaning to a sentence, enhancing its descriptive quality and context.

A manner adjunct, specifically, describes how an action is carried out. It is realized in various forms, such as adverbial phrases (APs), prepositional phrases (PPs), noun phrases (NPs), and clauses. Adverbial phrases functioning as manner adjuncts often involve the suffix *-ly* added to adjectives (e.g., *carefully*, *quickly*), modifying the verb of the sentence (Brown & Miller, 1991, p. 95). Prepositional phrases functioning as manner adjuncts consist of a preposition as the head, followed by a noun phrase; omitting the preposition leaves only the noun phrase. Clauses functioning as manner adjuncts are called adverbial clauses of manner and typically begin with the conjunctions: ‘as’, ‘like’, ‘as though’, or ‘as if’, indicating the manner in which an action is performed. The variety of forms in which manner adjuncts appear makes them challenging to identify within sentences.

This paper analyzes adjuncts of manner, focusing on their forms in English and their corresponding forms in Albanian. The aim of this study is to discuss adjuncts, specifically manner adjuncts, their usage in sentences, and their translation into Albanian. To achieve this, the paper examines and compares the manner adjuncts found in sentences from the English novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy. The identified manner adjuncts are then analyzed to highlight

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structural differences, similarities, and correspondences between the English and Albanian forms. Specifically, the study aims to:

1. Analyze the manner adjuncts found in the English novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.
2. Identify the structural differences, similarities, and correspondences between the English manner adjuncts and their Albanian equivalents.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Adjunct is a word or a phrase which provides additional information about the verb in a sentence. Functionally, adjuncts are verb modifiers, as they do not affect the sentence structure. According to Veselovska (2009), optional complementation of a verb is called adjunct. This means that the sentence is complete, meaningful, grammatically correct even if the adjunct is omitted, as illustrated in the following examples:

Children play (*there*).

Cities grow (*rapidly*).

However, the adjunct is obligatory only in the following sentence patterns (Nuhiu, 2012):

S-P-A

The car is *in the garage*.

S-P-DO-A

She put some flowers *into the vase*.

If these adjuncts are removed, the meaning conveyed by the sentences becomes incomplete.

Adjuncts, in general, occupy specific positions within sentences. They convey relationships of place, manner, time, cause, purpose, etc. An adjunct typically modifies a clause, word, or phrase within a sentence (Hole, 2015). It can be removed from a sentence without structurally affecting the rest of it. Therefore, although adjuncts are not usually necessary for a sentence to be grammatically correct, they often add important details.

John missed the meeting.

John missed the meeting *on purpose*.

She arrived.

She arrived *last Saturday*.

Optional adjuncts can occur in larger numbers, it means they can be added fairly freely (Wekker & Haegeman, 1996):

The doctor put the girl on a diet.

Last year the doctor *reluctantly* put the girl on a diet *because she was overweight*.

Three types of adjuncts are added to the sentence above: last year (the adjunct of time), reluctantly (the adjuncts of manner) and because she was overweight (the adjunct of reason). The adjuncts add extra information to the sentence and make it more specific but if they are omitted, the sentence does not become ungrammatical.

According to Kim and Sells (2008), adjuncts serve as modifiers that clarify the manner, location, time, or reason, among other aspects, of the situations described in the sentences. Informally, they are the phrases that answer the questions of *how*, *when*, *where*, and *why*.

In Albanian, the adjunct also indicates a circumstance (place, time, reason, purpose etc.) in which the action expressed by the verb is performed (Beci, 2004).

Atë mëngjes fëmijët u ngritën *shumë herët*.

Ata luanin *në fushë*.

Në qytetin tonë bora fillon *nga dhjetori*.

According to Prifti (1958), adjuncts indicate the circumstances in which an action or event takes place.

“Partizanët tanë dualën *malevet për të luftuar* okupatorët dhe tradhtarët e vendit. Ata *shpesh* luftonin në shi e në borë, *në mal e në fushë*, kundër një armiku të armatosur *gjer në dhëmbë e shumë më të madh në numër*, por me gjithë këto vështirësi, ata kurrë nuk e humbën shpresën e fitores. Ata i lëshoheshin armikut *me tërbim e furi, si luan të patrembur*...duke marrë vdekjen *nëpër këmbë* apo duke rënë *heroikisht përpara saj* për çlirimin e atdheut”.

The paragraph above shows the different circumstances in which the action takes place, the manner of its development, its motives, and so on.

The adjunct is also optional in Albanian. It can be removed from the sentence, which still remains acceptable and understandable (Beci, 1998).

Thus, the sentence:

Ne dëgjonim *me trembje* zhurmën e erës dhe ia ndienim *edhe më fort* ëmbëlsinë zjarrit.

can be turned into:

Ne dëgjonim ... zhurmën e erës dhe ia ndienim ... ëmbëlsinë zjarrit.

Adjuncts are realized by adverbial phrases (APs), prepositional phrases (PPs), noun phrases (NPs) and clauses (Nuhiu, 2012).

Thus, in the sentence below:

[*Surprisingly*], she found the book [*on the shelf*] [*in the library*] [*that morning*] [*because she had forgotten it there*] (Gelderen, 2010).

Adjuncts are realized by the adverbial phrase ‘*surprisingly*’, the prepositional phrases “*on the shelf*” and “*in the library*”, the noun phrase “*that morning*”, and the clause “*because she had forgotten it there*”.

Regarding clauses, adjuncts can be realized either by a finite clause or a non-finite clause (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005).

Finite clause - She went home *as soon as she finished her work*.

Non-finite clause - She went home, *hoping to get some rest*.

In Albanian, the following structures can perform the function of an adjunct (Beci, 1998):

- a noun or nominal group (with or without a preposition): *Shumë njerëz silleshin rrugëve. Ata udhëtuan gjatë bregut të lumit.*

- an adverb or adverbial expression: *Tatëpjetë dukeshin disa hije. Ai hodhi sytë rreth e rrotull.*

- a non-finite verb form: *Beni u ngrit pa aguar. Rrinte duke shkruar. Mira mblodhi plaçkat për t'u nisur.*

Adjuncts are more peripheral (Veselovska, 2009).

Hilary wrote a letter [in January] [at home]

Hilary wrote a letter [at home] [in January].

Adjuncts are usually found next to verbs, as they modify them. However, their position within clauses is flexible, and many changes are allowed. Adjuncts can occur in different positions depending on the sentence structure. Generally, the possible positions that an adjunct can occupy in English sentences are initial position, middle position, and final position (The free dictionary, n.d.).

She finished the project *in two days*. (Final position)

The cat eagerly jumped onto the table. (Middle position)

After the meeting, we went for lunch. (Initial position).

The adjunct in Albanian can be moved within a sentence much more often and more easily than other functional sentence elements (Beci, 1998):

Gjuetari kishte varur gjahun te rripi i trashë i mesit.

Te rripi i trashë i mesit, gjuetari kishte varur gjahun.

Adjuncts are classified based on their meaning. According to Huddleston and Pullum (2005), the most frequent adjuncts in English are:

Manner - She sings *beautifully*.

Place - He works *from home*.

Time - They arrived *yesterday*.

Duration - I stayed at the beach *for a week*.

Frequency - They visit their grandparents *every summer*.

Degree - She was *extremely* happy with her exam results.

Reason - He apologized *because he was late*.

Purpose - I exercise *to stay healthy*.

Result - The car broke down, *so we missed the concert*.

Condition - *If you leave early*, you'll catch the first train.

Concession - *Although she was tired*, she kept working late into the night.

According to Domi (2013), adjuncts in Albanian have generally been classified, even today they are classified into different types based on semantic criteria.

According to the circumstance that the adjuncts indicate, they are named (Beci, 2001):

Rrethanor vendi (Place adjunct) – *Kam lindur në Tiranë.*

Rrethanor kohe (Time adjunct) – *Kam lindur në qershor.*

Rrethanor mënyre (Manner adjunct) - *Flisnin pa pushuar.*

Rrethanor shkaku (Reason adjunct) – *U shkëlqenin sytë nga gëzimi.*

Rrethanor qëllimi (Purpose adjunct) – *Dje ishim për ngushëllim tek Agroni.*

Rrethanor sasi (Degree adjunct) – *Flisnin shumë.*

Adjuncts of manner denote the quality of an action (Blaganje & Konte, 1979). Examples include words and phrases such as: very briefly, in a rush, arm in arm, by heart, far too quickly, shyly, in a friendly way, noisily, beautifully, well, fast, hard etc.

Learning rules *by heart* is useless.

We always have lunch *in a rush*.

In Albanian, the adjunct of manner indicates the quality of an action or the manner in which an action is performed (Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë, 2002).

Ai që punon mirë, flet mirë.

Vullnetarët punonin me gjithë shpirt.

Banonim së bashku.

Toga u sul me vrap drejt objektivit.

According to Nuhiu (2012), adjuncts of manner are realized by adverbial phrases (APs), prepositional phrases (PPs), noun phrases (NPs) and clauses. The most typical form is adjective + -ly, such as: slowly, patiently etc.

You should do it *very carefully*. (Adverbial phrase)

She replied to question *with great ease*. (Prepositional phrase)

He solves problems *the same way* every time. (Noun phrase).

She smiled, *although she was feeling nervous*. (Clause).

In Albanian, the adjunct of manner is realized by (Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë, 2002):

- an adverb or an adverbial locution of manner

Ekipi i vuri për detyrë vetes të stërvitej *më mirë*, të lëvizte *më shpejt*, të sulmonte *më rreptë*.

Ai ua kish thënë *hapur* gjyqtarëve mendimin e tij.

Atë ditë partizanët u ndeshën *thikë më thikë* me armikun.

Unë e njoh *pëllëmbë për pëllëmbë* Kolonjën.

- a noun in the accusative case with the prepositions ‘me’, ‘pa’, ‘në’ and in the ablative case with the preposition ‘sipas’

Diktatura duhet shtypur *pa mëshirë*.

Ai kishte punuar *në fshehtësi* të plotë për shpikjen e tij.

Detyra duhet kryer *me përpikëri*.

Secili të shpërblehet *sipas punës*.

- a phrase, the headword of which is expressed with words such as: *mënyrë*, *formë*, *masë*, *cilësi* etc., while the postmodifier is expressed with an adjective or noun in the indefinite ablative case or with a phrase of a phraseological type

Hapat e njerëzve gjëmonin *në mënyrë të frikshme*.

Ai në ato kohëra e shpinte *hiq e mos këput*.

- a gerundial clause

Ato quhen përdredhore, sepse e hedhin gjylen *duke e përdredhur*.

Fëmijët ecnin *duke kënduar*.

According to Beci (1998), the function of the manner adjunct in Albanian can also be performed by the following structures:

- a nominal group preceded by the particle ‘si’

Fluturoi *si shigjetë*.

Fletët e zverdhura lëviznin *si flutura*.

- a negative non-finite verb form

Mos fol *pa u menduar*.

Ushtarët ecnin *pa folur*.

- a subordinate clause

Herë pas here, era fishkëllente *sikur i binte një bilbili të prishur*.

III. METHODOLOGY

Method is regarded as a systematic approach used to examine data. Data are necessary because the writing is supported by them. The methodology applied in this study is qualitative. This research approach was used because the data can be described with words rather than numerical analysis, as also stated by Cropley (2009). The basic feature of qualitative research is that it explores how individuals make meaning of their tangible, real-life experiences in their own thoughts and words, and then analyzes these understandings. Non-numerical data are produced by this approach. Considering the sources on which to base and confirm the research findings is fundamental. For this study, the English novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy was used as the data source. Thus, the sentences that contain adjuncts of manner constitute the data. The reason for selecting this novel is that various forms of adjuncts of manner can be found in it.

The study is guided by the following research questions:

1. How are English manner adjuncts translated into Albanian?
2. What forms of manner adjuncts are found in the English novel *Anna Karenina*?
3. What structural differences and similarities exist between the adjuncts of manner in English and Albanian?

The data were collected from the literary work *Anna Karenina*, a data source that contains constructions related to the topic of this study. After selecting the novel, several steps were undertaken to collect the data. First, the novel was downloaded online and read thoroughly. Second, the Albanian translation of the novel was found and analyzed. Third, the sentences that contained adjuncts of manner were selected, marked, and listed. Fourth, the same sentences were searched for in the Albanian translated version of the novel and placed next to the English sentences. Finally, after collecting and classifying all the data, elaborations on the examples were provided to analyze the adjuncts of manner in terms of structure.

IV. RESULTS

The contrastive analysis of the English manner adjunct as an adverbial phrase and its Albanian counterparts

Some differences were found between the English manner adjunct as an adverbial phrase and its counterparts in Albanian. In Albanian, the adverbial phrase functioning as an adjunct of manner appears as an adjective, as illustrated in the examples below.

TABLE 1
THE ENGLISH MANNER ADJUNCT AS AN ADVERBIAL PHRASE AND ITS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART AS AN ADJECTIVE

English: adverbial phrase	Albanian: adjective
'Joyfully, intently, and at the same time timidly, he gazed at the approaching figure, and slowly he rose to his feet.' (p. 145)	'E pa i gëzuar, i përqendruar, por dhe si me frikë e drojë, u çua ngadalë.' (p. 110)
'He had gone out as far as the first step of the balcony and was loudly shouting across the band that played Offenbach's quadrille, waving his arms and giving some orders to a few soldiers standing on one side.' (p. 312)	'ai bëri disa hapa drejt verandas dhe me zërin e fuqishëm, të kumbueshëm, që i mbuloi tingujt e kadriles së Ofenbahut, u dha urdhër ushtarëve.' (p. 232)
The children ran wildly all over the house. (p. 13)	'Fëmijët endeshin të përhumbur.' (p. 7)
"Well, what now?" he asked disconsolately. (p. 17)	'Hë, ç'është? - e pyeti i pikëlluar.' (p. 11)
'On hearing this Anna sat down hurriedly, and hid her face in her fan.' (p. 218)	'Ana u lëshua fuqiprerë në vendin e saj dhe mbuloi fytyrën me erashkë.' (p. 162)

The table below presents examples showing a different Albanian counterpart for the English adverbial phrase. A noun phrase with the prepositions 'me' or 'në' is used as an equivalent.

TABLE 2
THE ENGLISH MANNER ADJUNCT AS AN ADVERBIAL PHRASE AND ITS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART AS A NOUN PHRASE

English: adverbial phrase	Albanian: noun phrase
'Joyfully, intently, and at the same time timidly, he gazed at the approaching figure, and slowly he rose to his feet' (p. 145)	'E pa i gëzuar, i përqendruar, por dhe si me frikë e drojë, u çua ngadalë.' (p. 110)
'At first Anna sincerely believed that she was displeased with him for daring to pursue her' (p. 136)	'Në fillim Ana besonte me të vërtetë që ai s'bënte mirë që e përndiqte'... (p. 104)
'With her little deft hands, she opened and shut her little red bag, took out a cushion, laid it on her knees, and carefully wrapping up her feet, settled herself comfortably.' (p. 110)	'...me duart e vogla, të shkathëta hapi çantën e kuqe, nxori një jastëçke të vogël, e vuri në prehër, mbështolli me kujdes këmbët dhe u kumbis.' (p. 83)
'Sergey Ivanovitch listened attentively, asked him questions.' (p. 246)	'Sergei Ivaniqi e dëgjonte me vëmendje dhe e pyeste.' (p. 182)
'...looking shyly and at the same time angrily and uneasily around.' (p. 28)	'... duke parë përreth me drojë, me shqetësim.' (p. 20)
'But the difference was that Oblonsky, as he was doing the same as everyone did, laughed complacently and good-humoredly, while Levin laughed without complacency and sometimes angrily.' (p. 29)	'Ndryshimi ishte se Oblonski, duke bërë atë që bënin të gjithë, qeshte me vetëbesim e shpirtmirësi, kurse Levini jo me vetëbesim dhe ndonjëherë me zemërim.' (p. 21)
'She skated a little uncertainly.' (p. 40)	'Kiti nuk kishte siguri në rrëshqitje'... (p. 29)

Similarities were also found; the adjunct of manner is an adverbial phrase in both languages.

TABLE 3
THE MANNER ADJUNCT AS AN ADVERBIAL PHRASE IN BOTH ENGLISH AND ALBANIAN

English: adverbial phrase	Albanian: adverbial phrase
'Joyfully, intently, and at the same time timidly, he gazed at the approaching figure, and slowly he rose to his feet.' (p. 145)	'E pa i gëzuar, i përqendruar, por dhe si me frikë e drojë, u çua ngadalë.' (p. 110)
'Sergey Ivanovitch could not endure flies, and in his own room he never opened the window except at night, and carefully kept the door shut.' (p. 262)	'Sergei Ivaniqi s'i duronte mizat, dritaret i hapte vetëm natën, derën e mbante kurdoherë mbyllur.' (p. 194)
'Up to this point she wrote rapidly and naturally, but the appeal to his generosity, a quality she did not recognize in him, and the necessity of winding up the letter with something touching, pulled her up.' (p. 295)	'Shkruante vrullshëm dhe vetvetiu, por thirrja për zemërmadhësi, të cilën nuk e gjente tek ai dhe nevoja për ta mbyllur letrën me fjalë prekëse, e detyruan ta ndalte dorën.' (p. 219)
'Stepan Arkadyevitch crushed the starchy napkin, tucked it into his waistcoat, and settling his arms comfortably, started on the oysters.' (p. 47)	'Stepan Arkadiqi shpalosi pecetën e kollarisur, e futi nërin cep në jelek dhe, pasi u shtrua si duhet, e nisi drekën me gocat e detit.' (p. 34)
'...he cheerfully dropped his feet over the edge of the sofa'... (p. 14)	'... tërë shënd e verë i uli këmbët nga divani'... (p. 7)
'He had never clearly thought out the subject, but he had vaguely conceived that his wife must long ago have suspected him of being unfaithful to her, and shut her eyes to the fact.' (p. 15)	'Kurrë ndonjëherë nuk kishte menduar si duhet për këtë, por e kishte marrë me mend, ashtu turbull, që e shoqja diçka kishte nuhatur që ai s'po i qëndronte besnik.' (p. 9)

The contrastive analysis of the English manner adjunct as a prepositional phrase and its Albanian counterparts

Regarding the English manner adjunct as a prepositional phrase, a different counterpart in Albanian has also been found. Based on the examples below, the English prepositional phrase may correspond to a noun phrase in Albanian.

TABLE 4
THE ENGLISH MANNER ADJUNCT AS A PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE AND ITS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART AS A NOUN PHRASE

English: prepositional phrase	Albanian: noun phrase
'At dinner he talked a little to his wife about Moscow matters, and, with a sarcastic smile , asked her after Stepan Arkadyevitch; but the conversation was for the most part general, dealing with Petersburg official and public news.' (p. 120)	'Foli me të shoqen për ata që ishin në Moskë, u skermit me djallëzi e tallje kur zuri ngojë emrin e Stepan Arkadiçit, por biseda pati më tepër karakter të përgjithshëm, folën kryesisht për punët e shërbimit.' (p. 91)
'Sergey Ivanovitch watched him with a smile .' (p. 262)	'Sergei Ivaniqi e shihte me buzën në gaz .' (p. 194)
' With her little deft hands , she opened and shut her little red bag, took out a cushion, laid it on her knees, and carefully wrapping up her feet, settled herself comfortably.' (p. 110)	'... me duart e vogla , të shkathëta hapi çantën e kuqe, nxori një jastëçke të vogël, e vuri në prehër, mbështolli me kujdes këmbët dhe u kumbis.' (p. 83)
... 'looking at him with an expression of horror, despair, and indignation .' (p. 14)	... 'e shihte me tmerr e dëshpërim , por edhe me zemërim .' (p. 8)
"Dolly!" he said in a subdued and timid voice . (p. 22)	'Dolli! - i tha ai me zë të ulët dhe të druajtur .' (p. 15)

The contrastive analysis of the English manner adjunct as a noun phrase and its Albanian counterparts

The English manner adjunct realized by noun phrases is used very rarely in our literary work, as only a few examples have been found. As shown in the following table, a different Albanian counterpart is observed in terms of structure. The English noun phrase appears as an adverb in Albanian.

TABLE 5
THE ENGLISH MANNER ADJUNCT AS A NOUN PHRASE AND ITS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART AS AN ADVERB

English: noun phrase	Albanian: adverb
'It had turned out the other way .' (p. 15)	'Po ja që doli ndryshe .' (p. 9)
... 'these political opinions and views had come to him themselves '... (p. 18)	... 'ata i vinin vetiu '... (p. 12)
... 'the liberalism that was in his blood, in virtue of which he treated all men equally and the same .' (p. 27)	... 'por i vinte ngaqë e kishte në thua t'i trajtonte njëlloj të gjithë njerëzit.' (p. 19)
'So do it that way , if you please, Zahar Nikitich.' (p. 31)	' Kështu bëni, ju lutem, Zahar Nikitiç.' (p. 22)

The contrastive analysis of the English manner adjunct as a subordinate clause and its Albanian counterparts

The Albanian counterpart of the English manner adjunct as a subordinate clause may have a different structure as well. The English subordinate clause appears as an adverbial phrase in Albanian.

TABLE 6
THE ENGLISH MANNER ADJUNCT AS A SUBORDINATE CLAUSE AND ITS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART AS AN ADVERBIAL PHRASE

English: subordinate clause	Albanian: adverbial phrase
'It's the young people have to marry; and not their parents; and so, we ought to leave the young people to arrange it as they choose .' (p. 57)	'Martohen të rinjtë e jo prindërit, ata le ta rregullojnë vetë këtë punë ashtu si duan .' (p. 42)
'It is that you don't look at it as you should .' (p. 37)	'E sheh çështjen jo ashtu si duhet .' (p. 27)
'I let her manage the children and the house as she liked .' (p. 15)	... 'e lija të merrej me fëmijët dhe ta qeveriste shtëpinë si donte vetë .' (p. 9)
"Marriages aren't made nowadays as they used to be ." (p. 55)	"Vajzat tani nuk martohen si njëherë e një vakt ," (p. 41)

However, the table below illustrates that the English subordinate clause may have a similar structure in Albanian as well. This means they are structurally subordinate clauses in both languages. The English subordinate clauses are introduced by the subordinator 'as though,' while the subordinate clauses in Albanian are introduced by the subordinators 'si,' 'gjoja,' and 'që'.

TABLE 7
THE MANNER ADJUNCT AS A SUBORDINATE CLAUSE IN BOTH ENGLISH AND ALBANIAN

English: subordinate clause	Albanian: subordinate clause
... 'he drew him along, as though guiding him through dangers .' (p. 28)	... 'e tërhoqi si të donte t'i hapte udhë përmes rreziqeve .' (p. 20)
"We have long been expecting you," said Stepan Arkadyevitch, going into his room and letting Levin's hand go as though to show that here all danger was over . (p. 29)	'Po të prisnim, - i tha Stepan Arkadiçi kur hynë në zyrë dhe ia lëshoi krahun, si të donte t'i tregonte që rreziku kishte kaluar .' (p. 21)
'He turned over his stout, well-cared-for person on the springy sofa, as though he would sink into a long sleep again .' (p. 14)	'Rrëkëlleu trupin e ngjallur e të bëshëm mbi sustat e kanapesë, si të donte t'ia këpuste përsëri gjumit .' (p. 7)
'She looked at him earnestly, as though wishing to make out the cause of his confusion .' (p. 41)	'Ajo e pa me vëmendje, si të donte të kuptonte arsyen e turbullimit të tij .' (p. 30)
... 'she dropped her hands into the drawer of the bureau as though looking for something .' (p. 22)	... 'i futi duart në sirtarin e komosë gjoja për të kërkuar diçka '... (p. 15)
'He felt as though the sun were coming near him .' (p. 40)	'E ndiente që dielli po i avitej .' (p. 29)

The results section of the study provides a thorough analysis of the English manner adjunct in different linguistic structures and its equivalents in Albanian. The English manner adjuncts and their Albanian counterparts have been found to differ significantly in terms of structure. For instance, the English manner adjunct as an adverbial phrase appears in Albanian as an adjective or a noun phrase. While English utilizes prepositional phrases to indicate manner,

Albanian tends to use noun phrases. English noun phrases that express manner are uncommon. However, the examples found in the literary work show a different structural counterpart in Albanian. Albanian frequently expresses manner using adverbs rather than noun phrases. The study also examines English manner adjuncts as subordinate clauses. English subordinate clauses appear as adverbial phrases in Albanian, indicating structural differences between the two languages. Occasionally, however, there are structural similarities between English and Albanian. The manner adjunct is structurally an adverbial phrase and a subordinate clause in both languages. Overall, while there are many structural differences between English and Albanian with regard to manner adjuncts, there are also instances of structural similarities.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this paper has focused on the manner adjuncts used in Leo Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* and how they are translated into Albanian in Vedat Kokona's version. It analyzed the differences, similarities, and shared features between the English manner adjuncts and their Albanian equivalents. This comparison has helped explain how these elements influence the structure and meaning of sentences in both languages.

The analysis revealed several key findings:

1. Differences in structure:

Based on the examples extracted from the literary work *Anna Karenina* written by Leo Tolstoy and its Albanian translation by Vedat Kokona, there are significant structural differences between English adjuncts of manner and their counterparts in Albanian. Most of the English structures that perform the function of manner adjuncts appear with a different structure in Albanian. For instance: the English manner adjunct as an adverbial phrase corresponds to an adjective in Albanian (e.g., "**Joyfully, intently**, and at the same time timidly, he gazed at the approaching figure, and slowly he rose to his feet" – "E pa **i gëzuar, i përqendruar**, por dhe si me frikë e drojë, u çua ngadalë."). Moreover, the adverbial phrase may also correspond to a noun phrase in Albanian (e.g., "But the difference was that Oblonsky, as he was doing the same as everyone did, laughed **complacently** and **good-humoredly**, while Levin laughed without complacency and sometimes **angrily**." – "Ndryshimi ishte se Oblonski, duke bërë atë që bënin të gjithë, qeshte **me vetëbesim e shpirtmirësi**, kurse Levini jo me vetëbesim dhe ndonjëherë **me zemërim**."). The English manner adjunct as a prepositional phrase appears as a noun phrase in Albanian (e.g., "Sergey Ivanovitch watched him **with a smile**." – "Sergei Ivaniqi e shihte **me buzën në gaz**."). The English manner adjunct as a noun phrase corresponds to an adverb in Albanian (e.g., "So do it **that way**, if you please, Zahar Nikititch." – "**Kështu** bëni, ju lutem, Zahar Nikitiç."). The English manner adjunct as a subordinate clause appears as an adverbial phrase in Albanian (e.g., "Marriages aren't made nowadays **as they used to be**." – "Vajzat tani nuk martohen **si njëherë e një vakt**.").

2. Similarities in structure:

There are also a few cases when the structures are similar in both languages. For instance: the English manner adjunct as an adverbial phrase is an adverbial phrase in Albanian as well (e.g., "Up to this point she wrote **rapidly** and **naturally**, but the appeal to his generosity, a quality she did not recognize in him, and the necessity of winding up the letter with something touching, pulled her up." – "Shkruante **vrullshëm** dhe **vetvetiu**, por thirrja për zemërmadhësi, të cilën nuk e gjente tek ai dhe nevoja për ta mbyllur letrën me fjalë prekëse, e detyruan ta ndalte dorën."). The English manner adjunct as a subordinate clause is also a subordinate clause in Albanian (e.g., "He turned over his stout, well-cared-for person on the springy sofa, **as though he would sink into a long sleep again**." – "Rrëkëlëu trupin e ngjallur e të bëshëm mbi sustat e kanapesë, **si të donte t'ia këpuste përsëri gjumit**.").

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