



Adverbial placement in Swedish and English translations

Placering av adverbial i svenska och engelska översättningar

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper was to do an investigation of adverbials in fiction and non-fiction texts translated into Swedish and English. Adverbials are more flexible regarding position in sentences than other constituents. It has been of interest to find out if there are any remarkable differences in meaning due to repositioned adverbials in translation, and the focus has been on adverbials in initial, medial and final position. The results showed that most adverbials retained their position, and also their meaning in translation. There were no noteworthy differences in how adverbials were translated in fiction compared to non-fiction. The preferred position of adverbials was the end position for most types of adverbials in English and Swedish.

Keywords: Adverbial placement, translation, word order

Sammanfattning på svenska

Syftet med denna uppsats var att göra en undersökning av adverbial i fiktion och icke-fiktiva texter översatta till svenska och engelska. Adverbial är mer flexibla när det gäller placering i meningar än andra satsdelar. Syftet har varit att undersöka om det är några anmärkningsvärda skillnader i betydelse på grund av ompositionerade adverbial i översättningar. Resultaten visade att de flesta adverbialen behöll sin position, och också sin betydelse i översättningar. Det fanns inga anmärkningsvärda skillnader i hur adverbialen översattes i fiktion jämfört med icke-fiktiva texter. Den vanligaste placeringen av adverbial var i slutet av satser för de flesta typerna av adverbial i engelska och svenska.

Nyckord: Adverbialplacering, översättning, ordföljd

Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Background	2
2.1 Defining the term adverbial.....	3
2.2 Short and long adverbials	5
2.3 Effects on meaning due to different length and placement of adverbials	6
2.4 Differences in the placement of adverbials in English and Swedish.....	10
2.5 Translationese	11
3. Methods and material	14
3.1 Material	14
3.2 Categorization	15
4. Results	16
4.1 Texts translated from English into Swedish	16
4.1.1 Fiction	17
4.1.2 Non-fiction.....	24
4.2 Texts translated from Swedish into English.....	29
4.2.1 Fiction	30
4.2.2 Non-fiction.....	37
4.3 Comparison of results	40
5. Conclusion	42
References	44

1. Introduction

In *Star Wars* there is a character called Yoda, who is known for his unusual way of talking. He puts extra emphasis on certain words by placing them first in his utterances. He says things like *Act now we must*, *Complicated this is*, *Use the force we must*, *Strong the dark side is*, and *Good relations with the Wookiees, I have*. I doubt that those who watch the movies think about the fact that the utterance cited last starts with the object (O) *Good relations with the Wookiees*, which is followed by the subject (S) *I*, and ends with the verb *have* (V). A more common way to say this in English would be *I have good relations with the Wookiees* (SVO). Instead of considering the syntactic pattern, I believe film enthusiasts might think that this is an odd, yet creative use of the English language.

Why is it that words are placed in a certain order in sentences and how does this order of words affect the meaning of what is being communicated? Since Old English times, English has lost most of its inflectional morphology and relies on the order of words in the sentence to signal the roles of the main constituents. Present-day English is thus an analytical language, also referred to as an *SVO language*, or as a *verb medial language*. In most sentences, the subject comes first, then the verb and finally the object. As a result of a gradual change over time, this order was fully established around the 15th century, according to Breivik and Swan (1994:13).

Despite the fact that Swedish and English are two closely related languages, they differ when it comes to the placement of adverbials in this position. Long adverbials are rarely placed between the subject and the verb in English, whereas this is common in Swedish, especially in formal texts. This causes problems for Swedish learners of English, since they have a tendency to keep the Swedish word order when they write in English. It is also problematic for translators who translate texts from Swedish into English, since it may have an effect on the meaning if they decide to put the adverbial into a different, more suitable position, according to English sentence patterns.

The main aim of this paper is to see to what extent adverbs and adverbials appear in the same or in different positions in the original Swedish text and the translations into English and vice versa. Moreover, the intention is to find out how new positions of adverbials may affect the meaning. Finally, the adverbials identified in the data will also be categorized, in order to see if certain types favor certain positions.

Linguists such as Lindquist (1989), Levinsohn (1992), Virtanen (1999), Granath (2002) and Huffman (2002) claim that the placement of adverbs matters and that it has an impact on meaning. The differences in meaning are a result of the differing placement. Some such differences are quite obvious, while other meanings are more subtle and difficult to recognize, especially for nonnative speakers of English. It can therefore be assumed that in the process of translation, there might be changes in meaning if adverbials appear in a different position in the translation compared to the original. This paper is an attempt to relate findings of several linguistic studies to the results of a minor study concerning the placement of adverbials in Swedish texts which are translated into English as well as English texts that have been translated into Swedish.

In this section, the term adverbial is defined in 2.1. Section 2.2 defines short and long adverbials. The effects of different lengths and placement are presented in section 2.3, followed by an overview of differences in placement of adverbials in English and Swedish in section 2.4. And finally section 2.5 is on how adverbials are dealt with in the process of translation.

2.1 Defining the term *adverbial*

To determine what an adverbial is can be a difficult task, since adverbials appear in many different shapes. Biber et al. (1999:762) show how the word *widely* functions as an adverbial in (2a) and how the same word functions as a modifier of the adjective *varying* in (2b).

- (2) a. She grinned *widely*
 b. *Widely* varying types of land are cultivated. (Biber et al. 1999:762)

Some school grammars do not distinguish clearly between adverbs and adverbials. Adverbial is a term that must not be confused with the term adverb; Crystal (2003: 14) stresses that “the two usages must be kept distinct.” He points out that adverb is a word-class just like noun, verb and adjective. Adverbial is the term used when studying what grammatical function words have in a sentence.

Svartvik and Sager (1999: 398) list the different forms adverbials can have; the term *realization* is often used by grammarians. The most frequent type is an adverb derived from an adjective by means of the suffix - *ly* as in (3a). In (3b) the adverbial is a prepositional phrase. In (3c) it is a noun phrase. It may also be a finite clause as in (3d).

- (3) a. My wife *usually* sleeps *soundly*.

- b. *At six o'clock*, she left in a hurry.
- c. She left *this morning*.
- d. She left *before I woke up*. (Svartvik and Sager 1999:398)

Furthermore, there are non-finite adverbial clauses which may be subdivided into four categories. The adverbial clause in (4a) is a *to*-infinitive clause. In (4b) it is an *ing*-clause. It can also be an *ed*-clause as in (4c). Finally, (4d) shows how a verbless clause can also fill this function.

- (4)
 - a. She went *to see her sick mother*.
 - b. *Being an only child*, Claire has to take the whole responsibility.
 - c. *When asked to help*, she couldn't refuse.
 - d. *A basket in each hand*, she ran to the car. (Svartvik, 1996:398)

Lindquist (1989:39) shows how adverbials can be categorized grammatically based on how they function in sentences, and the basis for the categorization is a mixture of grammatical and semantic criteria. He chooses to make a distinction between four types, namely disjuncts as in (5a), adjuncts, as in (5b), subjuncts as in (5c) and conjuncts as in (5d).

- (5)
 - a. *Frankly* we're usually very dull.
 - b. Freda had led her *away*.
 - c. They were *just* starting on it.
 - d. *Anyway*, it's getting dark. (Lindquist 1989:39)

Conjuncts like *anyway* are what Biber would call linking adverbials, and in Swedish they translate into *men, hur som helst* or *i alla fall*. The terms disjuncts, adjuncts, subjuncts and conjuncts are rarely mentioned in English school grammars. Adjuncts are the most common type, and those adverbials are categorized as circumstance adverbials by Biber et al. (1999:763).

Biber et al. (1999:763) only list three different categories: circumstance, stance and linking adverbials, and they explain that these "[a]dverbials are elements of clauses with three major functions: to add circumstantial information about the proposition in the clause, to express speaker/writer stance towards the clause, or to link the clause (or some part of it) to some other unit of discourse" (Biber et al. 1999:762). Circumstance adverbials say something about how, when, where, how much, to what extent and why something happens. Stance adverbials comment on the content of the message or the style of how it is conveyed. Linking adverbials connect two parts and clarify the relation between them. Since there are only three categories in Biber et al's (1999:763) grammar, there is no one-to one correspondence between their categories and Lindquist's, but according to their way of determining adverbial type, example (5a) would be a stance adverbial, and (5b) would be a circumstance adverbial since *away* adds more

information about the verb action. (5c) would also be a circumstance adverbial because *just* adds information about the verb action. (5d) is a linking adverbial according to Biber et al. (1999:765).

It is hard to distinguish between different types of adverbials and Lindquist (1989: 39) shows how the adverbial *majestically* in example (6) can be viewed as a subjunct when it says something about Freda as a person rather than being a description of in what way she was coming out. In Swedish, we would say *majestätisk*. However, if the word is translated as *majestätiskt*, the adverbial does say something about in what way she is coming out; a description of the verb-action, and thus would be considered a manner adjunct.

(6) *Majestically*, Freda came out of the sweet-shop... (Lindquist 1989: 39)

As the term implies, subjuncts have a more subordinate role than circumstance adverbial. They modify elements or parts of elements as is shown above in (6), where *majestically* modifies the subject. The third type is *disjuncts* or *stance adverbials*. Disjuncts are not subordinated like subjuncts. They can modify the whole sentence, or, in Biber et al.'s terms, a part of it. Often they serve as a commentary about the manner or modality (truth or value) in the sentence. The example Lindqvist (1989:43) uses to illustrate how this type is used includes the disjunct *frankly*, as in (7a). The same word (*frankly*) can serve as a circumstance adverbial if it is placed at the end of the clause and without the comma, as in (7b). Here it serves as a circumstance adverbial because it says something about how the verb action is carried out.

(7) a. *Frankly*, we are usually very dull.
b. I don't know if he answered *frankly*. (Lindqvist 1989:43)

Additionally, *on the bus* serves as an adverbial in (8a) but as a modifier of the subject in (8b). Finally, there are *conjuncts* or *linking adverbials*. Their purpose is to connect separate parts and serve as links between them as in (8c).

(8) a. The woman who'd had to be told *on the bus* why everyone else was agog.
b. The woman *on the bus* who'd had to be told why everyone else was agog.
c. *Still*, let's forget. (Lindqvist 1989:43)

2.2 Short and long adverbials

Short adverbials usually consist of one or two words. Adverbials of time and space are often of that category. Long adverbials are often prepositional phrases, noun phrases and clauses, according to Svartvik and Sager (1996:402). Adverbials of three words and more are categorized as long adverbials by Biber et al. (1999:808), who examined adverbials in texts from different

registers. They found that long prepositional phrases usually take the end position. However, in academic prose, these long adverbials favor initial position. The medial position is often occupied by a one-word adverbial (Biber et al. 1999:808).

Lindquist (1989) claims that it is much more natural in Swedish than in English to place a long prepositional time adverbial at the beginning of a sentence. He also points out that in Swedish, short adverbials are a lot easier to move around in a sentence. Whenever there is an initial adverbial in Swedish, it is necessary to change the word order of the core constituents: the verb will precede the subject. However, in English, the basic word order (SV) is normally kept even if there is an initial adverbial. In this study it is of importance to find out in what way long and short adverbials affect word order and meaning in the process of translation.

2.3 Effects on meaning due to different length and placement of adverbials

Biber et al. (1999:771) claim that there are four main placements of adverbials: initial, medial, final and one position which they call other speaker main clause, the latter occurring in conversation only. Lindquist (1989:58) makes use of even more fine-grained positions. Most common in grammars is to distinguish between initial, medial and end position. In this paper, these three positions will be used when analyzing adverbial placement.

Initial placement of the adverbial means that it is placed before the subject in basic English clauses as in (9a). *Medial position* of the adverbial means that it appears immediately **before** the verb, if the verb phrase consists of one verb (see (9b)), and immediately after the first auxiliary, if it consists of more than one verb (see (9c)) and *final position* is when the adverbial is placed at the very end of the sentence, **after** the verb (see (9d)). Whenever the main verb is *be*, the most common position of the adverbial is after *be* (9e).

- (9)
- a. *Of course* Christina interpreted it differently.
 - b. John *probably* has left. (Svenonius 2002:205)
 - c. He must have *completely* forgotten it. (Svartvik and Sager (1996:401).
 - d. Christina interpreted it differently, *of course*. (Granath 2002:27).
 - e. George is *never* late for work. (Svartvik and Sager (1996:401).

The final position is by far the most common placement of all English adverbials according to Biber et al. (1996:772) and Lindquist (1989:61), but as far as the different types of adverbials are concerned, each of the three adverbial types has a strong preference as to placement in a sentence. Lindquist (1989:65) claims that circumstance adverbials prefer end placement in 89% of the cases regarding time and 53% of the cases regarding space. Lindquist's (1989:65)

results show that 41% of stance adverbials prefer initial position, as do linking adverbials in 64% of the cases. A contrasting opinion about adverbials in initial position is that of Virtanen (1999:79), who claims that circumstance adverbials of time have a strong preference for initial position. There is less preference for medial position for all types of adverbials, but according to Lindquist (1989:65), medial position is occupied by circumstance adverbials in 26% of the cases.

As mentioned above, Biber et al. (1996:899) state that there are a number of grammatical principles (at least four) which determine word order, and when analyzing sentences, one has to consider how the information is conveyed, and if there are certain stylistic effects like emphasis. The examples Biber et al. (1996:808) provide concern information flow. They illustrate how information gets through more easily when a long adverbial is placed at the end of the sentence (see example (10a)). In middle position, it would disturb the flow and make things more difficult for the reader (see example (10b)). Short adverbials on the other hand, have a strong preference for medial position. Biber et al. (1996: 808)

- (10) a. The NCSC says the agreement may contravene the takeover code *by effectively changing control of Bell without shareholder approval*.
- b. The NCSC says the agreement may *by effectively changing control of Bell without shareholder approval* contravene the takeover code. (Biber et al. 1996:808)

Another effect of adverbial placement may be ambiguity. Lindquist (1989:54) discusses different effects gained from the various placements of adverbials. One reason for choosing one position instead of another would be to avoid ambiguity. He illustrates how the position of the adverbial *in her spare time* affects meaning when it is placed between the verb and the object as in (11a) compared to when it is placed after the obligatory elements in end position as in (11b). In (11a), it is clear that all the writing was done in her spare time, but the second example could mean that only the short story writing was done then.

- (11) a. So she wrote, *in her spare time*, poems and paragraphs and ideas, and even short stories.
- b. So she wrote poems and paragraphs and ideas, and even short stories *in her spare time*. (Lindquist 1989:54)

Lindquist (1989) claims that it would be much more natural in Swedish to place such a long prepositional time adverbial at the beginning of the sentence. Lindquist (1989:55) continues by discussing how the various positions of adverbials are also linked to how information is conveyed in sentences. Despite the fact that sentences tend to provide old information initially and new information towards the end, adverbial placement is also determined by a good balance of the elements in a sentence, and a good balance is attained by having the slightly heavier

elements towards the end of sentences and lighter elements in the beginning. To have a long adverbial in the beginning as in (12b) is somewhat awkward (compare (12a) and (12b)).

- (12) a. *Usually* I go to lunch at noon; but *today* I'm going at one o'clock.
(from Huffman 2002:321).
- b. *On the top shelf* stood it. (Klinge 1998:85).

What motivates certain word-orders is an area of interest to Huffman (2002) who looks at verb inversion, which is when the verb precedes the subject as illustrated in (13b). This word order is a more marked word order than the basic structure, illustrated in (13a).

- (13) a. Jim sat under the tree.
- b. Under the tree sat Jim. (Huffman 2002)

Important information providing the reader with an idea about what will come next is placed sentence initially. Huffman (2002:318) calls this *thematic preposing*. Virtanen (2004:80) mentions that already known information is provided initially, and that those elements are short and lightweight in fiction. Expressions of space give the text spatial structuring while expressions of time provide a chronological structuring of the text, both of which will help the reader to understand the setting. At the very beginning of novels, the reader quickly gets an idea of the setting; what the place looks like and also what time in history is depicted. Huffman (2002:318) illustrates how two contrasting adverbials are both placed sentence initially in example (14). This enhances textual structure which creates an iconic use of word-order which is necessary in order to obtain the desired communicative effect, according to Huffman (2002:325).

- (14) *Many years ago, in a small town in Bavaria*, there lived a merchant.
(from Huffman 2002:318).

Virtanen (1999:527), whose main interest is preposed adverbials, also writes about iconicity. Her first description is the type of iconicity which appears in the linear order of the linguistic elements in the clause, sentence and text, which Huffman calls thematic preposing. Her examples illustrate how the linguistic elements form a chain which is necessary in order to bind the text together and enhance cohesion and coherence. The second type of iconicity is the kind referred to as *experiential iconicity*, and here “the linear ordering in the text forms an icon of our experiences of the world” (Virtanen 1999:531). This can be observed in cookery books and travel guides. Apparently it has been found that in instructive texts, this kind of experiential iconicity “predetermine[s] text organization” (Virtanen 1999:531). Virtanen explains how experiential iconicity can also be understood in accordance with fairytale structure, which is a

structure known to most of us. What Virtanen looks at in greater detail is the frequency, placement and understanding of the word *then* in narrative texts. She claims that when the word *then* appears at the beginning of a clause it is almost always to be understood as ‘after that’, hence the understanding of the word as ‘at that time’ is more marked (unusual), since it is a less common meaning. The more common meaning is illustrated in (15).

- (15) *First* he dropped her off, *then* he ate a hamburger and *finally* he went to work.
(Virtanen 1999:531)

One of Huffman’s (2002:321) theories of the ordering of the verb in relation to the subject is that it serves as the basis of a communicative system. It is not iconic but semiotic, and the language producer can signal to the receiver what degree of importance the different parts have. He states that whenever there is important information for the recipient at the beginning of a sentence, the verb usually precedes the subject and not the other way around. He illustrates this in what is here example (16), where the author first gives a very lengthy scene description in order to give the reader an orientation. The verb *sat* disrupts the information flow when it appears before the subject in this marked word order.

- (16) *On the sidewalk in front of one of the stores sat a little Swede boy, crying bitterly.*
(Huffman 2002:321)

Huffman (2002:330) also points out how his theory of focus is apparent in the novel *The Lord of The Flies*. When a person is very important in the story, the subject precedes the verb as in *Ralph went first*; less important characters are mentioned after the verb, as in *Behind him came the twins*.

Levinsohn (1992:10, 13) shares the same idea as Huffman, namely that it does make a difference whether an adverbial expression comes before or after the verb. However, his focus is somewhat different from Huffman’s. Levinsohn’s theory about post-posed adverbials reflects the Prague school idea about *theme and rheme*, meaning that the most essential part of the communication is placed as far to the right in the sentence as possible. This is illustrated in example (17), in which a father talks to his daughter about taking off her necklace. It is the rheme which provides the most essential information, namely why she took the necklace off.

- (17) Father: What have you done with your necklace?
 Daughter: I took it off, Dad, because I thought it might get broken. (Levinsohn 1992:10, 13)

Klockan åtta på morgonen blev vår grupp körd till någon liten stad i New Jersey för att hemlighetsfullt sälja tidningsprenumerationer dörr till dörr. (Lindquist, 1989:153)

However, here it appears as if the meaning is altered when positions are changed. In (20a), *secretly* describes in what way the crew is driven, while in (20b) *secretly* describes in what way the selling should be done.

Example (21a) illustrates a better flow of information than in (21b). The adverbial of time is placed at the end of the long temporal clause. In English the pronoun and the verb is placed at the end of the temporal adverbial clause, which is awkward.

(21) a. *När han tog en promenad på sin 75-årsdag*, kunde vi knappast hålla jämna steg med honom.

b. *When, on his 75th birthday, he went for a walk*, we could hardly keep up with him. (Biber et al, 1996:403)

2.5 Translationese

Every translator strives to preserve the original meaning of a text in the process of translating, but this is quite difficult. Very often, translated texts become new texts which differ stylistically from the original, according to Baroni and Bernardini (2005:3), who compare the accuracy of machine translations versus man-made translations in Italian and English. They claim that translations are written in a *third code* or in *translationese*. It seems inevitable to let one's mother tongue influence the translated text and they bring forth Gellerstam's (1986) metaphorical description of translationese, which is that the original language of the text leaves fingerprints on the target language. Moreover, in Baroni and Bernardini's survey (2005:7) of previous work in this area, they describe findings of under- and over-representations of certain syntactic phenomena. They find that there seems to be an over-representation of adverbs, infinitives, pronouns, sentence-initial verbs, and sentence-initial prepositions in the translations that they used in their study, and that this is an effect of translationese.

In his concluding remarks, Lindquist (1989:139) recommends that a translator should try to keep the adverbial in the same position in the source language and the target language for two reasons: (a) as many source language properties as possible should be kept in translations and (b) position matters greatly in information structure, and the structure of the original should be kept.

Another issue that Lindquist (1989:80) discusses is that there are different reasons why a change in meaning is introduced in a translation. Sometimes it is due to the translator's incompetence and sloppiness, resulting in a poor outcome, but at other times it might be necessary and well motivated. He provides three examples where he thinks that the translator has gone too far from the original meaning when translating from English into Swedish, and Lindquist is not satisfied with how the word *anyway* is translated (see examples (22), (23) and (24)). Lindquist (1989:85) shows how the translator of this particular text translates the word *anyway* with *dessutom*, which Lindquist claims means, more precisely, furthermore. He would have preferred *anyway* to be translated as *hur som helst*. In example (24) *anyway* is an end-adverbial of stance, which comments on the whole clause. In the Swedish version on the other hand, the adverbial is placed sentence initially and is closely linked to the conjunctive *and* (*och*), which begins the clause with additional information. Hence, the altered adverbial placement leads to a new meaning, and the adverbials are of different categories in the original and the translation.

- (22) *Anyway*, Kate, said Hugo, you ought not to complain about a post like that.
Dessutom borde du inte klaga över en sådan tilldelning av post.
- (23) *Anyway*, I am too old and fat to model a fur coat, she said.
Dessutom är jag för gammal och tjock för att mannekänga i fuskpälsar, sade hon.
- (24) I can't afford to abandon them officially, *anyway*.
 Och *dessutom* har jag inte råd att officiellt lämna den ståndpunkten.
 (Lindquist 1989:84, 85)

Lindquist (1989:141) found that medially placed adverbials, when translated from Swedish into English, are very often moved, and the trend seems to be to favor the end position in the target language. His explanation for this is threefold. Firstly, Swedish is a verb-second language, which means that the finite verb is placed in second position in the clause, succeeding one major constituent. Secondly, the end position is the most common position of adverbials in both languages, and if a non-final adverbial has to be moved, the final position is always available. Thirdly, it has to do with the translator, who works linearly in the process of translation; he/she usually begins with the very first word and works his/her way toward the end of the sentence in order to preserve as much as possible of the original word order.

When it comes to translations from English to Swedish, Lindqvist (1989:141) claims that only about half of the adverbials in medial position remain in the same position in the translation from English into Swedish. Adverbials in initial and final position are much more stable and

usually remain in the same position in translations. Lindquist (1989:143) shows how the adverbial *ever* is placed initially in English (*if ever I*), but it is placed medially in the Swedish translation in (25).

- (25) If *ever* I get into the Owsla.
 Om jag *någonsin* kommer med i Owsla.

Example (26), from Lindquist (1989:143), shows how the initial adverbial in English is moved to medial position in Swedish:

- (26) *In fact*, from what I saw at the party, I could begin to understand
 Efter detta party kunde jag *faktiskt* börja förstå ('after this party I could in fact begin to understand').

Lindquist (1989:143) suggests that one way of keeping the initial position in the translation and thus more of the source language information structure, could be to translate (26) as follows:

- (26') *Faktiskt* kunde jag efter detta party...

However, by doing so, Lindquist (1989:143) says the sentence immediately takes on a more formal tone. Another example of how an English initial adverbial is moved from initial position in English to end position in Swedish is presented in (27):

- (27) *Maybe* they didn't see it.
 De såg den *kanske* inte.
 (Lindqvist, 1989:143)

English adverbials in final position are sometimes moved to initial position in Swedish as in (28).

- (28) I don't get you *sometimes*.
 Ibland blir jag inte klok på er.
 (Lindqvist 1989:153)

Johansson (1996:29) also shows how a translator's mother tongue will interfere in the process of translation. When a translator who is a native speaker of English is translating a Swedish text into English, he or she will subconsciously avoid fronted adverbials because this structure is rare in English, but quite common in Swedish texts. Johansson (1996:29) studied the placement of three types of adverbials, namely time, place and 'degree of truth' adverbials like *honestly*, *unfortunately* and *probably*, and the differences in how these adverbials are dealt with in translation from Swedish into English. He says that that there is a low proportion of initial place adverbials in texts that are translated from Swedish into English. His claim is that it is

more common in Swedish to have an adverbial of place in initial position than it is in English. On the other hand, there is greater correspondence between the two languages when it comes to time adverbials and even greater in the category 'degree of truth' adverbials. All of the different aspects of adverbial placements presented above serve as the basis for the small survey presented in the following sections.

In the analyzed texts, in this small survey, the usage of adverbials in the translation process has been the main focus and since it is English and Swedish which are the two languages dealt with, it has been necessary to describe the defining features of adverbials in both languages. SAG (*Svenska Akademiens Grammatik*, Teleman, 1999) and Holm and Larsson (1980) have been the sources in Swedish, Biber et al (1999) has been the main source in English, and Svartvik and Sager (1996) and Lindquist (1989) provided aspects of adverbials in both languages.

3. Methods and material

The methods and material section begins with a description of the material used for this small scale study. Moreover, there is an explanation of how adverbials of different types and positions in clauses are categorized.

3.1 Material

At the initial stage of this survey, suitable material had to be gathered. The intention was to collect texts from different genres in order to see if adverbials were dealt with differently in fiction and in academic writing. Finding texts translated from English into Swedish from both fiction and academic writing was uncomplicated. Swedish novels which have been translated into English were also fairly accessible. It was considerably more difficult to find Swedish academic texts translated into English. Hence, the material is somewhat unbalanced.

When it came to fiction, pages 7-10 in the original version of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (1997) were analyzed. It is written for children, hence the language is simple. Moreover, pages 5-12 in *A Gravedigger's Daughter* (2007) were analyzed. Furthermore, the English *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society* (1994) was included as an instance of academic prose. Pages 1-13 were studied. The two Swedish fiction texts included were *Gregorius* (2004: 9-17) and *Gösta Berling's Saga* (1891: 25-30) where the latter is an old text. That the only accessible version had what can be considered archaic language was problematic, since this means that this text was not altogether comparable with the more modern

language in the other samples of fiction. Hence, it led to a skew in the material to be analyzed. Finally, the pages 4-15 in the semi-academic prose text *...om detta må ni berätta... (Tell ye your children...)* (1998) were analysed. Since Swedish academic texts translated into English are in short supply, *...om detta må ni berätta...(Tell ye your children...)* (1998) was deemed suitable as an example of a non-fiction text. However, it should be noted that the text type does not fully meet the criteria for academic prose due to the informal style, which resembles the language in fiction.

3.2 Categorization

In English, the adverbial is placed medially if occurring immediately before the verb if that clause has one verb only. If the clause has more than one verb, the adverbial appears immediately after the first auxiliary. It was necessary to use different criteria in English and in Swedish in the process of categorizing the adverbial placements. In Swedish, a preverbal position of the adverbial is not possible in a main clause. Svartvik et al. (1996:401) illustrate differences of adverbial placement in English and Swedish. In the following sentence there is only one verb: *Hon tänkte aldrig på det. (She never thought of it).* A retained pre-verbal placement would result in an ungrammatical Swedish sentence. The adverbial placement in these two clauses were regarded as medial in Swedish and English, respectively.

Moreover, adverbial positions must not be confused with sentence length. An adverbial could be categorized as being in final position, despite being in the middle of the sentence. This is illustrated in the example *We were sleeping peacefully in our beds when the earthquake struck* (Woodham), where the adverbial *peacefully* occurs after the verb *sleeping*. In the very short sentence *She runs fast*, the one word adverbial is evidently placed at the end.

English adverbials in translation: A corpus study of Swedish renderings (Lindquist, 1989) and *Longman grammar of spoken and written English* (Biber et al. 1999) have served as the main source of information. These linguistic works have been the guide-line in defining and categorizing adverbials. The adverbials of interest in this study fall into three groups of adverbials, namely adverbials of time, adverbials of space and the remaining adverbials which fall into the category 'other'. Examples of adverbials of the category 'other' are adverbials of manner such as *reluctantly, prettily* and *hungrily*.

When categorizing adverbials, it also needs to be taken into account whether the adverbials are long or short. It was decided to categorize all adverbials which consist of one or two words as

short adverbials. Adverbials of time and space are often of that category. Hence, long adverbials are adverbials consisting of three words or more. Long adverbials are often prepositional phrases, noun phrases and clauses, according to Svartvik and Sager (1996:402).

Adverbials of time and space serve to set the scene in fiction. The scene setting has to be done in the beginning of the clause in order to help the reader understand. Huffman's study (2002:318) focused on long adverbials, and although long adverbials usually are placed at the end of the sentence, Huffman showed that when such lengthy information serves the purpose of setting the scene, it usually comes before the verb.

4. Results

The results section begins with a survey of the total number of adverbials translated from English into Swedish in this study (Section 4.1). Section 4.1.1 presents the results from the English fiction texts translated into Swedish, and 4.1.2 presents the results of adverbial placement in non-fiction. Section 4.2 begins with a survey of the total number of adverbials in the texts translated from Swedish into English. Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 present the results for the fiction and non-fiction texts, respectively.

4.1 Texts translated from English into Swedish

As seen in Table 1, there were a total of 324 English adverbials translated into Swedish in this study. The frequency of adverbials in initial position is 22% in the analyzed fiction texts and 28% in the non-fiction text. The frequency of medially placed adverbials is 17% in fiction and 47% in non-fiction. The number of adverbials in final position is the greatest in the fiction texts, where 61% of the adverbials are placed finally. In the non-fiction text 25% of the adverbials are placed finally.

Table 1. Survey of the total number of adverbials and their position in the English originals in the two genres (fiction and non-fiction).

Genre	Initial		Medial		Final		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Fiction	51	22	39	17	138	61	228
Non-fiction	27	28	46	47	24	25	97
Total	77	24	84	26	163	50	324

The main differences between adverbial placement in fiction and non-fiction texts are that there is a preference for final position in fiction and medial position in non-fiction.

4.1.1 Fiction

In this section, adverbials in the fiction texts will be accounted for. Table 2 illustrates how many adverbials change position in the translation of chapter one in *Harry Potter*, what the new position is and of what kind the adverbials are; time, space or ‘other’.

Table 2. Adverbials in initial position in the English original of *Harry Potter* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	13	0	1	14
Space	1	0	0	1
Other	4	0	0	4
Total	18	0	1	19

Table 2 shows that there are 19 adverbials altogether in initial position in the Harry Potter text. Of these, the majority retain initial position in the translation and only one adverbial appears in a different position, and is placed clause finally. It is presented in example (29). In English, where the adverbial is fronted, it appears that the person mentioned in the text is trying to enter the house in a collected manner. The given information is what is being emphasized and thus serves as the theme. When this information is placed at the beginning of the sentence it receives more importance than it does in the Swedish version, where its final placement serves as the rheme, or new information.

(29) Trying to pull himself together, he let himself into the house.

Han låste upp och gick in i huset medan han försökte ta sig samman.

Table 3 shows that there are 23 medially placed adverbials in the Harry Potter text. Nine are adverbials of time, 11 adverbials are from the category ‘other’ and there is one adverbial of space. All but one adverbial in medial position retain their position in the translation. Example (30) illustrates how the short adverbial *even* of the category ‘other’ attains a new position at the end of the sentence in the Swedish translation. It would have been possible to retain the

medial position in the translation, which would have given the adverbial more importance in the Swedish translation. The adjacent placement of *never* and *even* strengthens the temporal meaning in the original. The sentence final placement of *ens* weakens the temporal meaning in the Swedish translation.

(30) The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a small son too, but they had never even seen him.

Dursleys visste att Potters också hade en liten son, men de hade aldrig sett honom ens.

Table 3. Adverbials in medial position in the English original of *Harry Potter* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	1	9	0	10
Space	0	1	0	1
Other	0	11	1	12
Total	1	21	1	23

Example (31) shows the time adverbial *over dinner*. It is not placed before the verb, but between the indirect and the direct object, which makes it count as a medially placed adverbial. Example (31) illustrates how the adverbial moves to initial position in Swedish. Hence, it could be argued that the time aspect has a greater importance in the Swedish translation. If the adverbial had been placed at the very end of the sentence (see example (31)', which presents a variant of (31)), the meaning would then be completely different, namely that Dudley learned a new word during their dinner. Here is thus an example of when there is a limited flexibility of the adverbial placement.

(31) She told him over dinner all about Mrs Next Door's problems with her daughter and how Dudley had learnt a new word ('Shan't').

Vid middagen berättade hon allt för honom om grannfruns problem med sin dotter och att Dudley hade lärt sig ett nytt uttryck ("vill inte!").

(31)' She told him all about Mrs. Next Door's problems with her daughter and how Dudley had learnt a new word over dinner.

Table 4 shows that none of the 66 adverbials with a final position in the Harry Potter text attain a new position in the translation.

Table 4. Adverbials in final position in English original of *Harry Potter* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	0	0	24	24
Space	0	0	30	30
Other	0	0	12	12
Total	0	0	66	66

In summary, the majority of the adverbials in *Harry Potter* retain their position. Only one out of 19 initial adverbials attain a new position, all but two medially placed adverbials retain their position and 66 final adverbials retain their positions. Thus there is good agreement between the two texts.

The text in *A Gravedigger's Daughter* is quite different from the text in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* in the use of adverbials due to differences in style. These differences are most likely due to the fact that *Harry Potter* is a children's book and hence aimed at a different audience. Table 6 illustrates that six out of the 32 adverbials in initial position in the original take on a different position in the translation; three occur in medial and three in final position.

Table 5. Adverbials in initial position in the English original of *A Gravedigger's Daughter* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	12	1	1	14
Space	9	0	2	11
Other	5	2	0	7
Total	26	3	3	32

Example (32) shows how the adverbial *fortfarande* is placed after the verb in Swedish. In English, *still* is an initial adversative conjunction adverbial; it is closely connected to the preceding

sentence and *still* signals some sort of expectation that was not fulfilled. In Swedish, the translator has chosen to view *fortfarande* as a circumstance/adjunct adverbial of time. If *still* had been translated as *ändå* instead of *fortfarande*, it could have retained its initial position in the translation. It seems like the word *still* can have more meanings than that referring to time. In this case the translator has chosen the time-meaning, which probably is not what the original text intended. In the English version, the initially placed adverbial is a comment on the whole clause, and defined as a stance adverbial by Biber et al. (1996:72), but in the Swedish translation, the adverbial is more closely connected to the verb *uttalade* (uttered), and should therefore be viewed as an adjunct.

(32) So in love, and childish in her vanity, though not a girl any longer, a married woman and a mother. Still, she uttered “Tignor” a dozen times a day. Thinking now as she began to walk faster *He better not be following me, Tignor won’t like it.*

Hon var förälskad och så barnslig i sin kärlek trots att hon inte var någon flicka längre utan en gift kvinna och mor. Men hon uttalade fortfarande namnet “Tignor ” dussintals gånger om dagen. Nu började hon gå snabbare och hon tänkte: *Bäst för honom att han inte följer efter mig. Tignor skulle inte uppskatta det.*

Example (32) is a case where a different position of the adverbial leads to a difference in meaning.

In another part of the chapter (see example (33)), the word *still* begins a sentence. Here, the translator has chosen to begin the sentence with the adversative conjunction *men*, which is followed by the word *ändå*. Another possible translation could be “*Trots allt betalade fabrikererna bättre*”. The other notable change of adverbial placement in this text extract is the word *damned*, which is obviously given more emphasis in its fronted placement in English than in the Swedish translation, where it is placed after the subject and the verb.

(33) Yet she would not quit the factory. Damned if she would quit. Since March she’d been working at Niagara Tubing. Assembly line, unskilled labor. Still the factories paid better than most other jobs for women.

Men hon tänkte inte sluta vid fabriken. Hon tänkte banne mej inte sluta. Hon hade arbetat vid Niagara Fiberrörfabrik ända sedan mars. Som utbildad arbetskraft vid det löpande bandet. Men fabrikererna betalade ändå bättre än de flesta andra ställen där kvinnor kunde få jobb.

Example (34) illustrates how the adverbials of manner *in secret* and *nervously* shift position to medial position in the translation. The original expresses in what manner she was fingering. However, the translator has chosen to begin the sentence with an adverb of time ‘now’, not present in the original text. Time is thus given more focus than manner in the translation.

(34) In secret, nervously she was fingering it.

Nu fingrade hon i smyg nervöst på den.

Example (35) shows how an adverbial of space is moved from initial to final position. The translator Ulla Danielsson has chosen to tone down the importance of *where* Rebecca's fighting took place by placing it at the very end of the sentence, in favor of describing *when* it happened (*ibland* - 'sometimes'). It would have worked well to maintain the fronted adverbial since such placements are very common in Swedish. It would have done nothing to the semantics (see (35)'). The time adverbial *sometimes* is placed at the end in the original, but the translator decided to increase its importance by moving it (*ibland*) to medial position.

(35) In School in Milburn, Rebecca had had to fight *sometimes*.

Det hade *ibland* hänt att Rebecca varit tvungen att slåss när hon gick i skolan hemma i Milburn.

(35)' I skolan i Milburn hade det hänt att Rebecca varit tvungen att slåss *ibland*.

Example (36) shows a different case, where the translator has chosen to alter the position of the adverbial from initial to end position and restructure the sentence. The long initial temporal adverbial *in a weak time* is turned into the clause *när man är trött* (when one is tired), which is placed at the end of the sentence. This suggests that the temporal importance is considered less important in the Swedish translation.

(36) Shadows rose more visibly from the underbrush beside the canal and the snaky dash glittery dark water like certain thoughts you try to push away except in a weak time you can't.

Skuggorna blev tydligare bland undervegetationen vid kanalen och det ormlikt glittrande, mörka vattnet var som som dom där tankarna man försöker skjuta ifrån sig men inte lyckas bli av med när man är trött.

Example (37) illustrates more focus on the locative information in English. The place adverbial 'Through the cloud-mass' is placed in initial position. The subject sun appears between the initial adverbial and the verb. Thus, there is less focus on the subject in *A Gravedigger's Daughter* in the English original than in the Swedish translation.

(37) Through the cloud-mass, the sun appeared.

Solen skymtade genom molnmassan.

Table 6 illustrates that there are sixteen medially placed adverbials in the analyzed text extracts from *A Gravedigger's Daughter*. They all retain their position in the translation.

Table 6. Adverbials in medial position in the English original of *A Gravedigger's Daughter* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	0	7	0	7
Space	0	2	0	2
Other	0	7	0	7
Total	0	16	0	16

Example (38) shows that preverbal position would not be idiomatic in Swedish. It would not be possible to say *Hon aldrig tänkte på det nuförtiden* 'She never thought of it now'. Svartvik and Sager (1996:401) point out that adverbials are placed before the main verb in main clauses in English, but after the main verb in Swedish.

(38) Not yet a married woman. A "vir-gin." She never thought of it now, all that was past.

Ännu inte någon gift kvinna. En "jung-fru.". Hon tänkte aldrig på det nuförtiden.

Table 7 shows that a total of 61 out of 72 final adverbials retain their original position. Eleven adverbials attain a new position, of which six adverbials of time transfer to a new sentence initial placement, while five adverbials of the category 'other' obtain a dissimilar slot.

Table 7. Adverbials in final position in the English original of *Gravedigger's Daughter* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	4	2	17	23
Space	0	0	30	30
Other	2	3	14	19
Total	6	5	61	72

Example (39) shows how the clause final adverbial *then* attains a new position in the translation. It is placed sentence initially in the Swedish translation with the effect that there is more emphasis on the temporal information in Swedish.

(39) He brought his wife Rebecca then to live in the country east and a little west of Chutauqua Falls.

Sedan hade han tagit med sig sin brud Rebecca för att de skulle bo på landet öster och lite norr om Chutauqua Falls. (Oates, 2007:8)

Examples (40), (41), (42) and (43) illustrate repositioned adverbials of time. It could be argued that the original sentences with the short adverbials *one day*, *sometimes*, *now* and *years ago* placed at the end could sound somewhat abrupt. The ideal is to have end-weight achieved by a long adverbial at the end. This might have been a reason for the translator's choice of placing these short adverbials in medial position in Swedish, despite the fact that it leads to a shift of theme and rheme. On the other hand, there is an improvement of flow in the Swedish translations.

(40) Damn bastard principal had expelled her, one day.

En vacker dag hade den där jävla skitstöveln till rektor relegerat henne.

(41) Men followed her sometimes.

Det hände ibland i Chautauqua Falls att män följde efter henne.

(42) But the canal was empty now.

Men nu låg kanalen öde åt båda hållen.

(43) Ma had put the fear of the Lord in her, years ago.

Mor hade för många år sedan satt skräck i henne.

Example (44) shows how the final adverbial *really*, which serves as a comment on the whole clause, changes from final to initial position. It would have been possible to keep the final position in Swedish.

(44) She didn't blame him, really. Oh, but hell she blamed him.

Men egentligen anklagade hon honom inte. Jo, visst katten anklagade hon honom.

The adverbial *anyway* in example (45) is translated into *förresten*. It is given more focus in the Swedish translation from its movement to the left.

(45) She was nerved-up anyway.

Hon var förresten redan irriterad och lättretlig.

(46) is an instance where the translator has turned a short adverbial into a long adverbial in the translation, (*somehow* becomes *på något sätt*). It could have been retained in final position in the translation and a good balance would have been achieved by end weight. The translator has instead chosen to increase the importance of *på något sätt* slightly by moving it to the left in the sentence.

(46) But this afternoon felt different, somehow.

Men den här eftermiddagen kändes på något sätt annorlunda.

(47) shows a necessary move of the adverbial *fast* ('though'). The adverbial *fast* could never be placed at the end in a Swedish sentence.

(47) *But you must not stoop to their level, Rebecca. She had, though.*

Men du ska inte sänka dig till deras nivå, Rebecca. Fast det hade hon gjort.

Example (48) illustrates the disjunct *not really*, which modifies the entire clause. Its reposition toward the left leads to more focus.

(48) She had never hurt any of her classmates, not really.

Hon hade egentligen aldrig skadat någon av sina klasskamrater.

In summary, the majority (92%) of the adverbials in *A Gravedigger's Daughter* and *Harry Potter* retain their position in the translation. Of the 20 adverbials that took a new position in translation, only two moved from middle position. That is not in line with Lindquist's (1989:166) results which show that approximately 50% of the repositioned adverbials are medial adverbials. In the present study, ten out of 20 (50%) positional changes are time adverbials and eight out of 20 (40%) positional changes are adverbials from the group 'other'. Only two out of 20 (10%) positional changes are adverbials of space. 82 adverbials of time out of 92 (89%) retain their position in the translation. 73 adverbials of space out of 75 (97%) maintain their position in the translation. 53 adverbials of 'other' out of 61 (88%) retain their position in the translation. In this study the most frequent moves (22%) are of the category 'other', which is in line with Lindquist (1989:79), who presents similar frequencies of the category 'other'. However, his results show that adverbials of space are another kind of adverbial which frequently attained a new position (8%), something which turned out not to be the case in the present study. Only three percent of the new positions are of adverbials of space.

4.1.2 Non-fiction

There are fewer adverbials of time and place in the non-fiction text *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society* text than in *Harry Potter* and *A Gravedigger's Daughter*. A

possible reason could be that the text does not need to establish mood and familiarize the reader with time and setting. There are a total of 27 initial adverbials, 46 adverbials in medial position and 23 adverbials in final position.

Table 8. Adverbials in initial position in the English original of *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	2	2	0	4
Space	3	0	0	3
Other	14	6	0	20
Total	19	8	0	27

Table 8 shows that eight adverbials attain a new position in the translation. Example (49) shows how the disjunct *probably* leaves the initial position and takes medial a position in the translation. The word *probably* indicates that there is uncertainty. The uncertainty appears to be more emphasized in the original version and slightly toned down in its medial placement in Swedish.

- (49) Probably, the most important thing about the conversation between our two English people is not the words they are using, but the fact that they are talking at all.

Vad som är viktigast i konversationen mellan våra två engelsmän är förmodligen inte orden de använder utan att de över huvud taget samtalar.

In all the examples below, the original English texts have two adverbials next to each other in initial position. That appears to be problematic in Swedish, since it is not often maintained in the Swedish translation. Example (50) shows how the adverbial of time (*now*) takes the medial position in Swedish. A maintained initial position is not possible in Swedish. It could be argued that *now* has the function of a disjunct here rather than adding temporal information. By placing the word *now* initially, it seems as a rhetorical comment, as if the writer addresses the reader and demands the reader's attention for the important information which follows. *Now* could then be counted as an adverbial in the group 'other'.

- (50) Now, in attempting to decide which language someone is speaking, we could say that if two speakers cannot understand one another, then they are speaking different languages.

När det gäller att försöka avgöra vilket språk någon talar skulle vi nu kunna säga att om två talare inte förstår varandra så talar de olika språk.

Example (51) shows how the initial adverbial *for the moment* shifts position to medial position, which is against the trend since the most favorable placement for new information is at the end. However, it works well to place it medially, which signals a higher degree of formality more suitable for an academic text than if it had been placed at the end.

(51) For the moment, however, we concentrate on the second 'clue-bearing' role of language.

Vi ska för tillfället koncentrera oss på den andra, "avslöjande" rollen

Example (52) contains the adverbial *however*, which in translation attains medial position. A new position is necessary due to the sequence of initial adverbials *clearly/uppenbarligen*, *however/emellertid* since it is not possible to have these two adverbials adjacently in Swedish.

(52) Clearly, however, this would lead to some rather strange results in the case of Dutch and German, and indeed in many other cases.

Uppenbarligen skulle detta emellertid leda till vissa mycket egendomliga resultat i fråga om holländska och tyska och självfallet också i många andra fall.

The same thing applies to examples (53) and (54), which also have two adjacent adverbials in initial position in English. In example (53) the adverbial *however* is translated into *emellertid*. A maintained position is not possible due to the succeeding adverbial of space. The space adverbial forces the adverbial *however* into a new medial position, which is the only possible position in Swedish.

(53) However, at some places along the Netherlands -Germany frontier the dialects spoken on either side of the border are extremely similar.

På vissa ställen längs gränsen mellan Holland och Tyskland är de dialekter som talas på ömse sidor om gränsen emellertid synnerligen lika.

(54) In fact, though, it is not a particularly easy term to define- and this also goes for the two other commonly used terms *dialect* and *language*.

Faktum är dock att termen inte är särskilt lätt att definiera- vilket också gäller om de två andra ofta använda termerna som vi redan nämnt, *språk* och *uttal*.

Table 9 shows that two adverbials in medial position in the original take a new position in the translation. The adverbials that move are of the category 'other'. The adverbials transfer to initial position.

Table 9. Adverbials in medial position in the English original of *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	0	9	0	9
Space	0	2	0	2
Other	2	33	0	35
Total	2	44	0	46

Example (55) shows how a medially placed adverbial is moved to the beginning of a sentence. The adverbial *in the same way* is additive and confirms the fact that the language use on the Dutch side of the border is similar to that on the German side. This confirmation is more emphasized in the Swedish translation where it is fronted. Example (56) likewise illustrates a repositioning to the initial slot for the time adverbial *often*. Both instances are examples of how the fronted adverbials are given more importance in the Swedish translation.

- (55) On the other hand, the nonstandard dialects of Germany, Austria and German-speaking Switzerland are all heteronymous with respect to standard German, in spite of the fact that they may be very unlike each other and that some of them may be very like Dutch dialects. This is because speakers of these German dialects look to German as their standard language, read and write in German, and listen to German on radio and television. Speakers of dialects on the Dutch side of the border, in the same way, will read newspapers and write letters in Dutch, and any standardizing changes that occur in their dialects will take place in the direction of standard Dutch, not standard German.

Å andra sidan är alla icke-standarddialekter i Tyskland Österrike, och tysktalande Schweiz helt heteronoma i relation till standardtyska, trots att några i hög grad liknar holländska dialekter. Detta hänger samman med att de som talar dessa tyska dialekter betraktar tyska som sitt standarddialektspråk, läser och skriver tyska och lyssnar på tysk radio och television. På samma sätt brukar dialektalande på den holländska sidan om gränsen läsa tidningar och skriva brev på holländska, och varje ändring som sker i samband med standardisering av deras dialekter går i riktning mot standardholländska, inte standardtyska.

- (56) It is often convenient to talk as if this were the case, but it should always be borne in mind that the true picture may very well be considerably more complex than this.

Ofta är det bekvämt att uttrycka sig som om detta vore fallet, men man bör också hålla i minnet att den sanna bilden mycket väl kan vara avsevärt mer komplicerad.

Table 10 shows that 19 out of 24 adverbials retain their final position in translation. The five adverbials which attain a new position are adverbials of the category time and 'other'. One adverbial of time transfers to medial position, three adverbials of the category 'other' transfer to medial position and the one remaining adverbial in the same category transfers to initial position.

Table 10. Adverbials in final position in the English original of *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society* and their positions in the Swedish translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial Swedish translation	Medial Swedish translation	Final Swedish translation	Total English original
Time	0	0	2	2
Space	0	0	11	11
Other	1	3	6	10
Total	1	3	19	23

The adverbial *of course* is positioned initially in the Swedish translation of example (57). That leads to an increase in the emphasis of the adverbial in the Swedish version.

- (57) The first person can, of course, make intelligent guesses about the second from their clothes, and other visual clues, but can hardly- this is true of English though not necessarily of elsewhere- ask direct questions about their social background, at least not at this stage of the relationship.

Naturligtvis kan han göra intelligent gissningar om sitt sällskap med ledning av hur motparten är klädd och andra synliga ledtrådar, men han kan knappast fråga honom direkt om hans sociala bakgrund, åtminstone inte i detta skedet av bekantskapen.

Example (58) contains an adverbial of manner (*quite easily*), which is included in the group called 'other'. The Swedish translation increases the importance of the meaning of manner in that the adverbial has been given the medial position.

- (58) The first person is then quite likely to find out certain things about the other person quite easily.

Troligen kommer han då att ganska lätt uppsnappa vissa saker om den andre personen.

Example (59) illustrates how the adverbial *for example* is part of a sentence initial *if*-clause. In the original clause, the adverbial is positioned at the end. In the Swedish clause, however, the adverbial is placed initially. A retained position in the translation would have worked well, with a closer semantic resemblance.

(59) If the second English person comes from the county of Norfolk, for example, he or she will probably use the language spoken by people from that part of the country.

Om exempelvis den andre engelsmannen kommer från Norfolk använder han troligen det språk som folk talar.

The adverbial *gradually* in (60), which is similarly of the category manner, is moved from final to medial position.

(60) If you travel from Norfolk into Suffolk, the country immediately to the south, investigating conservative rural districts as you go, you will find, at least at some points, that the linguistic characteristics of these dialects change gradually.

Om man reser från Norfolk till Suffolk och undersöker ålderdomliga landsbygdsdialekter skall man åtminstone på vissa punkter finna att dessa dialekters språkliga särdrag gradvis ändrar sig från plats till plats.

In summary, 82 out of 96 (85%) of the adverbials in *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society* retain their position in the translation. Hence, 14 out of 96 adverbials (15%) attain new positions. 11 out of 14 (79%) repositioned adverbials attain medial position in the translation, which is considerably more than in Lindquist's (1989) studies. According to Lindquist (1989:166), approximately 50% of the repositioned adverbials are placed in medial position. However, this is a small-scale study with insignificant reliability, from which conclusions cannot be drawn. Only tendencies can be observed. The remaining three repositioned adverbials (21%) attain initial position.

4.2 Texts translated from Swedish into English

This section provides an account of adverbials in the texts which are translated from Swedish into English. Table 11 shows the total number of adverbials accounted for in this part of the study. The frequency of initial adverbials is 22% in the analyzed fiction texts and 26% in the non-fiction text. The distribution of medially placed adverbials mirrors that of the initially placed adverbials, with 22% in fiction and 26% in non-fiction. Adverbials in final position are the most common: 56% of the adverbials in the fiction texts are placed finally as compared to 48% in the non-fiction texts.

Table 11. Survey of the total number of adverbials and their positions in the Swedish originals in the two genres (fiction and non-fiction)

Genre	Initial		Medial		Final		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Fiction	50	22	50	22	124	56	224
Non-fiction	24	26	24	26	45	48	93
Total	74	23	74	23	169	54	317

The results for fiction and non-fiction agree to a very large extent, which is illustrated in Table 11.

4.2.1 Fiction

In this section, adverbials in fiction will be accounted for. Altogether, there are 226 adverbials in the fiction texts. Tables 12-16 illustrate how many adverbials change position in translation, what the new positions are and of what kind the adverbials are; ‘time’, ‘space’ or ‘other’. The samples from fiction are taken from *Gregorius* and *Gösta Berling’s Saga* and the results for the two samples are presented separately.

Table 12. Adverbials in initial position in the Swedish original of *Gregorius* and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	12	0	1	13
Space	0	0	1	1
Other	9	0	0	9
Total	21	0	2	23

Table 12 shows that two adverbials attain new positions. A time adverbial and a place adverbial shift to final position in the translation. Example (61) is a case where *soon* sets the scene in time, and what follows is the new information. Example (62) contains a prepositional phrase which is moved to final position. Initial or final placement work equally well in English and Swedish, but the altered position does lead to a slight difference in meaning. The original text has the shoemaker as its theme and the rheme is the coarse comments made by the same. The

translator has switched the order of the theme and the rheme. Thus, the focus on the shoemaker is lessened in translation.

- (61) Snart kommer det nya familjer.
Other families are bound to appear soon.

- (62) Apan såg sig vettskrämd omkring och drog isär läpparna, det såg ut som om den skrattade, och ibland trugade den lätt med munnen, kanske när skrällen blev honom övermäktig, och då såg det ut som om apan plutade förföriskt mot folksamlingen, varvid jublet steg till oanade höjder, och från en berusad skomakare hördes grova kommentarer.

The monkey was terrified, looking about itself and pulling its lips apart so it looked as if it was laughing. From time to time, perhaps when the fear became more than it could bear, it would push its mouth forward, giving the crowd the impression that it was pouting seductively at them, and then their shouts of joy grew louder than ever, supplemented by coarse comments from a drunken shoemaker.

Table 13. Adverbials in medial position in the Swedish original of *Gregorius* and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	1	1	0	3
Space	0	2	0	2
Other	0	13	3	16
Total	1	17	3	21

Table 13 shows that four medial adverbials attain new positions. Three take final position, which is unproblematic since end position is favored in both languages. One takes initial position. Example (63) illustrates how the short adverbial *sakta* is reformulated into a prepositional phrase in the English translation. Short adverbials of manner easily fill the medial slot. If the translator would have liked to keep a short adverbial in the same position in translation, *slowly* could have been an adequate option when translating *sakta* into English. However, since the translator reformulated the adverbial into a long prepositional phrase, the new final position is suitable. To have the adverbial *with short slow movements* in initial or medial position would have been unidiomatic. Long adverbials are harder to place than short adverbials.

(63) Jag sitter stilla framför det tomma matsalsbordet och gnuggar sakta knogarna mot tinningen.

I sit still in front of the empty dining table, rubbing my knuckles against my temples with short slow movements.

Example (64) shows the adverbial *heller* (either), which in the original medial position is used in order to emphasize the importance of the last, additive part of the sentence. In Swedish, writers have the possibility of signaling various meanings with a couple of different placements of *heller/either*. In English, the placement of the adverbial *either* seems more limited than in Swedish. Example (65) illustrates how the short adverbial of time *då* shifts to initial position in the translation.

(64) Om hon kastar en blick upp mot fönstret ser hon inte mig, och jag ser inte heller henne.

If she does glance up she won't see me and I won't see her either.

(65) Märit är då i full färd med att duka av.
Meanwhile, Märit's busy clearing the table.

Table 14. Adverbials in final position in the Swedish original of *Gregorius* and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	2	1	6	9
Space	1	0	31	32
Other	0	0	25	25
Total	3	1	62	66

Table 14 shows that four adverbials in total attain a new position. Two adverbials of time transfer to initial position, one adverbial of time transfers to medial position, and one adverbial of place transfers to initial position. One adverbial of the category 'other' transfers to medial position. Example (67) shows how an adverbial, which in this case is a temporal clause, takes the initial position in English. If considering the theme-rheme idea about given and new information, it appears as if there is a slight semantic change in the English translation. The Swedish text depicts a setting and establishes mood before raising the excitement by the withdrawal

caused by the sound of approaching footsteps, which is new information. The effect is presented before the cause. In the English version, the cause is presented before the effect, and that decreases the suspense slightly.

- (67) Jag går bort till fönstret och öppnar det. Torkar svetten från överläppen. Jag lutar mig ut, men drar mig bakåt när jag hör kvicka och lätta steg mot gruset där nere.

I go over and open the window. Wipe the sweat from my upper lip and lean out. When I hear quick light steps outside on the gravel I pull myself back inside.

Example (68) is another temporal adverbial which attains a new position. The long final adverbial *för inte så länge sedan* is translated into the short adverbial *recently*, which easily fills the medial slot in translation. If the translation had been *not so long ago*, a final position would have been appropriate. Thus, the placement would have been the same as well as the meaning.

- (68) Jag får syn på en ung familj, det är en vedbärare som heter Lagerström och hans unga hustru, och så två barn, en pojke i femårsåldern och en flicka som jag döpte till Svea för inte så länge sedan.

I see a young family, a wood-carrier called Lagerström and his young wife with their two children, a boy of about five and a girl I have just recently christened Svea.

Examples (69) and (70) contain adverbials of manner. *Med jämna mellanrum* in (69) is moved to initial position in the translation, which adds focus to it in its fronted position. In (70), the short adverbial *tvärt* (suddenly) attains a new medial position, which gives it somewhat more emphasis than if retained in final position.

- (69) Han går med händerna på ryggen och ser på henne med jämna mellanrum.

He is walking with his hands behind his back, and every so often he looks at her to encourage her to continue.

- (70) Plötsligt får hon syn på honom uppe i fönstret och hon tystnar tvärt.
Suddenly she notices me up in the window and abruptly falls silent.

Table 15 illustrates the various positions of initial adverbials in the translation of the novel *Gösta Berling's Saga*. It shows that four adverbials attain a new position. Two adverbials of time shift to medial position and two adverbials in the category space shift to final position, which is unproblematic since the final position is a favored position according to Lindquist (1989:61), who presents figures which show that adverbials in end position dominate over initial and medial positions.

Table 15. Adverbials in initial position in the Swedish original of *Gösta Berling's Saga* and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	11	2	0	13
Space	10	0	2	12
Other	2	0	0	2
Total	23	2	2	27

Examples (71), (72), (73) and (74) show how adverbials are moved to the right in the translation. The translator has chosen to put less emphasis on these time and space adverbials by placing them either in medial or end position. A retained placement, with few or no alterations would work, which thus would lead to a closer equivalence.

- (71) Nu måste jag beskriva den långa sjön, den rika slätten och de blåa bergen, eftersom de voro den skådeplats, där Gösta Berling och Ekebykavaljererna framlevde sin lustiga tillvaro.

I must now describe this long lake and the rich fields and the blue mountains around it since they were the scene where Gösta Berling and the other guests of Ekeby passed their joyful life.

- (72) Alltjämt är den vacker, men den har mistat ungdomsyran och mankraften, den är en sjö som alla andra.

It is still beautiful, but it has lost its harebrained quality of youth and the strength of manhood. It is now a lake like any other.

- (73) Men längre ut i världen vill sjön färdas, fastän bergen synas allt strävare och utrymmet lir allt trängre,

But the lake wants to go still farther, although the mountains become rougher and the space narrower;

- (74) Människor ha från urminnes tid odlat den härliga slätten, och där har blivit en stor bygd.

Men have farmed the fine lowlands of the lake since the earliest age, and have built many buildings there.

There are 29 occurrences of medially placed adverbials in text extract from *Gösta Berling's Saga*. Four of them attain a new final position; two adverbials from the category 'other', one of space and one of time adverbial (see Table 16).

Table 16. Adverbials in medial position in *Gösta Berling's Saga* and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	0	4	1	5
Space	0	1	1	2
Other	0	20	2	22
Total	0	25	4	29

Example (75) shows the long adverbial *från urminnes tid*. It attains final position in the translation. The positional change is well motivated and to be preferred since long adverbials normally appear in final position (Svartvik & Sager, 1996:402). Structures like these are common in Swedish, but altered positions in translations into English are preferable.

(75) Människor ha från urminnes tid odlat den härliga slätten, och där har blivit en stor bygd.

Men have farmed the fine lowlands of the lake since the earliest age, and have built many buildings there.

The same positional change is made in example (76), where the adverbial of manner *med ett ryck* 'suddenly' is placed at the end. It could be argued that having the short adverbial *suddenly* last in the sentence would give the sentence a somewhat abrupt ending. Moreover, the translator's choice of adverbial leads to a slight semantic change, since *suddenly* has a temporal meaning rather than that of manner.

(76) Den gäckas först en stund, kryper sakta fram ur det lätta omhöljer, så trolskt vacker att man knappt kan känna igen den, men så kastar den med ett ryck av sig hela täcket och ligger där blott och bar och rosig och glittrar i morgonljuset.

The lake plays hidden for a while first, then it creeps softly, slowly out of its light quilt so magically beautiful then that one hardly knows what it is; but then it throws the whole covering off suddenly and lies there bare and naked and rosy, shining in the morning light.

In example (77), the translator has also chosen to alter the semantics slightly in the choice of *noonday heat* instead of *light*. The translation offers information about temperature, which is not included in the original text.

- (77) Den vet hur den i middagsbelysning sjunka ner mot horisonten,
 It knows how the mountains sink down in the noonday heat toward the horizon,

In example (78), the *if*-clause *om jag som tjuugoåring hade fått kika in i framtiden* is not retained in the same position. The translator has chosen to move the temporal clause *when I was twenty* to the end of the sentence, where it is not receiving as much emphasis as the original medial placement.

- (78) Egentligen är jag illa lämpad att vara präst. Jag undrar om jag hade valt samma yrke om jag som tjuugoåring hade fått kika in i framtiden.
 Really, I'm not well suited to being a priest. I wonder if I had chosen the same profession if I had been able to peer into the future when I was twenty.

Table 17. Adverbials in final position in the Swedish original of *Gösta Berling's Saga* and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	0	0	11	11
Space	0	1	32	33
Other	1	0	13	14
Total	1	1	56	58

Table 17 shows that all but two adverbials retain their position in the process of translation, which is to be expected since it is more common with retained positions rather than changed positions. One example which illustrates a new position is (79) where the place adverbial *mit-tuppe bland de långsträckta åsarna* is made the theme in the English text. The fronted position is a case of scene setting. The original text has the object fronted (*en sank myr eller en tjärn*), which is thus the focused theme. One reason for the repositioning might be to avoid having the two prepositions *on* next to one another as in example (79'). A preposed structure as in (79) is a marked structure in English, which could explain the repositioning of the adverbial.

(79) En sank myr eller en tjärn med mörkt vatten råkar man ofta mittuppe bland de lång-sträckta åsarna.

On the long mountain slopes one would often stumble on a deep swamp or a pond of dark water

(79') A deep swamp or a pond of dark water one would often stumble **on on** the long mountain slopes.

In summary, the results show that 204 out of 224 (91%) of the adverbials in *Gregorius* and *Gösta Berling's Saga* retain their position in the translation. Five out of 20 (25%) repositioned adverbials move to initial position, four out of 20 (20%) to medial and eleven out of 20 (55%) to final position. Hence, there is agreement to a large extent between adverbial placements in Swedish and English fiction.

4.2.2 Non-fiction

In this section, adverbials in non-fiction will be accounted for. Altogether, there are 97 adverbials in the non-fiction text. Tables 18-20 illustrate how many adverbials change position in translation, what the new position is and of what kind the adverbials are; 'time', 'space' or 'other'.

Table 18. Adverbials in initial position in the Swedish original of *...om detta må ni berätta...* (*Tell ye your children...*) and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	12	0	2	14
Space	7	0	0	7
Other	3	0	0	3
Total	22	0	2	24

Table 18 shows that only two out of 24 adverbials attain a new position. Both adverbials are moved to final position. Lindquist (1989) claims that it is more natural to have a long prepositional phrase at the beginning of a Swedish sentence than it is in English, but in these two instances, a retained placement in the translation is possible in both instances. The temporal clauses work equally well in final and initial position. Hence, it is not clear why the translator chose to switch the theme and rheme. The original text intention is to set the scene temporally, which is lost in the English translation where it is placed at the end.

(80) Under flera århundraden förekom periodvis utbrott av våldsamma förföljelser (pogromer)

Violent persecution (pogroms) and massacres of Jews periodically flared up throughout the centuries

(81) Innan nazisterna kom till makten, hade varje land i Europa en judisk befolkning.

Every country in Europe was home to native Jewish inhabitants before the Nazis came to power.

Table 19 shows how medially placed adverbials in the Swedish original are dealt with in the English translation. Three adverbials of the category time attain a new position, which is initial, and two adverbials of space attain the new positions initial and final.

Table 19. Adverbials in medial position in ...om detta må ni berätta... (Tell ye your children...) and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	3	7	0	10
Space	1	3	1	5
Other	0	9	0	9
Total	4	19	1	24

Examples (82), (83), (84) and (85) show how four adverbials take a new initial position in the English translation. It could be argued that the time aspect is given more importance in the English translation than is intended in the original text. The tense in the original text (82) is past perfect (pluperfect) in the translation but preterite in the translation. There is probably a slight semantic difference between the original and the translation due to this fact.

(82) Tänkare och filosofer hade sedan 1600-talet spekulerat över förekomsten av mänskliga raser.

As early as the 17th century intellectuals and others speculated about existence of different races within mankind.

Example (83) shows the effect of the translation which is an altered placement and a longer adverbial. The short medially placed adverbial *först* is turned into the clause *First interned at camp near Tours*. By doing so, it is evident that a repositioning is preferable. Long adverbial clauses do not easily fill the medial slot without disrupting the flow.

- (83) Hon internerades först i ett läger i närheten av Tours, för att sedan flyttas till Drancylägrret i en förort till Paris. Därifrån deporterades hon till Auschwitz den 11 september 1942 med den 31:a transporten från Frankrike.

First interned at a camp near Tours, she was then sent to the Drancy camp, located in the Paris suburbs. On the 11 September 1942 she was deported to Auschwitz with the 31st deportation train from France.

In example (84) the place adverbial *i Väst-och Centraleuropa* is transferred to initial position in the translation. In the original text, the adverbial has a closer tie to the subject (*De flesta judar/ most Jews*). It is a part of the subject, which it modifies.

- (84) De flesta judar i Väst- och Centraleuropa kom att ingå som en självklar del av det dagliga samhällslivet.

In Western and Central Europe most Jews integrated into the majority society and found their place in its daily life.

There is a focus of setting the scene in the temporal information in example (85) since the adverbial 1899 (*in 1899*) is placed sentence initially. (86) is an example of how information about the subject precedes the main verb in the initial adverbial in Swedish. In the translation the adverbial *in Strasbourg* is placed in the final position next to an adverbial of time.

- (85) Han presenterade 1899 en vision i vilken den "ariska rasen", ledd av germanerna, skulle rädda den kristna, europeiska civilisationen från fienden, "judendomen".

In 1899 he published his vision that the "Aryan race", led by the Germanic peoples, would save Christian European civilisation from the enemy: "Judaism".

- (86) Anna Horowitz, född i Strasbourg 1933, är judinna och "övervakad utlänning". Anna Horowitz was a French Jew born in Strasbourg in 1933, yet classified as a "foreigner under observation".

Table 20 shows how finally placed adverbials in the Swedish original are dealt with in the English translation. Table 20 illustrates that two adverbials attain a new initial position and are of the category time.

Table 20. Adverbials in final position in ...om detta må ni berätta... (Tell ye your children...) and their positions in the English translation.

Type of adverbial	Initial English translation	Medial English translation	Final English translation	Total Swedish original
Time	2	0	11	13
Space	0	0	21	21
Other	0	0	11	11
Total	2	0	43	45

In (87) the translator has chosen to place the very long temporal adverbial initially in the translation, which seems to affect the sentence balance somewhat. It could be argued that the sentence receives too much weight initially. The preference is to have the weight at the end of the sentence in order to avoid short abrupt endings. Similarly the temporal adverbial in (88) is moved to initial position in the translation which emphasizes its role as the theme. The original text has the deportation as theme. Thus the temporal information is less important in the original. Moreover, medial and final positions are possible options in this case as well.

(87) Sådana tankar var välkomna i en tid då den europeiska nationalismen och imperialismen spelade en allt större roll.

In an age when European nationalism and imperialism played ever-larger roles in domestic and international politics, such thoughts were welcome to many.

(88) Därifrån deporterades hon till Auschwitz den 11 september 1942 med den 31:a transporten från Frankrike.

On 11 September 1942 she was deported to Auschwitz with the 31st deportation trains from France.

In summary, the results show that 84 out of 93 (90%) of the adverbials retain their position, which is in accordance with Lindqvist's (1989) research where (84%) of the adverbials remained in the same position.

4.3 Comparison of results

In summarizing the results it becomes evident that there are few changes made in translation when it comes to the placements of adverbials. Most often constituents retain their position as shown in the results section of English fiction translated into Swedish. 92% of the adverbials

occupy the same position in the English original and in the Swedish translation. Moreover, there is a similar result when it comes to Swedish fiction translated into English. The results shows that the frequency of retained adverbial positions is 90%. Hence, there are no remarkable differences in the treatment of adverbials between texts that are translated into English and in texts translated into Swedish.

Virtanen (1999:79) claims that in English, adverbials of time have a strong preference for initial position. In the present study, 89% of the adverbials of time retained their initial position, which is similar to the results in Virtanen's (1999:79) study. In *A Gravedigger's Daughter* and *Harry Potter*, time adverbials occur in initial position in the originals as well as in the translations. The same applies for fiction translated from Swedish into English. In *Gregorius* as well as *Gösta Berling's Saga* initial placement is preferred by time adverbials in both the original and the translation.

The type of adverbials which proved to be most prone to move in fiction translated into Swedish is adverbials of time. 10 out of 92 adverbials of time attained a new position. Of the three time-adverbials that moved from the favored initial position, two attained the final position, and one attained medial position. Another type of adverbial dealt with in this study is that which describes stance. Biber et al. (1996:772) claim that the most common placement of stance adverbials is medial placement. None of the stance adverbials in the original fiction text *A Gravedigger's Daughter* is placed in medial position. However, the translator has frequently chosen the medial position in the Swedish translation.

The frequency of retained adverbial positions in non-fiction translated into Swedish is 83% compared to 91% in the non-fiction translated into English. Hence, most of the altered adverbial placements in this small study are to be found in the non-fiction translated into Swedish.

Lindquist (1989) claims that long prepositional phrases are more natural in initial position in Swedish than they are in English. Therefore, the expectation was that many long adverbials would attain new positions in the translation into English. However, only two initial adverbials that are prepositional phrases moved, despite the fact that a retained position would have been possible, and what motivated the repositions is unclear.

5. Conclusion

The aims of this study were to describe to what extent does the order of constituents differ between the original and the translation, if there is a difference to what position the adverbial is moved, whether the adverbial is long or short, if it is possible to set up any general rules about the positional changes and what effect this may have on the text and what it communicates?

The expectations of this study was that there would be noteworthy semantic change in translated texts in English and Swedish due to altered adverbial placement, but the changes proved to be fewer and subtler than expected. Only 8% of the adverbials in English fiction differ in position in the Swedish translation. 10% of the adverbials in Swedish fiction translated into English attained a new position. The somewhat higher frequency (17%) of English adverbials in non-fiction translated into Swedish attained a new position. 9% of the Swedish adverbials in non-fiction translated into English took a new position.

When it comes to new positions in the translations of the fictional texts, final and initial positions proved to be most common for time and place adverbials. Accordingly, in the present study, long adverbials favor final position. In non-fiction, repositions to medial position were most common for stance adverbials. Moreover, the medially placed adverbials were often short adverbials.

A general rule confirmed in the present study is that most adverbials retain their position in translation. In the present study, 92% of the adverbials in fiction retained the same position in the Swedish translation that they had in the English original. Similarly, 90% of the adverbials in the Swedish original texts retained their positions in the English translation. The frequency of adverbials that retained their positions in non-fiction texts translated into Swedish is 83% compared to 91% in the non-fiction texts translated into English. Adverbials of time and space most often retain their position in the translated texts, and initial and final positions are the most common.

A future study could be carried out with further distinctions between all the different adverbials, with specific attention to adverbials in the group which in this study are labeled 'other'. Since this study showed that most repositions occurred in this category, studies based on a larger sample of texts than the present one might show whether this is indeed the case. Due to difficulties in finding material for this study, the mix of old and modern texts led to a somewhat unbalanced result. However, comparing adverbial placement in texts from earlier periods with

present-day texts might be another topic to pursue in further studies, in order to find out if there have been any major changes in adverbial placement over time.

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