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This paper has a double aim: i) to empirically establish the functions naturally expressed by *any* and those of one of its Spanish counterparts, specifically *cualquier(a)* so as to identify possible cross-linguistic transfer; ii) to illustrate a high-performing methodological procedure. A set of tools, among them an ad hoc *tertium comparationis* consisting of a set of cross-linguistic labels, a parallel corpus (P-ACTRES) and a reference corpus (CREA) are used to explore: i) the uses of *any* in context and the resulting translation environments served by *cualquiera*; ii) the degree of matching between translated *cualquier(a)* and its non-translated usage in standard European Spanish. The corpus-based procedure follows basically Krzeszowski's contrastive model (1990) with the addition of a 'target language fit' stage (Chesterman, 2004). The analysis shows different behaviour in translated and non-translated Spanish: *Cualquier(a)* is underused as a translation option for 'existential' *any* and acquires a new function, 'negative', which is not a possibility in non-translated language for the same contexts. The analysis also corroborates the usefulness and the replicability of the methodological procedure.

**Key words:** corpora, contrast, translation, *any, cualquier(a)*
The paper examines Albanian progressive forms and their distribution in comparison with the English progressive in order to find out the similarities and differences between the Albanian progressive and the progressive in English. The theoretical part presents a survey and a description of the forms of the progressive in each language. The research part first offers an analysis of progressive forms in an Albanian-English translation and then examines the progressive forms occurring in a text translated from English into Albanian. The results of the study qualify the observation made in the literature on the Albanian progressive in one important respect, viz. that of the two available structures the po-construction (in spite of its restriction to the present and the imperfect) rather than jam+duke forms is by far the more common as a means of expressing progressiveness in Albanian. It is thus the po particle construction that appears to be the prevailing Albanian progressive form whereas the role of the jam+duke construction is negligible. However, there is an asymmetry between the po-construction and the English progressive in the examined texts. While the English progressive translates 2/3 (and possibly more) of the Albanian po-constructions, only 1/3 of the English progressive forms are translated into Albanian by po-constructions. This, and the surprisingly low incidence of progressive constructions in the Albanian text, shows that the status of the Albanian progressive construction is indeed different from that of the English progressive.

**Key words:** progressive forms, Albanian, English, po-construction, duke-particle, -ing form
LAS VARIANTES DE PRESTIGIO Y SUS RELACIONES EN GRANADA

Miroslav Valeš (Liberec)

Miroslav Valeš: PRESTIGIOUS VARIANTS IN GRANADA AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM

The variety spoken in Granada (Spain) presents singular features developed due to the late conquest of this territory and also due to the expansion of the city during the second half of the 20th century. The paper deals with the prestige of particular variants, which are typical of the variety of Granada, because this information is important in respect of their evolution process. The study pays particular attention to the relation between the two forms of imperfect subjunctive cantara/cantase and various phonetic phenomena that can be observed in this city. The hypothesis builds on the assumption that the speakers who alternate the two forms of imperfect subjunctive are more conscious of the prestigious forms and for this reason they also use the prestigious variants on the phonetic level.

Key words: Variety of Granada, prestige, morphologic variation, phonetic variation, standard, vernacular, imperfect subjunctive, phonetic variables