

ABOUT SOME VERBAL CONSTRUCTION IN ËNGJËLL RADOJA'S PROSE.

Arjola Hoti

Nineteenth century, a century which passed many trials and hardships educated in its midst the well-known clergyman and writer of Shkodra's city, Ëngjëll Radoja, who with this biblical creativity became a reference point for many scholars and critics.

The study of this author's work has special value in the Albanological sciences by being pointed out in the developing and enriching phase of Albanian language in the nineteenth century.

The aim of this work is to reflect out some verbal constructions in "Doctrina e kerscten" work. The verbal system in the Albanian language is one of the most studied cases of morphology of this language. This linguistic structure shows up great difficulties in the treatment done by many linguists from which we can mention Shaban Demirajn with his studies "Morfologjia historike e gjuhës shqipe", Tiranë 1976 and "Gramatika historike e gjuhës shqipe", Prishtinë 1988. Eqerem Çabej's studies in "Scientific Studies" ("Studime shkencore") and the thoughts of other scholars who exploited as a literature in this work.

The treatment of this verbal system has to do with a wide studying dimension, but we have attempted to present in great details some verbal constructions of the indicative mood and non-inflective forms of the verbs illustrated with examples in the text.

Indicative mood.

The present tense of the verbs conjugated in –mi.

The verbs to be (jam), to have (kam), and to say (tham) which are conjugated verbs in –mi,¹ are greatly used in the work that's why we thought to show constructions which involve verbs used in the present tense of the indicative mood used in the proper persons as below:

NJËJËS			
Veta I	jam	kam	tham
VetaII,	jee	Kee\kii	thue
Veta III	asct	kaa	Thaa\thot
SHUMËS			
Veta I	jena	Kena\kemi	thona
vetaII	jeni	keni	Nuk dokumentohet
vetaIII	jan	kan	thon

As shown from this conjugating chart, in the conjugation of these verbs , Radoja stands close to some literary norms in some cases especially in the first person singular and first and second person plural and are exception other persons typical of geg dialect.

In the thesis of these verbs are noticed same special phenomenons.

Firstly it in noticed the vowel mutation (metafoni) –a in –e in the verbs have and be in the second person singular and first and second person plural.

The verb say (tham) in the first and second person plural turns to be by the vowel with the thesis in -o as is shown nowadays in the spoken geg.

We shall present concretely some examples:

The first person singular of the verbs has the desinence –m.

...mas Krisctit *kam* ma t'madh division m'sc'Jozefin...(Dotrina e kerscten, f. 86)

...Tenzot *jam* i kerscten...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.22)

...tui vuu n'bàa doren e djatht *tham*...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.19)

While **second person singular** usually turns to be with the thesis in –e, (jee\kee) example:

...ci *jee* fort i dâsctuni paitori em, m'prúei prei tnimesc...(Dotrina e kerscten , Fq 88)

...ti *kee* àkon me i lut Sceitnit.(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 85) / Ah medet *thue* se sciumizza e nierzve tieter s'mennòn vec se me helmue...(Dotrina e kerscten f. 133)

But in the work the verbs have (kam) is used with the thesis in –i (kii).

...o zot *kii* misciriir, na nnighio,na libro...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.85)

Third person singular in the work the verb to be (jam) have is used in form *asct*.

...pse dasctnia *asct* e para ...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.89) \ ...pse tietër *asct* oti, e bascka jan sceitni.(Dotrina e kerscten , f 85) \ ...pse dasctnia *asct* e para e gith dhuntive...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 89)

¹ Sh.Demiraj, *Morfologjia historike e gjuhës shqipe*, Tiranë, 1976, f. 47

This form is build up even by the other documentary people of the written Albanian language Buzuku and Bogdani. But these writers use even the form *ansct* where in Radoja's work is not used anywhere. In a study Eqerem Çabej explains that we have to do with gegs versions but seemingly in *ansct* form is used the phonetic proces in order to show the vowel nasality and from the paning times we have a drop in *n* sound².

In the work the verbs have (kam), have is used in form *kaa* example: ...por Zotyn *kaa* adet hemt' mirat me na i fal...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 85)

The verb say (tham), in this work in form *thaa* but and *thot*.

...prannei Kriscti *thaa*:...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 133)

...e scpirti Sceit *thot*: Largoniu prei mejet...(Dotrina e kerscten ,f.129)

First person plural comes up with the desinence –na (jena, kena), characteristic of geg dialect.

...ci me gith arsye *jena* fort me e dasct me zemer...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 90)

...e nñèr divozione jan e *jena* bâa me gith t' mirat prei ssi.(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 113)

...ci *thona* t' Adhroim...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.100)

While the verb have (kam) in the first person plural have is used in dialect form *kena*, and in standard norm *kemi*.

....A jan mâ tier ci nuk i *kena* borc me i gniue?(Dotrina e kerscten ,f. 167)

....Nner sciok ton kê *kemi* ma afer?(Dotrina e kerscten ,f. 120)

Second person plural of these verbs in the present tense of the indicative mood consists of the desinence –ni (jeni,keni), example: ...t'na dal ot githmòn saa t'jeni giaa...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.76)

Third person plural consists of the desinence –n. It is noticed that the forms of the third person plural are related to the up to date usages of Albanian language despite of the fact that here we have the drop of the vowel *ë* in the position of the verb.

Psè ata *jan* divizioni m'tier Sceiten?(Dotrina e kerscten , f.84) \ ...psè s'*kan* kurr far t'perziemit...(Dotrina e kerscten ,f.46) \ ...jeta ci i *thon* e scekullit...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.126)

As it is shown even in the previous examples these verbs conjugated in –*mi*, in the work except from any rare case have maintained the form in different cases as it is used nowadays not only in the geg dialect but also in the standard language.

Other verbs in the tenses of the indicative mood.

In Ëngjëll Radoja's writings this verbal way is opulent with all the grammatical analytical and syntetic forms. We are going to list some concrete cases used in the work:

Present simple tense.

Njëjës			
	Zgjedhimi i parë	Zgjedhimi i dytë	Zgjedhimi i tretë
Veta e parë	Ba ^ı	Marr (zero)	Dii (zero)

² E.Çabej,Studime gjuhësore, Prishtinë, 1976,f.120

Veta e dytë	<i>duron</i>	Merr (zero)	Dii (zero)
Veta e treë	<i>laan</i>	Merr (zero)	Dii (zero)
Shumës			
Veta e parë	<i>baiim</i>	<i>marrim</i>	<i>diim</i>
Veta e dytë	Nuk dokumentohet	Nuk dokumentohet	Nuk dokumentohet
Veta e tretë	<i>laain</i>	<i>marrin</i>	<i>diin</i>

We shall present concretely some examples:

The first person singular *Po padiss* vehten...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.208) / ...e *dii* se Kiscia s'gabon...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.51) / ...un nuk i *marr* vësct...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.51) / ...un *bài* kry *cisctú*...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.19)

While **second person singular** comes up with desinence –n which is verified in the verbs with the vowel thesis but at same time with zero desinence: Si e *difton* Kiscia pusctèn e vet... (*Dotrina e kerscten* f.37) / ...acc i madh po *duron*..(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.44) / ...A *di* ti se kusc *âsct* *oty*..(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.7)

Third person singular comes up with the desinence –n.

...ai ci *laan* korpin...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.175) \ ...ai ci *blèn* n'munnet me...(*Dotrina e kerscten* f.142) \ ...acc i madh po *duron* e na *nnin*..(f.33)

First person plural comes up with the desinence –im.

...*flasim* edhè me gni Bab..(f.60) \ ...me mennue mir se kè *marrim* n' emër...(*Dotrina e kerscten* f.193) / *Scka kërkoim* mâ përpara me ktò fial.(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.62) / ...ci nuk i *diim* e na *bân* t'mèncm...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.221)

The verbs of **second person plural** are not used in this work.

Third person plural consists of the desinence –in.

...punt ci i *perkasin* scerbimit Ten ot.. (*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.214) / ...ata nuk i *laain* bòrcin...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.163) / ...nuk *nnighioin* me i scitì n'menn...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.140)

In almost all the spoken cases of Albanian language and in the literary norm are used personal forms; belong to, call to, speak to, touch to (*përkasin*, *thërrasin*, *flasin*, *prekin*), etc such verbs of the first and third person is used the desinence –jmë. But as it is shown our author has used even the verbs of the first and second person with the desinence –in as for analogy.

Besides the fact that the present tense of the indicative mood is documented in the work with the proper desinences that is often used even with the particle *po* which expresses an instant action in its proper meaning carried out in the moment of speech, example:

...*po padiss* vehten e *po luss* otin me m'i fal...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.208)

...*po del* n'drit me sctamp..(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.5)

Verbs in the Passive form are formed with the desinence of the whole Albanian language:

(-h)em, (-h)esh, (-h)et, (-h)emi, (-h)eni, (-h)en).

..per prinn a *merret* vesct..(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.124)

...per jezuit *rriten* e *msohen* per udh Tenzot...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.5)

Imperfect Tense.

This tense is lately used in geg³ and is shown in Ēngjëll Radoja's doctrine only in the third person plural with the sigmatic type *-sh* like the other authors in the north.

...t'kercscent e moccm nuk *hascin* e nuk *piiscin*...(Dotrina e kerscten, f.166)

Me gjith zemër ia *kusctoiscin* Tenzot...(Dotrina e kerscten, f.172)

Past Simple.

Past simple is not widely used in this cataclysm. We distinguish the first person singular in some verbs like saw, gave, told (*pashë, dhashë, thashë*) etc.

In this tense the author usually preserves the group *-ue* in some verb like : *duel,duen* example: ...ci nuk *dúen* me gniot otin... e *duel* n' der e tha..(Dotrina e kerscten, f.101)

In the third person singular used in this work in forms *dalin dha, la,ra*. It is noticed that the forms of the third person singular are related to the up to date usages of the standard norms in Albanian language. / ...Zoti i *dha* urdhnimet e veta dhe e laa...(Dotrina e kerscten, f.96)

There are used verbs with consonant thesis in the second and third person plural with the desinences of the Past Simple Tense which get the desinences *-i\ -u*.

...zoti *beekoi* t'sctaten dit.(Dotrina e kerscten , f.116) \ ...ci *merittoi* m'u baa Reginnesca...

(Dotrina e kerscten , f.76) \ ...po *lypi* peennessen...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.208) / ..natën e kscne avet *lëu* n'Betlem'...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.82)

The Present Perfect Tense.

Which is formed with the auxiliary verb *have* (kam) in the present tense of the indicative mood and the participle of the verb which carries out the action. It is used very often the usage of this verbal tense. It is usually noticed that Ēngjëll Radoja preserves the vowel group *-ue* in participle.

...vet e *kaa temelue* n'sceku ... (Dotrina e kerscten , f. 27) \ ...na e *ka msue*, e na *ka urdhnue*...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 5)

But and in form: ...ksctu *kaa fol* për gòoi t'sc'Pietrit.(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 42)

As for as the Passive form is concerned in the Present Perfect of the indicative mood of the verbs formed with the auxiliary verb to be (*jam*) and the participle of the verb example: ...me bessue gniata senne ci *jan fol* prei sen .. (Dotrina e kerscten, f.43), we have often to do even with the inversion of this construction where the auxiliary verb to be (*jam*) is positioned after the participle: \ ...*beekue jee* permii gjith graa..(Dotrina e kerscten , f.73)

Past Perfect.

This tense of the indicative mood which is formed with the auxiliary verb *have* (*kam*) in the Past Simple for the active voice and with the usage of the participle *u* in the passive voice which carries out the action. Mostly this tense is used in the third person singular : ...sikurse ú *pat than* e mass nnèr ato dit i *pat forzue* edhe mâ tepër n'scèiten fee...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.31)

The future.

This is identified as an analytic tense which specifies the some time function, but differs from the modality. In Radoja's work as a construction of the Future is greatly used the formed Future:

- *me formën e ngurosor do dhe me të tashmen e mënyrës lidhore:*

³ I.Ajeti, *Historia e gjuhës shqipe*, Prishtinë 1969, f.76.

...ai nuk *do t'gaboin* n'essape...(Dotrina e kerscten, f.45)
...Scka praa *do t'kerkoim* prej otit...(Dotrina e kerscten , f 56.)

- *të tashmen e dëftores të ndihmëses kam dhe me paskajore:*
...Përsëri *kaa me ardhun* prej Cie et...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 31)
...ai *kaa me na nnighue*...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 57)

This type of the Future is used since the first writings documented in the Albanian language that is from Buzuku and Bogdani's writers in the later periods.

Future Perfect is used in two verbal forms:

- *Formë e ngurosur due(do) dhe me infinitivin e foljes tjetër.*
...*due me than*, kurr taman se ke dit...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.43)
...scka *do me than* ajo fial...scium sënne *s'do me na i than*...(Dotrina e kerscten , f. 84)
- *Ndërtimi kam dhe forma e paskajores për të baam*
...*kam për t'ken t'gith ditën* jasct...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.47)

Non- inflective verbal forms.

A special characteristic for the verbs of this type is that in the Albanian language they do not change according to the person and number but are used in the some form despite from the number and person of the subject they refer to. These verbal standard forms are greatly used in the work and for this reason we thought to point out some constructions of the non inflective verbal forms.

The Participle Form.

This verbal form is formed as in the standard language but here we shall have into consideration the fact that during all the writing it is used the phonetic phenomenon where the vowel *ë* in the end or even in the root of word is not written that's why we have the constructions: ardh, laan, maarr, gjeet etc.

We shall point out that mostly the Participle Form is greatly used as a composing part of verbal analytical forms and as personal past as well.

Verbs formed with the vowel thesis often form the format zero in the vowel group –ue, example: diftue, mennue, beekue etc.

...do libru e gazeta *sckrue* prei do cfutrisc...(Dotrina e kerscten , f.50)

Infinitive.

As for as this form is concerned many linguists and scholars have expressed their own ideas about this form. According to A.Çerpja and E.Lafe the Infinitive exists in both two dialects but is distinguished from the different ways of construction and usage.⁴

Even though the authors did a classification of the usage of the infinitive in both two dialects we notice that in the work that we are dealing with the author uses both these two forms perhaps from the desire to escape from the dialectic borders and to focus toward a standardization as it is done the attempt even nowadays. Some of the cases of this form are: It is mostly used in the

⁴ A.Çerpja-E.Lafe, Sistemi foljor te veptra " lohrbuch der albanischen sprache" dhe " Albanian grammar with exercises crestomathy and glossaries" , Studime shqiptare 17, Shkodër 2011, f.211.

doctrine the type of the infinitive *with + participle (me + pjesore)* which is characteristic even for the spoken language of the north past: ...mos *me gabue kún kurr..*(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f. 43) \ Na psè s'jena t' ott *me e lëvdue* otin? (*Dotrina e kerscten* , f. 63)

Besides this usage we have the construction *for with + participle (për me + pjesore)*: ...*për me lút* mir ten on...(*Dotrina e kerscten*, f. 57) \ ...*për me i zee* tiert, ci t'veproin mir... (*Dotrina e kerscten*, f. 62)

It is used even the other type of the infinitive as we cited previously that is closely more related to the literary norm but here is not often used : ...sen s'i asct vsctiir *per t'baa* miir...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f 47)

Gerund.

The author uses this gerundive verbal form for the construction of the prepositioning of the participle with the format *tui* as it is documented in the later writings of geg dialect. ...me i scerbye *tui mmait* urdhnimet...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.64) \ ...sckòì me men tem e *tui kuitue* atò teme.(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.80).

We are often faced even with the form *tu'* when between the particle and participle is noticed a short form of the accusative case with object function: \ ...por edhe o *tu'e urdhnue*, o *tu'e msue*, o *tu' e kshellue*...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f. 131)

The negative form.

This non-inflective form is built up from the similar analytic form of the Albanian language formed by the prepositioning of the participle to the main verb the particle without (*pa*).

...me u lut me gairet n'zemër *paa u lodh.*(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.57)

Pse *paa ngran,paa pii, paa u vesc* nuk múnna me i scerb e...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f. 65)

It is important to mention that in this reference are used even some verbal constructions formed by the modal verbs that are relevant to the infinitive used most often in the masterpicce.

...*Duhet me besue* sceiten Kisc Katolike.(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f. 132)

...t'ziliti i *duhet me i pelcye* pa kurr far kunnertsctimit.(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f.43) \ *Duhet me u lut* me gairet n'zemer...(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f. 57) \ ...*duhet me e nnighiue* Tenzot ma fort se nierzvet.(*Dotrina e kerscten* , f. 123)

It should be pointed out that in this study we made attempts to deal with and stren out cases of the verbal system in “ *Dotrina e kerscten*” work of the nineteenth century Shkodra’s writer Ëngjëll Radoja. We found reasonable to deal only with the uses of some verbs conjugated with – mi and verbs of the indicative mood by being aware of the wide dimension that has the treatment of this linguistic case. According to a detailed survey we came to the conclusion that in this catechism we were faced with various uses of verbal forms that have resisted the time in the preservation of geg forms but on the other side we see the tendency to come too close to the literary norms. Attention was paid in this work even to non-inflective verbal forms, especially the infinitive as one of the most discussed cases in its involvement as a standard norm. These masterpicces make up the priceless wealth of the writings and attempts to reinforce the Albanian written tradition with their documentaries in centuries by enabling studying spaces about some linguistic phenomena with morphological character. This author emphasizes his points of view

as an intellectual in order to realize the communication with the Albanian language readers and especially the geg dialect.