# ABOUT SOME VERBAL FORMS IN: THE NATION VISARS VOLUME II.

**Blerina Kraja**

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi"Shkoder, Albania.
E mail: kraja.blerina @yahoo.com

## Abstract

The study of folklore language is an undivided and irreplaceable part of general linguistic studies, both in the diachronic and synchronic plans and in geographical and social plan. . In-depth knowledge of this aspect of the language of popular creations is closely linked to the recognition of the process of literary creation, first of all in the language of artistic literature, because, as is known, in the folklore we find the beginnings and sources of speech art. The work will be focused on the collection of verbal forms the " Nation Visars", Volume II, epic verse of Kreshnik. One of the main goals is finding and interpreting the verbs usages with specific morphological characteristics that are expressed by them. Classification of verbs in their respective conjugation, the way how the action is expressed, with the faint or complete lexical meanings, analysis of elaborated and unelaborated verbal forms, argumentation of irregular verbs usages, classification in methods and respective times, verb formation , argumentation of verbal forms as over composed as Gheg old language forms, frequent replacement of time uses verbs etc. The method to be followed is that comparative subsequent publication after 1937, in the interpretation of innovations that brings various publications regardings verbal system. Details and examples are taken from the study of the first five songs from the cycle of Kreshnik heroes, worked with volume "Nation Visars" in 1937, assembled and edited by Father Bernard Palaj and Father Donat Kurti.

**Keywords:** *verbal form, shaping, interpretation, verbal system, linguistic qualification.*

## Introductıon:

One of the more interesting definitions encountered early in the entry of "Nation Visars" - old songs that are recognized by mountaineers under the name of "Kangë kreshnikësh, kangë te moçme, kangë lahute", are the most precious richness of language, the most vibrant expression of many generous sensations and typical image of our nations physiognomy. The heroic legendary epic language, forms subsystem in the people language, occupies a special place in it, but with its own specific features. In this context the language of folklore reflects directly on the peoples living language, also the features and wealth of a language, but without being the same, without being identified with the spoken language of daily living, because it is a partly standardized language, codified in a mass and processed, understandable for younger generations, not only in Gegeria, but wider.

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Educatıon – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

## Aim of study/research:

Steadily language folklore has attracted the locals and foreign researchers' attention, coupled with their work in different language areas. Shkurtaj Gjovalin rightly has expressed in one of his works: "The Songs of heroes are magnificent monument of Albanian culture language". We are allowed to look on the great diversity of verbal forms as well as in some cases that are not used in nowadays Albanian language standards.

## Data analysis:

The problem of presenting the elaborated verbal forms.

On the basis of ability or inability to change according to the person and number, the grammatical verb forms are divided into two groups: elaborated and unelaborated ones. Elaborated: are present various time grammatical forms, of the indicative mood, admirative, subjunctive, conditional, causative and imperative. The unmitigated: are present the petrified forms of the participle: washed, present continuous: washing, the negative undeveloped form: without washing, as well as undeveloped form of wash and to wash type. In our epic language songs, which are sung in northern Albania, in addition to common features Albanian language, has also dialectical common features of the Gheg language and mainly northern Gheg language, which forms a separate dialectical unit historically formed within Gheg language. In the language of heroes' cycle you can notice a large variety of grammatical forms shown by verbal system in its entirety. Let's treat some of time problems and modal verbs in the indicative, subjunctive and admirative mood.

a-*The indicative mood*. It comes in multiple uses being specified by its diversity.

- Auxiliary verbs- *am / have* in the third person singular of present continuous tense are shown in full form of the Albanian standards -was/had as well as the reductive form – ish/kish but only in Albanian language;

- Njeri ishte e bija e krajlit [VK fq.32] / Tufa ishte treqind delesh [VK fq.33] /

- Përmbi ashtë ish shkam i gjallë, [VK, p.4]/ Qatë-herë djali sa kish' rá n' breg t' lumit, [VK, p. 3] ]/ Po, por nâna s' ish kénë nânë: ish kenë bishë qi hate drangujt,[VK, p.36]/ Grue prej fisit qi kish' kânë, [VK, p.38]/ Trim i prapët e belagji qi isht' kânë, [VK, p.44]/

- In the auxiliary verbs formation the auxiliary verbs *am/have* replace each other by presenting so another feature of northern spoken language, unable to distinguish lexical meanings between them.

Qi s' jém kênë e Zoti nâ ká falë! [VK, p.1]/ E jan dalë tri zâna t' idhta…[VK, p.4]; Dhit prej burgut kur janë dalë., I bâjnë krushqit si janë kênë, Njashtu thonë se ne atje kurr s' jém kânë, [VK. p.19]/ Sa mirë djali u ká përgjegjë,[VK, p.29].

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Education – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

-The songs of heroes for emotional - expressive reasons is somewhat used dense the limb inversion of the past perfect time. Such a syntactical tool is facet so often in Buzuku and often even to Budi, is becoming increasingly rare over time. As known by such use of the inverted past perfect time has originated the use of admirative in the Albanian language., which for the type of construction is not found in any other languages ie Therefore, the use of the inverted past perfect time and the dense use of the admirative in the Kreshnik bravery songs is another fact that proves that these songs have passed from one generation to another in Albanian singers mouth.

"Pshtue kam, pse pshtoj s'kam pasë!" [VK, p.7]; " Mbrenda burgut lidhë jau kam!,[VK, p.9]/ "Çajre Zoti bâ nuk t'ká, [VK, p.16]/ Thânë m'ká për patkoj prej tumakut, [VK, p.46].

- The *past simple* of indicative mood is used to show action or state, that have ended in a near or distant past and have no relation to the moment when we talk. The full forms of e past simple are distinguished in some cases as: thrown, went, remained, but the main place is occupied by dialectal forms as *mbenë, vojtë, mbushë etc.*
- In most cases the future time came out without Do particle or without forming –*të* particle, but in rare cases it is shown even in its full form according to standard norms of the Albanian standard language rate associated with the verb in the subjunctive mode as:

Zânat pret kúr t' vin për uj, [VK, p.4]; Tridhetë agë për hajr t'â bâjmë! [VK, p.28]/ T'e marrsh gjogun, motër, të mejdanit, Fill n' gjytet me të, motër, të m'bijsh, E t'më shkojsh tu nallban probatini! [VK, p.45]/

"Logu i zânave ktû do jét!, [VK, fp.4]/ Gjallë me dorë dhít do i xamë![VK, p.8]." Do t'u nap ma harë, me pi, [VK, p.7]/ Se c' do t'bájë krajlica n'at Kotorr? [VK, p.34] /

- In connection with the use of different constructions of *future time manner indicative mood* we can find two other types of old Albanian language as:

The future of type *have + infinitive* gege *'to have'-"me ba":* Luftë e madhe ka me u bâ, [VK, p.14]/ " Njat mâ t' mirën ké me e zgjedhë,[VK, p. 28]/ "Tridhet agë kan me u bashkue, [VK, p. 27]/ Ti me vedi cikën ké me marrë [VK, p. 35].

- The future of type have and type + infinitive of type *"to work"(për t*ë *punue):*

E jam dredhe n'ket log per t'kallxue [VK, p.46].

Standing the time of the creation of these songs is also acceptable the phenomenon of substitution of active/inactive voice forms within each-other.

- Active for inactice: - Njatij t'Lumit, qi vrân e kthiell,[VK, p.28]/ Po u gatue e u merr ujë, [VK, fp.3]/ At-herë djali mâ s'â pritë pa folë [VK, p.27]/ Sa mirë djali u kâ përgjegjë, [VK, p.30].

Inactive for active: Me u shtërngue, burra, si t'mundi [VK, fq.39]/ Por me shpata m'u pré tuj këndue[VK, p.40].

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Education – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

b- *Admirative way*. The pressure of dialects in very few cases is seen in the features associated with the inventory of structures and morphological forms, so even in cases where dialectical differences are of structural character are therefore very important. This happens when the literary language lacks grammatical forms that perform certain functions as verbal forms over-compounded of past (kam pasë shkuar,kasha pasë shkuar). The admirative has its own weight in epic poetry, especially when she plays the role of verbal forms of indicative as:

 Paska dalë e bardha dritë, [VK, p.2]/ - Hajre kjoftë!- i britka krajli! [VK, p.34]/ Edhe ftyra zjarrm i paska marrun, [VK, p.37]/ Sa herë trupin motra p'e tërmueke, Dhimb'n e varrëve vllau krejt e harrueke, Dhimba e motrës dekun n'tokë e lëshueke,[VK, p.43]

c- *Subjunctive mode*. This way the infinitive functions as a northern dialect or some other languages as G.Meyer note, K.Çipo, Sh. Demiraj, F.Agalliu,. Two recent authors do not recognize this function mode (calling "zero mode" of linkers), so the relative synonymous with infinitive is typologically similar and  very close to having a an abstract or generalized meaning.

Kúr të delni n'maje të bjeshkës,[VK, p.2]/" Gjith-sá herë t' delsh me çetue/ "Gjith-sá t' doni n' at log me lodrue/ "Gjith-sá t' doni n' at log me këndue /"Gjith-sá t' doni shêjin me e gjue,[VK, p.9]/ Mnera t'merr syni me i pa [VK, p.11]/ Se t' çoj me dhi, e po m'i lên n'mal/ Se t' çoj në çetë me dalë {VK, fp.14]./ Aj të mson Shkján si me e pré [VK, fp.15].

It may be pointed out that the relative is not shown in its full form, as in the standard language, even when it is used after semi-helpful modal verbs may be need. So subjunctive within the verb is presented without the particle *të*, as seen in the examples: Kurrkund m'to mu'muejt mdeshë [VK. p.4] / "Por ket gja nu muj e lshoj,[VK, p.9] / kurrkund n'dorë, nu' mund i shtje [VK, p.7].

d – Specific verbs -some verbs are used in compound words to mark the beginning of an action example: start, sound, make, receive and end of an action example finish, rest etc..; for the continuation of action verbs commonly used and continue to keep pursued by the verb in the subjunctive mode.: to express the progressive growth of action verb is mainly used the verb *'To come'* in the third person singular and plural, followed by a gerund.

- *The launch of an action*- ' i nuse e paska zânë, Zânë e paska t' bín e krajlit [VK, p.1]. Me gjith nuse janë fillue, Janë fillue me kthye n' Jutbinë; [VK, p.2]. Kan nisë kângën e p'e këndojnë, Kan nisë kualt e po i lodrojnë,[VK, p.2]/ Nusja niset me rá n'krue ,[VK, p.7]/ Kan çilë kuvendin e po kuvendojnë, [VK, fp.15]/ Ka marrë rrugën edhe â nisë me shkue, [VK, p.18]/ Kan marrë llafin e po llafiten, Kan marrë gazin e po gazmojnë, [VK. p.26]/ Ka marrë gjâmën e fort po gjâmon, [VK, p.37]/ Kan bâ ashtat trimat me ushtue, Kan bâ lumet trimat m'u turbullue, Kan bâ gjogat trimat me flurue,[ VK, p.39]/ Shpejt gjyteti ka marrë zjarr, Ka marrë zjarr krejt n'fund e n'maje[VK, p.41].

 - *Ending action*- S'po pushojnë trimat tue luftue/ Kurrkund me pushue zjarrmi [VK, p.41].

 - The verb *To come + gerundive*: Po vjen rruga tue ushtue,/ edhe Jutbina tue gjimue / Po vjen bjeshka tue gjimue.

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Educatıon – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

*2. Problem of presenting the unmitigated verb forms.*

The Albanian language has its own system of unmitigated verb forms, which are constructed mainly on the basis of participle (work, working without working), but either on the basis of a neutral verbal name (to work, working, a work).

The participle resulting in songs heroes cycle, is characterized by the participle Gheg endings, as zero ending (çetue, lodrue, vorrue, ba),-ë endings (marrë, nisë), endings-un (lidhun, mbushun) , endings-në (zanë, lanë). But two trends are observed mainly for the use of partial shape, they come in short forms as: marrë-get,kanë- have, lidhë-connect, do-bamë ,mbetë-remains, mbushë-fill, but also with enhanced forms: marrun, lanun, lidhun, bamun,mbetën,mbushun.

Edhe ' i nuse e paska zânë,/ Zânë e paska t' bín e krajlit. [VK, p.1]/ " Mbrenda burgut lidhë jau kam!, [VK, p.9]/ Veshë e mbathë porsi zotnij?, [VK.p. 25]/ Shpejt me dalë të tbani,[VK, p.29]/ Ká nji ndore me përcjellë[VK, p.30].

Mo' Zo' rruga asajt me t'qitun natën![VK, p.11]/

 - " Maná, paret s' m' u kan dhimët me i dhânun! Maná, darsmat s' m'u kan dhimët me i bâmun!, [VK, p.26]/ Tím për tím kah nji vashë me i a djergun! – Ditë me ditë nga nji kreshnik me premun!- Javë për javë kah nji krahinë me djegun! [VK, p.44].

 During the elaboration of language forms, we use the infinitive analytical built by with + partial sequence as:

e.g As ndër mrize me pushue; Gjithsá muj'n me ngrânë, me pi, [VK, p.2]/ N' kâmë me ndêjë kurr me pushue/ [VK, p.3] ; Kurkû drita mos me u pá, Kurkû dielli mos me rá, [VK, p. 4] / "Me gatue e me u mûshë uj!,[VK, p. 4] Do t'u nap me harë, me pi, [VK, p.7] Se t' çoj në qetë me dalë, [VK, p.14] ; Kur ká nisun mali me u dushkue, [VK, p.47].

 - infinitive is a form of unmitigated that has a dense use in heroic epic poem. This form of unmitigated built, as it is known, on the basis of neutral verbal name in Albanian language today, is formed by putting the particles *Për të-To to* the participle. With all the functions of the infinitive form used analytical type of *Me ba-To do* a characteristics of northern dialect (the so-called "Geg infinitive"), which is constructed by putting before the participle Me. In some of the grammar published after that of Kristoforidhi Sh. Demirës colloquialism për-To + gerund form of neutral gender in the indefinite is mentioned as a valuable infinitive phrase, as, eg the grammar of Dozonit, Vaigadit, etc. IDSheperit Q.Myderrizit K.Cipos. While Demiraj reinforces the idea that the colloquialism për-To + gerund of neutral gender in the indefinite form is used more by the value of an infinitive with limited functions in syntax. In this use the colloquialism parts as the preposition Për-To and the verbal name that is after that, by the semantic and grammatical terms, lose features as two separate words. This colloquialism passing grade verbs with a value of grammatical phrasal form, takes the grammatical category of the diathesis, and by traditional attitude to it can be attributed even the time category.

- In Gheg, especially in southern geg language, there is another type of infinitive, type for Me punue, which-që, as noted has been derived from the contamination of infinitive

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Education – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

Për me punue with the infinitive Me punue. The reviewed infinitive has the diathesis category, it is found in both forms, active and non-active voice.

Active form… Për me marrë nji burrë kreshnik, [VK, p.5]./"A t'u dhimtën paret për me i dhânë?" A t'u dhimtën darsmat e për me i bâ?, [VK, p.26]. /Pesë dekika liri për me m' dhânë! [VK, p.37].

Non active form is formed by the help of particle U, which is in the middle of the particle ME and the verb participle, as in these examples: "Me gatue e me u mûshë uj!,[VK, p. 4] "Qat-herë n'dijsh për me u kuvêndë,[VK, p.6]/ Rândojnw ahat për me u thye,[VK, p. 25].

In the first five songs taken into consideration, the infinitive is used in two times:

Presen: me i dhânë, me dalë,me u përgjegjë.

Perfect: "Se baba yt e pasë pasë' msue., [VK, p.15]

The infinitive appears in multiple uses as follows: As a part-time of the demonstrative in the future and the present of the conditional:

" Prap te zanat ké me shkue, [VK, p.7] . " Luftë e madhe ka me u bâ, [VK, p.14]. "Tridhet agë kishin me u bashkue; " tridhetë vasha kishin për t'i prû, [VK, p. 27]. Njat mâ t' mirën kishte me e zgjedhë,[VK, p. 28].

c-The participles as unmitigated verbal form expresses an action, the action of the verb associated with management, which is usually performed at the same time. Consequently, since the action expressed by participles, usually proved simultaneously with the governing verb, then this form, the context, can mean the present time, future or past. In verses reviewed this form of verbal faces unmitigated mainly used in the form of tuj ba type, which can be taken as the present tense. Tue prarue ahat e ashtit, [VK, p.11]. Por me shpata m'u pré tuj kwndue,[VK, p.40].

This form of unmitigated is built from variants of particle  tue, tuej, tuj, tu of verb participle.
Tuej i shi lott me flokë të ballit,[VK, p.9]/  Kjeçë tuj e bâ nji hjeksí t' vogël,[VK, fq.28]/ N'kofsh tu' kajtë ksajt gjâmën për me e xânë ,[ VK, p.48].

Non active forms of gerundive is built through fraction U, which interpose between the particle of gerundive and basic verb participle:

Qe nand' vjet, qi trupi â tu' m'u kalbë, [VK, p.44].

Participles in the study used dense material and with different functions. As noted earlier, participles serves to build analytical verbal forms of the verb am participating in the present and present continuous;

"Por me ty tek jam tue ardhë [VK, p.16] /. Se përjashta shí nuk âsht tuj rá, [VK, p.44].

d-Negative. This verbal form of unmitigated failure of an action expressed mainly in the past or in the future. The two components of this form of analytical unmitigated are so closely linked that they can not be distinguished as separate words. However the

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Education – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

particle *Pa* –without conserves its meaning. The negative has time sense conditioned by governing verb sense of time.

In the used language we have the forms *Pa Ba* as in Albanian literature.

eg At-herë djali ma s'a pritë pa folë[VK, p. 27]/ …për tri javë darsma pa pushue[VK, p. 19]/ …qi kso vigme kurr pa ba[VK, p.32].

But also, a limited use for the different ways without Pa Ba, built with the particle with before verbal origin this in North-West Geg language eg As s'kan lanë drum për pa thye, [VK, p 20].

The non-active form of the unmitigated form of the negative is verified by formation of the particle U between the negative particle and verb participle, as eg S'ke pse m'don Jovan, pa u dredhue [VK, p.37].    Për pa u pre n'at fushën e mejdanit [VK, p.47].


## Conclusions:

- The basic view is displayed for the language of our epic songs so far is that the language of these songs is mainstreamed and has taken the form of an epic koineje northern of Gheg,  to a mainstream variant over dialectic northern gheg.

-As I have pointed out the publishers themselves "Nation Visars", their aim has been to present the beauties of our epic songs in the most clear and understandable to the reader. During the publication of the decisions they have implemented Shkodra Literary Commission for spelling. With this fact explained the relative unity of the epic song published in 1937 in "Nation Visars".

- Native cycle has saved enough archaize heroes, lexical and grammatical, varying aspects of past periods of the Albanian language, which bring valuable material for its history of northern dialect.

-As was studied above are as follows verbs uses time instead of each other, no lexical difference between verbs as am / have, active voice constructions / non-active ones with their features, frequent use of morphological forms of admirative the role of linguistic forms to express the way indicative mood with more emotion in speakers condition. Aspective verbs have an important role, because the performance of their use goes parallel with the development of serious events, dramatic times, the joyful times of legendary heroes lifes.

 -So it is to be noted, also, the prevalence and frequency of use of absolute unmitigated type of Me BA as the Gheg infinitive, to the form of the standard Albanian language subjunctive. As noted above, the infinitive appears in various functions, while the relative density is appeared smaller in comparison to it.

 -Diverse morphological forms that here are emerged bring with them multiple language feature, which promote research work on solutions that will be given to works in progress.

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Education – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania

## References:

- Androkli Kostollari " Mbi disa prirje të zhvillimit të gjuhës së krijimeve poetike popullore të kohës sonë." ( "Çështje të folklorit shqiptar 1) Kumtesë e mbajtur në Konferencn e I – rë Kombëtare të Folkloristikës Shqiptare,  1972, f.289 , 290).

- At Bernardin Palaj, At Donat Kurti "Hymje",  "Visareve të kombit",f. 9.

- Bahri Beci ," Rreth disa veçorive gjuhësore të këngëve tona epike". ( "Studime filologjike", 1986/ nr.4, fq.281. 283, 284.

- Begzad Baliu,"Gustav Majer dhe fillimet e botimit të këngës kreshnike shqiptare", f.115-117. (" Gustav Majer dhe albanalogjia").

- Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe I, Tiranë, 2002, fq. 334,336.
-J. Gjnari, Gj. Shkurtaj, "Dialektologjia",Tirane, 2003, f.221, 222. 231, 232,236, 240, 241, 243.

- Mahir Domi, "Çështje të gjuhës së epikës legjendare heroike".(Çështje të folklorit / 2, f. 77, 78 , 94.)

- Mehmet Çeliku ," Problemi i paskajores në shqipen standarte", f. 96, 99.( "Albanologu i shquar austriak Norbert Jokli", "Studime shqiptare", Shkodër, 2003).

- Qemal Haxhihasani ,"Tipare të reja të gjuhës së folklorit tonë pas Çlirimit". ( "Gjuha letrare shqipe dhe epoka jonë", 1988, f.396, 397 398).

- Shaban Demiraj "Forma gramatikore perifrastike për + emër foljor i gjinisë asnjanëse në trajtë të pashquar''. ( "Konferenca e parë e studimeve albanalogjike", f.213, 214, 219).

The 2 nd International Conference on Research and Education – "Challenges Toward the Future" (ICRAE2014), 30-31 May 2014,

University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodra, Albania