ABOUT THE UNMITIGATED FORMS OF THE VERBS IN THE "VISARET E KOMBIT" SUMMARY,II

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Abstract

The old songs, known by mountaineers as the "kange kreshnikesh, ancient songs, kange lahute", are the most precious richness of language, the most vivid expression of the generous sensations and the typical imagination of our nation physionomy. The study of the verb unmitigated form is our object, finding and interpreting their use of specific morphological characteristics that express in "Visaret e Kombit", Volume II, epic verse, authors of D.Kurti B.Palaj. Albanian verbs are used in some stable forms, which does not vary by themselves and the number, but obtain the same shape, regardless of their number and of the subject to which they relate. In the studied material the unmitigated verb forms appear with characteristic features, mainly the northwestern Gheg, but with today's Albanian language forms.

From the work we have done from the unmitigated verb forms we have reached these conclusions:- The participle is used as a part of analytical verbal traits, as well as on its own part with characteristic forms in today's Albanian language. - Infinitive, unlike todays Albanian language is used in three times present: to $do(me\ b\hat{a})$, Present perfect: to have done $(me\ pas\ddot{e}\ b\hat{a})$ and second present perfect: $me\ pas\ddot{e}\ k\hat{e}n\ddot{e}\ b\hat{a}$. -The passive voice is built with the help of the particle u, which placed between the formant particle of the participle of the verb and infinitive basic verb: $me\ u\ ankue$. - The negative is found mainly in the form $pa\ b\hat{a}$, which we will formally call present time. The passive voice of this form is built by putting the particle u between the particle $pa\ and$ the participle of the verb $pa\ u\ b\hat{a}$, $pa\ u\ m\hat{u}sh\ddot{e}$. - The Participle is found used in three times: present $tue\ b\hat{a}$, present perfect $tue\ pas\ddot{e}\ b\hat{a}$, second present perfect $tue\ pas\ddot{e}\ k\hat{e}n\ddot{e}\ b\hat{a}$. - In the passive voice the participle takes the pronominal particle u, which is placed between the particle $tue\ (j)\ /\ tuj\ (\ddot{e})$ and the verb participle that carries the action: $tuj\ u\ b\hat{a}$.

Keywords: unmitigated verb form, participle, infinitive, negative, present continuous.