Morphological Homonymy in the Verbal Structure of the Albanian Language

Gilberta Hadaj[1], Albana Tahiri[2]

Abstract

Verbal structures, in general, in the Albanian language have followed the system, but there have also been interventions outside the system. Due to phonetic and analog interferences, this system has undergone constant changes. The changes have involved not only the system of endings, but often also the structure of their phonological representation.

The phonological structure of many verbs in the course of time has been disorganized, in the view that during changes the representative forms have avoided the initial unified forms. The changes have affected, in the first place, verbs ending in consonants, such as: speak, shout, go out, bake, take etc. These have often brought consequences of opposite directions. Transitions from one state to another, or reversals to the previous state, have been evident. These transitions are observed not only in the representative form of verbs, but also in their typical changes means.

Excluding the phenomenon of complementarity, thematic diversity within the same verb is a linguistic state obtained as a result of many phonetic or analogical developments. A change conditioned by the phonetic rule has over time taken on a morphological grammatical function. Morphological value in many cases have received phonological additions, unnecessarily supporting the system of typical changes. Changes in the subject structure of these verbs, when the grammatical means of expression are clear and obvious, are neutral to the grammatical meanings.

Keywords: *morphological homonymy, verbal structure, Albanian language.*

1. Introduction

Uniform verb forms in the demonstrative mood are observed both within a mini paradigm and outside of it. Units occurred mainly in the singular number; they are consequences of phonetic factors; mainly due to the fact that the personal endings in this number were unstressed, also helped by the general linguistic fact that personal verbal meanings have the possibility of their double expression with both personal endings and personal pronouns.

2. The units of personal forms in the demonstrative mood are of three types:

1.   The same personal forms formed with the same grammatical means, which today are taken as endings, as the second and third person singular of verbs of the first choice in the present tense of the indicative of the act choice:
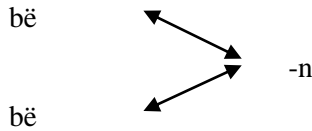
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[1] Department of Education and English, Albanian University, Albania, g.hadaj@albanianuniversity.edu.al
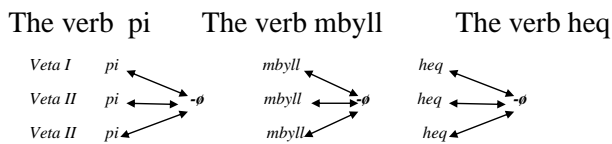[2] Department of Education and English, Albanian University, Albania

The verb lexoj

Veta I   lexo

                                    -n

        Veta II   lexo

The verb bëj

bë

                          -n

bë
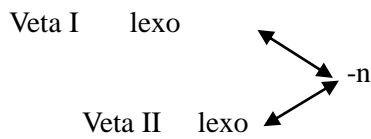
2.   Uniform forms through the fall of the endings in the three singular persons, as in verbs of the third choice, in verbs of the first class of the second choice, as well as in a group of other verbs of this choice:

The verb pi   The verb mbyll   The verb heq

Veta I   pi   mbyll   heq
Veta II   pi   -ø   mbyll   -ø   heq   -ø
Veta II   pi   mbyll   heq

3.   Uniform forms through internal changes of the subject, as the second and third person of the verb of the second choice in the present indicative of the active choice:

The verb kërcas   The verb marr

Veta II   V. II

         kërcet   merr

Veta III   V. III
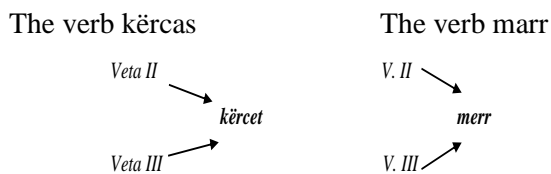
Indeed, historically, all three types of units are the result of generally the same linguistic conditions, but followed by different further phonetic developments.

In all three cases the endings in the singular number have fallen, but in the first case the ending of the second and third person -n has historically been part of the subject of a large group of verbs, which has also been extended to many other verbs, that today has received the values of an ending.

Even the unified forms of the third group reflect a new state of development caused by metaphony.

From the units obtained in two different paradigms, we can mention the forms of the first and third person plural of the present and the simple past tense of the active choice in monosyllabic verbs of the third choice:

Indicative mode

Number too

The verb pi

Present tense   -më   [v.I]

                    pi

Simple perfect tense   -në   [v. III]
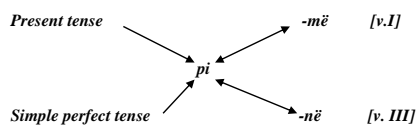
In relation to other parts of the lecture, the units in the verbal system have covered few grammatical meanings, but they have been extended in the system. The process of units

has operated only in the demonstrative mode and, with some rare exceptions, only in the singular. Its limitation to the singular number so far has been explained with phonetic reasons, mainly with the lack of emphasis. But through this formal unity, the corresponding grammatical meanings are not mixed. So, it did not happen as in the nominative or pronominal racial system, where the formal racial unity came as a result of taking grammatical meanings from a single form, mainly through the extension of a racial form to other cases . In the case of units of personal forms, the corresponding personal meanings have been preserved. In the paradigmatic multitude of the verbal system, the formal relations could have an even wider scope, for the reason that the syntagmatic connections of the verb with pronouns or nouns in writing and speaking also help to express its own grammatical meaning . But the limitations seem to be conditioned, in the first place, by the linguistic circumstance that personal endings in the verbal system are not only related to the meaning of self. The personal endings simultaneously express the meaning of number, time, diathesis and manner, and further units would make it difficult to distinguish all these grammatical meanings.

3. The paradigm of the Albanian verbal system.

All kinds of grammatical tools are included in its elementary structure . Here are mixed grammatical morphemes inherited from the Indo-European background, genuine grammatical morphemes obtained within Albanian, often mixed with phonemic elements of verbal subjects and supporting sounds.

Personal endings of Indo-European origin in Albanian are limited. As such, in general, personal plural endings are accepted, such as: - m/ -më ~ -t/ -të ~ -n/ -n , which appear in verb classes in the simple perfect and the present indicative (worked - m ~ worked -t ~ worked – n / pi – me ~ pi – to ~ pi – in); - sh in the second person relative (to work – sh); maybe also - ë - in the form of the simple subject in the supplementary forms (lash - ë, pash - ë etc.) or to the old forms of the imperfect (jesh - ë , hap - ë etc.)

All other personal endings or other grammatical formants have developed within Albanian. However, these new grammatical formants often represent further developments of Indo-European root endings. Such a development is killed, p. sh. to the old personal plural endings -m , -t and -n as well as the second person singular ending -sh, which have been further expanded within Albanian. It is in these endings, in the first place, that mixtures of additional forms, morphemes and phonemes are observed. So, the structure of these Indo-European endings has developed further:

1.   With the personal ending - j, carried as such within the form of the present of

themed . This path of development has been followed by the wider class of verbs with a vowel theme, which in the first person singular of the active indicative take the ending -j , such as: Punoj, lexoj , etc. The structure of the endings of these verbs in the first and third person plural has been expanded with another ending, with the ending of the first person singular - j , which in their structure (te puno - j me ~ puno - j in) today, by right, it is not seen as a separate component of the respective endings, but together with them it is felt as a single ending. Here again it is not extended as the ending of the first person singular, but as a constituent of the first person form, which has served as the subject of the plural within the paradigm.[3]

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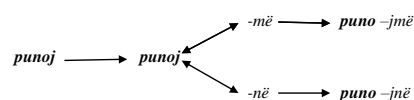
[3] E. _ Likaj, Developments of tools..., 180

2.   With the ending – n, as in the three persons of the plural of the imperfect (puno- n –im ~ puno- n

-it ~ puno- n -in), which is generalized as such in the structure of the corresponding word form or according to today's conception (ti puno - n ~ he works – n), or is extended within the same paradigm as part of the form, transformed into a form-theme (works –im ~ works –it ~ works –in). The new morpheme (- nm) has been further expanded with the intermediate sound - i -, once supportive, but which today is felt and is a component of the inseparable morpheme units of the imperfect - nim ~ -nit ~ -nin (work - nim ~ work – nit ~ work – nin etc.)

3.   Only with one sound, once supportive -ë -, which today is an integral part of

inseparable of morpheme units, both in the simple past tense of consonant verbs (hap – ë m ~ hap – ë t ~ hap – ë n) as well as in the second person singular of the present subjunctive of consonant verbs (of hap- is h).

Other endings that have developed within Albanian, mainly of the singular number, have different sources. They are:

1.   Parts of the endings of verbal subjects conceived as grammatical morphemes like

ending , due to the introduction of new functional and eptic values, such as the case of the transformation of the ending of the subject -n into the personal ending of verbs that ended with this sound (be-j ~ be- n ~ be- n etc.) and then it was generalized as such to verbs that end with vowels.

2.   Consequences of the merger and further evolution of the endings of the themes and

endings , such as the first person singular indicative ending -j (* ban – i ō *ban i ➤ ba one ⟶ ba – j).

3.   Combinations of ending sounds of themes with early supporting sounds, such as ending second person plural of the indicative – ni (do – ni ban - i *ban – i –t).

4.   Extensions of old and new endings with anti-hiatic sounds, as in the e forms

first and second person singular of the simple past tense of vowel verbs: -va ~ -ve (puno – va ~ puno – ve etc.) or in the present and imperfect of the passive choice for verbs ending with vowels: - hem ~ - hesh ... ; - shut up ~ - shut up. .(la – h - em ~ la – h - esh…; la - h -esha ~ la – h - eshe ... etc.)

In addition to these morpheme mixtures, new and relatively new endings have also been obtained in Albanian, such as the ending - of the third person of the imperfect indicative of the active choice (hap - te , ves - te etc.) endings -i/ -u of the third person singular of the simple indicative (open - i , touch - u etc.) or the ending - a of the first person (open - a , put - a etc.)

All these developments, caused mainly by phonetic and analogical factors, have shaken the Indo-European paradigmatic source system quite a bit. These changes, as well as changes within verbal subjects, regardless of the pressure of the continuous paradigmatic system model, have created a wide wealth of grammatical tools , which far exceed their necessary functional limit. In many cases, the same grammatical meanings are expressed by different means, so that often the category of the person in the verb reminds the category of the number in the noun. So, the morphological developments in this system have brought about over-characterizations rather than units.

In the Albanian verbal system, there are about 240 grammatical meanings, composed of about 280 forms , [4]which are expressed with 94 morphemes. [5]As can be seen, the number of grammatical forms exceeds the number of grammatical meanings, because allomorphy often affects the expansion of the number of forms.

General table of verb paradigm morphemes

In operative selection

In the demonstrative mode
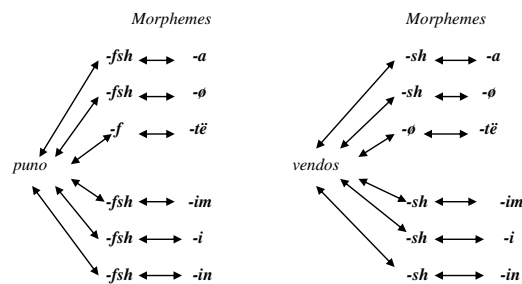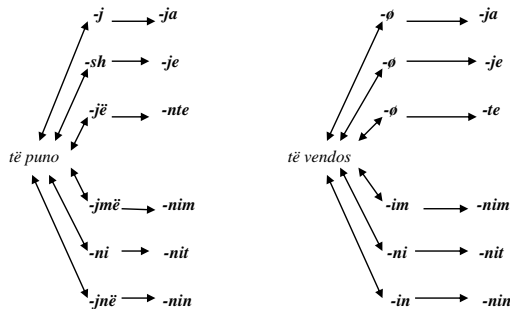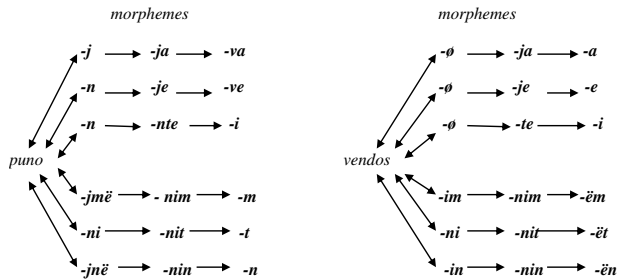
Preset morphemes

1. The verb am

2. Verb I have

3. Particles: to, do, u and more

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[4] *Grammatical meanings include every case of use: personal, temporal, modal, numerical and diathetic. This comprehensive criterion is also followed for grammatical forms; here are also included simple forms as well as compound forms.*

[5] *Auxiliary verbs as well as predetermined grammatical parts, such as: part of the relative, part of the future and part of the passive choice, were taken as* special *grammatical tools.*

4. Conclusions

Changes of various natures are observed in the paradigmatic verbal system of Albanian. In their paradigmatic structures there are extensions or restrictions of grammatical forms; there are units of grammatical forms, but many overcharacterized forms are also observed. Overcharacterisations appear mainly in verbs, which during the paradigm change the subject. Overcharacterization, in general, does not extend throughout the paradigm, but in particular forms; within the same paradigm or even outside it. Overcharacterization is encountered in verbs that, within the paradigm or in different paradigms, undergo changes of consonants or vowels of the subject, generally, followed by the ending. Overcharacterization is shown through changes in subject and endings , such as:

a.   - s in – t and –a - in – e - and further in – i - and ending: flas s ~ nge t ~ ng itni ; -a - in – o - and ending: d a l ~ d o l a .

Overcharacterization can occur only with changes within the subject or even with changes in the subject followed by an ending:

1.   of the same time : vr as ~ vr et (two changes within the subject), vr itni (changes in the subject followed by the ending) or

2.   of different times: flas s (present) ~ nga va (simple perfect), fl as (present) ~ f o l a (performed simple)

3.   of different ways: fl et (second demonstrative v.) ~ to speak (second relative v.) etc.

4.   of different diatheses: vr as (active diathesis) ~ vr item (passive diathesis) etc.

b.   to -je -s in – i - and ending, - je - in - o - and ending: s je ll ~ s i ll ni ; s je ll ~ s o ll a etc. Even these over-characterizations appear within a paradigm or even in different paradigms.

c.   – e- in – i - and ending or – e - in – o - and ending: br e dh ~ br i dh ni , dr e d h ~ br o dh a.

d.   - o - in – ua - and ending; - ua - in - o - and ending: bes o j ~ be sua m etc.; bl ua j ~ bl o va etc.

e.   –e- in – ye - and ending; - ye - in – e - and the ending: dëfr ejm ë ~ dëfr yem , l yej ~ l eva etc.

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