



Research Article

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A comparison between syntactical functions of Participle II in the German language and participle in standard Albanian language

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Abstract

In verb system of different languages there is a distinction of finite and nonfinite form of verbs. Finite verbs have morphological categories of tense, mood, person and number. These categories cannot be found in nonfinite form of the verbs (Bech, 1955). Nonfinite form of verbs do not give evidence for mood, person and number (Hentchel & Weydt, 1994).

Comparing nonfinite form of verbs has been the object of different studies. The purpose of these studies is identifying the differences and similarities of nonfinite form of verbs in different languages.

In one language a nonfinite form might be missing, whereas in another language a nonfinite verb is present. These changes make a big difference in morphology and syntax. Every language has its own feature based on grammatical rules.

The purpose of this study is an analysis of syntactical functions of Participle II in German language and participle in standard Albanian language by finding the difference and similarities between them. Participle II of German language or as it is different named past participle coincide with nonfinite form participle of Albanian language. The participle of Albanian language and Participle II of German language have many similar uses in terms of verbs and adjective features. Participles have similar syntactical functions but there are also a lot of differences.

Keywords: Participle II, participle, syntactical functions, differences, similarities.

1. Introduction

Participle II of German language and participle of standard Albanian language are two nonfinite forms of verbs which present some similarities in grammatical and syntactical functions. Both forms (Participle II and participle) are used to form compound past tenses in other categories (adjective, adverb, and preposition) and these forms are discussed to be participles or adjectives.

The focus of this study is to present syntactical functions in order to identify the similarities and differences of participles.

In German language there are some examples from Mann (2004). In Albanian language some illustrative examples are taken from Albanian artistic literature published after 1945. All the data are going to be fully written.

2. Syntactical functions of Participle II

In German language Participle II has different syntactical functions: in attributive function, apposition function, predicative function and adverbial function. Participle II is found in coordination sentence usage. According to Helbig et al (2001) this function is called Nebenprädikativ near to the predicate or second predicate. This happens because the Participle II cannot have a role as a predicate. In some functions Participle II is inflected, in other cases it isn't inflected, not all participles can be inflected (Flaucher, 1994) for example: geschlafenes Kind (sleeping child). According to Flaucher, Participle II has the ability to expand the verb phrase.

Attributive function: Participle in attributive function refers to a noun in order to define the sentence (Helbig & Buscha, 2001). The participle is placed before the noun or between the noun and the article; on the other hand the participle can take extra words (Weber, 1994).

In this function there isn't only a simple participle but also a construction of participle with other words. When an attributive participle is placed before the noun it takes inflected forms which create a three-dimensional paradigm. These forms vary from case, number and gender (Jaegger, 2001) and the ending of inflected form expresses the attributive function. (Weber, 1994) There is a connection in grammatical function between the participle and the noun which it refers to (Helbig & Buscha, 2001). The participle takes inflected endings like adjective and Rath (1971) calls it "flektierter Partizip", inflected participle when the accordance's and relations that are named before do not exist, the participle loses its attributive function, for example:

An mehreren Tischen wurden Photographien herumgezeigt, neue, selbstangefertigte Aufnahmen ohne Zweifel.

Not all Participles II have inflected forms and can function as attributes. According to Poitou (1994) some Participles II cannot function beyond compound verb forms (*geregnet-rained, gehorcht-obeyed*). As a result they cannot have attributive function.

There are limited verbs that a Participle II might have an attributive function (Engelhardt, 1969). The condition for a Participle II to have an attributive function is in lexical level, syntactical level and semantic-syntactical level which means verbs should be {limitative} and in syntactical level they should be {intransitive}. In semantic-syntactical level the verb should be integrated with the subject (Dupuy-Engelhardt, 1994).

Es gab Spargelsuppe, gefüllte Tomaten, und Obst.

Kishte supë me shpargull, domate të mbushura dhe fruta. (There was asparagus soup, stuffed tomatoes, and fruit).

Es wurde von neu angekommenen außer Zeit speisenden Gästen benutzt.

Ishte përdorur nga klientë të ardhur të rinj, që drekonin jashtë orarit. (It was used by new arrivals, by guests eating out of the usual meal hours.)

Participle II that has attributive function can be expanded more with other components in a sentence (Engel, 1998). This expansion might be optional or necessary (Helbig & Buscha, 2001). There is a fixed word order in subordinate clauses. participle II is placed between the article and noun (where the attribute is referred). The way that participle II can have attributive functions is shown in the inflective endings of verbs (Weber, 1994). These forms of participles are equals to a determined sentence. They can be exchanged with an active determined sentence without losing their meaning (Helbig & Buscha, 2001).

Different from determined sentences attributive participle has the ability to give a lot of information. According to Baudot (1994) participles have the function to make the sentence meaning easier. Filipovic (1977) said that attributive participles eliminate the usage of many sentences in a text.

Hans Castorp griff zu und rauchte die ungewöhnlich große und breite, mit einer Sphinx in Golddruck geschmückte Zigarette an.

Hans Castorp griff zu und rauchte die ungewöhnlich große und breite Zigarette an, die mit einer Sphinx in Golddruck geschmückt war (Relativsatz/relative clause)

Hans Kastorpi mori dhe piu cigaren jashtëzakonisht të madhe dhe të gjerë, të zbukuruar me një sfinks të stampuar prej ari (Hans Castorp took and smoked the extremely large and wide cigarette, decorated with a gold stamped sphinx.)

Participle as an apposition: In this function the participle acts the same as attributive function but there is one difference. It is not placed before the noun it refers to but after the noun which means that it doesn't take inflective forms. The participle is usually divided from a noun with a comma, hyphen or colon.

Peperkorn, an den Kammerdiener gelehnt, zog seine Arabesken hoch und verlangte zu wissen, warum das nicht gehe.

Peperkorn, i mbështetur te shërbyesi, ngriti lajle – lulet e tij dhe kërkoi të dinte përse nuk shkonte kjo. (Peperkorn, leaning on the servant, held up his arabesques and demanded to know why this was wrong.)

Like attributive function a participle can be defined as subordinate clause. The logical subject of participle is referred to a noun or a pronoun.

Settembrini, gekleidet wie immer, saß gegen Ende des Festessens... am Tische der Vettern.

Settembrini, i veshur si gjithnjë, ishte ulur nga fundi i drekës në tavolinën e kushurinjve. (Settembrini, dressed as usual, was sitting towards the end of the feast... at the cousins' table.)

Participle in predicate function: Participle II can have predicative function by creating a double relation with the finite form of verb and noun or pronoun in nominative or accusative cases. Some linguists do not agree with this relation. They give their own opinion that the Participle II does not have predicative functions because it has verb features and it is turned into an adjective. Moreover the usage of Participle II in predicative function can hardly ever happen.

Als er sein Taschentuch benutzte, fand er es von Blut gerötet...

Kur ai përdori shaminë e tij, e gjeti të skuqur në gjak. (When he used his handkerchief he found it reddened with blood.)

3. Participle in relation with coordination sentences

A Participle can be found in coordination sentences with finite form of verb by functioning as a second predicate (Nebenprädikat) (Helbig & Buscha, 2001).

In this function the participle expresses the action of the verb and the whole situation in the sentence.

Duzbruder“, sagte Peperkorn, den mächtigen Körper in freier und stolzer Trunkenheit zurückgeworfen, den Arm auf der Tischplatte ausgestreckt.

„Vëlla“, tha Peperkorni me trupin e madh të hedhur pas në dehje krenare dhe të lirë, krahun shtrirë mbi tavolinë. (“Brother,” said Peperkorn, his mighty body thrown back in proud and free drunkenness, his arm stretched out on the table.)

3.1 Participle in adverbial function

In adverbial function Participle is referred to a finite verb in a sentence. The adverbial function has to do with an action or situation given from the finite verb in a certain sentence and it is characterized from Participle.

This characterization of the action is related with time, type, place, consequence etc. The action is created and structured from Participle or participle construction (Helbig & Buscha, 2001).

Adverbial participle is constructed in a way to give semantic meaning such as: conceptual, connotative, collective, social, affective, reflected and thematic (Helbig, 1983) the semantic meaning is not explicit from the way that a participle is built. There are cases that context defines different interpretations or the actions might be combined (Helbig, 1983).

Participle as adverbial of manner:

Er fiel seit dem zwanzigsten Versuch nicht mehr um, wenn er in voller Fahrt mit Telemarkschwung bremste, das eine Bein vorgeschoben, das andere ins Knie gebeugt.

Ai nuk ra më që prej përpjekjes së njëzetë, kur frenonte gjatë udhëtimit, me njërin këmbë të nxjerrë para dhe tjetrën të përkulur te gjuri. (He hasn't fallen over since the twentieth try when he braked at full speed with a telemark swing, one leg out and the other bent at the knee.)

Participle as adverbial of time:

Den Fußgängern stolperten die Rodelfahrer an die Beine, Herren und Damen, welche, ... auf ihren Kinderschlittchen schlingend und kippend die Abhänge hinunterfegten, um, unten angekommen, ihr Modespielzeug am Seile wieder berganzuziehen.

Kalimtarët pengoheshin nëpër këmbë nga skiatorët me slita, burra dhe gra, të cilët, duke u lëkundur mbi slitat e tyre për femijë dhe duke u përmbysur zoarriteshin nëpër shpate, që me të

arritur poshtë ta tërhiqnin sërish majë malit lordën e tyre të modës. (Passers-by were tripped over by toboggan skiers, men and women, who, teetering on their children's sleds and tipping over, crawled down the slopes, only to drag their fashion toys back up the mountain when they reached the bottom.)

Participle as adverbial of concession:

Was es denn weiter auf sich gehabt habe mit diesem höfischen Laureatus... dessen Seele, wenn er eine gehabt habe, jedenfalls aus zweiter Hand gewesen;

Se çfarë do ndodht emë pas me këtë laureat të sjellshëm ... shpirti i të cilit, nëse do të kishte pasur një, edhe pse i dorës së dytë. (What would happen next to this courtly laureate... whose soul, if he had one, was at least second-hand.)

Participle as adverbial of condition:

Verglichen mit solchen Erscheinungen also konnte Mynheer Peeperkorn fast farblos wirken. p. 751

Krahasuar me dukuri të tilla, MynherPeperkorn do të mund të ndikonte pothuajse zbehtë. (Compared to such phenomena, MynherPeperkorn would not be able to influence much.)

Participle as adverbial of reason:

Vom Rabbiner geprüft in seiner frommen Fertigkeit, von ihm bevollmächtigt, schlachtbares Vieh nach dem Gesetze Mosis, gemäß den Vorschriften des Talmud zutöten, hatte Elia Naphta selbst etwas Priesterliches in sein Wesen aufgenommen.

I provuar nga rabini në aftësinë e tij si besimtar, i autorizuar prej tij të therte kafshë sipas ligjit të Moisiut, sipas ligjeve të Talmudit, Elia Nafta kishte fituar në vetvete diçka priftërore. (Tested by the rabbi in his ability as a believer, authorized by him to slaughter animals according to the law of Moses, according to the laws of the Talmud, Elijah Nafta had acquired in himself something of the priesthood.)

4. Syntactical functions of participle in Albanian language

In Albanian language the participle has functions like: determinant (separated or linked), predicate, part of noun predicate, part of compound modal verb predicate (Çeliku, 2000). In a difference from Participle II of German language Albanian participle does not have adverbial functions, however some participles express adverbial meanings like condition, cause etc. especially in scientific or publicist style.

4.1 Participle as determinant

- *Participle as separated determinant*

According to Çeliku (2000) the most important function of the participle is that of separated determinant, in this function transitive and intransitive verbs' participles are evident. It is important to say that Çeliku (2000) makes a difference between the participle without inflective endings and the participle with endings, while linguists of Albanian Science Academy do not agree with this difference but they consider as

a participle only the form without endings. The participles with endings are considered as adjectives. According to Çeliku (2000) a separated determinant is usually a participle without an ending, while the Albanian Academy of Sciences states that the participle adjective is used more often in this function. A separated participle is placed immediately after the word it determines but sometimes it can be placed before it. In both cases the participle is expanded and is synonymous with a determined sentence part.

Sometimes the participle as separated determinant expresses determining relations intertwined with circumstantial features like cause or conditional but the most evident are determinant relations. In contrast to the Albanian language, in which such cases are seen as participles in the function of the determiner, in the German language they are seen in the function of the adverbial.

- *Participle as linked determinant*

In this function the participle is usually expanded with other words. The usage of participle is compared with attributive participle (built from Participle II) in German language. The attributive participle is placed before the noun that it determines and in Albanian language it is placed after a noun.

4.2 A combination with noun in accusative case + participle

This combination is functioning as a determinant (linked or separated), as a predicate for subject and object (linked or separated). It can be found without the preposition 'with'. In other words, noun in accusative case + participle. From these combinations some compositions are created, like: *kokulur* from *me kokën ulur*, *ulur kokën* (*humble with your head down, head down*) (Çeliku, 2000).

According to Thomai (2006) these compositions which are used for a long time turned out to be phraseological expressions.

Të isha shkrintar, do të qëndisja ca gjëra të holla e të çuditshme, sa të gjithë do të mbeteshin me gojë hapur. (If I were a writer, I would embroider some thin and strange things that would leave everyone speechless.)

4.3 Participle in the function of noun predicate

A participle may have a noun predicate function when it is in the form of participle + to be. In this case it shows the condition of the subject (Agalliu, 1972). This form has a fixed word order in the sentence. The participle is placed before the verb *to be*. When the participle is placed after the verb *to be* these is an analytic verb form (Çeliku, 2000).

4.4 Participle in the function of compound modal verb

In this function the participle comes out when it is part of a modal verb construction *must/ have to + participle* (Çeliku, 2000). In this combination the meaning of the participle is not ordinary, to show an action happened in past simple tense but the purpose is to show the action in an abstract way according to some linguists the participle after modal verb is seen as simple synthetics infinitive in Albanian language.

5. Conclusion

In German language Participle II is a nonfinite form which resembles with Albanian language participle. Both forms have features in adjectives and verbs. Participle II in German language is more developed than participle in Albanian language. In German language Participle II has different functions such as: determinant and adverbial, whereas participle in Albanian language does not have the function as adverbial. Both forms function like determiners and take grammatical features to the noun which they refer to. Both forms are expanded with other words and clauses and save valance from the verb they come from. Moreover, they form participial construction (in German language) and participle constructions (in Albanian language). They have synonymous subordinate clauses which are determiners, adverbial, subject and object. In both languages there are different thoughts and opinions about the classification of Participle II in German language and participle in Albanian language. There is a discussion if participle should be classified as a nonfinite form or as an adjective. If both forms save their verb features and function like that are considered to be nonfinite forms of the verb. When they lose their verb feature and have semantic changes they turned out to be adjectives.

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