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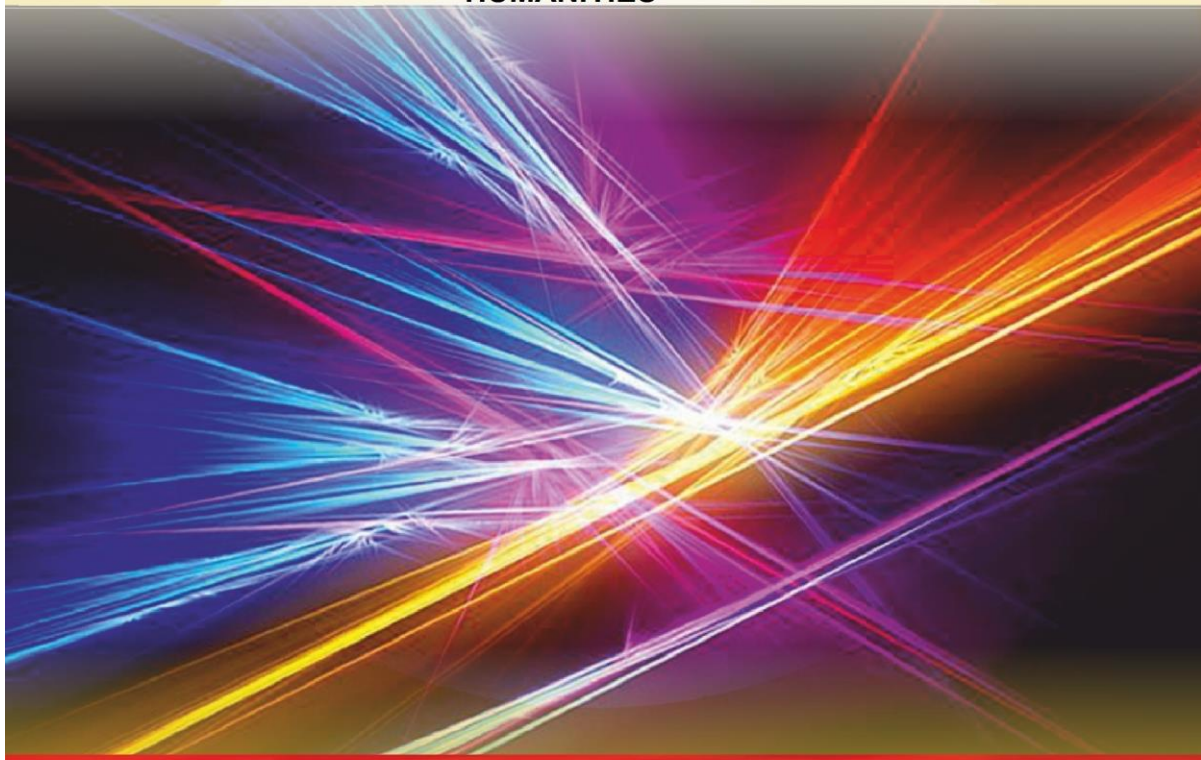
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## VERB MORPHOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH AND MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this paper is to explain the changes that take place with the verb forms due to inflection of the verbs according to person, tense and aspect in the English and Macedonian language. It will analyze the verb as the most important part of the sentence. The verb includes words or a group of words which show different states and situations. The verb is the part of the sentence which makes this group of words a complete piece of communication. However, the action expressed by the verb is closely related to its doer and this basic meaning of the verb is made more complex by other meanings which determine the number, aspect, tense of the verb. The complexity of these grammatical categories which are frequently related to lexical changes, make the verb the most complex structure both in English and in Macedonian and this will be seen in within this paper. Opposite to names, where there is a greater morphological simplicity, the verb is characterized by a great diversity of forms. Through these forms all the syntactical relationships which the verb enters become obvious. There is no doubt that knowledge of grammar rules is essential for the mastery of a language. Knowing the grammar rules — knowing what a verb is, what the present or past tense is — is of limited use unless you know how to apply this knowledge in practice. Moreover, grammar is just one area of what is called 'linguistic competence', other areas being, for example, knowledge of vocabulary and phonology. Linguistic competence, in turn, is just one of a number of competences that contribute to the overall communicative competence. It is required to use the knowledge of the language system in order to achieve some kind of communicative purpose no matter which language we use as long as it is being used accurately.

**Keywords:** verbs, tenses, morphology, syntax, aspect.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Morphology or the so-called grammar of words, has a huge ground for analysis. That is the reason why there are many morphological terms, concepts, hypotheses, models, and frameworks. Within this plurality, linguists of different persuasions have often remained ignorant of each other's work. The research community is divided about basic matters, such as the central units of morphological description or the nature of morphological features and processes (Audring and Massini, 2019). Most of the theorists in this field will agree that the verb is the most important part of the sentence. It is a kind of word (read) or group of words (have been reading) which shows that at a certain time:

- somebody or something does some kind of action
- somebody or something is in a certain state or situation.

The verb is the part of the sentence which makes a group of words a complete piece of communication (Murgoski, 1994). The action expressed by the verb is closely related to its doer (I read; He reads). This basic meaning of the verb is made even more complex by other meanings which determine the number, aspect, tense of the verb. However there are two kinds of morphology and they are derivational and inflectional morphology. Derivational morphology is about the morphemes that can be used to form new words (Kusumawardhani, 2015). In this paper, the complexity of the grammatical categories which are frequently related to lexical changes will be taken into consideration and they make the verb the most complex structure both in English and in Macedonian language. The morphology in English language is also spread out across nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The inflection includes some of the most common types that one is likely to find: nominal gender, agreement, and verbal tense and aspect. (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011). Opposite to names, where there is a greater morphological simplicity, the verb is characterized by a great diversity of forms. Through these forms all the syntactical relationships which the verb enters become obvious (Konevski, 1954). In this paper, the aspect and tense of the verbs will be analyzed in details.

### 2. ANALYSIS OF THE ASPECT OF VERBS IN ENGLISH AND MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

Morphology is the grammar of words. This includes the form and structure of words, their meaning, the relations between words, and the ways new (complex) words are formed. Depending on one's views of what a theory of grammar should accomplish, the goal of morphological theory is either to account for all existing words or for all potential words of a language (Audring and Massini, 2019). The category aspect in English is not a morphological category but a syntactic one. It is different from the category aspect in Macedonian language. Every verb in Macedonian belongs to the one of the two aspects: imperfective and perfective. In different languages there are

indicative, imperative or conditional aspect or mood (Bowern, Horn and Zanuttini, 2017). The perfective aspect denotes the completion of the action or actions as a whole. The perfective aspect directs the attention of the listener to the end of the action. The imperfective aspect, on the other hand, focuses attention on the event itself, and says nothing about the end. In Macedonian, aspect is inherent in the verb itself. Usually, the Macedonian verbs occur in pairs: perfective and imperfective.

The distinction between perfective and imperfective in Macedonian may be illustrated by means of two sentences:

1. Ја читав *Оркански Височини*.

2. Ја прочитав *Оркански Височини*.

Although each of these sentences can be translated as: "I read *Wuthering Heights*" as an answer to the question "What did you do last night?", they are not equivalent in Macedonian. In (1) the imperfective is used (читав), and in (2) the perfective (прочитав). It is important to realise that the choice between one aspect and the other is not determined solely by the fact of the situation being described. The perfective is the marked term in Macedonian aspectual system, and the imperfective is the unmarked by contrast with it. This relation between the two aspects holds independently of the morphological derivation of the forms: many perfectives are derived by prefixation of the corresponding imperfectives (читав - imperfective, прочитав - perfective); in other instances, it is the imperfective which is derived from the perfective by suffixation (запиша - perfective, запишува - imperfective). The use of the perfective in (1) carries with it the positive implication that the action of reading was completed (i.e. the book was finished). But (2) does not say whether the action is completed or not; it merely tells us that the speaker spent some time reading a novel (Lyons, 2012).

According to the category aspect, the English verbal forms are progressive and nonprogressive. The progressive forms are marked by be + ing (the base of the verb +ing). The progressive forms are: the Present Tense Progressive (he is reading), The Past Tense Progressive (he was reading), the Present Perfect Progressive (he has been reading) and The Past Perfect Progressive (he had been reading) (Leech and Svartvik, 2013).

According to (Swan, 1994), there are some verbs in English which do not normally occur with progressive aspect, even in those contexts in which the majority of verbs necessarily take the progressive form. Among these nonprogressive are the so called private verbs which express something that is private to the speaker, like verbs expressing mental states (think, imagine, hope, forget, believe, remember, love, know, mean, suppose), and verbs expressing sensation (see, smell, hear, taste, feel); then verbs of state which express a static idea (belong, matter, deserve, contain, depend, possess, seem). However, all of the non-progressive verbs can take the progressive aspect under particular circumstances.

It is important to point out that aspect very often merges with tense, as well as with the other properties of verbs. For example, the perfect, is used to refer to the very recent past ( I have just seen him); it forms a 'past-in-the-past' in reported speech (He said he'd seen him the day before) may correspond to I saw him yesterday in the same way as He said he was reading corresponds to I am reading. All these features give support to the traditional view that it is a secondary or relative tense, rather than in aspect (Lehmann, 2017). The progressive forms are not exclusively aspectual either, but may have modal implications: in particular, it may express intention (I am going to London tomorrow).

### 3. ANALYSIS OF THE TENSE OF THE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

With the category tense, the time when the action is done is usually expressed realized by the verb form in contract to the moment of speaking. The category of tense has to do with time-relations in so far as these are expressed by systematic grammatical contrasts. Three such contrasts have been recognized by grammarians: past, present and future which are characteristic for all languages. There is also this three-way opposition in both English and Macedonian, realized by the three basic verb tenses shown in (Table1):

*Table 1*

1. past	Минато
I slept	Јас спиев
2. present	Сегашно
I sleep	Јас спијам
Future	Идно
I will sleep	Јас ќе спијам

It is also important to mention that the opposition of past, present and future is neither in English or Macedonian simply a matter of tense. The essential characteristic of the category tense is that it relates the time of the action or event referred to in the sentence to the time of the utterance (the time of utterance being now). Tense is therefore a

deictic category, which is simultaneously a property of the sentence and the utterance (Lyons, 2012). It is also worth mentioning that in the Macedonian language the present perfect tense is actually a past tense and this is a big problem for the learners who study the language and try to make a parallel and do many mistakes until improving this feature of the language.

#### 4. THE PRESENT TENSE IN ENGLISH AND MACEDONIAN

There are two present tenses in English:

- a) The present simple tense
- b) The present progressive tense

The present simple tense is formed when to the plain infinitive of the verb in third person singular the suffix -s is added. This is shown in the following tables (2 and 3):

**Table 2**

Singular	Plural
I play	We play
You play	You play
He/She/It plays	They play

The present progressive tense is formed by the verb to be and the present participle of the main verb:

**Table 3**

Singular	Plural
I am playing	We are playing
You are playing	You are playing
He/ She/ It is playing	They are playing

In Macedonian language, the present tense for the three verb groups (according to the final vowel of the verbs in third person singular) is formed in the following way (Table 4):

**Table 4**

	A - group	Б - group	E- group
Singular	Викам	Носам	Предам
	Викаш	Носиш	Предеш
	Вика	Носи	Преде
Plural	Викаме	Носиме	Предеме
	Викате	Носите	Предете
	Викаат	Носат	Предат

As seen in the table above, in of the all three groups, the verbs in first person singular end in -ам, and in third person singular end in -ат. The verbs end in -аат because of the final -а as a primary vowel.

#### 4.1. THE PAST TENSE IN ENGLISH AND MACEDONIAN

Action that had taken place in the past can be expressed by the following past tenses:

- a) The past simple tense
- b) The past progressive tense
- c) The present perfect tense
- d) The present perfect progressive tense
- e) The past perfect tense
- f) The past perfect progressive tense

a) With regular verbs the Past simple tense is formed by adding -ed to the base form of the verb and has the same form for all persons in singular and plural (Table 5):

**Table 5**

Singular	Plural
I played	We played
You played	You played
He/She/It played	They played

The Past simple and the Past perfect tense with regular verbs are formed:

- by a vowel change

find - found - found

- by two vowel changes

sing - sang - sung

- by using the stem of the verb

put - put - put

b) The past progressive tense is formed with the past tense of the verb to be and the present participle of the main verb (Table 6):

**Table 6**

Singular	Plural
I was playing	We were playing
You were playing	You were playing
He/She/It was playing	They were playing

c) The present perfect tense is formed with the forms for present tense of the verb to have and the past participle of the main verb (Table 7):

**Table 7**

Singular	Plural
I have played	We have played
You have played	You have played
He/She/It have played	They have played

d) The present perfect progressive tense is formed with the present perfect tense forms of the verb to be and the present participle of the main verb shown in (Table 8):

**Table 8**

Singular	Plural
I have been playing	We have been playing
You have been playing	You have been playing
He/She/It has been playing	They have been playing

e) The past perfect tense is formed with the past form of the verb to have and the past participle of the main verb (Table 9):

**Table 9**

Singular	Plural
I had played	We had played
You had played	You had played
He/She/It had played	They had played

f) The past perfect progressive tense is formed with the past perfect form of the verb to have and the present participle of the main verb (Table 10):

**Table 10**

Singular	Plural
I had been playing	We had been playing
You had been playing	You had been playing
He/She/It had been playing	They had been playing

In Macedonian language, the tenses that can refer to an action that has taken place in the past are:

a) The Aorist (минато определено свршено време)

b) The Imperfect (минато определено несвршено време)

c) The Perfect (минато неопределено време)

d) The Plusquam Perfect

a) With the Aorist, there is the greatest number of primary vocals: a, i, e, o. The primary vocals remain the same for all the verb forms (Table 11 and 12):

**Table 11**

	A - group		I - group	
Sg - еднина	Извикав	Износив	Избројав	Остарев
	Извика	Износи	Изброја	Остаре
	Извика	Износи	Изброја	Остаре
Plural - множина	Извикавме	Износивме	Избројавме	Остаревме
	Извикавте	Износивте	Избројавте	Остаревте
	Извикаа	Износија	Избројаа	Остареа

**Table 12**

	E - group			
Sg. - еднина	Паднав	Реков	Умрев	Измив
	Падна	Рече	Умре	Изми
	Падна	Рече	Умре	Изми
Pl. - множина	Паднавме	Рековме	Умревме	Измивме
	Паднавте	Рековте	Умревте	Измивте
	Паднаа	Рекоа	Умреа	Измија

b) The Imperfect in Macedonian language is realized through the following forms and is shown in (Table 13):

**Table 13**

	A group	I group	E group	
Sg.	Викав	Носев	Предев	Пиев
	Викаше	Носеше	Предеше	Пиеше
	Викаше	Носеше	Предеше	Пиеше
Pl.	Викавме	Носевме	Предевме	Пиевме
	Викавте	Носевте	Предевте	Пиевте
	Викаа	Носеа	Предеа	Пиеја

Compared to the present tense, the primary vowel is changed only in the i-group (we have e instead of i), so that in the formation on the imperfect there are two primary vowels: a (in a-group) and e (in i-group and e-group). As it is shown, the suffixes, if we do not count the ones in the 2nd and 3rd person singular are the same as in the Aorist. In the other persons, only the verb's aspect shows whether we have Aorist or Imperfect.

c) The Perfect is formed with the present tense form of the verb "сум" and the I-form of the main verb. In the 3rd person, the form of the verb "сум" is not present because the I-form itself expresses the meaning of this tense. There are Perfect Simple and Perfect Progressive Tense according to the question whether the verb is in its perfective or imperfective form.

**Table 14**

Perfective			
Sg.	a-group	i-group	e-group
	Сум извикал	Сум износил	Сум минал, измил
	Си извикал	Си износил	Си минал, измил
	Извикал	Износил	Минал, измил
Pl.	Сме извикале	Сме износиле	Сме минале, измиле
	Сте извикале	Сте износиле	Сте минале, имиле
	Извикале	Износиле	Минале, измиле

**Table 15**

Imperfective			
Sg.	a-group	i-group	e-group
	Сум викал	Сум носел	Сум минел, миел
	Си викал	Си носел	Си минел, миел
	викал	носел	Минел, миел
Pl.	Сме викале	Сме носеле	Сме минале, миеле
	Сте викале	Сте носеле	Сте минале, миеле
	викале	Носеле	Минале, миеле

d) The Pluskam Perfect is constructed with the imperfect forms of the verb *сум* and the I-form of the verb. It is usually formed with imperfective verbs:

**Table 16**

Singular	Plural
Бев дошол	Бевме дошле
Беше дошол	Бевте дошле
Беше дошол	Беа дошле

#### 4.2. THE FUTURE TENSE IN ENGLISH AND MACEDONIAN

Tenses by which a future action can be expressed in English are:

1. The simple future tense
2. The future progressive tense
3. going to + infinitive
4. The present simple tense
5. The present progressive tense
6. The future perfect tense
7. The present perfect tense

It is peculiar that in English, future events can be expressed with other forms different than the future tenses and this causes a lot of troubles to learners of English language as a foreign language and Macedonian learners too. The reason for that lies in the fact that in Macedonian language, future actions are expressed by the following tenses:

1. The future tense (идно време)
2. Future in the past (минато идно време)

#### 5. CONCLUSION

All the forms mentioned above are the syntactical relationships of the verb, these changes that take place in the verb form due to inflection of the verbs according to person, tense, aspect. There is no doubt that knowledge of grammar rules is essential for the mastery of a language. According to (Jankova, 57), very often when translating from English to Macedonian language the present perfect tense is taken as a present tense as in the example: I have lived in this town since I was born. (Живеам во овој град откако сум роден.)

That is the reason why such analysis of the verbs in the mother tongue language and the foreign language should be made and explained to the learners in order to avoid mistakes in translations. Knowing the grammar rules — knowing what a verb is, what the present or past tense is — is of limited use unless you know how to put this knowledge to work. Moreover, grammar is just one area of what is called ‘linguistic competence’, other areas being, for example, knowledge of vocabulary and of phonology. Linguistic competence, in turn, is just one of a number of competences that contribute to overall communicative competence. It is required to use our knowledge of the language system in order to achieve some kind of communicative purpose no matter which language we use as long as it is being used accurately.

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