

ARTICLE

The Passive with The Modal Verbs in the Subordinate Clause

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper is to describe and recognize the special characteristics of the passive in the German language (Besonderheiten des Passivs: Passivsatz ohne Subjekt; Passive mit Modalverben im Nebensatz). This research investigated two languages, two systems, and two structures, and by describing them, the researcher discussed the differences and similarities between these two languages. This research was conducted using the contrastive analysis method. In this paper, we'll analyze the passive with modal verbs in the German language (wollen, sollen, können, müssen, dürfen, mögen), in the Albanian language (mund, duhet, do, lipset), and the paper is in English, so in this language, the modal verbs are: can, could, must, may, might, shall, should, will, and would. Modal auxiliaries generally express a speaker's attitudes or moods. For example, modals can express that a speaker feels something is necessary, advisable, permissible, possible, or probable, and in addition, they can convey the strength of these attitudes. The subordinate clause in German and in Albanian has the contrast between the two languages, as discussed in this paper from 2.1 to 3.

Keywords: Passive; Participle; Modal Verbs; Morpho-Syntactic Construction; Contrastive Analysis

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 27 January 2025 | Revised: 21 March 2025 | Accepted: 26 March 2025 | Published Online: 3 April 2025
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i4.8580>

CITATION

Krusha, I., Zymberaj, S., Millaku, S., 2025. The Passive with The Modal Verbs in the Subordinate Clause. Forum for Linguistic Studies. 7(4): 317–325. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i4.8580>

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1. Introduction

The reason I chose this topic is that students often have difficulties replacing passive sentences. With this article, I want to help the students as much as possible to prevent such problems or difficulties. In German, either active or passive sentences are used. If we want to learn or master the passive voice well, we must first clarify the difference between an active sentence and a passive sentence. This means that active sentences and passive sentences are very closely related. Therefore, we cannot easily understand the passive clauses if we do not master the active clauses. Active, also called activity form, and passive, also called suffering form, are the so-called “directions of action” in German grammar. The passive voice is marked in German by a combination of the verb with auxiliary verbs, i.e., not by a word form of the verb. The active has no independent marking; it is understood as the absence of a passive marking. The active sentences have no content description; they are more a normal form of the verb. The verbs in the active clauses require different additions (in different types and numbers), as it is not possible to make a simple statement about the functions of subject and object. The passive clauses are a derived form and cause a modification of the normal grammatical representation of the arguments. The description of the passive clauses is based on the description of the respective verb in the active. The category class that describes the active and passive voice is called diathesis (from the Greek “state”) or “genus verbi.” The active forms of the verb only make more sense if the verb allows the passive to be formed in the active. Of course, the term active is used even if they do not allow or do not permit the formation of the passive voice.

The assignment of the semantic roles and clause functions that are to be noted in the active and passive clauses is often referred to as conversion, i.e., the active and passive forms of a verb represent conversions of one another.

Although there is no agent phrase in the passive voice, there is a reduction in valence in the active voice.

- The German language is differentiated between active and passive.
- Active and passive clauses can be formed by exchanging the subject.
- These two forms describe two different actions.
- In the active sentences, the person plays the main role.

- In passive clauses, the action of the sentence has the main role.
- The active should be used for reports or narratives, as the person must be mentioned.
- In the case of descriptions, e.g., newspapers, the passive voice is used because the action should be in the foreground. The person acting in passive sentences is not important and is not mentioned.

The Germanist Roland Harweg described the active as: a description of the facts manifesting an action, in which the description of the actor(s) is neither missing nor can be omitted and the passive as: a description of the facts manifesting an action description, in which the description of the actor(s) is either missing or can be left^[1].

The active and passive sentences are formed in German by swapping subject and object. In the case of active, the person or thing performing the action is in the foreground.

As already mentioned, the active has no content description. An active phrase expresses who or what is doing something. In active sentences, the person has the role of the subject in the sentence.

The meaning of the passive is not simply a “form of activity” because it often does not express an “activity”:

Sie wohnt in Wien.

Sie bekommt einen Geschenk^[2].

The active can also appear as procedural and facing the agent. This means that the agent or the person is mandatory for the active.

However, a distinction between agent-related and non-agent-related can only be made if there is an opposition between different forms. If, on the other hand, only the formation of the active is possible from a verb, then this active can no longer be characterized as process-related and directed towards the agent, but has no marks:

Er bekommt einen Brief.

Er liegt im Bett^[3]

A verb is that part of speech that names an action as a process and has the grammatical categories of person, mood, time, and diathesis. We will look at all these phenomena in a contrastive aspect in the verbal system of the English language and the Albanian language. In the Albanian language the grammatical category of the verb itself expresses the re-

relationship between the speaker and the subject. The verb in these languages have three persons in the singular and plural, which is a meeting point with the German and English languages. However, for each person in the Albanian language there are special endings, which the English and German languages do not have. For example, “I work in this house,” or “Does she work every day...?” etc. Thus, Albanian has special endings that the English language does not have. We will compare the grammatical categories of the Albanian, English and German verbs, analysing and describing their differences. It is known that the two languages come from different families, that’s why they have similarities, but also differences between them. The Albanian language has special endings in the present tense of the indicative mood, in contrast to the English language, such as: pun-o-j; -o-n; o-n; -o-jmë;-o-ni; -o-jnë, while in English there are no special endings, except for the third person singular, which ends with -s/-es (to be clear, there are contrastive differences in other tenses and moods as well).

2. Literature Review

During the qualitative analysis, content analysis proved to be a key element of this research, assuming a central role in the passive with the modal verbs in the subordinate clause.

2.1. The Passive

The passive is the opposite of the active. Here the action of the sentence takes the main role; the person acting is not important and is not named. The passive forms are formed with the auxiliary verb will + past participle of the main verb. The passive form will differs from the inflection through the prefixless participle II (becoming) from the full or copular verb, i.e., both the finite and the infinite passive forms can be formed. A passive verb complex comprises more of a verb form than the corresponding active tense mode form.

(I) *All variants of passive formation have in common: The actant, who serves as a subject in the active, is 'downgraded' in the passive to a prepositional phrase - a so-called agent phrase - if it is realized in the passive at all (pp. 803–804). (ii) Except for the getting-passive (p. 807) the following applies in addition to (i): If the verb is connected in the active with an accusative object, this actant takes on the subject function in the passive. If the verb does not rule*

an accusative object in the active, no subject can appear in the passive^[4]. The passive clauses cannot appear in all languages, i.e., they are not part of every language. As we already know from earlier, the origin of some languages is from the Indo-European languages and this development of passive sentences is one of the later developments of the languages. A distinction is made between the subject-containing or personal passive and the subjectless or impersonal passive:

1. Personal (subject-containing) passive:

Das Auto wurde (vom Mechaniker) repariert.

2. Impersonal (subjectless) passive:

Hier wird (von jemandem) ein Kuchen gebacken.

In the examples, the agents are associated with a change of perspective or a shift in action. In the foreground is the process or process character of the event, which is opposite to the dimension of acting or causing. Some languages have the passive voice but not the so-called medium, since the passive voice does not have its own formal system. The differences between categories of passive formation are based on whether the active and passive can be described as converses of one another or whether other differences occur.

According to Wistrand on the issue of passive voice:

“The separation of the passive from the other two diatheses only became possible after the differentiation between nominative and accusative. The association between sentence subject and nominative form had already been established by the time the passive tense came into being, and so, with or without an indication of the agent, what was actually the object of the affecting process could appear in the nominative. [...] So, the difference between active and passive construction was not merely formal from the start, rather a finer psychological difference was achieved by switching between the two construction methods^[5].

The passive forms differ in two types:

- The process passive
- The state passive

2.2. The Process Passive

The process passive is mostly used in everyday life. It differs from the active in the different perspectives on the

event and expresses the same facts in objective reality as the active. The process passive is therefore procedural and not directed toward the agent, since the fact usually appears optional.

This passive has its core area in transitive verbs, which corresponds to its role distribution in the normal pattern of transitive verbs, in that the subject and the accusative object have an agent, causer and patient roles. If an active object is connected with a dative, genitive or prepositional addition, then the verbs in the passive voice remain unchanged. The process passive serves us to avoid mix-ups. They are also known as “being-passive”. The process passive is formed by the auxiliary verb “to become” and the past participle. The auxiliary verb “werden” is conjugated and the verb in the past participle is at the end of the sentence. Not all verbs can form a process passive. The reason for this is that the verbs relate to the syntactic valence and the semantic roles. The formation of the passive of transitive verbs is more problematic the more the verb deviates from a syntactic-semantic point of view.

“Do not form a passive or a passive of very limited acceptability”

- *Verbs of possession and change of possession such as have, possess, receive, get, get.*
- *“Container” - verbs such as contain, include*
- *Verb (variants) en with accusative object and reflexive dative object such as (Dat.) Imagine, undertake, imagine, remember (555–557: * That was imagined),*
- *the dative-accusative verbs owe and thank (* Nothing is owed to him),*
- *Verbs of perception in the accusative-with-infinitive construction (a.c.i.-verbs 594? He was seen coming),*
- *many fixed phrases and functional verb structures*^[6].

The become-passive occurs mostly without indication of the agent. In most cases, the purpose of passivation is to keep the accusative object (agent) or its identity out of the foreground. There are sufficient reasons why the identity does not occur:

- The identity of the agent emerges from the wider context.
- The sentence is understandable without mentioning the agent (active sentence with the pronoun man as the subject).
- The identity of the agent is unimportant to the speaker

(perpetrator concealment).

2.3. The State Passive

The state passive is also called being passive’. The auxiliary verb sein combines with the different verb categories of the past participle. The auxiliary verb denotes an intransitive full verb in the past participle e.g., drive, which is a verb complex, is understood as its tense form of the verb: *Der Mann ist/war geflogen*. If we combine being with the past participle of the verb strike, then the verb complex is marked as the passive form of the verb: *Die Wand ist/war gestrichen*^[7].

These two types of verbal complexes have the same structure. They contain an inflected form of the verb sein, which governs the past participle of a main verb. With the passive state, the process is ended, i.e., it is completed. It shows us an achieved state or a completed event. The result of this passive is a previous process.

The state passive is only formed with transitive verbs, which have to express an action and lead to a new state. The transitive verbs thus form the core area of the sein-passive with verbs like: destroy, open, insert, send back, etc. These transitive verbs cause the object to change state or place. The being-passive denotes the state in which the agent is put by the event. For this reason, the being-passive can be called a resultative construction. Here the being-passive can be derived in the simple present or past tense of the becoming-passive. To clarify this better, these are predicates of various types of action. The constructions describe different things by differentiating their combinability with temporal adverbials.

(a) being-passive, present-past tense:

The window is closed. (Present)

The window was closed. (Preterite)

(b) become-passive, present-past tense:

The window has been closed. (Present)

The window had been closed. (Preterite)

2.4. Classification of Passive Constructions According to the Number of Tables 1 to 4

The passive constructions can be classified according to the terms as follows:

1. Single-unit passive construction

Es wird gegessen.

The one-part passive constructions contain the substitutable impersonal it as a formal syntactic subject. Of course, they contain the passive form of the verb. Here one also speaks of the impersonal passive voice.

2. Two-part passive construction

Sie wird gelobt.

In addition to the passive form of the verb, the two-part passive constructions also contain a syntactic subject that can be substituted. Here one speaks of the personal passive

voice without specifying the agent.

3. Three-part passive construction

Sie wird vom Lehrer gelobt.

The tripartite passive constructions contain the passive form of the verb, a substitutable syntactic subject and an associated agent which are represented by prepositions. This is the personal passive with an indication of the agent. Of these three passive constructions, the two-part passive is most often used (see **Table 1**).

Table 1. Active and Passive.

Active	Passive
<i>Die Frau putzt das Haus.</i>	<i>Das Haus wird geputzt.</i>
<i>Meine Schwester gibt mir meine Hosen zurück.</i>	<i>Meine Hosen werden mir zurück gegeben.</i>
<i>Maya schenkt Lisa einen großen Geschenk.</i>	<i>Ein großer Geschenk wird geschenkt.</i>
<i>Ich backe einen leckeren Schokokuchen.</i>	<i>Ein leckerer Schokoladenkuchen wird gebacken.</i>
<i>Caroline kauft eine teure Tasche.</i>	<i>Eine teure Tasche wird gekauft.</i>
<i>Mathias macht am Sonntag eine Party.</i>	<i>Eine Party wird am Sonntag gemacht.</i>
<i>Der Fahrer fährt das Mädchen zum Einkaufszentrum.</i>	<i>Das Mädchen wird zum Einkaufszentrum gefahren.</i>
<i>Laura schreibt einen Brief.</i>	<i>Ein Brief wird geschrieben.</i>
<i>Meine Mutter fragt mich um Hilfe.</i>	<i>Ich werde um Hilfe gefragt.</i>

2.5. The Tenses of the Passive Voice

The passive voice can also be determined in the different tenses. If we can change the active voice in the tenses, then we can do the same with the passive.

In German there are six tenses in which we can adapt the sentences: Present (Present); Perfect (completed past); Past tense; Past perfect (past before past); Future I (future) and Future II (close future).

3. Modality

In linguistics, the term modality describes a type of linguistic meaning, the scope and content of which are understood very differently in linguistics. Modality characterizes facts that do not belong in reality, but spread to certain real

areas. In linguistics one concept of modality dominates: “Assessment of the degree of validity of the content of the linguistic utterance in its relation to objective reality by the writer or speaker^[8]. Modality consists in what is said about facts and with what means the linguistic means are expressed. Modality is not part of the stated content; it is a way in which the speaker makes his own statement in relation to the world. The meanings of the six German modal verbs present us with the typical cases of modality. There is a difference between modality and mode: mode is a grammatical category such as indicative, subjunctive, imperative, while modality is a content-based category and not a grammatical category. The modal statements that are built up by modal verbs can appear in different cases. To make it clearer and easier to understand, here are some examples as in the **Table 2**:

Table 2. German and Albanian Modality.

German	Albanian
<i>Ich <u>muss</u> morgen früh einkaufen gehen.</i>	<i>Unë <u>duhet</u> të shkojë nesër për të blerë.</i>
<i>Bei der roten Ampel <u>darf</u> man die Straße nicht überqueren.</i>	<i>Në semafor të kuq nuk <u>duhet</u> të kalojmë rrugën.</i>
<i>In zwei Jahren <u>können</u> wir unsere Wohnung viel teurer verkaufen.</i>	<i>Pas dy vjetësh <u>mund</u> t'a shesim shtëpinë tone shumë më shtrenjtë.</i>
<i>Wegen des Coronavuses, <u>sollen</u> wir alle Zuhause bleiben.</i>	<i>Për shkak të koronavirusit <u>duhet</u> të qëndrojmë në shtëpi.</i>
<i>Im August nächstes Jahres <u>wollen</u> wir auf die Malediven fliegen.</i>	<i>Në gusht të vitit të ardhshëm <u>dëshirojmë</u> të shkojmë në Maldivë.</i>
<i>Den neuen Kollegen <u>mag</u> ich überhaupt nicht.</i>	<i>Kolegeu i ri nuk më <u>pëlqen</u> fare^[9].</i>

1. Marko soll zum Arzt gehen, da er starke Halsschmerzen hat.
2. Ich kann sehr gut Gitarre spielen.
3. Die Schüler müssen ihre Hausaufgaben bis morgen machen.
4. Meine Schwester will ein Eis essen.
5. Ich darf heute mit meiner Freundin raus gehen.
6. Meine Eltern mögen die Rockmusik nicht^[10].

Advice is given in the first sentence that the above person should see a doctor because he/she cannot find a cure at home.

In the second sentence the ability of the named person is shown, in this case “I”.

In the third sentence, an order or task is given. In this case the teacher gives the students the homework they should do.

The fourth sentence expresses a wish or a will. Here the mentioned person expresses that he wants to have an ice cream.

The fifth sentence gives permission from the parents as an example that you can go out with your girlfriend.

The sixth sentence uses the modal verb like, through which we describe a favor or something we like. This sentence expresses a ‘disfavor’, whereby the people do not like the type of music.

The modality in general is divided into several parts. The most famous parts of the modality are:

Deontic (objective); Epistemic (subjective); Alethic; Buletic and Physical.

The deontic modality: The word denotic ‘comes from the Greek ‘deon’ and means duty. Here it is understood that the statements are either possible (permitted) or necessary (required). As an example, we have: the laws, standards, rules, etc.

- *Nach zehn Uhr Nachts, dürfen wir kein Lärm machen*^[11].

The epistemic modality: The word ‘episteme’ means knowledge. This part of the modality expresses a guess or a conclusion that includes probability and possibility.

- *Mathias und Ralf können im Büro sein.*

The Alethic Modality: The Alethic Modality is also known as the Logical Modality. The word comes from the

Greek ‘alethia’ and means truth. This type of modality refers to logical arguments that exist between all possible worlds.

- *Wenn Laura weint, dann müssen aus ihren Augen Tränen rauskommen.*

The buletic modality: The word alethic comes from the Greek ‘boulitkós’ and means will. This is where a person’s desires and will are expressed.

- *Lisa will Deutsch studieren.*

The physical modality: This type of modality describes the physical states of a person, i.e., that they express the person’s ability.

- *Mein Bruder kann sehr gut Fußball spielen.*

The German modal verbs according to Helbig & Buscha are a closed group in morphosyntactic and semantic terms. The six modal verbs associated with the infinitive of full verbs have expressions that have different modal meanings.

In their grammar, Helbig & Buscha order the modal verbs as auxiliary verbs. The modal verbs serve as auxiliary verbs to express tense, gender and modality, i.e., that they express a modality. They express the relationship between the subject of the sentence and the expressed events that are in the infinitive. The use of the modal verbs with subjective modality according to Helbig & Buscha are limited according to temporal and modal types. The modal verbs that occur in the subjective modality can only be transformed in the present and past tense.

The two authors have divided the modal verbs into two groups:

Modal verbs with presumption meaning: *müssen, dürfen, mögen, können*^[12]

Modal verbs with the meaning of someone else’s assertion: *wollen, sollen.*

3.1. Passive with Modal Verbs

The passive clauses can also be combined with modal verbs, so they can play the role of a passive infinitive of a main verb. The modal verbs are connected to a main verb in the infinitive. The meaning of the sentence varies here, e.g., one expresses a necessity or a permission as in the **Table 3**.

Table 3. Active and Passive Modal Verbs.

If you want to express that things have been happening for a long time and have continued to be used as before or continue to do so. Die Menschen verschmutzen nach wie vor die Flüsse! Active Model verb + Infinitive Active	Passive Model verb + Ininitiv Passive
Catharina soll das Essen kochen	Das Essen soll gekocht weden

3.2. The Active and Passive

The active sentences (activity form) and passive (suffering form) serve as two directions of action and in German grammar they are part of the conjugation of the verb as in

the **Table 4.**

Example:

Active: *Ich, muss, heute, meine, Wäsche, waschen.*

Passive: *Die, Wäsche, müssen, heute, gewaschen, werden*^[13].

Table 4. Active and passive modal + infinitive.

In order to form the passive clause, we need the object of the active clause, since it takes on the role of the subject in the passive clause. Without the subject of the passive clause, the clause has no meaning. The first we need the modal verb of the active sentence. It takes the second position in the passive clause and of course it has to be conjugated. Then we need the past participle of the verb wash, so ‘washed’, and lastly, we need the modal verb will. Active Model verb + Infinitive Active	Passive
Die muss Mir beim helfen Schwester kochen	Es Muss mir beim geholfen kochen werden Mir Muss beim geholfen werden kochen Beim Muss mir geholfen werden kochen

Notes: Only the verb in the second position, in this case “must”, is conjugated, all other parts of the sentence remain unchanged and are not conjugated.

4. Methodology and Discussion

Effective communication is a product of the formation of clear and complete sentences. In the Albanian language the purpose of a word in a sentence is signposted by the inflectional ending. This means that word order is not fixed in Albanian as it is in English. Compound and complex sentences are the two most common varieties of multiple sentences. Coordinating clauses are the immediate parts of a compound sentence. The adverbial or direct object may be recognized by a subordinate in a complicated phrase. This kind is useful in both Albanian and English. In a simple sentence, there is just one subordinate clause, however in a complex statement; there are one or more subordinate clauses that function.

Sentences are made up of a primary sentence and one or more dependent clauses. In both languages, this structure of the statement remains complicated. The noun serves the same purpose as the verb in a simple phrase. The sentences in include a large number of subordinating conjunctions, which can be used to determine the structure’s shape.

One or more independent clauses are joined by one or more dependent clauses in a complex sentence. For example, a complex phrase must always have a subordinator like since, because, despite or after and a relative pronoun like who, which or that.

- The passive clauses cannot appear in all languages, i.e., they are not part of every language. As we already know from earlier, the origin of some languages is from the Indo-European languages and this development of passive sentences is one of the later developments of the languages.
- The process passive is mostly used in everyday life.
- The auxiliary verb sein combines with the different verb categories of the past participle. The auxiliary verb denotes an intransitive full verb in the past participle.
- In addition to the passive form of the verb, the two-part passive constructions also contain a syntactic subject that can be substituted (as in this paper in 2.4).
- The German modal verbs according to Helbig & Buscha are a closed group in morphosyntactic and semantic terms.

The six modal verbs associated with the infinitive of full verbs have expressions that have different modal meanings.

- The Albanian modal verbs can help for to create the compound predicate.

5. Conclusions

To conclude, it is observed that the problems with passive voice occur constantly in everyday life. Of course, one can say, and I personally got the impression from my research, that the more one deals with the passive clauses, the greater the interest in the passive clauses in general.

The aim of this work is to overcome the difficulties in passive sentences and of course to make learning easier. In the German language, a distinction is made between active and passive sentences. The two types of the sentence differ from each other by exchanging the object and subject in the sentence. In the case of the active sentences, the person or the action is in the foreground, whereby the person is not mentioned in the passive sentence. The reason the person is not mentioned in passive sentences is because they are not interesting or not important.

In active sentences, the person has the role of the subject in the sentence and expresses who or what has done something. The passive clause is the opposite of the active clause. The person in these sentences is not important, so he does not play a role in the sentence at all. The most important thing here is “What is being done”.

A distinction is made between the process passive and the state passive: The process passive is most often used in everyday life. It describes the action and answers the question “What happened?”. The state passive describes a completed action and is only formed with transitive verbs. The active and passive clauses are also transformed into the various German tenses. Of course, the reformulations in the passive clauses are a little different than usual, but you can find a solution.

This topic I’ve been working on also has to do with modal verbs used in passive and subordinate clauses. The modal verbs are specific verbs that express a need, possibility, wish or will. In the German language there are six different modal verbs that we use to express a statement. The six modal verbs of German are: can, may, must, should, like

and want.

When we talk about modal verbs, it is impossible not to mention the modality as they are closely related to the modality. The modality is a type of linguistic meaning, the scope of which varies widely. The modality expresses facts that do not belong in the real world, but spread to certain real areas. The modality is divided into five groups: denotic, epistemic, alethic, buletic and physical modality. In this work I also made a small comparison of the modal verbs into German and that into Albanian. The passive is also possible in subordinate clauses together with the modal verbs. In the case of subordinate clauses, the verb part that is in the second position in the main clause is at the very end of the sentence. In the course of this work, which I created or worked on, I came to the conclusion that passive sentences and their peculiarities are important for learning the German language.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, I.K. and S.Z.; methodology, S.M.; software, I.K.; validation, S.M., I.K. and S.Z.; formal analysis, I.K.; investigation, S.Z.; resources, I.K.; data curation, S.Z.; writing—original draft preparation, S.M.; writing—review and editing, I.K.; visualization, S.Z.; supervision, S.M.; project administration, I.K.; funding acquisition, I.K. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding

This study did not involve humans or animals and did not receive external funding. However, the researcher expresses gratitude to all the parties involved.

Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement

Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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