

FUTURE TENSE IN ALBANIAN, TENSE OR MOOD OF VERB- COMPARATIVE APPROACH

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Abstract

In this paper, we have chosen *future tense of the verb in Albanian as the object of study (connections between tense and mood, respectively, modality)* as well as the frequency of use of this verb tense. Our goal in this paper is to research models of construction of the future tense of the verb, the function as well as the role that this tense plays within the perspective of the speaker. The study was conducted through quantitative research of the use of the future tense to different categories of text and reading literature. The research is conducted on two levels: with statistical measurements, which aim at providing an overview of distribution within the text of the forms of future tense in the Albanian language.

This distribution is viewed upon two planes that of relations with other tenses - that is, the frequency of use of future tenses in general, versus other tenses in the Albanian language, and that of relations of tenses of the future among themselves - that is, the frequency of use of a future tense versus another. The results will be further compared with the different text categories and analyzed as such, aiming at finding motivation behind the uses within these categories. In this paper, among others, we have also aimed at analyzing different types of texts, always with the purpose of taking note and studying the future tense of the verb, the forms of construction as well as the meanings that this verb tense can have. The following are the types of texts we have studied: a newspaper text, a literary text, a text from the field of jurisprudence and a history text.

Key words: *future tense of the verb, mood of the verb, verb system, grammatical category, modality.*

1.0. Introduction

1.1. Theoretical background

Reorganization of the verbal system in Albanian is primarily conditioned by inherent reorganization of the grammatical categories, inherited from an early Indo-European phase. As some grammar books explain, the changes in this field have been gradual, but the biggest ones have been made to the grammatical categories of tense, mood and diathesis, both formally and in terms meaning, nevertheless, grammatical categories of person and number did not lag behind, either.

The category of tense, let's say, always appears as a contrasting system, not only in terms of tense, but also in terms of aspect. The meaning of tense is intertwined with that of modality. Modality is defined as the speaker's attitude to the proposition content being communicated in close relation with the objective reality, realized with different linguistic means - expressive and intonation (Palmer,2001). Therefore, as a result the modality is an important linguistic category extending even beyond it (Spahiu, 2010). Except for the tense forms of the indicative mood, in the tenses of the other moods, the meaning of tense is intertwined with that of modality, which often comes to the fore (Demiraj,1988:708).

Thus, for example, the optative mood through which the speaker's desire is expressed in the form of a wish or a curse, comes into use mainly a tense formation, which in Albanian grammar is called the present tense, but in terms of meaning it refers to the future - *modality of the desirability*, expressed through a blessing or a cursing, which is regularly associated with the actions that are expected to occur after the act of speech. E.g.: a wish *paça mësuar [I wish I'd learn]*, which is opposed to the so-called present tense *mësofsha [may I learn]*, justifies recognition of the grammatical category of the tense of optative mood, thus highlighting the modal meaning.

Another example that reinforces this is wishing someone a happy birthday. *U bëfsh 100 vjeç [May you become 100]!* The verb *U bëfsh [May you become]* as a grammatical tense belongs to the present tense, but as a meaning it corresponds to the future and it is a mood. It is these elements that further complicate the study of the future tense. Grammarians have emphasized that of the three basic tenses of the verb, the richest of the tense forms contrasting to each other, appear to be the past tense and then the future tense. Both of these tenses have the present tense – act of speech as their point of reference. Researcher Tafil Kelmendi (Kelmendi, 2006:68) has pointed out that the present tense in reference to the future tense is usually actualized with an adverb that marks a time position or with an adverb of time position to show that the event has already been fixed and that occurrence of that event is so certain that it is happening in the present tense, as at the time of the utterance, as if it is happening now: *Arbani udhëton për në Francë sonte në orën njëzet e dy [Arban travels to France tonight at ten p.m.]* (Kelmendi, 2006:68).

He notes that the present tense with reference to the future tense appears especially in dependent conditional clauses, as well as in independent clauses with interrogative adverbs, interrogative pronouns, etc. However, the future tense contains the tense forms of the future tense, future perfect tense and of the future in the past tense. As to the forms of this tense, according to Shaban Demiraj (Demiraj,1988:708) there were established three types of oppositions as per the moment of act of speech. For an action after an act of speech, a form of the future tense of the type (*do të mësoj [I will learn]*) is used, which in relation to an act of speech stands in opposition relation with that of the past tenses (*do të punoja [I would have worked]*), or for the future tense of the type (*punoja, [I would work]*) to the present tense (*punoj [I work]*).

1.2. The purpose of the study

The purpose of this paper is to research construction models of the future tense of the verb, functions as well as roles that this tense plays from speaking perspective. This paper aims at, *inter alia*, analysis of different types of texts, all with the purpose of observing and studying the future tense of the verb, forms of construction as well as meanings that this verb tense have. The following are the types of texts we studied: a newspaper text, a literary text, a text from the field of jurisprudence, and a history text.

1.3. Study methods

The study was conducted through quantitative research of the use of the future tense upon different categories of text and reading literature. Also, the method of comparison and that of data analysis was used in the compilation of this study. The research is conducted on two levels: with statistical measurements, which aim at providing –an overview of distribution within the text of the forms of future tense in the Albanian language. This distribution is viewed upon two planes, that of relations with other tenses - that is, the frequency of use of future tenses in general, versus other tenses in the Albanian language, and that of relations of tenses of the future among themselves - that is, the frequency of use of a future tense versus another. The results will be further compared with the different text categories and analyzed as such, aiming at finding the motivation behind the uses within these categories.

2.0. Results and discussions

2.1. Modal values of the future tense of the verb

The verbal system of the documented Albanian appears with a rather large variety of tense forms, through which differences in meaning are expressed, not only with a tense character, but in some cases also with an aspectual character. As such, the grammatical category of tense in Albanian, as in other Indo-European languages, has undergone changes throughout history. One thing that stands out in the Albanian verbal system is the close connection between the category of mood and that of tense (Demiraj, 1988:707-708). Regarding the future tense of the verb in the Albanian, which is the main object of treatment in this paper, among the various authors and texts where the future tense and its features are analyzed, there are differences of opinion and of outlook, in both morphological, terminological and also in the semantical aspect.

According to researcher Shaban Demiraj, the future tense of the verb in Albanian is usually used to indicate certain actions that are anticipated to take place after the act of speech (idid.,717) while in the text called *Gramatika e Gjuhës Shqipe për Shkollën Pedagogjike [Grammar of the Albanian Language for the Pedagogical School]*, of 1975, the following definition is given on the future tense of the verb: “*the future is used to indicate an action or state, expected to be confirmed in the near or in the distant future*”. (*Gramatika e Gjuhës Shqipe për Shkollën Pedagogjike*, 1975:225). The *Grammar of the Academy (Gramatika I*, 2002:290-291) also treats this verb tense, but in our opinion, here, the future tense is treated in a rather generalized form, putting forward only what forms of the future tense are used (morphological meaning), but without clarifying to the necessary extent the aspect of meaning that this verb tense represents.

In the temporal plane, the future tense cannot describe an action that has occurred or an action that is occurring, but a hypothetical action, giving room for a discussion along the treatment as tense or as mood (Eng. *irrealis mood*). Therefore, the terminology argued by Sami Frashëri, instead of the term *e ardhme [future]*, he used the term “*i pritmë [Eng. anticipated]*” (Frashëri, 1886). Treatment of the modality of probability as one of the grammatical meanings of the future tense in the academic grammars of Albanian, based on the explanation of the use of the future with the value of the present, has become the object of examination due to the fact that this displacement process for Albanian has not been proven through detailed linguistic data, thus remaining within the realms of a hypothesis. In this chapter of the paper, the object of our observation is the approach of tense and modal meanings in the synchronic aspect.

The aim of this review is not the modal construction of probability where the element *do [will]* preserves its semantic independence, unlike the fully grammaticalized *do [will]*, of the future. Also, the tense meaning in some cases of use is not that of the present, but the acrony.

These facts are arguments to prove the contrary of the above-mentioned thesis and are in support of a new perspective of probability forms as independent modal constructions and classifiable outside the forms with particle *do* [will] in Albanian. The expression of the modal meaning of probability from verbal forms of the type *do të* (*do të jetë/ketë, do të kem punuar, do të ishte/kishte, do të kishte ndodhur*) ([will (it will be/this, I will have worked \neg , it would be/had, it would have happened)], the form that constitutes one of the ways of realism of the assumptions has tend to be explained in two different ways: a) as one of the grammatical meanings of the future with *do* (Agalliu, 1968:133-134); b) to see the element *do* as the bearer of the modal meaning of probability, making words in this way for analytical modal constructions *do+subjunctive* (Lloshi,1966:188; Demiraj,1977:109) which brings these closer to those of the modal verbs *mund*[could]/*duhet*[should]+*subjunctive*.

Acceptance of the first explanation, which is based on the thesis that there is a double relationship in this modal value; a) time connection; from the realm of the future to the present; b) modal connection: from the realm of reality and certainty, which are features of the present, to the realm of hypothesis and possibility, which are features of the future, requires clarification of the issues such as:

Are modal forms characterized by the temporal meaning of the present and how should this be interpreted?

Does the future tense of Albanian prove the value of hypothesis, of possibility and of uncertainty?

Regarding the second direction of the conception of these new forms as constructions of the *do+subjunctive* type, there is required a clarification of the question:

If it wants to retain existing meaning in probability constructions, why does the expression of probability from verbs denoting action apply in constructions of the type *do të jetë duke shikuar* and *do të shikojë/do të jetë duke punuar* and not *do të punojë*? [will be watching and will be watching/ will be working and not will work?]

Answering these questions will enable us to maintain a more argued position regarding the issue of whether constructions with *do* in Albanian should be treated without exception as future tense constructions, or modal constructions should be classified separately from future tense constructions. This raises the need for a comparative examination in the synchronic plane of the temporal and modal meanings of constructions with *do* in Albanian under the perspective of newer theories. Reflection of the relevant grammatical oppositions between constructions of probability and those of the future tense, gives us the opportunity to shed light and point out the interdependencies and conditioning that exist between the grammatical meanings of modality, *tense and aspect*.

2.2. Time relationships in constructions with particle *do* [will]

From the examination of the temporal relations of the constructions with *do* we notice that the forms that express the modality of probability are divided into constructions that are characterized by an unlimited time period (acrony) and those that have an identifiable time bound with that of the subjunctive mood that accompanies the *do* element. From the examples above, we can see that all the verbs appearing in the modal constructions of the type *do të jem* are characterized by the internal *imperfect* aspect.

The acrony is mainly related to the verb *jam* and it is conditioned by its function in sentences of the type: 1. *Këto do të jenë angleze, jo gjermane, - thashë unë. [These could be English, not German, - I said]* Case (1) “*këto do të jenë angleze [these could be English]*” is an example of temporal acrony, determined by an identifiable relationship between the Theme (*këto [these]*) and the Rheme (*angleze[English]*), which is realized by the verb *jam [to be]*.

This function of the verb *jam*, which appears in the role of a linking tool, which is a characteristic one for many other cases (Halliday *et al.*, 2004:69) represents the relationship between *Theme-Rheme* for the present tense of the indicative mood as equality (=) / inequality (≠).

Ky është Albani, - i tha një, -një shok i afërt i Dritanit [This is Alban, - said one, - a close friend of Dritan]. / Theme (ky[this]), Rheme (Alban).

Siç duket do të jem hidhërues për ata që jetojnë tej ishullit, atëherë fjalët e mia do të kenë peshë [It seems I will be bitter to those who live beyond the island, then my words will carry weight]. Theme (unë [I]) Rheme (do të jem hidhërues [I will be bitter]).

Presuppositional forms express a temporal relationship anteriority in relation to the relevant future tense forms. Thus, future perfect tense expresses a relationship of posteriority with respect to the act of speech and anteriority with respect to a future action.

Ana ka emrin e nënës suaj, por kur ajo të rritet njerëzit do ta kenë gjetur ilaçin e kulerës [Ana is named after your mother, but when she grows up people will have found the cure for cholera]! (Blushi, 2010:69).

The presuppositional homonymous form expresses a anteriority relationship in relation to the moment of act of speech.

Mund ta marrim me mend se si dikush në Shqipëri do të ketë qenë aq i pa sjellshëm, sa do ta ketë pyetur shkëlqesinë e tij, lordin, se sa e lashtë ishte familja e tij [We can imagine how someone in Albania would have been so impolite as to have asked his excellency, the lord, how ancient his family was]. (Uçi, 2001:164). In the case where a presupposition is expressed, the assumed action does not take place in a time relationship with another action.

Do të jenë dashur [it would have taken] many years from the simple discovery of an alphabet to the development of a literature. The question arises: When do të ketë nisur [when it had started] Albanian to be written?

The same insight emerges for future perfect tense. When used in the sense of the future, they are characterized by the temporal meaning of posteriority in relation to a certain action, an action which is necessarily expressed by another verbal or implied construction. In this temporal sense these forms are used in hypothetical clauses.

Po të kish ndodhur vdekja e plakut, kur i biri ndodhej në Petërsburg, pa fjalë, Vesa do të ish ndodhur në varrim; dhe Gjilpëra ish i sigurt se Vera do t'i kish dhënë atë të puthur që në varret, ndoshta ,që në kishë brenda [If the old man's death had happened, when his son went to Petersburg, without a word, Vesa would have happened at the funeral; and Gjilpëra was sure that Vera would have given him that kiss from the graves, maybe from the church inside] (Uçi, 2001:164).

Njoh shumë të tjerë që do të ishin bërë myslimanë në qoftë se do të kishin regjimin e bagëtive [I know many others who would have become Muslims if they had the livestock regime], (Blushi, 2010:9).

When they express an presupposition, they are characterized by the temporal relationship of anteriority in relation to an action or moment of the past, an instant that is capturable from the linguistic context: *e.g. Kalorësi do ta kish gjetur këtë kalë në sheshin e luftës, kushedi se si, dhe i qe hedhur në shpinë në luftim e sipër [The knight would have found this horse on the battlefield, nobody knows how, and he got on his back while in a combat], (Xhaferi, 2010:42).*

The temporal opposition of the presuppositional homonymous forms with the future in the past is not very clear thanks to the imperfect aspect of the verb. It is difficult to distinguish whether we are using the value of future or the modal value of probability of these forms.

e.g.: Edhe ai do të dëshironte të më përcillte sa më parë [He too would like to send me off me as soon as possible], (Xhaferi, 2010:337).

The presentation of the temporal relationships of the verb constructions with particle *do* + *subjunctive* gives us the opportunity to discover the possible links between tense, the aspect of modality as a grammatical category. Based on Palmer's classification of modalities, we can distinguish two of them “*propositional modality* (In Albanian, the term *propositional modality* can be used, since “it relates to the “speaker's attitude to the truth-value or factual status of the proposition” (Palmer, 2001:70), (epistemic-evidential) and “*event modality*” (The term *event modality* can be used, since deontic and dynamic modality are as referring to events that are not actualized, events that have not taken place but are merely potential (Palmer, 2001:70), (*deontic -dynamic*), thus (deontic-dynamic), (Palmer, 2001:8-9) we see that the modal constructions of probability, which express the speaker's assessment to the status of the action expressed to the verb, are characterized by the epistemic modality (It comes from the Greek *episteme*, i.e. *knowledge*, from Ionic Greek *epistathai*, i.e. “*I know how to manage, I understand*”; literally “*standing above*”, from *epi-above, near* + *histathai-standing*”).

Me sa duket-arsyetonte kryetari- do të ketë rënë ndonjëherë në zjarr [Apparently - the chairman reasoned – he would have fallen sometimes in the fire] (Kongoli, 2011:26).

and evidential:

Diçka do t'i ketë ndodhur hetuesit tim, që nuk arriti ta përfundojë [Something *must have happened* to my investigator that he didn't get to finish]. There are no grammatical markers to differentiate the epistemic modality from the evidential modality in Albanian, when the *do+subjunctive* form is used. Such a differentiation is served by the presence of phrases that mark the relevant evidence, such as “*nuk arriti ta përfundojë* [he didn't *manage to finish it*]” in the linguistic case or context.

In the constructions of the future tense, the modality is more varied. The *epistemic* modality, the conclusion of a logical analysis or an internal conviction, is the most common case of usage of the future tense:

Djemtë e mi do të martohen në fshat aty ku një ditë bashkë me fëmijët e tyre do nderojnë varrin tim [My sons will get married in the village where one day they will honor my grave together with their children], (Blushi, 2010: 46).

Evidential mode it is the result of the speakers' possession of evidential data, information, knowledge of the actual course of events, etc.

Këndonjësit do gjejnë shumë gjëra për të cilat kanë për të qeshur mi kurriz të auktorit [Singers *will find* many things to laugh at the author's expense], (Noli, 1988:342).

Deontic modality turns out to be more diverse than the other types of modality.

It appears as:

- *obligation* in the form of a directive:

Askush nuk do të prekë mish nga kafshët e Ibrahimit [.No one *will touch* meat from Ibrahim's animals], (Blushi, 2010:34).

- *obligation* in the form of an order:

Sado mall të kesh, sado, atë gjë s'do ta bësh [No matter how much you want, no matter how much, *you won't do that*], (idid., 2010:203).

- *obligation* in the form of an advice:

Do hash diçka të ëmbël, mundësisht hurma me ujë kur perëndon dielli, dhe ky është iftari. *Pastaj do falësh* namazin e mbrëmjes [You will eat something sweet, possibly dates with water when the sun sets in, and this the time to break the fast. Then you will offer the evening prayer], (Blushi, 2010:203).

We come across *dynamic modality* only as a modality of *volition*. Forms of future tense characterized by this type of modality express:

desire:

Vëllai i Mihalit nuk e mbajti dot zemërimin dhe thirri: Ibrahim o derr, me dorën time do të ther [Mihal's brother could not contain his anger and said , "Ibrahim, you pig, I will stab you with my own hand], (Idid., 2010:42).

offer:

Mihali do të rrijë në shtëpinë time [Mihal will stay at my house], (ibidem).

Ju ndoshta do të donit një kakao, iu drejtua Rudianit [Perhaps you would like some cocoa, he addressed to Rudian], (Kadare, 2009:69).

promise:

Do ta jap, i tha Kabi, por duhet të më japësh një peng [I will give it to you , Kabi told him, but you have to give me a pledge], (Blushi, 2010:337).

decision:

Sonte do të rri këtu, i tha Aliu [I will stay here tonight, Ali told him], (ibid., p. 51).

From the examination of the modal meanings of verbal constructions with *do* in Albanian, we notice that the temporal meaning of the future tense appears as a primary meaning in relation to modality only in cases where they express *epistemic* and *evidential modality* - of certainty. In cases where they express *deontic* and *dynamic modality*, the primary function of these constructions is not the temporal one, but the modal one, thus coming to the fore, while the temporal meaning is a secondary one. In the modal constructions of probability, the aspect is important as a semantic-grammatical meaning and not the tense.

3.0. Semantic and grammatical oppositions in constructions of future tense with *do* versus those of probability

From the elaboration above of the temporal and modal relationships of the constructions with *do* in Albanian, we can see that *epistemic*, *evidential*, *deontic* and *dynamic modality* is characteristic for forms of future tense. Modal constructions of the type *do të jem/ do të kem* [I will be/I will have] are *epistemic* and *evidential* modal constructions. But, unlike the *epistemic* and *evidential* modality of the future tense, which is characterized by the certainty of the speaker in relation to the action expressed by the verb, the modality of probability is the *epistemic* modality of the likelihood, of the possibility of this action being true.

The modal opposition *certainty//probability* does not justify the modal movement from future tense to present tense. "Uncertainty of future forms in relation to the factual realization of the action is an element that is related to our judgment, of the receiver and not of the speaker, on the factual realization of the action of the extra linguistic reality and not on the semantic-grammatical meaning of the future tense constructions". (Agalliu, 1968:134). As we emphasized above, the *epistemic* and *evidential* modality of the future tense is the modality of certainty and not of a hypothesis or a possibility.

In all forms of the future tense, the temporal meaning of posteriority is present in relation to the act of speech or to a certain moment in the past. Modal constructions are characterized by the temporal meaning of simultaneity, anteriority or acrony. In cases of acrony, the tense function of the verb has been replaced by the identifier function. This happens mainly for the verb *jam* [to be]. The opposition is not only *posteriority //simultaneity//posteriority*, but also meaning *time //acrony*. Not only the verb *jam*, but other verbs as well fulfill the tense functions typical for the present tense indicative.

"On the other hand, all verbs that appear in the modal constructions of probability are characterized by continuity or repetition in relation to the act of speech, that is, by the internal imperfect aspect" (Cipo, 1952:50). The occurrence of only this group of verbs in probability constructions cannot be explained by means of tense shift.

If the tense shift of the future tense into the present tense would be used in Albanian as a modal tool to express *probability*, then this would not have to constitute a phenomenon of an exceptional character, and the expected result would be that, every verb used in the future tense would appear with this modal value in the corresponding construction of the type with *do*. But this is not the case in Albanian.

It should be underlined that even the present subjunctive, when used with a conjectural value in questions like “*Are these English?*” is characterized by the same meanings and temporal relations as those of modal constructions of probability. This question can have several possible answers:

a) *Yes they are/No, they are not.* (when the speaker is sure of the status of the situation).

b) *They could be /should be/ will be.* (when the speaker is not sure about the status of the situation).

In case (b), we have three different *epistemic* judgments of the speaker based on his/her logical analysis or on the data possessed by him/her: speculative, deductive, and suppositional (Palmer, 2001:8). In the case of “*could be*” we have a possible, speculative conclusion since the speaker does not possess evidential data or sufficient knowledge about the object of the utterance. In “*should be*” we have the only possible conclusion, deductive, based on the processing of evidential data or on logical reasoning on the given circumstance based on a personal experience.

In the case of ‘*will be*’ we have a reasonable conclusion, assumption, since the speaker judges the action expressed by the verb most likely to be true. The three different modal meanings are related to the modal verbs *mund* [*could*], *duhet* [*should*] and the modal particle *do* [*will*]. All three of these elements of the modal system of Albanian modify the meaning of the verb *të jenë* [*to be*] in different ways. Their structure is *modal + subjunctive* element. What remains to be explained is why *do* as a modal element fails to appear as such even in conjunction with the relative mood of verbs denoting the action of the type *do të mësojë* [*he will learn*]. We think that this has to do with the conditioning of the semantic-grammatical nature operating in Albanian, through the transitive it ensures the imperfect aspect of the verb.

Based on the elaboration above, we can express that it is more than useful to look for the expression of the modality of probability in the construct *do* (*modal*) + *subjunctive* (*suppositional*) *imperfect*.

4.0. Diachrony in support of synchrony

For us, the knowledge of the origin of the form of future tense with *do* is of particular importance, since “the circumstances that have created this state will enlighten for us its true nature” (Saussure, 2002:112). The formation of the future tense in Albanian was done within the model of the Balkan region, different from that of the Western Neo-Latin languages. It is quite natural that different modal meanings that the verb forms express are viewed in relation to the respective typology to which they belong. Examination and comparison of the synchronic and diachronic state of the documented phase of Albanian, which coincides with the coexistence of the old forms of the future tense, such as *kam të punoj*, *kam me punue* [*I have to work, I have to work*] and arising of new forms of the type *do të shkruaj*, *kam për të shkruar* [*I will write, I have to write*], allows us to give a satisfactory answer to the questions raised at the beginning of this chapter.

“Generalization of the future tense with *do* in Albanian is made through the competition of the form *kam të shkruaj* [*I have to write*] from two other forms of the future tense: *do të shkruaj* and *kam për të shkruar* [*I will write and I have to write*]” (Mansaku, 2011:17). The competition is made not only in a certain grammatical meaning, but in all the semantic-grammatical meanings that these constructions involve.

Precisely in the replacement of *kam [have] + subjunctive* constructions with *do [will] + subjunctive* ones, we also see many functions of the *do* element, which can be summarized into two main trends:

a. tense meaning = future+deontic, dynamic modality

b. do+subjunctive = future+epistemic, evidential modality

c. modal meaning = probability (epistemic, evidential)

a) *semantic-grammatical function*: the modal meaning of *necessity, probability, possibility*;

b) *grammatical function*: future tense meaning. This has not resulted in a classification in accordance with the trend for their development, since temporal and modal meanings are intertwined between them, sometimes the temporal meaning and the modal one come to the fore. We consider it right to treat the *do + relative* construct as a construct with multiple - functions, whose tense meaning is one of its functions, and not as a future tense indicative construct that performs other modal functions as well. It is worth noting that some modal meanings, such as that of necessity or obligation are inseparable from the meaning of the future tense, while the modal meaning of probability is independent of it.

Conclusions

The researched part of various texts specifically such as: newspaper texts, literary texts, historical and legal texts brought forward the differences, mainly quantitative differences of the grammatical categories of the future tense. One could notice that the differences are obvious and very substantive, both in verbs of the future tense actually sufficiently treated in Albanian grammars, and in modalities, that need to be studied even more and more intensively in Albanian. In the 17 Articles on 10 pages of one of the Kosovo daily newspapers, “Koha Ditore”, it has been ascertained that the future tense - one of the types of the future tense is used 27 times, future perfect tense 2 times, future in the past tense 7 times and future perfect in the past tense 2 times. In this newspaper precisely, the future tense with the semi-auxiliary verb *duhet [should]* as a modality was used 32 times, while the future tense with the semi-auxiliary verb *mund [could]* was used 31 times. Overall, the future tense on these pages has been used 101 times.

In the literary text of 88 pages by author Gëzim Aliu (Aliu, 2012), *modality of the future tense* with the semi-auxiliary verb *mund [could]* is expressed only 9 times. The semi-auxiliary verb *mund [could]* is used 54 times, however, some 45 times it was expressed in the imperfect tense. Whereas, eleven times was also used the semi-auxiliary verb *duhet [should]*, in each case it appears as a verbal category of the future tense. Verbs indicating grammatical tenses of future, future in the past tense was used 66 times, while the future tense was used not more than 20 times. The biggest difference between the literary text and the other texts discussed in this paper is the use of future in the past tense. Even this type of future tense is used much often than the future tense. The same difference with other texts is also seen in the use of the semi-auxiliary verb, which is used several times over to indicate the modality of the imperfect tense rather than that of the future tense.

It turned out to be different as far as the historical text is concerned. On only 5 of its pages, the imperfect tense expressed with semi-auxiliary verb *mund [could]* was used only 1 time, while the modal future tense verb expressed with this verb was used 4 times. Equally, the semi-auxiliary verb *duhet [should]* is used 4 times. Meanwhile, the grammatical future tense, as future and as past, has been noted to have a very slight difference.

The future tense type, for example, was used 18 times, while future in the past tense was used 14 times, or only 4 times fewer than the future tense. In the entire text, the future tense, as a grammatical tense and as a modal tense is used 52 times. The historical text in this case has shown that there is no need for the future tense and future perfect in the past tense. On the other hand, the legal text has shown that it is built only for the future tense as a verbal category, as a grammatical tense and as a modality. In this text, from the future tense only the type of future tense is used 108 times. Modal verb of the type *mund [could]* that denotes mood means way, namely possibility is used 91 times, while the other verb that also denotes mood, namely obligation or necessity, *duhet [should]* is used 34 times.

Future tense in all the texts examined in this paper

	Futur e tense	Futur e perfect tense	Futur e in the past tense	Futur e perfect in the past tense	
Newspaper r texts	27	2	7	2	time s
Literary text	20	/	64	2	time s
Historical text	18	/	14	7	time s
Legal text	108	/	/	/	time s

Auxiliary verbs *mund [could]* and *duhet [should]*, which marked the modality of the future tense in the texts examined in this paper.

	Mund [could]	Duhet [should]
Newspaper texts	31	32
Literary text	9	11
Historical text	9	11
Legal text	111	34

These tables show very clearly what are the quantitative differences of verb categories of the future tense in different types of texts in Albanian. Despite the fact that the texts examined in the quantitative sense were not equal, their percentage, measured by the frequency of their use showed what the main differences are. Based on these data, i.e., the journalistic text of the examined newspaper, in terms of use of the future as tense and modality is much closer to the legal text that was the object of this study, than to the text as a literary narrative and the text as historical narrative.

In fact, the latter two: through literary text and historical text it is implied that the two types of the future tense, in Albanian grammars so far known more as: future tense dhe future perfect tense have occupied a very symbolic place. Slightly different is the frequency of the use of verbs that indicate the future as a modality.

Of course, the frequency of the use of the future tense, in both variants, in newspaper texts and in legal texts more than in literary texts and historical texts, has an explanation on its own. As noted above, the legal text was made for the future, therefore it has occupied the most central place, either as a tense or as a modality. However, there is no future perfect tense in this text at all, which turns out to be logical. Future perfect tense, in itself, may be more a hypothetical one, so it weakens the directive, a tasked vested with the Constitution. The types such as: Future in the past tense and future perfect tense do not appear at all in the legal text. The same is the case with the future as a modality, expressed via the semi-auxiliary verbs *mund [could]* and *duhet [should]*.

While in the journalistic text, let's say, the future as a modality (*mund [could]: mundësi-lejim [possibility-permission]*) is used with a very small difference compared to (*duhet [should]: domosdo [necessity]*), in the legal text the frequency of the future tense as a possibility is significantly greater. In the modal future, given the analyzed, historical and literary texts, the difference in the frequency of use seems to be completely negligible. However, this also has its reasons, because both these types of texts do focus on the past, therefore the modal future expressed in numbers does not pose any big difference.

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