

Modal and Modality Notion of Complex Predicate in German and Bosnian Languages

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Abstrat: The aim of the paper is to highlight by contrastive approach broad issues of indicative and modal categories in German as target language and in Bosnian language. A number of examples of complex predicates in both languages were presented with the method of contrastive analysis with emphasis on the modality. It was found that the Bosnian auxiliary verbs are not always able to credibly convey all the nuances of meaning of German auxiliary verbs that are used to express modal and modality notion in general. In addition, other language categories in Bosnian language contribute to express modal and modality notion such as *adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, subordinate clause or some other syntactic structures*. It was also important to show the comparison and the use of the verb tense and the mood in German and Bosnian. Auxiliary modal verbs used to express modality in German usually stand in *present tense* and *past tense*, while in Bosnian language such verbs stand mainly in *present tense* and *perfect tense*. When it comes to the mood, *indicative* and *subjunctive* are most frequently used in German and *indicative* and “*potencijal*” verb form (for the expression of will) in Bosnian language.

Key Words: modality, mode, modus, desire, intention, necessity ...

Introduction

The present paper presents a research of categories of *modality* and *the modality of complex predicates* in German and Bosnian language. It is a complex case study, which raises the question of a clear definition of these categories at the level of specific languages, and on the general linguistic level. In relation to this, bringing together *modal* categories with categories of *modality* proved to be a necessary starting point. In the linguistic literature so far, the verb and the linguistic issues around the verb certainly play a very important role. It is not surprising that, despite all efforts that are invested in that sense, it has been difficult to come up with definite solutions in some segments of research of the function of the verb, and of the verb linkages and relationships within the structure of these languages. Theoretical explanation of the posed question we will try to shed light on previous research to the suggested topic and will try to find an answer to the so far unresolved or partially posed questions. As the verbs make up about a quarter of German vocabulary and as the verb is the structural center of the sentence, which determines the number and type of constituents, the study the verbal categories according to their use in a given language always plays a special role in linguistic studies.

Overview of research of modal and modality concepts

How the concepts of probability, possibility, necessity, belief, etc. are expressed and adopted in human language, are just some of the questions that are posed in terms of their analysis and explanations. Understanding and description of the mode and modality in Bosnian language are treated pretty vague and sporadic, while in German it is not the case.

For understanding of mode and modality it is the most important to identify the locus of modal power and significance of categorical terms. The categories that are bordering with the modal concept include verbal mood, desire, intention, attitude, etc.

We could say that the types of modality can be expressed in several ways including:

- the possible contents of the statement with regard to the relationship of the speaker towards reality;
- objectivity and subjectivity of modalizator;
- modality in a broad sense (intentional modality);
- modality of credibility and voluntary modality;
- basic modal models, constitutive and facultative modal facilities;

- relation of modality towards other syntactic constituents, and modal particles (*possibly, arguably, perhaps, probably, etc.*)

The concept of mode and modality is studied not only in linguistics but also in scientific disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, logic, mathematics and semiotics. The shared experience of these disciplines provides, on the one hand, consideration of multiple aspects of modalities from different angles of observation, while, on the other side, it is also possible to find nonuniform definitions of modality in general.

In philosophy one talks about ontological modality – manner and type of activity (e.g. Detsch 1994). In traditional logic modality means a degree of determining a statement i.e. the importance of observing *opportunities, necessities or realities* (Drosdowski 1978: 1804, Kondakow 1983: 342).

Charles S. Peirce (1839-1914) transferred the concept of modality from the logic to semiotics. The modality is here marked by the truth content of the sign, whereby three truth values are to be differentiated: *existence, (logical) necessity and (hypothetical) possibility* (Hodge-Kress 1988: 26).

Frege (1986) sees these categories as a bridge between logic and mathematics in the philosophy of language. He develops a *formal language as a series of symbols (Symbolketten)* as an instrument for the strict axiomatic construction of arithmetics and he does not interpret them only as a favorite formula for each sequence of random figures (*Druckfiguren*) but as important signs and as testimonies for objects. Studies on the relationship between formal language and appropriate subject areas leads Frege to the development of semantics as an important interpretation of the language sign.

Helbig / Busch (2000) distinguish between two types of modality: *the subjective and objective modality*. They characterize modality mainly as a way to exercise the relationship between the subject of the sentence and the action that is expressed by infinitive. The most important meanings of this so-called **objective modality** are *possibility, necessity, permit, ban, intention, desire*.

The difference between *objective* and the so called *subjektive modality* is visible. The **subjective** modality expresses the way in which the speaker refers to the process between the subject and the action expressed by infinitive clause in the sentence and in particular the way in which the speaker refers to the assessment of the reality of this process (*persuasion, assumption, claim of a third party, etc.*) (2000: 57).

According to U. Engel (1996) modality indicates the relationship between the expressed action, on the one hand, and the subject of a sentence or a speaker, on the other hand.

The "Great Dictionary of German Language" (*Das große Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*) refers to the term of modality as different language form of the speaker's expression of his statement or the statement that leads to reality or realization.

Aim and method of contrastive analysis

The aim of the paper is to highlight by contrastive approach broad issues of indicative and modal categories in German as target language and in Bosnian language.

Modal and modality categories overlap in the functions of a complex verbal predicate in both languages as much as close linguistic and linguistic-stylistic categories also overlap in the two languages.

Sentence as a meaningful unit has a notion of modality - it is used to pass the information about when the action takes place (past, present, future), and the information on whether the content of the sentence is real or unreal, desired or required. Modality is expressed by tenses and mood.

The starting assumption is that the systems of modal verbs develop as systems only in languages that do not have the verbal aspect (such as the German language) or in languages in which the verbal aspect is present only superficially.

German language is used here as the source language, but in cases when it is absolutely necessary the source language will be the Bosnian language. The results of contrastive analysis are presented from the point of view of German towards the Bosnian language.

The results of contrastive analysis should primarily serve to those who speak Bosnian as their mother tongue, as well as those who learn German as a foreign language. When mastering and learning German as a foreign language one tries to avoid interference with the native language when using the target language at the morphosyntactic and lexical-semantic level. Since the areas of interference should serve primarily to didactic purposes, it seems that presenting the results to the native language speaker from the German to Bosnian language is particularly useful and important, especially when the learning process of teaching German as a foreign language has a clear goal that the one who learns German language should be able to *actively use* the foreign language which is in this case German.

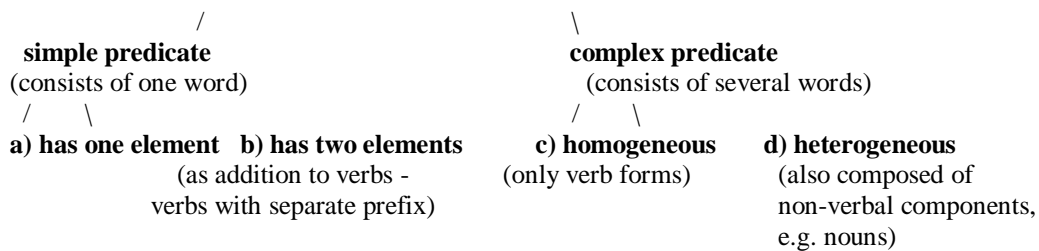
We will, therefore, try to find appropriate translation equivalents in Bosnian language by using contrastive method for German verb lexemes within morphosyntactic and lexical-semantic structures in Bosnian

language. We made general remarks based on concrete examples in the given corpus, i.e. by contrastive analysis with a translation and an explanation of the lexically modified applicability in a new language use.

Predicate in German

U njemačkom jeziku predikati mogu biti sastavljeni samo od jedne riječi (Vollverb-punoznačni glagol) ali je češće riječ o složenim sastavnim glagolskim dijelovima, ali i neverbalnim elementima.

P r e d i c a t e



Most complex predicates and simple two-element predicates are discontinuous (diskontinuierlich) (im Gegensatz zu kontinuierlich - versus continuous ones), i.e. parts of the predicate are separated from other parts of the sentence, e.g.

Hans hat gestern Gemüse eingekauft (= discontinuous predicate), weil er heute für seine Freunde kochen will. (= continuous predicate).

a) Simple predicates – consisting of one element

Er liest ein Buch
On čita knjigu.

b) Simple predicates – consisting of two elements

Der Besuch kommt heute um 3 Uhr am Bahnhof an.
Posjeta dolazi danas u 3 sata na željezničku stanicu.

c) Complex predicates-homogeneous

- **Auxiliary verb (*haben, sein, werden*) + infinite verb form**

Ich habe das Buch gelesen.
Čitao sam knjigu.

- **Modal verb + infinitive**

(*können, dürfen, mögen, müssen, wollen, sollen*)

- **Modality verbs + zu + infinitive**

Modifying verbs are: e.g. *beginnen, versuchen, scheinen, drohen, pflegen, lieben, verstehen...*

Der schiefe Turm droht einzustürzen.
Kosi toranj prijeti da će se srušiti.

d) Complex predicates – heterogeneous

- **formal reflexive verb**

The formal reflexive verb refers to verbs with a reflexive pronoun that is semantically empty, i.e. it has no meaning. Reflexive pronoun belongs to the verb. E.g.

Er schämt sich
On se stidi.

- **Finite form + noun**

Der Bauer fährt Traktor.

Seljak vozi traktor.

- **Finite form + adjective**

Die Kundin schlug den Bankräuber bewusstlos.

Mušterija je udarila pljačkaša banke tako da je ostao bez svijesti.

(In Bosnian language the equivalent is not an adjective but a subordinate clause).

- **Finite verb form + preposition + noun (= Funktionsverbgefüge, FVG)**

Er hat Angst vor einer Schlange.

On se boji zmije.

- **Phrasal idiomatic expressions**

Sie gab ihm einen Korb

Dala mu je korpu

(Phrasal expression *dati nekome korpu* means *to refuse someone's invitation*).

Modal verbs in German and in Bosnian languages do not have their own lexical meaning. Semantic category of modal verbs includes concepts of necessity and possibility, and of obligations and permission in the full sense of their value, as well as the meaning of their dynamic ability. Modal verbs can according to the structure of the statement be **extrinsic** modifiers of the proposition (i.e. operators) or **intrinsic** parts of the proposition. Central prototypical exponents of the basic, epistemic meaning in German and Bosnian languages are modal verbs *morati* and *moći*, whereas the verbs *trebati*, *smjeti*, *htjeti* and *umjeti* can be called epistemic peripheral modal verbs.

Modal verbs express only a circumstance in connection with the activity in question. They express an attitude toward the activity. In German these verbs are: *können*, *müssen*, *mögen*, *dürfen*, *wollen*, *sollen*.

The structure **da + infinitive** is used mainly in the function of the complementizer with these verbs. E.g.

Ich *muss lernen* = *Moram da učim* / *Moram učiti*. The present can be replaced by infinitive only if agents are identical.

The examples that follow represent an illustration of a strong epistemic judgment, i.e. the speaker expresses the highest possible degree of positive commitment to the truth of the proposition which can be expressed by modal verbs:

- Es *muss* drin der Unterschied *sein*. (M.H.)
- *Mora da je* u tome razlika. (M.H.)

- Ich *muss eilig gehandelt haben*. (M.H.)
- *Mora da sam* *prenaglio*. (M.H.)

- Das *muss gefährlich sein*. (M.H.)
- To *mora da je* *opasno*. (M.H.)

For this use of the verb *müssen-morati* is in terms of syntax characteristic the impersonality (the person is recognized in the verb form of the predicate with the *da* clause) as well as the preposition in relation to the subject (**extrinsic**). The postposition and the use of finite forms of the verb *morati* would represent a feature of deontic use (**intrinsic**).

Increase of epistemic distance (weakening of epistemic judgment) is reflected by adding another modal mood – ‘potencijal’.

- Unsere Studenten *müssten* mehr *lernen*. (M.H.)
- Naši studenti *bi morali* više *učiti*. (M.H.)

The verb *können – moći* and the verb *müssen-morati* are seen as the central epistemic modal verbs in German and Bosnian languages, because in their semantic meaning they contain logical notion of possibility (but also of permissions), and they refer to the term of dynamic possibility i.e. ability and skill to do something.

The verb *sollen-trebati* belongs to modal verbs expressing a weaker deontic modality. It expresses mainly the need or moral obligation. The verb *trebati* also expresses a weaker epistemic modality.

- Das soll deine Sache sein. (M.H.)

- To treba da je tvoja stvar. (M.H.)
- Das sollten sie noch vorige Woche erledigen. (M.H.)
- Trebalo je da oni to urade još prošle sedmice. (M.H.)

The verb *dürfen* – *smjeti* have primarily deontic meaning (seeking and giving) of permission.

- Darf ich bei dir bis 22 Uhr bleiben? (M.H.)
- Smijem li ostati kod tebe do 22 h? (M.H.)

Verbs *wollen-htjeti* i *können-umjeti* are peripheral modal verbs and they express the will (want to - *htjeti*) and ability (be able to - *umjeti*). The German verb *können* may, therefore, have multiple meanings *moći, znati, umjeti*.

- Das Kind kann gehen. (M.H.)
- Dijete umije da hoda. (M.H.)

Thus, when we say that a child learned to walk - *hodati*, it is a skill expressed in the verb *können*, the child knows how to walk *zna hodati*, the child has mastered the skill of walking.

Phase verbs + complementizer

Phase verbs are those that transmit information at the stage of performing action. These are the verbs such as *početi, nastaviti, završiti* (*begin, continue, finish*).

The structure *da + present* or *infinitive* occurs here as well as complementizer (e.g. *počeo je prevoditi - he began to translate*), but also a deverbal noun (e.g. *završio je prevodenje* or *završio je sa prevodenjem – he finished the translation or he was finished with the translation*).

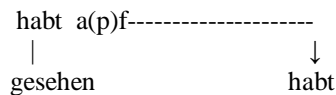
Such predicate can sometimes be reduced to the main verb (for example, *počeo je da pliva – proplivao je*), which is the very proof that the phase verb and its complementizer make a unified predicate in the Bosnian language.

Short graphic presentation of complex predicates in German language

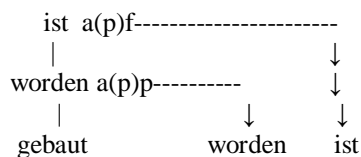
The following diagrams present the dependence structure of the given predicates and, at the same time, show how the individual elements are shifted in order to realize the acceptable sequence.

Since the dependency grammar starts from the rule that words are linked to larger groups based on hierarchical dependencies, then there is one word in all the groups, which represents the core of the group, the center of the group, while the other words in that group are syntactically dependent on it. The occurrence of one word as the core assumes or excludes the occurrence of some other word.

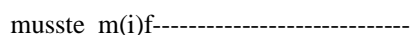
- (1) Kinder, sowas **habt** ihr sicher noch gar nicht **gesehen**.

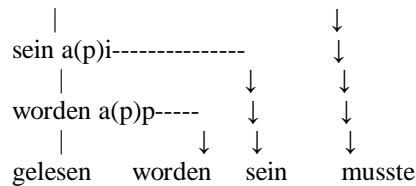


- (2) Wann **ist** das Haus **gebaut worden**?
Weißt du, wann das Haus **gebaut worden ist**?

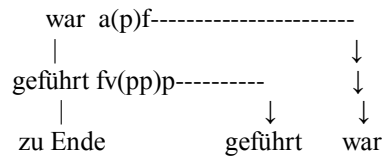


- (3) Das Buch **musste** noch gestern Abend **gelesen worden sein**?

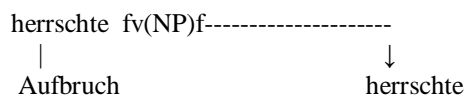




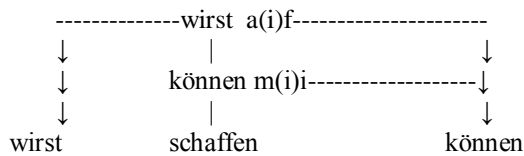
(4) In schweigsamer Misstimmung **war** die Mahlzeit **zu Ende geführt**?



(5) Drinnen, im Saal **herrschte Aufbruch**.



(6) Gotthold, du **wirst** es **schaffen können**, glaube mir.
Weißt du Gotthold, dass du es **wirst schaffen können**?



The complex verbal predicate is, therefore, a complex syntactic structure, which occurs by joining auxiliary verb in the personal verb form and the main verb in the infinitive form. In such structure the personal verb form carries the grammatical meaning, while the main verb is the lexical complement. The complex verb predicate can be included in a group of compound predicates, but it is commonly classified in grammars as a special type of predicate.

Auxiliary verbs within the complex verb predicate belong to two lexical-semantic groups of verbs - modal and modifying verbs in German and modal and phase verbs in Bosnian language.

Modal verbs express different nuances of modality: *moгуćnost, htijenje, želju, nužnost, potrebu, namjeru* (possibility, will, desire, necessity, need, intention) etc. Such verbs in German are: *können, mögen, müssen, dürfen, wollen* and *sollen* and in Bosnian language: *morati, željeti, smjeti, trebati, umjeti, znati, namjeravati, nastojati, pokušati, usuditi se* etc.

Phase verbs in Bosnian language mark different phases of the process indicated by the main verb, and the most common are: *početi, stati, nastaviti, produžiti, prestati, prekinuti, etc.*

Examples of predicates with modal, modality and phase verbs:

- 1a) Der Konsul **musste** diese Ida in Schtz **nehmen**.
1b) Konzul **morade uzeti** Idu u zaštitu.

- 2a) Unsere Tony **soll** sich ein Beispiel daran **nehmen**.
2b) Naša Toni bi se **mogla ugledati** na tebe.

- 3a) Am unteren Tischschende **begann** es **aufzuflammern**.
3b) Na dnu stola **poče gorjeti**.

- 4a) Frau Buddenbrook **kann nicht** mehr diese Frau **ertragen**.
4b) Gospođa Budenbrok **ne može** više **da podnese** tu ženu.

Additional main verb within the complex verb predicate can also have the present form. Such verbs are then linked with modal/phase verbs with the help of a particle < *da* > and are complementary with the subject of the sentence. E.g.:

- 5a) Wir haben furchtbar gelacht, **fi**ng er **an**, **zu** plappern.
5b) Strašno smo se smejali, **po**če on **da** brblja.

Modal verbs occur with infinitive in German language, whereas the modality verbs occur mostly with infinitive structure with *zu*, although there are also verbs without *zu*.

In Bosnian language there are verb and non-verb predicates. Non-verb predicates are called nominal, and in German they are called "predicatives" which do not belong to the class of predicates. This makes a big difference between the two contrasted languages.

Predicate of modal verbs in Bosnian language

Independent part of the sentence which opens up a place in the sentence by itself is called predicate. Predicate is a direct holder of predicativity and as such it makes the grammatical core of the sentence. This is why the holder of the grammatical meaning of the predicate is the verb meaning in its personal form. Personal verb form represents an essential constituent of the predicate.

The predicate also has a lexical meaning. The lexical meaning of the predicate can be characterized by a verbal and non-verbal lexeme.

According to their structure the verbal predicates can be simple and complex. Simple predicate consists of main verbs. Simple verb predicates consist of a main verb lexeme that is the holder of the grammatical and the lexical meaning of the predicate. Complex verb predicates are composed of two verb lexemes – an auxiliary one, which holds the grammatical meaning, and the main verb lexeme that holds the lexical meaning of the predicate.

Auxiliary verbs within the complex predicate belong to two lexical-semantic groups of verbs such as: *modal and phase verbs + main verb* (verb that carries the meaning of the sentence). Therefore, all complex verbal predicates in Bosnian language can have the following structural form:

modal / phase + main verb

Modal verbs in Bosnian language are: *morati, moći, htjeti, smjeti, trebati*, and the modality verbs are: *umjeti, željeti, namjeravati, smjerati*.

Htio sam mu pomoći. (M.H.)

Prije petka moram se vratiti u Zenicu. (M.H.)

Ona mora sama prevesti ovaj tekst na njemački jezik. (M.H.)

Phase verbs in Bosnian language are most often the following verbs: *početi, stati, nastaviti, produžiti, prestati, prekinuti...*

Počeli smo primjenjivati Bolonjski proces. (M.H.)

Tek poslije podne je prestala padati kiša. (M.H.)

Depending on whether the lexical meaning of the predicate is marked with verbal or non-verbal lexemes, all predicates in Bosnian language can be divided into verbal and non-verbal predicates. It is customary that non-verbal predicates in Bosnian language are called nominal predicates.

The complex verb predicate is determined by syntactic relations and it is not affected by the word order in a sentence. Parts of the complex predicate can be separated by other words. If we look at them from the aspect of word order, these parts are independent words, while on the syntactical level those parts represent only one word and thus make single unit.

Semantic modification of modal verbs

Modal verbs express different nuances of modality: *mogućnost, htijenje, želju, nužnost, namjeru, potrebu* (possibility, will, desire, necessity, intention, need).

The German modal verbs *können, mögen, müssen, dürfen, wollen, sollen* require an infinitive verb as a complement that carries the meaning (main verb) in the sentence, which has the obligatory position at the end of the sentence and is used without *zu*. It is possible to connect these verbs with infinitive I and infinitive II:

- (6a) Wir müssen eine Stunde warten. (Notwendigkeit – nužnost, potreba)
(6b) Moramo čekati jedan sat. (necessity, need)
- (7a) Wir müssen eine Stunde gewartet haben. (Vermutung - pretpostavka)
(7b) Mora da smo čekali jedan sat. (assumption)

The above example is a strong illustration of **epistemic** judgment, that is the speaker presents his highest possible degree of positive commitment to a true proposition that can be expressed by the modal verb. It is also possible to illustrate with the following examples:

- (8a) Ich muss voreilig gehandelt haben.
(8b) Mora da sam prenaglio.
- (9a) Es muss etwas geschehen sein. (Behauptung - tvrdnja)
(9b) Mora da se nešto dogodilo. (claim)
- (10a) Das muss etwas Neues sein.
(10b) Pa to mora da je nešto ново.

For this use of the modal verb *morati* (*must*) in terms of syntax is characteristic that it is impersonal (a person is recognized through the verb form of predicate with *da*-clause) and that it has a preposition in relation to the subject (**extrinsic**). The postposition and use of finite forms of the verb *morati* (*must*) would represent a feature of **deontic** use (**intrinsic**).

- (11a) Unsere durften siegen.
(11b) Naši bi morali pobijediti.

Increase of **epistemic** distance (weakening of epistemic judgment) is expressed by potential verb form (for the expression of will in Bosnian language).

- (12a) Zu Weihnachten durften die Kinder aufbleiben. (Erlaubnis - dozvola)
(12b) Za Božić su djeca smjela ostati budna. (permission)
- (13a) Wegen der Ansteckungsgefahr durften wir den Patienten nicht besuchen.
(13b) Zbog opasnosti od zaraze mi nismo smjeli posjetiti pacijenta.
(Möglichkeit - mogućnost) (possibility)

In this case, the meaning of the modal verb *dürfen* with the negation does not always show the *zabranu* (*Verbot*) (*ban*), which is the most common form, but the *mogućnost* (*Möglichkeit*) (*possibility*) as in this case.

- (14a) Man kann heute in der See schwimmen, es ist nicht sturmisch.
(Möglichkeit - mogućnost) (possibility)
(14b) Danas se može kupati u moru, nema oluje.

Nuances of the use of the modal verb *können* with infinitive as the complement indicate different nuances of possibilities that are determined by objective conditions in terms of reason, cause, consequence, relationship cause - performance, ability, permission, such as:

- (15a) Die alte Frau kann noch ohne Brille die Zeitung lesen.
(Fähigkeit - sposobnost) (ability)
(15b) Stara gospođa još može čitati novine bez naočala.

Thus, the verb *können* means a possibility that the subject can realize by himself with the help of his physical or spiritual ability.

- (16a) Ich möchte einmal die Insel Rügen kennen lernen.
(Wunsch, Wille - želja, volja) (desire, will)
(16b) Želim upoznati osrvo Rügen.

In this version the verb *mögen* is primarily used in past subjunctive to indicate the present (whereas it would be possible to use only the German modal verb *wollen* to indicate the past).

The verb *mögen* differs from the verb *wollen* in the way that *wollen* expresses a decisive enforceable will, while the verb *mögen* expresses only a weak desire.

- (17a) Die Schüler sollen die Schlüsselwörter im Text unterstreichen.
(Forderung - zahtjev) (request)
(17b) Učenici treba da podvuku ključne riječi u tekstu.

There are, of course, different instances of the request, such as command, obligation, plan, provision, recommendation, etc.

- (18a) Das Ehepaar *will* eine touristische Busreise durch Italien *unternehmen*.
(Absicht, Wille, Wunsch - namjera, volja, želja) (intention, will, desire)
(18b) Braćni par želi napraviti turističko putovanje autobusom kroz Italiju.

In some cases, the verb *wollen* expresses rather desire than the will or intention primarily to indicate the past. For example:

- (19a) Ich wollte immer einmal Island kennen lernen.
(19b) Oduvijek sam želio bar jednom upoznati Island.
(20a) Ich will hier warten, bis du kommst. (Zukunft - budućnost)
(21b) Ja ću ovdje čekati dok ne dođeš. (future)

The modal verb *wollen* to indicate the future is different from the auxiliary verb *werden* in the way that it weakens the basic meaning of intent, will.

Semantic modification of the modality of auxiliary verbs

In addition to modal verbs, the other verbs can also occasionally have a modifying meaning. Such modifying verbs are also auxiliary verbs *haben* and *sein* that in such cases are used in German language with the infinitive construction with *zu*.

Auxiliary verb *sein* + infinitive with *zu* means more often the *possibility*, but sometimes also the *necessity*.

- (21a) Die Arbeit ist in drei Tagen kaum zu schaffen.
(Möglichkeit – mogućnost) (possibility)
(21b) Rad se jedva može obaviti za tri dana.
(22a) Die Arbeit ist unbedingt in drei Tagen zu schaffen.
(Notwendigkeit – nužnost) (necessity)
(22b) Rad se svakako mora obaviti za tri dana.

Auxiliary verb *haben* + infinitive with *zu* means more often the *necessity* but sometimes also the *possibility*. One can determine which meaning is present in the sentence only from the context. The *possibility* is marked mainly through negation words. While the auxiliary verb *sein* + infinitive with *zu* usually has a passive meaning, the structure of the auxiliary verb *haben* + infinitive with *zu* has an active meaning, whereby the subject usually presents a person.

- (23a) Ich habe mit dir zu reden. (Notwendigkeit - nužnost) (necessity)
(23b) Ja moram razgovarati sa tobom.
(24a) Was hast du zu berichten? (Möglichkeit - mogućnost) (possibility)
(24b) Šta možeš izvijestiti?

Examples in Bosnian language show the common use of a complementary predicate verb in the infinitive form, which in German corresponds to infinitive structure with *zu*.

Semantic modification of modality verbs

In addition to modal and auxiliary verbs there are also some other verbs that can occasionally have the modality meaning. Such verbs are called modality verbs (Modalitätsverben) and they must be used with the infinitive with *zu*.

According to U. Engel (1996) there are the following modality verbs in German language: *anheben, anstehen, belieben, bleiben* (it is also possible to use the pure infinitive), *drohen, gedenken, geruhen, sich (ge)trauen, pflegen, scheinen, stehen, umhin können, sich unterstehen, sich vermessen, vermögen, versprechen, verstehen, wissen*.

According to Dž. Jahić/S. Halilović/I. Palić (2000: 364 ff) the phase verbs in Bosnian language characterize different phases of the process indicated by the main verb, and the most common are: *početi, stati, nastaviti, produžiti, prestati, prekinuti ...*

The subject of the modality verb and the subject of the main verb present the same category. Such identity of the subject is the reason why the subject of the complex modality predicate is mentioned only once.

(25a) Die Ehe schien sein Befinden nicht günstig beeinflusst zu haben.

(25b) Izgedalo je da brak nije povoljno uticao na njegovo zdravlje.

(26a) Jemand braucht nur geboren zu werden, um ein Auserlesener und Edler zu sein.

(26b) Neko treba samo da se rodi pa da bude izabranik i plemić.

(27a) Er hatte es gekauft, er schien seinen Ehrgeiz darein gesetzt zu haben...

(27b) Kupio ju je, izgedalo je da se kapricirao da je kupi....

Complement main verb as a part of a complex verbal predicate can also have the form of the present tense with *da* - clause. In that case it is connected with a modal- phase verb by the conjunction *da* and it stays in grammatical congruence with the subject.

Conclusion

Based on performed analysis of the two observed languages it could be concluded that the verb in the personal verb form is the holder of grammatical meaning of the predicate in both languages and that the personal verb form represents the essential constituent of the predicate. Besides the grammatical meaning the predicate is also characterized by the lexical meaning. The lexical meaning of predicates in both languages can be characterized with both verb and nonverb lexeme. In such a construction a personal verb form is the holder of the grammatical meaning and the main verb represents the lexical complement. Auxiliary verbs within complex predicates belong to the lexical - semantic groups such as modal, modality and phase verbs plus the main verb that represents the holder of the meaning in a sentence.

When it comes to contrastive analysis of German auxiliary verbs with Bosnian auxiliary verbs it can be determined that Bosnian auxiliary verbs are not always able to credibly convey all the nuances of meaning and the nuances of meaning of German auxiliary verb that are used to express modal and modality notion in general. In doing so, contribute to the Bosnian language and other language resources such as adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, subordinate clause, or some other syntactic structures. In addition, other language categories in Bosnian language contribute to express modal and modality notion such as *adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, subordinate clause or some other syntactic structures*.

It was also important to show the comparison and the use of the verb tense and the mood in German and Bosnian. Auxiliary modal verbs used to express modality in German usually stand in *present tense* and *past tense*, while in Bosnian language such verbs stand mainly in *present tense* and *perfect tense*. When it comes to the mood, *indicative* and *subjunctive* are most frequently used in German and *indicative* and “*potencijal*” verb form (for the expression of will) in Bosnian language.

Explanation of abbreviations in graphic presentation:

a					(i)								f			
auxiliary	verb	a	comes	with	infinitive	i	and	appears	in	the	finite	form	f			
a					(p)								f			
auxiliary	verb	a	comes	with	participle	p	and	appears	in	the	finite	form	f			
a					(p)								i			
auxiliary	verb	a	comes	with	participle	p	and	appears	in	the	infinite	form	i			
a					(p)								p			
auxiliary	verb	a	comes	with	participle	p	and	appears	in	the	participle	form	p			
fv					(NP)								f			
functional	verbal	expression	fv	comes	with	the	noun	phrase	NP	and	appears	in	the	finite	form	f
fv									(pp)							p
functional	verbal	expression	fv	comes	with	prepositional	phrase	pp	and	appears	as	participle	p			p
m					(i)											f
modal	verb	m	comes	with	infinitive	i	and	appears	in	the	finite	form	f			f
m						(i)										i
modal	verb	m	comes	with	infinitive	i	and	appears	in	the	infinite	form	i			i

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