

Course Name : Albanian Language I							
Course Code	Course Type	Regular Semester	Lecture (hours/week)	Seminar (hours/week)	Lab. (hours/week)	Credits	ECTS
JMC 101	A	Fall	2.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	4.00
Lecturer Rahim Ombashi, Prof. Assoc. Dr.							
Assistant							
Course language Albanian							
Course level Bachelor							
Description Language is a very central element in human life. It helps both the realization of communication and the shaping of thought and its transmission. For this reason, a correct and best use of language helps us both in the process of recognition and in the very presentation of our personality. This course aims to equip students with a correct and as complete as possible use of Albanian, to improve their skills in speaking and writing Albanian, but also to help them build a fluent and creative discourse.							
Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize and practically enable the student with the basic rules of the art of writing. • To acquire issues of morphological and syntactic norms. • For students to achieve a high communicative act, through normative discourse. • To do papers with a high linguistic level (essays, course assignments and diploma papers). • To encourage critical observation and the act of correction in cases of deviations from standard Albanian. 							
Core Concepts 1. writing of creation; the text; coherence, cohesion 2. revision of the material: editing, proofreading 3. standard language, purity of the lexicon, deviations from the standard 4. suppletivity of verbs (irregular; duals) ... etc. After completing the filing of the planned literature, after reading the files with old thoughts, we start underlining and notes, we do the systematization in accordance with the planning done earlier. Each essay consists of introduction, development and conclusions. The three parts are connected in a natural way, because the discourse must be connected. This is how the paragraph is formed, which is often connected to others, forming the unit called text. Whether a paragraph, an article or an entire book has cohesion and coherence, related to grammatical and logical organization.							
Course Outline							
Week	Topic						
1	Linguistic culture: The art of writing. - Creation rules, stages, planning, creation writing, text, text links. Literary Albanian Everyone can and should write, but this is not easy, because the rules of language creation, stages, planning must be known and acquired to create the text. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 11-13.						
2	Linguistic culture: The art of writing. - Creation rules, stages, planning, creation writing. Text, text links. To write is to be creative. Within the rules, care must be taken for the stages of creation, its planning, writing, drafting the text, always according to the criteria of the standard language. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 14-30.						
3	Review: rewriting, editing and proofreading. Editing. Correction. Correction marks After the first hand writing, the revision of the material begins, which means rewriting, editing and proofreading, accompanied by the corresponding marks. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 33-40.						
4	Grammatical norm. Standard Albanian language. Norms of standard Albanian. Correct writing expressions. The main care should be taken for the recognition and acquisition of grammatical norms, to strengthen the habits, so necessary to return the language to its real possibilities. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 41-50.						

5	Gender, form and case of the noun. Cases where masculine nouns change gender in the plural number, nouns with the same subject for both genders, forms and the use of proper nouns will be seen. Care should be taken about the plural with suffixes and changes. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 51-70.
6	Pronoun. Types. Meaning, grammatical features. Differences and similarities. Types of pronouns, short forms of the personal pronoun, lack of gender, interrogative, possessive, personal and relative pronouns. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 71-80.
7	Verb. Classes of verbs. Derivation of verb forms. Dual verbs. Imperative mode. Verbs with more vowel subject, first class, subclasses, second class and subclasses, Verbs with more consonantal subject and its two classes, together with subclasses. Irregular verbs, subjunctive. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 81-98.
8	Midterm
9	The order of the parts in the sentence. The order of the determinants of a name. A. Adjective + adjective; B. Adjective + linear numeral or pronoun; C. Adjective + noun; D. Noun + noun. This chapter, V, draws inspiration from the quote-order by Nobert Jokli, who advises to save the spirit of the Albanian language from any bastardization, because unnecessary foreign words are being introduced into the discourse. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 99-100.
10	Adaptation of parts in sentences Order, adaptation of the predicate to the subject in number,, in itself; matching determiners with name, gender, number. Albanian constructions instead of foreign constructions. If the subject is a collective noun, the predicate is usually put in the singular: The whole village was uprooted to see the bad omen. When the subject consists of several pronouns of different persons, singular or plural, the verb is put in the plural. There is adaptation in itself, mainly the subject. Determiners fit in gender, in number. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 103-105.
11	Adaptation of tenses in the subjunctive period Adaptation depends on the type of sentences, but also on the semantics (meaning) of the verb itself; it will stay in case of wrong fit. The rules for adapting verb tenses are numerous: they depend on the type of sentences, but also on the semantics of the verb tenses themselves. In the subjunctive tense, the imperative, the present tense, the perfect tense and the future tense are associated with each other. Here there are cases when the spoken discourse alternates with the written one. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 106-107.
12	Cleanliness of the lexicon Taking care of the language reminds us of the message of the albanologist Norbert Jokl: "If for all languages the issue of the purity of the language is of great importance, for the Albanian language it is of vital importance." Unnecessary borrowings create a problem, when it is known that Albanian does not lack words of its own dough. But the lexical wealth should be recognized. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana:
13	False friends (Gr. παράνεσιμ-paronimets)... Language disorders Paronyms are pairs of words that are similar in spelling and pronunciation, but different in meaning. Language impairments are caused by incorrect pronunciation or usage. It will also focus on foreign verbal constructions. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 111-115.
14	The Albanian word instead of the foreign word: Exercises Academic expression: Consultations (Presentations; Oral presentation of work; Public speaking techniques; Use of electronic and auxiliary tools during presentation; Group presentation; How to answer questions.)
15	Repetition. exercise For reinforcement, the text contains 23 (pp. 125-132) exercises that serve to increase and strengthen language skills. serve to repeat and reinforce knowledge and habits. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 125-132
16	Final Exam

Prerequisites	The student must attend the course at a minimum rate of 75%.
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cikël leksionesh nga lektori i lëndës. (Ky cikël leksionesh është hartuar duke u bazuar si në literaturën e detyrueshme, ashtu edhe në atë të këshillueshme, pra është një përmbledhje e koncepteve themelore të lëndës). • Rami Memushaj, (2020) Hyrje në gjuhësi, Tiranë, (botim i tetë). • Dhrimo, Ali-Memushaj, Rami. (2015) Fjalor Drejtshkrimor i Gjuhës Shqipe, INFBOTUES, Tiranë. • (1980) Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe, Tiranë: fjalori.shkenca.org; • (1984) Fjalor i shqipes së sotme, Tiranë; • (2006) Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe, Tiranë. • ASHSh-Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe Letërsisë (IGjL), (2002, Ribotim), Rregullat e pikësimit në gjuhën shqipe, Shtëpia botuese "Shkenca", Tiranë.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shkurtaj, Gjovalin. (2006) Kultura e gjuhës, Tiranë: SHBLU 2006. • Demiraj, Shaban. (1999) Prejardhja e shqiptarëve nën dritën e dëshmive të gjuhës shqipe, Shtëpia botuese "Shkenca", Tiranë; • Demiraj, Shaban. (1988) Gjuha shqipe dhe historia e saj, Tiranë: SHBLU: f. 247-276. • Shehu, Hajri (2015) Studime për leksikon..., Botimet Albanologjike, Tiranë. • Ziko, Vangjush (2012) KORÇA Qyteti dhe kujtime, Korçë: f: 350-396.
Course Outcome	
1	Knowledge and correct use of the standard Albanian language in speech and writing
2	This course of lectures will equip students with a correct and best use of Albanian, will improve their skills in writing Albanian and will help them build a fluent speech.
3	The student will become practically proficient with the basic rules of the art of writing, gaining more creativity
4	Linguistic issues arising from deviations from morphological and syntactic norms will be acquired
5	Students will achieve a high communicative act, through normative discourse
6	Critical observation and the act of correction in cases of deviations from standard Albanian will be encouraged

Course Evaluation			
In-term Studies	Quantity	Percentage	
Midterms	1	20	
Quizzes	1	10	
Projects	1	20	
Term Projects	0	0	
Laboratory	0	0	
Class Participation	1	10	
Total in-term evaluation percent		60	
Final exam percent		40	
Total		100	
ECTS Workload (Based on Student Workload)			
Activities	Quantity	Duration (hours)	Total (hours)
Course duration (Including the exam week: 16x Total hours of the course)	16	3	48
Study hours outside the classroom (Preparation, Practice, etc.)	14	2	28
Duties	1	2	2
Midterms	1	2	2
Final Exam	1	2	2
Other	1	18	18
Total Work Load			100
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			4.00
ECTS			4.00