

Course Name : Albanian Language II							
Course Code	Course Type	Regular Semester	Lecture (hours/week)	Seminar (hours/week)	Lab. (hours/week)	Credits	ECTS
ALB 102	B	Spring	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.00
Lecturer Rahim Ombashi, Prof. Asoc. Dr.							
Assistant							
Course language English							
Course level Bachelor							
Description		Course Albanian Language 2 is the value of human communication language. Only humans have the ability to transmit signals to audio or as otherwise stated the sign language. Albanian language course helps to reinforce the ability of speech writing and orally. Language as written and spoken has its own system separate text, but also a set of rules that form the structure of this system. When analyzing the structure of Albanian, build its grammar. Through analytical and critical learning speech intended standard language, written and oral, being trained in the construction of discourse necessary.					
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student will be acquainted and practically trained with the principles of orthography of the Albanian language that helps in writing. • To master the structure of orthography rules of the Albanian language. • To enable students a high communicative act, through normative lecturing orally and in writing. • To do works with high language level (essays, course assignments and diploma thesis). • Encourage critical observation and the act of correction in cases of deviations from standard Albanian, taking care of the spelling of vowels, consonants, apostrophes, writing single words, separately and with a hyphen in between, the use of capital letters , in the use of punctuation. 					
Core Concepts		1. principles of spelling; orthographic norms; grammatical structure, unit of spelling 2. graphing of the Albanian language: approach of dialect orthographies, orthography of Gegërisht 3. unified orthography of the standard language, purity of the lexicon, deviations from the standard 4. structure of spelling rules, guiding rules, guiding rules, demonstrative rules of verbs, etc. After defining the basic principle of spelling, which is the phonetic principle, which requires that words and their meaningful parts be written as they are pronounced, the spelling is also helped by the morphological principle, which requires that the unit of morphemes be preserved in writing. all cases of their use. Another main principle is the historical-traditional, or etymological one, which means preserving the traditional way of writing, although the pronunciation has moved away from it, ie. today words are no longer pronounced as they once were. Other ancillary principles are the semantic and the symbolic principle.					
Course Outline							
Week	Topic						
1	Spelling: Principles of Albanian orthography The structure of the rules of Albanian orthography. Phonetic, morphological and etymological principle. exercise Everyone should accept spelling as a set of rules for spelling and equalization of words and their forms, for spelling words one, separately and with a hyphen in between, as well as for the use of capital letters. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 133-138.						
2	Spelling of vowels: The stressed vowels e, ë; unstressed vowels e, ë. exercise The vowel is written with the words where this vowel is pronounced and followed by nasal consonants. In accordance with the embedded spelling, the verb stay and its consequences will be written: stay, stable, etc. They are written with the words where one of the pronouns corresponds to this stressed vowel Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 139-149.						

3	Vowel groups and meetings Words with groups -ie- / -je- Foreign words with ia, ie, io, iu and he, ei, oi, ui Apostrophe. exercise They are written with -ie-: 1. the names Sunday, sun, flour, etc. 2. Verbs that in the first person singular of the present indicative of the active choice take the ending -j: ziej, mix, feel 3. verbs in which this vowel group is not followed by the ending -j: bie, shpie, shtie Care should be taken with the spelling of foreign words that these groups of vowels have. The apostrophe is mainly used in cases with elision. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 150-154.
4	Writing consonants Writing s- / z- and sh- / zh- / ç- nistore Writing with j or with i Consonants in groups ce / ci /, ge / gi (in foreign words) Foreign proper nouns Exercises S- / z- and sh- / zh- / ç- nistore spelling Special foreign names and denominations are written in accordance with the pronunciation in the source language, but adapting to the phonological and morphological system of Albanian: Paris, Sicili, Athens Care must be taken to recognize and master grammatical norms, to strengthen the habits so necessary to turn the language into its real possibilities. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 155-160.
5	Writing single words, separately and with a hyphen in the middle: writing single words; writing words separately; hyphenation; long line writing Exercises The writing of words singly or separately is based on the semantic principle and the morphological principle, according to which all those composite units are written together that from a lexical point of view behave as a single word. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 161-168.
6	Use of capital letters Individual names Components of official appointments Two- or multi-word individual names Exercises The use of capital letters in the writing of particular names is based on the symbolic principle: as in many other languages, in Albanian the capital letter serves to distinguish proper names and designations from common names. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 169-174.
7	Front Node and Prepositions Writing the Front Node Writing Repetitive Nodes, Parts, and Prepositions Exercises 1. Singular adjectives and nouns in the gender case are written with anterior nodes. 2. The front node of a surname or a gender name 3. When a gender name comes after a masculine noun in the singular singular gender or dative case, it is written with the front node of, while when it comes after a name feminine in the same cases, it is written with. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 81-98.
8	Provim gjysmëfinal
9	Punctuation Punctuation Principles Punctuation Classification Exercises Punctuation marks are used in writing to make clearer and more comprehensible the content of a written statement as well as the connections between its parts. Such are only those graphic signs by which a text is divided into sentences and periods and the boundaries between the smaller units within them are shown. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 189-194.
10	Punctuation at the end of the sentence Point Other uses of the dot Question mark Exclamation point Three commas, parentheses, quotation marks Exercises The full stop is used at the end of an independent sentence or period to indicate the end of the sentence, the ending of intonation, and the pause in the discourse. The question mark is used at the end of a question sentence. The exclamation mark indicates the completion of an independent exclamatory sentence. The three points indicate the obstruction or interruption of the lecture. Special uses of commas, parentheses and quotation marks. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 195-208.
11	Punctuation of the simple sentence Punctuation marks between the main and second limbs Homogeneous limbs without conjunctions and with conjunctions Homogeneous limbs with generalized punctuation marks in the sentences with separate limbs: separate determiner, separate division, separate circumstance Usht Punctuation marks between the main and second limbs Between homogeneous limbs that are not related to conjunctions, commas are placed. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 209-215.
12	Explanatory, complementary and corrective limbs Summon Constructions with uncomplicated forms Affirmative, negative and demonstrative parts Modal words and expressions Exclamations and consonants Exercises 1. Homogeneous limbs derived from connecting words with reinforcing meaning 2. Constructions containing a complementary connotation to a prescriptive limb 3. Words that clarify the meaning of another limb of the sentence and that are broken by words or expressions 4. The limb of the sentence expressed with noun, pronoun, adverb or adjective The exclamation point is placed between commas or separated by commas Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 216-222.

13	Period punctuation Period with irrelevant sentences Sentences with counting conjunctions With contradictory conjunctions With conjunctive and conjunctive conjunctions With causal relation With conditional relation Exercises Between the sentences of a period without conjunctions are established semantic relations similar to those of periods with conjunctions. These semantic connections in speech are expressed through intonation, while in writing they are given by commas, semicolons or two dots. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 223-225.
14	Period with coordination Period with subordination determinative sentence Verbal sentences (suffix and circumstantial) Exercises 1. With additional conjunctions and with singular conjunctions they are not separated by commas. 2. Haircut sentences are separated by commas. Sentences with opposite conjunctions are separated by commas. Care must be taken to place the punctuation marks in the defining sentence, in the verbal sentences (suffix and circumstantial). Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 226-233.
15	Intermediate and Intermediate Periods Punctuation of Fair Lecture, Dialogue and Quotations Fair Lecture Dialogue Quotes and Quotes Repetition. exercise 1. Intermediate sentences have weak semantic and syntactic connections with the sentence in which they are used, therefore they are separated by commas. 2. Intersecting sentences are separated by parentheses or hyphens from the sentence or period where they are used. The introductory part and the mention part. They can be located in different positions. The dialogue has two or more replicas. Quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 234-254..
16	Final Exam
Prerequisites	The student must attend the course at a minimum rate of 75%.
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rami Memushaj, SHQIPJA STANDARDE – Si ta flasim dhe ta shkruajmë, Tiranë, 2011. • Rami Memushaj, GJUHA SHQIPE NË SHTRATIN E PROKRUSTIT, Tiranë, 2013. • Bahri Beci, Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe për të gjithë, Tiranë: Botimet EDFA, 2004. • Rami Memushaj, Hyrje në gjuhësi, Tiranë, Botimi II, Tiranë, 2004.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASHSH, Drejtshkrimi i Gjuhës Shqipe, Tiranë, 1973. • ASHSH, Fjalor Drejtshkrimor i Gjuhës Shqipe, Tiranë, 1976. • ASHSH, Fjalori i Gjuhës së Sotme Shqipe, Tiranë, 1980 • ASHSH, Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe, vol. 1 dhe 2, Tiranë, 1995, 2002. • Thomas S. Kane, Si të shkruajmë shqip, Tiranë, 2010. • Bahtijar Kryeziu, Shqipja e sotme Këndvështrim teoriko-praktik, Prishtinë, 2011. • Ali Dhrimo-Rami Memushaj, Fjalor Drejtshkrimor i Gjuhës Shqipe, tTranë, 2015.
Course Outcome	
1	To acquaint the student with the basic rules of the art of writing
2	The student must complete works with a high level of language (essays, course assignments, projects, diploma thesis)
3	Encourage critical thinking by appearing in the act of correction in cases of deviation from standard Albanian.

Course Evaluation			
In-term Studies	Quantity	Percentage	
Midterms	1	40	
Quizzes	0	0	
Projects	0	0	
Term Projects	0	0	
Laboratory	0	0	
Class Participation	1	10	
Total in-term evaluation percent		50	
Final exam percent		50	
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	4	64
Study hours outside the classroom (Preparation, Practice, etc.)	14	4	56
Duties	0	0	0
Midterms	1	1	1
Final Exam	1	2	2
Other	1	2	2
Total Work Load			125
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			5.00
ECTS			5.00