

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. Assoc. 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		• The student will get to know and become practically proficient with the principles of spelling of the Albanian language that helps in writing. • To acquire the structure of the spelling rules of the Albanian language. •To provide students with a high communicative act, through oral and written normative discourse. • To do papers with a high linguistic level (essays, course assignments and diploma papers). • To encourage a critical look and the act of correction in cases of deviations from standard Albanian, taking care of the spelling of vowels, consonants, apostrophe, writing single words, separate and hyphenated, the use of capital letters , in the use of punctuation marks.					
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 spelling. Structure of Albanian spelling rules. Phonetic, morphological and etymological principle. exercise Everyone must accept spelling as a set of rules for writing words and their forms correctly and alike, for writing single words, separate words 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: Accented vowels e, ë; the unstressed vowels of, ë. exercise The vowel e Words are written with e where this vowel is stressed and is followed by nasal consonants. In accordance with the embedded spelling, the verb stay and its derivatives will be written: stay, stable, etc. The words are written with ë, where this accented vowel is answered by a Greek a Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 139-149.						

3	Vowel groups and meetings Words with the groups -ie- / -je- Foreign words with ia, ie, io, iu and ai, 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 active selection take the ending -j: boil, mix, feel 3. verbs in which this vowel group is not followed by the ending -j: fall, drive, steal Care should be taken when writing foreign words that have these groups of vowels. 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- initials Writing with j or with i Consonants in the groups ce/ ci /, ge/gi (in foreign words) Foreign proper nouns Exercises Writing of s-/z- and sh-/zh-/ç- initials. Foreign nouns and pronouns are written in accordance with the pronunciation in the source language, but adapting to the phonological and morphological system of Albanian: Paris, Sicily, Athens Care must be taken to recognize and acquire grammatical norms, to strengthen 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, separated and hyphenated: writing single words; writing separate words; hyphenated writing; writing with long hyphen Exercises The writing of single or separate words is based on the semantic principle and the morphological principle, according to which all those compound units that from the lexical point of view behave as a single word are written together. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 161-168.
6	Use of capital letters Proper nouns Components of official names Two-plural proper nouns Exercises The use of capital letters in writing proper nouns 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 nouns. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 169-174.
7	Front Node and Prepositions Writing Front Node Writing Repetitive Nodes, Particles and Prepositions Exercises 1. Nominative adjectives and nouns in the gender case are written with a front nodule. 2. The front node of an adjective or a gender noun 3. When a gender noun comes after a masculine noun in the singular gender or dative case, it is written with the front node of, while when it comes after a noun feminine in these cases, it is written with s. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 81-98.
8	Mid Term Exam
9	Punctuation Punctuation marks Punctuation principles Classification of punctuation marks Exercises Punctuation marks are used in writing to make the content of a written statement as well as the connections between its parts clearer and more understandable. Such are only those graphic signs that divide a text into sentences and periods and indicate the boundaries between smaller units within them. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 189-194.
10	Punctuation at the end of the sentence Period Other uses of the period Question mark Exclamation point Three periods Comma, brackets, quotation marks Exercises The period is used at the end of an independent sentence or a period to indicate the end of the statement, falling intonation and pause in the discourse. The question mark is used at the end of a question sentence. The exclamation point marks the end of an independent exclamatory sentence. The three points indicate the obstruction or interruption of discourse. Special uses of commas, brackets, 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 members Homogeneous members without conjunctions and conjunctions Homogeneous members with generalizing words Punctuation in sentences with separate members: separate determiner, separate conjunction, separate circumstantial Exercises Punctuation marks between the main and second members Between homogeneous members that are not connected by conjunctions, a comma is placed. Words with a general meaning are demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, adverbs, nouns, numerals accompanied or not with nouns, groups of words, etc. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 209-215.

12	Clarifying, complementary and clarifying clauses Exclamatory constructions with simple forms Affirmative, negative and demonstrative particles Modal words and expressions Interjections and vocatives Exercises 1. Homogeneous members affected by connecting words with reinforcing meaning 2. Constructions that contain a complementary statement to a preceding member 3. Words that clarify the meaning of another member of the sentence and that are interrupted by words or expressions 4. The member of the sentence expressed by noun, pronoun, adverb or adjective The vocative is placed between commas or separated by a comma Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 216-222.
13	Punctuation of the period Period with non-directive sentences Sentences with counting conjunctions With opposition conjunctions With indicative conjunctions With clarifying and additional conjunctions With causal conjunctions With conditional conjunctions Exercises Between the sentences of a period without conjunctions, semantic relations similar to those of periods with conjunctions are established. These meaningful connections in speech are expressed by intonation, while in writing they are given by commas, semicolons or colons. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 223-225.
14	Period with coordination Subordinating period Definitive clause Verbal clauses (indicative and circumstantial) Exercises 1. Additive conjunctions and separating conjunctions are not separated by commas. 2. Conjunctive clauses are separated by commas. 3. Sentences with contradictory conjunctions are separated by commas. 4. Sentences connected by concluding coordinating conjunctions are separated by commas. Attention should be paid to the placement of punctuation marks in determinative sentences, in verbal sentences (indicative and circumstantial). Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write Toena, Tirana: 226-233.
15	Periods with intermediate and complex sentences Punctuation of direct speech, dialogue and quotations Direct speech Dialogue Quotes and quotations Repetition. exercise 1. Intermediate sentences have weak semantic and syntactical connections with the sentence in which they are used, therefore they are separated by commas. 2. Compound sentences are separated by brackets or hyphens from the sentence or period where they are used. The announcing part and the mentioning part. They can be in different positions. The dialog 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	• 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, SHQIPJA STANDARDE – Si ta flasim dhe ta shkruajmë, Tiranë, 2011. • Rami Memushaj, Hyrje në gjuhësi, Tiranë, Botimi II, Tiranë, 2004. • Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Shqipja standarde, Si ta flasim dhe ta shkruajmë (Pjesa III & IV) Toena, Tiranë; • Akademia e Shkencave (1973) Drejtshkrimi i gjuhës shqipe, Tiranë; • Rami Memushaj, GJUHA SHQIPE NË SHTRATIN E PROKRUSTIT, Tiranë, 2013. • (1980) Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe, Tiranë: fjalori.shkenca.org; (1984) Fjalor i shqipes së sotme, Tiranë; (2006) Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe, Tiranë.
References	• 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, tTiranë, 2015.
Course Outcome	
1	To acquaint the student with the basic rules of the art of writing
2	The student must perform works with a high language level (essays, course assignments, projects, diploma thesis)
3	To 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	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	4	64
Study hours outside the classroom (Preparation, Practice, etc.)	14	2	28
Duties	1	0	0
Midterms	1	2	2
Final Exam	1	2	2
Other	1	29	29
Total Work Load			125
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			5.00
ECTS			5.00