

Course Name : Albanian Language I							
Course Code	Course Type	Regular Semester	Lecture (hours/week)	Seminar (hours/week)	Lab. (hours/week)	Credits	ECTS
ALB 101	B	Fall	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.00
Lecturer		Rahim Ombashi, Prof. Asoc. Dr.					
Assistant							
Course language		English					
Course level		Bachelor					
Description		The language is a core element of our life. It helps to make possible the communication in our life and at the same time, it shapes our structures of thinking and the way we communicate our thoughts. This is why the better we use the language, the better we get to know ourselves and present our personality to the society. This course aims to give to the students general and special skills in using the albanian language; by improving their skills in writng of the albanian language and by developing their speaking abilities in discourses and different discussions.					
Objectives		• 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; texts; coherence, cohesion 2. material review: editing, correction 3. standard language, purity of vocabulary, deviations from the standard 4. complementarity of verbs (irregular; duals) ... etc. After finishing the planning of the planned literature, after reading the tabs with vivid thoughts, we start underlining and notes, we make the arrangement in accordance with the planning done earlier. Each writing consists of introduction, development and conclusions. All three parts are connected naturally because the discourse needs to be connected. This is how the paragraph is formed, which most often connects with others, forming the unit called text. Whether it is a paragraph, an article, or an entire book, there is 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 to create the text must be known and mastered. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 11-13.						
2	Linguistic culture: The art of writing. - Rules of creation, stages, planning, writing of creation. Text, text links. To write means 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: rewrite, edit and proofread. Editing. Correction. Signs of correction After the first handwriting, the material review 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 norms. Standard Albanian language. Standard Albanian norms. Writing habits correctly. The main care must be taken for the knowledge and acquisition of grammatical norms, in order 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: 41-50.
5	Gender, shape and race of the name. There will be cases when masculine nouns change gender in the plural, nouns with the same subject for both genders, forms and use of proper nouns. Attention should be paid to the plural with suffixes and shifts. 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 in the personal pronoun, lack of gender, interrogative pronoun, possessive, personal and relative. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 71-80.
7	Verb. Classes of verbs. The origin of verbal forms. Verbs with doubles. Imperative mode. Verbs with the most vowel theme, first grade, subclasses, second grade and subclasses, Verbs with the most consonant theme and its two classes, together with subclasses. Irregular verbs, complementarity. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 81-98.
8	Midterm Exam
9	The order of the limbs in the sentence. The order of the determinants of a name. A. Adjective + adjective; B. Adjective + serial number or pronoun; C. Surname + first name; D. Name + name. This chapter, V, breathes from the quote-message of Nibert Jokli, who advises to preserve the spirit of the Albanian language from any bastardization, because unnecessary foreign cattle are entering the discourse. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 99-100.
10	Adaptation of limbs in sentences Order, matching the predicate with the subject in number ,, in itself; matching determinants with name, gender, number. Albanian constructions instead of foreign constructions. If the subject is a plural noun, the predicate is usually put in the singular: The whole village was uprooted to see the bad sign. 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 keyword. Determinants fit in gender, in number. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 103-105.
11	Adaptation of times in the subordinating period Adaptation depends on the type of sentences, but also on the semantics (meaning) of the verb itself; will stay in the case of wrong adjustment. 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 subordinating period, the imperative, the present tense, the past tense, and the future tense are related to each other. There are cases here when spoken discourse alternates with written discourse. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 106-107.
12	Vocabulary purity The decline of language care reminds us of the message of the albanologist Norbert Jokl: "If for all languages the issue of language purity 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 the words of its own dough. But the lexical richness must be recognized. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana:
13	False friends (gr. Present-paronimet) ... Language ugliness Paronyms are pairs of similar words in writing and pronunciation, but different in meaning. The ugliness of language is created by mispronunciation or misuse. It will also focus on foreign verbal constructions. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 111-115.
14	Albanian word instead of foreign word: Exercises Academic expression: Consultations (Presentations; Oral presentation of the paper; Public speaking techniques; Use of electronic and assistive devices during the presentation; Group presentation; How to answer questions.) On pages 116-124 are given Albanian words that can replace the foreign word, arbitrarily inserted in Albanian. Academic expression is illustrated concretely with examples, such as presenting the work, care for public speaking, use of projector, smartboard. Work in groups and see how you should respond. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to speak and write Toena, Tirana: 116-124.
15	Repetition. exercise For reinforcement, the text provides 23 (pp. 125-132) exercises that serve to increase and reinforce language skills. serve to replicate and reinforce knowledge and skills. 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	• Rami Memushaj, Hyrje në gjuhësi, Tiranë, 2004 (botim i dytë). • Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe, Tiranë, 1980: fjalori.shkenca.org; Fjalor i shqipes së sotme, Tiranë, 1984; Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe, Tiranë, 2006. • Ali Dhrimo-Rami Memushaj, Fjalor Drejtshkrimor i Gjuhës Shqipe, INFBOTUES, Tiranë, 2015. • Rami Memushaj, Shqipja standarde, Toena, Tiranë, 2002; Hyrje në gjuhësi, Dituria, Tiranë, 2004. • 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). • AShSh-Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe Letërsisë (IGjL), (2002, Ribotim), Rregullat e pikësimit në gjuhën shqipe, Shtëpia botuese "Shkenca", Tiranë.
References	• Vangjush Ziko, Korça Qyteti dhe kujtime, Korçë, 2012, f: 350-396. • Hajri Shehu, Studime për leksikun..., Botimet Albanologjike, Tiranë, 2015. • Robert Elsie, Historia e letërsisë shqiptare, • Shaban Demiraj, Prejardhja e shqiptarëve nën dritën e dëshmimeve të gjuhës shqipe, Shtëpia botuese "Shkenca", Tiranë, 1999; Gjuha shqipe dhe historia e saj, Tiranë: SHBLU, 1988, f. 247-276. • Gjovalin Shkurtaç, Kultura e gjuhës, Tiranë: SHBLU 2006.
Course Outcome	
1	Studentët do të pajisen me njohuritë bazë të gjuhës dhe do të dinë të shkruajnë pa gabime drejtshkrimore.
2	Studentët do të mund të përkthejnë më mirë nga gjuhët e huaja tekste të ndryshme, duke njohur në mënyrë rrënjësore gjuhën amtare.
3	Studentët do të arrijnë të shkruajnë ese, njoftime, deklarata etj., në mënyrë koherente dhe të saktë.
4	Do të përvetësohen çështjet gjuhësore që dalin prej shmangieve nga norma morfologjike dhe sintaksore.
5	Studentët do të arrijnë një akt të lartë komunikativ, nëpërmjet ligjërimit normativ.
6	Do të nxitet të vështruarit kritik dhe akti i korrektimit në rastet e devijimeve nga shqipja standarde.

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	3	42
Duties	1	2	2
Midterms	1	7	7
Final Exam	1	10	10
Other	0	0	0
Total Work Load			125
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			5.00
ECTS			5.00