

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 Loreta Loli, PhD							
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 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. 5. Knowledge about the culture and history of Albanian literature. 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	The preposed article and prepositions. Writing of the preposed article. Writing of articles, particles, and repeated prepositions. Exercises. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write It, Toena, Tirana: pp. 81-98.						
2	Punctuation: punctuation marks. Principles of punctuation. Classification of punctuation marks. Exercises. Punctuation marks are used in writing to make the content of a written statement clearer and more understandable, as well as to show the relationships between its parts. They are graphic signs used to divide a text into sentences and periods and to indicate the boundaries between smaller units within them. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write It, Toena, Tirana: pp. 189-194.						

3	Punctuation marks at the end of a sentence: the full stop (period); other uses of the full stop; the question mark; the exclamation mark; ellipsis; the comma, brackets, and quotation marks. Exercises. The full stop is used at the end of an independent sentence or a period to indicate the completion of the statement, a falling intonation, and a pause in speech. The question mark is used at the end of an interrogative sentence. The exclamation mark indicates the end of an independent exclamatory sentence. The ellipsis indicates interruption or breaking off of speech. Special uses of the comma, brackets, and quotation marks. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write It, Toena, Tirana: pp. 195-208.
4	Punctuation in the simple sentence. Punctuation marks between main and secondary sentence elements. Homogeneous elements without conjunctions and with conjunctions. Homogeneous elements with generalizing words. Punctuation marks in sentences with isolated elements: isolated attribute, isolated apposition, isolated circumstantial element. Exercises. Punctuation marks between main and secondary sentence elements. A comma is placed between homogeneous elements that are not connected by conjunctions. Words with a generalizing meaning include demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, adverbs, nouns, numerals used alone or with nouns, word groups, etc. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write It, Toena, Tirana: pp. 209-215.
5	Clarifying, complementing, and specifying sentence elements. Vocatives. Constructions with non-finite verb forms. Affirmative, negative, and demonstrative particles. Modal words and expressions. Interjections and onomatopoeia. Exercises. Homogeneous sentence elements introduced by linking words with an intensifying meaning. Constructions that contain a complementary statement to a preceding element. Words that clarify the meaning of another sentence element and are introduced by words or expressions. A sentence element expressed by a noun, pronoun, adverb, or adjective. The vocative is placed between commas or separated by commas. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write It, Toena, Tirana: pp. 216-222.
6	Punctuation in the sentence complex (compound sentence). Non-conjunctive compound sentences. Sentences with enumerative relations. Sentences with adversative relations. Sentences with explicative relations. Sentences with clarifying and additive relations. Sentences with causal relations. Sentences with conditional relations. Exercises. Between the sentences of a compound sentence without conjunctions, semantic relations similar to those found in compound sentences with conjunctions are established. In speech, these relations are expressed through intonation, while in writing they are indicated by the comma, semicolon, or colon. Memushaj, Rami. (2002) Standard Albanian, How to Speak and Write It, Toena, Tirana: pp. 223-225.
7	Old Albanian literature and its connections with European culture, its literary circles, and its biblical code. Arbëresh literature and culture, its typological and stylistic features as part of Albanian literature, culture, and language (De Rada, Dara, Zef Serembe, etc.).
8	Midterm
9	The Albanian National Renaissance as a cultural and literary movement, its role in the consolidation of the Albanian language and culture. Romanticism. The connection between modern Albanian literature and culture, and the contribution of Faik Konica, Lumo Skëndo, Branko Merxhani, Vangjel Koça, etc., to the formation of a new philosophical and conceptual interpretative mindset.
10	The effort and creation of a new Albanian literary, linguistic, and cultural identity (Koliqi, Migjeni, Poradeci, Kuteli, etc.). The figure of Musine Kokalari – the first female writer in Albanian literature.
11	Albanian literature after World War II, Socialist Realism as a method and ideology. The method of Socialist Realism: condemnation, censorship, and repression.
12	Creative individualities in communist Albania: Ismail Kadare, Petro Marko, Dritëro Agolli, Fatos Arapi, etc.
13	Creative figures in contemporary Albanian literature in Kosovo: Esad Mekuli, Azem Shkreli, Anton Pashku, Ali Podrimja, Sabri Hamiti, Eqrem Basha, etc.
14	Features of literary and cultural developments after the 1990s.
15	Revision.
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, SHQIPJA STANDARDE – Si ta flasim dhe ta shkruajmë, Tiranë, 2011. • (1980) Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe, Tiranë: fjalori.shkenca.org; (1984) Fjalor i shqipes së sotme, Tiranë; (2006) Fjalor i gjuhës shqipe, Tiranë. • Elsie, Robert. (1997). Histori e letërsisë shqiptare, Dukagjini, Prishtinë. • Çabej, Eqrem. (2006). Shqiptarët midis Perëndimit dhe Lindjes, Botimet Çabej, Tiranë. • Veprat kryesore të shkrimtarëve në shqyrtim.
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, tTiranë, 2015. • □ Shehu, Hajri. (2024) Për kulturën e gjuhës, Botimet M&B, Tiranë. f. 20-26.; 60-64.
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	112 / 5,000 Translation results Translation result 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	30	
Quizzes	0	0	
Projects	0	0	
Term Projects	0	0	
Laboratory	0	0	
Class Participation	1	10	
Total in-term evaluation percent		40	
Final exam percent		60	
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	0	0	0
Midterms	1	7	7
Final Exam	1	12	12
Other	0	0	0
Total Work Load			125
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			5.00
ECTS			5.00