THE ROLE AND THE OPERATION OF ALBANIAN LANGUAGE IN BALKANS

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Abstract:
Albanian language is the key of Proto-Indo-European languages. The aim of this paper is to research for the role and the operation of Albanian language in Balkans. The Albanian language is spoken by seven million people in the south-western of Balkans. Albanian is a language of the extensive Indo-European family and is thus related to a certain degree to almost all other languages of Europe. Albanian is officially spoken in the Republic of Albania and Kosovo. Traditional Albanian settlements can be encountered sporadically elsewhere in Arbansi of Zadar (in Croatian); in some cities of Serbia; Macedonia; Montenegro and in the Bulgarian-Greek-Turkish border region. A few Albanian speakers are also to be found in the Ukraine (village in the regions Melitopol’ and Odessa) and notably in villages in Bulgarian (in Mandrica). As a geographical and cultural entity, and as a nation, Albania has often been enigmatic. The first document in Albanian language is: Paulus Angelus, 1462 “I baptize thee in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit”.

Keywords: Albanian language, Balkan, Indo-European family, grammar

Introduction
Albanian language has been noted above; the first millennium of Albanian history had little to do with the Albanian peoples themselves. As an ethnic group, the Albanians first emerged from the mists of history in the early years of the second millennium A.D. The name by which they became known, based on a root *alban- and its rhotacized variants *arban-, *albar- and *arbar-, first appears from the eleventh century onwards in Byzantine chronicles as Albanoi, Arbanitai and Arbanites, and from the fourteenth century onwards in Latin and other Western documents as Albanenses and Arbanenses.

It was the Swedish historian Johann Erich Thunmann (1746-1778), professor of rhetoric and philosophy at the University of Halle in Germany, who first postulated the Illyrian origin of the Albanians. In his German-language treatise Über die Geschichte und Sprache der Albaner und der Wlachen (On the History and Language of the Albanians and Vlachs, Leipzig 1774).

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Unfortunately, we know very little about language or languages spoken by the Illyrians because they left no texts or inscriptions. All we have are place names and personal names to go by. Scholars agree that Illyrian was Indo-European, but it is unclear whether we are dealing with one or several different Indo-European idioms. We also lack definitive proof that Illyrian, in any of its possible forms, is the ancestor of modern Albanian, as is widely assumed today.

The earliest contacts of the native population of Albania with the outside world were, as we have seen, with the Greeks who settled on the Adriatic coast at Epidamnos and Apollonia. Epidamnos (Gk. Ἕπιδαμνος) was settled in about 627 B.C. by Dorian colonists from Corinth and Corcyra (Corfu). In his work “Politics,” the philosopher Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) tells us that there was much internal strife within the ruling oligarchy of the new settlement. When the Romans seized Epidamnos in 229 B.C., they changed the name to Dyrrhachium because the element -damnus in the Latin form of the name, Epidamnus, sounded inauspicious.

The word Dyrrhachium evolved into the Italian form Durazzo and later into the modern Albanian form Durrës. The Greek geographer Pausanias (ca. 115 - ca. 180 A.D.), however, tells us in his “Description of Greece” that the Roman town was not at quite the same site as the Greek one. Nonetheless, Dyrrhachium grew in the Roman period, in particular because it was the major Balkan point of departure of the Via Egnatia. The Latin poet Catullus (ca. 84 - ca. 54 B.C.) called the settlement Hadriae tabernam “the tavern of the Adriatic.” In 48 B.C. the Roman military and political leader Pompey (Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, 106-48 B.C.) deployed his forces here during the Roman civil war and vanquished Julius Caesar (100-44 B.C.) at the Battle of Dyrrhachium which was fought near Petra Alba (Shkëmbi i Kavajës), a few kilometres south of the town… The Albanian language, like all the other languages of the Indo-European family, has undergone great changes, thereby resulting in considerable developments and enrichment. These changes have affected the entire linguistic system of Albanian, including the lexicon, phonological and phonetic system, stress, morphological forms, word formation, sentence construction, etc. (K. Topalli, 2011). The tree of James Clackson books is very important for Albanian language. Albanian language is older than Greek and Latin languages. This theory evolved at the Cambridge University.
Source: James Clackson, Indo-European Linguistics, Cambridge University Press, 2007, p.44. This figure 1.4 (the ‘Pennsylvania tree’ taken from Ringe, Warnow and Taylor 2002)
The grammatical system of Albanian was created as a result of complex combination of three linguistic elements:

1. Phonetics,
2. Morphology,

In terms of phonetics, it should be noted that various morphemes were involved in all the phenomena that are characteristic in the historical development of Albanian. Thus, for example, the majority of the inherited inflectional endings that contained full vowels underwent deletion or reduction. Hence, the majority of the contemporary endings, especially those with full vowels... The second factor that was quite productive in the creation of the grammatical system of Albanian is morphology.

- The noun, verbs etc., has the ending that is very important for example to creating plural nominal e.g: fushe + - fusha – fushe – fields.

Albanian language has five cases.

The definite and indefinite nouns (in singular and plural) in Albanian language has some different endings for masculine, feminine and neuter e.g. for masculine: -i, -it, -in, -it, -un, -ut, for feminine -c,-a, -ja, -je, -s, -së, -në, or for neuter nouns with –i, -it etc. It is the full contrast between Albanian and English because in English the definite nouns for singular usually has article “the” but Albanian language usually has the endings (as in table A1, A2, A3) e.g.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The case Rasa</th>
<th>Indefinite –i</th>
<th>Definite – e shquar</th>
<th>Indefinite –i</th>
<th>Definite – e shquar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pashquar</td>
<td>singular – njëjës</td>
<td>pashquar</td>
<td>singular - njëjës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>libër - book</td>
<td>librië – the book</td>
<td>libra- boks</td>
<td>libra- of books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>i libri – of th book</td>
<td>i librit-of the book</td>
<td>i librave-of books</td>
<td>i librave-of the books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>libri – the book</td>
<td>librit-the book</td>
<td>librace – books</td>
<td>librace –the books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>libër – book</td>
<td>librin- the book</td>
<td>libra- books</td>
<td>librat-the books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>libri – the book</td>
<td>librit-the book</td>
<td>librash- books</td>
<td>librave-the books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table A1:</strong> Masculine noun</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The case Rasa</th>
<th>Indefinite –i</th>
<th>Definite – e shquar</th>
<th>Indefinite –i</th>
<th>Definite – e shquar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pashquar</td>
<td>singular – njëjës</td>
<td>pashquar</td>
<td>singular - njëjës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>mik-friend</td>
<td>miku-the friend</td>
<td>miq-friends</td>
<td>miqë-the friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>i mik- of the friend</td>
<td>i mikut-of the friend</td>
<td>i miqve-of friends</td>
<td>i miqve-of the friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>miku-the friend</td>
<td>mikut-the friend</td>
<td>miqve- friends</td>
<td>miqve-the friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>mik-friend</td>
<td>mikun- the friend</td>
<td>miqve-friends</td>
<td>miqë-the friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>miku – the friend</td>
<td>mikut–the friend</td>
<td>miqsh- friends</td>
<td>miqve-the friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table A2:</strong> Masculine noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The case Rasa</th>
<th>Indefinite –i</th>
<th>Definite – e shquar</th>
<th>Indefinite –i</th>
<th>Definite – e shquar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pashquar</td>
<td>singular – njëjës</td>
<td>pashquar</td>
<td>singular - njëjës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>motër - sister</td>
<td>motra - the sister</td>
<td>motra - sisters</td>
<td>motrat - the sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>i motre - of sister</td>
<td>i motrës - of the sister</td>
<td>i motrave - of sisters</td>
<td>i motrave - of the sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>motre – sister</td>
<td>motrës - the sister</td>
<td>motrave - sisters</td>
<td>motrave - the sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>motër – sister</td>
<td>motrën - the sister</td>
<td>motra – sisters</td>
<td>motrat - the sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>motre – sister</td>
<td>motrës - the sister</td>
<td>motrash – sisters</td>
<td>motrave - the sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table A3:</strong> Feminine noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the table A1 the first declension has some similarities, differences, contrasts between Albanian and English language or for Balkan languages. The noun /libër - book/ in the nominative case has the contrast because in Albanian it has the ending –i, for

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singular and /–a, -at/ for plural, than in English has the definite article /the/ and in plural has ending /–s/.

The possessive case, in Albanian language can be realized with the article (masculine, feminine and neuter) i (m), e (f), të (n) and së (f) or with definite endings –i, it, -in, -ve (m), or –u, -ut, -un (m), but in English this case used with the article /the/ for definite nouns (m, f, n), so between two languages it is the contrast because it has two forms of possessive and usually used after the noun e.g. Mary’s book, Time’s house, students’, worker’s, children’s, women’s, This is Arta’s jacket, This is my mother’s jacket. This is the dog’s food. If a plural noun does not end in /s/, add ‘s. women’s, men’s, children’s etc. This phenomenon of grammar is the contrast between two languages.

Albanian language has a lot of endings for passive and active (demonstrative and adumbrative modality) verbs e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E tashme</th>
<th>Mënya dëftore Zgjedhimi veprore</th>
<th>Mënya dëftoreZgjedhimi joveprore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>Koha e tashme shkruaj</td>
<td>Koha e tashme shkruhem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>shkruan</td>
<td>shkruhesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai/ajo</td>
<td>shkruajmë</td>
<td>shkruhet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>shkruani</td>
<td>shkruhemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>shkruajnë</td>
<td>shkruheni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ata/ato</td>
<td></td>
<td>shkruhen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E shkruar</th>
<th>E kryera e thjeshtë</th>
<th>E kryera e thjeshtë</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>shkrova</td>
<td>u shkrova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>shkrove</td>
<td>u shkrove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai/ajo</td>
<td>shkroi</td>
<td>u shkrua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>shkruam</td>
<td>u shkruam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>shkruat</td>
<td>u shkruat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ata/ato</td>
<td>shkruan</td>
<td>u shkruan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E kryer</th>
<th>E kryer e tejshkuar</th>
<th>E kryer e tejshkuar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>kam shkruar</td>
<td>isha shkruar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>ke shkruar</td>
<td>ishe shkruar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai/ajo</td>
<td>ka shkruar</td>
<td>ishte shkruar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>kemi shkruar</td>
<td>janë shkruar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>keni shkruar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ata/ato</td>
<td>kanë shkruar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This definite article usually use before the noun.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ne</th>
<th>Ju</th>
<th>Ata/ato</th>
<th>kishim shkruar</th>
<th>kishit shkruar</th>
<th>patëm shkruar</th>
<th>patët shkruar</th>
<th>ishim shkruar</th>
<th>ishit shkruar</th>
<th>që shkruar</th>
<th>qemë shkruar</th>
<th>qetë shkruar</th>
<th>qenë shkruar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>E ardhme e së tashmes</strong></td>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>do të shkruaj</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>do të shkruash</td>
<td>Ai/ajo</td>
<td>do të shkruajë</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>do të shkruajmë</td>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>do të shkruani</td>
<td>Ata/ato</td>
<td>do të shkruanin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E ardhme e përparme e së tashmes</strong></td>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>do të kem shkruar</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>do të kesh shkruar</td>
<td>Ai/ajo</td>
<td>do të ketë shkruar</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>do të kemi shkruar</td>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>do të keni shkruar</td>
<td>Ata/ato</td>
<td>do të kenë shkruar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E ardhme e së shkuarës</strong></td>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>do të shkruaja</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>do të shkruaje</td>
<td>Ai/ajo</td>
<td>do të shkuante</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>do të shkuanim</td>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>do të shkuanit</td>
<td>Ata/ato</td>
<td>do të shkuanin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E ardhme e përparme e së shkuarës</strong></td>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>do të kisha shkruar</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>do të kishe shkruar</td>
<td>Ai/ajo</td>
<td>do të kishte shkruar</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>do të kishim shkruar</td>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>do të kishit shkruar</td>
<td>Ata/ato</td>
<td>do të kishin shkruar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Koha</strong></td>
<td>Mënyra habitore Zgjedhimi joveprore</td>
<td>Mënyra habitore Adimirative modality - Active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E tashme</td>
<td></td>
<td>Koka e tashme</td>
<td>shkruakam</td>
<td>shkruake</td>
<td>shkruaka</td>
<td>shkuakemi</td>
<td>shkuakan</td>
<td>shkruakësha</td>
<td>shkruakëshe</td>
<td>shkruakësh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E shkuar</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>E pakryer</strong></td>
<td>shkruakësha</td>
<td>shkruakëshe</td>
<td>shkruakësh</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

+ Koha Mënyra habitore Zgjedhimi joveprore Mënyra habitore Adimirative modality - Active Zgjedhimi veprore Adimirative modality - Pasive |
| E tashme Unë Ti Ai/ajo Ne Ju Ata/ato | Koka e tashme | shkruakam | shkruake | shkruaka | shkuakemi | shkuakan | shkruakësha | shkruakëshe | shkruakësh |
| E shkuar Unë Ti Ai/ajo | | | | | | | | | | | |
Grammar is traditionally subdivided into two different but inter-related areas of study – morphology and syntax. Morphology is the study of how words are formed out of smaller units (called morphemes), and so addresses question such as “what are the components morphemes of a word like atthedashes - patriotic…? Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words, and so addresses question like “What’s the president doing? And what is the nature of the grammatical operation by which is component words are combined together to form the overall sentence structure?\textsuperscript{viii}

The contrast of Albanian language than Balkans languages are by some ways: The kind and the function of endings (noun and verb), the kind and the function of the words in the sentence.

The syntactic structure of Albanian language is different than the one of all the languages in Balkans. By the endings of the verbs (predicate) it is possible to find the subject\textsuperscript{ix}. The noun is the head of the sentence, because it is subject, direct and indirect object but with the endings of the verb the noun can missig e.g.

Punoj në shtëpi – I work at home.

\textbf{Studenti} kishte takuar \textbf{profesorin} para \textbf{provimit} - (Kishte takuar \textbf{profesorin} para \textbf{provimit})

Customarily, linguistic description on the syntactic level is formulated in terms of constituent analysis. We now can ask what form of grammar is presupposed by description of this sort. We find that the new form of grammatical is essentially more powerful than the finite state model rejected above, and that the associated concept of “linguistic level” is different in fundamental respects. “Noun phrases are any and all structures headed by a noun, or by a pronoun, or any other word or structure that stands in for a

\textsuperscript{vii} Shkelqim Millaku, Tekst ushtrimesh për lakimin e emrave dhe zgjedhimin e foljeve, Prishtinë, 2017, f.66

\textsuperscript{viii} Andrew Radford. (2004). \textit{English Syntax}. Cambridge, p. 1

\textsuperscript{ix} Shkelqim Millaku, The subject.
noun. Thus even an entire clause may function as a noun phrase”. Some further evidence that categories are complex entities comes from the fact that phrase categories go together with, or are “projection” of, specific word level categories. This was first highlighted in Harris (1951) ad was take up in Chomsky (1970), Jackendoff (1977) or Muysken 1985 etc. As a simple example of the new form for grammar associated with constituent analysis, consider the following. (i) Sentence NP +VP (ii) NP – T+N (iii)VP- Verb + NP (iv) T – the (v) N – man, ball, etc. (vi) Verb – hit, took, etc.

Conclusion

Albanian is an Indo-European language and, thus, its grammatical system has its genesis in the ancient language of Proto-Indo-European\textsuperscript{xi}. The first document in Albanian language is: Paulus Angelus (Pal Engjulli), 1462 “I baptize thee in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit”.

The rules for the placement of the words are possible to change from any language to other languages. The grammatical system of Albanian was created as a result of complex combination of three linguistic elements: Phonetics, Morphology and Syntax.

The role and the function of Albanian language in Balkan is different with all the languages that are spoken in Balkan. Albanian language is native. The status of Albanian language in Balkans is not in the good situation. In some countries isn’t office language like in Serbia and Macedonia etc.

Albanian language is the key of Proto-Indo-European languages.

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\textsuperscript{11} Kolec Topalli, Gramatike historike e gjuhes shqipe, Tirane, 2011, f. 1398