



Linguistic Contrasts and Social Integration: Pedagogical Challenges for Albanian and Slavic Language Learners

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Abstract

The definite articles in Albanian are **(-i, -u, -a, -ja, -t (ë), -s(ë), -n(ë))** as in the examples mal **-i**, ujk **-u**, fushë **-a** or in other languages are as mal **-i**, ujk **-u**, fushë **-a**, Romanian: lup (ujk), lup**ul**, munte, (mal), munte**le**, apo (ujë); Bulgarian: kon. (kalë), koj**ot**, voda (ujë), vod**a**; gr. lýkos (ujk), vounó (mali), neró (uji), πεδί**ο** pedí**ο** (fusha). The article with Adjective e.g. i mirë, i shpejtë, i ngadalshëm; the article genitive nouns e.g. mishi **i** lopës, lulja **e** blinit, Fakulteti **i** Filologjisë, Universiteti **i** Sofjes; at the neuter nouns e.g. të folurit, të punuarit, të ngrënë**t**; the female nouns of origine participle adjective e.g. e folmja, e ardhmja; number e.g. i parë, i dytë, i tretë; the article of demonstrative pronouns e.g. e tillë, e tillë; the article of interrogative pronouns e.g. i sati; possessive pronouns e.g. e mi, e t'u, i tij, i saj; the articles of days e.g. e hënë, e marte; the article of the nouns saints or ethnic e.g. i Shënkolli, i Shëngjergji - i mirditas, i dukagjinas; the article of the nouns kinship e.g. i biri, e bija, i ati, e ëma; the article of relative pronouns e.g. i cili, e cila, të cilët, të cilat and the article of indefinite pronouns e.g. të gjithë, të tërë. In Albanian language the days of the week are with indefinite article, but in Slavic languages it is not as in: në shqip (e hënë), gr. Δευτέρα defτέρα, bullg. Понеделник ponedelnik, serb. Понедељак ponedeljak, croat. ponedjeljak, maced. понеделник ponedelnik; rus. Понедельник ponedel'nik.

Keywords: Linguistic contrasts, pedagogical challenges, Albanian and Slavic articles.

Introduction

Proto-Indo-European language from which Albanian originates, did not contain articles. Rather, a language -internal process that occurred in various Indo-European languages created the article system in Albanian. However, whereas the article is pre-posed for the majority of languages that have created an article system, in some Balkan languages, including Albanian, the articles are pre-posed and post-posed. The articles of Albanian were formed from demonstrative pronouns that underwent reduction in unstressed positions. This process involved a syntactic process that is connected with nominal syntagms, given that they are grammatical elements that form the definite forms in the nominal system (K. Topalli, 2011).

Language planners, politicians, and many individual citizens are clearly conscious of differences between Croatian and Serbian. Similarly, Bosnian Muslim language planners and politicians (as well as a number of Bosnian citizens) also feel the differences between themselves and either Serbs or Croats. Since in each case it is language that is at issue, it follows that it is the job of the linguist to articulate the linguistic basis of these differences. This requires the linguist to establish objective parameters according to which s/he can make judgments of same vs. different (Ronelle Alexander, 2006). Of the three groups denoted by the acronym BCS, the Bosnians are the hardest to define. In part, this is because one must usually approach the idea Bosnian – at least within the context of the former Yugoslavia – in the context of the ideas Serbian and Croatian. Each of the three groups traces its history back to an independent medieval kingdom of distinction. The Croatian state flourished in the 10th and 11th centuries, while the Serbian and Bosnian medieval states each came to power in the late 12th century and survived through the mid-15th century, up until the final Ottoman conquest of each. Although all three medieval states professed the Christian faith, they were nevertheless distinguished even then by religion, partly because the schism between the eastern and western branches of the Christian church (formalized only in the mid-11th century) cut through the future Yugoslav lands. Croatia lay firmly on the western, Catholic side of the boundary; indeed, Croatia's strong adherence to the Catholic faith was a major factor in its decision to come voluntarily under the Hungarian crown in 1102.

Medieval Serbia, on the other hand, wavered between the eastern and western branches of Christianity before finally opting for Orthodoxy (and not before being granted the right to establish its own independent, or autocephaly, Orthodox church). The revival of the Bosnian language must be viewed in the context of the rising nationalism of the 1980s and 1990s. In one sense, Bosnian is the language of all who live in Bosnia, and continues to be the same communicative code they have used for decades. That is, it continues to be a fluid mix of Serbian and Croatian traits (but without cultural marking for either Serbian-ness or Croatian-ness), with a certain Bosnian overlay, consisting primarily of a number of Turkish derived words. But in another sense, Bosnian is marked as the language of Bosnian Muslims, who feel strongly that it should transmit their own specific Islamic cultural history in the same

way that Serbian transmits its specific Orthodox cultural history and Croatian transmits its specific Catholic cultural history. The form and the content of the Bosnian/Bosniak language is gradually being defined, though it is unclear how many of the changes proposed by the Bosnian Muslim intellectuals who are at work on language planning will make it into actual everyday usage. One of the proposed changes is to restore the letter (and sound) *h* to a number of words which originally had it (and which, in a number of local dialects, still do have it). These words include both Turkish-derived words such as *kahva* “coffee” and *sahat* “clock, hour”, and native Slavic words such as *lahak / lahka* “light, easy”, and *mehak / mehka* “soft”. Some Bosnians now write *h* in these words, but many still use the former spellings *kafa*, *sat*, *lak / lak* and *mek / meka*.

Linguistically, **Croatian** identity is a very complex issue. It encompasses all three major dialects (*čakavian, kajkavian and štokavian*), as well as the regionally-marked speech of several quite discrete areas. Medieval Croatia itself ceased to exist as an independent state in 1102, and the separate regions were affiliated variously with Hungary and Venice and eventually (though at different times) became part of Austro-Hungary. The area of Istria, located on the Istrian peninsula in the far northwest, has close ties with Italy and Slovenia, while the north central plains of Slavonia share much of the history (and culture) of neighbouring Hungary. Although the far northern area of the coast is referred to as the Kvarner gulf, the majority of the coastline is known as Dalmatia. By 1991 and Croatian independence, the Croatian language was a full-fledged reality: language planners had been at work for decades establishing the form of a separate Croatian language, one which would be pure of Serbian influence and “corruption”. The zeal of certain language purists was such that some began to fear the reinstatement of a language-policing regime similar to that of Ustashe, especially when the 1942 Kornienko pesante was reissued in 1992. As it turned out, however, this republication was done primarily for historical interest, and only a small number of authors set out to use Kornienko spelling consistently (Ronelle Alexander, 2006).

The breakup of Yugoslavia left Serbs with a number of linguistic issues to resolve. While confessing to a certain sense of relief that the Croats had finally gone their own way, most Serbs felt that everyone else in the country still spoke Serbo-Croatian. However, with the establishment of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina as independent states (and the beginning of the war to determine the future of the latter), Serbs had no choice but to rename their language Serbian. This in turn forced the issue of what exact form standard Serbian should take. The two most burning issues concerned the alphabet, and the spelling of old Slavic *jač’*... In the view of Serbs, Bosnian was essentially the same as ijekavian Serbian, and they saw no justification for a separation. But when the Dayton accords sanctioned the existence of a Bosnian language in addition to Serbian and Croatian, this issue also had to be faced by Serb linguists (Ronelle Alexander, 2006). Nevertheless, such a movement has come into being, largely on the initiative of a single scholar, Vojislav Nikčević. Furthermore, it

appears to have been gaining momentum in recent years. Many who support this idea, both in **Montenegro** and outside Montenegro (in Croatia, Bosnia and the West), see this movement more in terms of potential political independence than linguistic separatism. Yet a number of Montenegrin youth now consciously use words marked as “Montenegrin” as a mark of solidarity with the push for political independence. The movement can be said to have begun in 1994, when the PEN center of Montenegro (that is, the Montenegrin branch of the international writers’ association called PEN) adopted a declaration about the constitutional status of the Montenegrin language.

The scholars for articles - Research findings

Kapitari and Miklošiči were defenders of the substrate hypothesis (for a common Balkan phenomenon).

Sandfeld was of the opinion that this linguistic phenomenon was formed by the influence of Latin.

B. Bokshi emphasizes that the back knot of the prominence of the Romanian language was carried out under the influence of the Albanian language. The articles do not appear only in the languages spoken in the Balkans, but also in other languages spoken outside the Balkans. Therefore, as to where to look for its source, for some reasons this is a delicate matter.

In 1868 H. Schuchardt accepted Miklošich's opinion about their origin from the Illyrian or Thracian substance. Even B. P. Hasdeu in 1879-1880 sees the creation of the knot older in the Albanian language, which he considers a descendant of Danish, because Miklošich is the first, not only in Balkanistics, he created the hypothesis of the substrate for the source of the common points and indefinite articles.

P. Skok has expressed the opinion that the backward placement of the article is the result of the influence of the Balkan substrate, but this substrate does not seem to be concretely defined as Thracian, because it is not known whether the Thracian had a definite article.

The scholars that are research for articles and that I will also refer to them e.g.: H. Pedersen, Dh. Kamarada, G. Mayer, V. Thomus, N. Jokli, M. La Piana, H. Barič, S. Riza, M. Domi, E. Çabej, I Ajeti, Sh. Demiraj, B. Bokshi, R. Ismajli, Kolec Topalli and many other scholars.

The contrastive opinion of them is important to see the disagreements between Çabej and Riza that is related to the question of articles: while Çabej thought that the article was first created as a posterior and only later was the front knot created, Riza said differently: coming from the demonstrative, the back knot once it was pre-set and later set back. He had this idea from the beginning. In the question of creating a node from the demonstrative, he saw the connection with ancient Greek. In 1966 he started from the assumption of Camarda 1864 about the parallelism between the old Greek *ho*, *he*, *to* and the Albanian *i*, *e*, *të*, as a special combination between only these two

languages in the predicative position in the ancient era of Albanian (Sh. Millaku, 2024).

Methodology

The contrastive and similar report of the definite and indefinite articles between Albanian language and Balkan languages or Indo-European languages it's present and possible to see in this paper. In Albanian language we have four groups of articles and all of them we'll described *Serbo-Croatian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Slovenia* and for to be comprehensible with English as well. The four groups of objective Albanian studies are:

The first group is: a) The adjective articles: i mirë, i keq; b) The genitive articles: mishi i lopës, lulja e blinit.

The second group is: a. The article of the nouns without gender: të folurit, të punuarit, të ngrënë; b. The article of the female nouns with the origin of adjective: e folmja, e ardhmja; c. The article with row numbers: i parë, i dytë, i tretë; d. The article of demonstrative pronouns: i tillë, e tillë; e. The article with interrogative pronouns: nyja e, i sejtë; f. The article with indefinite pronouns: e, të tjerë.

The third group is: a) The article with possessive pronouns: e mi, e tu, i tij, i saj; b) The article with nouns of the week days: e hënë, e marte; c) The article of the saints' nouns: i Shënkolli, i Shëngjergji, d) The article for nouns indicating ethnicity: i mirditas, i dukagjinas.

The fourth group is: a) The article for relative nouns: i biri, e bija, i ati, e ëma; b) The article that basic numerals express the whole: të dy, të tre; c) The article of relative pronouns: i cili, e cila, të cilët, të cilat; d) The article of indefinite pronouns: të gjithë, të tërë (Xh. Millaku; A. Lama; Sh. Millaku, 2023). The similar and the contrast of the definite and indefinite articles between Albanian and slaves languages are present e.g: the masculine nouns for Albanian language has some edgings: -i, -it, -in, -it, -u, -un, -ut, for feminine -e, -a, -ja, -je, -s, -së, -në, or for neuter nouns with -i, -it and for indefinite nouns is: /një/ and i, e, të, së is for genitive, adjective, pronouns, number etc.

The noun performs a variety of syntactic functions in relation to the other parts of the sentence, and its form varies accordingly. The forms of the noun which reflect its function in the sentence are called its case, *rasa* in Albanian. When we speak of cases as grammatical categories, we have in mind both the particular forms of nouns and the grammatical functions reflected by them. The totality of case forms of the noun is called its declension (*lakim*). All nouns in Albanian are declined, regardless of their source. In contemporary Albanian it is necessary to distinguish five cases: *emërore* 'nominative', *gjinore* 'genitive', *dhanore* 'dative', *kallëzore* 'accusative', and *rrjedhore* 'ablative' (L. Newmark). In Serbo-Croatian there are seven cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, locative and instrumental.

The definite and indefinite articles

The definite articles of **Albanian** language were studied by scholars in diachronic and synchronic level, so for this phenome wasn't analyse and contrastive between Albanian and other standardized languages as how much it's scientific value. In this paper, the issue of the article will be analysing in a contrastive report and it will b see with other meeting or distinguishing languages. The definite articles in Albanian are **(-i, -u, -a, -ja, -t(ë), -s(ë), -n(ë))** as in the examples *mal -i, ujk -u, fushë -a* or in other languages are as *mal -i, ujk -u, fushë -a, Romanin: lup (ujk), lupul, munte, (mal), muntele, apo (ujë); Bullganian: kon. (kalë), kojot, voda (ujë), vodata; gr. lýkos (ujk), vounó (mali), neró (uji), παιδί pedío (fusha), Croatisation: vuk (ujk), planina (mali), voda (uji), polje (fushë).*

There is only one article in *Bulgarian* - the definite article (определителен член). There is no equivalent, for example, to the English indefinite article or the French partitive article (article partitif). Another difference between Bulgarian and the most of the Indo-European languages which have definite article is that the definite article in Bulgarian is always added as an ending to the noun. Here are the forms for the definite article for the masculine, feminine, and neuter gender, and for the plural: The masculine nouns: *баща (a father) - бащата (the father), Alb. Sing. indefinite babë, definite baba, indefinite plural baballarë and definite baballarët, дядо (a grandfather) - дядото (the grandfather), Alb. Sing. indefinite gjysh, definite gjyshi, indefinite plural gjyshër and definite gjyshërit; чичо (an uncle) - чичото (the uncle); Alb. Sing. Indefinite xhaxha, definite xhaxhai, indefinite plural xhaxhallarë and definite plural xhaxhallarët. The feminine gender: маса (a table) - масата (the table), Alb. Sing. Indefinite tabelë, definite tabela, indefinite plural tabela and definite plural tabelat, студентка (a student f) - студентката (the student f), Alb. Sing. Indefinite student, definite studenti, indefinite plural studnetë and definite plural studentët, баня (a bathroom) - банята (the bathroom), стая (a room) - стаята (the room), момиче (a girl) - момичето (the girl) място (a place) - мястото (the place), училище (a school) - училището (the school); the neuter gender that have ending for plural -А/-Я/-ТА: село - села - селата (a village - villages - the villages), училище - училища - училищата (a school - schools - the schools) лице - лица - лицата (a face - faces - the faces).*

Serbo-Croatian has three basic declension types, named after the genitive singular ending: The a- type, thee- type, and the i- type; the a- type includes nouns with masculine and neuter grammatical gender; the e- type includes nouns with feminine grammatical gender that end in -a or -o in the nominative singular (Snježana Kordič, 1997). It is the contrast with Albanian language because it has four declension types as in the table 1:

Table 1

	SG -definite	SG-definite	PL-definite	PL-definite
	Serbo-Croatian	Albanian	Serbo-Croatian	Albanian

N	-ç (0)	-ç (0)	-i	-a, -ë
G	-a	-i, -u	-a	-ave, -ëve
D	-u	-i, -u	-ima	-ave, -ëve
A	=Non or Gen		-e	-a, -ë
Abl		-i, -u		-ash, -ësh
V	-e/ -u		=Nom	
L	=Dat		=Dat	
I ¹	-om. -em		= Dat	

In the first table is possible to see the similar and the contrast of basic declension types and by singular or and plural endings. The similar between Albanian and in English are endings as in table 1 and 2, but the genitive case is the full contrast between two or three languages, because in Albanian language the article is dependent by noun, but in fact it writes as independent before the noun. The article /i/ is for male, or /e/ is for female, but /të/ is for plural for male and female, so the article /së/ is for genitive, dative and female ablative, as in the second table:

Table 2.

	SG -indefinite	SG-definite	PL-definite	PL-definite
	Albanian	Serbo-Croatian	Albanian	Serbo-Croatian
N	fshat	sël -o	fshat -rat	sël-a
G	i, (e, të, së) fshat -i	sël -a	i, (e,të, së) fshat-rave	sël-a
D	fshat -i	sël -u	fshat- rave	sël-ima
A	Fshat	sël -o	fshat-rat	sël-a
Abl	fshat -i		fshat-rave	
V		sël -o		sël-a
L		sël -u		sël-ima
I		sël -om		sël-ima

In *Bosnian and in Serbo-Croatian* 'one of the most important BCS cases is the genitive case. The endings for masculine and neuter nouns are the same as those for masculine

¹ N for nominative (emërore), G for genitive (gjinore), D for dative (dhanore), K for accusative (kallëzore), A or Abl for ablative (rrjedhore), V for vocative, L for locative, and I for instrumental.

animate accusative nouns. The endings for the two kinds of feminine nouns are -e and -i, respectively, and the ending for all feminine adjectives is -e' (Ronelle Alexander Ellen Elias-Bursac, 2006), so and Albanian language has the endings in the accusative noun case and it is similar, but as I said the contrast is in genitive case as it is possible to see in the third table 3:

Table 3

	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine -a	Feminine -cons
Nominative singular	Bosnian: nov grad Alb. qytet i ri English: New city	novo sèlo fshat i ri New village	Croatian: nova knjiga një libër të ri New bosk	Slovenian: nova ljubav dashuri e re new love
Genitive singular	novog grada Alb. i qyteti të ri Eng. of the new city	novog sèla i fshati të ri New village's	nove knjige i një libri të ri of a new book New book's	nove ljubavi i një dsahurie të re of a new love new love's

The Bulgarian definite article is a post-positive particle, attached to the first word of a definite noun phrase when the noun phrase does not already show its definiteness through the presence of a demonstrative pronoun such as този 'this' or онзи 'that'. Compare the following indefinite and definite expressions, in which I have underlined the Bulgarian definite articles (John Leafgren):

Indefinite (BAE ¹)	Definite (BAE)
книга – libër - book	книгата – libri - the book
нова книга – libër i ri - new book	новата книга – libri i ri -the new book
моя нова книга- një libër i imi i ri - a new book of mine.	мојата нова книга -libri im i ri - my new book
кола – makinë - car	колата –makina - the car
майка – nënë - mother	мајката – nëna - the mother
нощ – natë – night	нощта – nata - the night
око – sy - eye	окото -syri – the eye
семејство – familje -family	семејството -familja – the family

¹ B – Bulgarian, A – Albanian, E – English (BAE).

име – emër - name	името – emri – the name
Plural	Plural
бащи – baballarë - fathers (баща)	Бащите – babllarët – the fathers
дни – ditë - days (ден)	Дните – ditët – the days
нощи - net -nights (нощ)	нощите - netët – the nights
сестри -motra -sisters (сестра)	сестрите – motrat – the sisters
Table 4	

In the table number four we have exploring some examples between Albanian, Bulgarian and English languages and they have different endings or it is it is a full contrast with English.

Albanian language has five cases and Sebo-Croatian have eight, they have three more than in Albanian (vocative, locative, and instrumental). In this case, I am also completing it with the English language. Case is a grammatical category which shows the noun's relationship to other parts of speech or its function in the sentence. Albanian standard language has five cases and they are: Common case, genitive, dative, accusative and ablative case and English nouns today have only a two-case system: the unmarked common case (book, teacher, boy) and the marked genitive case (book's, teacher's, boy's). In Albanian the possessive cases can be with the definite article **i**, **e**, **të** and **së**, so between English language and Albanian it is the contrast because English 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. The common case doesn't have any contrast between Albanian and English, but the genitive in Albanian has some definite article that usually use before the noun as i emrit (name's), i leximit (read's), e vajzës (girl's). In this paper we will studies the contrast of the Alb. and Eng. cases (S. Millaku, S. Zymberaj, 2024).

Although in Albanian are **(-i, -u, -a, -ja, -t(ë), -s(ë), -n(ë))** as in the examples *mal -i, ujk -u, fushë -a* or in other languages are as *mal -i, ujk -u, fushë -a, Romanin: lup (ujk), lupul, munte, (mal), muntele, apo (ujë); Bullgarian: kon. (kalë), kojot, voda (ujë), vodata; gr. lýkos (ujk), vounó (mali), neró (uji), πεδίο pedío (fusha), Croatisation: vuk (ujk), planina (mali), voda (uji), polje (fushë) or in English the definite article has only one form, the (the table, the tables, the man, the woman), so in Greek *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ (...)* usually use before the noun as in English and with Albanian language it is contrast.*

In Greek the article presents several forms according to the case, the gender and the number of the noun it refers to:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	Τὸ	οἱ	αἱ	τὰ
<i>Acc.</i>	Τὸν	τήν	Τὸ	τοῖς	τάς	τὰ
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
<i>Table 5</i>						

Macedonian is the only Slavic literary language with a tripartite distinction mirroring the same distinction in demonstratives, viz. unmarked (-t-) proximate (-v-), distal (-n-). Tradition treats the articles as affixes, but they are sometimes analyzed as clitics, which is their etymological origin. This origin is reflected in the inconsistency with which the masculine definite article triggers vowel~zero alternations in substantives. Lunt (1952:41) equivocates: “They are enclitics and can be termed suffixes.” The article attaches to the end of the first nominal in the noun phrase, that is nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, but not adverbs:

ne mnogo postarite deca.

not much older-DEF children-PL.

‘the not much older children’ = ‘the children that are not much older.’

The shape of the definite article is based primarily on form, with some regard for gender and number. In the singular, masculines in a consonant take -ot, feminines in a consonant and all nouns in -a take -ta (a resulting -tt- simplifies to -t if preceded by a consonant), all remaining singulars (and collectives, including lug!e ‘people’) take -to. In the plural, nouns in -a take -ta, and all other plurals take -te (Victor Friedman, 2001).

Adjectives usually precede a noun. Many adjectives, and all possessive pronominal adjectives, can also occur after a form of the verb “to be,” as in pas je moj, mačka je tvoja. In both instances the ending of the adjective must agree with the noun to which it refers. Neuter adjectives end in either -o or -e depending on the preceding consonant (for instance, njihovo but naše). Adjectives in glossary listings are given in the order “masculine - neuter – feminine,” as in moj, moje, moja (R. Alexander and E. Bursać, 2006).

Adjectives are words which modify nouns and, as nouns, they have gender, singular and plural forms, and cases. Adjectives can be a) Descriptive. answering the question

- how something is (kako je sto); ezpressin: qalty: (dobar, lep, los); size: (mali, veliki) or condition: (bolestan, zdrav)

Albanian Adj. masculine	Adj. feminine	Adj. masculine	Adj. Feminine	Adj. Neuter	English Adj.
i madh	e madhe	Velik	Velika	Veliko	big
i bukur	e bukur	Lijep	Lijepa	Lijepo	beautiful, nice
i kaltër	e kaltër	Plav	Plava	Plavo	blue
i zi	e zezë	Crn	Crna	Crno	black
i keq	e keqe	Loš	Loša	Lose	bad
i bardhë	e bardhë	Belo	Bela	/	white
i ngrohtë	e ngrohtë	Topao	Topla	/	warm
i mire	e mire	Dobar	Dobra	dobro	good

Table 6

As in the table number five adjectives have the definite and the indefinite form. In masculine, feminine and neuter singular these three forms are manifested by different endings, which form the so-called long and short adjective forms. Definiteness is expressed by the long form of an adjective, and indefiniteness by the short one.

Albanian language has two groups of adjectives. The first is with articles (i, e, të, së) and the second is without article e.g. Studente **e dalluar**, ditë **e re**, djalë **i ri**, fëmijë të mirë vajzës së mire or without article: ditë **pranverore**, djalë **trim**, vajzë **trime**, shtëpi **natyrore**.

In Albanian language some of pronouns has the article e.g. i këtëllë, e këtëllë, të këtëlla, i tillë, e tillë, të tillë, të tilla; i atillë, e atillë të atillë, të atilla; i cili, e cila, të cilët, të cilat, i tij, e tij, i saj, e saj, e tij, e tija, e saj, e saja, i tyre, e tyre etc. Like nouns, Albanian pronouns also use case forms to express grammatical relations within the sentence. There are two sets of accusative pronouns. Sometimes they are called short and long forms. However, it is preferable to use the more precise terms, clitic forms and full forms. This will help the student remember that the shorter forms are unaccented and follow specific word order rules. The longer forms, by contrast, are fully accented and are not restricted as to word order. Every pronoun must agree in number and gender with the noun to which it refers. Its case, of course, is determined by its position in the sentence.

Bulgarian personal pronouns are distinguished for the grammatical categories 1) person (first person, second person, third person), 2) number (singular, plural), 3) gender, within the third person singular (masculine, feminine, neuter), and 4) case

(often labeled “nominative”, “accusative”, “dative”). I will also include here the reflexive pronoun, since, at least in the accusative and dative cases, it is functionally and formally quite parallel to the other personal pronouns (John Leafgren) e.g. Това бях аз . Ai është i imi. That was me.

Unlike Bulgarian, Macedonian clitic dative pronouns are not used with noun phrases to indicate possession, except with kinship terms and similar expressions. Such constructions do not normally take the definite article, but, as with body parts, the definite form by itself can be understood to refer to the possessor. Terms denoting close relationships can add a possessive pronominal adjective (without the definite article) for emphasis: tatko mi moj ‘my father’. The reflexive dative clitic si can be used in a verb phrase with the definite form of a noun that does not normally take the possessive dative clitic to indicate possession: zemi si go paltoto ‘take your coat!’

‘One’ is an adjective: *edniot, ednata, ednoto, ednite*. It can function with a meaning like that of an indefinite article, and in the plural, it means ‘some’. All non-virile cardinals ending in /-a/ and virile cardinals ending in /-ca/ have the definite article /-ta/, all others add /-te/ immediately after the numeral itself: *dvata, dvajcata, pettemina*. Milion is a noun, hence milionot. (Victor Friedman, 2001).

In Greek sometimes the definite article can be followed directly by an adjective, without any noun to which the adjective refers. This noun may be supplied by the reader. Observe the following example: *ΟΙ ΘΕΟΙ ΑΓΑΠΟΥΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΛΟ*. *The Gods love the good* (Juan Coderch, 2012).

Conclusion and future work

Albanian language has five cases: “emërore – nominative, gjinore – genitive, dhanore – dative, kallëzore – accusative, and rrjedhore – ablative” but it is not the same with slave languages. The contrastive case is genitive. Both of them, they have similar with endings. The full contrast is with Albanian articles with /i/ for male, /e/ for female, /të/ for plural and /së/ for female. All of them in Albanian, we use before the nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numbers etc, but in slave languages is not the same. Albanian nouns, adjectives, pronouns with article have the full contrast with slaves’ language as we have exploring from table 1 to 5. In this paper we examined the way in which of the position are the definite and indefinite articles between some languages. Examining examples from some languages as Albanian, Serbo-Croatian Bulgarian, Bosnian, Slovenian and in English we showed that although similar and the contrastive reported between languages. We argued that this was due to the fact that definite and indefinite articles is a local phenomenon which works within a single or plural construction, which is delimited formally and functionally. This is corroborated by other articles constructions. We believe that this is due to the gradual nature of articles, which requires recoverable links to previous stages. We believe the study will serve all the readers, scholars and researchers who wish to learn more about the articles between Albanian and Slavic languages.

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