

Dialectical and Vocabulary Aspects of the Speech of Pogradec and Korça

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Abstract: This paper deals with the dialect of two Albanian cities such as Pogradec and Korça. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the dialectal and lexical elements of these two dialects. Our research has been done by one hundred interviewers where we have obtained mostly sufficient results. Our research is based on those interviews that we did from the expedition conducted in Pogradec and Korça, together with our colleagues.

Interviews were conducted with subjects of different ages where the difference between them is gender, and schooling. Fifty interviews were conducted in Pogradec and fifty were conducted in Korça.

Keywords: dialect, dialect, lexicon, province.

1. Working methodology

This study object has the speech of two cities of Albania, Korça and Pogradec. Albanian as an Indo-European language has to do with all the languages of the Indo-European group. Çabej, (2017).

The paper is based on one hundred respondents interviewed in these two cities. Our main purpose was to record their voice where they told different stories, and from those stories of the respondents we extracted the morphological and lexical elements of two dialects almost close to each other.

This paper belongs to the field work. Work which was carried out by ten students of the Faculty of Philology, branch of Albanian Language and Literature, University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" Kosovo.

Korça is known as a host city. Korça was founded by Iliaz Be Mirahori in the 15th century.

The first building that was built in Korça is the mosque of the founder of Korça, which was in the center of the old market of Korça, which still exists. The Donavec River divided Korça into two parts, and on one side were the believers of the Christian faith, and on the other side were the believers of the Muslim faith. The places that are most frequented by visitors are: Korça Market, the Old Mosque of Korça, and some museums eg: (Museum of the first Albanian School, Museum of Oriental Art Bratko, Museum of Medieval Art, which consists of icons and statues of the Middle Ages from the 8th century to 16th century), Themistokli Gërmenji is a museum, Martata Pedonalja, Korça Boulevard.

From our expedition we have noticed these grammatical phenomena in the speech of Korça:

- **Grammatical features of the speech of Korça**

The imperfect form of active verbs with endings –nja (qepnja –qepje), –nje (qepnje-qepje), –(n) te (qepje), –nim (qepnim), –nit(qepnit), –nin(qepnin) qepje means sew which are characteristic for the group of northeastern dialects (Korça and Pogradec area): y phoneme, the form of the local case (in Malt, in Gopë) etc. Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003). In the dialects of the Korça area, usually the vowels of the middle length are pronounced more closed than in the other dialects of Tosk Albanian Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003)..

With the exception of the dialects of Korça, Devoll, Pogradec and Chameria, where the ë is generally preserved and pronounced at the end of the word, the other dialects of Tosk Albanian and all the dialects of Gegërishte together with the transitive dialects do not pronounce this vowel. in the final position: bukë,(bread) mirë (well), ne punojmë (we work), larë washed etc. Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003).

In the dialects of Berat and Korça, they do not have the phoneme (h): ekur (iron), krër (comb), vjerr (father-in-law), ndim (help), laem (lahem), njo (know), ple (manure) , le (bark) etc. Dialectal variants derived for analogy with the pronoun (I), are also {(tinë) and (aynë)}, for (you and he), especially in the area of Korça and on the sides of Sh, Middle where are the variants (tina, aina). Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003). In Korça we have (tem, teme)- topic for the forms of indirect cases Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003). For the first person owner, the plural property and the singular owner are distinguished only in the dialect of the Korça side, in which the forms (tim, teme)- mine of the accusative form of first person property owner and singular owner e.g. djemtë tim (djemtë e mi) my boys, dhe çupat time(çupat e mia).my girls Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003). The second person plural property and the singular owner at the northern end of the gege often come out without the front node: your friends (miqtë e tu), your loptë (your cows). In the area of Korça, as for the first person, extended in this case also the form of oblique cases of the owner with the property and the singular owner djemtë (të) (djemtë e tu) your boys, and çupat tënde (çupat e tua). your girls Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003).

In the dialect of the Korça area, the form with the ending –ç is limited only to the category of verbs with consonants, while those with vowels, as given above, take the ending –sh, ie: të myllç(të mbyllësh) to close të vadiç (të vaditësh) watering, të preç(të presësh) to wait and të lash to wash punosh work, të rrishto stay, (të flesh) to sleep etc. Gjinari, Shkurtaaj (2003).

- Lexical features in the speech of Korca;
During our communication with the respondents of Korca we have noticed pronunciation of the word that contain;
- Phoneme r which is opposite with the phoneme rr e.g.;
- Korca's people instead of qfarë they use çfarrë (what), mirë-mirrë (good), bukur-bukurr (beautiful).

Korca's people name all small things by adding a suffix –çkë -ckë e.g. *karrïçkë-chair* , *guriçkë-rock*, *kutiçkë-box*, *derickë-door*, *këpuckë-shoe*.

Korca's people also have some expressions of their own which only they understand among themselves, e.g. *Mos mu bëj sikur francez – Mos u bë sikur nuk di-don't pretend like you don't know.*

Të agralisesh – të qeshësh si budalla- (laughing like as silly).

Të thëntë prifti n'maje të kokës – vdeksh- (hope you'll die).

Moj korbeckë – moj e shkretë- (poor you).

Boll moj dhaskalicë – mjaftë shite mend- (stop acting like you know everything).

Vocabulary or word choice is a sphere of linguistic variation. Holmes (2015).

Pogradec is a city in southeastern Albania, on the southwest shore of Lake Ohrid. It is located in the southeast of the Republic of Albania, is the capital of the district of Pogradec and is part of the district of Korça. The city has an area of 13km (square) and lies 700 meters above sea level in a valley which is surrounded by mountains to the west and low hills to the south and east. Pogradec is surrounded by the villages: Tushemisht in the east, Buçimas in the southeast, Gështenjas in the south, Verdovë in the west and Memëlisht in the northwest.

Pogradec has a Mediterranean mountainous and partly continental climate, with cold winters and hot, dry summers. The average annual temperature reaches up to 12.3 degrees C. The coldest month is

January and the hottest month is August. The wettest month is November with an average rainfall of 108 millimeters.

Grammatical Features

In 1988, 1997, 2000 it was written that the dialects of Geg and the dialects "transitive" do not have *një* in the middle of the word, between the two vowels and at the end of the word: *rraja-rrënja-root*, *gshteja-gështenja-chestnuts*, *brija-brinja-rib* etc. Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003). Most of the dialects of northern Tosk Albanian have the phoneme *nj* (the dialects of Korça, Pogradec and Gora stand out here): *lanj-laj-wash*, *bënj-bëj-do*, *paguanj-paguaj (pay)* etc. This phenomenon seems to be phonetically conditioned, because it appears only in end of the word, but here grammatical phenomena are also complex, as it is related to verb endings. In the dialects of Korça, Pogradec and Kolonjë the verbs with consonants have preserved the ending of the plural - in the first person plural of the perfect tense: *me-* to *ing* *bid*. The present participle in the dialect of Pogradec, Gora and Opar appears with the ending *-ish* (verbs of the first and second conjugation) and *-jsh* (of the third conjugation) and with the ending *sh* them (of the fourth conjugation).

-ish): *ta lidhish* to connect, *ta fusish*-to insert, *ta folish*-to speak;
-sh): *t marrsh* to take, *t shofsh* to see, *t korrrsh* to harvest; *m*. In the region of Korça, the dialects of Gora and Pogradec are distinguished, in which these verbs have the ending *-i* (he to bake, to come out, to speak, to sound, to sleep). Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003).

-jsh): *t shkojsh* to go, *t thejshto* broke, *t bajsh* to do. Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003). Vowel verbs appear regularly with the ending *-sh* in the dialects of the districts of Korça, Pogradec and Elbasan: *të lërosh*, *të lash*, *të rriish*, *të flesh* to plow, to wash, to stay, to sleep, etc. Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003).

Vowel verbs have the ending *-jë* on the sides of Korça and Pogradec and in all the dialects of southern Tosk Albanian: *ai te lajë* he to wash, *të shkojë* to go, *të bëjë*- to do, *-të rrijë* to stay, *të pijë* to drink. Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003). The form with the ending *- (h)* extends to all the dialects of Central Geg and to the eastern dialects of Tosk Albanian, ie on the sides of Kosovo, on the sides of Dibra and Skopje, and on the sides of Korça and Pogradec. *ti vritesh*- you'll be murdered, *lidhesh*-bind, *habitesh*-be surprised, *bahesh*-become, *krihesh dhe krifesh* (to comb your hair) etc. Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003).

In 1975, 1988, 1997 and 2000 it was written that the second person singular present tense of the past participle in most dialects comes with the ending *- (h)* *eni* *lodheni*-get tired, *laheni*-get washed etc. They are distinguished, according to them, in the south of the area of Korça, Pogradec, Kolonjë, Përmet, etc., which have the ending *- (h)* *i*: *lodhi*, *lahi* (tired, washed). Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003).

The maps of ADGJSH, which deal with the formation of the predicate of the names mountain, friend, bird, arm prove that the variants of the predicate of nouns ending in consonants with the endings *-in*, *-un* are widespread in the Northern dialect province and in that of the South (mountain, friend, bird, wing), while the forms of the accusative mountain, mountain (mountain), friend, bird, etc. are found mainly in the area around Lake Ohrid and Pogradec. Gjinari, Shkurtaj (2003).

Lexical features:

In the respondents of Pogradec we noticed the lack of the consonant /h/ even when pronouncing the words; *Hanë*-moon- *anë*-sideb, (*ai hanë mollë si folje*)-he eats an apple.

hyn- yn, eneters

hëna- ëna, mon

habi – abi surprised

haber – aber (njoftim).-notification

They have the consonant *rr* softer when pronouncing words.

The dialect of Pogradec entered the Albanian spoken Toske in the eastern sub-dialect.

The Albanian lexicon presents a set of problems according to Jokli, (2017).

The lexicon of the Albanian language also contains borrowings from other languages.

But the literary works of the Albanian language preserve Albanian as it is. Martinet, (2002).

2. Results

From this paper we obtained results from the linguistic aspect mainly sufficient. As a result of this work we see the difference between the dialect of Korça and Pogradec, where Korçars instead of the consonant /r/ had /rr/, while in Pogradec there was no such thing.

Korçars did not have the consonant h while Pogradec had the consonant h.

For the naming of words which named small things, the people of Korça used the suffixes *-čkë, ckë*, while the people of Pogradec used more standard Albanian.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion of this paper teaches us the difference between these two dialects, no matter how close they are to each other, they have distinctive elements in their speech that characterize those dialects. Both cities belong to one state, one dialect, but the variants of each dialect contain distinctive elements in both the Korça area and the Pogradec area.

4. Literature

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