

# AN ARMPIT OF GRAMMATICAL FORMS FROM SEVERAL FOLK SPEECHES

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## **Abstract**

Some time ago we had the opportunity to come up to several grammatical forms of folk speeches, which, according to us, are of interest to our grammars. These grammatical forms appear to be much older than those of contemporary grammars. From the pronoun system we have: In the speech of Kojë of Kuq, personal pronoun – unë - appears in the form of – vet, such as in: Hajde te vet (for - eja te unë). Also demonstrative pronouns: i këtillë, e këtillë appear in forms – i kshtuzëm (also in the form of i kshtuzim) e kshtuzme (as well as in the form of e kshtuzime). In the speech of Opoja, interrogative pronoun cili, relative pronoun - i cili as well as indefinite pronouns secili and gjithsecili appear in the form of sili, i sili, sesili and gjithsesili. In the speech of Has of Prizren, personal pronouns - unë, ti, ai – ajo, ne, ju, ata – ato appear in the forms: une, tine, ajne, ajone, nane, june, atane - atone. From the verbal system of this speech, we have separated the first person plural of verbs of the first conjugation with Buzuku form – shko:m, puno:m, fito:m. This form also appears in the speech of Anamali. Also, the imperfect of indicative in all three persons singular appears with the following suffix forms: un(ë) punojshna, ti punojshi, ai punojki, whereas the speech of Zym of Has of Prizren has the third person with the form – punojka (for –punonte). From the verbal system, we have also separated the third person singular in the Preterite, which, in contrast to our grammars, takes the suffix – u – instead of – i, such as: shkou(for – shkoi), punou (for - punoi), fitou (for – fitoi), etc.