

THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE, LINGUISTIC HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The Albanian language is known with certainty from the XV century. Albanian connections have been firstly with the neighboring countries like Italy and Greece, and then there was the influence from Latin's, Slavs and Turks. It is from here that the Albanian language begins and where do the later changes come from in the years. The Albanian is considered as an Indo-European language which based on scientific analysis evolves along the Slavic, Germanic and so on. The inheritance of language from generation to generation coincides with the improvement of the linguistic rules and the analysis of word formation. This is how the bridge of generation is created where the "mother" language transmits to the "daughter" languages. The Albanian has taken its complete form during medieval times. Before that it was spoken of the protoalbanian. The differences are visible in the word articulation and the changes undergone, that is why it must not be considered an anachronism, with an old structure, and it is here that the question arises "Does the language change? If yes, does this change bring innovation and does it have a future?" How are the anterior preposition formed, how was the declination system revised, the infinitive has been destroyed or replaced? The Albanian language of the great Indo-European family and as such, its forwarding from the parent to the child comes naturally with the linguistic material the speaker has. Historical linguistics provides the necessary clarifications of change from one period to another. Speaker's use these changes, making them part of their conservation without entering detailed linguistic analysis. They get them ready and support the new ones as an indivisible part of communication. The daily speech is different from the standard language; dialects play their important role in Albanian. That is why we see immediately raising the right of linguists to revise the changes in our language, without going too far from the standard. Language policies play a role in shaping it and never exclude the desire to revise or rebuilt, giving elements of being contemporary and accepting changes in, not as a degradation or altering, but as a language with a future.

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