

## Verb In Rahovec Dialect Compared to Albanian Dialectological Atlas Maps

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### **Abstract**

*The paper will treat some forms of verbs of a linguistic area of north-eastern Gheg, such as Rahovec. The verbal system in this dialect is treated in comparison with the maps of ADGJSH (Dialectological Atlas of the Albanian language), examining the main points of the verbs that present differences, not only between dialects and discourses, but also within the same linguistic region. The paper aims to point out the lack of a special point to present a characteristic dialect of Gheg such as the dialect of the area of Krusha. The verbal system of this area should be studied in comparison with the information of ADGJSH and the dialects about it. The paper treats the verb in the indicative mood, in tense, person, number and form.*

**Keywords:** *Verb, Tense, Mood, Form, Area, Dialect, Gheg*

### **INTRODUCTION**

As everywhere in the Albanian dialects, in this area as well, *the verb* is among the most important parts of speech, which presents the differences between dialects or discourses. Numerous morphological differences have been formed, the person endings undergoing phonetic changes in a category of verbs. (Gjinari & Shkurtaj, 2003, p. 221) The verbal system, as emphasized by those who have dealt with historical grammar **E. Çabej**, Sh. Demiraj (Demiraj, 1996, pp. 656-1004) and I. Ajeti (Ajeti, 1968, pp. 330-336), has preserved old elements of Indo-European heritage. The person endings present important differences, which should be carefully studied. Regarding the dialect of Rahovec with the surrounding area, with all the differences that may emerge to us during the treatment that we will do to the verb, it is a common journey with the dialects around it, with the dialect of Gjakova, the dialect of Prizren, the dialect of Deçan, the dialect of Llapusha and other north-eastern dialects. (Agani, 1981, p. 224) The changes will mainly be compared to the standard as: in the formation of non-finite forms of the verb such as: *me punu, me knu, me kecy, me shkue, me marr, me prur, me vjel ; tuj shkue, tuj ardhë, tuj fjetë, tuj u la*, etc. The typology of endings for the formation of the imperfect: the form with **-sh**, which is a marked difference between two Albanian dialects such as: *punojsha, shkojsha, lajsha, vijsha; mbledhsha, derdhsha, pritsha*, etc., (Shkurtaj G. , 1974, p. 156).

### **METHODOLOGY**

Albanian dialectology has a tradition in dialectological research, such as the study of Çabej, Gjinari, Shkurtaj, Ajeti, Mulaku, Murati, Mulaku, etc. Murati, Mulaku, etc. Ky studim ka hulumtuar togjet dhe diftonget në komunën e Rahovecit. Participants of both genders were included in the study. The age of the participants in the study was over the age of 60. The type of this research is qualitative, the primary focus of which has been the collection of expressions in which the verbal system is treated and their analysis in the dialect of Rahovec. The data for this study were collected through unstructured interviews and the selection of research participants was random. Data analysis was conducted based on the **Dialectological Atlas of the Albanian language (2007)** which is a guide for studies in this field.

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## VERB

### Indicative Mood

Verbs such as: **laj**, **punoj**, **lexoj**, **këndoj**, etc., have the ending **-j** in the first-person singular in most of the Albanian language area: all the discourses of the northern dialect, the transitional dialects and the dialects of southern Tosk Albanian (Shkurtaç G., 1974, p. 159), as such, appear in the dialect of Rahovec and the surrounding area. The verbs of the first conjugation in the active diathesis of the present tense in the indicative mood take the endings: **-j**, **-jsh**, **-n**. In the second person singular, except for the ending **-sh**, which is a feature of this dialect (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 196), often, especially in the middle and young generation and especially in the Albanian speakers in the city of Rahovec, the ending **-n** is heard, which belongs to the Standard Albanian language.

### The Present Tense

**Un** *maroj, punoj, këno, lyj,*

**Ti** *maro-jsh / -n / puno-jsh / -n / këno-jsh / -n / ly-jsh / n /*

**Aj / Ajo** *maron punon kënon lyn*

In plural, the verbs of this conjugation come with the endings: **-jm** and **/ jna /** for the first-person, **-in** for the second person, **-jn** for the third person. (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 196)

The ending of the first-person plural **/ jna /** is a feature of this dialect that is not heard in the dialects area the area.

It is rarely heard, in the older generation, the ending **-m** for the first-person plural, for a certain number of verbs. At this point, the older generation of this dialect resembles the dialect of Deçan and the surrounding area (Mehmetaj, 2006, p. 86), the dialect of Karadak (Halimi, 1999, p. 228) etc.

**Na** *marojm / na / punojm / -na / kënojm / -na / lyjm- / na / , / ly: m /*

**Ju** *maroni punoni kënon lyni*

**Ata** *marojn punojn kënojn lynj*

*/ Na e ly: m shpien e filanit /* this is usually heard among the old masters.

*/Na e blem kavin sa shpia/* is heard among the old family heads, *na lynja* me meditje edhe kuttrum.

**Note:** The ending of the form of the first-person singular, the present tense, indicative mood, of the verb '**them**', given in map 113/1 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 325), in this dialect is heard "*un po thâm*" and more rarely "*un po them*". The ending in the form of the first-person plural, present tense, indicative mood of the verb '**them**' that it is presented in map 113/3 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 326) of ADGJSH as given in ADGJSH in this dialect comes with **-m** eg: *thâ: m*. The verb '**vesh**' in this dialect appears as in map 114.a (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 329) of ADGJSH, for example: *veshi, vesh, vesh, veshem, vishni, veshen*. Even regarding the verb '*dal*' given in map 114 / .b / 1 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 330), what is given in ADGJSH is in accordance with Ratkoc's area: *dal, del*, emerges in the plural: *dalim, dilni, dalin*. While in the areas of Rahovec and Krusha this verb emerges differently in the first-person singular: *un dali*. The verb '**vjel**' given in the map 114.b / 2 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 331) of ADGJSH, as we have presented in the conjugation table above, the difference with the data of ADGJSH shows that in all three areas for the first-person, '*vjeli*' is heard. Map 114.c (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 332) which explains the paradigm of the present indicative with forms, endings, variants of endings and with variants of the morpheme - root of the verb of the type '**godit, prashit, këput**' etc., in the dialect of Rahovec and its surroundings the verb '**godit**' is not heard and instead the form '*msboj*' is heard. If the idea of '*godit*' is imposed, it is also said '**ra**', "*m'mi ra me çekiq*". While the verbs '**prashit and këput**' appear: *un prashiti, këputi, ti prashitish, këputish, prashit, këput, na prashitim, këputim, ju prashitni, këputni, ai prashit, këput*, etc. In map number 114.ç (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 333) where the paradigm of the present indicative is given with the forms,

endings, variants of endings and variants of the morpheme-root of the verb of the type '**shes and vras**', etc., in this dialect the verb '**vras**' does not enter the same form of conjugation, it conjugates: *un vraj, ti vran, ai vret, ne vrajm, ju vrani ata vrajn*, while the verb '**shes**' emerges as: *un shiti dbe shes, ti shitish dbe shet, ai shet, na shitim dbe shesim, ju shitni, ata shitin dbe shesin*. In Krusha, '**un shesi**' is also heard.

### Third Conjugation Verbs: *ha, pi, rri, ngre*

Verbs of this type (of the third conjugation), in most of the Albanian dialects in the present tense of the indicative mood appear as in the standard language, that means without person endings in the three singular persons (Shkurtaç G., 1974, p. 159) and with the endings *-m / ë /, -ni, -n / ë /* in the three plural persons. (Gjinari & Shkurtaç, 2003, p. 167) However, this dialect presents a difference, because in the second and third person singular the verbs *ha, pi* and *rri* appear with the ending *-n*, and in the older generation the second person also comes with the ending *-jsh*. Whereas the plural represents these endings: *-m*, but in parallel with this also the endings *-jm, -ni, -n* (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 198), often in this dialect, for the third person the ending *-jn* is also heard.

Unë *ha, pi, rri,*

ne *hajm, pijm rrim*

Ti *han/-jsh/, pin/-jsh/ rrin/-jsh/,*

ju *hani, pini, rri*

Aj *han, pin, rrin,*

ata *han- / jn /, pin / -jn / rrin / -jn /,*

**Note:** in maps number 116.b, 116.c / 1, 116.c / 2 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, pp. 336-338) in which the verbs *pi, rri, vë, lë, zë*, which in standard appear without endings for the three persons of the singular of verbs, in this dialect they appear with endings in the second and third person; *un pi, rri, vñoj, la, za, bi, ti, pin, rrin, vñon, len, zen, ai pin, rrin, vñon, len, zen, bien, na pim, rrim, vñojm, lam, zam, bina, ju pini, rri, vñoni, leni, zini, bini, ata pin, rrin, vñojn, lajn, zajn, bin. Vñoj vul, vñon vul* etc. As it can be seen, the data of ADGJSH do not match the situation on the ground, with the dialect of point 35 of ADGJSH.

They emerge with the ending *-i* and a group of verbs which are not of the third conjugation, but the ending *-i* is a remnant of some old ending of these dialectal forms, for example: *lypi, ñreçi, çetbi, shkeli, sharriti, nxsheshi, pjeki, mjeli, kositi, vaditi, dredhi, krehbi, mbledhi, djegi, tjerrri, rreshki* etc.

**Note:** endings, ending variants and morpheme variants, root of the verb *jam*, the first-person form of the imperfect indicative '*isha*', shown on map 117/1. ADGJSH data are in line with what is heard in the dialect of Rahovec and the surrounding area. As well, the second person singular of the verb '**jam**' in the imperfect presented in map 117/2 is in accordance with what is heard in the dialect of Rahovec with the surrounding area, while in the third person different from what is given in map 117/3 for point 35, we must add that in this dialect both forms are heard for the third person, '*ishite*' and '*ish*'. Map data 117/4 for the first-person plural of the verb '**jam**' in the imperfect are in line with what we have heard during the surveys. In Rahovec and its surroundings, it is heard: *ishum*, rarely *ishem*. Also, regarding the second and third person plural of the imperfect of the indicative mood given in maps 117/5 and 117/6 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, pp. 339-344), we can conclude that ADGJSH data are in line with what we hear today in the dialect of Rahovec.

### PRESENT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE-REFLEXIVE DIATHESIS

In this dialect and within this area, the verbs with a vowel root, in the present tense of the indicative mood in the passive-reflexive diathesis, emerge with the following endings for the singular: *- / h / na, - / h / esh, - / h / et*, whereas *- / h / um, - / h / i, - / h / en* for the plural. The voiceless glottal fricative consonant **h**, sometimes is heard and sometimes not, and at this point our dialect is on the same path as the other north-eastern dialects. (Mehmetaç, 2006, p. 88)

E.g.: *labna, lagna, gzobna, rrubna, kribna, shtribna, ngjitna, etc.*

Un *labna, lagna, gzobna, rrubna, rrubna, rubna, krubna, krehna, babna, kthebna, tutna.*

Ti *labesh, lagesh, gzobesh, rudbesh, rrubesh, rubesh krubesh, krebesh, babesh, tutesh.*

Aj *labet, laget, gžohet, rrubet, rrudhet, rrubet, rubet, kerubet, kerebet, babet, tutesh.*

Na *labemi, lagmi, gž(x)ohemi, rrudhemi, rrubemi, rubemi, kerubemi, krebemi, bahemi, tutemi.*

Ju *labeni, lagi, gž(x)obi, rrudbi, rrubbi, rrubi, rubi, kerubi, krebhi, babi, tuti.*

Ata (ato) *laben, lagen, gž(x)oben, rrudhen, rrudhen, rruben, ruben, krehen, baben, tuten.*

From this conjugation, we should emphasize that in each case of conjugation, where we have the double-vibrating consonant **rr**, in the city of Rahovec in all cases it turns into **'r'**, e.g.: *rrudhna-rrudhna, -rru<sup>h</sup>na-rru<sup>h</sup>na*. Whereas in all cases where we have the vibrating **'r'**, the Rahovec speakers (of the city) turn it into **'rr'**. For example: *rru<sup>h</sup>et- ru<sup>h</sup>et*.

## The Imperfect

The imperfect tense represents an action which begins in a moment of the past and retains connection with the moment of speaking (Group of authors, 2002, p. 274) As for the imperfect in the Albanian dialects, Professor Gj. Shkurtaj expresses the opinion that . . . the verbs of the first group (indicative mood, imperfect tense), through the Albanian dialects, they have a great variety of imperfect forms. This variety has been created from different pathways that this form has followed during its development in different areas of Albanian. (Gr. autorësh, 2002, p. 274)

In this great variety of imperfect forms, there are two main areas: the first, that of the whole Tosk Albanian, of the transitive dialects and of a very small number of the Gheg dialects, where, with all the phonetic and grammatical developments that have taken place, the preservation of the earliest and most common type of imperfect is observed with - **nja** (*lanja*) or with -**ja** (*laja*) and the second, the area that forms another type of imperfect, the sigmatic type with the ending -**sha** (-**jsha**) (*lasha / lajsha* "laja"). Relying on the opinion of Professor Gj. Shkurtaj, we emphasize that the imperfect and indicative mood in this dialect does not present any difference in relation to other dialects in Kosovo.(Shkurtaj G. , 1974, p. 160)

The imperfect forms of the indicative represent differences between generations in this dialect. Thus in the older generation, the imperfect tense of the indicative is formed by replacing the pronoun remnant of the verb form -**na**, the active form takes the following endings: (-**jshna**, - (**j**)**she**, - (**j**)**ke** and for the number plural: -**shum**, -**shit**, -**shin**, which in standard Albanian emerge the endings: -**ja**, -**je**, -**te**, while in the plural: -**nim**, -**nit**, -**nin**.

## The Imperfect of The Verbs Of The First Conjugation

**Un** *marojshna, lexojshna, kënojshna, punojshna, kecejshna, shkerujshna, hyjshna, fshijshna, najshna.*

**Ti** *marojshbe, lexojshbe, kënojshbe, punojshbe, kecejshbe, shkerujshbe, hyjshbe, najshbe.*

**Ai**, *ajo marojshke, lexojshke, kënojshke, punojshke, kecejshke, shkerujshke, hyjshke, najshke*

**Na** *marojshim, lexojshim, kënojshim, punojshim, kecejshim, shkerujshim, hyjshim, najshim.*

**Ju** *marojshit, lexojshit, kënojshit, punojshit, kecejshit, shkerujshit, hyjshit, najshit.*

**Ata, ato** *marojshin, lexojshin, kënojshin, punojshin, kecejshin, shkerujshin, hyjshin, najshin.*

In the first-person plural, in front of the ending -*shim* for the imperfect, the ending -**shum** is also heard, for example: *marojshum, lexojshum, kënojshum, punojshum, kecejshum, shkerujshum, hyjshum, najshum*. This is mainly heard in the older generation.

In the verbs of the second conjugation, which emerge with consonants, the endings are: -**sha**, -**she**, -**ke**, in the plural: -**shim**, -**shit**, -**shin**, even at this point, in the first-person plural we have a use of both forms in the older generation, the vowel of the ending -**shim** turns into -**u** (-**shum**). (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 200). The difference in relation to other dialects is the use of verbs that emerge with the root with the vowel **e**. In the older generation, these verbs are heard where the vowel **e** turns into **i**.

**Note:** The verb **punoj** and **laj** in the dialect of Rahovec emerge with the same endings as given in the maps 118.b / 1, 118.b / 2, 118.b / 3, 118.b / 4, 118.b / 5, 118.b / 6 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, 2007, pp. 352-357) of ADGJSH.

Some of the words below are heard in both forms with **i** and with **e**.

**Un** *mirrsha* (*mersha*), *dilsha* (*delsba*), *milsha* (*mjelsba*), *nxirrsha* (*nxjerrsha*), *korrrsha*, *mlidbsha* (*mledbsha*), *mjellsha* (*mibsha*), *kasitsha* (*kositsha*), *prashitsba*, *vadissha*, *vilsha* (*vjelsba*, but also *vilsha*).

**Ti** *mirrshbe* (*mershe*), *dilshbe*, *milshbe* (*mjelshe*), *nxirrshbe* (*nxjerrshbe*), *korrrshbe*, *mlidbshbe* (*mledbshbe*), *millshbe* (*mjellshbe*), *kasitshbe* (*kosotshbe*), *prashitsbe*, *vadisshbe*, *vilshbe* (*vjelshe*).

**Ai, ajo** *mirrke* (*merrke*), *dilke* (*delke*), *milke* (*mjelke*), *nxirrken* (*nxjerrke*), *korrrke*, *mlidbke* (*mledbke*), *millke* (*mjellke*), *kasitke* (*kositke*), *prashitke*, *vadiske*, *vilke* (*vjelke*).

**Na** *mirrshim* (*merrshim*) *dilshim* (*delshim*), *milshim* (*mjelshim*), *nxirrshim* (*nxjerrshim*), *mlidbshim* (*mledbshim*), *millshim* (*mjellshim*), *kasitshim* (*kositshim*), *korrrshim*, *vadisshim* (*vadiushim*), *vilshim* (*vjelshim*).

**Ju** *mirrshit*, (*merrshit*) *dilshit* (*delshit*), *milshit* (*mjallshit*), *nxirrshit* (*nxjerrshit*), *korrrshit*, *mlidbshit* (*mledbshit*), *millshit* (*mjellshit*), *kasitshit* (*kasitshit*), *vadisshit* (*vadiushit*), *vilshin* (*vjelshit*).

**Ata, ato** *mirrshin* (*merrshin*), *dilshin* (*delshin*), *milshin* (*mjelshin*), *nxirrshin* (*nxjerrshin*), *korrrshin*, *mlidbshin* (*mledbin*), *millshin* (*mledbshin*), *kasitshin* (*kositshin*), *vadisshin* (*vadiushin*), *vilshin* (*vjelshin*).

**Note:** the imperfect tense forms of the indicative of active verbs that their root end in consonants such as *vishja*, given in maps 118.a / 1, 118.a / 2, 118.a / 3, 118.a / 4, 118.a / 5 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, 2007, pp. 346-351) and 118.a / 6, regarding the conjugation of this group of verbs, the data of ADGJSH, are in full compliance with the current situation that is in the dialect of Rahovec with its surrounding areas, for example: *vishsha* *vishshe*, *veshshke*, *vishshim*, *vishshin*. (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, 2007, pp. 346-351)

**Note:** also regarding the verb *pij* in the imperfect of the indicative in the active form given in the maps 118.c / 1, 118.c / 2, 118.c / 3, 118.c / 4, 118.c / 5, 118.c / 6 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, 2007, pp. 358-363), all the map data are in compliance with the current situation of the dialect of Rahovec with its surrounding area, here we must add that towards the form of the first-person singular given in the maps of ADGJSH *pijshim* is also heard the form *pijshum*, the vowel of the ending **i** passes to **u**.

### The Imperfect Of The Passive-Reflexive Form

Also in this dialect, as in the whole north-eastern Gheg, we must emphasize that the passive-reflexive diathesis is made by placing the particle **u** of the imperfect of the indicative in the active form, see for this the dialect of Deçan (Mehmetaj, 2006, p. 91) or Anadrin. (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 201) Even at this point, the discourse of Rahovec with its surrounding areas does not present any major difference.

The differences should be seen mainly between the generations of speakers of this area. As for the endings of the imperfect, the passive form with the exception of the first-person singular which should be noted that the nasal consonant **n** is rarely heard. The endings of the singular are: **sh / n / a, -she, -ke**, whereas in the plural: **-shum, -shi, -shin**. For example: *u labsh/n/a*, *u lyhsh/n/a* (but also *u lajsh/n/a*, *u lyjsh/n/a*), *ti u lashe*, *u lyshe* (*u lajshe*, *u lyjshe*), *ai*, *ajo u labke*, *u lybke* (*u lajke*, *u lyjke*), *na u lashum*, *lyshum*, (in parallel with the ending **-shum**, the ending **-shim** is heard as: *u lajshim*, *u lyshim* etc.), *ju u lajshit*, *u lyshit*.

**Un:** *u lajshna* (*la<sup>h</sup>shna*), *u lyjshna* (*ly<sup>h</sup>shna*), **Ti :** *u lajshe*, *u lyjshe*, **Ai, ajo :** *u lajke*, *u lyjke*, **Ne:** *u lajshum*, *u lyjshim*, **Ju:** *u lajshit*, *u lyjshit*, **Ata, ato:** *u lajshin*, *lyjshin*

As we emphasized above, towards these forms, often are also heard the forms such as: *un u lajsba* (*la<sup>h</sup>sha*), *u lyejshba* (*ly<sup>h</sup>sha*), which means that the nasal consonant **n** is not heard. These forms are mainly heard in the Ratkoc area.

The old endings of the imperfect of the passive-reflexive diathesis **esha, eshe, ej**, for the plural: **eshim, eshit, eshin** (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 202), which are heard in other north-eastern dialects, such as the dialect of Deçan. (Mehmetaj, 2006, p. 91) In our dialect these endings are heard: **sha** for the first-person singular, **she** for the second person singular and **ke** for the third person singular. Whereas for the plural, the first-person takes **shim**, the second person **shit** and the third person take **shin**.

**Un:** *u lagsba, u merzitsba, u zhegitsba, u rritsba, u nxitsha, u nxirrsha, u sterpiksha, u zdjergsba.*

**Ti:** *u lagsbe, u merzitsbe, u zhegitsbe, u rritsbe, u nxitshbe, u nxirrshbe, u sterpikshbe, u zdjergsbe.*

**Ai, ajo:** *u lagke, u merzitze, u zhegitze, u rritke, u nxitke, u nxirrke, u sterpikke, u zdjergke.*

**Na:** *u lagshim, u merzitschim, u zhegitschim, u rritshim, u nxitshim, u nxirrshim, u sterpikshim, u zdjergshim.*

**Ju:** *u lagshit, u merzitshit, u zhegitshi, u rritshi, u nxitshi, u nxirrshi, u sterpikshi, u zdjergshi.*

**Ata, ato:** *u lagsbin, u merzitsbin, u zhegitsbin, u rritshin, u nxitshin, u nxirrshin, u sterpikshin, u zdjergshin.*

### The Past Simple

The past simple presents an action which has finished at a moment of the past. (Gr. Authors, 2002, p. 274) Therefore, in this dialect is presented with some differences not only with other north-eastern dialects, but also the area of Rahovec itself. The dialect of Ratkoc and the area of Krusha are not unique. We will see the endings of the past simple tense according to the two points of the investigation. Ratkoc and the villages around it and Krusha e Madhe and villages around it. At this point, Rahovec has the same endings as Ratkoc. The verb in the past simple tense in Ratkoc and the surrounding area, emerges with the reflexive endings: **a, e, i** (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 203) All verbs with a vowel root between the root and the ending take the consonant **v** in the three persons of the singular, which emerges in almost all Albanian dialects. Whereas in the plural number take the endings: **m, t, n**. (Gr. autorësh, 2002, p. 274) (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 203)

**Un:** *punova, lexova, shkrova, shkeva, kënova, vrapova (nava), bleva, leva (lyva), fshiva.*

**Ti:** *punove, lexove, shkrove, shkeve, kënova, vrapova (nava), bleve, leve (lyve), fshive.*

**Ai, ajo:** *punoi, lexoi, shkroi, kënoi, vrapoi.*

**Na:** *punum, lexum, shkrum, shkym, kënum, vrapum (nam), blem, lym, fshim.*

**Ju:** *punut, lexut, shkrut, shkÿt, kënum, vraput (najt), bletet, lyjet, fshijet,*

**Ata, ato:** *punun, lexun, shkrun, shkÿn, kënun (nan), blen, lyn, fshin.*

In the third person singular, some verbs do not emerge with the vowel **i** but with the vowel **u** for example: *fshini (fshivi), bleu (blevi), shkeu (shkevi).*

In the area of Krusha, especially in the older generation and the middle generation, and more or less rarely in the younger generation and the educated one, in some cases, the simple past takes the endings **ta, te, ti**, (the latter discussed above) and the plural **tum, tet, ten**, instead of the endings **-va, -ve, -i**, or the plural **-m, -et, -an**. By rearranging the endings of the verb form of the present tense.

**Un:** *shkoj-ta, punoj-ta, lexoj-ta, ndërtoj-ta, mbaroj-ta, kërkuj-ta, filloj-ta, vrapoj-ta, mbuloj-ta etj.,*

**Ti:** *shkoj-te, punoj-te, lexoj-te, ndërtoj-te, mbaroj-te, , mbuloj-te, vrapoj-ta,*

**Ai:** *shkoj-ti, punoj-ti, lexoj-ti, ndërtoj-ti, mbaroj-ti, kërkuj-ti, mbuloj-ti, vrapoj-ti.*

**Na:** *Un: shkoj- tum, punoj- tum, lexoj- tum, ndërtoj- tum, mbaroj- tum, kërkuj- tum, filloj- tum, vrapoj- tum, mbuloj- tum etj.,*

**Ju:** *Un: shkoj- tet, punoj- tet, lexoj- tet, ndërtoj- tet, mbaroj- tet, kërkuj- tet, filloj- tet, vrapoj- tet, mbuloj- tet etj.,*

**Ata, ato:** *Un: shkoj- ten, punoj- ten, lexoj- ten, ndërtoj- ten, mbaroj- ten, kërkuj- ten, filloj- ten, vrapoj- ten, mbuloj- ten etj.,*

*/Shkojta pak para sabahit/.*

/Eh! **Punojte** shuum baba jem shuum/.

/Mas pari e maroj**ti** ni kalib sa me shti kryjen mreña/.

/shkoj**ti** deri te dera s`hini mreña/

**Note:** The verb *shtyj*, in the simple past tense presented on the map number 120 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, , 2007, p. 369) of ADGJSH, in the dialect of Rahovec and its surroundings comes in two forms: **un** : *shtyna, shtyva*, **ti** : *shtyne, shtyj*, **ai** : *shtyjti, shtyni*, **na** : *shtynem, shtyjtem*, **ju** : *shtynet, shtytem*, **ata** : *shtyten, shtyten*. The verb *shava, ndaj, paguaj*, given in map number 121 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani,, 2007, p. 370) of ADGJ *shava, shajta, dava, dajta, paguava, pagujta, preva, prejta*. (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, , 2007, p. 370)

SH, as given for point 35, also in this dialect emerge with the same endings (Shkurtaj G., 1974, p. 164) (Shkurtaj G. , 1974, p. 164)

Whereas in the villages that include the Ratkoc area, such a choice is not heard. In this region it is even difficult to distinguish the third person singular of the simple past from the first-person singular of the present, when it is known that the consonant **j** is almost similar to the high-rise vowel **i**. E.g.: *shkoj (shkoi), lexoj (lexoi), punoj (punoj)*; (Munishi, 1984, p. 41)

In the plural number of the simple past, as in standard Albanian, this dialect also turns the vowel o of the root into the diphthong **ue** (standard Albanian **ua**), but immediately reduces it to the first vowel **u**, presenting these suffixes **shku- tem, tet, ten**. E.g.:

*Po bre shkute**tem** von, por edhe shk**um***

*Ju baj**tet** shum dru*

Here we should exclude the verbs **laj** and **pi**, which are heard equally in both areas of this area (See: map), except for the third person singular of the simple past tense, which in addition to the consonant **v** also has the vowel **i**: *pivi, lavi, vravi*, which are heard in the area of Krusha, etc.,

*Pivi pa masë, e tasbi le t`rri rat.*

*Lavi tesbet dhe shkoj**ti** meniber...*

Whereas in the villages of Ratkoc, Malësi e Vogël, Dejë, Dobidol, Çifllak, Kramovik, Palluzhë, Drenoc, Pataçan i Ulët, etc., the vowel **i** is not heard, as in the above examples, nor the literary form of the diphthong **au**. In this part of the villages the above-mentioned verbs have these personal endings: **ta, te, -v / -i /**, and for the plural **tem, tet, ten**.

**Un** *pijta* (pi-va) *pit**em*** (pimë) I *lajta* (la-va) *laj**tem***

**Ti** *pite* (pi-ve) *pit**et***(pitë) II *lajte* (la-ve) *laj**tet***

**Ai** *piti*, (pi-u) *pit**en*** (pijten) III *lajt**i**, lav**i*** (lau)

The verbs of the second conjugation, as in many Albanian dialects, also in this dialect come with the endings: **a, e, i**. While in the plural: **em, et, en**.

**Un**:*mata, hypa, hapa, ika, çela, sosa, prita, mledha, dredha, vjela, morra.*

**Ti**:*mate, hype, hape, ike, çele, sose, prite, mledhe, dredhe, vjele, morre.*

**Ai, ajo**:*mati, hypi, hapi, iki, çeli, sosi, priti, mledhi, dredhi, vjeli, morri.*

**Na**:*matem, hypem, hapem, ikem, çelem, sosem, pritem, mledhem, dredhem, vjelem, morrem.*

**Ju**:*matet, hypet, hapet, iket, çelet, soset, pritet, mledhet, dredhet, vjelet, morret.*

**Ata, ato**:*maten, hypen, hapen, iken, çelen, sosen, priten, mledhen, dredhen, vjelen, moren.*

Note: The endings of the verbs *marr*, *dal*, *vjel* of the simple past presented in map number 119.a. ADGJSH data for point 35 do not match what is heard today in Rahovec and the surrounding area. a) in Ratkoc's area the verbs: *marr*, *dal*, *vjel* in the third person of the simple past is heard: *mur* (but also *mori*, the vibrating **r** stands between **r** and **rr**), *dul*, *vjeli*, *ai e vjeli rrushin*, b) in the area of Krusha these verbs in the third person are heard: *muri*, *duli*, *vuli* etc., c) in Rahovec: *mur-i*, *dul-i*, *vul-i*.

Even regarding the use of the verbs *gjej*, *mbes*, *vij* and *ha* in the third person singular of the simple past tense given in map number 119.b (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, 2007, p. 367) of ADGJSH, the dialect of Rahovec is shown disorganized: a) in Rahovec these verbs emerge like this: *gjeti*, *mbeti*, *erdhi*, *hantri*, in Ratkoc: *gjetì*, *meti*, *erdhi*, *hànyri*, c) in Krusha: *gjeti*, *meti*, *erdhi*, *hantri*.

**Un:** ve:shi                    **Na:** ve:shem

**Ti:** ve:she                    **Ju:** ve:shet

**Ai, ajo:** veshi              **Ata, ato:** ve:shen

**Note:** Variants of endings in the plural forms of the simple past of verbs, their root end with consonants such as the verb *vesh* given on map 122 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaj, Gostorani, 2007, p. 371) in the dialect of Rahovec with its surrounding area, emerges differently with ADGJSH in the area of Krusha only in the phonetic aspect (See: note for the noun "ear") because in this dialect the vowel of the root has hyper-elongation.

As in other dialects, in this dialect as well, the form of the passive-reflexive diathesis in the simple past is constructed by means of the particle **u**. (Pajaziti, 2008, p. 205)

**Un:** *u lajta, u vrajta, u fshina (u fshijta), u lodha, u shtova, u krova, u pshtolla, u mlodha, u ktheva, u nxuna, u nxeva.*

**Ti:** *u lajte, u vrajte, u fshine, u lodbe, u shtove, u krove, pshtolle, u mlodbe, u kthere, u nxune, u nxeve.*

**Ai:** *u la, u vra, u fshi, u lodh, u shtu, u kru, u pshtjell, u lodh, u kthy, u nxu, u nxe.*

**Na:** *u lajtem, u vrajtem, u fshijtem, u lodhem, u shtum, u krum, u psbullem (u pshtjellem), u mlodbem, u kthym, u nxum, u nxem.*

**Ju:** *u lajt, u vrajt, u fshit, u lodbt, u shtut, i kerut, u pshtullt (u pshtjellt), u mledbt (u mludbt), u kthyt, u nxut, u nxet.*

**Ata, ato:** *u lajten, u vrajten, u fshijten, u lodben, u shtuten, u kerujten, u pshtullen (u pshtjellen), u mledben (u mludben), u kthyn, u nxun, u nxen.*

As in the dialect of Karadak (Halimi, 1999, p. 315), in the dialect of Deçan and the surrounding area (Mehmetaj, 2006, p. 93) and other dialects around it, also in the dialect of Rahovec with the surrounding area some verbs of first conjugation (first class, second subclass) are heard to be used in two forms: (Halimi, 1999, p. 315) (Mehmetaj, 2006, p. 93)

**Un:** *u lajta-u, u lava, u pina, u piva, u shtrina, u shtriva, u ngrina, u ngriva, etc.*

## Past Tense

The past tense is constructed by prefixing the participle of the verb, as non-finite form, the auxiliary verb *kam* in the present tense for the active diathesis. (Gr. autorësh, 2002, p. 277)

**Un:** *kam punu* (In the village of *Vrajakë, Bratatin, Nashpallëdhe, Pataçani Ultë and Pataçani i Epërt*, the participle of the verbs *punu*, *lexu* is heard with the full digtong **ue**, for example: *punue, lexue, këue*, etc.), *kam lexu, kam këu, kam najt, kam mush, kam mledh, kam herr, kam krastit, kam pre, kam hyp, kam dal, kam vjel, kam mjel.*

**Ti:** *ke punu, ke lexu, ke këu, ke najt, ke mush, ke mledh, ke herr, ke krastit, ke pre, ke hyp, ke dal, ke vjel, ke mjel.*

**Ai:** *ka punu, ka lexu, ka këu, ka najt, ka mush, ka mledh, ka herr, ka krastit, ka pre, ka hyp, ka dal, ka vjel, ka mjel.*

**Na:** *kemi punu* (We must emphasize that in parallel with the form *kemi* of the auxiliary verb in the first-person of the plural number the form *kimi* is also heard, i.e. the replacement of the vowel **e** with the vowel **i**.), *kemi*



*lexu, kemi kënu, kemi najt, kemi mush, kemi mledh, kemi herr, kemi krastit, kemi pre, kemi hyp, kemi dal, kemi vjel, kemi mjel.*

**Ju:** *kini punu, kini lexu, kini kënu, kini najt, kini mush, kini mledh, kini herr, kini krastit, kini pre, kini hyp, kini dal, kini vjel, kini mjel.*

**Ata, ato:** *kan punu, kan lexu, kan kënu, kan najt, kan mush, kan mledh, kan herr, kan krastit, kan pre, kan hyp, kan dal, kan vjel, kan mjel.*

**Note:** Auxiliary verb in the structure of compound forms of the past tense of intransitive verbs *kam shkuar*, *kam dalë*, etc., given in map 125.a (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 374) of ADGJSH, in the dialect of Rahovec with the surrounding area, as it was given above, is conjugated in accordance with ADGJSH data.

As in all the dialects of the northeast and the dialects of Kosovo, in this dialect are not uncommon cases of using the auxiliary verb **jam** instead of the auxiliary verb **kam**. For example: *jom kon, jom dal, jom shku, jom ardh*, for: *kam qenë, kam dalë, kam shkuar, kam ardhur*.

**Note:** The auxiliary verb with the structure of the compound forms of the past tense of the verb *jam*, for example: *kam qenë* given in map number 125.b (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 375), in this dialect as in many dialects of north-eastern Gheg and in accordance with ADGJSH data, *jam kân* is heard.

## The Second Past (The Over-Compounded)

The second past in the dialect of Rahovec and its surrounding area is widely used. This phenomenon of the construction of the over-compounded forms in the Albanian language, Ethem **Likaj** treats it extensively in his book "*Analytical forms in the Albanian language*", where among other things he says "... In addition to the analytical forms of the past and past perfect in the Albanian language are encountered in some other analytical forms called "the over-compounded": *ka pasë thanë, kish pas ra*. Mainly, these forms are found in the popular dialects of Northern Albania ... these over-compounded tenses are created on the basis of new relations that arise in the conditions of complete grammaticalization of analytical forms constructed with auxiliary verbs. These are new tense relations expressed by the contraposition of the full forms **kam punuar** - *kam pas punuar*, but constructed through the contraposition of the grammatical means *kam* - *kam pas*, which is evident in the loss of all other colours, except the temporal ones". Even Professor Gj. Shkurtaç, in his book he emphasizes it as a difference between Albanian dialects, stating that "Albanian dialects are clearly distinguished in the presence of the over-compounded forms of the past (type: *kam pas dalë*)". (Shkurtaç G. , 1974, p. 165)

Therefore, even in our paper, we will call this verb tense over-compounded, because it is constructed from the use of two auxiliary verbs. The auxiliary verb **kam** in the active diathesis and the auxiliary verb **jam** - representative of the passive-reflexive diathesis. This verbal tense in the dialect of Rahovec and its surrounding area is widely used, because the over-compounded forms of the verb in this dialect seem to be in use at least since the beginning of the last century. Such a phenomenon had also helped H. Agani in determining the linguistic territory of Lubomir Kujunxhiç's Dictionary. (Agani, 1981, pp. 275-276)

**Un:** *kam pas shku, kam pas lexu, kam pas key, kam pas maru, kam pas njëjt, kam pasmledh, kam pas mjell, kam pas mjel.*

**Ti :** *ki pas shku, ki pas lexu, ki pas key, ki pas maru, ki pas njëjt, ki pasmledh, ki pas mjell, ki pas mjel.*

**Ai, ajo:** *ka pas shku, ka pas lexu, ka pas key, ka pas maru, ka pas njëjt, ka pas mledh, ka pas mjell, ka pas mjel.*

**Na:** *kemi pas shku, kemi pas lexu, kemi pas key, kemi pas maru, kemi pas njëjt, kemi pas mledh, kemi pas mjell, kemi pas mjel.*

**Ju:** *kini pas shku, kini pas lexu, kini pas key, kini pas maru, kini pas njëjt, kini pas mledh, kini pas mjell, kini pas mjel*

**Ata, ajo :** *kân pas shku, kân pas lexu, kini pas key, kân pas maru, kân pas njëjt, kân pas mledh, kân pas mjell, kân pas mjel.*

Here, we should emphasize that in parallel with the verbal form of the auxiliary *kam* in the first-person plural *kemi*, not infrequently, and mainly in the older generation the verbal form is heard: *kena pas shku*, *kena pas key*, *kena pas maru*, *kena pas luftue*, *kena pas mledh*, *kena pas mjell*, *kena pas mjel*.

Note: The paradigm of the second person of the past tense that is presented in map 123 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 372) of ADGJSH *kam pas dalë*, as given in the explanation above and in full accordance with the data of the ADGJSH, in the dialect of Rahovec and its surrounding areas is heard, such as: *ka pas shku*, *ka pas lexu*, *ka pas key*, *ka pas maru*, *ka pas nëjt*, *ka pas mledh*.

### The Past Perfect

For the construction of the past perfect in this dialect, as in all Albanian, auxiliary verbs are used. The auxiliary verb *kam* is used to construct more than the past of the active diathesis, whereas the verb *jam* is used to construct the form of the past perfect of the passive-reflexive diathesis. It is clear that the role of the auxiliary verb in the structure of compound tense is to determine the time when the action occurs, while the participle of the verb is intended to denote the action.

**Un:** *kishna punu*, *kishna lexu*, *kishna pre*, *kishna mledh*, *kishna maru*, *kishna key*, *kishna kënu*.

**Ti:** *kishe punu*, *kishe lexu*, *kishe pre*, *kishe mledh*, *kishe maru*, *kishe key*, *kishe kënu*.

**Ai, ajo:** *ki punu*, *ki lexu*, *ki pre*, *ki mledh*, *ki maru*, *ki key*, *ki kënu*.

**Na:** *kishim punu*, *kishim lexu*, *kishim pre*, *kishim mledh*, *kishim maru*, *kishim key*, *kishim kënu*.

**Ju:** *kishit punu*, *kishit lexu*, *kishit pre*, *kishit mledh*, *kishit maru*, *kishit key*, *kishit kënu*.

**Ata, ato:** *kishin punu*, *kishin lexu*, *kishin pre*, *kishin mledh*, *kishin maru*, *kishin key*, *kishin kënu*.

The verbal form of the auxiliary verb *kishna* is heard mainly in the older generation, the middle generation and the new one, we hear this auxiliary verb as in all Albanian: *kisha punu*, *kisha lexu*, *kisha mledh*, *kisha maru*, *kisha key*, *kisha kënu*.

Passive-reflexive form of the past perfect tense:

**Un:** *ishna la*, *ishna fry*, *ishna bi*, *ishna rrit*, *ishna çudit*, *ishna plâk*, *ishna ligshu*, *ishna nushtu*.

**Ti:** *ishe la*, *ishe fry*, *ishe bi*, *ishe rrit*, *ishe çudit*, *ishe plâk*, *ishe ligshu*, *ishe nushtu*.

**Ai:** *ish la*, *ish fry*, *ish bi*, *ish rrit*, *ish çudit*, *ish plâk*, *ish ligshu*, *ish nushtu*.

**Na:** *ishim la*, *ishim fry*, *ishim bi*, *ishim rrit*, *ishim çudit*, *ishim plâk*, *ishim ligshu*, *ishim nushtu*.

**Ju:** *ishit la*, *ishit fry*, *ishit bi*, *ishit rrit*, *ishit çudit*, *ishit plâk*, *ishit ligshu*, *ishit nushtu*.

**Ata, ajo:** *ishin la*, *ishin fry*, *ishin bi*, *ishin rrit*, *ishin çudit*, *ishin plâk*, *ishin ligshu*, *ishin nushtu*.

Against the form of the auxiliary verb *jam*, in the first-person singular *ishna*, we should emphasize that throughout the dialect of Rahovec and its surrounding areas the form *isha* is heard, which is of all the Albanian language. Un: *isha la*, *isha fry*, *isha bi*, *isha rrit*, *isha çudit*, *isha plâk*, *isha ligshu*, *isha nushtu*.

### The Second Past Perfect (Over-Compounded)

Even the over-compounded tense of the past perfect tense in this dialect is heard quite often. It is constructed by prefixing the participle of the verb with the imperfect form of the auxiliary verb **kam** and after it with the auxiliary participle **kam pas** for the active form. Whereas, the auxiliary verb **jam** is prefixed in the imperfect (**isha**) and the auxiliary verb **kam**, plus the participle, in the present for the passive-reflexive diathesis. e.g.:

**Un:** *kisha pas haner*, *kisha pas livru*, *kisha pas kënu*, *kisha pas key*, *kisha pas kallxu*, *kisha pas punu*.

**Ti:** *kishe pas haner*, *kishe pas livru*, *kishe pas kënu*, *kishe pas key*, *kishe pas kallxu*, *kishe pas punu*.

**Ai: ajo:** *kish pas harru*, *kish pas haner*, *kish pas livru*, *kish pas kënu*, *kish pas key*, *kish pas kallxu*, *kish pas punu*.

**Na:** *kishum pas hajer, kishum pas livru, kishum pas kënu, kishum pas key, kishum pas kallxu, kishum pas punu.*

**Ju:** *kishit pas hajer, kishit pas livru, kishit pas kënu, kishit pas key, kishit pas kallxu, kishit pas punu.*

**Ata, ato:** *kishin pas hajer, kishin pas livru, kishin pas kënu, kishin pas key, kishin pas kallxu, kishin pas punu.*

**Note:** The paradigm of the second past perfect, presented in map 124 (Gjinari, Beci, Shkurtaç, Gostorani, 2007, p. 373) of ADGJSH, **kisha pas dal**, in this dialect as we have explained with examples and conjugations above, fully complies with ADGJSH data, such as: *kisha pas harru, kisha pas hajer, kisha pas livru, kisha pas kënu.*

### Forms Of Passive-Reflexive Diathesis

**Un:** *ishna kân la, ishna kân msu, ishna kân fry, ishna kân bi, ishna kân rrit, ishna kân çudit, ishna kân plâk, ishna kân ligshbu, ishna kân nushtu.*

**Ti:** *ishe kân la, ishe kân msu, ishe kân fry, ishe kân bi, ishe kân rrit, ishe kân çudit, ishe kân plâk, ishe kân ligshbu, ishe kân nushtu.*

**Ai, ajo:** *ish kân la, ish kân msu, ish kân fry, ish kân bi, ish kân rrit, ish kân çudit, ish kân plâk, ish kân ligshbu, ish kân nushtu.*

**Na:** *ishum kân la, ishum kân msu, ishum kân fry, ishum kân bi, ishum kân rrit, ishum kân çudit, ishum kân plâk, ishum kân ligshbu, ishum kân nushtu.*

**Ju:** *ishit kân la, ishit kân msu, ishit kân fry, ishit kân bi, ishit kân rrit, ishit kân çudit, ishum kân plâk, ishit kân ligshbu, ishit kân nushtu.*

**Ata, ato:** *ishin kân la, ishin kân msu, ishin kân fry, ishin kân bi, ishin kân rrit, ishin kân çudit, ishin kân plâk, ishin kân ligshbu, ishin kân nushtu.*

### The Perfect

The perfect tense in this dialect as well as in all Albanian is constructed by prefixing the participle of the verb with the auxiliary verb *kam* in the simple past tense (*patâ*) for the active diathesis, whereas for the passive-reflexive diathesis the simple past tense of the verb *jam* (*kesh - qesh*) of this form of the auxiliary verb the consonant **k** is not palatalized in **q**.

**Un:** *pata punu, pata msu, pata shkeru, pata kënu, pata pre, pata vra, pata mjell, pata mjel, pata ardh, pata vjel.*

**Ti:** *pate punu, pate msu, pate shkeru, pate kënu, pate pre, pate vra, pate mjell, pate mjel, pate ardh, pate vjel.*

**Ai:** *pat punu, pat msu, pat shkeru, pat kënu, pat pre, pat vra, pate mjell, pat mjel, pat ardh, pat vjel.*

**Na:** *patum punu* (Parallel to the form of the auxiliary verb *patum*, the form *patem* is also heard, which is of all the Albanian language.), *patum msu, patum shkeru, patum kënu, patum pre, patum vra, patum mjell, patum mjel, patum ardh, patum vjel.*

**Ju:** *patet punu, patet msu, patet shkeru, patet kënu, patet pre, patet vra, patet mjell, patet mjel, patet ardh, patet vjel.*

**Ata, ato:** *paten punu, paten msu, paten shkeru, paten kënu, paten pre, paten vra, paten mjell, paten mjel, paten ardh, paten vjel.*

### CONCLUSIONS

**In the area of Krusha**, we have also heard the form of the auxiliary verb *kam* of the third person in the plural of the present tense *po kajnë*, for *kanë*: *po kajnë boll*, instead of *kanë boll*.

In the area of Krusha we have heard the verbal form of the simple performer with the endings *-ta, -te, -ti*, which have not been heard in any other dialect and have not been presented even in the maps of ADGJSH as for the first-person: *shkojta, punojta, lexojta, msojta, kënojta*; second person: *shkojte, punojte, lexojte, msojte, kënojte*; for the third person : *shkojtë, punojtë, lexojtë, msojtë, kënojtë*, these forms which, although far geographically (Dulaj, 2016). Shkurtaç had encountered them in the Arbëresh dialects of Italy in the province of Cosenza and in other dialects. (Shkurtaç, Arbëresh Lectures, 2006, p. 214) The first-person and the second person are heard sporadically,

mainly in the older generation, while the third person has general use. These forms of the simple past also emerge in the Dictionary of L. Kujunxhiç. In this area as well, we have heard the verbal forms, such as, *flasi, masi, presi*, etc.

Another topic of interest seems to be the comparison with ADGJSH. There we have found a good support for confronting or comparing the arguments between the Atlas and the field findings. ADGJSH surveys, although conducted early and in conditions unsuitable for ADGJSH authors, are in most cases consistent with those heard in the field. These surveys have enabled and facilitated our research by directing surveys with our subjects towards the ultimate goal.

### **Recommendation**

In the case of the reprint of ADGJSH, the dialect of Rahovec should be represented with a special point to reflect the phonetic, morphological differences in the areas of this dialect.

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