

The use of short forms in some of Kosovo's written media

Sindorela Doli-Kryeziu

Abstract

"The language of newspapers is not a simple language as it seems at first glance. Within the classification of texts, the language of newspapers is part of the group of non-literary texts and the type of objective narrative texts. In this framework, the main genres of writing in newspapers have also been defined: report (news report or journalistic narrative), fiction, including reportage. (Rugova, 2009, p. 231)

Based on this quote, this research will be done on the topic "Short forms, their use in daily Kosovar newspapers" since, in addition to the importance of short forms in morphology and syntax, they are also important in correct formulation of sentences, paragraphs and texts in general, whether literary or non-literary. In order to elaborate on this topic as best as possible, we will be based on a variety of literature, including some works that have been done precisely on this topic. The research will be done through a qualitative approach and three research techniques and instruments will be used:

Document analysis - which will enable us to do in-depth analysis of short forms within documents (newspapers).

Statistical method - "The statistical method is a method that is applied when dealing with the quantification of results. It means that on the basis of a certain number of elements of any community, a general conclusion is drawn about the average values, about deviations in mass or group of phenomena." (Azemi, Bashkim, Bujari, Remzi, 2013, p. 25) So through this method we will present the research statistics.

Also: Comparative method - "This method is used to ascertain the similarity and difference between different phenomena. The comparative method represents a procedure of comparing factors, phenomena, same or very similar processes, in order to identify the similarities between them, as well as the differences." (Azemi, Bashkim, Bujari, Remzi, 2013, p. 23) Since we included four newspapers in the research, then this method allows us to compare the results.

Through them, the goals of the research will be examined in detail and we will be able to answer the research questions. Four daily newspapers in Kosovo dated 12.05.2017 ("Koha Ditore", "Zëri", "Bota Sot", "Kosova Sot") were taken for research.

Keywords: short form, verb, direct object, oblique object, personal pronoun, etc.

1. Introduction

In addition to the importance of short forms in morphology and syntax, they are also important in the correct formulation of sentences, paragraphs and texts in general, whether literary or non-literary, therefore through this paper we will elaborate on the topic: "Short forms, their use in daily Kosovar newspapers". In this paper, the short forms used in the four daily Kosovar newspapers will be specifically elaborated: "Koha ditore", "Kosova sot", "Bota sot" and "Zëri" dated May 12, 2017. Why these newspapers and why this date?. Considering that nowadays we are very inclined to read all the news on our mobile phones, I find these newspapers (on paper) stored in

my house for some writings that were important at that time.

To get to the importance of our topic, I want to add that according to (Rugova, 2009, p. 6), which is based on Allan Bell (1991:3), bluntly states one reason why the language of the means of information "Why study? Because it exists! Entities do not exist alone in the world, nor do they exist without relation to each other. Thus, a unit that exists will necessarily also have its value in relation to other units. Therefore, Bell is right when he gives that assessment, because any concept that exists and has an impact on society is worth examining for study."

In addition to this reasoning to show the importance of studying the language of newspapers, there are other reasons, one of them is that: The language of newspapers, including public postings, is important, because it is consumed a lot and it can be said, it is also the language that it "costs" less, because a newspaper can be bought by anyone. (Minga, 2015)

Another reason why the language of the means of information should be studied and in particular the language of newspapers according to (Minga, 2015, p. 49) is: "Even beyond this, the newspaper is daily food for ordinary people, as well as for the high spheres. There are people who finish high school, they rarely read any books, but they follow the newspapers every day. This means that the language of the newspapers is the one that has the most influence on the non-high layers of society."

The purposes of this research are:

- The inclusion of short forms within the news written in newspapers
- How journalists use short forms
- Evidence of errors during the use of short forms in the four newspapers selected for research
- Comparison of statistics extracted from newspapers

2. Materials and Methodology

"Research is the systematic, controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of hypothetical statements about the supposed relationships between natural phenomena." (Kerlinger, 1970, p. 8)

The research will be done through a qualitative (qualitative) approach: "Qualitative methods are usually chosen when we want to collect and process data that are unstructured, such as: thoughts, beliefs, confessions. When the research question receives a descriptive answer and the explanation is made according to the beliefs and opinions of the research participants, the researcher is the one who decides what will be included and what will not be included and usually the data is not generalized." (Azemi, Bashkim, Bujari, Remzi, 2013, p. 83). And we will focus more on the analysis of documentation "Documentation, in the broadest sense of the word, means monographic works, various synthetic reports, unsystematized data, books, textbooks, yearbooks, weekly newspapers, daily newspapers, etc." (Azemi, Bashkim, Bujari, Remzi, 2013, p. 22) which in this case are the newspapers. During this research we will aim to give a more complete description of the grammatical and syntactic structure of the short forms of the Albanian language and to deal descriptively and theoretically with the corresponding grammatical notions.

At the beginning of this process, we have chosen the research topic and examined the research problem, defining the goals of this research and the importance that the results will have at the end of this research for improving the current state of language use in newspaper and in particular short forms. After setting the topic and defining the goals, we collected the literature.

Then we will make a detailed explanation of the research topic in a theoretical way by presenting in detail the characteristics of the short forms, then the analysis of the research documentation will be done, which in this case are four Kosovar daily newspapers:

- "Koha ditore" 12 May 2017, nr. 7128 (Newspaper ". D.", 2017)
- "Kosova Sot" 12 May 2017, nr. 6383 (Newspaper ". S.", 2017)
- "Bota Sot" 12 May 2017, nr. 7512 (Newspaper B. S., 2017)
- "Zëri" 12 May 2017, nr. 5673 (Newspaper ". .", 2017)

Then the statistics of the use of short forms will be extracted and the comparison of these statistics will be made between the newspapers for all points of the research goal.

The data in this research will be studied in the field of morphology, syntax and spelling as well as a statistical (percentage) and comparative presentation will be made between the newspapers.

In order to analyze this topic as well as possible, we will use a variety of literature, including mainly the literature from the grammar of the Albanian language, as well as the newspapers that will be used during the work. We will base the theoretical explanation for short forms mainly on university textbooks

3. Results of the work

During the research in the four newspapers I analyzed about 1980 short forms, written mainly presented as separate third person singular and plural and first person singular plural and united with each other and less often second person singular and plural. In some cases were presented also united forms with the particle *do të* of the future tense, infinitive particles *për të*, *të mos*, *për të mos*, and with particles *të* and *u*. In the following, we will present the overview of short forms according to the research in particular for each newspaper:

Short forms in the newspaper "Koha ditore" (Newspaper ". D.", 2017).....	368 raste
Special short forms.....	208 raste
United short forms.....	19 raste
Short forms united with particles do të , të and u	116 raste
Short forms united with the verb infinitive particles për të , të mos dhe për të mos	25 raste

Short forms in the newspaper "Kosova Sot" (Newspaper ". S.", 2017).....	650 raste
Special short forms.....	333 raste
United short forms.....	40 raste
Short forms united with particles do të , të and u	224 raste
Short forms united with the particles of the verb invinitive për të , të mos dhe për të mos	53 raste

Short forms in the newspaper "Zëri" (Newspaper " . , 2017).....	348 raste
Special short forms.....	210 raste
United short forms.....	14 raste
Short forms united with particles do të, të and u	91 raste
Short forms united with the particles of the verb invinitive për të, të mos dhe për të mos	33 raste

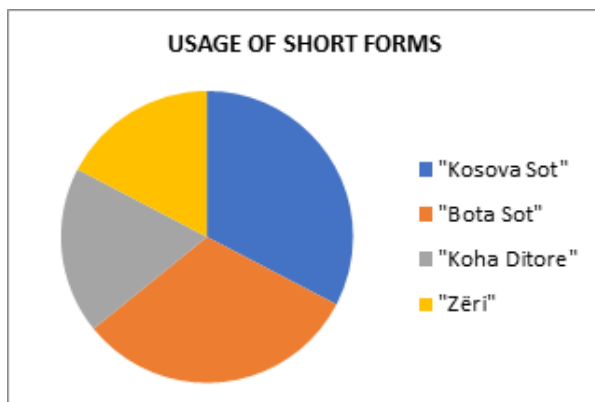
Short forms in the newspaper "Bota Sot" (Newspaper B. S., 2017).....	627 raste
Special short forms.....	385 raste
United short forms.....	17 raste
Short forms united with particles do të, të and u	188 raste
Short forms united with the particles of the verb invinitive për të, të mos dhe për të mos	37 raste

As can be seen from the tables above, special short forms are presented more often with 1136 cases, then the forms joined with particles *do të, të* dhe *u* with a total of 619 cases, the forms combined with the infinitive participles come third in a row *për të, të mos, për të mos* with a total of 148 cases and finally the combined forms which are presented with a total of 90 cases.

During the research, several cases of errors in the use of short forms were encountered in the compilation of news in general in the four newspapers included in the research. But we can say that these mistakes can be technical omissions since there are cases where the same misspelled form is written correctly by the same journalist. It is also worth mentioning that the number of errors is small as far as we have managed to identify them since the part of short forms is very wide and quite complicated.

Errors identified in the newspaper "Koha Ditore"	02 cases
Errors identified in the newspaper "Kosova Sot"	04 cases
Errors identified in the newspaper "Zeri"	00 cases
Errors identified in the newspaper "Bota Sot"	13 cases

We will also present the number of short forms used in the four newspapers through the graph:



As it can be seen in the graph, the most short forms are used in the newspaper "Kosova Sot", then in the newspaper "Bota Sot", the third in line is the newspaper "Koha Ditore" and finally the newspaper "Zëri"

During the research it was observed that it was not During the research, I noticed that no form combined with the imperative verb was presented,. E.g. *më shkruani=shkruamëni*, *më thuaaj=thujmë*, *më hap derën=hapmë derën*.

4. Discussions

It often happens that in the Albanian language two short forms are used close to each other, and in this way the combined short forms are also created. (Lafe, 2000, p. 16). The union of short forms is mainly done by the short forms of the dative case of all persons with those of the accusative case of the third person singular and plural. By means of these two tables we will present the union of short forms. (Jashari, 2009, p. 88).

Dative of three persons singular and plural +accusative of third person plujral		
Short forms		Their union
Më	i	m'i
Të	i	t'i
I	i	ia
Na	i	na i
Ju	i	jua
U	i	ua

Table 1.5 Combining the short forms of the dative case of the three persons singular and plural with those of the accusative case of the third person plural

Dative of three persons singular and plural+accusative of third person singular		
Short forms		Their union
më	e	ma
të	e	ta
i	e	ia
na	e	na e
ju	e	jua
u	e	ua

Tabela 1.6 Combining the short forms of the dative case of the three persons singular and plural with those of the accusative case of the third person singular

In the short forms we notice that some of them undergo phonetic changes during the merger.

As can be seen from the tables above, the short form of when is combined with the

short forms **më**, **të** turns into **a**, so here we have the fusion of sounds **ë** and **e**, into **a**. Likewise the short form **e** turns into **a** even when combined with the short form of the third person singular of the dative case, as well as with the short forms of the second person and the third person plural in the dative case. So **i+e=ia**; **ju+e=jua**; **u+e=ua**. (Kosovës, 2012, p. 225)

Changes also occur when short forms are joined to the participle **të** in the relative mode, active and passive diathesis and the participle **u** of the simple past tense, passive voice. E.g. “when used after subjunctive particle **të**: **ta mësojë mirë**, **t’i shkruash letër familjes**, **t’u thuash që jemi mirë**, do **t’ju shkruaj letër**; when used before particle **u**: **m’u lavdërua**, **t’u lavdërua**.” (Agalliu, Fatmir; Angoni, Engjëll; Demiraj, Shaban; Dhrimo, Ali; Hysa, Enver; Lafe, Emil; Likaj, Ethem, 2002, p. 125). From the union of the short form of the third person singular **i**, of the second person plural **ju** and third person plural **u** with particle **u** we have forms: **i+u=iu**, **ju+u=ju** dhe **u+u=u**.

Tables below present the unity of short forms with particles **të** and **u** of invinitive mood of the verb:

The union of short forms of dative and accusative case with the particle u of the simple past tense		
Short forms	Particle u	Their union
më (mua)	u	m’u
të (ty)	u	t’u
i (atij, asaj, ata, ato)	u	iu
na (ne)	u	na u
ju (ju)	u	ju
u (atyre)	u	u

Table 1.7 The union of short forms with particle të of subjunctive, active and passive voice

The union of short forms of dative and accusative cases with the particle of subjunctive		
Particle të	Short forms	Their union
Të	më (mua)	të më
Të	të (ty)	të të
Të	i (atij, asaj, ata, ato)	t’i
Të	na (ne)	të na
Të	ju (ju)	t’ju
Të	u (atyre)	t’u
Të	e (atë)	ta

Tabela 1.8 The union of short forms with the particle of simple past tense, passive voice

“Unions **ia** from **i+e** and **i+i**, **iu** from **i+u** should be written respectively **ia** and **iu**.

But in position behind the verb form in the imperative *ia* will be written with *ja*: *jepja, merrja*. Sometimes, especially in spoken language, three short forms are used together: *Pas tij, më t'iu përvesh Vasili ynë*.

Rarely happens that both short forms are in dative case: *po të paskan tharë krahët që m'iu thaftë ajo gjuhë m'iu thaftë!* In these cases, the first of them is the ethical dative. These uses are mainly characteristic of the emphatic style." (Agalliu, Fatmir; Angoni, Engjëll; Demiraj, Shaban; Dhrimo, Ali; Hysa, Enver; Lafe, Emil; Likaj, Ethem, 2002, p. 225)

4.1 Short forms in the newspaper "Koha Ditore" May 12 2017 (Newspaper ". D., 2017)

Koha Ditore is one of the daily newspapers in Kosovo, and obviously in the news written there we also have short forms presented in different forms such as: *të veçanta* - where only a short form of one personal pronoun is used within the sentence. E.g. *Mënyra e marrjes së masave preventive e Trumpit kur i rrezikohet detyra është përshkruar si vendosja e vetes në rend të parë*. (fq.8) In this sentence is used the short form *i* of the third person singular, dative case. (Surroi, 2017)

a) United among themselves – in these cases are united: short forms of dative case with short forms of the third person of accusative case plural and short forms of dative case with short forms of the third person singular of accusative case. E.g. *Por nëse ia ka marrë mendja kështu, atëherë ka gabuar rëndë, meqë demokratët menjëherë janë vënë në lëvizje dhe kanë kërkuar që të caktohet një prokuror special për t'u siguruar se hetimi i rastit rus të mos ketë lidhje me presidentin*. (fq.8) In this example we can see that form *ia* is a form created from the union of the short form *i* of the third person singular, dative case with the short form *e* of the third person singular, accusative case.

b) United with particle *të* of subjunctive, *do të* of the future tense and particle *u* of the simple past tense passive voice. E.g. *I gjithë ky proces do t'i linte rivalët e saj të ndarë e përçarë dhe me një faturë publike shumë vështirë të rikuperueshme në zgjedhjet e ardhshme – që janë ato tani*. (fq.10) In this case is presented the short form *do t'i* which is formed by the union of particle *do të* of the verb future tense with the short form *i* of the third person plural, accusative case.

c) United with particles of infinitive *për të, të mos* dhe *për të mos*. P.sh *Shkolla ka rrjetë shumë të dobët të internetit dhe nuk ka pajisje të mjaftueshme për ta zbatuar projektin*. (fq.12) In this case is used the short form *e* of the third person singular accusative case and infinitive particle *për të* that when united give the united short form *për ta*.

From this research, we have come to understand that the short forms were used correctly in most cases, excluding some cases where technical omissions were made. This division or grouping of short forms has been made the same in all four newspapers to facilitate our work during the research.

4.2 Short forms in the newspaper "Bota Sot" May 12 2017 (Newspaper B. S., 2017)

In the following, we will elaborate more extensively on the presentation of short forms in this newspaper, also explaining how to use them.

a) special – where only a short form of one personal pronoun is used within the sentence. E.g. *Ai tha se arsyeja kryesore që PDK po shkon në zgjedhje është se LDK, siç tha*

ai i ka zvoqëluar hapësirën për veprime jashtë institucionale. (fq.5) **I** is the short form of the third person singular, dative case.

b) United among themselves – in these cases are united: short forms of dative case with short forms of the third person of accusative case plural and short forms of dative case with short forms of the third person singular of accusative case. E.g. **Ua** *urojmë tifozëve tanë.* (fq.28) The short form **ua** in this case is presented as union of forms **u** of the third person plural, dative case and **e** of the third person singular, accusative case.

c) United with particle **të** of subjunctive, **do të** of the future tense and particle **u** of the simple past tense, passive voice. E.g. *Kësisoj Gjykata nuk besoj, se do t'ia arrijë që t'i arrestojë pos ndonjë plani që mund të ndodh, derisa të kryhen zgjedhjet.* (fq.5) In this sentence are used two short forms, one is form as union of particle **do të** and united form **ia**, while the other one is formed as a union of particle **të** of subjunctive of the verb with the short form **i** of the third person plural, accusative case. (Mazrekaj, 2017)

d) United with particles of infinitive **për të**, **të mos** dhe **për të mos**. E.g. *Gjithashtu kryetari i LDK-së, do të takohet edhe me kryetarët e degëve për t'i informuar rreth zhvillimeve të fundit dhe përgatitjeve për zgjedhjet e parakohshme.* (fq.2) **Për t'i** is formed from the by the union of particle **për të** of the verb infinitive and the short form **i** of the third person plural, accusative case.

1.3 Short forms in the newspaper “Zëri” (Newspaper “. , 2017)

a) special – where only a short form of one personal pronoun is used within the sentence. P.sh *Dhe ky motor ofron shpejtësinë maksimale prej 315 km/h, ndërsa përshpejtimin nga 0 deri 100 km/h e arrin për vetëm 2.9 sekonda, që e bën një të shpejta sportive.* (fq.25) in this sentence it is used twice the short form **e** third person singular, accusative case.

b) United among themselves – in these cases are united: short forms of dative case with short forms of the third person of accusative case plural and short forms of dative case with short forms of the third person singular of accusative case. E.g. *Ish-futbollisti i Juventusit, Nicola Amoroso shpreson që skuadra e tij t'i hakmerret Real Madridit për humbjen e padrejtë që ia shkaktoi në finalen e vitit 1998.* (fq.19) The united short form **ia** is formed with the union of the short form **i** third person singular, dative case and short form **e** of the third person singular, accusative case.

c) United with particle **të** of subjunctive, **do të** of the future tense and with particle **u** of the simple past tense, passive voice. E.g. *Në 20-25 minutat e para nuk ngjanim me vetën tonë dhe isha i vetëdijshëm se do ta kemi vështirë.* (fq.18) **Do ta** is formed with the union of particle **do të** of the verb future tense with the short form **e** of the third person singular, accusative case. (Gashi, 2017)

d) United with particles of infinitive **për të**, **të mos** and **për të mos**. E.g. *Kleopatra pati më në fund mbështetjen ushtarake, të cilën ajo e kishte të nevojshme për ta sunduar Egjiptin.* (fq.21) **Për ta** is formed with the union of particle **për të** of verb infinitive with the short form **e** of the third person singular, accusative case.

4.4 Short forms in the newspaper “Kosova Sot” (Newspaper “. S., 2017)

a) special - where only a short form of one personal pronoun is used within the

sentence, P.sh *Ky e ndërroi mendimin në proces.* (fq.8) *E* është trajta e shkurtër e vetës së tretë njëjës, rasa kallëzore. (Kadriu, 2017)

a) United together – in these cases, the following are joined: the short forms of the dative case with the short forms of the third person of accusative case plural; and the short forms of the dative case with the short forms of the third person of accusative singular. E.g. *Benoit Hamon, kandidati fatkeq presidencial i socialistëve, ia doli që t'i merrte vetëm 6% të votave.* (fq.9) *Ia* is formed by the union of the short form *i* of third person singular, dative case and short form *a* of the third person plural, accusative case.

b) United with particle *të* of subjunctive, *do të* in the future tense and with particle *u* in simple past tense, passive voice: P.sh *Nixton u detyrua ta emëronte një prokuror të ri special.* (fq.9) *Ta* is formed with the union of particle *të* of subjunctive of the verb with the short form *e* of the third person singular, accusative case.

c) United with particles of infinitive *për të*, *të mos* and *për të mos*: E.g. *Vendimi i Trump-it për ta shkarkuar Comey-n mund ta shënojë fillimin e asgjëje.* (fq.9) *Për ta* is formed with the union of particle *për të* of verb infinitive with the short form *e* of the third person singular, accusative case.

d) As it was shown above through their examples and explanations, we can say that: In terms of the form in which the short forms are presented, they usually depend on the personal pronoun (full form), the verb (when the verb parts are used as *të*, *u*, *do të*, *për të*, *të mos*, *për të mos*) as well as from the imperative mode of the verb where the short form is not presented as usual. But it is worth noting that this form was not encountered during the research in any newspaper.

5. Conclusions

Conclusion The Albanian grammar gives great importance to short constructions. Throughout this work I have elaborated the topic of the short constructions and got my attention to the main points like their fusion, use, and importance. These main points are very useful to find the other parts of speech, and are very interesting for the way they are used within a sentence; I also used some examples from the daily newspapers (Koha Ditore, Kosova Sot, Zeri, and Bota Sot) to elaborate their use and their connecting “partners” within the Albanian language.

Throughout this work it can be concluded that the short constructions of the Albanian Grammar are used as:

a) Unique: *Ajo po ashtu u ka bërë thirrje politikanëve kosovarë që të zhvillojnë një “fushatë serioze” për hir të qytetarëve.* (Koha Ditore, fq.2) *Por, nëse eventualisht kupën e fiton Besa gjithçka bëhet “drithëruese”.* (Zëri, 12 maj 2017, fq.17) *Me përdorimin e serumit qerpikët përmirësohen, rezultatet i shihni pas dy javësh.* (Kosova Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.13) *Tragjika mbetet atij që “shkon”.* (Bota Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.19)

b) Are connected with themselves: *Shpresoj ta bëjë qeveria e ardhshme.* (Koha Ditore, fq.2) *Legjenda e futbollit francez dhe evropian është i lumtur që përsëri do të jetë pjesëmarrës i finales në Ligën e Kampionëve, ndërsa skuadra e tij për herë të tretë në katër vjetët e fundit e ka rastin ta ngre trofeun e çmuar të kësaj gare.* (Zëri, 12 maj 2017, fq.18) *Dhe, nëse ai nuk arrin ta konsolidojë fuqinë së shpejti dhe në mënyrë të qëndrueshme, atëherë Evropa, e cila është duke mbetur pa kohë, do të duhet të presë.* (Kosova Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.9)

c) Are connected with the particle **të** in the verb conjugation: *Kam bërë përpjekje t'i nxisë edhe partitë në qeveri, edhe ato në opozitë, por nuk e kanë bërë.* (Koha Ditore, fq.2) *Mund t'i fitojmë dy trofe, mund të mbesim duarthatë", është shprehur Zizu.* (Zëri, 12 maj 2017, fq.19) *Trump për dallim nga Nixon mund t'ia dalë të shpëtojë pa pasoja nga kjo.* (Kosova Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.9) *Programi i saj synon t'i rikthejë popullit francez sovranitetin, veçanërisht ekonomik dhe monetar.* (Bota Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.24)

d) Connected with the particle **u** of the past simple: *Do të jetë shumë e rëndësishme të luajmë sërish kundër Realit dhe t'i hakmerremi për plaçkitjen historike që na u bë në vitin 1998.* (Zëri, 12 maj 2017, fq.19) *Asaj iu desh që të sakrifikohej për shkak të familjes së vet.* (Kosova Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.15) *Ndryshe analisti politik Blerim Bujari ka deklaruar, se rënia e Mustafës dhe qeverisë, po del se ishte e aranzhuar, dhe këtu dëmi më i madh iu bë qytetarëve të saj që nuk fituan asgjë.* (Bota Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.5)

e) The short constructions connected with the particles **për të**, **të mos** and **për të mos**: *Ende jemi duke bërë përpjekje për ta vërtetuar këtë.* (Koha Ditore, 12 maj 2017 fq.5) *Me 22 pikë diferencë që në pjesën e parë Wizards e patën të pamundur për t'u rikthyer dhe në fund u mposhtën me 22 pikë dallim.* (Zëri, 12 maj 2017, fq.19) *Kështu te këta persona edhe ulej rreziku për t'u prekur nga sulmet në zemër, nga sulmet në tru, shtojnë ekspertët amerikan.* (Kosova Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.19)

f) The short constructions connected with the particle **do të** of the future tense: *Do të shihet më vonë se ndihma që do t'i ofrohej prej kësaj qoshe do të ishte larg më efikase.* (Koha Ditore, 12 maj 2017, fq.9) *Shpresoj që sovranit do ta thotë të vërtetën.* (Zëri, 12 maj 2017, fq.3) *Mund të jetë e sikletshme për ta kuptuar këtë, por historia nuk është duke u përsëritur, pa marrë parasysh sa tragjike apo absurde mund të duken gjërat.* (Kosova Sot, 12 maj 2017, fq.9)

It can also be concluded that in the major cases the newspapers use the short constructions of the third person singular and plural very often whereas the first and second person singular and plural are not used very often. As we know the third person singular is used usually when the news are written. The exception is when citing a person and that the first person singular and plural are used.

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