

SYLLABUS OF THE SUBJECT: “ALBANIAN PUBLICISTICS”

Basic course data:	
University:	University “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren
Faculty:	Faculty of Philology
Subject title:	Albanian Publicistics
Programme:	Albanian Language and Literature
Level:	Bachelor
Course status:	Obligative (O)
Year of the course:	Year II, Semester III
Number of hours per week:	2 +1
Value in CREDIT-ECTS:	3
Time / location:	Winter semester
The subject teacher:	Manjola Brahaj Halili
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Course Description:	
	The program of this is built in such a way as to give the historical panorama of the development of the Albanian press in a chronological manner, focusing on the origin, the first publishing bodies, the first publicists, their role and importance. Then it continues with the development process of journalism, innovations, circumstances, changes, tendencies and features according to different periods and political-social conditions through which it goes. The time frame of this subject covers the beginnings of journalism up to Albanian journalism in the period of communism, and highlights the important values that journalism has had throughout the history of the Albanian nation, for the declaration of Independence, for the development of education and culture, for the construction and consolidation of politics and the state, for the control and expansion of power.
Course objectives:	
	The purpose of this course is to shape students' knowledge of Albanian journalism; to acquaint them with the most important Albanian newspapers and magazines that have been published during different phases of the history of the Albanian press. This course aims to make the journalism published within the state borders of Albania known to the students, but also the journalism of the diaspora, as one of its most important developments, specifically that of; Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, America, Turkey and Egypt. As well as making it possible for students to acquire information about the role and importance of journalism in the presentation of historical events, the consolidation and achievement of

	Independence, the development of the state and coping with the most difficult situations through which the Albanian people have passed.		
Expected results:	<p>During and after completing this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ create and develop thinking about bodies ▪ main of Albanian journalism; ▪ create a hierarchy in terms of authorities ▪ Albanian journalism; ▪ appreciate the place that Albanian journalism has in cultural and social life; ▪ distinguish the different models of publishing in different historical and political circumstances ▪ know and judge about the main authorities of Albanian journalism; 		
Student workload for the subject (must correspond to the student's learning outcomes)			
Activity	Hours	Day/Week	Total
Lectures	2	15	30
Theoretical exercises /laboratory	1	15	15
Practical work	-	-	-
Contacts with instructor/Consultations	1	10	10
Exercises on the ground	-	-	-
Colloquiums, seminars	1	2	2
Home Works	1	2	2
Independent study (in the library, at home)	-	-	-
Preparation for the final test	1	10	10
Time spent in assessment (tests, quizzes)	-	-	-
Projects, presentations, etc	1	5	5
Total			75 hours (3ECTS)
Teaching methodology:	<p>The lectures will be organized in the interactive or combined model as: explanation - clarification, exercises, textual and scientific analysis, discussions, group work, demonstrations and interpretations, presentations and reviews ideas, creative and self-researching designs, etc. These will be the main part for the evaluation work and the way or the methodology of the lecturer.</p>		
Evaluation methodology:	Student evaluation is based on work, activation,		

	<p>attendance, colloquiums and the paper presented at the end of the semester.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First rating: 10 points 2. Second rating: 10 points 3. Students presentations 10 points 4. Regular attendance: 15 points 5. Final test: 55 points 6. Total: 100 points <p>Evaluation in points: 01-50= 5, 51-60 = 6, 61-70 = 7, 71-80 = 8, 81-90 = 9, 91-100=10</p>
Literature	
Main Literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hamit Boriçi, Mark Marku,: Historia e shtypit shqiptar- nga fillimet deri në ditët tona, Tiranë, 2010. 2. Hamit Boriçi: Një gjysmë shekulli publicistikë shqiptare (1848-1997), Tiranë 1997. 3. Grup autorësh: Histori e letërsisë shqiptae”, Tiranë 1983.
Additional Literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ernest Koliqi: Shejzat, Romë, 1957. 2. Faik Konica: Vepra 3,4, (Publicistikë dhe Letërkëmbim), Dudaj, Tiranë, 2001. 3. Sami Frashëri, Shqipëria dhe shqiptarët, Tiranë, 2002. 4. Fan. S. Noli, Vepra 4,6 (Publicistikë dhe letërkëmbim), Dudaj, 2003. 4. Tajar Zavalani, Misioni i shekullit XX, Phonix dhe Shtëpia e Librit, Tiranë, 1999. 5. Petro Marko, Intervistë me vetveten (Retë dhe gurët), OMSCA, Tiranë. 6. Ismail Kadare, Ftesë në studio, Rilindja, Prishtinë, 1996.

Designed lesson plan:		
Week	Lectures	Practice
<i>First Week:</i>	<i>General presentation of the subject, introduction to the subject. To understand the notion of journalism and its history.</i>	<i>Publicistics - object of study, repetition</i>
<i>Second Week:</i>	<i>The history, role and importance of Albanian journalism</i>	<i>The history of Albanian journalism, texts concrete, commentary</i>

	<i>History of journalism in general; Magazines from the democratic and communist periods that are created with censorship; Features of the first magazines in different countries of the world; The thirties, the most favorable period for the Albanian periodical.</i>	<i>analysis</i>
<i>Third Week:</i>	<i>Albanian journalism - origin and development</i> <i>Genesis of Albanian journalism; Factors of the history of the nation as a result of our publicism; Political, economic, literary factors, cultural and interweaving with the press world.</i>	<i>Journalism - literature, analytical types of journalistic writing</i>
<i>Fourth Week:</i>	<i>Albanian publicism in the Renaissance period - in the Ottoman Empire.</i> <i>The connection of the press of this period with names, personalities; The connection with the Albanian movement for national independence; Albanian representatives who played a major role in the first phase of the Albanian press; Journalism of Albanian authors in the foreign press.</i>	<i>Analysis and comments of the works of Sami Frashëri, "Albania what has been, what is and what will become" and Mehdi Frashëri, "Albanian problems".</i>
<i>Fifth Week:</i>	<i>Publicistka in the Albanian colonies of Romania, Bulgaria and Egypt.</i> <i>Albanian settlements in Romanian lands; Foundations of organization and patriotic activity since 1881; The two important stages of the journey of the publicism of these colonies. Newspapers "Drita", "Lumina", "Alxipëtari" and their impact on enlivening the lives of emigrants; The "Kalendari Kombiar" yearbook, the forerunner of the Albanian press; Journalism published in two dialects.</i>	<i>Discussions and comments about journalism in the Albanian colonies of Romania, Bulgaria and Egypt.</i>
<i>Sixth Week:</i>	<i>Albanian journalism in Europe and America: Faik Konica and Fan Noli</i>	<i>Readings, analysis and comments on the journalistic texts of Noli</i>

	<p><i>"Albania", among the most popular bodies and most influential in the entire history of the Albanian press;</i></p> <p><i>The influence of the magazine "Albania" on the cultural and political life of Albanians. Albanian press in the United States of America;</i></p> <p><i>The weekly newspaper "Kombi" and the echo of this new body;</i></p> <p><i>The weekly political, social, cultural, pedagogical, literary, economic newspaper "Dielli";</i></p> <p><i>The aim of the "Sun" in increasing pride nation among the Albanians of America and beyond.</i></p>	<p><i>and Konica.</i></p>
<p><i>Seventh Week:</i></p>	<p><i>Albanian journalism in the years 1912-24</i></p> <p><i>The return of the Albanian press to the homeland;</i></p> <p><i>The declaration of independence and the formation of the new Albanian state, premise for the development of the press throughout the country.</i></p>	<p><i>Albanian journalism after the declaration of Independence, characteristics</i></p>
<p><i>Eighth Week:</i></p>	<p><i>First evaluation test</i></p>	<p><i>Preparation for the first exam</i></p>
<p><i>Ninth Week:</i></p>	<p><i>Journalistic models of the period of Independence and the division of Albanian lands</i></p> <p><i>Diaspora press;</i></p> <p><i>"Ilyria" magazine and its role;</i></p> <p><i>An important place in the journalism of this period was occupied by Shkodra with six temporary magazines; The contribution of Korça in the circumstances of this period with important information; Literary and cultural column as well as translations from foreign literature in Korça newspapers.</i></p>	<p><i>Comparative analysis of journalistic writings and observations</i></p>
<p><i>Tenth Week:</i></p>	<p><i>Albanian journalism in the years 1925-1939</i></p> <p><i>The first press towards modernism;</i></p> <p><i>The intellectual and political elite of this period;</i></p>	<p><i>Journalism and technology modern communication</i></p>

	<i>Propaganda and advocacy for the need to develop the country according to the models of Western countries.</i>	
<i>Eleventh Week:</i>	Publicity models: Mihal Grameno, Branko Merxhani, Vangjel Korça <i>Albanian press divided between "old" and "young"; Currents and ideological confrontation; Controversy and the press of the time;</i>	<i>Readings and comments of Mihal's journalistic texts Gramenos, Branko Merxhani and Vangjel Korça</i>
<i>Twelfth Week:</i>	Personalities in journalism: Gjergj Fishta, Ndre Mjeda, Hafiz Ali Korça, Ibrahim Dalliu <i>"Hylli i Drita, among the most prominent magazines of our journalism; Publicity of these representatives, valuable help in cultivating and enriching the Albanian language; Inclusion of various fields such as philosophy, sociology, psychology, literature, etc.</i>	<i>Analysis of journalistic texts of Gjergj Fishta, Ndre Mjeda, Hafiz Ali Korça and Ibrahim Dalliu.</i>
<i>Thirteenth Week:</i>	Journalism in the period of the Second World War <i>The press under fascist occupation; Newspapers wholly or partially in the Italian language; Newspapers "Fascism", "Tomori", "Voice of the people", "Union".</i>	<i>Researches- Interpretations-Evaluations of journalism in the period of the Second World War</i>
<i>Fourteenth Week:</i>	Albanian journalism in the period of communism in Albania. <i>The Albanian press after 1944; The press completely controlled by the totalitarian regime; Media transformed as an instrument of party propaganda; Media according to the Soviet model system; Albanian journalism in the former Yugoslavia; Media in defense of national identity; The Albanian press in Kosovo Newspapers "Rilindja", "Peperimi", "Pionieri", "Jeta e re" etc.</i>	<i>The role and importance of the newspapers "Rilindja", "Peperimi", "Pionieri", "Jeta e re".</i>
<i>Fifteenth Week:</i>	Second evaluation test	<i>Summary of the subject</i>

Academic policies and rules of conduct:

There will be no tolerance for "borrowing" from the internet or anywhere else. The same or similar works will also be punished. It is recommended that the works submitted be computer written.

- Students must adhere to the rules established according to the UPZ Statute and the regulations and decisions approved by the UPZ Senate and the teaching council.
- Each student is expected to be on time.
- Every student is expected to attend every lecture.
- Due to the nature and way of learning in this subject, coming to class and actively participating in the discussion is of particular importance.