



## **SYLLABUS OF THE SUBJECT: “ARBËRESH LITERATURE”**

<b>Basic course data:</b>	
<b>University:</b>	University “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren
<b>Faculty:</b>	Faculty of Philology
<b>Subject title:</b>	<b>Arbëresh Literature</b>
<b>Programme:</b>	Albanian Language and Literature
<b>Level:</b>	Bachelor
<b>Course status:</b>	Elective (E)
<b>Year of the course:</b>	Year II, Semester IV
<b>Number of hours per week:</b>	2 +0
<b>Value in CREDIT-ECTS:</b>	4
<b>Time / location:</b>	Summer semester
<b>The subject teacher:</b>	Manjola Brahaj Halili
<b>Contact:</b>	<a href="mailto:manjola.brahaj@uni-prizren.com">manjola.brahaj@uni-prizren.com</a>
<b>Course Description:</b>	<p>The program of this course offers knowledge about Arbëresh literature, from old authors to modern and contemporary authors. Due to the fact that the Albanian colonies of Italy were able not only to preserve their tradition and culture, but also to create and develop a special and important literature for the general panorama of Albanian literature. This course offers knowledge and information about the most prominent works and authors who have made an outstanding contribution to the preservation and collection of folklore, the important development and progress of romanticism, the study and cultivation of Albanian language, culture, criticism and essays, etc.</p>
<b>Course objectives:</b>	<p>The purpose of this course is to shape the students' knowledge about this literature and to realize their skills for the systematic progress of the Arbëresh literature from the beginnings onwards. This course aims to provide students with information about the poetics and the structure of the development of the stylistic formation of Arbëresh literature, as one of the special literatures to keep its development connected with the main historical, social and cultural developments of the homeland. It also aims to create creatively the views and individual treatments that are related to special works and general phenomena of Arbëresh literature, with the connection and influences from Italian literature, as well as with the connection and inspiration it has had from folklore, Albanian culture and literature.</p>
<b>Expected results:</b>	<p>During and after completing this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• know Arbëresh literature from the first works of</li></ul>



	<p>these main Arbëresh representatives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understand the values, role and importance of Arbëresh literature in relation to the development and general Albanian literature;</li> <li>• make comparisons in the field of study between European literature (specifically Italian) and Albanian literature, starting from the political and economic circumstances which influenced ideas, themes, codes, discourses, figures, styles, etc.;</li> <li>• systematize the concept and research method of identifying aesthetic essences of this literature;</li> <li>• possess the most in-depth knowledge about this literature in order to be able to give independent evaluations, in writing and speaking, of works, authors and literary phenomena.</li> </ul>		
<b>Student workload for the subject (must correspond to the student's learning outcomes)</b>			
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	4	2	8
Home Works	2	4	8
Independent study (in the library, at home)	1	15	15
Preparation for the final test	3	1	3
Time spent in assessment (tests, quizzes)	4	2	8
Projects, presentations, etc	1	3	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>100 hours (4 ECTS)</b>
<b>Teaching methodology:</b>	Lectures will be organized in an interactive or combined model such as: explanation - clarification, exercises, textual and scientific analysis, discussions, group work, demonstrations and interpretations, presentation and examination of ideas, creative and self-researching designs, etc. These will be the main part for the evaluation work and the way or methodology of the lecturer.		
<b>Evaluation methodology:</b>	Student evaluation is based on work, activation, attendance, colloquiums and the paper presented at the end of the semester.		



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First rating: 15 points</li> <li>2. Second rating: 15 points</li> <li>3. Students presentations 10 points</li> <li>4. Regular attendance: 10 points</li> <li>5. Final test: 50 points</li> <li>6. Total: 100 points</li> </ol> <p>Evaluation in points: 01-50= 5, 51-60 = 6, 61-70 = 7, 71-80 = 8, 81-90 = 9, 91-100=10</p>
<b>Literature</b>	
<b>Main Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Rexhep Qosja: Histori e letërsisë shqipe- Romantizmi I, II, III, IAP, Prishtinë, 2010.</li> <li>2.Klara Kodra: Tipologjia e poemës arbëreshe, ASHSH, Tiranë 2000.</li> <li>2.Ali Xhiku: Romantizmi arbëresh, Tiranë, 1980, Prishtinë 1982.</li> <li>3.Matteo Mandala: Gjurmime filologjike, Çabej, Tiranë 2006.</li> <li>5.Robert Elsie: Historia e letërsisë shqiptare, Dukagjini, Pejë 1997.</li> </ol>
<b>Additional Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11.Antologji e letërsisë së Arbëreshëve të Kalabrisë. Grup autorësh. Universitá della Calabria, Cozenza 2009.</li> <li>2.Antologji e poezisë bashkëkohore arbëreshe, Dudaj, Tiranë 2001.</li> <li>3.Eqrem Çabej: Shqiptarët midis Perëndimit dhe Lindjes, MÇM, Tiranë 1994.</li> <li>4 Jeronim De Rada: Parime të estetikës. Përgatiti për botim prof. Alfred Uçi: Globus R, Tiranë 2003.</li> <li>5.Francesko Altinari: Vëzhgime gjuhësore dhe letrare arbëreshe. Shpresa &amp; Fail Konica, Prishtinë 2002.</li> <li>6.Klara Kodra: Poezia e De Radës, Rilindja, Prishtinë, 1990.</li> <li>7.Sali Bashota: Studime letrare, Toena, Tiranë 2008.</li> <li>8.Grup autorësh: Histori e letërsisë shqipe I-II, Rilindja, Prishtinë 1975.</li> </ol>

<b>Designed lesson plan:</b>		
<b>Week</b>	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>Practice</b>
<i>First Week:</i>	<p><b><i>Introduction to Arberian literature.</i></b>  <i>Summary of the subject;</i>  <i>Historical context and cultural context in the period of the National Renaissance;</i></p>	

<p><i>Second Week:</i></p>	<p><b><i>Arbëresh colony of Italy</i></b>  <i>Historical contexts</i>  <i>The cultural life of Albanians across the sea</i>  <i>One of the oldest and largest Albanian colonies</i></p>	
<p><i>Third Week:</i></p>	<p><b><i>Arbëresh literature in the 18th century</i></b>  <i>The 18th century witnessed a full flowering of cultural activities among the people of Arbëresh</i>  <i>The first works of Arbëresh literature</i>  <i>The intellectual and cultural progress of the Arbëresh of Sicily and the establishment of a Greek college or seminary in Palermo</i>  <i>The author of the first Albanian sound</i>  <i>The last Calabrian poet of the 18th century, from whom we still have a work in the Albanian language - Stefan Bafa</i>  <i>The Korsini Seminary, from which a number of important Arbëresh scholars and writers have emerged</i></p>	
<p><i>Fourth Week:</i></p>	<p><b><i>The intellectual and cultural progress of the Arbëresh of Sicily and the Greek College of Palermo</i></b>  <i>Greek college or seminary in Palermo in 1730</i>  <i>From the Korsini seminary, a number of Arberian scholars and writers of direct importance for the progress of Arbëresh culture in Calabria have emerged.</i>  <i>Gjergj Guxeta, the founder of the Palermo seminary</i>  <i>Nikollë Keta, one of the first and, at the same time, most prominent students of the Greek seminary in Palermo - life and works</i>  <i>Jovan-Krisostomo Guxeta, one of the other Albanian poets from Sicily in the 18th century</i>  <i>Nikolle Suli, Xzepe Barça, Andrea Filja, Jovan Thoma Barbaçi, representatives of this period</i></p>	
<p><i>Fifth Week:</i></p>	<p><b><i>Lekë Matrenga</i></b>  <i>His time and work</i>  <i>The historical-cultural context in which he lived and acted</i>  <i>The work "E mbsuame e Kërshtëre" - analysis</i>  <i>The language of the work, an early tradition of writing our language</i></p>	
<p><i>Sixth Week:</i></p>	<p><b><i>The unpublished work of father Gjergj Guxeta and the beginnings of Albanianology in the century. XVIII</i></b>  <i>The 18th century is called the golden century of</i></p>	

	<p><i>Arbëresh literature</i></p> <p><i>At the center of an enlightened activity of the history of Arbëresh culture is the figure of father Gjergj Guxeta</i></p> <p><i>one of the most important aspects that mark the century. XVIII among the people of Arbëresh has to do with the establishment of institutions that were supposed to protect, appreciate and spread the culture of Arbëresh</i></p> <p><i>The historical work "De Albanensium"</i></p> <p><i>Guxeta and his method of study</i></p> <p><i>The path opened by Guxeta, his method of study, is a path that other Arbëresh intellectuals would develop and perfect</i></p>	
<i>Seventh Week:</i>	<b><i>The first intermediate exam</i></b>	
<i>Eighth Week:</i>	<p><b><i>On the works of Pal Maria Parrino, Nikollë Brankati and Nikollë Filja</i></b></p> <p><i>The life and work of Paul Maria Parrino</i></p> <p><i>Inventory of manuscripts with the works of Paul Maria Parrino</i></p> <p><i>The life and work of Nikollë Filja</i></p> <p><i>Codex of Kieut</i></p> <p><i>The text of Nikolë Filje's lament</i></p>	
<i>Ninth Week:</i>	<p><b><i>Nikollë Keta, Jul Variboba and other authors of the 18th century</i></b></p> <p><i>The life and work of Nikolë Keta</i></p> <p><i>For Nikolë Keta's critical publications</i></p> <p><i>Authors of trees of Calabria; Zef Barça, Gjon Thoma Barbaçi, Gavrill Dara Plaku,</i></p> <p><i>The life and work of Jul Variboba</i></p> <p><i>Analysis of Jul Variboba's work "Dish of Saint Mary the Virgin". Literary value, the elements of rural Arbëresh life</i></p>	
<i>Tenth Week:</i>	<p><b><i>Arberian literature of the 19th century</i></b></p> <p><i>Inspiration and precursor to our literature</i></p> <p><i>A rich literature with distinguished figures was created</i></p> <p><i>Themes from the heroic past</i></p> <p><i>Historical conditions</i></p> <p><i>Political and cultural activities</i></p> <p><i>The importance given to Albanian studies, folklore studies, Albanian language and literature</i></p> <p><i>Great work in collecting folklore</i></p>	
<i>Eleventh Week:</i>	<b><i>The main representatives of Arbëresh romantic literature - De Rada</i></b>	



	<p><i>De Rada, central figure of our literature</i>  <i>Analysis "Rhapsody in Arbëresh poem"</i>  <i>Folk songs revealed to the poet a world full of inspiration</i>  <i>Analysis of the poem "Serafina Topia" written in autobiographical form</i>  <i>Analysis of the poem "Skenderbeu the Pafan"</i></p>	
<p><i>Twelfth Week:</i></p>	<p><b>Other representatives of romantic Arbëresh literature</b>  <i>Anton Santori</i>  <i>Gavrill Dara the Younger</i>  <i>Zef Serembe</i>  <i>Vincent Stratigoi</i>  <i>Leonardo de Martino</i></p>	
<p><i>Thirteenth Week:</i></p>	<p><b>The literary cultural movement of Arbëresh people in Greece in the 19th century</b>  <i>The middle of the 19th century and the migration of Albanians to Greece</i>  <i>Literary cultural movement</i>  <i>The most prominent figures of the patriotic and cultural literary movement of Arbëresh residents of Greece (Anastas Kullurioti and Panajot Kupitori)</i></p>	
<p><i>Fourteenth Week:</i></p>	<p><b>The figure of Skenderbeu in De Rade's rhapsody and in Arbëresh oral literature.</b> <i>Eqerem Çabeji for Arbëresh literature</i></p>	
<p><i>Fifteenth Week:</i></p>	<p><b>Second intermediate exam</b></p>	
<b>Academic policies and rules of conduct:</b>		
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Each student is expected to be on time.</li> <li>▪ Every student is expected to attend every lecture.</li> <li>▪ Due to the nature and way of learning in this subject, coming to class and actively participating in the discussion is of particular importance.</li> </ul>		

