

## Structural types of sentences in Kosovo police communication centers

**Shemsi HAZIRI, PhD**

Assistant Professor at the University “Fehmi Agani”  
in Gjakova, Kosovo, 50 000  
shemsi.haziri@uni-gjk.org (first author)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7491-9664>

**Senad NEZIRI, PhD**

Assistant Professor at the University “Fehmi Agani”  
in Gjakova, Kosovo, 50 000  
senad.neziri@uni-gjk.org (corresponding author)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6346-2729>

**Abstract:** In this paper it will be analyzed grammatical and dialectal aspect of structural sentences of Albanian language used in six Kosovo Police Communication Centers. This paper includes: types of sentences used in Communication Centers separately; enhancing sentences, declarative sentences, declarative-exclamatory sentences and declarative-imperative; imperative sentences; - affirmative and negative sentences. All sections of this paper are illustrated with tables and charts, including number of used sentences and percentage of usage, to present the current situation of use of structural types of sentences in the Kosovo Police Communication Centers. Based on the results from six Communication Centers, which we have analyzed and treated separately, we have come to conclusions of the analysis of the grammatical and dialectal aspects. In Kosovo Police Communication Centers, within the category of declarative sentences, we find positive and negative sentences, which are formed by positive and negative particles, as: *Pozitiv (Positive)*, *Negativ (Negative)*, *Negativ niher (Negative for now)*, *Po*



*(Yes), Jo (No), veç çka po vrehet n'pamje t'jashtme (only what can be seen from outside), etc.* In six Kosovo Police Communication Centers, the affirmative sentences are mainly formed through affirmative particles, as: *pozitiv (positive), pranim (copy), po, po – po (yes, yeas – yes), u ba (done), ani faleminderit (OK thank you), n'rregull (alright), e kjart osht n'rregull (it's clear alright), u kry (done), etc.*

**Keywords:** structural types; interrogatory sentences; declarative-imperative; exclamatory; affirmative; negative.

### **Tipat strukturorë të fjalive në Qendrat Komunikuese të Policisë së Kosovës**

**Abstrakt:** Në këtë punim do të analizohet aspekti gramatikor dhe ai dialektor i tipave strukturorë të fjalive të përdorura në gjashtë Qendrat Komunikuese të Policisë së Kosovës, ku do të përfshihen: llojet e fjalive të përdorura në Qendrat e Komunikimit veç e veç; me fokus të veçantë fjalitë pyetëse, fjalitë dëftore, fjalitë urdhërore, gjithashtu edhe fjalitë pohore dhe mohore. Të gjitha pjesët e këtij punimi janë të ilustruara me tabela dhe grafikë, duke përfshirë numrin e fjalive të përdorura dhe përqindjen e përdorimit, për të paraqitur situatën aktuale të përdorimit të tipave strukturorë të fjalive në Qendrat e Komunikimit të Policisë së Kosovës. Bazuar në rezultatet e gjashtë Qendrave të Komunikimit, të cilat janë analizuar dhe trajtuar veçmas, kemi ardhur deri te të dhënat dhe rezultatet e këtij studimi në aspektin gramatikor dhe në atë dialektor. Në Qendrat e Komunikimit të Policisë së Kosovës, në kategorinë e fjalive dëftore, gjejmë fjali të realizuara me pohim ose mohim, të cilat janë të ndërtuara me pjesëza pohore dhe mohore, si: *Pozitiv, Negativ, Negativ niher, Negativ për momentin, Po, Jo, veç çka po vrehet n'pamje t'jashtme etj.* Në gjashtë qendrat e komunikimit të Policisë së Kosovës, fjalitë pohore janë ndërtuar kryesisht përmes formave pohore, si: *pozitiv, pranim, po, po – po, u ba, ani faleminderit, n'rregull, e kjart osht n' rregull, u kry, etj.*

**Fjalë kyçe:** tipat strukturorë; fjali pyetëse; dëftore-urdhërore; thirrrore; pohore; mohore.

## **Introduction**

Through this research of syntax's feild, we have aimed to analyze in detail the structural types of sentences used by Kosovo Police officials, recorded (and then transcribed) in their workplaces in six

communication centers: Pristina, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Ferizaj and Gjilan. The data was gathered from phone communications between the citizens and Kosovo Police communication officers, and it was made classification of structural types of sentences in their communication: *complainant – communication officer* and *police officer – communication officer*. Recording subjects are 18 (eighteen) communication officers, with 3 (three) officers selected from each Communication Center, who have had phone and radio communication with other police officers. Structural types of sentences will be classified as following: interrogatory sentences, declarative sentences, within which there are analyzed declarative-exclamatory sentences, declarative-imperative sentences, and imperative sentences. In KP communication centers there are dominant constructions of declarative and declarative-exclamatory and declarative-imperative sentences, as following: 153 declarative sentences, or 49.35 percent; 26 declarative-exclamatory sentences, or 8.39 percent; 38 declarative-imperative sentences, or 12.26 percent. Interrogatory sentences are mainly constructed with interrogative particle *A (Do)*, but there are also cases with *Sa (What/How many)*, etc., as: *A din kush janë ata?* (Do you know who they are?) *A bën m'um ma dhan emnin?* (Can I have your name) *A osht t'u përdoru hale?* (Is he still using) *Numër sa?* (What number), but also through raised intonation, which could look like declarative sentences when reading them, as: *E ke nxon t'u pi bari?* (You caught him smoking weed?). Interrogatory sentences are quite extensively present in the communication centers. Based on statistics extracted from this study, in the transcribed records we have found 93 interrogatory sentences, or 30 percent. Exclamatory sentences (these sentences are part of declarative-exclamatory sentences, but I have treated them separately, because of specifics of use through greetings) are used very rarely in Kosovo Police communication centers, because of the linguistic style of use (administrative-judicial style, or as special police style). This is demonstrated by low statistic numbers, with 18 examples of exclamatory sentences of greetings style in total in Police communication centers, which is approximately 3 sentences per communication center. Examples of exclamatory sentences: *Mirdita, pershendetje!* (Good afternoon, greetings!), *Pershendetje!* (Greetings), *Koleg fëlëmë shumë a!* (Thanks a lot colleague!) *Je i mirseardhun!* (You are welcome!), *Kalofshit mirë!* (Have a good time!), etc. Therefore, in KP communication centers we find only the

element of greeting, but there is lack of other elements of construction of exclamatory sentences, like: congratulating, swearing, cursing, and vowing. Affirmative and negative sentences in KP communication centers are used widely. In six communication centers, from the total of 153 declarative sentences, 65 were affirmative and 28 negative. Construction of affirmative and negative sentences is realized as in the examples of sentences, as: *Pozitiv (Positive)*, *Negativ, negativ. (Negative, negative)*, *Negativ niher (negative for now)*, *N'rregull pranum (OK, copy that)*, *Hajde u ba (OK, done)*, *N'rregull, tung, tung! (OK, bye bye!)*, *Nuk po vrej, nuk po vrej! (I don't notice!)*, *Po (Yes)*, *Jo, veç çka po vrehet n'pamje t'jashtme. (No, only what can be seen from outside)*. Most of the sentences of all abovementioned types are used in the form of dialect, local variant, subvariant, or provincial version of the Albanian language, as for example: *A kini naj tiket t'shlume n'at lokacion? (Have you issued any ticket in that location?)*, which in standard Albanian shall be *A keni shkruar ndonjë gjobë?*

## **1.1. Literature review**

In order to accomplish this study in the field of linguistic communication, which has to do with the structural types of sentences in the communication centers of the Police of the Republic of Kosovo, in terms of the theoretical background, the appropriate documents and references related to the relevant fields of the dialectal field and the grammatical side of the Albanian language. We single out some reviews of the literature, such as: Çeliku (2020); Beci (2002, 2007); Domi (2002); Dulaj (2016) Halimi (1970, 2008); Raka (1978); Rugova (2008, 2010); Ymeri (1993); Tagliavini (1978).

## **1.2. Methods**

To realize this study, we have used three research methods: a) Recording and transcription method, b) The method of comparison; and c) The method of linguistic analysis. Through the method of recording and transcription, we have managed to record and then

transcribe the conversations through radio connections and phone calls of 18 communication officers with various citizens who have requested police services in the six Regional Police Directorates of the Republic of Kosovo. Through the transcription of the conversations in the six communication centers, the sentences were classified, according to the types of sentences used in the Albanian language. Through the method of comparison, we managed to make dialectal differences in relation to the standard Albanian language, as well as some uses of international expressions of call numbers between police officers in the field and communications officers. The method of linguistic analysis has served us to reach clearer conclusions about the uses of dialectal variants of the Albanian language, adapting to the communication of the local community that the Kosovo Police serves in the respective regions in the Republic of Kosovo.

## **2. Discussions and results**

### **2.1. Sentences used by KP Communication Centers (Drejtoritë Rajonale/Regional Directorates)**

In the following chart and the circular figure there are presented types of sentences, frequency of use and percentage, based on recordings from the KP (Kosovo Police) Communication Centers.

Table 1. Number of sentences analyzed by 6 regions in Kosovo

Communi- cation Centers	Pristina	Prizren	Mitrovica	Peja	Ferizaj	Gjilan
No. of sentences	132	54	39	36	28	21
Percentag e	42.58%	17.42%	12.58%	11.62%	9.03%	6.77%
Total	310 or 100 %					

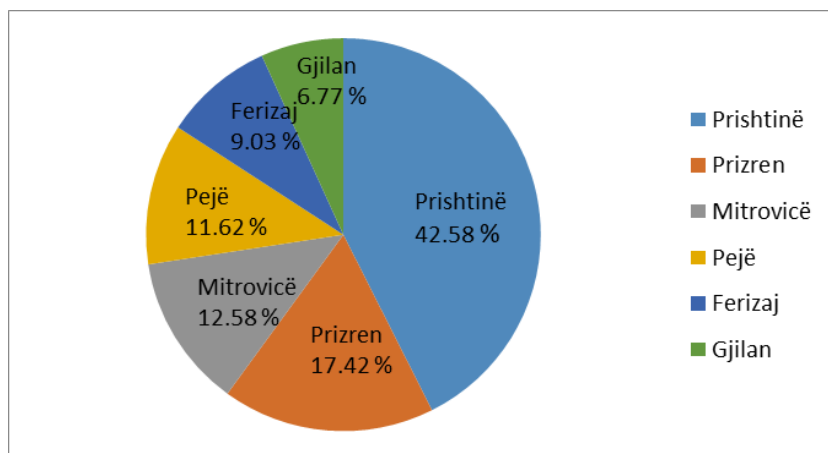


Figure 1. Presentation of sentence types according to the circular figure

## 2.2. Types of sentences in Police Communication Center in Pristina

In the Communication Center in Pristina, from 130 sentences used in total during phone and radio communications, we have found that 59 of them were *interrogatory sentences*, 71 *declarative sentences*, from which we have *declarative-imperative sentences*<sup>1</sup>, *declarative-exclamatory sentences*<sup>2</sup>. 1.1. a) *Interrogatory sentences*, in the recordings of the Communication Centers are constructed as following: *Numër sa? A ki parasysht a muj bisedoj me dikun se e kom nxan tu pi bari?* (What number? Do you know if I can talk to someone since I caught him smoking weed?) etc.; also, *interrogatory sentences*, which in the form look like *declarative sentences*, but in this specific case they are transformed into *interrogatory sentences* based on increased intonation, as for example: *E ke nxon t'u pi bari?* (You have caught him smoking weed?), etc. 1.1.b) *Declarative sentences* are

<sup>1</sup> Look *types of declarative-imperative sentences* in Domi, Mahir, Gramatika e Gjuhës Shqipe 2, ASHSH, Tirana, 2002, p. 129-136.

<sup>2</sup> Ibidem, p. 126-129.

found in different forms of use, which are constructed with different parts of speech, on many occasions with irregular forms of colloquial and dialect types.<sup>3</sup> From these, we distinguish *declarative-exclamatory sentences*, of type like: *Allo, policia ju lutem! (Hello, police please! )*<sup>4</sup> *Alfa Kontroll – Sierra Baza! (Alpha Control – Sierra Base!)*<sup>5</sup>, and *declarative-imperative sentences* of this type: *U kry, e ani qo ti atje! N'rregull nëse t'duhet naj asistencë naj njësi na njofto t'lutem. (It's done, OK then you send him there! Alright, if you need any assistance, any unit, let us know please.)*<sup>6</sup> Within the declarative sentences there are rare cases of use of imperative sentences, for which there will be given examples in other parts for each Communication Center separately. In the chart below there is presented the data from the Communication Center in Pristina.

Table 2. Statistical analysis of sentence types in Prishtina<sup>7</sup>

Interrogative sentences	Declarative sentences	Declarative-exclamatory sentences	Declarative-imperative sentences
59	54	5	12

### 2.3. Types of sentences in Police Communication Center in Prizren

In the Communication Center in Prizren, from *54 sentences* used in total during the recording period, 6 of them were *interrogatory sentences* and 50 *declarative sentences*. From 50 *declarative*

<sup>3</sup> Because of irregular constructions of sentences in colloquial jargon, I had difficulties in classifying types of sentences based on traditional grammars of Albanian language, since they give only examples of standard language taken from works of different well-known Albanian writers.

<sup>4</sup> Response to a phone call in the Communication Center in Pristina.

<sup>5</sup> Official call signs of two different locations.

<sup>6</sup> Parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Pristina Communication Center, on 22.07.2014.

<sup>7</sup> Within the declarative sentences there are also affirmative and negative sentences.

*sentences* there are complex and structured sentences in the form of *declarative-imperative sentences* and *declarative-exclamatory sentences*. 1.2.a) Since there are only 6 *interrogatory sentences*, we will give all examples of used sentences: *Mos ka rastësisht se ky u kan n'paraburgim?* (*Is there something since he used to be in prison?*) *A bën një transfero të numrin?* (*Can you transfer a number?*) *Mos prito, mos ia di numrin?* (*Don't wait, do you know his number?*) *Po rreshter, a ka mundësi me jep emrin e atyne ankuesve?* (*Yes, Sergeant, is it possible to give the names of the complainants*).<sup>8</sup> All these are interrogatory sentences formed with interrogatory particles: *A* (*Do*) *Mos* (*Could*) (negative particle used to make questions, express doubts, etc., and in this specific case it requires an answer) and *A po*. 1.2.b) From *declarative sentences*, we find *declarative-exclamatory sentences*, like: *Alfa Baza - Romeo Baza!* (*Alpha Base – Romeo Base!*)<sup>9</sup> *Alfa Baza urdhnoni!* (*Alpha Base – go ahead!*). Also, we find *declarative-imperative sentences*, like: *Ktu duhet ta kontrollojmë se mos u kan i regjistruar diku tjetër.* (*We need to check this one to see whether it was registered somewhere else.*), etc. In the last sentence the declarative-imperative sentence is formed with particle *Mos*, which is used to express doubt about a matter which is being expressed. In the chart below there are presented sentences from Prizren Communication Center.

Table 3. Statistical analysis of sentence types in Prizren<sup>10</sup>

Interrogatory sentences	Declarative sentences	Declarative-exclamatory sentences	Declarative-imperative sentences
6	39	4	7

<sup>8</sup> Parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Prizren Communication Center, on 11.11.2014, from 11:05 to 12:45 hrs.

<sup>9</sup> Official call signs of two different locations.

<sup>10</sup> Within the declarative sentences there are case of use of imperative sentences expressing wishes, with which we will deal later, in a special section of this study, with several examples of use.



## 2.4. Types of sentences in Police Communication Center in Mitrovica

In the Communication Center in Mitrovica, from 39 sentences used in total during the recording period, 9 of them were *interrogatory sentences* and 30 *declarative sentences*. From 30 declarative sentences, there are sentences formed and structured like *declarative-imperative sentences* and *declarative-exclamatory sentences*. 1.3.a) From 9 *interrogatory sentences*, we will give some examples: *Koleg e kemi ni informatë, n'lokalin... osht ni femën me t'meta, shkoni kqyrni çka osht n'pytje, e nëse ka nevojë na lajmroni e çojm edhe naj patrroll mbështetse, a e pranut a jeni afër aty?* (Colleague, we have information that in the bar ..... there is a woman with disabilities, go and look what is the matter, and if needed inform us and we will send an additional patrol, did you receive the message, are you nearby?).<sup>11</sup> In the first two interrogatory questions it is noticed a standard type of introductory conversation, formed with particles *Qysh* (What) and *Si* (How). Whereas, in the third example, the *interrogative sentence* is formed with particle *A*, which is used in the end of *declarative sentence*, but it is needed to make the question of the police officers were nearby and if they have received the message or communication. 1.3.b) From 30 *declarative sentences*, we will give some examples of *declarative-exclamatory sentences*, like: *Urdhno, Policia e Skënderajt! (Go ahead, Skenderaj police!) E keni parasysh duket ni femën me t'meta diçka! (It looks like there is a woman with some disabilities!).* In the examples of sentences above it is noticed that except indicating and recounting the event, the parties involved in communication are told to be careful or undertake necessary measures for certain issues. Examples of *declarative-imperative sentences*: *Për momentin nuk mujm me than, osht te ortopedi tash t'u kqyr. (At the moment we cannot say, he is being checked by an orthopedist.).*<sup>12</sup> In these two sentences there are used negative particles *Nuk* (don't) and *S'*(not), which are used to express disagreement with a certain issue, and it incites reaction of the interlocutor in order to get additional information or make questions. Please find below chart 4.

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<sup>11</sup> Parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Mitrovica CX, on 05.11.2014

<sup>12</sup> Ibidem, on 05.11.2014

Table 4. Statistical analysis of sentence types in Mitrovica<sup>13</sup>

Interrogatory sentences	Declarative sentences	Declarative-exclamatory sentences	Declarative-imperative sentences
9	17	5	8

## 2.5. Types of sentences in Police Communication Center in Peja

In the Communication Center in Peja, from 36 *sentences* used in total during the recording period, 11 of them were *interrogatory sentences* and 25 *declarative sentences*. From 25 declarative sentences, there are sentences formed and structured like *declarative-imperative sentences* and *declarative-exclamatory sentences*. 1.4. a) *Interrogatory sentences*, examples: *A e don numrin e dorës a t'zyrës?* (Do you want his mobile or office number?) *A e ki të pres është shumë mirë s'ka problem?* (Don you have it, I can wait, it's OK, no problem?) *A u shku kush n'vend t'ngjarjes?* (Did he go to the scene?) *Një koleg thotë se askush s'osht ardh atje?* (A colleague is saying that no one has arrived there).<sup>14</sup> Construction of these interrogatory sentences is mainly realized through interrogatory particle *A* (*Do*), in one case with interrogatory particle *Çka* (*What*)<sup>15</sup>, an example with particle *Si* (*How*), but there are also examples of interrogatory sentences realized through raised intonation, with which it is understood that a question is made for a certain issue. 1.4.b) *Declarative sentences*. From 25 *declarative sentences*, we will give examples of five (5) *declarative-exclamatory sentences*: *Baza! Allo! Alo Gorazhdeci! Allo mirdita! Përshëndetje!* (*Base! Hello! Hello Gorazhdec! Hello good afternoon!*

<sup>13</sup> Number of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Mitrovica CC, on 05.11.2014.

<sup>14</sup> Parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Peja Communication Center, on 23.09.2014, from 14:45 hrs.

<sup>15</sup> Example of sentence: *Çka i keni punt?* (*How are things?*) – standard form: *Si ecën punët?* (*How is it going?*).

*Greetings!*).<sup>16</sup> So, declarative-exclamatory sentences above in Police Communication Center in Peja are constructed with a single word or two words: *Baza! Allo! Alo Gorazhdeci! (Base! Hello! Hello Gorazhdec!)*, etc., which denote an initial exclamation of a statement or declaration, which in this specific case are used in the beginning of a phone conversation. From *declarative-imperative sentences* we will give the following: *Jo, ka qenë ka qenë po krimteknika... Ani qe qitash kqyri, ani prit pak... (No, it was, it was the crime technicians...OK I will look now, OK wait a bit...)*.<sup>17</sup> In this case declarative-imperative sentences are formed through negative particle *Jo (No)*, and in the rest of the sentence during the conversation it remains to be clarified why there is disagreement during the dialogue or communication through the official radios or phones. In the second sentence, construction of the *declarative-imperative sentence* is realized through use of the verb in imperative mood, like *prit pak (wait a little)*. Please find below chart 5 of Peja Communication Center.

Table 5. Statistical analysis of sentence types in Peja

Interrogatory sentences	Declarative sentences	Declarative-exclamatory sentences	Declarative-imperative sentences
11	17	4	4

## 2.6. Types of sentences in Police Communication Center in Ferizaj

In the Communication Center in Ferizaj, from 28 *sentences* used in total during the recording period, 5 of them were *interrogatory sentences* and 23 *declarative sentences*. From 23 declarative sentences, there are sentences formed and structured like *declarative-imperative sentences* and *declarative-exclamatory sentences*. 1.5.a)

<sup>16</sup> Ibidem, parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Peja CC, on 23.09.2014.

<sup>17</sup> Ibidem, parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Peja CC, on 23.09.2014.

*Interrogatory sentences*, examples: *Koleg a ka mundsi lokacionin momental?* (Colleague can you tell me your current location?) *A jeni me naj detyr konkrete?* (Are you busy with any specific task?) *A kini naj tiket t'shlume n'at lokacion?* (Have you issued any ticket in that location?) *S'ka ma shumë, jo?* (There are no more, no?).<sup>18</sup> From these five interrogatory sentences, four are formed with interrogatory *A*, whereas the last sentence was realized through increased intonation.

1.5.b) *Declarative sentences*. From 23 declarative sentences, we will give some examples of *declarative-exclamatory sentences*: *Policia e Ferizajit, urdhno!* (Ferizaj Police, go ahead!) *Urdhno!* (Go ahead!) *Baza për Patrullën 2!* (Base for patrol 2!)<sup>19</sup> Declarative-exclamatory sentences are mainly realized through a verb in imperative mood, like: *urdhno* (go ahead), which is used in the beginning of conversation to tell the interlocutor to say or declare or indicate something. This type of *declarative-exclamatory sentence* is also realized also with call signs in the beginning of conversation, like: *Baza* (Base), or *Patrulla 2* (Patrol 2), etc. Some examples of *declarative-imperative sentences* are as following: *N'rregull koleg, pa ajde ktu te xhamia e qytetit.* (OK colleague, come here at the city mosque.) *Kqyr se ka parkingje, vetura jan t'parkume n'mnyr jo t'rregullt.* (Look in the parking, some vehicles are parked irregularly.) In this case, in Ferizaj Police Communication Center we find only these two cases of *declarative-imperative sentences*, formed through the imperative mood of the verb (*Pa*) *ajde* (*ktu*) (Come here), and in the second sentence *Kqyr* (Look), whereas the other sentences are constructed as affirmative and negative *declarative sentences*, like: *Hajde u ba.* (Ok, it's done.) *N'rregull pranum.* (Ok, it's received.) *Pranim* (Received). *Veç tri.* (Only three.) *Negativ niher.* (Negative for now.)<sup>20</sup>, etc. Please find below Table 6.

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<sup>18</sup> Parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Ferizaj Communication Center, on 12.08.2014, between 12:00 – 13:30 hrs.

<sup>19</sup> Call sign for certain police unit, ibidem, on 12.08.2014.

<sup>20</sup> Parts of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Ferizaj Communication Center on 12.08.2014, between 12:00 – 13:30.

Table 6. Statistical analysis of sentence types in Ferizaj<sup>21</sup>

Interrogatory sentences	Declarative sentences	Declarative-exclamatory sentences	Declarative-imperative sentences
5	14	4	5

## 2.7. Types of sentences in Police Communication Center in Gjilan

In the Communication Center in Gjilan, from 21 *sentences* used in total during the recording period, only 3 of them were *interrogatory sentences*, whereas 18 *declarative sentences*. From 18 *declarative sentences*, we have sentences formed and structured like *declarative-imperative sentences* and *declarative-exclamatory sentences*. 1.6. a) *Interrogatory sentences* (only three), like: *Baza e Gjilanit, a është nis Njësia n'fshatin... n'rastin dhunë familjare dhe a osht njoftu Njësiti i dhunës familjare? (Gjilan Base, is the unit on the way to village...for the case of domestic violence and has the domestic violence unit been informed?)*<sup>22</sup>; *Lokacioni...t'lutem? (Location...please?)*; *Konfirmo se ke përfundu me rastin që e ke pas ma herët dhe je t'u kthy n'drejtim t'stacionit? (Confirm if you have finished the case you had earlier and if you are on the way back to the station?)*.<sup>23</sup> In the example above in the Communication Centre in Gjilan, the interrogatory sentence in the first example is formed with interrogatory particle *A (a osht njoftu) (Has it been informed)*. Second interrogatory sentence is formed through increased intonation, which means where the unit is: *Lokacioni... t'lutem? (Location...please?)*. In the third sentence we find a specific form of construction of interrogatory sentence through the verb in imperative mood – *Konfirmo (Confirm)*, which may at the same time be an order or call for an answer which is understood as

<sup>21</sup> Number of sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Ferizaj CC, on 12.08.2014.

<sup>22</sup> Sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Gjilan Communication Center, on 20.08.2014, between 13:00 – 13:30 hrs.

<sup>23</sup> Sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Vitia Police Station CC (Gjilan Region), on 20.08.2014, between 14:35-14:45.

obligatory by the receiving party. *1.6.b Declarative sentences.* From 18 declarative sentences in total, we will give some examples of use of *declarative-exclamatory sentences*, like: *Baza e Gjilanit. (Gjilan Base) Lajmro për Njësinë patrulluse. (Inform the patrol unit).* Whereas, from *declarative-imperative sentences*, in Police Communication Centre in Gjilan, we find the following examples of sentences: *Vazhdo, vazhdo! (Continue, continue) Pranim, vazhdo. (Received, continue.), etc.*<sup>24</sup> So, *declarative-imperative sentences* are realized through the verbs in imperative mood, after receiving of a *declarative-exclamatory sentence* from the interlocutor through the phone or Kosovo Police radios. Other declarative sentences are mainly realized through confirmation or negation of the calls or questions by the interlocutors, like: *Pranim. N'rregull. E pranum. Pozitiv, (Received. Ok. We received it. Positive.), etc.*<sup>25</sup> However, affirmative, and negative declarative sentences will be discussed separately in following parts of this paper. Please find below the chart with number of sentences used in the Communication Center in Gjilan.

Table 7. Statistical analysis of sentence types in Gjilan<sup>26</sup>

Interrogatory sentences	Declarative sentences	Declarative-exclamatory sentences	Declarative-imperative sentences
3	12	4	2

<sup>24</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>25</sup> In the case of use of sentences in Gjilan Police Communication Center, in the transcribed records we did not find negative demonstrative sentences, but only affirmative ones, as in the examples above.

<sup>26</sup> Number of sentences extracted from transcribed records realized in Gjilan Communication Center, on 20.08.2014.

**2.8. Use of structural types of interrogatory, declarative, declarative-exclamatory, and declarative-imperative sentences, according to Kosovo Police Communication Centers**

Table 8. General analyses of sentence types according to 6 police regions <sup>27</sup>

Interrogatory, declarative, declarative-exclamatory, and declarative-imperative sentences					
		Interrogatory sentences	Declarative sentences	Declarative – exclamatory sentences	Declarative – imperative sentences
	Pristina	59	54	5	12
	Prizren	6	39	4	7
	Mitrovica	9	17	5	8
	Peja	11	17	4	4
	Ferizaj	5	14	4	5
	Gjilan	3	12	4	2
	Total	93	153	6	38
	Percentage	30%	49.35%	8.39%	12.26%
	Total	310 or 100 %			

Based on the results from six KP Communication Centers, which we have analyzed and treated separately, we have come to the data, as below:

<sup>27</sup> Statistical chart on types of sentences used in transcribed audio records in KP Communication Centers during summer 2014.

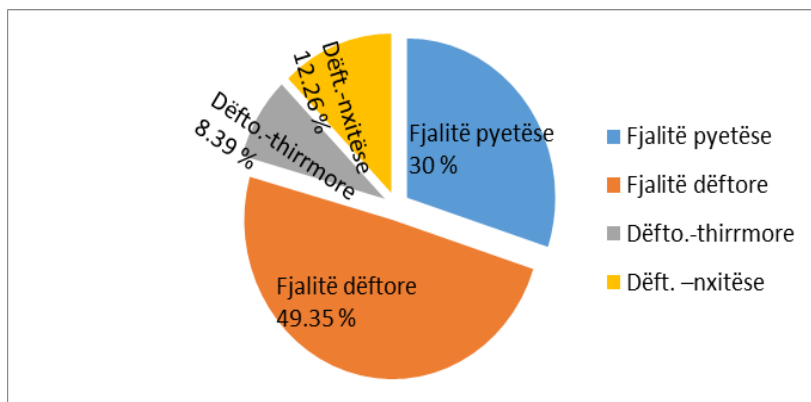


Fig. 2. Overall percentage of sentence types by pie chart <sup>28</sup>

## 2.9 Exclamatory sentences

Pristina CC (Communication Center), two (2) sentences constructed as exclamatory: *Mirëmëngjes!* (*Good morning!*) and *Hajde kalo mirë doktoreshë, hajde!* (*Goodbye doctor, have a good time!*);<sup>29</sup> Ferizaj CC, two (2) sentences constructed as exclamatory: *Hajde kaloni mirë!* (*Have a good time!*) and *Hajde me t'mira!* (*All the best!*); Gjilan CC, zero (0) exclamatory sentences used during the recording period; Peja CC, five (5) exclamatory sentences: *Mirdita, pershendetje! Pershendetje! Koleg fëlëmë shumë a!* (*Hello, greetings! Hello! Thanks a lot colleague!*);<sup>30</sup> *Je i mirseardhun! Kalofshit mirë!* (*You are welcome! Have a good time!*); Mitrovica CC, two (2) exclamatory sentences: *Mir faleminderit!* (*Ok, thank you!*) *Hajt ditën e mirë!* (*Ok, have a good day!*); Prizren CC, seven (7) exclamatory sentences:

<sup>28</sup> Circular figure shows the percentage of use of types of sentences in KP Communication Centers.

<sup>29</sup> All examples of underlined exclamatory sentences have been extracted from the transcribed audio records realized in KP Communication Centers during the period of summer and autumn 2014.

<sup>30</sup> These forms of use are found in the language used in messenger, Pacarizi, R., *Filologji* 14, 2006, but more details on colloquial style of use are found in, Tahiri, L. (2009) and Ymeri, Mariana (2004).



*Faleminderit!* (Thank you!), *Ju përshëndes!* (Greetings!), *Faleminderit shumë!* (Thank you so much!), *Të përshëndesi, të gjithë t'mirat!* (Greetings, all the best!), *Mirë hajde dëgjohemi faleminderit shumë!* (Ok, let's talk again, thanks a lot!), *Të përshëndes!* (Greetings!), *Kalofsh mirë, faleminderit!* (Have a good time, thanks!). Please find below a chart according to KP Communication Centers:

Table 9. Numbers of exclamatory sentences according to 6 police regions <sup>31</sup>

	Communication Centers according to regions	Exclamatory sentences
1	Pristina	2
2	Prizren	7
3	Mitrovica	2
4	Peja	5
5	Ferizaj	2
6	Gjilan	0
	Total	18

Based on statistical data, we conclude that in the case of use of exclamatory sentences in KP communication centers, we find only greetings elements, but there are no other elements of construction of exclamatory sentences, like: *congratulations*, *swearing* and *cursing*.

## 2.10. Affirmative and negative sentences in KP Communication Centers

In Kosovo Police Communication Centers, within the category of declarative sentences, we find sentences realized through affirmation or negation, which are constructed by affirmative and negative particles, as: *Pozitiv (Positive)*, *Negativ (Negative)*, *Negativ niher (Negative for now)*, *Po (Yes)*, *Jo (No)*, *veç çka po vrehet n'pamje*

<sup>31</sup> Exclamatory sentences extracted from transcribed audio records in KP Communication Centers during the period of summer and autumn 2014 (in total 18 exclamatory sentences) fall into the category of declarative-exclamatory sentences, but because of small number of use, we have treated them in a separate section of this paper).

*t'jashtme* (only what can be seen from outside), etc.<sup>32</sup> Therefore, declarative sentences may be constructed through other ways of narration of a story, which could be insufficient or unclear, and they do not express affirmation or negation, but remain as incomplete sentences, as: *Tung, tung!* (Hello, hello!), *Ditën e mirë!* (Good day!), *Përshëndetje!* (Greetings!), etc., which in a certain way express a wish or courtesy, but in many cases, they are not constructed based on grammatical forms, presented as exclamatory sentences in Albanian grammars as. Please see below Table. 10:

Table 10. Numbers of affirmative and negative sentences according to 6 (six) police regions <sup>33</sup>

Affirmative and negative sentences in KP Communication Centers			
	Communication Centers according to regions	Affirmative	Negative
	Pristina	20	12
	Prizren	14	4
	Mitrovica	9	4
	Peja	5	5
	Ferizaj	7	3
	Gjilan	10	0
	Total	65	28

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<sup>32</sup> Affirmative and negative sentences extracted from transcribed records in KP Communication Centers.

<sup>33</sup> Statistics of affirmative and negative sentences extracted during summer 2014.

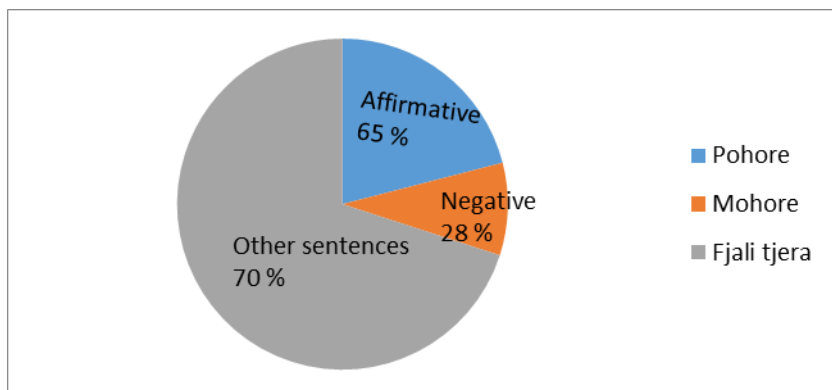


Fig. 3. Overall percentage of affirmative, negative and other sentence types by pie chart<sup>34</sup>

From these statistics we can conclude that in Kosovo Police Communication Centers most sentences are affirmative rather than negative (65 to 28), firstly because of the nature of work, but also because of courtesy of Police officers between them, and also in the communication channels *Police Communication Officer – Citizen / Complainant*. In cases of use of sentences in KP communication centers, from the transcribed records there were some sentences which at the same time have affirmative and negative construction, as for example: *Po, ish e smut psiqike, a çka po di unë!* (*Yes, she is mentally ill, or what do I know!*)<sup>35</sup> In this example we find the particle *Po* (*Yes*), which expresses affirmation, but the sentence ends with doubt expressed by *-Çka po di unë...* (*What do I know...*), which means: *Ku ta di unë* (*How can I know*) or *Nuk di* (*I don't know*), which at the same time express at the same time negation as well.

<sup>34</sup> The circular figure shows the percentage of use of affirmative and negative sentences in comparison to use of other types of structural sentences in KP Communication Centers.

<sup>35</sup> Sentences extracted from the transcribed records realized in Mitrovica Communication Center, on 05.11.2014

## **2.11. Affirmative sentences in Kosovo Police Communication Centers**

In six Kosovo Police communication centers the affirmative sentences are mainly constructed through affirmative particles, as: *pozitiv* (positive), *pranim* (copy), *po*, *po – po* (yes, yeas – yes), *u ba* (done), *ani faleminderit* (OK thank you), *n'rregull* (alright), *e kjart osht n'rregull* (it's clear alright), *u kry* (done), etc., but also through other forms of construction: *Okej* (OK)<sup>36</sup>, *qe qitashti* (yes now), *Rasti normal i mbyllur më datën ...* (Normal case closed on...) *Kto jan rastet që ka pas.* (These are the cases he had.), *Rastin e ka – kërcënim.* (His case is – threat).<sup>37</sup> So, in the sentences above, affirmation or response to the question is realized during the phone conversation through interrogatory sentences, followed by affirmative sentences, as for ex. *Okej* (OK), and without using affirmative particles, but which are understood as such. In the following part we will present the statistics of affirmative sentences in six communication centers: Pristina CC – 20 affirmative sentences, from which 15 were realized through affirmative particles and 5 without affirmative particles but which are understood from the context of the sentence and from conversation or dialogue; Prizren CC – 14 affirmative sentences, from which 13 were realized with affirmative particles and 1 without, as for example, *E kuptum* (We understand)<sup>38</sup>; Mitrovica CC – 9 affirmative sentences, from which 6 were constructed through affirmative particles and 3 without, as for example, *U ba, n'rregull* (Done, alright), etc.; Peja CC – 5 affirmative sentences, from which 3 were constructed through affirmative particles and 2 without; Ferizaj CC – 7 affirmative sentences, from which 3 were constructed with affirmative particles and 4 without; Gjilan CC – 10 affirmative sentences, from which 6 were constructed with affirmative particles and 4 without affirmative particles.

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<sup>36</sup> More details on use of such forms in Paçarizi, Rr., *Gjuha e mesenxherit*, Filologji 14, Prishtinë, 2006.

<sup>37</sup> Sentences extracted from transcribed records of Kosovo Police communication centers during summer 2014

<sup>38</sup> Sentences from transcribed records of Prizren CC on 11.11.2014

## 2.12. Negative sentences in Kosovo Police Communication Centers

In six Kosovo Police communication centers the negative sentences are mainly constructed through negative particles, as: *jo (no)*, *jo – jo (no-no)*, *nuk po vrej (I don't notice)*, etc., but also through other forms of construction of negative sentences, as: *Çka po di unë! (I don't know!)*, *Qikën e kom nxon more! (Hey, my daughter is in engaged!)*, etc. So, in these two negative sentences, the construction of sentences is made through expressing doubts, or as in the other case with a form of raising an issue through reprimanding words (*More (Hey)*), denying a certain idea, or thought. In the following part we will present some statistics of negative sentences realized in six communication centers, as: Pristina CC: 12 negative sentences, from which 11 were realized through negation particles, whereas 1 without but it is understood through the context of the sentence or during the conversation or dialogue; Prizren CC: 4 negative sentences, and all of them realized through negation particles *Nuk (don't)* and *S'(not)*; Mitrovica CC: 4 negative sentences, from which 3 realized with negation particles, whereas 1 without; Peja CC: 5 negative sentences, and all of them realized through negation particles; Ferizaj CC: 3 negative sentences, realized through negative particles *Jo (No)* and *Negativ (Negative)*.

## 3. Conclusions

In this paper, we have come to conclusions of linguistic developments during the communication process through the communication centers of the Police of the Republic of Kosovo. After reviewing the literature, using research methods, mainly those of recording and transcription, then of comparison and linguistic analysis, it has been proven that all official communication is mainly carried out with regional or local dialect forms, as well as with some uses of terminology international police, mainly influenced by foreign international administration missions in Kosovo. After comparing the collected material, namely the sentences used in the recorded material,

according to the grammatical and dialectal aspect of Albanian, the structural types of sentences used in the six communication centers of the Kosovo Police are often used in completely dialectal forms, being fully adapted to the dialectal communication rights of the local community it serves in the field of public safety. This dialectal communication is also carried out with the sole purpose of communicating as fully and easily as possible with the citizens of these areas. After analyzing the types of sentences used according to communication centers separately; with special emphasis on interrogative sentences, demonstrative sentences, exclamatory demonstratives and exclamatory demonstratives; - aspirational sentences; - affirmative and negative sentences, as well as after their division according to illustrations with tables and circular figures, including the numbers of sentences used and the percentage of use, the conclusions of the existing state of use of structural types of sentences in the communication centers of KP (Kosovo Police) are drawn -'s. Approximately fifty (50) percent of the sentences turned out to be demonstrative, thirty (30) percent were interrogative sentences, and twenty (20) percent were encouraging and exclamatory (desired). In general, the spoken variant of the dialect of the relevant police region to which the interlocutors or the local Albanian population of the Republic of Kosovo belong. Even after analyzing the theoretical background, mainly of the literature of the various dialects of the regional areas of Kosovo, including the dialects of the western area of Kosovo, such as: The speech of Deçan with the surroundings (2006), The speech of Rahovec with the surroundings (2016), The speech of Gjakova (2020), then in the northern area of Kosovo: Words and phraseological units from the Llap region (2018), from the eastern side of Kosovo: the speech of Karadak (2008), it has been proven that dialectal communication of these areas of the Republic of Kosovo has survived time and the local dialect variants continue to be alive even in our days.

## **Contribution of authors**

The authors worked collaboratively on conceiving and designing the analyses, collecting data, selecting the analysis tools, writing and proofreading the paper.

## **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

## **AI Use statement**

AI was not used in the paper.

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