

The Language We Speak Affects Our Cognition

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Speaking a language with certain characteristics correlates with certain brain processing of speech, there are these elements of language that make Albanian speakers better at learning a foreign language.

Learning the native language is mandatory to further cognitive abilities and possibly to lessen cognitive related disorders. This is in line with the modern view of brain processing of speech which is hodotopical and dynamic and not fragmented.

There are many elements involved in input language, an example is when photo and word are correlated in input which is extensively used in better learning techniques or in rehabilitation of patients with speech disorder.

Evidence of this is seen in minorities or emigrant when their children who learn their native language have better academic results than those who learn exclusively the language of the host country. Learning mother language is possibly better than bilingualism or multilingualism affecting cognition.

Learning the native language or mother language in early life is important for overall child development. In view of this it is important for parents to speak the native language at home, with the language they transfer to the child feelings which are important for emotional development and how they cope with situations and their wellbeing. Thus with the mother language the children receive sound, meanings and feelings.

The possible importance of learning Arberisht old Albanian dialect to the new generation of Arvanites is important in their cognitive formation during a child's lifespan and lowering the incidence of cognitive disease.

With regards to this we would like to give further argument to the new generation of Arvanites to learn Arvanitika Albanian dialect, which is in the risk of extinction.

Herodotus. Histories, 1.57. (Herodotus and Strassler 2009, p. 32).

".....Pelagian language was spoken in all these places, the people of Attica being originally Pelagian, must have learned a new language when they became Hellenes...."

"As for the Hellenesthey were weak at first, when they were separated from the Pelagians, but they grew from a small group into a multitude..."

Special characteristics in Albanian language such as phonosymbolism or phono semantic where sound and meaning correlate, also short words compound word forming capabilities, richness in sound, make this language more suitable for brain speech processing and affecting positively the speaker abilities for learning and overall cognitive development.

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