

Albanian

The Complete Course
for Beginners

Contents

1	Si jeni?	1
	How are you?	
2	Unë jam anglez, po ju?	18
	I am English, and you?	
3	Në kafe	34
	At the coffee shop	
4	Suvenire nga Shqipëria	51
	Souvenirs from Albania	
5	Apartamenti im	66
	My apartment	
6	Në dyqan	81
	At the store	
7	Në restorant	97
	At the restaurant	
8	Pushimet	112
	Vacation	
9	Në rrugë	127
	On the street	
10	Në postë	142
	At the post office	
11	Në Tiranë	161
	In Tirana	
12	Si e kalove fundjavën?	178
	How did you spend your weekend?	
13	Te mjeku	195
	At the doctor's office	

14	Intervistë për punë	213
	A job interview	
15	Ismail Kadare	234
	Appendices	256
	Key to selected exercises	281

Unit One

Si jeni?

How are you?

In this unit you will learn about:

- greetings, introductions, farewells
- subject pronouns
- the present indicative of the verbs **jam** 'to be' and **kam** 'to have'
- the interrogative pronoun **kush** 'who'
- negative sentences
- asking and answering yes/no questions
- nationality adjectives
- the definite form of proper nouns
- saying where you are from



Dialogue 1



Mirëmbërëma, si jeni? (CD1; 4)



It's 7 o'clock in the evening. Dea meets Mr. Ardian on the street.

DEA	Mirëmbërëma, zoti Ardian. Si jeni?
ZOTI ARDIAN	Mirëmbërëma, Dea. Jam shumë mirë, faleminderit. Po ti, si je?
DEA	Mirë, faleminderit.
ZOTI ARDIAN	Natën e mirë, Dea.
DEA	Natën e mirë, zoti Ardian!

- DEA *Good evening, Mr. Ardian. How are you?*
 MR. ARDIAN *Good evening, Dea. I am very well, thank you. And you, how are you?*
 DEA *Good, thank you.*
 MR. ARDIAN *Have a good night, Dea!*
 DEA *Have a good night, Mr. Ardian!*
-



Dialogue 2

Si quheni ju? (CD1; 6)

It's 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Arjana, the Albanian teacher, meets her students for the first time.

- ZONJA ARJANA *Mirëmëngjes! Unë quhem Arjana. Si quheni ju?*
 DANIEL *Mirëmëngjes! Unë quhem Daniel.*
 ZONJA ARJANA *Gëzohem! Po ju, si¹ quheni?*
 PETER *Unë quhem Peter.*
 ZONJA ARJANA *Më falni, si quheni?*
 PETER *Peter.*
 ZONJA ARJANA *Gëzohem, Peter! Po ju, kush jeni?*
 LURA *Jam Lura.*
- MRS. ARJANA *Good morning! My name is Arjana. What is your name?*
 DANIEL *Good morning! My name is Daniel.*
 MRS. ARJANA *I am glad (to meet you)! And you, what is your name?*
 PETER *My name is Peter.*
 MRS. ARJANA *Pardon me, what is your name?*
 PETER *Peter.*
 MRS. ARJANA *I am glad to meet you, Peter! And you, who are you?*
 LURA *I am Lura.*
-

¹ Another way to ask someone's name is: **Si e keni emrin?** (literally: What do you have it, the name?).

Vocabulary



faleminderit	thank you	quheni	you are called, your name is
gëzohem	Pleased (to meet you) ²	si	how
jam	I am	si je	how are you (2nd sing)?
jëni	are (2nd pl)	si jëni	how are you (2nd pl)?
kush	who	si quheni⁴	what is your name? (literally: how are you called?)
më falni	excuse me	shumë	very
mirë	well	ti	you (2nd sing)
mirëmbrëma	Good evening!	unë	I
mirëmëngjes	Good morning!	zonjë	Madam
natën e mirë	Good night!	zoti	Mister
po³ ju	and you		
quhem	I am called, my name is		

Language points



Greetings

Mirëmëngjes	Good morning
Mirëdita	Good afternoon
Mirëmbrëma	Good evening

² Also: **Gëzohem që ju njoh!** 'I am pleased to get to know you!'/**Gëzohem që ju takoj!** 'I am pleased to meet you!'

³ You will see later that **po** has different meanings: **po** = yes, **po** = and (when used in interrogative structures: **po ju?**).

⁴ For the second person singular use: **Si quhesh?**

Farewells

Mirupafshim	Goodbye (used any time, day or night)
Ditën e mirë	Have a good afternoon!
Natën e mirë	Have a good night!/Good night

Subject pronouns

unë	I	ne	we
ti	you	ju	you
ai	he	ata	they (masc)
ajo	she	ato	they (fem)

Subject pronouns are often omitted in Albanian, as the information about the speaker is given by the verb. So you can say: **Unë quhem Arjana** or **Quhem Arjana** for ‘My name is Arjana’ (literally: I am called Arjana).

The pronoun **ju** is used to address an individual formally or to address a group formally or informally.

Ti is the informal form of address for the second person singular. However, it is sometimes used in formal situations. As a foreigner, it is safer to use **ju** with people you don’t know and restrict **ti** to people your age or younger.

There is no equivalent for the pronoun ‘it’ in Albanian. Instead the pronouns **ai** and **ajo** are used, depending on the gender of the subject. As we will see later, all nouns in Albanian are either masculine or feminine.

Ata refers to a group of males or a group of males and females. **Ato** refers to a group of exclusively females. These pronouns may also refer to objects.

The verbs **jam** and **kam** in the present indicative

The verbs **jam** ‘to be’ and **kam** ‘to have’ are irregular. Since Standard Albanian has no infinitives, verbs are usually referred to by the first person singular of the present indicative.

<i>jam</i>			<i>kam</i>		
(unë)	jam	I am	(unë)	kam	I have
(ti)	je	you are	(ti)	ke	you have
(ai, ajo)	është	he/she is	(ai, ajo)	ka	he/she has
(ne)	jemi	we are	(ne)	kemi	we have
(ju)	jeni	you are	(ju)	keni	you have
(ata, ato)	janë	they are	(ata, ato)	kanë	they have

The interrogative pronoun kush 'who'

Kush is the equivalent of the English 'who'.

Kush **jeni ju?** **Unë jam Ana.**

Kush **je ti?** **Unë jam Ana.**

Exercise 1

How would you say the following in Albanian?

- 1 My name is Barbara. (Unë) quhem Barbara.
- 2 How are you?
- 3 I am fine, thank you. And you?
- 4 Very well.
- 5 Good evening!
- 6 Good bye!



Exercise 2

Complete the following dialogues with the correct word from the list.

faleminderit, janë, jeni, mirë, quhem, quheni, si, kush, ajo

- 1 **Si je?** – **Mirë,** _____
- 2 **Si _____?** – _____ **Mira.**
- 3 _____ **është ajo?** – _____ **është Ana.**
- 4 **Si _____?** – **Jemi shumë _____,** faleminderit.
- 5 **Ata _____ Peteri dhe (and) Lura.**





Exercise 3

Write the correct forms of the verb **jam** in the present indicative.

- 1 **Unë** jam **Adriana.**
- 2 **Ajo** _____ **Alberta.**
- 3 **Ata** _____ **Peteri dhe Danieli.**
- 4 **Ai** _____ **Adriani.**
- 5 **Ti** _____ **Klaudia.**
- 6 **Ne** _____ **Peteri dhe Klaudia.**
- 7 **Ato** _____ **Adriana dhe Alberta.**
- 8 **Ju** _____ **Lura dhe Dea.**



Exercise 4

Write the correct forms of the verb **kam** in the present indicative.

- 1 **Unë** kam **një vëlla** (a brother).
- 2 **Ti** _____ **një motër** (a sister).
- 3 **Ne** _____ **një shok** (a male friend).
- 4 **Ai** _____ **një shoqe** (a female friend).
- 5 **Adriana dhe ti** _____ **një qen** (a dog).
- 6 **Lura dhe unë** _____ **një mace** (a cat).
- 7 **Ti dhe unë** _____ **një makinë** (a car).
- 8 **Ata** _____ **një vëlla.**
- 9 **Ju** _____ **një shok dhe një shoqe.**
- 10 **Ajo** _____ **një motër dhe një vëlla.**
- 11 **Ata** _____ **një mace dhe një qen.**
- 12 **Ajo** _____ **makinë.**



Dialogue 3



Jam shqiptar (CD1; 9)

Dea and Silvio are saying where they are from.

DEA Mirëdita. Unë jam Dea. Jam shqiptare. Jam nga Shqipëria.
Nga jeni ju?

SILVIO Mirëdita, Dea. Unë jam Silvio. Jam nga Italia. Jam italian.

DEA *Good afternoon. I am Dea. I am Albanian. I am from Albania. Where are you from?*

SILVIO *Good afternoon, Dea. I am Silvio. I am from Italy. I am Italian.*

Dialogue 4



Jam anglez (CD1; 12)



Eduard and Barbara are introducing themselves to each other.

EDUARD *Mirëdita. Unë quhem Eduard. Jam nga Anglia. Jam anglez. Si quheni ju?*

BARBARA *Mirëdita, Eduard. Unë quhem Barbara. Jam amerikane. Jam nga Shtetet e Bashkuara.*

EDUARD *Gëzohem që ju njoh!*

EDUARD *Good afternoon. My name is Eduard. I am from England. I am British. What is your name?*

BARBARA *Good afternoon. My name is Barbara. I am American. I am from the United States.*

EDUARD *Glad to meet you!*

Dialogue 5



Ju jeni gjermane? (CD1; 13)



Rea and Alva are saying their nationality.

REA *Përshëndetje. Më falni, zonjë, ju jeni gjermane?*

ALVA *Jo, nuk jam gjermane.*

REA *Çfarë jeni ju?*

ALVA *Jam franceze. Jam nga Franca.*

REA *Greetings. Excuse me, Madam, are you German?*

ALVA *No, I am not German.*

REA *What (nationality) are you?*
 ALVA *I am French. I am from France.*



Dialogue 6



Ju jeni austriak? (CD1; 14)

Dea and Hans are saying where they are from.

DEA Zoti Hans, ju jeni austriak?
 HANS Po, unë jam nga Vjena. Jam austriak. Po ti, Dea?
 DEA Unë jam shqiptare. Jam nga Shqipëria, nga Tirana.
 DEA *Mister Hans, are you Austrian?*
 HANS *Yes, I am from Vienna. I am Austrian. And you, Dea?*
 DEA *I am Albanian. I am from Albania, from Tirana.*



Vocabulary

amerikan , -e	American
anglez , -e	British, English
Angli , -a	England
Austri , -a	Austria
austriak , -e	Austrian
çfarë	what
francez , -e	French (nationality)
Franc/ë , -a	France
Gëzohem që ju njoh!	Pleased to meet you!
gjerman , -e	German
Gjermani , -a	Germany
Itali , -a	Italy
italian , -e	Italian
jo	no
nga	from
Nga jeni ju?	Where are you from?

nuk	not
përs<h>ë</h>ndetje	greetings
po	yes
s'	not
Shqipëri, -a	Albania
shqiptar, -e	Albanian
Shtetet e Bashkuara	the United States
Tiran/ë, -a	Tirana
Vjen/ë, -a	Vienna

Language points



Negative sentences

To make a sentence negative, put **nuk** or **s'** before the verb. Both forms are interchangeable.

Unë nuk jam angleze. I am not English.

Unë s'jam angleze. I am not English.

Asking yes/no questions

There are three ways to ask yes/no questions in Albanian.

- (1) Use an affirmative sentence and rising intonation at the end of the sentence.

Affirmative sentence: **Ju jeni austriak.** You are Austrian.

Interrogative sentence: **Ju jeni austriak?** You are Austrian?

- (2) Invert the subject and the verb. Remember that the subject is used for contrast or emphasis.

Jeni ju austriak? Are you Austrian?

Jeni austriak?

- (3) Use the particle **a** before the inverted verb.

A jeni ju austriak? Are you Austrian?

A jeni austriak?

Note: Use of the particle **a** is optional.

Constructions (2) and (3) are the most common ways to ask yes/no questions. Construction (1) indicates surprise or suggests the speaker assumes the sentence is true and is asking for confirmation.

Answering yes/no questions

To answer affirmatively, use **po** ‘yes’.

A jeni ju austriak?	Are you Austrian?
Po, unë jam austriak.	Yes, I’m Austrian.

To answer negatively, use **jo** ‘no’.

A jeni ju austriak?	Are you Austrian?
Jo, unë nuk jam austriak.	No, I’m not Austrian.
Jo, unë s’jam austriak.	No, I’m not Austrian.

Nationality adjectives

Adjectives⁵ can be either feminine or masculine, depending on the noun they modify (**Dea** → **shqiptare**, **Silvio** → **italian**, **Eduard** → **anglez**, **Alva** → **franceze**). To form the feminine nationality adjective, add **-e** to the masculine form.

Country	Nationality adjective		Language	
	masculine	feminine		
Angli ⁶	Great Britain	anglez	angleze	anglisht
Austri	Austria	austriak	austriake	gjermanisht
Brazil	Brazil	brazilian	braziliane	portugalisht

⁵ There are two classes of adjectives in Albanian. Class 1 adjectives, like nationality adjectives, can be used on their own. As we will see in Unit 2, Class 2 adjectives will require an additional article when used.

⁶ The term **Angli** refers to Great Britain, while the term **anglez/angleze** refers to someone from Great Britain. We also have the terms **skocez/skoceze** for ‘Scottish’ and **uellsian/uellsiane** for ‘Welsh’.

Country	Nationality adjective		Language	
	masculine	feminine		
Francë	France	francez	franceze	frëngjisht
Greqi	Greece	grek	greke	greqisht
Gjermani	Germany	gjerman	gjermane	gjermanisht
Itali	Italy	italian	italiane	italisht
Spanjë	Spain	spanjoll	spanjolle	spanjisht
Suedi	Sweden	suedez	suedeze	suedisht
Shqipëri	Albania	shqiptar	shqiptare	shqip
Turqi	Turkey	turk	turke	turqisht

Names of countries are written with capital letters; nationality adjectives are written with lower-case letters.

Asking about nationality

To ask about someone's nationality, you literally say 'what nationality do you have?'. Use **çfarë kombësie** or **ç'kombësi** for 'what nationality'. For the moment, notice the different forms: **kombësie** used with **çfarë** and **kombësi** used with **ç'**.

Çfarë kombësie keni? What is your nationality?
Ç'kombësi keni? What is your nationality?

The indefinite form of proper nouns

In Albanian all nouns are either masculine or feminine (this is what we call 'grammatical gender'). Generally, masculine nouns end in a consonant while feminine nouns end in a vowel. Proper nouns (names of a person, country, city, etc.) also follow this general rule for gender.

Masculine nouns: **Ëngjell, Gëzim, Zamir**, etc.
 Masculine countries: **Brazil** 'Brazil', **Egjipt** 'Egypt', etc.

Feminine nouns: **Luljetë, Linditë, Dhuratë, Teutë,**⁷ etc.
 Feminine countries: **Shqipëri** ‘Albania’, **Greqi** ‘Greece’,
Gjermani ‘Germany’

Using proper nouns as subjects

Albanian has five basic cases. They are: nominative, accusative, dative, genitive and ablative. Each case is associated with particular functions within the sentence (subject of the sentence, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, possession, modifier, etc.). In this lesson we will concentrate on the nominative case. As we will see below, nouns have different forms depending on whether they are definite or indefinite. This is due to the fact that in Albanian the definite article follows rather than precedes the noun and forms one word with the noun. Thus to say ‘the house’, you would say the equivalent of ‘house-the’.

Subjects always appear in the nominative case in Albanian. When using a proper noun as a subject, we must use its **nominative definite form**.

Albana dhe Zamiri janë nga Shqipëria.

Albana and Zamir are from Albania.

Shqipëria është në Evropë.

Albania is in Europe.

Apply the following rules to form the nominative definite form of a noun:

- (i) If the masculine noun ends in **-k**, **-g** or **-h**, add **-u**.

<i>Indefinite</i>		<i>Definite</i>
Mark	→	Marku
Luksemburg	→	Luksemburgu

⁷ The indefinite forms of proper nouns are especially common in Kosovo. In Albania, these feminine nouns are used in their definite form, hence, **Luljeta, Lindita, Dhurata, Teuta**, etc.

- (ii) If the masculine noun ends in a consonant other than **-k**, **-g** or **-h**, add **-i**.

<i>Indefinite</i>		<i>Definite</i>
Zamir	→	Zamiri
Egjipt	→	Egjipti

- (iii) If the feminine noun ends in **-ë**, replace the final **-ë** with **-a**.

<i>Indefinite</i>		<i>Definite</i>
Luljetë	→	Luljeta
Tiranë	→	Tirana
Francë	→	Franca

- (iv) If the noun ends in a stressed **-i**, add **-a**.

<i>Indefinite</i>		<i>Definite</i>
Shqipëri	→	Shqipëria
Greqi	→	Greqia

Saying where you are from

To say where you are from, use the verb **jam** 'to be' followed by the preposition **nga** 'from'. **Nga** must always be followed by the **nominative definite form** of the noun.

Gëzimi është nga Tirana.

Gëzim is from Tirana.

Eduardi nuk është nga Gjermania; është nga Brazili.

Eduard is not from Germany, he is from Brazil.

To ask someone where he/she is from, you ask: **Nga jeni ju?/Nga je ti?** 'Where are you from?'

Calling someone by his/her name

When calling someone by his/her name, use the definite form for feminine nouns.

Dhurata, Albana! **Hajdeni**⁸ **këtu!**
Mirëdita, Teuta!

Dhurata, Albana! Come here!
 Good morning, Teuta!

Use the indefinite form for masculine nouns.

Mirëdita, Eduard!
 Zamir, **hajde këtu!**

Good morning, Eduard!
 Zamir, come here!

When calling someone by a title (**zoti**, **zonja**, **zonjushë**), also use the indefinite form for masculine nouns and the definite form for feminine nouns.⁹

Zoti Gëzim!
Zonja Barbara!
Zonjushë Albana!

Mr. Gëzim!
 Mrs. Barbara!
 Miss Albana!

With job titles, always use the definite form, both with masculine and feminine nouns.

Profesor Gëzimi!
Mësuese Ingridi!
Doktor Eduardi!

Professor Gëzimi!
 Teacher Ingrid!¹⁰
 Doctor Eduard!



Exercise 5

Answer the following questions.

- Çfarë jeni ju?** (Austrian) Unë jam austriak/austriake.
- Çfarë është ajo?** (Italian)

⁸ The word **hajde** is used in different Balkan languages and has many meanings. In this example, it is used as a verb and means ‘to come’. **Hajdeni** is the plural second person form; the singular second person form is **hajde**.

⁹ When used as subjects, the title usually appears in its definite form:

Zoti Gëzim është shqiptar.

Mr. Gëzim is Albanian.

Zonja Barbara është shqiptare.

Mrs. Barbara is Albanian.

Zonjushë/Zonjusha Albana është shqiptare.

Miss Barbara is Albanian.

¹⁰ Although the name **Ingrid** is a woman’s name, it follows the rules for masculine nouns because it ends in a consonant.

- 3 **Çfarë është ai?** (British)
- 4 **Çfarë je ti?** (Albanian)
- 5 **Çfarë jam unë?** (French)

Exercise 6

Answer the following questions.



- 1 **Nga është Gëzimi?** (Albania) Gëzimi është nga Shqipëria.
- 2 **Nga është Iliri?** (Kosovo)
- 3 **Nga është Tomi?** (United States)
- 4 **Nga është zoti Smith?** (England)
- 5 **Nga janë zonja Julia dhe zoti Adrien?** (Germany, France)

Exercise 7

Answer the following questions about these people's nationalities.



- 1 **Shekspiri është anglez?** Po, Shekspiri është anglez.
- 2 **Marylin Monroe është franceze?**
- 3 **Moxarti është gjerman?**
- 4 **Elvis Presley është italian?**
- 5 **Salvador Dalí është spanjoll?**
- 6 **Armani është francez?**

Exercise 8

Translate the following sentences.



- 1 I am not American. I am Albanian. Unë nuk jam amerikan(e).
Jam shqiptar(e).
- 2 Anton, are you from Spain?
- 3 We are from England.
- 4 Antonia is Italian.
- 5 Maria is not Italian. She is Spanish.
- 6 Mrs. Ana, are you from Kosovo?
- 7 Tansu is from Turkey.

Exercise 9

Based on the reading below, answer the following questions:



- 1 **Nga është Bledi?**
- 2 **Çfarë është Bledi?**

- 3 A ka Bledi vëlla?
- 4 A ka Bledi motër?
- 5 Nga është Tomi?
- 6 A ka Tomi motër?
- 7 Si quhet ajo?
- 8 A ka ajo mace?
- 9 A ka Danieli (një) qen?
- 10 Si quhet qeni?



(CD1; 16)

Bledi

Bledi është nga Shqipëria, nga Tirana. Bledi është student. Ai ka një vëlla. Vëllai quhet Tedi. Ai është dentist. Tedi ka një shok anglez. Ai quhet Tomi. Tomi është nga Londra. Tomi ka një vëlla dhe një motër. Vëllai quhet Daniel. Motra quhet Alberta. Danieli është ekonomist. Alberta është pianiste. Danieli ka një qen. Alberta ka një mace. Qeni quhet Xhufi dhe macja quhet Pisika.



Vocabulary

dentist	dentist (masc)
ekonomist	economist (masc)
pianiste	pianist (fem)
quhet	he/she is called



Exercise 10

Based on the reading in Exercise 9, is the following information about Bledi true or false? If the information is false, provide the correct information.

- 1 Bledi është nga Italia. T F _____
- 2 Bledi është nga Roma. T F _____
- 3 Bledi ka një vëlla. T F _____
- 4 Bledi ka një motër. T F _____
- 5 Bledi ka një shok anglez. T F _____
- 6 Bledi ka një mace. T F _____

Culture point



As in most countries, Albanians shake hands or kiss each other on the cheeks two or three times when meeting.

Albanian gestures for showing disagreement or agreement are different. To say 'no', Albanians typically nod up and down. To say 'yes,' they move the head from left to right a couple of times.

BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 1

1. Pronouns

I, me	Unë, mua	[unə], [múa]
you	ti, ty	[ti], [ty]
he	ai	[aí]
she	ajo	[ajó]
it	ai	[aí]
we	ne	[nɛ]
you (to a group)	ju	[ju]
they (masc.)	ata	[atá]
they (fem.)	ato	[ató]

2. Greetings. Salutations. Farewells

Hello! (fam.)	Përshëndetje!	[pərfəndétjɛ!]
Hello! (form.)	Përshëndetje!	[pərfəndétjɛ!]
Good morning!	Mirëmëngjes!	[mirəmənɟɛs!]
Good afternoon!	Mirëdita!	[mirədíta!]
Good evening!	Mirëmbërëma!	[mirəmbréma!]
to say hello	përshëndes	[pərfəndés]

Hi! (hello)	Ç'kemi!	[tʃ'kémi!]
greeting (n)	përshëndetje (f)	[pəɾʃəndétjɛ]
to greet (vt)	përshëndes	[pəɾʃəndés]
How are you? (form.)	Si jeni?	[si jéni?]
How are you? (fam.)	Si je?	[si jɛ?]
What's new?	Çfarë ka të re?	[tʃfárə ká tə ré?]
Goodbye!	Mirupafshim!	[mirupáfʃim!]
Bye!	U pafshim!	[u páfʃim!]
See you soon!	Shihemi së shpejti!	[ʃíhɛmi sə ʃpéjti!]
Farewell!	Lamtumirë!	[lamtumíɾə!]
to say goodbye	përshëndetem	[pəɾʃəndétɛm]
So long!	Tungjatjeta!	[tunɟatjéta!]
Thank you!	Faleminderit!	[falɛmindérit!]
Thank you very much!	Faleminderit shumë!	[falɛmindérit ʃúmə!]
You're welcome	Të lutem	[tə lútɛm]
Don't mention it!	Asgjë!	[asɟé!]
It was nothing	Asgjë	[asɟé]
Excuse me! (fam.)	Më fal!	[mə fal!]
Excuse me! (form.)	Më falni!	[mə fáln!]
to excuse (forgive)	fal	[fal]
to apologize (vi)	kërkoj falje	[kərkóɟ fáljɛ]
My apologies	Kërkoj ndjesë	[kərkóɟ ndjésə]
I'm sorry!	Më vjen keq!	[mə vjɛn kɛç!]
to forgive (vt)	fal	[fal]

It's okay! (that's all right)	S'ka gjë!	[s'ka jə!]
please (adv)	të lutem	[tə lútɛm]
Don't forget!	Mos harro!	[mos haró!]
Certainly!	Sigurisht!	[siguríft!]
Of course not!	Sigurisht që jo!	[siguríft çə jo!]
Okay! (I agree)	Në rregull!	[nə réguł!]
That's enough!	Mjafton!	[mjaftón!]

3. How to address

Excuse me, ...	Më falni, ...	[mə fálni, ...]
mister, sir	zotëri	[zotəri]
ma'am	zonjë	[zóɲə]
miss	zonjushë	[zoɲúʃə]
young man	djalë i ri	[djálə i rí]
young man (little boy, kid)	djalosh	[djalóʃ]
miss (little girl)	vajzë	[vájzə]

4. Cardinal numbers. Part 1

0 zero	zero	[zéro]
1 one	një	[ɲə]
2 two	dy	[dy]

3 three	tre	[trɛ]
4 four	katër	[kátər]
5 five	pesë	[pésə]
6 six	gjashtë	[ʝáftə]
7 seven	shtatë	[ftátə]
8 eight	tetë	[tétə]
9 nine	nëntë	[nəntə]
10 ten	dhjetë	[ðjétə]
11 eleven	njëmbëdhjetë	[nəmbəðjétə]
12 twelve	dymbëdhjetë	[dymbəðjétə]
13 thirteen	trembëdhjetë	[trɛmbəðjétə]
14 fourteen	katërbëdhjetë	[katərmbəðjétə]
15 fifteen	pesëmbëdhjetë	[pɛsəmbəðjétə]
16 sixteen	gjashtëmbëdhjetë	[ʝaftəmbəðjétə]
17 seventeen	shtatëmbëdhjetë	[ftatəmbəðjétə]
18 eighteen	tetëmbëdhjetë	[tɛtəmbəðjétə]
19 nineteen	nëntëmbëdhjetë	[nəntəmbəðjétə]
20 twenty	njëzet	[nɛzét]
21 twenty-one	njëzet e një	[nɛzét ɛ nɐ]
22 twenty-two	njëzet e dy	[nɛzét ɛ dy]
23 twenty-three	njëzet e tre	[nɛzét ɛ trɛ]
30 thirty	tridhjetë	[triðjétə]
31 thirty-one	tridhjetë e një	[triðjétə ɛ nɐ]
32 thirty-two	tridhjetë e dy	[triðjétə ɛ dy]

33 thirty-three	tridhjetë e tre	[triðjètə ε trɛ]
40 forty	dyzet	[dyzét]
41 forty-one	dyzet e një	[dyzét ε nə]
42 forty-two	dyzet e dy	[dyzét ε dy]
43 forty-three	dyzet e tre	[dyzét ε trɛ]
50 fifty	pesëdhjetë	[pɛsəðjètə]
51 fifty-one	pesëdhjetë e një	[pɛsəðjètə ε nə]
52 fifty-two	pesëdhjetë e dy	[pɛsəðjètə ε dy]
53 fifty-three	pesëdhjetë e tre	[pɛsəðjètə ε trɛ]
60 sixty	gjashtëdhjetë	[ɟastəðjètə]
61 sixty-one	gjashtëdhjetë e një	[ɟastəðjètə ε nə]
62 sixty-two	gjashtëdhjetë e dy	[ɟastəðjètə ε dý]
63 sixty-three	gjashtëdhjetë e tre	[ɟastəðjètə ε tré]
70 seventy	shtatëdhjetë	[ʃtatəðjètə]
71 seventy-one	shtatëdhjetë e një	[ʃtatəðjètə ε nə]
72 seventy-two	shtatëdhjetë e dy	[ʃtatəðjètə ε dy]
73 seventy-three	shtatëdhjetë e tre	[ʃtatəðjètə ε trɛ]
80 eighty	tetëdhjetë	[tɛtəðjètə]
81 eighty-one	tetëdhjetë e një	[tɛtəðjètə ε nə]
82 eighty-two	tetëdhjetë e dy	[tɛtəðjètə ε dy]
83 eighty-three	tetëdhjetë e tre	[tɛtəðjètə ε trɛ]
90 ninety	nëntëdhjetë	[nəntəðjètə]
91 ninety-one	nëntëdhjetë e një	[nəntəðjètə ε nə]
92 ninety-two	nëntëdhjetë e dy	[nəntəðjètə ε dy]

93 ninety-three **nëntëdhjetë e tre** [nəntəðjətə ɛ trɛ]

5. Cardinal numbers. Part 2

100 one hundred	njëqind	[ɲɛcínd]
200 two hundred	dyqind	[dycínd]
300 three hundred	treqind	[trɛcínd]
400 four hundred	katërqind	[katərcínd]
500 five hundred	pesëqind	[pɛsɛcínd]
600 six hundred	gjashtëqind	[ɟaftɛcínd]
700 seven hundred	shtatëqind	[ʃtatɛcínd]
800 eight hundred	tetëqind	[tɛtɛcínd]
900 nine hundred	nëntëqind	[nəntɛcínd]
1000 one thousand	një mijë	[ɲə míjə]
2000 two thousand	dy mijë	[dy míjə]
3000 three thousand	tre mijë	[trɛ míjə]
10000 ten thousand	dhjetë mijë	[ðjətə míjə]
one hundred thousand	njëqind mijë	[ɲɛcínd míjə]
million	milion (m)	[milión]
billion	miliardë (f)	[miliárdə]

6. Ordinal numbers

first (adj)	i pari	[i pári]
second (adj)	i dyti	[i dýti]
third (adj)	i treti	[i tréti]
fourth (adj)	i katërti	[i kátërti]
fifth (adj)	i pesti	[i pésti]
sixth (adj)	i gjashti	[i ǰáfti]
seventh (adj)	i shtati	[i ftáti]
eighth (adj)	i teti	[i téti]
ninth (adj)	i nënti	[i nénti]
tenth (adj)	i dhjeti	[i ðjéti]

7. Numbers. Fractions

fraction	thyesë (f)	[θýesə]
one half	gjysma	[ǰýsma]
one third	një e treta	[ɲə ε tréta]
one quarter	një e katërta	[ɲə ε kátërta]
one eighth	një e teta	[ɲə ε téta]
one tenth	një e dhjeta	[ɲə ε ðjéta]
two thirds	dy të tretat	[dy tə trétat]
three quarters	tre të katërtat	[trɛ tə kátërtat]

8. Numbers. Basic operations

subtraction	zbritje (f)	[zbrítjɛ]
to subtract (vi, vt)	zbres	[zbrɛs]
division	pjesëtim (m)	[pjɛsətím]
to divide (vt)	pjesëtoj	[pjɛsətój]
addition	mbledhje (f)	[mblédjɛ]
to add up (vt)	shtoj	[ftoj]
to add (vi, vt)	mbledh	[mblédh]
multiplication	shumëzim (m)	[ʃumɛzím]
to multiply (vt)	shumëzoj	[ʃumɛzój]

9. Numbers. Miscellaneous

digit, figure	shifër (f)	[ʃifər]
number	numër (m)	[númər]
numeral	numerik (m)	[numɛrík]
minus sign	minus (m)	[minús]
plus sign	plus (m)	[plus]
formula	formulë (f)	[formúlə]
calculation	llogaritje (f)	[tɔgarítjɛ]
to count (vi, vt)	numëroj	[numɛrój]
to count up	llogaris	[tɔgarís]
to compare (vt)	krahasoj	[krahasój]
How much?	Sa?	[sa?]
sum, total	shuma (f)	[ʃúma]

result	rezultat (m)	[rezultat]
remainder	mbetje (f)	[mbétjɛ]
a few (e.g., ~ years ago)	disa	[disá]
little (I had ~ time)	pak	[pak]
few (I have ~ friends)	disa	[disá]
a little (~ water)	pak	[pak]
the rest	mbetje (f)	[mbétjɛ]
one and a half	një e gjysmë (f)	[ɲə ɛ ɟysmə]
dozen	dyzinë (f)	[dyzínə]
in half (adv)	përgjysmë	[pərɟysmə]
equally (evenly)	gjysmë për gjysmë	[ɟysmə pər ɟysmə]
half	gjysmë (f)	[ɟysmə]
time (three ~s)	herë (f)	[hérə]

10. The most important verbs. Part 1

to advise (vt)	këshilloj	[kəʃitój]
to agree (say yes)	bie dakord	[bíɛ dakórd]
to answer (vi, vt)	përgjigjem	[pərɟíɟɛm]
to apologize (vi)	kërkoj falje	[kərkój fáljɛ]
to arrive (vi)	arrij	[aríj]
to ask (~ oneself)	pyes	[pýɛs]
to ask (~ sb to do sth)	pyes	[pýɛs]

to be (vi)	jam	[jam]
to be afraid	kam frikë	[kam fríkə]
to be hungry	kam uri	[kam urí]
to be interested in ...	interesohe ...	[intɛɛsóhɛm ...]
to be needed	nevojitet	[nɛvojítɛt]
to be surprised	çuditem	[tʃudítɛm]
to be thirsty	kam etje	[kam étjɛ]
to begin (vt)	filloj	[fító]
to belong to ...	përkas ...	[pərkás ...]
to boast (vi)	mburrem	[mbúɛm]
to break (split into pieces)	ndahem	[ndáhɛm]
to call (~ for help)	thërras	[θɛrás]
can (v aux)	mund	[mund]
to catch (vt)	kap	[kap]
to change (vt)	ndryshoj	[ndryfó]
to choose (select)	zgjedh	[zjɛð]
to come down (the stairs)	zbres	[zbrɛs]
to compare (vt)	krahasoj	[krahasó]
to complain (vi, vt)	ankohem	[ankóhɛm]
to confuse (mix up)	ngatërroj	[ɲatəró]
to continue (vt)	vazhdoj	[vazdó]
to control (vt)	kontrolloj	[kontroló]

to cook (dinner)	gatuaj	[gatúaj]
to cost (vt)	kushton	[kuftón]
to count (add up)	numëroj	[numərój]
to count on ...	mbështetem ...	[mbəʃtétɛm ...]
to create (vt)	krijoj	[krijój]
to cry (weep)	qaj	[caj]

11. The most important verbs. Part 2

to deceive (vi, vt)	mashtroj	[maʃtrój]
to decorate (tree, street)	zbukuroj	[zbukurój]
to defend (a country, etc.)	mbroj	[mbrój]
to demand (request firmly)	kërkoj	[kərkój]
to dig (vt)	gërmoj	[gərmój]
to discuss (vt)	diskutoj	[diskutój]
to do (vt)	bëj	[bɛj]
to doubt (have doubts)	dyshoj	[dyfój]
to drop (let fall)	lëshoj	[lɛfój]
to enter (room, house, etc.)	hyj	[hyj]
to excuse (forgive)	fal	[fal]
to exist (vi)	ekzistoj	[ɛkzistój]

to expect (foresee)	parashikoj	[paraʃikó]
to explain (vt)	shpjegoj	[ʃpjegó]
to fall (vi)	bie	[bíε]
to find (vt)	gjej	[ǰé]
to finish (vt)	përfundoj	[pərfundó]
to fly (vi)	fluturoj	[fluturó]
to follow ... (come after)	ndjek ...	[ndjék ...]
to forget (vi, vt)	harroj	[haró]
to forgive (vt)	fal	[fal]
to give (vt)	jap	[jap]
to give a hint	aludoj	[aludó]
to go (on foot)	ec në këmbë	[εts nə kəmbə]
to go for a swim	notoj	[notó]
to go out (for dinner, etc.)	dal	[dal]
to guess (the answer)	hamendësoj	[hamendəsó]
to have (vt)	kam	[kam]
to have breakfast	ha mëngjes	[ha mənǰés]
to have dinner	ha darkë	[ha dárkə]
to have lunch	ha drekë	[ha drékə]
to hear (vt)	dëgjoj	[dəǰó]
to help (vt)	ndihmoj	[ndihmó]
to hide (vt)	fsheh	[fǰéh]

to hope (vi, vt)	shpreso	[ʃpresó]
to hunt (vi, vt)	dal për gjah	[dál pər ɟáh]
to hurry (vi)	nxito	[ndzitó]

12. The most important verbs. Part 3

to inform (vt)	informoj	[informó]
to insist (vi, vt)	këmbëngul	[kəmbəŋúl]
to insult (vt)	fyej	[fýɛj]
to invite (vt)	ftoj	[ftoj]
to joke (vi)	bëj shaka	[bəj ʃaká]
to keep (vt)	mbaj	[mbáj]
to keep silent, to hush	hesht	[hɛʃt]
to kill (vt)	vras	[vras]
to know (sb)	njoh	[ɲóh]
to know (sth)	di	[di]
to laugh (vi)	qesh	[çɛʃ]
to liberate (city, etc.)	çliroj	[tʃliró]
to like (I like ...)	pëlqej	[pəlçéj]
to look for ... (search)	kërkoj ...	[kərkó] ...]
to love (sb)	dashuroj	[daʃuró]
to make a mistake	gaboj	[gabó]
to manage, to run	drejtoj	[drɛjtó]

to mean (signify)	nënkuptoj	[nənkuptój]
to mention (talk about)	përmend	[pərménd]
to miss (school, etc.)	humbas	[humbás]
to notice (see)	vërej	[vəréj]
to object (vi, vt)	kundërshtoj	[kundərftój]
to observe (see)	vëzhgoj	[vəʒgój]
to open (vt)	hap	[hap]
to order (meal, etc.)	porosis	[porosís]
to order (mil.)	urdhëroj	[urðərój]
to own (possess)	zotëroj	[zotərój]
to participate (vi)	marr pjesë	[mar pjésə]
to pay (vi, vt)	paguaj	[pagúaj]
to permit (vt)	lejoj	[ləjój]
to plan (vt)	planifikoj	[planifikój]
to play (children)	luaj	[lúaj]
to pray (vi, vt)	lutem	[lútɛm]
to prefer (vt)	preferoj	[prɛfɛrój]
to promise (vt)	premtoj	[prɛmtój]
to pronounce (vt)	shqiptoj	[ʃciptój]
to propose (vt)	propozoj	[propozój]
to punish (vt)	ndëshkoj	[ndəʃkój]

13. The most important verbs. Part 4

to read (vi, vt)	lexoj	[lɛdzó]
to recommend (vt)	rekomandoj	[rɛkomandó]
to refuse (vi, vt)	refuzoj	[rɛfuzó]
to regret (be sorry)	pendohem	[pɛndóhɛm]
to rent (sth from sb)	marr me qira	[mar mɛ cirá]
to repeat (say again)	përsëris	[pərsəris]
to reserve, to book	rezervoj	[rɛzɛrvó]
to run (vi)	vrapoj	[vrápó]
to save (rescue)	shpëtoj	[ʃpətó]
to say (~ thank you)	them	[θɛm]
to scold (vt)	qortoj	[kortó]
to see (vt)	shikoj	[ʃikó]
to sell (vt)	shes	[ɛs]
to send (vt)	dërgoj	[dɛrgó]
to shoot (vi)	qëlloj	[çəłó]
to shout (vi)	bërtas	[bɛrtás]
to show (vt)	tregoj	[trɛgó]
to sign (document)	nënshkruaj	[nənʃkrúaj]
to sit down (vi)	ulem	[úɛm]
to smile (vi)	buzëqesh	[buzɛcé]
to speak (vi, vt)	flas	[flas]
to steal (money, etc.)	vjedh	[vjɛð]
to stop (for pause, etc.)	ndaloj	[ndaló]

to stop (please ~ calling me)	ndaloj	[ndalój]
to study (vt)	studioj	[studiój]
to swim (vi)	notoj	[notój]
to take (vt)	marr	[mar]
to think (vi, vt)	mendoj	[mendój]
to threaten (vt)	kërcënoj	[kərtsənój]
to touch (with hands)	prek	[prɛk]
to translate (vt)	përkthej	[pərkθéj]
to trust (vt)	besoj	[bɛsój]
to try (attempt)	përpiqem	[pərpícɛm]
to turn (e.g., ~ left)	kthej	[kθɛj]
to underestimate (vt)	nënvlerësoj	[nənvɫɛrəsój]
to understand (vt)	kuptoj	[kuptój]
to unite (vt)	bashkoj	[baʃkój]
to wait (vt)	pres	[prɛs]
to want (wish, desire)	dëshiroj	[dɛʃirój]
to warn (vt)	paralajmëroj	[paralajmərój]
to work (vi)	punoj	[punój]
to write (vt)	shkruaj	[ʃkrúaj]
to write down	mbaj shënim	[mbáj ʃəním]

14. Colors

color	ngjyrë (f)	[nɟýrə]
shade (tint)	nuancë (f)	[nuántɕə]
hue	tonalitet (m)	[tonalítɛt]
rainbow	ylber (m)	[ylbér]
white (adj)	e bardhë	[ɛ bárðə]
black (adj)	e zezë	[ɛ zézə]
gray (adj)	gri	[gri]
green (adj)	jeshile	[jɛʃíɛ]
yellow (adj)	e verdhë	[ɛ vérðə]
red (adj)	e kuqe	[ɛ kúçɛ]
blue (adj)	blu	[blu]
light blue (adj)	bojëqielli	[bojəciéti]
pink (adj)	rozë	[rózə]
orange (adj)	portokalli	[portokáti]
violet (adj)	bojëvjollcë	[bojəvjóɫtsə]
brown (adj)	kafe	[káfɛ]
golden (adj)	e artë	[ɛ ártə]
silvery (adj)	e argjendtë	[ɛ arɟéndtə]
beige (adj)	bezhë	[bézə]
cream (adj)	krem	[krɛm]
turquoise (adj)	e bruztë	[ɛ brúztə]
cherry red (adj)	qershi	[çɛrʃí]
lilac (adj)	jargavan	[jargaván]
crimson (adj)	e kuqe e thellë	[ɛ kúçɛ ɛ théttə]

light (adj)	e hapur	[ε hápur]
dark (adj)	e errët	[ε érət]
bright, vivid (adj)	e ndritshme	[ε ndrítʃmε]
colored (pencils)	e ngjyrosur	[ε nɟyrósur]
color (e.g., ~ film)	ngjyrë	[nɟýrə]
black-and-white (adj)	bardhë e zi	[bárðə ε zi]
plain (one-colored)	njëngjyrëshe	[nənɟýrəʃε]
multicolored (adj)	shumëngjyrëshe	[ʃumənɟýrəʃε]

15. Questions

Who?	Kush?	[kuʃ?]
What?	Çka?	[tʃká?]
Where? (at, in)	Ku?	[ku?]
Where (to)?	Për ku?	[pər ku?]
From where?	Nga ku?	[ŋa ku?]
When?	Kur?	[kur?]
Why? (What for?)	Pse?	[psɛ?]
Why? (~ are you crying?)	Pse?	[psɛ?]
What for?	Për çfarë arsye?	[pər tʃfárə arsýɛ?]
How? (in what way)	Si?	[si?]
What? (What kind of ...?)	Çfarë?	[tʃfárə?]
Which?	Cili?	[tsíli?]

To whom?	Kujt?	[kújt?]
About whom?	Për kë?	[pər kə?]
About what?	Për çfarë?	[pər tʃfárə?]
With whom?	Me kë?	[mɛ kə?]
How many? How much?	Sa?	[sa?]
Whose?	Të kujt?	[tə kujt?]

16. Prepositions

with (accompanied by)	me	[mɛ]
without	pa	[pa]
to (indicating direction)	për në	[pər nə]
about (talking ~ ...)	për	[pər]
before (in time)	përpara	[pərpára]
in front of ...	para ...	[pára ...]
under (beneath, below)	nën	[nən]
above (over)	mbi	[mbí]
on (atop)	mbi	[mbí]
from (off, out of)	nga	[ŋa]
of (made from)	nga	[ŋa]
in (e.g., ~ ten	për	[pər]

minutes)

over (across the top of) **sipër** [sípər]

17. Function words. Adverbs. Part 1

Where? (at, in)	Ku?	[kuʔ]
here (adv)	këtu	[kətú]
there (adv)	atje	[atjé]
somewhere (to be)	diku	[dikú]
nowhere (not in any place)	askund	[askúnd]
by (near, beside)	afër	[áfər]
by the window	tek dritarja	[tek dritárja]
Where (to)?	Për ku?	[pər kuʔ]
here (e.g., come ~!)	këtu	[kətú]
there (e.g., to go ~)	atje	[atjé]
from here (adv)	nga këtu	[ŋa kətú]
from there (adv)	nga atje	[ŋa atjɛ]
close (adv)	pranë	[pránə]
far (adv)	larg	[larg]
near (e.g., ~ Paris)	afër	[áfər]
nearby (adv)	pranë	[pránə]
not far (adv)	jo larg	[jo lárg]

left (adj)	majtë	[májtə]
on the left	majtas	[májtas]
to the left	në të majtë	[nə tə májtə]
right (adj)	djathtë	[djáθtə]
on the right	djathtas	[djáθtas]
to the right	në të djathtë	[nə tə djáθtə]
in front (adv)	përballë	[pərbátə]
front (as adj)	i përparmë	[i pərpármə]
ahead (the kids ran ~)	përpara	[pərpára]
behind (adv)	prapa	[prápa]
from behind	nga prapa	[ŋa prápa]
back (towards the rear)	pas	[pas]
middle	mes (m)	[mɛs]
in the middle	në mes	[nə mɛs]
at the side	në anë	[nə anə]
everywhere (adv)	kudo	[kúdo]
around (in all directions)	përreth	[pəréθ]
from inside	nga brenda	[ŋa brénda]
somewhere (to go)	diku	[dikú]
straight (directly)	drejt	[dréjt]
back (e.g., come ~)	pas	[pas]

from anywhere	nga kudo	[ɲa kúdo]
from somewhere	nga diku	[ɲa dikú]
firstly (adv)	së pari	[sə pári]
secondly (adv)	së dyti	[sə dýti]
thirdly (adv)	së treti	[sə tréti]
suddenly (adv)	befas	[béfas]
at first (in the beginning)	në fillim	[nə fitím]
for the first time	për herë të parë	[pər héré tə párə]
long before ...	shumë përpara ...	[júmə pərpára ...]
anew (over again)	sërisht	[səríʃt]
for good (adv)	një herë e mirë	[ɲə héré ε mírə]
never (adv)	kurrë	[kúrrə]
again (adv)	përsëri	[pərsəri]
now (at present)	tani	[táni]
often (adv)	shpesh	[ʃpɛʃ]
then (adv)	atëherë	[atəhéré]
urgently (quickly)	urgjent	[urǰént]
usually (adv)	zakonisht	[zakoníʃt]
by the way, ...	meqë ra fjala, ...	[mécə ra fjála, ...]
possibly	ndoshta	[ndóʃta]
probably (adv)	mundësisht	[mundəsíʃt]
maybe (adv)	mbase	[mbásɛ]
besides ...	përveç	[pərvétʃ]

that's why ...	ja përse ...	[ja pərsé ...]
in spite of ...	pavarësisht se ...	[pavarəsíft sɛ ...]
thanks to ...	falë ...	[fálə ...]
what (pron.)	çfarë	[tʃfárə]
that (conj.)	që	[çə]
something	diçka	[ditʃká]
anything (something)	ndonji gjë	[ndoní jə]
nothing	asgjë	[asjé]
who (pron.)	kush	[ku]
someone	dikush	[dikú]
somebody	dikush	[dikú]
nobody	askush	[askú]
nowhere (a voyage to ~)	askund	[askúnd]
nobody's	i askujt	[i askújt]
somebody's	i dikujt	[i dikújt]
so (I'm ~ glad)	aq	[ác]
also (as well)	gjithashtu	[jiθaftú]
too (as well)	gjithashtu	[jiθaftú]

18. Function words. Adverbs. Part 2

Why?	Pse?	[psɛ?]
for some reason	për një arsye	[pər nɛ arsýɛ]

because ...	sepse ...	[sɛpsɛ ...]
for some purpose	për ndonjë shkak	[pər ndónjə ʃkak]
and	dhe	[ðɛ]
or	ose	[óɛ]
but	por	[por]
for (e.g., ~ me)	për	[pər]
too (~ many people)	tepër	[tépər]
only (exclusively)	vetëm	[vétəm]
exactly (adv)	pikërisht	[pikəríft]
about (more or less)	rreth	[rɛθ]
approximately (adv)	përafërsisht	[pərafərsíft]
approximate (adj)	përafërt	[pəráfərt]
almost (adv)	pothuajse	[poθúajsɛ]
the rest	mbetje (f)	[mbétjɛ]
the other (second)	tjetri	[tjétri]
other (different)	tjetër	[tjétər]
each (adj)	çdo	[tʃdo]
any (no matter which)	çfarëdo	[tʃfarədó]
many (adj)	disa	[disá]
much (adv)	shumë	[ʃúmə]
many people	shumë njerëz	[ʃúmə ɲérɛz]
all (everyone)	të gjithë	[tə jíθə]
in return for ...	në vend të ...	[nə vénd tə ...]

in exchange (adv)	në shkëmbim të ...	[nə ʃkəmbím tə ...]
by hand (made)	me dorë	[mɛ dórə]
hardly (negative opinion)	vështirë se ...	[vəʃtírə sɛ ...]
probably (adv)	mundësisht	[mundəsíʃt]
on purpose (intentionally)	me qëllim	[mɛ çəʃím]
by accident (adv)	aksidentalisht	[aksidɛntalíʃt]
very (adv)	shumë	[ʃúmə]
for example (adv)	për shembull	[pər ʃémbuʎ]
between	midis	[midís]
among	rreth	[rɛθ]
so much (such a lot)	kaq shumë	[kác ʃúmə]
especially (adv)	veçanërisht	[vɛtʃanəríʃt]

FAMILY, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

54. Personal information. Forms

name (first name)	emër (m)	[émər]
surname (last name)	mbiemër (m)	[mbiémər]
date of birth	datëlindje (f)	[datəlíndjɛ]
place of birth	vendlindje (f)	[vendlíndjɛ]
nationality	kombësi (f)	[kombəsi]
place of residence	vendbanim (m)	[vendbaním]
country	shtet (m)	[ʃtɛt]
profession (occupation)	profesion (m)	[profɛsión]
gender, sex	gjinia (f)	[jinía]
height	gjatësia (f)	[jatəsía]
weight	peshë (f)	[péʃə]

55. Family members. Relatives

mother	nënë (f)	[néne]
father	baba (f)	[babá]

son	bir (m)	[bir]
daughter	bijë (f)	[bíjə]
younger daughter	vajza e vogël (f)	[vájza ε vógəl]
younger son	djali i vogël (m)	[djáli i vógəl]
eldest daughter	vajza e madhe (f)	[vájza ε máðε]
eldest son	djali i vogël (m)	[djáli i vógəl]
brother	vëlla (m)	[vətá]
elder brother	vëllai i madh (m)	[vətái i mað]
younger brother	vëllai i vogël (m)	[vətai i vógəl]
sister	motër (f)	[mótər]
elder sister	motra e madhe (f)	[mótra ε máðε]
younger sister	motra e vogël (f)	[mótra ε vógəl]
cousin (masc.)	kushëri (m)	[kufərí]
cousin (fem.)	kushërirë (f)	[kufərírə]
mom, mommy	mami (f)	[mámi]
dad, daddy	babi (m)	[bábi]
parents	prindër (pl)	[príndər]
child	fëmijë (f)	[fəmíjə]
children	fëmijë (pl)	[fəmíjə]
grandmother	gjyshe (f)	[jýʃε]
grandfather	gjysh (m)	[jyʃ]
grandson	nip (m)	[nip]
granddaughter	mbesë (f)	[mbésə]
grandchildren	nipër e mbesa (pl)	[nípər ε mbésa]

uncle	dajë (f)	[dájə]
aunt	teze (f)	[tézɛ]
nephew	nip (m)	[nip]
niece	mbesë (f)	[mbésə]
mother-in-law (wife's mother)	vjehrrë (f)	[vjéhrə]
father-in-law (husband's father)	vjehrri (m)	[vjéhri]
son-in-law (daughter's husband)	dhëndër (m)	[ðéndər]
stepmother	njerkë (f)	[njérkə]
stepfather	njerk (m)	[njérk]
infant	foshnjë (f)	[fóʃnə]
baby (infant)	fëmijë (f)	[fəmiǰə]
little boy, kid	djalosh (m)	[djalóʃ]
wife	bashkëshorte (f)	[baʃkəʃórtɛ]
husband	bashkëshort (m)	[baʃkəʃórt]
spouse (husband)	bashkëshort (m)	[baʃkəʃórt]
spouse (wife)	bashkëshorte (f)	[baʃkəʃórtɛ]
married (masc.)	i martuar	[i martúar]
married (fem.)	e martuar	[ɛ martúar]
single (unmarried)	beqar	[bɛcár]
bachelor	beqar (m)	[bɛcár]
divorced (masc.)	i divorcuar	[i divortsúar]
widow	vejushë (f)	[vejúʃə]

widower	vejan (m)	[veján]
relative	kushëri (m)	[kujërí]
close relative	kushëri i afërt (m)	[kujërí i áfërt]
distant relative	kushëri i largët (m)	[kujërí i lárgët]
relatives	kushërinj (pl)	[kujëríŋ]
orphan (boy)	jetim (m)	[jetím]
orphan (girl)	jetime (f)	[jetíme]
guardian (of a minor)	kujdestar (m)	[kujdestár]
to adopt (a boy)	adoptoj	[adoptó]
to adopt (a girl)	adoptoj	[adoptó]

56. Friends. Coworkers

friend (masc.)	mik (m)	[mik]
friend (fem.)	mike (f)	[míke]
friendship	miqësi (f)	[micəsi]
to be friends	të miqësohem	[tə micəsóhem]
buddy (masc.)	shok (m)	[ʃok]
buddy (fem.)	shoqe (f)	[ʃóce]
partner	partner (m)	[partnér]
chief (boss)	shëf (m)	[ʃɛf]
superior (n)	epror (m)	[ɛprór]
owner, proprietor	pronar (m)	[pronár]
subordinate (n)	vartës (m)	[vártəs]

colleague	koleg (m)	[kolég]
acquaintance (person)	i njohur (m)	[i njóhur]
fellow traveler	bashkudhëtar (m)	[baʃkuðetár]
classmate	shok klase (m)	[ʃok kláse]
neighbor (masc.)	komshi (m)	[komʃí]
neighbor (fem.)	komshike (f)	[komʃíkε]
neighbors	komshinj (pl)	[komʃín]

57. Man. Woman

woman	grua (f)	[grúa]
girl (young woman)	vajzë (f)	[vájzə]
bride	nuse (f)	[núse]
beautiful (adj)	i bukur	[i búkur]
tall (adj)	i gjatë	[i játə]
slender (adj)	i hollë	[i hótə]
short (adj)	i shkurtër	[i ʃkúrtər]
blonde (n)	bionde (f)	[bióndε]
brunette (n)	zeshkane (f)	[zεʃkánε]
ladies' (adj)	për femra	[pər fémra]
virgin (girl)	virgjëreshë (f)	[virjərəʃə]
pregnant (adj)	shtatzënë	[ʃtatzénə]

man (adult male)	burrë (m)	[búrə]
blond (n)	biond (m)	[biónd]
brunet (n)	zeshkan (m)	[zɛʃkán]
tall (adj)	i gjatë	[i ɟátə]
short (adj)	i shkurtër	[i ʃkúrtər]
rude (rough)	i vrazhdë	[i vrázdə]
stocky (adj)	trupngjeshur	[trupnɟéʃur]
robust (adj)	i fuqishëm	[i fucíʃəm]
strong (adj)	i fortë	[i fórtə]
strength	forcë (f)	[fórtsə]
stout, fat (adj)	bullafiq	[buʔafíc]
swarthy (adj)	zeshkan	[zɛʃkán]
slender (well-built)	i hollë	[i hóʔə]
elegant (adj)	elegant	[ɛlɛgánt]

58. Age

age	moshë (f)	[móʃə]
youth (young age)	rini (f)	[riní]
young (adj)	i ri	[i rí]
younger (adj)	më i ri	[mə i rí]
older (adj)	më i vjetër	[mə i vjétər]
young man	djalë i ri (m)	[djálə i rí]
teenager	adoleshent (m)	[adolɛʃént]

guy, fellow	djalë (f)	[djálə]
old man	plak (m)	[plak]
old woman	plakë (f)	[plákə]
adult (adj)	i rritur	[i rítur]
middle-aged (adj)	mesoburrë	[mesobúre]
elderly (adj)	i moshuar	[i moʃúar]
old (adj)	i vjetër	[i vjètər]
retirement	pension (m)	[pensión]
to retire (from job)	dal në pension	[dál nə pensión]
retiree	pensionist (m)	[pensioníst]

59. Children

child	fëmijë (f)	[fəmiǰə]
children	fëmijë (pl)	[fəmiǰə]
twins	binjakë (pl)	[binákə]
cradle	djep (m)	[djép]
rattle	rraketake (f)	[raketáke]
diaper	pelenë (f)	[pelénə]
pacifier	biberon (m)	[biberon]
baby carriage	karrocë për bebe (f)	[karótsə pər bébe]
kindergarten	kopsht fëmijësh (m)	[kópʃt fəmiǰə]
babysitter	dado (f)	[dádo]

childhood	fëmijëri (f)	[fəmiʝəri]
doll	kukull (f)	[kúkuɫ]
toy	lodër (f)	[lóðər]
construction set (toy)	lodër për ndërtim (m)	[lóðər pər ndærtím]
well-bred (adj)	i edukuar	[i ɛdukúar]
ill-bred (adj)	i paedukuar	[i pædukúar]
spoiled (adj)	i llastuar	[i ɫastúar]
to be naughty	trazovaç	[trazovátʃ]
mischievous (adj)	mistrec	[mistréts]
mischievousness	shpirtligësi (f)	[ʃpirtligəsi]
mischievous child	fëmijë mistrec (m)	[fəmiʝə mistréts]
obedient (adj)	i bindur	[i bíndur]
disobedient (adj)	i pabindur	[i pabíndur]
docile (adj)	i butë	[i bútə]
clever (smart)	i zgjuar	[i zʝúar]
child prodigy	fëmijë gjeni (m)	[fəmiʝə ʝeni]

60. Married couples. Family life

to kiss (vt)	puth	[puθ]
to kiss (vi)	puthem	[púθem]
family (n)	familje (f)	[famíljɛ]
family (as adj)	familjare	[familjárɛ]

couple	çift (m)	[tʃíft]
marriage (state)	martesë (f)	[martésə]
hearth (home)	vatra (f)	[vátra]
dynasty	dinasti (f)	[dinastí]
date	takim (m)	[takím]
kiss	puthje (f)	[púθjɛ]
love (for sb)	dashuri (f)	[daʃurí]
to love (sb)	dashuroj	[daʃurój]
beloved	i dashur	[i dáʃur]
tenderness	ndjeshmëri (f)	[ndjɛʃmərí]
tender (affectionate)	i ndjeshëm	[i ndjɛʃəm]
faithfulness	besnikëri (f)	[bɛsnikərí]
faithful (adj)	besnik	[bɛsník]
care (attention)	kujdes (m)	[kujdés]
caring (~ father)	i dashur	[i dáʃur]
newlyweds	të porsamartuar (pl)	[tə porsamartúar]
honeymoon	muaj mjalti (m)	[múaj mjálti]
to get married (ab. woman)	martohem	[martóhɛm]
to get married (ab. man)	martohem	[martóhɛm]
wedding	dasmë (f)	[dásmə]
golden wedding anniversary	martesë e artë (f)	[martésə ɛ ártə]
	përvjetor (m)	[pərvjɛtór]

lover (masc.)	dashnor (m)	[daʃnór]
mistress (lover)	dashnore (f)	[daʃnóre]
adultery	tradhti bashkëshortore (f)	[traðtí baʃkəʃortóre]
to cheat on ... (commit adultery)	tradhtoj ...	[traðtój ...]
jealous (adj)	xheloz	[dʒelóz]
to be jealous	jam xheloz	[jam dʒelóz]
divorce	divorc (m)	[divórts]
to divorce (vi)	divorcoj	[divortsóʃ]
to quarrel (vi)	grindem	[gríndɛm]
to be reconciled (after an argument)	pajtohem	[pajtóhɛm]
together (adv)	së bashku	[sə báʃku]
sex	seks (m)	[sɛks]
happiness	lumturi (f)	[lumturí]
happy (adj)	i lumtur	[i lúmtur]
misfortune (accident)	fatkeqësi (f)	[fatkɛcəsi]
unhappy (adj)	i trishtuar	[i triftúar]

MEDICINE

71. Diseases

sickness	sëmundje (f)	[səmúndjɛ]
to be sick	jam sëmurë	[jam səmúɾə]
health	shëndet (m)	[ʃəndét]
runny nose (coryza)	rrifë (f)	[rífə]
tonsillitis	grykët (m)	[grýkət]
cold (illness)	ftohje (f)	[ftóhjɛ]
to catch a cold	ftohem	[ftóhɛm]
bronchitis	bronkit (m)	[brɔnkít]
pneumonia	pneumoni (f)	[pnɛumoní]
flu, influenza	grip (m)	[grip]
nearsighted (adj)	miop	[mióp]
farsighted (adj)	presbit	[prɛsbít]
strabismus (crossed eyes)	strabizëm (m)	[strabízəm]
cross-eyed (adj)	strabik	[strabík]
cataract	katarakt (m)	[katarákt]
glaucoma	glaukoma (f)	[glaukóma]

stroke	goditje (f)	[godítjɛ]
heart attack	sulm në zemër (m)	[sulm nə zémər]
myocardial infarction	infarkt miokardiak (m)	[infárkt miokardiák]
paralysis	paralizë (f)	[paralízə]
to paralyze (vt)	paralizoj	[paralizój]
allergy	alergji (f)	[alɛrjí]
asthma	astmë (f)	[ástmə]
diabetes	diabet (m)	[diabét]
toothache	dhimbje dhëmbi (f)	[ðímɓjɛ ðémɓi]
caries	karies (m)	[kariés]
diarrhea	diarre (f)	[diaré]
constipation	kapsllëk (m)	[kapsłék]
stomach upset	dispepsi (f)	[dispɛpsí]
food poisoning	helmim (m)	[hɛlmím]
to get food poisoning	helmohem nga ushqimi	[hɛlmóhɛm ŋa uscími]
arthritis	artrit (m)	[artrít]
rickets	rakit (m)	[rakít]
rheumatism	reumatizëm (m)	[ɛumatízəm]
atherosclerosis	arteriosklerozë (f)	[arteriosklerózə]
gastritis	gastrit (m)	[gastrít]
appendicitis	apendicit (m)	[apɛnditsít]
cholecystitis	kolecistit (m)	[kolɛtsistít]

ulcer	ulcerë (f)	[ultsérə]
measles	fruth (m)	[fruθ]
rubella (German measles)	rubeola (f)	[rubεóla]
jaundice	verdhëza (f)	[vérðəza]
hepatitis	hepatit (m)	[hεpatít]
schizophrenia	skizofreni (f)	[skizofrení]
rabies (hydrophobia)	sëmundje e tërbimit (f)	[səmúndjε ε tərbímit]
neurosis	neurozë (f)	[neurózə]
concussion	tronditje (f)	[trondítjε]
cancer	kancer (m)	[kantsér]
sclerosis	sklerozë (f)	[sklerózə]
multiple sclerosis	sklerozë e shumëfishtë (f)	[sklerózə ε juməfíftə]
alcoholism	alkoolizëm (m)	[alkoolízəm]
alcoholic (n)	alkoolik (m)	[alkoolík]
syphilis	sifiliz (m)	[sifilíz]
AIDS	SIDA (f)	[sída]
tumor	tumor (m)	[tumór]
malignant (adj)	malinj	[malínj]
benign (adj)	beninj	[benínj]
fever	ethe (f)	[éθε]
malaria	malarie (f)	[malaríε]

gangrene	gangrenë (f)	[gaŋrénə]
seasickness	sëmundje deti (f)	[səmúndjɛ déti]
epilepsy	epilepsi (f)	[ɛpɪlɛpsɪ]
epidemic	epidemi (f)	[ɛpɪdɛmí]
typhus	tifo (f)	[tífo]
tuberculosis	tuberkuloz (f)	[tubɛrkulóz]
cholera	kolerë (f)	[kolérə]
plague (bubonic ~)	murtaja (f)	[murtája]

72. Symptoms. Treatments. Part 1

symptom	simptomë (f)	[simptómə]
temperature	temperaturë (f)	[tɛmpɛratúɾə]
high temperature (fever)	temperaturë e lartë (f)	[tɛmpɛratúɾə ɛ lártə]
pulse (heartbeat)	puls (m)	[puls]
dizziness (vertigo)	marrje mendsh (m)	[márjɛ méndʃ]
hot (adj)	i nxehtë	[i ndzéh̥tə]
shivering	drithërima (f)	[driθeríma]
pale (e.g., ~ face)	i zbehur	[i zbéhur]
cough	kollë (f)	[kótə]
to cough (vi)	kollitem	[kołítɛm]
to sneeze (vi)	teshtij	[tɛʃtíj]
faint	të fikët (f)	[tə fíkət]

to faint (vi)	bie të fikët	[bíe tə fíkət]
bruise (hématome)	mavijosje (f)	[mavijósje]
bump (lump)	gungë (f)	[gúnə]
to bang (bump)	godas	[godás]
contusion (bruise)	lëndim (m)	[ləndím]
to get a bruise	lëndohem	[ləndóhem]
to limp (vi)	çaloj	[tʃalój]
dislocation	dislokim (m)	[dislokím]
to dislocate (vt)	del nga vendi	[dɛl ŋa véndi]
fracture	thyerje (f)	[θýerje]
to have a fracture	thyej	[θýej]
cut (e.g., paper ~)	e prerë (f)	[ɛ prérə]
to cut oneself	pres veten	[pres vétɛn]
bleeding	rrjedhje gjaku (f)	[rjédʒe ǰáku]
burn (injury)	djegje (f)	[djégje]
to get burned	digjem	[díjɛm]
to prick (vt)	shpoj	[ʃpoj]
to prick oneself	shpohem	[ʃpóhem]
to injure (vt)	dëmtoj	[dəmtój]
injury	dëmtim (m)	[dəmtím]
wound	plagë (f)	[plágə]
trauma	traumë (f)	[traúmə]
to be delirious	fol përçart	[fól pərtʃárt]
to stutter (vi)	belbëzoj	[bɛlbəzój]

sunstroke **pikë e diellit** (f) [píkə ε diétit]

73. Symptoms. Treatments. Part 2

pain, ache	dhimbje (f)	[ðímbjɛ]
splinter (in foot, etc.)	cifël (f)	[tsífəl]
sweat (perspiration)	djersë (f)	[djérsə]
to sweat (perspire)	djersij	[djɛrsíj]
vomiting	të vjella (f)	[tə vjéɫa]
convulsions	konvulsione (f)	[konvulsióɛ]
pregnant (adj)	shtatzënë	[ʃtatzéɲə]
to be born	lind	[lind]
delivery, labor	lindje (f)	[líndjɛ]
to deliver (~ a baby)	sjell në jetë	[sjɛɫ nə jétə]
abortion	abort (m)	[abórt]
breathing, respiration	frymëmarrje (f)	[fryməmárjɛ]
in-breath (inhalation)	mbajtje e frymës (f)	[mbájtjɛ ε frýməs]
out-breath (exhalation)	lëshim i frymës (m)	[ləʃím i frýməs]
to exhale (breathe out)	nxjerr frymën	[ndzjér frýmən]
to inhale (vi)	marr frymë	[mar frýmə]
disabled person	invalid (m)	[invalid]
cripple	i gjymtuar (m)	[i jymtuar]

drug addict	narkoman (m)	[narkomán]
deaf (adj)	shurdh	[ʃurð]
mute (adj)	memec	[meméts]
deaf mute (adj)	shurdh-memec	[ʃurð-meméts]
mad, insane (adj)	i marrë	[i máre]
madman (demented person)	i çmendur (m)	[i tʃméndur]
madwoman	e çmendur (f)	[e tʃméndur]
to go insane	çmendem	[tʃméndɛm]
gene	gen (m)	[gɛn]
immunity	imunitet (m)	[imunitét]
hereditary (adj)	e trashëguar	[e traʃəgúar]
congenital (adj)	e lindur	[e líndur]
virus	virus (m)	[virús]
microbe	mikrob (m)	[mikrób]
bacterium	bakterie (f)	[baktérie]
infection	infeksion (m)	[infeksión]

74. Symptoms. Treatments. Part 3

hospital	spital (m)	[spítal]
patient	pacient (m)	[patsiént]
diagnosis	diagnozë (f)	[diagnózə]
cure	kurë (f)	[kúre]

medical treatment	trajtim mjekësor (m)	[trajtím mjekəsór]
to get treatment	kurohem	[kuróhem]
to treat (~ a patient)	kuroj	[kurój]
to nurse (look after)	kujdesem	[kujdésɛm]
care (nursing ~)	kujdes (m)	[kujdés]
operation, surgery	operacion (m)	[opɛratsión]
to bandage (head, limb)	fashoj	[faʃój]
bandaging	fashim (m)	[faʃím]
vaccination	vaksinim (m)	[vaksiním]
to vaccinate (vt)	vaksinoj	[vaksinój]
injection, shot	injeksion (m)	[injɛksión]
to give an injection	bëj injeksion	[bɛj injɛksión]
attack	atak (m)	[aták]
amputation	amputim (m)	[amputím]
to amputate (vt)	amputoj	[amputój]
coma	komë (f)	[kómə]
to be in a coma	jam në komë	[jam nə kómə]
intensive care	kujdes intensiv (m)	[kujdés intɛnsív]
to recover (~ from flu)	shërohem	[ʃɛróhem]
condition (patient's ~)	gjendje (f)	[ǰéndjɛ]
consciousness	vetëdije (f)	[vɛtədíjɛ]

memory (faculty)	kujtesë (f)	[kujtésə]
to pull out (tooth)	heq	[hɛç]
filling	mbushje (f)	[mbúʃjɛ]
to fill (a tooth)	mbush	[mbúʃ]
hypnosis	hipnozë (f)	[hipnózə]
to hypnotize (vt)	hipnotizim	[hipnotizím]

75. Doctors

doctor	mjek (m)	[mjék]
nurse	infermiere (f)	[infɛrmiéɛ]
personal doctor	mjek personal (m)	[mjék pɛrsonál]
dentist	dentist (m)	[dɛntíst]
eye doctor	okulist (m)	[okulíst]
internist	mjek i përgjithshëm (m)	[mjék i pɛrɟíθʃəm]
surgeon	kirurg (m)	[kirúrg]
psychiatrist	psikiatër (m)	[psikiátər]
pediatrician	pediatër (m)	[pɛdiátər]
psychologist	psikolog (m)	[psikológ]
gynecologist	gjinekolog (m)	[ɟinɛkológ]
cardiologist	kardiolog (m)	[kardiológ]

76. Medicine. Drugs. Accessories

medicine, drug	ilaç (m)	[ilátʃ]
remedy	mjekim (m)	[mjekím]
to prescribe (vt)	shkruaj recetë	[ʃkrúaj rɛtsétə]
prescription	recetë (f)	[rɛtsétə]
tablet, pill	pilulë (f)	[pilúlə]
ointment	krem (m)	[krɛm]
ampule	ampulë (f)	[ampúlə]
mixture, solution	përzierje (f)	[pərzíɛrjɛ]
syrup	shurup (m)	[ʃurúp]
capsule	pilulë (f)	[pilúlə]
powder	pudër (f)	[púdər]
gauze bandage	fashë garze (f)	[faʃə gárzɛ]
cotton wool	pambuk (m)	[pambúk]
iodine	jod (m)	[jod]
Band-Aid	leukoplast (m)	[lɛukoplást]
eyedropper	pikatorë (f)	[pikatórɛ]
thermometer	termometër (m)	[tɛrmométər]
syringe	shiringë (f)	[ʃírɪŋə]
wheelchair	karrocë me rrota (f)	[karótsə mɛ róta]
crutches	paterica (f)	[patɛrítsa]
painkiller	qetësues (m)	[cɛtəsúɛs]
laxative	laksativ (m)	[laksatív]
spirits (ethanol)	alkool dezinfektues	[alkoól dɛzɪnfɛktúɛs]

	(m)	
medicinal herbs	bimë mjekësore (f)	[bímə mjekəsóɾɛ]
herbal (~ tea)	çaj bimor	[tʃáj bimór]

77. Smoking. Tobacco products

tobacco	duhan (m)	[duhán]
cigarette	cigare (f)	[tsigáɾɛ]
cigar	puro (f)	[púɾo]
pipe	llullë (f)	[lúɫə]
pack (of cigarettes)	pako cigaresh (m)	[páko tsigáɾɛ]
matches	shkrepëse (pl)	[ʃkrépəsɛ]
matchbox	kuti shkrepësesh (f)	[kutí ʃkrépəsɛ]
lighter	çakmak (m)	[tʃakmák]
ashtray	taketuke (f)	[takɛtúɾɛ]
cigarette case	kuti cigaresh (f)	[kutí tsigáɾɛ]
cigarette holder	cigarishte (f)	[tsigaríʃtɛ]
filter (cigarette tip)	filtër (m)	[fíltər]
to smoke (vi, vt)	pi duhan	[pi duhán]
to light a cigarette	ndez një cigare	[ndɛz nə tsigáɾɛ]
smoking	pirja e duhanit (f)	[pírja ɛ duhánit]
smoker	duhanpirës (m)	[duhanpírəs]
stub, butt (of cigarette)	bishti i cigares (m)	[bíʃti i tsigáɾɛs]

smoke, fumes

tym (m)

[tym]

ash

hi (m)

[hi]