

# Albanian

The Complete Course  
for Beginners

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# 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?

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, si<sup>1</sup> 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.*
- 

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

## Vocabulary



<b>faleminderit</b>	thank you	<b>quheni</b>	you are called,
<b>gëzohem</b>	Pleased		your name is
	(to meet you) <sup>2</sup>	<b>si</b>	how
<b>jam</b>	I am	<b>si je</b>	how are you (2nd sing)?
<b>jëni</b>	are (2nd pl)	<b>si jëni</b>	how are you (2nd pl)?
<b>kush</b>	who	<b>si quheni</b> <sup>4</sup>	what is your name?
<b>më falni</b>	excuse me		(literally: how are
<b>mirë</b>	well		you called?)
<b>mirëmbërëma</b>	Good evening!	<b>shumë</b>	very
<b>mirëmëngjes</b>	Good morning!	<b>ti</b>	you (2nd sing)
<b>natën e mirë</b>	Good night!	<b>unë</b>	I
<b>po<sup>3</sup> ju</b>	and you	<b>zonjë</b>	Madam
<b>quhem</b>	I am called,	<b>zoti</b>	Mister
	my name is		

## Language points



## Greetings

<b>Mirëmëngjes</b>	Good morning
<b>Mirëdita</b>	Good afternoon
<b>Mirëmbërëma</b>	Good evening

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

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

<sup>4</sup> For the second person singular use: **Si quhesh?**

## Farewells

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

## Subject pronouns

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

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

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?

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?

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

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

<b>nuk</b>	not
<b>përsëndetje</b>	greetings
<b>po</b>	yes
<b>s'</b>	not
<b>Shqipëri, -a</b>	Albania
<b>shqiptar, -e</b>	Albanian
<b>Shtetet e Bashkuara</b>	the United States
<b>Tiranë, -a</b>	Tirana
<b>Vjenë, -a</b>	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

Adjectives<sup>5</sup> 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		
<b>Angli</b> <sup>6</sup>	Great Britain	<b>anglez</b>	<b>angleze</b>	<b>anglisht</b>
<b>Austri</b>	Austria	<b>austriak</b>	<b>austriake</b>	<b>gjermanisht</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	Brazil	<b>brazilian</b>	<b>braziliane</b>	<b>portugalisht</b>

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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		
<b>Francë</b>	France	<b>francez</b>	<b>franceze</b>	<b>frëngjisht</b>
<b>Greqi</b>	Greece	<b>grek</b>	<b>greke</b>	<b>greqisht</b>
<b>Gjermani</b>	Germany	<b>gjerman</b>	<b>gjermane</b>	<b>gjermanisht</b>
<b>Itali</b>	Italy	<b>italian</b>	<b>italiane</b>	<b>italisht</b>
<b>Spanjë</b>	Spain	<b>spanjoll</b>	<b>spanjolle</b>	<b>spanjisht</b>
<b>Suedi</b>	Sweden	<b>suedez</b>	<b>suedeze</b>	<b>suedisht</b>
<b>Shqipëri</b>	Albania	<b>shqiptar</b>	<b>shqiptare</b>	<b>shqip</b>
<b>Turqi</b>	Turkey	<b>turk</b>	<b>turke</b>	<b>turqisht</b>

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,**<sup>7</sup> 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>
<b>Mark</b>	→	<b>Marku</b>
<b>Luksemburg</b>	→	<b>Luksemburgu</b>

<sup>7</sup> 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>
<b>Zamir</b>	→	<b>Zamiri</b>
<b>Egjipt</b>	→	<b>Egjipti</b>

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

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

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

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

## 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**<sup>8</sup> **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.<sup>9</sup>

**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!<sup>10</sup>  
 Doctor Eduard!



## Exercise 5

Answer the following questions.

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

<sup>8</sup> 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**.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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?

## 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.

## Unit Two

# Unë jam anglez, po ju?

I am English, and you?



In this unit you will learn about:

- describing yourself and saying what you do
- the present indicative of regular Class 1 verbs
- the verb **flas** 'to speak'
- basic question words
- the preposition **në** 'at'
- adjectives as complements of the verb **jam** 'to be'
- expressing information about professions

## Dialogue 1

### Unë jam anglez, po ju?

A British man is speaking to the vendor (**shitësi**) in a bookstore. He speaks Albanian fluently.

SHITËSI Më falni, zotëri. Ju jeni anglez?

DANIELI Mirëdita. Po, unë jam anglez. Quhem Daniel Smith. Po ju?

SHITËSI Unë jam shqiptar. Quhem Ardian Topia. Zotëri, ju flisni shumë mirë shqip.

DANIELI Faleminderit. Flas mirë shqip sepse gruaja ime është shqiptare. Është nga Shkodra. Po ju, nga jeni?

- SHITËSI Unë jam nga Tirana. Edhe vëllai im jeton në Angli. Ai banon në Londër. Po ju, ku banoni?
- DANIELI Unë punoj në Londër, por nuk banoj atje. Banoj në Bristol.
- SELLER *Excuse me sir. Are you English?*
- DANIEL *Good morning. Yes, I am English. My name is Daniel Smith. And you?*
- SELLER *I am Albanian. My name is Ardian Topia. Sir, you speak Albanian very well!*
- DANIEL *Thank you. I speak Albanian well because my wife is Albanian. She is from Shkodër. And you, where are you from?*
- SELLER *I am from Tirana. My brother also lives in England. He lives in London. And you, where do you live?*
- DANIEL *I work in London, but I don't live there. I live in Bristol.*

## Dialogue 2

### Jeni në Shqipëri për pushime? (CD1; 19)

Daniel is now speaking with an Albanian taxi driver.

- TAKSISTI Zotëri, çfarë pune bëni?
- DANIELI Jam mjek.
- TAKSISTI Sa mirë! Ku punoni?
- DANIELI Punoj në një spital në Londër.
- TAKSISTI Po tani, jeni në Shqipëri për pushime?
- DANIELI Po. Unë dhe gruaja ime vijmë çdo vit për pushime në Shqipëri.
- TAKSISTI Keni fëmijë?
- DANIELI Po, kam një djalë dhe një vajzë.
- TAKSISTI T'ju rrojnë!
- DANIELI Faleminderit.
- TAXI DRIVER *Sir, what do you do for a living?*
- DANIEL *I am a doctor.*
- TAXI DRIVER *Nice! Where do you work?*
- DANIEL *I work in a hospital in London.*

- TAXI DRIVER *And now, are you in Albania on vacation?*  
 DANIEL *Yes. My wife and I come to Albania on vacation every year.*  
 TAXI DRIVER *Do you have children?*  
 DANIEL *Yes, I have one son and one daughter.*  
 TAXI DRIVER *May they live long!*  
 DANIEL *Thank you!*



## Vocabulary

<b>atj</b> <u>e</u>	there
<b>b</b> <u>ë</u> j	to do, to make
<b>b</b> <u>ë</u> ni	you make, you do (2nd pl)
<b>ban</b> <u>o</u> j	to live, to reside
<b>ai/ajo ban</b> <u>o</u> n	he/she lives
<b>ç</b> <u>d</u> o	every, each
<b>dj</b> <u>a</u> lë	son, boy, guy
<b>e</b> <u>d</u> he	also
<b>f</b> <u>ë</u> mijë	child, children
<b>f</b> <u>l</u> isni	you speak (2nd pl)
<b>gr</b> <u>a</u> ja <b>i</b> <u>m</u> e	my wife
<b>j</b> <u>e</u> t <u>o</u> j	to live
<b>j</b> <u>e</u> t <u>o</u> n	he/she lives, you live
<b>m</b> <u>j</u> ek	doctor
<b>n</b> <u>ë</u>	in
<b>p</b> <u>ë</u> r	for
<b>p</b> <u>u</u> në	work
<b>Çfarë p</b> <u>u</u> ne <b>b</b> <u>ë</u> ni?	What do you do for a living?
<b>p</b> <u>u</u> n <u>o</u> j	to work
<b>p</b> <u>u</u> n <u>o</u> n	he/she works
<b>p</b> <u>u</u> shim	holiday, vacation
<b>p</b> <u>ë</u> r <b>p</b> <u>u</u> shim	for the holidays
<b>Sa mir</b> <u>ë</u> !	Good!
<b>s</b> <u>e</u> pse	because

<b>spita</b> <sub>l</sub>	hospital
<b>Shko</b> <sub>dër, Shko</sub> <sub>dra</sub>	Shkodra
<b>tani</b>	now
<b>T'ju rro</b> <sub>jnë!</sub>	literally: May they live (long)!
<b>vaj</b> <sub>zë</sub>	daughter, girl
<b>vëll</b> <sub>a</sub>	brother
<b>vëll</b> <sub>a</sub> <b>im</b>	my brother
<b>vij</b> <sub>më</sub>	we come
<b>vit</b>	year
<b>çdo</b> <b>vit</b>	every year
<b>zotë</b> <sub>r</sub>	Sir

## Language points



### Verb classes in Albanian

Since there are no infinitives in Standard Albanian, verbs are classified into six classes, depending on the first person singular ending of the present indicative.

Class 1:	verbs ending in <b>-j</b>	<b>punoj</b> 'to work'
Class 2:	verbs ending in a consonant	<b>hap</b> 'to open'
Class 3:	verbs ending in a vowel	<b>pi</b> 'to drink'
Class 4:	three verbs that end in <b>-i</b>	<b>iki</b> 'to go'
Class 5:	irregular verbs	<b>jam</b> 'to be'
Class 6:	<b>hem</b> verbs	<b>quhem</b> 'to be called'

### Present tense indicative: Class 1 verbs

In Albanian, verbs agree in person and number with their subject. The chart below shows the conjugation of some Class 1 verbs in the present tense:



	<b>punoj</b> 'to work'	<b>banoj</b> 'to live' <sup>1</sup>	<b>jetoj</b> 'to live'	<b>bëj</b> 'to do'	<b>vij</b> 'to come'
<b>unë</b>	<b>punoj</b>	<b>banoj</b>	<b>jetoj</b>	<b>bëj</b>	<b>vij</b>
<b>ti</b>	<b>punon</b>	<b>banon</b>	<b>jeton</b>	<b>bën</b>	<b>vjen</b>
<b>ai, ajo</b>	<b>punon</b>	<b>banon</b>	<b>jeton</b>	<b>bën</b>	<b>vjen</b>
<b>ne</b>	<b>punojmë</b>	<b>banojmë</b>	<b>jetojmë</b>	<b>bëjmë</b>	<b>vijmë</b>
<b>ju</b>	<b>punoni</b>	<b>banoni</b>	<b>jetoni</b>	<b>bëni</b>	<b>vini</b>
<b>ata, ato</b>	<b>punojnë</b>	<b>banojnë</b>	<b>jetojnë</b>	<b>bëjnë</b>	<b>vijnë</b>

Other common Class 1 verbs are:

<b>mësoj</b>	<b>shkoj</b>	<b>shikoj</b>	<b>shkruaj</b>	<b>lexoj</b>	<b>dëgjoj</b>	<b>udhëtoj</b>
to learn	to go	to see	to write	to read	to listen	to travel

The present tense is used to express actions, states or conditions that happen all the time. It can also be used to express an action happening at the moment of speaking. In English we would use the present progressive in these cases.

<b>Mësoj shqip në universitet.</b>	I learn/am learning Albanian at the university.
<b>Çfarë bën tani?</b>	What are you doing now?
<b>Dëgjoj muzikë.</b>	I listen/am listening to the music.

## The verb flas

In Dialogue 1, you encountered the verb **flas** 'to speak'. Because this verb ends in a consonant, it belongs to Class 2.

**Zotëri, ju flisni shumë mirë shqip.**

Sir, you speak Albanian very well.

**Flas mirë shqip sepse gruaja ime është shqiptare.**

I speak Albanian well because my wife is Albanian.

The present tense of the verb **flas** is shown below. Pay attention to the different vowels that appear in the conjugation:

<sup>1</sup> **Banoj** is used mostly as an equivalent of 'to reside, to inhabit'. **Jetoj** is the equivalent of 'to live'.

	<b>flas</b> 'to speak'
<b>unë</b>	<b>flas</b>
<b>ti</b>	<b>flet</b>
<b>ai, ajo</b>	<b>flet</b>
<b>ne</b>	<b>flasim</b>
<b>ju</b>	<b>flisni</b>
<b>ata, ato</b>	<b>flasin</b>

## Question words

In Dialogue 1, you encountered the structure:

Ku **punoni?**                      Where do you work?

**Ku** is the equivalent of the English 'where'. As in English, the question word comes at the beginning of the question; however, there is no auxiliary 'do'. To form a question with a question word, the subject and verb must be inverted.

Ku **banon Danieli?**                      Where does Daniel live?

Other common question words are shown below. Notice that the verb always follows the question word.

Kush <b>banon në Tiranë?</b>	Who lives in Tirana?
Çfarë <b>bën Danieli?</b>	What does Daniel do?
Çfarë <b>pune bën Danieli?</b>	What does Daniel do for a living? (literally: what job does Daniel?)
Ç <b>'bën Danieli?</b>	What does Daniel do?
Ç <b>'punë bën Danieli?</b>	What does Daniel do for a living?
Kur <b>shkon në shkollë?</b>	When do you/does (s)he go to school?
Si <b>vini në shkollë?</b>	How do you come to school?
Pse <b>mëson shqip?</b>	Why are you learning/do you learn Albanian? <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> To answer a question with **pse** 'why', use **sepse** 'because'.

Pse **mëson shqip?**

Why are you studying/do you study Albanian?

**Mësoj shqip** sepse **gruaja ime është shqiptare.**

I'm learning Albanian because my wife is Albanian.

## The preposition në ‘at’

In Unit 1, we learned that the preposition **nga** ‘from’ requires the nominative definite form of the noun.

**Jam** nga Tirana.

I am from Tirana.

**Danieli është** nga Londra.<sup>3</sup>

Daniel is from London.

Notice the forms the (feminine) cities above take when following the preposition **në** ‘in, at’.

**Banoj** në Tiranë.

I live in Tirana.

**Danieli punon** në Londër.

Daniel works in London.

**Në** requires the **accusative indefinite** form of the noun, which is identical to the nominative indefinite form discussed in Unit 1. No definite article is used with the noun, even if it is required in English.

**Gëzimi shkon** në shkollë.

Gëzim goes to school.

**Ne shkojmë** në universitet.

We go to the university.

**Në** is also used to indicate times of day, again using the accusative indefinite form.

**në mëngjes**

in the morning

**në mbrëmje**

in the evening

**në mesditë**

at noon

**në mesnatë**

at midnight

Two exceptions to the rule above are:

**natën**

at night

**ditën**

during the day

These are the accusative definite forms, which will be studied in Unit 5.

<sup>3</sup> For feminine nouns that end in **-ër**, form the definite form by deleting **-ë** and adding **-a**: **Londër** → **Londra**, **Shkodër** → **Shkodra**. For masculine nouns that end in **-ër**, form the definite form by deleting **-ë** and adding **-i**: **Arbër** → **Arbri**.

## Exercise 1



Translate the following sentences.

- 1 We live in Paris. Ne banojmë/jetojmë në Paris.
- 2 Where do you work?
- 3 I work in Albania. And you?
- 4 My wife is American.
- 5 You speak Albanian very well.
- 6 My brother works in London.
- 7 I have a son.
- 8 Do you have (a) daughter?
- 9 She lives in Tirana.
- 10 Shkodër is in Albania.

## Exercise 2



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

**nga, çfarë, jam, quheni, ku, punoj, nuk, banoni, qhem**

- 1 **Mirëdita, si quheni?** – \_\_\_ **Silvia.**
- 2 \_\_\_ **punoni?** – \_\_\_ **në Bremen.**
- 3 \_\_\_ **pune bëni?** – \_\_\_ **mjek.**
- 4 \_\_\_ **në Shqipëri?** – **Jo, \_\_\_ banoj në Shqipëri.**
- 5 \_\_\_ **jeni ju?** – **Jam nga Roma.**

## Exercise 3



Write the correct forms of the verbs **punoj, banoj, vij, jetoj, bëj**.

- 1 **Unë banoj/jetoj/punoj në Nju-Jork (New York).**
- 2 **Ajo \_\_\_\_\_ nga Anglia.**
- 3 **Ata \_\_\_\_\_ në Tiranë.**
- 4 **Ai \_\_\_\_\_ në Athinë (Athens).**
- 5 **Ti \_\_\_\_\_ nga Athina.**
- 6 **Ne \_\_\_\_\_ nga Tirana.**
- 7 **Ato \_\_\_\_\_ në spital.**
- 8 **Çfarë pune \_\_\_\_\_ ju?**



## Exercise 4

Write the appropriate question for the following answers. The information you need to ask about is in bold.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Ku banoni ju \_\_\_\_\_? **Banoj** në Tiranë.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_? **Jam** student.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_? **Studioj** në universitet.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_? **Mësoj shqip** sepse  
banoj në Shqipëri.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_? **Është** nga Londra.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_? **Vij në universitet** me  
autobus (by bus).
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_? **Shkojmë në shkollë** në  
mëngjes.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_? Danieli **është mjek**.



## Exercise 5

An Albanian economist, who works in a bank in Tirana, is introducing himself. Look for the following information:

- |                                    |                           |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <b>Ç'kombësi ka Shendi Guri?</b> | 6 <b>A ka fëmijë?</b>     |
| 2 <b>Nga është ai?</b>             | 7 <b>Si quhet djali?</b>  |
| 3 <b>Ku punon ai?</b>              | 8 <b>Si quhet vajza?</b>  |
| 4 <b>Ku banon ai?</b>              | 9 <b>Si quhet gruaja?</b> |
| 5 <b>Çfarë pune bën ai?</b>        | 10 <b>Ku punon ajo?</b>   |

### Shendi Guri

Quhem Shendi Guri. Jam shqiptar. Jam nga Tirana. Jam ekonomist dhe punoj në një bankë në Tiranë. Banoj në Tiranë. Jam i martuar. Kam një vajzë dhe një djalë. Djali quhet Arbi, kurse vajza quhet Ema. Arbi është i rritur. Ai është në shkollë. Ema është shumë e vogël. Gruaja ime, Afërdita, është mësuese. Ajo punon në një shkollë në Tiranë. Unë kam edhe një motër. Ajo quhet Vera. Vera është e re. Ajo është studente dhe është e pamartuar.

## Vocabulary



<b>b</b> an <u>k</u> ë	bank
<b>g</b> ru <u>a</u> ja <b>i</b> me	my wife
<b>i</b> <b>m</b> art <u>u</u> ar	married
<b>e</b> <b>p</b> amart <u>u</u> ar	unmarried, single
<b>e</b> <b>r</b> e	young, new
<b>i</b> <b>r</b> rit <u>u</u> r	grown up
<b>s</b> tudent/ <b>e</b>	student
<b>sh</b> kollë	school
<b>e</b> <b>v</b> ogël	small, little
<b>sh</b> umë <b>e</b> <b>v</b> ogël	very small, very little

## Language points



### Adjective classes in Albanian

Albanian has two kinds of adjectives. You are already familiar with Class 1 adjectives since the nationality adjectives that we studied in Unit 1 belong to that group.

**Silvio është** italian.      Silvio is Italian.

**Dea është** shqiptare.      Dea is Albanian.

Class 2 adjectives are always preceded by an adjectival article,<sup>4</sup> which agrees with the noun it modifies.

**Silvio është** i martuar.      Silvio is married.

**Vera është** e re.      Vera is young.

### Class 2 adjectives: Predicative use

When an adjective is used after the verb **jam** 'to be', the adjective is a predicative adjective; when it modifies the noun directly, it is an

<sup>4</sup> Adjectival articles are also called 'linking articles' as they are used to link or connect the noun with the adjective. You will also encounter linking articles with possessive or genitive constructions in Unit 13.

attributive adjective.<sup>5</sup> In this section we will examine the predicative use of Class 2 adjectives.

When a Class 2 adjective refers to a masculine singular noun, the adjectival article is **i**.

**Shendi është i martuar.**

Shendi is married.

**Arbi është i rritur.**

Arbi is grown up.

When the adjective refers to a feminine singular noun, the adjectival article is **e**.

**Vera është e re.**

Vera is young.

**Vera është e pamartuar.**

Vera is unmarried.

**Emë është shumë e vogël.**

Emë is very little.

Notice that the adjective itself remains unchanged; the only element that changes is the adjectival article.

*Masculine*

*Feminine*

**i martuar**

**e martuar**

married

**i rritur**

**e rritur**

grown up

**i pamartuar**

**e pamartuar**

unmarried

**i vogël**

**e vogël**

little, small

Here are some common Class 2 adjectives:

**i,e bardhë**

white

**i,e hapur**

open

**i,e gjelbër**

green

**i,e mbyllur**

closed

**i,e kaltër**

sky blue

**i,e lehtë**

easy, light

**i,e verdhë**

yellow

**i,e vështirë**

difficult

**i,e lumtur**

happy

**i,e lirë**

free, cheap

**i,e trishtuar**

sad

**i,e zënë**

busy

**i,e sëmurë**

sick

**i,e shtrenjtë**

expensive

**i,e vjetër**

old

**i,e shpejtë**

fast

<sup>5</sup> Predicative adjective: **Vajza është e re.**

The girl is **young**.

Attributive adjective: **Vajza e re është**

The **young** girl is at school.

**në shkollë.**

Adjectives that end in **-ëm** in the masculine form change to **-me** in the feminine form.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	
<b>i këndshëm</b>	<b>e këndshme</b>	pleasant
<b>i nevojshëm</b>	<b>e nevojshme</b>	necessary
<b>i shëndetshëm</b>	<b>e shëndetshme</b>	healthy
<b>i ngadalshëm</b>	<b>e ngadalshme</b>	slow
<b>i ndryshëm</b>	<b>e ndryshme</b>	different
<b>i zakonshëm</b>	<b>e zakonshme</b>	usual

There are some Class 2 adjectives that take one form in the masculine and a different form in the feminine.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	
<b>i kuq</b>	<b>e kuqe</b>	red
<b>i zi</b>	<b>e zezë</b>	black
<b>i ri</b>	<b>e re</b>	new/young
<b>i keq</b>	<b>e keqe</b>	bad
<b>i madh</b>	<b>e madhe</b>	big

## Asking about professions

In Unit 1, you learned how to ask about nationality. The same structure is used to ask about professions. Notice that **kombësi** ‘nationality’ is a feminine noun while **profesion** ‘profession’ is a masculine noun.<sup>6</sup>

Çfarë <b>kombësie keni?</b>	What is your nationality?
Ç’ <b>kombësi keni?</b>	What is your nationality?
Çfarë <b>profesioni keni?</b>	What is your profession?
Ç’ <b>profesion keni?</b>	What is your profession?

Here are two more questions used to ask about someone’s profession:

Çfarë <b>pune bëni?</b>	What do you do for a living?
Ç’ <b>punë bëni?</b>	What do you do for a living?

<sup>6</sup> As we will see in Unit 7, these two constructions differ in that **çfarë** requires the indefinite ablative form of the noun while **ç’** requires the indefinite accusative form.



## Talking about professions

As in English, professions are expressed by using the verb **jam** 'to be' followed by the profession. In Albanian the profession is not preceded by an indefinite article.

<b>Jam</b> ekonomist.	I am an economist.
<b>Gëzimi është</b> mësues.	Gëzim is a teacher.
<b>Afërdita është</b> mësuese.	Afërdita is a teacher.

As with nationality adjectives, add **-e** to the masculine form of the profession to form the corresponding feminine profession.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	
<b>ekonomist</b>	<b>ekonomiste</b>	economist
<b>mësues</b>	<b>mësuese</b>	teacher
<b>mjek</b>	<b>mjeke</b>	doctor
<b>inxhinier</b>	<b>inxhiniere</b>	engineer
<b>avokat</b>	<b>avokate</b>	lawyer
<b>sekretar</b>	<b>sekretare</b>	secretary
<b>infirmier</b>	<b>infirmiere</b>	nurse
<b>shitës</b>	<b>shitëse</b>	sales assistant/vendor
<b>shtëpiak</b>	<b>shtëpiake</b>	househusband/housewife
<b>shofer</b>	<b>shofere</b>	taxi/bus/truck driver



### Exercise 6

Re-read the text about Shendi Guri in Exercise 5. Then complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs **banoj**, **jam**, **kam**, **punoj**, **quhem**, and **shkoj**. You may use each verb more than once.

**Quhem Shendi Guri.** Jam shqiptar. **Jam nga Tirana.** \_\_\_\_\_ ekonomist dhe \_\_\_\_\_ në një bankë në Tiranë. \_\_\_\_\_ në Tiranë. **Jam i martuar.** \_\_\_\_\_ një vajzë dhe një djalë. **Djali** \_\_\_\_\_ Arbi, kurse vajza quhet Ema. Arbi \_\_\_\_\_ i rritur. Ai \_\_\_\_\_ në shkollë. Ema \_\_\_\_\_ shumë e vogël. **Gruaja ime, Afërdita,** \_\_\_\_\_ mësuese. Ajo \_\_\_\_\_ në një shkollë në Tiranë. **Unë** \_\_\_\_\_ edhe një motër. Ajo \_\_\_\_\_ Vera. Vera \_\_\_\_\_ e re. Ajo \_\_\_\_\_ studente dhe \_\_\_\_\_ e pamartuar.

## Exercise 7



Complete the following information about Dea with the correct form of the words **i, e martuar**, **infermier**, **Vlorë**, **shqiptar** and **i, e vogël**. Pay attention to the form of the adjectives.

**Dea është shqiptare. Ajo jeton në \_\_\_\_\_. Dea është \_\_\_\_\_ dhe punon në spital. Ajo është \_\_\_\_\_ dhe ka një djalë. Djali quhet Indrit. Indriti është shumë\_\_\_\_\_.**

## Exercise 8



Write the adjectives in the correct form.

- 1 **Ana është** e re (young). **Arditi është** \_\_\_\_\_ (young).
- 2 **Ai është** \_\_\_\_\_ (small). **Ajo është** \_\_\_\_\_ (small).
- 3 **Vajza është** \_\_\_\_\_ (married). **Djali është** \_\_\_\_\_ (single).
- 4 **Djali është** \_\_\_\_\_ (grown up). **Edhe vajza është** \_\_\_\_\_ (grown up).
- 5 **Drini është** \_\_\_\_\_ (married). **Bora është** \_\_\_\_\_ (married).

## Exercise 9



Answer the following questions using the opposite adjective.

- 1 **Dhurata është e sëmurë?**  
Jo, Dhurata nuk është e sëmurë. Është e shëndetshme.<sup>7</sup>
- 2 **Mësimi (the lesson) është i vështirë?**
- 3 **Gëzimi është i lumtur?**
- 4 **Dyqani (the store) është i hapur?**
- 5 **Albana, je e zënë?**
- 6 **Libri (the book) është i shtrenjtë?**
- 7 **Bora (the snow) është e zezë?**
- 8 **Teuta është e martuar?**
- 9 **Shtëpia (the house) është e madhe?**
- 10 **Libri është i vjetër?**

<sup>7</sup> In everyday language, we use: **Ajo është mirë me shëndet.**



## Exercise 10

Answer the following questions about yourself.

- 1 Çfarë kombësie keni?
- 2 Çfarë pune bëni?
- 3 Ku punoni?
- 4 Ku banoni?
- 5 Nga jeni?



## Exercise 11

Answer the questions using the cues in parentheses.

- 1 Çfarë pune bën zoti Adi? Zoti Adi është inxhinier. (engineer)
- 2 Çfarë pune bën Klara? \_\_\_\_\_ (housewife)
- 3 Çfarë pune bën ti, Ilira? \_\_\_\_\_ (doctor)
- 4 Çfarë pune bën Diana? \_\_\_\_\_ (nurse)
- 5 Çfarë pune bëj unë? \_\_\_\_\_ (teacher)



## Exercise 12

Translate into Albanian.

- 1 Hans is German. He is from Frankfurt. He is married and works in a bank.
- 2 Andrea is Italian; he is from Rome. Andrea is an engineer and he has a son and a daughter.
- 3 Helga is Austrian. She lives in Vienna. She is a housewife.
- 4 Neva is French but (**por**) she lives in Tirana. Neva is married and has a daughter. She is a teacher.
- 5 Denis is from Turkey. He is a student. He studies (**studioj**) in Germany.



## Culture points

- As with most Mediterranean people, Albanians are more relaxed about time than Northern Europeans or Americans. Punctuality might not always be respected, especially in free-time activities.

- Albanians are friendly and will speak openly about family, heritage, culture, music, food, etc. Don't be surprised if they ask you direct questions about your personal life.
- Albanians are close to their families, and have a strong connection to their parents. Family structure in Albania has changed in the last 20 years, since the fall of Communism in 1990. According to Albanian tradition, children live with their parents until they marry. This situation is different for those who move to a different city to study or work.
- In Kosovo, traditional extended families with multiple generations living together are still prevalent.

# Unit Three

## Në kafe

At the coffee shop



In this unit you will learn about:

- ordering food in a café or fast-food restaurant
- getting a room at a hotel
- indefinite and definite articles: singular nouns
- the present indicative of Class 3 verbs
- the present progressive
- definite singular nouns
- indefinite plural nouns
- definite plural nouns
- how to say 'on the left', 'on the right'

## Dialogue 1

### Çfarë dëshironi?

A group of friends is ordering at a coffee shop in Tirana.

KAMARIERI Mirëdita! Çfarë dëshironi?

KLIENTI 1 Një kafe dhe një gotë ujë, ju lutem.

KAMARIERI Po për ju?

KLIENTI 2 Unë dua një kafe të shkurtër<sup>1</sup> dhe një shishe ujë me gaz.<sup>2</sup>

KLIENTI 3 Më falni, keni çaj?

<sup>1</sup> You may wonder about the article **të** preceding the adjective. We will learn later that **të** is the article that appears with indefinite forms.

<sup>2</sup> Also **një ujë me gaz**.

- KAMARIERI Po, kemi. Çfarë çaji doni?
- KLIENTI 3 Dua një çaj të ngrohtë. Keni çaj jeshil?
- KAMARIERI Po, kemi çaj jeshil, çaj trëndafili, çaj limoni etj.
- KLIENTI 3 Një çaj jeshil, të lutem.
- KLIENTI 4 Kurse për mua, një lëng portokalli.
- KAMARIERI Ndonjë gjë tjetër?
- KLIENTI 5 Keni birra?
- KAMARIERI Po. Kemi birra "Tirana", birra "Korça", Heineken, Corona, etj.
- KLIENTI 4 Si është birra "Tirana"?
- KAMARIERI Birra "Tirana" është shumë e mirë.
- THE WAITER *Good afternoon! What would you like?*
- CLIENT 1 *A coffee and a glass of water, please.*
- THE WAITER *And for you?*
- CLIENT 2 *I want a short coffee and a bottle of sparkling water.*
- CLIENT 3 *Excuse me, do you have tea?*
- THE WAITER *Yes, we do have it. What kind of tea would you like?*
- CLIENT 3 *I want a hot tea. Do you have green tea?*
- THE WAITER *Yes, we have green tea, rose tea, lemon tea, etc.*
- CLIENT 3 *Green tea, please.*
- CLIENT 4 *Whereas for me, orange juice.*
- THE WAITER *Anything else?*
- CLIENT 5 *Do you have beer?*
- THE WAITER *Yes. We have 'Tirana' beer, 'Korça' beer, Heineken, Corona, etc.*
- CLIENT 4 *How is 'Tirana' beer?*
- THE WAITER *'Tirana' beer is very good.*

## Dialogue 2

### Unë dua një sanduiç, po ti?

Two girls are ordering in a fast-food restaurant in Albania.

- BARBARA Mirëdita! Çfarë dëshironi?
- KLARA Mirëdita! Unë dua një sanduiç dhe një kola. Po ti, Maria, çfarë do?

- MARIA Unë dua një sallatë dhe një ujë tonik. Nuk po ha sanduiç sot.
- KLARA Mirë. Më falni, sa kushtojnë?
- BARBARA Sanduiçi kushton 120 lekë,<sup>3</sup> kola dhe uji tonik kushtojnë nga 150 lekë,<sup>4</sup> kurse sallata kushton 200 lekë.<sup>5</sup>
- KLARA Faleminderit. Urdhëroni lekët!
- BARBARA *Good afternoon! What would you like?*
- KLARA *Good afternoon. I would like a sandwich and a coke. And you Maria, what do you want?*
- MARIA *I would like a salad and a mineral water. I am not eating a sandwich today.*
- KLARA *OK! Excuse me, how much do they cost?*
- BARBARA *The sandwich costs 120 lekë, the coke and the tonic water cost 150 lekë each, whereas the salad costs 200 lekë.*
- KLARA *Thank you. Here's the money!*



## Vocabulary

<b>bjrr/ë, -a</b>	beer
<b>çaj, -i</b>	tea
<b>çaj jeshil</b>	green tea
<b>çaj limoni</b>	lemon tea
<b>çaj trëndafili</b>	rose tea, cranberry tea
<b>dëshiroj</b>	to want
<b>dua</b>	to want
<b>got/ë, -a</b>	glass
<b>kaf/e, -ja<sup>6</sup></b>	coffee
<b>kola (Koka-Kola)</b>	coke, Coca-Cola
<b>kurse</b>	whereas

<sup>3</sup> 120 = njëqind e njëzet

<sup>4</sup> 150 = njëqind e pesëdhjetë

<sup>5</sup> 200 = dyqind

<sup>6</sup> The word 'coffee' can be pronounced as **kafë** or **kafë**, with stress on the ultimate or on the penultimate syllable. In the former case the definite form ('the coffee') is **kafja**, in the latter case it is **kafëja**.

<b>kushtoj</b>	to cost
<b>Sa kushtojnë?</b>	How much do they cost?
<b>lek, -u</b>	Albanian currency
<b>lekët</b>	money, plural
<b>lëng portokalli</b>	orange juice
<b>ndonjë gjë tjetër?</b>	anything else?
<b>për</b>	for
<b>për ju</b>	for you
<b>sallat/ë, -a</b>	salad
<b>sanduiç, -i</b>	sandwich
<b>shish/e, -ja</b>	bottle
<b>uj/ë, -i</b>	water
<b>ujë me gaz</b>	sparkling water
<b>ujë tonik</b>	mineral water
<b>një gotë ujë</b>	a glass of water
<b>Urdhëroni lekët!</b>	Here's the money!

## Language points



### The indefinite article: Singular nouns

In Unit 1, you learned that nouns are either masculine or feminine. The indefinite article corresponding to 'a, an' in English, is **një**, and is invariable for masculine and feminine nouns.

*Masculine*

*Feminine*

një **çaj**    a tea    një **kafë**    a coffee

### The definite article: Singular masculine nouns

Generally, nouns that end in a consonant are masculine. To form the definite nominative form of masculine nouns apply the same rules learned in Unit 1 for proper nouns.



- (i) Nouns ending in **-k**, **-g**, or **-h** take a **-u** to form their definite form.

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>(një) shok</b>	<b>shoku</b>	a/the friend (male)
<b>(një) krah</b>	<b>krahu</b>	a/the arm
<b>(një) zog</b>	<b>zogu</b>	a/the bird

- (ii) Nouns ending in **-ër** drop the **-ë** and add **-i**.

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>(një) emër</b>	<b>emri</b>	a/the name, a/the noun
<b>(një) numër</b>	<b>numri</b>	a/the number

- (iii) The definite article **-i** is used for all masculine nouns ending in a consonant, other than **-k**, **-g** and **-h**.

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>(një) çaj</b>	<b>çaji</b>	a/the tea
<b>(një) student</b>	<b>studenti</b>	a/the student (masc)
<b>(një) mësues</b>	<b>mësuesi</b>	a/the teacher (masc)

- (iv) Masculine nouns that end in **-ë**, drop the **-ë** and add **-i**.

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>ujë</b>	<b>uji</b>	(the) water
<b>burrë</b>	<b>burri</b>	(the) man

These definite forms are nominative forms. They are typically used in subject position or after the preposition **nga**.

**Çaji është i shtrenjtë.**

The tea is expensive.

**Studenti është i mirë.**

The student (masc) is good.

**Mësuesi është shqiptar.**

The teacher is Albanian.

**Teuta vjen nga universiteti.**

Teuta is coming/comes from the university.

## The definite article: Singular feminine nouns

The same rules learned for proper nouns apply for all feminine nouns in general.

- (i) If the noun ends in **-ë**, replace the **-ë** with **-a**.

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>(një) gotë</b>	<b>gota</b>	a/the glass

- (ii) If the noun ends in **-e**, replace the **-e** with **-ja**.

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>(një) kafe</b>	<b>kafja</b>	a/the coffee

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

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>(një) shtëpi</b>	<b>shtëpia</b>	a/the house

- (iv) If the noun ends in **-ër**, **-ërr**, or **-ël**, drop the **-ë** and add **-a**.

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Definite</i>	
<b>(një) motër</b>	<b>motra</b>	a/the sister

## Present indicative of Class 3 verbs

In Unit 2 we learned that Class 3 verbs end in a vowel in the present indicative. The verbs **pi** 'to drink', **ha** 'to eat', **di** 'to know' and **fle** 'to sleep' are all Class 3 verbs. Note the **e** changing to **i** in the **ju** form of the verb **fle**:

	<b>pi</b> 'to drink'	<b>ha</b> 'to eat'	<b>di</b> 'to know'	<b>fle</b> 'to sleep'
<b>unë</b>	<b>pi</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>di</b>	<b>fle</b>
<b>ti</b>	<b>pi</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>di</b>	<b>fle</b>
<b>ai, ajo</b>	<b>pi</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>di</b>	<b>fle</b>
<b>ne</b>	<b>pi-më</b>	<b>hamë</b>	<b>dimë</b>	<b>flemë</b>
<b>ju</b>	<b>pi-ni</b>	<b>hani</b>	<b>dini</b>	<b>flini</b>
<b>ata, ato</b>	<b>pi-në</b>	<b>hanë</b>	<b>dinë</b>	<b>flenë</b>

## Present progressive

To form the present progressive, add **po** before the verb.

Po **ha sanduiç tani.** I am eating a sandwich now.

To form the negative present progressive, add **nuk** or **s'** before **po**.

**Nuk po ha sanduiç tani.** I am not eating a sandwich now.

The present progressive is used to express an action that is happening at the time of speaking. Since the simple present can be used for the same purpose, **po** is used to emphasize the duration or the fact that an action is in progress.

## The present indicative of the verb *dua* 'to want'

The verb **dua** is classified as a Class 3 verb since it ends in a vowel. However, due to its irregular forms in the present and in other tenses, we classify it as an irregular Class 5 verb.

*dua* 'to want, love'

unë	dua
ti	do
ai, ajo	do
ne	duam
ju	doni
ata, ato	duan



### Exercise 1

Write the singular definite form of the following nouns:

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <b>mësuese</b> <u>mësuesja</u> | 5 <b>mjek</b> _____   |
| 2 <b>mësues</b> _____            | 6 <b>shitës</b> _____ |
| 3 <b>inxhinier</b> _____         | 7 <b>motër</b> _____  |
| 4 <b>inxhiniere</b> _____        | 8 <b>vëlla</b> _____  |

## Exercise 2



Write the phrases in the correct forms.

- 1 (The coffee) Kafeja/Kafja **është e mirë.**
- 2 (The water) \_\_\_\_\_ **është me gaz.**
- 3 (The bottle) \_\_\_\_\_ **është e vogël.**
- 4 (The tea) \_\_\_\_\_ **është jeshil.**
- 5 (The beer) \_\_\_\_\_ **është e mirë.**

## Exercise 3



Translate the following.

- 1 I want a coffee and a glass of water.  
Unë dua një kafe dhe një gotë ujë.
- 2 Excuse me, do you have tea?
- 3 What kind of tea would you like?
- 4 Do you have beer?
- 5 How is the 'Tirana' beer?

## Exercise 4



Write the verbs in the correct forms.

- 1 **Klara** \_\_\_\_\_ po ha \_\_\_\_\_ (is eating) **një sanduiç.**
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (I am drinking) **një gotë ujë.**
- 3 **Ata** \_\_\_\_\_ (want) **një sallatë.**
- 4 **Klara** \_\_\_\_\_ (drinks) **ujë tonik.**
- 5 **Ju** \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) **shumë.**

## Dialogue 3

### **Në hotel**

And Rea is a tourist in Albania. He is travelling with his family and is talking to a hotel receptionist.

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RECEPTIONISTJA	Mirëmbërëma, zotërinj! Urdhëroni!
ANDREA	Mirëmbërëma! Duam një dhomë dyshe <sup>7</sup> dhe dy dhoma teke për dy net. Si janë çmimet?
RECEPTIONISTJA	Dhoma dyshe kushton 70 euro, kurse dhomat teke kushtojnë 50 euro. Në çmim është i përfshirë dhe mëngjesi.
ELENA	Më falni, a kanë dhomat banjë brenda?
RECEPTIONISTJA	Po, dhomat janë me banjë brenda dhe me ballkon.
ANDREA	Shumë mirë. Atëherë, një dhomë dyshe dhe dy dhoma teke, ju lutem.
RECEPTIONISTJA	Sa persona jeni?
ANDREA	Jemi katër persona. Unë, gruaja dhe dy djemtë.
RECEPTIONISTJA	Mirë. Pasaportat, ju lutem.
ANDREA	Ja, ku janë.
RECEPTIONISTJA	Faleminderit. Dhomat janë në katin e tretë. Majtas keni dy ashensorë. Urdhëroni çelësat!
RECEPTIONIST	<i>Good afternoon, gentlemen! May I help you?</i>
ANDREA	<i>Good afternoon! We would like a double room and two single rooms for two nights. How much are they? (literally: how are the prices?)</i>
RECEPTIONIST	<i>The double room costs 70 euros, whereas the single rooms cost 50 euros. Breakfast is also included in the price.</i>
ELENA	<i>Excuse me, do the rooms have a bath (inside)?</i>
RECEPTIONIST	<i>Yes, the rooms have a bath (inside) and a balcony.</i>
ANDREA	<i>Very well. Then, a double room and two single rooms, please.</i>
RECEPTIONIST	<i>How many people in your party? (literally: how many (people) are you?)</i>
ANDREA	<i>There's four of us: me, my wife and 2 boys.</i>
RECEPTIONIST	<i>Good. Passports, please.</i>
ANDREA	<i>Here, they are.</i>
RECEPTIONIST	<i>Thank you. The rooms are on the third floor. On the left, you have two elevators. Here are the keys.</i>

---

<sup>7</sup> We can also say **dhomë dopio**, plural: **dhoma dopio**.

## Vocabulary



<b>ashensor</b> , -i, -ë	elevator
<b>banj/ë</b> , -a, -a	bathroom, restroom
<b>brenda</b>	inside
<b>çmim</b> , -i, -e	price
<b>në çmim</b>	in the price
<b>disa</b>	some
<b>dÿsh</b> , -e	double
<b>dhom/ë</b> , -a, -a	room
<b>dhomë dÿshe</b>	double room
<b>dhomë teke</b>	single room
<b>ja</b>	look
<b>kat</b> , -i, -e	floor
<b>në katin e tretë</b>	on the third floor
<b>kurse</b>	while
<b>kushtoj</b>	to cost
<b>i,e lirë</b>	free, cheap
<b>majtas</b>	on/to the left
<b>me</b>	with
<b>mëngjes</b> , -i	breakfast, morning
<b>nat/ë</b> , -a, net	night
<b>net</b>	nights
<b>pasaport/ë</b> , -a, -a	passport
<b>i,e përfshirë</b>	included
<b>tek</b> , -e	single
<b>Urdhëroni!</b>	May I help you?

## Language points

**The indefinite plural of masculine nouns**

The masculine plural is formed by adding **-ë**, **-a**, **-e** to the indefinite form of the singular noun, but there are no specific rules on how to predict these endings. It is important to memorize the plural endings

when you learn a new word. Most masculine nouns take an **-ë** ending, especially nationalities and professions.<sup>8</sup>

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<i>ë ending</i>		
<b>mjek</b>	<b>mjekë</b>	doctor(s)
<b>student</b>	<b>studentë</b>	student(s)
<b>ashensor</b>	<b>ashensorë</b>	elevator(s)
<i>a ending</i>		
<b>person</b>	<b>persona</b>	person(s)
<i>e ending</i>		
<b>çmim</b>	<b>çmime</b>	price, prices
<b>profesion</b>	<b>profesione</b>	profession(s)
<b>ballkon</b>	<b>ballkone</b>	balcony(ies)

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and in the plural.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>mësues</b>	<b>mësues</b>	teacher(s)
<b>nxënës</b>	<b>nxënës</b>	pupil(s)

A large number of kinship nouns are irregular and don't follow the general rules in the plural.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>xhaxha</b>	<b>xhaxhallarë</b>	uncle(s) (father's side)
<b>vëlla</b>	<b>vëllezër</b>	brother(s)
<b>djalë</b>	<b>djem</b>	son(s), boy(s)

<sup>8</sup> Since the plural forms are unpredictable, we will provide you with the plural form in the glossary. Nouns will be listed in the (nominative) indefinite form, then the (nominative) singular definite form and then in the (nominative) indefinite plural form. Thus if you find **student**, **-i**, **-ë**, you will know that the respective forms are: **student** (nominative indefinite = 'student'), **studenti** (nominative definite singular = 'the student'), **studentë** (nominative indefinite plural = 'students'). We will learn how to make the definite plural in the next section. Since these forms are regular, they will not be listed in the glossary.

Some nouns form the plural by adding **-nj**, **-ër** to the singular form or by changing the last consonant of the noun: **k→q**, **g→gj**.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>zotëri</b>	<b>zotërinj</b>	gentleman(men)
<b>gjysh</b>	<b>gjyshër</b>	grandparent(s)
<b>mik</b>	<b>miq</b>	friend(s), guest(s)
<b>zog</b>	<b>zogj</b>	bird(s)

## The definite article: Nominative definite plural masculine nouns

To form the definite plural form for masculine nouns, add **-t** to the indefinite form.

<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>	
<b>(disa) mjekë</b>	<b>mjekët</b>	(the) doctors
<b>(disa) studentë</b>	<b>studentët</b>	(the) students
<b>(disa) persona</b>	<b>personat</b>	(the) persons
<b>(disa) çmime</b>	<b>çmimet</b>	(the) prices
<b>(disa) ballkone</b>	<b>ballkonet</b>	(the) balconies

If the noun has one syllable or if the last syllable is stressed, add **-të** to the indefinite form.

<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>	
<b>(disa) djem</b>	<b>djemtë</b>	(the) boys
<b>(disa) miq</b>	<b>miqtë</b>	(the) friends, the guests
<b>(disa) kushërinj</b>	<b>kushërinjtë</b>	(the) cousins

The chart below summarizes the forms discussed so far:

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Definite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>
<b>student</b>	<b>studenti</b>	<b>studentë</b>	<b>studentët</b>
<b>person</b>	<b>personi</b>	<b>persona</b>	<b>personat</b>
<b>çmim</b>	<b>çmimi</b>	<b>çmime</b>	<b>çmimet</b>
<b>mësues</b>	<b>mësuesi</b>	<b>mësues</b>	<b>mësuesit<sup>9</sup></b>

<sup>9</sup> Note that for nouns that don't change in the plural, the definite article in the plural is **-it**.



<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Definite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>
<b>mik</b>	<b>miku</b>	<b>miq</b>	<b>miqtë</b>
<b>zog</b>	<b>zogu</b>	<b>zogj</b>	<b>zogjtë</b>
<b>kushëri</b>	<b>kushëri</b>	<b>kushërinj</b>	<b>kushërinjtë</b>

## The indefinite plural of feminine nouns

To form their plural, most feminine nouns ending in **-ë** change the **-ë** to **-a**.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>(një) dhomë</b>	<b>(disa) dhoma</b>	room(s)
<b>(një) vajzë</b>	<b>(disa) vajza</b>	girl(s)

Some feminine nouns ending in **-ë** don't change in the plural.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>(një) orë</b>	<b>(disa) orë</b>	clock(s), watch(es)
<b>(një) ditë</b>	<b>(disa) ditë</b>	some days

Feminine nouns that end in **-ër** or **-ël** drop the **-ë** and add **-a**.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>(një) motër</b>	<b>(disa) motra</b>	sister(s)

Feminine nouns ending in unstressed **-e** or **-o**, remain unchanged in the plural.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>(një) mësuese</b>	<b>(disa) mësuese</b>	teacher(s) (fem)
<b>(një) radio</b>	<b>(disa) radio</b>	radio(s)

Feminine nouns ending in a stressed vowel also remain unchanged in the plural.

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	
<b>(një) shtëpi</b>	<b>(disa) shtëpi</b>	house(s)

You have already encountered some exceptions to these rules.

*Indefinite singular*

*Indefinite plural*

**(një) natë**

**(disa) net**

night(s)

**(një) grua**

**(disa) gra**

woman, women

These indefinite plural forms are both nominative and accusative. Nominative indefinite forms are typically used with subjects and accusative indefinite forms with direct objects.<sup>10</sup>

**Disa dhoma kushtojnë 50 euro.**

Some rooms cost 50 euros.

**Duam dy dhoma.**

We want two rooms.

The equivalent of the English ‘some’ is **disa** or **ca: disa dhoma/ca dhoma** ‘some rooms’.

## The definite article: Nominative definite plural feminine nouns

Compare the sentences below:

**Disa dhoma teke kushtojnë 50 euro.**

Some single rooms cost 50 euros.

**Dhomat teke kushtojnë 50 euro.**

The single rooms cost 50 euros.

The first example contains an indefinite form; the second example, a definite form.

To form the definite plural of a feminine noun, add **-t** to the indefinite plural form.

<sup>10</sup> Remember that the preposition **nga** ‘from’ requires a definite nominative form, while **në** ‘at, to’ requires an indefinite form:

**Alberti është nga Shtetet e Bashkuara.**

Albert is from the United States.

**Alberti shkon në male.**

Albert goes to the mountains.

<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>	
<b>(disa) dhoma</b>	<b>dhomat</b>	(the) rooms
<b>(disa) vajza</b>	<b>vajzat</b>	(the) girls
<b>(disa) ekonomiste</b>	<b>ekonomistet</b>	(the) economists (fem)
<b>(disa) mësuese</b>	<b>mësueset</b>	(the) teachers (fem)
<b>(disa) motra</b>	<b>motrat</b>	(the) sisters

To form the definite plural of a feminine noun ending in a stressed vowel, add **-të** to the indefinite plural form.

<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>	
<b>(disa) shtëpi</b>	<b>shtëpitë</b>	(the) houses
<b>(disa) gra</b>	<b>gratë</b>	(the) women

The chart below summarizes the forms discussed here:

<i>Indefinite singular</i>	<i>Definite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>
<b>dhomë</b>	<b>dhoma</b>	<b>dhoma</b>	<b>dhomat</b>
<b>orë</b>	<b>ora</b>	<b>orë</b>	<b>orët</b>
<b>ekonomiste</b>	<b>ekonomistja</b>	<b>ekonomiste</b>	<b>ekonomistet</b>
<b>motër</b>	<b>motra</b>	<b>motra</b>	<b>motrat</b>
<b>shtëpi</b>	<b>shtëpia</b>	<b>shtëpi</b>	<b>shtëpitë</b>

## Ja

**Ja** is used to point something out. It can refer to a person or an object, which can be close or far away.

Ja, **ku është djali**. Look, (t)here is the boy!

Ja, **ku është vajza**. Look, (t)here is the girl!

## Majtas ‘on the left’, djathtas ‘on the right’

To express that something is to the left or to the right, we use:

<b>majtas</b>	or	<b>në të majtë</b>	on the left
<b>djathtas</b>	or	<b>në të djathtë</b>	on the right

## Exercise 5



Write the different forms of the following words.

	<i>Definite singular</i>	<i>Indefinite plural</i>	<i>Definite plural</i>
<b>bankë</b>	banka	banka	bankat
<b>mësues</b>			
<b>motër</b>			
<b>infermier</b>			
<b>dhomë</b>			
<b>inxhinier</b>			

## Exercise 6



Translate the phrases in parentheses. Then change the sentences to the plural.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ **Banka** \_\_\_\_\_ (The bank) është atje. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **Bankat** janë atje.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (The house) **është në Tiranë.**
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (The engineer) **punon në Shqipëri.**
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (The economist, fem) **punon në bankë.**
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (The girl) **mëson shumë.**

## Exercise 7



Change the following sentences to the plural.

- 1 **Dhoma është në katin e tretë.** Dhomat janë në katin e tretë.
- 2 **Shtëpia është atje.**
- 3 **Unë kam një vajzë.**
- 4 **Vajza është në dhomë.**
- 5 **Duam një dhomë.**



## Exercise 8

Translate the following sentences.

- 1 We want one double room.
- 2 Two single rooms cost 100 euros.
- 3 Breakfast is included in the price.
- 4 The rooms are on the third floor.
- 5 On the left there are two elevators.



## Culture points

- In Albania, the coffee shop (**kafe**) is a popular meeting place.
- For several beverages, Albanians use the trademark: **Koka-Kola** or **Kola** 'Coca-Cola', **Fanta** 'Fanta', **Sprajt** 'Sprite'.
- Typical beverages are **kafe** 'coffee', **makiato** 'macchiato', **kapuçino** 'cappuccino', **kakao** 'cocoa', **birrë** 'beer'.
- Tipping is normal, but there are no exact rules. The smallest amount you might want to give is 10–20 lekë, used to tip on small amounts.
- There are different ways of asking what a customer wants in Albanian:

### **Çfarë do të merrni?/Çfarë do merrni?**

'What will you have (literally: take)?'

- Waiters can be addressed as: **kamarier** 'waiter'/**kamariere** 'waitress', but also as: **çuni** 'boy'/**goce** 'girl'.
- Albania is known in the Balkan region for its famous cognac (**konjak**) 'Skënderbeu'.

# BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 1

## 1. Pronouns

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

## 2. Greetings. Salutations. Farewells

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

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

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

### 3. How to address

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

### 4. Cardinal numbers. Part 1

0 zero	<b>zero</b>	[zéro]
1 one	<b>një</b>	[ɲə]
2 two	<b>dy</b>	[dy]



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

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

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

## 5. Cardinal numbers. Part 2

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

## 6. Ordinal numbers

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

## 7. Numbers. Fractions

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

## 8. Numbers. Basic operations

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

## 9. Numbers. Miscellaneous

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

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

## 10. The most important verbs. Part 1

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

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

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

## 11. The most important verbs. Part 2

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



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

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

## 12. The most important verbs. Part 3

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

to mean (signify)	<b>nënkuptoj</b>	[nənkuptó]
to mention (talk about)	<b>përmend</b>	[pərménd]
to miss (school, etc.)	<b>humbas</b>	[humbás]
to notice (see)	<b>vërej</b>	[vəré]
to object (vi, vt)	<b>kundërshtoj</b>	[kundərftó]
to observe (see)	<b>vëzhgoj</b>	[vəʒgó]
to open (vt)	<b>hap</b>	[hap]
to order (meal, etc.)	<b>porosis</b>	[porosís]
to order (mil.)	<b>urdhëroj</b>	[urðəró]
to own (possess)	<b>zotëroj</b>	[zotəró]
to participate (vi)	<b>marr pjesë</b>	[mar pjésə]
to pay (vi, vt)	<b>paguaj</b>	[pagúaj]
to permit (vt)	<b>lejoj</b>	[ləjó]
to plan (vt)	<b>planifikoj</b>	[planifikó]
to play (children)	<b>luaj</b>	[lúaj]
to pray (vi, vt)	<b>lutem</b>	[lútɛm]
to prefer (vt)	<b>preferoj</b>	[prɛfɛró]
to promise (vt)	<b>premtoj</b>	[prɛmtó]
to pronounce (vt)	<b>shqiptoj</b>	[ʃciptó]
to propose (vt)	<b>propozoj</b>	[propozó]
to punish (vt)	<b>ndëshkoj</b>	[ndəʃkó]

### 13. The most important verbs. Part 4

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

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

## 14. Colors

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

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

## 15. Questions

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

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

## 16. Prepositions

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



minutes)

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

## 17. Function words. Adverbs. Part 1

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

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

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

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

## 18. Function words. Adverbs. Part 2

Why?	<b>Pse?</b>	[psɛ?]
for some reason	<b>për një arsye</b>	[pər nɛ arsýɛ]

because ...	<b>sepse ...</b>	[sɛpsɛ ...]
for some purpose	<b>për ndonjë shkak</b>	[pɛr ndónɛ ʃkak]
and	<b>dhe</b>	[ðɛ]
or	<b>ose</b>	[óɛ]
but	<b>por</b>	[pɔr]
for (e.g., ~ me)	<b>për</b>	[pɛr]
too (~ many people)	<b>tepër</b>	[tɛpɛr]
only (exclusively)	<b>vetëm</b>	[vétɛm]
exactly (adv)	<b>pikërisht</b>	[pikɛríʃt]
about (more or less)	<b>rreth</b>	[rɛθ]
approximately (adv)	<b>përafërsisht</b>	[pɛrafɛrsíʃt]
approximate (adj)	<b>përafërt</b>	[pɛráfɛrt]
almost (adv)	<b>pothuajse</b>	[poθúajsɛ]
the rest	<b>mbetje (f)</b>	[mbétjɛ]
the other (second)	<b>tjetri</b>	[tjétrɪ]
other (different)	<b>tjetër</b>	[tjétɛr]
each (adj)	<b>çdo</b>	[tʃdo]
any (no matter which)	<b>çfarëdo</b>	[tʃfarədó]
many (adj)	<b>disa</b>	[disá]
much (adv)	<b>shumë</b>	[ʃúmɛ]
many people	<b>shumë njerëz</b>	[ʃúmɛ nɛrɛz]
all (everyone)	<b>të gjithë</b>	[tɛ jíθɛ]
in return for ...	<b>në vend të ...</b>	[nɛ vénd tɛ ...]

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

## BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 2

### 19. Weekdays

Monday	<b>E hënë</b> (f)	[ɛ hɛnə]
Tuesday	<b>E martë</b> (f)	[ɛ mártə]
Wednesday	<b>E mërkurë</b> (f)	[ɛ mərkúɾə]
Thursday	<b>E enjte</b> (f)	[ɛ éjɾɛ]
Friday	<b>E premte</b> (f)	[ɛ prémɾɛ]
Saturday	<b>E shtunë</b> (f)	[ɛ ʃtúnə]
Sunday	<b>E dielë</b> (f)	[ɛ díɛlə]
today (adv)	<b>sot</b>	[sot]
tomorrow (adv)	<b>nesër</b>	[nésər]
the day after tomorrow	<b>pasnesër</b>	[pasnésər]
yesterday (adv)	<b>dje</b>	[djé]
the day before yesterday	<b>pardje</b>	[pardjé]
day	<b>ditë</b> (f)	[dítə]
working day	<b>ditë pune</b> (f)	[dítə púnɛ]
public holiday	<b>festë kombëtare</b> (f)	[féstə kombətáɾɛ]
day off	<b>ditë pushim</b> (m)	[dítə puʃím]

weekend	<b>fundjavë</b> (f)	[fundjávə]
all day long	<b>gjithë ditën</b>	[jíθə dítən]
the next day (adv)	<b>ditën pasardhëse</b>	[dítən pasárðəsɛ]
two days ago	<b>dy ditë më parë</b>	[dy dítə mə páɾə]
the day before	<b>një ditë më parë</b>	[ɲə dítə mə páɾə]
daily (adj)	<b>ditor</b>	[ditór]
every day (adv)	<b>çdo ditë</b>	[tʃdo dítə]
week	<b>javë</b> (f)	[jávə]
last week (adv)	<b>javën e kaluar</b>	[jávən ɛ kalúar]
next week (adv)	<b>javën e ardhshme</b>	[jávən ɛ árðʃmɛ]
weekly (adj)	<b>javor</b>	[javór]
every week (adv)	<b>çdo javë</b>	[tʃdo jávə]
twice a week	<b>dy herë në javë</b>	[dy hérə nə jávə]
every Tuesday	<b>çdo të martë</b>	[tʃdo tə mártə]

## 20. Hours. Day and night

morning	<b>mëngjes</b> (m)	[mənʝés]
in the morning	<b>në mëngjes</b>	[nə mənʝés]
noon, midday	<b>mesditë</b> (f)	[mɛsdítə]
in the afternoon	<b>pasdite</b>	[pasdítɛ]
evening	<b>mbrëmje</b> (f)	[mbrémjɛ]
in the evening	<b>në mbrëmje</b>	[nə mbrémjɛ]
night	<b>natë</b> (f)	[nátə]



at night	<b>natën</b>	[nátən]
midnight	<b>mesnatë (f)</b>	[mesnátə]
second	<b>sekondë (f)</b>	[sekóndə]
minute	<b>minutë (f)</b>	[minútə]
hour	<b>orë (f)</b>	[órə]
half an hour	<b>gjysmë ore (f)</b>	[jýsmə órɛ]
a quarter-hour	<b>çerek ore (m)</b>	[tʃɛrék órɛ]
fifteen minutes	<b>pesëmbëdhjetë minuta</b>	[pɛsəmbəðjɛtə minúta]
24 hours	<b>24 orë</b>	[ɲəzét ɛ kátər órə]
sunrise	<b>agim (m)</b>	[agím]
dawn	<b>agim (m)</b>	[agím]
early morning	<b>mëngjes herët (m)</b>	[mənɟés hérət]
sunset	<b>perëndim dielli (m)</b>	[pɛrəndím diéti]
early in the morning	<b>herët në mëngjes</b>	[hérət nə mənɟés]
this morning	<b>sot në mëngjes</b>	[sot nə mənɟés]
tomorrow morning	<b>nesër në mëngjes</b>	[nésər nə mənɟés]
this afternoon	<b>sot pasdite</b>	[sot pasdíte]
in the afternoon	<b>pasdite</b>	[pasdíte]
tomorrow afternoon	<b>nesër pasdite</b>	[nésər pasdíte]
tonight (this evening)	<b>sonte në mbrëmje</b>	[sónte nə mbrəmɟɛ]
tomorrow night	<b>nesër në mbrëmje</b>	[nésər nə mbrəmɟɛ]
at 3 o'clock sharp	<b>në orën 3 fiks</b>	[nə órən trɛ fiks]
about 4 o'clock	<b>rreth orës 4</b>	[rɛθ órəs kátər]

by 12 o'clock	<b>deri në orën 12</b>	[déri nə órən dymbəðjéta]
in 20 minutes	<b>për 20 minuta</b>	[pər nəzét minúta]
in an hour	<b>për një orë</b>	[pər nə órə]
on time (adv)	<b>në orar</b>	[nə orár]
a quarter to ...	<b>çerek ...</b>	[tʃerék ...]
within an hour	<b>brenda një ore</b>	[brénda nə órɛ]
every 15 minutes	<b>çdo 15 minuta</b>	[tʃdo pɛsəmbəðjéta minúta]
round the clock	<b>gjithë ditën</b>	[ɟíθə dítən]

## 21. Months. Seasons

January	<b>Janar (m)</b>	[janár]
February	<b>Shkurt (m)</b>	[ʃkurt]
March	<b>Mars (m)</b>	[mars]
April	<b>Prill (m)</b>	[prít]
May	<b>Maj (m)</b>	[maj]
June	<b>Qershor (m)</b>	[çerʃór]
July	<b>Korrik (m)</b>	[korík]
August	<b>Gusht (m)</b>	[guʃt]
September	<b>Shtator (m)</b>	[ʃtatór]
October	<b>Tetor (m)</b>	[tɛtór]
November	<b>Nëntor (m)</b>	[nəntór]
December	<b>Dhjetor (m)</b>	[ðjɛtór]

spring	<b>pranverë</b> (f)	[pranvéɾə]
in spring	<b>në pranverë</b>	[nə pranvéɾə]
spring (as adj)	<b>pranveror</b>	[pranveɾóɾ]
summer	<b>verë</b> (f)	[véɾə]
in summer	<b>në verë</b>	[nə véɾə]
summer (as adj)	<b>veror</b>	[veɾóɾ]
fall	<b>vjeshtë</b> (f)	[vjéftə]
in fall	<b>në vjeshtë</b>	[nə vjéftə]
fall (as adj)	<b>vjeshtor</b>	[vjéftɔɾ]
winter	<b>dimër</b> (m)	[díməɾ]
in winter	<b>në dimër</b>	[nə díməɾ]
winter (as adj)	<b>dimëror</b>	[diməɾóɾ]
month	<b>muaj</b> (m)	[múaj]
this month	<b>këtë muaj</b>	[kətə múaj]
next month	<b>muajin tjetër</b>	[múajin tjetəɾ]
last month	<b>muajin e kaluar</b>	[múajin ɛ kalúar]
a month ago	<b>para një muaji</b>	[pára nə múaji]
in a month (a month later)	<b>pas një muaji</b>	[pas nə múaji]
in 2 months (2 months later)	<b>pas dy muajsh</b>	[pas dy múajʃ]
the whole month	<b>gjithë muajin</b>	[jíθə múajin]
all month long	<b>gjatë gjithë muajit</b>	[játə jíθə múajit]
monthly (~	<b>mujor</b>	[mujóɾ]

magazine)		
monthly (adv)	<b>mujor</b>	[mujór]
every month	<b>çdo muaj</b>	[tʃdo múaj]
twice a month	<b>dy herë në muaj</b>	[dy hérə nə múaj]
year	<b>vit (m)</b>	[vit]
this year	<b>këtë vit</b>	[kətə vít]
next year	<b>vitin tjetër</b>	[vítin tjetər]
last year	<b>vitin e kaluar</b>	[vítin ε kalúar]
a year ago	<b>para një viti</b>	[pára nə víti]
in a year	<b>për një vit</b>	[pər nə vit]
in two years	<b>për dy vite</b>	[pər dy víte]
the whole year	<b>gjithë vitin</b>	[jíθə vítin]
all year long	<b>gjatë gjithë vitit</b>	[játə jíθə vítit]
every year	<b>çdo vit</b>	[tʃdo vít]
annual (adj)	<b>vjetor</b>	[vjetór]
annually (adv)	<b>çdo vit</b>	[tʃdo vít]
4 times a year	<b>4 herë në vit</b>	[kátər hérə nə vit]
date (e.g., today's ~)	<b>datë (f)</b>	[dátə]
date (e.g., ~ of birth)	<b>data (f)</b>	[dáta]
calendar	<b>kalendar (m)</b>	[kalendár]
half a year	<b>gjysmë viti</b>	[jýsmə víti]
six months	<b>gjashtë muaj</b>	[játʃtə múaj]
season (summer, etc.)	<b>stinë (f)</b>	[stínə]

century	<b>shekull</b> (m)	[ʃékuɫ]
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## 22. Time. Miscellaneous

time	<b>kohë</b> (f)	[kóhə]
moment	<b>çast, moment</b> (m)	[tʃást], [momént]
instant (n)	<b>çast</b> (m)	[tʃást]
instant (adj)	<b>i çastit</b>	[i tʃástit]
lapse (of time)	<b>interval</b> (m)	[intɛrvál]
life	<b>jetë</b> (f)	[jètə]
eternity	<b>përjetësi</b> (f)	[pəɾjɛtəsɪ]
epoch	<b>epokë</b> (f)	[ɛpókə]
era	<b>erë</b> (f)	[érə]
cycle	<b>cikël</b> (m)	[tsíkəl]
period	<b>periudhë</b> (f)	[pɛriúðə]
term (short-~)	<b>afat</b> (m)	[afát]
the future	<b>ardhmëria</b> (f)	[arðmɛría]
future (as adj)	<b>e ardhme</b>	[ɛ árðmɛ]
next time	<b>herën tjetër</b>	[hɛrən tjètər]
the past	<b>e shkuara</b> (f)	[ɛ ʃkúara]
past (recent)	<b>kaluar</b>	[kalúar]
last time	<b>herën e fundit</b>	[hɛrən ɛ fúndit]
later (adv)	<b>më vonë</b>	[mə vónə]
after (prep.)	<b>pas</b>	[pas]

nowadays (adv)	<b>në këto kohë</b>	[nə kəto kóhə]
now (at this moment)	<b>tani</b>	[táni]
immediately (adv)	<b>menjëherë</b>	[mɛɲəhɛrə]
soon (adv)	<b>së shpejti</b>	[sə ʃpɛjti]
in advance (beforehand)	<b>paraprakisht</b>	[paraprakíʃt]
a long time ago	<b>para shumë kohësh</b>	[pára júmə kóhəʃ]
recently (adv)	<b>së fundmi</b>	[sə fúndmi]
destiny	<b>fat (m)</b>	[fat]
memories (childhood ~)	<b>kujtime (pl)</b>	[kujtímɛ]
archives	<b>arkiva (f)</b>	[arkíva]
during ...	<b>gjatë ...</b>	[játə ...]
long, a long time (adv)	<b>gjatë, kohë e gjatë</b>	[játə], [kóhə ɛ játə]
not long (adv)	<b>jo gjatë</b>	[jo játə]
early (in the morning)	<b>herët</b>	[hɛrət]
late (not early)	<b>vonë</b>	[vónə]
forever (for good)	<b>përjetë</b>	[pɛrjɛtə]
to start (begin)	<b>filloj</b>	[fíłój]
to postpone (vt)	<b>shtyj</b>	[ʃtyj]
at the same time	<b>njëkohësisht</b>	[ɲəkohəsíʃt]
permanently (adv)	<b>përhershëm</b>	[pɛrhɛrʃɛm]
constant (noise, pain)	<b>vazhdueshme</b>	[vazdúɛʃmɛ]

temporary (adj)	<b>i përkohshëm</b>	[i pərkóhʃəm]
sometimes (adv)	<b>ndonjëherë</b>	[ndonjəhéɾə]
rarely (adv)	<b>rrallë</b>	[ráɫə]
often (adv)	<b>shpesh</b>	[ʃpɛʃ]

## 23. Opposites

rich (adj)	<b>i pasur</b>	[i pásur]
poor (adj)	<b>i varfër</b>	[i várfɛr]
ill, sick (adj)	<b>i sëmurë</b>	[i sɛmúɾə]
well (not sick)	<b>mirë</b>	[mírə]
big (adj)	<b>i madh</b>	[i máð]
small (adj)	<b>i vogël</b>	[i vógəl]
quickly (adv)	<b>shpejt</b>	[ʃpɛjt]
slowly (adv)	<b>ngadalë</b>	[ɲadále]
fast (adj)	<b>i shpejtë</b>	[i ʃpéjtə]
slow (adj)	<b>i ngadaltë</b>	[i ɲadáltə]
glad (adj)	<b>i kënaqur</b>	[i kənácur]
sad (adj)	<b>i mërzitur</b>	[i mɛɾzítur]
together (adv)	<b>së bashku</b>	[sə báʃku]
separately (adv)	<b>veç e veç</b>	[vɛtʃ ɛ vɛtʃ]
aloud (to read)	<b>me zë</b>	[mɛ zə]

silently (to oneself)	<b>pa zë</b>	[pa zə]
tall (adj)	<b>i lartë</b>	[i lartə]
low (adj)	<b>i ulët</b>	[i úlət]
deep (adj)	<b>i thellë</b>	[i θétə]
shallow (adj)	<b>i cekët</b>	[i tsékət]
yes	<b>po</b>	[po]
no	<b>jo</b>	[jo]
distant (in space)	<b>i largët</b>	[i lárget]
nearby (adj)	<b>afër</b>	[áfər]
far (adv)	<b>larg</b>	[larg]
nearby (adv)	<b>pranë</b>	[pránə]
long (adj)	<b>i gjatë</b>	[i ǰátə]
short (adj)	<b>i shkurtër</b>	[i ʃkúrtər]
good (kindhearted)	<b>i mirë</b>	[i mírə]
evil (adj)	<b>djallëzor</b>	[djałəzór]
married (adj)	<b>i martuar</b>	[i martúar]
single (adj)	<b>beqar</b>	[bɛcár]
to forbid (vt)	<b>ndaloj</b>	[ndalój]
to permit (vt)	<b>lejoj</b>	[ləjój]
end	<b>fund</b> (m)	[fund]
beginning	<b>fillim</b> (m)	[fiłím]



left (adj)	<b>majtë</b>	[májtə]
right (adj)	<b>djathtë</b>	[djáθtə]
first (adj)	<b>i pari</b>	[i pári]
last (adj)	<b>i fundit</b>	[i fúndit]
crime	<b>krim</b> (m)	[krim]
punishment	<b>ndëshkim</b> (m)	[ndəʃkím]
to order (vt)	<b>urdhëroj</b>	[urðərój]
to obey (vi, vt)	<b>bindem</b>	[bíndɛm]
straight (adj)	<b>i drejtë</b>	[i dréjtə]
curved (adj)	<b>i harkuar</b>	[i harkúar]
paradise	<b>parajsë</b> (f)	[parájsə]
hell	<b>ferr</b> (m)	[fɛr]
to be born	<b>lind</b>	[lind]
to die (vi)	<b>vdes</b>	[vdɛs]
strong (adj)	<b>i fortë</b>	[i fórtə]
weak (adj)	<b>i dobët</b>	[i dóbət]
old (adj)	<b>plak</b>	[plak]
young (adj)	<b>i ri</b>	[i rí]
old (adj)	<b>i vjetër</b>	[i vjéτər]
new (adj)	<b>i ri</b>	[i rí]
hard (adj)	<b>i fortë</b>	[i fórtə]
soft (adj)	<b>i butë</b>	[i búτə]

warm (tepid)	<b>ngrohtë</b>	[ŋróhtə]
cold (adj)	<b>i ftohtë</b>	[i ftóhtə]
fat (adj)	<b>i shëndoshë</b>	[i ʃəndóʃə]
thin (adj)	<b>i dobët</b>	[i dóbət]
narrow (adj)	<b>i ngushtë</b>	[i ŋúʃtə]
wide (adj)	<b>i gjerë</b>	[i ǰérə]
good (adj)	<b>i mirë</b>	[i mírə]
bad (adj)	<b>i keq</b>	[i kéc]
brave (adj)	<b>guximtar</b>	[gudzimtár]
cowardly (adj)	<b>frikacak</b>	[frikatsák]

## 24. Lines and shapes

square	<b>katror (m)</b>	[katrór]
square (as adj)	<b>katrore</b>	[katrórɛ]
circle	<b>rreth (m)</b>	[rɛθ]
round (adj)	<b>i rrumbullakët</b>	[i rumbuʎákət]
triangle	<b>trekëndësh (m)</b>	[trékəndəʃ]
triangular (adj)	<b>trekëndor</b>	[trékəndór]
oval	<b>oval (f)</b>	[ovál]
oval (as adj)	<b>ovale</b>	[oválɛ]
rectangle	<b>drejtkëndësh (m)</b>	[drɛjtkéndəʃ]
rectangular (adj)	<b>drejtkëndor</b>	[drɛjtkéndór]

pyramid	<b>piramidë</b> (f)	[piramídə]
rhombus	<b>romb</b> (m)	[romb]
trapezoid	<b>trapezoid</b> (m)	[trapεzoíd]
cube	<b>kub</b> (m)	[kub]
prism	<b>prizëm</b> (m)	[prízəm]
circumference	<b>perimetër</b> (m)	[pεrimétər]
sphere	<b>sferë</b> (f)	[sférə]
ball (solid sphere)	<b>top</b> (m)	[top]
diameter	<b>diametër</b> (m)	[diamétər]
radius	<b>sipërfaqe</b> (f)	[sipər fácε]
perimeter (circle's ~)	<b>perimetër</b> (m)	[pεrimétər]
center	<b>qendër</b> (f)	[céndər]
horizontal (adj)	<b>horizontal</b>	[horizontál]
vertical (adj)	<b>vertikal</b>	[vεrtikál]
parallel (n)	<b>paralele</b> (f)	[paralélε]
parallel (as adj)	<b>paralel</b>	[paralél]
line	<b>vijë</b> (f)	[víjə]
stroke	<b>vizë</b> (f)	[vízə]
straight line	<b>vijë e drejtë</b> (f)	[víjə ε dréjtə]
curve (curved line)	<b>kurbë</b> (f)	[kúrbə]
thin (line, etc.)	<b>e hollë</b>	[ε hótə]
contour (outline)	<b>kontur</b> (f)	[kontúr]
intersection	<b>kryqëzim</b> (m)	[krycəzím]
right angle	<b>kënd i drejtë</b> (m)	[kənd i dréjtə]

segment	<b>segment</b> (m)	[sɛgmént]
sector (circular ~)	<b>sektor</b> (m)	[sɛktór]
side (of triangle)	<b>anë</b> (f)	[ánə]
angle	<b>kënd</b> (m)	[kénd]

## 25. Units of measurement

weight	<b>peshë</b> (f)	[pɛʃə]
length	<b>gjatësi</b> (f)	[ɟatəsí]
width	<b>gjerësi</b> (f)	[ɟɛrəsí]
height	<b>lartësi</b> (f)	[lartəsí]
depth	<b>thellësi</b> (f)	[θɛtəsí]
volume	<b>vëllim</b> (m)	[vətím]
area	<b>sipërfaqe</b> (f)	[sipɛrfácɛ]
gram	<b>gram</b> (m)	[gram]
milligram	<b>miligram</b> (m)	[miligrám]
kilogram	<b>kilogram</b> (m)	[kilográm]
ton	<b>ton</b> (m)	[ton]
pound	<b>paund</b> (m)	[páund]
ounce	<b>ons</b> (m)	[ons]
meter	<b>metër</b> (m)	[métər]
millimeter	<b>milimetër</b> (m)	[milimétər]
centimeter	<b>centimetër</b> (m)	[tsɛntimétər]
kilometer	<b>kilometër</b> (m)	[kilométər]
mile	<b>milje</b> (f)	[mílɟɛ]

inch	<b>inç</b> (m)	[intʃ]
foot	<b>këmbë</b> (f)	[kém̩bə]
yard	<b>jard</b> (m)	[járd]
square meter	<b>metër katror</b> (m)	[mètər katrór]
hectare	<b>hektar</b> (m)	[hɛktár]
liter	<b>litër</b> (m)	[lítər]
degree	<b>gradë</b> (f)	[grádə]
volt	<b>volt</b> (m)	[vɔlt]
ampere	<b>amper</b> (m)	[ampér]
horsepower	<b>kuaj-fuqi</b> (f)	[kúaj-fucí]
quantity	<b>sasi</b> (f)	[sasí]
a little bit of ...	<b>pak ...</b>	[pak ...]
half	<b>gjysmë</b> (f)	[jýsmə]
dozen	<b>dyzinë</b> (f)	[dyzínə]
piece (item)	<b>copë</b> (f)	[tsópə]
size	<b>madhësi</b> (f)	[maðəsí]
scale (map ~)	<b>shkallë</b> (f)	[ʃkátə]
minimal (adj)	<b>minimale</b>	[minimálɛ]
the smallest (adj)	<b>më i vogli</b>	[mə i vógli]
medium (adj)	<b>i mesëm</b>	[i mésəm]
maximal (adj)	<b>maksimale</b>	[maksimálɛ]
the largest (adj)	<b>më i madhi</b>	[mə i máði]

## 26. Containers

canning jar (glass ~)	<b>kavanoz</b> (m)	[kavanóz]
can	<b>kanoçe</b> (f)	[kanótʃɛ]
bucket	<b>kovë</b> (f)	[kónə]
barrel	<b>fuçi</b> (f)	[futʃí]
wash basin (e.g., plastic ~)	<b>legen</b> (m)	[ɛgén]
tank (100L water ~)	<b>tank</b> (m)	[tank]
hip flask	<b>faqore</b> (f)	[facóɾɛ]
jerrycan	<b>bidon</b> (m)	[bidón]
tank (e.g., tank car)	<b>cisternë</b> (f)	[tsistérnə]
mug	<b>tas</b> (m)	[tas]
cup (of coffee, etc.)	<b>filxhan</b> (m)	[fildʒán]
saucer	<b>pjatë filxhani</b> (f)	[pjátə fildʒáni]
glass (tumbler)	<b>gotë</b> (f)	[gótə]
wine glass	<b>gotë vere</b> (f)	[gótə véɾɛ]
stock pot (soup pot)	<b>tenxhere</b> (f)	[tɛndʒéɾɛ]
bottle (~ of wine)	<b>shishe</b> (f)	[ʃíʃɛ]
neck (of the bottle, etc.)	<b>grykë</b>	[grýkə]
carafe (decanter)	<b>brokë</b> (f)	[brókə]
pitcher	<b>shtambë</b> (f)	[ʃtámbə]
vessel (container)	<b>enë</b> (f)	[énə]

pot (crock, stoneware ~)	<b>enë</b> (f)	[énə]
vase	<b>vazo</b> (f)	[vázo]
flacon, bottle (perfume ~)	<b>shishe</b> (f)	[ʃíʃɛ]
vial, small bottle	<b>shishkë</b> (f)	[ʃíʃkə]
tube (of toothpaste)	<b>tubet</b> (f)	[tubét]
sack (bag)	<b>thes</b> (m)	[θɛs]
bag (paper ~, plastic ~)	<b>qese</b> (f)	[césɛ]
pack (of cigarettes, etc.)	<b>paketë</b> (f)	[pakétə]
box (e.g., shoebox)	<b>kuti</b> (f)	[kutí]
crate	<b>arkë</b> (f)	[árkə]
basket	<b>shportë</b> (f)	[ʃpórtə]

## 27. Materials

material	<b>material</b> (m)	[matɛriál]
wood (n)	<b>dru</b> (m)	[dru]
wood-, wooden (adj)	<b>prej druri</b>	[prɛj drúri]
glass (n)	<b>qelq</b> (m)	[cɛlc]
glass (as adj)	<b>prej qelqi</b>	[prɛj célcɪ]
stone (n)	<b>gur</b> (m)	[gur]

stone (as adj)	<b>guror</b>	[gurór]
plastic (n)	<b>plastikë</b> (f)	[plastíkə]
plastic (as adj)	<b>plastike</b>	[plastíke]
rubber (n)	<b>gomë</b> (f)	[gómə]
rubber (as adj)	<b>prej gome</b>	[prej gómɛ]
cloth, fabric (n)	<b>pëlhurë</b> (f)	[pəlhúɾə]
fabric (as adj)	<b>nga pëlhura</b>	[ɲa pəlhúra]
paper (n)	<b>letër</b> (f)	[létər]
paper (as adj)	<b>prej letre</b>	[prej létɾɛ]
cardboard (n)	<b>karton</b> (m)	[kartón]
cardboard (as adj)	<b>prej kartoni</b>	[prej kartóni]
polyethylene	<b>polietilen</b> (m)	[poliétilɛn]
cellophane	<b>celofan</b> (m)	[tsɛlofán]
linoleum	<b>linoleum</b> (m)	[linolɛúm]
plywood	<b>kompensatë</b> (f)	[kompɛnsátə]
porcelain (n)	<b>porcelan</b> (m)	[portsɛlán]
porcelain (as adj)	<b>prej porcelani</b>	[prej portsɛláni]
clay (n)	<b>argjilë</b> (f)	[arjílə]
clay (as adj)	<b>prej argjile</b>	[prej arjíle]
ceramic (n)	<b>qeramikë</b> (f)	[ɕeramíkə]
ceramic (as adj)	<b>prej qeramike</b>	[prej ɕeramíke]

## 28. Metals



metal (n)	<b>metal</b> (m)	[metál]
metal (as adj)	<b>prej metali</b>	[prej metáli]
alloy (n)	<b>aliazh</b> (m)	[aliáz]
gold (n)	<b>ar</b> (m)	[ár]
gold, golden (adj)	<b>prej ari</b>	[prej ári]
silver (n)	<b>argjend</b> (m)	[arjénd]
silver (as adj)	<b>prej argjendi</b>	[prej arjéndi]
iron (n)	<b>hekur</b> (m)	[hékur]
iron-, made of iron (adj)	<b>prej hekuri</b>	[prej hékuri]
steel (n)	<b>çelik</b> (m)	[tʃelík]
steel (as adj)	<b>prej çeliku</b>	[prej tʃelíku]
copper (n)	<b>bakër</b> (m)	[bákər]
copper (as adj)	<b>prej bakri</b>	[prej bákri]
aluminum (n)	<b>alumin</b> (m)	[alumín]
aluminum (as adj)	<b>prej alumini</b>	[prej alumíni]
bronze (n)	<b>bronz</b> (m)	[bronz]
bronze (as adj)	<b>prej bronzi</b>	[prej brónzi]
brass	<b>tunxh</b> (m)	[tundʒ]
nickel	<b>nikel</b> (m)	[nikél]
platinum	<b>platin</b> (m)	[platín]
mercury	<b>merkur</b> (m)	[merkúr]
tin	<b>kallaj</b> (m)	[kałáj]

lead

**plumb** (m)

[plúmb]

zinc

**zink** (m)

[zink]

# HUMAN BEING

## HUMAN BEING. THE BODY

### 29. Humans. Basic concepts

human being	<b>qenie njerëzore</b> (f)	[çenίε ɲerɛzórɛ]
man (adult male)	<b>burrë</b> (m)	[búrə]
woman	<b>grua</b> (f)	[grúa]
child	<b>fëmijë</b> (f)	[fəmíjə]
girl	<b>vajzë</b> (f)	[vájzə]
boy	<b>djalë</b> (f)	[djálə]
teenager	<b>adoleshent</b> (m)	[adolɛʃént]
old man	<b>plak</b> (m)	[plak]
old woman	<b>plakë</b> (f)	[plákə]

### 30. Human anatomy

organism (body)	<b>organizëm</b> (m)	[organízəm]
heart	<b>zemër</b> (f)	[zémər]
blood	<b>gjak</b> (m)	[ɟak]

artery	<b>arterie</b> (f)	[artérie]
vein	<b>venë</b> (f)	[vénə]
brain	<b>tru</b> (m)	[tru]
nerve	<b>nerv</b> (m)	[nɛrv]
nerves	<b>nerva</b> (f)	[nérvə]
vertebra	<b>vertebër</b> (f)	[vertébər]
spine (backbone)	<b>shtyllë kurrizore</b> (f)	[ʃýtə kurizóre]
stomach (organ)	<b>stomak</b> (m)	[stomák]
intestines, bowels	<b>zorrët</b> (f)	[zóɾət]
intestine (e.g., large ~)	<b>zorrë</b> (f)	[zóɾə]
liver	<b>mëlçi</b> (f)	[mɛltʃí]
kidney	<b>veshkë</b> (f)	[véʃkə]
bone	<b>kockë</b> (f)	[kótskə]
skeleton	<b>skelet</b> (m)	[skɛlét]
rib	<b>brinjë</b> (f)	[brínjə]
skull	<b>kafkë</b> (f)	[káfkə]
muscle	<b>muskul</b> (m)	[múskul]
biceps	<b>biceps</b> (m)	[bitséps]
triceps	<b>triceps</b> (m)	[tritséps]
tendon	<b>tendon</b> (f)	[tɛndón]
joint	<b>nyje</b> (f)	[nýjɛ]
lungs	<b>mushkëri</b> (m)	[muʃkərí]
genitals	<b>organe gjentiale</b> (f)	[orgáne ʒɛnitále]

skin	<b>lëkurë</b> (f)	[ləkúɾə]
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## 31. Head

head	<b>kokë</b> (f)	[kókə]
face	<b>fytyrë</b> (f)	[fytýɾə]
nose	<b>hundë</b> (f)	[húndə]
mouth	<b>gojë</b> (f)	[gójə]
eye	<b>sy</b> (m)	[sy]
eyes	<b>sytë</b>	[sýtə]
pupil	<b>bebëz</b> (f)	[bébəz]
eyebrow	<b>vetull</b> (f)	[vétuɫ]
eyelash	<b>qerpik</b> (m)	[çerpík]
eyelid	<b>qepallë</b> (f)	[çepátə]
tongue	<b>gjuhë</b> (f)	[júhə]
tooth	<b>dhëmb</b> (m)	[ðəmb]
lips	<b>buzë</b> (f)	[búzə]
cheekbones	<b>mollëza</b> (f)	[mótəza]
gum	<b>mishrat e dhëmbëve</b>	[míʃrat ɛ ðəmbəvɛ]
palate	<b>qiellzë</b> (f)	[ciéɫzə]
nostrils	<b>vrímat e hundës</b> (pl)	[vrímat ɛ húndəs]
chin	<b>mjekër</b> (f)	[mjékər]
jaw	<b>nofull</b> (f)	[nófuɫ]

cheek	<b>faqe</b> (f)	[fáce]
forehead	<b>ball</b> (m)	[bát]
temple	<b>tëmth</b> (m)	[təmθ]
ear	<b>vesh</b> (m)	[vɛ]
back of the head	<b>zverk</b> (m)	[zvɛrk]
neck	<b>qafë</b> (f)	[cáfə]
throat	<b>fyt</b> (m)	[fyt]
hair	<b>flokë</b> (pl)	[flókə]
hairstyle	<b>model flokësh</b> (m)	[modél flókə]
haircut	<b>prerje flokësh</b> (f)	[prérjɛ flókə]
wig	<b>paruke</b> (f)	[parúke]
mustache	<b>mustaqe</b> (f)	[mustáce]
beard	<b>mjekër</b> (f)	[mjékər]
to have (a beard, etc.)	<b>lë mjekër</b>	[lə mjékər]
braid	<b>gërshet</b> (m)	[gərʃét]
sideburns	<b>baseta</b> (f)	[baséta]
red-haired (adj)	<b>flokëkuqe</b>	[fløkəkúce]
gray (hair)	<b>thinja</b>	[θínja]
bald (adj)	<b>qeros</b>	[cɛrós]
bald patch	<b>tullë</b> (f)	[tútə]
ponytail	<b>bishtalec</b> (m)	[biʃtaléts]
bangs	<b>balluke</b> (f)	[bałúke]

## 32. Human body

hand	<b>dorë</b> (f)	[dórə]
arm	<b>krah</b> (m)	[krah]
finger	<b>gisht i dorës</b> (m)	[gíft i dórəs]
toe	<b>gisht i këmbës</b> (m)	[gíft i këmbəs]
thumb	<b>gishti i madh</b> (m)	[gífti i máð]
little finger	<b>gishti i vogël</b> (m)	[gífti i vógəl]
nail	<b>thua</b> (f)	[θúa]
fist	<b>grusht</b> (m)	[grúft]
palm	<b>pëllëmbë dore</b> (f)	[pətəmbə dórɛ]
wrist	<b>kyç</b> (m)	[kytʃ]
forearm	<b>parakrah</b> (m)	[parakráh]
elbow	<b>bërryl</b> (m)	[bərýl]
shoulder	<b>shpatull</b> (f)	[ʃpátuɫ]
leg	<b>këmbë</b> (f)	[kəmbə]
foot	<b>shputë</b> (f)	[ʃpútə]
knee	<b>gju</b> (m)	[jú]
calf (part of leg)	<b>pulpë</b> (f)	[púlpə]
hip	<b>ijë</b> (f)	[íjə]
heel	<b>thembër</b> (f)	[θémber]
body	<b>trup</b> (m)	[trup]
stomach	<b>stomak</b> (m)	[stomák]
chest	<b>kraharor</b> (m)	[kraharór]

breast	<b>gjoks</b> (m)	[ǰóks]
flank	<b>krah</b> (m)	[krah]
back	<b>kurriz</b> (m)	[kuríz]
lower back	<b>fundshpina</b> (f)	[fundʃpína]
waist	<b>beli</b> (m)	[béli]
navel (belly button)	<b>kërthizë</b> (f)	[kərθízə]
buttocks	<b>vithe</b> (f)	[víθɛ]
bottom	<b>prapanica</b> (f)	[prapanítsa]
beauty mark	<b>nishan</b> (m)	[niʃán]
birthmark (café au lait spot)	<b>shenjë lindjeje</b> (f)	[ʃɛnə líndjɛjɛ]
tattoo	<b>tatuazh</b> (m)	[tatuázɔ]
scar	<b>shenjë</b> (f)	[ʃɛnə]