Unit 9

Getting Cleaned Up

In a hotel room in Prishtina.

_Hysniu_

bërë
done (participle of bën ‘do’)
jam bërë
(1) have become
qeth
shorn (participle)
për të qethur
for shearing
Më duket se jam bërë për të qethur.
It seems to me I’m ready
for a haircut (‘I’ve become
for shearing’).

_Kozma_
edhe ûnë
me too
rruhet
shave oneself, be shaved
And I want a shave.
(medio-passive)
quë
since, that
kam dy ditë që
it’s been two days since
rruar
I haven’t shaved for two
days.

brisk, -u, brisqe
A ke ndonjë brisk?
razor blade
Do you happen to have
a razor blade?

_Hysniu_
vète, -ja
I don’t have (any) with me
S’kam me vète.
(“with self”).
harróg
I forgot
harróva
(1) forgot
Harrova të blej. 
I forgot to buy (any) yesterday.

_Kozma_
berbër, -i, -ë
barber
këtë
this (accusative)
Ti di ndonjë berber në këtë
Do you happen to know
rruge?
(of) a barber on this street?

_mbrapà_
behind (followed by
dative)
_fabrikë, -a, -a_
factory
Po, ka një prapa fabrikës.
Yes, there’s one in back of
the factory.
**Kozmai**

ready

A je gati të vemi? Are you ready to go?

wait! (singular command)

prit sa

as much, how much

laj

wash (CF)

láhet

wash oneself (medio-passive)

Prit një minutë sa të lahem. Wait a minute till I get washed.

**Hysniu**

zbres poshtë

Ateherë do të zbres poshtë. Then I'm going downstairs.

pres përjashta or jashtë

(I) await, expect

pörtë, -a

gate, main door

Të pres përjashta portës. I'll wait for you outside of the main door.

**Kozmai**

descend (CF)

down, beneath

shikó

look! (singular command)

pyet rrobaqepës, -i

ask! (singular command)

për

tailor

for, about (followed by accusative)

**Hysniu**

i mündur

it is possible

éshtë e mündur

sew (CF)

qep

(you/pl) sew it for me

ma qepni

do pocket

xhep, -i, -e

Would it be possible to sew up my pocket a little? ("Is it possible to sew it for me a little the pocket?")

A éshtë e mündur tê ma qepni pak xhepin?

**Rrobaqepës**

for when, by when

për kur

(you/pl) want them

i dóni

By when do you want them?

Për kur i dóni?

**Hysniu**

that you/pl finish them

t'i mbaróni

Monday

e hënë

for Monday, by Monday

për tê hënën

Dua të ndreq pantallonat. I want to fix (my) pants.
A mund t’i mbaroni për të hënën?

**Rrobaqepësi**
- okay
- after (followed by dative)
- afternoon ("after lunch")
- find (CF)

Okay, you’ll find them ready by six P.M.

**Kozmai**
- clean (CF)
- cloth

And do you clean clothes, too? ("But you, do you clean also clothes?")

**Rrobaqepësi**
- (I) sew
- iron (CF)

I only sew and press clothes.

**Kozmai**
- join (CF)
- joined (participle)
- right next to (followed by accusative)

Pharmacy

**Rrobaqepësi**
- farmaci
- -a

Pharmacy

**Kozmai**
- rrobalarës

Laundryman, laundry

Ngjitur me farmaci në rrobalarës.

Right next to the drug store

is a laundry.

**Kozmai**
- Do they do a good job?
- ("He washes them well?")

**Rrobaqepësi**
- Very good
- send (CF)
- the clothes
- my (masculine plural)
- my (feminine plural)
- my clothes
- I send my own clothes there.

**Kozmai**
- still, yet
- Is he still open at this time?

**Rrobaqepësi**
- Sure. ("But how no?")
- whole, entire
- during the whole day

He’s open all day.

**Kozmai**
- pair
- a pair of
- a suit ("a pair of clothes")
pállto, -ja
pállto e mádhe
lárë
për të lárë
Kam dy palë troba, dhe një
pállto të madhe për të lárë.

coat
overcoat ("big coat")
washed (participle)
for washing, to wash
I have two suits and an
overcoat to clean.

Rrohajepësi
bëc
bjer
bjeri
shpiem
bashkë
Bjeri këtu dhe pastaj i
shpiem bashkë!

bring (CF)
bring! (singular
command)
bring them!
(we) take, convey
together
Bring them here and later
we'll take them over
together!

ul
úlet
úlni
Urdhëroni, uluni!
qethet
qetheni
Si doni të qetheni?

merr
ânë, -a
ânët
më merr ânët
Më merr pak ânët
shkurtój
shkurto
shkurtomë
flok, -u, -ë
flokët
dhe shkurtomë pak flokët,

i giatë
të gia
të gëta
lower, seat (CF)
lower oneself, sit
(singular-passive)
sit! (plural command)
Please sit down!
be sheared, have a
haircut (medio-passive)
(you/pl) are sheared
How do you want your hair

cut?

Hysniu
prejim
(Duhet të presim shumë?
Do we have to wait long?

Later at the barber-shop
Hysniu
prësim
(we) await
Duhet të presim shumë?
Do we have to wait long?

Berberi
cast
Jo, një cast e jam ju.

moment
No, one moment and I'll be
with you ("and I'm with
you").

shorten (CF)
shorten! (singular
command)
shorten for me!
the hairs
and take some off the top
("shorten a little the
hairs!")

long
long (feminine plural)
Dialog

because it’s ("they are") (too) long.

Berberi

heard
(you/pl) shave
And do you want a shave?
(‘And the beard, do you want to shave it?”)

Hysniu

shaved (participle)
No thanks. (‘No, it’s shaved.’)

rruar
Jo, ESHTE e rruar.

ujdis
ujdismë
mustaqe, -ja

Vetëm ujdismë pak mustaql.

Berberi (as he finishes)

me shëndët
Me shëndet zotëri.
Tjetri!

After they are both finished, they walk outside.

Kozmai

ndërroj
këmishë, -a

Dua të ndërroj këmishën.
‘i ndyrë
ESHTE e ndyrë.

I want to change my shirt,
dirty
It’s dirty.

Hysniu

kam kohë
S’kemi kohë.
pa ra or përpår
bânkë, -a
Petrit po na pret para
bankës.

have time
We don’t have time.
before
bank
Petrit is waiting for us in
front of the bank.

At the bank.

sahat, -i, -e
Kam një sahat që po ju
pres.

Petriti

clock, watch, hour
I’ve been waiting for you
for an hour. (‘I have an
hour since I am awaiting
you.’)

ishim
tek or te

Kozmai

(exchange (CF)
shirt)

Na fal, ishim tek berberi.

between
obstruents
vibrants
second
Voiced
Voiced
Hyniu

Since (CF)

Perfume, cologne

Our

Don't you smell the odor

("air") of our cologne?

Petriti

Oh

Oh yeah.

Wedding

Good for you! ("With

Health and at your wed-

ing") No good English

Equivalent; this phrase

Expresses warm congratu-

lations)

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HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION 9

There is a contrast in Albanian, as there is in English, between certain consonants (called obstruents), made by obstructing the flow of air out of the mouth while the vocal cords are vibrating, and obstruents made without such vibration. The first kind are called VOICED and the second are called VOICELESS. Compare the Albanian voiced obstruents with their voiceless counterparts:

Voiced  b  d  g  gj  v  dh  z  zh  xh

Voiceless  p  t  k  q  f  th  s  sh  ç

The effect of "voicing" can be heard clearly by placing your hands tightly over your ears and pronouncing sss as in 'hiss'. You will hear only a very weak sound. Now repeat the action, but this time pronounce zzz as in 'his'. The loud buzzing you hear now is voicing.

In normal Tosk speech a voiceless obstruent may become voiced if a voiced obstruent follows directly without pause: thus the č in c’doni 'what do you want' may be voiced, and sound like xh; likewise, the s in asgjë 'nothing' may be voiced, and sound like z. Sometimes the voicing is not complete, and the resultant sound may begin voiceless, and end voiced.

On the other hand in normal Tosk speech a voiced obstruent may become voiceless at the end of a word, when this word is followed by a pause or by a voiceless obstruent. The devoicing may not be complete, so that final voiced obstruents may have a voiced beginning and voiceless end.

9.4 Practice 1.

Here are some more examples of voiceless obstruents in positions where they may be voiced:

Nuk di asgjë.  I don't know anything.

Dua mish, por S'dua qepë.  I want meat, but I don't want onions.

C'doni të pini?  What do you want to drink?

C'buqë doni?  What kind of bread do you want?
9.8 Practice 2.
And here are some examples of voiced obstruents in positions where they may be voiceless:

Djali im i maDH ēshtē nē Amerikē.  My eldest son is in America.
Jo aq larG.  Not so far.
S'mbaj mend njē darkē tē tillē.  I don't remember such a dinner.

9.9 Practice 3: ūa, ie, ĕe.

Just as languages differ as to the combinations of consonants which occur in particular positions, they differ as to the combinations of vowels that may occur. In Albanian, the most common vowel combinations are ūa, ie, and ĕe. Practice saying the following words, remembering that although the accent may be on the first vowel of the combination, the second vowel retains its full pronunciation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ūa</th>
<th>me</th>
<th>bie</th>
<th>lēe</th>
<th>pjet</th>
<th>ask!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grūa</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>diell</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>trjēzē</td>
<td>table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e martūar</td>
<td>married</td>
<td>ziëj</td>
<td>boil</td>
<td>trjēznē</td>
<td>the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatūaj</td>
<td>I cook</td>
<td>dielli</td>
<td>the sun</td>
<td>kibyrē</td>
<td>turned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnum</td>
<td>we want</td>
<td>shpie</td>
<td>convey</td>
<td>fyoll</td>
<td>flute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quajnē</td>
<td>they call</td>
<td>ndiej</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>kryē</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the accent is on the second vowel of the combination ūa as in skuādēr ‘team’, the ū has much the same sound as English w as in ‘watch’. Words that formerly were spelled with the combination ie are now spelled and pronounced je when the accent shifted to the e: dje ‘yesterday’, tē bjērē ‘that it fall’, vjēdē ‘(I) steal’.

**ANALYSIS 9**

9.9.1 Present Tense Forms of Consonant-stem Verbs

9.9.1.1 Regular Stems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>qeth</th>
<th>shear, cut hair (CF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>qethim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>qethni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>qethin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndreq</td>
<td>fix, repair (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndreq</td>
<td>ndreqim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndreq</td>
<td>ndreqni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndreq</td>
<td>ndreqin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qep</td>
<td>sew (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qep</td>
<td>qēpim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qep</td>
<td>qēpni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qep</td>
<td>qēpin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hekurōs</td>
<td>iron (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hekuros</td>
<td>hekurōsim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Citation Forms of all the verbs above end in consonants other than -j and thus the present tense stems of those verbs end in those same consonants. Present tense forms are constructed by adding the appropriate person suffixes to these stems. These person suffixes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-im</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>-ii</td>
<td>-ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that all the singular forms are identical with the CF. Notice also the similarity between the plural suffixes -im, -ini, and -in, and the corresponding suffixes used after vowel-stems -jmë, -ni, and -jnë.

9.A.ii -s/-t Stems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pret</td>
<td>await, expect (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres</td>
<td>présim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret</td>
<td>prëni or prënsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret</td>
<td>prëns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most verbs whose CF ends in -s have -t rather than -s in the second and third person singular forms. In the second person plural, either consonant is possible.

Note that for all -s/-t stems, a stressed -ë before the stem-final consonant always becomes -i in the second person plural.

9.A.iii Consonant Stems with Varying Stem Vowel

Besides the two general types of consonant stems described above, there are a very few special stems whose STEM VOWEL -- the vowel(s) immediately preceding the last consonant(s) of the stem -- is -a (or -ë) in some forms, -ë in other forms, and -i in still other forms. For these verbs, the first person singular, first person plural, and third person plural forms have the alternant -a (or -o), the second and third person singular have -ë, and the second person plural may have -ë or -i. Following are the present tense forms of five very frequent verbs in Albanian:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>marr</td>
<td>take (CF)</td>
<td>marrim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.B The Plural Definite Suffix -t

There is one definite suffix for the plural of all nouns: -t(ë). When this suffix is added to the plural stem the resultant form is used as both the plural nominative definite and the plural ACCUSATIVE definite. The final (ë) appears only if the vowel preceding the suffix is stressed.

Plural Nominative and Accusative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite</th>
<th>Definite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>djem</td>
<td>djëmtë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rruba</td>
<td>rrubat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pantallona</td>
<td>pantallonat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>äncë</td>
<td>anët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flokët</td>
<td>flokët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vájza</td>
<td>vájzar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burra</td>
<td>burrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>måle</td>
<td>målet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustaqe</td>
<td>mustaqet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xhashhallare</td>
<td>xhashhallarët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duhanxhinj</td>
<td>duhanxhinjët</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a plural stem ends in -ër, -s or -z the vowel -ë is inserted between the stem and the suffix to form the definite plural nominative and accusative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite</th>
<th>Definite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vëllëzër</td>
<td>vëllëzërit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njerëzër</td>
<td>njerëzërit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mësësët</td>
<td>mësësësit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the person suffixes are the same for these as for any other consonant stem verb.
9.C Command Forms of Consonant Stems

As discussed earlier, the plural command form of a verb is the same as the second person plural form of the present tense. This applies to consonant-stem as well as vowel-stem verbs:

hāpni  open! (plural command)
qēthni cut hair! (plural command)
mērni  take! (plural command)
ujdisni fix up! (plural command)
pritni or prisni wait! (plural command)
pýesni  ask! (plural command)

Now the singular command form is, as you know, usually the same as the plural form without the suffix -ni. This applies very well to consonant-stem verbs:

hap open! (singular command)
qeth cut hair! (singular command)
merr take! (singular command)
ujdis fix up! (singular command)

However, the singular command form of -s/-t-stem verbs always has -t, and never -s as the plural might have:

prit wait! (singular command)
pyet ask! (singular command)

The verb flet 'speak' has a normal plural command form fīsni 'speak' but has a special singular command form fol 'speak'.


Pronominal clitics may immediately precede or immediately follow the verb stem in commands. In plural commands the -ni suffix follows the pronominal clitic if there is one.

ujdis fix up! (singular command)
ujdismē fix me up!
or mē ujdis fix me up!
ujdisni fix up! (plural command)
ujdismēni fix me up!
or mē ujdisni fix me up!

shkur tô shorten! (singular command)
shkur tô mē shorten (for) me!
or mē shkur tô shorten (for) me!
shkur tô ni shorten! (plural command)
shkur tô mēni shorten (for) me!
or mē shkur tô ni shorten (for) me!

The pronominal clitic mē may designate a direct or indirect object of the verb.

merr take! (singular command)
mére take it!
mērni take! (plural command)
### Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mërreni</th>
<th>take it!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>provó</td>
<td>try! (singular command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provóje</td>
<td>try it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provóni</td>
<td>try! (plural command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provójeni</td>
<td>try!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pronominal clitic **e** ‘him, her, it’, which designates a third person singular direct object, generally follows the stem in command forms. If the stem ends in a vowel, -j- is usually inserted between the stem and -e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jep</th>
<th>give! (singular command)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na jep</td>
<td>give us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or jépna</td>
<td>give us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jépni</td>
<td>give! (plural command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na jépni</td>
<td>give us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or jépnani</td>
<td>give us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndihmó</td>
<td>help! (singular command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na ndihmó</td>
<td>help us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ndihmóna</td>
<td>help us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndihmóni</td>
<td>help! (plural command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na ndihmóni</td>
<td>help us!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ndihmónani</td>
<td>help us!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pronominal clitic **i** ‘them’ which designates a third person plural direct object, generally comes after the stem in command forms. After a vowel, -j- is usually inserted.

#### 9. E. Singular Command Forms Ending in -r

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bie</th>
<th>bring (CF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bjer</td>
<td>bring! (singular command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bini</td>
<td>bring! (plural command)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A verb whose CF ends in -ie or -je forms its singular command form by adding -r to the stem, first changing -ie into -je. The plural command form, however, is not affected in this way. We will later see other verbs that also add -r to form the singular command form.
9.F Medio-passive Command Forms

úlet sit (medio-passive)
úlu sit! (singular command)
úluni sit! (plural command)
kthéhet turn, return (medio-passive)
kthéhu turn! return! (singular command)
kthéhuni turn! return! (plural command)

Medio-passive command forms are formed with the suffix -(h)u placed directly after the stem. The (h) does not appear if the stem ends in a consonant.

9.G Days of the Week

e hënë, -a Monday
e mártë, -a Tuesday
e mërkurë, -a Wednesday
e énjte, -ja Thursday
e prëmte, -ja Friday
e shtünë, -a Saturday
e diel, -a Sunday

The names of the days of the week are adjectives in Albanian, with the feminine referent ditë ‘day’ understood, but usually not expressed. The accusative definite case form is used to express on Monday, on Tuesday, etc.

të hënë on Monday
të mártë on Tuesday
të mërkurë on Wednesday
të énjtë on Thursday
të prëmte on Friday
të shtünë on Saturday
të diel on Sunday

9.H Dative Case after Adverbial Prepositions

përjashta out, outside
përjashta portës outside the door
mbrapa in back, behind
mbrapa fabrikës behind the factory
drejt straight, straight to
drejt xhamisë straight to the mosque

A number of words may be used as both adverbs and as prepositions in Albanian. As prepositions they are followed by objects in the dative case.

LISTENING IN 9

1. Ali and his wife Drita prepare to go out.
Aliu: Duhet të lahem tashiti.
Drita: Mirë, por s’kemi kohë. Është tre sahati.
Aliu: Pse, ku do shkojmë?
Drita: Petriti na pret para kinemashë.
Aliu: O, harrova se do të takohemi me atë. Atëherë bjer
Listening In

2. Hysni finds Petrit shaving.
Hysni: A je gati Petrit?
Petriti: Prit një cast sa të rruhmi!
Hysni: Tashit rruhesh?
Petriti: Pse jo? Kam kohë?
Hysni: Ti ruan mjekrën çdo mënjes?
Petriti: Jo, çdo dy ditë.
Hysni: Po për të gethur?
Petriti: Çdo tri javë.
Hysni: Ku qethesh? Tek Thimiu?
Petriti: Jo, jo. Ai qeth shumë keq.
Hysni: Po ku?
Petriti: Te berberi ngjitur me bankën.

3. Let's go to the tailor shop.
Koli: Mbrëmë isha tek rrobaqepësi.
Lluka: Pse? Po qepni rroba të tjera?
Koli: Jo, por do të ujës xhaketën. Èshtë e gjatë.
Lluka: Kur do të jetë gati?
Koli: Më tha se për të martën është gati.
Lluka: Në mënjes apo pasdreke?
Koli: Besoj pasdreke. Pse?
Lluka: Se dua edhe unë të biej një palë pantallonë.
Koli: Shkomër bashkë nga ora katar të martën.
Lluka: Shumë mirë. Takohemi prapa kishës.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

A ke
BRISK?
Do you have
fûrcë
d a RAZOR BLADE?
fûrcë të dhëmbëve
da tooth brush
fûrcë të rròhavë
da clothes brush
krëhër
a comb
sapûn
soap

RROBAQEPËS. Ask about a
TAILOR.
këpucër
shoemaker
kasáp
butcher
bakâli
grocer
sheqerxhi
candy-maker
kovác  blacksmith
samaxhī  saddle-maker

...ma qepni pak  ...you sew up my
XHEPIN?  POCKET a little?
mëngën  cuff
qafëzën  collar
kopshen  button
fanëllën  sweater
bluzën  blouse
fustënin  skirt, dress
corëpin  sock
xhakëten  jacket
këmasheñ  shirt

A mund t'i mbaroni për  Can you finish them by
TÈ HÈNÈN  MONDAY
të mërtën  Tuesday
të mërkurën  Wednesday
të enjiten  Thursday
të prëmtën  Friday
të shtunëñ  Saturday
të dielën  Sunday
Unit 10

Seeing The City

Wilhelm and Johann are two Germans on a tour of Kosovo.

Wilhelm

múaj, -i, -

month

pothúaj

almost

Kemi një múaj pothuaj në

Prishtine.

ë i Aliut

Éshtë vëllai i Aliut.

ndófta

that (he) takes (third

shpile

person subjunctive)

tër shpjëri

He probably knows where

Ndofla ai di ku të na
to take us.

shpjërë.

Johann

i Aliut

of (the) Ali

Éshtë vëllai i Aliut.

He's Ali's brother.

ndófta

probably, maybe

shpile

take, convey (CF)

tër shpjëri

that (he) takes (third

He probably knows where

Ndofla ai di ku të na
to take us.

shpjërë.

Johann

you're right ("you say

i Aliut

well")

Éshtë vëllai i Aliut.

that (he) is (third person

He's Ali's brother.

subjunctive)

Ndofla ai di ku të na

That's a good idea, but

shpjërë.

where can ("will") he be?

Johann

goto (CF)

zakón, -i, -e

custom, habit

go (CF)

customarily, usually

shëpi

take, get

zakonisht

stay, remain (CF)

márrim

zakonisht

university

Vemi márrim dhe Agimin.

universitet, -i, -e

Usually he's at the univer-

Kám tal

Zakonisht ai rri në

sity.

universitet.

Wilhelm

Kush

Who

Kush është Agimi?

Who is Agim?
On the way to the university they meet Lazár.

**Johann**

moré  hey! (familiar call to a man)
takój  meet (CF)
takuar met (participle)

More Lazár, e ke takuar Hey Lazar, have you run
Agimin? into Agim?

**Lazar**

kë whom
Kam takuar kë? Have I seen who?

**Johann**

Agimin.

**Lazar**

shoh see (CF)
páshë (I) saw (past definite)
qëpárë a little while ago, recently

Po, e pashë qëparë. Yes, I saw him a little while ago.
shkonte (he) went
po shkonte (he) was going
konvikt, -i, -e dormitory, boarding school

**Johann**

who (masculine)
cilin whom
Me cilin ishte? Who was he with?

**Lazar**

fjalóset converse (medio-passive)
jalósej (he) conversed (past indefinite)
po fjalósej he was conversing
disá several
njérëz people

Po fjalósej me disa njérëz. He was talking with some people.

They find Agim in the dormitory.
kërkónim
po kërkónim
Po të kërkonim.
biem
i biem
përqårk
i biem përqårk
Prizrenit
i biem përqårk qytëtit
Duam t'i biem përqark
Prizrenit.

hápur
jo
fshat, -i, -ra
Prizreni është qytet i hapur
shumë, jo një fshat.
lodh
lodhet
Kam frikë se do t'ë lodheni.

Johann
(we) sought, we looked
for (past indefinite)
(we) were seeking
We were looking for you.
(we) fall
(we) fall to it, we strike it
all around (followed by
dative)
(we) take a tour around it
Prizren (singular dative
definite)
(we) take a tour around
the city
We want to take a tour of
Prizren.

Agim
opened, spread out
(participle)
no, not
village
Prizren is a spread-out city,
not a village
fatigue (CF)
get tired (medio-passive)
I'm afraid that you'll get
tired.

pushój
clodh
clodhet
Kur të lodhemi, pushojmë
pak dhe clodhemi.

Agim agrees to accompany them and they take the bus to
Prizren.

them
them më mirë
thërres
thërresim
taksi, -a, -
Them më mirë të thërresim
një taksi.
kështu
shohim
buduri, -a, -
Kështu mund të shohim
dhe budurinë e qytetit.

Johann
stop (CF)
refresh (CF)
get rested (medio-
passive)
When we get tired we will
stop and rest. ("Whenever
we get tired, we stop and
we un-tire ourselves")

Agim
say, tell (CF)
I think it's better ("I say
better")
call , invite (CF)
(w) call
taxi
I think we'd better get a
taxi.
in this way
(we) see
beauty
That way we can see the
beauty of the city.

 presses
modern
i vjen
Prizren
vjetër.
i ri, e
gezë
I ri o i
gezësia
They walk together in search of a taxi.

Wilhelm
- ej ëj
- cila
- çupë, -a, -a
- i búkur
- écën
- javásh

Hey hey! who (feminine) girl beautiful, pretty (she) walks, goes slowly

Ej ej, cila éshë ajo çupë e bukur, ajo që écën javash?

Hey hey! who is that pretty girl, the one who’s walking slowly?

E kam parë në Prishtinë.

I’ve seen her in Pristina.

Agim
- mësúes, -i, -mësúese, -ja, -shkollë fillóre

She’s an elementary school teacher. ("She is the teacher of the elementary school")

Johann
- i ri, e re
- giezdis

Iri o i vjetër, ne duam ta giezdisim.

new sightsee (CF)
New or old, we want to have a look at it. ("We want to sightsee it")

Wilhelm
- atá
- cilët
Po atá, cilët janë?
And who are they? ("But they, who are they?")
Agim

një, -ri
fejój
fejóhet
fejúar
i fejúar, -i
e éma
Njëri éshët i fejuari, dhe
Jjetra éshët e éma.

one (masculine)
affiance (CF)
get engaged (medi-
passive)
engaged (participle)
fiancé
his or her or their mother
The man is her fiancé, and
the woman is her mother
("The one is the fiancé, and
the other is her mother")

Johann

zë
zëmë
Le të shkojmë të zëmë një
Jepi sa kërkon!
taksi.

They talk to a taxi driver (shofer)

Agim

kërkoj
Sa kërkon për dy orë?
shtatëdhjetë

ask for, seek (CF)
How much do you want for
two hours?
shtatédhjetë

Shtatëdhjetë e pesë dinarë.

Seventy-five dinars.

Shofer

shtatëdhjetë

seventy

Pak si shumë.
Më vjen që shok, kemi
Gjëmë të rrëgullta.

shok, -u, -ë
çmim, -i, -e

Wilhelm

Jep

worry
It doesn't matter ("There
isn't worry")

jëpi

give! (singular command)
give to him!

sa

as much, how much
Give him what he's asking
for! ("Give to him as much
as he seeks")

Jepi sa kërkon!

Shtatëdhjetë e pesë dinarë.

Seventy-five dinars.

Shofer

si
si shumë
Pak si shumë.
Më vjen që shok, kemi
Gjëmë të rrëgullta.

Shofer

comrade
price
standard, regular
Sorry, comrade, we have
standard rates.

shumë
Kushton shumë.

Wilhelm

worry
It doesn't matter ("There
isn't worry")

jëpi

give! (singular command)
give to him!

sa

as much, how much
Give him what he's asking
for! ("Give to him as much
as he seeks")

Shofer

then, now, well
(unstressed particle)
Të luten, mos bëj fjalë më!  Please don’t argue any more!
Wilhelm  (we) leave, go
Eja të ikim.  Come on, let’s go!
Po bëhet vonë.  It’s getting late. (“It is becoming late”)

HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION 10

10.A Practice 1: č

The symbol č represents the voiceless obstruent that in English would be spelled ts as in ‘cats’. In Albanian the sound is considered to be single and unitary; it may appear at the beginning, as well as at the end and in the middle of words, unlike English ts.

ca some  éčni  walk
čilli who  copë  piece
cigarrë cigarette  oficer  officer
farmaci pharmacy  përcjell  accompany
polici the policeman  cc  walk!
stacion station
is increasingly being replaced by z.

nxítôhemi  we hurry  nxêhtê  hot
xîxê  spark  xanxâr  unruly

10.B Practice 3: and zh

The double symbol zh represents a single unitary sound, the voiced counterpart of sh. It is the consonant heard in the middle of the English words ‘pleasure’, ‘illusion’, or ‘azure’. In Albanian, unlike English, the sound zh may appear immediately before another voiced consonant.

zhurmë  noise  zhdunken  they disappear
zhápë  skin, rind  zhvilîj  (I) develop
plázh  beach  grazd  stable

ANALYSIS 10

10.A Subjunctive Present Form

You have seen that the subjunctive forms of a verb are those which follow (or may potentially follow) the subjunctive particle të. Further, you have learned that (except for the verbs je ‘be’ and ke ‘have’) there are only two distinctively subjunctive forms: the second and third persons singular present. You have learned that the second person subjunctive is formed by adding -sh (-ësh after consonant stems) to the CF stem of the verb. This section treats the formation of the third person subjunctive.

10.A.1 Third Person Subjunctive Forms

CF  3rd person subjunctive

A.  bëjë  do  të bëjë
   Do të bëjë ditë e mîrë.
   It will be a nice day.
   mbaj  keep  të mbajë
   Po të mbajë kështu, do të vete të peshkoj.
   If it stays like this, I’m going fishing.
   vij  come  të vijë
   Mund të vijë dhe shoku im?
Can my buddy come too?
   ha  eat  të hajë
   Kali do të hajë.
   The horse wants to eat.

B.  ble  fall  të bjërë
   Nesër do të bjërë shi.
   Tomorrow it’s going to rain.
   shpë  convey  të shpjërë
   Ai di ku të na shpjërë.
   He knows where to take us.

C.  ndreqë  fix  të ndreqë
   Duhet të ndreqë sahatin.
He has to fix his watch.
jap
give
Shpresoj të më japë punë.
I hope he gives me a job.
pres
await, expect të presë
Ai mund të na presë.
He can wait for us.

D. jam
be të jëtë
Ku do të jëtë?
Where will he be?
kam
Mund të ketë një djalë të tjillë.
He could have such a son.

A. For most vowel-stem verbs, their third person singular subjunctive forms are like the examples in A; that is, they are formed by adding -jë to the CF stem. B. Verbs whose CF ends in -le or -ë as well as a few others whose CF ends in -e, form the third person singular subjunctive by adding -ë to the CF stem.

jëtë
C. Consonant-stem verbs form the third person singular subjunctive by adding -ë to the CF.

D. You have already learned that the third person singular subjunctive forms of the verbs je 'be' and ke 'have' are të jëtë and të ketë, respectively. One more peculiarity of these two verbs is their distinctive third person plural subjunctive form: contrast the indicative forms janë 'they tell' and kanë 'they have' with their subjunctive counterparts të jënë and të kenë.

10. B The Present Tense of Verbs

Present tense is a traditional term which we shall use to group certain functions and forms of verbs. Present tense forms are either ACTIVE or MEDIO-PASSIVE and either INDICATIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE.

The functions of the present tense are very broad. For example:

Banoj në Berat. I live in Berat.
Here, the present tense is used to express a general situation in the present time.

Po na pret para kishës. He's waiting for us in front of the church.
Here, the present tense is used with the momentary particle po to express a process or action momentarily going on at the present time.

Do ta mbarojmë nesër. We will finish it tomorrow.
The present tense (subjunctive form) is used with do të or just do to express a process or action in the future.

Now notice that these last two meanings can be expressed, but not specifically expressed, by the present tense without the particles:
Kur të lodhemi, pushojmë pak. When we get tired, we will stop a while ("we stop a little").
Here, the present tense form **pushojmē** is used in a future meaning, because the context makes the meaning clear, and **dō tē** can thus be left out. If the future nature of the action is emphasized, however, **dō tē** must be used.

**Jepi sa kērkōn.** Give him as much as he’s asking for!

The present tense form **kērkōn** is used without **pō** to express an action in progress, since there is no emphasis particularly on the momentariness of the action.

In addition, the present tense subjunctive may be used instead of command forms, as a softer, less abrupt kind of command. This is regularly the way to give a command to a group of which you are yourself a member: *let’s do something*. In this latter function subjunctives with or without **tē** are employed:

**Tē dalim sōt.** Let’s go out today!

This command (or suggestion, if you prefer) has a present tense, subjunctive form. It is equally well expressed by:

**Dalim sōt.** Let’s go out today!

Here the particle **tē** is lacking, but the meaning is the same as in the preceding example.

The examples given in this section have all been active forms, but the same general statements apply to the present tense forms of the medio-passive, with the difference that medio-passive forms indicate that the activity of the verb is centered on the subject itself.

10. C  Kinship Terms with Third Person Possessors.

In former Units you have learned that you may say:

- **nēna e saj** her mother
- **babāi i tij** his father

In this Unit you find that with certain kinship terms you may ignore the distinction between *his, her* and *their* with the form:

- **e ēma** his, her, or their mother

In the same way, instead of **babāi i tij** ‘his father’ and **babāi i saj** ‘her father’, you may say:

- **i ati** his, her or their father

Somewhat similarly, you may say **i vēllai** ‘his, her or their brother’, **e motra** ‘his, her or their sister’, **i biri** ‘his, her or their son’, **e bija** ‘his, her or their daughter’, and so on for all relatives: the particle **i** precedes a noun designating a male relative; the particle **e** precedes a noun designating a female relative, no matter what the sex or gender of the possessor is.

It is important to note that the noun is always definite in these constructions. The forms **ati** and **ēma** are the definite forms of the nouns **at** ‘father’ and **ēme** ‘mother’, which are rarely used outside of special constructions like this one.
10.4 Present Tense Forms of *vete*

The present tense forms of the verb *vete* ‘go’ are constructed with a stem *ve-* and are not derivable from the CF alone. Note the unusual -te person endings in the singular and the -mi first person plural ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indicative Singular</th>
<th>Indicative Plural</th>
<th>Subjunctive Singular</th>
<th>Subjunctive Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>vete</td>
<td>vemi</td>
<td>tê vete</td>
<td>tê vemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>vete</td>
<td>vêni</td>
<td>tê vêsh</td>
<td>tê vêni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>vête</td>
<td>vêne</td>
<td>tê âje</td>
<td>tê vêne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.6 Present Tense Forms of *shoh and njoh*

The verbs *shoh* ‘see’ and *njoh* ‘acquaint, know’ have stem vowels which alternate like the stem vowels of the marr-merr class of verbs, except that -o- is used rather than -a-. Compare the following forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>marr</td>
<td>shoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>merr</td>
<td>sheh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>mârrin</td>
<td>shôhin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.7 Present Tense Forms of *thua*

The present tense forms of the verb *thua* ‘say’ are not derivable from the CF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indicative Singular</th>
<th>Indicative Plural</th>
<th>Subjunctive Singular</th>
<th>Subjunctive Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>thêmi</td>
<td>tê them</td>
<td>tê thêmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>thûa</td>
<td>thôni</td>
<td>tê thûash</td>
<td>tê thôni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>thôtê</td>
<td>thônê</td>
<td>tê thôtê</td>
<td>tê thônê</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The usual meaning of this verb is something like ‘say’, but it also may mean ‘give an opinion’. Unê them may thus be translated as both ‘I say’ and ‘I think’. The combination of the verb *dua* ‘want’ plus subjunctive forms of the verb *them* has the value of the single English verb ‘mean’: dua tê them ‘I mean’, do tê thûash ‘you/sg mean’, do tê thôtê ‘it or he or she means’, duaam tê thêmî ‘we mean’, etc.

10.8 Present Forms of *éci and íki*

The present tense forms of the verbs *éci* ‘go, move (under one’s own power)’, and *íki* ‘go, go away’, are similar in formation. They have the unusual singular person endings -i, -ên, -ênl, but otherwise act like ordinary consonant-stem verbs:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>íki</td>
<td>éci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikên</td>
<td>écên</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.1 Verbs of Going

You have learned several verbs in Albanian which all may mean go. The differences between them are not very precise, but some distinctions may be tentatively drawn:

shkoj: the general term for go or pass; it is often substituted for one of the other verbs in this group.

Do të shkoj nësef në mëngjes. We will go tomorrow morning.

Po shkon në shkollë. He is going to school.

Karroca shkon ngadalë. The carriage goes slowly.

èci: emphasizes the physical movement itself, usually movement under one’s own power.

Unë eci javash. I walk (go) slowly.

Kali po ecië shpejt. The horse is running (going) fast.

iki: emphasizes departure.

Do të ikni shpejt o vonë? Are you leaving early or late?

Unë ikë në Korçë nësef. I’m going to Korçë tomorrow.

vete: generally implies a going in a particular direction or to a particular place.

Dua të vete në kafene tashti. I'd like to go to a coffeehouse now.

Aта po venë nga jug. They’re going towards the south.

It must be repeated that these functions are overlapping and in many cases any of these verbs might be used. Differences in their use have also arisen in different Albanian-speaking areas, so that you are unlikely to find complete consistency in their use.

10.1 Who in Albanian.

There are two ways of saying who in Albanian. One is to use the word kush ‘who’ which is unspecific as to the gender and number of the referent. If someone knocks on the door, you ask Kush është? ‘Who is it?’, when it may be a man, woman, or several people there. The form kë is used when the referent is in the accusative case, as in Kam takuar kë? ‘Have I met who(m)?’

Another way is to use the stem cil- ‘who’ with a suffix which indicates specifically the number and gender of the referent. If there is a knock on the door and you hear a man’s voice, you might say Cilli është? ‘Who (masculine) is it?’. If a woman’s voice, Cila është? ‘Who (feminine) is it?’. If several men’s voices, Cilët janë? ‘Who (masculine plural) is it?’. Similarly, the masculine accusative form for whom is cilin, feminine accusative is cilën, masculine plural cilët, and feminine plural cilat. In summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>cili</td>
<td>clia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>cilin</td>
<td>clën</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LISTENING IN 10

1. Where's Agim?
Thimiu: Cili nerkon?
Koli: Dua te takoj Agimin. E ke pare?
Thimiu: Po, e pash ne cerek ore me pare.
Koli: Ku ne c'vend?
Thimiu: Po shkonin me taki.
Koli: Cilet ishin?
Thimiu: Ai, e ema, dhe kusheria nga Peja.
Koli: Nga shkonin?
Thimiu: Me duket se nga rruga e parkut.
Koli: Ndofta giezdisnin kusherinun.
Thimiu: Besoj. Pse ajo nuk e njeq qyetetin.

2. Let's take a walk!
Petriti: Lizar, sot eshte e diel. Shetismi pasdreke?
Lizarri: Mir, dalim, po nga c'vend?
Petriti: Vemi nga rruga e spitalit.
Lizarri: Marrim me vete edhe femijet ton.
Petriti: Vajza ime ka qej te gierzise.
Lizarri: Edhe biri im. Po kamin frike se mos lodhen.
Petriti: Ateler nekome nje park.
Lizarri: Ndofta eshte me mir.
Petriti: Udha nuk eshte shume e gijatat.
Lizarri: Ka dhe vend per te clodur.
Petriti: Mir e thu. Mund dhe te ulemi.

3. Hysni intends to visit his hometown.
Hysni: Të martën do të shkoj në fshat.
Ullmari: Do të vij dhe unë.
Hysni: Pse? Ke qej të vish në mal?

Ullmari: Po, dua të shoh fshatin tend.
Hysni: Mir, po do të lodhemi.
Ullmari: Ateler me mir marrim dy kuaj (horses).
Hysni: Të pelqen të nisemi shpejt të martën?
Ullmari: Pse jo? Sa orë lark eshte?
Hysni: Pothuaj gjashtë orë.
Ullmari: Do të takohemi të martën.
Hysni: Përpara se të dalë dielli.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY 10

Tjetra eshtë The other is her
E ëma. MOTHER.
e bija daughter
e kuñata sister-in-law
e motra sister
e vjehëra mother-in-law
e gjyshja grandmother
e mbësa niece
(or granddaughter)
e kushëria cousin (female)
e njëka step-mother
e zonja mistress (boss)

SHTATËDHJETË e pesë dinarë. SEVENTY-five dinars.
njëzet twenty
tridhjetë thirty
dyzët forty
pësëdhjetë fifty
Supplementary Vocabulary

Të zëmë një TAKSI. Let's get a TAXI.
autobus
vetürë
tren
aeroplán
karróçë
kålë
gomár
vapór
biciklëtë
motoçiklëtë
kamión

Let's get a TAXI.
bus
car
train
airplane
fork
horse
donkey
boat
bicycle
motorcycle
truck
Unit 11

Going Visiting

Ullmar has made a friend of Petrit Beqir while staying in Korçë, the largest city in southeastern Albania.

Petrit

mysafir, -i, -e
tek ūnë
Je mysafir tek unë sonë.

Ullmar

bezdis
bezdiset
bezdisuni
mos u bezdisni
cot
Mos u bezdisni kot.

dōemos
Medoemos.

ndrýshe
zemērōj
zemērōhet

zmērōhem me ty
Ndryshe, zemērōhem me ty.

I get angry with you
Otherwise I'll be mad at you.

zmērōhem

meqē
ngul
kēmbē -a
ngul kēmbē
Meqē ngul kēmbē, po vj.
inasmuch as ("with that")
implant (CF)
foot, leg
insist ("put foot down")
Since you insist, I'll come ("I'm coming").

At Petrit's house.

na
ērdhe
mirē se na ērdhe

to us
you (singular) came
welcome ("well that you came to us")
master, mister
Welcome, Ullmar. ("Well that you came to us, Mister Ullmar")

zōt, -i, zotērēnē
Mirē se na ērdhe, Zoti
Ullmar.

otherwise
make angry (CF)
become angry (medio-passive)
Dialog

Ulmar

gieţa
Mirë se ju gieta.

Zoti Beqir

hyj
pritje, -ja
dhômë e pritjes
Urdhëroni, hyni në dhomën
e pritjes.
jëpi
silna
mezé, -ja
Jepi duhan, e silna mezené.

Ulmar

č'këmi
vënë
púnët
Č'kemi, Zoti Beqir, si venë
punët?

Zoti Beqir

fâre
Fare mirë.

Ulmar

kam pse
qaj
qâhet
S'kam pse të qahem.
të dúkët
jëtë, -a
Po ty, si të duket jeta këtu?
mërzit
mërziyën
ga pâk
A po mërzitesh nga pâk?

Ulmar

kam si
S'kam si të mërziyën.

Ulmar

miq
sa të duash
Kam miq sa të duash.
ligsh
më vjen ligsh

I have reason ("I have why")
cry (CF)
complain
I can't complain. ("I don't have reason to complain")
it seems to you
And how does life here
seem to you?
bore (CF)
get bored (medio-passive)
slightly
Are you getting a little bored?

I have a way ("I have how")
I couldn't be bored. ("I don't have way to be bored.")
friends
a lot ("as many as you want")
I have a lot of friends.
badly
I regret ("to me it comes badly")
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petrit brings in raki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zoti Beqir (making a toast)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gëzuar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>të mira</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Gëzuar e me të mira. | To happiness and luck.  
  (“Happy, and with good things.”) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ultmar</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gëzhashtú</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Gëzhashtu. | Same to you.  
  (“All in that way.”) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Zoti Beqir</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vète</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gërhë, -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shqipe, ja</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Si vete me gjuhën shqipe? | How are you doing with Albanian?  
  (“How are you going with the Albanian language?”) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ultmar</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngadálë</td>
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<tr>
<td>mësój</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngadalë po e mësoj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lexój</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E është e lexoj mirë,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shkrúaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por nuk e shkruaj dot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Zoti Beqir</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pak nga pak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>të mësoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pak nga pak, do ta mësoh | Little by little you’ll know  
  (“learn”) it like us. |
| si ne.      | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ultmar</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>në mos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qofsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dembël</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Në mos qofsha dembel. | If I’m not lazy.  
  (“If I may not be lazy”) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Petrit</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pije</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>që</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbush</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dialog**

Ullmar pije, që ta mbushim prapë.

**Ullmar**

Ullmar, drink up so we can fill your glass again! ("Ullmar, drink it so that we fill it again")

mjaftój

 ju

fál

fëlet

nder, -i, -e

falemindérit

ju falemindérit

**Mjafton ju falemnderit.**

That's enough, thank you. ("It suffices, I pray to your honor.")

Coffee is brought in.

**Zoti Beqir**

Si e doni kafe? (with accusative)

How do you like your coffee?

Si e doni kafe? pa

Sheqër, -i

i ëmbël

Pa sheqer, apo tê ëmbël.

sugar

sweet

Sweet or without sugar? ("Without sugar, or sweet?")

një

soj, -i, -e

njësoj

s'ka gjë

Njësoj, s'ka gjë.

Ullmar

one, same

kind, sort

alike ("same kind")

it doesn't matter ("there isn't anything")

It's all the same, it doesn't make any difference.

dûkuni

kur

kurdó

kurdoherë

Dukuni kurdohërë.

Zoti Beqir

appear (plural command)

when

whenever

any time whatever

"whenever time"

Come over anytime!

"Appear any time whatever"

Ullmar

I appear

I'll be over, thanks. ("I shall appear, I pray to the honor")

mbât

ëndë

Mbase
Petrit walks outside with Bill.

**Petrit**

• sa
  - i frëskët
  - Sa natë e freskët dhe e bukur!

**Ullmar**

• Vërtet!
  - hënë, -a
  - c'hënë
  - i plotë
  - C'hënë e plotë.

• mall, -i
  - kam moll
  - cúpë
  - cúpën time
  - Kam moll për cúpën time.

• mbasë
  - ëndërr, -a
  - Mbases e shikon në ëndërr.

• me’shpëjt
  - sa me’ shpëjt

• fle
  - Po vete pria, sa me’ shpjet, të fle.

• Natën e mirë.

• sooner, faster, earlier
  - as soon as possible ("as much sooner")
  - sleep (CF)
  - I’m going to sleep, then, as soon as possible. ("I’m going then, as soon as possible, to sleep")

---

**HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION 11**

This will be the last unit with a special section for pronunciation. In previous units we have discussed the major problems you will encounter in pronouncing Albanian words. We have not discussed pronunciation matters which should cause no difficulty: for example, the sounds m, n, and ŋ have not been discussed because they are essentially identical in English and Albanian. Before leaving you on your own with Albanian sounds, we should make a few general observations.

11.A Voiceless Stop

Albanian voiceless stops (p, t, k)—sounds made by stopping the air flow from the mouth completely—are slightly different from their English counterparts in two ways. After English voiceless stops there is often a relatively long period of time before the vocal cords begin to
vibrate for a following voiced sound, while after Albanian
voiceless stops, a following voiced sound begins almost
immediately; as a result, you can actually hear and feel a
puff of air after a word beginning with p in English (e.g. in
'pea'), while in an Albanian word beginning with p (e.g.
pit) lacks that puff. Second, in certain positions --for ex-
ample, at the end of a word-- in English, the organs (lips,
tongue) that have moved to shut off the air in order to
make the voiceless stop may not immediately move again
to let the air out; in Albanian they always do. As a result,
Albanian voiceless stops sound to an English ear as if they
are being made more precisely, with greater "articulation".

11.B Intonation

Because there is so much variability in the way a par-
ticular Albanian sentence can be pronounced in terms of
its melody and rhythm--what linguists call "intonation"--we
have not attempted in our spelling of sentences to indicate
what happens when words are put together in a sentence.
A few general comments may be in order, however,
because Albanian intonation is not always identical to
English intonation.

The most striking similarities between Albanian and
English intonation are:
a). As in English, when the pitch of the voice rises
toward the end of a phrase, it is an indication that
the message is incomplete: either the speaker
intends to continue with another phrase or the
speaker is asking a question and expects the listener
to provide an answer.
b). Otherwise, the pitch most commonly falls to a
very low point at the end of a phrase, particularly at
the end of a sentence.
c). Many very frequent "grammatical" words--for
example, prepositions articles, and conjunctions--are
pronounced less strongly in a phrase than the other
words around them.
d). When a phrase has several accented words, the
pitch of the voice normally changes most on the
accented vowel of the last of those words; when an
earlier word in the phrase is stressed for some rea-
son, the pitch on the remaining words of the phrase
stays constant until the end of the phrase.

The most striking differences between Albanian and
English intonation are:
a). A common pitch melody in Albanian is for the
pitch to fall on the last accented vowel of a phrase to
a mid-point between high and low pitch, and then to
stay there until the end of the phrase or sentence.
Like the rising-pitched melody discussed above, this
intonation signals that the message is incomplete.
English uses this characteristic melody for mild
encouraging remarks such as an unenthusiastic "That
a boy!"

b). Albanian uses relatively few of the special into-
 nations English uses for expressing the speaker's
attitude toward elements in his message. Instead,
Albanian may shift words around--for example, the
most important word may be shifted to the front of the phrase, rather than leaving it in normal position but with the characteristic pitch deviation that English uses—or may add "attitudinal" words to the sentence: e.g. válle indicates doubt in the speaker's mind that in English could be conveyed by means of special intonations.

As general advice to the learner, use only those sentence melodies you have heard an Albanian use. Imitate the "song" of a sentence as well as the words. Do not try to be innovative with intonations, because your inventiveness will not be understood. When you have learned to say many Albanian sentences just the way Albanians say them, you will find that your new ways of speaking will automatically extend to form new sentences correctly, without your making any conscious effort to be innovative.

**ANALYSIS 11**

### 11.A Pronominal Referent Clitics.

PRONOMINAL REFERENT CLITICS correspond roughly to English *to me, to you, to him, to her, to us, to them* (see next section):

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<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>më</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>të</td>
<td>ju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
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</table>

Compare these with the pronominal object clitics which were discussed previously:

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11.B Use of Pronominal Referent Clitics

You will recall the use of pronominal object clitics. As we have seen, those forms are always used in connection with verbs, and serve to identify the person and number of the VERB OBJECT. Thus, më "me", e "him", and i "them" are object clitics in the following three examples:

- Ai di ku të më shpjerë. He knows where to take me.
- Po, e njoh mirë. Yes, I know him well.
- Pse i doni? Why do you want them?

In the same way, pronominal referent clitics serve to identify the person and number of the VERB REFERENT. The verb referent indicates the person in respect to whom the subject of the verb is performing the action of the verb object—if there is one. It often corresponds to the "indirect object" in English: He told her a story, in which story is the (direct) object and her is the "indirect object". Compare these Albanian sentences:
Shpresoj të më japë punë. I hope he gives me work.

Here punë ‘work’ is the object, and më ‘me’ is the referent.

Më tha se do të bëhet doktor. He told me he wants to become a doctor.

Here the object is the whole phrase se do të bëhet doktor and më ‘me’ is again the referent.

Jua tregoj unë. I’ll show it to you.

With “impersonal verbs”--verbs in the third person singular form, but without a particular subject--a pronominal referent clitic indicates the person involved in the action of the verb.

Më vjen keq. I’m sorry (“to me comes badly”).

With some verbs it will seem natural to you, as a speaker of English, to use a referent. Thus it will seem quite reasonable to you that a referent should be used with jep ‘give’, thua ‘say, tell’, dërgon ‘send’, shkruan ‘write’, bie ‘bring’.

That is, we say:
give (to) us na jep

tell (to) him i thua

send (to) me më dërgon

bring (to) them u bie

while Albanians say:

On the other hand there are some verbs in Albanian with which a referent is used, rather than object which would be expected in English. Thus, it may seem strange to you that

Albanians say: while we say:
i pëlqën (literally: pleases to him) he likes it, it pleases him
i bie (literally: fall to it) hit it

Verbs like the two above, which have referents rather than objects will be indicated in the following way in later Units: pëlqëj ‘please (CF)’, (with referent). Verbs with mediopassive suffixes never have objects, but may have referents: e.g., të duket ‘it seems to you’.

Finally, pronominal referent clitics are used in phrases of the following type to indicate the person and number of the possessor of the object of the verb.

Mund të ma qepni pak xhepin? Can you sew up my pocket a little? (‘Can you sew the pocket to me a little?’)

In this sentence you see that më ‘to me’ (in shortened form m in the combination ma) indicates that I am the one whose pocket is to be sewn.

Ju faleminderit. Thank you. (‘We pray to your honor’)
Here ju ‘to you/pl’ indicates that you are the one whose honor is being prayed to.


jépi duhán  give (to) him tobacco!
bjëri  ziles
sillmë újë  bring (to) me water!
sillnani mish  bring (to) us meat!

Pronominal referent clitics immediately follow the stem in command forms, just as do pronominal object clitics.

11.D Dot.

The word dot ‘not able at all’ is used after verbs preceded by the negative s’ or nuk ‘not’, and has the meaning that the action of the verb is completely impossible because of inability on the part of the subject.

Nuk e shkruaj dot.  I can’t write it at all.
Kur bëjn xnehtë, s’fe dot.  When it’s hot, I can’t sleep at all.

11.E Albania, Albanian, and Albanians

The name of the country is Shqipëri, -a ‘Albania’. A male inhabitant is a shqiptar, -i ‘Albanian (masculine)’. A female inhabitant is called a shqiptare, -ja ‘Albanian (feminine)’ or sometimes a shqiptarkë, -a ‘Albanian woman’. The language itself is shqipe, -ja ‘Albanian language’ or gjëhë shqipe ‘Albanian language’. But shqip ‘in Albanian’ is more generally used with verbs having to do with language: Di shqip? ‘Do you know Albanian?’ Lexej mirë shqip ‘I read Albanian well’. Other things may be Albanian too, in which case shqiptar or shqiptare is used, depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine: ënder shqiptar ‘Albanian honor’, gjëllë shqiptare ‘Albanian food’.

11.F Definite Noun Form Implying Possession.

In English sentences like Where did you put the car?, Let’s go back to the hotel, and I want you to meet the wife we occasionally use the with the implication of a possessive adjective; for example, in the examples given, we often understand that our car is meant in the first sentence, our hotel in the second, and my wife in the third. In Albanian, a definite case of a noun is very commonly used this way; that is, the definite case suffix often implies that the noun is possessed by or pertains to someone whose identity is clear in the context. Note the following examples of such usage:

Si e doni kafenë?  How do you like (your) coffee?
Dua të ndreq  I want to fix
pantallonat.
Po mjekrën, doni ta  And (your) beard, do you
rruani?  want it shaved?
Tani punon për babanë.  Now he’s working for
Duhet të shkoj të shoh  (his) father.
I have to go see (my) uncle.

When the form of a noun phrase is limited by a preceding preposition, we say that the noun phrase is the "object" of the preposition.

A. Notice that when a preposition requires that the noun in its object be nominative, that noun is normally definite, unless it is specifically made indefinite by a preceding word such as një ‘a’ or ndonjë ‘some, any’ for singular, or a word like ca ‘some’, disa ‘several’, shumë ‘many’, for plural. For example, here are some sentences with the nominative prepositions nga ‘from, towards’ and tek ‘at or to the place of’, the preposition and its object are italicized:

Hapet nga ora gjashtë.
It opens around six.

Unë vij nga Amerika.
I come from America.

Ishim tek berberi.
We were at the barber's.

But:

Nga vjen? Nga një vend
i bukur.
Where do you come from? From
a beautiful place.

Sonte do të vete
Tek një mik.
Tonight I'm going to
a friend's.

B. When the dative case is used with a preposition, the noun is usually definite, unless specifically made indefinite by one of the words just mentioned. For example, the following sentences contain nouns following pranë ‘near’, afër ‘close to’, drejt ‘straight to’, larg ‘far from’ para ‘before’, mbrapa ‘behind’, brenda ‘inside’, jashtë ‘outside’, which are a few of the prepositions used with the dative case:

Banon pranë humit.
He lives near the river.

Nëna është afër derër.
Mother is close to the door.

Shko drejt xhamisë!
Go straight to the mosque!

Shëpia ime është
My house is far from the city!
larg qytett.

Petriti na pret para
Petrit is waiting for us in
universiteti.
front of the university.

Cila është ajo vajzë
Who is that girl
mbrapa kahi?
behind the horse?

Ka një restaurant brenda
Is there a restaurant inside the
hotelit?
hotel?

Do tê të pres jashtë
I'll wait for you outside the
kishës.
church.

But:

Pranë një qyteti tê
Near a big city.
madh

Ata duan të rrinë afër një
They want to stay close to a
xhami.
C. In contrast with the other two cases, an accusative case noun object is often indefinite immediately following a preposition, but it will be definite when the noun is identified by a following adjective, particularly by a possessive adjective or an implied possessive adjective (as discussed in the preceding section). Following are examples of nouns in the accusative case after some of the prepositions which require the accusative: në ‘in, to, at,’ me ‘with, by (means of),’ pa ‘without,’ për ‘for, in respect to, by’:

Më bëx a shikon në ëndër.  
Këmi një muaj në Shqipëri.  
Zakonisht ai rri në Universitet.  
Pë shoqton në park.  
Sillimë pule të pëkëkur me oriz.  
Dhe pak djahtë me ullinj.  
Fryn ërrë e madhe, e pa diell.

But:

Hyni në dhomen e pritjes!  
Kam mall për cripë time.  
Tani punon me bahane.

Perhaps you’ll see her in your dreams.  
We’ve been in Albania a month.  
Usually he stays at the University.  
He was walking in the park.  
Bring me roast chicken with rice.  
And a little cheese with olives.  
It’s windy and dark (“without sun”)

D. Compound prepositions such as brenda në ‘within,’ përposh në ‘down at,’ përajshtha (për jashtë) ‘outside of’, përpara (për para) ‘before’ require the case that the last element of the preposition alone requires; the first two examples thus require the accusative case, while the second two require the dative:

**Ka restaurant brenda në hotel?**  
Is there a restaurant within the hotel?

**Përposh në qoshe është një.**  
Downstairs at the corner is one.

**Ju pres përajshta portës.**  
He’s waiting for us in front of the bank.

11.H Present Tense of do ‘want’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du</td>
<td>duam</td>
<td>duan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>doni</td>
<td>doun</td>
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<tr>
<td>të duash</td>
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<tr>
<td>të dojë</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Singular**

Come into the living-room!
I miss my girl.
Now he’s working with (his) father.
LISTENING IN 11

1. Mark finds Skënder alone.
Marku: Je në shëpi? Mirë se të gjeta.
Skënderi: Mirë se erdhe. Po pres për ty.
Marku: Jam pak vonë.
Skënderi: Ishe mysafrë në ndonjë vend?
Marku: Jo. Isba në pazar. C'po bën tashti?
Skënderi: Po shkuaj.
Marku: S'mërzitesh vetëm këtu i mbyllur në dhomë?
Skënderi: Ngandomjëherë. Po ç'të bëj?
Marku: Dua të dalim të gjezdisim pak nga parku.
Skënderi: Mirë, po më parë, blejmeç ca cigare.

2. Skënder has some clothes at the tailor’s.
Skënderi: S’ë dimë a i ka pastuar rrobat. Thua të jenë gati?
Skënderi: Eja të ecim pra.
Aliu: Prit pak! Dua të them, që t’a dish, se sonte je mysafrë tonë.
Skënderi: Mos u bezdis, të lutem Ali.
Aliu: Duhet të vish, se babai zemërrohet me ty.
Skënderi: Kur një shqiptar ngis këmbë, unë e di ç’doh të thotë.
Aliu: Atëherë?
Skënderi: Do të vij me doemos.
Aliu: E tam, të dalim, pse bën kohë e bukur.
Skënderi: Po. Shkojmë dhe shëtisim nga lumi.

3. Do you speak Albanian?
Ismaili: More Ulëmar, sa kohë ke që flet shqip?
Ullmari: Kam pothuaj një vit. Pse, e flas mirë?
Ismaili: Shumë mirë. Ku e mëson tani?
Ullmari: Në shkollë, me një mësues.
Ismaili: Shqiptare është ajo?
Ullmari: Po, por nuk flet mirë anglisht.
Ismaili: Ti do ta mësosh shumë këtë gjihë?
Ullmari: Po. Dua edhe ta shkuaj dhe ta lexoj mirë shqipen.
Ismaili: Pse s’di të shkuash shqip?
Ullmari: Pak nga pak, po e mësoj tashti.
Ismaili: Dalngadalë do ta mësosh si ne shqiptarët.
Ullmari: Shpresaq se po.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY 11

Hyni në dhomën e PRITJES. Come into the
fjëtjes bedroom
banjës bathroom

Sa natë e FRESKËT! What a COOL night!
ngrohtë warm
ftohtë cold
këqe miserable
nxëntë hot
vrënjtur cloudy
...zemērohem me TY. ...I’ll be mad at YOU/SG
ju you/pl
tē her or him
ta them (masc.)
to them (fem.)

Je mysafr tek UNĒ. You are MY guest.
ne our
al his
ajō her
atat their (masc.)
atō their (fem.)

A po MĒRZITESH nga pak? Are you getting a little BORED?
lōdhes tired
zemērohesl angry
mērdhīn chilly
nxēhes warm
pērmirēsohes better
Unit 12
Second Review

COMPREHENSION TEST 12

Listen to each of the following conversations, with your book closed. Answer in Albanian the questions after each conversation.

Conversation 1

Hysniu: Mirëmëngjesi Enver.
Enveri: Urdhërëni Hysni! Ulni!
Hysniu: Duhet të pres shumë?
Enveri: Jo, sa të mbaroj këtë djalë.
Hysniu: Sa kohë ke që e ke hapur dyqanin?
Enveri: Ky është i pari që po qeth.
Hysniu: Isha edhe më parë këtu. Po ti e kishe dyqanin të mbësht.
Enveri: E hap gëtthnë në orën nëntë në mëngjes.
Hysniu: Me sëndet dhe më dasmë djalë i vogël.
Enveri: Tashthi, urdhërëni ju.
Hysniu: Qethmë pak dhe më rrënjë mjekrën!
Enveri: Sa ditë keni që s'jenë qethur?
Hysniu: S'mbaj mend. Pothuaj tri javël.


Conversation 2

Aliu: More Mehmet, kamë këtu në këtë gjelëtorë.
Mehmeti: Unë nuk e di si gatuam.
Aliu: Le ta provojmë njëherë.
Mehmeti: Mirë, hynmë! Po besoj se është e shtrënuj.
Aliu: Ku do të ulemi?
Mehmeti: Thêm se është më mirë atëj në qoshe.
Tomori: Mëfroundëni njëherë. Çfarë dëshironi të hani?
Aliu: Më parë, sillna të pimë nga një raki, dhe pak meze.
Mehmeti: Dhe më vonë na hjar gëlë.
Tomori: Po. Çfarë lloj gjelle dëshironi?
Aliu: Keni pilaft dhe kos sot?
Tomori: Po si joi. Sot kemi dhe mish të pikur.
Mehmeti: Çfarë lloj mish? Qenj në furri?
Tomori: Po. Provjeni. Është shumë i lezëshëm.
Mehmeti: Mirë. Sillmë mish të pikur, me patate të kuqura.
Aliu: Dhe unë dua vetëm kos me ullinj.

Questions: Ku shkojnë ata? Kush beson se kushton shtrënuj? Çfarë mish të ka së shik Tomori? Çporosid Aliu? Cili ha mish të pikur?

Osman: K
Hotelxh: K
Kozmaj: K
Enver: D
Osman: M
Enver: A
Osman: N
Enveri: S
Osman: I
Enveri: Ps
Enver: At
Osmani: K
Conversation 3
Osmani: Nga po vete?
Enveri: Do të shëtis pak. Do të vish edhe t'i?
Osmani: Me gjithë qejf. Jam i hri të tashë.
Enveri: A po mërzitesh nga pak?
Enveri: Sot shkojnë dhe gjezdisim parkun.
Osmani: Parkun e pashë të dielën me Petritin. Më mirë ekim nga qyteti.
Enveri: Pse, s'ë ke parë qytetin tonë?
Osmani: Jo. S'e njoh aq mirë Korçën.
Enveri: Atëherë më mirë marrim një taksi.
Osmani: Kështu nuk lodi hemi, dhe e gjezdisim më mirë.


Conversation 4
Kozmaj: Keni ndonjë dhomë?
Hotellhui: Po si jo. Je vetëm?
Kozmaj: Jo, jam me një shok.
Kozmaj: Është atër nevojtorja?
Hotellhui: Atje në qoshe nga ana e djathtë.
Kozmaj: Ka zile në dhomë?
Hotellhui: Po. I bini kur doherë që keni nevojë!

Kozmaj: S'kemi sahat me vete. A mund të na zgjoni në orën shitët në mengjes?
Hotellhui: Këtu është një sahat me zile.
Kozmaj: Mirë. Po celësi, ku është?
Hotellhui: Mbrapa derës.
Kozmaj: Natën e mirë.
Hotellhui: Gjithashu, dhe me ëndrra të ëmbla.


Conversation 5
Petriri: Mirë se erdhë në shtëpinë tonë.
Hysniu: Mirë se ju gjeta. Ku është babai?
Petriri: Po pret në dhomët e prites. Urdhëroni, hym!
Hysniu: Tungatjeta Zoti Beqir.
Beqiri: Mirëmbërëma. Kam disa jave që s'ëtë kam përuk.
Hysniu: Isja tek motra ime në Tirane.
Beqiri: C'kemi nga Tirana?
Petriri: Nënë tha se do të rrishe për drokë tek ne sot.
Hysniu: Ju lutem, mos u beztisni.
Petriri: Jo, duhet të rrisht mediemos.
Beqiri: Ndrysho graja ime zemërohet.
Petriri: Pse ajo ka bërë byrek me djathtë sot.
Hysniu: Atëherë do të rri. Pse më hahet shumë byrek.

Questions: Ku është Hysniu? Cilin takon në

Conversation 6
Osmani: Prit një minutë, të lulem!
Ulëmi: Pse, ku do të shkosh?
Osmani: Dua të vete pak në postë.
Ulëmi: Atëherë unë do të pres në kafe.
Osmani: Jo, më mirë mbrapa kinemasë në farmaci.
Ulëmi: Pse, ke punë atje?
Osmani: Po. Dua të shoh farmacistin.
Ulëmi: Mirë. Takohemi pra në farmaci.

Questions: Ku ka punë Osmani? Pse nuk takohen në kafe? Kush kerkon farmacisin?

GETTING THE DETAILS RIGHT 12

12.A Present Tense Forms

Put the present tense form called for instead of the CF given between parentheses.
Example: Nuk e njoh fort mirë berberin. 1. Nuk e (njeh 1S) fort mirë berberin.
2. Kur do të (ha 2P) bukë sonte?
3. Ai (rruan 3S) njekrën çdo mëngjes.
4. (Merr 1P) nga një verë.
5. Kur (ngul 3P) këmbë, duhet që të vish medoemos.
6. A na (përcjell 2P) tek rrrobqepësi?
7. Ku po (vete 2S) me thesin?
8. Duhet të (zbrit 1P) poshtë, që të blejmë gjellë.
9. Zakonisht ajo (ri 3S) në shtépi.
10. Si mund të (mezon 1S) shqip pa mësues?
11. A mund të më (tregon 2S) udhën nga posta?
12. Po ju, (ndreq 2P) ndihc rrrob?
13. Pse po (pushon 3P)?
14. Më mirë të vemi të (fle 1P) tashhti.
15. Ai (tha 3S) se ka urë.
16. Ka shumë kohë, që na (pret 2P)?
17. S'ë dëk kur do të (ikën 1S).

12.B Medio-passive Forms

In the following sentences change the form of the verbs given in the third person singular medio-passive form, as indicated between parentheses after the verb. 1. Me cilin po fjaloset (2S)?
Example: Me cilin po fjalosesh? 2. Pse nxithotet (2P) kaq?
3. Besoj se shumë kafe me mbleet (3P) shpejt.
4. Kur mund të takohet (1P)?
5. Nuk dua të bëzdiset (1S) kot.
6. Këto gjellë njëqet (3P) në zgjarr.
7. A rrughet (2S) çdo ëmër?
8. Universiteti hapet (3S) nga ora nëntë.
9. Po të ikni, zemërohet (1S) me ju.
10. Ndofta do të ngpent (2P) në dërkë.
11. Fëmijët e mi nuk duan të lahet (3P).
12. Presim sa të çlohet (3S).
13. Ti qahet (2S) qithnjë.
14. Duam të ulet (1P) pak, se jemi të lodhur.
15. Më duket se ju po lodhet (2P).
16. Mërzitet (1S) shumë, këtu në fsatat.
17. Edhe unë dua të qetëhet (1S).
18. Si ju duket (3S) qyteti ynjë?

12.C Case Forms after Prepositions

Put the appropriate case suffix on the stem-form of the noun cited between parentheses, depending on which case is called for by the preceding preposition. 1. Pse po rrë mbrapa (xhami)?
3. Në mëngics, dielli vjen nga (anë) e lindjes.
4. Sllmë një pilaf me (kos)?
5. Pyetni për ndonjë (gjellëitore)?
6. Ka një hotel pranë (farmaci).
7. Do të banoj tek një (xhaxha).
8. Përjashta (qytet), jeta është më e mirë.
9. Po të vemni tek (duhanxhi), do të lodi hemi.
10. Pista është ngitur me (universitetet).
11. Shëpia ime është afër (lushë).
13. Përpura (furrë) ndien erën e bukës.
14. Ti erdhe pa (palito)?
15. Kam mall për (nënë).
16. Aty bërnda (kuti) është këmisha ime.

12.D Singular Command Forms

The following sentences are spoken to several people or to one person to show deference. Make the necessary changes to say them to a single, intimate friend. 1. Shkoni tek duhanxhi!
Example: Shko tek duhanxhi! 2. Ju lutem, uluni një cakt!
3. Ktehtuni pastaj, nga e majta!
4. Mërrni sa të doni!
5. Flisni më javash!
6. hapeni derën kur të ikni!
7. Ndroni pak trobat!
8. Hajdeni të therrasim Hasanim!
9. Urdhëroni, hyni brenda!
10. Dukuni kur është doni!
11. Jepnani një dhomë me disa dritare!
12. Shkoni aje në fushë!
13. Më paguani tashti, ju lutem!
14. Mos keni merak!
15. Kërkoni ndonjë berber në kërë rrugë.

12.E Nominative Plural Definite

Replace the underlined nominative singular definite noun by its nominative plural definite correspondent. Then change the verb form, which is also underlined, to the appropriate present plural form. 1. Kati nuk ha mish!
Example: Kuajt nuk hanë mish! 2. Vellai banon në
Vlorë.
3. Dritarja nga e djethta shikon lumen.
4. Kafeneja hapeti nga ora tctë.
5. Mësuesi ka pak para.
6. Mali është larg qytetit.
7. Je mysafir tek ne nesër.
8. Si vete puna?
9. Shqiptari nuk gatu nji dot gjellë të mira.
10. Doktori rri zakonisht në spital.