Unit 13
Holiday in Tirana

Two friends meet in a coffee shop in Elbasan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skënderi</th>
<th>Lumua</th>
<th>Lumo (man’s name)</th>
<th>Kur erdhi djalë prej Tirane?</th>
<th>When did your son get back from Tirana? (“When came the son from Tirana?”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lëmë, Lëmua</td>
<td>Ej Lumo!</td>
<td>Hey Lumo!</td>
<td>how are you? (“how are you going?”)</td>
<td>in the week (accusative) gone (participle) gone, past, last Last week. stay (CF) (he) stayed (past def.) approximately He stayed there about ten days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si shkon</td>
<td>me shëndët</td>
<td>with regard to health</td>
<td>“with health”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si shkoni me shëndet?</td>
<td>How are you? (“How are you going with health?”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirë.</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Fine.</td>
<td>bëj</td>
<td>do, make (CF) (he) did, was doing (past indefinite) What was he doing there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skënder, -i</td>
<td>si vëte</td>
<td>And how are you?</td>
<td>bënte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po ju Skënder, si veni?</td>
<td>what are you?</td>
<td>C’bënte atje?</td>
<td>jam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vij</td>
<td>come (CF)</td>
<td>come (participle)</td>
<td>që</td>
<td>bc (CF) (he) was (past def.) celebration, holiday national (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ardhir</td>
<td>(he) came (past def.)</td>
<td>from (with ablative)</td>
<td>festë, -a</td>
<td>national (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>érdhi</td>
<td>prej</td>
<td>Tirana</td>
<td>kombëtër</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiránë, -a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kombëtëre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Që për festën kombëtare. He was there for the national holiday.

_Skënderi_

bëhet be done, become (medio-passive)
done, made, become (participle)
(i) was done, it became (past def.)

_bërë_

u bë

Si u bë festa në Tiranë? How did the celebration turn out in Tirana?

_treguj_

treguqar tregoi qënë i bukur

Djalë më tregoi se ka qënë shumë e bukur.

_Skënderi_

ngjaj occur (CF)
ngjatër occurred (participle)
ngjau (it) occurred (past def.)

C’ngjau? What happened?

_mbledh_

mbledhet mblédhur u mbloðh

_i gëlthë_

pòpull, -i, pòpuj

_shesh, -i, -e_

Skënderbë, -u

U mbloðh i gëlthë populli në sheshin e Skënderbeut.

_fjalim, -i, -e_

mbaj fjalim

mbëhet fjalim

mbajtur mbajtën fjalime

u mbajtën fjalime i ndryshëm

e ndryshme

_Lumua_

show, indicate, express (CF)
showed, etc. (participle)
(he) expressed (past def.)
been (participle)
(i) has been
beautiful, nice

My son told me that it was very nice. ("The son indicated to me that it has been very nice")

_dhe u ndrysh_

_mba bëntë_

Dhe m

kënd kënd kërcë kërcëj vallë

Këndur:

dome pàsara pàskë

pàskë bëlj qi
Dhe u mbajtën fjalone të ndryshme.
mbasandaj bëne
Dhe mbasandaj, c'bënë?
këndój kënduán kërëj vëllo, -ia
Kënduán dhe kërçyen valle.

domethënë pësur pëskan
pëskan bërë bëj qëf
And various speeches were given.
Skënderi

skënderi afterwards (they) did, made (past def.)

Lumua

thënë tha
bir, -i, bij
im: bir
Ashtu më tha im bir.
Skënderi

sëndi
kënduán
kërcëj
vëllu, -ja
Kënduán dhe kërcëyen valle.

They sang and danced folk-dances.

Skënderi

that is, which means
had (participle)
(surprise form)
(past def.)

Domethënë pëskan bërë qëj.
It sounds like they really had a good time. ("That is, they actually have made pleasure")

Lumua

said, told (participle)

thënë tha
bir, -i, bij
im: bir
Ashtu më tha im bir.

Skënderi

please, like (CF)

pëlqëj pëlqënte
shkëja më pëlqënte të shkëja

Me pëlqënte të shkëja dhe unë.
I too would have liked to go.

Lumua

go (CF)
gone (particular)
(you/sg) went (past def.)

Pse s'vajte?
Why didn't you go?
give pleasure (CF)  thåshë
have fun, enjoy (medio-
thåshë atyrc passive)
(you/sg) had fun (past
(atryc) indef.)
you would have fun
you would have enjoyed it.
quë të pëqet
you would have fun
Skënderi
want piqëshim
wanted (participle) thåshë atyrc quë të
she wanted (past def.) piqëshim këtu.
comrade (feminine) pëqet
my girl-friend, my wife
My wife didn't want to.
year
that, which
next year ('in the year
which comes')
that I be (subjunctive)
Next year I hope to be in
Tirana,
Lumua
look there! look here!
your (plural)
child, family
Hey, there is your wife with
dhmë dhámshë
every child, family
dhmë
I have a meeting
I will meet each other
Quë të pëqet
Lumua
Why?
meeting
appointment, date
Do you have an appoint-
ment?

Skënderi
given (participle)
(I) gave (past def.)
give the word, promise
(I) gave to the woman
(won) went (past def.)
I promised my wife that we
do go to the movie.
Don't have the page.
All the italicized words in these sentences are PAST INDEFINITE forms of verbs. Viewed from the standpoint of English, the past indefinite tense in Albanian may have several meanings:

Sometimes (as in examples 8 and 9) the past tense in Albanian is equivalent to the past tense in English: **isha** 'I was', **kishte** 'he had'. In this function it simply indicates that an action or a situation took place at some former time.

Sometimes (as in examples 1, 6 and 7) the past indefinite indicates a continuous action taking place at an earlier time. To indicate that action was momentary, the particle **po** (the same as discussed in the Analysis of Unit 3) is often placed before the verb: **bente** 'he was doing', he did**; po shkonte** 'he was going'; **po fjaloje** 'he was talking'.

Albanian doesn't have words corresponding exactly to English would, might, could, should. Instead, it often expresses the "contrary to fact" sense of those words by using the past indefinite, particularly after the subjunctive particle **te**, as illustrated in examples 2-5 above. In examples 3 and 4 you see the past indefinite used after **do te**. Depending on the context such a construction may either indicate the future time with respect to the past, or express a contrary-to-fact condition, the latter usually rendered in English with the word **would do te kenaqesh** 'you/sg were going to have fun, you would have (had) fun', **do te shkonim** 'we were going to go, we would go, we would have gone'.

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**ANALYSIS 13**

13.A The Past Indefinite Tense

1. C' bente atje? What was he doing there?
2. Më fëngërte te shkoja dhe unë. I would have liked to go too.
3. Do te kenaqesh. You would have enjoyed it.
4. I dhashë fjalën gjas të do të shkonim në kine. I promised my wife that we would go to the movie.
5. U thashe atyre që te pipeshin këtu. I told them we would meet here.
6. Po shkonte në park. He was going in the park.
7. Po fjaloj me disa njerëz. He was talking with some people.
8. Isha këtu dje. I was here yesterday.
9. C' kishte? What did he have?

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154

Kur erdhëj tërzi për Tirane?
Nëndyj atje nga dhjetë ditë.
Që për festë kombëtare.
Si u bë festa në Tirane?
Djali më tërgoi se ka qenë
shumë e bukur.
C'ngjau?
U mbajtën fjállmë të
ndryshme.
Këndua dhe kërçyen
valle.
Ashit më tha im bir.
Pse s'vaje?
S'deshi ime shoqë.
U thashë atyre...
I thashë fjállën gruas...
Në mëngjes, ra shi i madh.
Unë qëshë pardje.
Pashë një film...
Kur e shkëmbën?
Më thanë se...
Sa vajtje ora?
Mirë se na erdhë.

When did your son come from Tirana?
He stayed there about ten days.
He was there for the national holiday.
How did the celebration turn out in Tirana?
My son told me that it was very nice.
What happened?
Various speeches were given.
They sang and danced folk-dances.
So my son told me.
Why didn't you go?
My wife didn't want to.
I told them...
I promised my wife...
In the morning it rained a lot.
I was there day before yesterday.
I saw a film.
When did they change it?
They told me that...
What time is it? (“How much time went?”)
Welcome (“Well that you came to us”)
definite.

Now look back once more at the sentences given as illustration in both this and the preceding section, and see how the descriptions above apply. As your knowledge of the language progresses, you should find yourself making the proper distinctions in Albanian even where the English equivalents show no difference. This will be an important part of your learning of Albanian, so make certain that both the examples given and the attending discussion are clear to you.

The past indefinite is consistently distinguished from the past definite in Albanian by differences in form. That is, the past indefinite and the past definite each has its characteristic set of person-suffixes. These suffixes are taken up in later Analysis sections.

13.C Past Tense 3rd Person Singular

In general, the person-suffixes characteristic of the past indefinite are added to the CF-stem of a verb. The verbs jam ‘be’ and kam ‘have’ have special stems for the past indefinite. The third-person suffix has the form -nte after vowel-stems, -te after consonant stems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Past Indefinite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bëj</td>
<td>bënte</td>
<td>he did, made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shkoj</td>
<td>shkonte</td>
<td>he went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jam</td>
<td>ishte</td>
<td>he was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kam</td>
<td>kish-</td>
<td>he had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hekuros</td>
<td>hekuroste</td>
<td>he ironed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medio-passive verbs have a different set of past-indefinite suffixes from the set used by non-medio-passive verbs. The third person singular suffix for medio-passives is -hej after vowel stems, and -ej after consonant stems:

gëzoj gladden gëzo- gëzohej he was gladdened
fjalos address fjalos- fjalosej he conversed

13.D The Participle and the Definite Stem

The past definite is formed by adding the required person suffixes to the DEFINITE STEM. This is not the first time the definite stem has been mentioned. It was previously mentioned in passing, when formation of the participle was discussed. And indeed there is a very close association between the participle and the definite stem.

Usually you can tell what the definite stem is just by knowing the participle. If the participle ends in -ur, the definite stem is formed by dropping the -ur. If the participle ends in a vowel plus the suffix -ë, the definite stem is formed by dropping the suffix. If the participle ends in -ënë, the definite stem is usually formed by changing that ending to -ã-:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participle</th>
<th>Definite Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. vjatjur</td>
<td>vajt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndënjur</td>
<td>ndenj-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbajtjur</td>
<td>mbajt-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qethjur</td>
<td>qeth-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus:

Sing., 1st Pers.;
2nd Pers.;
3rd Pers.

Plural

1st Pers.;
2nd Pers.;
3rd Pers.
After the stems in Group B, the past definite person-suffixes have the following forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>-et</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>vajta</td>
<td>vajtem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>vajte</td>
<td>vajtët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>vajti</td>
<td>vajtën</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>la-</th>
<th>pi-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>lara</td>
<td>pire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>mësuar</td>
<td>mësua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>shkuar</td>
<td>shkuay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kërcyer</td>
<td>kërcye-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the definite stem ends in -ua- (as tregua-) this -ua- changes to -o- before the singular person suffixes; similarly, -ë changes to -ë- before singular person suffixes. The plural suffix forms will appear with a final e after a stem ending in a stressed vowel, and without a final e after a stem ending in an unstressed vowel.

The alternate forms of the 3rd person singular suffix are determined as follows: -i is used after -o- while -u is used after any other vowel.

Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>lava</td>
<td>lava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>lave</td>
<td>lave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>lau</td>
<td>piu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>la-</th>
<th>pi-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>lamë</td>
<td>piñë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>latë</td>
<td>mësuat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>lanë</td>
<td>mësuan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

shkuar

shkuay

kërcyer

kërcye-
After the stems in Group C, the past definite person suffixes have the following forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>-sh</td>
<td>-m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>-∅</td>
<td>-n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(noting)

In the second person singular the combination ae is reduced to -e.
Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>thënë</th>
<th>dhënë</th>
<th>rënë</th>
<th>lënë</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>thashë</td>
<td>dhashë</td>
<td>rashë</td>
<td>lashë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>dhe</td>
<td>re</td>
<td>le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>tha</td>
<td>dha</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>la</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>thämë</th>
<th>dhämë</th>
<th>ranë</th>
<th>lamë</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>thämë</td>
<td>dhamë</td>
<td>ranë</td>
<td>lamë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>thätë</td>
<td>dhatë</td>
<td>ratë</td>
<td>latë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>thänë</td>
<td>dhanë</td>
<td>ranë</td>
<td>lanë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The behavior of the three groups of verbs discussed in the preceding section accounts for the formation of the past definite of the great majority of verbs in Albanian. However, some verbs do not fit into any of the groups exactly. Most of these verbs do not fit into any of the three main groups because the definite stem is not formed from the participles. For instance, given only the participles of the following verbs, you could not derive the definite stem:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Participle</th>
<th>Definite Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngrënë</td>
<td>eaten</td>
<td>hëngr-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>árdhur</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>erdh-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbëdëhm</td>
<td>collected</td>
<td>mbëdh-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dëshur</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>desh-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, knowing the definite stem now, you can add the same person suffixes as for Group A of the previous section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ngrënë</th>
<th>árdhur</th>
<th>mbëdëhm</th>
<th>dëshur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>hënga</td>
<td>erdh</td>
<td>mbëdha</td>
<td>desha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>hëngë</td>
<td>erdhë</td>
<td>mbëdhë</td>
<td>deshe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>hëngët</td>
<td>erdhën</td>
<td>mbëdhët</td>
<td>deshët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>hëngëm</td>
<td>erdhëm</td>
<td>mbëdhëm</td>
<td>deshëm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb shëm 'see' has the participle pârë 'seen' and thus the definite stem pâ-. However, suffixes of Group C rather than the expected suffixes of Group B are added to form the past definite:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ngrënë</th>
<th>árdhur</th>
<th>mbëdëhm</th>
<th>dëshur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>hënga</td>
<td>erdh</td>
<td>mbëdha</td>
<td>desha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>hëngë</td>
<td>erdhë</td>
<td>mbëdhë</td>
<td>deshe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>hëngët</td>
<td>erdhën</td>
<td>mbëdhët</td>
<td>deshët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>hëngëm</td>
<td>erdhëm</td>
<td>mbëdhëm</td>
<td>deshëm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13E | Medio-passive Past Definite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>pasbë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>pe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>pa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb je ‘be’ has the participle qënë ‘been’, but its definite stem is që-. The past definite is formed by adding Group C suffixes. In spoken Albanian the past definite of this verb is less commonly used than its past indefinite.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>qëshë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>që</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>që</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides these verbs there are several others which need to have their definite stems given in addition to the participle. These will be discussed as they come up.

When we cite a new verb in the future, we will give the CF only, if the participle is formed regularly from the present stem. If the participle is not regularly formed, it will be added to the CF after a comma. In addition, if the definite stem is also formed irregularly from the participle, the first person singular of the past definite will be given in parentheses as a guide to the formation of the other persons. Thus:

bic, rënë fall
vij, ardhur (erdha) come

mbajtën | they held, kept (past definite)
mbajtëm | they were held, kept (past definite)

mbaroi | he finished
mbarua | it is finished (past definite)

afroi | he brought near (past definite)
afrua | he approached (past definite)

mblodhi | he collected (past definite)
mblodh | it congregated (past definite)

The medio-passive past definite if formed by placing u directly before the past definite form. However, no third person singular suffix appears in the medio-passive past definite, and so we find here u followed by the bare definite stem.

The complete set of forms for the medio-passive past definite of the verbs above follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participle:</th>
<th>mbajtur</th>
<th>mbaruar</th>
<th>afruar</th>
<th>mblëdhur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>u mbaļta</td>
<td>u mbarova</td>
<td>u afrova</td>
<td>u mblodha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>u mbaļte</td>
<td>u mbarove</td>
<td>u afrove</td>
<td>u mblodhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>u mbaļtë</td>
<td>u mbarua</td>
<td>u afrua</td>
<td>u mblodh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>u mbaļtëm</td>
<td>u mbaruam</td>
<td>u afruam</td>
<td>u mblodhëm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.F Accusative Case with Units of Time

Bën nxehtë ditën, dhe
fshihë natën
Erdhi javën e shkuar.
Sa e lëshoni natën?
Vitin që vjen, shpresa
té jem në Tirana.

It’s hot during the day and
cold at night.
He came last week.
How much is it per night?
Next year, I hope to be in
Tirana.

A noun which denotes a unit of time may be used in
the accusative case to mean in that time, at that time, for that
time. It will be definite unless preceded by a number or
some other quantifying word.

But after a number the indefinite accusative is used:

Ndenji atje nga dhjetë ditë. He stayed there for about
10 days.
Banova tre vjet në Tirana. I lived in Tirana three years.


pallto  coat
palltra  the coat
Lumo  Lumo
Lumua  (the) Lumo

All nouns whose singular ends in unstressed -o are feminine (even when they are names of males).
nominative definite of such nouns is formed either by adding -a, whereupon the -o becomes -u-. The other cases are formed by the rules you already know:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Definite</th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
<th>Definite</th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>páltau</td>
<td>pálto</td>
<td>Lúmuu</td>
<td>Lúmo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>pálton</td>
<td>pálto</td>
<td>Lúmón</td>
<td>Lúmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>pállos</td>
<td>páltoje</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>páltot</td>
<td>pálto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>páltot</td>
<td>pálto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.4 Case Forms of People's Names

Note in the chart just given in the section above that a person's name has only singular case forms, and in the indefinite singular only the nominative case is used. The latter is used only for calling someone, or when you say his name as a "label" of identification. The definite case forms are used like those of any other noun.

LISTENING IN 13

Conversation 1
Hysniu: Ka ardhur kunati prej Viore.
Kadriu: Kur erdhi, tashu?
Hysniu: Po. Më regoi ç'ngjau pardej në Vlorë.
Kadriu: Ç'ha, ka qenë e bukur festa?
Hysniu: Ishtë mbledhur populli përpara Monumentit të Pavarësisë.

Kadriu: Kush ka mbajtur fjalim?
Hysniu: Shumë njërëz të ndryshëm. Më i mirë ka qenë fjalimi i shokut Ali.
Kadriu: Po në darkë ç'bënë?
Hysniu: Kënduan dhe kërcyen valle të ndryshme shqiptare.
Kadriu: Më pëlqen të fjalosem me kunatin tuaj.
Hysniu: Më përpara ai ishte në sheshin e xhamisë. Shko dhe takoje!

Conversation 2
Beqiri: Ej Bedri, po afrohet festa jonë.
Bedriu: Me të vërtetë.
Beqiri: Emban mend vitin e shkuar?
Bedriu: Po. Bëmem shumë qëj me Alinë dhe Kolin.
Beqiri: U thashë atyre që dhe këtë vit, festën do ta bëjmë hashkë.
Bedriu: Mua më pëlqente të shkoja tek ime vajzë në Tiranë.
Beqiri: Domethënë ti s'je këtu për ditën e festës.
Bedriu: S'besoj. Më shkroi ca ditë më parë vajza, që të shkonim atje.
Beqiri: Atërë në Tiranë paskën festë të madhe.
Bedriu: Ashtu më shkruante vajza.
Beqiri: Shpresoj të takohemi prapë.
Bedriu: Edhe unë po shkoj. Mbec me shëndet.

Conversation 3
Vangjëli: Si vete me shëndet?
Hilmiu: Mirë. Po ti, si shkon?
Vangjëli: Ke qenë nga shpëtia e Hysniut?
Hilmiu: Qeshë të hënën e shkuar.
Listening In

Vangjeli: Kur do të shkosh prapë?
Hilmiu: Kam pikëpikëjë nesër pasdreke.
Vangjeli: I thashë gruas, që të shkonte dhë ajo, sot nè mëngjes.
Hilmiu: Pse, s’vajte edhe t'i?
Vangjeli: Jo, pse kisha pikëjë në shkollë me mësuesin e vajzës.
Hilmiu: Hajde të shkojmë bashkë nesër.
Vangjeli: Mirë, por jo përpara orës gjashtë.
Hilmiu: Do të vij të të marr unic. Mbec me shëndet.
Vangjeli: Ditën e mirë.
Unit 14

The Wedding

Luan takes his American friend Tom to a wedding in Prishtina.

**Luani**

pjek
pòqa
Mirë që të poqa, Tom.

dàsmë, -a
Eja me mua në një dasmë.

im
martój
martóhet

Një shoku im martohet sot.

**Tomi**

pa qënë
thirr
i thirrur

Si mund të vij pa qënë i thirrur?

ç'ke
C'ke tì?

ftoj
i ftuar
i ftuari

Ti je i ftuari im.

vesh
i vëshur

Mirë, por s'jam i vëshur
mirë.

të pàktën
këpucë, -a
Të paktën të ndërroj
këpucët.

How can I come without having been invited?

Luani

what's wrong with you
("what do you have?")

What are you worried about?

invite (CF)
invited
the guest ("the invited one")

You are my guest.

Tomi

wear, dress (CF)
worn, dressed

Okay, but I’m not dressed well.

at least
shoe

At least I should change my shoes. ("at least that I change shoes")
Tom changes clothes and they go to the wedding.

**Luani**

ki

Turp, -i
Mos ki turp!

Hyj
Hyr

Hyr!

Të them
dërfe
edërfe
kam turp

Të them të drejtën, kam pak turp.

Pas
tëje
Pas teje Luan.

Di, ditur
zakôn, -i, -e

Ti i di zakonet.

**Tomi**

if I tell ("that I tell")
right, straight
the right one
I am bashful ("I have shyness")
To tell the truth I am a little embarrassed.
after
you (singular dative)
After you, Luan.

them (pronominal object clitic)
know (CF and participle)
custom, tradition
You know the customs.

ndaj
ndâhesh
ndâj
ndâju
mos u ndâj
mos m'u ndâj

Mirë pra, mos m'u ndaj.

prâpa
mëje
Eja prapa meje!

e pâra
hërë, -a
vjen

Estë e para herë që vjen
në dasmat shqiptarë?

**Luani**

separate (CF)
you.sg get separated
(medio-passive)
separate! (singular command)
get separated! (mediopassive singular command)
don't get separated
don't get separated in relation to me!
Okay then, don't leave my side!
in back of, behind (with dative)
me (dative)
Follow me! ("come along behind me")
the first (feminine)
time, instance
you.sg come
Is it the first time that you've been to an Albanian wedding? ("...that you come to Albanian weddings")

nës
Amu
Tomi
Yes, the first.
the second (feminine)
(it) will be
yours, (the) your.sg
(feminine)
The second will be yours.

Luani
the third (feminine)
marriage
(And) the third at your
marriage.

Tomi
all (masculine)
drank
It seems to me that every-
one is drunk.
or (used with opposites)
you want or you don’t
want
Whether you want to or
not, you have to drink at
Albanian weddings.

Luani
still, yet
She hasn’t come yet.
her, him, it
(corresponds to -ing on
end of English verbs)
awaiting, expecting
we are awaiting
It’s her we’re waiting for.
Well, what do you say we
do now? ("Now, what do
you say we do?")
Shall we dance? ("do we
dance?")

Tomi
acquaint, present (CF)
acquaint me! (singular
command)
Okay, introduce me to a
girl. ("Well, present me to
some girl")

Luani
mind
be aware! ("have the
mind")
do! make! (singular
command)

Tomi
bride
A mund t’a shohim nusen?
Can we see the bride?

Luani
mëndje, -ja
ki mëndjen

Tomi
bëj

Luani
shakë, -ja

165
Dialog

make joke
Be careful Tom, don’t joke.

prandaj
mbëset

vec
Prandaj, s’na mbetet tjeter,
vec te pime.

Tomi
therefore
(it) remains (medio-

mbëset
passive)

except
Then there’s nothing else
for us except to drink.
(“therefore, it is not left to
us other, except that we
drink”)

Luani
(it) gets danced, gets
jumped (medio-

mbëset
passive)

otherwise, differently
Here we dance differently.
(“here it gets danced
differently”)

kendaj
fjalosemi

Të pime, të kendojmë, e të
fjalosemi.

Tani dhe pak
shtroj
shtrrohet
sofer, -a

In a little while the table
will be set.
ope! (singular
command)
open your ears! (“open
the ear”)
raise (CF)

Luani

The men separately from
the women.

surprise, wonder
That’s funny. (“big
wonder”)

Cudi, -a
Cudi e madhe.

Cudi per ty, por jo per ne.

Funny for you, but not for
us.

Hap
ngrel

me

goi
Me nj

gojen.

erd
kru

Ja, ecr

dhec
Po dhe

kars

nesh
Karshi

saze

muzi

bien r
Hap veshin Tom, kur ngrehiin shëndetin.

me një fjalë

ógjë, -a, -é
Me një fjalë duhet të mbjell gojën.

ërdhën
krushk, -u, krushq

Ja, erdhën krushqit.

dhedër, -i, dhëndërë
Po dëndri, ku është?

karshë
nesh
Karshë nesh.

sazë, -t
muzikë, -a
bien muzikës

raise the health")

Keep your cars open when they offer the toasts.

Tomi
in other words ("with one word")
mouth
In other words, I should shut my mouth.

Luani
they came (past def.)
bride-fetcher, relative by marriage
Hey, the wedding-party has arrived.
bridegroom, son-in-law
But where is the bridegroom?

Jay dhe sazet po i bien muzikës.
këngë, -a, -
ja merr këngës
Merrja këngës Luan.
pacion
i giatë
lumturi, -a
Pacionjetë të giatë, dhe lumturi!

And now the band is playing.
song
you sing ("you take it to the song")
Sing, Luan!
may they have
long
happiness, joy
May they have long life and happiness!

ANALYSIS 14


A few examples illustrate some of the functions of the medio-passive:

Këtu kërcehet ndryshe. Here we dance differently. ("here it is danced differently")

This example shows the medio-passive used in the third person singular when the verb has no particular subject. This so-called IMPERSONAL use corresponds to the English use of it in It's raining or there in There's no smoking. Other examples in Albanian are:

S'na mbetet tjetër, vec të pimë. There doesn't remain to us anything else, except to drink.

Më llahtë. I'm hungry. ("it is eaten to me")
The verbs **dubët** 'it is necessary' and **duket** 'it seems' usually have this impersonal use.

The medio-passive is used often to distinguish an action in which the subject has something done to it, from one in which the subject does something to someone or something else.

Contrast:

- Ai po marton vajzen
  Ai po martohet.
  He is marrying off his daughter.
  He is getting married (himself).

- Mbyll dyqanin vonë.
  Mbylllet dyqani vonë.
  He closes the store late.
  The store is closed late.

In the plural the medio-passive may indicate reciprocal action carried out by one subject on another. Contrast this with active forms indicating that the action is carried out by the subject on someone or something other than the subject.

Contrast:

- Shpresojnë të takojnë
  një mik.
  We hope to meet a friend.

- Shpresojnë të takohemi.
  We hope to meet each other.

- Nëna po lan vëlilanë.
  Nëna po lahët.
  My mother is washing my brother.
  My mother is washing herself.

It should be kept in mind that the medio-passive corresponds to several different kinds of expressions in English. For instance, the medio-passive verb **lahëmi** may be equivalent in the appropriate context to any of these English phrases: **we wash ourselves, we wash each other, we are washed, we get washed.**

**14.B Stem Forms Derived from the Citation Form.**

A verb stem derived from the CF is used for the past indefinite, the medio-passive present and past, and the subjunctive, as well as for the active indicative present tense. The form of the stem, however, is subject to variation. For example, compare the stems in the following forms, all of which are in the 3rd person singular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past Indef.</th>
<th>Med-Pass.</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>takôn</td>
<td>takônte</td>
<td>takôhet</td>
<td>të takojë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shkruan</td>
<td>shkruante</td>
<td>shkruhet</td>
<td>të shkruajë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vjen</td>
<td>vinte</td>
<td>vihet</td>
<td>të vijë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fle</td>
<td>flinte</td>
<td>filhet</td>
<td>të flejë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shpje</td>
<td>shpinte</td>
<td>shplhet</td>
<td>të shpjërë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>hánte</td>
<td>háhet</td>
<td>të hajë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vesh</td>
<td>vishte</td>
<td>vishet</td>
<td>të vëshë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret</td>
<td>priste</td>
<td>pritet</td>
<td>të presë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merr</td>
<td>mërre</td>
<td>mëret</td>
<td>të marrë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flek</td>
<td>fliste</td>
<td>flitet</td>
<td>të flasë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pjeq</td>
<td>pijeç</td>
<td>pijeçet</td>
<td>të pijeçë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The differences among the various stem forms derived from the CF stem may involve the stem vowel or,
for consonant-stem verbs, the stem consonant:

14.B.1 Stem Vowel Differences.

14.B.1.a -e-, -i-, -ie-, or -je-.  

In general, verbs which have -i- before the 2nd person plural suffix -ni, also have -i- as the stem vowel for the past indefinite and for the medio-passive present and past indefinite:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>2nd Plur.</th>
<th>3rd Past Indef.</th>
<th>3rd Med-Pass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fle</td>
<td>fi-ni</td>
<td>fi-fte</td>
<td>fi-het</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shpie</td>
<td>shpi-ni</td>
<td>shpi-fte</td>
<td>shpi-het</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vij</td>
<td>vi-ni</td>
<td>vi-fte</td>
<td>vi-het</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret</td>
<td>pris-ni</td>
<td>pris-te</td>
<td>prit-et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flas</td>
<td>flis-ni</td>
<td>flis-te</td>
<td>flit-et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pjeck</td>
<td>piq-ni</td>
<td>piq-te</td>
<td>piq-et</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This group includes:

a. those vowel stem verbs whose CF ends in -e: fle.

b. consonant-stem verbs ending in es/t: pres.

c. consonant-stem verbs with a or o in the CF, but e in the 2nd person singular: marr (merr), flas (flet).

d. verbs with the stem vowel ie or je: shpie, pjeck.

14.B.1.b u(a), y(e), l(e), j(e)

Verbs whose stem vowel in the CF is a sequence consisting of ùa, ye, ie, or je have only the first element of that sequence before the medio-passive suffixes of the present and past indefinite:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shkrúaj</td>
<td>shkrú-het</td>
<td>shkrú-hej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyey</td>
<td>thy-het</td>
<td>thy-hej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vij</td>
<td>vi-het</td>
<td>vi-hej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shpie</td>
<td>shpi-het</td>
<td>shpi-hej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pjeck</td>
<td>piq-et</td>
<td>piq-ej</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note that j between two consonants becomes i.)


The stem vowel (and stem consonant) of the 2nd and 3rd person present subjunctive forms are generally the same as in the CF, even when the 2nd and 3rd person present indicative forms have a different stem vowel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>2nd &amp; 3rd Person Singular</th>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vij</td>
<td>vjen</td>
<td>té vi-sh</td>
<td>té vi-jê</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marr</td>
<td>merr</td>
<td>té màrr-êsh</td>
<td>té màrr-ê</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flas</td>
<td>flet</td>
<td>té flas-ê</td>
<td>té flas-ê</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dal</td>
<td>del</td>
<td>té dal-ê</td>
<td>té dal-ê</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njoh</td>
<td>njeh</td>
<td>té njoh-ê</td>
<td>té njoh-ê</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In future units, verbs whose stem vowel in the 2nd and 3rd person singular of the present indicative is not the same as that of the CF are cited with the CF followed by the 2nd person singular present form in parentheses. The verbs of this type that we have encountered so far are:

marr (merr) take vij (vjen) come
flas (flet) speak dal (del) emerge
njoh (njeh) acquaint shoh (sheh) see
jap (jep) give duša (do) want

(tē dojė) 3rd pers. subj.

14.B.ii Stem Consonant Differences.

14.B.ii.a -s/-t.

Verbs whose CF ends in -s/-t have the -s in the present tense 1st person singular and plural, 3rd person plural, and (optionally) second person plural, as well as in the past indefinite (optional except in the 3rd person singular), the subjunctive 3rd person singular and (optionally) the 2nd person singular, otherwise the stem alternate ending in -t is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pres</td>
<td>pris-te</td>
<td>tē prës-ēsh</td>
<td>tē prësē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flas</td>
<td>flis-te</td>
<td>tē flas-ēsh</td>
<td>tē flasē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shētis</td>
<td>shētis-te</td>
<td>tē shētis-ēsh</td>
<td>tē shētissē</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or tē shētis-ēsh or shētissē

14.B.ii.b k/q, g/gj.

Verbs whose CF ends in -jek or -jeg change -k to -q and -g to gj when the preceding je is changed to another vowel. Since -je changes to -i- in medio-passive forms and in the past indefinite, the consonant for those verbs changes there, too:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>djeg</td>
<td>burn</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This class does not contain many verbs, but the interchange between k and q and g and gj is a feature occurring with other words in the language, as with mik 'friend' whose plural is miq 'friends' and zog 'bird' whose plural is zgj 'birds'.

14.B.iii Irregular Change

There are some verbs whose stem forms are not readily understandable in terms of the set of rules which describe the formation of the stems of the great majority of verbs.

We have already seen the special behavior of the verbs jam 'be', kam 'have', them 'say', vete 'go', iki 'leave', ecī 'go, move' in their present tense forms. Later
we will also discuss the special past indefinite formation of these verbs.

14.C The 1st and 2nd Person Pronouns.

You have already learned the nominative case forms of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unē</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>you/sg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ju</td>
<td>you/pl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are the forms, both full and clitic, of these pronouns when used as objects and referents with verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mē</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>mūa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referent</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>us ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>ty</td>
<td>ju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referent</td>
<td>ju</td>
<td>you juve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a sentence like Ty, tē hahet? ‘Are you hungry?’ (“You, is it eaten for you?”), we see both clitic and full forms of the pronoun functioning as a referent. Note that for me and you/sg the accusative and dative case forms are exactly the same whether used as objects or as referents.

However, with prepositions there is a difference between the accusative and dative case forms. You have already learned the free forms of the accusative case used after prepositions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mua</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>ty</td>
<td>you/sg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ju</td>
<td>you/pl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are used after prepositions like me ‘with’, pēr ‘for’, etc.

The dative forms after prepositions are different:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mēje</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nesh</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>tēje</td>
<td>you jush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These forms are used after prepositions like pas ‘after’ karshī ‘opposite, facing’ afer ‘near’, etc. Be sure you have learned these forms thoroughly, because they will be used over and over again.


| ndaj   | separate! (singular command) |
| ndāju  | get separated! (med.-pass. sg. command) |
| mos u ndāj | don’t get separated! |
| bezdisni | annoy! (plural command) |
**Analysis**

**bezdísuni** get bothered! (med.-pass. pl. command)
**mos u bezdísni** don't get bothered! (plural)

Following **mos** 'don't', the **u** which appears after the stem in affirmative medio-passive commands, appears immediately before the stem.

14.E  *The Particle duke.*

The particle **duke** is always followed by a participle. This construction corresponds to an English verb with **-ing**.

- **pritur** awaited, expected (participle)
- **duke pritur** awaiting, expecting
- **bërë** made, done (participle)
- **duke bërë** doing, making

One use of such constructions is with the verb **je** 'be' to form expressions conveying action actually in progress, very much as in English:

- **Atë jemi duke pritur.** We are waiting for her.
- **S'jam duke bërë shaka.** I'm not joking.

Notice that the same English expressions translate a somewhat different Albanian construction formed of the particle **po** plus a present or past indefinite form of the verb:

- **Atë po presim.** We are waiting for her.
- **S'po bëj shaka.** I'm not joking.

The latter construction emphasizes the momentariness and immediacy of the situation (you might use it to indicate an action about to take place), while the former places the action in the middle of what is going on (so that it could not be used to indicate an action not actually taking place at the moment).

**LISTENING IN 14**

**Conversation 1**

Tömori: Agim, kush martohet sot?
Agim: Nuk e është. Pse?
Tömori: Dëgjo si ia marrin këngën!
Agimi: Dhe po biqen sazët atje.
Tömori: A nuk veni të shikojmë.
Agimi: Mirë, po s'jemi të thirrur.
Tömori: S'ka gajë. Mos ki turp!
Agimi: Tashë, hajde pak me mua!
Tömori: Ke harruar ndonjë gëjë në shëpë?
Agimi: Jo, por dua të ndërroj këmishën.
Tömori: S'ka gëjë. Ne do të shikojmë nga jashtë.

**Conversation 2**

Ullmari: Ku ishe dje? Të kërkoj.
Koli: Qeshë i fluar në një dasmë.
Ullmari: Kush u martua?
Koli: Hysni Asllani me një vajzë nga Vlora.
Ullmari: O, unë i njoh ata.
Koli: Kërkoni ke njohur?
Ullmari: Një ditë kë qeshë në shëpinë tênde.
Koli: O, me të vërtetë? S'mbaj mend.
Ullmari: Besoj se ishin dhe sazët.
Koli: Po si jo? Bëmë shumë që shëdu, kënduar dhe kërcyer.

Conversation 3
Lulja: C'ke ti?
Drita: Të them të drejtën, kam pak merak. Burri s'ka ardhur akoma nga puna.
Lulja: Është e para herë që vjen vonë?
Drita: Jo është e treta herë.
Lulja: Atëherë, pse ke frikë?
Drita: Pse kemi ftaar disa miq.
Lulja: Besoj se ai është duke ardhur. Ndofita poqi ndonjë mëk dhe fjaloset me atë.
Drita: Mirë, po jemi duke pritur miqtë.
Lulja: A e ke shtruar sofren?
Drita: Si mund ta shtroj pë qenë këtu miqtë?
Lulja: Ja, karshi portës është burri. Po hyn tashti në shtëpi.
While in the city of Gjakova, Yugoslavia, near the Albanian border, our two American-Albanian friends, Agim and Arben, go into the shop of a merchant (tregtar, -i, -ë).

C' urdhéroni zotërinj?

blej
tëshë, -a
Duam të blejme ca tesa.

C'dëshironi?
stof, -i
Itali, -a
stof italje
Frànçë
Angli, -a
Kemi stof italje, france, dhe anglice.

While in the city of Gjakova, Yugoslavia, near the Albanian border, our two American-Albanian friends, Agim and Arben, go into the shop of a merchant (tregtar, -i, -ë).

Tregtar

What can I do for you, sirs? ("What do you command, sirs?")

buy (CF)
garment, thing
We want to buy some clothes.

Tregtar

What would you like?

material, textile
Italy
Italian material ("material from Italy")
France
England
We have Italian, French and English materials.

i vërdhë
Dua një palë kêpucë të verdhah.

kë
Për kë i doni?

doemös
vête, -ja
vëjja ime
time
për vëten time
Doemos, për veten time.

shës
foshnjë, -a
Na vjen keq, shesim vetëm për foshnjah.

Agimi
yellow
I want a pair of yellow shoes.

whom (accusative)
For whom do you want them?

certainly, of course
self, individual
myself
my (feminine accusative) for myself

Obviously for myself.

sell (CF)
infant
We're sorry, we only have ('sell') (them) for babies.

stocking
shorts (plural only)
kerchief
Po corapë, brekë, e shami?

i sigùrt
sigurisht
Po, sigurisht.
ngyrë, -a
C'ngyrë i doni corapë?

And stockings, shorts, and scarves?

Tregtari
certain, sure
certainly
Yes, of course.
color
What color stockings do you want?

Lloj lloj.
bjer
bójë, -a, -ra
që të zgiedh
Bjer ca bojëra që të zgiedh.

Several kinds. ("sort sort")
bring! (sing. command)
color, paint
in order that, so that
choose (CF)
Bring several colors so that I can choose.

Agimi
Several kinds. ("sort sort")
give me! (sing. command)
give me them!
give me them! (pl. command)
measure (CF)
Urdhëroni, ka shumë ngiyra.
jeshil, -e
blu
bojëkafsë
Jeshil, blu, bojëkafse.

Urdhëroni, zgjidhni!

më pëlqën më mirë

I prefer, I am pleased better

det. -i, -e
bojë detë
Më pëlqën më mirë ajo bojë detë.

Tregtari
number, figure
What size do you take, please? ("what number do you have, please?")

Nuk e di.
nëm
nëmi
nëmini
mat
Nëmini t'i mat!

Agimi
I don't know (it).
give me! (sing. command)
give me them!
give me them! (pl. command)
measure (CF)
Give them to me to measure!

Tregtari
Here you are, there are many colors.
green
blue
brown ("coffee color")
Green, blue, brown.

Urdhëroni, zgjidhni!

lloj, -i, -e
të çdo lloji
Këmi të çdo lloji--

Help yourself! ("command, choose")
kind, sort, type
(kind) of every kind
We have some of every kind--
Dialog

long, tall
the long ones (feminine)
short
the short ones (feminine)
--long ones and short ones.

Agimi
too much, too
thick, fat
They’re nice, but much too heavy.
I wanted, I liked
thin, skinny
I wanted them thinner.

Tregarsi
as you command them
cotton
of cotton
nylon
of nylon
As you wish, cotton or silk?

Agimi
they are (subjunctive)
summer (masculine and feminije)

Njësoj, vec të jënë verore.

duzinë, -a
nga
Një duzinë nga këto, e
gjsmë nga ato.
bejnë?
Sa bejnë?

shatëqind
Shatatëqind dinarë.

Tregarsi
seven hundred
Seven hundred dinars.

Agimi
break (CF)
check
Can you cash this check?

Tregarsi
Sure (“how no?”)
foreign
Foreign check?

Agimi
Yes, American, but it isn’t
so big.

Tregarsi
however, much, as much
you want

176
Unit 15

Sado i madh, ne e thyejmë. However big, we’ll cash it.

Leaving the store Agim and Arben walk to the post office.

Arbeni

bërë merák
Jem bërë merak.
marr (mcorr), márré (môra)
asnjë
lëtër, -a
Ka javë që s’marr asnjë
lëtër.

Arbeni

A *** worried ("made worry")
I’m worried.
take, receive
none, not one
paper, letter
For weeks I’ve received not
a single letter ("there are
weeks that I don’t receive
not one letter").

Agimi

message, ("news" in
plural)
From whom do you expect
news?

Agimi

consider, think (CF)
distant
Remember that it’s a long
way! ("consider that the
road is distant")

Arbeni

in any way whatever ("as
you want")
may it be
however it may be
In any case, it’s long over-
due ("anyway, the lateness
is big")

Nga kush pret lajme?

Nga grua ja.

laughs
leave (something)
I left
unwell, without pleasure
a little sick
start (something) out
(CF)

177
Dialog

Agimi
(it actually has (surprise form)
full, many
It sure is crowded ("there are actually many people").

Arbeni
office
mail, post office
This isn't the post office.
up, upstairs
storey, floor
It's upstairs on the second floor.

Agimi
they say
they call it, they say to it
how do they say "stamp" in Albanian?

Arbeni
if not, unless
mistake (CF)
(I) am mistaken
stamp, button
If I'm not mistaken, they say "pulle".

nxitohu
hurry! (singular command)
for doing, to do

për të bërë
Nxitohu, Arben, bëj c'ke
për të bërë
sepsë

Sepse kam frikë se mbyllet.
Because I'm afraid that it will close.

ANALYSIS 15

15.A Plural Present Tense Suffix Forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agimi</th>
<th>Arbeni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nxitohu</td>
<td>hurry! (singular command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perr to beret</td>
<td>for doing, to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepse kam frike se mbyllet</td>
<td>Because I'm afraid that it will close</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

178

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Form</th>
<th>Singular Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>eat (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hamë</td>
<td>we eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanë</td>
<td>they eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shpie</td>
<td>convey (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shpiem</td>
<td>we convey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shpien</td>
<td>they convey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>drink (CF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pimë</td>
<td>we drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pimë</td>
<td>they drink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs whose CF ends in a vowel take the 1st person plural present suffix -më, and the 3rd person plural present suffix form -në, while the same suffixes have the forms -jmë and -jmë with verbs whose CF ends in -j. The final ë appears only if the preceding vowel is stressed.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stof italje</th>
<th>Italian fabric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stof france</td>
<td>French fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mish qëngji</td>
<td>lamb meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bojë deti</td>
<td>sea-color, navy-blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çorapë pambuku</td>
<td>cotton stockings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The so-called ABLATIVE case uses the dative indefinite case form in constructions like this, somewhat the way the word of can be used in English to mark a second noun which names a species or kind of a more general category denoted by the first noun. Thus, stof italje is like fabric of Italy, mish qëngji like meat of lamb, bojë deti like color of sea, çorapë pambuku like stockings of cotton.

A regular way to name colors in Albanian, is to use a construction with the word bojë or ngjyrë 'color' followed by an ablative case noun which denotes some concrete substance which has a distinctive color. Certain frequently named colors, such as bojë kafeje 'color of coffee (brown)' may also appear without the dative indefinite suffix: bojë kafe.

15.C The Past Indefinite 1st Person Singular.

For the active past indefinite tense, the regular 1st person singular suffix -ja is added to the same form of the stem as that used with the -nte suffix.

| dëua     | want (CF)     |
| dëja     | I wanted     |
| banoj     | live (CF)     |
| banôja    | I lived      |
| flas      | speak (CF)    |
| flisja    | I spoke      |
| vësh      | wear (CF)     |
| vëshja    | I wore       |
| shpë      | take, convey (CF) |
| shpîja    | I took, I conveyed |
| nëm       | give me! (sg. command) |
| nënnë     | give me! (pl.command) |
| hajde     | come! (sg.command) |
| hajdeni   | come! (pl.command) |
| ëja       | come here! (sg.command) |
| ëjani     | come here! (pl.command) |
15.D Special Command Forms.

As noted in Unit 7 these verbs occur only in command forms. The first of these, ném 'give me!', really contains the dative pronounal clitic më 'me' in a shortened form.

15.E Verbs with CF Ending in dh.

Listen to the pronunciation of dh in the following forms:

- unë zgjédh: I choose
- ne zgjédhim: we choose
- jë zgjidhni: you choose
- ai zgjidhte: he chose
- unë zgjidhja: I chose
- unë zgjódha: I chose (perfect)
- duke zgjédhur: choosing

If you listen closely, you may hear the dh sound like th that is, unvoiced, when 1) it is final in the word; 2) it is followed by n or nj. 3) it is followed by t.

In the Hints on Pronunciation of Unit 9 you learned that the unvoicing of dh (as well as any other voiced obstruent) is automatic for Tosk speakers when it is final in the word and when it precedes a voiceless sound such as t. We may now also add the rule that all voiced obstruents are unvoiced if they are followed by n, nj, or m. In everyday Albanian spelling there is consistency about writing the voiced and voiceless sounds in those positions.

Like zgjédh 'choose' are mbledh 'collect', hedh 'throw', luaj 'play', djeç 'burn', lodh 'tire', as well as many others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zgjédh</td>
<td>choose (CF)</td>
<td>chosen (participle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zgjédhur</td>
<td>I chose (past def.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbledh</td>
<td>collect (CF)</td>
<td>collected (participle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbledhur</td>
<td>I collected (past def.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hedh</td>
<td>throw (CF)</td>
<td>thrown (participle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hédhur</td>
<td>I threw (past def.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>shear (CF)</td>
<td>shorn (participle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qethur</td>
<td>I sheared (past def.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All verbs whose CF ends in -edh form their participles regularly by adding -ur. When the past definite suffixes are added, the stem vowel -e becomes -o. Contrast this with, for instance, the verb qeth 'shear' whose CF ends in -eth and whose stem vowel remains constant.
15. E. që and se

These two words may have been giving you trouble, since the English equivalent for both is roughly *that*. However, although the two do have some overlapping uses, they often have entirely different functions.

A. First let us look at three functions where që may be used and se may not:

1) A descriptive clause (relative clause) may be introduced by që, which then is equivalent to one of the English words which, who, whom, that.

   Vitin që vjen do të shkoj dhe unë. In the following year (*that which comes*) I too will go.

   Është gruaja që erdhë dje. It’s the woman that (who) came yesterday.

2) After a form of the verb kam + expression of time, që has roughly the value of English *since* or *for* in expressions of past time brought up to date:

   Ka javë që s’marr asnjë letër. It’s been weeks since I have[n’t] received a letter.

   Kam vëte që s’të kam parë. I haven’t seen you for years.

3) Used before the conjunctive particle të, që is equivalent to English *in order that*, *so that*, *to*.

   Bjer ca bojërë që të zgjedh. Bring several colors (in order) that I choose!

   Nëminë që t’i mas. Give them to me (so) that I may measure them.

B. Next let us see where se may be used and që may not: 1) Just as in English conversation we say *’cause* instead of *because*, in Albanian you may say either sepse, pse, or se -- all of which are equivalent to *because*.

   Nxitohem se është vone. I hurry because it’s late.

   C. In many other cases, që and se may both be used, with some speakers preferring one rather than the other in particular uses. In the following examples the preferred sentence is preceded by a capital P between parentheses (P):

   (P) Mirë që të poqa.
   Mirë se të poqa. Well that I met you.

   (P) Kam frikë se do të lodheni.
   Kam frikë që do të lodheni. I’m afraid that you will get tired.

   (P) Më duket se janë tepër të gjata.
   Më duket që janë tepër të gjata. It seems to me that they are too long.

   Notice in these last three examples that in English the word *that* can be left out. In Albanian, however, either se or që is normally present in such sentences.
LISTENING IN 15

Conversation 1
Drita: Pata merak. Ku qe gjer tashiti?
Shefkiu: Qeshe ne pazar dhe bleva disa gjera.
Drita: Cfarre bleve?
Shefkiu: Per ty kam blerru njje stof te mendaftshet veror.
Drita: C'ngyere eshte? Nema ta shikoj.
Shefkiu: Eshteh boje kafeje. Ja, Tete pelqen?
Drita: O, sa e bukur dhe e lezeshime. Per veten tende, c'bleve?
Shefkiu: Bleva njje duzin che rapet te njellojeta si kete.
Drita: Po kete ne kete kuti, c'ke blerru?
Shefkiu: Kam marrre per cupen disa teshia, dhe njje palje kepucve te bardha.
Drita: O. Ajo do te gëzohet shumte kur ti shikoj.

Conversation 2
Thimi: Zoterinj, mirëdita. C'urdhëroni?
Xhevati: Ky miku mit do te bleje njje palje roba.
Thimi: C'farre lojo stofi deshëroni?
Agimi: Te jenje verore ju lutem.
Thimi: Urdhëroni qe ti zgidhni. Cfarre ngjyre ju pëlqen?
Agimi: O, nje boje kafeje oshe ndonjë jetet boje.
Agimi: Pantallonat me duket se janje te gjata.
Thimi: S'ka gajle. Ne i shkurtojmne.

Conversation 3
Sotiri: Cfarre mendon, Agimi? Gjithnjë Amerikën?
Agimi: Jam pak pa qejf. Dhe kam merak, Sotir, per
vajzen e vogel.
Sotiri: Pse, s'ke marrre letra?
Agimi: Jo. S'kam lajme po huaj dy muaj.
Sotiri: Sidooqoftet, mos u bej merak. Udana eshte e larget dhe letra tuk vijne shpejt.
Agimi: Kur ika, e lashve vajzen pak te semure.
Sotiri: Po ti, a i ke shkruar letra?
Sotiri: Atëhcrë, hajde te shkojmë bashkë. Në zyrën e postës do te blej dhe unë ca pulla poste.
Agimi: Le te nxitojemi. Pse kam frikë se mos mblylet.

182
Unit 16

The Soccer Game

Arben and Spiro meet at a cafe in Prishtina.

Loja fillon më dy e një çerek.

The game begins at two-fifteen.

Arbeni

i ri, e re
What's new, Spiro? ("What do we have new?")

C'keni të re, Spiro?

Spirua

Hic.

Nothing.

Arbeni

ngreht
ngrihu

Ngrihu Spiro!

luaj mendsh për

I'm crazy about football.

Unë luaj mendsh për

futboll.

I'm crazy about "I play mind for"

vallë
gëjmë

Vallë a do të gëjmë vend?

is it probable?

vend, -i, -e

(we) find

bëhem merák

I wonder if we will find

bëju

seats. ("is it probable whether we will find place?")

Spirea

I'm worried ("I make myself worry")

futboll, -i

make yourself!

Uh po, futboll.

(sg.command)

luaj

bëhem merák

Prizhina plays (with)

bëju

Prizren.

begin (CF)

at (with accusative)
Mos u bëj merak!
   bilëtë, -a, -a
Ka bileta sa të duash.

Don't worry about it!
ticket
There are plenty of tickets.

Later at the Stadium.

Arbeni
thuà
thuàm
Thuam Spiro, si e luajnë
këtu!
ndryshim, -i, -e
jóna
A ka ndryshim nga e jona?

Spirua
habër, -i, -e
fàrë
S'kam haber fare si e luani
ju.

lojtár, -i, -ë
Ja, tashë zënë të dalin
lojtarët.
i rrumbullakët
top, -i, -e
Pse është i rrumbullakët
topi?

mos
bostán, -i, -ë
Mos e do të jetë si bostan!

Natyrisht.
bredh, brédhur (bródha)
ndër
Ej, ai po bredh me top ndër
këmbë.

ah
kësaj
kësaj i thonë

player
round, spherical
ball
Why is the ball round?

don’t
melon
You wouldn’t want it to be
like a melon, would you?
("don’t you want it to be
like a melon?")

I certainly would ("Naturally").
run
among, between (with
accusative)
Hey, he’s running with the
ball between his feet.

ah!
this (feminine dative)
they call this ("they call to
this")
Ah, kësaj i thonë "soccer" në Amerikë.

dija

ta dija

kisha ërdhur

Ta dija kështu, s’kisha ërdhur fare.

Ah, they call this soccer in America.
(I knew (past indef.)
if I knew, had I known
(I had come
 Had I known it would be
this way, I wouldn’t have
come at all. ("had I known
thus, I had not come at all")

*Spirua*

patience
Have patience, Arben.
entertain (CF)
you enjoy yourself
(medio-passive)
for certain ("without
other")
You’ll enjoy yourself for
sure.

*Arbeni*

medoëmës
Tani që erdhë, do të rr
medoëmos.
vë, vënë (vura)
vë mend
tjërë
Të vë mend për tjërë herë.

*After the game*

Durim, -i

Kë durim, Arben.
zbavít
zbavitesh
patjëtër

Do të zbavitesh pa tjëtër.

ndëshje, -ja, -a
rëndësì, -a
me rëndësì
më me rëndësì
mot, -i, -e

*rëndësì e moti*

*Arbeni*

necessarily, like or not
Now that I came, I’ll cer-
tainly stay.
put
put in mind, be aware,
take note
another, next
It will teach me a lesson to
remember ("that I put in
mind for another time")

*Spirua*

It seemed (past def.)
it seemed to you/sg
How did it seem to you
Arben?

*C’ka.

c’ë do

humë
humbëm

*Arbeni*

So-so ("what there is")
what is it for ("what
wants it?")
lose (CF)
(we) lost (past def.)
Por c'e do qé humbèm. But what is the use, since we lost. ("but what does it want it, that we lost")

Spirua

dúa (do), dásxhrù (désxa) want, like
fat, -i fate, luck
rádhré, -a, - turn, row
kètè radhré at this turn
S'na deshi fati kétè radhré. We weren't lucky this time ("fate didn't like us this time").

Asnjëherë no time, never
fitòj
Asnjëherë s'ka fituar Never has Prizren won in Prishtìnë.
Prizreni nè Prishtinë. cuditem
sesi or sì
Cuditem sesi ngjau sot.

néjse even so
tè diélèn (the) Sunday
mund
Nejse, tè diélèn qé vjen, i
mundim nè Prizren.

Arbeni

djëg, djégur (dógja) burn (CF)
digjet gets burned
u dógj it got burned up (past
fyt, -i, -e def.)
digest fýti throat
étje, -ja the throat burns
nga étja thirst
M'u dogj fyti nga etja. from thirst
My throat's burning with thirst ("to me the throat burned from thirst").

Spirua

kam étje I'm thirsty ("I have thirst")
Dhe unë kam etje. I'm thirsty too.

Arbeni (we) sit, lower ourselves
úlemi ice cream
akullóre, -ja Let's sit down and have an
Ulemini emarrim një ice cream.
akullore.

Spirua

shíshe, -ja, bottle
shuáj extinguish (CF)
Mua vetém një shíshe birrè Only a bottle of beer
ma shuan ctjen. quenches my thirst ("me
only a bottle of beer quenches it the thirst").
paskam
kulëtë, -a, -a
Uh, Spiro, s’e paskam kulëtën.

do të këtë
vjedh, vjëdhur (vodha)
do të këtë vjëdhur

ngëri, -u, ngërëz
Do ta këtë vjëdhur ngëri.

të japësh
borxh, -i, -e
jep börxh
të holla

Mund të më japësh pak të holla börxh?

lipset
Sa të lipsen?

Arbeni
(l) surely have
wallet
Oh, Spiro, I don’t have my wallet! (‘I surely don’t have the wallet’)

Spirua
(he) will have
steal
must have stolen, will have stolen
person, someone
Someone must have stolen it.

you give (sg. subjunctive)

lend, give loan

the thin ones, coins,

change

Can you loan me a little change? (‘can you give me few coins loan?’)

Arbeni
sa për
këtë
baksheš, -i, -e
Sa për këto e për baksheş.

as much for, enough for
these (feminine)
tip, charity

Enough for these and for a
tip.

ANAlysis 16


lë let, leave (something) (CF)
lini you/pl let, leave

vë put (CF)
vinì you/pl put

zë catch, begin to (CF)
ziñi you/pl catch, begin to

Present stems of verbs whose CF end in ë replace -ë by -i- in the 2nd person plural of the present. As for all other verbs whose stem vowel is -i- before the -ni suffix, the stem vowel is also -i- in the past tense, and in the medio-passive present and past tense.
**Analysis**


The word vallë signals that what follows it is a question. It is equivalent in English to There is a question in my mind... or I wonder.... and other such expressions:

Vallë do të jetë si boston? I wonder whether we'll find seats.


The word mos has no simple equivalent in English. First, you have seen it operate in negative commands, when it is equivalent to English don't.

Mos u bezdisni! Don't trouble yourself!
Mos ki turp! Don't be shy!
Mos bëj fjatë më! Don't argue any more!

Next, mos may connect a following verb to a preceding expression with the sense of lest in English. In this use it may be preceded by se without change in meaning. Also it may or may not be followed by the subjunctive particle të.

Kam frikë (se) mos është mbaruar. I'm afraid that (lest) it might be closed.
Ki mendjen (se) mos të biesh. Be careful not to fall! ("lest you fall")

In English we often use a "false" negative expression for rhetorical purposes: Don't tell me you still believe in Santa Claus! You don't want to start a war, do you?

In Albanian the use of mos rather than nuk expresses this "false" negation:

Mos e do të jetë si boston? You don't expect it to be like a melon, do you!
Mos e beson? Do ("Don't) you believe it?

And compare these two sentences:

Nuk e ke parë. You haven't seen him?
Mos e ke parë. Have (n't) you see him?


A. The particle të is usually used to connect the verb which follows it to some word which precedes it:

1) Duam të shkojmë bashkë. We want to go together.
2) Ne mund të shkojmë nesër. We may go tomorrow.
3) Do të shkojmë medoemos. We will certainly go.

In the first sentence we see that the subjunctive may be used after a verb which has a person suffix on it just as the verb which follows the particle has a person suffix on it. In the same way the subjunctive is often used after forms of such verbs as shpresoj 'hope', them 'say, tell', d 'want', provoj 'try', përqej 'please, like'.

In the other two sentences we see examples of an extremely common type of construction: the special use of the third person singular present form of certain verbs followed by the subjunctive and another verb. In these constructions the first verb remains constant in form, and angry second verb shows the variations for person, number a Ta dija t tense. That is, the word mund 'can, may' has the sa known it w
form in all the following sentences:

*Unë mund të shkoj.* I may or can go.
*Jo mund të shkonti.* You may or can go.
*A mund të shkon.* He could or might have gone.
*Unë mund të shkoja.* I could go or I might have gone.

Notice that when the verb following *të* is in the present tense (as in the first two examples), the best English equivalent for *mund* is *can* or *may*, but when the verb following *të* is in the past indefinite tense (the only other possibility after the subjunctive particle), the best English equivalent is *could* or *might have*.

The other special verbs which behave like *mund* *can, may, could, might have* are *do* *will, would have* and *duhet* *must, should have, had to*:

*Ne do të shkojme.* We will go.
*Unë do të shkoja.* I would have gone.
*Ne duhet të shkojme.* We must go.
*Ai duhet të shkonte.* He had to go.

B. In addition to its function of connecting a following verb with a preceding one, *të* may be used in connection with preceding words other than verbs. For instance, an equivalent to *if* in English is *po të*. If *po* is left out, the *të* alone may still signal that *if* is meant:

*Po të vijë ai, do të zëncrohem.* If he comes, I'll be angry.
*Ta dija kështu, s'kisha ardhur fare.* If I had known it would be this way, I wouldn't have come.

("I knew it thus, I hadn't come at all")

Instead of expressions which in English are made up of *it's* + an adjective + to, such as *It's better to...Is it correct to...It isn't important to...* in Albanian the word *është* plus adjective plus *të* is used, with the *është* optionally omitted:

*Është vjen të shkojmë atje.* It's late to go there.
*Më mirë të shkojmë tashth.* It's better to go now.

C. Sometimes *të* is not preceded by any word, in which case the number of possible equivalents in English is very high. It may be that *po* is understood, as previously seen, in which case *if* is the equivalent. However, when *të* is not preceded by any specific word, the context will usually make the speaker's intention fairly clear. For example, as it stands, the sentence *Të vë mend për tjeter herë* could imply *'I should put in mind', *'I'll have to put in mind', *'I can put in mind', *'I must put in mind', *'I will put in mind', *'I want to put in mind', *etc.* and the context will indicate which of these is ruled out or ruled in as the best interpretation. Likewise, *të jenë verore* might mean *'I want them to be summery', *'they have to be', *'let them be', *'they may be', *etc.*

This use of *të* is quite common, and is especially often used for attenuated commands and suggestions:

*Të vemi tashth.* Let's go now! Shall we go now?
*How's about going now? etc.*
*Të mbyllësh derën.* Would you close the door?
*How about closing the door? Please close the door!, etc.*
16.3 Third Person Pronominal Referent Forms.

There are two forms of the 3rd person pronominal clitic, one form for a singular verb referent, and one for a plural referent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>u (or i)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand there are several forms of the full 3rd person pronouns depending on the masculine/feminine singular/plural, and near/far distinctions exhibited by the noun referent of the pronoun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Near</td>
<td>Far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>këtij</td>
<td>kësaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To illustrate the use of these forms, let’s take one sentence frame, the one telling what (‘how’) something is called, and put these forms in the appropriate places.

Këtij i thonë shqip “kale”. This is called “horse” in Albanian. (‘to this they say in Albanian ‘horse”’)
Kësaj i thonë shqip “fushë”. This is called “plain” in Albanian.
Atij i thonë shqip “mal”. That is called “mountain” in Albanian.
Asaj i thonë shqip “nuse”. That is called “bride” in Albanian.

Këtyre u thonë shqip “vëllezhë”. These are called “brothers” in Albanian.
Atyre u thonë shqip “gra”. Those are called “women” in Albanian.

LISTENING IN 16

Conversation 1
Enveri: Në ç’orë filon loja?
Mimi: Nuk e di. Më duket se më tre.
Enveri: Vallë a kanë ardhor lojtaret prej Korce?
Mimi: Dëgjoa se po. Si thua? A do të gjejme vend?
Enveri: Unë e bleva dje biletën. Po ti?
Mimi: Unë akoma jo. Po shpresoj se do të ketë vend.
Enveri: Mos harro të biesh edhe djalin.
Mimi: O, medoemos. Im bir do të zhavitet patjetër.
Enveri: Atëherë, takohemi në sheshin e shtëpisë.
Mimi: Mirë, kështu pimë edhe nga një akullore bashkë, tek Aliu.

Conversation 2
Xhevati: A i more paratë nga Hasani?
Petriri: Jo. Por më dha fjala e se do m’i japë nesër.
Xhevati: Edhe unë i dhashë ca e të holla borxh.
Petriri: Ulemi dhe pimë ndonjë gjë.
Xhevati: Mirë thua. Dhe unë paskam etje.
Petriri: Dëshiroj të pi bërri të ftohtë.
Xhevati: Hajde të ulemi atëherë, dhe shuajmë etjen.

Conversation 3
Hysniu: Ej Drita! Ku vajti djali?
Drita: Në shesh. Po luan me top. Shikoje nga dritarja!
Hysniu: Uh po. Shiko si po bredh me top!
Drita: Po zbavitet me shokët c tij.
Hysniu: Oja! Tashti mbaroi loja.
Drita: Nejse mos shiko më! Ngrihu, ndithernë pak mua!
Hysniu: Po. Ja dhe djali po vjen në shtëpi.
Djali: E parë lojën tonë?
Hysniu: Thuam kush ftoqi?
Djali: Ne humbër, pse s'kishim fat.
Hysniu: Vini mend për tjetër here!
Djali: Por ç'e do që këtë here s'fitum.
Unit 17

Honor and Revenge

Ullmari asks a young school teacher in Tirana about some old Albanian customs.

**Ullmari**

- dësha
- shpjegój
- zakôn, -i, -e
- tûaja
- mbi
- gjak, -u, -ja

Desha tê më shpjegosh zakonet tuaja mbi gjakun.

**Tomori**

- dâshur
- i dâshur
- mik i dâshur
- do të thuash

**Ullmari**

- wanted (past definite)
- explain (CF)
- custom
- your (feminine plural)
- on, concerning, (with accusative)
- blood, blood vengeance

I wanted you to explain to me your customs concerning blood vengeance.

**Tomori**

- ligj, -i, -e
- nder, -i, -e
- ligj ndëri
- trashcgój
- trashcguar
- i trasheguar
- vjetëve

**Tomori**

- law
- honor
- law of honor
- inherit (CF)
- inherited (participle)
- inherited
- years (dative)

**Ullmari**

- tamâm
- Po, tamam.
- dëgjuar
- shpesh
- shpeshherë
- E kam dëgjuar shpesh herë,
- kuptuar
- por s’ë kam kuptuar mirë.

Oh my friend, you mean about the vendetta.

- exactly
- Yes, exactly.
- heard, listened
- (participle)
- frequently, frequent often ("frequent times")
- I’ve heard (of) it many times,
- understood (participle)
- but I haven’t understood it well.
Gjaku në Shqipëri ka qenë një ligj nderi i trashëguar prej shumë vjetërve më parë.

Blood vengeance in Albania has been a code of honor passed down through the ages ("inherited from many years ago").

Dua të pyes, çështë shkakut që quhet giak.

I'd like to ask what the reason is that it is called "blood".

Kur një nga fis, -i, -e pjesëtar, -i vrast (vret), vrarë vrilet

When one of the clan or a member of the family is killed by another person or another family...

Po.

That is the families become enemies.

Tomorë

Yes.

Offended, insulted (masculine and feminine) killed, injured

And therefore, on behalf of the injured person, the dishonored family is "in blood" with the other.

Ullmari

Why?

Lose (CF) lost

of the one (masculine) replace (CF) is replaced (mediopassive) pour (CF)

Ullmari

ask (CF) reason, cause it is called (mediopassive)

Domethenen familjet behen

armik, -u, armiq armike, -ja, -

Tomorë

i fyer, e fyer

i vratë

Dhe atëherë, familja e fyer, për personin e vratë, është në giak me tjetrën.

Pse?

humb

i humber

i njërit

zëvendësøj

zëvendësotet

derdh
pouring
of the other (masculine)
The lost blood of the one
must be replaced by the
spilling (of blood) of the
other.

(they) kill each other, are
killed, get killed
(medio-passive)
one with the other, one
another

You mean that they kill one
another.

This (feminine)
time
old times, former times
(it) had, there was
government
This was in former times,
when there wasn’t any
government.

(you/pl) were
under (with accusative)
Turkey
You mean when you were
under Turkey.

still, yet
më përpara
Jo, edhe më përpara.
fund, -i, -e
kohët e fundit
s'pára është
Po në kohët e fundit, s'para është.
Pse nuk është më?
shtet, -i, -e
mbrojt
e dréjtë
e njëri-tjetrit
Pse shteti mbiron të drejtën
e njëri-tjetrit,
dënoj
faj, -i, -e
ka faj
e dënon atë që ka faj.

earlier ("more before")
No, still earlier.
end, bottom
recent times ("the end
times")
is not frequent (negative
only)
But in recent times, it
hardly exists.

Ullmari
Why doesn't ("isn't") it any
more?

Tomori
state
protect (CF)
right, justice, truth
of one another
Because th state protects
the rights of each man from
the other, ("because the
state protects the right of
one another")
punish (CF)
guilt, crime
have guilt, be guilty
and punishes the one who
is guilty.

përgjigesh
për
pjetër, -ja
Dhe mund të më përgjigesh
për një pjetër tjetër?
mundem
Sa mundem.
zemër, -a, -a
Me gjithë zemër.
urdhër, -i, -a
tënd
Jam nën urdhrin tënd.
do me thënë
bësë, -a, -
Ç' do me thënë
<<besa >>?
kuptim, -i, -e
Besa ka dy kuptime.

Ullmari
(you/sg) answer (mediopassive)
for, concerning (with
accusative)
question
And can you answer
another question for me
("and can you answer to me
about another question")?

Tomori
I can (medio-passive)
As much as I can.
heart
Sure. ("with all heart")
command
thy, your/sg (masc.)
I'm at your disposal.

Ullmari
(it) means ("wants by
saying")
pledge, faith
What does besa mean?

Tomori
meaning, understanding
Besa has two meanings.
17. A The Noun-Former -je

In English, words made up of a verb plus -ing have two different categories of functions: Swimming is good for the legs, and I don’t approve of the killing of such people. Illustrate one category, and He is swimming over there and While killing a rattlesnake; watch out for his fangs, illustrate the other.

The first category—the noun functions—can be recognized by the fact that the may precede the word with -ing. The second—the participle functions—is characterized by the fact that the -ing word can never be preceded by the. In Albanian, the second category of functions is generally expressible as duke plus the participle, as we have seen: duke pritur ‘awaiting’, duke bërc ‘doing, making’.

For the first category, that is, the noun functions, Albanian has a special suffix -je:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pire</td>
<td>drunk (participle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pije, -ja</td>
<td>drinking, beverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first (feminine) inheritance the old one (masculine) of the old ones (dative) our
The first (besa) is a tradition from our ancestors, honor (CF) personal enemy display is displayed (mediopassive)
that, as Albanians, we must honor our enemy when the need appears.
men of faith, loyal The second is that every man must be faithful to his given word ("that every person must be faithful for the word which he has given").

Ullmani example For example?

Tomori of the Albanian When the enemy comes to an Albanian’s house,
dérdhur, dërdhje, -ja
poured, spilled (participle)
pouring, spilling
mârrë
mârrje, -ja
taken (participle)
taking
pritur
pritje, -ja
awaited (participle)
awaiting
pëyetur
pëyetje, -ja
asked (participle)
asking, question
pjëkur
pjëkje, -ja
met (participle)
meeting, appointment
mbajtur
mbajtje, -ja
held, kept (participle)
holding, keeping

As you can see, the suffix -je is added to the participle stem. For participles which end in the suffix -r, -ur the stem is formed by dropping this suffix. Participles formed irregularly, such as mârrë 'taken', generally have irregular participle stems: mârr-je 'taking'.

17.B Declension of -je Nouns

These -je ending nouns, as well as all other nouns ending in je, follow certain rules in adding case suffixes:

a. When the nominative definite singular suffix is added, the resultant form ends in -ja: pëyetje

'b. When the dative indefinite singular suffix -je is added, the resultant combination of sounds -jeje is often simplified in speech to -je, a form identical to the stem form: pëyetje 'question' pas një pëyetje 'after a question'.
c. The plural stem is identical with the singular one: pëyetje 'question' pëyetje 'questions'.

17.C The Noun-Former -im

You may have noticed that none of the verbs whose participles end in -uar or -yer were included with the examples of verbs which form nouns by adding -je. This is because such verbs form nouns with the same functions as the -je nouns, by adding the suffix -im.

kuptuar
kuptim, -i, -e
understood (participle)
understanding, meaning
trashëguar
trashëgim, -i, -e
inherited (participle)
inheritance
duruar
durim, -i, -e
lasted (participle)
lasting, patience
kercyer
kercim, -i, -e
danced, jumped
dance
The stem to which the suffix -im is added is formed by dropping the -uar or -yer suffix from the participle, as seen above.

All nouns ending in -im are masculine, and all have the typical masculine suffixes, including the plural suffix -e: kuptim ‘meaning’, kuptimi ‘the meaning’, kuptime ‘meanings’. In the plural, they are all treated as feminine nouns, like most other masculine nouns that add -e to form the plural.

17.D Use of Adjectives as Nouns

Any adjective may be used as a noun meaning “one that has the characteristic of the adjective”. Functioning as a noun, the adjective will have masculine suffixes if the “one” referred to is masculine, and feminine suffixes if the “one” referred to is feminine.

...të mos shtypë i fortë të dobëtin. ‘...that the strong not oppress the weak.’

Here i fortë ‘the strong one’ is masculine nominative definite singular and të dobëtin ‘the weak one’ is masculine accusative definite singular, so the phrase means lest the strong man oppress the weak man. The referent understood here is njëri ‘person, man’ which is masculine.

Pse shteti mbren të drejtin e njëri-tjetrit.

Here të drejtin ‘the right’ is feminine accusative definite singular. Since the implied referent is the general referent gjë ‘thing’, which is feminine, the phrase means literally Because the state protects the right thing of one man to the other...

E para është një trashëgim...

Here e para ‘the first one’ is feminine nominative definite singular. The referent in this case is bësa ‘faith’, which is feminine, and the whole phrase means The first faith is an inheritance...

17.E një...tjetër

një...tjetër one...another
kur një nga fisë...vriet nga një tjetër person.
When one of a clan...is killed by another person.
njëri...tjetrin the one...the other (accusative)
Do të thuash se vrien njëri me tjetrin. You mean that they are killed the one with the other.
Kështri që...respektioni njëri-tjetrin. Thus...you respect the one the other
njëri...tjetrit the one...the other (dative)
Pse shteti mbren të drejtin e njëri-tjetrit. Because the state protects the right of one another.

Notice that when the words një ‘one’ and tjetër ‘other’ are used together as we use one another or each other in English, both words take definite suffixes. If persons are the referents, the suffixes will be masculine, since njëri ‘person’, man’ is masculine. If, however, the words are right next to each other, as in the last two sentences above, një always has the nominative definite suffix, while tjetër adds the suffixes, which really belong to both words. That is, in respektioni njëri-tjetrin you might expect the -n suffix might you beca...
suffix on një as well as on tjetër, and in e njëri-tjetrit you might expect a -t suffix on një as well as on tjetër, but as you see, only tjetër has these characteristic suffixes, because the two words are in direct contact.

17.F The Dative Plural Suffix -ve

vit, -i, vjet year
vjetëve years (dative)
trashëguar prej shumë vjetëve inherited from many years

The suffix -ve is added to the plural stem of a noun, masculine or feminine, to form the dative plural case. In the example above you see vjetëve used as the object of the preposition prej ‘from’. In general, the dative plural case is used with a similar range of functions as the dative singular.

In Standard Literary Albanian, the same form serves as both indefinite and definite. In some other varieties of Albanian, however, a plural definite suffix -t is added after -ve to form the dative definite plural case.

të vjetërit the old ones (nominative and accusative)
të vjetëve (the) old ones (dative)
trashëgm prej të vjetëvet(t) tanë inheritance from our old ones

As with the singular cases, the definite form would be used before a possessive adjective: prej të vjetëvet tanë ‘from our old ones’; while the indefinite form would generally be used after numbers and other quantifying words, such as ca ‘some’, shumë ‘many, much’, disë ‘several’ pak ‘a few’; prej shumë vjetëve ‘from many years’.

You now know how to form the singular and plural, definite and indefinite nominative, accusative, and dative case forms of most nouns. To summarize we will illustrate these case forms with four masculine nouns: mal ‘mountain’, miku ‘friend’ babá ‘father’, emër ‘name’, and four feminine nouns: dhomë ‘room’, nüse ‘bride’, pëtvje ‘question’. Study the chart carefully and make sure you understand the general rule by which each case is formed. If you are in doubt, look back to the various Analysis sections which discuss the separate cases more thoroughly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Definite</th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mal</td>
<td>máli</td>
<td>màlë</td>
<td>màlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miku</td>
<td>miku</td>
<td>miq</td>
<td>migtë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babá</td>
<td>babái</td>
<td>baballárë</td>
<td>baballárët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emër</td>
<td>emri</td>
<td>emra</td>
<td>émrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mal</td>
<td>málin</td>
<td>màle</td>
<td>màlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miku</td>
<td>mikun</td>
<td>miq</td>
<td>migtë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babá</td>
<td>babânë</td>
<td>baballárë</td>
<td>baballárët</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emër</td>
<td>emrin</td>
<td>émra</td>
<td>émrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mái</td>
<td>málit</td>
<td>málëve</td>
<td>málëve(t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miku</td>
<td>mikut</td>
<td>miqve</td>
<td>miqve(t)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17.6 Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives (English *my, your, our, his, her, its, their*) in Albanian behave like other adjectives: they normally follow the noun they modify, are preceded by an adjectival particle, take the -a suffix when the noun they modify is feminine plural (unless they already end in -e--as *tyre* does). Possessive adjectives of the third person (*his, her, its, their*) have maintained consistent stem forms throughout: *tij* ‘his (or its)’, *saj* ‘her (or its)’, *tyre* ‘their’.

Look at the following possessive forms with definite masculine and feminine nouns in both singular and plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Dative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dhomë</td>
<td>dhoma</td>
<td>dhomë</td>
<td>dhomë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuti</td>
<td>kuti</td>
<td>kuti</td>
<td>kuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuse</td>
<td>nuse</td>
<td>nuse</td>
<td>nuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyteje</td>
<td>pyteje</td>
<td>pyteje</td>
<td>pyteje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhomën</td>
<td>dhomën</td>
<td>dhomën</td>
<td>dhomën</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutinë</td>
<td>kutinë</td>
<td>kutinë</td>
<td>kutinë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nusen</td>
<td>nusen</td>
<td>nusen</td>
<td>nusen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pytejen</td>
<td>pytejen</td>
<td>pytejen</td>
<td>pytejen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhomes</td>
<td>dhomës</td>
<td>dhomës</td>
<td>dhomës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutije</td>
<td>kutije</td>
<td>kutije</td>
<td>kutije</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuseje</td>
<td>nuseje</td>
<td>nuseje</td>
<td>nuseje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyteje</td>
<td>pyteje</td>
<td>pyteje</td>
<td>pyteje</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand, many possessive adjectives for the first and second persons (*my, your/you/*, your/she*) have amalgamated with their adjectival particles to yield special forms for different cases, numbers and genders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Dative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>motrat</td>
<td>motrat</td>
<td>motrat</td>
<td>motrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motrate</td>
<td>motrate</td>
<td>motrate</td>
<td>motrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motrave</td>
<td>motrave</td>
<td>motrave</td>
<td>motrave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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200
### LISTENING IN 17

#### Conversation 1

Ullmari: Hysni, a mund të pyes pak për vendin tênd?
Hysniu: Me gith qej, në mund të të përgjigjem.
Ullmari: Thuan ndonjë gjë mbi Shqipërinë?
Hysniu: Do të thuash mbi zakonet tona në Shqipëri?
Ullmari: Tamam. Për shembull, c’është gjaku?
Hysniu: Qhet gjak kur një njëri vret një tjetër.
Ullmari: Dhe atëkorë?
Hysniu: Familja e tij vret një pjesëtar të familjes armike.
Ullmari: Po pse e vret?
Hysniu: Për të marrë hakên. Kështu që mbрон gjakun dhe nëderin e familjes.

#### Conversation 2

Koli: Uh, kam humbrur kuletën me para.
Tomë: S’ke më para me vete?
Koli: Jo. A mund të më japësh pak të holla t'i?
Tomë: Mirë, por tashët për tashëi kam vetëm një çek.
Koli: Le të thyejmë këtu tek ky tregtari.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>vendi im</td>
<td>vendi yndë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>vendin tim</td>
<td>vendin tonë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>vendit tim</td>
<td>vendit tonë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>miqët e tu</td>
<td>miqët tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>miqët e tu</td>
<td>miqët tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>miqë të tu</td>
<td>miqë tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>dera ime</td>
<td>dera jonë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>derën time</td>
<td>derën tonë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>derës sime</td>
<td>derës sonë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>miqët e mi</td>
<td>miqët tanë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>miqët e mi</td>
<td>miqët tanë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>miqë të mi</td>
<td>miqë të tanë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>motrat e mia</td>
<td>motrat tona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>motrat e mia</td>
<td>motrat tona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>motrave të mia</td>
<td>motrave tona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>vendi yndë</td>
<td>vendi juaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>vendin tonë</td>
<td>vendin tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>vendit tonë</td>
<td>vendit tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>dera jote</td>
<td>dera juaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>derën tënde</td>
<td>derën tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>derës sate</td>
<td>derës suaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>'your/sg friends'</td>
<td>'your/pl friends'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>'your/sg friends'</td>
<td>'your/pl friends'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>'your/sg friends'</td>
<td>'your/pl friends'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>'your/sg sisters'</td>
<td>'your/pl sisters'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>'your/sg sisters'</td>
<td>'your/pl sisters'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>'your/sg sisters'</td>
<td>'your/pl sisters'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tomi: O jo. Është çek i huaj dhe tregtari s’i thyen.
Koli: Atëherë mund ta thyejmë në bankë.
Tomi: Mira. Po dua të bëj një pyetje.
Koli: Çfarë pyetje?
Tomi: Ti a mos e ke humbur kuletën në kafene?

Conversation 3
Ullmari: Sot lexova ç’kuptim ka fjala <<besë>>.
Tomi: Kështu që mund të ma shpjegosh edhe mua.
Ullmari: Pse? S’e ke marrë vesh ç’është besa?
Tomi: Jo dhe aq mirë.
Ullmari: Besa është një trashëgim prej të vjeterve shqiptarë.
Tomi: Dhe çfarë zakoni është?
Ullmari: Besa kënsërunët një ligj që të respektosh e të nderosh personin.
Tomi: Mira, po kur quhet besë?
Ullmari: Kur je besnik dhe mbron nderi e njeriut.
Unit 18
Third Review

COMPREHENSION TEST 18

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

Conversation 1
Skënderi: Mbështësi dëgjojnë të gjitha, njoftimi.
Luani: Kush e mbajti tjetër?
Skënderi: Njoftim prej Amerike.
Luani: Përmbi është ishte tjetrë?
Skënderi: Përmbi ishte shqiptar amerikan.
Luani: C’thu?
Skënderi: Shpajgoi si janë ligjet amerikane.
Luani: Më pelqonte ta dëgjohe çdo njoftimi.
Skënderi: Pse s’erdhe?
Luani: Qeshi i thirrur njoftimi, njoftimi tjetër.
Skënderi: Mund të vish jashtë që vjen.
Luani: Pse? Mbahet prapë tjetër?
Skënderi: Po. Të dielën pasdreke njoftimi të rën katër.
Luani: Në ç’vend dhe kush fet?

Questions:
Kur ishte tjetri që ka dëgje Skënderi?
Ku ishte Luani në atë kohë?
Kush e mbajti tjetrën?
Mbi çfarë ishte tjetrën?

Conversation 2
Hysniu: Sonje jam fluar në një vend.
Thimiu: Ku? Tek Aliu?
Hysniu: Sël di të?
Thimiu: Pse dhe unë jam i fluar i tij.
Hysniu: O shumë mirë. Do të bëjmë qëf sonte.
Thimiu: Kam dëgjua të si ai ka thirrur shumë njerëz.
Hysniu: Besoj se nga dhjetë familje.
Thimiu: Pse kaq shumë njerëz?
Hysniu: Është e para herë që ai fton miq në shtëpinë e re.
Thimiu: Atë here shkojmë bashkë sonte tek ari.

Questions:
Kush i fluar Hysniun dhe Thimiun?
Sa njerëz janë fluar?
Çfarë të re ka Aliu?
Si shkojnë ata?

Conversation 3
Enveri: Ej, shpjegojmë pak si bëhen martesat.
Lumiu: Do të thuash përmbi dësmat shqiptare?
Enveri: Po, tamam.
Lumiu: Cupa dhe djalë më parë janë të fejuar.
Enveri: Dhe mbasadaj?
Lumua: Kur martohen bëjnë një festë.
Enveri: C’ngjan?
Lumua: Mblidhen fisi, kushërini të dme më që të përmirëson.
Kërcëjnë të gjithë dhe i bien muzikës.
Dhe kërkojnë rinç për darkë te mëndhë.

Questions:
Çfarë kërkon Enveri?
Kush mblidhet ne darsmë?
Çfarë bëjnë atje?
Ku hanë kërkojnë?

Conversation 4
Tomori: Si vete me shëndet, Kadri?
Kadriu: Mërë. Nga po shkon?
Tomori: Kam një pikëpajësje me avokatin.
Kadriu: Kë ndonjë cëshitje?
Tomori: Po. I dhasshë njërit pak të hollë borxh.
Dhe akoma s’i kam marrë.
Prandaj, s’më mbetet tjetër, vec të pyes avokatin.
Kadriu: Të them të drejtën, tashë për tashti s’kam para.
Kështu që është kot të shkosh tek avokati.
Shpresoj se muajin që vjen do të t’i jap.
Tomori: Mos ki frikë! Pse po bëja shaka.

Questions:
Tomori thotë se do të shkojë tek cili?
Çfarë ka dhënë Tomori?
C’është shkaku që Kadriu nuk paguan?
Pse s’vete Tomori tek avokati?