Unit 19
Get Up and Go

Maço and Agim have arrived the night before in a small town in Kosovo.

**Maçu**

- Good morning, Agim.
  - awaken (CF)
  - (you/sg) wake up
  - (medio-passive)
- Are you awake? (*you woke up?*)
  - reach dawn
  - (you/sg) reached dawn
  - (past def.)

**Agim**

- just now, just
  - (I opened (past def.)
  - eye
  - the eyes
- I just opened my eyes.

**Maçu**

- (it) pleased (past def.)
  - climate
- fshat, -i, -ra
  - e fshátit
  - Si tê tëpërcët havaja e fshëtit?

- kënaqur
  - i kënaqur
  - prej
  - Jam shumë i kënaqur prej havasë që kemi. sa

- shtrij, shtrërë
  - shtrihem
  - u shtriva

- zë, zënë (zura)
  - zuri
  - gjumë, -i
  - menjëherë

- town, village, country of the country
- How do you like the country climate (*how did the climate of the country please you*)?

- pleased, entertained (participle)
- pleased, happy from, of, by (with dative)
- I’m very pleased by your climate (*the climate that you have*)
  - as much, how much, as much as
  - stretch
  - (I) stretch myself, lie down (medio-passive)
  - (I) stretched out (past def.)
  - take, catch, begin (it) caught (past def.)
  - sleep
  - at once (*with one time*)
As soon as I lay down, I fell asleep.
quietness
cleanliness
It really is peaceful and very clear here ("with truth, we have quietness and great cleanliness").
climate
different (masculine and feminine)
from, than
of the city
And the climate is different from that of the city.
Agimi
leme
menjane
leme fjallet menjane
Te leme fjallet menjan, pergatit
pergatitemi
udhetim, -i, -e
pse duhet t e pergatitemi per udhetim.
koha shkon
Po, se koha shkon.
gdhihet
u gdh
U gdh.
Si te duket koha sot?
Fare bukur.
qiell, -i
i kthjelllet
pasqyre, -a
Qielli eshteh i kthjelllet si pasqyre.
me fat
diell, -i
dit te diell
so we can get ready for the trip ("because we must prepare for the journey").
Maqua
lime goes, it gets late
Okay, because it is getting late ("yes, because the time goes").
(it) dawns (medio-
passive)
(it) dawned
It’s already light.
Agimi
How does the weather seem to you today?
Maqua
Extremely nice.
sky
clear, bright
mirror
The sky is bright as a mirror.
Agimi
lucky
sun
sunny day ("day with sun")
Jemi me fat, se kemi ditë me diell.

We're lucky because we have a sunny day.

Maqua
- fryn, frýrë
- fryn ñrá
- tamám
- ñdëhë, -a
- Fryn era ngadalë tamam për ñdëhë.

There's a gentle ("slow") breeze, perfect for a trip.

Agimi
- vishem
- shpejt e shpejt

(L) get dressed (mediopassive)
right away ("soon and soon")

Atëherë të vishem shpejt e shpejt.

Then I'd better get dressed right away.

Maqua
- laj
- laj sëtë

wash (CF)
wash! (sg. command)

(krihesh)
(you/sg) comb yourself (mediopassive)

(krihu)
(comb yourself! (sg. command)

down (with dative)

Póshtë

Laj sëtë, krihu, e hajde poshtë!

Wash your face, comb your
hair, and come downstairs.

Agimi
- nxjërr, nxjërrë (nxóra)
- nxóre
- gomár, -i, -ë

Nxore gomarët?

O po.

(prësin
oborr, -i, -ë
ngarkoj
i ngarkuar

E po na presin në oborr të ngarkuar.

Maqua
- dûhen
- na dûhen

plëckë, -a

Na dûhen shumë plëcka?

Agimi
- përvëc
tyre
tòrbë, -a
ushqim, -i, -ë

(they) are necessary
(they) are necessary to us
objects, things, clothes

Na we need many things?

Maqua
- besides (with dative)

Agimi

I'm ready.
take out, extract
(you/sg) look out (past def.)
donkey
Did you get the donkeys out?

Maqua
Well, of course. ("oh yes")
(y) await
tyard, garden
load (CF)

And they are loaded up and
waiting for us in the yard.
("and they are awaiting us
in yard loaded")

Agimi

(they) are necessary
don't objects, things, clothes

Do we need many things?

Maqua
besides (with dative)

them (dative)
bag, sack
foodstuff
Yes. And besides them we have bags of provisions.

Agimi
as I understand ("with what I understand")
(we) remain (medio-passive)
 guesses we’re going to stay outside tonight.

Maqua
at first, previously, ago,
 before
already ("also before")
Yes, as I have already told you.
 lake, pond
tent, umbrella
Near the lake we have a tent.

Agimi
dog
 guard
wolf
 We don’t have any dog to guard us from the wolves.

Maqua
frighten (CF)
 be frightened (medio-passive)
 be frightened! (sg.
 command)
 Don’t be afraid!
 chance, opportunity
 (we) call ourselves, are called (medio-passive)
 hero, brave man
Here’s our chance to call ourselves heroes ("we have the chance to be called heroes").

Agimi
mouni, board, get on
Should I get on the donkey? ("that I mount on donkey?")

Maqua
 drive
 (we) drive
climb
uphill
the uphill (accusative)
Yes. Let’s ride on and climb the slope (“that we drive and climb the uphill”), before (“before that”) that (it) take, catch, begin (subjunctive) uncomfortable heat before it gets too hot (“before the heat begins”).

Agimi
Yes.

dhemb
më dhemb

gioks, -i, -e
kurriz, -i, -e
se më dhumbin gioksi dhe kurrizi.

ndalój
Të ndalojmë atëherë.

pátur
pâte
C'pate?

Maqua
stop, prohibit (CF)

hurt
(it) hurts me (“it hurts to me”)

chest
back

-(because) my chest and back hurt (“the chest and the back hurt me”).

Agimi
Do you know the way?

lose

We don’t want to get lost (“let’s not lose it”).

Maqua
promenade, gone around (participle) all around (“side on side”) these (feminine) I’ve been all around these mountains.

ndénjur
ndênja
úlur
i úlur
Ndenja shumë ulur.

Agimi
descend, get off (CF)

I’d like to get off for a little while (“I want to get off a little”)--

Me c’mund të të ndihmoj?
May I help you somehow (“with what can I help you”)?

Maqua
AGIMI

none, no
manner

There's nothing to do
("with no manner").

except that
bit, little piece

Except to rest a little bit.

PEGVÉC SE
ciké, -a, -a
Pérvéc se té clodhem njé
ciké.

SHUMÉ MIRÉ.

Okay ("very well").
Let's stay here,

dry

since the place is dry.

MAQUA

TE RIMÉ KÉTU,
i tháté
se vendi éshité i tháté.

ANALYSIS 19

19.A -SHÉM, -SHME

MISHÉ ÉSH'TÉ SHUMÉ I LEZETSHÉM.
PENA ÉSH'TÉ SHUMÉ É LEZETSHME.
FUTBOLLI KÉTU ÉSH'TÉ I NDRYSHÉM
NGA FUTBOLLI AMERIKAN.
KLIMA ÉSH'TÉ É NDRYSHME NGA AJO
E QYTETIT.

The meat is very tasty.
The fruit is very tasty.
Football here is different
from American football.
The climate is different from
that of the city.

19.B HIPÍ, ECI, IKI

hipí (hipèn), hipur
èci (ècèn), ècùr
ìki (ìkèn), ìkùr

mount, board, get on
walk, go, move
leave, go away

Notice that for verbs whose CF ends in unstressed -i
(there are only three of them) the first person singular
present tense singular form has the suffix -i, the second
and third person singular forms have the suffix -èn, and all
other forms are formed normally from the consonant stem.
Samples of other forms which use the consonant stem are:

hipim we mount écim we go ikim we leave
hipja I mounted écja I went ikja I left
hipur mounted écùr gone ikur left
hipa I mounted écà I went ikà I left

19.C Past Definite Forms with -r

In regard to the past definite forms of verbs, it is
necessary to distinguish between two kinds of definite
stems ending in -r.

CF MARR take
Participle marré taken
nxiyèr take out
Participle nxijèrè taken out
ngréñè eaten

Plural
In this group, notice that while the stem to which the singular suffixes are added ends in -r, the plural suffixes are added to a stem without -r. Thus the definite stem has two forms, one with an -r extension, and one without: bḕ-bḕ- ‘did’, zur- zu- ‘caught’, vur- vu- ‘put’, fryr- fryr- ‘blew’.

If you look again at the examples of both groups, you will see that for all of them, the stem to which the past definite suffixes are added is not formed regularly from the participle. This is true for all definite stems ending in -r. In order to enable you to construct all the forms properly, this stem must be known, in addition to the CF and Participle of such verbs. Verbs belonging to the second group above will therefore be given from now on following this model: zḕ, zḕnḕ (zura) ‘catch, take’. The form before the comma is the CF; the form after the comma is the participle; and the form between parentheses after that is the first person singular of the past definite. Remember that the -r extension which appears in the form between parentheses disappears before plural suffixes.

Verbs belonging to the first group above are not numerous. Their model for presentation will be: hā̀, ngrḕnḕ (hēngra, hēngrem) ‘eat’. This differs from the other model in that the first person plural form of the past
definite is also included between the parentheses to indicate the retention of -t in the plural forms.

19.D Verb Stems with -s Throughout
In general, if the CF of a verb ends in -s, this -s is replaced by -t in certain forms (See the Analysis of Unit 14). However, some verbs whose CF ends in -s have -s throughout. To distinguish the two kinds of -s stem verbs, the second person singular present tense form will be given between parentheses from now on for the verbs that have -s in all forms of the verb: bekurōs (hekurōs) 'iron'. For verbs whose stem -s regularly changes to -t however, no such form will be given.

19.E Dative Prepositions
Most of the prepositions which require the dative case of their object denote some kind of space and/or time relationship: prapa ‘behind’, pēpāra ‘before’, pas ‘after’, larg ‘far from’, afēr ‘near’, drejt ‘straight to’, pōshē ‘down’, jashē ‘outside’, lart ‘up’. Those prepositions which indicate a direction in space are often used without a following noun or pronoun:

Shko drejt.
Kush ēshēt ajo prapa?
Do té vete poshtē.
Po pres jashēl.
E vura lart.
Èshēt shumē larg.

Go straight ahead!
Who is that one in back?
I’ll go down (stairs).
I’m waiting outside.
I put it up high.
It’s very far.

Banoj afēr.
Pēpara, mund ta shikosh.

I live nearby.
In front you can see it.

19.F Past Definite Meaning "Just Now"
Si u gdhive?
C’pāte?
U zgjove?
Sapo u mbārua.
Si té pēqēu havāja e fshātit?

How did you sleep?
("how did you reach dawn?")
What was wrong with you?
Are you awake ("you woke up")?
It’s just now finished.
How did you like the country climate?

In all of these sentences you see one of the important uses of the past definite: the use to indicate the immediacy or "just-nowness" of the action. Even if sapo ‘just now’ is not present in the sentence, the use of the past definite alone may indicate that the action referred to just occurred.

19.G The Adjectival Particle té or e
When the referent is plural indefinite, the adjectival particle has the form té:

U mbajtēn fjalime té ndryshmē. Various speeches were given.
Janē té glithē té pirē. They are all drunk.
Janē té mira, po tepēr té trashā. They are nice, but too heavy.
I doja mē té holla. I wanted them thinner.
Also when the referent is plural definite the adjectival particle has the form te, except when the referent immediately precedes the particle:

\[
\text{Po na presin në oborr} \quad \text{They're awaiting us in the garden loaded up.}
\]

The referent here is *gomarët* 'the donkeys'.

When the referent is plural definite, and in the nominative or accusative case, an immediately following adjectival particle has the form e:

\[
\text{Ata janë vëllezërit e mi.} \quad \text{They are my brothers.}
\]
\[
\text{Vajzat e mira nuk shkojnë atje.} \quad \text{Nice girls don't go there.}
\]
\[
\text{I hënga gjellët e lezeshme.} \quad \text{I ate the good foods.}
\]

In the same way te is the form used if the referent is singular accusative, but when the referent is definite (as evidenced by a final -n or -në), an immediately following adjectival particle has the form e:

\[
\text{Kam një kalë te mirë.} \quad \text{I have a good horse.}
\]
\[
\text{F. pashe shtëpinë shumë} \quad \text{E. Vjetër.} \quad \text{I saw the very old house.}
\]
\[
\text{E dëgjova fjallimin e Aliut.} \quad \text{I heard Aliu's speech.}
\]
\[
\text{Banoj në rrugën e fabrikës.} \quad \text{I live in the street of the factory.}
\]

**LISTENING IN 19**

1. Hysni is a guest at Ali's house.
Hysni: Shikoj placka të përgatitur. Ku do të shkoni?
Aliu: Kemi për të bërë një udhëtim nesër.
Hysni: Nga c'vend do të shkoni?
Aliu: Në një fshat afer Tomorit.
Hysni: Në këtë kohë, andej është klimë e mirë.
Aliu: Ti ke qënë ndonjëherë në Tomor?
Hysni: Isha për hava viti e shkuar.
Aliu: Sa ndenje atje?
Hysni: Pothuaj giithë beharin.
Aliu: Me ç'kuptoj, ka qetësi të madhe atje.
Hysni: Me clarë do të shkon?
Aliu: Me gomarë jët në fshat.

2. The next morning Ali and his wife Drita are getting ready to go.
Aliu: Fj, ngadalë, se do të zgiosh vajzen.
Drita: Ajo ka hapur sytë përpara se të gdhihet.
Aliu: O, me të vertet?
Drita: Mbështëj sa u shtrit e zuri giumi.
Aliu: Alijetëre le të vishe. Shpejt e shpejt.
Drita: Pse? Ku do të shkosh?
Aliu: Do të blej ca placka në pazar.
Drita: Mos harro se na duhen dje ushqime për tërë javën!
Aliu: Besoj se ca ca dyqane në fshat. Të lëmë fjalët se është vonë.

3. Later that day
Aliu: I nxore plackat që t'i ngarkojmë?
Drita: Cdo gjë është e përgatitur. Pu kuajt, janë gati?
Aliu: Po presin poshtë.
Drita: Atëherë të mos humbasim kohë. Le të nisemi.
Aliu: Ku është Liria?
Drita: Po ndërron rrrobat, dhe po krihet.
Lirja: Unë jam gati. Sot kemi fat të mirë, pse qielli është i bukur.
Drita: More Ali. Kush do të na tregojë udhën?
Aliu: Një djalë që është nga ana e Tomorit.
Lirja: Po drekën, ku do ta hamë?
Aliu: Në një vend në mal ku ka ujë të ftohtë.
Lirja: Unë po zbres.
Drita: Edhe neve po vijmë pas teje menjëherë.

Maço a
in Souli

qëndr
pak
magë
Të qënd
majçën e
pamje
i këna
se kemi
kënaqsh

përveç
jep sh-
Përveç a
që fyrn r
Maço and his Swedish friend Ullmar are hiking in the hills in Southeast Albania.

Maço

qëndroj
pak
mëjë, -a, -a
Të qëndrojmë pak këtu, në majën e malit, pamje, -ja, -
i kënaqshëm
se kemi një pamje fare të kënaqshme.

rrimë
rrotull
këtij
gur, -i, -ë
Të rrëmë rrrotull këtij gurit--muhabët, -i, -e
bëj muhabët--dhe të bëjmë muhabët.

Mëna

përvec
jep shëndët
Përvec asaj, kjo erë e jugut që fryn na jep shëndët.

gej, gjëtor
hije, -ja, -
shtërihem
pëkëz
Të gjërmë një hije të shtërihemë pëkëz.

Mirë thua.
bar, -i, -ëra
i bëtë
dyshëk, -u, -ë

Ullmar

except, besides (with dative)
(gi)ves, gives health, is
invigorating

besides, that, this southern breeze is invigorating
(..."this air of the south that blows, gives us health").

Maço

(we) stay, we sit
around, circling (with dative)
this (masculine dative)
stone, rock
Let's sit around this rock--
conversation
converse, have a pleasant
---and talk.

gej, gjëtor
shaded, shadow
amos, stretch out, lie down
in the shade (medio-passive)
a rink bit
Let's find some shade to lie
down in for a second.

Mirë thua.
bar, -i, -ëra
i bëtë
dyshëk, -u, -ë

Maço

Let's do ("you say well").
grass
soft, tender
mattress, bed
Because the grass is as soft as a mattress.

It seeds itself ("it has been sown by self").

What are those white things over there ("what are they that white yonder")?

They’re sheep and goats that are grazing.

What’s the name of that mountain ("how do they say to that mountain")?

I suppose these hills are useful for the local people.

Yes.
Unit 20

drug, grazing
animal
and in addition, and
afterwards
water, watering place
forest
For the animal’s pasture,
and also for the watering
places and forests that are
(there).

Ulmar
spring, source
stream
of this stream
Where is the source of this
stream?

Maqua
over, above (with dative)
Here above us.
behind (with dative)
Behind that rock.

Ulmar
(expression of admiration)
clear, transparent
water
Oh, how clear the water is.

ndrit
Shiko si ndrit!
mbas or pas
grópë, -a, -a
Mbas teje ëshëtë një gropicë.
ruhu
bie, rëne (rashë)
të biesh
Ruhu mos biesh!

të kësh
Të mos kesh
Të mos kesh gajë!
kam mendjen
me véte
Kam mendjen gjithnjë me
vetë.

jam keq
kam qenë keq
proj

shine, sparkle
Look how it sparkles!

Maqua
after, behind (with
dative)
hole, ditch
There’s a hole behind you.
guard! be careful!
(sg.command)
fall
(you/sg) fall
(subjunctive)
Be careful not to fall!

Ulmar
that (you/sg) have
(subjunctive)
don’t have
Don’t worry (”don’t have
worry”!)
be alert (”have the mind”)
with self
I’m always careful. (“I have
the mind always with
myself”)

Maqua
I’m ill
I’ve been ill
from, because of (with
dative)
bel, -i, -e
Rashë njëcherë, dhe dy javë
kam qenë keq prej belit.

waist, small of back
I fell down once, and for
two weeks my back both-
ered me. ("...I have been
sick because of the waist")

dâle
dësëp, -i, -e
e bëj hesëp
pas
Dale, ta bëj hesap pas
diellit.

Maqua
just a moment!
calculation, account
(I calculate it ("I make
it account")
after, according to (with
dative)
Just a moment, so I can
figure it out according to
the sun.

kufi, -ri, -j
Greqi, -a
Èshtë larg kufri i Greqisë?

Ultmari
border, boundary
Greece
Is the Greek border far?

mbarim, -e, -i
këtyre
lindje, -ja
Fillon me mbarimin e
këtyre maleve në lindje.

Maqua
ending
these (dative)
east
It starts at ("with") the end
of these mountains in the
east.

gënnjë, gënnjër
ëmëjëshë
ë te mos gënnjëshë
Shiko mirë, te mos
gënnjëshë!

trazój
Mos më trazo!
gabim
Se mos bëj ndonjë gabim.

Ultmari
tell, show
tell! show! (singular
command)
tell me! show me!
finger
Point out west to me, please
("show me, please, with
your finger the west")!

më këmbë
Ngrihu më këmbë!

Në
jug
i
r

Pe
Pr.

M
dc

Në
b

tu
vë, vënë (vũra)
vë re
edhé
ndënjur
duke ndënjur
Mund të vë re mirë edhe
duke ndënjur.

**Ullmari**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>put</th>
<th>pay attention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>even, still</td>
<td>stayed, seated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can pay attention quite well sitting down. (&quot;I can pay attention well even while sitting&quot;).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maqua**

Perpara meje është lindja.
Prapa vjen perëndimi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in front of me is the cast.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behind is (&quot;comes&quot;) the west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the right side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On my right side I have the south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the left one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(it) remains (mediopassive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On my left, that leaves the north.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kêpút</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kêpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kêpûte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largôj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largôje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Këpute dhe largoje!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e kam për</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e kam për mirë prish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pse s’e kam për mirë ta prish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kujtôj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>të kujtôsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres, prërë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flëtê, -a, -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ullmari**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bëhu</th>
<th>make yourself!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(sg.command)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutje</td>
<td>away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| further away ("more away") |
| Move away! |
| trample, step, crush (CF) |
| flower |
| (Because) you’re crushing a flower. |

**Maqua**

| break off (CF) |
| break off! (sg.command) |
| break it off! |
| remove (CF) |
| remove! (sg.command) |
| remove it! |
| Pluck it and throw it away! |
| (I) consider it ("I have it for") |
| good, well, luck |
| (I) consider it lucky |
| destroy (CF) |
| Because I think it’s bad luck to destroy it. |
| remind (CF) |
| (you/sg) remind |
| cut |
| leaf, leafy branch |
The suffix -shëm added to a stem makes an adjective. Notice the following things: that after a stem ending in sh (e.g., ndrysh-) only one -sh appears when the suffix is added (i ndryshëm) that the suffix is never stressed; that the feminine form always ends in -shëm (e ndryshme, e lezetshme, e këtushme, e kënaqshme).

20.B Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>émër</td>
<td>émri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>émër</td>
<td>émrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>émër</td>
<td>émri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>émër</td>
<td>émrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>émër</td>
<td>émri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>émër</td>
<td>émrit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns ending in -ër may be either masculine or feminine, although most of them are feminine. Notice that except in the singular indefinite nominative and accusative cases, these nouns are just like other nouns: the feminine ones acting like other feminine stems ending in -ër, the masculine ones like other masculine stems ending in -ër.
Masculine and feminine nouns ending in -ër have three things in common: first, the -ër disappears when suffixes are added; second, the plural stem of all nouns in -ër ends in -ra; and third, the plurals are all treated as feminine, whether the singulars are masculine or feminine.

Like kódër 'hill' are mótër 'sister' and mëtër 'meter'. Like émër 'name' are dimër 'winter' and pjépër 'melon'.

20.C Words for Trees and Fruits

dushk, -u, dushqe acorn, oak
mollë, -a, - apple, apple tree
dardhë, -a, - pear, pear tree
pémë, -a, - fruit, tree

The word pémë means 'tree' as well as 'fruit'. In the same way a specific kind of fruit has the same name as the tree it comes from. Notice that feminine nouns of this group have a plural stem identical with the singular stem.

20.D Expressing "be somewhere"

Për ujërati dhe për pyjet që janë. For the water and for the forest that are (there).
Që për festën Kombëtare. He was (there) for the national holiday.
Edhe unë qeshë pardje. And I was (there) the day before yesterday.

Note that in Albanian the verb jam means not only 'be' but also 'be located'. When the context makes clear the place that is being talked about, no completing expression is necessary. In English, as you see, the sentence is not possible in such cases without an explicit completing expression such as there.

20.E Expressing "How..." and "What (a)...".

Sa i kuilliur e shëtë uji! How clear the water is.
Sa natë e freskët dhe e bukur! How cool and beautiful the night!
C'hënë e plotë! What a full moon!

Exclamations of how + an adjective in English (how nice! how sweet! how awful!) are equivalent to Albanian sa 'how much' + an adjective. In Albanian, however, the adjective need not follow sa immediately, as the adjective must follow how in English. As an example of this, look at the second sentence above.

20.F Uses of duke + Participle

You have seen that duke + participle can be used following a form of the verb jam 'be', much like English -ing participles:

Atë jemi duke pritur. It's her we are waiting for.

In this Unit the construction of duke + participle has been used without the verb je 'be'. In this function, it is equivalent to English constructions with while.
Mund të vë re mirë edhe duke ndenjur. I can pay attention well even while sitting.

The person who is doing what is indicated in the duke + participle phrase used in this way must be the same as the person who is the subject of the main phrase. Thus in the example above, I is the person who is subject of the phrase mund të vë re ‘I can pay attention’ and therefore it is I who is duke ndenjur ‘sitting’. For the equivalent of the English while I came while he was eating, Albanian uses a construction with kur ‘when’.

Vija kur ai po hante. I came when (while) he was eating.

Finally, for the equivalent of the while in English He wants it, while I don’t, in Albanian kursé ‘whereas’ is used:

Ai e do, kurse unë nuk e dua. ‘He wants it, whereas (while) I don’t want it.’

20.6 Use of Subjunctive to Express Purpose.

Dale, a bëj hesap. Just a moment, so I can figure it out.

T’i mbledhim që të bëjmë nga nje kurore. Let’s gather them up so that we can each make a wreath.

Nëmini i’i mat. Give them to me to measure!

Phrases introduced by the subjunctive particle të, whether preceded or not by the conjunction që, can be used to express purpose. In the examples you see that various English translation equivalents are given for the të and që të phrases: so, so that, to, in order to, in order that are all possible equivalents for what in Albanian is simple që të or të + verb.

20.7 Use of Subjunctive to Make Suggestions.

Suggestions and attenuated commands (that is, commands where you want to avoid a direct, harsh Do this! kind of order) are most commonly given in Albanian by use of the subjunctive without a preceding verb. Compare the effect of a command form with the effect of the subjunctive suggestion, as roughly indicated by some possible English equivalents.

Direct Command | Suggestion with Subjunctive
--- | ---
Mos ki merak! | Të mos kesh merak.
Don’t worry! You shouldn’t worry. You needn’t worry! Please don’t worry. Not to worry!

Kujtësi! | Të më kujtësi.
Remind me! You should remind me. Please remind me. Would you remind me.

Rrinë këtu! | Të rrini këtu.

When the speaker is included in the suggestion, the first person plural present tense form follows the subjunctive particle. This is equivalent to English let’s.

Të qëndrojmë pak këtu. Let’s stop here a while.
LISTENING IN 20

Conversation 1
Tomi: Ku do të vemi për shëtitje nesër?
Koli: Unë them më mirë në majë të kodrës afer pyllit.
Tomi: Ka ujë atje?
Koli: Është një burim me ujë të ftohtë. Dhe përcak asaj kemë një pamje të bukur të fushës. Në c'orë do të përgatitetë për udhëtim?
Koli: Bëhu gati në orën gjashtë. Përpara vepës duhet të jemi në pyll.
Tomi: Me çfarë do të shkojme? Më kërmbë o me kafshë?
Koli: Me gomarë se kur të kthehemi do t'i ngarkojmë me ca drunj.
Tomi: Po më parë, duhet që të i mbledhim.
Koli: Mos u bëj merak! I ka prerë dhe përgatitur babai javën e shkuar.

Conversation 2
Ullmari: Hajdë ndalem të hamë bukë!
Thimiu: Të qëndrojnë këtu. Pranë nesh është një burim me ujë të ftohtë si débora.
Ullmari: Më parë, duhet të bëjmë pak zjarr, që të gatuajmë giellën.
Thimiu: Mirë. Unë vete të pres dhe të mbledh ca flëtë të thata.

Ullmari: Dhe unë përgatit ushqimin.
Thimiu: Në torbën time ka bukë, vezë, djathë, dhe pakëz mish.
Ullmari: Atëherë, nxitohu! Unë do të marr ca ujë të ftohtë.
Thimiu: Ki mendjen mos biesh në vijë?
Ullmari: S'jam i vogël. Shikoj more nga svtë. Ej Thimi, ku mbaron kufiri i këtij pyll?
Thimiu: Matarë malit. Pothuaj nga shtatë qind metra më larg.

Conversation 3
Aliu: E, shiko! Ka mbetur akoma ca dëborë atje.
Hysniu: Ajo majë e malit ka dëborë dimër dhe behar.
Aliu: C'artësi mund të kete?
Hysniu: Nuk e di tamam. Besoj se nga një mijë e pesë qind metra.
Aliu: Ej, ja dhe dhëntë që po kullosin. Kush i ruan ato?
Hysniu: Është një djalë nga fshati im. Ruhu mos të hajë geni!
Aliu: Pas teje, pse kam frikë. Më mirë të marr një gur.
Hysniu: Të kesh mendjen, se me gur ai është më i koq.
Aliu: Atëherë, le të ndërrojmë rrugën!
Hysniu: Dale, se mos humbasim.
Aliu: Shiko mirë! Pyet atë djalë që të na rrëfejë!
Unit 21

Who's there?

Ullmar and Maqua continue their hike.

**Maqua**

| vē, vënē (vūra) | pushōj |
| vēr          | Pusho! |
| vērē        | sikūr  |
| ngrys       | zē, -rī, -ra |
| ngryset     | Sikur dēgjoj njē zē. |
| u ngrys     | E pashē. |
| Vēre pallon se u ngrys! | shēnjē, -a, -a |
|              | me    |
|              | dōrē, -a, dūər |
|              | Po bēn shēnjē me dōrē. |

**Ullmar**

| e drējtē         | Kush do tē drējtē? |
| kam tē drējtē   | You’re right. |
| Ke tē drējtē.   | as much...as |
| sa...aq         | the more...the (“as much more...as more”) |
| sa mē...aq mē    | The sooner the better. |

**Ullmar**

| resemble (CF) | Me  |
|              | Lē, lē |

**Maqua**

| cease, stop (CF) | Me  |
| Be still!       | Lē, lē |
| as if, like     | Me  |
| voice, sound    | Lē, lē |
| I think I hear a voice. | Me  |

**Ullmar**

| I see him (“I just saw him”). | Me  |
| signal, sign                | Lē, lē |
| with, by (with accusative)  | Me  |
| hand                        | Lē, lē |
| He’s signalling with his hand (“he is making sign by hand”). | Me  |

**Maqua**

| Who might it be (“who will it be”)? | Me  |
| Lē, lē                               | Me  |

**Ullmar**

| He looks like | Me  |
| (he) looks like | Lē, lē |
| (he) looks to me like | Me  |
| your/sg       | Lē, lē |
| father, sire  | Me  |

224
It looks to me like your father.

Maqua
congratulations, good for you
Good for you, Ullmar.
find, guess
(you/sg) found (past def.)
You guessed it.

Ullmar
sight, vision
clear
I have a good eye ("a clear vision")

Maqua
What could he want at this hour ("what is he seeking at this time")?
leave, allow
decide, agree ("leave the word")
(we) had agreed
sell (CF)
(hes) sold (past indef.)
that he would sell
vegetables

Kishim lënë fjalin që ai të shiste perimete në Prizren.
The understanding between us was that he was going to sell our vegetables in Prizren.

pësój
#define
Ka pesuar gjësend.

Ullmar
suffer, experience (CF)
something, event
Something has happened ("he has suffered something").

Maqo's father, Kòco, comes up.

Kòcua
boys
Hello fellows.

Maqua
bring
What brings you out this way, Dad?

Kòcua
take, get, receive
die (for animals only)
(CF)
(it) died (past def.)
horse
Të marr gomarin, se ngordhhi kali.

Si ngiau?

dëshi
zot, -i, çrinj
Ashtu deshi Zoti.

shkruar, shkruar.
Kështu ishte shkuuar.

përprëk, përprëkur (përprq) përprqet
u përprq
katër a pësë
jap (jup), dhënë (dhëshë)
dha
shpirt, -i, ra
e dha shpirtin

U përprq nja katër a pësë
herë, gjer sa e dha shpirtin.

To get the donkey, because the horse died.

Magua
How did it happen?

Kocua
(h) wanted (past def.)
Lord, master, mister
As the Lord willed. ("so the Lord wanted")
write
So it was written.

hit, bump
(he) struggles, strives
(medio-passive)
(he) struggled (past def.)
four or five
until, as long as
give
(he) gave (past def.)
spirit, soul, mind
(he) gave up the ghost
("spirit")

He twitched about four or five times, and then he passed away ("he struggled about four or five times, until he gave up the spirit").

Urëj
Ju urëj shëndet juve
Ju urëj shëndet juve, Zoti
Koco.

Rroj
Rrofsh
Më rrofsh
Më rrofsh, Ullmar!

Trëmbet
U trëmba
Mos ishte
Vdoke, -ja, -
U trëmba mos ishte vdoke.

Mbroj
Mbrofsh
O
Bir, -i, bij

Ullmar
Wish ("something to someone") (CF)
(1) wish health to you
(to you/pl)
My condolences, Mr. Koco.
("I wish you health, Mr. Koco")
Live (CF)
May you live (optative)
May you live more
Bless you, Ullmar!

Magua
Be frightened (medio-
passive)
(I) was frightened (past
def.)
Lest there was
death of a person
I was afraid someone had
died. ("I was frightened lest there was human death")

Kocua
Protect, defend (CF)
May (he) protect
(particle used in formal
direct address)
Son

Zgjic
Mbi
Kë
Na mbroftë Zoti, o bir.  God forbid, son. ("may the
Lord protect us, son")

iki  I'm leaving.

Unë po iki.  (I) go away

ju lë  (I) leave you

ju lë shëndet.  ("something")

Goodbye ("I leave you
health").

Ullmari  successful, favorable
údha mbërë pleasant trip! bon voyage!
xha uncle (friendly and
respectful term of
address to older man)

Udha mbarë, xha Koco.  So long, Koco.

Maqua  tie (CF)
lidh  untie (CF)
zgjidh  untie it! (sg.command)
zgjidhje  (you.sg) throw yourself
hidhesh (medio-passive)
hidhu  throw yourself!

Zgjidhje gomarin dhe hidhu  (sg.command)
mbi të!  Untie the donkey and get

Ullmari on him!

djerpë, kjercyër  jump

djerpë, kjercyër  jump

S'kërcëj dot.  I can't jump that high! ("I
don't jump at all")

úlu  lower yourself (medi-
passive sg.command)
mësëj  teach, learn, study (CF)
Ulu të të mësoj! Get down and I'll teach you

nëm how.
krah, -u, -ë
give me!
Nëm krahët.

Më merr për çupë? arm

nëma Give me your (the) arms.
shkop, -i, -e

Mëna shkopin mua!

As Maqo turns to get the stick, Ullmar jumps on the don-

key.

Maqua  capable
i zoti  Well, you did it! ("well, you
Mirë, je i zoti. are capable")
tall

tällesh

Po pse tallesh me min?
But why are you making
fun of me?

Të kam shok.

 té dish

rit

ciflig, -u, cifligje
Pastaj, duhet té dish se jam
ritur nè ciflig.

On their way again, they ford a small stream.

Mbaheş

Mbahu

Mbaheş mirë!

Mbahu mirë!

itia (CF)
(you/sg) make fun
(medio-passive)

mos bişësh
mbyt
Mos bişësh tê mbytësh.

lest you fall
choke, drown (CF)
Or you’ll fall in and drown.
("lest you fall to drown")

Ulmarô
You’re a friend of mine. ("I
have you friend")
that (you/sg) know
(subjunctive)
grow, rear (CF)
farm
So you must know that I
was reared on a farm
("...that I am grown in
farm").

Ullmarô
away
further away, further
divide, separate (CF)
(it) is divided (medio-
passive)
Up ahead the road divides.
from, towards, where
from, towards where
(I) head for it ("I take it
to it")
Which way shall I go?

Maqua
keep yourself,
you hold yourself
(medio-passive)
hold yourself?
(sg command)
Na shpië drejt nè kasollen
tonë.

Maqua
(sg, command)
take it to it!
take to the right
Head toward the right!
convey, take
hut, cottage
It takes us straight to our
cabin.

If the CF ends in -of, the singular command form ends in -o:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>Singular Command Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pushój</td>
<td>pushó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trazój</td>
<td>trazó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urdhērōj</td>
<td>urdhērō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shkoj</td>
<td>shko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēgōj</td>
<td>dēgō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shkurtōj</td>
<td>shkurtō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shikōj</td>
<td>shikō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provōj</td>
<td>provō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largōj</td>
<td>largō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the CF ends in any -a, -e, ū, or -y plus -j, the singular command form also ends in -j:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laj</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēj</td>
<td>do, make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rrēfēj</td>
<td>tell, show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndaj</td>
<td>separate, divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shtyj</td>
<td>push</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a pronominal clitic mē 'me' or na 'us' follows the command, the -j disappears: rrēfēmē 'show me' lāna 'wash us!'
If the second person singular present tense form has the stem vowel -ua or -ye, the singular command form ends in -ua or -yej, respectively:

thuā say, tell
paguañ pay
rulaj guard, shave
thyej Break

Note that for many verbs whose CF ends in -ua or yej, various Albanian dialects may have -oj instead; it is not uncommon to find both forms existing in the speech of a single person. Thus, some Albanian speakers say instead of or in addition to the forms of paguañ above:

pagoj pay pago

When the CF ends in unstressed -i, the singular command form ends in the preceding consonant:

eći go, move ee
hipi mount, board hip
iki leave, go ik

When the CF ends in a consonant other than -i, the singular command has the same form:

humb lose humb
hap open hap

However, -s/-t stem verbs generally have -t in the singular command form, as can be seen in several of the examples below. When the stem vowel which appears before the -ni second person plural suffix is -i-, the singular command form generally has -i- also:

pres await prit
heth throw hidh
dal emerge dil
vras kill, wound vrit
mbledh gather mbledh
ngijt climb ngijt
shes sell shit
njoh acquaint njih
sjell bring sill

The verbs merr ‘take’ and jep ‘give’ have -e- in the singular command form:

marr take merr
jap give jep

230
Some verbs have singular command forms which cannot be predicted given the CF. These command forms must be learned individually. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>singular command form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flas</td>
<td>speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyj</td>
<td>enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngas</td>
<td>drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loz</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrij</td>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the verbs vij 'come' and vete 'go' have no command forms of their own. Instead the stems eja 'come' or the older stem hajde 'come on' is used for the former, and shko 'go' or ec 'go on' or ik 'go away' is used for the latter.

The singular command form is made medio-passive by adding u. If mos 'don't' precedes, the u is added before the stem. If mos does not precede, the u is added after the stem. In the Albanian writing system, u before the stem is separated by a space, while after the stem it is not separated by a space:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CF</th>
<th>Sg. Command</th>
<th>Med.-Pass.</th>
<th>After mos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lower</td>
<td>ul</td>
<td>ulu</td>
<td>mos u ul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comb</td>
<td>kreh</td>
<td>krihu</td>
<td>mos u krih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>hedh</td>
<td>hidhu</td>
<td>mos u hidh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the singular command form ends in a vowel, -hu is the form used:

- hurry: nxitôj nxitô nxitôhu mos u nxitô
- drink: pi pi pihu mos u pi

If the singular command form ends in -j this -j is dropped when -u follows:

- do, make: bëj bëj bëhu mos u bëj
- separate: ndaj ndaj ndahu mos u ndaj
- hold: mbaj mbaj mbahu mos u mbaj

When the singular command form ends in -uaj or -yej the aj or ej part drops when -u follows:

- guard: ruaj ruaj ruhu mos u ruaj
- break: thyej thyej thyhu mos u thyej

21.B The Optative Person Suffixes

Më rofsh!
Na mbroftë Zoti!
Mbec me shëndet!
Në mos qofshët dembel.
Në takofshim atje...
Patshin jetë të gjatë, dhe lumturi!

May you live long!
May the Lord protect us!
May you remain with health!
If we were not to be lazy!
If we were to meet there...
May they have long life and happiness!
The verbs in the sentences above are examples of verbs with OPTATIVE person suffixes. Their functions are chiefly limited to two:

A. To express directly a wish or desire on the part of the speaker. This corresponds to such archaic English expressions as: Oh to be in England, Would that I were, Long live the king, as well as to the more modern expressions with may, such as: May we always be true to each other, May I never see another one, May you never know a day’s peace, etc.

B. After nē 'if' or nē mos 'if not', the optative may be used to express a condition about whose truth or possibility the speaker is dubious. In English we sometimes use the past tense forms of verbs following if as an equivalent to this: If I were to sing like that, If he had a dog, If she weren’t so silly...

The optative suffixes reflect the person and number of the subject of the verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>-sha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>-sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>-té</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These suffixes are generally added to a stem most similar to the stem of the participle. If the participle ends in -uar or -yer, the optative stem ends in -of or -ef, respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participle Stem</th>
<th>Optative Stem</th>
<th>With Person Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meet takuar</td>
<td>takōf</td>
<td>takōfsha, takōfsh, takōfště takōfshim, takōfshit, takōfshin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jump kērcyer</td>
<td>kērcéf</td>
<td>kērcēfsha, kērcēfsh, kērcěť kērcēfshim, kērcēfshit, kērcēfšin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the participle ends in a single vowel plus -r, the optative stem ends in that same vowel plus -f:

- drink pīrē pif- pifsha, pifsh, pifště pifshim, pifshit, pifshin
- separate ndārē ndaf- ndafsha, ndafsh, ndafště ndafshim, ndafshit, ndafšin
- do, make běrē běf- běfsha, běfsh, běfště běfshim, běfshit, běfšin

If the participle ends in a vowel plus -jur, the optative stem ends in that vowel plus -f:

- hold, keep mbajtur mbaf- mbafsha, mbafsh, mbafště, mbafshim, mbafshit, mbafšin

If the participle ends in a consonant plus -ur, the optative stem generally ends in that consonant:

- speak folur fol- folska, folsch, foltě folsim, folsjit, folsšin
- leave ikur ik- īksa, īksh, īktě
You have seen this verb in the expression mirupafshim 'so long' which means literally may we see each other well.

For most verbs in Albanian, optative forms occur infrequently. However, optative forms of the verbs kam 'have' and jam 'be' are quite common. The special optative stem of jam 'be' is qof-. qofsha, qofsh, qoftë, qofshim, qofshit, qofshin.

LISTENING IN 21

Conversation 1
Hasani: Pse e mban krahun kështu?
Thimi: Pse më dhemb.
Hasani: C'ke pësuar?
Thimi: Rashë nga kali.
Hasani: Kur është i koq, pse s'e shet?
Thimi: Do të provoj ta sës të shtunën që vjen.
Hasani: Kështu që ti pastaj mund të blesh një gomar.
Thimi: Do përiqem që të ble edhe një vëc.
Hasani: Unë kam një vëc. Do ta blesh?
Thimi: Ku e ke?
Hasani: Ju uraj natën e mirë.
Thimi: Udha mbërë.

Conversation 2
Tomi: Kemi dhe shumë udhë për të bërë?
Alliu: Pothuaj akoma nga një orë.
Tomi: Më ngjat sikur shikoj dëcka matanë.
Aliu: Është një shenjë që tregon kufirin e fshatit.
Tomi: Shiko! Këtu ndahet rruga. Nga t’i a marrim?
Aliu: Këtej. Ajo të shpejtë tutje në një ujetër fshat.
Tomi: Ti i njeh mirë këto vende.
Aliu: I kam gjezdisur, se jem rritur në këto vende.

Conversation 3

Maqua: Dëgjo, sikur dëgjoj një zë.
Petriri: Pusho. Me të vërtetë. Kush do të jetë në këtë orë?
Maqua: Ndonjë njeri që ka pësuar dëcka. Ngrihu dhe shiko përjashta!
Petriri: Mos u tremb! E gjeta kush do të jetë.
Maqua: Cili? Është një zë që ti e njeh?
Maqua: C’kërkon natën?
Petriri: Ka sjellë kaun që ka marrë në çiflikun e Aliut. Duhet të vete ta lidh kaun në kasolle.
Maqua: Mirë thua. Se dhe xhaxhait do të jetë i lodhur.
Unit 22
Down on the Farm

Ullmar and Maqo return to Maqo's farm.

Maqo
më shumë
trentë, -a
ceël
Unë dëshiroj më shumë
pranverën, sepse cënl xulet.

Ullmar
mizë, -a, -a
fëq, -ja, -

Ke një mizë në fëqë.

You have a bug on your face.

C'ikutje e bukur.
vjeshtë, -a
gjëfthe, -ja, -
bien
Më pëllqen vjeshta, kur bien
gjëher.

Ullmar
scene, appearance
What a beautiful sight!
autumn
leaf
(t) fall
I like Autumn ("autumn
pleases me") when the
leaves fall.

Maqo
more
spring
open (CF)
(t) open out, blossom
(medio-passive)
I prefer ("like more")
spring, because the flowers
blossom (then).

Ullmar
insect, fly
face, picture

You have a bug on your face.

fell (CF)
fell (sg.command)
Knock it off ("fell it")!

Maqo
It's off ("it fell down")
press, crush, print (CF)
Stamp on it!

Ullmar
thin
(it) has the legs
How thin its legs are!
bee
It looks to me like a bee.

Maqo
Don't bother it!
sting (CF)
(it) stings (subjunctive)
you (sg) swell, get blown
up (medio-passive)
big drum
Because it it stings you, you swell up like a drum.

Ullmari
rabbit, hare
hide (something) (CF)
(it) hides itself (mediopassive)
(it) hid itself
among, through (with accusative)
bush, thicket

Mos e merr mëqafë!
xëihet

u nxi
U nxi Maço.

dru, -ri, -
Të mbledhim ca dru për

Maquo
guard! (sg.command)
guard it!
(I) bring
double-barreled gun
Watch it until I bring the shotgun!

shkrepës, -i, -
S'kam shkrepës.

hidh
hidhe
hidhmë
hidhma
cakmák, -u, -ë
Hidhmë cakmakun tënd!

(Ullmari)
neck, nape
abuse, mistreat ("take on neck")
Don't hurt him!
(it) gets black (mediopassive)
(it) got black
It's dark Maço.

wood
Let's gather some wood for
a fire.

Maquo
match
I don't have a match.

pres, përitur
pret
Pritë!

Të ndez
Të ndezësh

(Ullmari)
await, accept, receive
receive! (sg.command)
Catch it!
light (CF)
(you/sg) light
(subjunctive)
Unit 22

llâmbë, -a, -a
Do të ndezësh llambiën?

Jo, vetëm zjarrin.

ngrihet
flâkë, -a, -ë
Shiko mirë mos ngrihet shumë flaka.

djeg, djégur (dója)
digjemi
Mos ki frikë se s’digjemi!

They sit around the fire and talk.

Ullimari

ndryshojt, ndryshuar
Kam frikë se do të ndryshojë kohë nesër.

se jo
Shpresoj se jo.

Maqua
No, only the fire.

përndryshë
bëhet
baltë, -a, -ëra
Se përndryshe, kur bie shi, bëhet baltë e madhe.

Ullimari

(it) rises (medio-passive) flame
Look out or the flame will get too big ("look well lest the flame rise much").

besoj
bujgësi, -a
Besoj se për bujqësinë shiu është i keq tashti.

Maqua
burn (something)
(with) burn (ourselves)
(medio-passive)

fshatër, -i, -ë
mundësi, -a
arë, -a, -ë
Është keq, sepse ne fshatëritë s’kemi mundësi të punojmë dhe të përgatitim arat.

Ullimari

change
I’m afraid the weather’s going to change tomorrow.

bërëjët, -i, -ë
në vit

Maqua
not, that no
I hope not ("I hope that no").

otherwise, else
(it) becomes, it is made mud
Because otherwise, when it rains, it gets terribly muddy. ("...it is made big mud")

Ullimari

believe, suppose (CF)
agriculture
I suppose that for farming rain is bad now.

Maqua
village, farmer
possibility
field
It is bad, because we farmers don’t have a chance to work and prepare the fields.

Ullimari
crop
per year ("in year")
Sa bereqet bën nè vit, Maqo?

Mbärë
më vete mbärë
të vëjë
gëse
misë, -i, -a
Po të më vëjë mbärë,
opthuj pesëdhetë qase
misë,
tridhjetë, tridhjetë e pesë
kumtali, -i, -ë
gruru, -i
dhe nga tridhjetë, tridhjetë e
pesë kuintalë gruruë.

Po tjetër?

tërsheërë, -a
elb, -i, -ëra
Pak tërsheërë dhe elb--

How big are your crops in a
year, Maqo ("how much
crop do you make per
year")?

Maqo
successfully
(it) goes successfully for
me
(it) goes (subjunctive)
measure of 40 kilograms
corn
If I'm lucky, almost fifty
measures of corn,

thirty to thirty-five
quintal (measure of 100
kilograms)

wheat and about thirty to thirty-
five quintals of wheat.

Ullmarë
And what else ("but
other")?

Maqo
oats
barley
A little oats and barley--

shumë pak
fërë, -a, -a
pak
hedh fërë

--por shumë pak, sët shred
pak fërë.

very little ("much little")
seed
little, few
(1) broadcast ("throw")
seeds

--but very little, because I
don't plant much.

Maqo
land, earth
fatherland, homeland
tool, instrument
farmer, peasant

I've heard that in your
country all the farmers have
many different tools for
helping the farmer.

Ullmarë
That's true.

tractor, -i, -ë
përdor
punoi

tökë, -a, -a
Ne kemi shumë traktorë që
përdorim për të punuar
tokën.

We have many tractors that
we use for working the
land.
Analysis 22
22.4 The Suffix -ra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shëpë</td>
<td>two houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dy shtëpë</td>
<td>two houses of different kinds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qumësh</td>
<td>two portions of milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dy qumështra</td>
<td>two different kinds of milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bereqët</td>
<td>two crops of the same plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dy bereqëtra</td>
<td>two different crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pëmë</td>
<td>two trees, two pieces of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dy pëmë</td>
<td>two trees or fruits of different kinds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>újë</td>
<td>two glasses of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dy újë</td>
<td>two different kinds of water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffix -ra forms a plural stem which is usually distinguished from another plural stem of the same noun. The -ra plural is a plural of types; that is, when different kinds of the same thing are spoken about, -ra is suffixed to the singular stem to form the plural stem. Contrast with this the simple plural which is a plural of the members within a type; that is, the simple plural (with the regular plural stem) is used when several individuals of a type or group, or when several portions of a mass, are spoken about. If you like, the contrast is between plural of quality (the -ra plural) and plural of quantity (the simple plural).

If the singular stem ends in -r, a filler -ë- appears before the -ra suffix: bar ‘grass’ barëra ‘grasses’, grurë ‘wheat’ grurëra ‘wheat’s’. If the singular stem ends in two consonants, a filler -ë- may optionally appear before the -ra suffix: elb ‘barley’ elbëra ‘barleys’.

22.5 Pronominal Clitics

**Objects:**

- Ajo grua më pa. That woman saw me.
- Te zgjova një ortë më parë. I awoke you an hour ago.
- Nuk e njoh. I don’t know him (her, it).
- Mos na trazo! Don’t bother us!
- Besoj se ju ka ftuar. I suppose that he has invited you.
- Ne i përdorim çdo ditë. We use them every day.

The pronominal clitics that indicate a specific direct object of a verb object arc: më ‘me’, të ‘you/sg’, e ‘him, her, it’, na ‘us’, ju ‘you/pl’, l ‘them’.

**References:**

- Ashtu më tha im bir. So my son told me.
- Si të duket jeta këtu. How does life here seem to you?
- Bota e këtushme e /thotë. The people around here call it Oak Mountain.
- Mal i Dushkut. Welcome
- Mirë se na erdhe. (“well that you came to us”)
- Pse ju vjen keq? Why are you sorry?
- Nuk u përqen havaja. They don’t like the climate. (“the climate doesn’t...
The pronominal clitics that indicate the referent (often indirect object) of a verb are: mê 'to me', té 'to you/sg', i 'to him, her, it', na 'to us', ju 'to you/pl', u 'to them'.

22.C Referent Plus Object

If a pronominal referent and object are both present, the referent always precedes the object. Only the third person objects e 'it' and i 'them' occur in such combinations; the results of such combination can be given as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referent</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Referent plus Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mê</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mê</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>m'i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>té</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>té</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>t'i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>na e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>na i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ju</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>jua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ju</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>jua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although ia, jua and ua are each ambiguous as to whether the object is singular or plural, a corresponding full form of pronoun will often clarify which is intended:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ia dha atë atij</td>
<td>he gave it to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ia dha ato atij</td>
<td>he gave them to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jua dha juvë atë</td>
<td>he gave it to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jua dha juvo ato</td>
<td>he gave them to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua dha atë atyre</td>
<td>he gave it to them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua dha ato atyre</td>
<td>he gave them to them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.D Subjunctive Particle té plus Referents and Objects

The subjunctive particle té combines with e 'him, her, it' to form ta and shortens to t' before an object or referent clitic beginning with i or j.
The direct object is indicated by a pronominal clitic only when the audience is expected to be able to identify immediately who or what the object is. Thus, the conversational sequence:

E njeh furrxiun? Do you know the baker?
Jo, por njoh djalin e ti. No, but I know his son.

E njeh in the first sentence indicates that the object (the baker) is already identifiable by the participants in the conversation, while in the following sentence, e njoh is not used because the son has not yet been identified.

22.E Objects and Referents with Command Forms

mos më trazo don’t bother me!
mus e trazo don’t bother it!
mus na trazo don’t bother us!
mos i trazo don’t bother them!
mus ma jepni don’t give it to me!
mus ia jepni don’t give it to him!

After mos ‘don’t’ bound pronominal clitics and their combinations are found in front of the verb stem.

Contrast with this situations where mos does not precede the command form. In these situations third person pronominal clitics usually follow the command form stem, while first person objects and referents precede or follow the stem. Combinations of first person referents with third persons objects usually follow the stem, but may also precede it. In plural command forms, -ni follows pronominal clitics and their combinations. If the singular command form ends in a vowel, -j- appears before -e or -i. On the other hand, if the singular command form has a suffix -j that suffix drops before -m, -n, or -i. The following examples illustrate each of these points in the order in which they have just been stated.

prite catch it!
jepi give to him!
merija take it from her (him,it)
mërë mër or mërëmë take me!
shikona or na shiko look at us!
sillmi or mi sill bring them to me!
sillmëni bring to me! (plural command)
sillmani try it!
provje
22. F An Informal Way of Saying "give"

In English we can say either give me! or gimme! using a special verb stem gi- to convey an informal, natural tone. Notice that we cannot use the stem gi- with any of the other pronouns her, him, it, us, they however. In Albanian an almost exactly parallel situation exists. In more formal speech you say jepmë 'give me!', jepmëni 'give me!', (plural) jepma 'give it to me', jepmani 'give it to me!' (plural), jepni 'give them to me!', jepminë 'give them to me!' (plural). But in normal, informal speech a special stem, në-, is used, yielding the modified forms: nëm 'gimme!', nëmini 'gimme!' (plural), nëna 'gimme it!', nëmanë 'gimme it!' (plural) nëmi 'gimme 'em', nëmini 'gimme 'em' (plural).

LISTENING IN 22

Conversation 1
Tomi: Mos e shtyp atë lule. Shiko! Sa ngjyrë të bukur ka!
Maqua: Tashni që është pranverë, do të shikosh më të bukura se kjo.
Tomi: Ke të drejtë. Tashni është kohë që celen.
Maqua: Pranë shëpërisë kam mbjellë disa.
Tomi: Dëshiroj t'i shikojmë.

Maqua: Ato kanë dhe erëra dhe bojëra më të lezetshme.
Tomi: Vë re, një bieçë është sipër lules.
Maqua: Nuk e do ti që ajo merr ushqimin e saj nga lulja?
Tomi: Mos e tremb, se për ndryshe ikën.
Maqua: Ki mendjen mos u afro, se mund të na pickoj të.
Tomi: Po të mos e trazojmë, s'na bën gjë.

Conversation 2
Ullmari: Ka rënë shi shumë, dhe në cdo udhë ka baltë.
Aliu: Në dimër është keq në fshat, Ullmar. Ne vuajmë shumë nga baltu këtu.
Ullmari: Shpresoj se do të na dali dielli nesër.
Aliu: T'i lutemi Zotit që të na vejë mbarë.
Ullmari: Besoj se edhe ju bujat keni nevojë për kohë të mirë tash. 
Aliu: Po si jo. Duhet që të përgatitim anat. Dhe pastaj dhe për barin që është ushqimi më me rëndësi i kafshëve.
Ullmari: O Ali, ti akoma s'ëm ke treguar makinën e korrjes që ke.
Aliu: O, me gjithë qëf. Hajde t'a shikosh.
Ullmari: O, është prej Italie. Kur e blege?
Aliu: Sivjet. Nja kateq muaj më parë në pazarin e Korçës.
Ullmari: Është e ndryshme nga ato të atdheut tim.
Aliu: Traktorin e kám american.

Conversation 3
Lumua: Pse erdhe?
Aliu: Erdha për të marrë ca vegla.
Lumua: Çfarë të ka ngjarë?
Aliu: Është tyer traktori.
Lumua: Ku, më ç'vend?
Aliu: Në arë, kur po korrija grurin.
Lumua: A ka mundësi të ndreqet?
Aliu: Shpresoj se po. Sepse përmirësht, nuk do të kemi bereqet për vitin që vjen.

Unit 22
Unit 23

The Road from Berat

Ullmar has just returned to Tirana after a visit to Berat.

Ismaili

kthej, kthyer
kthëhosë
u ktheve

Mirë se u ktheve, Ullmar.

shkoj, shkuar
nga
Si shkove nga Berati?

Mirë se të gjeta.
Shumë i kënaqur.
të fala
ke të fala
glysh, -i, -ër
krushk, -u, krushq

Ullmar

It's good to be back.
Very pleasant.
të fala
ke të fala
glysh, -i, -ër
krushk, -u, krushq

Ke të fala nga giyshi e nga krushku yt.
shpëie, shpënë, (shpûra)
si ja shpëie
Ti, si ja shpëie?

Ashtu ashtu.
për sa
për sa kohë
mungoj
sekëldisët
u sekëldisë

Për sa kohë që mungove, u sekëldisë shumë.
mësohemi
u mësum

Regards to you from your grandfather and your wife's uncle.
take, convey
how are you ("how do you take to it?")

How are you?

Ismaili

So so.
for as much
during the time, for as much time
be absent (CF)
worry, upset (CF)
(I) was worried (past definite)

While you were gone, I was very much worried.

Ullmar

(we) are taught, are accustomed (mediopassive)
(we) got accustomed (past.def.)
U mësuan bashkë,

zor, -i
më vjen zor
të vijë
niset
për në
Suedi, -a
e do të më vijë zor kur të
nisem për në Suedi.

Ismaili

pipesh
u pòqe
vjéherr, -i, -
A u poqe me vjehrin tim?

Ullmari

Si jo.
pret, pritur
aq...sa
të vëjë
s'ka ku të vejë

We got used to being
together, ("we got accus-
tomed together")
difficulty
it's hard for me ("to me it
comes difficulty")
that (it) come
(subjunctive)
depart, start out (medi-
passive)
destined for ("for to")
Sweden
and it will be hard for me to
leave for Sweden.

Ismaili

(you.sg) meet (medi-
passive)
(you.sg) met (past
definite)
father-in-law
Did you meet (with) my
father-in-law?

Ismaili

Me të vërtetë, është shumë
i zgjuar.
shkëve
údhë, -a-
údhës
Po si shkove udhës?

Ullmari

zi, -ri
mezi
ërdhëm
Me zi ërdhëm.
ngjia
javësh
makinë, -a, -a
ujdisnin

He couldn't have treated
me better ("he received me
so well that there's not
where to go").
intelligent, alert
educate (CI)
What an intelligent and well
educated man!

Ismaili

Oh yes, he's very smart.
(you.sg) went or passed
(past definite)
way, road
in respect to the road
(dative)
But how was the trip?

Ismaili

sorrow, hardship
hardly ("with hardship"),
scarcely
(we) came (past def.)
We barely made it.
(I) drove (past indefinite)
slowly
machine, car
(they) fixed (past
indefinite)
(they) were fixing highway
I drove (the car) slow
because they were fixing the highway.
    narrow
crooked, twisted
full of
turn, curve
It's narrow, twisting and full of curves.

prish
prij
gërre, -ja, -e
Eshtë e prishur prej qerrveçet.
të bësh
t'ë bësh
C'ë bësh?

fukarà, -i, fukarënj
Jemi fukarenj.
ënde
komb, -i, -e
i vphabetë

Jemi ende komb i vphabetë.

sa hërë
jëpja
fërçë, -a
i jëpja fërçë
pësöja
Sa herë i jëpja fërçë, pësöja ndonjë gjë.

kujdës, -i, -e
e ke kujdësin
të gjithave
ja ke kujdësin të gjithave
Duhet t'ua kesh kujdesin të gjithave.

Our country is still poor
(we are still a poor country).

as often as, as many
times
(1) would give (past indefinite)
force, power
(1) would give it power
(1) suffered (past indefinite)

Every time I stepped on the gas, I had trouble with something.

care, caution
(you/sing) are cautious
("you have the caution")
in respect to everything
(dative)
(you/sing) are cautious about everything

You have to be careful.

for, because
bridge
from, by, made of (with ablative)
Dru, -ri, -nj
kalb
Se disa nga urat janë prej
druri pthuaj të kalbura.

Ulmarë
save, rescue (CF)
may he save (optative)
dust
And look out for the dust
("may God save you from
the dust")!
make blind (CF)
(you.sg) get blinded
(medio-passive)
that (you.sg) put
(subjunctive)
if you don’t put
glasses (plural only)
You’d be blinded without
goggles ("because you get
blinded if you don’t put
glasses").

Ismaili
in two years, by two
year’s time
complete, finish (CF)
(it) gets completed
(medio-passive)

Për dy vjet, bitiset e reja.

Zë, zënë (zûra)
zûnë
po punojnë
Zunë po punojnë.

caj, càrë
çanë
C’anë malet që ta
shkurtojnë.

Për rë
do të d
për rënë

anga
dâir
si
rrógë
Së, pa r
dëtyr
Bëjmë
ndihmë
nëpù
qofë
yrrë
punë
pagûl
Në Së
qofë zë
paguhët

new (feminine)
the new one (with
referred ùdhë)
In two years the new one
will be completed.
catch, begin
(t)hey began (past def.)
(t)hey are working
They’ve already begun
working ("they began they
are working").
chop, smash
(t)hey smashed (past
def.)
They blasted down the
mountains to make it (the
road) shorter.

Ulmarë
straight, right
It will be straight and, I
hope, wider.

Ismaili
towards summer
after
After summer, after we
finish at the university,
**ANALYSIS 23**

23.4 Past Indefinite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dîja</td>
<td>shkónim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêsója</td>
<td>gjenis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngisja</td>
<td>ngisnim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jèpja</td>
<td>jepnim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dije</td>
<td>dinit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêsoje</td>
<td>shkónit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngisle</td>
<td>ujdisnit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jëpje</td>
<td>jepnit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shkûnte</td>
<td>shkûnin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bènte</td>
<td>dinin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngiste</td>
<td>ujdisnin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jépte</td>
<td>jépnin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The person suffixes of the past indefinite are:

1st Person: -ja
2nd Person: -je
3rd Person: -(u)te

If the stem ends in a consonant, the third person singular suffix is -te. If it ends in a vowel, the third person ending is -nte. Verbs whose CF ends in t, change that t to s before the -te suffix.
23.B Past Indefinite Forms of jam and kam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>jam</th>
<th>kam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>isha</td>
<td>kisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>ishe</td>
<td>kishe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>ishte</td>
<td>kishte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>ishim</th>
<th>kishim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>ishit</td>
<td>kishit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>ishin</td>
<td>kishin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The third person singular forms ish and kish are sometimes used rather than the forms ishte and kishte.

23.C Noun Cases after prej.

Unlike other prepositions, prej 'from' 'of' 'by' may be followed by a noun in the ABLATIVE case, a form which is identical to the dative indefinite in the singular, but which has a distinctive -sh suffix in the plural.

Unë jam prej Vlore. I am from Vlora.
Kanë ardhur prej fshatë mbërëmë. They came from the country ("from town") last night.
Urat janë prej druri. The bridges are made of wood.
Dua shami prej pambuku. I like handkerchiefs made of cotton.

In these examples, prej is followed by nouns in the ablative case. Notice that the ablative form will usually appear after prej when: (1) the noun is a location, as in the first two examples; (2) the noun is a material out of which something is made, as in the other two examples.

E mora prej Hasanit. I got it from Hasan.
Makinat tona janë prej Amerikës. Our cars come from America.
Jam i kënaqur prej havasë. I’m pleased with the climate.
Èshtë e prishur prej qerrevet. It’s been ruined by the wagons.
Zyrtarët paguhen prej shtetit. The office-workers are paid by the state.
Kam qënë keq prej bëlt. I was sick because of my waist.
S’kemi qen të na ruajnë prej ujërave. We don’t have dogs to protect us from the wolves.
Ai banon vetëm dy qind metra prej lumit. He lives only two hundred meters away from the river.

In these examples prej is followed by nouns in the dative definite case form. This will happen when the noun is: (1) the source of something, as in the two examples; (2) the cause or agent of something, as in the next four examples; (3) separated from something, as in the last two examples.

However, in practice these distinctions are not always tightly maintained, and the use of the dative or ablative forms after prej is quite variable.
23.D The Uses of the Dative Case Forms.

There are four principal functions of dative case forms.

23.D.1

First, dative case forms of nouns and third person pronouns are used after many prepositions.

mbërapa atij gurit
afër dyqanit tonë
prej qerrëve
përpara kësaj
përveç atij
drejt xhamisë
pranë asaj
large këltë vendi
jalë rrugës
rrotull këtyre
në mes të dhomës

behind that rock
near our store
by the wagons
before this
besides him
straight to the mosque
near her
far from this place
along the road
around these
in the middle of the room

23.D.2

Second, a dative case form is used after an adjectival particle connecting it to a referent. This construction corresponds to the one marked by of in English, and is traditionally called the GENITIVE case:

E njoh mirë djalin e Hasanit. I know Hasan’s son well.
Eshëtë burri i saj. It’s her husband.

burimi i kësaj vije
prej zvratërëve të qytetit
me kuajt e mikut tim
the source of this stream
by the city’s office workers
with my friend’s horses

23.E

Third, the dative case form of a noun or pronoun is used to mark the referent (indirect object) of the verb. The referent designates the person or thing with respect to which a subject performs an action on a direct object (marked by the accusative case), if one is present. In the following phrases the referents are capitalized while the direct objects are in italics.

I jepja force
Të uroj shëndet
si I thonë emrin
MUA vetëm birra MA
shuan eijen
Mund të MË japësh pak
para borxh?
MË tregoi se ka qënë
bukur.
I dhashë fjalën
GRUAS
Do t’la jap lekun
DJALIT.
duhet t’Ua shpjegoni
VELLEZÊRVE
I gave it force
I wish you health
how do they say the name for it?
for me only beer quenches
thirst
Can you give me some money
as loan?
He told me it was
beautiful.
I gave my word to my wife.
I’m going to give
the lek to the boy.
you must explain it to your
brothers.
Look over these examples carefully. Notice that in many instances the referent is marked twice: once by a pronominal clitic and again by a noun or pronoun. Examples like Së i thonë enrin show that Albanian uses verb referents in ways quite different from English.

In connection with this third function of the dative case, it is relevant to note some special expressions that use third person referents with the verb marr 'take':

merria këngës, sing! ('take it for the song')
nga t'ia marr udhës? which way shall I go ('from where that I take it for the road?')
ia marrim valles we dance ('we take it for the dance')

In these expressions, the direct object is never present as a noun, but is represented only as the -a part of ia 'it to it'.

23. E. 1

The fourth main function of the dative case is closely linked to the third: it indicates an intimate relationship between a noun or pronoun and a verb. The relationship is a rather subtle one, some of whose equivalents in English are: "in regard to" "for" "the one concerned" "to" "front". Sometimes the referent in Albanian even corresponds to the subject of the verb in English:

Si Të pëlqeu havaja? How did you like the climate?
('how did the climate please for you?')
Më dhëmbin gjoksi dhe kurrizi. My chest and back hurt.
('in regard to me, the chest and back hurt')
Kësaj I thonë this is called
('they say for this')
M'u dogj fytj nga etja My throat's burning from thirst.
('to me the throat has been burned from thirst')
t'ia marrim lëkurën to get his hide
('that we take from it the hide')
po të Më vejë mbarë if I am lucky
('if it goes to me successfully')
Më vjen keq I'm sorry
('to me it comes ill')
Të luntë goja may your mouth be blessed!
('may the mouth be blessed for you')
Më vjen zor it's hard for me ('it comes to me difficulty')
Si shkove UDHËS? How was the trip? ('how did you pass in regard to the road?')
Notice particularly the frequency with which pronominal clitics are used in this function.

Any verb in Albanian may have a referent, although only certain verbs may have a direct object. For example, references not direct objects may be used with such verbs as vjen 'come', mjaftar 'suffice', shkon 'go', as well as with all medio-passive verbs, such as lutem 'I pray', duhet 'it is necessary', kthehem 'we return ourselves', gjëzoheni 'you are happy'. Examples:

do T'JU vijë rënë it will be hard for you
("it will come heavy to you")
MË mjaftojnë këto these are enough for me
I shkon mirë puna Enver's work is going nicely. ("the work goes well in regard to Enver")
ENVERIT.
I lutem Zotit I pray to the Lord
NA duhet të punojmë we have to work ("for us it is necessary to work")
le t'I kthehemë PUNËS let's go back to work
DO t'I gjëzoheni you'll enjoy it ("you will be happy about it")

LISTENING IN 23

Conversation 1

Aliu: Do të jetë zengjin i madh.
Koli: Po. Dhe do që të hajë mall në Prishtinë.
Aliu: C'bënte në Amerikë? Ishte zyrtar o tregtar?
Koli: Jo. Ishte punëtor në një fabrikë. Po puguhëj mirë me rrugë.
Aliu: Besoj se e ka shkuar mirë jetën atje.
Koli: Jo. Me tha se ka vuajtur shumë. Se ishte mësuar me zakonet shqitare.

Conversation 2

Arbeni: Uh, sa e ngushëtë është xhadeja. Duhet t'i keni udhëhti në të gjera për makinë.
Astriti: Ke të drejtë, po shteti ynë është i vogël. Kurse ju keni latin të keni shitet të pasur.
Arbeni: O, i mendjen! Është një shenjë përpara nesh.
Astriti: Nuk po e shikoj. Ku është?
Arbeni: Drejt nesh. Është shkruar atje se ura është e prishur.
Astriti: Atëherë, duhet të kthehemë.
Arbeni: Mos u sëkellidhi! Se do të ketë një udhë tjetër.

Conversation 3

Gjon: Pardhe të prita në kafene. Pse s'erdhe?
Leka: Mungova se do të bitysa një punë.
Leka: Falëmnderit. A ka gjetur punë tashthi ai?
Gjon: Me tha se zuri të punojë t'k një avokat.
Leka: Ai nuk është mësuar të bejë një punë të tillë, dhe do ta ke të zor.
Gjon: Në fillim, ndofta. Po ai është i zgjuar, dhe do të mësohet shpojti.
Leka: Kur ta shikosh, bēji tē fala nga mua!