Unit 5

How's the Weather?

A Swedish tourist, Ullmar, has recently arrived in Tirana.

**Ullmar**

vend  
place, country

c’vend  
what country

i Shqipërisë  
of Albania

Nga c’vend i Shqipërisë je?  
From what part of Albania are you?

**Hasán**

jug  
south

jugu  
the south

Jam nga jugu,  
I'm from the south.

tòskë  
Tosk, Tosks

Jam tòskë,  
I'm a Tosk.

**Ullmar**

thótë  
(it) says, (it) tells

c’do të thótë  
what does it mean

"what does it want to say"?

C’do të thotë "toskë"?  
What does "Tosk" mean?

**Hasán**

shqiptárët  
the Albanians

verë  
north

veriu  
the north

e veriu  
of the north

qëhen  
(they) are called

gëge  
Ghegs, Ghegs

c’ jugut  
of the south

të jugut  
those of the south

Shqiptarët e veriuq qëhen  
The Albanians of the North

gëge: të jugut tòskë.  
are called Ghegs; those of

**Ullmar**

bën  
time, weather

kohë  
the time, the weather

koha  
how is the weather

Shqipëri  
Albania

Si bën koha në Shqipëri?  
How is the weather in Albania?

**Hasán**

Nuk di asqë.  
I don't know anything

about it ("I don't know any-

thing").

dimër  
winter

shira  
rains

të mëdhë  
big (pl.)

me shira të mëdhë  
rainy ("with big rains")
Kemi dimër me shira të mëdha,
behär
të nxëhtë
dhe behar të nxëhtë.
kursé
mal
mále
bie
dëbôrë
bie dëbôrë
e mädhe
Kurse në male bie dëbôrë e madhe.

Tirânë
E në Tirani, si bën?

nxëhtë
ditën
fтоhë
nátën
Bën nxëhtë ditën, e fтоhë natën.

We have a rainy winter,
summer
hot
and a hot summer.
whereas, on the other hand
mountain
mountains
(it) falls
snow
(it) snows
big (fem. sg.)

But in the mountains it snows a lot ("big snow falls").

Ullmar
Tirana
And how is it (the weather) in Tirana?

Hasán
hot(ly)
in the daytime
cold(ly)
in the night time
It's hot during the day and cold at night.

banëva
vjët
kur
i vógël
Banova tre vjet në Tiranë
kur isha i vogël.

(1) resided
years
when
little (masc.)
I lived in Tirana three years
when I was little.

Later they go for a walk outside.

Ullmar
ditë
e këqe
Sa ditë e këqe.

frym
érë
frym érë
pa
diell
érë pa diell
Fryn erë e madhe, e pa diell.

Hadë!
gicmën

(1) blows
air, wind
the wind blows
(“it blows air”)
without
sun
dark atmosphere
(“wind without sun”)
It's very windy and dark out.

Hasán
listen! hear! (you/sg)
(1) thunders
Dëgio si giëmon!
edhé vetêtin
Edhe shiko si vetêtin.

thúa
C'thua?

shì
bie shì
do tè bjërë
Do tè bjërë shì?

në mengjës
ra
shi i madh
Në mengjes ra shi i madh.

re
rètë
dûken
zhduken
po zhduken
Po tashti, retë po zhuoken.

Listen to it thunder! ("how it thunders!"
and also
(it) lightens, (it) flashes
And look at the lightning!
("see how it lightens!")

Ullmar
(you/sg) say
What do you think ("what you say")?
rain
(it) rains
(it) will fall
Is it going to rain?

Hasàn
in the morning
(it) fell
heavy rain ("big rain")
This morning there was a
heavy rain.
cloud, clouds
the clouds
(they) appear
(they) disappear
But now the clouds are
going away.

besoj
tè bjërë
Nuk besoj tè bjërë shì.

ashtû
qôfë
Ashu qofë!

(1) believe
that (it) fall
I don't think it'll rain. ("that it falls rain")

Ullmar
in that way, so
may it be
Let's hope so. ("So may it be!")

The weather changes.

Hasàn
the sun
(it) grabbed
that (it) emerged
The sun just came out.

Ullmar
(it) will do, will make
Tomorrow it will be a nice
day.

Hasàn
that (it) hold
if it holds
in this way, so
if it stays like this
peshk
peshkoj
të peshkoj
vête
do të vête
do të vête të peshkoj
Po të mbajë kështu, do të vete të peshkoj nesër.

të vij
dhe uñë
Të vij dhe uñë me ty?

në
nge
kam nga
ke
Në ke nga.
në c'orë
nisemë
Në c'orë do të nisemë?

bëhem
gati
më tetë pa dhjetë

fish (sg)
(1) fish
that (1) fish
(1) go
(1) I'll go
(1) I'll go fishing

If it stays like this, I'm going fishing tomorrow.

Ullmar
that (1) come
me too ("also I")
May I come with you too?
("that I too come with you")

Hasàn
if
free time
(1) have plenty of time
you/sg have
If you have time.
at what time
(we) start
At what time shall we start?

Ullmar
(1) am made
ready
at ten minutes to eight

Bëhem gati më tetë pa dhjetë.

Po mirë.
taköhemë
tek
údhë
udhëkrëq
udhëkrëqi
Taköhemë të udhëkrëqi.

të vijë
shok
shoku
Mund të vijë dhe shoku im?

Pse jo?
do të shkosh
këtëj
Do të shkosh këtej tashti?

Ullmar
in that direction
park

I'll be ready at ten to eight.

Hasàn
Well fine.
(we) meet
at
road, way
crossroad
crossroad
We'll meet at the crossroad.

Ullmar
that (he) come
companion
the companion
Can my buddy come too?
("Is it possible that comes also my buddy?")

Hasàn
Sure ("why not?").
(you/sg) will go
in this direction
Are you going this way
now?

Ullmar
in that direction
park

5.4
'yellow

Jo,
park
de
m
Do të
tetë.

W1
or unac
y in Eng
shorter a
bination
aj sou
ej sou
if sour
**HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION 5**

**5.A Practice 1: j.**

In general, the consonant *j* is pronounced like *y* in 'yellow' or 'yard'.

| jo no | ajë she, that          |
| ju you | kje she, this         |
| je you are | atjë there          |
| tjëtër other | djali the boy          |
| fjaë word | vjen it comes        |
| dhjëtë ten | mjaft enough        |

When *j* comes after a vowel and before a consonant or unaccented *ë*, or at the end of a word, it sounds like the *y* in English 'boy', but the combination of vowel plus *j* is shorter and more clipped than in English words. The combination of a vowel plus *j* gives the following results:

- *aj* sounds like the *i* in English 'bite' or *y* in 'by'.
- *ej* sounds like the *ay* in 'bay'.
- *ij* sounds like *ee* in 'feed'.

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**5.B Practice 2: nj.**

The symbol sequence *nj* represents a single consonant, pronounced like the *ny* of English 'canyon'. In Albanian this sound occurs at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of the words.

- *një* one
- *njoh* know
- *njeri* person
- *asnjë* none
- *zönjë* Mrs.
- *zonjúshe* Miss
Hints on Pronunciation

gjithnjë always

ANALYSIS 5

5.A Plural Stems of Nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mal</td>
<td>male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vajzë</td>
<td>vajza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ushtær</td>
<td>ushtarë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punëtor</td>
<td>punëtorë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amerikán</td>
<td>amerikâné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi</td>
<td>shëpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mish</td>
<td>mishë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shtëpi</td>
<td>mësonjës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vellà</td>
<td>vellëzër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>djalë</td>
<td>djem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soldier</td>
<td>soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laborer</td>
<td>laborers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>brothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>boys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pairs above show the relationship of the plural stem to the singular stem of a number of nouns. The formation of the plural stem varies from noun to noun, and must often be learned separately for a particular word. The following guides are helpful:

1) Nouns ending in consonants (always masculine) form plural stems by adding -e to the singular stem: mal-e.

2) Nouns which end in -ë (many feminine nouns) usually form the plural stem by adding -a to the singular stem, and the -ë drops out: vajzë-a gives vajza.

3) However, many nouns ending in consonants or in -ë have plural stems identical in form with their singular stems. These words are in general the names of foodstuffs, materials, etc., those which are taken in Albanian to be SUBSTANCE nouns. That is, qëpë ‘onion’ is undifferentiated for singular and plural in Albanian, just as bread is in English. However, unlike English, in Albanian you can say dy bukë ‘two bread’ as well as dy qëpë ‘two onion’ where the number preceding would mean something like “two portions” of bread and “two portions” of onion. Like bukë and qëpë are mish ‘meat’, qumësh ‘milk’, mollë ‘apple’, and many others.

Thus we see that these substance nouns have plural stems with the same form as their singular stems when portions are discussed. However, when the plural of the whole substance is desired (as in English when we say “He has all kinds of meats,” or “The winter rains came late.”), the suffix -ra is used to form the plural stem in Albanian. So mishra means ‘meats’ and shëra means ‘rains’.

4) Masculine nouns ending in -ar, -or, -ât, or -an form plural stems by adding e to the singular stem: ushtar-ë punëtor-ë.

5) Feminine nouns which end in vowels other than -ë generally have plural stems identical with the singular stem: shtëpi ‘house, houses’. Masculine nouns ending in -ës or -ës have plural and singular stems alike also: mesës ‘teacher, teachers’.

lek
nigh
mist
father
man
door
boy
name
friends
person
broth
tooth
falling
ending
thing
6) However, many words have plural stems that are formed in none of these ways. For each of these, the plural stem is a separate word to be learned: vellä 'brother', vellëzër 'brothers'; djalë 'boy', djem 'boys'.

In future units the plural stem form of a noun which does not follow the five guides outlined above will be given in addition to the singular stem form. There are a few more guides for forming the plural stem, but they need not concern us now.

Here are the plural forms of nouns which the above guides will not help you with, including only the "irregular" nouns you have met so far.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Stem</th>
<th>Plural Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lek</td>
<td>lékè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>nétë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mister, sir</td>
<td>zotëri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>babá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>burër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td>dërë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>djalë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>émër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>mëk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>njëri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>vellë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobaccoist</td>
<td>duhanxhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(All nouns whose present stems end in -xhë have plural stems ending in -xhënj)

thing: gië          gjëra

5.B Nominative and Accusative Plural Indefinite.

In the nominative and accusative cases of the indefinite plural, the plural stem is used without any suffixes, and is thus the same for both cases.

So you might say: Atje janë MALE. Over there are mountains, where mâle is accusative.
5. Pronominal Clitics.

The pronominal clitics that indicate a specific verb object have already been discussed. Remember that they are only used only when joined to a verb. These forms are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>më 'me'</td>
<td>të 'you'</td>
<td>e 'him, her, it'</td>
<td>na 'us'</td>
<td>ju 'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>të 'you'</td>
<td>ju 'you'</td>
<td>i 'them'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition you have also seen some of the full pronoun forms that are sometimes used to repeat and emphasize the object in connection with verbs. However, these full forms occur principally after those prepositions which are followed by the accusative case. The full accusative pronoun forms are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mën 'me'</td>
<td>të 'that one'</td>
<td>atë 'those, them'</td>
<td>ne 'us'</td>
<td>ju 'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>të 'you'</td>
<td>atë, atë 'those, them'</td>
<td>këftë 'these, them'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>të 'him, her, it'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The full forms for the 3rd person are differentiated for distance of the object: in the singular, atë and këftë (for both masculine and feminine referents); in the plural, atë and atë (for masculine and feminine referents respectively), and këftë and këftë (the "near" correspondents to atë and atë). In addition, the shortened form të may be substituted for atë or këftë indifferently after a proposition, and ta and to may likewise be substituted for atë, këftë, atë, këftë after propositions.

A few examples show what is meant:

Mëna më quajnë Hasan. I am called Hasan. (they call me Hasan)
Do të shkoj me të. I’m going with him (or her).
Nuk të shkoj ty. I don’t see you.
Ai punon për ne. He works for us.

In this last phrase, notice that the nominative case form ai is included as subject of the verb when emphasis on the subject is wanted. Similarly, the full form of the accusative case pronoun has the same function for the object of the verb in, for example, the first sentence above or this following one.

I dua këftë. I want these.
5.5 Word-order: Topic and Focus.

It has been previously noted that the majority of Albanian verb phrases in ordinary discourse do not have an explicit subject, the verb form itself indicating implicitly what the subject is by its person suffix. Usually, the subject is also the TOPIC: what the phrase is about.

Jam nga jugu. I'm from the South.

However, the word-order relationship between subject, verb, and complement (when one is present) affects the identification of what the topic is and what the COMMENT on that topic is.

In phrases whose verb is a form of the verb je 'be', if there is an explicit subject it will normally precede the verb, and the complement will follow the verb as the comment on that topic:

a) Faiku është djalë i mirë. Faik is a good boy.

However, the topic can be shifted to the complement by inverting the order and placing the subject, now serving as comment after the complement, now serving as topic.

b) Është djalë i mirë Faiku. He's a good boy, Faik is.

Topic shift here is thus achieved by a change from normal word order. Notice that the placement of the phrase stress, as mentioned in Analysis 1A, directs attention to the FOCUS of the phrase—that part which contains presumably new information for the listener. In example a) below, the topic is the location of the hotel but the focus is on the hotel. In example b), the topic and focus are both the hotel, while the comment, not containing the new information, is the location.

a) normal:  
Atje është hotëli.  
| Hoteli është atje.  
Over there is the hotel.  
The HOTEL is over there.

In phrases whose verbs have an explicit subject but no full object, the subject follows the verb to indicate that it is the focus of the phrase. Notice that this is also true when the verb has a pronominal object clitic, so long as no full object occurs in the phrase which could become the focus. Look at these examples carefully:

Më pret gruaja. My wife expects me.

With no full object present, the subject normally follows the verb.

Në mëngjes ra shi i mëdh. In the morning it rained a lot.  
("big rain fell")

Again no object of the verb is present, and the focussed subject shi i mëdh 'big rain' follows the verb ra
Analysis

‘fell’.

Nesër do të bëjë ditë e mirë. Tomorrow it will be a nice day.
('tomorrow will do nice day')

This is still another example with no full object present, and again the subject ditë e mirë ‘good day’ follows the verb.

For the emphasis, the focussed subject in such sentences precedes the verb and displaces the phrase stress from its normal final position:

Grúa jamë pret. My WIFE is expecting me.

The normal position for a full object of a verb is following the verb. To indicate that it is the topic, this object precedes the verb, with phrase stress it also becomes the focus of the phrase:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal:</th>
<th>E një xürxhiun?</th>
<th>Do you know the baker?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inverted:</td>
<td>Furrxhiun e njëh?</td>
<td>Is it the baker that you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal:</th>
<th>E kë a té?</th>
<th>Do you have it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topic shift:</td>
<td>Atë e kë?</td>
<td>Do you have that one?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus shift:</td>
<td>Atë e ke?</td>
<td>Is THAT the one you have?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.E Adverbs

C'punë bën këtë? What (work) are you doing here?
Unë nuk mësova shumë. I didn’t learn much.
Më mirë flas frëngjisht. I speak French better.

The words këtë ‘here’, shumë ‘very, much, many’ and frëngjisht ‘in French’ are words which are never preceded by an adjectival particle. They are examples of a large group of words called adverbs. Unlike adjectives, adverbs are never preceded by an adjectival particle. To indicate the difference, adjectives are cited with a preceding i, which is the masculine nominative singular form of the adjectival particle.

Bën ftohtë natën. It’s cold (‘does coldly’) at night.
Bën nxëhtë ditën. It’s hot during the day.
Më vjen keq. I’m sorry. (‘to me it comes bad’)

The words ftohtë ‘cold’, nxëhtë ‘hot’, and keq ‘bad’ are adverbs in these phrases, indicated by the absence of an adjectival particle which precedes them when they are used as adjectives.

Here are some examples of adverbs formed from adjectives by dropping the adjectival particle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i mirë</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Eshët i mirë. He’s good.)</td>
<td>(Eshët mirë. He’s well.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. F Adjectival Particles.

(me) behar të nxëhtë (with) a hot summer
me shëna të mëdha with big rains

The të form of the adjectival article is used when the referent is singular indefinite accusative, as in the first example, or when the referent is plural indefinite accusative and nominative, as in the next example. Other uses of të will be discussed later.

shqiptarët e veriut the Albanians of the North

You have already seen that when the referent is singular definite accusative, the particle form is e. When the referent is plural definite nominative or accusative, the particle is also e. What you know now about the form of the adjectival particle is given in the following chart.

5. G Adjective Stem Forms.

djali im i madh my oldest son ("my big son")
dëborë e madhe big snow
Êshtë djalë i keq. He's a bad boy.
Sa ditë e keqë! What a nasty ("bad") day!
Êshtë djalë i mirë He's a good boy.
Je një vajzë e mirë You're a good girl.
Jam i martuar. I'm married.
Êshtë e martuar. She's married.

Some adjectives such as i madh and i keq have a different stem form in the singular when the referent is feminine, adding -e to the stem. In a very few adjectives this feminine stem becomes further modified. Other important adjectives with different feminine forms for the
singular are:

i zi 'black', i kuq 'red', i ri 'young'

The form of the adjective does not vary with changes in the case of the referent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i madh</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>e madhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i keq</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>e keqe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i kuq</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>e kuqe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i ri</td>
<td>young</td>
<td>e re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i zi</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>e zeze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, most adjectives have the same stem form in the singular for both masculine and feminine; i mirë and i martuar are examples of this. You may assume that the stem form is the same for both masculine and feminine for all adjectives not noted otherwise.

The stem form of the adjective with a plural referent may be different from its form with a singular referent. This matter will be fully discussed in a later unit. An example of what is meant is given in:

me shira të madha  with big rains

In this sentence madha is different from either of its singular forms madh or madhe.

5.1 Classifiers.

S'je amerikan.  You're not American.
Jam shqiptar.  I'm Albanian.

As noted earlier, in certain sentences with a form of jam 'be' as the verb, which we will call *equational sentences*, një 'one, a' is not present before CLASSIFIERS which indicate membership in a group, such as a nationality, or profession, nor is there an adjectival particle before the complement, as there would be before an adjective.

Feminine classifiers may be formed by addition of the suffix -ë: amerikan 'American' (masculine), amerikane 'American' (feminine); shqiptar 'Albanian' (masculine), shqiptare 'Albanian' (feminine).

Besides their use in such sentences as the above, classifiers may also be used immediately after another noun to identify the nationality of that noun. Thus:

cigare amerikane  American cigarettes

where the amerikane is feminine because its referent cigare is feminine. Note that classifiers are not preceded by adjectival particles in such cases.
5.1 The Present Tense Forms of the Verb vij 'come'

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
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<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vij</td>
<td>I come</td>
<td></td>
<td>vijme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vjen</td>
<td>you come</td>
<td></td>
<td>vini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vjen</td>
<td>he, she, it comes</td>
<td></td>
<td>vjne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 The Momentary Clitic po.

shkojme we go po shkojme we are going
zduke we disappear po zduke they are disappearing

The clitic po is used before a verb to indicate that the action of that verb is momentary, very much like English constructions with a form of the verb to be plus a participle ending in -ing.

You have now seen the particle po used in several different functions. In addition to its use as a momentary clitic, it may serve as an independant interjection, as a contrastive conjunction, or as a conditional clitic. In these functions it may mean:

yes: Po, ju kuptoj. Yes, I understand you.
but, and: Po ja, si jeni? And how are you?
if: Po te mbajte keshtha... If it stays like this...

Different functions and meanings for a single form are common in languages, including English. (Just think of the uses of so in I think so, So sue me!, It was so bad that..., She was tired and so was I. That little so and so!. If you want to find so and so, do such and such.) In many cases those functions are extremely difficult to explain; real speakers of the language learn to use words by hearing them used in particular instances, rather than by studying rules for their use, and that is the way for you to learn them, too. The purpose of analyses sections like this is simply to draw your attention to details that you might otherwise overlook, and to help you understand the examples better. If you understand the examples well enough to actually experience their meaning in their natural context, the generalizations that will allow you to create your own new examples will come by themselves.

5.3 The -t Definite Suffix (Dative Singular Masculine).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pazart</td>
<td>markt</td>
<td>e pazartit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndert</td>
<td>honor</td>
<td>e nderit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hamallt</td>
<td>porter</td>
<td>e hamallit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jugt</td>
<td>south</td>
<td>e jugut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verit</td>
<td>north</td>
<td>e verlit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The definite dative case form of masculine nouns is formed by adding a suffix -t to the nominative definite case form of the noun. Masculine nouns whose citation forms end in an accented vowel, or in a consonant k, g, or h thus have a dative definite form ending in -ut. All other masculine nouns have a dative definite form ending in -it.
5.1 Use of Dative Case after Adjectival Particles (Genitive)

rruga e pazarit
street of the market

puna e hamallit
the porter's job, the work of the porter

shqiptarët e veriut
the Albanians of the north

In Albanian, a dative case form may be used after an adjectival particle to serve what are traditionally called GENITIVE case functions. In such constructions the adjectival particle functions much like the preposition of in English, or like the 's at the end of nouns.

LISTENING IN 5

1. Agimi and Tomori meet in Tirana upon returning from Shkoder and Vlore respectively.
Tomori: Mirëmëngiesi Agimi. Si je?
Agimi: Tungaitjeta. Mirë të falemnderit.
Tomori: Sot kemi behar.
Agimi: Po, është kohë e mirë.
Tomori: Kurse dje ra shi.
Agimi: Kur erdhe nga Vlora?
Tomori: Pardje, me familjen.
Agimi: C'kemi nga jugu?
Tomori: Asgjë. Po në veri c'kemi?
Agimi: Në Shkodër kemi shira të medha.
Tomori: Eshtë ftohtë në mali?
Agimi: Fryn erë dhe bie dëborë e madhe.
Tomori: Cili është ai djalë afër postës?

2. Sulo comes up to them.
Tomori: Mirëdita djalë i vogël.
Agimi: Ky është zoti Tomor.
Sulo: Gëzohem. Si jeni me shëndet?
Tomori: Mirë të falemnderit. C'kemi?
Sulo: Do të vete në lumë për peshk.
Tomori: Edhe unë do vete nesër po të mbajt kështu koha.
C'lhua? Do bjerë shi?
Agimi: S' besoj.
Sulo: Më falti, është vonë. Do të takohemi.

Agimi: Po tashqi, ku do të shkosh?
Tomori: Ora është tëtë pa një çerck. Duhet të bëhem gati.
Do shkoj në xhami.
Agimi: Do të të shoh nesër?
Tomori: Po, takohemi te kafeneja në orën nëntë.
Agimi: Mund të vijë dhe gruaja ime?
Tomori: Pse jo, në ka ngë.
Agimi: Rri me shëndet.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY 5

Kemi We have
DIMËR me shira të mëdha. a rainy WINTER.
pranvërë
vjetër spring

Bën NXEHTË ditën. It's HOT during the day.
Some suggestions follow:
1. Where do you come from?
2. Is that in the North or the South?
3. How is the weather there?
4. Do you have much snow there?
5. Does it rain in the summer?
6. Is it very cold in winter?
7. Do you have mountains where you live?
8. Is it windy in the mountains?
9. Other questions.

B. Discuss the weather as it is today in the same way. Here are some suggestions:
1. How is the weather today?
2. What a nice day it is, or what a bad day!
3. Do you think it will rain?
4. How was the weather (ishte kóha) yesterday?
5. How do you think it will be tomorrow?
6. Do you want to go fishing with me?
7. When shall we meet?
8. Do you hope it will be hot tomorrow?

CONVERSATIONS 5
A. With another student, discuss the weather of your home region. Ask as many questions as you can, and answer as factually as you can.
Unit 6
First Review

COMPREHENSION TEST 6

Your instructor will read the following 25 statements aloud. Without reading them yourself, listen and decide whether they are probably reasonable (mirë) or unreasonable (keq) things to say. The instructor will read each statement at least twice, and as many times more as is necessary for comprehension:

1. Nëna ime është burre.
2. Ajo shtëpi ka dy dyer.
3. Mbesa ime është vajzë e mirë.
4. Po të dalfi dielli, do të hjerë shi.
5. Në dimër kemi shumë ditë të ftohta.
6. Shqiptarët e jugut quhen toskë.
7. Vlora është në Shqipërinë e veriut.
8. Shumë njerëz banojnë në xhami.
10. Unë di shqip.
11. Tashu jemi afër Beratit.
12. Po flas frëngisht.
13. Dua të ha mish me patate.
14. Çdo nderi do të vijë në Shqipëri.
15. N’Amerikë bie dëborë e madhe ndonjëherë.
16. Vete në shkolë të peshkoj.
17. Duhanxhiu punon në të atë furrë.
19. Po të doni të pini, të jap ujë.
20. Në kam nge, mund të shkoj të shikoj xhaxhanë.
22. Kafeneja s’ka kafe.
23. Kur kam të ftohtë, s’jam aq mirë.
24. Shkoj në postë të blej raki.
25. Rruga e pazarit shkon nga pazar.

CONVERSATIONS AND QUESTIONS. 6

Conversation 1. Hasán goes into a restaurant where
Ali is a waiter.
Aliu: Urdhëroni.
Hasani: Sillni mish me domate dhe çë fasule.
Aliu: Mirë, dhe ç’dëshironi të pini?
Hasani: Një çaj ju lutem.
Hasani: Një raki dhe pak ujë. Sa kushton?
Aliu: Një lek e një çerek.

Questions:
Ku është Hasani?
Çfarë do të pije?
Sa para kushton?

Conversation 2. Mirni asks directions from Kólë.
Mimi: Mund të më thuash ku është kafenejë?
Mimi: E njihni Zotin Vasil Xheka?
Kola: Po, ai është miku im.
Mimi: Unë e kërkoj.
Kola: Ai s'është këtu. Ndoshta është në shtëpi.
Mimi: Nuk bestoj. Isha atje në orën dhjetë.

Questions:
Ku po shkojnë Mimi dhe Kola?
Kola e njeh atë?
Pse do të shohë Mimi Vasilin?
Kur është Mimi në shtëpinë e Vasilit?

Conversation 3. Two girls, Drita and Liria meet on the street.

Drita: Ej Liri! Ku po shkon?
Liria: Do të shkoj nga posta. Do të vish?
Drita: Edhe unë do të vij andej. Do të vete në spital.
Liria: Pse? C'kemi?
Drita: Vëllai im është sëmurë.
Liria: C'ka?
Drita: Doktori tha se ka të flohtë.

Questions:
Ku shkon Liria?
Dhe Drita ku shkon?
Cili është në spital?
C'larë ka ai?

Conversation 4. Thimi meets some children.

Thimi: Cilët janë këta fëmijë?
Agrim: Ky është djali im i vogël. Dhe kjo është mbesa ime.
Thimi: Sa vjec është ky?
Agrim: Është dimbëdhtjetë vjeç e gysmë.
Thimi: Vajza vete në skollë?
Agrim: Jo, është vetëm pesë vjeç.
Thimi: Në c' shkolë vete djali?
Agrim: Ai shkon në shkollën afër xhamisë.

Questions:
Sa fëmijë janë?
Sa vjèc është djali?
Vete në shkollë ai?
Pse vajza s'vete në shkollë?
Ku është shkolla?

Conversation 5. The subject gets around to the weather.

Lazari: Mirëmëngjesi Sotir. Sot është kohë e mirë.
Sotiri: Po, po bën pak nxehjtë. Kurse mbërëmë ra shi i madh.
Lazari: Dhe në mesnatë ra breshër.
Sotiri: Ej, shikë rete! Po vijnë.
Lazari: Besoj se natën do të bjerë prapë shi.
Sotiri: Më vjen keq. Nesër në mëngjes do të vijë gıyshi nga Tomori.

Questions:
Si bën koha sot?
Si ishte dje koha?
Kur ra breshër?
CBesون Lazari? Nga vjen dhe kur vjen giyshi?

Conversation 6. Two friends meet in the country.
Aliu: Ej Amet! Ka ditë që s’të kam parë.
Idrizi: Isha me familjen e xhaxhait ne Berat.
Aliu: Pse?
Idrizi: Kisha pak punë atje. Dhe pasnesër do të shkoj prapë me gruan.
Aliu: Edhe unë do të vete. Dua të blej mish dhe raki.
Idrizi: Po të duash, i blej unë.
Aliu: Jo, të falemnderit. Duhet të shoh edhe një mik.
Idrizi: Si të duash.

Questions:
Ku ishte Idrizi?
Pse?
Kur shkon prapë Idrizi?
Po Aliu, c’do ne Berat.

Conversation 7. Kadri introduces John to his family in Prishtina.
Kadri: Xhan, jko ësht nena, dhe ajo motra ime.
Xhani: Gëzohem t’ju njoh.
Nena: Mirë se erdhët në shtëpinë tonë.
Xhani: Mirë se ju gieta zonjë.
Kadri: Xhani vjen nga Amerika.
Motra: Nga c’vend i Amerikës je?
Xhani: Bantoj në veri, afër Detroit.
Kadri: Kurse dalu im banon në Amerikën e jugut.
Xhani: Ai është i martuar?

Nëna: Po, ka katër djem dhe dy vajza.

Questions:
CBën Kadri?
Nga është Xhani?
Nënë c Kadriu ka vëllezër?
Në c’vend banon?
Sa fëmijë ka ai?

**GETTING THE DETAILS RIGHT 6**

6.A Nominative Singular Definite

Supply the proper form for the nominative singular definite case of the words in parentheses below. Practice saying the whole sentence in its entirety.

1. (Vëlla) im është në shtëpi. Example: Vëllai im është në shtëpi.
2. (Dyqan) yt është afër pazarit.
3. (Mik) dhe (grua) e lij erdhën mbërëmë.
4. (Doktor) qëndron ditën në spital.
5. (Shtëpi) ime ka tri dyr.
6. (Bir) i saj kërkon ca bukë.
7. Në anën e djathtë është (dyqan).
8. (Nxeënës) i mirë punon gjithnjë në shkollë.
9. Ku banon (gyshe) jote?
10. (Kunat) im ishte avokat kut ishte në Tiranë.

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6. B Accusative Singular Definite

Supply the proper form for the accusative singular definite case of the words in parentheses. Practice saying the whole sentence.
2. Ai banon me (xhaxha) e tij ne Korce.
3. E njohi (djale) e saj?
4. Do tu blejnë (dyqan) tonë?
5. E njoh (miku) e Agimi.
6. Dëshiroj të shoh (pazar) këtu.
7. Do të shkojmë në (shtëpi) tonë.
8. E kam parë (vajzë) e furxhiut.
9. Do të vete në (rugë) e xhamisë.
10. (Teto) e saj do ta lukojmë nesër.

6. C Dative Singular Definite

This time use the appropriate form for the dative singular definite case of the words between parentheses. Again, say the whole sentence out loud.
2. Drita punon për avokatin pranë (jum).
3. Babai është prapa (dyqan) atje
4. Shko dret (shkollë), e kthehu majtas.
5. Doktori është larg (spital)
6. Ky dyqan është i (djale) tonë.
7. Ajo është vajza e (oficer).
8. Ato shtëpi janë pranë (kishe).

10. Cili është ai prapa (nënë) sonë?

6. D Plural Noun Stems

Form the plural stem of the noun given between parentheses and say the whole sentence thus formed.
1. I njoh mirë ata (fëmijë). Example: I njoh mirë ata fëmijë.
2. Këta janë katër (shqiptar) nga Gjyrokastër.
3. Ata janë (mesues) në shkollën e mesme.
4. Ju jeni (njëri) të mirë.
5. Ai ka dy (djale) e tjetë (vajzë).
6. Dua të blej shumë (gjë) në pazar.
7. Në Shqipëri ka shumë (mål) të mëdha.
8. Aliu dhe Tomori janë (furxhi).
9. Ato (grua) kanë (burri) në Berat.
10. Unë kam giashë (nip) dhe tri (mbesë).

6. E Present Tense

Use the appropriate present tense form of the verb whose citation form appears between parentheses. This form will correspond in person and number with the pronoun found in the body of the sentence.
1. Unë (kërkoj) duhan për bananë. Example: Unë kërkoj duhan...
2. C’(dëshiroj) të pish t'i?
3. Ju do të (vij) nesër?
4. Ato (hem) "mirëdita" c’do ditë.
5. Ai po (punoj) në spital.
6. Ato (jam) në shtëpinë tonë.
6. F Second Person Singular Subjunctive.

   For the verb indicated in parentheses, give the second person singular subjunctive form.
   1. Do té (ha) me mua nè kafene? Example: Do té hash me mua?...?
   2. Mund té më (kuptoj) kur flas kështu?
   3. Të lutem, mund té më (them) ku është spitlë?
   4. Unë gëzohem që të (mësoj) shumë.
   5. Dëshiroj të (vij) me mua në kafene.
   6. Do të (bloj) gjë këtu?
   7. C'beson të (bëj) kur s'jam këtu?
   8. Duhet të (ponoj) nesër.
   9. Mund té më (ndihmoj) pak?
   10. Si të (dua).
   11. Nesër do të (shkoj) të (shkoj) xhaminë.

6. G Adjectival Particle

   Supply the proper form of the adjectival particle for the blanks in the following sentences.
   2. Djali im ___ madh vete në shkollë.
   3. Vajza ___ madhe është ___ martuar.
   4. Mbesa c' saj është shumë ___ mirë.

6. H Nouns after Prepositions

   Use the correct case form of the noun after the prepositions in the following sentences.
   1. Dua të shkoj me (Dritë). Example: Dua të shkoj me Dritën.
   2. Ajo banon praë (kishë).
   3. Nipi është në (shëpëri) tonë.
   4. Posta është prapi (kinë).
   5. Dyqani është larg (xhami).
   6. Besoj se djali (yt) është në (postë).
   7. Shëpia (jonë) është afër (furxhi).
   8. Këta burra po shkojnë në (trugë) e pazarit.
   10. Ky punon për (kunat) e tij.

6. I Pronominal Clitics

   Give the proper forms of the pronominal clitic corresponding to the pronoun given between parentheses.

   last:  
   "Yes, must...

   1. Nuk (ajo) gjejmë atë. Example: Nuk e gjejmë atë.
   2. S' (ata) kemi në shëpëri.
   3. Po (a) kërkoj babanë.
   4. Kur do të (unë) takosh?
6. Ai (ti) pret ën kishë.
7. Babai im (këto) kishte parë die.
8. Mund të (ne) ndihmoni nesër?
9. Dua t’(ju) ndihmoj në karn ne.
11. Duhet t’ (këta) shkoj pasnesër.

6.1 Object Pronoun
Supply the full forms of the object pronouns for the English word or words between parentheses.
1. Më kupton (me)? Example: Më kupton mua?
2. E doni (this one)?
3. I njeh mirë (these masculine ones).
4. Zonja Frashëri po shkon mc (us).
5. Ne qëndrojmë me (that one).
6. Nuk do të vij nesër mc (you/sg).
7. (Us) na quajnë toskë.
8. Dua t’ju ndihmoj (you/pl).
9. Shoku im do të vijë me (those feminine ones).
10. Duhet të ble duhan për (those masculine ones).

CONVERSATION OUTLINES 6
1. Arriving in Pejë (city in Kosovo, Yugoslavia)
You and a friend have arrived in Pejë. You say "At last we’re in Kosovo". He asks why you are speaking Albanian, and adds "Don’t you know English?". You reply, "Yes, I speak English, but when we are in Kosovo, we must speak Albanian." He says, "Okay, let’s speak with that Albanian; I want to eat, and perhaps he knows where a good restaurant is."
You walk up to the Albanian and ask if he can tell you where a restaurant is. The man answers that he doesn’t know.
Your friend asks another man the same thing. He replies that there is a big restaurant straight ahead. You say you don’t understand him. He tells you to come along, he will take you himself.
As you are walking he asks where you are from. You tell him that you are Americans from California. He says he wants to go to America sometime. Two of his brothers are there. He says that you speak Albanian very well. You reply that you studied it a little in school.
Finally he points and says, "Look, there is the restaurant on your left." You thank him and everyone says goodbye.
2. At a restaurant.
You and your friend go into the restaurant. A waiter comes up and says "Good day". You return the greeting and he tells you to step inside. He asks what you would like. You ask what they have, and he names several items such as meat, fish, beans, potatoes. You order. Then he asks your friend what he wants, and he orders, too.
The waiter asks you both what you want to drink. You ask for milk. The waiter says he’s sorry but they don’t have milk today. But they do have raki, tea, and coffee. You tell him to bring you coffee. Your friend says he just wants a little water.
The waiter brings the food. You tell him you want a pack of cigarettes. He says they don't have tobacco, but there is a store near the restaurant with a tobacconist.

You ask how much it costs. He says eighteen leks. He thanks you as you pay.

3. Getting acquainted.

You are walking alone. You want to speak to someone, so you talk to a young Albanian. You bid him "Good evening" and he replies. Then you tell him your name and add that you are American. He is glad to know you, and tells you his name is Hasan. He asks where you are staying here in Pejë. You reply that you are staying with a companion in a house in the market-place.

He asks what kind of work you do. You reply that you aren't working now. You ask what he does, and he says he goes to school. He wants to become a lawyer and live in Skoplje (Shkup). You ask where Skoplje is, and he answers that it is in the south.

While you are talking, a friend of Hasan, Ali, comes up. They ask each other how they are, and then Hasan introduces you to Ali. Hasan tells you that Ali is a baker, and tells Ali that you are an American. Ali says that he knows a little English. He studied it in high school.

You offer them cigarettes (tobacco), and they accept with thanks.

Hasan asks Ali where he is going. Ali says to the coffeehouse nearby. He says that they have good coffee. He asks you both to come with him. Hasan says certainly.

You thank him, but say you are going home. You say goodbye and leave.

4. Passing the time with Mehmet.

You and Mehmet are talking. You comment on the fine day. Mehmet agrees that it is nice now, but in the morning it was very bad. It rained a lot, but now the clouds are going away. Mehmet asks if you think it will rain in the afternoon. You answer no, and ask why. He replies that he has to go see his uncle and aunt (on his father's side). He says they don't live here in Pejë. They live in the mountains. You ask if it's far from here. He says it's about three hours away.

You ask Mehmet if his uncle has any sons. He says yes, he has two. The oldest is a soldier and the other is a doctor in the hospital in Mitrovica.

Mehmet asks you if you would like to come with him now to his house. You say yes.

5. About your family.

Discuss your family with someone as much as you can in Albanian. Ask relevant questions, and answer them according to the facts. Make the conversation real. Ask about mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers, and about being married and the in-laws. Find out their names, where they are living, what work they do. Bring in other relatives, too, such as aunts and uncles.

6. Try other conversations of your own devising.
Unit 7

Getting A Room

Bob has just come to Prishtina by bus. He is talking with Skënder, a fellow passenger.

**Bob**

- ka
- ndonjë
- këtëj
- A ka ndonjë hotel këtëj?

**Skënder**

- hotële
- Po, ka dy hotele.
- i njohur
- i njohuri
- më i njohuri
- Kosovë
- Më i njohuri në Kosovë
- është Bozhuri.

**Bob**

- i shtrënjtë
- A është i shtrënjtë?

**Skënder**

- hotels
- Yes, there are two hotels.
- known
- the known one (masc.)
- the best known one
- Kosovo
- The best known one in Kosovo is the Bozhuri.

**Bob**

- expensive
- Is it expensive?

**Skënder**

- not so much
- very expensive
- Not so very expensive.

- i zënë
- tashpi
- tashpi për tashpi
- A je i zënë tashpi për tashpi?

**Bob**

- busy (literally: "taken")
- now
- right now ("now for now")
- Are you busy right now?

**Skënder**

- free, unoccupied
- No, I'm free.

- i lirë
- Jo, jam i lirë.

**Bob**

- extremely, very
- city
- I don't know the city very well.
- accompany (CF)
- Will you go with me? ("Do you accompany me?")

- fort
- qytet, -i, -e
- Nuk e njoh fort mirë qytetin.

- përcjell
- A më përcjell?
Skënder takes Bob to the hotel and then leaves.

Bob

room
empty
Do you have any empty room(s)?

Hotelshi (Innkeeper)

óse or o
For one (person) or two?

Për një o për dy?

Bob

alone
I'm alone.

Vëtëm
Jam vetëm.

Urdhëróni
Urdhëróni me mua ju lutem.

Tregój
(1) show to you (pl.)
(1) show it to you (pl.)
I'll show it to you myself.

Bob

window
How many windows does it have?

Hotelshi

Two.

the one (feminine)
sec, look at (CF) east
One looks out on the city towards the east--

other one (feminine)
minaret--and the other the minaret of the mosque.

They reach the room.

Bob

like, please (CF)
(you/pl) like
Do you like it?

Hotelshi

pëlqëj
pëlqëni
A e pëlqëni?

Më pëlqën
Po, më pëlqën.
Lëshoj
Natural

Më jepr
Sa e lëshoni natën?

Dygind e njëzet e pesë dinarë.

besôj

se
i grôhté
Besoj se ka ujë të ngrohtë në dhomë.

Gjithnjë.

atëhërë
vij
sônte
Mire, atëhërë po vij vontë.

jap
më jëpni
çëlës, -i, -a
Më jëpni çëlësin, ju lutem?

How much do you rent it for per night?

Hotelsh
Two hundred and twenty-five dinars.

Bob
(I) suppose (literally: "I believe")
that
warm
I suppose that there's warm water in (the) room.

Hotelchi
Always.

Bob
then
(I) come
this evening, tonight
All right, then I'm coming this evening.
give (CF)
(you pl) give to me
key
Would you give me the key please?

na

Na, urdhëroni.
pagúaj
iki
ikni
kur të ikni
Dhe paguani kur të ikni.

brënda
brënda në

Ka restorant brenda në hotel?

Po.

i hâpur
A është i hapur tashë?

i mbyllur
Jo, është i mbyllur.

Hotelsh
take it! (said when offering something by hand)
Certainly, here.

pay (CF)
leave, go away (CF)
(you/pl) go away
whenever you/pl go away
And you pay when you leave.

Bob
inside (followed by dative)
inside (followed by accusative)
Is there (a) restaurant inside (the) hotel?

Hotelchi
Yes.

Bob
open
Is it open now?

Hotelchi
closed
No, it's closed.
Hapet nga ora gjashtë gjer nëntë.

(H) is opened, (it) opens
from six o'clock
up till
until (followed by
accusative)
It opens from six to nine
o'clock.

Bob
some other, another
Is there another one that's
open now?

Hotelsh

nevoje, -a, -a
kam nevoje per
bie
i bie
zile, -ja, -
i bie ziles

i bini ziles
Në keni nevoje për
gjekafshë, i bini ziles.

zgjoj
shpejt
Mund tè më zgjoni shpejt
në mëngjes?

mos
merak
kam merak
këni

But we have better food.

Bob
that (I) wait
(I) will wait
I'll wait, thanks.

Hotelsh
need
have need of
fall (CF)
hit it (literally: "fall to it")
little bell
ring the bell ("hit to the
bell")
ing (pl) the bell!
If you need something ring
the bell.

Bob
wake (someone) up (CF)
soon, early, fast
Can you wake me early in
(the) morning?

Hotelsh
don't
worry
be worried ("have worry")
have! (pl)
Dialog

7.A Practice 1: II

To make the Albanian II sound—not to be confused with the I described in Unit 2—the tongue is placed very much as for the I in English 'cool' or the II in 'hall'. But with the tip of the tongue touching the back of your upper front teeth and the back of the tongue held down. Notice the "darkened" effect of this consonant on the quality of the vowel which comes before or after it.

diell sun  
velliá brother  
hamáll porter  
percjell accompany  
vellézer brothers

The double symbol th represents a single, unitary sound: the same sound as th in English 'thing', 'thought', 'thigh', 'either', 'throw', 'moth'. Compare this sound with dh in Practice 3.

thua (you sg) say  
them (I) say  
tha (he) said  
gjithnjë always  
e djathë the right-hand one  
gjithë all  
djathës right(wards)  
kthéhu turn!


The double symbol dh also represents a single, unitary sound: the sound of th in English 'that', 'them', 'thy', 'either', 'other', 'breathe'. Compare this with the th sound just discussed in Practice 2. Notice that between two vowels, dh is spoken with the tongue touching lightly the back of the upper front teeth, instead of with the tongue between the teeth as it would be in English.

dhë and  
edhë and, also  
të médhë big  
i madh big  
údhë way  
edhët (you/pl) came  
urdhëroni command! (you/pl)  
këmi ardhur (we) have come  
dhjetë ten

ANALYSIS 7


A ka ndonjë hotel këtje?  
A është i shtrenjtë?  
A je i zënë tashti?  
A më percjell?  
A e pelqen?

Is there a hotel around here?  
Is it expensive?  
Are you busy now?  
Will you see me off?  
Do you like it?
The particle a is sometimes translated as 'whether', as an attempt to capture its function in signalling that a choice between alternatives is to be made. In general any question in Albanian that is expected to be answered by po 'yes' or jo 'no' in Albanian may be preceded by the particle a. We say "may be" because some speakers rarely use a for this purpose, some frequently use it, and some use it only when a confirmatory "yes" is expected.

7.B Formation of Command Forms

Compare the form of a verb used in giving an ordinary command to a singular second person with one used in giving ordinary commands to several persons or polite commands to a single person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shko</td>
<td>shkóni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki</td>
<td>kini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shikó</td>
<td>shikóni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rri</td>
<td>rlini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajde</td>
<td>hajdeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sili</td>
<td>sili n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural command forms are almost always the same as the plural second person form of the present tense of a verb. The singular command generally has the form of a plural minus the suffix -ni. For some verbs, special singular command forms are used. For instance, compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.D Adjectives used as Nouns

Adjectives can be used as nouns, with the meaning "one having the quality expressed by the adjective". Depending on whether the referent is masculine or feminine the suffixes will have the typical masculine forms or the typical feminine ones.

I pari është aviator.
The first (brother) is an aviator.

Më i njohuri është Bozhuri.
The best known (hotel) is the Bozhur.

E madhja vetë në shkolë.
The oldest (girl) goes to school.

Notice that the form of the adjectival particle in this use of adjectives depends on the gender of the referent, just as it does for the ordinary use of adjectives. In the nominative singular the adjectival particle has the form i for masculine referents and e for feminine referents. We will later see that in most other instances it has the form té.

7.E Dropping of -ë before Vowel Suffixes

tjëtër other (masculine or feminine)
tjëtri the other (masculine)
tjëtra the other (feminine)
motër sister
môtra the sister
eâmër name
emri the name
dimër winter

dimri the winter
e vógël little (feminine)
e vógla the little one (feminine)

Stems which end in -ër or -ël (as well as -ërë) lose the -ë before a suffix beginning in a vowel. Notice that these are the only consonant-ending citation form types that feminine stems have.

7.F Presentation of Word Forms

In this Unit and in following Units, as well as in standard dictionaries of Albanian, a shorthand method of presentation of forms is used to convey information about words.

A verb is generally given in its Citation Form (CF). In addition, if it has a form in a Dialogue which has not yet been explained by rules given in Analysis sections, that form is given on a separate line in the build-ups and a clue to its general meaning is given in English. The English version of the Albanian sentence helps show how that meaning is applied in a given instance.

A noun is given in its singular stem form followed by a comma and the definite nominative singular suffix of that noun, then another comma and the suffix used to form the plural stem. If the noun has a plural stem identical in form with the singular stem, a hyphen (-) alone indicates this after the second comma. If the noun has no plural, no second comma appears at all. If the plural stem is formed in some special way, this whole form is written in full.
Since for many nouns, different speakers may form a plural stem differently, the student should realize that the particular formation given for a noun here may not be the only possible one.

Adjectives are presented after the adjectival particle i in their masculine form, followed by a comma and the feminine form, if the latter differs from the masculine form. If the feminine form is given, it is preceded by the adjectival particle e.

The English clue to the meaning of a preposition also indicates the case (abbreviated between parentheses) required by the Albanian preposition.

A stress mark (') will be written only on items in the build-ups. Because native speakers will vary in where they place the phrase stresses in a sentence from one repetition to another, it is not possible to indicate the location of phrase stresses in the written representation of a particular Albanian sentence with predictive reliability.

7.G English Clues to Albanian Meanings

One of the important factors to keep in mind in learning a second language is the lack of necessary one-to-one correspondence between the meanings of a given word in one language to the meanings of "translating" words in the other language.

This can be illustrated by looking for English equivalent words for the Albanian words pëlqën, and i lirë.

The verb pëlqën corresponds both to like, in the sense of "be pleased by", and to please, in the sense of "give pleasure":

Unë e pëlqëj shumë.  I like it very much.
Më pëlqen shumë ky qytet.  This city pleases me very much.

The adjective i lirë means not only "cheap", but also "free" in the sense of not imprisoned, and "free" in the sense of not busy.

Ky mish është pak i lirë.  This meat is rather cheap.
Në Amerikë ëdo njeri është i lirë.  In America everyone is free.
Në orën katër jam i lirë.  I'm free at four o'clock.

7.H Use of Dative Case after Adjectival Particle.

nga ana e lindjes  towards the east (towards the direction of the east)
ç'ndë i Shqipërisë what part of Albania
Shqiptarët e verilën the Albanians of the North

As indicated in Analysis 5.12 the genitive function is usually performed in Albanian by using the adjectival particle followed by a noun in the dative case (usually definite). Note especially that this construction is expressed in English both with a suffix '-s' and with a preposition 'of': thus, both George's house and house of George are rendered
in Albanian by shtëpia e Gjergjit.

The form of the adjectival particle depends, as always, upon the referent, and not on the noun following it.

### 7.1 The Present Forms of the Verb iki ‘leave, go away’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>iki</td>
<td>ikim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ikën</td>
<td>ikni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>ikën</td>
<td>ikin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.2

The verbs jam ‘be’ and kam ‘have’ are the only ones in the language with different first person singular forms depending on whether the subjunctive të precedes the verb or not. Corresponding to jam ‘I am’ and kam ‘I have’, there is të jem ‘that I am’ and të kem ‘that I have’. The three special subjunctive forms of these two verbs follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>të jem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>të jesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>të jetë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**LISTENING IN 7**

Arben and Agim talk about going fishing.

**Agim:** A mund të shkojmë të peshkojmë?

**Arbëni:** Tashë përq tashët jam i zënë. Po mund të shkojmë nësër, shpejt në mëngjes.

**Agim:** Do të të zgjoj unë nësër.

**Arbëni:** S’ka nevojë. Më zgjon gruajtë.

**Agim:** Atëherë do të takohemi brenda kafencës.

**Arbëni:** Jo, është e mbjllët në atë orë. Më mirë takohemi përpara hotelit. Unë do t’i bie ziles.

**Yll** looks for a restaurant.

**Yll:** Ej shok, a ka ndonjë restaurant këtu?

**Pëtrit:** Këtu në këtë rrugë eshtë një i mirë, dhe atje njëjetër më i mirë.

**Yll:** Ku, në ç’vend?

**Pëtrit:** Në qoshe të rrugës, afër kishës.

**Yll:** Janë shumë të shqenjë?

**Pëtrit:** Ky është i lirë, kurse ai çjtërti në qoshe, është pak më i shqenjë.

**Yll:** C’farë kanë për bërë?

**Pëtrit:** Njëri ka çdo gje. Tjetrin nuk e di.

**Yll:** Të falemnderi të shumë.

Ali has moved to Tirana from the south.

**Tomlor:** Si ju përjan qyteti?

**Aliu:** Besoj se është më i bukur i qytet në veri.

**Tomlor:** Në ç rrugë banoni?

**Aliu:** Babnjë ju rrugën përposh spitalit. Po dhoma nuk më
pëlqen.
Tomóri: Sa pajuani përmaté?
Aliu: Nuk është shumë c shtrenjtë. Po ka vetëm një dri-
tare, dhe është pa diell.
Tomóri: Në shëpërinë tonë, kemi një dhomë të lirë. Po
është pak larg nga qyteti.
Aliu: Dua të kërkoj një tjetër pranë shkollës.
Tomóri: Në dëshironi, mund të kujdesem edhe unë.
Nesi dë t'ju tregoj ku ka shëpi me dhoma bosh.
Mimi and Koli discuss a trip from Berati.
Mimi: Dua të shkoj gjer në mal të Tomórit. Do të më
përjellësh?
Koli: Nuk mund të vij. Kurse vëllai është i lirë.
Mimi: Mirë. Atëherë do të nisemi sonte.
Koli: Nga Ç'rugë do të ikni?
Mimi: S'e di ç'rugë është më e mirë. C'huva ti?
Koli: Mos kë merak! Vëllai im e di fort mirë rrugën.
Shkon gjithnjë andej.

**SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sa Dritarë ka?</th>
<th>How many</th>
<th>WINDOWS does it have?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trapéza</td>
<td>tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karrige</td>
<td>chairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollápë</td>
<td>closets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shtrète</td>
<td>beds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llambë</td>
<td>lamps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qillima</td>
<td>rugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sofri</td>
<td>low tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nga ana e LINDJES.  | From the | EAST. |
| perëndimit       | west     |      |
| verlut           | north    |      |
| jëgut            | south    |      |
| jugjëndimit      | southwest|      |
| veri-verilindjes| north-northeast | |

Sa e lëshoni NATËN?  | How much is it per NIGHT? |
| ditën             | day       |      |
| jàvën             | week      |      |
| muajin            | month     |      |
| vitin             | year      |      |

A është i SHTRENJTË?  | Is it EXPENSIVE? |
| lirë              | cheap      |      |
| madh              | big        |      |
| vógël             | small      |      |
| pástër            | clean      |      |
| ndyrë             | dirty      |      |
| rehatshëm         | comfortable| |
| keq               | bad        |      |

Agim
ha
hâm
ha b
Ku do

Në gjelli
stacionit
hëngra (përpara, gatuaj gëllë, shqipt.
Unit 8
Let’s Eat

Agim and Arben go out to eat in Prishtina.

**Agim**

ha  eat (CF)
hámë  (we) eat
ha bükë  eat a meal ("eat bread")

**Arbën**

Ku do të hamë bükë sonte?  Where shall we eat this evening?

giellëtore, -ja, -  informal restaurant
stacion, -i, -e  station
stacion i autobusëve  bus station
pranë stacionit të autobusëve  next to the bus station
hëngra  (I) ate
därkë, -a, -a  supper, dinner
jávë, -a, -  week
përpara  before
Në gjellëtoren pranë  At the café next to the bus
stacionit të autobusëve ku station where I had dinner
hëngra dărën dy javë  two weeks ago.
përpara.
gatüaj  cook, prepare (CF)
gjëllë, -a, -  food
shqiptare  Albanian (feminine)

**Gatuajnë vetëm gjëllë**

shqiptare.

uri, -a  Unë kam uri.
ty  hahet
të hahet
Po ty, të hahet?

hërët  drékë, -a, -a
Po, sot hëngra herët
drekën.

**nxjohesh**

kaq
Pse nxjohesh kaq?

They make only Albanian dishes.

**Agim**

hunger
I’m hungry ("I have hunger").

you/sg (object form)
it tastes ("it is eaten")
you have appetite ("it tastes for you")

And do you have an appetite?

**Arbën**

early
lunch
Yes, today I ate (the) lunch early.

**Agim**

(you) hurry
this much, so much
Why are you in such a hurry?
Dialog

Later at the restaurant.

due, -e
kam due
shishqebap
Kam due te ha shishqebap, I have a yen for shishkebab, "I enjoy to eat shishkebab"

Arben

because
Because it's late.
we'd better go ("better
that we go")
soon, fast
We'd better go soon,
because
it seems to me
close
it closes ("it is closed")
because it seems to me that it closes at a quarter to
nine.

Arben

frikë, -a
kam frikë
mos
mbaroj
eshtë mbaruar
e kam frikë mos eshtë
mbaruar.

mos eshtë?
lloj, -i, -e
mishi
Shishqebap, mos eshtë një
lloj mishi?

Arben

isn't it?
kind, sort
of meat (ablative)
Isn't shishkebab a kind of
meat?

Agrim

copë, -a, -
vic
vic
i njome
Po, copë mish vic i njome. Yes, little pieces of fresh veal.

Agrim

piece
calf
calf (ablative indefinite)
wet, fresh
Yes, little pieces of fresh veal.

Arben

ziej
zier
pjeck
i pjekur
apo
I zier, apo i pjekur.

boil (CF)
boiled
roast, bake, or broil (CF)
roasted, baked, or broiled
Boiled or broiled?
### Agim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Albanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>there nearby, right there</td>
<td>aty, aty për aty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is broiled</td>
<td>piqet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's broiled right over there in (the) fire.</td>
<td>Piqet aty për aty në zjarr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You order one too!</td>
<td>por</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try (singular command)</td>
<td>qengji, -i, -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try it! once</td>
<td>qëngji, ka, -u, që</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try it once!</td>
<td>kau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true really (&quot;with truth&quot;) taste tasty, delicious</td>
<td>është me të vërtetë i lezët shëmb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's really delicious.</td>
<td>Éshtë me të vërtetë i lezëtshëm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### All

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Albanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We’re sorry. just as, just now it is finished It’s just now all gone.</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamb (ablative indefinite)</td>
<td>liqë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steer</td>
<td>qëngji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steer (ablative indefinite)</td>
<td>kë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But we have lamb and beef (&quot;meat of steer&quot;) baked in (the) oven.</td>
<td>më kemi liqë dhe më këkau të pëjkur në furrë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring me roast chicken with rice.</td>
<td>Sënë pulë të pëjkur me oriz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anything else (&quot;other thing&quot;)?</td>
<td>Tjetër gëlë?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hen</td>
<td>hedh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>hidh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring me roast chicken with rice.</td>
<td>Sënë pulë të pëjkur me oriz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anything else (&quot;other thing&quot;)?</td>
<td>Tjetër gëlë?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw (CF) throw! (singular command) throw to it pea</td>
<td>Agim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broiled (feminine plural)</td>
<td>Dy shishqebapë të pëjkura mirë.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two shishkababs, well done (&quot;well-broiled&quot;).</td>
<td>Agim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw (CF) throw! (singular command) throw to it pea</td>
<td>Agim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### All comes over to wait on them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Albanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>té pëjkura</td>
<td>Agim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dy shishqebapë të pëjkura mirë.</td>
<td>Agim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Albanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hedh</td>
<td>hedh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidh</td>
<td>hidh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizële, -ja, -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dialog</strong></td>
<td><strong>Unit 8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidhë dhe pak bizele!</td>
<td>Put in some peas, too!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i pirë</td>
<td><strong>Ali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>për të pirë</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Për të pirë?</td>
<td>Something to drink?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bërrë, -a, -a (or -)</td>
<td>beer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vërrë, -a, -a (or -)</td>
<td>wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i kuq, e kuqe.</td>
<td><strong>Agim</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemi bërrë e vërrë të kuqë.</td>
<td>We have beer and red wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gôtë, -a, -a</td>
<td><strong>Ali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Një gôtë vërrë.</td>
<td>A glass of wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'burkë</td>
<td><strong>Ali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i bardhë</td>
<td>what kind of bread, what bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i zë, o zëzë</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C' bukë doni, të bardhë apo të zezë?</td>
<td>black, dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cikë, -a, -a</td>
<td><strong>Agim</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galpë, -i</td>
<td>little piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bukë të zezë dhe një cikë galpë.</td>
<td>butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c' urdhëroni</td>
<td><strong>Ali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E ju zotëri, c' urdhëroni?</td>
<td>what you command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And you sir, what would you like?</td>
<td><strong>Arbën</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhe âq</td>
<td>so much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S'kam dhe aq uri.</td>
<td>I'm not that hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silmi</td>
<td>bring me them! (singular command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vëzë, -a, -i këkur</td>
<td>egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>të këkurra</td>
<td>reddened, fried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sillmë dy vezë të kuqra!</td>
<td>reddened, fried (feminine plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>djathë, -i, -ra</td>
<td>Bring me two fried eggs!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uli, -ri, -nj</td>
<td>cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>këpë, -a, -a</td>
<td>olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kos, -i</td>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhe pak djathë me ullinj, dhe një këpë kos.</td>
<td>And a little cheese and olives, and a cup of yogurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndonjë</td>
<td><strong>Ali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pijë, -ja, -Ndonjë pijë?</td>
<td>any, anyone, some, someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anything to drink?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo jo.</td>
<td><strong>Arbën</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, unh-unh.</td>
<td><strong>Ali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nq</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arm</strong></td>
<td>i t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S'm</td>
<td>rendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tillë.</td>
<td>si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ën</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Si th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jo ur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ali brings the food and they eat.

Agim
amá (expression of satisfaction)
ngómpem (l) stuff myself
u ngópa
Ama, u ngópa mirë sonë.

mbaj
mend
mbaj mend
i tillë
S'mbaj mend një darkë të tillë.

Arbën

si thúa
marr
marrim
nga një
ëmbëlsirë, -a, -a
Si thua, marrim nga një kafe, apo ndonjë ëmbëlsirë?

Agim
pémë, -a, -
Jo unë dua pemë.

Arbën
pëys
pyet
pyete
känë
Pyet, Agim, c’pemë kanë!

merr
veh, -i, -ë
marr veh
se
Ti merr veh shqip më mirë
se unë.

Agim (to Ali)

C’pemë keni?

Arbën
what do you say (“how do you say”)
take (CF)
(we) take
one for each (“from one”) dessert (“sweetness”)
What do you say, shall we each have coffee, or some dessert?

Agim
fruit, tree

No, I want (some) fruit.

HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION 8
8.4 Practice 1: h

The letter h has some special characteristics in Albanian. In the first place, the combinations sh, zh, th, dh, and xh -- like the combinations sh, th, ph, rh, and ch in English -- represent single sounds and not combinations with an h sound.

Before a vowel h is pronounced like the h in English 'behave':

hájde come! hání eat! duhán tobacco
hamáll porter kóha the weather duhët must

Before a consonant or at the end of a word h may be pronounced with that same sound or with a stronger sound, like that used for the German name Bach or the Scottish word Loch:

njoh I know ingróhté warm kóhë time
shoh I see iftóhté cold ndihmój I help

In general, h is pronounced more strongly by Gheg speakers (from the north) than by Tosk speakers (from the south), and more strongly when emphasizing the "correct" pronunciation of a word -- for example, when teaching it to a foreigner -- than in normal rapid speech. Many Tosk speakers pronounce the h only when it comes before an accented vowel; some Tosk speakers don't even pronounce it there, in their normal speech.

8.5 Practice 2: sh

The double symbol sh represents a single unitary sound: the same sound as sh in English 'she':

shë rain i shtrënjtë expensive shqip Albanian
shko go! gjëkëfshë something quëmësh milk
shtátë seven i lezëtshëm tasty

8.5 Practice 3: xh

The double symbol xh represents a single unitary sound: the same sound as the English g in 'gem' or the f in 'jam':

xhamë mosque hoxhë Moslem priest xhashha uncle
xhep pocket duhamxhi tobacconist furxhi baker

8.5 Practice 4: c

The symbol c represents the sound of ch in English 'church':

caj tea cikë little piece cerek quarter
cfarë what vjëc years of age celës key
viç cafe c'kemi what we have

But before the sounds b, d, g, gj, v, dh, z, and zh -- those sounds in which the vocal cords vibrate to add to noise made by the rest of the vocal apparatus -- a c or c' is
pronounced the same as xh (in which the vocal cords are also vibrating):

c'vend what place  c'hukë what bread  cdo every
c'doni what you want  c'dhomy what room

8.5 Practice 5: Consonant Combinations

Languages differ as to which combinations of consonants they permit in particular positions in words. In both English and Albanian, for example, the combination pr may start a word but may not end one. But in English nd may end a word (e.g. land) but not start one, while in Albanian, as you have seen, the same combination nd may both start and end a word (e.g. ndihoj and vend). On the other hand rl may end a word in English (e.g. curl), but not in Albanian. Learning to pronounce combinations in a foreign language that are not permitted in your own language often requires considerable practice. Here are some words you have met in Albanian with consonant combinations that would be impossible in English:

**Word Initial**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cfare</th>
<th>what</th>
<th>shkurtoj</th>
<th>I shorten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>djale</td>
<td>boy</td>
<td>dhjote</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktheu</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>mbaj</td>
<td>I hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndihmoj</td>
<td>I help</td>
<td>shpejt</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pse</td>
<td>why</td>
<td>shpirto</td>
<td>match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shtate</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td>shqip</td>
<td>in Albanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shtrat</td>
<td>bed</td>
<td>mbrenje</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shpresoj</th>
<th>I hope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftohtë</td>
<td>coldy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nxitojemi</td>
<td>we hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndreq</td>
<td>I fix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zgjori</td>
<td>I wake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anglishjt</th>
<th>in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gjekafshë</td>
<td>something (when e is silent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i ftohtë</td>
<td>cold (when e is silent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i shtrenjtë</td>
<td>expensive (when e is silent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e djahtë</td>
<td>right-hand (when e is silent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis 8**

8.4 Medio-passive Verb Forms

bëhem I become, I make myself, I am made

nxitohesh you/sg hurry, you hurry yourself, you are rushed

bëhet he becomes, he makes himself, he is made

nakohemi we meet each other, we meet ourselves, we are met

nxitoheni you/pl hurry, you hurry one another, you are rushed

qëhen they call themselves, they are called, they call each other

The words above show the forms of the MEDIO-PASSIVE suffixes which occur after vowel stems. To summarize, these suffixes are:
### Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>-hem</td>
<td>-hemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>-hesh</td>
<td>-hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>-het</td>
<td>-hen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The -h in these suffixes is often pronounced very weakly or not at all. If the verb stem ends in a consonant, forms of the suffixes without -h are used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>-em</td>
<td>-emi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>-esh</td>
<td>-eni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>-et</td>
<td>-en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of consonant stems with these suffixes are: ngó mem ‘I stuff myself’, dukesh ‘you/sg appear’, mbillet ‘it closes’, nisemi ‘we begin ‘(we start ourselves”), dukeni ‘you/pl appear’, dukken ‘they appear’.

The use of these forms indicates that the activity of the verb is directed at the subject of the verb. Mediopassive forms, in contrast to ACTIVE forms, can be thought of as expressing to “do something to oneself”, “have something done to oneself”, “do something to one another”, depending on the relevance to the context. Thus notice the difference between takójme ‘we meet (someone)’ with an active, present tense suffix, and takó hemi ‘we meet (each other)’ with a mediopassive suffix; and between bén ‘he makes, does’ and bèhet ‘he becomes, makes himself’.

Duhet t’ë tokojme njé mik. We have to meet a friend.
Kur do t’ë tokohem? When shall we meet?
C’puné bén ai? What (work) does he do?
C’do t’ë bèhet ai? What does he want to become (make himself)?

For a very few verbs only medio-passive forms exist. For instance, the verb duket ‘it appears’ is not used except as a medio-passive. For most others, however, the same verb stem may take both medio-passive suffixes and active suffixes.

Below is a list of all the verbs which have appeared as medio-passives. The CF and medio-passive 3rd person singular forms are given with the meaning central to both between them. In the rest of this book, in referring to a medio-passive form of a verb, the 3rd person singular will always be the form cited: for example, nxîtohet ‘he hurries’, takóhet ‘he is met’, bèhet ‘he becomes’. If not specified as medio-passive, a verb can be presumed to be active.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Med. Passive</th>
<th>Stem Meaning</th>
<th>CF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nxîtohet</td>
<td>hurry</td>
<td>nxîtój</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhdukert</td>
<td>disappear</td>
<td>zhduk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>háhet</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njihet</td>
<td>acquaint</td>
<td>njoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbillet</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>mbill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hápet</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>hap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pîquet</td>
<td>roast, bake, broil</td>
<td>pîek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are a few (perhaps a dozen in all) masculine stems ending in stressed vowels (other than -a) which add an -r-R to the stem before adding singular suffixes. The plural stem of most of these nouns is formed by adding -nj to the present stem: ulli ‘olive’ ullinj ‘olives’, for example.

### 8.C Dative Indefinite Case

For masculine stems, the form used for the singular nominative definite is also used for the singular dative indefinite case; thus, the form mishi functions both as nominative definite and dative indefinite. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Nominative Definite</th>
<th>Dative Indefinite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ulli</td>
<td>vëc</td>
<td>vici</td>
<td>vici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulliri</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>kau</td>
<td>kau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kushëri</td>
<td>qengj</td>
<td>qëngji</td>
<td>qëngji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kushëri</td>
<td>djalë</td>
<td>djalë</td>
<td>djalë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sy</td>
<td>dru</td>
<td>dru</td>
<td>dru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sëri</td>
<td>njiri</td>
<td>njiri</td>
<td>njiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu</td>
<td>njëri</td>
<td>njëri</td>
<td>njëri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gjëri</td>
<td>dëlë</td>
<td>dëlë</td>
<td>dëlë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>druji</td>
<td>kërcëri</td>
<td>kërcëri</td>
<td>kërcëri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dru</td>
<td>kërcëri</td>
<td>kërcëri</td>
<td>kërcëri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The singular indefinite dative case may have the same uses as the definite dative, but note that in these uses the noun will generally be preceded by some indefinite quantifier like një ‘a’ or ndonjë ‘some, any’. To review these uses:
1. With verbs to indicate the referent (including indirect object) of the verb—that is, someone or something involved in the action of the verb without being either its subject or its direct object:

Do t’i japë para një spitali. ‘He is going to give money to a hospital.’

where spitali is dative indefinite.

2. With the adjective particle to indicate the "genitive" function:

Kjo eshtë puna e ndonje djali. ‘This is the work of some boy.’

where djali is dative indefinite.

3. With certain prepositions:

Banoj afrë një qyteti të madh. ‘I live near a big city.’

where qyteti is dative indefinite.

In addition to these uses, a dative indefinite noun may also immediately follow another noun, serving in what are called ablative functions: In this use the case ending serves to attach the second noun to the first one, the way English of often does, to designate the species of the genus indicated by the first noun. Thus, mish vici ‘veal’ means ‘meat of calf’, mish kau ‘beef’ means ‘meat of steer’. Iloj mishi means ‘kind of meat’, etc.

The dative definite case is never used in this function.

8.D Dative Indefinite Case: Feminine Singular Forms

The singular dative indefinite of feminine stems is formed by adding the suffix -ë. For stems ending in -ë the combination becomes just -ë: vajzë ‘girl’, vajze ‘girl’ (dative indefinite). To feminine stems ending in -ë or -a the suffix has the form -je; some speakers then drop the final -ë of the stem in pronunciation. A few examples will illustrate the forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Dative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>néné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>shëpë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>gruaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee-house</td>
<td>kafenë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restaurant</td>
<td>gjellëtorja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The discussion of functions of this case for masculine stems applies equally well to feminine ones.

8.E Adjective Stem Forms

It was stated in an earlier Analysis that most adjectives have only one stem form for singular referents, both masculine and feminine. For plural referents, however, a special adjective stem form is used when the referent is feminine. For most adjectives, this form consists of the feminine singular form + the suffix -a. Compare:
një vëzë e kûqur 'a fried egg'
dy vëzë tê kûqura 'two fried eggs'

However, adjectives whose feminine singular stems end in -e have the same stem for the plural:

një shkollë e mësme 'a high-school'
dy shkolla tê mësme 'two high-schools'

As for i kûqur 'reddened, fried', so for i mirë 'good' (feminine plural tê mira), i rëndë 'heavy' (feminine plural tê rënda) i frëskët 'fresh, cool' (feminine plural tê frëskët(a) and most other adjectives.

A few adjectives have special feminine plural forms not constructed like the ones above. From now on, these special forms will be cited following the singular form, following a comma.

Below are some of the adjectives with irregular feminine plural forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feminine Singular</th>
<th>Feminine Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e këqe</td>
<td>tê këqië</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ré</td>
<td>tê reja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An adjective with a masculine plural referent generally has the same form as with a masculine singular referent. Compare:

një bûrrë i fôrte 'a strong man'
dy bûrra tê fôrte 'two strong men'

However, when the referent is an inanimate thing, rather than a clearly male being, its plural often behaves like a feminine referent in respect to adjectives, even though the referent is a stem which takes clearly masculine suffixes. Compare:

shi, -u 'rain' (obviously masculine because of -u definite suffix)
but
shira tê mëdhë 'big rains' (mëdhë is a feminine plural form) shishqebap, -i 'shish kebab' (masculine)
but
dy shishqebapë tê pjëkura 'two broiled shish kebabs' (pjëkura is a feminine plural form)
A very few adjectives have special forms for masculine plural referents. Here are four of them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine Singular</th>
<th>Masculine Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i mëdh</td>
<td>tê mëdhënëj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i ri</td>
<td>tê rinj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i vëgël</td>
<td>tê vëgël</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i zë</td>
<td>tê zënj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


8.F Participles

Ka ditë që s'ju kam PARË. It's been days since I've seen you.
Kemi ARDHUR nga Amerika We come from America. ("We have come from America.")
A është i HAPUR tashë? Is it open now?
(Is it opened now?)
Sëllmë pule të PJEKUR! 'Bring me roast chicken!' ("Bring me roasted chicken")
Ke tuaft për të NGRËNË? Do you have enough to eat?" ("For eating")?
Kam frikë mos është MBARUAR. 'I'm afraid that it might be all gone.'

The words capitalized in the Albanian sentences above are all participles. The first two sentences illustrate participles used immediately after some form of the verb kam 'have'. This use is similar to corresponding English constructions with have + participle--such as I have seen, he has come, we have eaten, etc. Thus, kam ngrënë corresponds to I have eaten, kisha hapur corresponds to I had opened ke mburar to you have finished kanë pjekur to they have roasted.

The next three sentences above illustrate the use of participles as adjectives. The last of these show how për + të + participle may correspond to the English construction for + verb + -ing, which is often equivalent to to + verb, as in to eat, to live, to be, etc.

The last of the examples in the list above shows the participle immediately after a form of jam 'be'. This construction may be interpreted here as yielding a resultant state or condition—a construction which is often translated in English as all + participle: all gone, all eaten up, all finished, all tired out, etc.

8.G Formation of Participles

There are two general rules for forming the participle from the CF stem, which will work for many verbs:

1. If the CF stem ends in a consonant, the suffix -ur is added to form the participle. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open</th>
<th>CF Stem</th>
<th>Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hap</td>
<td>Hap-</td>
<td>Hapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbull</td>
<td>Mbull-</td>
<td>Mbullur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pjek</td>
<td>Pjek-</td>
<td>Pjekur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ec</td>
<td>Ec-</td>
<td>Ecër</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. If the CF stem ends in a vowel, the suffix -rë is added. If the vowel is -o (the commonest type in Albanian), this -o is replaced by -u- when the -rë is added. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSIF</th>
<th>Present Stem</th>
<th>Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>Pî-</td>
<td>Pîrë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bë</td>
<td>Bë-</td>
<td>Bërë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bëlë</td>
<td>Bëlë-</td>
<td>Bëlërë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbarë</td>
<td>Mbarë-</td>
<td>Mbarërë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punë</td>
<td>Punë-</td>
<td>Punërë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuptë</td>
<td>Kuptë-</td>
<td>Kuptërë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many verbs have special participle forms, not formed from CF stems, however. Most of these participles end in either -tur, -rur, -rë, or -në. Following is a list of the verbs whose participles are not predictable from the two general rules above, including all such verbs in the first 8 Units. In future units such unpredictable participles will be cited in the sentence build-ups after the CF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>CF</th>
<th>Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>dëja</td>
<td>dalëhur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak, talk</td>
<td>flas</td>
<td>folur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>jam</td>
<td>qënen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>kam</td>
<td>pasur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>thënë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>vij</td>
<td>ardhur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn, return</td>
<td>kthej</td>
<td>kthyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>gëj</td>
<td>gëtër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call, name</td>
<td>quaj</td>
<td>quajtur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>vëte</td>
<td>vajtur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ngrënë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>jep</td>
<td>dhënë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>shoh</td>
<td>parë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take, convey</td>
<td>shpëie</td>
<td>shpënë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold, keep, carry</td>
<td>mbaj</td>
<td>mbajtur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>await, expect</td>
<td>pres</td>
<td>pritur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay, remain</td>
<td>rri</td>
<td>ndënjur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>bic</td>
<td>rënë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquaint</td>
<td>njoh</td>
<td>njohur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>ditur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

please, like | pëlqëj | pëlqëyer
take | marr | marrë

8. The adjective tjër 'other' is atypical, in that it is used without an adjectival particle when its referent is singular:

Ai tjëtri qështë më i lirë. 'That other one (hotel) is cheaper.'
Kjo shtëpia tjëtër ka tetë dritare. 'This other house has eight windows.'

With plural referents, however, the adjective is used with normal adjectival particles. Notice that the masculine plural form is të tjërë and the feminine plural form is të tjëra:

Shumë burra të tjërë kanë para. 'Many other men have money.'
Pak gra të tjëra ishin nё kishë. 'Few other women were in church.'

LISTENING IN 8

1. Do you want to eat?
Ismali: Unë kam uri Mehmet. Kur do të hamë darkë?
Mehmet: Shkojmë tashë. Po ku do të hamë?
Ismali: Ku të duash.
Mehmet: Më hahet shishqëbap. Hasani e gatuë shumë të lezëshëm.
Listening In

2. What’ll you have?
Kamerieri: Mirëmbërrëma. C’ðëshironi zotërinj?
Agimi: Çfarë gjellë të mira keni sot?
Kamerieri: Kemi shumë lloj gjellë, ëmbëlsira dhe pemë të freskëtë.
Agimi: Kam qej të ha një byrek me djathë dhe pak kos.
Mehmeti: Mua sëllë nëndë një mish!
Kamerieri: A ðëshironi mish qengji të pjekur në furrë?
Eshtë shumë i lezetshmë.
Mehmeti: Po. Hidhi oriz, dhe për të pirë një gotë verë të bardhë!
Agimi: Mua një bërë të freskët dhe ndonjë pemë.

3. What’ve you got?
Hysniu: Sonte kam shumë uri. Çfarë kemi për darkë?
Fatimeja: Kam pjekur c’a copë mish qengji në zjarr.
Hysniu: A ka djathë të njomë?
Fatimeja: Ai djathë është mbërtaur, por kam një tjetër lloj, djathë të thanë.
Hysniu: Më hachen më mirë dy vezë dhe kos me bukë misrë.
Fatimeja: Çfarë pemë të hatë, dardhë o mollë?
Hysniu: Jo. Kam qej të pijë kafe.

4. In the fruit store (pemëtlorë)
Arbeni: Fj, Nysni, c’pemë të freskë ta kemi sot?
Hysniu: Çdo lloj zotëri. Rush, dardha, mollë, pjpër.
Arbeni: Sa kushtojnë këto gashë mollë?
Hysniu: Tre lëkë ë gisëmë.
Arbeni: Dua dhe ca limonë. Sonte do të ha mish të pjekur në furrë.

Hysniu: Provoni të blini mish nga ky kasapi në qoshe. Ka mish qengji më të mirë.
Arbeni: Të falemnderrit, do ta provoj tashë.

5. Ismail and Ullmar enter a restaurant.
Ismaili: Kam qej të ha një pilaf.
Ullmar: Pilaf mos është një loj orizi?
Ismaili: Po, oriz shumë i zier në uje të ngrohtë.
Ullmar: A është i lezetshmë?
Ismaili: Shumë. Provoje! Besoj se do t’a pëlqesh shumë.
Kamerieri: C’dëshironi ju?
Ismaili: Dy pilafë dhe hidhi pak kos.
Kamerieri: Ndonjë gjë tjetër?
Ismaili: Ca pemë dhe një gotë limonadë.
Ullmar: Për mua një kupë ullinj me djathë, dhe një shishe bërë.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY 8

...ku hëngra DARKËN. ...where I ate DINNER
mënjesin drëkë
breakfast
lunch

...kemi mish QENGJI. ...we have LAMB
lope tender beef ("cow")
vici veal ("calf")
dërrë pork ("pig")
lëpuri rabbit
dërri venison ("deer")

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Hidhi dhe pak BIZELE! Put in some PFAS, too!

bâmje  okra
lákra  cabbage
mashûrka  string beans
fasûle  beans

...unë dua PEMË. ...I want FRUIT.
shalqi  watermelon
pjëshkë  a peach
portokâlle  an orange
kûmbulla  plums
qershi  cherries

Kam qejf tê ha. I feel like eating.
SHISHQEBAP. SHISHI KEBAB.
sûpê  soup
byrëk  pastry filled with meat or cheese
bakilavá  sweet pastry filled with nuts