CHAPTER 8
Pronouns and Other Pro-forms

The characteristic semantic function of PRO-FORMS is to refer rather than designate. While nouns, adjectives and numbers have specific, independent and fixed meanings, pro-forms indicate their referents as to certain categorical properties, so that a given pro-form may refer to quite different referents in different contexts:

Vetëm njëri, Harilla Lluka, porsa më pa, hoqi borsalinën gëlthë respekt dhe përkali koën dy-tri herë në drejtimin tim. KY ishte frikacaku më i madh i lagjes. ‘Only one, Harilla Lluka, took off his hat very respectfully, as soon as he saw me, and bent his head two-three times in my direction. He (“THIS ONE”) was the biggest coward of the neighborhood.’

Përmbysjen e qeverisë zgiste KCN do ta arrinte me anën e një kryengritjeje të armatës sër në POPULLIT, kur KY të ishte i organizuar mirë. ‘The NLF would achieve the overthrow of the Zog government by means of an armed rebellion of THE PEOPLE, when THE LATTER was well organized.’

Depending on their meaning and function, pro-forms in Albanian may be classified as follows (See also Section 5.2.1 Pro-Adverbs):

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Reflexive Nouns
3. Demonstratives
4. Deictic Adjectives
5. Pronominal Adjectives
6. Interrogative Pronouns
7. Relative Pronouns
8. Indeterminate Pronouns
9. Reciprocal Pronouns
10. Indefinite Quantifiers

8.1 Personal Pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS may serve as the sole constituents of nominal phrases; they indicate an ANTECEDENT in terms of the grammatical categories of person and number, irrespective of gender:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Sg</th>
<th>Pl</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>unë 'I'</td>
<td>ne 'we'</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ti 'thou, you'</td>
<td>ju 'you'</td>
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For the third person, Albanian uses demonstratives to indicate the gender, number, and perceived nearness of third person antecedents. Demonstratives may also be used as determiners in NP’s (see Section 3.1.2).
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Near                    Remote
Masc Sg  ky 'this, he'   ai 'that, he'
Fem Sg   kjo 'this, she' ajo 'that, she'

Near                    Remote
Masc Pl  këta 'these, they' ata 'those, they'
Fem Pl   këto 'these, they' ato 'those, they'

Do ta fitojmë luftën, -- u tha mjeku të plagosurve të tjerë dhe ATA pohuan me kokë pa e ditur se kjo frazë ishte si përfundimi i një mendimi shumë të gjatë të doktorit. 'We're going to win the war--the doctor said to the other wounded men, and THEY nodded in agreement without knowing that this phrase was the result of a very long deliberation by the doctor."

First and second person personal pronouns distinguish gender neither in the singular nor in the plural: unë, ti, ne, ju 'I', 'you', 'we', 'you' are used both for masculine and for feminine referents. Both the first and second persons have different words for singular and plural. Just as the pronoun ne 'we' is not the plural of the pronoun unë 'I' in the sense of indicating a plurality of speakers, but rather indicates the speaker together with one or more other persons, the plural form ju 'you' indicates that the persons addressed include the singular second person ti 'you'.

NOTES
1. Not infrequently, especially in scientific writing, an "anonymous" plural first person form is used instead of the singular form:
NE mendojmë se ky është një problem serioz. 'WE think that this is a serious problem.'
Me shqyrtrimin e materialeve dialektologjike të mbledhura në atë krahinë NE i vunë vetes si detyrë hartimin e një skice dialektologjike informative përhkruese. 'Having examined the dialectal materials collected in that region, WE set ourselves the task of drafting a descriptively informative dialectal sketch.'

2. 'As a mark of honor or courtesy, a plural form of the second person pronoun is used to address a single person:
-- JU jeni dërguor i punimeve? "ARE YOU the director of the operations?"
JU bële u nisët i pari -- vazhdoi Kujtimi duke sjellë ndër mend të katusinë. "Indeed YOU were the first one to depart," Kujtim continued as he recalled the past.
Kam dëgjuar për JU po s'JU kam parë. 'I have heard of YOU, but I have not seen YOU.'

8.1.1 Declension of Personal Pronouns

Personal pronoun forms reflect the grammatical category of case. Table 8.1 gives the declension (i.e., the set of case forms) of the first and second person pronouns, and Table 8.2 the declension of the third person pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8.1 Declension of 1st and 2nd Person Pronouns</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st Sg</td>
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<td>Nom</td>
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Table 8.2 Declension of 3rd Person Demonstratives

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<th>Remote</th>
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<th>Near</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masc Sg</td>
<td>Fem Sg</td>
<td>Masc Pl</td>
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<td>Nom</td>
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<td>Gen</td>
<td>i(a)tij</td>
<td>i(a)saj</td>
<td>i(a)tyre</td>
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NOTES

1. The rarely used genitive case form of the first and second persons singular and plural appears mainly in the spoken language, principally before appositive constructions as in:

Si do të vejë halli I MUA (I TY) të gjorit, I NEVE, (I JUVE) të shkretëve? 'What is going to become OF poor ME (OF YOU), OF US (OF YOU) unfortunates?'
Ky të përkët ty, pse je kryetari I gjithë NEVE. 'This pertains to you, because you are the chief of all of US.'

2. In the spoken language, and less frequently in the written, the dative forms of the first and second person plural pronouns neve and juve are sometimes used instead of the standard forms of the nominative ne and ju, as well as in place of the standard accusative forms ne 'us' and ju 'you', especially when preceded by prepositions:

I kemi parë pasqyrat NEVE (NE). 'WE have seen the mirrors.'
Ajo që bëri princi, ose që i thanë të bënte, nuk ka ndonjë rëndësi PËR NEVE (PËR NE) tani për tani. 'What the prince did, or was told to do, is of no importance TO US for the present.'

3. Instead of the contemporary standard forms listed in TABLE 8.2, older Albanian, particularly in poetry, has third person ablative forms like asi and si for masculine singular, asish for masculine plural; aso and soje for feminine singular, asosh and sosh for feminine plural; and syresh for both genders:

Sulejman Tafili u ul e mori nja dy SYRESH. 'Sulejman Tafil bent down and took a couple OF THEM.'
Nëna ime, zoti general, është mësuar me të këtilla ndarje; nuk largohem SOJE për të parën herë, as që do të jem unë i pari bir që i bëhet kurban Atiheut. 'My mother, General, is used to such partings; it is not the first time that I am going away FROM HER, nor will I be the first son that is sacrificing himself for the Fatherland.'

The use of such old ablative forms increases when the deictics are used as determiners rather than as pronouns.

8.1.1 Declension of Personal Pronouns 263
4. As objects of accusative and ablative prepositions, third person pronouns are usually used without the deictic prefix a- or kë:

Unë kam folur gjëri e gjatë me TË. 'I have spoken with HIM at length.'
I bëhet se ajo kulla e tillë ka për të mbetur përherë për TË, e largët, e huaj, e ftohtë. 'He feels that for HIM that tower is forever to remain distant, foreign, cold.'
Trimërta e partizanëve në luftën kundër pushtuesve dhe tradhatarëve, gjallës shtëpione dhe popullin, ngjallën admirimin dhe dashurinë për TA. 'The bravery of the partisans in the struggle against the occupiers and traitors, their exemplary conduct toward the population, aroused admiration and love for THEM.'
Në ato çaste tendosje Spiro Shtegu vuri re se regjimiti fashist ishte ngritur në këmbë dhe po kundërsonmonte drejt TYRE. 'In those tense moments, Spiro Shteg noticed that the Fascist regiment was on its feet and was counterattacking toward them.'

8.1.2 Use of Personal Pronouns

In Albanian, unlike English, pronominal subjects of finite verbs are usually indicated by the ending on the verb rather than by a separate personal pronoun. A first or second person personal pronoun will be used for the most part only when the pronominal subject is emphasized or contrasted, or when the pronominal subject is one part of a compound subject. A third person pronoun will, in addition, sometimes be used to identify the gender of the subject, where that gender is ambiguous in the given context:

Megjithathë, ai ishte i zoti i punës dhe ç'thoshte AI, bënim NE. 'Nevertheless, he was in charge and WE did what HE said.'
E ç'tju tregoj më parë për atë udhëtim të kërshhm që bëmë gjatë dy javëve nëpër vendën tonë! 'And how can I begin to tell you about that pleasant two-week trip we took in our country!'
Atë e dimë edhe ne, jo vetëm TI. 'Not only YOU, but WE also know that.'
Mos jeni JU më trima se ata? Mos janë ATA më budallenj se ju? 'Are YOU braver than they? Are THEY more stupid than you?'
ATA luftonin dhe asgjë e keqe s'na ka ardhur deri më sot prej tyre. 'THEY were fighting, and to this day no harm whatsoever has come to us from them.'

However, a pronominal subject may be expressed by a personal pronoun even when there is no special reason to do so:

-- TI thua, -- e mori prapë fjalën Skënderi, -- të vemi prapë atje vetëm sepse TI do që t'u thuash atyre një fjalë të vetme. 'You say,' Skënder spoke up again, "we should go back there just because YOU want to say a single word to them?"

Pronominal direct and indirect objects of verbs are always marked by pronominal object clitics for first and second person objects; for third person objects the appearance of the object clitic depends on discourse conditions discussed elsewhere (see Section 2.1.1 A). In addition, accusative and dative case personal pronouns may be used to express emphasized, contrasted or compounded direct and indirect objects of a verb.

Personal pronouns in the accusative case may also appear as objects of prepositions:
Prandaj edhe për NE çështja e teksteve shkollore në të gjitha këto lëndë, dhe veçanërisht në ato të letërsisë, brenda dhe javës shkollore, duhet të nënshtrohet një analizë dhe një kontroll të vërtetë në prizmin e filozofisë sonë. 'Therefore, for US as well, the question of school textbooks on all of those subjects, and especially literature, must submit both within and without the school to a true analysis and control, in the context of our philosophy.'
Po për kë? -- pyeti Memoja. -- PËR TY! -- tha mësuesi. PËR MUA? -- pyeti ai -- Nuk e prisja nga ju, zoti mësues! -- shtoi Memoja me sarkazëm. 'But for whom?' Memo asked. "FOR YOU!" said the teacher. "FOR ME? he asked. 'I did not expect it
8.2 Reflexive Nouns

A pro-form in a clause identifies its antecedent as being the same as the subject of the verb in the clause. The feminine nouns vetja ‘self’ and vetvetja ‘self’ serve as reflexive proforms in Albanian.

Atëhere e përmbledha VETEN, i vaajta afër dhe i vura dorën në sup. ‘Then I gathered MYSELF together, approached him and placed my hand on his shoulder.’
-- Lumi s'ngrin kollaj, -- e përjasjë VETES së tij Rraji. ‘The river does not freeze easily,’ Rraji replied TO HIMSELF.
I dhimset VETJA. ‘He pities HIMSELF.
Në fillim u trondit, por pas pak e përmbledhi VETEN, e ktheu traktorin dhe dalëngadalë filloi të zbritje nga rruga më e shkurtrë, përmes vreshtave. ‘At first he was shaken, but after a while he collected HIMSELF, turned the tractor around, and slowly began to descend by the shortest road, through the vineyards.’
Rina! tha me VETE Stavri duke vështruar një fotografi që ndodhj mbi tryezi. ‘Rina! said Stavri to HIMSELF, while looking at a photograph that was on the table.’

The feminine singular definite form may have as antecedent a subject of any person, gender, and number:
-- Nuke i di -- tha Vera, -- po mua nuk më duket e drejtë që gratë ju t'i vini përherë në punët më të rënda, kurse për VETE të sileni rrotull hijeve. ‘I don't know,” said Vera, “but I don't think it's fair to put your wives to work always on the hardest jobs, while for YOURSELVES you loaf in the shade.’
Ç'thua more, je në VETE ti apo jo? ‘What are you saying, fellow; are you in your right mind (‘in SELF’) or not?’
Agimit tu duk i fortë, shumë më i fortë se VETJA. ‘Agim felt that it was strong, very much stronger than HIMSELF.’
Mund ta shpëtojmë vetë VETEN. ‘We can save OURSELVES by ourselves.’
Prandaj ato e ndejnë VETEN në Zhamë sikur të ishin në shtëpinë e tyre, në Gruz a në Shkretën, në Bru a në Nojë. ‘That is why in Zhamë they feel [THEMSELVES] as if they were in their own home in Gruz or in Shkretë, in Bru or in Nojë.’

The reflexive nouns in Albanian are declined like other definite feminine singular nouns:

| Nominative | vetja | vetvetja |
| Accusative | veten | vetveten |
| Dative | vetes | vetvetes |
| Ablative | vetes | vetvetes |
| Genitive | i vetes | vetvetes |

The only indefinite reflexives used are the accusative indefinite forms vete and vetvete when they are objects of the accusative prepositions, në ‘on’, me ‘with’, mbi ‘on’, për ‘as for, for’, etc.:

Ajët për VETE të tij i dukej si shumë absurd ai mendim. ‘As for his OWN SELF, Ajët felt that that thought was much too absurd.’
Mbasa as vetë nuk e dinin, po ata ishin duke shembur kullat e padukshme që kishin në VETE. ‘Perhaps they themselves did not realize it, but they were smashing the invisible towers that they carried on THEMSELVES.’

8.2 Reflexive Nouns
Pronouns and Other Pro-forms

Ti ke me VETE pasaportën e Republikës, krenarinë dhe dinjitetin që të jep atdhëu socialist. ‘You have on your person the passport of the Republic, the pride and dignity that the socialist fatherland gives you.’

Even after these prepositions, the reflexive pronoun is used in the definite form when followed by a modifier:

Kur kishte ardhur nga Lazi e Fushë-Krujë, kishte ndjërat në VETEN e tij forcën e madhe që i kishte lënë jeta që kishte kaleuar midis punëtorëve. ‘When he had come back from Lazi and Fushë-Krujë, he had felt in HIMSELF the great force that the life he had led among the workers had given him.’

Ikën nga një krahinë në tjetrën dhe të duket çudi, -- thar Rrap Gjini -- e sidomos, kur shkron në ndonjë vend malor, thua me VETEN tënde: ç’njëri të mrekullushëm e punëtorë! “You go from one region to another and you marvel,” said Rrap Gjini, “especially when you go to some place in the mountains, and you say to YOURSELF: what wonderful and industrious people!”

NOTE

1. Reflexives usually refer to animate beings, but sometimes one does refer to something inanimate:

Edhe këtë radhë po i flliste nëna, zëri i saj s’kishte ndryshuar, ai zë sillte me VETE jehonën e largët të shumë ninënanëve. ‘This time, too, his mother was speaking; her voice had not changed and carried with IT the distant echo of many lullabies.’

2. From the viewpoint of its derivation, the stressed, intensive adverb vetë ‘self, alone’ is related to the reflexive noun. Its most frequent use is to intensify the subject, which may have been expressed by a noun or pronoun:

Në fillim UNË VETË isha në gjendje më të keqe se ajo dhe s’mund të bëja asqjë për të. ‘In the beginning, I MYSELF was in a worse position than she, and could not do a thing for her.’

Kaloi më tutje pa u ndaluar e desh u pengua te një hu, që e kishte ngulur mu pranë kosheres dikur AI VETË. ‘He went further without stopping, and almost tripped over a stake that HE HIMSELF had driven at one time right near the beehive.’

Në grindej nganjëherë, grindej se i kishte fajet VETË KRYETARI. ‘If he quarreled sometime, he quarreled because THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF was to blame.’

Shpesh më ka qëlluar rasti të dëgjoi fshatarët që duke lëuru këndojaq; VETË ia marrin, VETË ia presiin. ‘I have often by chance heard the peasants sing as they plow; they do it all themselves (“ALONE they take it up, ALONE they cut it off”).’

Besides the subject, vetë may intensify other nouns or pronouns in the sentence, either preceding or following the word so intensified:

U dukej një gjë e çuditshme -- si atyre ashtu edhe VETË ISMAILIT -- që të rinin e të vazhdonim mësimet, ashtu siç bënin më parë. ‘It seemed such a strange thing—both to them and to ISMAIL HIMSELF—to stay and continue their studies just as they used to.’

ATË VETË e kishin nxjerrë në tabellën e të dalluarve të ndërmarrjes. ‘HIM HIMSELF they had put on the list of the distinguished members of the enterprise.’
8.3 Demonstratives

DEMONSTRATIVES point to things, living beings or features of these things or living beings in terms of their perceived distance from the speaker. The demonstratives for 'this' ky, kjo and 'that', ai, ajo point to someone or something perceived to be close to or away from the speaker, respectively.

Qeveria e popullit, me dekr, do të zhdukte tapitë e të zotërve të çiflqiçve dhe KETO do t’u ndaheshin jo vetëm fshtatarëve pa tokë, po edhe malësorëve dhe fshtatarëve me pak tokë. 'The government of the people would, by decree, abolish the title deeds of the landlords, and THESE would be distributed not only among landless peasants, but also among the highlanders and peasants possessing a little bit of land.'

Demonstratives in Albanian have the grammatical categories of gender, number and case. They have special forms only for the masculine and feminine genders. Standard Albanian has not maintained the neuter demonstrative. In place of older neuter forms, masculine demonstrative pronouns are used as determiners before neuter nouns, as in ky të eçur 'this kind of walking', ky të folur 'this kind of speaking' etc. When the reference is to something unidentified by gender, feminine pronouns are used:

KJO s’më përqen. 'I don’t like THIS.'
C’është KJO që po bëni? 'What’s THIS you’re doing.'

For the declension of the demonstratives see Table 8.2. In a sequence of demonstrative + noun, both elements are declined: thus, ky djalë 'this boy', i këtij djalë 'of this boy', këtij djalë 'this boy', këtë djalë 'this boy', etc.; ato vajza 'those girls', i atyre vajzave 'of those girls', atyre vajzave 'those girls', ato vajza 'those girls', etc. In this sequence the noun most often appears in an indefinite case form, but not infrequently it is used in a definite form:

-- Dëgo Halit, i tha -- do të marrësh katër kaçile misër dhe do ta shpëresh në shtëpinë e KETIJ MIKUIT që na erdi sot këtu. "Listen Halit," he said to him, "you will get four baskets of corn, and you will take it to the house of THIS FRIEND who came here today."

Under the influence of the nominal declension, the forms of the ablative in demonstrative pronouns have been replaced nearly everywhere by forms of the dative. The ablative forms kësi 'this (m.)', këso 'this kind (f.)', kësish 'these (m.)', kësosh 'these (f.)', sish 'those (m.)', sosh 'those (f.)' are now quite rare:

Me këtë sjelle ajo po bëhej një shembull shumë i mirë edhe për vajzat e tjera, që mund t’u adodhin KËSO punësh. 'With this sort of conduct she was setting a very good example for the other girls as well, to whom THESE KINDS of things might happen.'

Gjimnazi i Tiranës ASO kobe, si gjimnazi i vetëm i kryeqytetit, dallonte nga shkollat e tjera. 'The gymnasium of Tiranë in THOSE days, being the capital’s only gymnasium, stood out from the other schools.'

8.4 Deictic Adjectives

The deictic adjectives i këtillë 'such as this', e këtillë 'such as this (f.)', i atillë 'such as that', e atillë 'such as that (f.)', i tillë 'such (m.)', e tillë 'such (f.)', usually appear, like other articulated adjectives, after a noun in a NP, but for various stylistic effects, they may also appear before a noun:

Në hetim e sipër, midis feldfебelit dhe Qamilit, u nde një gjendje E ATILLË, që e detyroi Qamilin të tundje mbi këmbë rë shëndoshë dhe të heshte një copëherë. 'In the course of the investigation, there was SUCH a tense situation between the sergeant-major and Qamil, that Qamil was obliged to sway on his sturdy foot and to be quiet for a while.'

TË TILLA rîmë zhwillimi të prodhimit industrial nuk njëh absolutisht asnjë vend kapitalist. 'Absolutely no capitalist country has even known SUCH rates of development in industrial production.'

8.4 Deictic Adjectives
The declension of the i këllë, i astë, i tillë is identical with the declension of any other articulated adjective: e.g., Nom. një djalë I këllë ‘a boy such as this’, Gen. një djali Të këllë ‘of a boy such as this’, Acc. një djalë Të këllë ‘a boy such as this’, Abl. prej një djali Të këllë ‘by a boy such as this.’ Notice that in English the such often comes at the beginning of the noun phrase, so that a boy such as this = such a boy as this.

Like other adjectives, the deictic adjectives are usually used together with nouns:

Por, pikërisht një qëndrim I TILLË i Sofikës kundrejt burrit të saj e shtynte atë të tregohej më e vërnendshme. ‘But precisely SUCH an attitude by Sofikë toward her husband induced her to appear more attentive.’

And like other adjectives, when they are not accompanied by nouns, they are used mainly in the nominative and accusative cases:

E TILLË është fytyra antimarkiste, antisocialiste e kundërrevolucionare e revizionistëve hrushoviane. ‘SUCH is the anti-Marxist, anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary face of Khrushchevian revisionists.’

Të TILLA janë qellimet e tyre strategjike tradhërave. ‘SUCH are their traitorous strategic goals.’

Fëmijët duhen rritur të guximshëm e të fortë. Prindët kërkojnë t’i bejnë Të TILLË. ‘Children should be raised up to be daring and strong. Parents seek to make them SUCH.’

Like other adjectives i astë, i këllë, i tillë may form NP’s, with a preceding determiner. In such cases, they have the value of a noun, and can be used in all cases usually in the indefinite form, but less frequently in the definite as well:

-- Tashë u fute sërisht në temël. -- Pa më thuaj, a mund të gjendet NJË I TILLË?

“Now you are back on the subject.” “Tell me, now, can SUCH A ONE be found?”

8.5 Pronominal Adjectives

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES characteristically indicate to whom something or someone belongs: oborë IM ‘MY yard’, vajza JOTE ‘YOUR girl’, qëndrimi YT ‘YOUR stand’, shoku I TIJ ‘HIS friend’, mësuesi YNË ‘OUR teacher’, etc. Although they often indicate possession, pronominal adjectives are used to express much of the same range of associative relations as exhibited by the genitive case in nouns:

Treni IM niset në orën 4. ‘MY train departs at 4.’
Tema JONË nuk është saq interesante sa JUAJA. ‘OUR theme is not as interesting as YOURS.’
Çdo film, roman oj pjesë teatrale ka heronjë të VET. ‘Every film, novel or play has ITS OWN heroes.’


Erdhën dhe herë të tjera në këto anë dhe doradorëse dhe unë u binda që IM atë kishte të drejti. ‘They came this way temporarily at other times as well, and I became convinced that MY father was right.’
Së më rrëfente IME gyshe, kështu e ka pasur YT atë edhe YT gyshe. ‘The way MY grandmother told me, this is the way YOUR father and YOUR grandfather had it.’
Ç’ke që i thërret kështu SAT bije, more Met? ‘Why are you yelling like this at YOUR daughter, Met?’
Third person pronominal adjectives cannot precede nouns. However, the kinship nouns listed above can be preceded by an adjectival article with the same value for the third person:

I gjyshi e hipte ë ë vithe tё kalit dhe e merrte ë ë mal. ‘His grandfather would mount him on the buttocks of the horse and would take him to the mountain.’

Maja e ndjente se I ati po bёhej mё i vendosur. ‘Maja sensed that HER father was becoming more determined.’

Vajzёs i ra udha nga E ëmta kur po shkonte te njё shoё. ‘The girl’s path ran by HER aunt’s house, as she headed toward a girl friend.’

E ëmta do t’s derdhej ë ë qafё dhe do ta bёnte qull me lotёt e saj tё ngrohtё. ‘HER mother would embrace her and would drench her with her warm tears.’

E mbesa, pa ditur gjё, fa lexoj fjalё pёr fjalё. ‘HER niece, not knowing anything, read it to her word for word.’

Kjo qe E kushёrirё e xha Dalipit. ‘This was uncle Dalip’s cousin.’

NOTE

In this regard, i zoti / e zonja ‘(his, her, its, their) master / mistress’, with “kinship” nouns preceded by articles with the value of pronominal adjectives, must be distinguished from the adjectives i zoti / e zonja ‘capable’.

8.5.1 Grammatical Distinctions in Pronominal Adjectives

Pronominal adjectives each consist of a preposed adjectival article plus a pronominal stem, but over a period of time these two parts have become joined together in many of the first and second person forms to make it impossible in many forms to distinguish the two parts today. When the parts are distinguishable, the generalization can be made that the adjectival article reflects the case, gender, and number of the word modified by the adjective; the root of the adjective indicates the number and person of the antecedent; as with other adjectives, a derivational suffix -e (if any) on the stem indicates that the word modified is feminine, while a derivational suffix -a on the stem indicates that the word modified is feminine plural. The first and second person pronominal adjectives are quite irregular in form (see Table 8.3). Note that the natural gender (sex) of the antecedent overrides its grammatical gender (declensional type), if the two are in conflict in determining agreement with the pronominal adjective (as in the first example below):

Njё ditё Dajoja 1m kish ardhur te ne. ‘One day MY UNCLE had come to our house.’


Ëshёtё i bukur fshati YT? ‘Is YOUR village pretty?’

Do tё na gёzojё sё tepёrmal vizita JUAJ. ‘YOUR visit will please us no end.’

NOTE

The first person singular pronominal adjective forms e mi and e mia ‘my (f.)’, decline in the same way as do articulated adjectives, while the first person plural pronominal adjectives tanё and tona, like unarticulated adjectives, are invariant in different cases. Similarly, the second person singular pronominal forms e tu and e tua are declined like articulated adjectives, while the second person plural pronominal adjectives tuaj and tuaja, like unarticulated adjectives, are invariant in different cases.

In contrast with the first and second person, the preposed adjectival article of third person pronominal adjectives has its usual forms, depending on the word modified (see Section 4.2). The stems tij ‘his’, saj ‘her’, and tye ‘their’ may be preceded by the deictic prefixes a- ‘remote’ or kё- ‘near’. When they modify feminine plural referents, tij and saj add the feminine plural suffix -a, like any other adjective whose stem ends in a consonant.

A pronominal adjective (l tij, i saj, i tye) may have as referent:

a) any noun or pronoun in the clause of which it is part:

8.5.1 Grammatical Distinctions in Pronominal Adjectives
### Table 8.3 Declension of 1st and 2nd Person Pronominal Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antecedent Person</th>
<th>1st Sg</th>
<th>2nd Sg</th>
<th>1st Pl</th>
<th>2nd Pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'my'</td>
<td>'thy'</td>
<td>'our'</td>
<td>'your'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Word Modified</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>im</td>
<td>yt</td>
<td>ynë</td>
<td>juaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc-Dat-Abl-Gen</td>
<td>tim</td>
<td>têt</td>
<td>tonë</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>ime</td>
<td>jote</td>
<td>jonë</td>
<td>juaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>tênde</td>
<td>tonë</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl-Gen</td>
<td>slime</td>
<td>sate</td>
<td>sonë</td>
<td>suaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom-Acc</td>
<td>të (e) mi</td>
<td>të (e) tu</td>
<td>tanë</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl-Gen</td>
<td>të mi</td>
<td>tê tu</td>
<td>tanë</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom-Acc</td>
<td>të (e) mia</td>
<td>të (e) tua</td>
<td>tona</td>
<td>tuaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl-Gen</td>
<td>të mia</td>
<td>të tua</td>
<td>tona</td>
<td>tuaja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kara Mahmut Bushatliu kujtoi se ngjarjet ndërkombëtare po zvilloheshin në favor TË TIJ. ‘Kara Mahmut Bushatliu thought that international affairs were developing in HIS favor.’

Pra, disfata E TIJ qe fitore e drejtëpërderjetë e Ali Pashës, triumf I TIJ personal mbi armiqtë E TIJ. ‘Therefore, HIS fiasco was Ali Pasha’s straight victory, HIS personal triumph over HIS enemies.’

Kësioj u nndonja para Hamzait, pa pasur kohë të silit te mendje fjalët që kishte bërë gati prej kohësh për t’i thënë Skënderbeut kur ta takonte, apo cilidno në vend TË TIJ. ‘He thus appeared suddenly before Hamza, with no time to bring back to mind the words he had long prepared to say to Skënderbeu when he met him, or anyone else in his place.’

Trupin e madh të vëllait TË TIJ e vendosën në mes të dhomës. ‘They placed HIS brother’s big body in the middle of the room.’

Bukuria E SAJ atë dité mund të këndohet vetëm me cifettë. ‘That day one could sing the praises of HER beauty only with the cifettë [a two-stringed mandolin].’

Po ai i foli me respekt të madh babait TË TYRE. ‘But he spoke to THEIR father with great respect.’

Kurveleshji është një vend malor, domethënë pjesa më e madhe e sipërfaqes SË TIJ është me male. ‘Kurvelesh is a mountainous place, that is to say, the greater part of ITS surface consists of mountains.’

b) a noun or pronoun in a preceding clause or one understood from the context:

Skënderbeu e zhveshi pallën. Llamburitjet E SAJ erdhën gjer te ne e na hapën sytë. ‘Skënderbeu unsheathed his sword. ITS glitter reached all the way over to us and opened our eyes.’

Kjo është lopata e Sadik V. E sheh shenjën që është prishur? Ka qenë emri I TIJ. ‘This is the shovel of Sadik V. Do you see the defaced mark? It was HIS name.’

The three third person pronominal adjectives above contrast with the third person reflexive adjective i vet, ‘(his, her, its, their, one’s) own’. The most likely antecedent of the i vet is the third person subject of the verb in the clause, if there is one, or some other plausible third person referent in the sentence if there is no plausible third person subject.
Kollektivi kujdesin E VET për këta shokë nuk duhet ta tregojë duke u fërkuar krahën.
‘The collective should not show ITS concern for these comrades by pampering them.’

Gjithkush lëvdon gjellën E VET. ‘Everyone praises HIS OWN offspring.’

-- Pse erdhë? -- ngulli këmbë Zana, e tmerrur dhe e çuditur nga zêri I VET. ‘Why did you come?’ Zana insisted, terrified and amazed by HER OWN voice.

Third person pronominal adjectives are used much more frequently than the third person reflexive adjective i vet, which has become common only in recent years. The potential use of either now makes it possible to avoid ambiguity in many sentences in which there are at least two third persons, either of which is a plausible antecedent of a third person adjective. In the following sentences the choice of li tij rather than i vet or vice versa makes clear which of the available third person referents is the antecedent.

Mbase ky ishte gëzimi li TĲ, pse ajo vajti në hekurudhë. ‘Perhaps this was HIS joy, because she went to work on the railroad.’

Barleti e përkruan gjerë e gjatëlushatën e Skënderbeut në Itali, po s’na jep motin e vajtjes SË TĲ. ‘Barletius describes at length Skënderbeu’s campaign in Italy, but he does not give us HIS [Skënderbeu’s] motive.’

The same is true, on occasion, for the reflexive pronoun:

Kryetari i thërristë së emër, si shokut TË VET. ‘The chairman called him by name, as to HIS OWN friend.’

E mori djalin pranë, duke e tërhequr për zverku me dorën e rrudhur, i mbështeti kokën në gjunjët E VET dhe nisi t’i lëmonte flokët. ‘He drew the boy close to him, dragging him by the neck with the wrinkled hand, placed his [the boy’s] head on HIS [own] knees, and began to stroke his [the boy’s] hair.’

8.5.2 Constructions with Pronominal Adjectives

In most NP’s with a noun and a pronominal adjective, the noun precedes the adjective. If preceded by an indefinite determiner and followed by a pronominal adjective (itself preceded by an adjectival article), the noun may be in either a definite or indefinite case form. If not preceded by an indefinite determiner, the noun will always be in a definite case form. A noun preceding a 1st or 2nd person pronominal adjective form without an intervening adjectival article must be in a definite case form, even when an indefinite determiner precedes. Table 8.4 gives the normal, non-contrastive forms for saying ‘my male friend’ (shoku im), ‘my female friend’ (shoqja ime), ‘our male friend’ (shoku ynë), ‘our female friend’ (shoqja jonë), ‘thy male friend’ (shoku yt), ‘thy female friend’ (shoqja jote), ‘your male friend’ (shoku juaj), ‘your female friend’ (shoqja juaj), with the noun followed by the pronominal adjective. Table 8.5 shows the definite case forms of the noun after the indefinite determiner një ‘a’. The sense of these indefinite constructions is like English ‘a male friend of mine’ (shoku im), and ‘a female friend of yours’ (shoqja juaj).
### Table 8.4 Definite Noun + 1st or 2nd Person Pronominal Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>shoku</th>
<th>im</th>
<th>shojja</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>shoku</th>
<th>yně</th>
<th>shojja</th>
<th>joně</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>shokun</td>
<td>shoque</td>
<td>shokun</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>shokun</td>
<td>toně</td>
<td>shoque</td>
<td>toně</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>shokut</td>
<td>shoque</td>
<td>shokut</td>
<td>soně</td>
<td>shokut</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
<td>shokut</td>
<td>suaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>shoku</th>
<th>yt</th>
<th>shojja</th>
<th>jote</th>
<th>shoku</th>
<th>juaj</th>
<th>shojja</th>
<th>juaj</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>shokun</td>
<td>shoque</td>
<td>shokun</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
<td>shokun</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
<td>shokun</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>shokut</td>
<td>shoque</td>
<td>shokut</td>
<td>suaj</td>
<td>shokut</td>
<td>suaj</td>
<td>shokut</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8.5 Indefinite Noun + 1st or 2nd Person Pronominal Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>njě shoku</th>
<th>im</th>
<th>njě shojja</th>
<th>juaj</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>njě shokun</td>
<td>shoque</td>
<td>njě shoque</td>
<td>suaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>njě shokut</td>
<td>tim</td>
<td>njě shokut</td>
<td>suaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i njě shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
<td>i shokut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a small class of kinship nouns, the 1st and 2nd Sg pronominal adjectives commonly precede the noun, and both the adjective and the noun have their indefinite case forms. The form of the adjective will reflect the gender of the noun (see Tables 8.6 and 8.7):

### Table 8.6 1st Sg Pronominal Adjective + Kinship Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc</th>
<th>fem</th>
<th>'my brother'</th>
<th>'my father'</th>
<th>'my sister'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>im vëlla</td>
<td>im atë</td>
<td>ime motër</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>tim vëlla</td>
<td>tim atë</td>
<td>time motër</td>
<td>ime motër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>tim vëllai</td>
<td>tim eti</td>
<td>sime motre</td>
<td>i sime motre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i tim vëllai</td>
<td>i tim eti</td>
<td>i sime motre</td>
<td>i sime motre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8.7 2nd Sg Pronominal Adjective + Kinship Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc</th>
<th>fem</th>
<th>'thy brother'</th>
<th>'thy sister'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>yt vëlla</td>
<td>jot motër</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>tët vëlla</td>
<td>tët motër</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>tyt vëllai</td>
<td>sat motre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i tyt vëlla</td>
<td>i sat motre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**

1. Atë is the only noun in Albanian whose dative-ablative-genitive case form has a stem (et-) different from that used in the nominative and accusative cases (see Table 8.6).

2. Most of the forms of the 2nd Sg pronominal adjective are different when they precede a feminine kinship noun than when they follow one. Compare Tables 8.3 and 8.7.

3. The relative order of noun and pronominal adjective in a noun phrase makes it possible to distinguish kinship nouns from ordinary nouns: while kinship nouns may appear in constructions like those in Tables 8.6 and 8.7, ordinary nouns may not. Notice the difference between the ordinary noun shok 'comrade, companion, friend' and the kinship noun shok 'mate, (male) spouse, husband'. Im shok, with im preposed, means 'my husband', in contrast to shoku im which means 'my friend'. In this respect, compare shok with mlk, both of which have possible English translations 'friend': shok is friend in

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8.5.2 Constructions with Pronominal Adjectives
the sense of companion, while mîk is friend as opposed to enemy. The contrast is not so apparent when the possessor is postposed: shokû im and mîku im are synonymous as ‘my friend’. But im shok occurs (as a kinship term), as we have just seen, while ‘im mîk does not.

8.5.3 Substantivized Pronominal Adjectives

Unlike other substantivized adjectives, substantivized pronominal adjectives can be used only in the definite case forms, whose number and gender are determined by their specific referent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8.8 Substantivized Pronominal Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
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<td>1st</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2nd</td>
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<td>3rd</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unë kisha etje, po edhe ai kishte etje, po një etje tê ndryshme nga IMJA. ‘I was thirsty, and he was thirsty also, but it was a different thirst from MINE.’
Si tê gjithë aksidendet, edhe YNI kishte ngjarë fare kot. ‘Like all accidents OURS also had happened entirely without reason.’
Do tê kesh një punë më tê bukur se JONA. ‘You will have a better job than OURS.’
Si duket TANËT na pandehnin tê mburar. ‘Apparently OURS thought that we were finished.’
Miku im dhe JUAJI tê dërgon tê fala. ‘My friend and YOURS send you regards.’
Tu’ rrishin TÊ TUTÊ. ‘May YOURS grow up [to adulthood].’
Ai kishte kaluar në një rrugë tê ndryshme nga E TYRJA. ‘He had passed by a different road from THEIRS.’
Si la nga dy tê vrrarë nga TÊ TIJET, u detyrua tê shtrihej barkazi. ‘After leaving two OF HIS [soldiers] dead, he was forced to lie down on his belly.’
Ata sy in duken si TÊ SAJTE. ‘Those eyes seemed to her like her own (‘HERS’).’
Agimi në TÊ TIJET, ata në TÊ TYRET. ‘Agim to HIS, they to THEIRS.’

A pronominal adjective may be substantivized:

a) following a demonstrative pronoun:
Kështu ka breshur AI IMI, më këmbë, këtyre anëve. ‘This is how THAT [ONE] OF MINE has roamed about these parts, on foot.’
Po KËTË TONIN, ç’u hipë në kokë që e kanë mbushur me makina si mizë lisi? ‘But THIS [ONE] OF OURS, what possessed them to fill it with machines like oak tree flies?’
Kishte një këmishë burrasht, ngjyrë mjalti që nuk ndryshonte nga AJO E TIJA. ‘He had a honey-colored man’s shirt that did not differ from [THAT OF] HIS OWN.’

8.5.3 Substantivized Pronominal Adjectives
NOTE

When the pronominal adjective is preceded by demonstrative + noun, if the focus of the sequence is on the demonstrative, the noun is in the definite form and the pronominal adjective is substantivized:

Krahastimi me Derwinin e forcëm edhe më tepër Këtë MENDIMIN TONIN. ‘The comparison with Darwin strengthens even more THIS IDEA OF OURS.’

Unë s’jam dakor me Këtë MENDIM TËNDIN. ‘I am not in accord with THIS IDEA OF YOURS.’

Here it is understood that the addressee has other thoughts from which the speaker is consciously isolating the thought in question; the focus is on Këtë mendim ‘THIS idea’.

This construction is different semantically from constructions of the type Ky DJALI YT është shumë i zelshëm. ‘THIS BOY OF YOURS is very zealous,’ in which the speaker is making a straightforward statement, not contrasting this boy with other boys of yours (you may not have others), but rather your boy with other people’s boys.

b) in the nominative and accusative cases, when preceded by an indefinite noun in turn preceded by a general determiner like ëdo ‘any, every’, asnjë ‘not any, no’, tjëfër ‘other’, ca ‘some’, cili (cildo) ‘anyone’, njëri (njëra) ‘one’ akëcilë ‘such and such’, pak ‘few’, njafë ‘enough’:

Ideja e zhvillimit dhe përparimit të skencës dhe jo lavdha personale duhet të udhëheqë në punën e vet ëdo skhencëtar TONIN. ‘The idea of the development and progress of science, and not personal glory, should guide EVERY scientist [of] OURS in his work.’

Mbrëmë është kur mbrojt shfaqja Agimi doli pa asnjë përgjigje TIMEN. ‘When the performance ended last evening Agim went out without ANY answer from me ("MINE").

c) when preceded by an indefinite noun in turn preceded by a number:

Pas i darmatosën ushtrinë e Ducej gjerësinë në udhëheqje vunë nga një ushtar Të TYREN. ‘After disarming Ducë’s army, the Germans placed their own soldiers one by one in positions of leadership ("in leadership placed EACH soldier THEIRS").’

NOTE

When a pronominal adjective modifies a noun that is preceded by the indefinite article një, two possibilities exist (contrast English a friend of mine and one of my friends):

1) The noun is in a definite form, while the possessive adjective remains indefinite:

NJë SHOKU YNë në Uzreqën e traktorëve, ka shkruar një pjesë me një akt. ‘A FRIEND of OURS at the tractor plant has written a one-act play.’

Dua t’ju them NJë MENDIMIN TIM për librat që botohen. ‘I want to express A THOUGHT OF MINE about the books that are being published.’

2) The noun remains indefinite, while the possessive pronoun becomes substantivized:

Atje ishte një BATERI JONA. ‘There was a BATTERY of OURS.’

Ata kishin një ZAKON Të TYREN. ‘They had A CUSTOM OF THEIR OWN.’

Kisha harruar nën jastëk të hotellt një gazetë shqipë, që përmbante një VJERSHË TIMEN. ‘Under the pillow at the hotel I had forgotten an Albanian newspaper which contained A POEM OF MINE.’

d) when it serves as a PREDICATE COMPLEMENT or as part of the PREDICATE NOMINATIVE:

Ai ishte nga toka ime e largët, ishte JMI. ‘He was from my far off land; was one of my own kind ("was MINE").’

Por, sic ka thënë një i vjetër, "atdheun e duam jo se është i madh, por sepsë është YNL." ‘But, as an old timer has said, “We love our country not because it is big, but because it is OURS.”

Do të të kem TIMIN vazhdimisht. ‘I will constantly regard you as MINE. ("I will have you MINE continuously").’
8.6 Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronouns in Albanian are kush 'who' and cilli 'who' in various case forms, ç 'what', çfarë 'what (kind of)', sa 'how much, how many' se 'what', and i sati 'which (in numerical order)' and i sejtë 'of what, from what (something is made)' in various case forms. They replace noun phrases in direct and indirect questions:

Po KÊ tê dëgoja? 'But WHOM should I have heard?'
Doktori e merrte me mend se Ç'kishte ngjarë. 'The doctor surmised WHAT had happened.'

The referent of the interrogative pronoun may be unknown to the speaker, to the listener or to both of them:

Èshtë gabim i madh tê mbahet qëndrim burokratik dhe liberal kundërjt tê metave dhe gabineteve, pavarësisht se KUJT i takojnë ato. 'It is a great mistake to take a bureaucratic and liberal stand toward defects and errors, no matter TO WHOM they pertain.'

KUSH erdhë dje këtu? 'WHO came here yesterday?'

Interrogative pronouns can be used as objects of prepositions:

ME CILIN mbante lidxhe tipografia juaj? 'WITH WHOM did your printing plant maintain ties?'

In addition, most interrogative pronouns can also be used in determiner position (before a noun) in noun phrases:

Kur ka ndëdhor ndonjëherë dhe ne Ç'VEND është parë që pleqte dhe plakat të ngrihen, të flasin e të vendosin kundër fësë? 'When has it ever happened, and in WHAT COUNTRY has one seen old men and women rise up and speak out and make judgments against religion?'

Ç'mosmarrëveshje keni? 'WHAT disagreements do you have?'

Interrogative pronouns will be discussed below in three groups, according to their variability of grammatical form.

1. Interrogative pronouns whose forms reflect case only: kush 'who' and sa 'how much, how many'.

   a) The interrogative pronoun KUSH 'who'.

The interrogative pronoun kush presupposes an animate referent.

KUSH po troket ne dëre? 'WHO is knocking at the door?'

Whether its antecedent is masculine, feminine, singular, or plural, it has the same forms, and it always agrees with finite verbs in the singular.

Kush has the following case forms:
The interrogative pronoun kush may be the object of various prepositions. For example:

Me Kë ke ardhur? ‘With WHOM have you come?’

In the genitive case only, it may modify a noun:

E di ti bila e KUJT je? ‘Do you know WHOSE daughter you are?’

b) The interrogative pronoun SA ‘how much, how many, to what extent’.

The antecedent of the interrogative pronoun sa is a measurement of quantity or extent:

SA është? ‘HOW MUCH is it?’
SA jeni? ‘HOW MANY of you are there ("how many you are")?’

The pronoun has the following case forms:

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In practice the case form save is very rarely found in standard Albanian. Instead, the invariable determiner form sa is used, followed by a noun in the appropriate case:

SA vetave u tha sot? ‘HOW MANY persons did he tell today?’
Prej SA vetave ke marrë letra? ‘From HOW MANY persons have you received letters?’

As a pronoun, sa may theoretically be the object of any preposition, but in practice it is replaced by the determiner construction except after nominative and accusative prepositions:

Me SA erdhil? ‘With HOW MANY did he come?’

2. Interrogative pronouns whose forms reflect the grammatical category of gender, number, and case: eill ‘which, who’, i sati ‘which (in numerical order)’, and i sejte ‘of what (is made)’.

a) The interrogative pronoun CILI ‘which, who’.

In contrast with kush, eill picks out its antecedent from a specific set, whether that set consists of animate or inanimate living beings and objects:

CILI qe ai i huaj që ia pa hairin kësaj toke? ‘WHO was the foreigner who profited from this land?’
CILET janë ata tiranë / Që të prenë e që të vranë? ‘WHO are those tyrants / THAT cut you and killed you?’

The set from which eill picks a member may be indicated by a noun or pronoun object of the preposition nga or prej:

CILI PREJ tyre nuk e kuptonte rëndësinë e cilihiti të Tirana? ‘WHO AMONG them did not understand the significance of the liberation of Tirana?’
CILI NGA ne nuk u gëzua? ‘WHICH OF us did not rejoice?’

The forms of the interrogative pronoun eill reflect the grammatical category of gender, number, and case:

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8.6 Interrogative Pronouns
## Pronouns and Other Pre-forms

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Cill normally appears at the front of its interrogative clause, sometimes acting as determiner of a following noun:

\[ CIL\acute{E}T b\acute{j} t\acute{e} tradh\acute{e}tuan \quad / \quad Dhe t\acute{e} dogj\acute{e}n dhe t\acute{e} shuan. \quad \text{‘WHICH sons betrayed you / And burned and annihilated you.’} \]

\[ Nuk dim\acute{e} nga CILA p\acute{e}rgjige do t\acute{e} ishte m\acute{e} i k\acute{e}naqur. \quad \text{‘We don’t know WHICH reply would have pleased him more.’} \]

b) The ordinal interrogative I SATI ‘which (in numerical order)’.
The substantivized adjective i sati is used as an interrogative in direct and indirect questions about numerical order:

\[ I \text{ SATI ditar \acute{e}sh\acute{t}e ky q\acute{e} gjejm\acute{e}?} \quad \text{‘WHICH [first, second...]} \text{ diary is this that we find here?’} \]

This interrogative consists of the preposed article sa + the derivational suffix -të + singular definite case ending, in analogy with the forms of ordinal numbers: compare pesë ‘five’ / i pestë ‘fifth’. The interrogative i sati resembles ordinal numbers not only in formation, but also in grammatical and syntactic characteristics. For example:

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As a pronoun, i sati is used–like the ordinal numbers–only in the nominative and accusative, in the capacity of a predicate nominal, or of a predicate complement of the subject or object:

\[ I \text{ SATI \acute{e}sh\acute{t}e Sokoli?} \quad \text{‘WHICH [number] is Sokol?’} \]
\[ I \text{ SATI doli Sokoli?} \quad \text{‘How did Sokol place (“THE HOW MUCH did Sokol come out”)?’} \]
\[ T\acute{E} \text{ SATIN e klasifikuan Sokolin?} \quad \text{‘What rank (or rating) did they assign Sokol (“the HOW MUCH did they classify Sokol”)?’} \]

The pronoun i sati differs from ordinal numbers only in that it is always used in the definite form.

c) An interrogative pronoun i sejtë ‘of what, from what’ has been formed of a preposed article + se + the suffix -të:

\[ E \text{ sejtë \acute{e}sh\acute{t}e kjo unazë?} \quad \text{‘OF WHAT is this ring [made]?’} \]

3. Interrogative pronouns which are invariable in form: ç ‘what’, çfarë ‘what (kind of)’, and se ‘what’.

a) Like the English word what the proclitic interrogative ç’ may serve as a pronoun meaning ‘what’, or as an interrogative determiner (see Section 3.1.2) meaning ‘what, which’ in a noun phrase. When it is not followed by a noun, it is an interrogative determiner asking for identification of the noun:

\[ Ç\acute{e}shti t\acute{e} thosh Sk\acute{e}nderi me ato fjalë? \quad \text{‘WHAT did Skënder mean by those words?’} \]
\[ E \text{ di që s’kanë ç’të më japin sot.} \quad \text{‘I know that they don’t have anything (“WHAT”) to give me today.’} \]
\[ E \text{ marr me mend ç’gëzim po më pret.} \quad \text{‘I can imagine WHAT joy awaits me.’} \]

The pronoun ç’ is voiced before voiced stops and voiceless before all other sounds, except before affricates and apical and laminal fricatives, in which case çfarë is used instead. As a
Me ÇFARË lajmi më vjen? ‘WHAT (SORT OF) news do you come (to me) with?’
Armiku u përpoq të merrte vesh ÇFARË personash kishkin ftuar komunistët në konferencë. ‘The enemy tried to find out WHAT (KIND OF) people the communists had invited to the conference.’

c) The interrogative pronoun SE ‘what’.

A prepositional phrase with se as object of an accusative preposition may be used as an interrogative in a variety of direct and indirect questions:
Me SE do të shkojmë? ‘How ("with WHAT") will we go?’
Dhe mbi SE nuk u foli. ‘But about WHAT he did not speak to them.’

8.7 Relative Pronouns

A RELATIVE PRONOUN indicates that the dependent clause that it introduces belongs to a nominal phrase. In some respects relative pronouns are like conjunctions, but they differ from other conjunctions in that they serve at the same time as a pronoun in the clause they introduce. Furthermore, unlike conjunctions, some of them have variable forms.

Relative pronouns are either definite or indefinite.

The relative pronoun is definite when it follows a nominal phrase and has that NP as its antecedent. The rest of the dependent clause modifies the NP. The DEFINITE RELATIVE PRONOUNS are që ‘that’ and i cili ‘which’:

BARDHYLI, QË herolzmin e shikonte vetëm në luftë me armë, ishte në grindje me QAMILIN, I CILI i jepte rëndësël luftës së nesërme. ‘BARDHYL, WHO saw heroism only in armed struggle, quarreled with QAMIL, WHO emphasized the battle of tomorrow.’

The relative pronoun is indefinite when the dependent clause it introduces serves as a NP itself, as the object of a verb or a preposition. The INDEFINITE RELATIVE PRONOUNS are kush ‘who(ever)’, cili ‘which (ever), who(ever)’, ç ‘what(ever)’, çfërë ‘what(ever)’, and sa ‘how(ever) many, how(ever) much’:

Bishat naziste rrënuan Ç’çjetën përpara. ‘The Nazi beasts destroyed WHAT(EVER) they found in front of them.’

The case of the definite relative pronouns cili and kush is determined by its function in the clause, whereas its number and gender are determined by the gender and number of the noun or pronoun to which it refers.

E kush nuk e pret me buzë në gaz këtë MUAJ të ëmbël, I CILI, posi një dhëndër, e sjell për doare natyrën e qeshur. ‘And who does does not await with a smile this sweet MONTH [Masc Sg Acc] WHICH [Masc Sg Nom], like a bridegroom, brings forth smiling nature by the hand.’

The other relative pronouns are invariable in form.

8.7.1 Definite Relative Pronouns

a) The definite relative pronoun QË ‘that’.

The definite relative pronoun që is invariable in form for human and non-human antecedents of whatever gender and number, and for any case required by its syntactic role in the clause it introduces:
Chapter 8

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Kjo ishte Tirana jonë, Tiranë e lirisë QË partizanët do ta cilrontin. ‘This was our Tirana, the Tirane of liberty THAT the partisans were going to liberate.’

Revolucionar i vërretë është ai QË fjalën e bashkon me veprën. ‘The true revolutionary is he WHO joins-word with deed.’

Janë gjurmët e lotëve rrëka, QË ranë gjatë shekujve. ‘They are the tracks of torrents of tears THAT fell in the course of centuries.’

Usually, as a relative pronoun që serves in the clause it introduces as a subject or direct object:

Këtë e kuptonte edhe mjeku, QË hëpërhy, ishët larg zonave të betejës. ‘The doctor, too, WHO for the present was far from the battle zones, understood this.’

Po unë isha shumë i sigurtë se ata i dëgjuan fare mirë aq QË tha halla. ‘But I was quite sure that they heard very well the things (‘those’) THAT auntie said.’

Under the influence of colloquial language, however, the relative pronoun që is sometimes also used without official sanction in the standard language as an indirect object.

Si ato mizat e dhetë, QË u është prishur foleja, shumë ushtarë armi që mbathën këmbëve. ‘Like ants whose (‘THAT’) nest has been destroyed, many enemy soldiers took to their heels.’

When its antecedent is a temporal noun, që serves frequently as a complement of time in the clause it introduces:

Si i gjithë kokektivi, ashtu edhe unë vajtë në aksion ditën QË duhej vajtur. ‘Like the whole collective, I also went into action the day THAT one was supposed to go.’

In colloquial Albanian, it also serves occasionally as a locative complement.

b) The definite relative pronoun I CILI ‘who, which’.

Using i cili as a relative pronoun distinguishes literary from colloquial Albanian, which uses only që. In function, i cili is synonymous with the pronoun që ‘that’, but both in function and form, allows greater specificity than the latter, since i cili has distinct case forms for masculine and feminine, singular and plural:

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8.7.2 Indefinite Relative Pronouns

Indefinite relative pronouns, like definite relative pronouns, play a grammatical role in the clause they introduce; unlike definite relative pronouns, they have no specific nominal or pronominal referent. a) The indefinite relative pronoun KUSH ‘who(ever)’.

Kush presupposes some animate antecedent. As an indefinite relative pronoun, kush exhibits the same grammatical forms that it has as an interrogative pronoun; it can be used in any case required by the clause it introduces, and may serve as object of a preposition:

Le ta marrë KUSH të dojë, veç ta çelë. ‘Let WHOMEVER wants to, take it, just so he opens it up.’

Balishtët rrethonin fsatin dhe kërënonin KË mundësin. ‘The Ballists surrounded the village and threatened WHOMEVER they could.’

Hajde me KË të duash. ‘Come with WHOMEVER you wish.’

Merre prej KUJT të duash. ‘Get it from whomever you like.’

8.7.2 Indefinite Relative Pronouns 279
b) The indefinite relative pronoun CILL ‘who(ever)’.

CILL may have an animate or inanimate antecedent. Like the corresponding interrogative pronoun, its form reflects the gender and number of its antecedent, and the case required by its role in the clause it introduces; in the genitive case it is replaced by l kufit:

Të ngrihet CILL të dojë. ‘Let WHOMEVER wants to, rise.’
Ndihmoj CILLIT të duash. ‘Help [to] WHOMEVER you wish.’
Puno me CILLIN të duash. ‘Work with WHOMEVER you wish.’

c) The indefinite relative pronoun Ç ‘what’.

As a relative pronoun the invariable Ç may have both animate and inanimate indefinite antecedents of any gender and number, or it may refer to an indefinite abstract “it”. It may serve as the subject or direct object of the clause it introduces, and that clause itself becomes a NP that can serve, for example, as object of a preposition or, preceded by se, as object of a verb. Note that the verb in the clause is in the third person and agrees in number with the antecedent of Ç:

Ç'ishin djem, kishin hequr tani edhe kanatieret. ‘ALL ("WHAT") that were boys had now taken off even their underwear.’
Donin të dëgjonin se Ç'po ngjiste rreth tyre. ‘They wanted to hear WHAT was happening around them.’
Ne Ç'kemi këtu e themi. ‘WHATEVER we have [in mind], we say it here.’
Atëhërë vetullati e të është dukë thenali me të zeza NGA Ç'li kishte në të vërshë. ‘Then his eyebrows seemed blacker than ("FROM WHAT") they were ("he had them") in reality.’
Fshtaroj e dy katundërve ndihmuaj me Ç'u erdhë për do. ‘The peasants of two villages helped out with WHATEVER was at hand ("came to them by hand").’

d) The indefinite relative pronoun SA ‘as much (many) as’.

To a limited extent, the pronoun sa is used as an indefinite relative pronoun. When used as such, it has an invariable form and is used as a subject or object, mostly with animate antecedents, but sometimes with inanimate ones as well:

SA lindin, aq do të vdesin. ‘AS MANY AS are born, that many shall die. = What is born will die.’

It is used mainly to introduce NP clauses that function as objects of the prepositions nga ‘from’, me ‘with’, and për ‘for’:

Dhe, pasi ishte ndezur e bërë tym NGA SA dëgjoi e NGA SA pa, nuk mori dot vesh mirë se si për fundol kuvendi. ‘But, being all fired ("after he had been ignited and made smoke") FROM what ("AS MUCH AS") he heard and what he saw, he did not at all understand clearly how the convention concluded.’
ME SA dukej, Krapiti s'e priste këtë pyetje. ‘Apparently ("WITH AS MUCH AS seemed")’, Krapiti did not expect this question.’

NOTES

1. The frequent use of the indeterminate pronouns gjithë ‘all’, tërë ‘all’, has led to the formation of the compound pronouns gjithë sa ‘all that’, tërë sa ‘all that’, gjithë ç ‘whatever, all that’, which are used in place of sa ‘what’, ç ‘what’, when one desires to emphasize the idea of entirety. Nxori andej GJITHË Ç'dukej: pambuk, jodio, fasho. ‘He took out ALL THAT was necessary: cotton, iodine, bandages.’

2. Combining an indeterminate pronoun with a relative pronoun has given rise to the formation of the pronominal locutions cillo do që ‘whoever, whichever’, çfarëdo që ‘whatever’, etc. in usages like:

Çhëmir i popull nga skllavëria koloniale është bërë me rrugë të ndryshme, por CILATDO Që të keni qenë këto rrugë, baza e çhëmir të tyre ka qenë e mbetet lufta e masave të popullt. ‘The liberation of peoples from colonial slavery has taken many roads, but WHICHEVER roads these may have been, the basis of their liberation has
been and remains the struggle of the popular masses.'
ČFARĖDO QĚ té ngliste, Rina do té luftonte edhe me pushkë po té ishte nevoja.
'WHATEVER MIGHT happen, Rina would fight even with a rifle if necessary.'

3. Sa ‘as much’ is also used as a determiner with a following noun.
I ra me SA fuqi pati. ‘He hit him with ALL the strength he had.’

8.8 Indeterminate Pronouns

An INDETERMINATE PRONOUN like dikush ‘someone’ or secili ‘each one’ has a
referent presumed to be unidentifiable by the audience, unlike determinate (personal) pro-
nouns like ti ‘you’, al ‘he’, ky ‘this one’ etc., which denote particular referents--e.g.,
Agim, Petrit, ‘a stone, a boy’--in particular contexts.

The indeterminate pronouns include: kush ‘who(ever)’, dikush ‘someone’, ndonjëri
‘someone, anyone’, askush ‘no one’, kurrkush ‘no-body’, asgjë ‘nothing’, gjë ‘thing, any-
secili ‘each one’.

The relatively large number of indeterminate pronouns is related to the variety of mean-
ings they express. Some of them indicate a class of animate referents: e.g., dikush, kush,
ndonjëri. Some indicate a class of inanimate referents: gjë, gjëkaflesh, dicka, etc. Still others indicate
that the class of their referent is empty: askush, asgjë, asnjë, etc. But all of them have in
common the property that they do not presuppose that the audience is familiar with the
referent.

In terms of their internal structure, most indeterminate pronouns are agglutinated words,
at least one of whose elements is fossilized. The following types are distinguishable according
to the fossilized element(s) involved:

1. Indeterminate pronouns with the suffixed element -do, originally the second person
singular form of the verb dua ‘I want’: kushdo ‘anybody (’who you want’), cildëdo ‘anyone
(’which you want’), çfarëdo ‘any (’what kind you want’).

2. Indeterminate pronouns with the prefixed element di-, originally the second person
singular form of the verb di ‘know’: dikush ‘someone (’you know who’), diç ‘something
(’you know what’), dicka ‘something (’you know what there is’), disa ‘several (’you know
how much’).

3. Indeterminate pronouns formed with the prefixed element ndo-, originally a- from aë
‘if’ + do ‘you want’: ndekush ‘somebody, anybody’.

4. Indeterminate pronouns formed with the prefixed element se-, originally the subordin-
ating conjunction se:- sekush ‘everyone’, secili ‘each(one)’, sec ‘something’.

5. Indeterminate pronouns formed with the prefixed element akë-, which exists only in
the following agglutinated words: akëkush ‘so and so’, akëcili ‘so and so’, akësh (from akë +
c) ‘such and such a thing, a certain thing’.

6. Indeterminate pronouns formed with the prefixed element as-, which otherwise
appears as the negative proclitic as ‘not (a), nor, not even’: askush ‘nobody’, asnjë ‘none’,
asnjëri ‘no one’, asgjë ‘nothing’.

7. Indeterminate pronouns formed with the prefixed element kurr-, which has its source
in the adverb kurrë ‘never’. Thus kurrkush ‘nobody’, kurrjë ‘nothing’.

8. Indeterminate pronouns formed with the prefixed quantifiers gjthë- ‘all’, tjeter-
‘other’ or shumë- ‘many’: gjthëkush ‘everyone’, gjthësekush ‘everyone’, tjeterkush ‘some-
one else’, shumëkush ‘many’.

9. Indeterminate pronouns formed from two synonymous nouns: gjëkaflesh ‘anything,
something’, gjësendi ‘anything, something’.
Morphologically, some indeterminate pronouns are variable, such as kush, dikush, secili, etc., and some are invariable: gje, dička, etc.

The majority of indeterminate pronouns may serve a variety of syntactic functions, such as subject, object, and various kinds of complements, but others perform only limited syntactic functions: for example, gje ‘thing’, and gjeįkaʃšė ‘ anything’ are limited to use as direct object or subject of verbs.

8.8.1 Semantic Classification of Indeterminate Pronouns

Semantically indeterminate pronouns can be divided into those with animate or inanimate referents presumed to be unknown to the audience and those that indicate indefinite quantities.

A. Indeterminate Pronouns with Animate Referents

Indeterminate pronouns indicating a class (or a null class) of animate referents are: kush ‘somebody’, dikush ‘someone’, sekush ‘everyone’, ndokush ‘anybody’, njeri ‘someone’, askush ‘nobody’, asnjeri ‘no one’.

With the exception of the pronouns njeri and asnjeri, pronouns in this class have been formed with the stem kush. The indeterminate pronoun kush differs from its interrogative homonym in semantic and syntactic traits. As an indeterminate, its meaning is like that of other indeterminate pronouns, such as njeri and dikush. It usually comes at the end of the clause and is not accompanied by prepositions. As an interrogative, its meaning is like that of the interrogative cili, it comes at the beginning of the clause, and it may be accompanied by prepositions:

Ata venin e vinin midis tyre, herë qëndronin në një krah, herë në krahun tjetër, sikur trembeshin se mos ua rërmbënt KUSH. [indeterminate pronoun]. ‘They went back and forth among each other, stopping now on one side and now on the other, as if they were afraid that SOMEBODY might grab it from them.’

KUSH [interrogative pronoun] do të fitojë, ne apo ato? ‘WHO will win, we or they?’

Repetition of the indeterminate pronoun kush often has the meaning ‘one...another’ or ‘some...other’:

Njerëzit zbritën, ndreqën KUSH kapelën e KUSH gravanën dhe po maseshin të hynin brenda. ‘The people descended, SOME adjusting their hats, OTHERS their ties, and were attempting to come inside.’

It is also used with a kind of distributive application, like English ‘each one’, in which case the pronouns are connected by the coordinating conjunction e:

Njerëzit kishin filluar të vrapolin, KUSH E KUSH të hynte më parë në stadium. ‘The people had begun to run, EACH ONE trying to be first to enter the stadium.’

As an indeterminate pronoun, kush is used mainly in the nominative and dative cases:

Eçin ngadalë gë të mos i dëgjonte KUSH. ‘They walked slowly so that they might not be heard by ANYBODY.’

Mos i thuaj KUJT për këtë gje. ‘Don’t tell ANYBODY about this matter.’

A special accusative case form kënd is used very rarely, except in compounds formed with kush.

While kush itself as an indeterminate pronoun is relatively infrequent and limited in use, the indeterminate pronouns dikush ‘someone’, ndokush ‘anybody’, which are formed with kush and are similar to it in meaning, are commonly used and, unlike kush, used freely in any case, including the genitive, accusative, and ablative:
U dëgjuza zëri i Agimit dhe i DIKUJT tjetër. 'The voice of Agim and SOMEONE else was heard.'

Gjatë atyre ditëve me shi, ajo rrinte në drîtare dhe DIKË kujtonte. 'During those rainy days she would stay by the window and remember SOMEONE.'

Babai më zgjati dorën dhe ra në karrike si i shtyrë prej DIKUJT. 'Father gave me his hand and fell into the chair as if pushed by SOMEONE.'

Unlike kush, these pronouns can also be used with prepositions:

Kishte lexuar diku, ose kishte dëgjar nga DIKUSH, s'mbante mend mirë. 'He had read somewhere, or had heard from SOMEONE, he didn’t remember well.'

Pastaj, po ajo grua, pasi shkëmben nga dy fjalë me DIKË, shkoi të çilte portën. 'Then, that same woman, after she exchanged a few words with SOMEONE, went to open the door.'

The indeterminate pronoun njeri 'anyone' is derived from a noun. As an indeterminate pronoun njeri has a very general meaning like that of other indeterminate pronouns such as ndokush 'anybody', ndonjë 'any', with which it can often be interchanged. It is used mainly in negative or interrogative clauses, or in antecedent clauses of hypothetical sentences:

Ajo u çudit se si kishte kaluar kaq rrugë e rrugica dhe, sikur ta pyeste NJERI (=ndonjë, ndokush), nuk do të ishte në gjendje t'i përgjigjej. 'She was amazed at how she had passed so many paths and bypaths, and if ANYONE had asked her, she would not have been able to answer him.'

The indeterminate pronoun njeri 'anyone' is clearly distinguished semantically and grammatically from the noun njeri 'man, person'. Thus, while it can be used in all cases, except the genitive, and can also be used with different prepositions, as an indeterminate pronoun, it no longer reflects distinctions of definiteness and number:

Sikur ndiqej nga NJERI. 'As if he were chased by SOMEONE.'

The negative indeterminate pronouns askush 'nobody' and asnjeri 'no one', unlike the corresponding pronouns kush 'who' and njeri 'someone', are used in all cases. The accusative form of askush, askënd has a limited use.

B. Indeterminate Pronouns with Inanimate Referents

Indeterminate pronouns indicating a class (or null class) of inanimate referents are: diçka 'something', sec 'something', dic 'something', gjë 'anything', gjëkaçhesh 'anything', gjësend 'anything', asgjë 'nothing', bicgjë 'nothing', hicmesgjë 'nothing', kurrgjë 'nothing', asgjësend 'nothing', asgjëkaçhesh 'nothing', çfarëdo 'any(thing)'.

The pronouns diçka, dic, and sec indicate something of a small, but positive indefinite quantity:

Ju dini DIÇKA dhe nuk fitmi. 'You know SOMETHING and are not speaking.'

Myzeqari i erdh pranë dhe qëndroi më këmbë sikur DIÇ kërkonte. 'The man from Myzeque approached him and stood by as if he were searching for SOMETHING.'

Gjatë udhës, vetëm dy arsimtarët SEC bisëdonin vazhdimi. 'Along the way, only the two educators were continuously discussing SOMETHING.'

The indeterminate pronoun gjë 'anything, not a thing' differs from the noun gjë 'thing' from which it is derived, both semantically and grammatically. As an indeterminate pronoun it is used only with negative and interrogative clauses, and with dependent conditional clauses, and no longer reflects the grammatical distinctions made by the noun (gender, number, case and definiteness), and is used in an invariant form:

Una i di këto punë e ti nuk di GJË. 'I know these matters, while you don't know a THING.'
The noun gjë ‘thing’ has also served in the formation of pronouns gjësendi ‘something’ and gjëkafshë ‘something’:

Përshëri përmendej, hidhej si ta kish pickuar GJËSENDI dhe lëshonte ndonjë britmë. ‘Again he would regain consciousness, jump up as if SOMETHING had pricked him and let out a scream.’

Po të më duash për GJËKAFSHË, shoku Thanas, në zyrë jam. ‘If you should need me for SOMETHING, comrade Thanas, I am in the office.’

Inanimate indeterminate pronouns are invariable in form, whether serving as subjects or objects of clauses, or as objects of prepositions:

Edhe sikur t’u ndodhë GJË atyre, do të lajmerohemi me kohë. ‘Even if SOMETHING should happen to them, we shall be informed well in advance.’

Po ty nuk të tha GJË? ‘But didn’t he say ANYTHING to you?’


C’kishte të keqe ai trakt? ASGJË. ‘What was wrong with ("what bad did it have") that tract? NOTHING.

Grindja kish ardhur për HICMOSGJË. ‘The bickering had come over NOTHING.’

Ata s’dinë KURRGJË. ‘They know ("don’t know") NOTHING.’

The indeterminate pronouns asnjë ‘not one, none’, cfarëdo ‘anything’ are the only pronouns in this group that may also be used as determiners (the latter only before a noun in the indefinite ablative singular):

Nuk mbulohet me CFARËDO velënxe. ‘It is not to be covered with just ANY KIND of blanket.’

As a pronoun cfarëdo is usually followed by a modifying clause:

Agimi ëshëtë në gjendje të bëjë CFARËDO QË T’I THONË. ‘Agim is in a position to do ANYTHING THEY MAY TELL HIM.’

None of the other pronouns of this group is used as a determiner in NP’s. With the exception of dic ‘something’ and sec ‘something’, they may, however, all be used as objects of prepositions.

C. Indeterminate Distributive Pronouns

Indeterminate pronouns that indicate all the members of a set considered separately are secili ‘every one, each one’, gjithkush ‘everybody, everyone’, gjithsecili ‘everyone’, gjithsekush ‘everybody, everyone’, kushdo ‘anybody, anyone’:

Ato i thanë njëra tjetërës c’kishin për ti thënë dhe SECILA shkoi në punën e vet. ‘They told each other whatever they had to say and EACH ONE went her way.’

In general all these pronouns have quite similar meanings:

SECILA i thoshte edhe dëcka mënjanë. ‘EACH ONE would tell her something aside as well.’

Ja, kjo ishte harmonia vëlazërore, që dëshironë GJITHÈSECILI të kishte, së pari në shtëplinë e tllj. ‘Well, this was the fraternal harmony that EACH ONE desired to have, first of all, in his own house.’

However, they cannot replace each other in every context:

Janë masat e gjerë ato që krijojnë, që ndërtojnë dhe transformojnë botën e shoqërinë dhe, kur e bëjnë këtë, do të thotë se çdo meritet, pa nënvëllësuar meritet e
GJITHÈSECILIT, e vënë në sherbimin e përgjithshëm të shoqërisesë. 'It is the broad masses that create, that construct and transform the world and society, and when they do this it means that they put every talent to the general service of society, (yet) without underestimating the merit of EVERY INDIVIDUAL.'

Njeriu që e mban në dorë atë fletë, CILIDO qoftë e ndjen menjëherë veten pjesëtar të kësaj lutfe. 'The man who holds that sheet in his hand, WHOEVER he may be, feels himself to be a participant in this struggle.'

GJITHÈKUSH përpjegj të arrinte i parl. 'EVERYBODY was trying to be the first to arrive.'

The scope of the pronouns kushdo ‘anybody’ and cíllo ‘anyone, anybody’ is usually restricted by a modifying relative clause or prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition nga ‘from’ or prej ‘from’:

Skënderbeu doli në shesh dhe fto në duel CILINDO prej oficerëve që rrethonin Sulttan Muratin. ‘Skënderbeu stepped forth and challenged to a duel ANYONE of the officers who surrounded Sultan Murad.’

Aja kishte borxh t’la tregonte CILINDO që vinte për herë të parë. ‘He was obligated to show it to ANYONE who came for the first time.’

The pronouns secili, gjithësecili, and cíllo have forms that exhibit gender and case distinctions, while the forms of kushdo and gjithkush exhibit case distinctions only, reflecting the underlying forms of their constitutive elements cíllo and kush, respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Secili</th>
<th>Kushdo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>secili</td>
<td>kushdo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>seccili</td>
<td>këdo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>secili</td>
<td>kujtëdo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i seccili</td>
<td>i kujtëdo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Indeterminate Alternative Pronouns

The indeterminate pronoun tjetërkush ‘someone else, something else’, composed of the determiner tjetër ‘other’ + the indeterminate pronoun kush, has case forms like kush:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Tjetërkush</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>tjetërkush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>tjetërkënd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>tjetërkujt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i tjetërkujt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.9 Reciprocal Pronouns

RECIROCAL indeterminate pronouns have been formed by combining nominative definite forms of the pronoun një ‘one’ with substantivized forms of tjetër ‘other’ in the same gender. The nominative form of the reciprocal pronoun thus formed is used only as object of the preposition nga ‘from’ or te ‘to, at’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>njëri-tjetri</td>
<td>njëra-tjetra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>njëri-tjetrit</td>
<td>njëra-tjetrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>njëri-tjetrit</td>
<td>njëra-tjetrës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i njëri-tjetrit</td>
<td>i njëra-tjetrës</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another reciprocal pronoun composed of the singular nominative definite form shok 'comrade' (feminine shoqe) plus the singular oblique (i.e. non-nominative) forms of the same word is more limited in use, since it has no nominative form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'friend-to-friend, one friend to another'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc</td>
<td>Fem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>(Non-existent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>shoku-shokun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Ab</td>
<td>shoja-shojes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i shoja-shokut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uleshin e rrinë në lëndinë, i këndomët Njëri-Tjërrët vjërshe. 'They would sit down in the meadow, reciting poems to EACH OTHER.'
I ka marrë malli për Shoku-Shokun. 'The comrades have missed each other ("Nostalgia for FRIEND-TO-FRIEND has taken them.")'

8.10 Indefinite Quantifiers

In contrast with numbers, which are definite quantifiers, indefinite quantifiers denote indefinite amounts:

DISA ishin të lehta e me ngjyra të ndezura. 'SEVERAL were woolen and in bright [lighted] colors.'
SHUMË syresh e kishin të afërt. 'MANY of them were related to him.'
E kush t'i ka sjellë Gjithë ke to lajme interesante? 'And who has brought you ALL these interesting news items?'

On the basis of what they can quantify, quantifiers can be classified as DETERMINAL or GENERAL. Unless otherwise specified, all indefinite quantifiers, like the definite ones, can be used pronominally, i.e., as the nucleus of a nominal phrase: ca ‘some’, disa ‘several, some’, pak ‘few’, një ‘one’, një palë ‘a few, several’, ndonjë ‘some(one, thing)’, shumë ‘much, many’, mjaft ‘a fair amount, enough’, plot ‘plenty’, qaq ‘this much’, aq ‘that much’.

8.10.1 Determinal Quantifiers

Determinal quantifiers are those which may quantify only a nominal referent. The noun may follow the quantifier in the NP, in which case the quantifier serves as a determiner; or the noun may be absent, in which case the quantifier itself serves pronominally, as the nucleus of the NP. The major determinal quantifiers are një ‘a, an’, ndonjë ‘some, any’, ca ‘some’, disa ‘several, some’, and një palë ‘a few, several’.

The indefinite quantifier një is obviously related derivationally to the number një ‘one’, but differs from it in that it does not serve for numbering, but rather to indicate some animate or inanimate referent not presumed to be familiar to the audience. Used as a determinal in a NP, this një is the indefinite article, which is followed in the NP by an indefinite singular noun:

Mund të gjithë Njëi që të ngjajë heroit. 'I can chisel A man that would resemble the hero.'

Used pronominally, një is usually followed by a modifier, such as an adjective, a prepositional phrase introduced by nga ‘from’ or prej ‘from’, or by a relative clause:

Dje takova Një nga Vlora. 'Yesterday I met SOMEONE from Vlorë.'
U takova me Një që s'e kisha parë ndonjëherë. 'I met SOMEONE I had never seen before.'

The indefinite quantifier ndonjë is used pronominally to mean 'someone, something', without requiring an explanatory complement as the pronoun një does:
Por pati edhe NDONJÊ që u shqetësua. 'But there was also SOMEONE who was upset.' Compare English "I know one" (një) with 'I know someone' (ndonjë).

In their indefinite forms një and ndonjë are invariable. In their definite forms, however, njëri 'the one, one of them', ndonjëri 'a certain one', they reflect the categories of gender and case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>njëri</th>
<th>ndonjëri</th>
<th>njëra</th>
<th>ndonjëra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>njërin</td>
<td>ndonjërin</td>
<td>njëren</td>
<td>ndonjëren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>njërit</td>
<td>ndonjërit</td>
<td>njëris</td>
<td>ndonjëris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i njërit</td>
<td>i ndonjërit</td>
<td>i njëris</td>
<td>i ndonjëris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following examples note the use of the definite form to imply that the referent is part of a group known to the audience: NJËRI qeshte lehtë me ironi. 'ONE (masc.) (of them) was laughing lightly with irony'.

-- Moj vajza -- tha NJËRA -- ç'po ndodh kështu? "Hey, girls," ONE (fem.) (of them) said, "what's going on?"

In the next example, that partitive relationship is made explicit:

-- Na falni i tha NJËRI prej tyre. 'Excuse us, ONE of them said to him.'

Note the use of the definite form also when the indeterminate pronoun is used comparatively with the substantivized adjectival tjëtri:

T'i biesh NJËRES faqe, i pëlcet TJETRA. 'If you strike him on (THE) ONE cheek, THE OTHER ONE bursts.'

Një and ndonjë may also serve as objects of prepositions:

NË katin e dytë të hotellit kishte disa dhoma bosh, në NJËREN flinte një i njohuri im. 'On the second floor of the hotel there were some empty rooms; in ONE (of them) slept an acquaintance of mine.'

When një palë 'a few, several' is used pronominally as a subject, it is semantically equivalent to disa 'several' or ca 'some' and its predicate is in the plural number:

NJË PAlle mbetën prapa, të tjerët arritën më shpejt. 'SEVERAL fell behind, the others arrived sooner.'

Otherwise, we would be dealing with the noun palë 'pair', preceded by the number një 'one' denoting a single entity made up of two identical parts as in një palë pantalona 'a pair of pants' or një palë corape 'a pair of socks'.

The indefinite quantifier disa 'several' supplies the plural case forms corresponding to the singular forms provided by një:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>disa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>disa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat-Abl</td>
<td>disave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>i disave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Këta që i afroshin Mimoze, nuk ishin të gjithë djemtë e klasës, por DISA. 'Those that approached Mimoze were not all the boys from the class, but (only) SOME.'

8.10.2 General Quantifiers

The quantifiers shumë 'much, many, very, quite', pak 'a little, little, few, a few', mjaft 'enough, a fair amount, quite a bit, plenty, quite', plot 'plenty, completely', kaq 'this much, this many, so much, so many, so', and aq 'that much, that many, so much, so many, so' range
in function over many areas of quantification, as indicated partially by the possible English translations. If the referent is clear in the context, they may even be used pronominally as subjects or objects:

Kanė vdekur SHUMĖ. ‘MANY have died.’
Pruri K̄AQ. ‘He brought THIS MUCH [indicating the amount by a gesture].’
CHAPTER 9
Prepositions and Prepositionals

The PREPOSITION in Albanian as in English is an invariable part of speech that indicates the semantic and syntactic relationship of a following word or phrase, called the "object" of the preposition, to some other constituent in a sentence: luaj ME top 'I play WITH a ball', e njoha NGA te folurit 'I recognized him BY his speech', reshtohuni PER dyline up BY two', udhëtimi RRETH botes 'the journey ROUND the world', lapidari BUZË rrugës 'the obelisk BY the road', një lehtër PER mua 'a letter FOR me', i shpejtë NË punë 'fast AT work', i dashur ME të gjithë 'friendly WITH all', dy PREJ nesh 'two OF us', larg NGA qyteti 'far FROM the city'. In these examples it is evident that the word or phrase which the prepositional phrase relates to its object may be verbal, nominal, adjectival, pronominal, adverbial, or numerical, but in the majority of cases prepositions connect a nominal with a verb.

Usually the object of the preposition is nominal or pronominal, but in certain cases the object is adverbial: u nis PÉR këtu 'he set out FOR here', u nis PÉR atje 'he set out FOR there', e dua PÉR sivjet, jo PÉR mot 'I want it FOR this year, not FOR next year', PÉR më vonë 'FOR later', PÉR ku je nisur 'where are you headed FOR', PÉR këtej 'THROUGH this way', PÉR andej 'THROUGH that way', kritika NGA poshtë lart 'criticism FROM below to above', nuk u dëglua as PÉR mirë, as PÉR keq 'He was not heard from EITHER good or FOR bad', etc. The adverbial in such constructions is usually one of the pro-adverbs ku 'where', kur 'when', nga 'whence, thence', ashtu 'in that way', këshlu 'in this way', këtej 'over here', andej 'over there', këtu 'here', atje 'there', whose meaning is like that of a pronoun (see Section 5.2.1). But the group also includes certain adverbs which in these constructions are equivalent to nominals (e.g., përmirë = "për të mirë" 'for the better', për keq = "për të keq" 'for the worse', për nesër = "për ditën e nesërme", 'for tomorrow = for the following day'), or which serve as designations of loss, e.g., nga brenda jashtë 'inside out, from within to without', nga poshtë brenda 'from without to within', nga poshtë lart 'from below to above', nga lart poshtë 'from above to below', për mot 'for next year', për sivjet 'for this year'.

NOTE
The preposition may have an entire phrase as its object when the phrase is substantivized, i.e. when it is used as a noun:
Po tregtari e priste dhe e përcellte ME "ejë pazarin tjetër". 'But the merchant received and saw him OFF with "come back the next shopping day".'
Trupi m'u mbush si me gjilpëra, sa u bëra PËR hapu dhe të futem. 'My body felt so prickly that I was ready to commit suicide ("ready FOR open up and that I get in"; from the expression HAPU O VARR TË FUTEM BREnda. "Open up oh grave and let me in.")'

To strengthen the meaning or make it more precise, sometimes two prepositions are used together: për në 'for in', për nga 'for by', për e të 'for to', prej nga 'from'. With frequent use, in time such sequences of prepositions may be agglutinated, as has happened with nëpër 'among', përmbi 'over', përveç 'except, besides'.

As in English, in introducing complements of particular verbs, the choice of a given simple preposition often seems quite arbitrary in terms of the usual meaning of the preposition: mendoj për... 'I think about...', flas për... 'I speak about...', shndërrrohet në... 'it changes into...', shpresoj në... 'I hope for...' etc.

The object of most prepositions is in the ablative or accusative case. The use of
nominate case objects with the prepositions te(k) 'to, at' and nga 'by, from', is believed to stem from the origin of these prepositions as conjunctions; i.e., shkova te pusl 'I went to the well', vij nga lumi 'I come from the river' may well have come from constructions such as, shkova te është pusl 'I went over to where the well-is', vij nga është lumi 'I come from where the river is'.

9.1 Prepositional Classes

The syntactic classification of prepositions divides them according to the case of their object, when that object is a nominal phrase (NP). As a rule, in Albanian the NP object of a preposition is in one specific case. Apparent exceptions to this rule are the prepositions ndaj 'toward' and për 'for', both of which may have special NP objects in a case other than the usual one.

The preposition ndaj 'toward' is normally used with ablative objects, as in: ndaj meje 'toward me', ndaj shokëve 'toward comrades', etc. Its only accusative objects are neuter nouns formed from participles: ndaj të gdhirë 'toward dawn', ndaj të ngysyr 'toward dusk ('darkening')'.

Vetëm NDAL Të gdhirë të ftaurit shkuan në shtëpi. 'Only TOWARD dawn ('dawning') did the guests go home.'

The preposition për 'for' is normally used with accusative objects; its only ablative objects belong to a limited category of nouns that designate attachments to or parts of the body of living beings: për dore 'by the hand', për krahë 'by the arm', për flokësh 'by the hair' etc.

Dy burra të fuqishëm e hiqnin PËR Litari, një tjetër e kishte zënë PËR bishtë. Po lopa nuk donte në asnjë mënyrë të çapitej. 'Two powerful men pulled it BY the rope, another had gotten hold of it BY the tail. But the cow did not want to budge under any circumstances.'

9.1.1 Prepositions with Nominative Objects

The prepositions that are used with objects in the nominative case are nga 'toward, of, by, from' and te(k) 'to, at'.

a) A prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition nga may indicate:

1) place: most often the origin of an action, less often the place toward which the action is directed or where it happens, the place where something is found or from which it derives, etc.: NGA bjeshkët e Veriut, me lumen e trimave, Lekë Dukagjini rendi në ndihmë të vëllezërve. 'FROM the mountains of the North, with an elite of brave men, Lek Dukagjin ran to the aid of his brothers.'

Seisë me të tjerët rrinin struktur prapa gardhit dhe vështironin NGA kodra. 'Seit and the others huddled behind the fence and looked TOWARD the hill.'

Manifestuesit kaluan pastaj NGA sheshi 'Skënderbej'. 'The demonstrators then passed BY Skënderbeu square.'

Pranë meje is ka marrë këngës një vullnetar NGA Skrapari. 'Near me a volunteer FROM Skrapar has begun to sing.'

2) cause:

Dëbora ishte shkrimrë NGA shiu që kishte rënë glatë natës. 'The snow had melted FROM the rain that had fallen during the night.'

3) time:

NGA pasdrekja zunë bubullimat e vetëllmit. 'Toward afternoon thunder and lightning began.'
4) scope:

E dua Nënën, se është e bukur, e fortë...e madhe NGA zemra. ‘I love Mother, because she is beautiful, strong... (and) big OF heart.’

5) agency:

Banesat e ndërtuara NGA vullnetarët ishin zbukuruar me flamurë të kuq. ‘The dwellings built BY volunteers were decorated with red flags.’

Note that nga may mark the logical subject of a passive. Vetura është larë NGA unë. ‘The car has been washed by me.’

6) the whole of which something forms a part:

Kjo vajzë ishte një NGA dallëndyshet e para që lajmëronte ardhjen e një pranvere të re. ‘This girl was one OF the first swallows to announce the arrival of a new spring.’

NOTES

1. The preposition nga is in some senses synonymous with the preposition prej ‘from’ (see below).

2. Unless preceded by a determiner a noun object after nga is normally used in the definite form, even when its referent is indefinite: nga fshati ‘from the (or a) village’, nga gëzimi ‘from [the] joy’, nga ethet (pl.) ‘from [the] fever’ etc. When preceded by a determiner, it may be used in the indefinite form:

Deda ishte nga një fshat 1 largët i Mirditës. ‘Deda was from a distant village of Mirditë.’

b) The prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition te ‘to, at’ (before vowels the variant tek is generally used instead), indicates the place where something is located or is occurring, or the place toward which movement is directed thus combining part of the senses of both ‘at’ and ‘to’:

Afërëtita, fytyrëqeshur, qëndron një copë herë TE pragu i shkollës. ‘Afërëtita, with a smiling face, stands a while AT the threshold of the school.’

Shikoj diellin, që po mbytet në det dhe më shkon mendja TEK anija, TE shokët. ‘I look at the sun that is sinking in the sea and my mind goes TO the boat, TO my com-rades.’

NOTE

As object of the preposition te(k), a noun is always in the definite form, whether or not its referent is definite, unless it is preceded by a modifying word: te shtëpia ‘at [the]home’, te lumi ‘at the (or a) river’, tek ura ‘at the (or a) bridge’.

9.1.2 Prepositions with Accusative Objects

The most frequently used prepositions take accusative case objects: në ‘in, on’, me ‘with’, për ‘for’, pa ‘without’, më ‘in, on’, mbi ‘over’, nën ‘under’, ndër ‘among’, nëpër ‘among’. Considerable use is also made of prepositional locutions ending in me or në (such as bashkë me ‘together with, along with’, tok me ‘together with’, brenda në ‘inside’), and those composed of NË + noun + ME, as in në krahasim me ‘compared with’, në lidhje me ‘in connection with’, në pajtim me ‘in compliance with’, në përshtatje me ‘in agreement with’, etc. Common noun objects of accusative case prepositions often appear in an indefinite form, even sometimes when English treats the noun as definite: në lum ‘to the river’.

a) The prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition në may indicate:

9.1.2 Prepositions with Accusative Objects
1) the place where something is located or moves, as well as the place toward which is is directed, thus combining part of the senses of English ‘in’, ‘on’, and ‘to’:

Lirinë e kishit kudo, Në kraheror, Në ballë, Në shpatë dhe Në ushtat. ‘Freedom was manifest in you all over, ON your chest, ON your forehead, IN your sword and IN your spears.’

Në fshatrat tona janë ngritur shkolla të pajasura më së miri me ‘IN our villages, schools have been built very well provided with teaching equipment.’

E shikoja cdo mëngjes, kur shkoja Në punë. ‘I used to see him every morning, when I went TO work.’

2) a place, in a figurative sense:

I zhurat Në mendime ai nuk i dëgjoi fjalët e shekut. ‘Plunged IN thought, he did not hear the words of the comrade.’

3) the time when something happens or an action is completed:

Kanalin e mbaruam Në ditet e para të shtatorit. ‘We completed the canal IN the first days of September.’

Ndryshë nuk do të derdhej ashtu si burimi Në pranverë, pa pyetur në e pi apo s’e pi kush. ‘Otherwise, it would not have poured out like a well IN spring, without first inquiring whether someone would or would not drink it.’

4) the reference topic:

Ai është i kursor i Në fjalë. ‘He is stingy WITH words.’

5) the result of the passage of a thing from one situation to another:

Zbatimi në jetë i kësaj vije bëri që shqipëria të shundërrohet nga një vend i prapambetur e thëllësisht bujqësor, Nën një vend bujqësor-industrial të përparruar. ‘The implementation of this line led to Albania’s changing from a backward and fundamentally agrarian country, TO an advanced agrarian-industrial country.’

6) a quantitative limit:

Rënja e Shkupit shënonte një fitore të rëndësishme ushtarakë të forcave kryengritëse shqiptare, të cilat ishin rritur Në 30 mijë vetë. ‘The fall of Skopje marked a significant military victory of the Albanian rebel forces, which had grown to 30 thousand bodies.’

b) A prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition me ‘with’ may indicate:

1) accompaniment, association, or combination:

Agimi ME Perlatin po afrëshin drejt nesh me hapa të shpejtë. ‘Agim AND [WITH] Perlat were approaching us quickly.’

Tri ditë rresht guzhinleri na gatoi mish ME fasule. ‘Three days in succession the cook cooked a meat dish WITH beans for us.’

Thuaj si nuk i ka hjë të mbajë mëri ME shoqet. ‘Tell her that it does not behave her to hold a grudge AGAINST her friends.’

2) the means, instrument, or tool with which something is done: Populli shqiptar e ka çarë rrgjëna e historisë ME shpatë në dorë. ‘The Albanian people have hacked their way in history WITH the sword at hand.’

Fshiu djersën ME shami dhe u ul të ndizte një cigare. ‘He wiped off the sweat WITH a handkerchief and sat down to light a cigarette.’

3) the manner in which an action is expressed: Pionierët e pritën ME gëzim të madh këtë lajm. ‘The pioneers received this news WITH great joy.’

4) time: Kur fillonin shirit, rrinte ME ditë pa ardhur në shtëpi. ‘When the rains began, he would not come home FOR days.’ In this use it often performs functions of manner adverbs ending in -ly in English: joyfully, sincerely, quickly, etc.

5) the reference topic: Nuk dente të ndahet nga ne, sadoqë, ME moshttë ishte më i vogël. ‘He did not want to be separated from us, even though he was younger IN years.’
6) the material of which something is made or with which it is filled: Xhenierët po ndërtënin ME shepjëtësi një urë ME trunjë pishash. ‘The engineers were building in a hurry (WITH speed) a bridge WITH trunks of pine trees.’

Kur u kthey nga fsahi, Bardhyll na solli-një shporetë të madhe MErush të zi. ‘When he returned from the village, Bardhyll brought us a big basket WITH black grapes.’

7) cause: Rilindasit ishin të bindur se Shqipëria ME pasuritë e saj natyrore, në kushtet e një administrate tjeter, mund të ishte e sigurë për një përpardim të shepjët. ‘The men of the Reawakening were convinced that under a different administration, Albania, WITH her natural wealth, could be certain of making rapid progress.’

Të gëlthë gajaseshin ME shakatë e xha Kadriut. ‘All were amused AT the jokes of uncle Kadri.’

8) a feature or quality: Pyjet ME dushk dhe lajthishtet kishin marrrë një ngjyrë të kuqe. ‘The forests OF oak and hazelnut trees had taken on a reddish hue.’

9) a condition: Kjo arrhjet në radhë të parë ME pjesëmarrjen e gjerë të grave në ndërtrimin e socializmit, në punët e arsimit dhe të kulturës. ‘This can be achieved primarily WITH the broad participation of women in the building of socialism, (and) in matters of education and culture.’

NOTE

Locutions that have as their last element the preposition ME, such as bashkë me ‘together with’, në krahaim me ‘in comparison with’, në kundërshim me ‘in opposition to, in contrast to’, në lidhje me ‘in connection with’, në pajtim me ‘in conformity with’, tok me ‘together with’, në përputhe me ‘in conformity with’, ballë për ballë me ‘face to face with’, etc., also fundamentally indicate some kind of relationship of association or combination.

c) The preposition pa ‘without’ is the antonym of the preposition me; it generally indicates the lack, absence, or exclusion of someone or something. The prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition pa may indicate:

1) the opposite of accompaniment or combination:
Liliana nuk ditë kurri shëtitje PA Entelën. ‘Lillian would never go out strolling WITHOUT Entelë.’

Liria nuk e dintë që gjyshi i Ailut e pinte kafën PA sheqer. ‘Liria did not know that Ail’s grandfather did not drink coffee WITHOUT sugar.’

2) lack of means: Çuditesh kur mendon se si i kanë ndërtuar këto mure PA mjetet e teknikët e sotme. ‘You wonder how they built these walls WITHOUT the tools and technology of today.’

3) absence of a characteristic:
Likja tha se kishte ardhur koha që gratë të dila në mbledhje e në punë PA drojtje, PA fikë nga askush, se asnjera nuk mund të l’i pengonte. ‘Likja said that the time had come for women to attend meetings and work outside WITHOUT hesitation, WITHOUT fear of anyone, because no one could obstruct them.’

4) absence of a feature:
Dëti nuk dukej, se nata ishte PA hënë e PA yje. ‘The sea could not be seen, because the night was WITHOUT moon and WITHOUT stars.’

5) a condition:
Në një kohë të tillë, PA mushama, PA çizme është vështirë të punësh me çekic në dorë përjashta. ‘WITHOUT a raincoat, WITHOUT boots it is difficult to work outside in such weather with a hammer.’

d) A prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition për ‘for’ may indicate:

1) aim or purpose:
Lëvizja PËR shkolën dhe PËR shkrimin shqip ishte një lëvizje me karakter politik. ‘The movement FOR Albanian schools and literature was a movement that had a political character.’

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Piloja atë mënjes do të shkonte PËR kashtë në Grizë. 'That morning Pilo was going to go to Grizë FOR straw.'

2) cause:

PËR një pe, PËR një gjilpërë, vajtë-dëm një gunë e tërë. 'Because of ('FOR') a thread, because of ('FOR') a needle, a whole cloak was ruined.'

3) time (duration, limit):

Diktatura e proletariatit do të eksistoja PËR që kohë sa do të eksistoja edhe rreziku i restaurimit kapitalist. 'The dictatorship of the proletariat will exist FOR as long as the danger of capitalist restoration exists.'

Punën e sotme mos e lër PËR nesër. 'Do not put off today’s work FOR tomorrow.'

4) place (mainly the end of directed movement):

Unë e kopjova kanunoren dhe e mora me vete kur shkova PËR Kolonjë. 'I copied the by-laws and took it with me when I left FOR Kolonjë.'

Aty-këtu shihet armiq të shtrirë PËR tokë e të fshihur pas kaçubesh. 'Here and there he saw enemies lying on the ground and hidden behind bushes.'

When used to indicate direction of movement, the preposition për is usually followed by the preposition në ‘in’:

Në mbrëmje baresha mbledhi patat dhe u nis PËR NË shtëpi. 'In the evening the shepherdess gathered the geese and set out FOR home.'

5) attribution:

E megjithatë ai shqohet PËR lëvizje të gjalla si të një të riu, PËR zërin kumbues e për sjelljen e tij të delirë. 'And nonetheless he was distinguished FOR his lively movements as befits a youth, FOR his ringing voice and FOR his clean conduct.'

Për këngë e PËR lahatë e ke të vetmin. 'For singing and FOR (playing the) lute he has no equal.'

NOTE

When used to mean something like "as if to be", the preposition për may be used not only with the accusative case, as in Salltu li kishte marrë patat PËR ROSA 'Sali had mistaken ('taken”) the geese FOR DUCKS,’ but with the nominative as well, as in Ai mbahet PËR TRIM. 'He pretends TO BE BRAVE.'

e) The prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition më ‘on, in’ may indicate:

1) place:

Një tank në bulevard vente e vinte me shpejtësi duke qëlluar MË të dy anët. 'A tank in the boulevard went back and forth quickly, shooting ON both sides.'

2) time:

Inxhinieri e rrregulloi turbinën për dy ditë dhe MË 29 Nëntor, ditën e festës së lirimit, ne bëmë përurimin e dritës elektrike në fshat. 'The engineer fixed the turbine in two days, and ON November 29, the feast day of Liberation, we greeted the (arrival of) electric light in the village.'

NOTES

1. In time expressions the preposition më is now used mainly with dates, or in clusters of the type më të ngrysur 'at dusk ('at darkening')', më të perënduar 'at (sun) setting', etc.

2. In general the preposition më is encountered much more frequently in the language of the authors of the National Awakening and in colloquial language than in current literary language. Its place is being taken over by the expanded use of the preposition në ‘in, on’.

f) A prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition mbi ‘over, above’ may indicate:
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1) the place above or on which an action occurs or something exists:
Aeroplani këtë radhë flutuori fare ulët MBI kokat tona. ‘This time the airplane flew very low OVER our heads.’
Drapi i artë i hënës shkëlqente MBI malin e Daljit. ‘The golden crescent of the moon shone ABOVE Mount Dalji.’

2) the object of speech, thought, feelings, etc, corresponding to the English words about, on, or concerning:
Sidoqoftë, pikëpamjet e tua MBI jetën e njërëzit, MBI paqen e luftën, -- tha Besimi, -- shpeshherë janë të thata. ‘Anyway, your views ABOUT life and people, ON peace and war,’ Besim said, ‘are often dry.’

g) The preposition nën ‘under, below’, is the antonym of mbi when used in its locative sense:
Çdo gjë dukej e heshtur dhe e ftohtë si dëbora që kishin NËN këmbë. ‘Everything seemed to be silent and cold, like the snow they had under [their] feet.’
In journalistic and scientific writing, the preposition nën is also used with causative value:
Armiku u detyruar të tërhiqej NËN grushtet e fuqishme të dy batallioneve partizane. ‘The enemy was obliged to withdraw UNDER the powerful blows (“fists”) of the two partisan battalions.’

When used in this sense, its object is limited to nouns like ndikim ‘influence’, drejtim ‘direction’, pretekst ‘pretext’, udhëheqje ‘leadership’, veprim ‘activity’; NËN drejtimi... ‘UNDER the direction...’, NËN udhëheqjen... ‘UNDER the leadership...’, often followed by a nominal in the genitive, as in the sentence above.

h) A prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition ndër ‘among, between’ often indicates the universe used as the reference for comparison:
Detyrat revolucionare nuk e pengonin Qemalin që të ishte një NDËR më të dalluarit në mësime. ‘Revolutionary tasks did not prevent Qemal from being one OF the most distinguished ones in his studies.’
Saranda dhe Pogradeci janë dy NDËR qytetet më të bukura të Shqipërisë. ‘Sarandë and Pogradec are two OF the prettiest cities of Albania.’
Megjithëse është NDËR vjershë e para të poetit, ajo shqubit për idenë e për vlerën programatike që ka. ‘Although it is among the earliest poems of the poet, it stands out in terms of the idea and programmatic value it possesses.’

NOTES

1. This preposition is occasionally used to express locative relations indicating a part of the body or a personal pronoun as object: ndër duar ‘in the hands’, ndër dhëmbë ‘between the teeth’, ndër sy ‘to one’s face’, ndër ne ‘among us’, ndër ju ‘among you’, ndër ta ‘among them’.

2. The object of the preposition is always in the plural.

i) A prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition nëpër ‘through, throughout’ may indicate:

1) an extended location:
Brigada IV vazhdon presionin natë për natë në sektorin e saj, duke e gozduar armikun NËPER llogore. ‘The 4th brigade keeps up the pressure night after night in its sector, pinning the enemy down in (“THROUGHOUT”) the trenches.’
Në vjeshtë, mbasi mbaronin punët NËPER ara, myzeqarët u suleshin kënetave. ‘In autumn, after finishing their work IN the fields, the Myzeqarë [farmers] attacked the swamp lands.’
2) a particular place through which or in which movement occurs:

Së shpëtë do të fillonin shirat e vërteta të vjeshtës dhe era do të ulërinte NËPËR maz-gallat dhe oxhakët. ‘Soon the real rains of autumn would begin, and the wind would howl AMONG the crags and chimneys.’

Duke ardhur rrotulli NËPËR qytet, gjetën një taksi. ‘Roaming (“coming around”) THROUGH the city, they found a taxi.’

9.1.3 Prepositions with Ablative Objects

Taking ablative case objects are the simple prepositions prej ‘from, of, by’, ndaj ‘toward’, and për ‘by’; prepositions derived from nouns, such as anë ‘beside’, majë ‘atop’, buzë ‘along the edge of’; prepositions derived from adverbs, such as afër ‘near’, krahës ‘alongside’, larg ‘far’; agglutinated prepositions like përveç ‘except’ and sipas ‘according to’; and locutions such as me anë ‘by means of’, në mes ‘in the midst of’.

a) A prepositional phrase introduced by prej may indicate:

1) the place from which something or someone originates:

PREJ asaj ane vinla jonet e një kërge të fuqishme burrash. ‘FROM that side came the melodies of a powerful men’s song.’

Tefiku ishte bir i një bujku PREJ Malaseji. ‘Tefik was the son of a farmer FROM Malasej.’

2) the material of which something is made:

Ne po ngroheshm pranë zjarrit, kur dëgjuman hapat e saj të shqetësuar nëpër shkallët PREJ druri. ‘We were warming ourselves by the fire, when we heard her distressed footsteps on the wooden stairs (“stairs OF wood”).’

3) a feature or quality represented by the object:

Nuk shkol shumë dhe në dhomë u sut një burrë nga dyzet vjeç, me pamje PREJ kapidaul. ‘Not long after, there came into the room a man of about forty, with a swashbuckler look (“look OF swashbuckler”).’

4) the set from which the referent is selected:

Shumë PREJ nesh gjatë kësaj kohe u thinjën. ‘Many OF US became greyhaired during this time.’

5) the agent of an action:

Usta Vangjeli heshtet, i mundur PREJ të tjerëve. ‘Master Vangjel became quiet, defeated BY the others.’ Note that prej is used to indicate the logical subject of a passive: Vera u pli PREJ nesh. ‘The wine was drunk BY us.’

6) the starting time of an action:

Për herë të parë e ndëju me të gjitha fuqitë e veta se aty kishte lënë zemrën, kishte lënë ato që dashurënte PREJ vjetër. ‘For the first time he felt with all the strength of his being that he had left his heart there, he had left her whom he had loved FOR years.’

7) quantity:

Robert Guiskardi organizoi një ushtri PREJ 30 mijë vetësh dhe një fletë PREJ 30 anijesh. ‘Robert Guiscard organized an army OF 30 thousand troops and a fleet OF 30 ships.’

8) cause:

Demall kishte një natyrë të celur, të singertë, dhe kur ish puna për të mbrojtur parimet e tij, nuk trembej PREJ asgjëje. ‘Qemal had an open, sincere face, and when it came to defending his principles, he was not afraid OF anything.’

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NOTE

In locative, causative, and agentive uses the preposition prej is synonymous with the preposition nga (see above), and in recent times seems more and more to be replaced by it for those uses.

b) The preposition ndaj ‘toward, in respect to’ is used to express orientation or comparison:

Jeta e re i ka zgjeroar sipirrat e njerëzve, i ka bërë më të ndjeshme NDAJ së bukurës, më të thella, më të pastra. ‘The new life has broadened peoples’ lives; it has made them more sensitive TOWARD beauty, deeper, purer.’

Ti, NDAJ këtij, je sa një gurnekë vetë. ‘COMPARED TO this one, you are only the size of a fish.’

c) The preposition për may be used before noun objects in the indefinite ablative case which designate a part of the body on which the action of the verb falls:

Ato dukeshim si duar dëshmirarës të heshur, që donin ta mbërthenin PËR friti. ‘They seemed like hands of silent eye-witnesses that wanted to grab him BY the throat.’

d) A prepositional phrase introduced by the preposition sipas ‘according to’ may indicate:

1) manner:

Ti i shikon gjërat SIPAS vetes sate. ‘You see things in your own way (‘ACCORDING TO your own self’).’

2) basis:

Specialistikët tushin se, SIPAS projektit, duheshin së paku dy javë e gyrmë për ta bërë këtë gjë. ‘The specialists were saying that, ACCORDING TO the projection, at least two and a half weeks were needed to do this job.’


Most prepositional locations ending in a noun have objects in the genitive case (see below), but some are used with the ablative as well, e.g., me anë kursesh ‘by means of courses’, në bazë shtati ‘on a grass-roots basis (‘on base of village’), në mes dy zjarër ‘between two fires’, për punë ‘inati ‘for reasons of spite’. The location me anë ‘by means of’ has the same meaning with ablative as with genitive objects, except that the noun object in the ablative is in the indefinite:

Në këte kushte cështja e kufirit greko-turk mbetet për t’u zgjidhur ME ANË bisëdh-mesh. ‘In these circumstances, the issue of the Greek-Turkish border remained to be solved BY MEANS OF negotiations.’

The prepositional location në mes ‘in the middle of’ may indicate a place:
NÊ MES grurit që kish hedbur shtat, dukej një pemë. ‘AMIDST the wheat that had shot up, a tree appeared.’

The same locution may also indicate a set from which a member is selected:

Dhe zgjodha më trimin NÊ MES tyre. ‘And I chose the bravest FROM their MIDST.’

However, the preposition ndër is usually found for this use.

A number of adverbial locutions formed from words that are more or less synonymous are also used as prepositional locutions: anë e kënd ‘everywhere’, anë e për qark ‘round about’, anë e qark ‘round about’, rrëth e rrëtull ‘round and about’, rrëth e për qark ‘round about’, rrëth e qark ‘round about’. Under this category also come adverbial locutions formed through the repetition of a word, connected by e ‘and’ or për ‘for’; rrëth e rrëth ‘all around’, tej e tej ‘right through’, ballë për ballë ‘face to face’, mes për mes ‘through the middle.’

9.1.4 Prepositional Locutions with Genitive Objects

The prepositional locutions me anë or me anën ‘by means of’, në drejtim ‘with regard to, toward’, për punë ‘by reason of’, në sajë ‘thanks to’, për shikak ‘because of’, and most others ending in a noun are used with objects in the genitive case. The meaning of these locutions is usually transparent from the meaning of the component parts.

a) A prepositional phrase introduced by the locution me anë, me anën, indicates a means:

Kontrolli punëtore është mjëli i sigurit, ME ANËN e të cilit klasa punëtore mban në duart e veta diktaturën e proletariatit. ‘Workers’ control is the certain means THROUGH which the working class keeps in its hands the dictatorship of the proletariat.’

ME ANË të Frontit Partia grumbulloj ri retes në mënrrë të organizuar shumicën dërmuuese të popullit. ‘BY MEANS of the Front the Party gathered around itself in an organized manner the overwhelming majority of the people.’

NOTE
This locution is not used before nouns designating a physical instrument: a tool like kazmë ‘pick’, lopatë ‘shovel’, sharrë ‘saw’, or beasts of burden like gomar ‘donkey’, kafë ‘horse’, që ‘oxen’.

b) The locution në drejtim ‘in the direction of, with regard to’ is usually used in journalistic style in the sense of orientation or goal:

Gjatë këtij pesëvjetar janë arritur suksesë të dukshme edhe NË DREJTIM të përplurësimat të gjendjes materiale dhe të njëthjes së nivelit kulturor të masave punonjëse. ‘During this five-year plan tangible successes have been achieved also TOWARD the improvement of the material situation and the raising of the cultural level of the working masses.’

But it can be used also to indicate physical direction:

Brigada të nesërmen do të nisej për të kaluar Shkumbinin NË DREJTIM të Veriut. ‘The brigade was going to leave the next day to cross the Shkumbini TOWARD the North.’

c) A prepositional phrase introduced by the locution në sajë or në saje ‘owing to, with the aid of, thanks to’ generally indicates the cause or means that makes something possible:

Çilirim i at dheut, triumfi i revolucionit popullor dhe gjithë realizimet e ndërmit socialist në vendin tonë janë arritur, në radhë të parë, NË SAJË të udhëheqjes së urtë dhe vijës së drejtë të PPSH. ‘The liberation of the fatherland, the triumph of the popular revolution and all attainments in socialist construction in our country have been realized WITH THE AID, first of all, of the wise leadership and correct line of the Albanian Labor Party.’
Forcat e armatesura mbaheshin Në sajë të kontributeve të mëdhë vullnetare në të holla, që jepte popullsia. ‘The armed forces were maintained THANKS TO the large voluntary contributions of money by the population.’

d) A prepositional phrase introduced by the locution në vend ‘in place of, instead of’, indicates substitution or replacement:

Eja me mua se të kam në vend të vëllait. ‘Come with me because you are like a brother to me (‘I have you in place of the brother’).’

e) The locutions për arsye ‘by reason of, owing to’ and për shkak ‘on account of, because of’ may be considered synonymous, but the sense of active causation is somewhat stronger in the second:

Kongresi që mbani sot, ka një rëndësi të madhe për vendin, PËR ARSYE të situatës në të cilën e zhvillon këtë kongress dhe për detyrat që do t’u caktoni masave të gjera të grave. ‘The congress that you hold today is of great importance to the country, OWING TO the conditions under which you are holding this congress, and the tasks that you will set for the broad masses of women.’

f) Other prepositional locations governing the genitive include: me përjashtim ‘with the exception of’, me rastin ‘on the occasion of’, në bazë ‘on the basis of’, në mes ‘in the midst of’, për hir ‘for the sake of’, nga ana ‘on the part of’, nga shkaku ‘because of’. This class of locutions is being enriched continually with new formations. The following sequences are on the way to becoming prepositional locutions: me ndihmën ‘with the help of’, në dëm ‘to the detriment of’, në dobi ‘to the benefit of’, në fushë ‘in the field of’, në lëmë or në lëmin ‘in the area of’ etc.

9.2 Formation of Prepositonals

Morphologically, prepositionals may be single or agglutinated words or they may be locutions. In the class of single words are all the simple prepositions mbi ‘over’, me ‘with’, më ‘in, on’, ndaj ‘toward’, ndër ‘among’, nën ‘under’, pa ‘without’, për ‘for’, prej ‘from’, te(k) ‘to, at’, and a number of derived prepositions formed by conversion from single-word adverbs and nouns: afër ‘near’, brenda ‘inside’, gjatë ‘during’, jashtë ‘out’, kundër ‘against’, larg ‘far’, lart ‘above’, para ‘before’, pas ‘after’, tutje ‘beyond’, vec ‘except’; anë ‘side’, balle ‘in front of’, bri ‘side’, buzë ‘at the edge of’, fajg ‘facing’, majë ‘atop’, mes ‘in the middle of’, rrëzë ‘at the foot of’. Nouns that have been reinterpreted as prepositions are all single words, so that the corresponding prepositions are likewise single words.

In the category of agglutinated words are prepositions formed from the agglutination of two separate words: nëpër ‘among’, përmbi ‘over’, përveç ‘except, besides’, sipas or simbas ‘according to, in accordance with’, ndërmjet ‘among’, nëpërmyet ‘by means of, through’; as well as those formed by conversion from agglutinated adverbs, such as matanë ‘on the other side of’ (from më atë anë), përballë ‘facing, opposite’, përbris ‘alongside, beside’, përkrash ‘alongside, beside’, përmes through’, përpara ‘in front’, përrreth ‘around’.

A PREPOSITIONAL LOCUTION is an invariable sequence of two or more separate words that functions like a single preposition. Included in this category are adverbial locations like balle për balle ‘face to face with’, rrëth e dëark ‘around’, rrëth e dërtull ‘round about’, etc., as well as those clusters of adverb + preposition, preposition + noun, preposition + noun + preposition like bashkë me ‘together with, along with’, tok me ‘together with’, me përjashtim ‘with the exception’, nëbazë ‘on the basis’, për arsye ‘by reason, because’, në kundërshtim me ‘contrary to’, në lëdhje me ‘in connection with’, etc. As a rule, in a prepositional location, after a preposition which governs the accusative case, the noun is indefinite. The only exceptions are the locutions me anën ‘by means’, me rastin ‘on the occasion’. The former has an alternate, indefinite form me anën ‘by means’.

After the preposition nga ‘by, of’, the noun used is in the definite form: nga ana ‘from the side’, nga shkaku ‘because’, nga puna ‘from work’.

9.2 Formation of Prepositonals
A change of form from the indefinite to the definite signals that the locution is being used as a regular word sequence: e.g., me përjashtim 'except for' / me përjashtimin 'with the exception', në bazë 'based on' / në bazën 'on the basis', në mes 'among' / në mesin 'in the middle', në vend 'instead of' / në vendin 'in the place', etc.
CHAPTER 10
Conjunctions and Clauses

10.1 Conjunctional Phrases

A CONJUNCTIONAL phrase (abbreviated ConjP) is a word or sequence of words which serve the typical functions of a conjunction, joining together two or more words or phrases with the same syntactic function or marking a following word or phrase as a modifier or complement to another element.

A CLAUSE is a phrase that contains a finite verb form. Every full sentence contains at least one syntactically INDEPENDENT clause, i.e. a clause whose function is not to act as subject, object, complement, or modifier of some part or all of another clause. In addition to its independent or MAIN clause, a sentence may contain one or more DEPENDENT clauses, clauses which do serve in one of those functions.

CONJUNCTIONS are invariable words or word sequences that join clauses or clause constituents to one another. Unlike prepositions, conjunctions do not govern (i.e. limit) the case of a following nominal phrase. On the basis of their syntactic function conjunctions are traditionally divided into two groups: coordinating and subordinating. Coordinating conjunctions serve to link two clause constituents or two clauses of the same type (e.g., two nouns, two nominal phrases, two dependent clauses), while subordinating conjunctions serve to introduce a dependent clause. Among the subordinating conjunctions, only sa ‘as, as much as’, se ‘than, because’, sese ‘than’, si ‘like’, and porsi ‘like, just like’ may also serve to link constituents of clauses.

Morphologically, conjunctions of either type may be simple words, (consisting of a single morpheme), agglutinated words or locutions. Simple conjunctions are those like dhe ‘and’, nē ‘if’, o ‘or’, por ‘but’, as well as conjunctions that derive from other simple words (pronouns, adverbs, particles), such as sa ‘as’, ku ‘where’, kur ‘while’, nga ‘whence’, si ‘as’, tek ‘as’, a ‘whether’. Agglutinated conjunctions are single words resulting from the union of two or more separate words, such as derisa (jersa)’inasmuch as’, porsa’since’, sese ‘than’, kurse ‘whereas’, nēse ‘if’, sikurse ‘as’, ndonēse ‘although’, pasi (mbasi) ‘after’, meqē ‘since’, mirpē ‘even though’, megēthāte ‘nevertheless’, as well as conjunctions formed by conversion from other agglutinated words, such as ngado ‘wherever’, kudo ‘wherever’, kurdo ‘whenever’, sado ‘however much’, sido ‘no matter how’.

CONJUNCTIONAL LOCUTIONS are invariable sequences of two or more words that function as a conjunction. They may be continuous sequences like nē qoftē se ‘if’, me qellim qē ‘so that’, edhe pse ‘even though’, or discontinuous, correlative sequences qoftē...qoftē ‘whether (“be it”)...or (“be it”)’, jo vetēm qē... por edhe ‘not only...but also’ etc.

Certain particles may function as conjunctionals in particular environments. Such are the interrogative particles a ‘whether or not’ and mos ‘lest’ which in indirect questions serve to connect the dependent clause with the main clause:

Tashti tē tē shoh A je trim. ‘Now I shall se JF you are brave.’
Vețêm se kam frikē MOS nuk e gjejmē atje dhe na vete rruga kot. ‘Only I’m afraid THAT we won’t find him there, and our trip will be wasted.’

Certain adverbs may also be used as conjunctionals: pērūndrazi ‘conversely’, gjithashtu ‘as well as’. Conjunctionals may also be composed of complete phrases, such as domethēnē
'that is (to say)', bie fjala 'such as', fjala vjen 'for instance', për shembull 'for example'.

NOTE

In colloquial speech, in folklore, and for special effects in literature as well, the coordinating conjunctions e, dhe, and edhe, are used to join verbs in what appear to be subordinate relationships:

Për të ngrenë di Ë së ha (- = di të hajë), po si shkaba takat s'ka. 'As for eating he knows how AND eats (= knows how to eat) but lacks the power of the eagle.'

Dil Ë shih (- = të shohesh) një herë jashtë. 'Go AND look outside once (= to look).'

Ha një çikë dhe të, se njeriu s'ka rrënjë E ta mbajë (- = që ta mbajë), kjo bukë na mban qellë. 'Eat a little bit, now, because man does not have root to hold him up ('AND hold him' = 'so that it hold him'); this food keeps us alive.'

Bjer Ë fli (= të fesh). Go to sleep ('fall AND sleep' = 'that you sleep').

Mëmë, mënë, me ç'mond e le ti njerinë e panjohur DHE më hyrlë (- = që të hynte) brenda? 'Mother, mother, whatever possessed you to go and let the stranger enter my home ('with what mind did you let the unknown person AND he entered me' = 'that he would enter')?'

10.2 Types of Conjunction

10.2.1 Coordinating Conjunction

Depending on the type of relationships they express, coordinating conjunctions may be additive, disjunctive, contrastive, consequential, expository or expansive. A coordinating conjunction (except the first element in a correlative conjunction) always joins the constituent it introduces to a preceding constituent, even if the latter is unexpressed in the sentence.

a) ADDITIVE conjunctions: as 'not, not even', dhe 'and', e 'and', edhe 'and, yet, still', si (e)dhe 'as well as', hem...hem 'both...and', si...si 'both...and', si...ashtu (e)dhe 'like...also'.

The conjunctions hem and si are used only in repeated correlative constructions. The conjunctions as, dhe, and edhe may also be repeated as correlative conjunctions: as as 'neither...nor', dhe dhe 'both...and', edhe edhe 'both...and'.

Additive conjunctions are typical coordinating conjunctions in that they join constituents or clauses of the same type by simple addition:

Retë, të përhime E të palëvizhme, qëndronin lart në qell, sikur kishin ndaluar për të kundruar botën. 'The clouds, grey AND still, hovered high in the sky, as if they had stopped in order to observe the world.'

Ecte nga e shpinin këmbër dhe s'ish i zotl as të mendonte se ç'dhujët të bënte. 'He went wherever his feet took him, AND was not able to even think what he should do.'

Ushtria Si nga numri, Si nga artileria, nuk ishte më e vogël se ajo që rrethoi dhe mori Stambollin tre vjet më vonë. 'The army, BOTH in size AND artillery strength, was not smaller than that which besieged AND captured Istanbul three years later.'

The conjunction as has a negative sense that is reinforced when it is repeated:

Dhe këtë panje AS e pikturon, AS e fotografon, AS e përsrkruan do. 'And this scene, you can NEITHER picture, NOR photograph, NOR describe at all.'

NOTE

Of the three synonymous additive conjunctions dhe, e, and edhe, e is the most frequent and edhe the least frequent by far. Although synonymous, these conjunctions may not be used freely in place of one another. For example, e cannot be replaced by dhe or edhe in certain fixed phrases, including all repetitive constructions like the following: ec e ec 'walk and walk', keq e mos më keq 'from bad to worse', rreth e rrotull 'around and about'. On the other hand, dhe and edhe, but not e, may be repeated before correlative constituents:
edhe...edhe... ‘both...and’, dhe...dhe... ‘both...and’.

b) DISJUNCTIVE conjunctions: a ‘or’, apo ‘or’, o ‘or’, ose ‘or’, dac...dac... ‘either...or...’, ja...ja... ‘either...or...’, ndo...ndo... ‘either...or, whether...or...’, qoftë...qoftë... ‘whether...or...be it...or be it...’. The conjunctions o and ose may also be repeated before correlative constituents: o...o... ‘either...or...’, ose...ose... ‘either...or’:

O do të shpëtohen të dy bashkë, O do të mbetem edhe unë këtu, bashkë me ty. ‘EITHER we will be saved together, OR I too shall remain here with you.’

Do të iknl prapë, APO do të rrini përgjithinjë? ‘Are you going again, OR are you going to stay permanently?’

-- Ndoshtha nuk vjen kërdej, -- thashë unë, -- OSE ndoshtha shpartallohet prej partizanëve shqiptarë. ‘Perhaps it won’t come this way’, I said, ‘OR perhaps it will be smashed by Albanian partisans."

Qindra e mijëra ishin ata që merrin pjesë në këtë lufë, QOFTË duke bërë akte heroike, QOFTË duke shpërndarë traktet e Partisë. ‘Hundreds and thousands took part in this struggle, EITHER by performing heroic acts, OR by distributing Party tracts.’

c) CONTRASTIVE conjunctions: kurse ‘on the other hand, in contrast, while, whereas’, megjithatë ‘nevertheless, despite that, in spite of that’, megjithëkëtë ‘nevertheless, in spite of this, despite this’, mirëpo ‘even so’, ndërsa ‘but even so, while, whereas’, tekso ‘just as’, po(r) ‘but’, porse ‘yet, on the other hand’, vec ‘except’, vecqë ‘except that, only’, vecëse ‘except that, only’, vetëm ‘only’, vetëm se ‘only that’, etc.:

Ditëa kulloste qetë, KURSE natën, në pranverë, bashkë me djem të tjerë të fsatit, shkonte kulloste kuajt. ‘During the day he grazed oxen, WHEREAS at night in the spring, he and other boys in the village grazed horses.’

Nuk kemi shumë kohë që jemi njohur, MEGJITHATË jemi bërë mëq. ‘We have not been acquainted very long, NEVERTHELESS we have become friends.’

Ajo e vështron te vëmendjë, NDËRSA ai vazhdonte punën i menduar. ‘She looked at him attentively, WHILE he continued to work preoccupied.’

Lirinë s’ija sola unë, PO e gjeta këtu në mes tuaj. ‘I did not bring you freedom, BUT rather found it here in your midst.’

Jemi të rethuar, PORSE është problem ka një zgjidhje. ‘We are surrounded, BUT every problem has a solution.’

Po ajo pamje e bukur e mëngjesit, VEÇ dielli ndristre më shumë. ‘It was the same beautiful morning scene, EXCEPT that the sun was shining more brightly.’

Haxhi Xhafa nuk kishte ndryshuar, VEÇESE mbante sot një palë dylibi të mëdha, të varuara në qafë. ‘Haxhi Xhafa had not changed, ONLY today he had a big pair of field glasses that dangled from his neck.’

d) CONSEQUENTIAL conjunctions: ndaj ‘that is why, so’, ndaj ‘hence, so’, pra ‘so’, prandaj ‘therefore, so’. The clauses which these conjunctions introduce indicate something which is either a conclusion from or a consequence of an antecedent clause:

Duket sikur horizontet e hapura u vrisnin syte kërte kullave, NDAJ i kanë zvogëluar fare dritaret. ‘It seems as if the open spaces hurt the eyes of these houses, SO they have made the windows very small.’

Më erdhë rëndë ta shihja në sy, PRANDAJ vështrona dallgëna e rrëmbyer, që u përplass pas bregut. ‘I could not bring myself to look in the eye, SO I looked at the tumultuous wave that crashed against the shore.’

E dinte të vrrë, PRA u martua me një tjetër. ‘She thought him killed, SO she married someone else.’

e) EXPOSITORY conjunctions: domethënë ‘that is to say’, bie fjalja ‘let us say’, për shembull ‘for example’, apo ‘or rather’, ose with the meaning of ‘in other words’ or ‘otherwise’, si o si with the meaning of ‘for example’. These conjunctions serve to link clauses or constituents of clauses that clarify, specify, or expand the meaning of another clause or constituent:
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Komitetet e Partisë duhet t'u kushtojnë një vëmendje më t'e madhe cështjeve organizative të Partisë, OSE më mirë, zbatimt të politikës organizative të saj. 'The Party committees should pay greater attention to the organizational matters of the Party, IN OTHER WORDS, the implementation of its organizational policy.'

Botëkuptimi marksist-leninist duhet formuar gjatë procesit të shkollës, dhe me të gjitha format e përshtatshme, DOMETHËNË jo vetëm nëpërmjet mësimit të veçantë teorik të marksizëm-leninizmit. 'The Marxist-Leninist worldview ought to be formed during the educational process, and in all relevant forms, THAT IS TO SAY not merely through the special theoretical learning of Marxism-Leninism.'

Disa pemë, PËR SHEMBULL portokalitë, limonat, mandarinat, i pjezin frutat në dimër. 'Some fruit trees, FOR EXAMPLE, orange, lemon, tangerine trees, ripen their fruit in winter.'

NOTE

Some conjunctions, mostly coordinating, but some subordinating (dhe ‘and’, e ‘to, and’, por ‘but’, mirëpo ‘however’, megjithatë ‘nonetheless’, ose ‘or’, po ‘and’, se ‘because’, sepse ‘because’), are used to introduce afterthoughts:

Vendi ynë për zhvillon një revolucion të thollë kulturor. DHE ajo që ka më shumë rëndësi është se arsimi dhe kultura jonë e re bazohet në shkencën e marksizëm- leninizmit. 'Our country is carrying out a profound cultural revolution. AND what is more important is that our new education and culture are based on the science of Marxism-Leninism.'

Tërë punët na i prish Rako Ferra, E ferrë vërtet na është bërë! 'All our work is ruined by Rako Nettle, AND a real nettle he has become to us.'

Të rrosh do të thotë të jesh, të lëvizësh, të veprosh! PO sidomos të veprosh! 'To live means to be, to move, to act! BUT especially to act!'

A di ndonjë vend ku nuk të zë era o Agron? SE këtu ku kemi qëndruar të pret thëlllim. 'Oh, Agron, do you know a spot where the wind doesn't blow? BECAUSE here where we stopped the freezing winds cut right through you.'

f) SUPPLEMENTING conjunctions are all correlative: jo që...po... 'not only...but...', jo që...po (r) edhe... 'not only...but also...', jo vec (që)...por edhe... 'not just (that)...but even...', jo vetëm (që)...por edhe... 'not only (that)...but also...', jo vetëm që...por as... 'not only that...but not even...', jo vetëm (që)...por... 'not only (that)...but...', jo vetëm (që)...por as... 'not only (that)...but yet...', le që...por... 'let alone (not to mention)...but...', le që...por as (që)... 'let alone...but not even (that)...', le që...por edhe... 'let alone...but even...'.

The locations, which may link both clauses and constituents of clauses, are usually used with an additive, and only rarely with a contrastive sense:

Pirroja përpara fakteve nuk u tund: JO VETËM QË i pohoi me kryelartësi, POR EDHE e mbrojtë vijën e tij si të drejtë dhe të pagabuashë. 'Pirro did not budge before the facts: NOT ONLY did he admit them proudly, BUT he EVEN defended his line as correct and infallible.'

Uji te Këneta e Zezë JO VETËM QË s'ish shtuer, PO EDHE qe shtuar. 'The water at the Black Swamp NOT ONLY had not dried up, BUT had EVEN increased.'

In the semantics of these locutions, the emphasis is on the second element, as if to say: not only X but more so Y. A gradational relationship is thus established between the two clauses or constituents, whether that relationship is additive or contrastive. On the whole, supplementing conjunctions are newer than the other coordinating conjunctions, but today they are used quite frequently:

Nëshënësit dhe studentët duhet të dalin nga bangat e shkollecës JO VETËM me njohuri teorike, POR EDHE me njohuri praktike. 'Pupils and students should come out of school NOT ONLY with theoretical knowledge, BUT ALSO with practical knowledge.'

Po Bardhi, përkuendrasi JO VETËM QË s'tregoj asnjë shenjë shqetësimi, PO bëri edhe diçka që e butoi fare gruan. 'On the contrary, Bardhi NOT ONLY showed no sign of

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10.2.1 Coordinating Conjunction
concern, BUT did something which stunned the woman completely.'

LE QË dhelpra i fluturoi nga duart, PO i fluturan edhe çarget. 'It was not enough
("LET ALONE") that the fox escaped from his hands, BUT even the traps got away from
him.'

10.2.2 Subordinating Conjunction

According to the type of relationship they express, subordinating conjunctions are classi-

fied as complementive, locative, temporal, causative, intentional, comparative, conditional, con-

sequential, concessive, and oppositional conjunctions.

a) COMPLEMENTIVE conjunctions: se ‘that’, që ‘that’, (në)se ‘whether’. These con-

junctions do not express explicit semantic relationships, but only link a following complement
(subject, predicate, or object) clause to its controlling clause, much as to (before an infinitive)
or that (before a clause) function in English:

Ti mendon, SE ka shkurat kot tërë ajo punë që është bërë këtu? 'Do you think THAT
all that work that has been done here was in vain?'
Por detyra ime si komunist është QË ta shpejtëj këtë dítë, QË të ndihmoj sadopak që
drita të shkëkollëqë këtu. 'But my duty as a communist is to accelerate ("THAT I speed")
this day, to help no matter how little so that the light may shine here.'

When the dependent clause is an indirect question, në or nëse is used rather than se:

Se mos e dimë ne NË ishte vetëm apo jo. 'We don't know WHETHER he was alone or
not.'
S'është puna NËSE e njoh apo jo, more shok. 'It's not a matter of WHETHER or not I
know him, comrade.'

Sometimes, when the dependent clause is presented as a comparison or supposition, the
conjunction sikur ‘as when, as if’ may also be used as a complementive conjunction:

Unë ndjeva papitur, SIKUR një pelerinë e akullt më mbuloj me kujdes të gjitha
pjësët e trupit. 'I felt unexpectedly AS IF an icy cloak covered carefully all the parts of
my body.'

Blerës ia bë befas SIKUR që zhdukur kufiri që i ndante njërazit nga njeri-tjetri.
'Suddenly it seemed to Blerë that ("AS IF") the border that separated men from one
another had disappeared.'

b) LOCATIVE conjunctions: ku ‘where’, tek ‘where (at)’ nga ‘from where, towards
where’, kudo ‘wherever’, ngado ‘from wherever’, tekdo ‘wherever’, deri ku ‘up to where’, gjër
ku ‘up to where’, nga ku ‘from where’, që ku ‘from where’, kudo që ‘wherever’, ngado që
‘from wherever’, tekdo që ‘to wherever’, etc.:

Ku ku zemër, ka dhe krahe. 'WHERE there is heart, there are also wings.'

'Ballistët u thyen keq dhe zune të ikin NGA i shpinin këmbët. 'The Ballists were
beaten badly and fled TO WHERE their feet took them.'

TEK dhemb dhëmbi, vete guha. 'WHERE the tooth aches, the tongue goes.'

Kishte njohur me rrënjë dhembjen e madhe të popullit, kasollë më kasollë, shtëpi më
shtëpi, KUDO QË e çonte puna. 'He had known in depth the great suffering of the
people, from hut to hut, from house to house, WHEREEVER his work took him.'

NGADO QË shkonte, populli i ditte përpara dhe e përgëzonte. 'WHEREEVER he went,
the people went out to meet him and to greet him.'

NGADO QË shkonte, populli i ditte përpara dhe e përgëzonte. 'WHEREEVER he went,
the people went out to meet him and to greet him.'

NGADO QË shkonte, populli i ditte përpara dhe e përgëzonte. 'WHEREEVER he went,
the people went out to meet him and to greet him.'

c) TEMPORAL conjunctions: kur ‘when’, sa ‘as long as’, si ‘after’, tek ‘while, as’, që
’since’, gjersa ‘until’, pasi (mbasi) ‘after (afterwards)’, ndërsa ‘while, as’, po(r)su ‘as soon as’,
qëkurse ‘since’, sapo ‘as soon as’, teksa ‘just when, no sooner...than’, kurdo që ‘whenever’,
kurdoherë që ‘whenever that’, para se ‘before’, posa që ‘inasmuch as’, që kur ‘since when’, që
se ‘since’, qysh se ‘from the time that’, sapo aqë ‘just as’, sa herë (që) ‘every time (that)’, sa
kohë (që) ‘as long as’, etc.:
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Kjo do të fiqë, KUR giendja e arnikut të jetë bërë kritike. ‘This will begin WHEN the situation of the enemy becomes critical.’
SA jam me ty, nuk bëhem merak. ‘AS LONG AS I am with you, I’m not worried.’
Së e hoqë pak mënjanë, ia shtëruqoi dorëm fort dhe ashtu shtagjë gëlthë ç’i vlojte ato dite në shqip. ‘AFTER he drew him a little to the side, he shook his hand firmly and so expressed all that was then agitating his soul.’
Mirëpo një ditë e prej ditësh gjahtari ra e vdiq, se i shkak këmbë nepër karpa, TEK po ndiqte ca dhë tega. ‘However, one day the hunter fell and died, when his foot slipped on a rock AS he was chasing some wild goats.’
Sa vite kishin kaluar QË nuk i kish pari kështu yjet. ‘How many years had passed SINCE he had [not] seen the stars like this.’
Unë e ndiqja me sy, GJERSA humbiste në kaltërësinë e qellit. ‘I used to follow it with my eyes, UNTIL it got lost in the blue sky.’
Më treguan se, NDËRSA po mundohet të hapte kapakun, e qëlloi tanku tjetër. ‘They told me that, WHILE he was trying to take the top off, the other tank hit him.’
Ai ta tregon vendin ty, POSA të kthehet tashtë nga ushtria. ‘He will put you in your place, AS SOON AS he returns from the army.’
Mësuesja, PARA SE të fillonte nga regjistrimi, u mundua që të familjarizohet me fshatarët. ‘The teacher began to familiarize herself with the villagers, BEFORE starting with the registration.’
SA HERË QË thyhet një normë ose një koncept i vjetër, do të ketë kundërshtarë. ‘WHENEVER an old norm or concept is broken, there will be opponents.’


Vendi dridhej, ai mbeti/SE strondej nga tërmeti. ‘The ground shook, he remained, FOR he did not fear the earthquake.’
Plaku eci me kujdes, SEPSE nje çdo çap i dukej sikur do të penghej ne shinat. ‘The old man walked carefully, BECAUSE at every step he felt as if he would stumble on the tracks.’
SI s’kishte kamzhih, i sa kafshës me gruasht. ‘Not having (“SINCE he did not have”) a whip, he hit the animal with his fist.’
Jo, unë dashuri në time e mendoj ndryshe: PËRDERISA e dashuroj me tërë mend një vaqë, duhet ta lidh jetën me tê. ‘No, I conceive of my love differently: INSO FAR AS I love a particular girl without reservations, I should bind my life with hers.’
Beu e kishte hequr nga toka e tij dhe e kishte kreditur këtu në kënetë, PËR SHKAK SE, nje kohën e Fan Nolli, Koz Dynjaha pati ngritur bujqërinë më këmbë. ‘The boy had removed him from his land and had plunged him into this swamp, FOR THE REASON THAT during the time of Fan Noli, Koz Dynjaha had roused up the peasantry.’
I dukej sikur nuk viente asgjë, POSA QË kish frikë të shfaqet haptazi mendimia e saj. ‘He felt as if he were not worth anything, CONSIDERING THAT he was afraid to speak his mind openly.’
e) INTENTIONAL conjunctions: që ‘so that’, me qëllim që ‘with the aim that’, në mënyrë që ‘in order that’:

Ne mësojmë dhe kërkojmë të flasim masat e gjera lirish, të kritikojnë të metat dhe njerëzit, ME QËLLIM QË këta të edukohen dhe të ndreqen. ‘We teach and want the broad masses to speak freely, to criticize defects and individuals, IN ORDER THAT these may be educated and straightened out.’
QË të kishin qëtsësi dhe të mësonin shok me shok, dîlnin kodrave të qytetit, ku rrënin gjersa ngrysej. ‘So that they might have peace and learn together as friends, they would
hike to the city's hills and stay there until dusk.'
Në vatrat tona të ndezura do t'ru rrëfjmë fëmijëve për jetën e zezë, që kemi bërë, NË MËNYRË QË ata të mos harrojnë për asnjë cast se revolucioni ishte i shtrenjtë dhe se ai duhet mbrojtur me gjak. 'At our lighted hearths we shall tell the children about the bleak life we have lived, SO THAT they may not forget even for a moment that the revolution is dear and must be defended with blood.'

f) COMPARATIVE conjunctions include: sa 'as much as', se 'than', si 'like, as', sesa 'than', po(r)s'i 'like, as', sikurse 'as, like', sikundërse 'as, like', ashtu si (e) 'just like, as', etc.: Kurrë nuk e kam ndjërë veten të bashkuar me ty kaq SA sot. 'Never have I felt myself to be united with you AS MUCH AS today.'
SA më shpejt të mbarojë shirja, ag më pak humbje do të ketë. 'The sooner ("AS MUCH more soon") the threshing ends, the fewer ("so much less") the losses will be.'
Gjer atëherë kish kujtuar se do të hante me kënaqësi të madhe, po kujtimi i fëmijëve e turbullol dhe bukën tjetër e hëngri më shumë prej turpit SE prej urisë. 'Until then, he had thought he would eat with great pleasure, but the memory of the children troubled him, and he ate the other bread more out of shame THAN out of hunger.'
Gojë më gojë, SI vetëmë, u hap fjala dhe arriti në çdo pozicion të partizanëve: "Tiranë duhet që tëdërme me çdo kusht!". 'From mouth to mouth, LIKE lightning the word spread, and reached every battle station of the puritisans, "Tiranë must be liberated by all means."'
E ku ka gjë më të bukur SESAX të plakesh me dyhek në dorë! 'What is more beautiful THAN to grow old with rifle at hand?'
Fliste me zor, SI KUR i celte grykën vullkanit të dëshpërimit. 'He spoke with difficulty, AS IF he were loosening up the mouth of a volcano of despair.'
Le t'a thoshite troç atë që kish bërë, të pranonte gamin e të mos kërkonte t'li bënte dredha plumbit, ASHTU SI e kishë me takon. 'Let him tell bluntly what he had done, admit his error and not seek to evade the bullet, AS was his habit.'

NOTE
Related to its use as a comparative conjunction, si 'as' can be used before a NP to indicate the capacity (e.g., job, relationship, duty or function) in which someone or something is being considered:

Tani ai punonte SI traktorist. 'Now he was working as a tractor driver.'

g) CONDITIONAL conjunctions: në 'if', po 'if', nëse 'if', kur 'when, if', sikur 'if', në qoftë se 'if (it be that)', në çështje se 'if (it is the case that)', në rast se 'in case (that)', po qe se 'if (it be that)', me kushtë që 'on condition that, provided that', etc.:

NË doni të ruani veten dhe fëmijët, farkoni arma të fortë. 'IF you want to defend yourselves and your children, forge powerful weapons.'
Atij që nuk të do, PO t'i japësh majëzën e thotë, të rrëmben gishtin, NË i dhënë gishti, të merr dorën, PO i dhe dorën, të merr trupin, dhe, PO të kapit trupin, të meri edhe shpirtin. 'IF you give him the tip of your fingernail to him who does not like you, he will take your finger; IF you give him the finger, he will take your hand; IF you give him the hand, he will take your body, and IF he seizes your body, he will take your soul.'
Pikërisht për ta, për lumturinë e tyre bëhet lufta. KUR t'e mos marrësh pjesë ti, kush të marrë? 'It is precisely for them, for their happiness that the war is being fought. IF ("WHEN") you don't take part in it, who shall?'
SIKUR ta shohej nga aeroplanë, fshati do të duket si një unazë gjelbërrej me një gur në mes. 'IF you see it from an airplane, the village will seem like a greenish ring, with a stone in the center.'
Haram të qoftë qumëshティ im, NË RAST SE armikut i tregon shpinë! 'Accursed be the milk I fed you if ('IN CASE') you turn your back on the enemy!'
PO QE SE edhe ajo të do, unë gëzohem, gëzohem shumë, që jetëi një djalë si ti. 'IF IT
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BE THAT she loves you too, I'm glad, I'm very glad that she found a boy like you.'

h) RESULTATIVE conjunctions: sa 'so much that', saqë 'so much that', (k)aq sa 'so much that', and kështu që 'so that':

Takimi me shokun e tij të dashur e tronditi AQ shumë, SA in mbushën sytë me lot. 'The meeting with his dear friend shook him up so much THAT his eyes filled with tears.'

Burri, grua ja dhe plaku ishin, sic duket, KAQ të lodhur e të këputur, SAQË nuk na vinin re fare. 'The man, the woman and the old man apparently were so tired and exhausted THAT they didn't pay any attention to us.'

Shtëngol pusullë, AQ SA ndju dhembje në gishta e në kycet e krahut. 'He squeezed the note SO MUCH THAT he felt pain in the fingers and arm joints.'

Karrike s'kishte për të githë, KËSHTU QË një pjesë e spektatorëve u shtuak këmbëkryq. 'There were not enough chairs for everybody, SO THAT a portion of the spectators sat down cross-legged.'

i) CONCESSIVE conjunctions: megjithëse 'although', megjithaqë 'although, even though', ndonjëse 'even though, although', sadu (që) 'however much', sido (që) 'no matter how, however', edhe në 'even if', edhe në qoftë se 'even if', edhe po 'even if', edhe pse 'even though, despite the fact that', edhe sepse 'given that', edhe sikur 'even if, notwithstanding':

MEGJITHEMASE armiku përdor tankë, autoblinda dhe të gjitha armët që disponon, sulmi i partizanëve është i pandalshëm. 'ALTHOUGH the enemy is using tanks, armored cars and all the arms at his disposal, the offensive of the partisans is unstoppable.'

Shqipëri! O mëna ime! NDONESE jam i mërguar, dashurinë tënde kurrë zemërë së ka harruar. 'Oh, my mother Albania! EVEN THOUGH I am abroad, my heart has never lost its love for you.'

Kjo ishte një provë e madhe për organizatën, EDHE PSE aksioni nuk parajtej shumë i vështrirë. 'This was a big test for the organization, EVEN THOUGH the operation was not very difficult.'

j) OPPOSITIONAL clauses corresponding to those in English introduced by whereas and while are introduced in Albanian by the conjunctions nëse, në qoftë se 'provided that', ndërsa 'whereas', në 'while, although', në vend që 'instead of'.

An oppositional dependent clause bears a similar semantic relationship to its controlling clause as a contrastive coordinate clause bears to the clause it is coordinate with. However, the two differ in position: the dependent clause precedes the opposed main clause, while the coordinate clause must follow the clause it is contrasted with.

All the oppositional conjunctions have other uses as well: në, nëse, and në qoftë se are also used as conditional subordinate conjunctions, ndërsa and në vend që as contrastive coordinate conjunctions: As coordinate conjunctions the latter two generally appear between the clauses that they join, whereas as oppositional subordinating conjunctions they often appear at the beginning of the sentence.

NËSE ju dëshironi të ikni sëpojt që këtej, ne dëshironim që të mos kishit ardhur fare këtu. 'WHILE you [for your part] want to leave early, we [for our part] did not want you to come here at all.'

NË QOFTË SE në vitin 1938 jeta mesatare e njeriu në vendin to në ishte rrëth 38 vjet, sot ajo ka arritur në 69 vjet. 'While ('IF') in 1938 the average life span in our country was about 38 years, today it has reached 69 years.'

Kështu NDËRSA në mbërim të vitit 1955 kooperativat përshinin vetëm 14,5 për qind të tokës së punueshmë të fshatarësisë, pas një viti ato kishin 30,8 për qind. 'Thus, WHEREAS at the end of 1955 the cooperatives included only 14.9 percent of the arable peasant land, a year later they accounted for 30.8 percent.'

Po vajza, NË e kishte qëruar nga krandet, nuk e qetësoi dot nga "mizat" e
nëndheshme, që ia ngacnoi më keq me ato fjalë. ‘But while ("IF") the girl had cleared it of brushwood, she did not pacify its underground "flies" which provoked it even worse by those words.’

Eh! bre xha Hasam, NË VEND Që-të shkosh përpara, po ecën prapa. ‘Hey, uncle Hasam, INSTEAD of going forward, you are walking backward.’
CHAPTER 11

Particles

11.1 Characterization of Particles

PARTICLES are invariable words that affect the meaning or affective value of the phrases in which they are used, but which do not conveniently fit into any of the traditional grammatical parts of speech.

Ja PO dalin te Zarkanka. 'Look, they ARE coming out at Zarenkë.'
Ata NUK i kap dot nē befasi. 'You can NOT take them by surprise.'
Pō me se lave PA? 'But what EVER did you wash with?'
Shokē, SEČ na mör mall!! 'HOW nostalgic we've become, comrades!'

Unlike prepositions and conjunctions, particles do not relate the phrase syntactically to the rest of the sentence. And unlike adverbs and interjections, particles may not stand alone as lexical constituents of a sentence. Some particles are homonymous with words which may stand alone as other parts of speech. For example, the momentive particle pō and the negative particle jo are homonymous with the interjections po 'yes' and jo 'no', respectively:

Pō kēshtu, -- i tha, -- as kēshtu nuk tē zuri? -- JO. "Well, what about this way," he said to her, "didn't he even grab you this way?" "NO."
-- Tē jenč tānē? -- NDOsHTA. "Might they be ours?" "PERHAPS."

11.1.1 Position and Stress of Particles

There are two kinds of particles, depending on whether the particle occupies a fixed position in the clause or is movable.

Fixed particles must either always stand at the beginning or always at the end of the phrase they are in: (Initial) nük 'not', nja 'or so, approximately', desh 'almost', sapo 'as soon as, just, hardly', etc.; de 'expression of impatience', dot 'cannot at all', etc. The number of phrase-initial particles is very limited in comparison with the phrase-final ones.

Free particles such as bile 'indeed', ndoshta 'perhaps', vallē 'I wonder' may be used in phrase-initial, -medial, or -final position:

Kush tē jetē, VALLĒ, ky qē u gjet tān? 'Who can it be, I WONDER, this one that was found now?'
VALLĒ, kush do t'i marrē erē? 'I WONDER who will smell it ('take wind from it')?'
Kush do tē jetē ky komisar, VALLĒ? 'Who can this commissar be, I WONDER?'

Particles may be stressed words or unstressed clitics. Polysyllabic particles are usually stressed: vetēm 'sole, just, only', sidomos 'especially', nadoshta 'perhaps', vallē 'I wonder', etc. Monosyllabic particles used as interjections, such as ja 'here, there', jo 'no', etc., are also stressed. Typically however, monosyllabic particles are unstressed clitics: nja 'approximately', nuk 'not', le 'let', de 'expression of impatience', etc.

Certain monosyllabic words are unstressed as particles but stressed as interjections: Compare: (unstressed a 'question particle')

-- A mund tē qēndrojne kētu? 'Can they stop here?'
(stressed a 'hunh?')
-- Alo, më jep Liçën. A? Liza je? Ka ardhur këtu një grua nga fshati. 'Hello, give me Liza. HUNH? Are you Liza? A woman from the village has come here.'
(unstressed mos 'negative particle')
-- Si të MOS vija! -- tha ai dhe buzëqeshi. "How could I NOT come! he said and smiled."
(stressed mos 'don't')
-- MOS ....dhe nuk fola. U largova prej shokut pa e përshtatet. "DON'T"...and I did not speak. I left my friend without saying goodbye.'

Most particles composed of more than one word are unstressed: as që 'not even, nor', e po 'well', si një 'about', etc. But locutions containing stressed particles have stress on that particle: po që PO 'definitely, for sure', jo që JO 'positively no', po se PO 'definitely', etc.

11.2 Structure and Derivation of Particles

Particles may be simple words like bash 'exactly', bile 'indeed', ja 'here', jo 'no', nuk 'not', po 'yes', s 'not', vallë 'I wonder'; agglutinated words like posi 'as, as if', siç 'as', thuajse (pothuajse) 'nearly', kushedi 'who knows?'; or locutions like as që 'not even, neither', ja që 'well now', pa le 'let alone', se mos 'as if', vetëm që 'its just that', vetëm e vetëm 'simply because, solely', etc.

When they become particles, words converted from other parts of speech lose or weaken their original lexical meaning and lose the grammatical functions and variable forms they may have had previously. In some cases they even lose their phonological stress properties they may have had originally. Thus, the invariable jussive particle le (from the imperative singular form of the verb le 'let') has not only weakened the meaning of the full verb, but has lost the stress, syntactic functions, and other grammatical forms of the verb. Likewise, when the adverb vetëm 'only, just' is used as a particle, it no longer has the meaning 'alone' that it has when it is a separate constituent of a clause, and may no longer bear phrase stress in phrase final position, as the adverb can. Compare:

(Particle)
Kemi një punë të madhe për të bërë dhe këtë VETËM populli mund ta kryejet. 'We have a big job to do, and ONLY the people can do this (job).'

(Adverb)
Er dhe, more Thanas? Mirë bërë që erdhe, se edhe ne mërzitemi VETËM. 'Have you come, Thanas? You did well to come, because we are bored by ourselves ('ALONE').'

11.3 Functions of Particles

For convenience in discussion, particles can be roughly divided into four groups on the basis of their function: 1. definitive particles, 2. modal particles; 3. expressive particles; and 4. verbal particles.

11.3.1 Definitive Particles

DEFINITIVE PARTICLES further define the semantic value of the phrase. This group includes: a) The deictic particle ja 'here' b) delimitative particles, c) emphatic particles, and d) approximative particles.
A. The Deictic Particle ja

Ja ‘here! there!’ is used frequently and in a variety of nuances, both in colloquial and written Albanian. It serves to call attention to someone or something, usually close at hand:

JA, këtu afër është: një, dy, tre, i katërë në të djathtë. ‘HERE he is close by: one, two, three, the fourth from the right.’

-- Vajzat? Ku janë? -- JA një grumbull, në të djathtë të kullës së dytë. ‘The girls? Where are they?’ ‘THERE’S a bunch, to the right of the second house.’

The particle is also used to indicate the approach or fullfillment of something that is desired or expected to happen:

JA, rashë e vdiqa, çdo të bësh t'i? ‘Suppose I dropped dead ("THERE I fell and died"), what would you do?’

Kërkun përshëri të gjëjë një vend tek unë, kur JA dickle e papritur. ‘He tries again to find a spot over at my place, when suddenly ("THERE!") something unexpected (happens).’

The particle ja is often used to start a story or tale, or when something unexpected happens to the speaker:

JA si i tregonte vetë disa nga tjerë të veçellës së tij. ‘WELL NOW, HERE’S how he himself used to tell some stories about his childhood.’

JA si ndodhi puna. ‘WELL HERE’S how the thing happened.’

NOTE

The particle qe is synonymous with the particle ja; its use is limited mainly to Gheg speakers:

Kuptoj, shoku Agim, kuptoj. Do të punojmë, si kurrë. QE dorën. ‘I understand, comrade Agim, I understand. We shall work as never before. HERE’S my hand (on it).’

B. Delimitive Particles

DELIMITIVE PARTICLES delimit the semantic scope of the phrase to which they belong. The particle mu ‘just, right, exactly’ is usually used before words or word sequences that serve as locative, modal or comparative modifiers:

Kur like ti, yt atë plak, të puthi MU në ballë. ‘When you left, your old father kissed you RIGHT on the forehead.’

Por sa e bukur je lëndinë, / Kur vesa zë shkëlqen mbi bar, / Kur rrrezet derdhën MU si ar. ‘But what a lovely meadow you are, / When the dew glistens on the grass, / When the sunbeams pour just like gold.’

The particles plot ‘fully’ and rrumbullak ‘roundly, in full measure’ accompany integers:

Kanë kaluar PLOT dy orë që nga kohë kur erdha. ‘FULLY two hours have passed since I came.’

Dhe vërtet, Petrusti kishte mundur në përleshje RRUMBULLAK tre. ‘And in fact, Petrusti had defeated FULLY three (of them) in fights.’

The particles pikërish ‘precisely’, tamam ‘exactly’, bash ‘exactly, smack’ are usually initial in a phrase serving as subject or object, or as a locative, comparative or temporal modifier:

Dhe PIKERISHT kjo shoqe e ndihmi vajzen pergjithshme. ‘And PRECISELY this comrade helped the girl decisively.’

PIKËRISHT gjatë koncertit shoqja Gjeraqinë -- sgaroi Muhameti. ‘RIGHT during the concert, comrade Gjeraqinë," explained Muhamed.’

Po BASH në këtë Tiranë jetonte ai popul, që shkroi një kapitull të tjerë në historinë tonë të lavdishme. ‘But RIGHT in this Tiranë lived that people which wrote an entire chapter in our glorious history.’
The particle pikërisht is especially common with pronouns and adverbs:

Ku PIKËRISHT? ‘PRECISELY where?’
Kush PIKËRISHT? ‘PRECISELY who?’
Çfarë (ciiln) PIKËRISHT? ‘PRECISELY what (which)?’

The class of delimitive particles also includes the particles po, pora, sa, sapo, që, qysh, deri or (gjer), which narrow the scope considered in the action or process of the verb that follows in the phrase.

The momentive particle po is placed before verbs in the present or imperfect tense of the indicative or imperative mood in order to express actions going on at a particular moment (see Sections 2.3.1 A and B.1).

Shkrep në shkrep Dajtit bujar PO na vjen një gjeraqinë. ‘From rock to rock on noble Mount Dajti a hawk is coming to us.’
PO mbusheshin dy vjet që Sokoli s’kish bërë një rrugë kaq të largët. ‘It was going on two years (two years WERE filling up)’ that Sokol had not taken such a long trip.’
Po kush turmenë PO e caka? ‘But who is splitting up the mob?’

The particles pora (or posa), sa, sapo, all of which can be translated as English ‘just’ are usually placed before verbs, in one of the indicative mood past tenses (except the imperfect), to indicate that the action of the verb was completed slightly before the moment of reference:

Dukej sikur PORSA kishite dalë nga lumi. ‘He looked as if he had JUST emerged from the river.’
Xhoda SA u kthye. ‘Xhoda JUST returned.’
Partia SAPO që krijuar, po çetat e saj shpartallonin batallione me milicë. ‘The Party had JUST been created, but its guerrilla units were smashing battalions of irregulars.’

The particles që, qysh, deri, and gjer are placed before temporal or locative adverbial phrases. The particles që and qysh, pinpoint the beginning of an action in time or space, like English (right) from or since, whereas the particles deri and gjer serve to pinpoint the time or place where the action of the verb terminates, like English (right) up to, until, till.

Këtë Partia jonë e kishite të qartë QYSH në fillim, prandaj në këtë çështje veproiq drejt. ‘This Party of ours was clear about it RIGHT FROM the start, that is why it acted correctly in this matter.’
Thelë nga shpirti, QË nga fundi, / më pushton një mall i lehtë. ‘From deep in my soul, FROM the VERY bottom / a light longing seize me.’
Atëherë i ungj, sa mbajti udha QË nga Fieri GJER në Trokth, rrëfëu fje e për pe të ngjarat. ‘Then his uncle related in detail all the happenings, for the duration of the journey ALL THE WAY FROM Fier TO Trokth.’
Dhe ashtu, për krab ushtarëve, QË nga 10 qershorë e DERI më 20 korrik, të dy oficerët, morën pjesë në shërbinet kulturore që iu bëne bimëve. ‘And so, alongside the soldiers, THE WHOLE TIME FROM June 10 UNTIL July 20, both officers took part in plant cultivation work.’

Before the articulated indefinite determiners gjithë ‘all’ and tërë ‘entire’, or collective numbers (those preceded by the preposed article të), the particle që is also used to emphasize the sense of an exhaustive, definite totality:

U putëm buzë më buzë QË të tre. ‘ALL three of us kissed one another on the mouth.’
Masat janë marrë QË të gjitha. ‘All the measures have been taken.’
Të quheni vërtet bijtë e Skënderbeut, QË TË TËRË. ‘You ought truly to be called the sons of Skënderbeu, ALL (OF YOU).’
C. The Emphatic Particles

EMPHATIC PARTICLES serve to emphasize a phrase. This class includes the particles *vetëm* ‘only, solely’, *veç* ‘except’, *veçse* ‘except, but’, *sidomos* ‘especially’, *veçanërishët* ‘especially’, *edhe* or *dhe* ‘even’, *madje* ‘furthermore, in fact, moreover’, *bile* ‘indeed’, and *others*. According to the type of emphasis they give, emphatic particles may be divided into separative and augmentative particles.

C.1 Separative Particles

SEPARATIVE PARTICLES include *vetëm*, *veç*, *veçse*, *sidomos*, *veçanërishët*, etc. These particles get their emphatic effect by stressing differences:

- **Armikut nuk i zihet besë, nuk i zihet besë imperialismit, VEÇANËRISHT imperialismit amerikan.** ‘The enemy cannot be trusted, imperialism cannot be trusted, ESPECIALLY American imperialism.’
- **VETËM ca njerëz kishte parë.** ‘He had seen ONLY a few people.’
- **Mbë ty tek-tuk VEC ndonjë varr / si kaktus i çuditshëm i kohës sonë / ka mbirë.** ‘Here and there over you ONLY a grave / like a strange cactus of our time / has taken root.’
- **Nuk kishin kaluar VEÇSE pak ditë që ishte ndarë nga ai dhe nuk pandehete kurrë ta takonte kaq shpejt.** ‘There had passed ONLY a few days since he had separated from him, and never imagined he would meet him again this soon.’
- **Dhe vërtet shumë fshatarë, SIDOMOS pleq, e quaqtën të domosdoshme të venin dhe ata.** ‘And truly many villagers, ESPECIALLY old men, considered it essential that they go too.’

When repeated, the particle *vetëm* ‘just, simply, only, solely’ is even more emphatic. Single or double, it is often followed by the conjunction *që* or *se* to form a locutionary particle:

- **Përmbys dheun VETËM E VETËM që t’ia shkulë fjalin nga goja.** ‘He raises hell ("overturns the world") JUST so he can get the word(s) out of his mouth.’
- **Ai VETËM QÊ është i sëmurë, sepse vullneti nuk i mungon.** ‘It’s SIMPLY that he is sick, because he does not lack the will.’

Included as an emphatic particle is *sa* ‘so much’, when followed by the preposition phrases introduced by *për* ‘for’:

- **SA për ditë kemi mjaft.** ‘AS for days, we have enough.’
- **SA për mua mos u shqetësoni, kush e nis vallen, di ta dërdhë vetë!’ ‘AS for me, do not concern yourselves; he who begins the dance knows how to twist it himself.’
- **Kaq SA për sonte. Po vete ora dy.** ‘So MUCH FOR tonight. It’s going on two o’clock.’

This particle is also used with verbs, especially before non-finite forms of the type *për të punuar* ‘to work’, in a benefactive, modifying or predicative function. In this construction it is often preceded by the particle *vetëm*:

- **I duhej dhënë fund prodhimit SA PËR TË PRODHUAR, me qëllim që të realizohet vëllimi global.** ‘It was necessary to put an end to production JUST FOR THE SAKE OF PRODUCTION, in order to achieve the required overall volume.’
- **Nër heshtjen që ra pas fjalës së agronomit, ajo u kollit pak, SA PËR TË DHËNË të kuptohet se ish aty.** ‘In the silence that fell after the agronomist’s speech, she coughed a bit, JUST TO LET it be known that she was there.’
- **Nuk ka asnjë kuptim të mësuarit e teorisë marksiste-leministe, në bangot e shkolës ose jashët shkolës, VETËM SA PËR TË SHKUAR radhën.** ‘There is no sense at all in learning Marxist-Leninist theory, at school desks or outside of school, MERELY TO go through the paces ("TO PASS the line").’
C.2 Augmentative Particles

The AUGMENTATIVE PARTICLES are dhe or edhe ‘even’, bile ‘in fact, indeed, even’, and madje ‘furthermore, in fact, moreover’, which get their emphatic effect by stressing an augmentation:

Kur s’patën plumba, shhtië DHE me gurë! ‘When they lacked bullets, they attacked EVEN with stones!'
EDHE këtu nuk hoqi dorë nga dasmat ky? ‘EVEN here this guy did not give up weddings?'
MADJE, ai qysh tashti na e ka nevojën. ‘WHAT’S MORE, he has need of us even now.’
Ta merr mendja që ke ndryshuar, shumë BILE. ‘Of course you have changed a lot, IN FACT.’
BILE, fanatizmi është trashëgim nga e kaluara. ‘TO BE SURE, fanaticism is a legacy of the past.’

The particle bile can be repeated for additional emphasis:
BILE-BILE, do të jetë mirë, që të zotemë të qëndrojnë përgjithnë në fshat. ‘YES INDEED, we would do well to pledge to remain in the countryside all the time.’

The class of augmentative reinforcing particles also includes the particle as ‘not even, neither’, which may be used before any part of speech:
Atëhere AS ti nuk do të shkosh. ‘Then you NEITHER will go.’
Po ti AS duhanin s’ke kohë të na dredhësh. ‘But you don’t have time even to roll a cigarette (“to roll EVEN tobacco”).’

D. Approximative Particles

Included as APPROXIMATIVE PARTICLES are afro ‘nearly, about’, aty-aty ‘thereabout’, një ‘or so, approximately’, si një ‘in the vicinity of, something around’, gati ‘almost, practically’, rrëth ‘around’, thuajse (pothuajse) ‘practically, so to speak’, desh ‘nearly, almost’, mend ‘almost’, which are used initially in a phrase to convey approximation.

The particles afro, aty-aty, një, si një, gati, rrëth, thuajse (pothuajse) are used before numbers:

Para Çhrimit në vendin tonë numerofshin RRËTH 380 kuadro me arsim të lartë, RRËTH 1600 mësues dhe një numër shumë i kufluar tekniqësh të mesëm etj.
‘Before the Liberation there were AROUND 308 cadres with advanced education, AROUND 1,600 teachers and a very limited number of middle-rank technicians, etc.’
Ndenjë aty AFRO një orë. ‘He remained there NEARLY an hour.’
Dhe m’u kujtua një natë e tillë GATI tre vjet të shkuar. ‘And I recalled such a night ALMOST three years ago.’

NJA njëzet kohë dele, që i kishin shpëtuar përmbytjes, blegërënin e kërkonin shoqët majë pallazit. ‘ABOUT twenty head of sheep that had survived the flood were bleating and looking for their friends on top of the roof.’

Një plak SI NJË Glashtëdhjetë vjeç, nuk i kishë hequr akoma dhentë nga fshati. ‘An old man ABOUT sixty years old, had not yet withdrawn his sheep from the village.’
Që prej asaj nate që kish arritur aty, kishin kaluar THUAJSE dy muaj. ‘PRACTICALLY two months had gone by since the night he had arrived there.’

The particles thuajse (or pothuajse) and gati are used before other words besides numbers:

Rruga nuk dukej POTHUAJSE fare. ‘The road was PRACTICALLY invisible.’
GATI të gjithëve ju pashë në shfaqjen e fundit. ‘I saw NEARLY all of you at the last performance.’

Kur u afrua, nga ftyra m’u duk GATI fëmijë. ‘When he drew near, he seemed to me,'
because of his face, ALMOST a child.'

The particle gati can be repeated to emphasize the closeness of the approximation:

GATI-GATI nuk mbaj mend fare. 'I remember ALMOST nothing at all.'

Asgjë s’do ta kishte nevrikosur llirin më tepër se kjo fjalan e lëshuar GATI-GATI kot. 'Nothing could have upset llir more than this word that was dropped ALMOST for no reason AT ALL.'

The particles desh and mend are used only before action verbs in the past definite with the meaning 'barely missed doing something', indicating an action that was not actually carried out, but which was almost carried out:

Lena DESH u ngrit, pe e mbajti veten. 'Lena ALMOST stood up, but restrained herself.'

Kaloi më tutje pa u ndalur e DESH u pengua te një hu, që e kishte ngulur mu pranë kosheres. 'He went further without stopping, and JUST MISSED tripping over a post that he had driven right by the beehive.'

MEND e morën djalin në qafë. 'They BARELY MISSED ruining the boy ('took the boy in the neck').'.

The particle sa is also used with the meaning of the approximative particles desh and mend, when placed before negative verbs in the indicative mood (those preceded by a negative particle s’ or nuk ‘not’). In such cases the particle gati may precede the particle sa:

Kur mbeti vetëm, ai SA s’fluatroi nga gëzimi. 'When he was alone, he PRACTICALLY flew off with joy.'

Tefiku SA nuk kish shkalluar nga mendtë. 'Tefik NEARLY went crazy.'

Në rrugën e vogël ai pa shokun, që GATI SA nuk vraponte. 'In the little street he saw his comrade, who was PRACTICALLY running.'

Aha, pasnesër është festa e tyre kombëtare, GATI SA s’më doli nga mendja. 'Aha, the day after tomorrow is their national festival; I almost forgot ('it ALMOST went out of my mind').'

11.3.2 Modal Particles

MODAL PARTICLES serve to express the attitude of the speaker toward the truth value of an event or the manifestation of an objective reality. This class includes particles that are: a) affirmative, b) negative, c) interrogative, d) dubitative, and e) softening.

A. Affirmative Particles

AFFIRMATIVE PARTICLES include: po ‘yes’ and posl ‘certainly’, as well as po që po ‘definitely yes’, po se po ‘definitely yes’, etc. All of these may also be used as independent interjections.

The particle po has broad use, and appears with many semantic nuances. It serves to affirm or approve an idea, or permit an action:

-- Me gjithë mend e ke? -- PO. "Are you serious?" ("Do you have it with all mind?") "YES."

-- Mos të thanë gjë? -- pyeti një nga shokët. -- PO, më thanë -- ia priti Qemali buzagaz, duke hyrë brenda në vendin e mbledhjes. "Did they tell you anything?" one of the comrades asked. "YES, they did," replied Qemal, smiling, as he went in to the meeting place.'

The particle po is used as well when the speaker unexpectedly remembers something he has forgotten.
Tjetri, ah, PO, tjetri është geolog. 'The other, ah, YES, the other is a geologist.'

To reinforce the affirmation, the particle po is repeated or replaced or accompanied by reinforcing words like sigurisht 'certainly', natyrish 'naturally', etc.:

-- Repart me dy veta? -- thoshte me duf tjetri. -- Lërmë, aman! -- PO, PO, bile shumë i rëndësishëm. "A unit of two people?" the other was saying angrily. "Please don't bother me!" "YES, YES, indeed a very important one."

Affirmation may also be strengthened by the particle posi and the locations po e po, po që po, or po se po. These are used especially when the speaker affirms something that is doubted:

-- SIGURISHT! -- iu përgjigj Çuçil. -- Po ju? "CERTAINLY!" Çuçil replied to him. "What about you?"

-- Ne PO E PO. Ju çfarë vendi zutë? "We DEFINITELY YES. What sort of a place did you get?"

Djëmtë PO SE PO, por edhe shumica e pleqve vendosën të mos punonin asnjë ditë angari për beun. 'The boys DEFINITELY YES, but even the majority of the old men decided not to put in a single day of obligatory work for the bey.'

NOTE
The location si urdhëron (plural si urdhëroni) 'as you command' is used to express the full approval of the speaker, his readiness to accept what is expressed:

-- Ti e ke bërë këtë? -- SI URDHËRON. "Did you do this?" "YES."

SI URDHËRONI! -- la nise ti me gjakstohtësinë më të madhe. "AS YOU WISH!" you began with the greatest self-composure.

In some cases—depending on the context—all affirmative particles, and in particular the particles po, posi interweave their affirmative meaning with some affective nuance (disbelief, surprise, irony, scorn, etc.):

Nga që nuk dinte çtë bënte tjetër, shfrynte. -- POOOO...POOOO...do t'i mburret nuses ai! 'Since he didn't know what else to do, he snorted. "Oh yes ("YESSS...YESSS...") , he's going to boast to the bride!"

Që ta merrje nuse për mua? POSI! Ti të gjitha vajzat e Korçës kërkjon t'i marrësh nuse për mua. 'To take her as my bride? Oh sure ("CERTAINLY")! You want every girl in Korçë to be my bride.'

NOTE
Colloquial affirmative particles like e 'yeah', ëhë 'unh-hunh', etc. are commonly used in speech:

-- Nesër thuaj! -- E, nesër! -- bëri me dore Arifi. "Say tomorrow!" "Okay, tomorrow!" Arifi gestured with his hand.

-- Të pëlqen? -- ËHË. "Do you like it?" "Unh-hunh."

B. Negative Particles

NEGATIVE PARTICLES include jo, nuk, s', mos, jo që jo, jo se jo, as që, doj.

The particle jo 'no' serves as a negative reply to a question, statement, or request:

-- A i ke tënë njeriu se do të vijë këtu? -- JO. Nuk i kam tënë njeriu. "Have you told anyone that you were coming here?" "NO, I have not told anyone."

Cilin do të thërresë në mes të natës në raport Tursun pashai? Mos vallë Kurdishtxhiun, apo plakun Tavzha, apo komendantët e tjerë? JO. Do të thërresë këtë kokë. 'Whom will Tursun Pasha ask to report in the middle of the night? Kurdish, perhaps, or old man Tavzhe, or other commanders? NO. He will ask for me (this head)."
Particles

Often the particle jo is used in place of a verb with a negative particle, or in place of a whole negative VP:

**Burokratit kanë frikë nga masat, revolucionarët JO.** ‘Bureaucrats are afraid of the masses; revolutionaries (are) NOT.’

**Prindërît tuaj jemi, apo JO?** ‘We’re your parents, aren’t we? (‘your parents we are, or NOT?’)’

The negative particles nuk ‘not’ and s ‘not’, which are synonymous in meaning and interchangeable in use, serve to negate totally what is expressed by the verb, giving the entire clause negative force. Either may appear before any finite verb form in the indicative conditional and admirative mood:

-- NUK leoj, -- ia priti i xhindosur. “I will (do) NOT allow (it),” he shot back in rage.”

Historiani frëng ka thënë me të drejtë: “Sikur të kishin luftuar mbretërit e Bizantit si Skënderbeu, Stambooll NUK do të kishte rënë në duar të turqve.” ‘The French historian has rightly said: “Had the kings of Byzantium fought like Skënderbeu, Istanbul would NOT have fallen into the hands of the Turks.”

Ore po të thonë që po vinë, ti S’marrke vesh! -- ia priti plaku që rrinte para Elit. “Look, I am (‘they are’) telling you they are coming, but you just DON’T listen!” retorted the old man who stood in front of Eli.’

The negative particle mos ‘don’t, not’ is used with finite verb forms in the subjunctive, optative, and imperative moods, and with non-finite verb forms in gerundive and infinitive constructions. In subjunctive and infinitive forms it follows the particle të, and in gerundive forms it follows the particle duke:

**MOS u bëni merak, kapiten DANI.** ‘Don’t worry, Captain Dan.’

**Atëhërë do të luftonte dhe nuk do të pushonte gjersa të MOS kishte më armiq.** ‘Then he would fight and would not stop until there wouldn’t be (‘until to NOT have”) any more enemies.’

**Ç’nuk kishim bërë për të MOS e marrë, po ku dëgjonte ai.** ‘What didn’t we do in order NOT to take him (along), but he wouldn’t listen.’

‘Ata i dëndësuaj në mënry të pabesuamë sulmet e tyre, duke MOS marrë parasysht asgjë. ‘They intensified their assaults in an incredible manner, NOT taking anything into consideration.’

This particle can also be used by itself as an interjection taking the place of a whole negative clause. In that case, its negative meaning is intermixed with an emphatic affective value, especially sorrow: -- **Èshhtë vrarë Kajoja! -- MOS!** “Kajo has been slain!” “OH NO!”

To strengthen the negation, the negative particles jo and mos can be repeated. In such cases, the negative takes on an affective nuance, such as surprise or sorrow. The particles nuk, s’, and jo can be reinforced by certain adverbs or made more precise by complementary negative words: kurrë ‘never’, as ‘not even’, dot ‘not at all’, para ‘hardly’, and all words with the negative prefix as- (asnjë ‘no one, not a’, asgjë ‘nothing’ etc.):

**JO! JO! Më mirë t’ua them, se sa të më turpërsh. ‘NO NO! It’s better that I tell them about it than that you should disgrace me.’

**MOS, MOS! Unë tokën si njërë KURRË S’ë kam parë, po e kam parë si nënë. ‘NO DON’T! I have NEVER [NOT] considered the land a stepmother, but rather a mother.’

**Afrohuni, shokë, pa frikë dhe kini për të parë se ASGJË NUK do të ndodhë. ‘Come closer, comrades, without fear, and you will see that NOTHING will [NOT] happen to you.’

**A do ta lëmë të vazhdojë në këtë rrugë? SIGURISHT JO. ‘Are we going to let him continue on this path? CERTAINLY NOT.’

Locutionary particles like jo që jo ‘definitely not’, jo se jo ‘definitely no’, as që ‘nor’ are used especially when the speaker denies something over which some doubt has been cast:
Unë JO Që JO, por edhe babai im s‘ka vënë dorë kurrë në ta. ‘CERTAINLY NOT I, but even my father has never laid hands on them.’

Kjo nuk është një punë e thjeshtë, shokë, dhe AS Që mund të kryhet nga një ose dy persona. ‘This is not a simple job, comrades,—NOT can it be done by one or two persons.’

While two negative particles in a single clause reinforce the negation, a negative subordinate clause may logically cancel out a negation in its controlling clause, theoretically yielding a logically positive sentence:

S‘është e mundur që tërë ky rreth të MOS këtë qoftë edhe një talent të vetëm! ‘It’s not possible that this entire district should NOT have even one solitary talent! (=This district must have at least one talented person.)’

Të MOS mendojmë se NUK kemi të meta dhe gabime. ‘Let us NOT think that we do NOT have any faults of deficiencies. (=Let’s admit our mistakes.)’

The particle jo is sometimes used before the preposition pa ‘without’. In such cases, too, the clause as a whole is logically equivalent to a positive:

Pas këtyre fjallëve, që l shqiptoi JO pa dhimbje, ai heshti, bëri një paузë të gjatë. ‘After these words, which he pronounced NOT without pain (=with pain), he became silent and made a long pause.’

In interrogative clauses, negative particles have an affirmative, often affective value:

NUK dalim pakëz në balkon, se m‘u mërzit kjo dhomë e murrëme. ‘Why DON‘t we step out (‘Do we NOT go out?’) on the balcony for a while; I‘m tired of this grey room.’

Kush NUK e kujon castin e luntur, kur u nisën për herë të parë në hekurudhë. ‘Who does NOT recall the happy moment when we first set out for the railroad.’

-- Si JO — u përgjegj. Në mënyrë shkencore, ble. ‘Certainly (‘how NOT?’),’ he answered. Indeed, in a scientific manner.’

Pse të MOS vigjë?! ‘Why wouldn‘t I come?!”

The particle dot expresses impossibility, rendered in English often as ‘(not) at all’. In interrogative or conditional clauses with overt or implied negatives it often corresponds to English can‘t or couldn‘t:

Po këtë ç‘e keni? Nuk e shtët DOT? ‘But what is this you have? COULDN‘T you sell it?’

Vasalët tanë nuk dalin DOT nga kështjellat e tyre — vazhdoi kryevegilharxhi. “Our vassals can‘t leave their castles AT ALL,” continued the chief deputy.’

C. Interrogative Particles

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES include: a, ë, e, and apo. The interrogative sense of these particles is usually mingled with other semantic nuances, especially affective ones.

The interrogative particle a introduces an interrogative phrase asking for a choice between alternatives; if there is only one such clause, the implied choice is between the alternative suggested by the interrogative phrase and its opposite. That is, the choice is essentially between yes and no:

A s‘jemë edhe ne të gëzuar? ‘Are we not happy, too?’
A mës më kërkuar në shtëpi? ‘Have you looked for me at home?’

If the other alternatives are included in the sentence they are introduced by the particle apo. In some ways, then, a...apo correspond to English whether...or.

The interrogative particles a and ë are used as interjections at the end of a sentence to ask for confirmation. Such sentences sometimes have affective nuances such as scorn, irony, or rebuke:
Particles

Kështu janë burrat, A? ‘Men are like this, are they?’
Po sì thua ti, këput fiq dhe ha, Ë? ‘What do you think, [as easy as] picking off figs and eating them, HUH?’

These particles also are often used by themselves as interjections to ask for the repetition of something that the speaker failed to hear:

-- A? -- ia bëri portierë, që iu bë se ajo dëcka pëshpërëti. -- Fol më fort, se më kanë lënë veshët. ‘WHAT’S THAT?’ went the gate keeper, who thought that she had whispered something. ‘Speak louder, because I’m deaf ("the ears have left me").’

The interrogative particle e is widely used as an interrogative interjection:

-- E? -- pyeti përsëri ai me padurim. -- Vajte? "WELL?” he asked again impatiently.
"Did you go?”

D. Dubitative Particles

DUBITATIVE PARTICLES, including ndoshta ‘maybe’, mbase ‘perhaps’, kushedi ‘who knows’, sikur ‘it’s as though’, vallë ‘I wonder’ are used to express attitudes like doubt, distrust, or uncertainty. The particles vallë and gjë are used only in interrogative clauses, whereas the three synonymous particles ndoshta, mbase, kushedi and the particle sikur are used in non-interrogative clauses as well:

-- Përse më thirrën VALLË? -- mendonte Malaj, -- apo përsëri për atë punën e vjetme? ‘Why did they call me, I wonder,” Malaj was thinking, "is it about that business of last year, again?”
Shi kë ta edhe ndoshta e jen. ‘Look well and MAYBE you will find it.’
MBASE unë ekzaltohem, MBASE unë e teproj, por para këtyre njerëzve mahnimet. ‘PERHAPS I get carried away, PERHAPS I overdo it, but I am awe-struck in the presence of these people.’
KUSHEDI mendoi, -- mund të ketë gjetur ndonjë tjetër. ‘Maybe ("WHO KNOWS")’ he thought, "she may have found someone else."
Ty SIKUR të shoh pak së të çuditur. ‘You seem to me ("IT IS AS IF I see you") slightly surprised.’

The dubitative particles ndoshta, mbase, kushedi can be used as interjections by themselves:

-- U ndeshët me Skënderbeu? -- pyeti jeniçeri. NDOSHTA. ‘Did you clash with Skënderbeu?’ asked the Janissary. "PERHAPS.”

The particle mos can introduce an interrogative clause as a negative dubitative particle to ask for confirmation, much as tag questions are used in English:

MOS do të thuash që i fshih unë? ngriti zërin Lulzimja. ‘You DON’T mean that I hide them, DO YOU?” Lulzimja raised her voice.’
MOS është e fortë? ‘She isN’T strong, IS SHE.’

The particle mos is also used with another dubitative particle ndoshta, vallë, kushedi, gjë to emphasize the uncertainty:

Të pritni se MOS KUSHEDI gjendet ndonjë peshk budda la. ‘Wait, because WHO KNOWS MAYBE there’s a stupid fish around.’
MOS VALLË ia rrëmbue zemrën Skënderi? ‘I WONDER if MAYBE Skënder stole her heart?’

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11.3.2 D. Dubitative Particles
Kishte frikë se MOS që Gjë sëmurë, por më tepër e hante meraku se MOS i kishte ndodhur ndonjë e papitur. ‘He feared that MAYBE he was POSSIBLY ill, but he was even more worried that something unexpected had PERHAPS happened to him.’

The locutionary particle se mos ‘as though, as if’ is used in afterthoughts to express doubt, together with affective nuances, especially scorn:

-- Shiko, shiko. Na marrshin të keqen! SE MOS ne i pëlqyem. ‘Look, look. The plague take them! (‘may they take the evil”; i.e. the evil that would befall us) AS THOUGH we liked them.’
Ai kështhu e ka. SE MOS nuk e njeh. ‘That’s how he is (‘this way he has it”). AS THOUGH you don’t know him.’

E. Softening Particles

SOTENING PARTICLES serve to soften or lessen the effect of the phrase to which they apply. This class includes the particles pa, as, le, para, dot, etc.

The particles pa and as are used before verbs in the imperative mood to soften the command into a wish or suggestion. In English the same effect is created by putting the request into question form:

Zemër, PA më thuaj, emrin së e kanë, / se për kokëm tënde sec po vij vërdallë!
‘Sweetheart, WOULD YOU tell me, what are they called, / because I swear I am going around in circles.’

PA shih dhe ti një herë, Agim. ‘WOULD YOU just take a look, Agim.’
AS na këndo, ti o vashë, një këngë me zë të trashë. ‘WOULD YOU sing us, oh maiden, a song in a thick voice.’

The particle le ‘let’ is used before verbs in the third person singular or plural, and in the first person plural, of the present tense of the subjunctive mood to create a jussive mood, a kind of softened imperative. Followed by verbs in other tenses of the subjunctive mood, for any person or number, it also expresses a kind of permissiveness on the part of the speaker:

Le të shkojnë dhe fëmijët e tu, se kjo rrugë për ta po ndërtobet. ‘LET your children go too, for it is for them that this road is being built.’
Më mirë LE të kalbesha unë në burg sesa të burgosej gjithë Shqipëria. ‘It were better that I rotted (‘better LET me have rotted’) in prison than that all of Albania be imprisoned.’

Dhe c’ti gjente, LE t’i gjente me shokët bashkë. ‘And whatever their fate, they SHOULD have shared it with their comrades. (‘And whatever found them LET it have found them together with their comrades.’)

The particle para is used only after the negative particles nuk ‘not’ and s ‘not’ to soften the negation. In English such softening is expressed by ‘hardly’, ‘barely’, ‘not (so) much’, etc.:

Dhoma S’PARA ishte e madhe. ‘The room was NOT SO VERY big.’
NUK PARA del në fshat. ‘He does NOT go out MUCH in the village.’

11.3.3 Expressive Particles

EXPRESSIVE PARTICLES serve to emphasize the affective side of speech and to augment its expressive force. This class includes the particles ç’, de, pa, pra, se, sec.

The particles ç’ and sec are similar in meaning and use; they usually appear at the beginning of an indicative verb phrase or at the beginning of a series, to convey the immediacy of the action to the speaker:

11.3.3 Expressive Particles
Brenda në Tiranë, / mu afër spitalit, / Ç'u vra Qemaj Stafa, / një trim nga të mallit. ‘Inside Tiranë, / right near the hospital, / Qemal Stafa was JUST killed / a tremendously brave (’from the mountain’) man.’

Një ujk i uritur SEC na la folenë. ‘A hungry wolf NOW (’for us’) leaves his lair.’

The particles de and pra are also similar in meaning and use, they serve to express the speaker’s impatience, in the way that a mild impersonal curse emphasizes the meaning or that afterthoughts like ‘after all’ make comments in English. They are often used in the proximity of other particles, particularly ja, jo, and po:

Ruaj zërin DE, se do ngjiresh prapë dhe na Mori lumi! ‘Take care of your voice DARN IT, or you will get hoarse and then we’re sunk (’the river took us’).’

Merre PRA! ‘SO take it!’

-- Ja PRA, këto direktiva nuk i dinë këta tanët, prandaj bien në gabime, -- tha Petro Paskal. ‘Well NOW, these (men of) ours do not know these directives, so they fall into error,’ said Petro Paskal.’

The particles pa and se are synonymous in interrogative clauses. They are normally used at the end of an interrogative clause as afterthoughts, much like English actually, really, anyway.

-- E si e mori vesh PA? ‘And how did he find out, ACTUALLY?’

Dhe përse PA, për një lëkurë ujku. ‘And for what I ask you (’ACTUALLY’), for a wolf’s hide.’

-- Sa bije të paska SE? -- tha halla. Mirëpo, kush e besonte SE? ‘’How well it REALLY fits you (’how much shade it actually has for you’)?’ said the aunt. But who believed her, ANYWAY?’

Locutionary particles like e po ‘well’, ja që ‘it’s just that’, le që ‘conceding that’, pa le ‘no less!’ have a variety of affective uses, hinted at but not defined by their English glosses here.

-- E PO, të na trasheqohen, o Ramiz! ‘WELL, best wishes to the newlyweds (’may they have heirs for us) Ramiz.’

-- E mirë është, po JA QË ajo fiket. ‘It is good, but IT’s JUST THAT it dies out.’

Gjersa të mbarojë kjo punë...LE QË s’ka për të mbaruar dot shpejt. ‘Until this job is finished...THOUGH it is not going to get finished soon at all.’

Edhe roje, PA LE! C’të duhej roja ty, bre Bim! ‘guard duty, NO LESS! What do you need guard duty for, Bim!’

11.3.4 Verbal Particles

Some linguists include as particles a group of formatives derived from various parts of speech, which have lost their original lexical and grammatical characteristics and their independence as words, and have long ago changed into markers of certain grammatical forms of verbs. These VERBAL PARTICLES are: u, do, të, me, për, pa, and duke.

The particle u serves to mark a large number of the verb forms in the reflexive, middle, and passive voices: U lava ‘I washed myself’, lahU ‘wash yourself’, etc.

The particle do serves to mark future tense and conditional mood verb forms: DO të lexoj ‘I will read’, DO të punojë ‘I would have worked’, etc.

The particle të serves to mark verbs in the subjunctive and subjunctive-admirative mood: TË jem ‘that I be’, TË paskësna ‘may I have’ etc.;

The particles pa and duke plus the participle, form the privative (PA punuar ‘without working’) and gerundive (DUKE punuar ‘by working, while working’) verb forms.

The particles për and me plus the particle të and the participle form infinitives like ME të shkuar ‘upon going’ and PËR të shkuar ‘to go, for going’. The particle me plus the Gheg form of the participle forms infinitives used by Gheg speakers, of the type ME shkue ‘to go’.

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CHAPTER 12
Interjections and Interjental Phrases

12.1 Interjental Phrases

An INTERJECTIONAL phrase (abbreviated jIP) is a word or sequence of words that is syntactically independent of other phrases; it serves to express the speaker's attitude towards the audience or towards the rest of the sentence or discourse in which it is embedded. Vocative expressions, parenthetical comments, and interjections are the most common types of interjental phrases, but any full word or phrase may be used interjentally, for example, to express emotions like surprise, anger, or sorrow, to announce a topic, or to express agreement or disagreement.

The interjection is an invariable part of speech that serves to express rather than refer to, the feelings, desires, and will of the speaker.

Spoken Albanian is characterized by a wealth of interjections whose meaning is often clarified by the particular intonations, facial expressions and gestures which accompany them. In speech, the intonations suffice to give us the value of an "ah!" or an "oh"; in the written language, interjections are interpretable only by taking the context into account. Contextual interpretation of interjections is not always certain, especially when they stand in isolation. That is why, for example, in the text of a play written for the stage, the author often finds it necessary to make more exact, by means of text enclosed in parentheses, the value he wishes to give to a vocative and its corresponding facial expression:

\[\text{Gëzimi -- Njëri nga ata më tha: -- S'e kafshon dot këtë mollë se je plak e të mbeten dhembët.} \]
\[\text{Pulumbi -- (me habi) -- A!} \]
\[\text{`Gëzim: One of them told me, "You can't bite this apple, because you are old, and your teeth would get stuck."} \]
\[\text{Pulumb: (with amazement): OH!} \]
\[\text{Mrika -- Slikur nuk pate edhe ti dëshirë të rrilje me të!} \]
\[\text{Dom Gjoni (shikon me inat Mrikën) HE...HE....} \]
\[\text{`Mrika: It appears that you had no desire to stay with her.} \]
\[\text{Don Juan (eyes Mrika with anger): Well...Well...'} \]

Interjections may be simple or derived. Simple interjections may be single phonemes (mostly vowels), but the majority of them are longer phoneme sequences: a, e, e̞, i, o, u, y, sh, au, eu, oi, ou, ua, ba, he, mej, sus, sha, ama, ohu, ore, more, obobo, ububu, etc.

These interjections may also be reiterated:
\[U! U! Pse pak të duket ty? `OH! Do you think it's such a trifle? ("why, does it appear little to you?")' \]
\[Unë të hyj më në qytet? BA-BA-BA! Ku ka me çetë! 'Me enter the city again? UNTHINKABLE! There's nothing like the guerrilla life!' \]

The class of simple interjections also includes a small number of interjections that have been borrowed from other languages: alo 'hello', aman 'please', bis 'encore!', hajde 'come along, come on', marsh 'march!', urra 'hurrah' etc. Ordinarily, borrowed interjections have limited use, or use in specific fields.

Some derived interjections are formed from other parts of speech which lose or weaken their primary lexical meaning, are pronounced with an affective intonation, and are used solely to express the feelings, desires of will of the speaker. Compare:

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a) QYQJA hap krahët, ngrihet nga dega e thatë e ahut, sluturon drejt në Jutbinë. 'THE CUCKOO spreads its wings, takes off from the dry branch of the beech tree, and flies straight to Jutbinë.'

b) QYQJA! E shkretra Shegë, ç'ka për të hequr me të! 'HEAVENS! Poor Shegë, how she will suffer with him!'

Other derived interjections have been formed from the agglutination of phrases, by virtue of their long and continuous use as stereotyped formulas of congratulations or greetings: falemnderit 'thanks', lamtumirë 'goodbye', mirupafshim 'goodbye', tungjitjeta 'hello, goodbye' etc. In these former word sequences, the constituent parts have lost completely their former grammatical functions, and in part have also undergone phonetic changes.

Certain fixed phraseological locutions occupy a special place among derived interjections: djall o punë 'damnation', hej dreq 'you devil', mé qafsh 'I beg you' ("may you weep for me"), punë e madhe 'big deal' ("big work"), etc. Such conventional locutions function as interjugal phrases in that they are reproduced as complete, syntactically autonomous units used as wholes to express the speaker's feelings:

DREQI TA HAJË, mirë thonë arábët: ujërëzit veqë në dërgjegjë në bark, kurse ajo u shkon në kokë. 'THE DEVIL TAKE ["cat"] IT, the Arabs say well: people send the wine to their stomach, yet it goes to their head.'

PUNË E MADHE nuk shikon? 'BIG DEAL, don't you see?'

Eja me mua, eja, MË QAFLSH, mos i fol babait dhe vëllait. 'Come with me, come, I BEG YOU, don't talk to father and brother.'

derived interjections include certain fixed noun forms, some given a kind of imperative force by a preceding particle o, some by a verbal 2nd person plural ending -ni, and some by both together: o burra or o burranë 'onward!' [burra 'men'], forca or forcanë 'heave-ho!' [forca 'powers'], korba 'woe is me!, oh no!', qyqja 'woe is me!, oh no!', etc. This group includes also certain invariable forms of substantivized adjectives: e.g., të keqen 'bless you' (short for të keqen tënde e marrsha unë 'may I take your evil upon myself').

NOTE

The ending -ni is found also in a number of other interjections, simple and derived that are used to express the speaker's desire or will: hadje/hajdeni 'come on', hë/hëni 'let's go', etc. It may also be used to express various greetings, such as, miremëngjes/miremëngjesi 'good morning', mirembrëma/mirembrëmanë 'good evening', miredrëta/miredrëntani 'good day', tungjitjeta/tungjitjetani 'hi, hello,' etc. The ending -ni indicates that these imperative interjections are addressed to a plural "you" or politely to a singular "you". Such forms with the ending -ni are not standard. They are only rarely encountered in the spoken language, and still more rarely in the written language. The form without -ni are usually used instead to address even a plural "you".

12.2 Classification of Interjections

According to how they are used, interjections are classified as 1) affective interjections, which express emotions, and 2) imperative interjections which express the desire or the will of the speaker. Each of these classes is further subdivided. Of course the dividing lines between these classes and sub-classes are not hard and clear and the same interjection can serve a variety of functions.
12.2.1 Affective Interjections

AFFECTIVE INTERJECTIONS serve to express joy, satisfaction, dissatisfaction, surprise, fear, sorrow, pain, disappointment, anger, threat, scorn etc. Depending on the desire or aim of the speaker, the same interjection may express quite different feelings through intonation, gesture, and facial expression. Thus, the interjection oh can be used to express joy, despair, anguish, distress, surprise, regret, disbelief, etc:

Despair: -- OH, po sikur të mos ndodhë? -- mendoi i dëshpëruar dhe shikoi me kujdes orën. "OH, but what if it doesn’t happen?" he thought dejectedly and looked carefully at the watch.

Joy: -- OH, sa mirë! Mua më pëlqen byrekut me djathë, -- tha ai me gëzim, duke u hedhur në tokë. "OH, how nice! I like cheese pie," he said cheerfully, as he jumped on the ground.

Anguish: Shpresë, që e kuptoi menjëherë ç'kérkonë, i foli: -- Na e vranë, Ylli, na e vranë! -- OH! Shpresë, who understood at once what he was looking for, spoke to him: "They killed him, Yll, they killed him!" "OH!"

Distress: -- OH! -- thonë vashat të pikut të, -- qërsa të shkrijë lumi dhe të hapën krojet, do të na nga ndërthë gjithë gëjë e gialë. "OH!" say the distressed maidens, "by the time the river thaws out and the water fountains open up, our entire livestock will die."

Surprise: -- OH, -- shpërtheu një britë hable. -- Më mbeti çizmjë. "OH," escaped a cry of surprise. "I’m stuck with the boot."

Regret: OH, si s’durove deri të enjten. ‘OH, how is it you couldn’t wait until Thursday.’

Disbelief: -- Do t’i mbushim mendjen edhe xha Rexhepë. -- OH, e ku i mbushet mendja atij! "We will persuade Uncle Rexhep as well." "OH, you can’t persuade him."

The facial expressions and gestures that sometimes accompany these interjections can only partially express what the interjection expresses. In writing, punctuation marks, repetition of individual letters or of the entire interjection are devices that attempt to reflect intonational characteristics of the interjection, but succeed only to a small degree:

A! A! Kush qenka! ‘Oh oh! Look who’s (here)!

AA, tashfi fillati avazi i gjatë. ‘AHH, now the long melody has begun.’

OH...OH...OH... -- kënaqëj Kasemli. -- Kjo është jetë! “OOOHH,” sighed Kasem with pleasure, “This is the life!”

PA-PA-PA, ç’njërez. ‘HEW, what (mean) people!’

Depending on the context, the same interjection can express different feelings but the opposite also happens: different interjections can express the same feelings, so long as they have the same intonation. Thus, to express a sense of surprise, one can use any of the interjections a, ah, bobo, korba, more, oj, pupu, qyja, u, ua, uh, etc.

A, kush qenka, çuni i Janit! ‘WELL, look who’s here, Johnny’s kid!’

AH! Ti qenka! Ku të kam parë unë ty? ‘OH! It’s you! Where have I seen you (before)?

-- MOOORE! Qenkam vrraç, jo shaka! Nikollaqi. “HEYYY! I’ve been wounded, no joking, Nikollaqi!”

-- OJ, ishin, thotë. Sa të duash. “AND HOW there were,” he says. "All you want."

PUPU, sa e bukur! Shiko, shiko si ndrit ‘fap, fap’. ‘WOW, how beautiful! Look, look how splendidious she shines.’

-- U, mësuesi, mezi të njohë, -- thiri ai dhe u përqafuan. “MY GOODNESS, teacher, I barely recognized you," he cried out, and they embraced.

UA, si të shihite ai ty! ‘BOY, the way he looked at you!’

UH! -- tha e habitur. “HUH!” he said, surprised.

Besides interjections of variable meaning, whose value is determined by context and intonation, Albanian has some interjections with a more or less fixed meaning: bobo, bubu, obobo, ububu to express fear or despondency; u, ua, oj to express surprise, etc. The interjections with the most fixed, and definite meaning are the imperative interjections: hë, hop to hurry
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someone up; sus, shët to request calm or silence; ore, moj to call someone’s attention, etc.

On the basis of the feelings they are associated with most often, the affective interjections may be divided into sub-groups:

a) Interjections that express joyful feelings ‘joy, satisfaction, enthusiasm, admiration, etc.): o, oh, oho, ohoho, šët lumat ‘bravo’, urra ‘hurrah’, etc.

Zyloja u ngri e hapër derën. -- O, hajë, Hodo Allamanj, hajë -- thiri. ‘Zylo got up and opened the door. "Oh, come in, Hodo Allaman, come in," he yelled.’
Sa mirë, OH, sa mirë që na erdhë përsëri! ‘How nice, OH, how nice that he came to us again.’

OHO, OHO! Dolën! Dolën -- brohorëtën të rinjtë sa i panë. ‘HEY, HEY! They’ve left! They’ve left!” the young people shouted, as soon as they saw them.’

OHOHO! Klithi përsëri lirri dhe zurë të ferkontë duart i gëzuar. ‘OH HO! Lirri screamed once again, and began to rub his hands, joyfully.’

b) Interjections that express surprise au, eu, oj, ou, pa (pah), u, ua, uh, etc.

-- AU! Si, qenke memec e ditke të është? “WELL! How’s this, you are dumb and can still speak?”
-- EU, si qenka djegur! “GEE, how it’s burned!”
-- OJ, pa dale! u çudit ai duke e shtyrë me sa fuqi atë që deshi të hynte i pari. “WHOA, take it easy!” he (said) amazed, as he pushed with all his strength the guy who tried to get in first.”

-- OU, paskanë ardhur edhe ju sonte këtu? “WELL, WELL, you’ve come here tonight, too?”

PAH, sa i shëël jëfër! ‘WHEW, how delicious it turned out to be!’
U! Po ti nga na dole? Na i bëre syrtë ujë. ‘WELL, and where have you been? We’ve been dying to see you (‘you made our eyes water’).

-- UA, ne jemi shumë të gëzuar, tha Alma. ‘IN FACT, we are very happy,” said Alma.’

Marina -- UH, po atë e dinë të gjithë. ‘Marina--WELL MY DEAR, everybody knows who she is.’

c) Interjections that express worry or fear: bobo, bubu, korba (“raven”), kuku, obobo, qyqja (“cuckoo”) ububu, etc.

Tina doli nga dhoma e menduar dhe e dëshpëruar: BOBO, do të jetë gënjer korba! ‘Tina emerged from the room preoccupied and dejected: GOOD GRIEF, she must have been deceived, the wretch!’

Dera e udhës trokiti. -- KORBA! u drodh plaka dhe u gjet në këmbë. ‘There was a knock on the street gate. "MY GOD!" the old woman trembled and stood up.’

QYQJA, c'bëmë ne, QYQJA! Therëm kaun! ‘HEAVENS, what have we done! We slaughtered the ox!’

UBUBU! Mirë bëra që ika. ‘HORRORS! I did well to leave.’

d) Interjections that express indifferenence or contempt: ama, ahu, ehu, ouhu, ptu, y, etc.

AMA, kretar paskanë! ‘HMPF, some president you have!’

AHU! Ti, shoqja agronome thon të numërrojmë edhe thelat e bostanit. ‘TSK TSK! you, comrade agronomist want us to count even the melon slices.’

-- EHU, ti, xha Osman, ke llave. “REALLY! uncle Osman, you’re a big talker.”

III, sa i keq je! ‘UGH, you’re terrible!’

-- OHU, unë kam njëzet vjet që ë di, -- tha pa e prishur gjakun Nazmija. ‘HMPF, I’ve known that for twenty years,” said Nazmija without getting upset ( “ruining the blood”).’

Aï ka qenë patriot, kurse ti...PTU! ‘He was a patriot, while you...PTOOEY [spits]!’

Y, shhipfaman! ‘SHAME ON YOU, you liar!’

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e) Interjections that express dissatisfaction, regret, or distress: a, ah, e, eh, of, ol, uf, vaj, etc.:

Ai shtyu dorën fort, sikur të ishte trembur nga diçka dhe më tha: -- A! Të lutem! Të lutem! Ne nuk pranojmë. ‘He pushed his hand hard, as if he had been frightened by something, and said to me: ‘OH! Please! Please! We can’t accept.’”

AH, more shokë, sa e rëndë qenka vdekja! ‘AH, my friends, how difficult it is to die.’

-- E, mor vëllia! tha ai. -- Më lëndohet zemra kur i sjell ndër mend ato ngjarje. “EH, brother!” he said. “My heart aches when I recall those events.”

EH, të ishte Kristofori. Sa qef i ka këta pëllumbat i gjori. ‘OH, if only Christopher were here. How he delights in these pigeons, the poor guy.’

OF, i gjori unë, i varfrë unë. Pse s’ë gëjëra vëlilanë? ‘OH, wretched me, poor me. Why didn’t I listen to my brother?’

-- OHHH, moj Olimbi, sa më ka ardhur keq. ‘OOH, dear Olimbi, how sad I felt.’

UF, unë e mjera! Gjallë qenka? ‘OH my (‘desolate me’)! Is he alive?’

12.2.2 Imperative Interjections

IMPERATIVE INTERJECTIONS express the desire or will of the speaker. They can be divided into three sub-groups:

a) Interjections that call out: ej (hej), o, ore (or, mor, more), moj (ori, mori), pst, etc.;


-- Ngadale, O se na shurdhove! -- tha Guri. “Easy THERE, you’re making us deaf!” Guri said.

Barinjtë qenë zgjuar dhe kishin dhënë alarmin: ”Ujku, ORE, ujku, në kope!” ‘The shepherds were awake and had given the alarm:’ The wolf, MAN, the wolf, in the fold!”

-- MOJ, me ty po flas! ‘HEY YOU, I’m talking to you!’

-- MORE, mos ka ndonjë rrezik kjo punë? “SAY, is this job dangerous?”

The interjections ej, o, and pst, etc., are used without reference to sex; or, ore, mor, more are used for addressing males, while moj is used for addressing females.

NOTE

In nominal phrases the interjections o, ore, or, mor, more, moj normally serve as pre-determiners before nominative case nouns, thus making a kind of VOCATIVE case for Albanian:

O shqipëri, për ty ç’më merr mali. ‘O Albania, how I long for you.’

-- O shoko, O partizan, na ndrit pak me atë pishë. “O comrade, O partisan, give us a little light with that torch.”

ORE ti, sa ma shet këtë qllim? ‘HEY you, how much would you sell this rug to me for?’

MORE Miti, po këtë të ma kishe thënë në krye fare. ‘SAY Miti, you should have told me this right from the start.’

Ah! MOJ Tanë, më turpirovo nëpleqëri. ‘Ah! DEAR Tanë, you’ve disgraced me in my old age.’

b) Interjections that express command, encouragement or request: o burra, forca, hop (or hopa), hé na, sus, sët, të keqen, etc.;

-- FORCA, jep! -- thëriritin dhe djersët u shkonin çurg. “HEAVE-HO, at it!” they yelled and their sweat streamed down.’

Duke i dhënë levës me sa mundte, Nikoja thërrieste: -- O, HOP... Edhe një
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herë...HOPA! ‘Pushing the lever as hard as he could, Niko shouted: "Okay, WHOOP...Once more...WHOOP!"
-- HË, -- më nxiste xhaxhoja. Ai donte që unë të haja tri lugë dhe ai një. "Go ON," my uncle kept urging me. He wanted me to eat three spoonfuls to every one of his.
-- NA, lexoej. Shto ndonjë gër, që të duket e arsyeshme dhe pregativu të flasësh. "HERE, read it. Add something that might seem reasonable to you, and get ready to speak."
-- SUS, ti atje, s’e kam me ty! -- ia preu shkurt plaku. "HUSH, you over there, I’m not addressing you!" the old man said curtly to him.
Pak ujë, motër, TË KEQEN! “A little water, sister, BLESS YOU."

NOTE
A special place among imperative interjections is occupied by interjections spoken to animals: to call them, frighten them off, or give them commands. In this category are: çit, ish, pis, tik-tik, ush, yja, etc.: çIT, moj lanete, se më dukesh si paguri i rakisë. "SCRAM, you devil, ‘cause you look like a whiskey canteen to me."
"ISH," deshi t’i përzhnte ai, po pulat s’lëvizën nga vendi. "SHOO," he tried to chase them off, but the chickens did not budge.
PIIS! -- e ndillnin edhe mëna me Blertë. Po macja e vogël ishte lart në akacje. "KITTYYY!" mother and Blertë called out to her. But the little cat was up in the acacia tree.
Unë vete te ajo ditë për ditë, i thërres pulat e saj "TIK-TIK-TIK" dhe u hesh për të agrënë. ‘I go there every day, call out "CHICK-CHICK" to her chickens, and feed them.’
-- U bë tamam si karroca e Çapajevit! YJA! -- ia bëri ai kalit. ‘It’s become exactly like the carriage of Chapayev! WHOA THERE!’ he shouted to the horse.


Jo, FALEMINDERIT. Me punë shkoi mirë tashti. ‘No, THANK YOU, I’m doing fine at work now.’
A e mori borsalinë, vurl në kokë, hapi derën dhe tha: -- LAMTUMIRË! ‘He took the hat, put it on his head, opened the door, and said: “GOODBYE!”'
MIRUPAFSHIM, glyshi i Meremes. ‘SEE YOU LATER, Mereme’s grandpa.‘
-- MIRËDITA, u përgjegji Besniku. “GOOD DAY, replied Besnik.”
MIRË SE ERDHE tha Sokoli dhe u ngrit e shkoi i dha derën. ‘WELCOME, said Sokol, and he got up and shook hands with him.’

Although normally these interjctional words and expressions have not lost entirely the lexical meaning of their constituent elements, they are pronounced with strong emotional tones, are used purely as greetings, and resemble the group of interjections that express commands or encouragement.

12.3 Syntax of Interjctional Phrases

Interjctional phrases are most commonly found at the beginning of the sentence, but they often appear in the middle or the end of the sentence as well. They are separated from other parts of speech by an intonation break or by a comma, suggesting that their role is parenthetical to the rest of the sentence. When pronounced forcefully, they normally stand by themselves, indicated in writing by a following exclamation point, but it is permissible in Albanian to write an exclamation point and question mark next to one another whenever the
feeling (especially surprise) that is expressed by the interjection is accompanied by an interrogation:

Ki kujdes, mos fol shumë Afroviti -- UA! ‘Be careful, Aphrodite, don’t talk too much--OOPS!’

-- Ju na keni lënë vetëm, -- tha Besniku me zë tê shurdhër. A!? ia bëri i habitur tjëtri. -- Vetëm? “You’ve left us alone,” Besnik said in a muffled voice. "HUH!?" went the other, amazed. "Alone?"

Interjections can be used as an independent interjectional phrase, or as a syntactically unrelated unit within the sentence. In both cases they express the feelings, desires or will of the speaker.

Since the context of interjectional phrases is not clearly defined, they are often accompanied by some other phrase that spells out the idea or feeling of the speaker:

OHO! Dell thëllënza nga çerdhja. ‘OHO! The pheasant has come out of the nest.’

-- SHEÈIT! -- ia bëri ngadalë, -- mos kthe fjalë! “SHHHH!” he went slowly, "don’t talk back."

Interjections are often used with the value of a word within a clause, but syntactically unrelated to it, indicated in writing by attaching it to the other words in the clause with a comma, and in speaking by including the interjection in the same intonation contour as the word(s) adjacent to it. Affective interjections are used in just this manner:

-- AH, ç’la ke punuar një herë Salih Protopapës në atë mbledhje. “BOY, you really fixed Salih Protopapë good at that meeting.”

-- OH, sa më është bërë qëfl! “OH, how delighted I was!”

Similarly interjections followed by vocatives may share their intonation contour:

Ai i mori me mend e me vete nisë të dëshpërhet duke thënë: “AH, Gëzim, Gëzim!”

‘He guessed it and began to feel disappointed with himself’, saying: "AH, Gëzim, Gëzim, Gëzim!"

Parenthetical interjections are sometimes found within the clause:

Pse i lëviz ashtu buzët, AH, të shkretë? ‘Why do you move your poor--(SIGH!)--lips like that?’

In general, interjections are not syntactically related to the other constituents of a clause, and for this reason are not regarded as clause constituents. However, occasionally an interjection is used as if it were a clause constituent, most often a verb, but sometimes also as if it were a verbal complement:

-- Ke frikë se mos i ble zjarri dhe HAJT pastaj t’i gjesh në mes të gërmadhve. “You are afraid it will catch fire, and then just you try (‘SCRAM!’) to find them in the midst of the ruins.”

Ngarkohuni dhe MARSH në brigadë! -- urdhiroi Agimi. “Load up and march (‘MARCH!’) in the brigade!” Agim ordered.

HOP nis e gumëzhin tërë pylli. ‘Suddenly (‘WHOOP!’) the whole forest begins to rumble.’

Ua mbledh unë edhe burrave edhe djemve. SUS rrinë. ‘I tell them off, men and boys alike. They keep MUM.’

Interjections are often contextually substantivized, and then serve like other nouns as clause constituents, especially as subjects and objects of verbs, as objects of prepositions, as nucleus of a nominal phrase, and with different number and case forms. In such cases, they refer to, rather than express feelings:

Sepse një AH dhe një brengë, u mbushi zemrat me hidhërime. ‘Because a sigh ("AH") and a grief filled their hearts with sorrows.’

Lëri AHET dhe ÙHET po ulu aty se je mirë, tha Arapi. ‘Forget about ("leave them") the AH’s and UH’s, and sit down there, because you are well off, said the Negro.’

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12.4 Onomatopoeic Words

Onomatopoeic words are closely related to interjections. Like interjections, they tend to be single syllables or repetitions of single syllables; they express rather than refer; they are fixed in form; they do not have derivational elements in their composition; they are usually syntactically unrelated to other words in a sentence; and they are usually pronounced with their own intonation contour. Even so, onomatopoeic words differ from proper interjections because they do not directly express the feelings, desires or will of the speaker, but rather initiate the sounds, voices, noises, yells, screams, etc. of various objects and phenomena in the real world. As a result, unlike interjections, the intonation with which onomatopoeic words are pronounced does not depend on the speaker’s emotions, but rather on the speaker’s conventionalized notion of the sounds he is attempting to reproduce, and the sounds of the onomatopoeic word do not bear an entirely arbitrary relation to what is represented by the word.

Onomatopoeic words imitate the sounds:

a) of people:
   -- SA ftohtë bën! BËRR! -- tha burri me kapele kashte. "How cold it is! BRRR!" said the man with the straw hat.
   Nënë, moj, nënë, HA-HA-HA! -- qeshi e thirri ai me zë gazmor. "Mother, hey mother, HA-HA-HA!" he laughed and shouted in a joyful voice.

b) of birds:
   'Në obër, në deqë e dundra të një portokalli, ia thoshtë përvajshël një kumri: GU-GU-GU. ‘In the yard, in the dense branches of an orange tree, a turtledove sang plaintively: coo-coo-coo.’

c) of animals:
   MIAU-MIAU -- bëri macja e bardhë. "MEOW-MEOW", went the white cat.

d) of the objects and phenomena of nature:
   Gjyjet fluturonin mbi qyte dhe pëlcisnin matanë me një zhurmë të llahtarshme: -- BËZZ-BUM! BËZZ-BUM. ‘The shells flew over the city and burst on the other side with a terrifying noise: "BZZZ-BOOM! BZZZ-BOOM!!”
   Era hidhë valle, vërtite dhe ulërinte: -- VUU! VUUU! ‘The wind danced, flurried, and wailed: "WOO! WOOO!"'

Different onomatopoeic words may be used to imitate the theoretically same original sound, partially because the "same" sound, even produced in identical circumstances, may be perceived and imitated in different ways by different people. Thus, for example, to imitate the coughing of a choking person, onomatopoeic formations like the following are used in Albanian: khu-khu, kuh-kuh, kum-kum, ku-ku-ku, etc.


In some cases, the difference in the phonetic composition of onomatopoeic words for the "same" sound is supposed to reflect differences actually found in the real world. For instance, depending on the type of laughter represented, quite a few onomatopoeic formations are used in Albanian: he-he-he, hi-li-li, ho-ho-ho, ku-ku-ku, etc.

Compare: -- HE-HE-HE! qeshi me zor plaku. Dhe qeshte duke treguar nofullat e tij pa dhëmbë: -- HI-HI-HI! “HEH-HEH-HEH-!” the old man laughed with difficulty. And laughing, he showed his toothless ("without teeth") jaws: "HEE-HEE-HEE!!"

Çupëzat qeshën KU-KU-KU dhe u turbërkan e u skuqën si ato molllët në degë. ‘The
little girls laughed TEE-HEE and were embarrassed, and they turned red like apples on the twig.

On the other hand, certain onomatopoeic words have a fairly consistent phonemic and graphemic representation in Albanian: ciu-ciu (bird), fiu (whistling), ga-ga-ga (goose), ka-ka-ka (chicken), ku-ku (cuckoo), knak-knack (duck), miau (cat), mu-mu (cow), krra-krra (raven), ham-ham (dog), bërr (cold shiver), tik-tak (watch), dang-dang (bell), ty-ty (bugle), tak-tak (knocking), vu-vu (wind), etc.

Certain onomatopoeic words, especially those that accompany physiological activities and actions (shivering, laughter, whistling, snoring, etc.), are often used to suggest feelings like fear, scorn, irony, etc.:

Plaku i ra kokës me grushtë. -- KUKU? thirri. -- E nga e more këtë gelbësirë, ore Rushit? “The old man hit his head with (his) fist. "WHOA?" he yelled. "Where did you get this rotten thing, Rushit?"
-- PTU, sa i pëshdirë qenka. "PHOOEY, how disgusting it is."

In these examples, ku-ku and ptu are not onomatopoeic words, but interjections; words, that is, with which we express feelings. Strictly speaking, they are onomatopoeic only when used to imitate directly the voice of the cuckoo or spitting by a human being:

Vëtëm qyaja e kuge kukat në një rrëm të thatë dhe kënga e saj kumbon kobshëm lugjëve: KUKU, KUKU! ‘Only the red cuckoo cries out on a dry oar, and her song resounds dreadfully through the valleys: CUCKOO, CUCKOO!’
-- PTU, -- pështhy Qazimi në hajat pa asnjë shkak. “PTOOEY,” Qazim spit on the porch without any reason.

Onomatopoeic words are usually used in isolation. They do not engage in normal syntactic relations with other parts of the clause, and are therefore not clause constituents:

DANG-DANG! DANG-DANG-DANG! -- Kjo e rënë e çangës i kujtoj që duhej të nisinin punën. “DING-DONG! DING-DING-DONG!” The ringing of the gong reminded them that they should start working.
BU, BU, BU...! Ja ku pas pak na duket që po vjen një re stërër e zezë. ‘WHOOSH...! And shortly after we see a pitch-black cloud coming.’

But, like interjections, they can occasionally be used in the role of a clause constituent, especially as verbs or verbal complements:

Sa merrja veten nga dasma, BAM një gjë tjetër. ‘No sooner did I recover from the wedding when something else hit me (“when BANG something else”).’
Pse nuk e thoshte BRAM atë që kishte për të thënën? ‘Why didn’t he come right out and say (“say BAM”) what he had to say?'

Like any other words, onomatopoeic words may be contextually substantivized. In such cases, they take on the usual lexical and grammatical characteristics of a noun, and are especially frequent in NP’s as subject or object of a verb:

TIKTAKËT monotonë të sahatit të murit ia shtonin harmoninë. ‘The monotonous TICK-TOCKS of the clock on the wall added to its harmony.’
Mori velenxën dhe u mbulua kokë e këmbë, që të mos dëgjonte më PËSHPËSHET e kushërinjve. ‘He took the blanket and covered himself from head to foot, so as not to hear the WHISPERINGS of his cousins.’

12.4 Onomatopoeic Words

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