

# Gramatika dhe Fjalor

DotLingo Albanian Notes



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# Mësimi i përgatitor

## 0.1 The Albanian Alphabet

Albanian is a phonetic language, which makes it much easier to learn from books. The letters don't change sounds depending on the letters that surround them, as happens in English. The only exception to this rule is the ë, which is usually not pronounced, or barely pronounced, if it appears at the end of a word.

a	like the a in <b>father</b>
b	like the b in <b>bubbles</b>
c	like the ts in <b>cats</b>
ç	like the ch in <b>chime</b>
d	like the d in <b>donut</b>
dh	like the hard th in <b>the</b>
e	like the first e in <b>letter</b>
ë	like the u in <b>chug</b> , (usually silent at the end of a word)
f	like the f in <b>freak</b>
g	like the g in <b>goats</b>
gj	like the g in <b>badge</b>
h	like the H in <b>Heinikan</b>
i	like the ee in <b>feet</b>
j	like the y in <b>yes</b>
k	like the c in <b>cart</b>
l	like the l in <b>logical</b>
ll	same as l
m	like the m in <b>maybe</b>
n	like the n in <b>nooner</b>
nj	like the ny in <b>canyon</b>
o	like the o in <b>orbit</b>
p	like the p in <b>perfect</b>
q	like the ch in <b>chase</b>
r	like the r in <b>rug</b> , but shorter
rr	trilled like a Scotsman
s	like the s in <b>super</b>
sh	like the sh in <b>shake</b>
t	like the t in <b>tent</b>
th	like the soft th in <b>thin</b>
u	like the oo in <b>moon</b>
v	like the v in <b>van</b>
z	like the z in <b>zebra</b>
zh	like the s in <b>measure</b>
y	approximatly like the u in <b>ukulele</b>
x	like the ds in <b>feds!</b>
xh	like the j in <b>jar</b>

## 0.2 Greetings

Mirëmëngjes.  
Mirëdita.

Good morning.  
Good afternoon.

Mirëmbrema.	Good evening.
Natën e mirë.	Good night.
Ditën e mirë.	Have a nice day.
zoti	Mr.
zonja	Mrs.
zonjusha	Miss
Si jeni?	How are you?
Po ju si jeni?	And how are you?
Shumë mirë.	Very well.
Mirë	Good.
Keq	Bad.
Çka.	So-so.
Mirupafshim.	Good bye.
Tungjatjeta.	See you again.
Më falni.	Excuse me.
ju lutem	please
faleminderit	thank you
s'ka gjë, ju lutem	you're welcome
po	yes
jo	no

### 0.3 Days of the Week

The days of the week are not capitalized in Albanian, and are always preceded by e.

e hënë	Monday
e martë	Tuesday
e mërkurë	Wednesday
e enjte	Thursday
e premte	Friday
e shtunë	Saturday
e diel	Sunday

### 0.4 Colours

Albanian adjectives differ based on the gender of the noun. This will be covered later. Here the masculine form is listed first.

i kuq, e kuqe	red
i portokall, e portokalle	orange
(i,e) verdhë	yellow
(i,e) gjelbër	green
(i,e) blu	blue
(i,e) vjollcë	purple
bojë kaf, bojë kafe	brown
i zi, e zezë	black
(i,e) bardhë	white
(i,e) gri	grey

### 0.5 The Numbers Zero to Ten

zero

zero

një	one
dy	two
tre	three
katër	four
pesë	five
gjashtë	six
shtatë	seven
tetë	eight
nëntë	nine
dhjetë	ten

## 0.6 Subject Pronouns

The personal pronoun **ti** is the familiar form of the second person singular. It is used for addressing family, friends or children. When addressing strangers, or people in authority, use the second person plural **ju**.

unë	I
ti	you
ai	he, it
ajo	she, it
ne	we
ju	you (pl.)
ata	they (masc.)
ato	they (fem.)

# Mësimi i parë

## 1.1 Introductions

**James:** Mirëmëngjes profesor Cooper. Më quajnë James.

**Zoti Cooper:** Mirëmëngjes James. Si jeni?

**James:** Shumë mirë, po ju?

**Zoti Cooper:** Mirë falemnderit.

**James:** Si quhet "car" në shqip?

**Zoti Cooper:** "Car" quhet Makinë.

**James:** Falemnderit. Mirupafshim profesor.

**Zoti Cooper:** Mirupafshim James.

## 1.2 Vocabulary

Sometime accents are used in Albanian dictionaries to indicate the stressed syllable. These accents are only pronunciation hints and should not be used in written Albanian.

sot	today
dit/ë, -a, -ë, -ët (fem.)	day
mëngjes, -i, -e, -et (fem.)	morning
universitet, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	university
shkoll/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	school
klas/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	class
student, -i, -ë, -ët	student (masc.)
student/e, -ja, -e, -et	student (fem.)
dërras/ë e zezë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	chalkboard
fshirës/e, -ja, -a, -at (fem.)	chalkbrush
shkumës, -i, -, -et (masc.)	chalk
der/ë, -a, dyer, dyert (fem.)	door
dritár/e, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	window
mur, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	wall
or/ë, -a, -ë, -ët (fem.)	clock
tavolin/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	desk, table
karrig/e, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	chair
kompjuter, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	computer
let/ër, -ra, -ra, -rat (fem.)	paper, letter
laps, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	pencil
stilolaps, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	pen
gom/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	eraser
fletór/e, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	notebook
lib/ër, -ri, -ra, -rat (masc.)	book
provim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	exam
tekst, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	textbook
bibliotek/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	library
raft, -i, -e, -et	shelf
raft librash	bookcase
vullë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	stamp
adres/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	address

kart/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	card
num/ër, -ri, -ra, -rat (masc.)	number
shtëpí, -a, -, -të (fem.)	house, home
në	in
në Anglisht	in English
edhe, dhe	and
shumë	many, very
apo	or
(i,e) afërt	close
(i,e) larg	far
(i,e) lehtë	easy
(i,e) vështirë	difficult
A flisni ju shqip?	Do you speak Albanian?
Si thuhet (ky, kjo) në...	How do you say this in...
Nuk kuptoj. Nuk marr vesh.	I don't understand.

### 1.3 Definite and Indefinite nouns

In Albanian, the indefinite articles **a** and **some** are translated as **një** and **disa** respectively. However, there is no definite article. To create the definite form of a noun, the ending of the noun is modified.

In the vocabulary, nouns are listed in the definite and indefinite forms of both the singular and plural. The stem of the noun is the word up to the slash character or to the end of the word if there is no slash. All nouns are listed with their endings in the order: indefinite singular, definite singular, indefinite plural, and definite plural. For example

**tourist/e, -ja, -e, -et** lists the four forms of **female tourist**:

**një turiste = a female tourist,**

**turistja = the female tourist,**

**disa turiste = some female tourists,**

**turistet = the female tourists.**

For each noun where the gender is not obvious, the gender is listed with the noun as well. The gender will become important when we learn about adjectives. There are rules for deriving these forms of the noun which will be covered in later lessons. However, the rules are complicated and have many exceptions. Often it is simpler to memorize the four forms as you memorize each noun.

tourist, -i, -ë, -ët	tourist (masc.)
tourist/e, -ja, -e, -et	tourist (fem.)
student, -i, -ë, -ët	student (masc.)
student/e, -ja, -e, -et	student (fem.)
shqiptar, -i, -ë, -ët	Albanian (masc.)
shqiptar/e, -ja, -e, -et	Albanian (fem.)
kanadez, -i, -ë, -ët	Canadian (masc.)
kanadez/e, -ja, -e, -et	Canadian (fem.)
anglez, -i, -ë, -ët	English (masc.)
anglez/e, -ja, -e, -et	English (fem.)
amerikan, -i, -ë, -ët	American (masc.)
american/e, -ja, -e, -et	American (fem.)
italian, -i, -ë, -ët	Italian (masc.)
italian/e, -ja, -e, -et	Italian (fem.)
francez, -i, -ë, -ët	French (masc.)
francez/e, -ja, -e, -et	French (fem.)
rus, -i, -ë, -ët	Russian (masc.)
rus/e, -ja, -e, -et	Russian (fem.)
europian, -i, -ë, -ët	European (masc.)
europian/e, -ja, -e, -et	European (fem.)

## 1.4 The Numbers 11-29

njëmbëdhjetë	eleven
dymbëdhjetë	twelve
trembëdhjetë	thirteen
katërbëdhjetë	fourteen
pesëmbëdhjetë	fifteen
gjashtëmbëdhjetë	sixteen
shtatëmbëdhjetë	seventeen
tetëmbëdhjetë	eighteen
nëntëmbëdhjetë	nineteen
njëzet	twenty
njëzet e një	twenty-one
njëzet e dy	twenty-two
njëzet e tre	twenty-three
njëzet e katër	twenty-four
njëzet e pesë	twenty-five
njëzet e gjashtë	twenty-six
njëzet e shtatë	twenty-seven
njëzet e tetë	twenty-eight
njëzet e nëntë	twenty-nine

## 1.5 The Present Indicative of the Verb Jam

The verb **jam** is an irregular verb. It's conjugations should be memorized. The personal pronouns are be used in front of the verb, however, when the subject of the verb is clear, they are often dropped.

unë jam	I am
ti je	you are
ai/ajo është	he/she is
ne jemi	we are
ju jeni	you are (pl.)
ata/ato janë	they are (masc./fem)
Ai është turist.	He is a (masc.) tourist.
Ata janë turistë.	They are (masc.) tourists.
Jam kanadez.	I am Canadian.

## 1.6 Negation

To negate a sentence in Albanian, add a *nuk* or *s'* before the verb. For example: *Unë nuk jam amerikan.*

Ajo nuk kam libri.	She does not have the book.
Ajo s'kam libri.	She doesn't have the book.
Nuk jam kanadez.	I am not Canadian.

## 1.7 Telling Time

Sa është ora?	What time is it?
Ora është një.	It's one.
Ora është një e gjysmë.	It's one thirty.
Ora është dy e njëzetepesë.	It's two twenty-five.
Ora është njëmbëdhjetë e dyzet.	It's eleven forty.

Është vonë (herët).  
Pas një ore.

| It's late (early).  
| In one hour.

# Mësimi i dytë

## 2.1 Vocabulary

bisedoj	to talk
blej	to buy
kuptoj	to understand
mësoj	to learn
ndihmoj	to help
punoj	to work
shkoj	to go
shoqëroj	to accompany
në	at
në	in
apo	or
nga	from
tani	now
sot	today
më vonë	later
më herët	earlier
mengjes -i -e -et (masc.)	morning
mesditë	midday
mesnatë	midnight
pasdit/e -ja -e -et (fem.)	afternoon
mbrëmje/e -a -e -et (fem.)	evening
nat/ë -a net netët (fem.)	night
nesër	tomorrow
mëngjes, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	breakfast
drek/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	lunch
dark/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	dinner
prind, -e, -ër, -ërit (masc.)	parent
nën/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	mother
at/ë, -i, -ëtër, -ëtërit (masc.)	father
bi/r, -ri, -j, -jtë (masc.)	son
bij/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	daughter
gru/a, -ja, gra, gratë (fem.)	wife
burr/ë, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	husband
vëlla, -i, vëllezër, vëllezërit (masc.)	brother
mot/ër, -ra, -ra, -rat (fem.)	sister
burr/ë, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	man
gru/a, -ja, gra, gratë (fem.)	woman
qen, -i, -, -të (masc.)	dog
mac/e, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	cat
(i,e) gjatë	tall
(i,e) skurtër	short
(i,e) bukur	pretty, handsome
(i,e) shëmtuar	ugly
(i,e) hollë	thin
(i,e) dhjamur	fat
(i,e) shtrenjtë	expensive
(i,e) lirë	cheap

(i,e) lumtur	happy
(i,e) mirë	good
i keq, e keqe	bad
i zeshkan, e zeshkane	brunette
i biond, e bionde	blonde
i kokëkuq, e kokëkuqe	red-headed
i këndshëm, e këndshëme	nice
shumë	very
Kuptoj (pak) shqip.	I understand (a little) Albanian.
Mësoj çdo ditë.	I study every day.
Po ky zotëria kush është?	And this gentleman, who is he?
Po kjo zonjusha kush është?	And this young woman, who is she?
Ky/Kjo është ...	This is (masc./fem.) ...
Gëzohem që u njohëm.	Pleasure to meet you.
Gëzohem gjithashtu.	The pleasure is mine. (Lit. I am pleased also.)
Më falni.	I beg your pardon.

## 2.2 Present Indicative of the Regular -j Verbs

The present indicative is used to translate expressions of action in the present tense. For example, **I write, I am writing,** or **I do write.** To form the present indicative, the -j is removed from the root of the verb and the following endings are added.

unë bëj	I do
ti bën	you do
ai/ajo bën	he/she/it does
ne bëjmë	we do
ju bëni	you (pl.) do
ata/ato bëjnë	they do
unë shkruaj	I write
ti shkruan	you write
ai/ajo shkruan	he/she/it writes
ne shkruajmë	we write
ju shkruani	you (pl.) write
ata/ato shkruajnë	they write

## 2.3 Present Indicative of the Verb Kam

The verb **kam** means to have. It is an irregular verb, but it can be easily remembered by taking note of how similar it's conjugation is to that of the verb **jam**, with the exception of the third person singular.

unë kam	I have
ti ke	you have
ai/ajo ka	he/she/it has
ne kemi	we have
ju keni	you (pl.) have
ata/ato kanë	they have

## 2.4 More Numbers

tridhjetë	thirty
tridhjetë e një	thirty-one

tridhjetë e dy	thirty-two
dyzet	forty
dyzet e tre	fourty-three
pesëdhjetë	fifty
pesëdhjetë e katër	fifty-four
gjashtëdhjetë	sixty
gjashtëdhjetë e pesë	sixty-five
shatatëdhjetë	seventy
shatatëdhjetë e gjasht	seventy-six
tetëdhjetë	eighty
nëntëdhjetë	ninety
njëqind	one hundred
njëqind e një	one hundred and one
dyqind	two hundred
nëntëqind	nine hundred
njëmijë	one thousand
njëmijë e një	one thousand and one

# Mësimi i tretë

## 3.1 Vocabulary

studioj	to study
visitoj	to visit
pranoj	to accept
vallëzoj	to dance
festoj	to celebrate
gatuaj	to cook
bisedoj	to chat, to converse
dëshiroj	to desire, to want
mësoj	to teach, to learn
kam nevojë për...	to need..., to have need for...
dëgjoj	to listen
besoj	to believe
arrij	to arrive
përkthej	to translate
paguaj	to pay
udhëtoj	to travel
zotëroj	to own, to manage
makinë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	car
vallë, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	dance
kafë, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	coffee
mensinë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	cafeteria
rrugë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	street
qendër, -ra, -ra, -rat (fem.)	downtown
djalë, -i, djem, djemtë (masc.)	boy
vajzë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	girl
kinemá, -ja, -, -të (fem.)	movie-theatre
mbrëmje, -a, -e, -et (fem.)	party
hotel, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	hotel
dritë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	light
vend, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	country
profesor, -i, -ë, -ët	professor (masc.)
teatër, -ri, -ra, -rat (masc.)	theatre
pushim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	vacation, break
gjuhë, -, -ë, -ët (fem.)	language
lulë, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	flower
(i,e) vjetër	old
(i,e) zgjuar	intelligent
i interesant, e interesante	interesting
i madhështor, e madhështore	magnificent
i ri, e re	new
disa	a few
sonje	tonight
këtu	here
me	with
më shumë	more
më pak	less
vertet?	really?

### 3.2 Definite form of Masculine Singular Nouns

Many masculine nouns add a **-i** or **-u** to the stem when creating the singular definite form.

a student = një student

the student = studenti

The **-i** form is more often used, but if the stem ends in a k, g, h or a stressed i or e, then the **-u** form is used. Keep this rule in mind, but also remember that many nouns are irregular. The complete set of rules for creating the definite form are complicated and will be covered in their entirety in later lessons.

anglezi	the englishman
zogu	the bird
mëngjesi	the morning
mësuesi	the teacher
muri	the wall
parku	the park
fshati	the village (fshat)
kamarieri	the waiter (kamariër)
krahu	the arm (krah)
mali	the mountain (mal)
peshku	the fish (peshk)

### 3.3 Definite form of Feminine Singular Nouns

Many feminine nouns use a **-a** or **-ja** appended to the stem to create the singular definite form.

a (female) friend = një shoqe

the (female) friend = shoqja

If the indefinite form ends in a **-ë**, then the **-a** ending is often used. If the indefinite form ends in a **-e** then the ending **-ja** is often used. Again, many feminine nouns are irregular, in later lessons, more rules will help sort out the complicated mess.

dita	the day
nata	the night
kanadezja	the (female) Canadian
drita	the light
rruga	the street
vallja	the dance
lulja	flower
dera	the door (der/ë)
fytyra	the face (fytyr/ë)
koha	the time, the occasion (koh/ë)
gjuha	the language (gjuh/ë)

### 3.4 Forms of Regular Plural Nouns

Plural forms of the regular indefinite, for both masculine and feminine nouns, are formed by appending a **-ë** or **-e** to the noun stem.

The plural forms of the regular definite, for both masculine and feminine nouns, are formed by appending a **-t** or sometimes a **të** to the indefinite plural form.

një kanadez, disa kanadezë	a (masc.) Canadian, some (masc.) Canadians
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një kanadeze, disa kanadeze	a (fem.) Canadian, some (fem.) Canadians
një student, disa studentë	a (masc.) student, some (masc.) students
një studente, disa studente	a (fem.) student, some (fem.) students
një mbrëmje, disa mbrëmje (fem.)	an evening, evenings
një mengjes, disa mengjese (masc.)	a morning, some mornings
kanadezët	the (masc.) Canadians
kanadezet	the (fem.) Canadians
studentët	the (masc.) students
studentet	the (fem.) students
mbrëmjet	the evenings
mengjeset	the mornings

# Mësimi i katërt

## 4.1 Vocabulary

S'e di.	I don't know.
besoj	believe
unë (nuk) duhet të + verb	I (don't) have to + verb
unë (nuk) dua të + verb	I (don't) want to + verb
telefonoj	to call (on the phone)
deklaroj	to declare
pranoj	to receive
kërkoj	to solicit
marr	to take (irreg.)
punësim	occupation
zanat, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	profession
birr/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	beer
post/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	mail
ndërtes/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	building
specialitet, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	specialty
firm/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	signature
fotografi, -a, -, -të (fem.)	photo
qeveri, -a, -, -të (fem.)	government
majtas	left
djathtas	right
mal, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	mountain
bot/ë, -a, -ë, -ët	world
tjetër	other
plazh, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	beach
bakshish, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	tip
katund, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	village
telefon, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	telephone
televizor, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)	television
pun/ë, -a, -ë, -ët (fem.)	job
tren, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	train
ver/ë, -a (fem.)	wine
(i,e) shkëlqyer	excellent
(i,e) famshëm	famous
në përgjithësi	generally
falas	free (of cost)
(i,e) zënë	busy
(i,e) vogël	small
(i,e) madh	big
(i,e) përkryer	perfect
(i,e) pasur	rich
Është i keq (e keqe).	It's a pity.
sepse	because
gjithmonë	always
pa	without
lkim!	Let's go!
nganjëherë	sometimes
ndërsá	while

nesër	tomorrow
dje	yesterday
ditë pushimi	holiday
ditë punë	workday
jav/ë, -a, -ë -ët (fem.)	week
muaj, -i, -, -t (masc.)	month
vit, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	year
Kush?	Who?
Çfarë?	What?
Ç'?	What? (short for çfarë?)
Kur?	When?
Ku?	Where?
Pse?	Why?
Si?	How?

## 4.2 Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are adjectives. You will see adjectives in the next lesson. However, as a preview, adjectives are usually preceded by either a **i** or a **e**. The **i** form is used when the adjective modifies masculine nouns, and the **e** form is used when it modifies feminine nouns.

The definite form can be formed by relacing the final **-ë** with a **-i** or an **-a** for masculine and feminine nouns respectively.

(i,e) parë	first
(i,e) dytë	second
(i,e) tretë	third
(i,e) katërt	fourth
(i,e) pestë	fifth
(i,e) gjashtë	sixth
(i,e) shtatë	seventh
(i,e) tetë	eighth
(i,e) nëntë	ninth
(i,e) djetë	tenth
(i,e) njëmbëdhjetë	eleventh
(i,e) dymbëdhjetë	twelfth
(i,e) njëzet	twentieth
i pari, e para	the first (masc.)fem
i dyti, e dyta	the second (masc.)fem
i treti, e treta	the third (masc.)fem

## 4.3 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns function as adjectives to denote ownership. The form of the possessive pronoun changes based on the gender and number of the noun representing the owned object.

The use of the possessive pronouns will be demonstrated with examples using the masculine noun **libër** and the feminine noun **birrë**. Just to refresh your memory:

libri = the book  
 librat = the books  
 birra = the beer  
 birrat = the beers

libri im, librat e mi	my book, my books
birra ime, birrat e mia	my beer, my beers
libri yt, librat e tu	your book, your books

birra jote, birrat e tua  
 libri i tij, librat e tij  
 birra e tij, birrat e tij  
 libri e saj, librat e saj  
 birra e saj, birrat e saj  
 libri ynë, librat tanë  
 birra jonë, birrat tona  
 libri juaj, librat tuaj  
 birra juaj, birrat tuaja  
 libri i tyre, librat e tyre  
 birra e tyre, birrat e tyre

your beer, your beers  
 his book, his books  
 his beer, his beers  
 her book, her books  
 her beer, her beers  
 our book, our books  
 our beer, our beers  
 your (pl.) book, your (pl.) books  
 your (pl.) beer, your (pl.) beers  
 their book, their books  
 their beer, their beers

#### 4.4 Asking Questions

Questions can be formed by placing the subject after the verb. Many questions of the form **Is ... ?** use **A ...?** in Albanian with the subject after the verb. Of course many questions are formed using the interrogative pronouns **Kush...?**, **Çfarë...?**, **Ku...?**, **Kur...?**, **Pse...?**.

Çfarë bën ti?  
 Ku është topi im?  
 Kush është ai?  
 A ke ti librin?  
 Kur është shkolla?

What are you doing?  
 Where is my ball?  
 Who is he?  
 Do you have the book?  
 Where is the school?

#### 4.5 Forming the Continuous Present with Po

The continuous present is used to express actions that are in the process of happening now. For example,  
 I am eating.  
 You are cleaning.  
 What are you doing.

In Albanian, the continuous present is formed with the help of the word **po**. When **po** is added before the verb, it changes the meaning of the verb from the present to the continuous present.

Çfarë po bën Beni?  
 Ku po shkoni?  
 Po shkruaj një letër.

What is Beni doing?  
 Where are you going?  
 I am writing a letter.

# Mësimi i pestë

## 5.1 Vocabulary

tregoj	to tell, to say
plotësoj	to fill out
kërkoj	to request
bëj pyetje	to ask a question
mbaroj	to finish
provoj	to try
beb/e -ka -e -et (fem.)	baby
djal/ë, -i, djem, djemtë (masc.)	boy
vajz/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	girl
agjent, -i, -ë -ët	agent
aparart, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	aparatus
aparart fotografik	camera
qutet, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	city
kryeqytet	capital city
klim/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	climate
kopsht, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	garden
klub, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	club
ushqim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	food
dokument, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	document
taksi, -a, -, -të (masc.)	taxi
mot, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	weather
udhëtim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	trip
jet/ë, -a (fem.)	life
apartament, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	apartment
bank/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	bank
kompaní, -a, -, -të (fem.)	company
mosh/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	age
stacion, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	station
letërnjoftim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	ID card, passport
list/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	list
letërsi, -a, -, -të	literature
vend, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	place
çelës, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	key
em/ër, -ri, -ra, -rat (masc.)	name
flok, -u, -ë, -ët (masc.)	hair
divan, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	sofa
tok/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	earth
peshqir, -e, -ë, -ët (masc.)	towel
kostum, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	suit
en/ë, -a, -ë, -ët (fem.)	utensil
pirun, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)	fork
thik/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	knife
lug/ë, -a, -ë, -ët (fem.)	spoon
got/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	glass
pjat/ë, -a, -a, -at	plate
uj/ë, -i, -ëra, -ërat (masc.)	water
buk/ë, -a, -ë, -ët (fem.)	bread

shkretëtir/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	desert
çaj, -i (masc.)	tea
rrush, -i (masc.)	grape
i aktiv, e active	active
i mërzitshëm, e mërzitshme	boring
(i,e) ngopur	filled, stuffed
i nevojshëm, e nevojshme	necessary
i privat, e private	private
sigurisht	surely
rishtas	recently
për më tepër	furthermore
Ua!	Golly!
ngjitur	next to
mbi	over
gjithashtu	also, too

## 5.2 The Adjective

Adjectives are placed after the noun they modify, and they agree with the noun in number and gender. Adjectives are often pluralized by changing the ending **-ë** to a **-a**, or changing the ending **-ë+(consonant)** to **(consonant)+a**. This change usually happens only in the feminine plural forms. As usual, there are many irregular adjectives and exceptions to the rules.

Most adjectives are preceded by a connective article. This connective article is important, and should be considered as part of the word, which is why we have been including it in the vocabulary. The connective article for singular masculine nouns, both in the definite and indefinite form is **i**. For feminine singular nouns, both the definite and indefinite forms use the connective article **e**. In the plural form, **të** is used for indefinite plural nouns and **e** is used for definite plural nouns.

një libër i gjelbër	a green book
një lule e gjelbër	a green flower
libri i gjelbër	the green book
lulja e gjelbër	the green flower
disa libra të gjelbër	some green books
disa lule të gjelbra	some green flowers
librat e gjelbër	the green books
lulet e gjelbra	the green flowers
një libër i verdhë	a yellow book
një lule e verdhë	a yellow flower
libri i verdhë	the yellow book
lulja e verdhë	the yellow flower
disa libra të verdhë	some yellow books
disa lule të verdha	some yellow flowers
librat e verdhë	the yellow books
lulet e verdha	the yellow flowers
një djalë i vogël	a small boy
një vajzë e vogël	a small girl
djali i vogël	the small boy
vajza e vogël	the small girl
disa djem të vegjël	some small boys
disa vajza të vogla	some small girls
djemtë e vegjël	the small boys
vajzat e vogla	the small girls
një djalë i ri	a small boy
një vajzë e re	a small girl
djali i ri	the small boy
vajza e re	the small girl
disa djem të re	some small boys

disa vajza të ri  
djemtë e ri  
vajzat e reja

some small girls  
the small boys  
the small girls

### 5.3 Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns can be used to replace regular nouns for things that are nearby or far away. You have to choose the correct demonstrative pronoun based on the gender and number of the noun it replaces.

ky	this (masc. sing.)
kjo	this (fem. sing.)
ai	that (masc. sing.)
ajo	that (fem. sing.)
këta	these (masc. pl.)
këto	these (fem. pl.)
ata	those (masc. pl.)
ato	those (fem. pl.)
ky student	this student (masc.)
kjo studente	this student (fem.)
ky këtu	this one (masc.)
kjo këtu	this one (fem.)
këta këtu	these ones (masc.)
këto këtu	these ones (fem.)
ai atje	that one (masc.)
ajo atje	that one (fem.)
ata atje	those ones (masc.)
ato atje	those ones (fem.)

### 5.4 To Have To and To Want To

The construction *to have to + verb* can be formed by preceding the verb with **duhet të**. The verb is conjugated slightly differently for the second and third persons singular when used in this form. Listed are the forms for the regular **-oj** verbs.

The construction *to want to + verb* is formed by preceding the verb with the conjugated form of **dëshiroj të**. Again, when used this way the verb is conjugated slightly differently with the forms for the regular **-oj** verbs listed.

unë duhet të shkoj	I have to go
ti duhet të shkosh	you have to go
aj/ajo duhet të shkoj	he/she has to go
në duhet të shkojmë	we have to go
ju duhet të shkoni	you (pl.) have to go
ata/ato duhet të shkojnë	they have to go
unë dëshiroj të shkoj	I want to go
ti dëshiron të shkosh	you want to go
aj/ajo dëshiron të shkoj	he/she wants to go
në dëshirojmë të shkojmë	we want to go
ju dëshironi të shkoni	you (pl.) want to go
ata/ato dëshirojnë të shkojnë	they want to go

### 5.5 The Months of the Year

janar

January

shkurt  
mars  
prill  
maj  
qershor  
korrik  
gusht  
shtator  
tetor  
nëntor  
djeter

February  
March  
April  
May  
June  
July  
August  
September  
October  
November  
December

# Mësimi i gjashtë

## 6.1 Vocabulary

muze, -u, -, -të (masc.)	museum
piktur/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	painting
teat/ër, -ri, -ra, -rat (masc.)	theatre
loj/ë, -a, -ëra -ërat (fem.)	play
lum/ë, -i, -enj, -enjtë (masc.)	river
ur/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	bridge
ndërtes/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	building
qend/ër, -ra, -ra, -rat (fem.)	downtown, center
rrënim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	ruins
plazh, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	beach
det, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	sea
oqean, -iu, -e, -et (masc.)	ocean
liqen, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	lake
mal, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	mountain
kinema, -ja, -, -të (fem.)	cinema, movie theatre
film, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	movie
hotel, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	hotel
dhome njeshe	single room
dhome dyshe	double room
par/e, -ja, -, -et (fem.)	money
spital, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	hospital
stacion, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	station
stacion autobusi	bus station
stacion treni	train station
aeroport, -, -e, -et (masc.)	airport
taksi, -a, -, -të (fem.)	taxi
metro, -ja, -, -të (fem.)	subway
reklam/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	advertisement
zbatim, -i, -e, -et (masc.), aplikim (masc.)	application
revist/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	magazine
çe/k, -ku, -qe, -qet (masc.)	cheque
çek i udhëtuesit	traveller's cheque
kart krediti	credit card
valixh/e, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	suitcase
bagazh, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	luggage
(i,e) shtrenjtë	expensive
(i,e) lirë	cheap
sport, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	sport
ekip, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	team
skuadër futbollit	football (soccer) team
rrugë e gjerë	avenue
qosh/e, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	corner
qoshe rruge	street corner
bllok qyteti	city block
semafor, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)	street light
afër	close to
larg	far from

(i,e) djathtë	right
(i,e) majtë	left
djathtas	on the right
majtas	on the left
perballë	across from
ngjitur me	next to
(i,e) rrethuar nga	surrounded by
ndër, midis	among
mesnatë (fem.)	midnight
mesditë (fem.)	midday, noon
thek bukë	to toast, to break bread
filloj, nis	to begin, to start
dëgjoj	to listen
udhëtoj	to travel
ndjek	to attend
drejtoj	to drive
praktikoj	to practice
shoh, shikoj	to see
kaloj kohën	to spend time
Ku ke lindur?	Where were you born?
dita e parë	the first day
gëzohem	charmed
sonte	tonight
atëherë	then, in that case
secili, secila	each
akoma	still
kurrgjë, asgjë	nothing
gjithçka	everything
gjithashtu	also
deri, derisa, gjersa	until
më vonë, pastaj	later
punëtor	hardworking
dembel/dembele	lazy
(i,e) lumtur	happy
jo i lumtur/jo e lumtur	unhappy
(i,e) njëjtë	same
kurrë, asnjëherë	never
si pasojë	therefore
bazuar në, sipas	according to
në qoftë se	if

## 6.2 Present Conjugations of Five Common Verbs

unë them	I say
tí thua	you say
ai/ajo thotë	he/she says
ne themi	we say
ju thoni	you (pl.)/you (fam.) say
ata/ato thuajnë	they say
unë shoh	I see
tí sheh	you see
ai/ajo sheh	he/she sees
ne shohim	we see
ju shihni	you (pl.)/you (fam.) see
ata/ato shohin	they see
unë marr	I receive
tí merr	you receive

ai/ajo merr	he/she receives
ne marrim	we receive
ju merrni	you (pl.)/you (fam.) receive
ata/ato marrin	they receive
unë pi	I drink
ti pi	you drink
ai/ajo pi	he/she drinks
ne pimë	we drink
ju pini	you (pl.), you (form.) drink
ata/ato pinë	they drink
unë ha	I eat
ti ha	you eat
ai/ajo ha	he/she eats
ne hamë	we eat
ju hani	you (pl.), you (form.) eat
ata/ato hanë	they eat

### 6.3 Present Indicative of Verbs of the Second Kind

Verbs that end in a consonant comprise the second group of verbs in Albanian. Examples are: **jap** = *to give*, **hap** = *to open*, **vendos** = *to put*, and **mbyll** = *to close*. The endings for the Present Indicative of regular verbs of the second kind are given below.

The present indicative of many verbs in Albanian have the same endings as verbs of the second kind, but have stem changes as well. Some examples of those verbs are given above (shoh, marr) others are **pres** and **përsëris**, in which the final **s** changes to a **t** in the second and third person singular.

unë jap	I give
ti jap	you give
ai/ajo jap	he/she gives
ne japim	we give
ju japni	you (pl.)/you (fam.) give
ata/ato japin	they give
unë vendos	I put
ti vendos	you put
ai/ajo vendos	he/she puts
ne vendosim	we put
ju vendosni	you (pl.), you (form.) put
ata/ato vendosin	they put
unë hap	I open
ti hap	you open
ai/ajo hap	he/she opens
ne hapim	we open
ju hapni	you (pl.)/you (fam.) open
ata/ato hapin	they open
unë mbyll	I close
ti mbyll	you close
ai/ajo mbyll	he/she closes
ne mbyllim	we close
ju mbyllni	you (pl.)/you (fam.) close
ata/ato mbyllin	they close
unë përsëris	I repeat
ti përsërit	you repeat
ai/ajo përsërit	he/she repeats
ne përsërisim	we repeat
ju përsërisni	you (pl.)/you (fam.) repeat
ata/ato përsërisin	they repeat

unë pres  
 ti pret  
 ai/ajo pret  
 ne presim  
 ju presni  
 ata/ato presin

I wait  
 you wait  
 he/she wait  
 we wait  
 you (pl.)/you (fam.) wait  
 they wait

## 6.4 To Be Going To

Albanian has a very similar expression to the English construction *to be going to*. It is the simplest way of expressing future action as it only requires that **do të** be placed in front of the verb.

Do të shkoj ...  
 Do të shkojmë ...  
 Do të blejnë ...  
 Ju do të merrni  
 Do të shikoj ...  
 Ajo do të ka ...

I'm going to go ...  
 We're going to go ...  
 They are going to buy ...  
 You (pl.) are going to take ...  
 I'm going to watch ...  
 She's going to have ...

## 6.5 The Possessive (Genitive) Case of the Noun

Albanian, unlike English, has several conjugations of the noun. The Genitive case of the noun is analogous to the English possessive case, it is used to denote the possessor of an object or the performer of an action.

John's car  
 Diana's sister

The form of the genitive case depends both on the gender of the owner, and the object that is owned. The general form is *object that is owned + connective article + genitive case of owner*.

For masculine owners, the genitive is formed by an **-it** or **-ut** to the indefinite form of the noun, usually depending on whether the definite form of the noun ends in a **i** or **u**. For feminine owners, the genitive case is formed by adding **-s** or **-së**, usually depending on whether the indefinite noun ends **ë** or not. For plural nouns, the genitive case is formed by adding **-ve** to the noun, irregardless of gender.

The connective article depends on the gender of the object that is owned, **i** if masculine, **e** if feminine, and **e** if plural of either gender.

libri i Agimit  
 vëllai i Gjergjit  
 motra e Agimit  
 dhoma e muzeut  
 kafazi i zogut  
 libri i Elës  
 vendi i kinemasë  
 burri i gruasë  
 motra e Elës  
 revista e vajzës  
 kafja e profesreshës  
 libri e shokve  
 librat e shokve  
 motra e shokve  
 motrat e shokve  
 libri e shoqeve  
 librat e shoqeve  
 motra e shoqeve

Agim's book  
 George's brother  
 Agim's sister  
 the museum's room  
 the bird's cage  
 Ela's book  
 the cinema's seat  
 the woman's husband  
 Ela's sister  
 the girl's magazine  
 the (fem.) professor's coffee  
 the friends' book  
 the friends' books  
 the friends' sister  
 the friends' sisters  
 the friends' book  
 the friends' books  
 the friends' sister

motrat e shoqeve  
kafazi e zogjve  
dhomat e muzeve

the friends' sisters  
the birds' cage  
the museums' rooms

# Mësimi i shtatë

## 7.1 Vocabulary

turizëm, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)	tourism
pushim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	vacation
udhëtim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	trip
aeroport, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	airport
fluturim, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	flight
biletë, -a, -, -at (fem.)	ticket (for a plane, bus, etc.)
biletë për një rrugë	one way ticket
biletë për dy rrugë	return ticket
reservim (masc.)	reservation
karriga afër koridorit	aisle seat
karriga afër dritarit	window seat
vonesë (fem.)	delay
dhomeë (fem.)	room
çelës (masc.)	key
ashensor (masc.)	elevator
sapun (masc.)	soap
shërbim dhome	room service
peshqir (masc.)	towel
më bamje nga ...	overlooking, with a view of ...
kartolinë (fem.)	postcard
zyrë (fem.)	office
zyra e turizmet	office of tourism
pasaportë (fem.)	passport
doganë (fem.)	customs
ambasadë (fem.)	embassy
infomacion (masc.)	information
inspektor	inspector (masc.)
inspektore	inspector (fem.)
regjistroj	to register
vend (masc.)	place
vende interesante	places of interest
qëlloj	to happen, to take place
buthje (fem.)	kiss
e vërteta (fem.)	truth
gati	ready
bashkë	together
(i,e) gjatë	long
Sa është këmbini	What is the exchange rate.
list pritje	waiting list
kamera (fem.)	video camera
diçka	something
ndonjë gjë	anything
para, përpara se	before
asgjë tjetër	nothing more
për	per, for
rreth e rrotull	around here
anulloj	to cancel

pohoj, konfirmoj	to confirm
kam diçka për të deklaruar	to have something to declare
kaloj kohën	to spend time
kaloj	to pass by
pranoj	to accept
blej	to buy
deklaroj	to declare
firmos	to sign
arrij, mbërrij	to arrive
tregoj	to show
marr	to take
shënoj	to write down, to note
lë pas	to leave behind
paguaj	to pay
kushtoj	to cost
bëj pyetje	to ask a question
imi/imja, timi/timja	mine

## 7.2 The Forms of the Noun, Part II

As mentioned before, the rules for creating the definite singular, indefinite and definite plural forms of the noun are complicated. The rules that follow serve as a good guide for creating these forms, however, as with any language, there are exceptions to watch out for. Some regular nouns and exceptions are included in the examples here.

If the noun is masculine and ends with ...

... a consonant, but not a **-k**, **-g**, **-h**, **-ër** or **-ël**: bir, -i, -e, -et.

... an **-ë**: djath/ë, -i, -enj, -enjte.

... **-a** (but not **-ua**): xhaxh/a, -ai, -ezër -ezërit.

... **-ua**: kru/a, -i, -nj, -njtë.

... **-ër**: lib/ër, -ri, -ra, -rat.

... **-ël**: cik/ël, -li, -la, -lat.

... **-k**: shok, -u, -ë, -ët.

... **-g**: zo/g, -gu, -gje, -gjet.

... **-h**: krah, -u, -ë, -ët.

... **-ë** or **-á**: dhe, -u, -ra, -rat.

... **-í**: ari, -u, -nj, -njtë.

... an accent on the last vowel: gjú, -ri, -nj, -njtë. There are many exceptions within this class.

If the noun denotes a person or type of person: optimíst, -i, -ë, -ët

If the noun is feminine and ends with ...

... **-ë**: pun/ë, -a, -a, -at.

... **-e** or **-o**: dritar/e, -ja, -e, -et.

... a stressed vowel: shtëpí, -a, -, -të.

... a consonant, but not **-ël** or **-ër**: kumbull, -a, -a, -at.

... **-ël**: veg/ël, -la, -la, -lat.

... **-ër** or **-rë**: qend/ër, -ra, -ra, rat.

... **-ua**: gr/ua, -uaja, -a, -atë.

If the noun denotes a person or type of person: optimíste, -ja, -e, -et

stacion, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	station
njoftím, -i, -e, -et (masc.)	notice, information
pjepër (masc.)	cantaloupe
perimetër (masc.)	circumference
num/ër, -ri, -ra, -rat (masc.)	number
semést/ër, -ri, -rat (masc.)	semester
çirak, -u, -ë, -ët (masc.)	apprentice
njerk, -u, -ë, -ët (masc.)	stepfather
tre/g, -gu, -gje, -gjet (masc.)	market

var/g, -gu, -gje, -gjet (masc.)	string
çilimí, -u, -nj, -njtë (masc.)	child
statuj/ë, -a, -a, -at	statue
stuf/ë, -a, -a, -at	stove
prérsj/e, -a, -e, -et (fem.)	comma
rrókj/e, -a, -e, -et (fem.)	syllable
energjí, -a, -, -të (fem.)	energy
historí, -a, -, -të (fem.)	history
vétull, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	eye-brow
kukull, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	doll, puppet
qershigël (fem.)	blueberry
xhung/ël, -la, -la, -lat (fem.)	jungle
bo/rë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)	snow
lak/ër, -ra, -ra, -rat (fem.)	cabbage
çiklíst, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)	cyclist (masc.)
çiklíste, -ja, -e, -et (fem.)	cyclist (fem.)
novelíst, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)	novelist (masc.)
novelíst, -ja -e, -et (fem.)	novelist (fem.)
bërryl, -i, -a, -at (masc.)	elbow
çelí/k, -ku, -qe, -qet (masc.)	steel
húa, -ja, -, -t (fem.)	loan
sy, -ri, -, -të (masc.)	eye
ngjítës, -i, -, -it (masc.)	glue
vendës, -i, -, -it (masc.)	native
prind, -i, -ër, -ërit (masc.)	parent
semafór, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)	stoplight

### 7.3 Comparisons of Inequality

Using an adjective, we can make a comparison of inequality by using the form  
**më + (i,e) + (adjective) + sesa = more + (adjective) + than.**

To make a similar comparison using adverbs use  
**më + (adverb) + sesa = more + (adverb) + than**

To compare quantities of a noun use  
**më shumë/pak + (noun) + sesa = more/less + (noun) + than**

më (i,e) mirë	better
më (i,e) keq	worse
më (i,e) gjate	taller
Jam më i gjate sesa Marini.	I am taller than Marin.
Vallezoj më mirë sesa Marini.	I dance better than Marin.
Kam më shumë pare sesa Marini.	I have more money than Marin.

### 7.4 Comparisons of Equality

To make comparisons of equality, use the forms  
**aq + (i,e) + (adjective) + sesa = as + (adjective) + as**  
**aq + (adjective) + sesa = as + (adverb) + as**  
**aq + (noun) + sesa = as much + (noun) + as**

Është aq mirë sesa ...	It's as good as
Ai është aq i gjate sesa ajo.	He's as tall as her.

Ajo meson aq shpejt sesa ai.  
Kam aq pare sesa Marini.

She learns as quickly as him.  
I have as much money as Marin.

## 7.5 The Superlative

The superlative is the form of the adjective used to express *the tallest, the best, the worst*, etc. To form the superlative in Albanian, the adjective is preceded by **më (i,e)** and the superlative form of the noun is used. The choice of **(i,e)** depends on the gender of the object described. The superlative form of the adjective usually only requires the adjective end in **-i** or **-a** depending again on the gender of the object. If the adjective ends in a **-ë**, remove it before adding the **-i** or **-a**.

më + (i/e) + (superlative form of adjective) + ...	the most + (adjective) + ...
më i miri	best (masc.)
më i gjati	tallest (masc.)
më e gjata	tallest (fem.)
më shumë + (noun) + sesa të gjithë	more + (noun) + than anyone

# Appendix: Supplemental Vocabulary

## A.1 The Weather

weather	mot, -i, ie, -et (masc.)
climate	klim/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)
sun	die/ll, -lli (masc.)
sky	qie/ll, -lli, -j, -jt (masc.)
clear	i tejdukshëm, e tejdukshme
cloud	re, -ja, -, -të
cloudy	me re
cold	(i,e) ftohtë
cool	(i,e) freskët
warm	(i,e) ngrohtë
hot	(i,e) nxehtë
air	aj/ër, -ri (masc.)
wind	er/ë, -a, -ëra, -ërat (fem.)
dry	(i,e) thatë
humid	(i,e) lagësht
fog	mjegull/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)
foggy	me mjegull/ë
drop	pik/ë, -a, -a, -at
raindrop	pikë shiu
ice	aku/ll, -lli, -j, -jt (masc.)
freeze	ngrij
frozen	(i,e) ngrirë
hurricane	tufan, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)
storm	stuhí, -a, -a, -at (fem.)
shade	hij/e, -a, -e, -et (fem.)
dark	(i,e) errët
moon	hën/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)
full moon	hënë e plotë
half moon	hënë e
new moon	hënë e re
rainbow	ylber, -i, -ë, -ët (masc.)
snow	bor/ë, -a, -ëra, -ërat (masc.)
to snow	bie dëborë
hail	bresh/ër, -ri (masc.)
to hail	bie breshër
rain	shi, -u, -ra, -rat (masc.)
to rain	bie shi
lightning	vetetim/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)
to lightning	shkrept vetetimë
thunder	bubullim/ë, -a, -a, -at (fem.)
to thunder	bubullij
How is the weather?	Si është mot?
How do you like the weather?	A të pelqen klima?
It's cold.	Është ftohtë.
It's cool.	Është freskët.
It's nice.	Është mirë.
It's hot.	Është nxehtë.

It's humid.  
It's a sunny day.  
It's windy.  
It's cloudy.  
It's raining.  
It's snowing.

Është lagësht.  
Është ditë me diell.  
Ka erë.  
Ka re.  
Bie shi.  
Bie dëborë.