Albanian Grammar

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alfabet-i		shqiptim					
the alphal	bet	pronunciation					
Аа	as in m <u>a</u> m <u>a</u>	Ιi	as in pol <u>i</u> ce	Rr rr	trill		
Вb	as in <u>b</u> oy	Jј	as in y ard	Ss	as in <u>s</u> ame		
Сс	as in hear <u>ts</u> ick	K K K	as in s <u>k</u> ull	Sh sh	as in <u>sh</u> ort		
Çç	as in <u>ch</u> eap	LI	as in be <u>l</u> ief	T t	as in s <u>t</u> op		
D d	as in <u>d</u> og	LI II	as in pu <u>ll</u>	Th th	as in <u>th</u> ink		
Dh dh	as in <u>th</u> is	M m	as in <u>m</u> arry	Uu	as in f <u>oo</u> l		
Еe	as in p <u>e</u> t	Nn	as in <u>n</u> otice	V v	as in <u>v</u> oice		
Εë	as in sof <u>a</u>	Nj nj	as in ca <u>ny</u> on	Хх	as in a <u>dz</u> e		
Ff	as in <u>f</u> all	0 0	as in m <u>o</u> re	Xh xh	as in j ob		
Gg	as in g o	Рр	as in s p ot	Υy	like in f <u>u</u> ture, une (Fr.)		
Gj gj	as in fi g ure	Qq	as in c ute	Ζz	as in <u>z</u> inc		
Нh	as in <u>h</u> at	Rr	single flap (city)	Zh zh	as in vi <u>s</u> ion		
shënime							
notes, observations							

- 1) Gj/Q dorso-palatal stops, much as in Macedonian in the south, Serbian in the north. In Many Geg dialects, Gj+Xh=Xh and Q+Ç=Ç (this is the basis of an anecdote involving A. Kostallari). Minimal pairs: ko 'feed!', kjo 'this, nom. fem. sg.', qo 'wake up!', ço 'put' gol 'goal [soccer]', gjol 'lake, mire', xhol 'head of club'
- more palatal than French L, less so than Serbian Lj djali 'the boy' 2) LI less velarized than Russian hard L (dh also velarized) djalli 'the devil'
- P.T.K are unaspirated. 3) T,D,C,X,LI,N,R,Rr are alveolar NOT dental! (except in some Geg) re 'cloud', rre 'roundworm'
- 4) Υ less rounded than in French, higher than in Turkish. ti 'you/nom.' ty 'you/acc.' tu 'your/m.pl.'
- denotes nazalization 5)
 - denotes length
- is pronounced with greater friction and is never elided intervocalically or finally in Turkish loans (hajvan, 6) Н sahat, allah vs. thuhet, shoh) in Geg, h becomes f at the end of a word or before a consonant, e.g. shof, ftoft (shoh, ftohtë)
- shows considerable variation in pronunciation from very low (almost [æ] in Korçë) to very high (e.g. in ë 7) Turkish loanwords). Final unstressed ë is dropped in Geg (with compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel coban/cobanë) and is only pronounced distinctly in southern Tosk. Elsewhere like the French e-muet.

theksim-i

the accent, stress

Stress is unpredictable & distinctive (pára'before'/pará'money'; béla'hoes'/belá'trouble'; xhakoní'seminary studies'/xhakóni 'the seminarian')

BUT generally on the last syllable of the stem. In Geg, a nasal or long vowel will be stressed.

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Bevington's Rule: V -> [+stress] / _ (V) Co <{e, a, o, ë(C), -ull, -as, -ur, -azi, -thi, -çe}>]<sub>stem</sub>
                                                                                                         <-Verb>
déle 'ewe' (< ĕ) BUT rrufé 'lightning' (< ē); édhe 'female kid' VS edhé 'and'
afërina 'vicinity' BUT babá 'dad' (allatúrka BUT allaxhá 'shiny silk-cotton cloth')
pállto 'overcoat' BUT byró 'office, bureau'
átë 'father' BUT atë 'that'; díkë 'desire'/dikë 'someone (acc.)'
lákër 'cabbage' çínërr 'greater titmouse' BUT hatë'r 'feelings', çakë'rr 'cross-eyed'
shémbull 'example' BUT fodúll 'vain' (< Turkish)
hápur 'open' BUT abazhúr 'lamp shade' (flámur & flamúr 'flag')
Turkish -lle´k, pl. lle´qe, -se´z, pl. se´ze (budallallek, sojsez), kelle´ç 'sword', kelle´f 'scabbard' májtas 'leftward', póshtazi 'from under', fshéhurazi 'stealthily', prápthi 'backwards', elbasánas, elbasánçe 'Elabsanian' (n.,
adv.); filxhánash=filxhánthi 'shell game'
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EMRI: GJINI, NUMËR, SHQUARSI

the noun: gender, number, definite/indefinite

Forming the Definite

Njëjësi e shquar the definite singular:

In general, masc = C + i, fem = V + a, "neut" (= fem) = + t

Mashkullor

ending	definite article	examples
-k,-g,-h	-u	shok-u 'comrade', zog-u 'bird', bari-u 'shepherd'
-á, –í, –é		ka-u 'ox', dra-u 'dregs', mi-u 'mouse', njeri-u 'person', dhe-u 'earth'
ye>e		pëlqyer-pëlqeri 'thumb', krye-kreu 'head [fig.]' (neuter kryet [lit.])
nasal vowel (incl. all -u)	-ri	bli 'linden' (bli-ni'sturgeon'),bri 'horn', dre 'deer', dru 'tree', fre 'rein', flori 'gold', gdhe 'gnarl', gji 'bosom', gju 'knee', hu 'stake', kalli 'ear of grain', kërci 'shin', kufi 'border', kushëri 'cousin', mulli 'mill', pe 'thread', mëlle 'swelling' sy 'eye', tra 'beam' [kryetra-ri BUT arkitra-u 'lintel'], turi 'face', ulli 'olive', zë 'voice',
BUT -á	-ni	kalama 'young child', vulla 'garden bed', rogja 'river branch in delta'
-'o (propers & expressives)	-ja	Maqo-ja 'Tom', leshko-ja 'fool'
-ë (< -á in Turkisms)	-а	babë-baba 'dad', hoxhë-hoxha 'teacher, dajë-daja (also dai-daiu) 'maternal uncle', bacë-baca'older brother', kumbarë/kumtarë-ra 'godfather', kallfë 'apprentice', papë 'pope', toskë-toska 'Tosk man', Kolë-Kola 'Nick',
elsewhere:	-i	kungull-i 'squash, gourd', djall-i 'devil'
-ë(C) (ë>Ø)		djalë-djali 'boy' (burrë 'man', kalë 'horse', gjumë 'sleep', lumë 'river', lëmë 'threshing yard', [ujë 'water', djathë 'cheese', ballë 'forehead', brumë 'dough']
		líbër-bri 'book', hatë r-i 'feelings', çákëll/klli, 'pebble'éngjëll-i 'angel', komunizëm -zmi, ardhës-i 'newcomer'
-ua>o,		ftua-ftoi 'quince', krua-kroi 'fountain', thua-thoi 'fingernail', etc.
a few poly in -a		vëlla-i 'brother', baba-i 'dad', xhaxha-i 'paternal uncle', pasha-i 'general
		(Tk)', qehaja-i 'town crier', aga-i 'feudal lord', mulla 'mullah', budalla
		'fool', usta 'master', kara 'black horse', qerrata 'scoundrel'
		<u>Femëror</u>

ending	definite article	examples
-ë, -í, -ull, -ël	-a	fushë-fusha 'field', shtëpi-a 'house', vetull-a 'eyebrow', vegël-vegla 'tool'
-ur, -ër[r], -jĕ, -iĕ		flutur-a 'butterfly', motër-motra "sister', çinërr-çinrra 'greater titmouse', cucëll-
		cuclla'nipple',endëz-a'cobweb,blossom'
(e ̃ & ë > ∅)		nyje-nyja 'knot', ngrë´nie-ngrë´nia 'eating' (dhënie, qenie, thënie),múmie-múmia
		'mummy', kapakllíe-kapakllía 'lidded rifle'
other vowels	-ja	raja-ja 'non-Muslim Ottoman subject',rrufé-ja 'lightning',gjë-ja 'thing', pallto-ja
		'overcoat', kinostúdio-ja, pardesy-ja 'light overcoat', grua-ja 'woman', hua-ja
		'loan', dua 'Muslim prayer' [=only 3 F in -ua]
(-ĕ>ø)		déle-delja 'ewe', BUT karríge-karrigia 'chair' çokane-çokania 'cowbell, knocker'
		(avoid gj, nj)
-ë, -í, -ull, -ël -ur, -ër[r], -jĕ, -iĕ (eˇ & ë > Ø) other vowels	-a	fushë-fusha 'field', shtëpi-a 'house', vetull-a 'eyebrow', vegël-vegla 'tool' flutur-a 'butterfly', motër-motra "sister', çinërr-çinrra 'greater titmouse', cucëll-cuclla'nipple',endëz-a'cobweb,blossom' nyje-nyja 'knot', ngrë´nie-ngrë´nia 'eating' (dhënie, qenie, thënie),múmie-múmia 'mummy', kapakllíe-kapakllía 'lidded rifle' raja-ja 'non-Muslim Ottoman subject',rrufé-ja 'lightning',gjë-ja 'thing', pallto-ja 'overcoat', kinostúdio-ja, pardesy-ja 'light overcoat', grua-ja 'woman', hua-ja 'loan', dua 'Muslim prayer' [=only 3 F in -ua] déle-delja 'ewe', BUT karríge-karrigia 'chair' çokane-çokania 'cowbell, knocker'

Asnjanës (Ambigjen)

neuter

(verb=sg, def art. = pl, NA ata 'this' GD this=masc, nyja =masc or fem, adj = Msg, Fpl)

for example:

Same rules as for indefinite plural të folur, të folurit 'speaking' verbal nouns (> fem e) (q.v.)

të kuq, të kuqtë 'red dye' nominalized adjectives ujë, ujët 'water' substances (all shifting to masc., e.g. uji, ujëra)

krye, kryet 'head' head of body, beginning, source vs kreu (krërë) 'head' of cattle, organization, chapter (formerly also ballë 'forehead, front')

ujët e ftohtë or uji i ftohtë; mbi kryet e mi, në krye të vet/krerët e Ballit Kombëtar një e qeshur e gjatë vs me ata të qeshurit e tij i ri, e re, të/e rinj/reja, të ri (= rini) (u lidha të ritë e mi me këtë djalë) e keqja = të keqtë

SHUMËSI I SHQUAR

the definite plural:

indef pl: V'(C)	add: -të	examples: shtëpitë, rrufetë, gratë, miqtë, deshtë 'sheep', bijtë 'sons', djemtë 'boys', qentë 'dogs', gjapërinjtë
-t	-ët	lotët 'tears' netët 'nights'
V´CC, VČC, (= -s,-ëz, -ër)	-it	peshqit, bujqit 'farmers', príndërit, njerëzit, nxënësit, mësuesit,
other	-t	delet, dyert 'doors', muajt 'months', qepët 'onions', qepat 'beaks', árkëzat 'casket'

<u>Lakim-i</u> Declension

ACC. = NOM except M & F def. sq:

DEFINITE ACCUSATIVE

Masculine

def. nom. = V' + iindef Nom + -në vëllanë, babanë

Otherwise def Nom + -n lisin, mikun, dheun,ftoin, zërin, pëlqerin,Maqon

Feminine

indef. nom. = V' rrufenë, shtëpinë, pardesynë -në

indef. nom. = -C fluturën, motrën -ën Otherwise lulen, anën -n

Neuter

acc. = nom.

GENITIVE-DATIVE

Masculine

indef. gen.-dat. = def. nom. vëllai, lisi, miku def. gen-dat = add -t to indef. gen.-dat. vëllait, lisit, mikut

BUT masc nouns with nom. def. in -[i]a take endings of fem decl. babe, Maqoje & babës, Maqos

Feminine

indef gen-dat. = indef nom. + -e -ë , -[ë]C>Ø, -C ane, motre, endëze 'cobweb, blossom'

V [not i] + je deleje, rrufeje, tetoje, pardesyje

elsewhere -e fluture, shtëpie

def. gen.-dat. = def. acc. but n > s

indef. nom. = V' -së rrufesë, shtëpisë

indef. nom. = -C fluturës, motrës; also babës -ës Otherwise lules, anës, tetos; also laros -s

Neuter

indef nom.-acc. + i uji, të foluri

Add -t to the indefinite genitive-dative. ujit, të folurit

NOTE: This means the indef gen-dat. neut looks exactly like the gen-dat. masc., whence the tendency to assimilate.

"neuter" paradigm

NΑ		ujë	ujët	folur	folycit
GD	Т	uji	ujit	foluri	folurit

masculine paradigm

N	ujë	uji
Α		ujin
GD	uji	ujit

INDEFINITE & DEFINITE GENITIVE-DATIVE PLURAL

Add -ve to the indef. nom.-acc. pl. $(-t > -t\ddot{e}-)$ def. can add -t to -ve, but this is facultative

lisave(t), nxënësve(t), miqve(t), peshqve(t), lotëve(t)

INDEFINITE ABLATIVE PLURAL (rare, facultative (-ve can be used instead), but still a 4th case) def. NA pl. -t > sh; -ë# > -Ø; -tsh, -shsh > -tësh, -shësh

<u>-t, -sh</u>	-ësh	lotësh 'tears' netësh'nights', deshësh (vjeç/e = adj. of pers'l age: djalë/vajzë pesë vjeç/e
V'CC, V'C, (= -s,-ëz, -ër)	-ish	peshqish, bujqish 'farmers', prindërish, njerëzish, nxënësish, mësuesish,
other	-sh	delesh, dyersh 'doors', muajsh'months', qepësh 'onions', qepash 'beaks', árkëzash
	I	'casket', shtëpish, rrufesh, grash, miqsh, , bijsh 'sons', djemsh 'boys', qensh 'dogs',
	I	gjapërinjsh

Notes

- 1. The nominative functions as the vocative (thirrore). (Also lex'l items, e.g. biro!) Usually indef: O Idriz!, but fem in -ë = def.
- O Drita!, possessed = def. O shpirti im!, titles = def. O shok! but O shoku Rexhep! (Particle O = normal but omissible). 2. The locative (vendore), which was in -t added to the indef. nom. sg. (jetët, pyllt, fikt, malt) but ë>Ø (misrit, letrët), also çastit, shelgut, willow' is now considered dialectal (between rivers Mat & Vjosë = Central Albania & north Toskëri) and

obsolete. Only occurs after a preps. (mbi, me, më, në, nën, nëpër, për, përmbi). Lit. lg. uses prep. + acc. or plain abl.

Shumësi i Emrave Femërorë - Trajta e Pashkuar The Plural of Feminine Nouns - The Indefinite Form

Prapashtesë Suffix	Rreth Environment	Shenime dhe Shembuj Notes and Examples
-a	consonant <u>or</u> ë(>ø) espër, -ël, -ëz -ull, -ur	vajzë- vajza 'girl', motër - motra 'sister',endëz-endëza 'cobweb,blossom' petull - petulla 'fritter', gogël - gogla 'acorn' mollëz-a 'cheekbone', gjepur 'pretext' - gjepura 'nonsense' ALSO: pëllé-pëlla 'milk-cow/goat/sheep'
-Ø	vowel (stressed a, e, i, o, and unstressed e)	dele 'sheep,ewe', rrufe 'lightning', kala 'fortress', shtëpi 'house', hua 'loan'
	also many mono- syllabic roots in -ë	anë 'side', ditë 'day', enë 'utensils', gojë 'month', gjurmë 'trace', këmbë 'foot,leg', këngë 'song', jetë 'life', lugë 'spoon', mollë 'apple', plagë 'wound', rrënjë' root', rrugë 'street', shkallë 'step'udhë 'way' kafshë 'animal, lopë'cow, shtazë 'beast'
	sometimes -a ~ -ø for lexical differentiation	dhjetë kokë dhen 'ten head of cattle' kokat e qepëve 'the heads of onions' brinjë'ribs'/brinja'side'
-ra	for collectives	verë -ra 'wines' (vs. vera 'summers'), gjë -ra 'things'
irregular		grua - gra 'woman', derë -dyer 'door', dorë - duar 'hand', natë - net 'night'
		Asnjanës

neuter (all inanimate, pl. = F)

-ra (= collectives, tend to be epicene)

djathë 'cheese' def. sg. djathët or djathi or djatha (e.g. in Korçë, but not in gjuha letrare) indef. pl. djathëra

Shumësi i Emrave Mashkullorë - Trajta e Pashquar

The Plural of Masculine Nouns - The Indefinite Form

Masculine plurals have 4 primary endings: Ø, -ë, -e, -a

Note, some masculine plurals have more than one acceptable ending (çorap -ë, -e) others now have a prescribed ending different from that in the reference grammars and bilingual dictionaries (elemente > elemente)

Prapashtesë	Shënime dhe Shembuj				
suffix	notes and examples				
Ø -V[-round]+s, -ër , ë also	nxënës 'pupil', maqedonas, mësues, përkthyes, arbër, ballë 'forehead', dukë 'duke' qen 'dog', thi 'hog', sy 'eye', muaj 'month', lot 'tear', kumtër/kumbarë 'godfather', maharaxha, muze 'museum', laro 'cur, piebald dog', va 'ford', rrush 'grape', mulla				

In general, -ë is for animates, -e for abstract inanimates, and -a for concrete inanimates, but exceptions abound. The following final syllables represent derivational affixes that generally take -ë for some or all plurals. Those marked *are supposed to use -ë consistently. Those marked ∞ are suposed to show the animate -ë / inanimate -e contrast.

<u>first element</u>	final	l ele	men	t										
<u>a</u>	c*	Ç*_	f*_	k_	L		m	n_	p*_	q_	r	sh*_	∞[n]t∞	<u>Z</u>
e	С	ç*		k*	L			n*			r	sh*	∞[n]t	<u> </u>
<u>i</u>			d∞	k			m	n*			r	_	*[s]t∞	
0	<u> </u>	Ç		k_	L	<u>II</u>		n_			r	sh_	∞[n]t*	<u>z</u>
u	С		(f)	k*			m	n		q		sh		

The table which follows illustrates plurals according to suffix or final syllable. Items marked * are unusual in their class. Items marked Ø are specified as not occurring. Items left blank are not specified. Order is reverse by suffix BUT items showing only -ë are placed first and items showing other consistencies (-ë/-e; -e only) are placed last

animate in -ë	inanimate in -ë	plural in -e	plural in -a or other
Ø	çarcaf, paragraf, fotograf	Ø	Ø
tullac 'baldy'	kupac 'wooden lunchbox'	~ Ø	Ø
binjak 'twin',	kapak'lid',dajak'stick',oxhak'	Ø	gja/k-qe'feuds'=shkak'cause
romak,baxhanak	hearth',zambak'lily'	2	',cak'marker',lak-lege'snare'
mesap 'Mesappian'	dollap 'cupboard'	Ø	, care marries , nare 10 que circa o
hutaq 'absent-minded	cylaq 'pizzle'	Ø	
person'	cylad pizzie	, c	
gungaç'hunchback',kovaç'bl	gjembaç 'thistle'	*baç 'herdsman', ilaç	
acksmith'	9,023	'medicine', kulaç/eç 'bun'	
general	*kuintal '100 kg'	central, festival, ideal,	
9	To the second	kristal,mal 'mountain'	
dibran	*aeroplan,tigan'skillet',karva	dygan 'shop', han 'inn',	
	n,jargavan'lilac',koçan'cob[c	oqean, organ, plan, stan	
	orn]heart[cabbage]	'summer hut', vullkan	
barbar, shqiptar	*kalendar,hambar	pazar, zar, seminar, honorar	
	'granary',rezevuar		
dollibash 'tamada'		mishmash	
memec 'mute',dordolec	dhëmbec 'loom reed'	*kotec 'coop,crib'	*kec 'kid',
'scarecrow'	-		guralec'pebble',karkalec'gra
			sshopper',kastravec
			'cucumber',spec'pepper'
kryeneç'stubborn'	gjyveç 'stew'		
lejlek 'stork', mjek	byrek, dyshek, lek,fishek		çe/k-qe'check'
'dr.',çek'Czech'		r	<u></u>
rekordmen, kapiten	hosten 'spur'	liqen 'lake'	beden'fringe'
postier,berber	fener'lantern',karakter,trans	minder'couch',kuartier	
	portier		T
arbëresh,kalesh	kablesh'pulp,cone'	rrebesh'cloudburst,calamity'	flakaresh 'slap'
atlet,lanet'devil'	planet	det,fakultet,qytet,marifet,sh	
	1	tet	
mekanik,kreshnik	ibrik		mik/q'friend',armik'enemy',fi
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		k'fig',rrezi/k-qe'danger
latin,pinguin	kofin'basket'		
ilir	peshqir,zinxhir'chain'	manastir,panair,hir'will,sake'	
gjirokastrit,komit,parazit	*satelit	boksit,grafit,deficit	*shirit'tape'
artist			
shok'friend',streptokok,maç	flok'hair',palok'dried fig		bllok/blloqe
ok'tomcat'; also -log	string'; dia-log		
gogol'bogey',kaqol'walnut,bl	kaçamol'small/immature	gjol 'lake,mire'	sokol'goshawk',stol'stool',go
ockhead'	corncob'		l'goal'
faqoll'animal with head dif		gjoll'patch of sown	
color fr body'		ground',voll'whim',kontroll	
kampion, gjiton	kamion,timon'steering	ballkon, ciklon,	person,kupon,napolon'napol
	wheel',vagon	elektron,fron'stool,throne',h	eond'or', -fon
nunätar luarkari	lakror biol fieler	ormon,sallon, -ion	
punëtor 'worker'	lakror 'pie',fjalor	auditor,korridor,kor	
barkosh'potbelly'	kablosh'tuft'		kosh'basket',djalosh/djelmo
patriot,suljot,idiot			sha lot-Ø
	<u> </u>	H = -11- = 11 1- 14	
marangoz'cabinet maker',tifoz'[sport]fan',bajlo		lloz'bar,bolt'	mitraloz,rrogoz'rush mat',kavanoz'jar'
z'ambassador,sea monster			iiiat ,kavaiiuz jai
poetuc'doggerel			ngrehaluc 'braggart'majuc
writer',gjeluc'cockerel'			point,tip'
matuf'dotard'			ponit,tip
	hightuk oil lama'		
kopuk'tramp'	bishtuk oil lamp'		
somnambul		16:1: : :	
majmun,spiun	bastun,sapun,pirun'fork'	kanun,çun'fishing boat'	çun'boy'

animate in -ë	inanimate in -ë	plural in -e	plural in -a or other
argat 'day-worker'	Ø	kat 'storey', kombinat	shtr/at'bed',kun/at'bro-in- law'-etër
elefant	Ø	restaurant	
xhambaz'horsedealer'	Ø	kafaz 'cage'	
dembel 'lazybones'	Ø	hotel, tunel,akuarel,bel 'waist' ,zabel'grove',	bel'hoe',gjel'rooster',harabel' sparrow',çengel'hook',tegel' hem',tel'wire'
student,docent	Ø	aksident,argument,element	
borgjez	Ø	qymez'coop',trapez'trapezoi d'	*brez'sash,generation'
heraklid,invalid	Ø	hibrid	
civil,katil,kopil	Ø	idil	bilbil,automobil,cupil'joist',ka ndil,karafil'carnation'
kont,rinoqeront	Ø	front,horizont	
jetim'orphan',thatim'skinniyb ones'	Ø	botim,vendim,kërkim	qilim,trim'hero'
mustakoç	Ø	Ø	përboç'hearthstone'
Ø	*kilo/centi-gram,	diagram, telegram	
Ø	*auto/trolejbus	papirus,pus'well', virus	
Ø	Ø	alliazh'alloy',ambalazh	
Ø	Ø	kortezh	
Ø	Ø	elozh'elegy'	
Ø	Ø	stadium,kostum,album,simp ozium,kacarrum'corncob'	
Ø	Ø	ansamb/ël-ble, cik/ël-kle	EE TARLE

animate beings (polysyllabic, oxytonic) & some inan's by analogy mostly suffixed. SEE TABLE a few final nasals add -rë: blî 'linden',brî 'horn', drê 'deer', drû 'tree',frê 'bridle/rein', trâ 'beam', ALSO krye-krerë, dhëmb 'tooth', çam, sllav, ALSO pëlqyer-pëlqer 'thumb' other

(>F if inanimate)

others include (all > F)

inanimates and abstracts -im, -ion, -um, -us, -Ct, -d, -azh,-ezh,-ozh, many polysyllabics in -l, -n, -r, vend 'place', insekt, kopsht'garden', raft'shelf', fakt, konvikt, katund mal 'mountain', fis 'tribe', komb 'nation', lloj 'type', gejf 'fun', kamp, mikrob, virus, motiv, tank, triumf

nouns in -ër libër - libra litër, metër, pjepër 'canteloupe', also burrë - burra а polysyllabics in -fon, -oz, -il, -ec telefon, mitraloz 'machine gun', fitil, kastravec, fatos'hero' many mono & some disyllabics (mostly in -p,-b,-m,-n,-l,-r, a few in -s,-z,-c) [hap 'step', kolektive > F)

cep 'corner', çap'step, pace; hunting-dog', grep'hook', agrep'scorpion', qep'beak', plep'poplar', xhep'pocket', nip'nephew, grandson', rrip'slope', tip'type', top'canonball', trup'body', qyp'jug', gjemb'thorn', rremb'stream', krimb'worm', plumb'bullet', pëllumb'pigeon', dem'bull', trim'hero', gjym'pitcher', man'mulberry', çun'lad', bel'troubles', tel'wire', gjel'rooster', çengel'hook', bilbil'&whistle', fitil'wick', kandil'candle', stol'stool', bërryl'elbow', derr'pig', brez'belt', plis'clod', fatos'hero', kec 'kid', spec'pepper', ndalc 'cock,hammer', viç 'calf', gjysh'grandpa', rresht 'row', gërshet 'braid', qengj 'lamb', vidh 'English elm', zë-zëra 'voice' (zota gods/zotërinj 'gentlemen')

ër (mbretën-ë>mbret-ënë)

prind 'parent', nip-a, 'nephew/grandson', gjysh-a 'grandfather, atë 'father', kunat 'brotherin-law', mbret (®j) 'king', princ 'prince', rob 'captive', skllav 'slave', lab, shenjt'saint', frat'monk', dreq'devil', lugat'vampire, kec-a, mëzat'baby bull (1-3 yrs)',shtrat 'bed' etër, kunetër, skllevër, lebër, fretër, lugetër, mëzetër, shtretër

(root a > e)

llarë

lerë

aga, at 'horse', baba, pasha (also agë, babë, pashë), hoxhë (ë>a), subash 'bailiff', usta 'master craftsman', xhaxha, dai(-u)-dajllarë 'maternal uncle'

bej, dervish, efendi, haxhi, kadi, sheh

Umlaut, etc.

dash - desh 'ram' rreth - rrathë 'circle' njëri - njerëz 'person' cjap-cjep 'he-goat' thes - thase 'bag' vëlla - vëllezër 'brother'

kulaç-kuleç 'bun' gëthep-gëthapë 'tine, hook'

vllah-vlleh dhëndër - dhëndurë 'groom,son/bro-in-law'

kalë - kuaj 'horse' krap-krep'carp' dialë - diem 'boy' vit - viet (&vite) 'year'

gardh - gjerdhe 'enclosure' ka - qe 'ox'

shumësi me <j> plurals with <j>

 $k,g > q,gj + \emptyset (30=k, 10=g)$

(moslty anim.)

k,g > q,gj + e (100=k, 45=g)

(mostly inan.)

-ir/-ur, -II > -ij/-uj, j

+ a > e, ua > o

many monosyllabics = -je either -je or -j

Vowels + -ni

a>e

-inj --ërini

collectives -ra (>F)

Nyja e Përparme particles of concord

plak/pleg'old man', armik'enemy',mik'friend', fik'fig', ujk'wolf, bujk'farmer', ndalk 'shieldfish', turk,larushk'wild grape', krushk'in-law', peshk'fish', vjeshk'sapling'

zog'bird'[=only-og exc. -log, -gog], shtrig'miser', jevg'Gypsy', murg'monk',

drang'kitten,cub', frëng'frenchman; [NB ballkano/dia-log = -logë; demagog-ë, demiurgë] lak/leqe'snare,loop', cak'marker',shkak'cause', gjak'blood', , rrezik'danger', dushk'oak,holly,leaves used for fodder',sfurk'scorpion', budalla-llëk, mus-

lluk(~ë)'cock,hammer'

prag'threshhold', palavig"small log',lug'valley', drang'iron bar',shtërg 'stork', burg'prison', lëng'liquid', miting, shelg'willow'; bejleg 'dual', breg/brigje 'shore', shteg/shtigje 'path ; [NB -ek, -ëk, -yk, -ok, non-mono in -ak, -ik [except rrezik] = -ë]

bir - bij 'son', (BUT hir-e'sake'), lepur - lepuj 'rabbit', portokall-portokaj'orange., delldej'vein',diell-diej 'sun', kërmill-kërmij'snail', fyell-fyej 'flute', tingull - tinguj 'sound' flámu/r-j vs flamúr-ë BUT gërbyell-gërbej'felly, wheel rim', & gavyell'hipbone', kapërcyell'stile', rrëshyell'sleepwort'

bakall-bakej grocer', hamall porter', çakall jackal', mashkull/meshkuj male

BUT: hall - halle 'trouble' huall - hoje 'honeycomb' shall - shalle 'scarf' truall - troje 'plot of land' kavall - kavalle 'flute' shuall - shoje 'sole[foot,shoe]'

BUT: mall - mallra 'property, goods'

pyll - pyje 'woods', zall - zaje 'alluvium', fill 'thread'

hell 'spit', yll 'star'

bari - barinj 'shepherd', ftua - ftonj 'quince', gajdexhinj, zanatçinj

bli-nj 'sturgeon', hu'stake', flori'gold', gdhe'knurl', gji 'bosom', (but gjiret e detit), kalli'ear of grain/corn', kërci'shin', etc. [all those not mentioned elsewhere]; gju'knee'-gjunjë; drurë ~ drunj~dru (dru-ri/druja) M = 'tree, wood, lumber' F = firewood, shillelagh' kalama-j 'young child', vulla-[n]j 'garden bed', rogja -[n]j'river branch in delta' but krua - kroje 'spring, stream'

budallenj, qerratenj, also, lumë - lumenj 'river', & dhaskál-dhaskénj, përrua-përrenj 'rivulet,creek', shpargër-shpërgë nj 'swaddling clothes'

drap(er) 'sickle', gjarp(er) 'snake', shkemb 'rock', thelb(b>p) 'kernel', shkop 'stick', prift'priest', gisht-a'finger', zot 'master, mister' (zota 'gods')

mall 'property, goods', bulmet 'dairy product', mut 'shit', bar(ë) 'herb, grass', pleh 'manure'/plehra 'garbage' also fshat 'village', shi 'rain' and gjak: gjakra 'types of blood', gjaqe 'blood feuds'

Rasë Sh Emërore Kallëzore të/e (1-4 def) të/ Giinore së të Dhanore 1-4 def) Rrjedhore

1. Mbiemrat dhe emrat e nyjshëm, p.sh. i mirë, i ri, e re, të re, të folurit (Emrat prejpjesore)

- 2. disa përemra pronorë (të mi[a], të tu[a])
- 3. përemri dëftor "i tillë"
- 4. Emrat e rasës gjinore
- 5. Numërorët themelorë dhe përemrat e pacaktuar gjithë tërë kur tregojnë një sasi shterues (të dy)

1-4: particle determined by head

7,8 (& some nom'l 1): gender fixed, number/case by function

preposed 1-3 + 5, 6: Number/Gender by head, case by function

Të/e: e is used if 1-4 immediately follow & form a constitutent with a definite noun, otherwise (indefinite noun, preposed, in a series, non-constituent relation, 5-8) të is used.

Të/së: Same rule as for të/e, but substantivized and preposed adjectives take së if definite: e së ardhmes BUT i një të ardhmeje të afërt

6. përemri lidhor "i cili"

im atë yt atë i ati

7. Emrat e ditëve të javës (e hënë)

8. Disa emra që tregojnë lidhe gjaku ose familiare: Zemra e s'ëmës

ati im ati yt ati i tij/saj/tyre

Shembuj:

djalë i mirë e i dukur; djalin e mirë e të dukur; i miri djalë; të mirin djalë; i të mirit djalë; libri i djalit të dukur; libri i vajzës së bukur e të mirë; vajza e mirë, e mira vajzë, libri i së mirës vajzë, vajzën e mirë e të bukur, libri i [së/të] mirës dhe së bukururës vajzë, librin e të dukurit [dhe të mirit] djalë; një libër të së bukurës vajzë [kall.]; dele e djemve të dukur (em.nj.); dele të djemve (Pashq.F.Kall.;Sh.Em./Kall.), delja/delet e djemve, përveç nyjës së përparme, e cila e dallon formalisht nga përemri pyetes...; jetës së qytetit e të fshatit; të dy 'both', të tetë 'the 8 of them' (or 8th); të gjithë 'everybody/thing'; të tërë 'the whole [thing]', e ka çantën e bukur=çantën e bukur e ka= =e ka të bukurën çantë=të bukurën çantë e ka 'she has the nice purse', e ka çantën të bukur=e ka të bukur cantën=të bukur e ka cantën=cantën e ka të bukur 'her purse is nice=she has the purse that is nice'. E pashë vajzën, e cila është e mirë dhe e cila banon në Prishtinë 'I saw the girl who is good and who lives in Prishtina', Gjuha është pasqyra më e gartë e një kombi dhe e kulturës së tij 'Language is the clearest mirror of a people and of its culture'

Mbiemri adjectives (F = default gender)

Prapashtesa suffix Ms=Mp except as noted below	Tip type	Shembuj examples
Ø: ,	procl. (-)fundit & pa- nonproclV or Verb Cpd adj w/ F subst as 2nd element	fundit, parafundit, pafund,pagjumë,paatdhe alaturka, gri,blu, bezhë, bruto, fringo'brand-new',foleqesh syshqiponjë 'eagle-eyed'
Fp -a	procliticized -ë, -l, -r, -t (-V(j)) nonprocl. compounds in these	mirë, ëmbël, mbyllur,dobët,huaj,ve'widow/er' fatbardhë 'lucky',mendjemëdhenj 'arrogant' (m.pl.)
Fs,p -e	other procliticized (mostly -m, -q) nonprocl. in -s, -sh, -ë	afërm, sotshëm, kuq, pashoq tiranas, dykatësh, pyetës, krijues,gegë
Mp -ë (& Fs,p -e)	(-a/k,r,n(t);-ez;-i/k,v,t; -o/r,sh)	karakteristik (subst=karateristikë/a) horizontal, (subst=horizontale) socialist,sojnik,sojsëz, qesharak'humorous' punëtor,kinez,solemn

Adjectives formed from substantives (nouns) are generally nonprocl. and inflect like the substantive (cf. Ø-ë/e-e above): plak-pleg:plakë - plaka, budalla-budallenj: budallage, qejfli-nj 'fun-loving', inatçi-nj 'spiteful', def. inatçiu (F s,p inatçie, qejflie OR inatçeshë/a,qejfleshë/a) trim/a-trime OR trimëreshë/a

There are five 'irregular' procliticized adjectives + 2 more that are procliticized and inflect like substantives + 1 mixed:

Ms	Мр	Fs	Fp	
zi	zez OR zinj	zezë	zeza	'black'
ri	rinj	re	reja	'young, new'
madh	mëdhenj	mádhe	mëdha	'big, great'
keq	këqij	kéqe	këqija	'bad'
vogël	vegjël	vogël	vogla	'small, little'
lig	ligj	ligë	liga	'thin, bad'
zoti	zotët	zonja	zonjat)	'able,master'
			Jam i zoti ta bë	j, Ai është i zoti i shtëpisë
ø tjetër	ø tjetër	të tjerë	të tjera	'other'

Postposed adjectives do not decline.

Libri i djalit të mirë/djemve[t] të mirë

Preposed adjectives do, but then the substantive doesn't.

Libri i të mirit djalë/ mirëve djem, Librat të një të riut/ca të rinjve; i veu, e veja

Shkallët e Mbiemrit (gradation of adjectives)

Shkalla pohore: Aliu është i madh (Krahasore: më i madh)

Shkalla krahasore e sipërisë relative: Aliu është më i madh se Murati.

Aliu është më i madh se (sa) i mirë.

Shkalla krahasore e ultësisë: Aliu është më pak i madh se Murati/se (sa) i mirë.

Shkalla krahasore e barazisë: Aliu është aq i madh sa Murati/sa i mirë.

Shkalla krahasore e sipërisë absolute:

Buzuku është më i vjetri i shkrimtarëve të letërsisë shqipe. Buzuku është më i vjetri shkrimtar i letërsisë shqipe. Buzuku është shkrimtari më i vjetër i letërsisë shqipe.

Shkalla sipërore: Aliu është... ...i mençur.

shumë/fort 'very', jashtëzakonisht 'extraordinarily/extremely', mjaft 'rather', fare 'quite', tepër 'too', bukur shumë 'pretty much'

contract

Vetor Pers'l sh 2 2 em unë ti ne ju k,gj,dh ne[ve] ju[ve] mua. tγ meje teje nesh jush

m

ъ в

Përemri The Pronoun Trajta të Shkurta

		nj			sh	
	1	2	3	1	2	3
k	më	të	е	na.	ju	
dh			i		۱۳	u

Trajta të Shkurta të Bashkuara

$\overline{}$	e	i	
më	ma.	'ni	Gegu+e=jau
të	ta	ťi	· .
ju	ju	'а.	Na doesn't con
i	is	l.	
u	u	9.	Na e dha librin

Dëftor demonstrative

emphatic

12 pl nom = + -ve

& Tosk

		r	į	sh			
		m	f	8	f		
	em	aj	ajo	ata	ato		
	k	atë					
gį		atij	əsəj	atyr	ē		
	n	(a{si})	(a{so)je}	asish	asosh		
				syt	resh		

- 1. For the proximate demonstrative, a-
- but Ns=ky & kjo
- 2. a >ø when following a preposition, but not in the nom
- 3. ai alternates with ay.
- 4. 'such a' i tillë, atillë, këtillë; inflected like mirë.

Vetvetor reflexive

vete - vetja, veten, vetes, also vetvetia, etc. vete = reflexive e.g. e mban veten 'he controls himself' (BUT mblodhi veten) vetë = emphatic e.g. këlthiti vetë vojvoda 'the chief himself hollered'. Gala ia ktheu duart vetvetes (F pl = veta)

your[sg]	ъ	a	8/4					
Ms	yt	tët	tyt					
Fs	jot		sot					
prej tim bir, për tët bir								

, nga gjoksi i tyt ati 5) when substantivized, like definite substantives

	М	F	Р
Nom.	-i	-(j)a	-t(ë)
Acc.	-in	-(ë)n	((6)
Gen./Dat.	-it	-(ë)s	-ve(t)

e.g. ky është imi - yni - juaji kjo është imja - jotja - jona këta janë të mitë - tuajt - të sajat një dijetar yni

Pronor Possessive

g/d	₩.	y	your		our	our		II's	
	im		yt	Т	ynë	T	juaj		
Ms		tim		tënd		tonë		tuaj	
Fs .	im	time	jote	tënde	jonë	tonë	juaj	tuaj	
	siı	μe	sa	sate		sonë		aj	
Мр		mi tu		tanë		tuaj			
-11 P			të		to	tonë			
_	mia		mia tua		to	tona		ja	
FP			të					,.	
basic element	≖		t/	d	_ n		ua	j	

- 1) his/her/their = i tij/i saj/i tyre inflect
- 2) svoj = i vet (Fp e veta)
- 3) Mp, Fp of My&Your_s take particle of concord (të mi, të të)
- 4) Ms Fs of Yours when preposed to kinship terms:

Pyetës interrogative

Nom. kush, Acc. kë, Gen./Dat. kujt 'who' Nom/Acc. sa, Gen./Dat. save 'how, so, as many' ç', çfarë, se, çka 'what'

i/e sejtë 'from what (made of)'

Për se e do? Nga se është i sëmure? C'është kjo? Cka?

Çfarë njeriu është? E sejtë është kjo?

<u>Lidhor</u> relative: caktuar/definite: që, i cili

cili 'which', i sati 'what number': I sati doli Sokoli?

-i	ę	-ët	-at	
-in	-ën			
-it	-ës	-ëve	-ave	

pacaktuar/indefinite: kush 'who-, cili 'which-, ç' 'what-, sa 'how many- ever': Hajde me kë / cilin të duash.

<u>Pacakt</u>	uar:		who-	-body -or	ne .					
(pakufi	.shëm) \\k	ush ²	cili	një 3				-thing gjë ⁵	kir farë ³	1d 110j
every-gj all		×		'always' 'all the same					_x 6	
such & si akë	uch a	×	×			aksh				
each	se-	× 7	×7			×				
some-(sp	^{ec) 8} di-	×				×	×	-sendi		
some-	-do	х	х			×	×	-kafshë		
any- every-	çdo-	х			×В				×	×
-ever	ndo-	×		×10	хB					
no-	55 -	×		×	A=no one B=not one			x5		
	mos-	×			xΑ			_x 5		
	kurr-	×						х5	×	

- l gjithmbarë
- 2 tjetërkush shumëkush
- 3 njëfarë 'somekind asnjëfarë(lloj) but njëlloj
- 4 njëri-tjetri/bjëra-tjetra-tetrib...
- 5 hiçemphatic)
- 6 -11oj 7 akë-gjithë-
- disa 9 ndoca
- 0 as--njeri

gjithë tërë mbota mbarë tjetër (pl. tjerë-a) shoku-shokum,-qi, -qim kag, ag shumë, plot, mjaft pak, ca

Ndajfolja Adverbs

Nga, ku, kah (vend) këtu(1)-aty(2)-atje(3) këndej/andej djáthtas/májtas dreitë/shtrembët (do)kudo=tekdo 'every' kurr -kund -kah.askund 'no' diku, akë(se)ku, ndokund 'some' kund 'anv' diku=gjëkúndi 'somewhere' asgjëkúndi 'nowhere' tjetërkund = gjétkë = gjetíu Kund nuk e gjete? 'Didn't you find it anywhere?' Kund nuk e gjeta.=I didn't find it anywhere E ke parë kund? 'Have you seen it anywhere?' sipër, lart/poshtë afër, pranë/larg brenda/jashtë

Kur (kohë) taní,tash[tí]/atëherë hérët/vonë shpejt/më vonë rrallë/déndur, shpesh[herë] tashmë/akóma=énde=édhe(BvsR) aiithnië.kurdó[hërë]/kurrë dikur/cdo herë ditën/natën sonte/mbrëmë (në) mëngjes/mbrëmje-(mbrëma)

pranverë/vjeshtë verës/dimrit (behar=pran±verë) sivjet 'this'/vjet 'last'

Sa (sasi) shume/pak mjaft/tepër kaq/aq -herë 'time' -fish 'fold' Si (mënvre) kështu/ashtu mirë/kea

shpejt/[dalë]ngadalë, avash[-]avash Pse (shkak,sebep,arsye)

përse

Cfarë (silësi) (+ gen.)

tjetërpardje - pardje - dje - sot - nesër - pasnesër - tjetërpasnesër

derivational affixes: -(i)sht, -'as/-'azi, -'thi, -'ce, procl. $i > \emptyset$

Parafjala

Prepositions

përpára/prápa

Nom. nga (G: kah), te(k)/_(V) Acc. me/pa, mbi/nën, ndër'among', për 'for', nëpër 'thru', më 'in,on,by,at,with' në 'in,on,of' (unmodified takes indefinite) Abl. larg'far', afër'near', pranë'next to', mes/ndërmiet'among'. midis'between', pára'before', pas'after', sipas'according to', prej'from,of', dreitë'toward', karshí/kundër'opposite', kráhas'alongside', rreth'around', brénda'inside', përveç'aside', gjatë'during', jashtë'outside'

Drejtime

directions veri 'north' jug 'south' lindje 'east' perëndim 'west'

Lidhëza

Conjunctions

and, also: e, dhe, edhé, si edhé but: por, amá, po or: apó, óse, a than.for: se

either-or: ose . . . ose . . . neither-nor: as . . . as . . .

therefore: prandáj,kështu,ashtu,pra then: mandej,atëherë,pastaj

whereas: kurse since/because: pasí,sepsé so that: për të + verb while: ndërsá

until: derisá,gjersá,pasí

except: veçsé

although: sadó/sidó që, édhe pse however: sidogóftë,mirëpo

insofar as: me qenë se

unless: veç në mos (+opt'v) [as] if: po [të],në(qoftë)se,[sikúr] nonethless: megjithatë, sadomós

Muajt e Vjetit

Months of the Year Janári Korriku Shkurti Gushti Marsi Shtatori

Tetori [Shëmitër] Prilli Nëndori [Shëmëhill] Maji Dhjetori [Shënëndre] Qershori

Ditët e Javës

Days of the Week e Diel e Enite e Hënë e Premte e Martë e Shtunë

e Merkurë

Kohët e Ngrënies

Mealtimes

mëngjes sillë mesditë drekë (ruček) paradite(/) pasdite (adv) paradreke(/) pasdrekë/-e darkë pasdarkë/-e

Numërorë

Numbers Themelor një' -mbëdhjetë(m) dy (f. dy) -dhietë(f) but njëzet,dyzet tre (f. tri) -qind(m) (-ra) katër +mijë (f)(pl. -a/-ra) pesë gjashtë +milion(m.pl. -ë/a) +miliard(m.pl. -ë/a) shtatë (num.=-ë; disa=-[r]a) tetë nëntë insert e dhjetë between

each word

dyzet e dy

Rendor (i,e,të) Thyesa fem. card'l + fem. ord'l 1st=parë 3rd=tretë një e katërta një e dyta/dy të tretat 4th=katërt tri të katërta elsewhere, tri të tetat gjysmë 'one half' add -të -ë,-të > ø ceyrek 'one fourth' insert e gindare 'one hundredth & write as X-sh = 'the number X' one word njësh 'unity',tresh'trinity dyzetedytë

njësi'unit'

Aritmetikë + dhe/plus pa [heq nga] x herë ÷ ndarë për = bëjnë/mbeten substantivized

4->=f(katra)

dy/dyja tre/tria

Pjesëza

particles a = interrogative po, sigurisht s', mos, nuk, jo mbase, ndofta, ndoshta vallë = [acaba]

bash = pikërisht = mu ia = voilà

bilé 'even'

sidomós 'especially' (po)thuajse,gáti 'almost'

dot, fáre 'at all'

emphatic: dhe,sa,që,vetëm që néjse 'anyway. . . '

pa (-less, un-)

(zero)

masc. dim. njerith 'uvula', qiellzë 'palate', babush, vëllako, birçe

i njëjtë'same'

fem. dim. këmbëz 'trigger', , rrugicë 'alley', çupkë, deriçkë 'back door [kapicik]', qepushkë 'seedling onion'

Folja the verb

PRES	ST	ΓFI	1/
PRES	51		W

<u>e tashme</u>					<u>e pakryera</u>				<u>lidhore</u>	<u>Urdhërore</u>		
present indicative					imperfect				subjunctive	Imperative		
(V)]	<m></m>	•	(V)/[C]	<m></m>		=dëftore		
j	jmë	Ø	im	em	emi	ja	nim	esha	eshim	(V)[C]	$ \{j\} ([\emptyset]) < u > / < u([ni]) >$	
n	ni	Ø	ni	esh	eni	је	nit	eshe	eshit	2s = [ë]sh		
n	jnë	Ø	in	et	en	(n)te	nin	ej/esh	eshin	3s = (j)ë	{} = diphth-impv / mono-aor, pt	

AORIST STEM <U->

<u>e kryera</u>	<u>e thjeshtë</u>	<u>mënyra</u> <u>dëshirore</u>			but s[h]>ø:	pjeso	<u>rja</u>	<u>habitorja (H)</u>			
aorist		optativ	-			partici		pres	admira	<i>tive</i> impf	
(v)a	[ë]m{ë}	(f)sha	(f)shim	sh>ç/n_	vendos'decide	[u]r{ë}		kam	kemi	kësha	këshim
(v)e	[ë]t{ë}	(f)sh	(f)shi	nj_, sh_	ngjesh'knead'			ke	keni	këshe	këshit
([i/u])<ø>	[ë]n{ë}	(f)të	(f)shin	s_ (opt'l)	prish'spoil'			ka	kan	kësh/kej	këshin

-											
Foljet Ndihmëse											
the auxiliary verbs											
have		be	П	have be							
	H	100									
e tashme				e kryera							
kam	kemi	jam	jemi	pata	patëm 📗	qeshë	qemë				
ke	keni	l je	jeni	pate	patët	qe	qetë				
ka	kanë	është	janë	pati/pat	patën 📗	qe	genë				
			,			7-	1000				
e pakryer	ر	1		dëshirore							
		l	11								
kisha	kishim	isha	ishim	paça	paçim	qofsha	qofshim				
kishe	kishit	ishe	ishit	paç	paçi	qofsh	qofshi				
kishte/kish	kishin	ishte/ish	ishin II	pastë	paçin	qoftë	gofshin				
111011107111011				Paoto	Paş	90.10	90.0				
lidhore		1		pjesorja / habitorja							
	1	liem		1							
	kem kemi		jemi	pasur / paska		qenë / qenka					
kesh	keni	jesh	jeni		- 11		Į				
ketë	kenë	jetë	jenë	joveprore	e (ta., pa	kr., kr. e	th.)				
		'	<i>'</i>	kihet kihej u pat							
urdhërore	e '	•		kihen kihëshin u patën							
ki kin		ii	jini		4	F 5.1011					
<u>NNI</u>	II	JL	<u> </u>		-						

ZGJEDHIMI JOVEPROR (pësor - vetëvetor)

mediopassive conjugation (impers'l. pass'v. reflx'v)

- 1. (V) verbs insert -h-
- 2. Aorist stem = active BUT preposed u & -ø in 3sg 3. Analytics substitute jam for kam

NDËRRIME FONETIKE:

- [1] 2p pres, impf, impv, <M> [2] 23s pres indic'v (sbj=1s)
- [3] aor
- **a.** k,g,h; a,e,i,y +u; other+i
- **b.** -a/shë,-e,-a (p, l,r, dh, th)
- **[4]** Pt Adm, Opt
- **a.** [u] $r(\ddot{e}) > \emptyset$
- **b.** other $\ddot{e} > \emptyset$

Mënyra Dëftore

Indicative Mood

Koha e tashme: present tense Koha e shkuar: past tense e pakryera: imperfect (synthetic)

e kryera e thjeshtë: aorist e kryera: kam + pt.

më se e kryera: kisha + pt.

e kryera e tejshkuar (aor-2): pata + pt. e kryera e dytë: kam pasë + pt. (Geg perf.) më se e kryera e dytë: kisha pasë + pt. (Geg plup.)

koha e ardhme: future tense

e ardhmja: do të + conj. / (Geg) kam + inf. e ardhmja e përparme: do të kem + pt.

Mënyra Kushtore

Conditional Mood

e tashme = e ardhmja e së shkuarës (1)

e kryera = e ardhmja e përparme e së shkuarës (2)

do të + impf (1) do të + plup (2)

(kisha + inf) (kisha + past inf does not exist)

Mënyra Dëshirore

Optative Mood e tashme = optative e kryera = pastë + pt

Mënyra Urdhërore = imperative

Mënyra Lidhore = të + pres, perf(conj.), impf, plup

Jussivi: le të + lidhore

habitore: pres, impf(pt - stem + H); perf=paska+pt;

plup=paskësh+pt

<u>Lidhore - habitore</u> : të + <u>habitore</u>

<u>Piesoria</u>

Participle

paskajorja (pohore): për të/me + pt (short pt)

(supine)

absolutivi: me të + pt [='upon/having'] forma e pashtjelluar mohore: pa + pt

[='without/before']

përcjellorja: duke/tue + pt (also dyke, tyke, tuj, tu,

e kryera: particle (të) pasë + pt (<M> = qenë w/out u)

I.1.A

- a) punoj 'work' kthej 'turn'
- b) rruaj 'shave' lyej 'paint,smear'

I.1.B lai 'wash' fshij 'wipe'

1.2.A

'arrive' arrij gogësij 'yawn' kërcëllij 'gnash mbërrij 'arrive,reach' përcëllij 'sing' teshtij 'sneeze'

1.2.B

(për±)buj 'sojourn' 'call' bëzaj 'gnaw' brej 'hunt' gjuaj 'lend' huaj 'scratch' kruaj luai 'play', 'dance', 'move' 'hold' mbaj mbroj 'defend' 'knead' mbuj 'call' quaj rrej 'lie' rroj 'live' 'watch over' ruaj 'dedicate' truaj 'observe' vërrej 'be worth'

'have insomnia'

II.1.A

vlei

yej

hap 'open' 'measure' mat 'decide' vendos

II.1.B

ik-'go away' ec-'walk' 'mount' hip-

II.2.A

nxjerr

bierr 'lose' 'run.stroll' bredh djeg 'burn' 'twist' dredh 'throw' hedh 'pull' heq kredh 'dip' mbiell 'sow' mbledh 'gather' ndell 'call,coax' ndjek 'follow'

'extract,publish'

pjek 'bake,meet' rjep 'flay' rrjedh 'leak,drip' shtjerr 'unfurl' siell 'bring' 'castrate' tredh

'steal' vjedh 'gather, harvest' vjel vjell 'vomit'

NOT

ngredh 'incite'(=II.1.A)

II.2.B

fsheh 'hide' ngjesh 'knead',apply,gird' ndez 'light,kindle'

<u>NOT</u> (=II.1.A) ngreh 'wind',build' ndesh 'meet, encounter'

II.2.C

dal 'go out' njoh 'know' marr 'take' shoh 'see' rrah 'beat' II.3.A

'echo' a) buças çokas 'knock' gërgas 'annoy' 'snore' gërhas 'shout' gërthas mërdhas 'feel cold' rrëshqas 'slip' spërkas 'spray'

trokas

b) bërtas (brit) 'shout' këllas (kall) 'insert' këlthas (klith) 'shout' kërcas (kris) 'bang' pëlcas (plas) 'explode' pëllas (pall) 'moo' përkas (prek) 'touch' thërras (thirr) 'call' vërras (virr) 'bleat'

'knock'

humbas (humb) 'lose' C) (fol) 'speak' flas

II.3.B shes 'sell'

zbres 'descend' pres 'wait'

II.3.C

'kill' a) vras shkas 'slide' 'run' ngas 'happen' ngjas

b) pres 'cut' dhjes 'shit' Ш

bie carry, bring bie fall di know dua want fle sleep ha eat give jap Ιë leave,let ngre lift nxë study përzë chase off pi drink rri sit

shpie send,take,cary pour.shoot shtie them say

vë put vjen come zë take

NOTES ON WORD ORDER

më jep = normal më jepni (pl. normal, sg. formal) iepmë = informal jepmëni = (pl. informal, sg. polite informal) nëm/ni = impolite or familiar (mos ma jepni)

Shqipëria e shkretë 'wretched Albania' E shkreta Shqipëri 'Poor Albania!"

Faiku është dialë i mirë 'F. is a good boy' (subject is topic [what the phrase is about])

Është djalë i mirë Faiku 'He's a good boy, F. is' (complement is topic, subject is comment)

(subject is topic, new information is focus)

Atje është hoteli 'The hotel is over there.' or 'Over there is the hotel' (topic = location, focus = hotel) Hoteli është atje 'The HOTEL is over there' or it is the hotel that is over there (topic & focus = hotel)

Më pret gruaja 'My wife expects me" (if no object, order = VS) Gruaja më pret 'My WIFE expects me' (SV order = emphatic focussed subject)

When object precedes verb it becomes topic

E ke atë 'Do you have it'

Atë e ke 'Do you really have that one' Atë ke 'Is it that one that you have' E njeh dyganxhiun = same idea

I = (V)

I.1.A (diphthong)

Pt=-r, Aor=-m

a) o > ua and e > yein [3] pl., [4] & 3sg Aor <M> but **not** optv. $impv. = \emptyset$ (add -j- w/ V clitic)

b) ua > o/u and ye > e/yin [3]sg &opt/ <M> not 3sg Aor impv. = i

c) zíej 'boil,' 'simmer,' 'stew' ndíej 'feel, ie > i < M >ie > je in [3], & optv.

I 1 B (monopthong)

Pt=-rë Aor=-më Impv=-i

shënime

blej 'buy' e>i [1]

bëj 'do, make' hyj 'enter' add -r- [3]sg (but not <M> 3s aor.) impv = hyr3s impf = hynt(cf. III.2)

I.2.A&B (hybrid)

A. -i + -T - [3],[4] (>[C])B. -V + -jT- [3],[4] (>[C])

<u>shënime</u>

i) gjej 'find' = gjet-<M> = giendii) vete 'go' = [C] in pres sg te $> \emptyset$ in rest of pres-stem: ve- mi, ni, në; sh, jë vajt - [3],[4] (there is no impv, use shko-)

II.1.A (regular)

II.1.B

 $1s = -i \ 23s = -en$

II.2 (ablaut)

 $PT = -\ddot{e} / -I, -(r)r$ other (incl -II) = -urrr > r [3]

incls. compounds, e.g. për-

A. e/je + I(I), r(r), k,g,q, dh> i [1] > 0 [3] k g > q gj [1],[3]; rr > r [3]

<u>shënime</u>

i) incl. dridh 'cause to shake'

ii) príer 'slant, lean, turn' PT = prirë

B. e/je + h, sh, z > i [1]

C. V > e [2] V > i [1] (except marr 'take' V > e) V > 0 [3] (except rrah 'beat')

<u>shënim</u>

shoh > pa - (V) [4] [3] pashë, pe, pa

II.3 (Sigmatic)

A. a) as > it [1],[3],[4] > et [2]

> b)=a) OR (as $> \emptyset$ $\ddot{e} > a,i$ [3],[4], impv, <M>)

c)=a) BUT (as $> \emptyset$ [3],[4])

B. es > it [1],[3],[4] > et [2]

shënim

pyes>pyet [2],[3],[4]

C. a) as > it [1] > et [2] $-s > \emptyset = (V) -stem [3],[4]$

b) (j)e > it [1] $-s > \emptyset = V-stem [3],[4]$ je>íe 3s aor <M>,PT(+r), adm

D. vdes 'die' e > i [1] es > iq [3] s > k [4]

!!! (V) ~ [C], etj.

pres = më Ø ni në but ë>ø/VV_

III.1 impv = \emptyset pi 'drink' (elsewhere = (V)) **III.2** V>i [1]

<u>but</u>

impv = V+r (but pl impv = 2pl) 3sg conj = V+rë ie>je impv, 3s conj, 13p pres V>u [3] +r [3]sg (not 3sg <M>) $V > \ddot{e} + n\ddot{e}$ [4] vë 'put' zë 'take' përzë 'chase off' nxë 'study' shpie 'send, take, carry'

shënime

i)shtie 'put, pour, shoot' V > i [3],4 (=stem can = (V))

ii)lë 'leave, let' [3] lashë

iii) bie 'carry' 'bring' b > pr [3] pru/rë [4]

iv) bie 'fall' [3] rashë, [4] rënë

III.3 e>i [1] impv=ø

[3]-[4] di dit-ur 'know' fle fjet-ur 'sleep' ngrit-ur 'lift' ngre B. rri ndenj-ur 'sit' ha [hë]ngr-ënë 'eat'

III.4.A vij 'come' = (V) [2] vjen impv=eja(ni)

[3] erdh-[4] ardh -ur

III.4.B jap 'give' a > e [1],[2] [3] dhashë [4] dhënë

III.4.C

'say' 'love, like, want' them duam themi dua thua thoni do doni thotë thonë do duanë

conj: thuash thotë duash dojë impf = thosh-, do-< M > = --u-impv = --uaj

[3] = thashë $desh-- (3sg can = \emptyset)$ [4] =thën-ë dash-ur (opt'v daça) Albanian Grammar Victor A. Friedman 14 14

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GEG AND TOSK

Victor A., Friedman

The two major dialect groups of Albanian are Geg (north) and Tosk (south). A significant bundle of isoglosses dividing the two dialect regions runs through the area south of the course of the river Shkumbî in central Albania and then along the the river Drin through the middle of Struga in the Republic of Macedonia. The overwhelming majority of Albanian speakers in former Yugoslavia speak one or another of the varieties of Geg, the only exception being the Tosk speakers of the Ohrid-Prespa region in southwestern Macedonia. I

1. Phonology

1.1 Stress

The stress patterns of Albanian dialects do not show significant variation (Gjinari 1970: 26). In general, Albanian stresses the final syllable of the stem, although there also exist certain classes of exceptions (see Newmark, Hubbard and Prifti 1982:15-18). One major difference between Tosk and Geg stress is in the treatment of Turkish loans in original final stressed -a or -e. In Tosk, Turkish loans are treated like other Albanian words with a final stressed vowel, hence babá 'father', babái 'the father', teneqé 'tin', teneqéja 'the tin', like native vëllá 'brother', vëllái 'the brother', rrufé 'lightning', rruféja 'the lightning'. In Geg, however, the stress is shifted back and Turkish loans are adapted to the pattern of nouns in final schwa or original short -e, hence hállvë 'sweetmeat', hállva 'the sweetmeat', penxhére 'window', penxhérja 'the window', like native çúpë 'girl', çúpa 'the girl', déle 'ewe', délja 'the ewe'. In the standard language, the solution has been to adapt a mixture of these. Thus both Tosk babá 'father' and Geg bábë 'father' are acceptable, but Geg tenéqe 'tin' and Tosk penxheré 'window' and hallvá 'sweetmeat' are all excluded (Kostallari 1976).²

1.2 Vowels

In Albanian, stressed schwa is characteristic of Tosk (and of the standard language) as opposed to Geg, which lacks it. Also, Geg drops unstressed schwa in many positions (with compensatory lengthening of preceding vowel in some cases), a feature that is represented in Standard Geg orthography, e.g. Geg $vllez\ddot{e}r$ 'brothers' ~ Tosk $v\ddot{e}llez\ddot{e}r$ 'brothers'; Geg $pl\bar{a}k$. 'old woman' ~ Tosk $plak\ddot{e}$.

Geg dialects all have phonemic length and nasality and as a result have between 14 and 19 vocalic phonemes.³ By contrast, Tosk lacks nasality and most Tosk dialects, including those of the region of Korçë that serve as the basis of the standard language, lack both length and nasality. These Tosk dialects of the Korçë region have seven phonemes: /a, e, i, o, u, ü, /.⁴ It should be noted, however, that intellectuals of Kosova and Macedonia insist that phonemic length is a legitimate feature of the Kosovar variant of Standard Albanian, i.e. this is one of those features that is a subject of variation within Standard Albanian, at least for speakers living outside of Albania (cf. Zymberi 1991).

As indicated above, Geg lacks stressed schwa (Albanian orthographic <ë>). One area of important variation in this regard is the correspondence of Geg nasal /ē/ (orthographic <ê>) to Tosk /e/ or /ə/, the distribution of which is complex, with southern Tosk being most consistent in the use of /ə/ (cf. Byron 1976b:102). Pre-War Standard Tosk had /ə/, but the post-War Standard has codified /e/, e.g. *zemër* 'heart' vs the dialectal variants *zëmër* and *zêmër*. Most of the Albanian dialects of Macedonia have fourteen vowels, viz. /a, e, i, o, u/ long, short, and nasal except nasal /õ/, which does not occur in any Albanian dialect. The /ü/ of other dialects here corresponds to /i/. The Central Geg dialects of Albania

¹For the most part, the dialects of Montenegro belong to Northwestern Geg, those of Kosov@ to Northeastern Geg, and those of Macedonia to Central Geg. The dialects of Central Albania (Southern Geg and Transitional) are spoken in some villages between Debar and Struga (Gjinari 1989:53-57).

²It should be noted that given the stress pattern in the Turkish source, it is Geg that uses stress shift and not Tosk, *pace* Pipa (1989:9). There are a few other lexical items where Tosk oxytone corresponds to Geg paroxytone, e.g. Geg *véri* Tosk *verí* 'north', etc. In such words, Southern Geg (Central Albania) patterns with Tosk. In clusters of two vowels such as /úa/, /íe/, /ýe/, some northern Tosk dialects shift the stress onto the second vowel and treat the sequence as a rising diphthong (see Gjinari 1975:91-95). In all these instances, Standard Albanian follows Tosk (or southern Tosk).

³The dialects of Debar (Albanian Dibër) in Macedonia and Ulcinj (Albanian Ulqinj) in Montenegro are unique among Geg dialects in their lack of nasality.

⁴The Southernmost Tosk dialects of Labëri in Albania and Çamëri in Greece (Greek *Epiros*) have phonemic length. All Albanian dialects except those without phonemic high front rounded /ü/ (Albanian orthographic <y>) have these seven vowels as their unstressed inventory.

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also lack /ü/ but add to this inventory mid front rounded /ø/ and /ø/ thus having the same number but not the same inventory of phonemes as Northeastern Geg including Kosova and Southern Geg including the villages between Struga and Debar (Albanian *Dibër*) in Macedonia, which all have /ü/ and nasal /ű/ (Gjinari 1989:102-106).⁵

1.3 Consonants

Standard Albanian has a phonemic contrast between strident palatal affricates $/\check{c}$, \check{z} / and mellow palatal stops $/\check{k}$, \acute{g} / (Albanian orthographic <ç, xh> and <q, gj>, IPA [tʃ, dʒ, c, \dot{z}]). Most dialects of Kosova (also parts of Macedonia such as Kumanovo and Debar), however, merge the two into palatal affricates (Gjinari 1989:156).

In Albanian, original /n/ became /r/ in Tosk but remained in Geg, e.g. Tosk *Shqipëri* 'Albania' ~ Geg *Shqipni* 'Albania'. In Standard Albanian, rhotacized forms are prescribed with a few lexical exceptions (e.g. *dashnor* 'lover', cf. *dashuri* 'love').

Final devoicing in Albanian is characteristic of Northern Tosk and transitional Southern Geg but not of the Standard.

2. Morphology

2.1 Verbs

In Albanian, there is a host of variants in verbal morphology. Thus, for example, in Northern Tosk the ending of the first singular present and subjunctive in vocalic stem verbs contains /ń/, elsewhere 1 sg pres./subj. uses /j/, e.g. Northern Tosk *punonj* 'I work' (PRES) and (SUBJ) ~ other Tosk *punoj* 'I work' (PRES) and (SUBJ). The morphologically distinct subjunctive, which occurs only in the second and third persons singular, is lost through generalization in Kosova and Macedonia. Thus, for example, Standard Albanian (and the dialect of Korçë) opposes *punon* 'work' (23SG PRES INDIC) to *punosh* 'work' (2SG PRES SUBJ) and *punojë* 'work' (3SG PRES SUBJ). In Kosova, however, the suffix -n is generalized for both persons in both moods while in some dialects of Macedonia, e.g. Debar, the form in -n is generalized for the third singular in both moods and the suffix -jsh is used for both second singulars (v. Ajeti 1978:11-17, Barsha 1989:186-190). The presence of /š/ in the imperfect is characteristic of Geg (except the southeastern Geg of Albania), whereas its absence is characteristic of Tosk, e.g. Geg *punojsha* 'work' 1SG IMPF ~ Tosk *punonja* 'work' 1SG IMPF. The shape of the standard variant, -ja e.g. *punoja* 'work' 1SG IMPF -- is characteristic only of a small region just north of Southern Tosk, although the suffix /j/ followed by schwa, /e/, or Ø occurs throughout Southern Tosk as well as in Southeastern Geg (Gjinari 1989:248).

In Albanian, there is significant variation in the formation of pluperfects and in the shape of the participle, which is essential for a variety of analytic constructions. Geg has a series of compound perfects (perfects composed of a perfect or pluperfect auxiliary plus the participle) which are used to express what I have called pre-anterior taxis (Friedman 1981), i.e. a past resultative event prior to another past resultative event, as in *kam pasë shkue*, literally '(I) have having gone', *kisha pasë shkue*, literally '(I) had having gone'; both are translatable as 'I had gone' but with nuances of great distance in time. The following example illustrates this concept:

(1) Është e vetmja brengë ... shqiptoi (AOR) më qartë ai, pasi kishte folur (PLUP) ... për një vajzë ... me të cilën e kishin pasë fejuar (CPD PLUP) prindët qysh në fëmijëri 'It is the only trouble ... he said (AOR) more clearly, after he had spoken (PLUP) about a

⁵The Albanian dialects of Macedonia and adjacent Central Geg dialects of Albania also have a characteristic diphthongization of stressed /i/ and /u/ to [ai, ei, əi] and [au, ou] in many environments, e.g. in Debar [šiit] for standard *shit* 'sell!'-IMP, [nouk] for standard *nuk* 'not' (Basha 1989:148-50). On the other hand, Geg in general tends to monophthongize original diphthongs, e.g. /ue > \bar{u} , ie > \bar{i} , ye > \bar{y} /. As mentioned above, in Tosk there is variation between treating these as diphthongs, which is characteristic of northern Tosk, or as vowel sequences, which is southern Tosk and standard. (Gjinari 1989:201). In general, Geg has /vo-/ and Tosk /va-/ from original initial *o-, e.g. $vot\ddot{e}r \sim vat\ddot{e}r$ 'hearth' and /ue/ where Tosk has /ua/, e.g. $mue \sim mua$ 'me'.

⁶This is part of a larger phenomenon of Geg /j/ ~ Tosk /nj/ (cf. Byron 1976b:99-102).

⁷Southern Tosk also has /-jë/ for the third singular subjunctive but it has /č/ for the second singular subjunctive (Gjinari 1970:64-66).

⁸The neutralization of the indicative/subjunctive opposition probably reflects the influence of Macedonian, which epxresses this distinctinction syntactically, i.e. only with the modal subordinator da (equivalent to Albanian $t\ddot{e}$).

⁹There is also considerable variation in the shape of the final syllable: /ja, je, ńa, ńe, ńam, ń~j, j~j, jšna, jša, jše/ (Gjinari 1989:248)

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girl ... to whom his parents had engaged him (CPD PLUP) in childhood.' (Friedman 1981:278)

Tosk would simply use a pluperfect in both instances. In the participle, Geg has short and long variants as in *shkue* ~ *shkuem* 'going' while Tosk has a single, rhotacized form as in *shkuar* 'going'. Also, in dialects where the aorists of the auxiliary verbs 'be' and 'have' are lost, the pluperfects formed with those auxiliaries in the standard language and other dialects are replaced by the imperfect (Basha 1989).

There is also variation in the expression of aspect. In Albanian, as noted above, the aorists of the verbs 'be' and 'have' are excluded from some dialects, which in turn affects the formation of pluperfects.

Morpho-syntactic differences between Geg and Tosk in analytic verbal constructions include the following: Geg infinitive of the type *me shkuem* (= 'with' + long participle) Tosk *për të shkuar* (= 'for' + subordinator + participle) 'to go', ¹⁰ the Geg use of 'be' as the auxiliary of the perfect of intransitive active verbs as opposed to the Tosk generalization of 'have' for all active verbs (both dialects use 'be' for the perfect of medio-passive verbs), e.g. Geg *jam shkue* 'I am gone' but Tosk *kam shkuar* 'I have gone', the Geg future of the type *kam me shkue* ('have' + infinitive) 'I will go', as opposed to the Tosk type *do të shkoj* (particle based on 'want' + subordinator + present subjunctive verb) 'I will go', the Geg progressive of the type *jam kah shkoj* (present tense of 'be' + 'towards' + present tense verb) 'I am going' as opposed to the Tosk type *po shkoj* (progressive marker + present indicative verb) 'I am going' or *jam duke shkuar* (present indicative of 'be' + 'while' + participle) 'I am going', and the formation of gerunds Geg *tue shkuem* 'while going' ~ Tosk *duke shkuar* 'while going'. The following sentence illustrates differences in future constructions and other items:

(2) Nuk kam me mûjtë me ardhë në Shqipni. Jo të tâna gjylpânat ishin të lame e të pastrueme.

Tosk: Nuk do të mund të vij në Shqipëri. Jo të tëra gjilpërat ishin të lara e të pastruara.

'I will not be able to come to Albania. Not all the needles were washed and cleaned.' (after Pipa 1989:16-18)

2.2 Nominals

In Albanian the main variation is the generalization of /-i/ as the definite article for all masculine nouns in Kosova (or those in /-h/ but not in /-k,-g/ in Macedonia [normally masculines in /h,k,g/ take /-u/]) (Gjinari 1989:254-56), e.g. bilbil/bilbili 'nightingale/the nightingale' but zog/zogu 'bird/the bird', krah/krahu 'wing, side/the wing, side'; but in Kosova zogi, 'the bird', krahi ' the wing, side' and in Macedonia zogu ' the bird', krahi ' the wing, side'. Albanian also has a difference in the indefinite article (Geg nji 'one, a' Tosk një 'one, a'), which although phonologically based, was the subject of a potential, artificial morphological distinction. 11

In the expression of reflexive possession, Tosk lacks a morphologically distinct reflexive possessive pronoun, whereas Geg has *i vetë* 'one's own' for the third person, and this form has been adopted into the standard language. The use of *i vetë* 'one's own' in some Tosk writers for non-third persons appears to be a hypercorrection (Byron 1976b:118).

3. Variation and Standardization

Although a Tosk based standard was promulgated in Albania after World War Two and adopted by the ethnic Albanians of Yugoslavia in a process that lasted from 1968-1972. The lack of standardization before the publication of the standard reference tools of the 1970's made it extremely difficult for the foreign learner to know which forms to memorize. The following four examples are illustrative:

(1) Present tense of 'wait'

SG PL presim

2 pret pritni OR prisni

3 pret presin

Imperfect stem is based on second plural, therefore:

prisja, prisje, etc. OR pritja. pritje, etc.

(2) gjen 'find' Four possible third person singular medio-passive agrists:

¹⁰The Tosk type of construction also occurs in the Albanian dialects of Macedonia south of Debar. The Geg infinitive is permitted in certain expressions that have achieved wide currency, e.g. *domethanë* 'that is to say'.

¹¹Faik Konica proposed that Geg nji be used for feminine nouns and Tosk $nj\ddot{e}$ for masculine, but his proposal was not accepted (Byron 1976a).

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u gjet OR u gjind OR u gjënd OR u gjend

(3) rri 'sit' Four possible participles: ndejt-ur OR ndëjt-ur OR ndenj-ur OR ndënj-ur

The participle is the basis for both agrist and admirative paradigm, thus leading to four different sets of paradigms.

(4) ha 'eat' Two third singular agrists and an irregular participle, any of which can form the basis of the admirative paradigm:

hëngri OR hangri, participle ngrënë

third singular present admirative: hëngërka OR hangërka OR ngrënka

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