This guide is designed for Albanian language training of Peace Corps workers in Albania, is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of an introductory section on the history, alphabet, and phonology of the Albanian language and a series of 14 topical instructional units. Each unit contains a page or more of information about an aspect of Albanian culture and between four and nine lessons, each targeting a specific language competency. Lessons include the targeted competency, a brief dialogue, vocabulary list(s), grammar and vocabulary notes, and pronunciation notes. Unit topics include classroom communication, a conversation with a host counterpart or family, expressing time and date, food, housing, communications services, transportation, giving and getting directions, shopping, invitations and social behavior, using community services, discussing work, health and medical services, and international relations. Appended materials include a list of competencies, dialogue translations in English, additional notes on grammar, vocabulary for expressing date and season, and an Albanian-English glossary. (MSE)
Albanian

Language Competencies for Peace Corps Volunteers in Albania

by

Ismail Haznedan and Sami Repishti, Ph.D.

1992

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Acknowledgments

This book is one of four Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in early 1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Albania. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to enter Albania. It is the result of work not only by the author(s), but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially Toni Borge, Training Officer for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

May 1992
Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language: in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of
techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

It is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.
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3. To discuss schedules

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Cultural Note

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4/ To discuss common interests

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THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

A Brief Introduction

HISTORY

Albania is a country located in the south-western part of the Balkan Peninsula. Its western shores are bathed by the Adriatic Sea. It borders Yugoslavia and Greece. With the size of Maryland (ca. 11,000 sq. mi = 28,748 km2), Albania has a population of 3.5 million (1992).

Albanian is an Indo-European language. From the beginning, however, Albanian was connected with Illyrian, Thracian and/or Dacian, three languages spoken by populations inhabiting the Balkans over 3,000 years ago. Today, Albanian scholars present the historical argument of the Illyrian presence in the present day Albania to support their thesis. In addition, many Illyrian names are explained by modern Albanian. Toponomy and archeology also confirm the transition from the ancient Illyrian to contemporary Albanian, and that the language "... is the same language that has continuously been used from generation to generation." (Sh. Demiraj)

Naturally, in the course of almost three millennia, the Albanian language has enriched its vocabulary with borrowings from ancient and modern Greek, Latin and later Italian, Slavic, and most recently from Turkish (during a five century occupation). The surprising character of the Albanian language is the fact that it has succeeded "...to safeguard its originality as a specific language, to preserve and enrich with domestic means its inherited foundation, to fully protect its own grammatical system from outside influences." (Fjalori Enciklopedia Shqiptar, "Gjuha shqipe")

Medieval sources indicate that Albanian was called "Arbërishte" (arbënishte). The present name SHQIP (Albanian) was noticed for the first time in 1555 AD with the publication of the first Albanian book MESJARI (Majall) by Father Gjon Buzu. (How did the name change and when, has not been established yet.) Scholars are surprised to see that the two existing Albanian dialects Geg (in the North) and Tosk (in the South) were closer to each other in 1555 than they are today. This is explained, of course, by the fact that Albania has been occupied by the Ottoman Empire since 1481, which prevented the free movement of people and ideas, thus bringing the physical separation of a nation. Consequently, we have the independent development of the two dialects.

One of the features of Albanian, as a typical Balkan language, is its analytical character, exhibited in the declension system with its prepositive and postpositive articles, as well as the combination of synthetic and analytic forms in the verbal system. (M. Camaj)
THE ALBANIAN ALPHABET

Since 1481 to 1912, Albania was occupied by the Ottomans. By the end of the 17th century, part of the local population converted to Islam. Other sections remained Roman Catholic (North), and Eastern Orthodox (South). Due to the organization of the Ottoman Empire, religion took nationalistic overtones and although Albanians remained primarily Albanians, Moslems began using the Arabic alphabet, Catholics—Latin, and Orthodoxes—Greek. In the Congress of Manastir (1908), they all agreed to use Latin as the common alphabet.

Albanian has 36 letters; seven vowels (IPA in the brackets):


It has also many diphthongs, the most important being:

ie [ iɛ] ye [yɛ] ua (GEG: uɛ)[ua]

The 29 consonants are:

b c c d dh f g gj h j k l
ll m n nj p q r rr s sh t th
v x xh z zh.

(For their approximate pronunciation see The Table)

Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Albanian</th>
<th>IPA</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, A</td>
<td>[a ]</td>
<td>fatal as in fatality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, E</td>
<td>[e ]</td>
<td>vend as in end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē, Ė</td>
<td>[ ē ]</td>
<td>mē, te as the French: me, le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i, I</td>
<td>[ i ]</td>
<td>polici as in police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o, O</td>
<td>[ o ]</td>
<td>lord as in lord, Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u, U</td>
<td>[ u ]</td>
<td>bukē as oo in spoon, food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y, Y</td>
<td>[ y ]</td>
<td>ty as u in French: tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consonants</td>
<td>IPA</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b, B</td>
<td>[b]</td>
<td>baba as in Babar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, C</td>
<td>[ts]</td>
<td>cuca as tz in Katzenbach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ç, Ç</td>
<td>[ʧ]</td>
<td>çorba as ch in chair, match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d, D</td>
<td>[d]</td>
<td>dada as in dadaism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh, DH</td>
<td>[ð]</td>
<td>dhembi as th in they, those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f, F</td>
<td>[f]</td>
<td>forma as in form, free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g, G</td>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>gruri as in glad, gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gj, GJ</td>
<td>[ʒ]</td>
<td>Gjon appr. ge in pigeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j, J</td>
<td>[j]</td>
<td>jam as y in yet, yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h, H</td>
<td>[h]</td>
<td>hiri as in hat, here, hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k, K</td>
<td>[k]</td>
<td>koka as in keep, kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l, L</td>
<td>[l]</td>
<td>lule as in Linda, Lester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ll, LL</td>
<td>[ɭ]</td>
<td>llafe as in holly, full, all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m, M</td>
<td>[m]</td>
<td>mire as in man, mine, me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n, N</td>
<td>[n]</td>
<td>Nora as in Nora, none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nj, NJ</td>
<td>[ɲ]</td>
<td>nje as ni in onion (sp.n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p, P</td>
<td>[p]</td>
<td>pika as in point, period, pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q, Q</td>
<td>[ɻ]</td>
<td>quhem; appr. as te in righteous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r, R</td>
<td>[r]</td>
<td>reja as in prose, present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rr, RR</td>
<td>[ɭɭ]</td>
<td>rrjeta as in horrid, horrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s, S</td>
<td>[s]</td>
<td>Student as in student, sit, hiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh, SH</td>
<td>[ʃ]</td>
<td>sheshi as in she, ship, shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Albanian</td>
<td>IPA</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t, T</td>
<td>[t]</td>
<td>toka as in to, talk, tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th, TH</td>
<td>[θ]</td>
<td>thika as in thin, thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v, V</td>
<td>[v]</td>
<td>vota as in vote, victory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x, X</td>
<td>[dʒ]</td>
<td>xanxar app. as dz in adze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xh, XH</td>
<td>[dʒ]</td>
<td>xhaxha as j in job, jewel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z, Z</td>
<td>[ʒ]</td>
<td>zona as in zone, rose, wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh, ZH</td>
<td>[ʒ]</td>
<td>abazhur as in abajour, pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng, NG</td>
<td>[ŋ]</td>
<td>peng as in sing, bang, is not a letter of the alphabet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 1
CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

COMPETENCIES

1. TO GREET AND RESPOND TO GREETINGS
2. TO INTRODUCE ONESELF AND TO ASK OTHERS TO INTRODUCE THEMSELVES
3. TO INDICATE LACK OF COMPREHENSION AND TO REQUEST REPETITION
4. TO ASK FOR CLARIFICATION AND ALBANIAN WORDS EQUIVALENT TO ENGLISH
5. TO RESPOND TO CLASSROOM COMMANDS
6. TO EXPLAIN ABSENCE
CULTURAL NOTE
INTRODUCTION TO ALBANIAN LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

THE LANGUAGE

Albanian is an Indo-European language. It's one of the oldest languages; yet, different from the others. The Albanian language seems to have kept its own features from the very ancient times, which linguists believe have reached us today, in their contemporary forms.

Historically, the unified national literary Albanian can be traced to 1908, when it was decided to accept the Latin alphabet. However, the two main dialects, the Geg in the North and the Tosk in the South, have developed independently. It was only in 1952 that an administrative order was issued by the Communist government requesting that the Tosk dialect be considered as the basis for the future unified literary Albanian. By 1972, the decision was final, and no one could write in Geg dialect anymore for fear of political persecution.

That same year, 1972, Albanians in Yugoslavia decided to accept the unified literary Albanian by sheer necessity, and use it in their schools and publications. Since then, the present standard "Gjuha e njësuar letërre" (the unified literary language) remains the only one used in Albania and in Yugoslavia, causing great harm to writers of the Gheg (northern) dialect. The Tosk dialect is the standard Albanian that is used in this textbook to minimize possible confusions.

Today, Albanian is spoken by about 10 million people around the world: 3.5 million in Albania, 3 million in Yugoslavia (Kosova, Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro), over 1 million in Turkey, as well as large groups of Albanians in South Italy (known as Arbërshë), Greece, Europe, USA, Canada, and Australia.

Albanian is a phonic language. Each letter has a specific sound that does not change in the context, making its reading and writing rather easy. As a rule, Albanian spelling corresponds to the pronunciation of words quite directly. The alphabet has 36 letters: 29 consonants and 7 vowels. In spite of the differences of the two main dialects, both the spoken and the written Albanian are understood by all Albanians. Education and mass media have further facilitated this process.

THE SCHOOLS

The educational system of Albania is highly centralized and entirely public. The Ministry of Education and Culture (Ministria e Arsimit dhe Kulturës) has the authority to organize the educational and cultural institutions, open and close schools, appoint teachers, prepare curricula and school programs, as well as approve every textbook used in the classroom from elementary to university level. For every district, there is a Department of Education (Seksioni i Arsimit) which oversees all instruction.
This strict regimentation of education, which was also closely watched by the former Party of Labor (Communist) of Albania (PLA), was carried out for the communist indoctrination of the young generation. Since December 1990, with the advent of political pluralism in Albania, the situation has begun to change.

The organization of the educational system remains rather traditional. The first "Headstart" programs begin at the age of 3 to 6 years in "Kopshti i fëmijve" (kindergarten) where most of the youngsters learn how to read and write.

It is a 4-4-4 system. Elementary school begins at the age of 6 and lasts 4 years (age 10). Registration is universal and attendance compulsory, as parents are held responsible for children's absence. From the elementary schools, the youngsters are promoted to "Shkolla tetëveçare," the equivalent of the American junior high school, for another 4 years. At age fourteen compulsory schooling ends.

The secondary high schools are highly diversified. For the general public there are "Gjimnazi i Përgjithshëm" (General High School), and "Gjimnazi Pedagogjik" (Pedagogical High School) geared to the future elementary school teachers. Vocational high schools called "Teknikume" prepare the youngsters for various trades.

Higher education has been, until now, strictly controlled by the PL of Albania, in order to create a new class of technocrats and experts faithful to the Communist regime, with devastating effects for the noncommunist talented young people. The institutions of higher learning have been under the direct control of the only State University of Tiranë until recently (1991). Presently, there are at least four more new universities in Shkodër, Tiranë, Elbasan, and Korçë, all former branches of the State University of Tiranë.

Parallel to the universities operate also several Institutes of Higher Learning (Instituti i Lartë) of 2 and 4 year sequence, similar to the American Junior and Senior Colleges.

There is no nationwide exam system to qualify for university admission. Grade average remains the main criterion. Normally an average of 9 (out of 10) is required. To encourage women's education, an average of 8.5 (out of ten) is required for women. The school-year begins on September 1, and ends on May 30 or June 5 of the following year.

The school day begins at 8:00 AM. It lasts until 1:00 PM for elementary schools, and up to 1:40 PM for high schools. There is a ten minute break from 9:40 to 10:00 AM or, half an hour (10:35 to 11:05) for high schools. For high school students five or six major subjects are scheduled for every day (schools are open on Saturdays too): Albanian, one foreign language (formerly Russian, and now English, French, Italian, and German), mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, history, geography. (Marxism- leninism has been discontinued.) Art, music, and gym are not offered daily. Classes are heterogeneous and students remain in the same rooms the entire day. All students have more or less the same schedule.
Presently, education in Albania is universal and literacy is very high. Tradition for education is well-grounded, respect for the teaching profession and the teacher is very high, and discipline in schools is rather strict. There is no social promotion, and failure is still a badge of shame.

March 7 is Teacher Recognition Day. Students and parents usually bring flowers, cards, and small gifts to their favorite teachers.

Since 1991, democratic reforms have been instituted in all schools of Albania, eliminating the prior practice of discriminating against the opponents of the former communist regime and their children.
TOPIC 1

1. **COMPETENCY:**

   **SITUATION:**

   **ROLES:**

   T:
   PCV:

   Si jeni?
   Mirë-u-pafshim!

   PCV:

   Mirë-u-pafshim!

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mirë</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dita</td>
<td>the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirëdita!</td>
<td>Hello! Good day!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nxënës</td>
<td>student(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoti (Z.)</td>
<td>Mister (Mr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonja (Zja)</td>
<td>Madam (Mrs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonjusha (Zsha)</td>
<td>Miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mësues</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si?</td>
<td>how?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeni?</td>
<td>are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falemnderit!</td>
<td>Thank you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirë-u-pafshim!</td>
<td>See you again!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TOPIC 1

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Daily greetings in Albanian are answered by repeating them.

  Ex: T: MIRÊMENGJESI!  PCV: MIRÊMÊNGJESI! (Good morning!)
        T: MIRÊMBRÊMAI!  PCV: MIRÊMBRÊMAI! (Good evening!)

The expression: TUNGJATJETA! is widely used at any time of the day. It means both "Hello" and "Goodbye."

The expression: LAMTUMIRÊ! is also used to say goodbye.

Most of the time, Albanian greetings are accompanied by a handshake. A "good" handshake is seen as a sign of good friendship.

Usually, women do not volunteer to shake hands; however, they will respond to an extended hand.

The up-to-now mandatory SHOK (m.) and SHOQE (f.) = Comrade, has been dropped, and may sound offensive.

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- Except for the combined symbols: dh, ll, rj, sh, th, xh, and zh, all letters of the Albanian alphabet are read individually, with slight differences in their openness or closeness.
2. **COMPETENCY:**

To introduce oneself and to ask others to introduce themselves.

**SITUATION:**

Classroom

**ROLES:**

PCV - Teacher

**T:**

(Unë) quhem Ilir.
Si quhesh ti?

**PCV:**

(Unë) quhem Mark.

**T:**

Si quhesh ti?

**PCV:**

(Unë) quhem Ardita.

**T:**

Shumë mirë. Gëzohem!

**PCV:**

Faalemnderit, Zoti mësues!

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unë</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quhem</td>
<td>(I) call myself (My name is...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quhesh</td>
<td>(you) call yourself (Your name is...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>you (sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gëzohem!</td>
<td>I'm glad!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilir</td>
<td>Ilir (common boy's name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardita</td>
<td>Ardita (girl's name)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 1

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- In a question form, the personal pronoun usually goes after the verb, or maybe omitted.
  
  Ex:  **Ti quhesh ilir.** (You call yourself Ilir) - statement.  
       * **Si quhesh ti?** (How do you call yourself?) - question.

- Due to the different endings of the verb in a conjugation, Albanian oftentimes omits the personal pronoun.
  
  Ex:  **Unë quhem ilir.** (I call myself Ilir.) or: **Quhem ilir.** (I call myself Ilir.)

- **GĘZOHEM!** in Albanian is used as the French: **ENCHANTÉ!**
TOPIC 1

3. **COMPENTENCY:** To indicate lack of comprehension and to request repetition.

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:**

T: Ėshtë kjo fletorja juaj?

PCV: Më falni! Nuk ju kuptoj. Përsëritni, ju lutem.

T: Ėshtë kjo fletorja juaj?

PCV: Po! Ėshtë imja. Falemnderit.

T: Ska perse!

**VOCABULARY**

Ėshtë (v.) is

Kjo this

Fletore, rja notebook (the)

Juaj your

Më falni! Pardon me! Excuse me!

Nuk not, do not (doesn't)

Kuptoj (v.) (I) understand

Përsëritni (v.) Repeat it!

Ju lutem! Please!

Po! Yes!

Jo! No!

Imja my

Ska perse! (expression) Don't mention it! (You're welcome!)
TOPIC 1

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The negative NUK (not, do not, doesn’t) is always followed by a verb.
- The question form by inversion:

  KJO ŒSHTŒ FLETORJA JUAJ (This is your notebook) - a statement

  ŒSHTŒ KJO FLETORJA JUAJ? (Is this your notebook?) - a question

- These expressions are widely and frequently used in the conversation:

  FALEMNDERIT! Thank you!

  JU LUTEM! Please!

  MŒ FALNI! Excuse me!

  SKA PŒRSE! You’re welcome!
TOPIC 1

4. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for clarifications and Albanian words equivalent to English.

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:**

PCV: Zotë mësues! Ju lutem, flisni ngadalë.

T: Më falni! Do të flas me ngadalë.

PCV: Më thoni, ju lutem, cila është fjala shqipe për "chair"?

T: Fjala shqipe është "karrigë".

**VOCABULARY**

Ju lutem! Please!
Flisni Speak
Ngadalë slowly
Më thoni tell me
Më falni! Excuse me!
Do të... I will (shall)...
Flas (I) speak
Cila? Which? or who?
Është is
Fjalë, a word, the
Shqipe Albanian
Për for, about
Karrigë, a chair, the
TOPIC 1

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The word order in Albanian is basically the same as that of the major European languages

  Ex: CILA ËSHTË FJALA SHQIPE PËR “CHAIR”?  
  Which is the word Albanian for “chair”?
  s  v  cir.object  prep. phrase

Unlike in English, the adjective follows the noun:

  FJALA  SHQIPE (The Albanian word)

  n  adj.

And the object pronouns precede the verb:

  MË FALNI! (Excuse me!)
TOPIC 1

5. **COMPETENCY:** To respond to classroom commands

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:**

T: Hapni fletoren e shkrimit në faqen pesë. A jeni gati?

PCV: Po! Jam gati.

T: Tani, kopjoni fjalitë, ju lutem.

PCV: Të gjitha?

T: Jo! Mos kopjoni fjalinë e fundit. Keni mbaruar?

PCV: Jo, akoma. Një minutë, ju lutem!

**VOCABULARY**

Hapni (v.) Open (plur)
Fletore, rja notebook (the)
Shkrim, i writing (the)
Faqe, qja page (the)
Jeni (v.) you are
Gati ready
Tani now
Kopjoni (v.) you copy (plur)
Fjali, a sentence (the)
Të gjitha all (fem. plur)
I, e, të fundit the last
TOPIC 1

Mbaruar (v.) finished
Akoma still, yet
Një one
Minutë, ta minute (the)
Pesë five

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The negative MOS (don't) is used in command forms with verbs. Sometimes it is used alone.

  Ex: MOS KOPJON! Do not copy!

  MOS! don't (when the verb is understood)

- As in English, the imperative in Albanian usually involves dropping the personal pronoun. The second person singular sometimes drops the ending.

  Ex: TI KOPJON. (You copy) - KOPJO! (Copy!) sing.

  JU KOPJONI. (You copy) - KOPJONI! (Copy!) plur.

- In Albanian, adjectives may or may not have an article. Those that have, mark the gender by prefixing the singular articles

  I for masculine singular.  Ex: I FUNDIT (the last)

  E for feminine singular  E FUNDIT (the last)

  TË for masc. and fem. plural  TË FUNDIT (the last)
TOPIC 1

6. COMPETENCY: To explain an absence
   SITUATION: Classroom
   ROLES: PCV - Teacher
   T: Ėshtë Ardita këtu?
   PCV: Jo! Më vjen keq. Ėshtë vonuar.
   T: Çka ngjarë?
   PCV: Ėshtë prishur biçikleta.

VOCABULARY
Më vjen keq! I am sorry!
Keq badly
Këtu here
Vonuar delayed
Çka ngjarë? What happened?
Çka What has... 
Ngjarë happened
Prishur broken down
Biçikleta the bicycle

SUPPLEMENTARY RELATED VOCABULARY
Pastaj after, afterwards
Më parë before
Më heret earlier
TOPIC 1
Më vonë later
Paradite before noon
Pasdite afternoon
Në mëngjes in the morning
Në mbrëmje in the evening

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES
- MË VJEN KEQ! (I am sorry!), and MË VJEN MIRË! (I am pleased!) are widely used. GËZOHEM! is also frequently used.

THE AUXILIARY VERBS

To Be
(unë) jam = I am
(ti) je = you are (sing.)
(ai, ajo) është = he, she is
(ne) jemi = we are
(ju) jeni = you are (plural)
(ata, ato) janë = they are (m,f)

To Have
(unë) kam = I have
(ti) ke = you have (sg.)
(ai, ajo) ka = he, she has
(ne) kemi = we have
(ju) keni = you have (pl.)
(ata,ato) kanë = they (m,f) have

PROVERBS

MË MIRË VONË SE KURRË!
Better late than never!

FILLIM I MBAR, GJYSËM E PUNËS!
A good start is half of the job.
TOPIC 2
CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

COMPETENCIES

1. TO ASK AND RESPOND TO PERSONAL QUESTIONS
2. TO DESCRIBE OWN FAMILY
3. TO ASK ABOUT HOST/COUNTERPART FAMILY
4. TO DESCRIBE PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER'S ROLE
TOPIC 2

THE ALBANIAN FAMILY

CULTURAL NOTE

As in the past the family is the bedrock of Albanian society. Traditionally, the family had patriarchal features, respectful of its elders and careful to preserve time-honored customs and social values, such as group and personal honor, the "Besa" (the word of honor), duty and loyalty, bravery, and family pride.

Albanian families are relatively large, with three or four children. In the rural areas, families have more children, mostly as an answer to the needs for farm labor.

Prior to 1945 Communist takeover, mobility for Albanian families was minimal. Houses were inherited from father to sons for generations, and mostly kept extending the existing physical structures to accommodate the newcomers. Since 1945, with the process of forced industrialization this characteristic element has been weakened, and population movements have changed the former large Albanian family composition. Still, it is not unusual to see two, three or more brothers living in one large house fit to be used as "apartments." New complexes of apartment buildings have also risen in the major cities and industrial areas. Youth follows the jobs.

The role of the woman has also changed. Mandatory work, both in the cities and in the villages, has brought Albanian women, who used to be only housewives, to the outside working force. Women now are included in the country's educational system, and their voices are being heard in almost every field of human endeavor, including politics.

In the last decades, Albania has made determined efforts to emancipate the family. As a result, relations inside the family have become more egalitarian, more modern in character, thus coming closer to Western cultural patterns. Nevertheless, it is still evident that even today, the Albanian family remains male-dominated, in a male-oriented society.
TOPIC 2

1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask and to respond to personal questions

   **SITUATION:** Albanian home

   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian host

   **AH:** Mark! Ç'moshë ke?

   **PCV:** Jam 25 vjeçar.

   **AH:** Je i ri. (A) je i martuar?

   **PCV:** Jo! Jam beqar. Është akoma shpejt. E ti?

   **AH:** Jam 30 vjeçar. Plak.

   **PCV:** Jo! Je akoma i ri. I martuar?

   **AH:** Po! Kam gruan dhe dy fëmijë.

   **PCV:** Dy djelm? Dy vajza?

   **AH:** Jo! Një djal dhe një vajzë.

   **PCV:** Me jetë të gjatë!

**VOCABULARY**

Moshë, sha  
Vjet (vit), i  
Vjeçar, i  
Njëzet-e-pesë  
I ri  
age (the)  
year (the)  
of age  
twenty-five  
young (m., sg.)
### TOPIC 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e re</td>
<td>young, f. sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akoma</td>
<td>yet, still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shpejt</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridhjetë</td>
<td>thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plak, u</td>
<td>old man, (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I martuar</td>
<td>married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruan</td>
<td>the wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dy</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fëmijë, ja</td>
<td>children (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djem (sg. djalë, li)</td>
<td>boys, boy, (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vajza (sg. vajzë, za)</td>
<td>girls, girl (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetë, ta</td>
<td>life (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Të gjatë</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me jetë të gjatë! (expression)</td>
<td>May he (she) live long!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foshnje, nja</td>
<td>infant (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foshnjëri, a</td>
<td>infancy (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fëmijë, ja</td>
<td>child (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fëmijëri, a</td>
<td>childhood (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djalosh, i</td>
<td>boy, teenager (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djalëri, a</td>
<td>boyhood (the)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 2

Rini, a youth (the)
Burrë, rri adult man (the)
Burrëri, a adulthood (the)
Plak, u old man (the)
Pleqëri, a old age (the)
Sa vjeç je? (sing. or informal) How old are you?
Sa vjeç jeni? (Plural or polite) How old are you?

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression: Ç’MOSHË KE? (sg.) or Ç’MOSHË KENI? (pl.) is most frequently used. However, the expression: SA VJEÇ JE? (sg.) and SA VJEÇ JENI? (pl.) (How many years do you have?) is also common.

- The expression: ME JETÊ TÊ GJATÊ! [May (you, he, she, etc.) live a long life!] is commonly used. TUNGJATJETA! as the most common Albanian greeting at any time of the day, has more or less the same meaning.

PRONOUNCIATION NOTES

- The diphthong UA is fully pronounced. EX:

  GRUA [grua] = woman  KRUA [krua] = fountain
TOPIC 2

2. **COMPETENCY:** To describe own family

**SITUATION:** Albanian home

**ROLES:** PCV - Albanian host

**AH:** Mark, (a) keni vëllezër e motra?

**PVC:** Po! Kam një vëlla; është më i madh. Dhe një motër; është më e vogël.

**AH:** Me jetë të gjatë! (A) keni nipa dhe mbesa?

**PVC:** Po! Kam një nip, por nuk kam mbesë.

**AH:** (A) keni ndonjë fotografi të familjes?

**PVC:** Po! Këta janë pjesëtarët e familjes.

**VOCABULARY**

Vëllezër (sg. vëlla, u) | brothers (the brother)
Motra (sg. motër, tra) | sisters (the sister)
I madh (m. sg.) | big
E madhe (f. sig.) | big
I, e vogël (m. f. sg.) | little, small
Nipa (sg. nip, i) | nephews (the nephew)
Mbesa (sg. mbesë, sa) | nieces (the niece)
Por | but, however
Nuk | not
Ndonjë | someone
Fotografi, a | photo (the), picture
TOPIC 2

Këta                  these (m. pl.)
Pjesëtarët (sg. pjesëtar, i)  the members (the member)

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Prind, i            parent (the)
Babë, baj        father (the)
Nënë, na            mother (the)
Gjysh, i            grandfather (the)
Gjyshe, shja         grandmother (the)
Xhaxha (or Xha), j   uncle (the)
Hallë, lla          aunt (the)
Kushëri, u          cousin (the) boy
Kushëritë, ra        cousin (the) girl
Mik, u               friend (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Since the gender of a noun in Albanian may be indicated by the definite form, this form will be given in the vocabulary list, together with the indefinite. The suffixes for the definite form are:

I and ë for masculine singular.
A for feminine singular.

Ex: PRIND (parent) - PRIND-I (the parent)
    MIK (friend)    - MIK-U (the friend)
    NËNË (mother)  - NËN-A (the mother)
TOPIC 2

- The comparative form of adjectives uses a particle.

Ex: MË + adjective - MË INTERESANT = more interesting

MË PAK + adj. - MË PAK INTERESANT = less interesting

AQ + adj. + SA - AQ INTERESANTî SA - as interesting as
TOPIC 2

3. **COMPETENCY:** To ask about host/counterpart family

**SITUATION:** Albanian home

**ROLES:** PCV - Albanian host

PCV: (A) jeni familje e madhe?
AH: Po! Kam pesë vëllezër dhe një motër.

PCV: (A) janë të gjithë të martuarë?
AH: Jo të gjithë. Disa.

PCV: (A) keni nipa e mbesa?
AH: Po! Kam shtatë nipa dhe një mbesë.

PCV: Me të vërtetë jeni familje e madhe.
AH: Shqiptarët zakonisht kanë shumë fëmijë.

**VOCABULARY**

Familje, ja  family (the)

Pesë  five

I. e. të gjithë  all (m. f. sg. and pl.)

I. e. maruar  married (m and f. sg.)

Jo!  No!

Disa  Some (of them)

I. e. të vërtetë  true (m, f. sg. pl)

Shqiptarët  the Albanians
TOPIC 2

Zakonisht  usually
Shumë  many, a lot
Pak  few, a little

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- In Albanian, there is an agreement between noun and adjective in gender and number.
  
  Ex: FAMILJA E MADHE (the large family)
  (f. sg. def. form) (f. sg. def. form)

- The expression: ME TË VËRTETË (really, truly) can also be used as a question: ME TË VËRTETË? or simply: VËRTETE?
TOPIC 2
4. **COMPETENCY:** To describe Peace Corps Volunteer's role
   **SITUATION:** Albanian home
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian host
   **AH:** (A) ken ardhur këtu për studime?
   **PCV:** Jo! Kam ardhur si vullnetar me Korpusin e Paqës.
   **AH:** Çështë ky “Korpusii Paqës”?
   **PCV:** “Korpusii Paqës” është një organizatë amerikane që ndihmon vendet tjera.
   **AH:** Çfarë forme ka kjo ndihmë?
   **PCV:** “Korpusii Paqës” dërgon vullnetarë në më shumë se 60 vende të botës.
   **AH:** E kuptoj! Po ju ç'bëni?
   **PCV:** Unë mësoj angelsht në një gjimnaz. Të tjerët mësojnë profesione të ndryshme për të njnj.

**VOCABULARY**
- Ardhur (v.) arrived
- Këtu here
- Studim, i study (the)
- Si as, like
- Vullnetar, i volunteer (the)
- Korpusii Corps (the)
- Paqë, qja Peace (the)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic 2</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korpusii Paqës</td>
<td>Peace Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ç'është?</td>
<td>What is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizatë, ta</td>
<td>organization (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikan, e</td>
<td>American (m. and f. sg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Që</td>
<td>that, which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndihmon (v.)</td>
<td>Assists, helps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vend, i</td>
<td>country (the) also: place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjera</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ç'tarë</td>
<td>What kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formë, ma</td>
<td>form (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kjo</td>
<td>this (f. sg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndihmë, ma</td>
<td>assistance (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dërgon (v.)</td>
<td>sends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vullnetar, i</td>
<td>volunteer (the) masc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vullnetare, rja</td>
<td>volunteer (the) fem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Në</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Më shumë se</td>
<td>More than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjashtëdhjetë</td>
<td>sixty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botë, ta</td>
<td>world (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po (expression)</td>
<td>But (tell me)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ç'bëni?</td>
<td>What do you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mësoj</td>
<td>I teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglisht</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 2
Gjimnaz, i high school (the)
Të tjërë others
Profesion, i trade (the)
l, e, të ndryshëm different

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- (A)KENI ARDHUR? (Have you come?) The question is made either with the particle A (as the English DO), or simply by intonation.

- The conjunction ME (with) requires the accusative, which usually ends in -N.

  Ex: ME KORPUSIN (with the Corps); ME STUDENTIN (with the student)

- The articles l, E, TË before a NOUN usually indicates the genitive case (relation or possession).

  Ex: KORPUSII PAQËS: The Corps of Peace

- Most of the adjectives related to languages end in -ISHT.

  Ex: ITALISHT, ARABISHT, RUSISHT

PROVERB

NUK VLEN BARRA QIRANË
It's not worth the trouble.
TOPIC 3
TO TELL TIME AND DATE

COMPETENCIES

1. TO FIND OUT THE TIME AND RESPOND TO QUESTIONS ABOUT TIME
2. TO IDENTIFY THE DAY AND THE DATE
3. TO DISCUSS SCHEDULES
4. TO IDENTIFY DAILY ROUTINES
5. TO DISCUSS MAJOR HOLIDAYS
TOPIC 3

TO TELL TIME AND DATE

CULTURAL NOTE

Albanians work six days a week, eight hours a day, as a rule; but daily and weekly work schedules may vary, depending on the working center, industry, or sector of the economy. In general, Albanian workers in urban centers have followed the wide-spread practice of workers in other Mediterranean countries. They divide the working day by taking a two to three hour break at mid-day, especially during the summer, for a leisurely lunch, followed by a nap, “the siesta,” after which they return to their jobs and work until late in the afternoon or early evening.

The industrialization process of the country has significantly changed this pattern; factories working on three shifts require the 8-hour workday. This, in turn, has also affected the schools, where morning and afternoon sessions have been replaced by an uninterrupted school day from 8:00 AM to 1:30 PM.

Often times, hours are counted from 0 to 24 (which indicates midnight). Thus, 1:00 P.M. corresponds to 13:00 o’clock.

There are few official holidays in Albania. The 28 November Flag Day is the major one. May 1, the International Day of the Workers and January 11, Day of the Republic are also, with the New Year, official holidays. Religious holidays, banned since 1967, are now being observed by the faithful, but with no time off from work.
TOPIC 3

1. **COMPETENCY:** To find out the time and respond to questions about time

   **SITUATION:** In the street

   **ROLES:** PCV, Albanian passerby

   **PCV:** Më falni, zotëri! Sa është ora tani.

   **P:** Është shtatë e gjysëm.

   **PCV:** Oh! Ora ime thotë shtatë e dyzet.

   **P:** Ora juaj është dhjetë minuta përpara.

   **PCV:** Nuk e kuptoj. Kjo është orë e mirë.

   **P:** Ska dyshim.

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sa është ora?</td>
<td>What time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orë, ra</td>
<td>hour (the); also: the watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tani</td>
<td>now; presently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shtatë</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjysëm, sma</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Im (m. sg)</td>
<td>my (m. sg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ime (f. sg.)</td>
<td>my (f. sg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thotë</td>
<td>says, tells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyzetë</td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juaj</td>
<td>your (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhjetë</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 3

Minutë, a minute (the)
Përpara ahead, forward
Pas behind, back
Kjo this (f. sg.)
Ska there is no...
Dyshim, i doubt (the)

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Ditë, ta day (the)
Natë, ta night (the)
Mesditë, ta noon (the)
Mesnatë, ta midnight (the)
E plus
Pa minus, without
Ky this (m. sg.)
Këta these (m. pl.)
Këto these (f. pl.)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

THOTË (he, she, it says) is an irregular verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEM (I say, I tell)</th>
<th>THEMI (we say, we tell)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THUA</td>
<td>THUANI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOTË</td>
<td>THONË</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 3

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

Demonstrative adjectives: KY, KJO/KÉTA, KETO (m. f. sg./m. f. pl.)

Ex:   KY LIBÉR (This book)    KÉTA LIBRA (These books)
      KJO ORÉ (This watch)    KETO ORÈ (These watches)

THOTÈ: TH pronounced as the English TH in THIN. The voiceless E is hardly heard.
TOPIC 3

2. **COMPETENCY:** To identify the day and the date
   **SITUATION:** Albanian home
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian teacher Ilir
   
   **PCV:** Ilir, çfarë dite është sot?
   **I:** Sot? Oh! Sot është e hënë.
   
   **PCV:** Je i sigurt?
   **I:** Sigurisht! Dje ishte e dielë.
   
   **PCV:** Ke të drejtë. E ç'datë është sot?
   **I:** Sot jemi me 22 mars. Është dita e pranverës.

**VOCABULARY**

Çfarë? What? (What kind of)
Sot today
E hënë, na Monday
I, e sigurt sure, safe (m. i. sg.)
Sigurisht Surely! Of course!
Dje yesterday
Ishte It was
E dielë, la Sunday
Ke të drejtë You're right!
TOPIC 3

Ç'datë? What date?
Sot jemi me... (expression) Today's date is...
Mars March
Pranverë, ra Spring (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- We have seen the present indicative of the two auxiliary verbs to be and to have. The following is the imperfect tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAM</th>
<th>KAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ish-a (I was)</td>
<td>Kish-a (I had)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ish-e</td>
<td>kish-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ish-te</td>
<td>kish-te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ish-im (we were)</td>
<td>kish-im (we had)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ish-it</td>
<td>kish-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ish-in</td>
<td>kish-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The particle Ç' is frequently used in many expressions. (Something as: WHAT'S?)
TOPIC 3
3. **COMPETENCY**: To discuss schedules
   **SITUATION**: In the office
   **ROLES**: PCV - Albanian colleague

C: Më thuaj! Në ç'orë do të nisesh për Shkodër?
PCV: Besoj, më 11.00.

C: Kur shpresoni të arrini atje?
PCV: Shoferi thotë më 14.00.

C: Sa ditë do të qëndroni në Shkodër?
PCV: Besoj dy ditë.

**VOCABULARY**

Më thuaj! 
Tell me! (sg)

Më thuan! 
Tell me! (pl. or polite)

Në ç'orë? (expression) 
At what time?

Do të nishesh (v.) 
Will you depart?

Për 
for, in the direction of

Besoj (v.) 
I think, I believe

Reth 
about

Shpresoni (v.) 
you hope (pl.)

Arrini (v.) 
you arrive

Atje 
There, over there

Shofer, i 
driver (the)
TOPIC 3

Sa ditë? How many days?
Do të qëndroni? will you stay?
Në in
Shkodër Shkodër (major town, northern Albania)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The direct and indirect object pronoun MË (me or to me) usually precede the verb even in the imperative mood.
  Ex: MË THUAJ! (Tell me) MË SHKRUAJ (Write to me)

- The verbs BESOJ (I believe), SHPRESOJ (I hope), and QENDROJ (I stay) are regular verbs.

- The invariable DO + the subjunctive gives the future tense.
  Ex: DO TË FILLIQI (I will start); DO TË QENDROJ (I will stay)

- The afternoon hours are given as 13.00 to 24.00; or the expression PASDREKE is added.
  Ex: Ora 14.00 or, Ora 2.00 pasdreke

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- THUAJ: The TH is pronounced as TH in THIN. The diphthong UA [ua] is fully pronounced. The final J as Y in YES.
TOPIC 3

4. **COMPETENCY:** To identify daily routines

**SITUATION:** Office

**ROLES:** PCV - Albanian colleague

C: Mos harroni! Kemi mbledhje sot.

PCV: Çfarë mbledhje?

C: Mbledhje e përjashtshme për përgatitjen e festës.

PCV: Në ç'orë është mbledhja?

C: Pas klasës së anglishes.

PCV: Nuk jam i lirë. Jam i zënë.

C: Pasdreke ke një tjeter klasë anglish.

PCV: Po. Jam i lirë pas orës 15.00

**VOCABULARY**

Mos... (neg. command) Don't

Harroni (v.) Forget

Mbledhje, ja meeting (the)

Sot today

I përjashtshëm genera'

Përgatitje, ja preparation (the)

Festë, ta holiday (the)

Pas after
TOPIC 3

Klasë, sa                        class, (the)
Anglisht                        English
I, e lirë                        tree (m. 1. sg.)
I, e zenë                        occupied, busy (m. 1. sg)
Tjetër                           other

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Orari i shkollës                   class (school) schedule
Prej orës. . .deri në orën. . .    from. . .o'clock, to. . .o'clock
Lëndë mësimi                     subjects
Gjhuha, ha                        language (the)
I, e huaj                         foreign (m. 1. sg.)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

• As in English, the negative MOS (Don't) is used in command forms before the verb. Ex: MOS HARRON! (Don't forget!)

• There is a rather complicated system of noun declensions in Albanian. To illustrate, the following is a sample of the definite form of a feminine noun singular:

Nominitive                       KLAS-A (the class) (who? what?)
Genitive                         i, e, të KLAS-ES (of the class) (whose? of which?)
Dative, ablative                 KLAS-ES (to, from the class) (to, from whom? to, from what?)
Accusative                       KLAS-EN (the class) (whom? what?)

PHONUNCIATION NOTES

• MBLUHD-JE: (meeting). The MJ sounds as a strong M. DH sounds as TH in THOUGH; J sounds as Y in YES.

• PÉR-GJITH-SHME: (general) The accents falls on the l.
TOPIC 3

5. **COMPETENCY:** To discuss major holidays
   **SITUATION:** Faculty meeting
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian colleague

C:
Të premtën është 28 Nëntor. Është dita e flamurit.

PCV:
Festohet shumë kjo ditë?

C:
Po! Shkollat janë të mbyllura.

PCV:
Cilat janë festat tjera?

C:
Janë Viti i Ri dhe I Maj.

**VOCABULARY**

E premtë
Friday

Nëntor, i
November (the)

Flamur, i
flag (the)

Dita e Flamurit
Flag Day (the)

Festohet
is celebrated

Shumë
many, a lot

Po!
Yes!

Shkollë, lla
school (the)

Të mbyllura
closed (l. pl.)

Cilat...?
Which one...?

Festë, ta
holiday (the)

Tjera
other

Fetare
religious
TOPIC 3

Zyrtare official, public
Viti i Ri the New Year
1 Maj May 1st

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Word order and agreement

  SHKOLLA ËSHTË E MBYLLUR. (The school is closed.)
  (n.f.sg.def) v.sg. (adj.f.sg.)

  SHKOLLAT JANË TË MBYLLURA. (The schools are closed.)
  (n.f.pl.def.) v.pl. (adj. f.pl.)

PROVERB

MË MIRË PAK E SAKT, SE SHUMË DHE PËR LUM
Quality before quantity

S'BËHET DASËM PA NUSE
You cannot have wedding without a bride
TOPIC 4
FOOD

COMPETENCIES

1. TO DESCRIBE FOOD NEEDS, PREFERENCES
2. TO ORDER FOOD IN A RESTAURANT
3. TO ASK FOR THE BILL AND DISCUSS PRICES
4. TO ASK ABOUT TYPICAL FOOD
TOPIC 4

FOOD

CULTURAL NOTE

Albanians' main staple remains bread: corn or wheat. Their expression "për tê ngrënë bukë" (lit. to eat bread) means "let's have a meal" indicating the importance of bread in the diet.

Although a poor country, Albania has a reputation for its tasty and wholesome bread in a variety of grains and textures. The nation's favorite choice of meat by far is lamb, prepared in a variety of ways, often combined with rice (oriz), boiled potatoes (patate), or different vegetables (zarzavate).

Perhaps the hallmark of Albanian cuisine is the LAKROR (some call it BUREK), a large pizza-size dish, with a dozen or so very thin layers of dough filled (between the top and bottom layers) with a vegetable, meat, or cheese and egg preparation. A clear brandy, called RAKI is the national alcoholic beverage. A thick espresso coffee "Turkish-style" is a very popular drink at any time of day.

Albania, being an agricultural country, normally produces and consumes large quantities of milk and milk products. Vegetables and fruits are also found during their seasons. Recently, a small industry of preserves and canned food has made it possible to have an extended use of them.

The essence of the Albanian cuisine - as for the rest of the Balkans - remains Middle-eastern, with a generous use of butter, olive oil, sugar, and flour. Fish is also a main staple, especially in the coastal and lake areas. The KORANI, a special striped bass of the Pogradeci Lake, is widely known.

However, Albanian cuisine has been broadened and enriched by recipes borrowed from abroad. Accordingly, a menu in an Albanian restaurant may well feature such entrees as BIFTEK (steak), RAGU (Fr. ragout), etc. SPAGHETTI is also very popular.

Large scale restaurants are not yet developed in Albania. The existing ones have limited capacity. Many of them, are family run and specialize in one or two dishes.

The waiter is called "garson" (from French garçon) or "kamarier" (from Italian cameriere). They are mostly men. For ladies the word "zonjushë" (Miss) is used. To draw his or her attention, people usually waive, call "garçon" or click the glass slightly with silverware.
TOPIC 4

Tipping call "bakshish" is expected, if not added to the bill (usually 10 to 12 percent).

Smoking is heavy in restaurants, and there are no sections allocated to non-smokers.
TOPIC 4

1. **COMPETENCY:** To describe food needs, preferences
   **SITUATION:** On the street
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian friend Iris

   Iris: (Unë) kam uri. Po ti, ke uri?
   PCV: Po! Ku do hamë bukë sonte?

   Iris: Në gjellëtoren afër lumit
   PCV: Shumë mirë. Kam qejf të ha shishqebab.

**VOCABULARY**

Urë, a hunger (the)
Kam urë (expression) I am hungry
Ha (v.) I eat
Bukë, ka bread (the)
Sonte this evening
Gjellëtore, rja restaurant
Afër near, next to
Lum, i river (the)
Kam qejf I feel a joy (I derive a pleasure)
TOPIC 4

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression KAM URÍ (lit. I have hunger). Negative: NUK KAM URÍ (lit. I don't have hunger) can be used for different persons by changing the verb KAM.

  Ex: KAM URÍ (I'm hungry) KEMI URÍ (we are hungry)
  KE URÍ  KENI URÍ
  KA URÍ  KANÉ URÍ

- The verb HA (I eat) is very irregular.

  Present indicative

  HA (I eat)  HA-MÉ (we eat)
  HA-N  HA-NI
  HA-N  HA-NÉ

  Past definite: HĚNGĚRA (I ate)
  Past participle: NGRENĚ (eaten)

- The colloquial DO TÈ HAMĚ BUKĖ (lit. We will eat bread) it means: we will have a meal (breakfast, lunch, or dinner)

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- URÍ [uri] the accent falls over the l

- SHISHQEBAB or SHISHKEBAB is the same as in English
TOPIC 4

2. **COMPETENCY:** To order food in a restaurant
   **SITUATION:** In the restaurant
   **ROLES:** PCV - Waiter
   W: Č'urdhëroni, zotëri!
   PCV: Menynë, ju lutem.
   W: Jeni gati për të porositur?
   PCV: Po. Dëshiroj pulë të pjecur me oriz.
   W: Më vjen keq, po sa u mbarua. Por kemi mish qëngji me patate. Provojeni!
   PCV: Shumë i mirë. Dhe një gotë ujë mineral.

**VOCABULARY**

Č'urdhëroni? What would you like?
Meny, ja menu (the)
Për të porositur (v.) to order
Pulë, la chicken (the)
oriz, i rice (the)
Më vjen keq! (expression) I am sorry! I regret!
Sa po... It just
U mbarua (v.) is finished
qëngj, i lamb (the)
patate, -t potatoes
TOPIC 4

Provojen!
I shijshêm
Gotë ใ
Ujë, ji
Mineral

Try it!
tasty, delicious
glass (the)
water (the)
mineral

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Mish viçi veal (meat)
Mish dashi lamb (meat)
Mish lope beef (meat)
Mish pule chicken (meat)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SA PO... (expression) (It just did.) Expresses something that just happened. It requires the past definite.
  
  Ex: SA PO TELEFONO! (He/she just called.)

- PROVOJEN!! (Try it!) The direct object pronoun E (him, her) and I (them) can be placed after the verb in a command form.

  Ex: E PROVON!! PROVOJEN!! (the J is added only to sound better)
  I PROVON!! PROVOJINI!! (Try them!!)
TOPIC 4

3. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for the bill and discuss prices

**SITUATION:** In the restaurant

**ROLES:** PCV - Waiter

PCV: Kamenër! Llogarinë ju lutem!

W: Si urdhëroni, zotëri!

PCV: Sa kushton gjella me mish?

W: Tridhjetë lekë.

PCV: Po frutat?


PCV: Kusunn mbaje si bakshish.

W: Ju falemndent! Eni përsëri!

**VOCABULARY**

Kamenër, i waiter (the)

Llogari, a account (the); bill

Kushton (v.) it costs

Gjellë, lla dish (the)

Mish, i meat (the)

Tridhjetë thirty

Lek, u lek (the) monet. unit

Gjithashtu likewise

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Page 30
TOPIC 4

Embëlsirë, ra  dessert (the)
Kusur, i       rest (the)
Bakshish, i    tip (the)
Eni!           Please, come!
Përsëri        again

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MË JEPNI! (Give me!) is from the irregular verb:
  JAP (I give)    JAPIM (we give)
  JEP             JEPNI
  JEP             JAPIN

  Past definite:  (Unë) DHASHÊ (I gave)
  Past participle: DHENÊ (given)
  Infinitive:      PER TË DHENÊ (to give)

- MBAJE! (Keep it!); MBAJ! (Keep them!) Direct object pron: E for sg.; I or plural

- ENI! (come!) is from the irregular verb:
  VIJ (I come)    VIM (we come)
  VJEN            VIN
  VJEN            VIJN

  Past definite:  (Unë) EHDHAA (I came)
  Past participle: ARDHUR (come)
  Infinitive:      PER TË ARDHUR (to come)

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- GJITHASHTU: (likewise, also) the accent falls on the U
- PERSËRI: (again). The accent falls on the I.
TOPIC 4

4. **COMPETENCY:** To ask identify of typical food item of country

**SITUATION:** At home with friend

**ROLES:** PCV - Iris

**Ins:** Nesër do tê gatuajë vetë.

**PCV:** Çtarë?

**Ins:** Do tê përgatis një burek

**PCV:** Si bëhet?

**Ins:** Dhjetë o dymbëdhjetë fletë brumi. Në mes tê fletëve, vë djath dhe vezë tê përzierë.

**PCV:** Pastaj?

**Ins:** E pjekë në furry. Pastaj kem kos, djath, dhe ullinij.

**PCV:** Mrekulli!

**VOCABULARY**

Nesër tomorrow
Gatuaj (v.) I cook
Vetë myself
Burek, u Albanian pie
Si bëhet? How is it made?
Fletë, ta leaf (the)
Brum, i dough (the)
Mes, i middle (the)
TOPIC 4
Në mes të In the middle
Vë (v.) I put
Djath, i cheese (the)
Vezë, za egg (the)
Lë, përzierë mixed
Pastaj Afterwards
Pjekë I bake
Furrë, rra stove (the)
Kos, i yogurt (the)
Ulli, ri olive (the)
Mrëkullë Great! Miracle!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES
- NË MES TË (cong. between) requires the Dative.
  Ex: NË MES TË EUROPËS DHE AMERIKËS (Between Europe and America)
- Object Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>Më (me, to me)</td>
<td>I (to him, to her, to it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Të (you, to you, sing.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>E (him, her, it)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>Na (us, to us)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Ju (you, to you, pl.)</td>
<td>U (to them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>I (them)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 4

- Vu (I put, I place)
  
  Past definite: VURA (I put)
  Past participle: VÊNE (put)
  Infinitive: PER TÊ VÊNE (to put)

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- DYMBËDHJETÊ: The first E is stressed; the second is silent.

PROVERB

PYET SHTATE A TETÊ DHE BEJ SI DO VETE
Seek advice from others, but make your own decisions
TOPIC 5
HOUSING

COMPETENCIES

1. TO STATE ONE'S HOUSING NEEDS
2. TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE NEIGHBORHOOD/SAFETY
3. TO DISCUSS THE RENTAL ARRANGEMENTS
4. TO MAKE COMPLAINTS AND REQUEST REPAIRS
5. TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE WORKMEN
TOPIC 5

HOUSING

CULTURAL NOTE

The very private nature of the Albanian family has produced private homes as the only housing feature in that country. Stone houses, especially common in the mountains, are called "Kulla." They are usually large and tall with small windows, and shelter large patriarchal families. They lack most of the familiar comforts of Western homes, but they all have electricity.

In the cities there are more comfortable houses usually made of stone or brick since wood is somewhat scarce in Albania. Most of them have an oriental architecture, with verandas and roofs covered with red Spanish tiles. They include a front yard, usually surrounded by a high wall for complete privacy for those living inside (especially women), and a backyard used as a vegetable orchard.

Except in major towns, where water is brought from the adjacent mountains, water is drawn from the houses' wells. For Albanians, the house is a kind of sanctuary and is jealously protected. The violation of this privacy may cause frictions and conflicts.

Since the 1945 Communist takeover, many Albanians living in the countryside have moved to the cities, thus creating severe housing shortages. The state-run construction industry has built entire blocks of apartment buildings. The units are small and cramped, and the buildings are generally drab and in disrepair.

The situation in the cities has worsened during recent years with the steady economic deterioration. In some rural areas, however, housing has comparatively improved, with the introduction of electricity and running water, as well as the introduction of modern furniture and home appliances.
TOPIC 5

1. **COMPETENCY:** To states one's housing needs

**SITUATION:** Real Estate Office

**ROLES:** PCV - RE agent

**PCV:** Mirëmëngjes! Kam nevojë për një apartament.

**A:** Çfarë apartamenti kërkon? Të vogël, të madh?

**PCV:** Jo shumë të madh. Mesatar. Por më duhen dy dhoma fjetje.

**A:** Cilën lagje të qyetit preferoni?

**PCV:** Mundësisht në Arugën Labinoti, pranë Instituti Pedagogjik

**A:** Ja ku është lista e apartamentave me ajo.

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kam nevojë për</td>
<td>I need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartament, i</td>
<td>apartment (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. e. vogël</td>
<td>small, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l madh, e madhe</td>
<td>big, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesatar, e (l)</td>
<td>avuragu, medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Por</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Më duhen (expression)</td>
<td>I need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhomë, mia</td>
<td>room (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fjetje, ja</td>
<td>sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagje, gjër</td>
<td>distinct (the)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 5

Cytet, i  town (the)
Preferoni  you prefer, pl.
Mundësisht  possibly
Rrugë, ga  street (the)
Institut, i  Institute (the)
Pedagogjik  Pedagogical
Labinoti  Labinot town
Pranë  next to, nearby
Ja ku është (expression)  Here it is
Listë, ta  list (the)
Qira, ja  rent (the)
Me qira  for rent

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression KAM NEVOJË P.L.R (I have a need for) is conjugated with the present auxiliary KAM (I have).

- The expression MË DUHET (lit. it is necessary for me) indicates one item. For more than one item, MË DUHEN is used

Ex: MË DUHET NJË LIBËR ANGLISHT (I need an English book)
MË DUHEN DJë LIBRA ANGLISHT (I need two English books)

PROUNCIATION NOTES

- QLHÁ (rent). The accent falls on the A.
- QIRA (candles) The accent falls on the I.

[Note: In written Albanian the accent is generally omitted.]
TOPIC 5

2. **COMPETENCY:** To inquire about neighborhood/safety
   **SITUATION:** R.E. Office
   **ROLES:** PCV - RE Agent

PCV: Si është Rruga Labinoti?
A: Është e gjerë, dhe ka shumë trafik.

PCV: Kalon një autobus apo më shumë se një?
A: Besoj se dy ose tre autobusa kalojnë rregullisht.

PCV: Bllqet e apartamentave zamenisht kanë probleme.
A: Lagja pranë Institutit ku shumë shtëpi private.

PCV: Menjëfjalë, është zonë e sigur.
A: Pa dëshim.

**VOCABULARY**

Si është? How is it?
L. e gjerë wide
Trafik, u traffic (the)
Kalon (v.) passes by
Autobus, i bus (the)
Më shumë se... more than
Rregullisht regularly
Bllak, u (pl. bllande) block of houses
TOPIC 5

Zakonisht usually, normally
Problem, i problem (the)
Pranë next to
Shtëpi, a house (the)
Prvat, e (m, f. sg.) private, individual
Menjëfjalë in a word
Zonë, na area (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression MË SHUMË SE (more than).
The opposite: ME PAK SE (less than)
TOPIC 5

3. **COMPETENCY:** To discuss the rental arrangements
   **SITUATION:** RE Office
   **ROLES:** PCV - Landlord

PCV: Apartamenti më pëlqen. Sa është qiraja?
A: Sa jeni gati të paguani?

PCV: Varet! Si janë qiratë në këtë zonë?
A: Sipas apanamentit. Qiraja më e ulët është 1.000 lekë në muaj.

PCV: Dua të pyes zyrën time dhe ju telefonoj
A: Shumë mirë! Ju pres deri në mbrëmja.

**VOCABULARY**

Më pëlqen (expression) | I like it!
Sa është ... (expression) | How much is it?
Sa? | How much?
Jeni gatë? | Are you ready?
Paguani tv., | You pay, pl.
Varet. | It depends
Këtë (accus. of ky) | this (m. sg.)
Sipas | According to
Më e ulët! | the lowest
Në muaj | per month
TOPIC 5

Dua I would like, I want
Pyes (v.) ask
Zyrë, ra office (the)
time (accus. of im) my
Telefonoj (v.) call on the phone
Pres (v.) expect
Deri until, up to
Mbrêmje, ja evening (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MË PEŁOEN (lit. It pleases me) is an expression as in Spanish: Me gusta! or in Italian: Mi piace! It changes by changing the ind. object pronoun.

  Ex: MË PEŁOEN (I like it) NA PEŁOEN (We like it)
  TË PEŁOEN JU PEŁOEN
  I PEŁOEN U PEŁOEN

- JAM (JE, ÉSHTË, JEMI, JENI, JANË) GATI (I am ready to...) is used with the subjunctive form.

  Ex: JAM GATI TË FLAS (I am ready to speak)
  JAM GATI TË PAGUAJ (I am ready to say)

- VARET! (It depends) is use with the adverb NGA (from, where).

  Ex: VARET NGA UNE (It depends on me)
  NUK VARET NGA UNE (I doesn’t depend on me)

- DUA TË + verb (I would like to)

  Ex: DUA TË TELEFONOJ

PHONUNCIATION

- SIPÁS (according to) The accent falls on the A.
TOPIC 5

4. **COMPETENCY:** To make complaints and request repairs

**SITUATION:** In the apartment building

**ROLES:** PCV - Landlord

PCV: Zotëri! Kam probleme me apartamentin.

L: Vërtetë? Çfarë problemi?

PCV: Çatio pikon, xhami i dntares është i thyer, dera nuk mbyllet mirë.

L: Si është e mundur? Tani e kam reparuar çalinhë.

PCV: Sidoqoftë, duhet reparuar përsëri.

L: Pa dyshim. Sot pasdroke do t'u dërgoj karpontjën për derën.

PCV: Falemndent!

L: Ska përsë!

**VOCABULARY**

Problem, i → problem (the)
Çati, a → roof (the)
Pikon (v.) → it leaks
Xham, i → glass (the)
Dntore, tja → window (the)
I, e thyer → broken
Derë, ra → door (the)
TOPIC 5

Mbylllet (v.) it closes
I, e mundur possible
Si është? How is it?
Reparuar (v.) repaired (p.p.)
Sidoqoftë anyway
Duhet (v.) It is necessary, must
Përshëri again
Edhe also
Vë (v.) I put
I ri, e re young; also: new
Dërgoj (v.) I send
Karpentier, i carpenter (the)
Ska përsë! You're welcome!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- **SI ËSHTË E MUNDUR?** (expression) How is it possible? is frequently used in a conversation.

- **SOT PASDREKE** (today afternoon); also: **SOT PARADREKE** (today in the morning). Expressions used for: this afternoon and this morning.

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- **SIDOQÓFTË** [sidoczt ] the accent falls on the second O.
TOPIC 5

5. **COMPETENCY:** To identify and locate workmen

**SITUATION:** In the neighborhood

**ROLES:** PCV - Neighbor

**PCV:** Mirëmëngjes, liiri! (A) njeh ndonjë punëtor hidraulik?

**I:** Po! Njoh një hidraulik që banon këtu pranë. Pse? Çlarë problemi ke?

**PCV:** Rubriqeta në banjo pikon vazhdimisht. Kam nevojë edhe për nje elektricist.


**PCV:** Mundim i mirë!

**VOCABULARY**

Njeh (v.) (you) know, recognize

Ndonjë any

Punëtor, i worker (the)

Hidraulik, u plumber (the)

Njoh (v.) I know

Banon (v.) (he/she) lives

Pse? why?

Elektricist, i electrician (the)

Telefono (v.) Call on the phone

Çlarë...? what kind of...

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TOPIC 5
Rubinetë, ta faucet (the)
Vazhdimisht constantly
Kërko (v.) look for; search for
Punë, na work (the)
Për mua for me
i, e shtrenjtë expensive
Ja ky është... Here, this is...

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY
Marangoz, i carpenter (the)
Sojxhi, u painter (the)
Murator, i bricklayer (the)
Këpucar, i shoemaker (the)
Berber, i barber (the)
Robaqepës tailor (the)
Mjeshtër master (the)

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY NOTES
• The irregular verb NJOH (I recognize; also: I know)

  NJOH (I know) NJOH-IM (we know)
  NJEH   NJIH-NI
  NJEH   NJOH-IN
TOPIC 5

Past definite: NJOHA (I recognized, knew)
Past participle: NJOHUR (recognized, known)
Infinitive: PER TË NJOHUR (to recognize, to know)

- NDONJË (any) is used for people and objects.

Ex: NJEH NDONJË HIDRAULIK? (Do you know any plumber?)
    ÈSHTË NDONJÈRI HIDRAULIK? (is anyone here a plumber?)

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- NDONJË: (any) The voiceless Ë is stressed.

PROVERBS

KUSH FLE, BUKË SKA
He who does not work, doesn’t eat

DUHET UJË TË MBIJ ORIZI
You need water for rice to grow

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TOPIC 6
COMMUNICATION

COMPETENCIES

1. TO GET ONE'S PARTY ON THE LINE
2. TO MAKE PHONE CALLS FROM POST OFFICE
3. TO ASK OPERATOR FOR ASSISTANCE
4. TO LEAVE A MESSAGE AND HANG UP POLITELY
5. TO FIND OUT THE BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE
6. TO BUY STAMPS, SEND TELEGRAMS, MAIL PARCELS
TOPIC 6
COMMUNICATION

CULTURAL NOTE

There has been a notable expansion of communication facilities in Albania. Radio, and more recently TV sets, have become standard features in numerous homes, even in villages. Private phones are as yet very limited to a few homes in a few major cities. It has been reported, however, that all of the country's towns and villages are now linked by a telephone network, to facilitate governmental business and improve what the communists perceived as national defense and security.

P.T.T (Post-Telephone-Telegraph) is the abbreviation used for the post office. There is a wide network of post offices all round the country. In the major towns, there is also a "central" office open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The office hours are 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. One can buy stamps, make long distance calls, send telegrams, and mail parcels either in other towns or abroad. Until now, PTT has also been in charge of distributing the daily press, a service that was highly criticized for its inefficiency. Sending telegrams by calling the PTT is not practiced in Albania. One should go to the PTT, fill in a form, and hand it to the clerk.

An automatic telephone system recently adapted in Albania covers only a few cities. For the rest of the country, or for calls abroad one must ask for operator assistance. Telephone communications, especially with the outside world, are very expensive.

The general PREFIX (country code) for entering Albania is 3-5-5. Then one must dial the area code of the city (Tirana has 52) and finally the number of the party we are seeking. Normally, phone numbers in Albania are of 4 digits, some of 5 digits.

The news in Albania is provided by the local newspapers. Each political party has its own newspaper which defends the party line. The national Radio Tirana, and the many local radios, as well as the national TV network serve the needs of local and foreign listeners. The National Radio Tirana and the National TV center are subsidized by the Government.

Foreign radio stations frequently listened to are Voice of America, BBC World Services, and Radio Vatican.
TOPIC 6

1. **COMPETENCY:** To get one's party on line

   **SITUATION:** At home

   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian friend Laura

   **PCV:** Aloj Kërkoj numrin 28-360 ju lutem.
   **Voice:** Po! Ky eshtë numri.

   **PCV:** (A) mund të flas me Lauren, ju lutem?
   **Voice:** Një minutë, ju lutem.

   **PCV:** Falëmndent.
   **L.:** Aloj Këtu flët Laura. Kush jeni ju?

   **PCV:** Alo! Laura. Këtu flët Marku.
   **L.:** O, Mark! Nuk të njohë zërin

**VOCABULARY**

Kërkoj (v.) I am looking for, asking
Numër, mri number (the)
Mund (v.) Can, be able
Flas (v.) I speak, I talk
Njoh (v.) I recognize
Zë, n voice (the)
TOPIC 6

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Aparat-i instrument (the)
Telefonik, e (adj) related to the telephone
Centrali telefonik telephone central
Centralist, tja operator (m and f)
Linja telefonike telephone line

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The verbs MUND (can, be able) and DO (I want, like, love) are used for the construction of compounded verb forms. They function as semi-auxiliary verbs, joining the subjunctive of the main verb.

  Ex: (A) MUND TË FLAS ME LAUREN? (May I speak to Laura?)
  (A) DO TË FLISNI ME LAUREN. (Do you want to speak to Laura?)

- The verb FLA-S (I speak, I talk) FLAS-IM
  FLE-T FLIS-NI
  FLE-T FLAS-IN

Verbs ending in -S (1st pers. sg. pres. ind.) have the same endings.
TOPIC 6

2. **COMPETENCY:** To make a phone call from the post office

   **SITUATION:** Post Office

   **ROLES:** PCV - Clerk

   **PCV:** Dua te telefonoj në Shkodër.
   
   **C:** Në kabinën numër 2. (A) keni xheton?

   **PCV:** Jo! Mé japë dy xhetona, ju lutem.

   **C:** Ja dy xhetona. Kushtojnë pesë lekë.

**VOCABULARY**

**Dua (v)** I want

**Kabinë, na** cabin (the)

**Xheton, i** token (the)

**Jepni (v)** Give' (pl)

**Kushtojnë (v)** they cost

**Lek, u** lek (the) monetary unit

**Regoni (v)** Tell (pl)

**Mëndhje, ja** meeting (the)

**Shtyrë (v.)** postponed (past part)

**E martë** Tuesday

**Kënthet (v.)** he/she returns
TOPIC 1. SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Ditë, a  day (the)
Jave-, a  week (the)
Munë, t  month (the)
Vjetër  year (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Direct and indirect object pronouns:
  
  ME (me and to me)  NA (us or to us)
  TE (you and to you sp.)  JU (you or to you pl.)
  E (him or her)  I (them m., f., pl.)
  TE (to him or to her)  U (to them m., f., pl.)

- ME TREGONI (Tell me, or indicate to me)  NA TREGONI (Tell us)
  TE TREGONI (Tell him or her)  U TREGONI (Tell them)

Direct and indirect object pronouns precede the verb.

- Expression: PER TE MARTIN (for Tuesday) is a short way of saying PER DITEN E MARTE (for the day of Tuesday)

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

MBLEDHJA: The MB composite is pronounced as a strong M

KETHEHET: The voiceless Œ is stressed.
TOPIC 6

3. **COMPETENCY:** To ask the operator for assistance  
**SITUATION:** At home  
**ROLES:** PCV - Operator

**PCV:** Alo! Centralistë! Dëshiroj të flas me Shkodrën, ju lutem.

**C:** Cili është numrin juaj?

**PCV:** Numrin është dy tele-tërëshë-tërë-vërto.

**C:** Cilin numër kërkonë?

**PCV:** Kërkoj numrin tërë-tërë-tërë-vërto; dy-te-te, prefiksi pesëdhyjetë dy.

**C:** Pshnë! Linja është e zënë.

**VOCABULARY**

Dëshiroj (v.) I would like to

Të lësh (v.) to speak

Shkodër, dra Shkodër (town of)

Cili? Which? or Which one?

Juaj yours (pl.)

Im mine

Cilin? Which, or which one (acc.)

Prefiks, i area code
TOPIC 6

I, e zënë occupied
Duhet must, it is necessary
Pritni! Wait! Please, wait! (pl.)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The interrogative adjectives: CILI (m. sg.), CILA (f. sg.), CILËT (m. pl.), and CILAT (f. pl.) in their declension agree in genre and in number with the noun they modify.

  Ex: CILI Djlë FLET ANGLISHT? (Which boy speaks English?)
      (m. sg.) (m. sg.)

  CILA Vajzë FLET ANGLISHT? (Which girl speaks English?)
      (f. sg.) (f. sg.)

- Possessive pronouns change in their declensions (m. f., sg., and pl.).

  Ex: IMI (my) m. sg.  E MI (my) m. pl.
      IME (my) f. sg.    E MIA (my) f. pl.
TOPIC 6

4. **COMPETENCY:** To leave a message and to hang up politely

**SITUATION:** In the office

**ROLES:** PCV - Receptionist

**PCV:** Alo! Dua të flas me linn, ju lutem.

**R:** Më vjen keq! Iliri nuk është këtu.

**PCV:** Atëherë, (a) ka mundësi të lë një mesazh?

**R:** Sigurisht!

**PCV:** Ju lutem, thuani llin të e presim këtu në zyrë nesër në orën 10:00 para drike.

**R:** Mirë! Do t' i them kur të këthehet.

**VOCABULARY**

*Dua*  
I want; also: I would like

*Atëherë*  
Then, in that case

*Mundësi, a*  
possibility (the)

*Lë (v.*)*  
that I leave

*Mesazh, i*  
message (the)

*Sigrusht!*  
surely, of course!

*Thuani (v.*)*  
tell (pl. or polite)

*Presim (v.*)*  
we expect

*Zyrë, ra*  
office (the)
TOPIC 6

Nesër  tomorrow
Them (v.)  tell, say (I)
Këthehet (v.)  he, she returns

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Tani  now, presently
Pastaj  afterwards, later
Më heret  earlier (more early)
Më vonë  later (more late)
Zyrta, i  official (the)
Sot  today
Dje  yesterday
Pardje  before yesterday
Pasnesër  after tomorrow
Këthim, i  return (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Proper nouns are declined.

Ex:  ILIRI  (nom.)  Ilir
     ILIRIT  (gen.)  of Ilir
     ILIRIT  (dat & abl)  to Ilir
     ILIRIN  (acc)  Ilir
TOPIC 6

SIGURISHT! (Surely, of course!) Adverbs in Albanian are formed:

1. By adding -ISHT to the adjective (m. sg. form) (as the -ly in English)

   Ex: BESNIK (Faithful)   BESNIK-ISHT (faithfully)

2. By omitting the prepositive article.

   Ex:  I MİRÊ (good)    MİRÊ (well)
        I KEQ (bad)     KEQ (badly)

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

SIGURISHT! the accent falls on the last syllable [SI-GUR-İSHT]
TOPIC 6

5. **COMPETENCY:** To find out the business hours of Post Office

**SITUATION:** In the office

**ROLES:**
- PCV - Post Office clerk
- C:

**PC/ C:**
- Alo! Zyra e Postës?
- Po! Çlarë dëshironi?

**PCV:**
- Cili është orari i punës së Postës?

**C:**
- Nga ora 8 e mëngjezit deri në ora 5 të mbrëmjës.

**PCV:**
- Edhe një pyetje. Po mbas orës 5?

**C:**
- Shkoni në Postën Qëndrore.

**VOCABULARY**

- Zyrë, a: office (the)
- Zyra e Postës: the Post Office
- Dëshironi?: would you like (pl.)
- Orar, i: schedule (the)
- Punë, a: work (the)
- Orari i punës: the work schedule
- Pyetje, tja: question (the)
- Përshqyrtje, gjia: answer (the)
- Qëndror, e: central (m. f., sg.)
- Zyra Qëndrore: Central Office
TOPIC 6

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- ÇFARÎ DËSHIRONI? (Expression) (What would you like?) The answer would be: DËSHIROJ + the statement.
  
  Ex: DËSHIROJ TË TELEFONOJ (I would like to call on the phone.)

- NGA...DERI (from...up to, until)
  
  Ex: NGA TIRANA DERI NË SHKODËR (From Tirana to Shkodër)

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- PËRGJIGJE: sounds somewhat like: per-jee-jeh.
TOPIC 6

6. **COMPETENCY:** To buy stamps, send telegrams, mail parcels
   **SITUATION:** Post Office (P.T.T. = Post-Telegraph-Telephone)
   **ROLES:** PCV - Office clerk

PCV: Dua dy pulla poste, ju lutem.
C: Për vendin apo për botën e jashtëme?

PCV: Për këtu, në vend. Sa kushtojnë?
C: Pesë lekë. Dëshironi tjetër?

PCV: Po! Dëshiroj të dergoj një pako në Amerikë.
C: Plotësoni formularin e doganës. Ja ku është.

PCV: Ku dorëzohen pakot postarë?
C: Në sportelin No. 4. Duhet peshuar më parë. Ushqimet nuk lejohen.

**VOCABULARY**

Pullë, lla  
stamp (the); also button
Pullë poste  
postage stamp
Apo  
or, either
Për këtu  
for here
Në vend  
in the country
Botë, ta  
world (the)
I, e jashtëm-e  
foreign
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC 6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tjetër</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dërgoj (v.)</td>
<td>I send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pako, ja</td>
<td>parcel (the), package (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikë, ka</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plotësoni (v.)</td>
<td>Fill in, complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formular, i</td>
<td>Form (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja ku është! (expression)</td>
<td>Here it is!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorëzohen (v.)</td>
<td>(Are) handed in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postare (adj)</td>
<td>related to the post office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sportel, i</td>
<td>window (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duhet (v.)</td>
<td>Must, it is necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshuar (v.)</td>
<td>weighted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Më parë</td>
<td>first, before hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushqim, i</td>
<td>food (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lejohen (v.)</td>
<td>permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 6

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Many Albanian verbs are formed from nouns. Usually they are very regular.
  
  Ex: DORË (hand) DORÉZOJ (I hand in)
  PUNË (work) PUNOJ (I work)
  
- DUHET (must, it is necessary) is used with the past participle.
  
  Ex: DUHET PESHUAR (Must be weighted) from: PËR TË PESHUAR
    (to weigh)
  
- LEJOHET... (It is allowed) and NDALOHET... (It is forbidden)
  
  Ex: LEJOHET DUHANI! (Smoking permitted)
    NDALOHET DUHANI! (Smoking forbidden)

PROVERB

TOSKË E GEGË, PEMË NGA NJË DEGË
People are all the same

(Literally, “Tosk and Geg [Albanians] are fruits of one and the same branch”)

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TOPIC 7
TRANSPORTATION

COMPETENCIES

1. TO LOCATE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION
2. TO ASK FOR DESTINATION AND DISTANCE
3. TO PURCHASE TICKETS
4. TO ASK QUESTIONS AND RESPOND TO BUS DRIVER'S INSTRUCTIONS
TOPIC 7
TRANSPORTATION

CULTURAL NOTE

In the past, in rural Albania, people travelled by donkeys, horses, and mules. These beasts of burden are still used to some extent for travel and transport of goods by farmers.

At present, however, more modern means of transportation are available as well. Buses, trains, bicycles, motorcycles, in addition to a surging fleet of private taxis are operating. Private cars, forbidden until recently, are beginning to come into use also.

Although the road system is not up to modern standards, it does cover the entire country. Unlike in the past, almost every Albanian village can now be reached by car or bus. Public transportation remains the backbone of the system, and the use of buses and trains is of paramount importance.

Due to the long isolation of the country for 50 years, and its policy of self-sufficiency, roads, bridges, and rail tracks are in bad shape, unpaved or corroding, and huge investments will be needed to modernize and vitalize the transportation system. Modern highways do not exist, but are in the planning stage by American, German, and Italian companies.

Water transportation is important for travelers and shipping merchandise from one port to another. New plans are being drafted to secure the handling of large ships by the Albanian ports, as it is contemplated to make of that country the gateway to the Balkans.

Air transportation is provided by several foreign airlines. There are no domestic flights for lack of appropriate airports, and also due to the short distances to be covered in such a small country.
TOPIC 7

1. **COMPETENCY:** To locate means of transportation
   
   **SITUATION:** Main Street
   
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian passerby
   
   **PCV:** Më falni! Ku është stacioni i autobusit?
   
   **P:** Është mjaft larg nga këtu.
   
   **PCV:** E stacioni i taxive?
   
   **P:** Ja aty është. Shumë afër.
   
   **PCV:** Ja një taxi që vjen.
   
   **P:** Shumë mirë. Bëni shenjë me dorë.

**VOCABULARY**

Ku? Where?

Stacion, i station (the)

Autobus, i bus (the)

Mjaft enough, sufficient

Larg far

Afër close, nearby

Nga from

Këtu here

Taxive of the taxi (pl.)

Aty there

Vjen (v.) (he, she, it) comes

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TOPIC 7

Bëni (v.) make, do (pl.)
Shenjë, a sign (the)
Bëni shenj! Wave! Hail!
Dorë, ra hand (the)

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Maqinë, na car (the)
Tren, i train (the)
Anije, ja boat (the)
Avion, i aircraft (the)
Aeroplan, i airplane (the)
Biçikletë, ta bicycle (the)
Motoçikletë, ta motorcycle (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The form BËNI! (You/make!) is the imperative of BËJ (I do, I make) plural, or polite. As in English the imperative is formed by dropping the personal pronoun.

  Ex: Ti bëni (you do) Bëni! (do!) sing.
      Ju bëni (you do) Bëni (do!) pl.

- In some adjectives, pronouns and adverbs, the letter "K" relates to proximity, while the letter "A" to distance.

  Ex: KËTU (here) ATY (there)
       KY (this) m. sg. AY (AI) (that; also he)
       KJO (this) f. sg. AJO (that, also she)
       KËTÎJ (to this one) m. sg. ATIJ (to that one) m. sg.
       KËSAJ (to this one) f. sg. ASAJ (to that one) f. sg.
TOPIC 7

- The expression BËNI SHENJË ME DORËI or BËNI ME DORËI is used for drawing attention and/or to hail a taxi.

- The pronoun QË (that) used before a verb expresses an action in progress.

  Ex: NJË TAXI QË VJEN (A taxi which is coming.)

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- TAXI is pronounced as in English with an open “A”.

- JA! (Here is) is pronounced as the English YEAH!
TOPIC 7

2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for destination and distance
   **SITUATION:** Street in the city of Durrës
   **ROLES:** PCV - Taxi driver

   PCV: Taxi! Taxi!
   D: Ku shkoni zotëri?

   PCV: Në Ambasadë Amerikane në Tiranë.
   D: Si urdhëron! Ju shpëte unë.

   PCV: Duhet të zbres këtu?
   D: Po, zotëri!

   PCV: Sa kushton udha?
   D: Kushton 46 lekë.

   PCV: Ja, këtu keni pesëdhjetë lekë. Mbani kusurin si bakshish.
   D: Falemnderit!

**VOCABULARY**

Zotëri, a  Mister, sir
Ambasadë, da  Embassy (the)
Shpie (v.)  leads to; also: sends
Sa?  How much...?
Zbres (v.)  I descend
Kushton (v.)  it costs

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TOPIC 7
Kusur, i rest (the), the change
Bakshish, i tip (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The regular verb DËSHIROJ is translated "I would like to" rather than "I want" for which the form DUA is mostly used. It's more polite.

- JU SHPIE UNË (I take you there). The personal pronoun UNË at the end of the sentence is used for emphasis.

- The interrogative pronoun SA? can be translated as "how much" and "how many."

Ex: SA LARG ËSHTË TIRANA? (How far is Tirana?)
SA KUSHTON UDHA? (How much does the trip cost?)
SA HERE? (How many times?)

- BAKSHISH (tip) Recently the word TIP is also being used
TOPIC 7

3. **COMPETENCY:** To purchase tickets
   **SITUATION:** Window, bus station
   **ROLES:** PCV - Clerk

PCV: Një biletë për Shkodër, ju lutem!
C: Vetëm vajtje apo vajtje-ardhje?

PCV: Vajtje-ardhje, ju lutem. Sa kushton?
C: Kushton nëntëdhjetë lekë, dhe vlen për tridhjetë ditë.
PCV: Në ç'orë niset autobusi?
C: Pikërisht në oren 8.00 të mëngjesit, dhe përsëri në oren 1.00 pasdreke.

**VOCABULARY**

Biletë, a ticket (the)
Vetëm only
Vajtje one way (also: going)
Ardhje coming (also: arrival)
Vajtje-ardhje going-coming; round trip
Kushton (v.) it costs
Kusur, i change (the)
Urdhëro! (expression) Please! I beg your pardon!
Në ç'orë? At what hour?
Orë, ra hour (the)
Çmim, i price (the)
TOPIC 7

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Biletë javore          weekly ticket
Biletë mujore          monthly ticket
Biletë hyrje           entrance ticket
Vend përpara           front seat
Vend prapa             back seat
Shofer, i              dr. (the)
Konduktor, i           conductor (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression SA KUSHTON? (How much does it cost?) is the most commonly used. The expression SA ËSHTË ÇMIMI? (What's the price?) is also used.
  ÇMIM I LARTË (high price)     ÇMIM I ULËT (low price)
  ÇMIM I MIRE (good price)      ÇMIM I ARSYESHËM (reasonable price)

- URDHËRO! (sg.) URDHËRONI! (pl.) is a polite form used both in questioning and in answering. It may be translated in many ways:
  Ex: Repeat it, please!: Here y, u are, sir (madam)!; At your orders! Yes, sir (madam). Presently, it is being used less.

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- VAJTJE - ARDHJE. The j sound is fully pronounced in all three cases.
- ÇMIMI (tchmimi) as the TCH in the English MA-TCH
TOPIC 7

4. **COMPETENCY:** To ask questions and respond to bus driver's instructions

**SITUATION:** In the train

**ROLES:** PCV - Conductor

C: Biletën, ju lutem. Ku shkoni?

PCV: Në Shkodër. (A) ka vende të lira?

C: Shkoni në vendet prapa të vagonit.

PCV: Ku mund të vë valxhen?

C: E mbani pranë vehtes. Uluni tani!

**VOCABULARY**

I, e lirë free (m. f. sg.)

Shkoni! (v.) Go! (pl.)

Vagon, i wagon, car (the)

Vë (v.) put

Valixne, xhja suitcase, luggage

Mbani (v.) Keep! (pl.)

Pranë next to

Vehtes yourself

Uluni! (v.) Sit down! (pl.)
TOPIC 7

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The impersonal expressions of weather are formed with the verb BËN (it does) from
  
  BË-J (I do)  BË-JMË (we do)
  BË-N         BË-NI
  BË-N         BË-JNË

- BËN KOHË E MIRË!  It's nice weather!
  BËN VAPE!       It's hot!
  BËN TË FTOHËT!  It's cold!
  BËN KOHË E KEDE! It's bad weather!
  BËN DIMER!      It's winter!

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- VAGONI is pronounced with a simple “V.” There is no “W” sound in Albanian.

PROVERB

FJALA E VËRTETË TË NXIERR NË SELAMET
Truth is the best policy
TOPIC 8
DIRECTIONS

COMPETENCIES

1. TO ASK FOR AND GIVE LOCATION OF MAJOR BUILDINGS
2. TO ASK FOR AND GIVE SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS TO A PLACE
TOPIC 8

DIRECTIONS

CULTURAL NOTE

The nation's capital is Tirana, and is centrally located. To the north, the city of Shkodër, is a major cultural center and the religious center of the Roman Catholic Albanians. Directly to the west of Tirana, is the panoramic seaport of Durrës, the country's largest. To the south lies Elbasan with its oriental charm, and the picturesque town of Berat, known for its religious shrines and the distinctive architecture of its houses. Farther south, on the seacoast, is the town of Vlorë, site of the proclamation of Albania's independence on November 28, 1912. The town of Korçë, southeast of Tirana, has been for a long time a center of culture and arts.

Most of the foreign visitors and tourists are attracted by Albania's beaches on the Adriatic Sea, and its Northern Alps. Due to the limited industrialization of the country, most of it has kept its clean air and its natural beauty (except for the town of Elbasan, which was turned into an ecological disaster by a rather primitive but huge metallurgical plant).

Foreign tourists are also interested in seeing the town of Krujë where there is a Museum dedicated to Albania's national hero George Kastrioti (known as Skenderbeu), the general who fought Turkish invasions for 25 years during the 15th century. The archeological discoveries of Durrës, Pojan (former Apollonia), and Butrint are most interesting.

There is a castle in almost every town of Albania, some better preserved than others. The castle of Shkodër, built by the Illyrians some 3,000 years ago, stands majestic at the entrance of the town. (The castles of Berat and Gjirokastër, further south are similarly notable.)

Albania has four major rivers running from east to west. None of them is navigable, except for shorter tracts. The lakes (Shkodër, Pogradec, and Prespë) are beautiful and unspoiled.

There are many sites in Albania waiting for a successful development for tourism, especially the beaches and the Northern Alps with their skiing potential. An ALBATOURIST government agency promotes tourism and assists foreigners asking for information. It is located in the capital of Tirana.
TOPIC 8

1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for and give location of major buildings
   **SITUATION:** In the street
   **ROLES:** PCV - Passerby

   **PCV:** Më falni, ju lutem! (A) e dini ku është Ministria e Arsimit?
   **P:** Jo! Më duket është pranë Ministrisë e Kulturës.

   **PCV:** Si mund të shkoj atje?
   **P:** Me këmbë. Drejt. Nuk është larg, kundrejt Sheshit Skenderbeu.

   **PCV:** Falemnderit!
   **P:** Ska perse!

**VOCABULARY**

Dini: Do you know (pl.)
Ministri, a: Ministry (the)
Arsim, i: education (the)
Jo!: No!
Shkoni (v.): Go (you, pl. and polite)
Pranë: next to
Shesh, i: square (the)
Skenderbeu: Skenderbeu
Kulturë, ra: culture (the)
Mund: Can
TOPIC 8

Shkoj (v.)  
Me këmbë  
Drejt  
Kundrejt  
Më duket  
Aty

i go  
on foot  
straight ahead  
across from  
it seems to me  
there

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

më të djathë  
më të mëbqjër  
përpara  
prapa

to the right  
to the left  
forward, ahead  
backward, back

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- DİNİ (you know, pl. and polite); sg. DIN from the verb DI (I know)

- SI MUND? (How can?) MUND (can) doesn't change with the subject in singular.

Ex: SI MUND UNÉ? (How can I?)
    SI MUND TI? (How can you?)
    SI MUND AI or AJO? (How can he or she?)

- The expressions: ME KËMBË (on foot)
    ME MAQINË (by car)
    ME BIÇIKLETË (on bicycle), etc.

- MË DUKET (It seems to me) The verb requires the indirect object pronoun.

Ex: MË DUKET (It seems to me)  NA DUKET (It seems to us)
    TË DUKET (to you)  JU DUKET (to you)
    I DUKET (to him/her)  U DUKET (to them)
TOPIC 8

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- DJATHË The voiceless Æ is hardly heard
- MËNGJËR: Both voiceless Æs are stressed. (GEG dialect uses MAJTAS for "left")
TOPIC 8

2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for and give directions to a place  
**SITUATION:** On the street  
**ROLES:** PCV - Passerby

PCV: Të lutem! (A) mund të më thuani ku është Spitali i Përgjithshëm?

P: Po! Shkoni drejt nga Jugu, deri te Rruga e Elbasanit.

PCV: Pasaaj?

P: Atje, këthehuni nga e mëngjëra dhe ecni një kilometër.

PCV: Ku është Spitali

P: Spitali është në anën e djathtë. Është një ndërtesë e madhe me tulla të kuqe, dhe mban flamurin e Kryqit të Kuq.

PCV: Falemnderit!

P: Ska përsë!

**VOCABULARY**

Më thuani (v.) Tell me (pl.)
Spitali, i hospital (the)
I përgjithshëm general (m. sg.)
Drejt straight ahead
Deri up to
Rruga, ga street (the)
Elbasan, i town of Elbasan
TOPIC 8

Këthehuni (v.) Turn, return (you, pl.)
Nga e mëngjëra on the left
Ec Walk (you, sg.)
Jug, u south (the)
Nga e djathta on the right
Ndëntesë, sa building (the)
Tullë, lla brick (the)
I kuq, e kuqe red (m. f. sg.)
Mban (v.) he, she, it holds
Flamur, i flag (the)
Kryq, i cross (the)

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Veri, u north (the)
Jug, u south (the)
Lindje, ja east (the)
Perëndim, i west (the)
I e bardhë white (m. f. sg.)
I e verdhë yellow (m. f. s.)
I e gjelbër green (m. f.s.)
I zì, e zezë black (m. f. sg.)
TOPIC 8

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- DREJT (adverb, straight)
  Ex: SHKONI DREJT (go straight), ECNI DREJT (walk straight)

PROVERBS

GOJA MJALTË E ZËMRA THATË
Watch out for the honey-tongued rascal.

MOS E LËNDO KU I DHËMB
Don’t touch where it hurts.
TOPIC 9
SHOPPING

COMPETENCIES

1. TO DESCRIBE NEEDS/ASK FOR AVAILABILITY
2. TO DISCUSS THE QUALITY OF ITEMS
3. TO COMPAR CLOTHING
4. TO BARGAIN, TO BUY, OR TO REFUSE ITEMS
5. TO PAY FOR ITEMS AND INDICATE AMOUNT/CHANGE IS CORRECT OR INCORRECT
TOPIC 9

SHOPPING

CULTURAL NOTE

Shopping in Albania until the 1945 Communist takeover was done exclusively in privately owned stores. Merchants of all kinds filled the main streets of major cities. In the outskirt areas, stores of essential goods and services - baker, grocer, barber, shoemaker, and the like—made a small nucleus of stores serving mainly their neighborhood. In the villages, one could find mainly grocers and locksmiths, since bread and food was prepared at home by farmers.

Most Albanians did their major shopping on a certain day, or days, of the week usually in an open air market of the nearest town, called "PAZAR," an oriental-style bazaar, noisy but colorful.

After World War II, domestic commerce was taken over by the Government, both wholesale and retail. Almost everything was rationed, and specific days and hours were assigned for the supply of different sections of the population. Scarcity eliminated the choice, and food was rationed to a poor population, who worked hard to avoid starvation.

In post-war Albania the weekly shopping was discontinued, as a regimented shopping system replaced it, and proved to be a failure. More recently, the government’s network of domestic commerce has fallen apart. Individuals and small groups of entrepreneurs have taken the initiative to form a private market under difficult conditions, but there are shortages of almost everything. Farmers have gotten their land, but have no implements to till it, since the government owns the agricultural machinery now in disrepair. It is hoped that little by little, a more organized free market will eventually be able to supply the essential goods for the local population. At present, Albania is suffering from lack of food, including the bread, milk and dairy products, sugar, oil, soap, and other essentials. These items are sold at exorbitant prices to a population who live on meager salaries or unemployment benefits. As of now, there are no supermarkets in Albania.

In the last two years, serious shortages of food and other consumer products have occurred. Fortunately, humanitarian shipments of food and of other critical goods from other countries are doing a lot to alleviate the situation.
TOPIC 9

1. **COMPETENCY:** To describe needs and ask for availability
   **SITUATION:** In the house
   **ROLES:**
   - PCV: Albanian host
   - AH: 

PCV: Më duhet të shkoj në pazar.
AH: Përse? Çfarë dëshironi të blieni?

PCV: Sepse, kam nevojë për një paletë këpucë.

PCV: Më duhen edhe sapuni, furça dhe bari i dhëmbëve etj.
AH: Ato, po! Do t'i gjeni të gjitha në pazar.

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albanian (exp.)</th>
<th>English (agenda)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Më duhet (expr.)</td>
<td>I have a need for (1 object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Më duhen (exp.)</td>
<td>I have a need for (many)</td>
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<td>Pazar, i</td>
<td>open air marketplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Përse?</td>
<td>why? What for?</td>
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<td>Blej (v.)</td>
<td>I buy</td>
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<td>Nevojë, ja</td>
<td>need (the)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>I need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palë, la</td>
<td>pair (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Këpucë, ca</td>
<td>shoe (the)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TOPIC 9

Vetëm only, also: alone
Dyqan, i store (the)
Gjej (v.) I find
Sapun, i soap (the)
Furçë, ça (also: Brushë, sha) brush (the)
Bari i dhëmbëve (also: pasta e dhëmbëve) toothpaste (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression MË DUHET (I need to... I must) is used with the verb in the subjunctive mood.

  Ex: MË DUHET TË SHKO-J (I must go) NA DUHET TË SHKO-JMË
     TË DUHET TË SHKO-SH  JU DUHET TË SHKO-NI
     I DUHET TË SHKO-JË  U DUHET TË SHKO-JNË

- MË DUHEN (I have a need for... [many])

- The question PËRSE? (why?) and the answer SEPSE... (because) are more formal. PSE? and PSE. are more colloquial.

- NJË PALË KËPUCË (A pair of shoes)
  NJË LITËR VAJ (A quart of oil)
  NJË KILO SHEQER (1 kg of sugar)
  NJË DUZINË VEZË (A dozen eggs)

- KA (There is, there are) and the negative NUK KA - do not change.

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- DHËMBËVE: The accent falls on the first voiceless ë.
TOPIC 9

2. **COMPETENCY:** To discuss quality of items

**SITUATION:** In the "pazar"

**ROLES:** PCV - Vendor

PCV: Ky pjetër duket i mirë. Është i pjetur?

V: Sigurisht! Shikon! Është i verdhë.

PCV: Nuk besoj. Më duket pak i fortë.

V: Ky këtu duket më i mirë.

PCV: Shumë i butë. Nuk është i freskët.

**VOCABULARY**

Pjetër, pri cantaloupe (the)

Karpuz, i (also; Shalqi, ri) watermelon (the)

l. e mirë good (m. f. sg.)

l. e pjetur ripe (m. f. sg.)

Nuk besoj I don't believe

Duket It appears

Më duket It appears to me... 

Pak i fortë Somewhat hard

Ky këtu This one over here

Më more

Më i mirë better (lit. more good)

l. e butë soft (m. f. sg.)
TOPIC 9

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

l, e freskēt  
| fresh (m. f. sg.)

l, e ēmbēl  
| sweet (m. f. sg.)

l, e thartē  
| sour (m. f. sg.)

l, e njelmēt  
| salty (m. f. sg.)

Shije, ja  
| taste (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- DUKET (expr.) it seems, it appears. From the passive voice
  
  DUKE-M (I seem, I appear)  
  DUKE-MI (we seem, we appear)
  DUKE-SH  
  DUKE-NI
  DUKE-T (he, she, it seems)  
  DUKE-N

- NUK BESOJ (I don’t think so!) The opposite: BESOJ SE PO! (I do think so!)
TOPIC 9

3. **COMPETENCY:** To compare clothing and sizes

**SITUATION:** In the store

**ROLES:**
Salesgirl Drita

D: Çfarë dëshironi Zotëri?

PCV: Një palë këpucë të zeza, numri 10 1/2.

D: Më vjen keq, zotëri. Këtu i themi numri 42.

PCV: Shumë mirë. (A) mund t'i provoj?

D: Natyrisht! Éshtë kjo masa juaj?

PCV: Joli Éshtë e vogël. Numri dyzet e tre, ju lutem.

**VOCABULARY**

Provoj (v.)
I try (it) on

Natyrisht!
Naturally!

Masë, sa
size, measure (the)

Juaj
your

**SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY**

Kapelë, la
hat (the)

Dorezë, za
glove (the)

Kravatë, ta
tie (the)

Çorap, i
sock (the)

Shami, a
handkerchief (the)
TOPIC 9

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MUND TÉ PROVOJ...? (May I try on?); MUND T'I PROVOJ? (May I try them on?). The direct object pronoun is placed immediately before the main verb.

- The expression MË VETE MIRË PUNA, and the opposite NUK MË VETE MIRË PUNA (Everything is going well for me and everything is not going well for me) are widely used.

  MË VETE MIRË! (fits me well, used for items of clothing)

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- KÉPUCÊ: Accent over the U. Both És are pronounced.
TOPIC 9

4. COMPETENCY: To bargain, to buy, or to refuse items
   SITUATION: In a general store
   ROLE: PCV - Merchant

PCV: Mirëdital!
M: Mirëditë! Çfarë dëshironi?

PCV: Një paqetë me sheqërka, dhe një shkrepse, ju lutem.
M: Si urdhëroni! Dhjetë lekë për paqetën.

PCV: Shumë shtrenjtë! Njí paqetë me sheqërka kushton tetë lekë.
M: Atëherë, merreni për nëntë lekë.

PCV: Jë! Më vjen keq! Nuk pagauj më shumë.
M: Atëherë Shkoni në një dyqan tjëtër.

VOCABULARY

Paqetë, ta pack (the)
Sheqërka, ka candy (the)
Çokcletë, ta chocolate (the)
Kuti, a box (the)
Biskotë, ta cookie (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SHTRËNJTË (expensively) is an adverb formed from the adjective I SHTRËNJTË. Many adverbs in Albanian are formed by dropping the I or E of the adjective.
TOPIC 9

5. **COMPETENCY:** To pay for items and indicate amount/change is correct or incorrect

**SITUATION:** In a store

**ROLES:** PCV - Merchant

PCV: Sa kushton këmisha?

M: Pesëdhjetë e pesë lekë.

PCV: Ja, këtu keni gjashtëdhjetë lekë.

M: Ky është kusuri.


**VOCABULARY**

Pesëdhjetë e pesë fifty-five
Gjashtëdhjetë sixty
Kenë të drejtë! Your are right!
Nuk kenë të drejtë! You are not right!
E drejtë, a right (the), also: law
Jeni të gabuar! You are wrong!
E kenë gabimi! You are wrong!
Plot full; also: plenty, complete
TOPIC 9

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The word KUSUR, I (the change, the rest) is widely used.

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- The numbers: PESË-DHJE-TË [are compounded nouns. GJASHTË-DHJE-TË and they have two accents. Both Ës are also heard.

PROVERB

GËNJESHTRA I KA RRËNJËT PËRJASHTA
A lie has a short life-span
TOPIC 10
SOCIAL LIFE

COMPETENCIES

1. TO GREET AND TO ENGAGE IN SMALL TALK
2. TO OFFER AND ACCEPT FOOD AND DRINKS
3. TO INVITE AND RESPOND TO INVITATIONS
4. TO GIVE AND RESPOND TO COMPLIMENTS
5. TO DESCRIBE ONE’S FEELINGS/EXPRESS GRATITUDE
6. TO INQUIRE ABOUT SPECIFIC LOCAL CUSTOMS
7. TO GIVE OR ACCEPT GIFTS
8. TO INDICATE TO THE UNEXPECTED VISITOR THAT ONE IS BUSY
TOPIC 10

SOCIAL LIFE

CULTURAL NOTE

In the past, Albanians generally entertained one another by exchanging social visits, relating folk tales, and playing old games handed down from one generation to another. But modern commercial forms of amusement have caught up with Albania, too. Nowadays, they also go to the cinema and the theater, visit museums, attend concerts and folk festivals, and travel to the country’s different vacation resort areas. Albanians like to visit the nation’s historic monuments. Presently, youth in particular are very fond of Western music and TV. Such American drama serials as “Dallas” and “Dynasty” were huge successes.

However, two forms of entertainment with a long past in that country remain the same: the coffeeshouse and the leisurely walk through the main street of the town every evening and on Sundays (SHETITJE).

One can see huge crowds filling the smoky rooms of the coffeehouses playing cards, dominos, checkers and chess, or simply chatting while chain smoking. The main subject of the daily discussions remains domestic and international politics, mainly by men, an attitude Albanian women resent. Drinking at the coffeehouses is not widespread, except for the beer. The famous “RAKI” is usually consumed in the bar-like places called PIJETORE (or the Turkish name of MEJHANE), which even today are seen as undesirable places for “decent people.”

The leisurely walk in the main street of the town serves many purposes. Besides its function as a physical exercise, it is also used to meet friends, and for young boys and girls who like flirting, “to screen” the beauties of the town. Pleasant, inoffensive remarks are “thrown” to the favorites or prospective sweethearts, by the more “audacious” young men.

For Sundays and holidays, soccer games remain the main attraction as fans fill the stadiums to capacity. With the introduction of the TV, however, many people, including youth, prefer staying home. Modernity is changing Albanian society, too.
TOPIC 10

1. **COMPETENCY:** To greet and engage in small talk
   **SITUATION:** In the house
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian friend Gazmir

G: Mirëdita! Urđhëro brenda!
PCV: Mirëdita! Si je sot?

G: Mirë, falemnderit! Ulu të rrijmë pak.
PCV: Jol! Nuk mundem. Bën shumë vapë, apo jo?

G: Shumë vapë. Do të dalim për shetitje?
PCV: Po! Vishu shpejt, Shkojmë nga parku.

G: Duket sikur do bjerë shi.
PCV: Ashtu qoftë! Do freskohet koha pak.

**VOCABULARY**

Urdhëro! Please come
Brenda inside
Ulu (v.) Be seated!
Rrij (v.) I stay
Bën vapë (expr) It's hot!
Apo jo? (expr) Doesn't it?
Dalim (v.) Let's go out
Shetitje, ja walk (the)
TOPIC 10

Vishu (v.) Get dressed!
Shpejt quick, hurry!
Vemi (v.) let's go!
Park, u park (the)
Sikur... What about... (as if)
Bie shi it rains
Ashtu qoftêl (expr) Amen!
Freskohet it gets cooler
Kohë, ha weather (the)
Si është kohë? How is the weather?

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

• The expression URDHÉRO BRÉNDAL! (Come inside, please!) is the first word an Albanian host would say.

• APO JO? is the equivalent of the English - Isn't?

• ASHTU QOFTÊ! (Amen) Albanians also use AMIN!

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

• ASHTU QOFTÊ: is pronounced as one single word (English approximation: ASHTOO CHOFT).
TOPIC 10

2. **COMPETENCY:** To order and accept food or drinks

**SITUATION:** In a coffeehouse

**ROLES:** PCV - Albanian friend Gazmir

**G:** Të ndalemi në këtë kafe?
**PCV:** Si të duash. Rrijmë përjashta.

**G:** Ç'dëshiron të pijsh?
**PCV:** Dicëka të ftohtë. Një limonadë me akull.

**G:** Unë do të marr një birrë. Do gjë për të ngrënë?
**PCV:** Jo tani. Po afrohet koha e drekës.

**VOCABULARY**

Kafe, kateneja coffeehouse (the)
Si të duash as you wish
Përjashta outside, outdoors
Pij I drink
Dicëka something
Limonadë, da limonade (the)
Akull, i ice (the)
Birrë, rrë beer (the)
Do gjë. . .? + the infinitive Would you like anything?
Afrohet is approaching
Koha e drekës the lunch time
TOPIC 10

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Mëngjes, i  breakfast
Drekë, ka  lunch (the)
Darkë, ka  dinner (the)
Koha e darkës  the dinner time
Koha e bukës  the meal time

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

• TË NDALEMI? (Should we stop?).

• TË RRIJMË PËRJASHTA! (let's stay outside!) is a short form of LE TË RRIJMË PERJASHTA!

  LE is used (as the English LET) for the I, WE, HE, SHE, IT, and THEY forms.

  Ex: LE TË NDALEMI! (let me stop)
       LE TË NDALEMI! (let us stop)
       LE TË NDALET! (let him/her stop)
       LE TË NDALEN! (let them stop!)

• DO GJË? (Would you like anything?) is a widely used colloquialism.
TOPIC 10

3. **COMPETENCY:** To make and respond to an invitation

   **SITUATION:** Ilir's home

   **ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

   **I:** Sikur të shkojmë në Teatrin e Operas dhe Baletit?

   **PCV:** Beson se gjen bileta? Eshtë vonë.

   **I:** Le të provojmë! Është një çfaqje e operas shqiptare.

   **PCV:** Vërtetë? Duhet të ketë valle, këngë, e muzikë shqiptare.

   **I:** Pol! Sidomos kostumet janë mjaft të bukura.

   **PCV:** Jam mjaft kurioz. Sa kushton bileta?

   **I:** Nuk është shumë. 25 lekë.

**VOCABULARY**

Sikur të shkojmë  What about going to...
Teatër, tri  theater (the)
Opera  Opera (the)
Balet, i  Ballet (the)
Le të provojmë!  let's try it!
Çfaqje  performance (the)
Valle, ja  dance (the)
Këngë, nga  song (the)
TOPIC 10

Muzikë, ka — music (the)
Kostum, i — costume (the)
Të bukura — beautiful (f. pl.)
Kurioz, e (m. f. sg.) — curious
Nuk është shumë — It's not too much.
Nuk është pak — It's not too little.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SIKUR + subjunctive = How about + verb
  
  Ex: SIKUR TË VIZITOJMË MUZEUMIN? (How about visiting the museum?)

- LE TË PROVOJMI! (let's try!) The command form for WE with LE
  (the equivalent of the English: LET US . . .)
  
  Ex: LE TË SHKOJMË (Let's go!)
  LE TË FLASIM (Let's speak.)
  LE TË HAME (Let's eat.)
TOPIC 10

4. **COMPETENCY:** To give and respond to compliments
   **SITUATION:** In the office
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian friend Leart

L: Tungjatjeta, Zoti Mark! (A) fiti shqip?
PCV: Tungjatjeta! Po, flas vetëm pak.

L: Përkindrazël Duket se flisni mirë. Ku e keni mësuar?
PCV: Pak me libër, pak duke folur me miq shqiptarë.

L: Shumë mirë. Keni përparuar mjft.
PCV: Falemnderit për komplimentin. Do të flasim përsëri.

**VOCABULARY**

Tungjatjeta! Hello!
Vetëm pak only a little
Mësuar (v.) learned, studied
Miq, t friends (the)
Shqiptarë Albanians
Përparuar (v.) advanced
Kompliment, i compliment (the)
Përsëri again, anew
TOPIC 10

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- PËR TË FOLUR SHQIP (to speak Albanian)
  FLAS SHQIP (I speak Albanian)  FLASIM SHQIP (we speak Albanian)

  FLET SHQIP          FLISNI SHQIP
  FLET SHQIP          FLASIN SHQIP

Past definite: FOLA SHQIP (I spoke Albanian)
Past participle: FOLUR (spoken)
TOPIC 10

5. **COMPETENCY:** To describe one's feelings and express gratitude

**SITUATION:** In the street

**ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

**I:**

Kam etje. Të marrim nga një akullore.

**PCV:**

Më vjen keq. Është vonë, dhe jam shumë i lodhur.

**I:**

Do të shkojsh në krevat heret, sonte?

**PCV:**

Besoj se po. Kam nevojë për pushim. Sidoqofté, falemnderit për ftesën.

**I:**

Ska përsë! Shihemi nesër. Natën e mirë!

**PCV:**

Natën e mirë!

**VOCABULARY**

Etje, ja                thirst (the)
Kam etje! (expr)        I am thirsty!
Të marrim (v.)          let us take... 
Nga një                   one each
Akullore, rja           ice cream (the)
Më vjen keq! (expr)    I am sorry!
Është vonë            It is late!
Krevat, i              bed (the)
Sonte                 tonight
Pushim, i              rest (the)
TOPIC 10

Sidoqoftë anyway
Ftešë, sa invitation (the)
Natën e mirël Good night!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Expressions with KAM (I have) KE, KA, KEMI, KENI, KANË:

  KAM URI (I am hungry)       KAM NEVOJË (I have a need)
  KAM ETJE (I am thirsty)     KAM PUNË (I have work to do)
  KAM TË FTOHËT (I am cold)  KAM HALLE (I have problems)
  KAM VAPË (I am hot)         KAM FRIKË (I have a fear, etc.)

  The negative form is made by adding NUK (or S') before the verb.

  Ex: NUK KAM URI (I am not hungry); S'KAM URI (I am not hungry)

- Many expressions in Albanian are formed with MË VJEN (It comes to me...)

  Ex: MË VJEN KEQ (I am sorry!)       MË VJEN LEHTË (I find it easy)
  MË VJEN MIRË (I am pleased!)        MË VJEN MBAR (I am good at: it)
  MË VJEN RENDË (I find it hard)      MË VJEN VÉSHTIRË (I
                                          (I find it difficult)
                                          (I find it difficult)
TOPIC 10

6. **COMPETENCY:** To inquire about specific local customs

   **SITUATION:** In the park

   **ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

I:

Nësër éshthë "1 Nëntor." Dita e të Gjithë Shënjtërëve

PCV:

Ashtu? Së festohet këtu?

I:

Zakonisht thuhet Mesha e Madhe në Kishë, dhe pastaj njerëzia shkon në varreza.

PCV:

Vizitojnë varret e të afërmve, të shokëve, të miqve.

I:

Poli Atje vënë lule, ndezin qirri, dhe thojnë lutje fetare.

PCV:

Zakon shumë i mirë të kujtosh të vdekurit.

**VOCABULARY**

Nëntor, i

Shënjtor, i

Ashtu?

Si festohet?

Zakonisht

Thuhet (v.)

Meshë, sha

Kishë, sha

Njerëzi, a

November

Saint (the)

Is it so?

How it is celebrated?

usually, costumarily

it is said

Mass (the)

Church (the)
crowd (the)
### TOPIC 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Varrezë, za</td>
<td>cemetery (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varr, i</td>
<td>grave (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Të afërmit (pl.)</td>
<td>the relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shok, u</td>
<td>companion (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lule, Ija</td>
<td>flower (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndez</td>
<td>I light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qiri, u</td>
<td>candle (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutje, ja</td>
<td>prayer (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetar, e</td>
<td>religious, m. f. sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakon, i</td>
<td>custom (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I vdekuri</td>
<td>the dead, m. sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E vdekura</td>
<td>the dead, f. sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Të vdekurit</td>
<td>the dead (in general)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- **DITA E TË GJITHË SHËNJTORËVE** (The Day of All Saints). The adjective ALL precedes the noun. As a rule, in Albanian the adjective follows the noun.

- **ASHTU?** (Is that so?) The answer is: PO! ASHTU ÉSHTË! (yes! It is so!) or JO! NUK ÉSHTË ASHTU! (No! It is not so!)

- **ZAKONISHT** (customarily) is formed from ZAKON (custom)

- **NJERÈZIA** (the crowd) collective noun it is used both in singular and plural forms.

  Ex: **NJERÈZIA GÈZON FESTÈN.** (The crowd enjoys the holiday)
  **NJERÈZIA GEZOJNË.** (The crowds enjoy)
TOPIC 10

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SHËNJ-TORÉ-VE: The voiceless Œ is not heard. (English approximation: SHAY-TOR-VEH)
TOPIC 10

7. **COMPETENCY:** To give and accept a gift
   **SITUATION:** Iris's home
   **ROLES:** PCV - Iris

PCV: Mirëmbrëma, Iris

l: Mirëmbrëma, e mirë-se-vjen. Urdhëro!

PCV: Falemnderit! Këtu kam një peshqesh për ty.

l: Të lutem, nuk është nevoja. Pse shpenzoni?

PCV: Një gjë e vogël për kujtim. Jo shpenzime të mëdha.

l: Edhe unë do t’a ruaj për kujtim. Falemnderit!

PCV: Ska përsël

**VOCABULARY**

Mirë-se-vjen! Welcome! (sg.)
Mirë-se-vinil! Welcome! (pl.)
Peshqesh, i gift (the)
Për ty for you
Shpenzoj (v.) I spend
Gjë, gjëja thing (the)
Kujtim, i remembrance (the), souvenir
TOPIC 10
Shpenzim, i expense (the)
Ruaj (v.) I watch

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Preposition PËR (for) requires the accusative case.

Ex: PËR MUA (for me) PËR NE (for us)
PËR TY PËR JU
PËR ATÊ (for him/her) PËR ATA (m. pl.) PËR ATO (f. pl.)
TOPIC 10

8. COMPETENCY: To indicate to the unexpected visitor that one is busy
   SITUATION: In the office
   ROLES: PCV - Unexpected visitor

   V: Mirëdita, Mark!
   PCV: Mirëdita! Çka dëshiron?

   V: Do të shkoj nê cinema. Do të vijsh me mua?
   PCV: Më fal, por kam shumë punë.

   V: Pse? Çlarë ke për të bërë?
   PCV: Jam shumë i zënë me punë të zyrës.

   V: Oh! Lëri për nesër.
   PCV: Jo! Puna e sotme nuk lihet për nesër.

VOCABULARY

Do të vijsh? (v.) Do you want to come?
Nuk kam kohë I have no time
Për të bërë (v.) to do, to make
I, e zënë busy, occupied
Zyrë, ra office (the)
Lëril Leavel Dropl
e sotme of today
TOPIC 10

Lihet is left
Për nesër for tomorrow

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The preposition ME (with) requires the accusative case.

  Ex: ME MUA (with me)   ME NE (with us)
  ME TY (with you)       ME JU (with you) pl.
  ME ATE (with him/her)  ME ATA, ME ATO (with them)
                        m. f. pl

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- LÉR! The accent falls on the É.

PROVERBS

DASHURIA ÉSHTÉ E VERBËR
Love is blind

ZANATI NUK TË LË PA ĖUKË
The trade will not let you without bread
TOPIC 11
COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMPETENCIES

1. TO OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT
2. TO REPORT THE LOSS OF AN ITEM OR AN ACCIDENT TO POLICE.
3. TO GO TO THE MOVIES, THEATER, CONCERT
TOPIC 11

COMMUNITY SERVICES

CULTURAL NOTE

Community services in Albania have existed for a long time. Banking and other financial institutions operated in the country before, although many of them were foreign-owned. Other community services, such as public utilities have always been operated and funded by the government. Police, firefighters, sanitation workers, and the like, were well-organized although on a limited scale. Again, the countryside has sorely missed these services.

After the war, the communist government became the sole employer. All services were fully taken over by a government intent on changing the entire social fabric of Albania.

These changes involved also the gradual reduction of the family influence, and the gradual disappearance of the extended family. With most of the women joining the working force, full time or part time, and away from home in shops, factories, offices, etc., services such as child care centers and kindergartens became indispensable.

Presently, all community services are severely taxed or handicapped owing to lack of supplies, equipment, and other resources.
TOPIC 11

1. **COMPETENCY:** To open a bank account

   **SITUATION:** At the bank

   **ROLES:** PCV - Teller

   **PCV:** Dua të hapë një llogari bankare të thjeshtë, me dollarë.

   **T:** Ke adresë të përheshme në këtë vend?

   **PCV:** Po! A duhet depozitar një shumë filletare?

   **T:** Po! Afërsisht 100 dollarë. Duhet plotësuar edhe formulari.

   **PCV:** Po arka kursimi?

   **T:** Po, ka! Aty nuk ka shumë filletare.

**VOCABULARY**

- Bankë, ka: bank (the)
- Llogari, a: account (the)
- Bankar, e (m. f. sg.): banking
- I, e thjeshtë (m. f. sg.): simple
- Dollar, i: dollar (the)
- Adresë, sa: address (the)
- I përhershëm: permanent
- Depozitar (v.): deposited
- Shumë, ma: sum (the)

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TOPIC 11

Fillestar, e (m. f. sg.) initial
Afërsisht approximately
Plotësuar (v.) filled, completed
Formular, i form (the)
Arka kursimi Savings Bank

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KËTU PRANË (here nearby) sounds redundant. It is used for emphasis. Compare: ATJE LARG (over there far). PRANE conjunction requiring the dative case.

Ex: PRANË SHESHI-T (near the square)
PRANË SHKOLLE-S (near the school)
PRANE QYTETI-T (near the town)
PRANE BANKE-S (near the bank)
(SHESHI and QYTETI are masc. sg.; SHKOLLA and BANKA are fam sg.)
TOPIC 11

2. **COMPETENCY:** To report the loss of items or accident to police

**SITUATION:** Police station

**ROLES:** PCV - Policeman

PCV: Me leje, zoti Polic! Kam humbur portofolin me të holla.

P: A keni ndonjë ide se ku mund të ketë humbur?

PCV: S'kam asnjë ide. Ndoshta diku që nga shkolla deri tek biblioteka.

P: Çfarë kishte brënda? Cilin keni takuar?

PCV: Asnjëri! Brënda kishe letër-njoftimin, disa fotografi, dhe pak para.

P: Bëni doklaraten, dhe firmoni. Do të bëjmë hetime, e ju lajmerojmë.

**VOCABULARY**

Humbur (v.) lost
Portofolin, i wallet (the)
Të holla (pl. also: para money (the)
Ide, ja idea (the)
S'kam (v.) I don't have
Ndoshta Maybe, perhaps
Diku... somewhere
Qe nga from...

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TOPIC 11

Deri tek
Takuar (v.)
Asnjëri
Letër-njoftim, i
Deklaratë, ta
Firmoni (v.)
Hetim, i
Lajmëroj (v.)

up to...
met
none, nobody
identity card
statement (the)
sign it (pl.)
investigation (the)
I notify, inform

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The preterite of the verb: HUMB (I lose)
  
  KAM HUMBUR (I have lost)  
  KE HUMBUR  
  KA HUMBUR
  
  KEMI HUMBUR  
  KENI HUMBUR  
  KANE HUMBUR
  
- KAM NJË IDE (I have an idea); NUK KAM NJË IDE (I have no idea). For further stressing: NUK KAM ASNJE IDE (I don’t have no idea at all) double negative.

- QË NGA...DERI (From...to...)

Ex: QË NGA SHTËPIA DERI NË SHKOLLË (From the house to the school)

PROVERB

KUR TË SHIKON, ATËHERE TË KUJTON
Out of sight, out of mind

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TOPIC 12
AT THE WORK PLACE

COMPETENCIES

1. TO ASK FOR LOCATION OF ITEMS IN THE BUILDINGS
2. TO ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT JOB RELATED FUNCTIONS
3. TO REPORT PROBLEMS/PROGRESS ENCOUNTERED IN COMPLETING THE TASK
4. TO GIVE CLASSROOM COMMANDS
5. TO CONVERSE Socially with coworkers
6. TO ASK TO BE EXCUSED FROM WORK
7. TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS WITH RECEPTIONIST OR SECRETARY IN PERSON
8. TO CONFIRM, CHANGE, OR CANCEL APPOINTMENTS
9. TO RESPOND TO QUESTIONS ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND REMUNERATION
TOPIC 12

AT THE WORK PLACE

CULTURAL NOTE

As is the case for other countries, Albanians too work on farms, in factories, shops, schools, and offices.

In spite of the communist government’s efforts “to forcibly industrialize” the country, about 65 percent of the local population lives in the countryside, as Albania remains primarily an agricultural country.

Farm work is still harsh. The mechanization of farm work is in its initial stage, and most of the jobs are done by hand. Foreigners are surprised to see that most of the farm work is done by women who are constantly seen in the fields, while many men still congregate and chat leisurely, or play games in the village’s coffeehouses.

In the cities, the regimented working class is beginning to break down. Most factories, if not closed, are operating only part time. Workers by hundreds of thousands live on a meager unemployment check known as “tëshështë,” (80 percent) of the salary paid by the government. In mines and large metallurgical plants, working conditions are described as deplorable. Even working in schools and hospitals is becoming more difficult with every passing day for lack of basic conditions such as heat in winter and water in summer. Office jobs remain attractive still, as they are generally perceived as being comfortable and perhaps more lucrative.

All in all, forcible industrialization has also added to this gloomy picture, bringing in heavy pollution leading to serious health hazards in the work place.
TOPIC 12

1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for location of items in building
   **SITUATION:** In the school
   **ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

   **PCV:** Kjo është klasa ime?
   **I:** Pol Dhoma pranë është biblioteka.

   **PCV:** Ku është zyra e drejtorit?
   **I:** Në katin e dytë. Ti je këtu në katin e parë.

   **PCV:** Ku duhet të drejtohem për shkumës dhe letër?
   **I:** Në sekretari. Është përballë zyrës së drejtorit.

   **PCV:** Nuk kemi pasur letër dhe shkumës për muaj me rradhë.

**VOCABULARY**

Bibliotekë, ka library (the)
Drejtor, i principal (the)
Kat, i floor (the)
l, e parë first
l, e dytë second
Të drejtohem (v.) I address myself
Shkumës, i chalk (the)
Letër, tra paper (the)
TOPIC 12

Sekretarî, a Secretariat (the)
Pranë next to
Përballë opposite to (across from)

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY
Korridor, i hallway (the)
Nevojtore, rja rest rooms (the)
Palestër, a gym
Infermjeri, a nurse's office
Fusha suportive sports field
Laps, i pencil (the)
Pendë, da pen (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Preposition NË (in) indicates place and requires the accusative

  Ex: NË KATIN E PARÈ (in the first floor)
       NË KATIN E DYTÈ (in the second floor)
       NË KLASËN TIME (in my class)
       NË SEKRETARINË (in the secretariat)

- ORDINAL NUMBERS are treated as adjectives with a prefix and a prepositive article.

  Ex: I MIRÈ, E MIRÈ, TË MIRÈ (good) m., f., sg. pl.

  

  Cardinal  Ordinal

  Ex:  NJÊ  I PARÈ, E PARÈ, TË PARÈ
       DY  I DYTÈ, E DYTÈ, TË DYTÈ
       TRE  I TRETE, E TRETE, TË TRETE

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TOPIC 12

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SHKUMËS Accent on the U. The Œ is stressed. (English approximation: shkoo-mess)
TOPIC 12

2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask questions about job related functions

**SITUATION:** In the school

**ROLES:** PCV - The Principal

P: Mirë-se-vini në shkolën tonë!

PCV: Falemnderit! Gëzohem që jam këtu.

P: Ju do të mësoni klasët me studentë të shkolës së mesme

PCV: Janë të gjithë fillestarë në anglisht?

P: Pothuajse! Disa kanë mesuar pak më parë.

PCV: Atëherë është e nevojshme që të japim një provim për të parë nivelin e tyre.

P: ((Eshtë) mendim i mirë!

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mirë-se-vinil</th>
<th>Welcome!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tonë (accus. of jonë)</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gëzohem që (expr)</td>
<td>I am happy that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkolla e mesme</td>
<td>the high school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fillestar, i</td>
<td>beginner (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pothuajse!</td>
<td>almost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atëherë</td>
<td>then; in that case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I nevojshem, e nevojshme</td>
<td>necessary (m. f. sg.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 12

Për të parë (v.) to see (infinitive)
Nivel, i level (the)
l, e, tyre (m. f.) their
Mesatar, e intermediate
l, e avancuar advanced
Mendim l mirël Good idea

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SI SHKON? (How are things going?) Also: SI VETE? is used.
- PO + verb relates the meaning of an action in progress.
  Ex: PO PËRGATIT (I am in the process of preparing)
TOPIC 12

3. **COMPETENCY:** To report problems/progress encountered in completing the task

**SITUATION:** Principal's office

**ROLES:** PCV - Principal

**P:** Si shkon kursi i anglishtes?

**PCV:** Mërë. Mund të vete akoma me mërë.

**P:** Përze? Kani ndonjë problem?

**PCV:** Disa studentë vijnë në klasë të papërgatitur

**P:** Studentët jane njëloj kudo, apo jo?

**PCV:** Ke të drejtël

**VOCABULARY**

Si shkon... How does it go...

Kurs. i course, the

Mund të vete can it go

Akoma still, yet

Plotësua: (v.) completed

l. e. të papërgatitur unprepared

Njëloj the same

Kudo anywhere

Apo jo? Isn't that so?
TOPIC 12

Ke të drejtël
Provim, i
L, e fundit
A ka mundësi? (expr)
Raport, i
Në lidhje me
Na e dërgoni
Maqinë shkrimi

You're right!
exam (the)
last (m. f. sg.)
Is it possible?
report (the)
concerning, in relation to
send it to us
typewriter

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Adjectives with no articles:

  FILLESTAR (m. sg.)  FILLESTARE (f. sg.)
  FILLESTARE (m. pl.)  FILLESTARE (f. pl.)
  MESATAR (m. sg.)  MESATARE (f. sg.)
  MESATARE (m. pl.)  MESATARE (f. pl.)
TOPIC 12

4. **COMPETENCY:** To give classroom commands
   
   **SITUATION:** Classroom
   
   **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian students
   
   **PCV:** Mirëdita! Hapni librën në faqen 50, ju lutem.

   **AS:** Nuk kam libër.

   **PCV:** Lexoni së bashku me Arditën. Tani çdonjëri praktikon dialogun me kolegun pranë. Keni pyetje për të bërë?

   **AS:** Zoti Mark! Ç'do të thotë fjala “DIET”?

   **PCV:** Do të thotë të ruhesh nga ushqimi që shton peshën e trupit.

**VOCABULARY**

Së bashku together

Tani now

Do të thotë? (expr) it means

Ç'do të thotë (expr) what does it mean?

Çdonjëri each one

Praktikoj (v.) I practice

Koleg, u colleague (the)

Franë next to

Për të bërë (v.) to do, to make

Dietë, ta diet (the)
TOPIC 12

Ruhem (v.) I watch myself
Ushqim, i food (the)
Vazhdoj (v.) I continue
Shtoj (v.) I add
Peshë, sha weight (the)
Trup, i body (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- JA KU ËSHTË! (Here it isl)
  JA KU JANË! (Here they are)

- Ç'DO TË THOTË? (What does it mean?) does not change.
  DO TË THOTË... (It means...)
  NUK DO TË THOTË... (It does not mean...)

- PËR TË B... (to do, to make) the infinitive form

- LEXONI NË HESHTJE (Read in silence)
  LEXONI ME ZË (Read loudly)

- NJË (one)
  NDONJË (some, any)
  ASPNJË (no one)
TOPIC 12

5. **COMPETENCY:** To converse socially with coworkers

**SITUATION:** Faculty room

**ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

I: Si e kalove ditën sot?

PCV: Mirë, kám folur shume ne klasë.

I: Eshtë natyra e profesionit tónë.

PCV: Nuk gjego konu te lexoj për vehtë, dësh të daal pak.

I: As unë. Jam i zëne vazndimisht.

PCV: Tuni, kemi pushimet e Viti të Ri.

I: Ç'ë të bësh me parrë? Ka kajëja për të bërë.

**VOCABULARY**

Si e kalove? (expr) How did you spent (the time)?

Profesion. i profession (the)

Nuk gjego (v.) I do not find

Per vehte for self

Dai (v.) I go out

As unë! Neither do I!

Vazndimisht continually

Viti i Ri the New Year

Ç'ë të bësh me parrë? (expr) What to do first?
TOPIC 12

Ka kaq... There are so many...
Gjë, ja thing (the)

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR NOTES

- AS UNË (neither I) AS NE (neither we)
AS TI (neither you) AS JU (neither you)
AS AI (neither he) AS ATA (neither they - m. pl.)
AS AJO (neither she) AS ATO (neither they - f. pl.)

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- Albanian intonation is relatively flat. Stress is usually placed on a word for emphasis.

Ex: JAM I ZENË VAZHDIMISHT (I am constantly busy)
VAZHDIMISHT JAM I ZENË (Constantly I am busy)

The stress is placed on VAZHDIMISHT (constantly) because that is the message we are emphasizing.
TOPIC 12

6. **COMPETENCY:** To ask to be excused from work

**SITUATION:** At home (on phone)

**ROLES:** PCV - Principal

PCV: Alol Mund të flas me drejtorin, ju lutem?
P: Alo, Mark? Une jam drejtori. Si je?
PVC: Nuk jam mirë. Kam një të ftohtë.
P: Më vjen keq. Ke rëvoje per pushim?

PCV: Pol Prandaj nuk kishte mundësi të vij në shkolë dje.

PCV: Fola në telefon dje, për linjat ishte e zene.
P: Per fut të keq, kemi vetem një telefon në shkolën.

**VOCABULARY**

Mund të flas? May I speak?
Kam një të ftohtë I have a cold
Prandaj That's why
Mundësi, a the possibility
Të vij that I come
Degjol! listen
Mos u shtetës! (expr) Don't worry!
Kujdes ton! (v.) Take care!

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TOPIC 12

Shëndet, i
health (the)

Me shëndet!
To you health! Cheers!

Për fat të keq (expr)
unfortunately

Për fat të mirë (expr)
fortunately

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

• JAM MIRE (Lit. I am well; I feel well)
  NUK JAM MIRE (I am not feeling well)

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

• SHQE-TE-SO-NI: The accent falls on O. English approximation:
  shchel-sow-nee
7. **COMPETENCY:** To make appointments with receptionist or secretary in person

**SITUATION:** Reception room

**ROLES:**
- **PCV:** Receptionist

**PCV:** Suhem Mark. Jam vullnetar i Korpusit të Paqës. Dëshiroj të flas me Drejtorn.

**R:** Cila është ar. veja?

**PCV:** Dua të diskutoj raportin përfundimtar

**P:** Drejtori është i lirë në orën tre. A jeni të lirë ju?

**PCV:** Shumë mire. Në orën tre edhe unë jam i lirë.

**VOCABULARY**

- **Vullnetar, i** volunteer (the)
- **Snoh (v.)** I see
- **Arsye, ja** reason (the)
- **Diskutoj (v.)** I discuss
- **Rapor, i** report (the)
- **Përfundimtar, e** final (m. f. sg.)
- **L, e lire** free (m. f. sg.)
TOPIC 12

8. COMPETENCY: To confirm, change, or cancel appointments
SITUATION: At the Receptionist
ROLES: PCV - Receptionist

PCV: Kam nje takim me dretorin ne oren tre.
P.: Nje minutë, ju lutem. Ju jan i Zot Mark?

Mund te ndryshohet takimi per ne oren tre e gjysem?
P.: Nje minute te shikoj kalendarin, ju lutem. Me vjen keq. Ka nje tjetër takim. Pse ne oren kater?

PCV: Shumë mirë. Do të vij ne oren kater. Mire-u-pafshim!
P.: Mire-u-pafshim!

VOCABULARY
Takim, i appointment (the), meeting (the)
Ndryshon, i.v. you change (pl.)
Kalender, i calendar (the)
Konfirmoj (v.) I confirm
Gjysem, sma half (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KAM NJE TAKIM (I have a meeting) it also means: I have an appointment. The following forms are used:

  KEKJOJ NJE TAKIM (I would like an appointment)
  KONFIRMOJ TAKIMI (I am confirming the appointment)
TOPIC 12

DUA TÈ NDRYSHOJ TAKIMIN (I would like to change the appointment)
DUA TÈ SHLYEJ TAKIMIN (I would like to cancel the appointment)

- Sometimes the word APUNTAMENT is also used for: appointment.

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SHLY-EJ: The accent falls on the Y. (EJ as AY in lay)
TOPIC 12

9. **COMPETENCY:** To respond to questions on working conditions and remuneration

**SITUATION:** In a club

**ROLES:** PCV - Albanian friend

**AF:** Të pëlcen puna në shkolë?

**PCV:** Shumë. Lodhem, por kam kënaqësi të madhe.

**AF:** Sigurisht ju paguajnë mire.

**PCV:** Nuk kemi rrugë. Kemi nje sHpërbllim të vogël.

**AF:** Sa të vogël?

**PCV:** Oh! mjatfon për nevojët tona të përditshme.

**AF:** Jemi me të vertetë të dedikuarë!

**PCV:** Është nje rast i mire për mua të jetoj në nje vend interesant.

**VOCABULARY**

| Te pëlcen' | Do you like it? |
| Lodhem (v.) | I get tired |
| Kënaqësi, a | satisfaction (the) |
| Rrugë, gë | salary (the) |
| SHpërbllim, i | allowance, reward |
| Sa të vogël' | How little? |
| Përditshm, e | daily (m., f. sg.) |
TOPIC 12

Vend, i
Rast, i
I, e dedikuar
Jetoi (v.)
country (the)
opportunity (the), occasion (the)
devoted (m. f. sg.)
I live

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- TÊ PËLQEN? (You like it?)
  PO, ME PËLQEN! (Yes, I like it!)
  JO, NUK ME PËLQEN (No, I don't like it)

- SA E KENI RROGËN? (What's your salary?)

Expressions: KAM NJÊ RROGÉ TÊ MIRE. (I have a good salary.)
KAM NJÊ RROGE TÊ VOGEL. (I have a small salary.)

PROVERBS

MIKU I MIRÊ TÊ NDERON SHTËPINÊ
A good friend brings honor

DETI ME KËMÈ NUK KALOHET
You can walk by foot on the sea
TOPIC 13

MEDICAL

COMPETENCIES

1. TO INQUIRE ABOUT MEDICAL CARE
2. TO DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS AND RESPOND TO QUESTIONS
3. TO PURCHASE MEDICINES AND UNDERSTAND THEIR USE
4. TO DESCRIBE ONE'S EMOTIONAL STATE
5. TO ACT IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION
TOPIC 13

MEDICAL

CULTURAL NOTE

Before WW II, the health care system in Albania was in its rudimentary stage. The entire structure was based on the former military hospitals inherited mainly from the invading armies of Turkey, Austria, and Italy. To this motley structure, one must add a few private clinics, and health centers supported by Catholic religious orders, especially in the North.

The situation in the countryside was deplorable. Except for a campaign to fight malaria by the Rockefeller Foundation, no major efforts were undertaken to eradicate such devastating diseases as TB and venereal diseases. One had to walk many miles to reach a doctor's office. The number of physicians - all educated abroad - was minimal, and the profession was limited mainly to the children of the rich.

After WW II, Albania has witnessed notable growth in health care. Preventive medicine has been especially successful. From pregnancy to early childhood, mothers and children have been the object of a well-organized - although limited - health care system, starting from scratch and with admirable results in reducing infant mortality.

Hospitals and dental clinics also have been built in all parts of the country, including the remote areas. Unlike before the war, medical students can now earn their medical degree within the country, at the University of Tirana Medical School. As a result of this activity, the life expectancy of the population has dramatically increased.

Nevertheless, health care currently suffers seriously from lack of medicines, medical equipment, detergents, and other essential necessities. A good part of this need has been filled through charitable, private, and governmental assistance from the U.S. and Europe.
TOPIC 13

1. **COMPETENCY:** To inquire about medical care

**SITUATION:** At the office

**ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

PCV: Më thuaj, si është rregulluar shërbimi mjeksor kétu?

I.: Është i përgjithshëm dhe është pa pagesë.

PCV: Menjëfjalë, mjafton te shkojsh te mjeku ne një klinikë.

I.: Pol! Megjithate, duhet te jeshë ne marredhënje pune me shtetin.

PCV: Po shërbimet e spitalit, llaçet, etj?

I.: Në spital shkohet me rekomandimin e mjekut! Llaçet gjithashtu janë pa pagesë.

PCV: Ka mjekë privatë?

I.: Pol! Tek ata duhet të paguash.

**VOCABULARY**

Rregulluar (v.:) organized
Shëndetor, e related to health
Pa pagesë without paying
Menjëfjalë in a word
Mjafton it’s sufficient
Klinike, ka clinic (the)
Marrëdhënje, ja relationship

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TOPIC 13

Shtet, i  State (the)
Spital, i  hospital (the)
Shërbim, i  service (the)
Rekomandim, i  recommendation (the)
Privat, e  private (m. f. sg.)
Publik, e  public (m. f. sg.)
Tek  at, to, by
Paguar (v.)  paid

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Ambulancë-ca  ambulance (the)
Infermier, a  Nurse's office
Infermier, i  nurse (male)
Infermiere, rja  nurse (female)
Ndinmës mjek  assistance doctor

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

• SI ÈSHTË RREGULLUAR? (How is organized?) passive form
  SI KA RREGULLUAR? (How has he organized?) active form

• The expression MJAFTON (It's sufficient) requires the subjunctive.

Ex: MJAFTON TË SHKO-J  (It's enough for me to go)
  "  SHKO-SH  for you
  "  SHKO-JË  for him/her
  "  SHKO-JMË  for us
  "  SHKO-NI  for you (pl.)
  "  SHKO-JNË  for them

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TOPIC 13

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- MARRÉ-DHĒN-JE: The stress falls on the second É (English approximation: marr-then-ye)
TOPIC 13

2. **COMPETENCY:** To describe symptoms of illness and respond to questions
   **SITUATION:** At the doctor's office
   **ROLES:** PCV - Physician

Ph:  Më thuaj ç'ke?
PCV:  Kam dhëmbje koke.

Ph:  Ke temperatura? Le të shohim pak!
PCV:  Gjithashtu kollitem shumë.

Ph:  Ke oreks? Ke deshiri për të ngrënë?
PCV:  Jol! Vetëm për të pirë.

Ph:  Duket se ke një grip. Të jap një reçatë. Pusho në krevat.
PCV:  Falemnderit, doktor.

**VOCABULARY**

Dhëmbje, ja  pain, ache (the)
Kokë, ka head (the)
Temperaturë, ra temperature (the)
Kollitem (v.) I cough
Oreks, i appetite (the)
Për të ngrënë to eat
Për të pirë to drink
TOPIC 13

Grip, i
flu (the)

Reçetë, ta
prescription (the)

Pusho (v.)
rest!

Le të shohim pak! (exp) Let us see a little!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KAM DHËMBJE (I have an ache) can be used for all parts of the body, unlike in English (Ex: Headache, back pain, sore throat)
TOPIC 13

3. **COMPETENCY:** To purchase medicine and to understand their use

**SITUATION:** In a pharmacy

**ROLES:** PCV - Pharmacist

**Ph:** Çfarë deshironi?

**PCV:** Kam një recëtë mjeku per ilaqë.

**Ph:** Po! E-myçin dhe aspirinë. Dy E-myçin çësot dile.

**PCV:** Falemndorit. Së kushtoni?

**Ph:** Pasuaqë nga Sigurimet Shoqërore. Mos harro të pish sa më shumë lënje.

**PCV:** Dua të fofita.

**Ph:** Jëf! Te ngrohta. Çaj, qumësh. Dhe po të duash edhe kos.

**PCV:** Kuptoj. Falemndorit.

**VOCABULARY**

- Recetë, la: prescription (the)
- Aspirinë, na: aspirin (the)
- Sigurimet Shoqërore: social security
- Për: drink
- Sa më shumë: as much as possible
- Lëng, u: liquid (the)
- Çaj, i: tea (the)
TOPIC 13

Gumesht, i milk (the)
I, e ngrohët not

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- PAGUAJNE SIGURIMET SHQIPORE (lit. Pay Social Security)
  Subject is placed after the verb to stress the word "pay"

- Imperative: PI! (Drink) sing
  HA! (Eat!) sing
  PIN! (Drink) plural
  HAN!! (Eat!) plural

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- QUMESHT: The accent falls on the U. The L is heard
  English approximation: choo-muSh
TOPIC 13

4. **COMPETENCY:** To describe one's emotional state

   **SITUATION:** At home, in bed

   **ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

   **PCV:** Ndienem shume këq. Tere trupi me dhemb

   **I:** Du kaljo edhe kjo.

   **PCV:** Nuk kam snije per asgje.

   **I:** Po duhet te hashe dëxka.

   **PCV:** Edne per te folur me vjen rende.

   **I:** Tani do te le vetëm.

   **PCV:** Ju, Ju! Sëpse merzitem shume.

**VOCABULARY**

- Ndienem (v.) I feel
- Te tere the entire
- Trut i body (the)
- Me dhemb (v.) I feel: pain
- Asgje nothing
- Te hash (v.) you must eat (sing.)
- Me vjen rende (exor) I find it difficult
- Merzitem (v.) (passive form) I get bored

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TOPIC 13

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MË DHËMB (it pains me, it hurts)  NA DHËMB (it hurts us)
- TE " (you)  JU " (you) plural
- I " (him/her)  U " (them)

- NUK KAM SHIJE PËR ASQILJE (I have no taste for nothing). The double negative is used for emphasis.
TOPIC 13

5. **COMPETENCY:** To act in an emergency situation
   **SITUATION:** In the street
   **PLACE:** PCV - Police

PCV: Alo! Policine ju lutem.
P: Alo! Këtu jet Stacioni i Policisë. Çfarë deshironi?

PCV: Në Rrugët Durrësi, prani Shpallin këtu aksident.
P: Me automobil? Eshte i rendë?

PCV: Pol! Maçina zuri nët burre dhe eshtë shtyrë dhe i gjakosur.
P: Tani vihet ambulancë. E dini numrin e masinës.

PCV: Joli! Ishte nje Peugeot ngjyre blu.
P: Falemendim!

**VOCABULARY**

Policia, a police (the)
Këtu jet here speaks
Aksident, i accident (the)
Automobil, i car (the)
I. e rendë serious, heavy
Maçina car (the)
Zuri (v.) hit (lit: caught)
TOPIC 13

Burré, i  man (the)
l. e shtriré  laying (m. f. sg.)
l. e gjakosur  bleeding (m. f. sg.)
Ngjyré blu  blue color

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KETU FLET. (lit: here speaks) is used as: This is...speaking.
- The expression MAQINA ZURI (lit: the car caught) is used for: the car hit.

PROVERB

PËR NJË SHAMATË DUHEN DY VETA.
It takes two to quarrel.

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TOPIC 14

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

COMPETENCIES

1. TO DESCRIBE THE ALBANIAN COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS
2. TO REPORT ON PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH ALBANIAN FRIENDS IN THE U.S.
3. TO EXPLAIN THE U.S. ASSISTANCE TO ALBANIA
4. TO DISCUSS COMMON INTERESTS: PEACE, YOUTH, MUSIC, ART, AND ENVIRONMENT
TOPIC 14

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

CULTURAL NOTE

People to people relations between the U.S. and Albania began with the first Albanian emigrant reaching the shores of America in 1882. After that day, small groups of Albanians followed until WW I. Most of them settled in the New England area. In Boston, New York, and Jamestown the first small Albanian communities established new churches, new cultural and political groups and associations (prominent among them being VATRA of Boston), newspapers, clubs, etc., helping considerably the advent of Albania's independence, in November 28, 1912. During WW I several hundred Albanians served with the U.S. Army in Europe.

In 1917, Albanians in America drew the attention of President Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. Both promised to assist the newly formed country at the Paris Peace Conference, and they did so. The concept of America as an ally of Albania was thus founded on solid grounds, and remained strong thereafter.

After WW I about 10,000 Albanian-Americans returned to Albania with a desire to help but with little success. Many Americans too became attached to the Albanian cause. Names such as Charles Crane, Telford Erickson, Harry T. Fultz, and Rose W. Lane, and organizations Near East Foundation, American Junior Red Cross, Rockefeller Foundation are well known in Albania for their charitable and educational efforts.

During WW II, Albania sided with the Allies, but after the communist takeover of the country, relations with the U.S. were broken until March 1991. Presently, there is a significant interest shown for Albania among the official circles in Washington, D.C. as well as in the private sector. Large amounts of food and medicine have been dispatched to alleviate the present crisis situation. Even today, America, in the eyes of most Albanians is the land of the free and, of course, the land of "of milk and honey."

Such an idealized view of the U.S. is certainly due to the substantial financial, economic, and cultural achievements of the Albanian communities in the U.S., which have now grown especially with the emigration of Albanians in Yugoslavia, victims of political repression. It is believed that the number of Albanians in the U.S. has passed the 300,000 mark. Many of them have distinguished themselves in the world of business, a flashpoint of attraction for the improvised masses of "mother Albania."

America is also perceived as the main hope for the economic recovery of that country, and Americans are, as a result, most welcome by the local population.

A new feature of modern Albania today is the widespread study of English language.
TOPIC 14

1. **COMPETENCY:** To describe the Albanian community in the U.S. and its achievements

**SITUATION:** In a club

**ROLES:** PCV - Ilir

I: Kemi dëgjuar për komunitetin shqiptar në Amerikë.

PCV: Sigurisht! Ka mjaft shqiptarë në Amerikë.

I: Ku janë përçëndruar më shumë?

PCV: Ne fillim, Bostoni njihej mirë si qëndra e shqiptarëve
Tani janë edhe Nju Jorku, Detroiti, dhe Çikagoja.

I: Përse njihej Bostoni më shumë se qytetet tjera?

PCV: Sepse ishte qëndra e Kishës Orthodoxe Shqiptare
dhe e Vatrës.

I: Pol! Kemi dëgjuar per Kishën, per Vatrën, për Nolin,
për Konicën. . .

PCV: Ka edhe shumë shqiptarë të tjerë që kanë pasur
sukses në Amerikë.

**VOCABULARY**

Dëgjuar (v.) heard
Komunitet, i community (the)
Mjaft enough, sufficient
Amerikë, ka America
Përçëndruar (v.) concentrated
Në fillim at the beginning
Fillim, i beginning (the)
TOPIC 14

Njoh (v.) I know
Qender, ra center (the)
Qytel, i city (the)
Kishë, sha church (the)
Orthodoks, l Orthodox (the)
Katolik, u Catholic (the)
Noli Bishop Fan S. Noli
Konica Faik Konitza, writer and diplomat

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Past participle is formed by dropping PËR TË from the infinitive.
  Ex: PËR TË DËGJUAR (to listen to) - Past part. DËGJUAR (listened to)
  PËR TË PËRQËNDRUAR (to concentrate) - Past part. PËRQËNDRUAR (concentrated)

- The present perfect is formed with the present tense of the auxiliaries JAM (I am) and KAM (I have) plus the past part.
  Ex: KAM DËGJUAR (I have heard, or listen to)
       JAM PËRQËNDRUAR (I am concentrated)

- MË SHUMË (more) MË SHUMË SE (more than)
  MË PAK (less) MË PAK SE (less than)

- PËR KISHEN
  PER VATREN

  The preposition PËR requires the accusative.

- VATRA is the Panalbanian Federation of America

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- PËR-QËN-RUAR: Accent on the U.
TOPIC 14

2. **COMPETENCY:** To report on personal contact with Albanian friends in the U.S.

**SITUATION:** In an Albanian family

**ROLES:** PCV - Albanian host

**AH:** Atje në Amerikë, (a) keni njohur ndonjë shqiptar?

**PCV:** Pol Në Nju Jork, kam njohur disa shqiptarë.

**AH:** Ç'bëjnë? Me ç'punë merren?

**PCV:** Ai që takova unë, ishte profesor. Gjithnjë flasin për Shqipërinë.

**AH:** Po të tjërë keni takuar?

**PCV:** Pol Shumica merren me tregëti, dhe kanë pasur sukses.

**AH:** Flasin akoma shqip, apo e kanë harruar?

**PCV:** Prindërit flasin shqip të gjithë. Fëmijët flasin pak. Por kanë hapur shkolla shqipe.

**VOCABULARY**

Atje  there
Ndonjë  anyone
Disa  some
Ç'bëjnë  What do they do?
Ç'punë  What kind of work
TOPIC 14

Me ç'punë merren? What kind of work do they do?
Takova (v.) I met
Ishte he, she was
Gjithnjë constantly
Për for
Po të tjerët as for the others
Takuar (v.) met
Shumicë, ca majority (the)
Pakicë, ca minority (the)
Tregëti, a business (the)
Sukses, i success (the)
Akoma still, yet
Shqip Albanian
Gjuha shqipe Albanian language
Harruar (v.) forgotten
Prindërit parents (the)
Fëmijët children (the)
Apo or
Por but, however
TOPIC 14

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- PO as a particle preceding another word, can be translated: What about?
  
  Ex: PO TÉ TJERËT? (What about the others?)

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- PRINDËRIT Accent on the first l.
TOPIC 14

3. **COMPETENCY:** To explain U.S. assistance to Albania

    **SITUATION:** In the classroom

    **ROLES:** PCV - Albanian student Venera

**PCV:** Ndihma amerikane për Shqipërinë është e ndryshme. Korpusit Paqës është njëra nga ato.

**V:** Çfarë ndihme tjetër ka sjellë Amerika?

**PCV:** Ushqime dhe ilaçë të shumëta.

**V:** Këto janë ndihma të përkohta. Po më vonë?

**PCV:** Kam dëgjuar që disa kompani amerikane duan të investojnë në Shqipëri.

**V:** Kjo është një iniciativë e mirë sepse hapë pune.

**PCV:** Ke të drejtë! Kinezët kanë një proverb: "Mos më dhuro peshk, më mëso si të peshkoj!"

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ndryshëm</td>
<td>different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njëri, njëra</td>
<td>one of them (m. f. sg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sjellë (v.)</td>
<td>brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushqim, i</td>
<td>food (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilaç, i</td>
<td>medicine (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Të shumëta</td>
<td>abundant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TOPIC 14

I përkojshëm temporary (m. sg.)
Kompani, a company (the)
Investoj (v.) I invest
Inisialitë, va initiative (the)
Hapë punë (v.) creates (opens) jobs
Kinez, i Chinese (the)
Proverb, i proverb (the)
Dhuro (v.) donate
Peshk, u fish (the)
Mëso (v.) Teach
Peshkoj (v.) I fish
Si how

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

• NJÉ or NJËRI NGA ATA (one of them, m. sg.)
  NJE or NJÉRA NGA ATO (one of them, f. sg.)

   DUA expresses desire. MUND expresses ability
   DUA + të inestoj = I want to invest
   MUND + të inestoj = I can invest
TOPIC 14

4. COMPETENCY: To discuss common interests: peace, youth, music, arts, and environment

SITUATION: English club

ROLES: PCV - Ilir

I: (A) është rinia amerikane koshiente për problemet shoqërore?

PCV: Mjaft koshiente. Sidomos kundër luftës dhe për paqën.

I: Përveç punës dhe studimeve, çfarë intereson rininë amerikane?

PCV: Unë besoj se muzika e re që filloi me Elvis Preslin dhe me Bitels ka ngjallur interesim të madh në Amerikë.

I: Po arti?


I: Dëgjojmë shumë për mbrojtjen e ambientit.

PCV: Pol! Tani, të gjithë e kanë kuptuar se jetojmë në një planet, dhe se duhet t’ja mbrojtë që të mos fëlliqet aq shumë sa të helmohet atmosfera. Këtu rinia amerikane ka ecur përpara.

VOCABULARY

Koshient, e (m. f. sg) conscious
Shoqëror, e (m. f. sg.) social
TOPIC 14

Mjafft  enough, sufficient
Sidomos  especially
Kundër  against
Lufë, ta  war (the)
Paqë, qa  peace (the)
Përveç  except for, besides
Punë, na  work (the)
Studim, i  study (the)
Intereson (v.)  it interests
Muzikë, ka  music (the)
Ngjallur (v.)  revived, generated
Art, i  art (the)
E bukura (f. sg.)  beautiful (the)
Embrasht (f. sg.)  ugly (the)
Nganjëherë  sometimes
Megjithate  however, nevertheless
Artist, i  artist (the)
Mbrojtje, ja  defense (the)
Ambient, i  environment (the)
Planet, i  planet (the)
Mbroj (v.)  I defend
Fëlliqet (v.)  gets dirty

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TOPIC 14

Helmohet (v.)  gets poisoned
Aq shumë sa...  so much as to
Atmosferë, ra  atmosphere (the)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Prepositions in Albanian require a specific case.

  Ex: KUNDËR (against) requires the Dative:

  RINIA KUNDËR LUFTËS (Youth against war)
  VARFERISË (Youth against poverty)

  and PËR (for) requires the accusative:

  RINIA PËR PAQËN (Youth for peace)
  MBROJTJEN E AMBIJENTIT (Youth for the defense of the environment)

PROVERBS

MË TREGO SHOKËT QË KE, TË TË THEM SE CILI JE
   A man is known by the company he keeps

PUNË PUNË NATË E DITË, QË TË SHOHIM PAK DRITE
   Work, work day and night, so that you can see some light

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APPENDIX I

COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

TOPIC 1. CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

1. To greet and respond to greetings

   T:  Hello! (Good day!) Students.

   PCV: Hello! Teacher.

   T:  How are you (pl)?

   PCV: Fine, thank you. And you (pl)?

   T:  Fine, thank you. See you again!

   PCV: See you again!

2. To introduce oneself and to ask other to introduce themselves

   T:  My name is Ilir. What's your name?

   PCV: My name is Mark.

   T:  What's your name?

   PCV: My name is Ardita.

   T:  Very well! I am delighted (pleased).

   PCV: Thank you, Mr. Teacher.
3. To indicate lack of comprehension and to request repetition

T: Is this your notebook?

PCV: Pardon me! I don't understand you. Repeat it please!

T: Is this your notebook?

PCV: Yes! It is mine. Thank you!

T: Welcome!

4. To ask for clarifications and Albanian words equivalent to English

PCV: Mr. Teacher! Please talk slowly.

T: Excuse me! I will speak slowly.

PCV: Tell me, please, what is the Albanian word for "chair?"

T: The Albanian word is "karrigë."

5. To respond to classroom commands

T: Open your notebook on page five (5). Are you ready?

PCV: Yes! I am ready.

T: Now, copy the sentences, please!

PCV: All of them?

T: No! Do not copy the last sentence. Have you finished?

PCV: Not yet! One minute, please!
6. To explain an absence

T: Is Ardita here?
PCV: No! I am sorry! She is delayed.

T: What happened?
PCV: The bicycle broke down.

TOPIC 2. CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

1. To ask and respond to personal questions

AH: Mark, how old are you?
PCV: I am 25 years old.

AH: You are young. Are you married?
PCV: No! I am a bachelor. It's still early. And you?

AH: I am 30 years old. An old man.
PCV: No! You're still young. Married?

AH: Yes! I have my wife and two children.
PCV: Two boys? Two girls?

AH: No! One boy and one girl.
PCV: May they live a long life.
2. To describe own family

AH: Mark, do you have (any) brothers and sisters?

PCV: Yes! I have one brother: he is older (bigger), and one sister: she is younger (smaller).

AH: May they live long! Do you have (any) nephews and nieces?

PCV: Yes! I have a nephew, but I don't have a niece.

AH: Do you have any pictures of the family?

PCV: Yes! These are my family members.

3. To ask about host/counterpart family

PCV: Are you a large family?

AH: Yes! I have five brothers and one sister.

PCV: Are they all married?

AH: Not all (of them). Some.

PCV: Do you have nephews and nieces?

AH: Yes! I have seven nephews and one niece.

PCV: Indeed, you are a large family.

AH: Albanians usually have many children.
4. To describe PCV's Role

AH: Did you come here to study?

PCV: No! I came here as a Peace Corps Volunteer.

AH: What's the "Peace Corps"?

PCV: "Peace Corps" is an American organization which helps other countries.

AH: What kind of help?

PCV: "Peace Corps" sends volunteers in more than 60 countries of the world.

AH: I see! And you, what do you do?

PCV: I teach English in a high school. Others teach various trades to young people.

TOPIC 3. TO TELL TIME AND DATE

1. To find out the time and respond to questions about time

PCV: Excuse me, sir! What time is it?

P: It is seven thirty.

PCV: Oh! My watch says it is seven forty.

P: Your watch is ten minutes ahead.

PCV: I don't understand. This is a good watch.

P: No doubt!
2. To identify the day and the date

PCV: Ilir! What day is today?
I: Today? Oh! Today is Monday.

PCV: Are you sure?
I: Of course! Yesterday, it was Sunday.

PCV: You’re right. And, what’s the date today?
I: Today is March 22. Spring day.

3. To discuss schedules

C: Tell me: at what time do you leave for Shkodër?
PCV: I think about 11:00 o’clock.

C: When do you expect to arrive there?
PCV: The driver says about 2:00 o’clock in the afternoon.

C: How many days (do you plan) to stay in Shkodër?
PCV: I think two days.

4. To identify daily routines

C: Don’t forget! We have a meeting today.
PCV: What meeting?

C: General meeting to prepare for the holiday.
PCV: At what time is the meeting?
C: After the English class.

PCV: I am not free. I am busy.

C: In the afternoon you have another English class.

PCV: Yes! But I am free after 3:00 o'clock.

5. To discuss major holidays

C: This Friday is November 28. It's Flag Day.

PCV: Is this day formally celebrated?

C: Yes! Schools are closed.

PCV: What are the other holidays?

C: They are the New Year and May 1st.

TOPIC 4. FOOD

1. To describe food needs, preferences

I: I am hungry. And you, are you hungry?

PCV: Yes! Where shall we eat tonight?

I: At the restaurant near the river.

PCV: Very well! I have a yearning for shishkebab.

2. To order food in a restaurant

W: What would you like, sir?

PCV: The menu, please.
W: Are you ready to order?
PCV: Yes! Bring me roasted chicken with rice, please!
W: I am sorry! It has just all gone. But we have lamb with potatoes. Try it!
PCV: Very well! Also a glass of mineral water.

3. To ask for bill and discuss prices
PCV: Waiter! The bill, please!
W: Yes. Right away.
PCV: How much is the meat dish?
W: Thirty leks.
PCV: And the fruits?
W: Ten leks. Likewise the dessert was seven leks.
PCV: Keep the change as a tip.
W: Thank you! Come back again!

4. To ask identity of typical food item of country
F: Tomorrow, I am going to cook by myself.
PVC: What?
F: I am going to prepare burek.
PCV: How is it made?
F: 10-12 layers of dough. Between the layers, I put cheese and eggs, mixed up.

PCV: And then?

F: I bake it in the oven. Then I have also yogurt, cheese, and olives.

PCV: Great!

TOPIC 5. HOUSING

1. To state one's housing needs

   PCV: Good morning! I am looking for an apartment.

   L: What kind of an apartment? Small or large?

   PCV: Not so large. Average, but I need two bedrooms.

   L: What section of town do you prefer?

   PCV: Possibly in the Labinoti Street, near the Pedagogical Institute.

   L: Here is the list of the available apartments for rent.

2. To inquire about neighborhood/safety

   PCV: How is the Labinoti Street?

   A: It's large and has a lot of traffic.

   PCV: Is there one bus or more that go through?

   A: I think two or three buses pass by regularly.

   PCV: Apartment complexes usually have problems.

   A: The district near the Institute has plenty of private homes.
PCV: In a word, it is a safe area.
A: No doubt about it.

3. To discuss the rental arrangements
PCV: I like the apartment. What's the rent?
A: How much are you willing to pay?
PCV: It depends! How are the rents in this area?
A: Depends on the apartment. The lowest rent is 1,000 lek per month.
PCV: I would like to ask my office, and I'll call you.
A: Very well! I'll wait for you until this evening.

4. To make complaints and request repairs
PCV: Sir! I have problems in my apartment.
L: Really? What kind of problems?
PCV: The roof is leaking, the window glass is broken, and the door doesn't close well.
L: How is it possible? I just had the roof repaired.
PCV: Anyway, it has to be repaired again.
L: Of course! (Today) this afternoon, I will send the carpenter to fix the door.
PCV: Thank you!
L: You're welcome!
5. To identify and locate workmen

PCV: Good morning, Ilir! Do you know any plumber?

I: Yes! I know a plumber who lives here, nearby. What is your problem?

PCV: The faucet in the bathroom leaks constantly. I also need an electrician.

I: Yes! Ask for Mr. Arben. He does good work for me. He is not expensive. Here is his telephone number.

PCV: That's a good idea!

TOPIC 6. COMMUNICATION

1. To get one's party on line

PCV: Hello! I am looking for the number 28-360, please!

V: Yes! This is the number.

PCV: May I speak to Laura, please?

V: Just a minute, please!

PCV: Thank you!

L: Hello! This is Laura speaking. Who is it?

PCV: Hello, Laura! This is Mark speaking.

L: Oh, Mark! I didn't recognize your voice.

2. To make a phone call from the post office

PCV: I would like to call Shkodër.

O: Go to Cabine 2. Do you have a tcken?
PCV: No! Give me two tokens, please!
O: Here are two tokens. It is five leks.

3. To ask for operator for assistance

PCV: Hello! Operator? I would like to talk to Shkodër, please!
O: What's your number?

PCV: My number is 2-8-3-6-0.
O: What number do you want?

PCV: I am looking for (I want) the number 3-6-0-2-8 area code 52.
O: Please hold! The line is busy.

4. To leave a message and hang up politely

PCV: Hello! I would like to talk to Ilir, please!
R: I'm sorry! Ilir is not here, now.

PCV: In that case, may I leave a message for him?
R: Of course!

PCV: Please, tell Ilir that we expect him to be in the office tomorrow at 10:00 AM.
R: Ok! I'll tell him as soon as he comes back.

5. To find out the business hours of the Post Office

PCV: Hello! Is this the Post Office?
C: Yes! What can I do for you?
PVC: What are the working hours of the Post Office?
C: From 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM

PCV: Another question. What about after 5:00 PM?
C: You (will have to) go to the Central Office.

6. To buy stamps, send telegrams, and mail parcels

PCV: I need two postage stamps, please!
C: Domestic or for abroad?

PCV: Domestic. How much is it?
C: Five leks. Would you like anything else?

PVC: Yes! I would like to send a parcel to America.
C: Fill in the customs form. Here it is.

PCV: Where can one bring the parcel?
C: At the window 4. You will have to weigh it first. Food is not allowed.

TOPIC 7. TRANSPORTATION

1. To locate means of transportation

PCV: Excuse me! Where is the bus station?
P: It is quite far from here.

PCV: And the taxi station?
P: Here it is, right there. Very close.
PCV: Here is a taxi coming.

P: Very well. Hail it!

2. To ask for destination and distance

PCV: Taxi! Taxi!

D: Where are you going, sir?


D: As you wish! I'll take you there.

PCV: Do I have to get off here?

D: Yes! Sir!

PCV: How much does it cost?

D: It is 46 leks.

PCV: Here it is, you have here 50 leks. Keep the change as a tip.

D: Thank you!

3. To purchase tickets

PCV: One ticket for Shkodër, please!

C: One way or round trip?

PCV: Round trip, please! How much is it?

C: It costs 90 leks, and is valid for thirty days.
PCV: At what time does the bus leave?
C: Exactly at 8:00 o'clock in the morning and again at 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

4. To ask questions and respond to bus driver's instructions
C: The ticket, please. Where are you going?
PCV: To Shkodër. Are any seats free?
C: Go to the back seats of the wagon (car).
PCV: Where can I put my suitcase?
C: Keep it next to you. Be seated now!

TOPIC 8. DIRECTIONS

1. To ask for and give location of major building
PCV: Excuse me! Do you know where the Ministry of Education is?
P: No! I think it is near the Ministry of Culture.
PCV: How can I go there?
P: On foot. Straight ahead. It is not far, opposite the Skënderbeu Square.
PCV: Thank you!
P: You are welcome!

2. To ask for and give direction to a place
PCV: Excuse me! Can you tell me where is the General Hospital?
P: Yes! Go straight toward south up to the Elbasani Street.
PCV: And then:
P: Turn to your left and walk one kilometer.

PCV: Where is the hospital?
P: The hospital is on your right.

PCV: What kind of a building?
P: It's a huge building made of red bricks, and holds the flag of the Red Cross.

PCV: Thank you!
P: You are welcome!

**TOPIC 9. SHOPPING**

1. To describe needs/ask for availability

   PCV: I must go to the marketplace.
   AH: What for? What would you like to buy?

   PCV: Because, I need a pair of shoes.
   AH: In the marketplace there are no shoes. Only in stores you will find shoes.

   PCV: I also need some soap, a toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.
   AH: Those (items), yes! You will find them in the market.
2. To discuss quality of items

PCV: This cantaloupe looks good. Is it ripe?

V: Of course! Look! It's yellow.

PCV: I don't think so! It seems a little hard to me.

V: This one over here seems to be better.

PCV: It's very soft. It's not fresh.

3. To compare clothing and shoe sizes

D: What would you like, sir?

PCV: A pair of black shoes, size 10 1/2.

D: Sorry, sir! Over here we say number 42.

PCV: Very well! May I try them?

D: Of course! (naturally). Is this your size?

PCV: No! It's too small. Number 43, please!

4. To bargain, to buy, or to refuse items

PCV: Good day, sir!

M: Good day! What would you like?

PCV: A pack of candies.

M: As you wish. Ten leks for the pack.
PCV: Very expensive. A pack of candies costs eight leks.

M: In that case, take it for nine leks.

PCV: No! I am sorry! I don't pay more.

M: Then look at some other store.

5. To pay for items and indicate amount/charge is correct or incorrect.

PCV: How much is the shirt?

M: Fifty-five leks.

PCV: Here you are, sixty leks.

M: Here is the change.

PCV: Pardon me, but here are four leks. You must give back five leks to me.

M: You are right! Sorry! Here is one more lek.

TOPIC 10. SOCIAL LIFE

1. To greet and engage in small talk

G: Good morning! Come inside, please.

PCV: Good morning! How are you today?

G: Fine, thank you! Sit down a little while.

PCV: No, I can't. It's too hot, isn't?

G: Very hot. Would you like to go for a walk?

PCV: Yes! Get dressed quickly. Let's go toward the park.
G: It appears that is going to rain.

PCV: Amen! The weather will cool off a little bit.

2. To order and accept food and drinks.

G: Shall we stop at this coffeehouse?

PCV: As you wish. Let's sit outside.

G: What would you like to drink?

PCV: Something cold. An iced lemonade.

G: For myself, I will take a beer. Would you like anything to eat?

PCV: Not now. Lunchtime is approaching.

3. To invite and respond to invitations.

I: How about going to the Theatre of Opera and Ballet?

PCV: You think that we still can find seats? It's late.

I: Let's try. There is a performance of the Albanian opera.

PCV: Really? There must be plenty of Albanian dances, songs, and music.

I: Yes! Especially the costumes are quite beautiful.

PCV: I am quite curious to see it. How much is the ticket?

I: It's not too much. 25 leks.
4. To give and respond to compliments.

L:  Hello, Mr. Mark! Do you speak Albanian?

PCV: Hello! Yes, I do speak a little.

L:  On the contrary! It seems to me that you speak well. Where did you learn it?

PCV: Partly with a book, partly speaking to my Albanian friends.

L:  Very well. You have advanced quite well.

PCV: Thank you for the compliment. We will talk again.

5. To describe one's feelings and express gratitude

I:  I'm thirsty. Let's take an icecream.

PCV: I'm sorry! It's late, and I'm very tired.

I:  Are you going to bed early, tonight?

PCV: I think so. I need some rest. Anyway, thanks for the invitation.

I:  You're welcome! We will see each other tomorrow. Good night!

PCV: Good night!

6. To inquire about specific local customs

I:  Tomorrow is "November First," All Saints Day.

PCV: Is that so? How is it celebrated here?

I:  Usually the Grand Mass is said in the Church; then the crowd goes to the cemetery.

PCV: They visit the graves of their relatives, comrades, and friends.
I: Yes! There, they place flowers, lit candles, and say religious prayers.

PCV: It's a very good custom to remember the dead.

7. To give and accept gifts.

PCV: Good evening, Iris!

I: Good evening and welcome! Come in, please!

PCV: Thank you! I have something for you.

I: Oh, please! It was not necessary. Why do you spend money?

PCV: Something small, as a souvenir. No big expense.

I: And I will keep it as a souvenir. Thank you.

PCV: You're welcome!

8. To indicate to the unexpected visitor that one is busy.

V: Good morning, Mark!

PCV: Good morning! What can I do for you?

V: I will be going to the movies. Will you come with me?

PCV: Excuse me, but I am very busy.

V: Why? What do you have to do?

PCV: I am very busy with office chores.

V: Oh! Leave them for tomorrow.

PCV: No! Today's work is not left for tomorrow.
TOPIC 11. COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. To open a bank account
   PCV: I would like to open a checking account in dollars.
   I: Do you have a permanent address in this country?
   PCV: Yes! Do I have to deposit any minimum?
   I: Yes! Approximately 100 dollars.
   PCV: What about a savings bank?
   I: Yes! But there you don't need any minimum.

2. To report the loss of an item or an accident to police
   PCV: Excuse me, officer! I lost my wallet and my money.
   P: Do you have any idea where it could have been lost?
   PCV: I have no idea. Probably on my way from school to the library.
   P: What was inside? Whom did you meet?
   PCV: Nobody! Inside I had my ID card, some pictures and a little money.
   P: Please, make a statement and sign it. We will investigate and will notify you.
TOPIC 12. AT THE WORK PLACE

1. To ask for location of items in building

   PCV: Is this my classroom?
   I: Yes! The next room is the library.

   PCV: Where is the Principal's Office?
   I: On the second floor. You are here on the first floor.

   PCV: Where should I address myself for chalk and paper?
   I: At the secretary's office. It's opposite the Principal's.

   PCV: We haven't had paper and chalk for several months.

2. To ask questions about job related functions

   P: Welcome to our school!

   PCV: Thank you. I am happy to be here.
P: You will be teaching classes with high school students.

PCV: Are they all beginners in English?

P: Almost! Some have studied it before.

PCV: Then it will be necessary to give an exam, so that we can see at what level they are.

P: It's a good idea!

3. To report problems/progress encountered in completing task

P: How is the English course going?

PCV: Well! It could be better.

P: Why? Do you have any problems?

PCV: Some students come to class unprepared.

P: Students are the same everywhere, aren't they?

PCV: You are right!

4. To give classroom command

PCV: Good morning! Open your books to page 50, please!

AS: I don't have a book.

PCV: Share with Arcita. Now, practice the dialogue with the student next to you. Any questions?

AS: Mr. Mark! What does it mean "diet"?

PCV: It means to watch out from the food that makes you fat.
5. To converse socially with coworkers

I: How was your day today?
PCV: Good! I spoke too much in class.

I: That's the nature of our profession.

PCV: I find no time to read for myself or to go out a little...

I: Neither do I. I am constantly busy.
PCV: Now, the New Year's recess is coming.

I: What to do first? There are so many things to do...

6. To ask to be excused from work

PCV: Hello! May I speak to the Principal, please?
P: Hello, Mark! This is the principal. How are you?

PCV: I am not feeling well. I have a cold.
P: I am sorry (to hear it)! Do you need rest?

PCV: Yes! That's why I couldn't come to school yesterday.
P: I understand. Don't worry about. Listen! Take care of your health.

PCV: I called yesterday, but the line was busy.
P: Unfortunately, we have only one phone in school.
7. To make appointment with receptionist or secretary in person

PCV: My name is Mark. I am a Peace Corps Volunteer. I would like to talk to the Principal.

R: Why would you like to see him?

PCV: I would like to discuss the final report.

R: The Principal is available at 3:00 PM. Are you free?

PCV: Very well. At 3:00 I am free, too.

8. To confirm, change, or cancel appointments

PCV: I have an appointment with the Principal at 3:00 o'clock.

R: One minute, please! You are Mr. Mark?

PCV: Yes! I have a problem. I am not free at 3:00 o'clock. Can I change the appointment for tomorrow to 3:30?

R: One minute, please! Let me see his schedule. Sorry! He has another appointment. What about at four o'clock?

PCV: Very well! I'll come at 4:00 o'clock. See you again.

R: See you again.

9. To respond to questions on working conditions and remuneration

AP: Do you like your job in school?

PCV: Very much so! I get tired, but I derive great satisfaction.
AP: Of course! They must pay very well.

PCV: I don't get a salary. Just a small allowance.

AP: How small?

PCV: Oh! It's sufficient to cover our daily needs.

AP: You're really devoted people.

PCV: It's a good opportunity for me to live in an interesting country.

TOPIC 13. MEDICAL

1. To inquire about medical care

PCV: Tell me! How are the health services organized here?

I: It's general and is free of charge.

PCV: In a word, you just go to the doctor in a clinic.

I: Yes! Nevertheless, you must have a working relationship with the Government.

PCV: What about hospital services, medicine, etc?

I: At the hospital one goes upon doctor's recommendation. Medicine too is free of charge.

PCV: Are there any private physicians?

I: Yes! At their office one must pay.
2. To describe symptoms of illness and respond to questions

Ph: Tell me, what's wrong?
PCV: I have a headache.

Ph: Do you have temperature? Let me see a little!
PCV: Also, I am coughing a lot.

Ph: How is you appetite? Do you fell like eating?
PCV: No! Only to drink.

Ph: It appears that you have a flu. I am giving you a prescription. Rest in bed.
PCV: Thank you, doctor.

3. To purchase medicine and to understand their use

Ph: What can I do for you?
PCV: I have a doctor's prescription for medicine.

Ph: Yes! E-mycin and some aspirin. Two E-mycin a day.
PCV: Thank you! How much is it?

Ph: Social Security pays for it. Don't forget to get a lot of liquids.
PCV: I like them cold.

Ph: No. Hot liquids. Tea, milk, and if you want yogurt, also.
PCV: I see. Thank you.
4. To describe one's emotional state

PCV: I feel really bad. My entire body is aching.
I: This shall pass too.

PCV: I have no taste to eat anything.
I: But you must eat something.

PCV: Even talking I find it painful.
I: Now, I am leaving you alone.

PCV: No, no! (Don't go) because I get bored.

5. To act in an emergency situation

PCV: Hello! The police, please!
P: Hello! This is the police station. What can we do for you?

PCV: On Durrës Street, near the hospital, there is an accident.
P: Car accident? Is it serious?

PCV: Yes! A car hit a man who is now laying down and bleeding.
P: The ambulance will come right away. Did you get the plate number?

PCV: No! It was a blue Peugeot.
P: Thank you!
TOPIC 14. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

1. To describe the Albanian community in the U.S. and its achievements

   I: We have heard about the Albanian community in America.

   PCV: Of course! There are many Albanians in America.

   I: Where are they mostly concentrated?

   PCV: At the beginning, Boston was well known as a center for Albanians. Now, we have also New York, Detroit, and Chicago, etc.

   I: Why is Boston known better than other cities?

   PCV: Because it was the center of the Albanian Orthodox Church and of VATRA.

   I: Yes, we have heard about the Church, about VATRA, Noli and Konitza.

   PCV: There are other Albanians who have achieved success in America.

2. To report on personal contact with Albanian friends in the U.S.

   AH: Over there in America, have you met any Albanians?

   PCV: Yes! In New York, I have met some Albanians.

   AH: What do they do? What kind of jobs do they hold?

   PCV: The one that I met was a professor. They all speak constantly about Albania.

   AH: Have you met others?

   PCV: Yes! Most of them are in business and have been quite successful.
AH: Do they still speak Albanian?

PCV: All parents speak Albanian, their children speak a little. However, they have opened schools to teach Albanian.

3. To explain U.S. assistance to Albania

PCV: American assistance to Albania has different forms. Peace Corps is one of them.

V: What kind of other assistance has America brought in?

PCV: Food and plenty of medicine.

V: All these are temporary assistance. What about later?

PCV: I have learned that there are American companies interested in investing in Albania.

V: This is a good initiative because it creates jobs.

PCV: You are right! The Chinese have a proverb which says: "Don't give me a fish; teach me how to fish!"

4. To discuss common interests: Peace, youth, music, arts, and environment.

I: Is American youth conscious of social problems?

PCV: Quite conscious. Especially, against war and for peace.

I: Besides work and study, what interests most American youth?

PCV: I believe that the new music wave which started with Elvis Presley and the Beatles has generated great interest in America.
I: And art?

PCV: Art in America is very expressive. It shows the beautiful and the ugly, sometimes in very explicit forms.

I: We hear a lot about the protection of the environment.

PCV: Yes! Now, everyone has understood the fact that we all live in one planet, and that we must protect it so that it doesn't get polluted to the point of poisoning the atmosphere. Here American youth has advanced.
APPENDIX II

AN OUTLINE OF ALBANIAN GRAMMAR

Two Dialects

Presently, spoken Albanian has two main dialects, and several subdialects. In Northern Albania and in most of Kosova (Albanians in Yugoslavia) GEG, or GEGNISHTE, is used (about 70 percent of the population). TOSK, or TOSKERISHTETE, is used in Southern Albania, part of W. Macedonia and in Chameria (Albanians in Greece) as well as in South Italy (about 30 percent). However, in our days, the written language has been formed, based mainly on the Tosk dialect, and is officially considered to be “the unified national literary language” (Gjuha kombëtare letrare e njësuar). This “official” status was imposed by the communist leaders with harmful consequences to the natural development process of the language.

The essential differences between the two dialects have been described as being limited mainly to the following four elements:

1. The presence of the nasal in GEG, and its absence in Tosk.
   
   Ex: zâ (Geg) zë (Tosk) = voice

2. The n between vowel sounds in GEG is transformed into r in Tosk (rhotacism)
   
   Ex: zâni (Geg) zâri (Tosk) = the voice
   vena (Geg) vera (Tosk) = the wine

3. The diphthong ve (GEG) corresponds to va (TOSK)
   
   Ex: grue (Geg) grua (Tosk) = woman

4. The initial vo (GEG), corresponds to va (TOSK)
   
   Ex: voj (Geg) vaj (Tosk) = oil

"Other morphological differences are gradually diminishing in the literary language, and common forms are progressively coming into use in both dialects." (M. Camaj)
ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR

The Accent

Stress in Albanian falls on the next to last syllable.

Ex: shqiptarë, studënti, Ardita (definite form of nouns)

Usually the accent is not used in writing, although sometimes it is relevant.

Ex: xhami (the glass) xhami (mosque)
    bari (the grass) bari (shepherd)

The Article (a, an, the)

There are two kinds:

1. Anterior (or prepositive): indefinite NJÊ
   Ex: një mal (a mountain)

2. Posterior (or postpositive): definite I, U, A, TÊ
   Ex: mal-i (the mountain) krah-u (the arm)
   vajzë-za (the girl) mish-të (the meat)

The article is also used:

1. To form the genitive case
   Ex: Libri i djalit (the book of the boy)

2. To form many adjectives
   Ex: i kuq, e kuqe (red)

3. To form some pronouns
   Ex: i tij (his), e saj (hers), i cili (who, which)

4. To form ordinal numbers
   Ex: i pari (the first) e dyta (the second, fem.)

5. To form some nouns
   Ex: e bukura (the beautiful), të ngrenët (the eating), etc.
The Noun

Contemporary Albanian has two genders: masculine and feminine (the neuter has almost disappeared).

The noun has two forms: definite and indefinite; it may be singular or plural.

The Gender

There is no marker for gender in the indefinite form of the noun as there is in the definite. This form has a postpositive article, which serves to define the noun (as the English "the").

Ex: \[\text{Indefinite} \quad \text{Definite}\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{vend} & \quad \text{vendi} (\text{the place}) \\
\text{mik} & \quad \text{miku} (\text{the friend}) \\
\text{zog} & \quad \text{zogu} (\text{the bird}) \\
\text{krah} & \quad \text{kru} (\text{the wing, the arm}) \\
\text{dhë} & \quad \text{dhë} (\text{the earth})
\end{align*}
\]

(Note: Nouns with a singular definite ending in \text{and} \text{ are masculine})

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{dorë} & \quad \text{dora} (\text{the hand}) \\
\text{lule} & \quad \text{lula} (\text{the flower})
\end{align*}
\]

(Note: Nouns with a singular definite ending in \text{ are feminine})

The Plural of Nouns

The indefinite plural ending in \text{ is most common for both masculine and feminine nouns. For the definite form, a -} \text{ is added. Ex:}

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Indef. sing.} & \quad \text{Indef. pl.} & \quad \text{Definite pl.} \\
një spec (a pepper) m. & \quad \text{speca (peppers)} & \quad \text{specat (the peppers)} \\
një dimër (a winter) m. & \quad \text{dimra (winters)} & \quad \text{dimrat (the winters)} \\
një vajzë (a girl) f. & \quad \text{vajza (girls)} & \quad \text{vajzat (the girls)}
\end{align*}
\]

Declensions

Albanian has an indefinite as well as a definite declension. The definiteness is expressed through the articles. The noun has a pre and a postpositive article. One example to illustrate the system:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m.s.</th>
<th>f.s.</th>
<th>m.pl.</th>
<th>f.pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mal'i (the mountain)</td>
<td>motr-a (the sister)</td>
<td>mal-et</td>
<td>motrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i mal-it (of the m.)</td>
<td>e motr-ës</td>
<td>të mal-evet</td>
<td>të motravet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal-it (to the m.)</td>
<td>motr-ës</td>
<td>mal-evet</td>
<td>motravet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.mal-in (the mountain)</td>
<td>motr-ën</td>
<td>mal-et</td>
<td>motrat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Albanian has a system of **syntagms** from nouns with two or three elements. They are connected by **morphemes**, İ, E, TË, SË.

To illustrate:

Një student i Institutit (A student of the Institute)
Një studente e Institutit (A girl-student of the Institute)
Studentit të Institutit (To the boy-student of the Institute)
Studentes së Institutit (To the girl-student of the Institute)

**The Adjective**

The adjective is divided into two classes: with or without an article.

Ex: inteligjent-e (intelligent, m and f. sing.)
i, e, të thatë (dry, m and f. sing)

Adjectives without an article are not declined.

Ex: shkolla fille, shkolet fille (elementary school, s)
i, shkolliës fille (of the elementary school)

Adjectives with an article mark the gender by prefixing the singular articlos:

i (m) e (f) and të (indef. pl)

Ex: i mirë, e mirë (good, m, sg.)
të mirë, të mirë (good, m, f. pl.)
të mirë, të mirë (good, f. pl.)

Unlike English, Albanian adjectives follow the noun.

Ex: nëna e dashur = the mother dear.
**Comparative and Superlative Forms:**

The comparative is construed by means of a particle:

\[ \text{më (more)} \quad \text{më pak (less)} \quad \text{aq... sa (as... as)} \]

Ex: më inteligjent - more intelligent  
më pak inteligjent - less intelligent  
aq inteligjent sa - as intelligent as

“Than” is translated with “se” or “nga.”

The superlative maybe absolute or relative.

Ex: illiri është studenti më inteligjent në klasë (illiri is the most intelligent student in class), illiri është shumë inteligjent. (illiri is very intelligent.).

**Numbers**

They are cardinal and ordinal.

Cardinal numbers do not change, except for 3 (tre, masc.; trë, fem.)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>zero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>një</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dy</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tre (trë)</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>katër</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>pesë</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>gjashtë</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>shtatë</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>tetë</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nentë</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>dhjetë</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

njëmbëdhjetë  
dymbëdhjetë  
njëzet  
njëzet e një  
tridhjetë  
katër dhjetë  
njëqind  
një mij  
një milion  
dy milionë, etc.
The ordinal numbers are derived from the cardinals by adding a T (except when ending in a T) and the articles I (masc.), A (fem.) at the end. They are treated as adjectives and receive the adjectival articles. (Exception: number 1)

Ex: 1 një - i pari, e para (the first, masc. and fem.)
2 dy - i dyti, e dyta (the second, masc. and fem.,
3 tre - i treti, e treta (the third, etc.)
8 tetë - i teti, e teta (the eighth, etc.)

Cardinal numbers precede the noun; ordinals follow it.

Tre studentë (three students)
Studenti i tretë (the third student)

Adverbs

Adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions are invariable. Adverbs are usually placed after the verbs.

Ex: Iliri erdhë sot. (Iliri came today.)
Iliri flet gjermanisht. (Iliri speaks German)

Adverbs deriving from the adjective with an article, keep the form of the masculine adjective dropping the article.

Ex: i mirë (good) mirë (well)
i keq (bad) keq (badly)

Adverbs deriving from adjectives without an article, or from nouns, keep the form of the masculine, most of them adding the suffix -isht (as -ly in English).

Ex: politik-e (political) politikisht (politically)
ekonomik-e (economic) ekonomikisht (economically)

Adverbs of place and time do not follow these rules.

Ex: këtu (here); atje (there); ku (where), etc.

The comparative and superlative forms for the adverbs are similar to those for adjectives.
The Preposition

Prepositions are divided according to the noun case. To illustrate:

- nominative: te (at, to); nga (from)

Ex: te shtëpia (at the house), nga shtëpia (from the house)

- genitive: none

- dative: mostly denoting places - pranë (near); para (in front of); prapa shtëpisë (behind the house), etc.

- accusative: në shtëpi (in the house); për (for); me (with), etc.

- ablative: prej shtëpisë (from the house)

The Pronoun

Some pronouns are invariable.

Ex: U (myself, yourself, etc.); U lava (I washed myself)
QË (which, that). Ex: Libri që lexoj (the book that I read)
VETE (self). E bëra vetë (I did it myself)

The variables are divided in the following manner:

a) personal: Unë, ti, ai, ajo, ne, ju, ata, ato
(l, you, he, she, we, you, they, m. they, f.)

b) reflexive: vetë (self); u (myself, etc.)

c) demonstrative: ky, kjo- këta, këto (this, these, masc. fem)
ai, ajo- ata, ato (that one, those ones)

d) possessive: im, yt, i tij, i saj, jonë, juaj, i, e tyre

e) interrogative: kush? (who?); çka (what?); cili-cila? (which one?)

f) indefinite: dikush (someone); askush (none); çdonjëri (each one)
Table of Object Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MÊ (me, to me)</td>
<td>I (to him, to her)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TÊ (you, to you)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (him, her)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA (us, to us)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JU (you, to you)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (them)</td>
<td>U (to them)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: Albanian pronouns have a separate declension system)

The Verb

Verbs are regular and irregular, and have the following verbal categories:

1) Voices: active, and medio-passive (including reflexive and impersonal)

2) Moods: indicative, subjunctive, conditional, imperative, participial, gerund, infinitive, optative, admirative (see app 4)

3) Tenses: 3 simple (present, imperfect, past definite), and 5 compounded

The compound tenses are formed with the auxiliaries KAM (I have) and JAM (I am). In their conjugation, Albanian verbs indicate person (1, 2, 3), gender (masc. and fem.), and number (sing. and plural)

To facilitate the conjugation, the forms of the present, past definite, and participle should be known (as in English).

Using the stem of the present indicative as a point of departure, the Albanian verbs fall into two large classes:

1. Verbs with a vowel stem. Ex: PUNO-J (I work) stress on O
2. Verbs with a consonant stem. Ex: HAP (I open)
Sample of the conjugation of a regular verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Past definite</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Conditional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punoj</td>
<td>Punojë</td>
<td>Punoa</td>
<td>Do të punoj</td>
<td>Do të punoja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punoj</td>
<td>Punojë</td>
<td>Punoa</td>
<td>Do të punoj</td>
<td>Do të punoja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Punojmë</td>
<td>Punoa</td>
<td>Do të punojmë</td>
<td>Do të punonim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Punojë</td>
<td>Punoa</td>
<td>Do të punonit</td>
<td>Do të punonit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Punojë</td>
<td>Punoa</td>
<td>Do të punonit</td>
<td>Do të punonit</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Punonit</td>
<td>Punuanë</td>
<td>Do të punoni</td>
<td>Do të punonin</td>
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<td>Punojnë</td>
<td>Punonin</td>
<td>Punuanë</td>
<td>Do të punonin</td>
<td>Do të punonin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(I work  I used to  I worked  I will work  I would work)

In the passive voice, verbs are divided into: (1) those that do not modify the present stem of the active and (2) those that do modify the present stem of the active form.

Ex:  kritiko-j (I criticize); (Pass) kritiko-h-em (I am criticized)

vesh (I dress), (passive) vishem (I am dressed) e/n

The differences between the passive voice and the reflexive are usually apparent in the use of the verb.

Ex: Vajza e vogël lahet prej sëmës. (passive)

The little girl is washed by her mother.

Vajza e vogël lahet (vetë). (reflexive)

The little girl washes herself.

Sample of the indicative present of the passive voice:

La-hem (I am washed)  La-hemi (we are washed)
L'a-hesh  La-heni
L-a-het  La-hen

Impersonal Verbs

Impersonal verbs appear always in the the 3rd person:

Ex: Bie shi (it rains)  Frynë erë (it's windy)

Veton (it's lightening)  Bën të ftohët (it's cold)

Bën vapë (it's hot)  Më dhëmb (it hurts)

Më pëlqen (I like it)  Më duket (it appears to me)
(It please me)
**Verb Formation**

Many new verbs in Albanian are formed from a primary root:

- **Ex:** përpara (in front of) përparoj (I advance)
- mjek (physician) mjekoj (I cure)
- reklamë (advertising) reklamoj (I advertise), etc.

**Syntax**

1. The sentence structure.

   The pattern of the Albanian sentence, as in English is:

   subject + predicate + complements

   **Ex:** Ilir i studjon gjuhën shqipe. (Ilir studies Albanian.)
   s v compl.

   **Interrogative sentence:** Studjon Ilir i gjuhën shqipe?
   v s compl.

   **Imperative sentence:** Studjon shqipen! (Study Albanian!)
   v compl.

   and

   Le të studjojë shqipen! (Let him study Albanian!)
   Le të bëhet drtí! (Let there be light!)

**List of Albanian Language Declension Cases**

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<tr>
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<th>Sing. Indefinite</th>
<th>Definite</th>
<th>/Plur. Indef-Definite</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>një vend</td>
<td>vendi</td>
<td>/vende - vendet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Who? What?)</td>
<td>a place</td>
<td>the place</td>
<td>places - the places, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>i, e, një vendi</td>
<td>i, e vendit</td>
<td>/i vendeve-vendevet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Whose? Of what?)</td>
<td>of a place</td>
<td>of the place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>një vendi</td>
<td>vendit</td>
<td>/vendeve-vendevet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(To whom? To what?)</td>
<td>(to) a place</td>
<td>(to) the place</td>
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</table>

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<td>Accusative</td>
<td>një vend</td>
<td>vendin</td>
<td>(in) the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Whom? what?)</td>
<td>(in) a place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>(prej) një vendi</td>
<td>(prej) vendit</td>
<td>/vendeve-vendevet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(From whom?)</td>
<td>(from) a place</td>
<td>(from) the place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Albanian Language Verbal Moods

1. Indicative: PUNOJ (work)
2. Subjunctive: TË PUNOJ (that I work)
3. Conditional: DO TË PUNOJA (I would work)
4. Imperative: PUNO! PUNON! (Work, sing. and plural)
5. Participle: PUNUAR (worked)
6. Gerund: DUKE PUNUAR (working)
7. Infinitive: PËR TË PUNUAR (to work)
8. Optative: PUNOFSHA (so that I may work) expresses wish/curse
APPENDIX III

DAYS, MONTHS AND SEASONS OF THE YEAR

The Calendar

Days of the week

E Hënë             Monday
E Martë            Tuesday
E Merkurë         Wednesday
E Enjte             Thursday
E Premtë         Friday
E Shtunë             Saturday
E D jelë            Sunday

Months of the year

Janar              January
Shkurë              February
Mars                March
Prill                April
Maj                May
Qershor             June
Korrik              July
Gushë            August
Shtator           September
Tetor                October
Nënëtor           November
Dhjetor            December
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<td>VERÊ</td>
<td>Summary</td>
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<td>VJESHTÊ</td>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIMÈR</td>
<td>Winter</td>
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</table>
### APPENDIX IV

**GLOSSARY**

NOTE: The following glossary includes words used 'n this text. Nouns are given in singular indefinite form, and the article-suffixes added for the definite and gender identification. Adjectives are given with the articles I and E for the same reason. Pronouns are given unchanged to avoid confusion. Verbs are given in their present and past definite tenses and participial mood. Some common imperatives are left. Passive voice and impersonals are indicated, as are expressions. Reference numbers indicate topic and competency numbers within that topic.

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<td>a</td>
<td>interrogative particle</td>
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<td>a ka..?</td>
<td>Is there..?</td>
<td>12/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ka mundësi?</td>
<td>is it possible?</td>
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<tr>
<td>afër</td>
<td>near, next to</td>
<td>4/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afërësisht</td>
<td>approximately</td>
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<td>afrohet (v.) passive of</td>
<td>is approaching</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>afroj, afrova, afruar</td>
<td>I approach, approached, approached</td>
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<tr>
<td>afrumul (v.)</td>
<td>come closer</td>
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<td>akoma</td>
<td>still, yet</td>
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<td>aksident, i</td>
<td>accident</td>
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<td>akull, i</td>
<td>ice, the</td>
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<td>akullare, rja</td>
<td>icecream, the</td>
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<td>embassy, the</td>
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<td>environment, the</td>
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<td>amerikan, e</td>
<td>american</td>
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<td>row call, the</td>
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<td>apo jo</td>
<td>doesn't it</td>
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<td>apo</td>
<td>or, either</td>
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<td>ardhje, ja</td>
<td>coming, arrival, the</td>
<td>7/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ardhur, (v.) vij, erdha</td>
<td>Come, I come, came</td>
<td>2/4</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ardita</td>
<td>Ardita (girl's name)</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrij, (v.) arrijta, arrijtur</td>
<td>I arrive, arrived, arrived</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
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<td>arsyje, ja</td>
<td>reason, the</td>
<td>12/7</td>
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<tr>
<td>ashtu qoftë!</td>
<td>amen!</td>
<td>10/1</td>
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<tr>
<td>asnjë</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>12/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>asnjëri</td>
<td>none, nobody</td>
<td>11/2</td>
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<td>atje</td>
<td>over there</td>
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<tr>
<td>aty</td>
<td>there</td>
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<td>avancuar, i, e</td>
<td>advanced</td>
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<td>bako, (v.) banova, banuar</td>
<td>I live, lived</td>
<td>5/5</td>
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<tr>
<td>bapë, bëra, bëra</td>
<td>I do (make), did, done</td>
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<td>bën vapë! (expr)</td>
<td>it's hot!</td>
<td>10/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bën shën! (expr)</td>
<td>wave, hail!</td>
<td>7/1</td>
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<td>bibliotekë, ka</td>
<td>library, the</td>
<td>12/1</td>
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<tr>
<td>bici, (v.) bici, bicë, bicë</td>
<td>bicycle, the</td>
<td>1/6</td>
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<td>bie shi! (expr)</td>
<td>it rains!</td>
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<td>biletë, a</td>
<td>ticket, the</td>
<td>7/3</td>
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<td>blej, (v.) bleja</td>
<td>I buy, bought, bought</td>
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<td>world, the</td>
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<td>brënda</td>
<td>inside</td>
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<td>brum,i</td>
<td>dough, the</td>
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<td>bukë, ka</td>
<td>bread, the</td>
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<td>bukur, i, e</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
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<td>burek, u</td>
<td>Albanian pie, the</td>
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<td>burrè, rri</td>
<td>adult man, the</td>
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<td>burrëri, a</td>
<td>adulthood, the (also: chivalry)</td>
<td>2/4</td>
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<td>centrali telefonik</td>
<td>telephone central, the</td>
<td>6/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>cila? (fem.)</td>
<td>which? or which one?</td>
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<td>cilën? (accus.)</td>
<td>which</td>
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<td>çaj, i</td>
<td>tea, the</td>
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<td>çati, a</td>
<td>roof, the</td>
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<td>ç'bëjnë?</td>
<td>what do they do?</td>
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<td>ç'bëni?</td>
<td>what do you do?</td>
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<td>ç'catë</td>
<td>what date</td>
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<td>Ç'do të thotë? (expr.)</td>
<td>what does it mean?</td>
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<td>ç'është?</td>
<td>what is it?</td>
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<td>performance, the</td>
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<td>çtarë</td>
<td>what kind</td>
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<td>çka</td>
<td>what?</td>
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<td>çka ngjare</td>
<td>what happened</td>
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<td>ç'orë</td>
<td>what time</td>
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dai (v.) dola, dalur
darkë, ka
dedikoj (v.), dedikova, dedikuar
demokracia shqiptare
derë, ra
deri tek
deri
deqjo
deqon
deqjo; (v.) deqjova, deqjur
djerqoj (v.) djerqova, djerquar
diqka
di (v.) dità, ditur
din
diskutoj (v.) diskutova, diskutuar
di, da
dja
 dział, a
qajaq, a
qajaqsh, i
qajt, a
qje
qjem, t
do qje?
dj (v.) (invanable)
I go out, went out, gone out
dinner, the
I devote, devoted, devoted
the Albanian democracy
door, the
up to
until, up to
listen! (sing.)
listen! (pl.)
I hear, heard, heard
I send, sent, sent
something
I know, know, known
some
I discuss, discussed, discussed
day, the
boy, the
boyhood, the
boy, teenager, the
cheese, the
yesterday
boys, the
would you like anything?
I want, expresses desire.
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<td>it means (to say)</td>
<td>1/9</td>
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<td>dorë, ra</td>
<td>hand, the</td>
<td>7/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorëzoj (v.) dorëzova, dorëzuar</td>
<td>I hand in, handed in, handed in</td>
<td>6/6</td>
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<td>drejtë, i, e</td>
<td>righteous</td>
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<td>drejtor, i</td>
<td>principal, the</td>
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<td>drejtoj (v.) drejtova, drejuar</td>
<td>I address, addressed, addressed</td>
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<td>dua</td>
<td>I want, I would like</td>
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<td>dhuroj (v.) dhurova, dhuruar</td>
<td>I donate, donated, donated</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>and</td>
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<td>eca (v.), eca, ecur</td>
<td>I walk, walked, walked</td>
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<td>edhe</td>
<td>also, and</td>
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<td>eja këtu!</td>
<td>come over here! (sing.)</td>
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<td>holiday, the</td>
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<td>festohet (v.) passive</td>
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<tr>
<td>festoj, festova, festuar</td>
<td>I celebrate, celebrated, celebrated</td>
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<td>religious</td>
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<td>fjale, la</td>
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<td>sleeping, the</td>
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<td>flag, the</td>
<td>8/2</td>
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<td>flas (v.), folia, folur</td>
<td>I speak, spoke, spoken</td>
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<td>fle të, ta</td>
<td>leaf, the</td>
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<td>flisnë!</td>
<td>formë, ma</td>
<td>form, the</td>
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<td>formular, i</td>
<td>form, questionnaire, the</td>
<td>infancy (the)</td>
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<td>infant</td>
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<td>it gets cooler</td>
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<td>freskoht (v.), impersonnal</td>
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<td>gezonem!</td>
<td>I'm glad!</td>
<td>I'm glad!</td>
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I am, was, been
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<td>ky</td>
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<td>district, the</td>
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<td>lajmēroj (v.) lajmērova, lajmēruar</td>
<td>I notify, inform, notified, notified</td>
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<td>larg</td>
<td>far</td>
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<td>largohu!</td>
<td>go further! (sing.)</td>
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<td>lartē, i, e</td>
<td>high, loud</td>
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<td>le te provojmē!</td>
<td>let's try it!</td>
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<td>lejoj (v.), lejova, lejuar</td>
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<td>lexoni!</td>
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me ç'punë merren? what kind of work do they do? 14/2
me jetë të gjatël (expr.) may he (she) live long! 2/1
me këmbë (expr.) on foot 8/1
me qira (expr.) for rent 5/1
me shëndet! (expr.) cheers, to your health! 12/6
me with 1/5
mendim, i thought, the 5/5
menjëljalë in a word 5/2
mes, i middle, the 4/4
mesatar, e average, intermediate (masc. & fem.) 5/1
mesazn, i message, the 6/4
Meshë, sha Mass, the 10/6
Më faini! (expr.) excuse me! 1/2
më dhëmb (v.) impersonal I feel pain 13/4
më e ulët lower 5/3
më pëlqen I like it 5/3
më here: earlier 1/2
më pare before; also: first 1/6
më snumë se more than 2/4
më të dhahtë to the right 8/1
më thoni' tell me! (pl.) 1/4
më thuaj tell me! (sing.) 8/2
më vete mirlë (expr) fits me well, also: it goes well 9/3
më vjen keq (expr) I am sorry, I regret 4/2
më vjen mirë (expr) I am pleased 1/6
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<td>natën e mirë!</td>
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<td>ndez (v.) ndeza, ndezur</td>
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<td>ndje, ndjeva, ndjerë</td>
<td>I feel, felt, felt</td>
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<td>në fillim</td>
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<td>në</td>
<td>in</td>
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<td>in the evening</td>
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<td>nē mëngjes</td>
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<td>nē muaj</td>
<td>per month</td>
<td>5/3</td>
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<td>nē vënd</td>
<td>in the country</td>
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<td>nga</td>
<td>from</td>
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<td>nga një</td>
<td>one each</td>
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<td>ngadalë</td>
<td>slowly</td>
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<td>revived, generated</td>
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<td>happened</td>
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<td>nephew, the</td>
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<td>nisem (v.) pass.</td>
<td>I depart</td>
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<td>njëri, njëra</td>
<td>one of them (masc. &amp; fem. sing.)</td>
<td>14/3</td>
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<td>one, a, an</td>
<td>1/5</td>
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<td>crowd, the</td>
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<td>I know, knew, known</td>
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<td>nuk</td>
<td>not, do not (doesn’t)</td>
<td>17/2</td>
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<td>numer, i</td>
<td>number, the</td>
<td>6/1</td>
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<td>student, the</td>
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<td>orar, i</td>
<td>schedule, the</td>
<td>6/5</td>
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<td>orari i punës</td>
<td>the work schedule</td>
<td>6/5</td>
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<td>orari i trenit</td>
<td>train schedule, the</td>
<td>7/3</td>
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<td>appetite, the</td>
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<td>crë, ra</td>
<td>hour, time, watch, the</td>
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<td>organization, the</td>
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<td>onz, i</td>
<td>rice, the</td>
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<td>minus, without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa nevoje</td>
<td>unnecessarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa pagosu</td>
<td>without paying</td>
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<td>paguaj (v.)</td>
<td>I pay, paid, paid</td>
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<td>paguwa</td>
<td>few, a little</td>
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<td>somewhat hard</td>
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<td>minority, the</td>
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<td>pair, the</td>
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<td>peace, the</td>
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<td>paqele, la</td>
<td>pack, the</td>
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<td>paradreke</td>
<td>before noon</td>
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<td>parades (v.)</td>
<td>I present, I submit, presented</td>
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<td>paradat</td>
<td>presented</td>
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<td>park, u</td>
<td>park, the</td>
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<td>pas</td>
<td>behind, back, after</td>
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<td>pasdate</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
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<td>pasdareke</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
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<td>pasga,</td>
<td>after, afterward</td>
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<td>five</td>
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<td>fish, the</td>
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<td>peshoašt, i</td>
<td>gift, the</td>
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<td>pesno (v.)</td>
<td>I weigh, weighed, weighed</td>
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<td>pesnor</td>
<td>pesnova, pesnur</td>
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<td>peldeoj (v.)</td>
<td>I like, liked, liked</td>
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<td>peldeva</td>
<td>pelqyer</td>
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<td>per</td>
<td>for, about</td>
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<td>per fat tê keq</td>
<td>unfortunately</td>
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<td>tê mirê</td>
<td>fortunately</td>
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<td>përtën grinë</td>
<td>to eat</td>
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<td>përtë prë</td>
<td>to drink</td>
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<td>përvënte</td>
<td>for self</td>
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<td>përballë</td>
<td>opposite to</td>
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<td>daily</td>
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<td>preparation, the</td>
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<td>përgjithshëm, i</td>
<td>general</td>
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<td>pershtë</td>
<td>outside</td>
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<td>pertëna</td>
<td>ahead, forward</td>
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<td>pertënart, i.e</td>
<td>advanced (masc. &amp; fem.)</td>
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<td>përsëri</td>
<td>why, what for</td>
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<td>përsëri</td>
<td>again, anew</td>
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<td>përsëntë (v) pass.</td>
<td>repeats itself</td>
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<td>përsëntë, persënta, përsëntur</td>
<td>I repeat, repeated, repeated</td>
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<td>persëntial</td>
<td>repeat!</td>
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<td>persërio</td>
<td>besides, except for</td>
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<td>persërio, i.e</td>
<td>mixed (masc. &amp; fem.)</td>
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<td>për (v) përa, pire</td>
<td>I drink, drank, drunk</td>
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<td>përkërsëri</td>
<td>exactly</td>
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<td>pikëio</td>
<td>it leaks</td>
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<td>pikëi (v.)</td>
<td>I bake, baked, baked</td>
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<td>ripe</td>
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<td>pikëpir, i.e</td>
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plak, u  old man, the 224
pleqën, a  old age, the 225
plot  full, plenty, complete 995
plotësoni  fill in, complete 696
plotesuar  completed 123
plotësoj (v.) plotësova, plotesuar  I fill, complete, completed, completed 1111
bë (expression)  but (tell me: ...). 204
bër  yes! 193
bër të tjerët  as for the others 1472
bopulli shqiptar  the Albanian people 729
bër  but 597
boposis (v.) boposita, bopositur  I order, ordered, ordered 472
bëthuajse  almost 1222
branda;  that's why 1226
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brapa  backward, back 86
breska, i  area code, the 89
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bër;  wait! 69
bërro;  problem, the 54
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provoj (v.) provova, provuar  I try, tried, tried  4/2
provojeni!  try it!  4/2
pullé, la  chicken, the  4/2
pullé poste  postage stamp  6/6
pulla, lla  stamp, the  6/6
punétor, i  worker, the  5/5
pushim, i  rest, the  10/5
pucho!  rest!  13/2
pyes (v.) pyeta, pyetur  I ask, asked, asked  5/3
pyetje, lja  question, the  6/5

qof!  pleasure, the  4/1
qéndroj (v.) qéndrova, qéndruur  I stay, stayed, stayed  3/3
qéndruur\1
qéndruur\1
qéndromi!  stay!  3/3
déngu  from . . .  11/2
dé  which, that  2/4
déndroja  center, the  4/1
déng\1
dénu, ja  lamb  4/2

dénu, ju  rent, the  5/1
din, u  candle, the  10/5
dunem  (I call myself (my name is . . .)  12
dunesh  (you) call yourself  12
dunesh, i  milk, the  13/3
dunesh, u  city, the  13/3
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<td>serious, heavy</td>
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<td>rnia shqiptare</td>
<td>the Albanian youth</td>
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<td>rregullisht</td>
<td>regularly</td>
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<td>rregulloj (v.) rregullova, irreguluar</td>
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<td>rrj (v.) ndëjia, ndënjur</td>
<td>I stay, stayed, stayed</td>
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<td>street, the</td>
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<td>rrj (v.) rrjta, rrjtur</td>
<td>I watch, watched, watched</td>
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<td>sa</td>
<td>how much</td>
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<td>sa me shume</td>
<td>a lot</td>
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<td>sa dy</td>
<td>it just</td>
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<td>sa vjeç je?</td>
<td>how old are you? (sing.)</td>
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<td>sa?</td>
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<td>sepose</td>
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<td>shëler, i</td>
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<td>fast, quick, hurry</td>
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<td>snqotar e</td>
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<td>the Albanians</td>
<td>snqotaref</td>
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<td>shpresim</td>
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<td>the Albanian press</td>
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<td>shumë</td>
<td>many, a lot, to much</td>
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<td>shumë, ma</td>
<td>sum, the</td>
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<td>majority, the</td>
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<td>si</td>
<td>as, like</td>
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<td>si?</td>
<td>how?</td>
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<td>si të duash (expr.)</td>
<td>as you wish</td>
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<td>sidomos</td>
<td>especially</td>
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<td>anyway</td>
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<td>surely, of course</td>
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<td>sure, safe</td>
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<td>what about... (as if)</td>
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<td>brought</td>
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<td>don't mention it (You're welcome)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kontakte</td>
<td>tonight</td>
<td>16/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndël</td>
<td>today</td>
<td>3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomak, u</td>
<td>stomach, the</td>
<td>10/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>studim, i</td>
<td>study, the</td>
<td>2/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sukësës, i</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>14/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syl, i</td>
<td>eye, the</td>
<td>10/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tajoj (v.) takova, takuar</td>
<td>I meet, met, met!</td>
<td>14/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tani</td>
<td>now, presently</td>
<td>3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek</td>
<td>at, to by</td>
<td>12/9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
telefonc (v.) telefonova, telefonuar

ti

time

tjera

tjëre

toka shqiptare

tregëli, a

trichjetë

trup, i

them (v.) thashë, thënë

therras (v.) thira, thirra

thjeshtë, i, e

thote

thuaj!

thuhet (expr.)

ul, n

tul

tulum'

un

un, a

ushaim, i

I call on the phone, called, called
you (sing)
of mine
other (fem. pl.)
others
the Albanian land
business, the (commorco)

thirty

body, the

I say, said, said

I call, called, called

simple

tells (he, she, it)
tell!

it is said

give, the

be seated' (sing.)
sit down' (pl.)
:
nunger, the

food, the
vajtje  one way, going  7/3
vajzë, a  girl, the  2/4
valixhe, xhja  suitcase, luggage, the  7/4
valle, ja  dance, the  10/3
vapë, pa  heat, the  7/4
varet (v.)  it depends  5/3
varr, i  grave, the  10/6
varrezë, za  cemetery, the  10/6
vazndimish  continually  12/4
vazndo (v.) vazndova, vaznduar  I continue, continued, continued  17/4
vaekur, i, e  dead  10/6
vuhites  sell  7/4
vermi!  let's go!  10/4
ver, u  north, the  2/2
vesh, i  ear, the  13/2
vom  myself  4/4
veter: bar  only, a little  10/4
vezet, za  egg, the  4/4
ve (v.) vera vene  I put, put, put  5/4
vekja, u  brother, the  2/2
vellezер, i:  brothers, the  2/2
venč, i  country, place, the  2/4
venetë (f. e)  true (m. f. sg. pl.)  2/3
vestë (v.) vesh, veshur  to get dressed  11/4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Albanian</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get dressed!</td>
<td>vishu!</td>
<td>10/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years (old) of age</td>
<td>vjeçar, i</td>
<td>2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I come, came, come</td>
<td>vij (v.) erdna, ardnur</td>
<td>5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year, the</td>
<td>vjet(Vit), i</td>
<td>2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little, small</td>
<td>vogël (i.e)</td>
<td>2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I delay, delayed, delayed</td>
<td>vonoj (v.) vonova, vonuar</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volunteer, the</td>
<td>vullinetar, t</td>
<td>2/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volunteer (fem.), the</td>
<td>vullinetare, ña</td>
<td>2/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volunteers, the</td>
<td>vullinetarë</td>
<td>2/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass, the</td>
<td>xnam, i</td>
<td>5/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle, the</td>
<td>xhaxnë, j</td>
<td>2/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>token, the</td>
<td>xheton,</td>
<td>6/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually, customarily</td>
<td>zakonshë</td>
<td>10/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I descend, descended, descended</td>
<td>zapes (v.) zonte, zontur</td>
<td>7/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get off!</td>
<td>zontri</td>
<td>7/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voice, the</td>
<td>zë, n</td>
<td>6/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>zenë, i.e</td>
<td>12/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area, the</td>
<td>zone, ña</td>
<td>5/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madam (Mrs.), the</td>
<td>zungi (zən̥)</td>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss, the</td>
<td>zonjeshe (şna)</td>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mister, sir, the</td>
<td>zoter, a</td>
<td>7/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mister (Mr.)</td>
<td>zoit</td>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zyrë, ra</td>
<td>office, the</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zyra e postës</td>
<td>the post office</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zyrtar, i</td>
<td>official, the</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX V

REFERENCES


_Fjalor i Gjuhës së Sotme Shqipë_. Akademia e Shkencave, Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, Tirane, 1980.