

17 Minute Languages

Albanian Grammar at a Glance



Pronunciation and stressing of the Albanian alphabet

Pronunciation

In Albanian writing and pronunciation correspond with each other.

Special characters

There are two special characters:

- «ç» corresponds to '**tch**', e.g. 'match'
- «ë» corresponds to a closed '**e**' similar to '**oyster**' or the sound in **oi** (ɔɪ) (BE)

Sounds, consisting of two letters:

- «**dh**» corresponds to '**th**' (voiced), e.g. in '**they**'
- «**gj**» is to be pronounced at the same time (simultaneously) «g+j»
- «**g**» like in '**garage**'; «**j**» is pronounced like the «**y**» in '**year**'

- «**ll**» corresponds to «**l**», e.g. English 'bill'
- «**nj**» corresponds to the Spanish letter «**ñ**» ('eh-nyeh'), e.g. in 'Señor'
- «**rr**» is pronounced like a rolling «**r**»
- «**sh**» is similar to English «**sh**», it corresponds to 'sh' (unvoiced), e.g. 'shoe'
- «**th**» corresponds to the English «**th**» (unvoiced), e.g. 'thunder'
- «**xh**» is pronounced like a voiced «**j**» e.g. 'jeans'
- «**zh**» corresponds to the sound «**sh**» (voiced), e.g. 'garage'

Stressing

- In words ending on a **vocal**, the **penultimate syllable** is stressed.
- Words ending on a **consonant**, the **last syllable** is stressed.

The definite article

The Albanian language knows many different articles. For English natives this seems a little confusing but don't worry: You got this!

There are two different forms of definitive articles: the determinate form and the indeterminate form.

There are the definite articles «**i**» (masculine) and «**e**» (feminine). These are the prefixed articles.

To form a determinate noun, the ending «**i (m)/ a (f)**» is added to the indeterminate form
- this is the suffixed article.

To form the plural simply add «**-t**» to the end of the noun.

The indefinite article

The indefinite article in Albanian is the same for male and female nouns: «një»

It stands before the responsive noun.

☰ For example:
një mollë - an apple
një mur - a wall

What is essential for Albanian nouns?

Albanian nouns' gender

In Albanian there are three grammatical genders: the neuter, however, is rarely used. Feminine nouns usually end on a vocal, while masculine nouns have consonant endings.

The nouns' gender				
feminine	vajzë/-a	lule/-ja	kokë/-a	mace/-ja
	(the) girl	(the) flower	(the) head	(the) cat
masculine	djalë/-i	kalë/-i	malë/-i	qiell/-i
	(the) boy	(the) horse	(the) mountain	(the) sky
neuter	djathët			
	(the) cheese			

Building the plural of Albanian nouns

The plural form in Albanian unfortunately has many variations.

The most common endings include «-ë, -a, -e» for masculine words and -e or -a for feminine nouns.

In addition, a word in the plural is accompanied by the definite article «-t(ë)» appended to the word.

How to form the plural of the determined form			
feminine		masculine	
singular	plural	singular	plural
macja (the cat)	macet (the cats)	qeni (the dog)	qentë (the dogs)
vazoja (the vase)	vazot (the vases)	liqeni (the lake)	liqenet (the lakes)

Declension of nouns: the cases

In Albanian there are five cases:

- nominative
- genitive
- dative
- accusative
- ablative

Dative and **accusative** correspond to the indirect object or the direct object in the sentence.

The **ablative** is mainly applied when prepositions are used. A common example for this is the preposition «prej» (of/from/by), which is followed by the ablative form of the noun.

Basically, a distinction must be made between the declension of masculine nouns and feminine nouns. These categories are then further differentiated depending on whether the definite or indefinite noun is used.

Declension of masculine nouns

1. Declension of nouns that end in «e, g, h, i, k»

These nouns contain an «u» as a vocal in their singular nominative, genitive, dative or ablative form. This applies to both the determinant singular form and the indeterminate singular form.

Declension with final sounds «e, g, h, i, k» Example: zog ('bird')				
	singular		plural	
	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')
Nominative	zog	zogu	zogj	zogjtë
Genitive	i zog	i zogut	i zogjve	i zogjve
Dative	zogu	zogut	zogjve	zogjve
Accusative	zog	zogun	zogj	zogjtë
Ablative	zogu	zogut	zogjsh	zogjve

2. Regular nouns

This noun group contains all masculine nouns which do not end in «e, g, h, i, k».

Declension of masculine nouns Example: student ('student')				
	singular		plural	
	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')
Nom	student	studenti	studentë	studentët
Gen	i studenti	i studentit	i studentëve	i studentëve
Dat	studenti	studentit	studentëve	studentëve
Acc	student	studentin	studentë	studentët
Abl	studenti	studentit	studentësh	studentëve

Declension of feminine nouns

Feminine nouns are declined in **three different** ways. The genitive, dative and ablative (cases), however, mostly are similar to each other.

1. Declension for nouns ending in stressed vowels (such as «e, i, a»)

This declension contains nouns that end in a **stressed vowel**. It is therefore advisable to learn the stress of the words at the same time as the word itself or to train it by listening.

Declension with the final vowel «i» Example: fëmijëri ('childhood')				
	singular		plural	
	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')
Nom	fëmijëri	fëmijëria	fëmijëri	fëmijëritë
Gen	i fëmijërie	i fëmijërisë	i fëmijërive	i fëmijërive
Dat	fëmijërie	fëmijërisë	fëmijërive	fëmijërive

Acc	fëmijëri	fëmijërinë	fëmijëri	fëmijëritë
Abl	fëmijërie	fëmijërisë	fëmijërish	fëmijërive

Declension with the final vowel «e» Example: devé ('camel')				
	singular		plural	
	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')
Nom	devé	deveja	deve	devetë
Gen	i deveje	i devesë	i deveve	i deveve
Dat	deveje	devesë	deveve	deveve
Acc	deve	devenë	deve	devetë
Abl	deveje	devesë	devesh	deveve

Declension with the final vowel «a» Example: pará ('money')				
	singular		plural	
	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')
Nom	pará	paraja	para	paratë
Gen	i paraje	i parasë	i parave	i parave
Dat	paraje	parasë	parave	parave
Acc	para	paranë	para	paratë
Abl	paraje	parasë	parash	parave

2. Declension with the final vowel «ë»

Feminine nouns ending on «ë» are declined by the following system. Genitive, dative and ablative are as usual also declined similarly. The indeterminate form of the ablative plural is the exception: it ends on «-sh».

Declension with the final vowel «ë» Example: këngë ('song')				
	singular		plural	
	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')
Nom	këngë	kënga	këngë	këngët
Gen	i kënge	i këngës	i këngëve	i këngëve
Dat	kënge	këngës	këngëve	këngëve
Acc	këngë	këngën	këngë	këngët
Abl	kënge	këngës	këngësh	këngëve

3. Declension with the final vowel being an unstressed «e»

Nouns ending in an unstressed «e» will be declined according to the scheme shown below.

The difference to the other declensions can also be seen here in the genitive, dative and ablative of the determinate form of the singular. Here, the ending is «-es».

Note!

In the other two declensions we have already seen, the endings for the 3 cases (genitive, dative and ablative, in each case for the determinate noun singular) were «-ës» or «-së».

If you don't remember this well, maybe go back before you look at the next table.

Declension with the final vowel «e» Example: mace ('cat')				
	singular		plural	
	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')	indet. ('a/an')	det. ('the')
Nom	mace	macja	mace	macet
Gen	i maceje	i maces	i maceve	i maceve
Dat	maceje	maces	maceve	maceve
Acc	mace	macen	mace	macet
Abl	maceje	maces	macesh	maceve

What is essential to know about Albanian adjectives?

How Albanian adjectives are used

1. Attributive usage

Adjectives can be generally found behind the noun accompanying it.

Adjectives only go before the noun for stylistic reasons.
Adjectives adjust to gender and number of the respective nouns.

Rule of thumb: Syntax

Noun (reference word) + Article + Adjective

For example:

A janë këto të dhëna **të tanishme**?

- Are these the **latest** results?

Unë e adhuroj ëmbëlsirën **e shijshme** të gjyshes sime.

- I love my grandma's **tasty** cake.

2. Predicative usage

A predicatively used adjective is a statement about the nature of the object or subject of the sentence.

For example:

'The day was beautiful' or 'the children are small'.

It is also important to keep in mind that adjectives in the plural always have «**të**» as a prefixed article, instead of «**e**», which would correspond to the common declension. This applies to both the masculine and feminine forms.

Rule of thumb:

The adjective, together with the auxiliary verb '**to be**' = «**të**», forms the predicate.

For example:

Këta njerëz janë shumë **të arsimuar**.

- These people are **well-educated**.

Për momentin nuk jemi **të pranishëm**.

- We are currently **absent**.

Ata janë **të zgjuar**. - They are **smart**.

Degree of comparison

Building the comparative:

The comparative form of adjectives is formed by using «**më**» (en. more) or «**shumë**» (en. very). This in combination with *se* or *sesa* (en. as/ than) forms a comparison.

For example:

Markus është **më i gjatë** sesa motra e tij.

- Markus is **taller than** his sister.

(literally translated: ... more tall than...)

Qeni ynë leh **më fortë** sesa ai i fqinjëve.

- Our dog barks **louder than** that of our neighbors.

Building the superlative:

The superlative does not differ from the comparative. If you want to say i.e.: the greatest and not greater than, you have to put the adjective in front of the related word.

For example:

Sot është dita **më e nxehtë** e vitit.

- Today is the **hottest** day of the year.

Qeni ynë mori **më të madhen** e kockave.

- Our dog got the **biggest** bone.

When building the superlative it is important to remember that:

1. The noun always stays in det. Nom.
2. The adjective gets the ending instead of the noun

What is essential about Albanian adverbs?

Albanian adverbs are undeclinable, that means they don't change their form. The placement of adverbs typically follows this rule:

subject + predicate + adverb + objects

In the following table are some of the most common adverbs:

keq	bad
sot	today
atje	there
këtu	here
bashkë	together
mirë	good
fort	strong, very
gjithnjë	always

What is essential to know about Albanian verbs?

In Albanian verbs need to be conjugated. Usually the personal pronouns can be left out since the conjugated form already reflects all the important information (such as gender, number, etc.). If you are familiar with Spanish you might already know how this system works.

The conjugation of the verbs can be ordered into three groups.

The difference here is marked by the first person singular since the Albanian language doesn't include the infinitive form of the verb:

Whenever you look up the Albanian verbs in the dictionary you are going to find the **1st person singular** listed instead of the infinitive form.

Good to keep in mind!
 The **polite form** ('you')* is formed in the 2nd person plural. *'you' but in a sense of talking to a higher-ranking personality

The auxiliary verbs «jetë» (to be) and «kanë» (to have)

Two of the most important verbs in the Albanian language are irregular verbs. So it is best to learn them by heart:

jetë (to be) and kanë (to have) - irregular Auxiliary verbs in present tense			
1 st sing.	unë	jam / kam	I am / have
2 nd sing.	ti	je / ke	you are / have
3 rd sing.:	ai, ajo	është / ka	he/she/it is / has
1 st pl.	ne	jemi / kemi	we are / have
2 nd pl.	ju	jeni / keni	you/You are / have
3 rd pl.	ata, ato	janë / kanë	they are / have

1st Conjugation

1st person singular ending in «vowel + j»

The verbs of the 1st conjugation are characterised by the fact that they have different endings in the first three persons of the singular.

Also characteristic is the ending on a «**vowel + j**» in the 1st person singular.

jetoj ('to live')		
	singular	plural
1 st person	jeto-j	jeto-jmë
2 nd person	jeto-n	jeto-ni
3 rd person	jeto-n	jeto-jnë

2nd Conjugation

1st person singular ending on a consonant

Verbs of this conjugation group share a common feature: they carry a consonant at the end.

Note!
Please make sure you keep the endings of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person plural in mind. Verbs of this group don't possess any endings in their singular form.

hap ('to open')		
	singular	plural
1 st person	hap	hap- im
2 nd person	hap	hap- ni
3 rd person	hap	hap- in

Within the 2nd conjugation, there are also verbs that undergo a so-called **s/t-change** in their declension and those that show a vowel change in their stem. In the next table you can take a closer look at both phenomena:

flas ('to speak')		
	singular	plural
1 st person	flas	flas- im
2 nd person	flet	flis -ni
3 rd person	flet	flas- in

3rd Conjugation

The Albanian verb tenses

1st person singular ending on a vowel

Past tense

The third conjugation group gathers verbs with taciturn word stems.

Forming the past tense is similar in all three conjugational groups. The only difference can be found in adding «-nte» or «-te» to the 3rd person singular.

The singular verbs of the third conjugation group end in a vowel.

Please notice that the forms of the first three persons are identical in singular (as shown in the following table).

Only the forms of the three persons in plural differ from each other and have different endings.

Please note:
 If the verb ends in a vowel «-nte» is added.
 If the last letter is a consonant the 3rd person singular ends on «-te».

pi ('to drink')		
	singular	plural
1 st person	pi	pi-më
2 nd person	pi	pi-ni
3 rd person	pi	pi-në

Past participle

The past participle is necessary to form the perfect tense. It also applies to the conjugation groups explained in the previous chapters. Since there is no infinitive form in the Albanian language, the starting point of forming the past participle is the 1st person singular. Please note that there are exceptions and irregularities in all following groups. We are showing you the most common and used forms to get you started.

The aorist

The aorist describes, similar to the Imperfect, a past tense but the aorist is used more often.

It is built different for the three conjugations:

Aorist 1st conjugation:

verb stem + ending vowel + «**v**» + aorist ending

- Rule 1:
There are differences in the 3rd person singular, whose ending can be «**-i**» or «**-u**», depending on the preceding vowel.
After «**a, e, i, y**», the ending in the 3rd person singular is «**-u**», otherwise «**-i**».
- Rule 2:
There are differences in the persons of the plural.
Verbs ending in «**-o**» or «**-e**» in the singular change this vowel to «**-ua**» or «**-ye**».

Past participle of the 1 st conjugation group			
Verbs ending in	-oj	-uaj/-yej	stressed vowels + j
Participle ending	-úar instead of -oj	-r instead of -j	-rë instead of j
Example	punoj, pun-uar (I work, I worked)	paguaj, paga-r (I pay, I paid)	bëj, bërë (I make/do, made/ have done)

Past participle of the 2 nd conjugation group	
hap, hapur	I open, opened
mbyll, mbyllur	I close, closed

Past participle of the 3 rd conjugation group	
pi, pirë	I drink, drunk
vë, vënë	I put, put
fle, fjetur	I sleep, slept

jetoj ('to live')		
	singular	plural
1 st person	jeto-j	jeto-jmë
2 nd person	jeto-n	jeto-ni
3 rd person	jeto-n	jeto-jnë

In this verb, the 3rd person singular ends in «-i» because the vowel «o» comes after the stem. (see rule number 1)

«**Jetoj**» is a verb whose vowel at the end of the stem is an «o». Therefore, in the plural, this verb changes this vowel to «ua». (see rule number 2)

Aorist 2nd conjugation:

Verb stem + aorist ending

The main characteristic of the verbs in this group is that the consonant «v» is not inserted between the stem and the ending.

The endings are somewhat different in the plural, but in the singular they are mostly identical to those of the 1st

conjugation.

In the following table we compiled some of the most common verbs of the second conjugation and how the aorist is formed:

	kam (to have)	jam (to be)	dua (to want)	them (to say)	jap (to give)	vij (to come)
singular						
1 st	pata	qeshë	desha	thashë	dhashë	erdha
2 nd	pate	qe	deshe	the	dhe	erdhe
3 rd	pati	qe	deshi	tha	dha	erdhi
plural						
1 st	patëm	qemë	deshëm	thamë	dhamë	erdhëm
2 nd	patët	qetë	deshët	thatë	dhatë	erdhët
3 rd	patën	qenë	deshën	thanë	dhanë	erdhën

Aorist 3rd Conjugation:

For the third conjugation, no scheme can be found so it is best to learn the forms as you learn the verbs.



Perfect tense

The perfect tense is formed as follows:

Rule of thumb:
auxiliary verbs in their present form + past participle

In Albanian the auxiliary verb «**kamë**» ('to have') is used to form the perfect.

Examples: perfect tense	
unë kam pirë	I have drunk
ti ke ngënë	you have eaten (sg.)
ne kemi fjetur	we have slept
ju keni ngënë	you have seen (pl.)
ti ke ardhur	you have come (sg.)
ata kanë pyetur	they have asked

Pluperfect (past perfect)

In order to describe actions that took place even before past actions the pluperfect (a.k.a. past perfect) is used.

The pluperfect is formed by using the conjugated form of the auxiliary verb «**kamë**» in past tense.

Pluperfect	
kisha ngrënë	I had eaten
kishte ngrënë	he/she/it had eaten
kishim ngrënë	we had eaten

The subjunctive

The formation of the subjunctive in Albanian is based on the forms of the indicative and essential for building the future.

To indicate the subjunctive, the particle «**të**» is placed before the verb.

Rule of thumb for building the present subjunctive:

«**të**» + verb as in present indicative except 2nd and 3rd person singular.

Here we display examples of the first conjugation but it works the same way for the other two conjugations as well.

punoj - to work			
të punoj	I would work	të punojmë	we would work
të punosh	you would work	të punoni	you would work
të punojë	he/she/it would work	të punojnë	they would work

The future tense

The future tense is formed relatively simply. An invariable form of the auxiliary verb «do», is placed before the respective form of the present subjunctive. This formation method applies to all 3 conjugations.

Rule of thumb for building the future:

«do» + conjugated form of the verb in the present subjunctive tense

Here we display examples of the first conjugation but it works analogously for the other two as well.

jetoj - to live			
do të jetoj	I will live	do të jetojmë	we will live
do të jetosh	you will live	do të jetoni	you will live
do të jetojë	he/she/it will live	do të jetojnë	they will live

The passive form

Along with the active form of verbs there is of course a passive version. The passive is used when something is happening to somebody or something.

Rule of thumb for building the present passive:

2nd person plural active present (+ «h») + **passive ending**

Note:

An «h» is added in between, if the verb stem ends on a vowel.

paguaj - to pay			
pagua-h-em	I am paid	pagua-h-emi	we are paid
pagua-h-esh	you are paid	pagua-h-eni	you are paid
pagua-h-et	he/she/it are paid	pagua-h-en	they are paid

The passive in different verbal tenses

Aorist passive:

To form the aorist passive the only thing that changes from the active form is the particle «**u**» in front of the verb, except 3rd person singular. Here the ending is left out.

Passiv perfect:

The perfect tense is formed in the passive in the same way as in the active, except that instead of the auxiliary verb «**kamë**» (I have), the auxiliary verb «**jamë**» (I am) is used.

conjugated form of «**jamë**» in the present tense + past participle

For example:
jam veshur - I have been dressed
është pyetur - it has been asked

What is essential to know about Albanian pronouns?

Personal pronouns

In the following table the personal pronouns are displayed in the different cases. The pronouns in columns are short versions, that are being used if the pronoun isn't the subject of the sentence:

Personal pronouns						
	I	you (sg.)	he/she	we	you (pl.)	they
Nom	unë	ti	ai, ajo	ne	ju	ata, ato
Dat	mua (më)	ty (të)	atij, asaj (i)	neve (na)	juve (ju)	atyre (u)
Acc	mua (më)	ty (të)	atë (e)	ne (na)	ju	ata, ato (i)
Abl	meje	teje	atij, asaj	nesh	jush	atyre

Albanian demonstrative pronouns

There are many short forms and merges with other pronouns but for the moment you're good with just the standard forms.

Typical demonstrative pronouns are «**kjo/ky**» (en. this) and «**ai/ajo**» (en. that).

Unfortunately these pronouns have to be declined according to the required case.



Demonstrative pronouns - kjo, ky (en. this)				
	this (f, Sg)	this (m, Sg)	these (f, Pl)	these (m, Pl)
Nom	kjo	ky	këto	këta
Gen	i kësaj	i këtij	i këtyre	i këtyre
Dat	kësaj	këtij	këtyre	këtyre
Acc	këtë	këtë	këto	këta
Abl	kësaj	këtij	këtyre	këtyre

Albanian sentence structure

The syntax order that is commonly used in Albanian is **'Subject - Predicate - Object'** – here, the indirect object is followed by the direct object.

The interrogative sentence

In Albanian a question is introduced/marked by **intonation**, very much as in English as well.


The speaker changes the intonation at the sentence' end by modulating the voice.

Therefore the sentence sounds more like an interrogative sentence rather than a declarative sentence.

Another possibility to mark an interrogative sentence in Albanian is to use the interrogative particle «**a**».

This particle is put before the verb.

Demonstrative pronouns - ajo, ai (en. that)				
	that (f, Sg)	that (m, Sg)	those (f, Pl)	those (m, Pl)
Nom	ajo	ai	ato	ata
Gen	i asaj	i atij	i atyre	i atyre
Dat	asaj	atij	atyre	atyre
Acc	atë	atë	ato	ata
Abl	(prej) asaj	atij	atyre	atyre

 For example:

A shkojmë sot në drekë në restorant? / Shkojmë sot në drekë në restorant?

– Are we having lunch in a restaurant?

A flasin ata shqip? / Flasin ata shqip?
 – Do you speak Albanian?

The negation

By adding the particle «**nuk**» or «**s**» a sentence can be negated.
 These particles stand directly before the verb that is to be negated.

For example:
 Unë **nuk** flas shqip. → I **don't** speak Albanian.
 Unë **s'** flas shqip. → I **don't** speak Albanian.

Prepositions and conjunctions in Albanian

The conjunctions

In Albanian there are hardly any words that are solely conjunctions. Mainly words that can take on several meanings (depending on the context and the location in the sentence) are used.

Below you find a list containing words that can change their meaning when used as conjugations.

Conjugations		
	Albanian	English
associating, coordinating	dhe, e	and
	dhe ... dhe.../ hem ... hem	both...and.../ ...as well as...
	as ... as	neither ... nor
	herë ... herë	sometimes
	qoftë ... qoftë	...as well as...

	a, o, apo, ose	or
	a ... a, o ... o, apo ... apo, ose ... ose, ja ... ja	either ... or
final, conditional, concessive, consecutive	me qëllim që	therefore, so, that
	nëse, po, nëqoftëse	if
	kështu që, aq sa	so that
temporal	kur	when
	derisa, gjersa	until
	porsa	as soon as
causal	sepse	because, since
	se	because, since
indirect question	se a, nëse	whether
	se ku	where
	se kur	when

ind. object clause	se, që	that
---------------------------	--------	------

For example:

Po të kisha pasur kohë do të vija me ju në kinema.

- **If** I had had time, I would have gone to the cinema with you.

Unë e di, **që** ti e di. - I know, **that** you know.

Para se të shkoj në shtëpi, po pi dhe një birrë.

- **Before** leaving the house I'll have a beer.

Prepositions in Albanian

The major part of Albanian prepositions require the **ablative**. Only 15 prepositions require the accusative and only two require the nominative.

We therefore suggest you memorise the prepositions that occur together with the accusative and nominative by heart.

+ Nominative	
nga	from
te(k)	at (local)

+ Accusative	
deri	to
gjër	up (to)
mbi	over
me	with
më	on, to

ndaj	at (temporal)
në	in, at
ne	to, at
nëpër	through
pa	without

☞ For example:
 Vajzat shkojnë **në** shtëpi.
 - The girls are going home.* (are **on their way*** home)

Në dyqan ka shumë klientë.
 - There are many customers **in** the store.

Supermarkata është **tek** kisha.
 - The supermarket is **close to** the church.

*In Albanian there is a particle that occurs with the noun 'home': **në**. It demonstrates the directed action of going home.

Albanian cardinal and ordinal numbers from 1 to 10

	cardinal numbers (one, two, three,...)	ordinal numbers (first, second,...)
1	një	i parë, e para (m,f)
2	dy	i dytë
3	tre/tri (m,f)	i tretë
4	katër	i katërt
5	pesë	i pestë
6	gjashtë	i gjashtë
7	shtatë	i shtatë
8	tetë	i tetë
9	nëntë	i nëntë
10	dhjetë	i dhjetë

Days of the week

Maybe you need to schedule a meeting with your Albanian colleagues or with your learning partner?

Let's consult your calendar and learn the names of the days of the week in Albanian.

Weekdays	
hëna	Monday
marta	Tuesday
mërkura	Wednesday
enjtja	Thursday
premtja	Friday
shtuna	Saturday
diela	Sunday



For example:

Do të shkoj në kinema të **hënë**n.

- On Monday I'm going to the cinema.

Ne nuk duhet të punojmë të **shtunave** dhe të **dielave**.

- We don't have to work on Saturdays and Sundays.