

PRAKTISCHE LEKTION

A1 Grammar, Vocabulary and Everyday English

Lektionskategorie: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

Core beginner English in one place: greetings, introductions, family, classroom language, numbers, time, days, months, food and jobs, plus word order, articles, plurals, pronouns and there is / there are.

A1 Grammar, Vocabulary and Everyday English

This lesson gathers everything a beginner needs to start communicating: the words for everyday life and the small set of grammar rules that hold them together. Learn these and you can introduce yourself, ask for what you need and describe the world around you.

Learning objectives

- Greet people and introduce yourself.
- Talk about family, jobs, food, time and daily routine.
- Build correct basic sentences.
- Use articles, plurals, pronouns, *be*, the present simple and *there is / there are*.

Greetings and introductions

Situation	You say	Reply
Meeting someone	<i>Hello. / Good morning.</i>	<i>Hello. Good morning.</i>
Asking a name	<i>What's your name?</i>	<i>My name's Arta. / I'm Arta.</i>
First meeting	<i>Nice to meet you.</i>	<i>Nice to meet you too.</i>
Asking how someone is	<i>How are you?</i>	<i>I'm fine, thanks. And you?</i>
Origin	<i>Where are you from?</i>	<i>I'm from Albania.</i>
Job	<i>What do you do?</i>	<i>I'm a teacher.</i>
Leaving	<i>Goodbye. / See you tomorrow.</i>	<i>Bye. See you.</i>

Family

mother, father, parents, sister, brother, son, daughter, grandmother, grandfather, aunt, uncle, cousin, wife, husband, children

- *I have two brothers and one sister.*
- *My father is a doctor.*
- *This is my grandmother.*

Classroom language

You need to say	English
You don't understand	<i>Sorry, I don't understand.</i>
Ask for repetition	<i>Could you repeat that, please?</i>
Ask for a translation	<i>How do you say "libër" in English?</i>
Ask about spelling	<i>How do you spell it?</i>
Ask for permission	<i>Can I come in? May I ask a question?</i>
Ask about meaning	<i>What does "borrow" mean?</i>

Numbers, time, days and months

- **Numbers:** one, two, three ... twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, one hundred, one thousand.
- **Time:** *It's seven o'clock. It's half past eight. It's a quarter to nine.*
- **Days:** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
- **Months:** January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
- **Prepositions:** **at** *seven o'clock*, **on** *Monday*, **in** *July*, **in** *the morning*, **at** *night*.

In English, days and months always take a **capital letter**.

Food, drink and jobs

- **Food:** bread, milk, cheese, eggs, meat, fish, rice, fruit, vegetables, apple, tomato, soup, salad.
- **Drink:** water, coffee, tea, juice, wine.
- **Meals:** *have breakfast, have lunch, have dinner.*
- **Jobs:** teacher, doctor, nurse, engineer, waiter, driver, student, shop assistant.

Basic sentence order

English word order is fixed: **Subject + Verb + Object**, then place, then time.

Subject	Verb	Object	Place	Time
I	drink	coffee	at home	every morning.
She	teaches	English	at a school	on Mondays.

Articles

Article	Use	Example
a	one thing, before a consonant sound	<i>a book, a teacher</i>
an	one thing, before a vowel sound	<i>an apple, an hour</i>

Article	Use	Example
the	something already known	<i>the book on the table</i>
no article	plurals and uncountables in general	<i>I like books. Water is important.</i>

Jobs always take an article: *She is **a** nurse.*

Plurals

Rule	Examples
add -s	<i>book → books</i>
-ch, -sh, -s, -x → add -es	<i>watch → watches; box → boxes</i>
consonant + y → -ies	<i>city → cities</i>
-f, -fe → -ves	<i>knife → knives</i>
irregular	<i>man → men; woman → women; child → children; foot → feet</i>

Pronouns

Subject	Object	Possessive adjective
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
they	them	their

Be and the present simple

	be	present simple
Positive	<i>I am a student.</i>	<i>I work here.</i>
Negative	<i>She isn't here.</i>	<i>She doesn't work here.</i>
Question	<i>Are you ready?</i>	<i>Do you work here?</i>

There is and there are

- **There is** a book on the table. — singular

- **There are** two chairs. — plural
- **Is there** a bank near here? — question
- **There isn't** any milk. — negative

Common mistakes

Mistake	Correct
I have 20 years.	I am 20 years old.
She is teacher.	She is a teacher.
He work in a bank.	He works in a bank.
I go to the school every day.	I go to school every day.
on monday	on Monday
There is two chairs.	There are two chairs.
I am agree.	I agree.

Learning tips

1. Learn whole phrases, not single words: *Nice to meet you* is more useful than *nice*.
2. Say your daily routine aloud every morning for a week.
3. Label objects around your home with their English names.

Summary checklist

- Subject + verb + object, then place, then time.
- *Be* for age and description; *have* for possession.
- -s on third-person verbs.
- Capital letters on days and months.
- *There is* for one, *there are* for more.

Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Në nivelin fillestar anglishtja mbështetet mbi pak rregulla që përsëriten kudo. I pari është **rendi i fjalëve**: kryefjalë, folje, kundrinor, pastaj vendi dhe në fund koha. Ky rend është shumë më i ngurtë se në shqip.

I dyti janë **nyjat**: *a* para bashkëtingëlloreje, *an* para zanoreje, *the* për diçka të njohur. Profesionet marrin gjithmonë njëj: *She is a nurse*.

I treti është **shumësi** me -s, me disa rregulla drejtshkrimore dhe një grup formash të parregullta si *man* → *men* dhe *child* → *children*.

I katërti janë **përemrat**, që kanë forma të veçanta për kryefjalën, kundrinorin dhe përkatësinë: *I / me / my*.

Së fundi, foljet **be** dhe koha e tashme e thjeshtë, plus ndërtimi **there is / there are**, mbulojnë pjesën më të madhe të komunikimit të përditshëm.

Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

Anglisht	Shqip	Vërejtje
What's your name?	Si e ke emrin?	anglishtja përdor <i>be</i> , shqipja <i>kam</i>
I am from Albania.	Jam nga Shqipëria.	përputhje e plotë
She is a teacher.	Ajo është mësuese.	shqipja nuk ka nyjë
I have two brothers.	Kam dy vëllezër.	përputhje e plotë
There is a book here.	Këtu ka një libër.	folje krejt tjetër
I am twenty.	Jam njëzet vjeç.	të dyja me <i>jam</i>
I am hungry.	Kam uri. / Jam i uritur.	shqipja pranon të dyja
on Monday	të hënën	anglishtja shkruan me shkronjë të madhe

Ku ndryshojnë dy gjuhët

- **Kryefjala.** Anglishtja e kërkon gjithmonë; shqipja e heq. *Jam student* duhet të bëhet *I am a student*.
- **Nyja.** Shqipja e shpreh shquarsinë me mbaresë (*libri*); anglishtja me fjalë të veçantë (*the book*).
- **Ditët dhe muajt.** Në anglisht shkruhen me **shkronjë të madhe**; në shqip me të vogël.
- **Mbiemri.** Anglishtja e vendos para emrit dhe nuk e ndryshon kurrë: *a big house*. Shqipja e vendos pas emrit dhe e përshtat: *një shtëpi e madhe*.

Gabime të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

Gabimi	E saktë	Pse
I have 20 years.	I am 20 years old.	mosha me <i>be</i>
She is teacher.	She is a teacher.	profesioni kërkon nyjë
He work in a bank.	He works in a bank.	veta e tretë
on monday	on Monday	shkronjë e madhe
a house big	a big house	mbiemri para emrit
It has a book here.	There is a book here.	përkthim i <i>ka</i>