Catalan Grammar
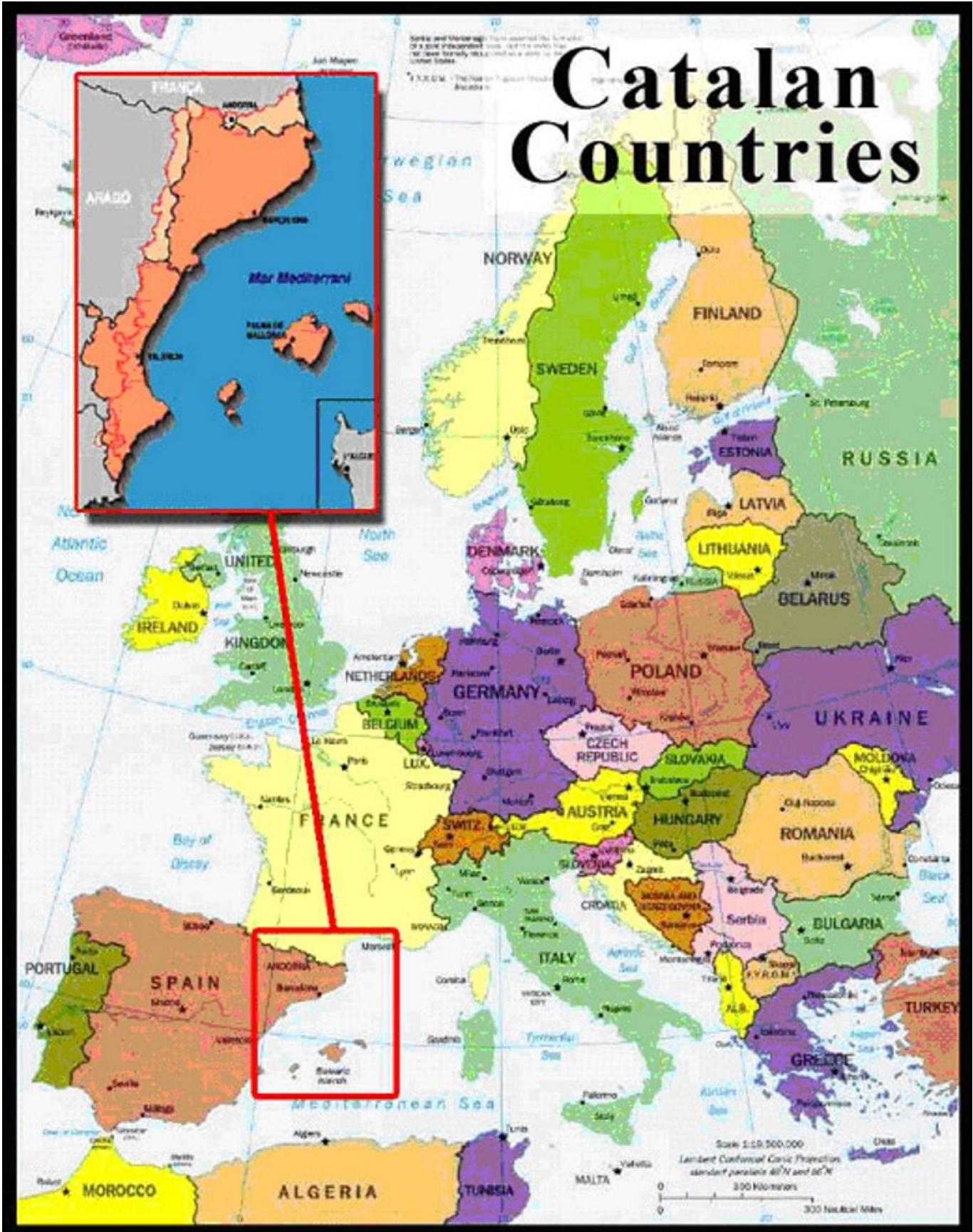
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Catalan Countries

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Catalan is written with an amplified variety of the [Latin alphabet](#), consistiing of 27 letters:

Letter	A a	B b	C c	Ç ç	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h
Name	a	be	ce	ce trencada	de	e	efa	ge	hac
Phonetic Value	[a], [ə]	[b], [ß], [p]	[s], [k]	[s]	[ð], [t]	[ɛ], [e], [ə]	[f]	[g], [k], [ʒ], [tʃ]	[...]

Letter	I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q
Name	i	jota	ka	ela	ema	ena	o	pe	cu
Phonetic Value	[i], [y], [j]	[ʒ]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[ɔ], [o], [u]	[p]	[k]

Letter	R r	S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z
Name	erra	essa	te	u	ve baixa	ve doble	ics, xeix	i grega	zeta
Phonetic Value	[r], [ɾ], [...]	[s], [z]	[t]	[u], [...]	[b], [ß]	[w]	[ʃ], [gz], [ks]	[j]	[z]

See the [International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)](#).

Catalan orthography uses acute and grave accents (as in *é* and *è*), dieresis (as in ï) and a few letter combinations (***gu, ig, ix, ll, ny, qu, rr, ss***, ***tg***, ***tj***, ***ts***, ***tx*** and ***tz***) for some specific sounds.

The letters -- **K**, **W** and **Y** -- are used in names and words of foreign origin.

Pronunciation

Vowels

There are eight vowels in Catalan central dialect (a, ɛ, e, ə, i, ɔ, o, u), written in 5 characters (a, e, i, o, u).

A is pronounced in 2 ways:

- in stressed syllables [a], a little closer than **a** in **father**, cf.:
  sang [saŋ] *m* blood, **Tomàs** [tu'mas] Thomas;
- in unstressed syllables [ə], like **a** in **above**, cf.:
  cosa ['kɔzə] *f* thing, **ajuda** [ə'ʒuðə] *f* aid.

E is pronounced in 3 ways:

- in stressed position it denotes:
  - open [ɛ], like French **ê** in **père**, cf.:
    èxit ['ɛgzit] *m* success, **compleixo** [kum'plɛʃu] *v* I comply, **fe** [fɛ] *f* faith.
  - close [e], like French **é** in **été**, cf.:
    bé [be] *adj* good, **fer** [fe] *v* to do, **carrer** [ka'ɾe] *m* street.
- in unstressed position [ə], like English **e** in **copper**, cf.:

    pomes ['poməs] *fpl.* apples, **estiu** [əs'tiu] *m* summer, **el** [əl] *art* the.

I is prononced like English **ee** in **seem** in both stressed and unstressed positions, cf.:

camí [kə'mi] *m* way, **canvi** ['kamßi] *m* change, **i** [i] *conj* and.

O is pronounced in 3 ways:

- In stressed position, it may have one of two sounds:
  - open [ɔ], like French **o** in **robe**, cf.:
    mòlt [mɔlt] *v* ground, **dona** ['dɔnə] *f* woman.
  - close [o], like French **eau** in **peau**, cf.:
    dóna ['donə] *v* it gives, **molt** [molt] *adv* much.
- In unstressed position [u], like English **oo** in **food**, cf.:

    sovint [su'ßin] *adv* often, **donar** [du'na] *v* to give;

U is pronounced roughly like English **oo** in **food** in both stressed and unstressed positions, cf.:

música ['muzikə] *f* music, **dibuix** [di'ßuʃ] *m* drawing, **u** [u] *num* one.
It is soundless in the combinations **gue, gui, que, qui**.

Semivowels

Catalan has two semivowels, [j] and [w], written as i and u before vowels, cf.:

- **noia** ['nɔjə] *f* girl, **diuen** ['diwɛn] *v* they say.

Diphthongs (*Diftongs*)

Catalan diphtongs are formed by the combination of a strong vowel (a, e, o) and a weak vowel (i, u).

If the weak vowel follows the strong one, the diphthong is falling (*decreixent*):

- ai: **mai** [mai] *adj* never
- ɛi: **remei** [ɾə'mɛi] *m* remedy
- ei: **reina** ['ɾeinə] *f* queen
- əi: **aigüera** [əiguerə] *f* sink, **feiner** [fəi'ne] *m* laboral (day)
- ii: **novii** [no'ßii] *f* (*Bal.*) bride
- ɔi: **noi** [nɔi] *m* boy
- oi: **cofoi** [ku'foi] *adj* happy
- ui: **cuina** ['kuinə] *f* kitchen
- au: **au** [au] *m* bird
- ɛu: **peu** [pɛu] *m* foot, **deu** [dɛu] *num* ten
- eu: **Déu** [deu] *m* God
- əu: **daurat** [də u'rat] *adj* golden, **beurem** [bə u'rɛm] *v* we will drink
- iu: **riu** [riu] *m* river
- ɔu: **moure** ['mɔurə] *v* to move
- ou: **pou** [pou] *adj* pool
- uu: **duus** [duus] *v* you carry

If the strong vowel follows the weak one, the diphthong is arising (*creixent*), but this combinations are diphtongs only in these cases:

- following q, g (u becomes semiconsonant):
  - gua: **guant** [gwan] *m* glove
  - güe: **aigües** ['aiˠwəs] *fpl* water
  - güi: **pingüí** [piŋ'gwi] *m* penguin
  - guo: **paraiguot** [pərəiˠwɔt] *m.pej.* umbrella
  - qua: **quant** [kwan] how much
  - qüe: **qüestió** [kwəs'tio] *f* question
  - qüi: **ubiqüitat** [ußikwi'tat] *f* ubiquity
  - quo: **quota** ['kwɔtə] *f* quota
- when they start the syllable (i and u become semiconsonantic sounds [j], [w])
  - **iode** ['jɔðə] *m* iodine
  - **meua** ['mewə] *pron.poss.* (*Val.*) mine

Triphthongs (*Triftongs*)

In Catalan there are also five triphthongs. Here, the middle vowel is strong and the others are weak:

- iai: **iai** [jai] *interj.*
- iau: **miau** [mjau] cat's onomatopoeia, **adéu-siau** [ǝðeuzjau] *m* goodbye.
- ieu: **duieu** ['dujǝu] *v* to carry
- uai: **Paraguai** [pǝrǝˈɣwai] *m* Paraguay.
- ueu: **obliqüeu** [ußli'kwɛu] *v* to oblique.

Consonants

B and V
In the official pronunciation B and V have coincided, as in Spanish.

In initial position and in the middle of the word after m B and V denotes the sound [b], similar to the
English b in bar, cf.:

- **beure** ['bɛurǝ] *v* to drink; **veu** [bɛu] *f* voice.

In middle position, between vowels or if preceded by m/n, B and V are pronounced [ß]; this is a fricative voiced sound, intermediate between [b] and [v], without equivalent in English, cf.:

- **saber** [sǝ'ßɛ] *v* to know, **haber** [ǝ'ßɛ] *v* to have, **canvi** ['kamßi] *m* change.

In final position B sounds like [p], cf.:

- **tub** .

C, Ç, S, -SS-
C before e and i, Ç, written before a, o and u, S if not between vowels, and SS between vowels are all pronounced [s] (as c in English principal, and s/ss in sick, progressive), cf.:

- **puça, soca, massa**.

C, K, QU
C before a, o, u or consionant, K in all positions and QU (u is mute), written before e or i, are pronounced as soft [k] (like English k in skin), cf.:

- **cama** *f* bed, **psicòleg** *m* psychologist, **kàiser** *m* German empror, **quilo** *m* kilogramme.

The group QU or QÜ sounds like [kw] in the syllables qua, qüe, qüi, quo, cf.:

- **quasi.**

D

D is pronounced in three manners:

1. As [d] (similar to the English *d* in *do*):

- in initial position, cf.:
  dir [di] *v* to say;
- in the middle of the word after l, n, cf.:
  caldre ['kaldrǝ] *v* it is necessary, **prendre** ['pɛndrǝ] *v* to take.

2. As [ð] (similar to the English *th* in *father*):

- in the middle of the word, between vowels, cf.:
  poder [pu'ðɛ] *v* can, may.

3. As [t] in final position, cf.:

- **solitud** [sulitut] *f* solitude.

F

F is pronounced [f] (like English f in fist) in all positions, cf.:

- **fer** *v* to do, make.

G and GU

G before a, o, u or consonant and GU (u is mute), written before e or i, are pronounced [g] (like English g in got, get), cf.:

- **gat** [gat] *f* cat, **guerra** [gɛ ǝ] *f* war.

The final -G, if not in the digraph -IG, is pronounced [k], cf.:

- **càstig** [kastik] *m* punishment.

Between vowels (or vowel and semivowel), G designates a voiced fricative sound [ɣ̃], intermediate between [g] and [x] (it has no equivalent in English; it may be obtained by trying to pronounce [g] continuously), cf.:

- **aigües** ['aiɣ̃wǝs] *fpl* water.

G and J

G before e and i, and J in all positions are pronounced [ʒ̄] (like English s in measure), cf.:

- **pàgina** *f* page, **jeure**.

H
H is written etymologically and is never pronounced (like English h in hour), cf.:

- **haver** *v* to have.

L
L is pronounced like English l in **link**, cf.:

- **làmina** .

M
M is pronounced like English m, cf.:

- **mare** .

N
N is pronounced like English n, cf.:

- **nou** *adj* new.

In middle position, before or after b/v, N is pronounced [m], cf.:

- **canvi** ['kamßi] *m* change.

P
P is pronounced like a soft English *p* i *spin*, cf.:

- **portar** [pur'ta] *v* to carry.

R-, -RR-
In the initial position and in the end of syllable, as also in the digraph RR in intervocal position, R denotes a trilled sound, like the Spanish *rr* of *perro* — a very difficult sound for a speaker of English; cf.:

- **roca** *m* rock**, carro** *m* car.

-R-

In itervocalic position -R- denotes a flapped sound (like **r** in British English **very**), cf.:

- **cara** *f* face.

-R

The final -R is usually not pronounced, cf.:

- **amar** *v* to love, **clar***adj*clear, **fer***v*to do, make etc.

-S- and Z

The intervocal -S- and Z in all positions denote the voiced sound [z] (like English **z** in **zoo**), cf.:

- **casa** *f* house, **zero** *m* zero.

T

T is pronounced like the soft English t (as in **t**in), cf.:

- **tasca** *f* .

X

The letter X is pronounced in 3 ways:

1. In the beginning of a word or after *l, n, r* or a diphthong ending in *i* or *u* it denotes the sound [ʃ] (like English **sh**), cf.:

- **xarop**, **rodanxa**, **escorxador**, **deixa**, **disbauxa**.

2. In the initial *ex-* it is for [gz], cf.:

- **examen**, **èxit**.

3. In the other cases it is read [ks], cf.:

- òxid, fix*.*

Consonantic Digraphs

LL

LL (named ella) denotes the sound [ʎ]. It is similar to English li in million, but is articulated in a single glide of the tongue (it is like Italian *gli*, Portuguese *lh*), cf.:

- **llapis** *m* pencil.

L·L

L·L (named ela geminada) is pronounced like two consecutive *l*'s, cf.:

- **cèl·lula** *f* cell.

NG

NG is pronounced like English ng in sing, cf.:

- **sang** [saŋ] *m* blood.

NY

NY denotes the sound [ɲ]. It is much like English **ny** in **canyon**, but is articulated in a single glide of the tongue; it is like Spanish *ñ*, French or Italian *gn*, Portuguese *nh*, cf.:

- **canya** *f* .

TG, DJ and TJ

TG before e/i and DJ / TJ in all positions are pronounced [dʒ] (as English *j* in *jest*), cf.:

- **jutge** *m* judge, **adjacent** *adj* adjacent, **mitja**.

-IG and TX

The final -IG and TX in all positions are pronounced [tʃ] (as English *ch*), cf.:

- **roig**, **metxa**.

TS

TS denotes the affricate [ts] (like English **ts** in **assets**, but in a single emission), cf*.:*

- **potser** .

TZ

TZ denotes the voiced affricate [dz] (like English **dz** in **adze**, but in a single emission), cf.:

- **dotze** *num* twelve.

For **GU** see G and GU.

For **QU** see C, K, QU.

For **RR** see R-, -RR-.

For **SS** see C, Ç, S, -SS-.

The Diacritics and Apostrophe

The Acute accent

Indicates that the stressed vowel is close, cf.:

- **dóna** (close o) (he) gives vs. **dona** (open o) woman;
- **bé** (close e) well vs. **be** (open e) lamb.

The vowels *i* and *u* are always close.

The Grave accent

Indicates that the stressed vowel is open, cf.:

- **mòlt** (open o) funfamental vs. **molt** (close o) much, very;
- **pèl** (open e) hair vs. pel (neutral e) *art* by the (*contracted form*).

The vowel *a* is always open.

The Dieresis

1) Indicates that the vowel bearing it (always an *i* or a *u*) does not form a dipthong with the previous one, cf.:

- **reïna** (3 syllables) *f* resin vs. **reina** (2 syllables) *f* queen.

2) Indicates that a *u* is pronounced in the groups *güe, güi, qüe, qüi*, cf.:

- **aigüera** *f* kitchen sink, **eloqüència** *f* eloquence.

Apostrophe

Indicates that a vowel is supressed, cf.:

- **et** you (*obj. case*) + **estimo** I love **=> t'estimo** I love you.

Stress and Accentuation

- **FIRST RULE:** The stress falls on the penultimate syllable in all words ending in *-a, -e, -i, -o, -u, -as, -es, -is, -os, -us, -en, -in,* except where *i* or *u* are part of a diphthong.

  > **Barcelona**
  > **filla** daughter
  > **plaça** place
  > **puja!** come up!

- **SECOND RULE:** The stress falls on the last syllable in all words with a different ending than those mentioned in the first rule.

  > **diumenge** Sunday
  > **esforç** effort
  > **poder** to be able to
  > **podran** they'll be able to
  > **podrem** we'll be able to

- **THIRD RULE:** The words with stress not complying to the above rules, bear a written accent. The accent is always acute (´) when placed over an *i* or a *u*, and grave (`) when placed over an *a*. When the accented vowel is an *e* or an *o*, the accent is acute if the vowel is close and grave if the vowel is open.

  > **atenció** attention
  > **això** this
  > **bústia** mailbox
  > **Català** Catalan
  > **podia** I was able to
  > **podré** I'll be able to
  > **típica** typical.

Noun *(Nom)*

Gender of the Nouns *(Gènere dels Noms)*

The nouns in Catalan are either of masculine or of feminine gender.

Generally, the masculine is marked by the ending **consonant, -e, -i, -u, -o** or **stressed vowel** in singular, and the feminine by **-(n)a, -ció, -sió**, *cf*.:

Masculine	Feminine
- ga*t* cat (he) - no*i* boy **ome** man - fi*ll* son **capit*à*** captain **padr*í*** godfather **carb*ó*** coal	- gat*a* cat (she) - noi*a* girl - don*a* woman - fill*a* daughter - capit*a*na captain (she) - padri*na* godmother - esta*ció* station, **mis*sió*** mission

Nouns in **-l, -ista** or derived from adjectives can be either masculine or feminine or be common-gender nouns. Few nouns in **-e** can be feminine.

- **el fanal** the [parking-, street-] light *(masc.)*, **la vocal** the vowel *(fem.)*
- **el cantant** the singer *(masc.)*, **la cantant** the singer *(fem.)*
- **el meu pare** my father *(masc.)*, **la meva mare** my mother *(fem.)*
- **l'artista** the artist *(masc. / fem.)*

Plural of the nouns *(Plural dels Noms)*

Terminations	Plural	Examples
General plural ending	**-s**	el noi the boy : els noi**s** the boys el gat the cat : els gat**s** the cats el fill the son : els fill**s** the sons el pare the father : els pare**s** the fathers la mare the mother : les mare**s** the mothers la mar the sea : les mar**s** the seas el vent the wind : els vent**s** the winds

		l' índex the index : els índex**s** the indexes (*last vowel unstressed*)
		la fal**ç** the scythe/sickle : les falç**s** the scythes/sickles
Nouns in **-a**	**-es**	la gat**a** the (she-)cat : les gat**es** the (she-)cats
		la fill**a** the daughter : les fill**es** the daughters
		el poet**a** the poet : els poet**es** the poets
Nouns in **stressed vowel** (à ó ò ú í é è)	**-ns**	ła missi**ó** the mission : łe missio**ns** the missions
		ła naci**ó** the nation : łe nacio**ns** the nations
		el capit**à** the captain : els capita**ns** the captains
Masculines with "**unpronounceable**" plural in **-s**	**-os**	el bra**ç** the arm : els braç**os** the arms
		el pi**s** the flat : els pis**os** the flats
		el na**s** the nose : els nass**os** the noses
		el pe**ix** the fish : els peix**os** the fishes
		el sufi**x** the suffix : els sufix**os** the suffixes (*last vowel is stressed*)
		el despa**tx** the office : els despatx**os** the offices
		el pe**ix** the fish : peix**os** the fishes
		el di**sc** the disk : els disc**os** the disks (*or* **discs**)
		el ge**st** the gesture : els gest**os** the gestures (*or* **gests**)
		el te**xt** the text : els text**os** the texts (*or* **texts**)
		el passe**ig** the walk/avenue : els passe**jos** the avenues (*or* **passeigs**)
		el lle**ig** the bad man : els lle**tjos** the bad men (*or* **lleigs**)

Orthographic Particularities:

Ending in Singular	Ending in Plural	Examples
-ga	**-gues**	amiga friend (she) **:** ami**gues** friends
-ca	**-ques**	vaca cow **:** va**ques** cows
-gua - qua	**-gües , -qües**	aigua water **:** ai**gües** waters
-ja	**-ges**	pluja rain **:** plu**ges** rains
-ça	**-ces**	raça (human) race **:** ra**ces** races
-ig	**-jos**	boig crazy man **:** bo**jos** crazy men
	-tjos	lleig bad (*sg.*) **:** lle**tjos** bad (*pl.*)

Other particularities:

As you can see, masc. nouns in **-x** with **unstressed** last vowel just add **-s** in the plural *(ìndex => ìndexs)* while masc. nouns in **-x** with **stressed** vowel add **-os** *(sufix => sufixos)*... Feminine nouns always add **-s** even if this plural is "unpronounceable"*...*

Adjective *(Adjectiu)*

As in the other Romance languages, the adjectives in Catalan agree in gender and number with the nouns they refer to.

Gender of the Adjectives *(Gènere dels Adjectius)*

Adjectives of two forms

These are adjectives with distinct forms for masculine and feminine. The masculine normally ends consonant, with a few cases of unstressed (**-a, -e, -i, -o, -u**) or stressed (**-à, -è, -í, -ó, -ú**) vowel endings, and the feminine is normally derived from masculine by adding **-a**, or changing **-o** to **-a,** *cf.:*

Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
fond**o**	fond**a**	deep
mac**o**	mac**a**	nice
baix	baix**a**	low
sec	sec**a**	dry
petit	petit**a**	little
vell	vell**a**	old
verd	verd**a**	green
trist	trist**a**	sad

The adjectives in **-eu** form their feminines in **-ea**, *cf.*:

- **europ**eu** European : **europ**ea,** but **jueu** Jewish : **jueva.**

A few adjectives in **-e** have feminine forms in **-a**, especially those ending in two consonants plus an **-e**:

- **pobr**e** poor : **pobr**a**
- **correct**e** correct : **correct**a**

There are also some more complicated changes:

Type of change	Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
-c : -qua	oblic	obliqua	oblique
-s : -ss	gras	grassa	fat
voicening	cec	cega	blind
	lleig	lletja	ugly
	boig	boja	crazy
	llis	llisa	smooth
restoring final -n	català	catalana	Catalan
	comú	comuna	common
restoring final -v	nou	nova	new
	blau	blava	blue

Adjectives of one form

The adjectives ending **-al (-ar), -el, -il, -ble, -ç, -a, -e, -ista, -nt** and some others normally have a common form for masculine and feminine, *cf.*:

- **nacional** national**, regular** regular (but **clar : clara** clear, **rar : rara** rare, **sonor : sonora** sonorous)**;**
- **difícil** difficult;
- **elegant** smart, elegant (there are some exceptions notably those adjectives ending in **-lent** like **calent : calenta** hot);
- **semita** Semite**, hortera** vulgar;
- **lliure** free, **jove** young (but **pobre : pobra** poor, **correcte : correcta** correct);
- **veloç** quick, **feliç** happy;
- **gran** big *etc.*

Plural of the Adjectives *(Plural dels Adjectius)*

The plural of the adjectives is formed in the same way as that of the nouns: the suffix **-s** is added (**-os** if the singular form ends in **-s, -x** or **ç**) and the feminines change their final **-a** to **-e**, *cf.*:

Masculine		*Feminine*	
Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
vell	vells	vella	velles
verd	verds	verda	verdes
petit	petits	petita	petites
català	catalans	catalana	catalanes
comú	comuns	comuna	comunnes

sec	secs	seca	seques
cec	cecs	cega	cegues
gras	grassos	grassa	grasses
llis	llisos	llisa	llises
baix	baixos	baixa	baixes
lleig	lleigs / lletjos	lletja	lletges
boig	boigs / bojos	boja	boges
fondo	fondos	fonda	fondes
maco	macos	maca	maques
oblic	obliqua	oblics	obliqües
europeu	europeus	europea	europees
nou	nous	nova	noves
blau	blaus	blava	blaves
trist	trists / tristos	trista	tristes

Note that the masculine adjectives with stressed last vowel restore the nasal sound in plural: **català : catalans, comú : comuns** etc.

There occur also orthographical changes (e.g. *ig =>tj => tge* ; *ig => j => ge ; qua => qües* ; *ca => ques...*). However, note that in the case of **-ig** endings, there are two equally correct forms for the plural. This is also true of words ending in **-st, -xt** or **-sc**.

Some adjectives in voiceless consonant restore the voiced one (e.g. *t => d , c => g;* final *-s* remains single *-s-* even between vowels), while other adjectives retain the voiceless consonant in all the forms (the final *-s* becomes *-ss-* between vowels).

Most of the adjectives of one form in singular, have also one form in plural, *cf:*

Singular	Plural
difícil	difícils
elegant	elegants
gran	grans
lliure	lliures
jove	joves
regular	regulars

The adjectives ending in **-ç** have the masc. plural in **-ços** and the fem. plural in **-ces**, *cf.*:

- **veloç** (sg.) : **veloços** (m.pl.), **veloces** (f.pl.);
- **feliç** (sg.) : **feliços** (m.pl.), **felices** (f.pl.).

The adjectives with masc. sg. in **-e** and fem. sg. in **-a** have a general plural in **-es**, *cf.*:

- **pobre** (m.sg.)**, pobra** (f.sg.) **: pobres** (m.f.pl.);
- **correcte** (m.sg.)**, correcta** (f.sg.) **: correctes** (m.f.pl.).

The adjectives *bo 'good'* and *mal / dolent(e) 'bad'*

The adjective **bo** good takes the masculine singular **bon** when used before the noun, *cf.:*

- **aquest alumne és bo** this schoolboy is good
  un bon alumne a good schoolboy

The adjective **mal, -a, -s, -es** is used only before, and the adjective **dolent, -a, -s, -es** only after the noun, *cf.:*

- **un mal alumne** a bad schoolboy
  unes males persones some bad people
- **un alumne dolent** a schoolboy [who is] bad
  unes persones dolentes some people [who are] bad

Degrees of the Adjectives *(Graus dels Adjectius)*

Comparative degree *(Grau Comparatiu)*

Comparative degree is formed analitically. Note that adjective agreement is with the principal noun:

Comparative Degree	Formation	Examples
of Superiority	**més** + *ADJ.* + **que**	En Joan és més alt que en Marc. John is taller than Mark.
of Equality	**[tan]** + *ADJ.* + **com**	En Joan és [tan] alt com en Marc. John Sandro is as tall as Mark.
of Inferiority	**menys** + *ADJ.* + **que**	En Joan és menys alt que en Marc. John is less tall than Mark.

Superlative degree *(Grau Superlatiu)*

Superlative Degree	Formation	Examples	
Absolute synthethical (rarely used)	*ADJ.* + **-íssim**	La muntanya és altíssima.	The mountain is very high.
Absolute analytical (two varieties)	**molt** + *ADJ.*	La muntanya és molt alta.	The mountain is very high.
	força + *ADJ.*	La muntanya és força alta.	The mountain is very high.

| Relative | Det. + **més**+ ADJ. + **de** | Es el més alt de tots. | He's the tallest of all. |

Irregular degrees *(Graus irregulars)*

Six adjectives have irregular synthetical comparative forms, inherited from Latin. Each of these has in turn a synthetical superlative form. However, these are rather literary forms, and are seldom used in everyday speach:

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
bon / bo	millor	òptim
mal / dolent	pitjor	pèssim
gran	major	màxim
petit	menor	mínim
alt	superior	suprem
baix	inferior	ínfim

Adverb

List of Basic Adverbs

Place	Time	Assertion, Doubt, Negation

ací here	**abans** before	**àdhuc** even
aquí here	**ahir** yesterday	**fins** even
allí there	**aleshores** then	**fins i tot** even
allà (over) there	**alhora** at the same time	**sí** yes
amunt up	**anit** last night	**també** also, too
arreu everywhere	**ara** now	**potser** maybe
avall down	**aviat** early, soon	**tal vegada** perhaps
baix downstairs	**a voltes** sometimes	**tal volta** perhaps
dalt upstairs	**avui** today	**no** no, not
darrera in back of	**demà** tomorrow	**pas** [adversative particle with no
davant in front of	**després** afterwards	Eng. equiv.] (*F.* pas)
dins, dintre inside	**de vegades** sometimes	**tampoc** not ... either, nor
en from there	**ençà** towards this time	
ençà towards this place	**encara** still, yet	
endarrera, enrera back, behind	**hui** (*Val.*) today	
endavant ahead, forward	**ja** already	
enlaire in the air; up	**l'endemà** the day after	
enllà towards that place	**llavors** then	
enlloc nowhere	**mai** never	
fins until	**per sempre** forever	
fora out, outside	**quan** when	
hi to there	**sempre** always	
on where	**sovint** often	
lluny far (away)	**suara** before now	
pertot everywhere	**Quantity**	**Manner**
pertot arreu everywhere	**almenys** at least	**així** like this, thus
prop near, close	**bastant** enough	**aixina** (*Val.*) like this, thus
	gaire much (interrog. and neg.)	**bé (ben)** well
	gairebé almost	**com** how
	gens too little	**ensems** at the same time, together
	mig not completely	**mal (malament)** badly
	molt a lot, much, many	**millor** better
	només only, just	**pitjor** worse
	poc little	**tot** [an intensifier with no English
	quant how much, how many	equiv.]
	quasi almost	**Order**
	solament only, just	**abans** before, beforehand, formerly
	sols only, just	**després** afterwards, later
		primer first

Catalan has an incredibly vast assortment of adverbs and, especially, adverbial phrases of location. A characteristic common to many of these adverbs is that the preposition **a** can be added to them with no change whatsoever in either meaning or nuance. Thus, **baix** and **a baix**, **dalt** and **a dalt**, **fora** and **a fora** mean exactly the same, and there are many more such cases.

Derived Adverbs

A lot of adverbs are derived regularly from the feminine forms of the adjectives by adding the suffix
-ment (this pattern appeared in the Vulgar Latin), cf.:

- **dolça** sweet + ment => **dolçament** sweetly
- **suau** soft + ment => **suaument** softly

Degree of the Adverbs *(Grau dels Adverbis)*

Comparative Degree *(Grau Comparatiu)*

Normal	Comparative		
	Superiority	**Equality**	**Inferiority**
lentament	**més** lentament **que**	**tan** lentament **com**	**menys** lentament **que**
corrents	**més** corrents **que**	**tan** corrents **com**	**menys** corrents **que**
bé	millor (**més** bé)	**tan** bé	**menys** bé
mal (malament)	pitjor (**més** mal)	**tan** mal	**menys** mal
molt	més	-	-
poc	menys	-	-

Superlative Degree *(Grau Superlatiu)*

Normal	Superlative			
	Absolute		Relative	
	Synthetic	**Analytic**	**Superiority**	**Inferiority**
lentament	lentíssimament	molt lentament	el més lentament	el menys lentament
corrents	corrents	molt corrents	el més corrents	el menys corrents
bé (ben)	òptimament	molt bé	el millor	-
mal (malament)	pèssimament	molt mal	el pitjor	-
molt	moltíssim	-	el més	-
poc	poquíssim	molt poc	el menys	-

Determiners *(Determinants)*

Determiners are words (as an article, possessive, demonstrative, or quantifier) that makes specific the denotation of a noun phrase. In Catalan they agree in gender and number with the

noun.

Articles (Articles)

		INDEFINITE	DEFINITE						
			from L. ille				from L. ipse ("Salty Article")	PERSONAL	
			Basic forms	Contracted forms					
				a	de	per			
Sg.	m	un	el (l')	al	del	pel	es (s')	en (l')	
	f	una	la (l')	--	--	--	sa (s')	la	
Pl.	m	uns	els	als	dels	pels	es (ets)	--	
	f	unes	les	--	--	--	ses	--	

The Personal article is required before personal names, cf.:

- **en Joan** John, **la Maria** Mary.

The elided form **l'** is used in front of masculine nouns beginning with vowel and with feminine nouns beginning with vowel different from **unstressed i, u**, cf.:

- **l'amic** the friend (he), **l'imperi** the empire (m.);
- **l'amiga** the friend (she), **l'illa** the isle (f.) but **la idea** the idea (f.);
- **en Joan** John but **l' Antoni** Anthony.

Some Catalan dialects still preserve the medieval forms of the masculine definite articles **lo** and **los**.

The salty article originated in Costa Brava, where nowadays it is obsolete, but it is still present in toponyms like S'Agaró or Sa Tuna. When Mallorca was conquered by Jaume I in the 13th century people from Costa Brava settled on the Balearic Islands and now the salty article is used there. The Balearic dialect uses personal feminine article **na** (instead of **la**).

Possessive Adjectives *(Adjectius Possessius)*

		One owner				Many owners	
		Singular		Plural		Singular	Plural
Person		Stressed	Unstressed	Stressed	Unstressed	Stressed and Unstressed	Stressed and Unstressed
1st	m	meu	mon	meus	mos	nostre	nostres
	f	meva	ma	meves	mes	nostra	nostres

2nd	**m**	teu	ton	teus	tos	vostre		vostres
	f	teva	ta	teves	tes	vostra		vostres
3rd	**m**	seu	son	seus	sos	seu	llur	seus	llurs
	f	seva	sa	seves	ses	seva		seves

The stressed forms may be placed before and after the nouns; when preceding the nouns, they are used with definite article, cf.:

- **el meu amic** my friend (he), **la meva amiga** my friend (she);
- **els meus amics** my friends (masc.), **les meves amigues** my friends (fem.).

The unstressed forms are retained in some dialects. In the literary language they are used in fixed expressions like:

- **mon pare** my father, **ma mare** my mother *etc*.

The forms **llur**, **llurs** are used in the literarary language only.

Demonstrative Adjectives *(Adjectius Demostratius)*

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*
Near objects	**aquest** this	**aquesta**	**aquests**	**aquestes**
Remote objects	**aqueix** this, that	**aqueixa**	**aqueixos**	**aqueixes**
	aquell that	**aquella**	**aquells**	**aquelles**

Examples:

- **aquest llibre** this book
  aquests llibres these books
  aquesta dona this woman
  aquestes dones these women

- **aquell llibre** that book
  aquells llibres those books
  aquella dona that woman
  aquelles dones those women

Interrogative Adjectives *(Adjectius Interrogatius)*

Singular		Plural	
Masculine	*Feminine*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*
quin? what kind of?	**quina?**	**quins?**	**quines?**

Indefinite Adjectives *(Adjectius Indefinits)*

Variable				Invariable
Singular		**Plural**		
Masculine	*Feminine*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	
algun some	**alguna**	**alguns**	**algunes**	**massa** too much, too many
altre other	**altra**	**altres**		
mateix same	**mateixa**	**mateixos**	**mateixes**	**cada** each, every
molt much	**molta**	**molts** many	**moltes**	
poc few, little	**poca**	**pocs**	**poques**	**prou** enough
[no] gaire no much		**[no] gaires** no many		
qualsevol whatever		**qualssevol**		**una mica de** a few...
tal such		**tals**		
tot all, the whole...	**tota**	**tots** every	**totes**	**un poc de** a few...

Negative Adjectives (*Adjectius Negatius*)

Singular		Plural	
Masculine	*Feminine*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*
ni un (ningun) none	**ni una (ninguna)**	--	--

Pronouns

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns

			Subjective (Stressed)		Objective (Unstressed)			
					Postpositives		**Prepositives**	
					Full form	Reduced form	Reinforced form	Elided form
Sg.	1.	*mf*	**jo (mi)** I	*Acc./Dat mf.*	**me** (to) me	**'m**	**em**	**m'**
	2.	*mf*	**tu** you	*Acc./Dat mf.*	**te** (to) you	**'l**	**et**	**t'**
	3.	*m*	**ell** he	*Acc.* *m*	**lo** him	**'l**	**el**	**l'**
		f	**ella** she	*Acc.* *f*	**la** her	--	--	**l'**
		n	--	*Acc.* *n*	**ho** it	--	--	--
		Pol.	**Vostê** You	*Dat.* *mf*	**li (hi)** to him / to her	--	--	--
	Reflexive		**(si)** him- / her- / itself	*Reflexive*	**se** him- / her- / itself	**'s**	**es**	**s'**

Pl.						
Pl. 1. mf	**nosaltres** we	Acc./Dat mf.	**nos** (to) us	**'ns**	**ens**	--
2. mf	**vosaltres** you	Acc./Dat mf.	**vos** (to) you	**us**	--	--
3. m	**ells** they	Acc. m	**los** them	**'ls**	**els**	--
f	**ellas** they	Acc. f	**les** them	--	--	--
Pol.	**Vostês** You	Dat. mf	**los** to them	**'ls**	**els**	--
Reflexive	**(si)** themselves	Reflexive	**se** themselves	**'s**	**es**	**s'**

See also Forms of Address, Reflexive verbs.

The stressed forms

The stressed pronouns are used emphatically as subject of the verb, or with preposition, cf.

- Jo t'estimo. (T'estimo.) I love you.
- Aquest regal és per a ella. This present is for her.

Note that the form me for 1p. sg. is used after a preposition, cf.:

- Dóna-m'ho a mi. Give it to me.

The unstressed forms

The unstressed pronouns can function as both direct and indirect objects (i.e., accusative and dative), and also as reflexives and reciprocals. In the third person, different forms are used for each of these grammatical functions.

The unstressed pronouns may be of full, reduced, reinforced and elided form, although not all of them are available for all pronouns.

The full form is used after a verb ending in a consonant or dipthongal -*u*; some full forms are also used as the initial element of a pronoun combination, regardless of position relative to the verb:

- Pots deixar-<u>me</u> tranquil·la? Can you leave me in peace?
- Creieu-<u>me</u>. Believe me.
- Volen comprar-<u>nos</u> un pis. They want to buy an apartment from us.

The reduced form is used after a verb ending in a vowel other than -*u*.

- Deixa<u>'m</u> tranquil·la, vols? Leave me in peace, will you?
- Porta<u>'ns</u> el diari. Bring us the newspaper.

The reinforced form is used before a verb beginning with a consonant.

- <u>Em</u> van donar un premi. They gave me an award.
- <u>El</u> convencerem d'alguna manera. We will somehow convince him.
- El gat <u>es</u> renta. The cat is washing itself.
- <u>Els</u> observes de lluny. You are watching them from a distance.

The elided form is used before a verb beginning with a vowel.

- <u>M</u>'obligaran a fer-ho. They will force me to do so.
- <u>S</u>'escridassen tota l'estona. They yell at each other all the time.

Note that the pronouns after a verb form a single word with it, from which they are separated by either an apostrophe or a hyphen, depending on whether the verb ends in a vowel or a consonant or dipthongal -*u*.

And also, where there is no reduced form, the full form is used after a verb ending in a vowel. Where there is no elided form, the reinforced form is used before a verb beginning with a vowel. Where there is no reinforced form, the full form is used instead, except for *vos* in which the reduced form *us* is used.

Pronominal combinations

There occur different phonetic changes when the pronouns (and the pronominal adverbs) are combined. The result is a contracted form, that may contain up to four unstressed pronouns in Catalan, cf.:

- em + el => me'l
- es + te => se't *etc*.

Note that in these contractions the pronoun li is replaced by hi and the pronouns order is changed, cf.:

- li + el => l'hi
- li + la => la hi
- li + els => los hi *etc*.

So, the rules for such combinations are complicated and even native Catalan speakers rarely know all of the correct combinations. The basic idea is the direct and indirect objects to be expressed most economically in a single combination, cf.

- Dóna-l'hi. Give it to him.
- Treguem-li-ho. Let us take it away from him.

The Neuter pronoun

Catalan has a neuter pronoun, **ho**, derived from the Latin **hoc** this, which denotes anything not clearly defined or that cannot be expressed by a noun. It may be considered an unstressed pronoun corresponding to the demonstrative pronouns **això** this and **allò** that.

This pronoun has no other form than **ho**, i.e., it does not have the complete set of full, reduced, reinforced and elided forms other pronouns have.

Example:

- Saps que la Marta s'ha comprat un cotxe? Ho sé*.*

Do you know Martha has bought a car? I know this.

The phrase *que la Marta s'ha comprat un cotxe 'Martha has bought a car'* cannot be replaced by a single noun, and hence the pronoun to be substituted for it is *ho*.

Possessive Pronouns (*Pronoms Possessius*)

The possessive pronouns coincide in their forms with the [Possessive adjectives](#), but may be used absolutely, without a noun.

Demonstrative Pronouns (*Pronoms Demonstratius*)

	V a r i a b l e				Invariable
	Singular		**Plural**		
	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	
Near objects	**aquest** this	**aquesta**	**aquests**	**aquestes**	**açò** this
Remote objects	**aqueix** this, that	**aqueixa**	**aqueixos**	**aqueixes**	**això** this, that
	aquell that	**aquella**	**aquells**	**aquelles**	**allò** that

As happens with the corresponding (and identical) [adjectives](#), the demonstrative pronouns **aquest**, **aqueix** and **aquell** express three degrees of proximity, but in actual usage **aqueix** has been dropped in favor of **aquest**. Something similar happens with **açò**, **això** and **allò**, only in this case the survivor has been the pronoun corresponding to the second degree of proximity; namely, **això** combines the meaning of older-usage **açò** and **això**.

Examples:

- Dona'm aquest, el que és al teu escriptori. Give me that one, the one on your desk.
- Aquest és el polític més intel·ligent del país. This is the most intelligent politician in this country.
- Aqueix és el vestit que tenies posat ahir? Is that the dress you were wearing yesterday?
- Vindran aqueixos? Will those ones come?
- En Pere és aquell. Peter is that one over there.
- Quines noies? Aquelles que em vas presentar?
  Which girls? Those ones you introduced me to?
- Açò no és tan simple. This is not so simple.
- Això és cert. That's true.
- Això és per a tu. This is for you.
- Allò va ser una aventura passatgera. That was a short-lived affair.

Relative Pronouns (*Pronoms Relatius*)

| Variable | | | | Invariable |
| Singular | | Plural | | |
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
el qual which, whom, who	**la qual**	**els quals**	**les quals**	**que** that, which, who **què** which **qui** who, whom **on** where

The relative pronouns always refer to an antecedent, which must have already been mentioned, either explicitly or implicitly, in another part of the same sentence or in a preceding sentence.

The stressed relative **què** is used only after a preposition. The compound relative **el qual**, as well as its other inflected forms, can be substituted for both **que**, **què** and **qui**, but its use is restricted to the written language.

Examples:

- He llegit aquest llarg llibre, la meitat del qual és absurda. I have read this long book, half of which is nonsense.
- La noia que vingué ahir. The girl who came yesterday.
- Hi ha tres colors primaris, que poden ser combinats per obtenir-ne d'altres. There are three primary colors, which can be combined to obtain others.
- És l'única farmàcia que mai no tanca a la vila. It is the only pharmacy that never closes in town.
- Un barri en què no hi ha cap escola. A neighbourhood in which there is no school.
- Un xitxarel·lo de qui ella n'estava enamorada. A boy with whom she was in love.
- La casa on visc. The house where I live.

Interrogative Pronouns (*Pronoms Interrogatius*)

| Variable | | | | Invariable |
| Singular | | Plural | | |
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
quin? which one(s)?	**quina?**	**quins?**	**quines?**	**qui?** who? **què**? what?

The interrogative pronouns are used either in direct questions or in interrogative subordinate clauses, cf.:

- Quins vols? Which ones do you want?
- Qui ve? Who's coming?
- Què vols? What do you want?

Indefinite Pronouns (*Pronoms Indefinits*)

Persons	Objects
algú somebody, someone; anyobody, anyone **cadascú** each (one) **tothom** everybody, everyone **un, una** one, you **hom** one, you **un hom** one, you	**tot** all **quelcom** something **alguna cosa** something, anything

The indefinite pronouns do not refer to any specific thing or person, and are used when not enough information is available, or when vagueness is intended. There are eleven simple indefinite pronouns, and two compound ones.

The pronoun **quelcom** and the compound pronoun **alguna cosa** are, in theory, synonyms, but the first one is rare in common speech. In actual usage, the hispanism **algo** is more often than not substituted for both genuine pronouns. **Hom** and **un hom** are only roughly synonymous with the English **one** or **you** as in 'one can only imagine it' or 'what you see is what you get'. The actual equivalents would be the French **'on'** or the German **'man'**, which represent an indefinite agent, with no other meaning. However, both **hom** and **un hom** are restricted to formal usage. In everyday speech, constructions involving the reflexive passive voice with the unstressed pronoun **se** are the preferred way of omitting the subject of a sentence.

Examples:

- Algú ha trucat. Someone has telephoned.
- Ha trucat algú? Has anyone telephoned?
- Cadascú cantarà una cançó. Each one will sing a song.
- Això ho sap tothom. Everyone knows that.
- Tot s'ha dit. All has been said.
- Hi ha quelcom estrany. There's something strange.
- Hi ha alguna cosa estranya. There's something strange.
- Necessites alguna cosa? Do you need anything?
- Un ho pot veure des d'aquí. One can see it from here.
- Hom veu molta misèria aquests dies. One sees a lot of poverty these days.
- Un hom veu molta misèria aquests dies. One sees a lot of poverty these days.

Negative Pronouns (*Pronoms Negatius*)

Persons	Objects
ningú nobody, no one	**res** nothing, anything

Examples:

- No ha vingut ningú. No one has come.
- No he vist res. I have seen nothing.

- Necessites res? Do you need anything?

Pronominal adverbs

Catalan uses the adverbs **en** and **hi** in pronominal functions. This phenomenon occurs in many other contemporary Romance languages.

<u>NOTE</u>: In the Catalan grammars **en** and **hi** are usually referred *adverbial pronouns*.

The pronominal adverb *en*

It has four distinct forms:

- *full*: **ne**
- *reduced*: **'n**
- *reinforced*: **en**
- *elided (before vowels or h-)*: **n'**.

The pronominal adverb **en** has two main functions:

- replacing direct object of a verb (the direct object must not be preceded by a determiner):

  Has comprat **llet**? Have you bought milk?
  N'has comprat? Have you bought (of) it [milk]?

- replacing a phrase introduced by the preposition *de:*

  Ara que és morta, tothom parla bé **de la Carme.** Since she's dead, everyone speaks well about Carmen.
  Ara que és morta, tothom **en** parla bé. Since she's dead, everyone speaks well [about her].

The pronominal adverb *hi*

The pronominal adverb **hi** has three main functions:

- replacing a phrase beginning with a preposition other than *de:*

  He quedat **amb la Marta.** I have a date with Marta.

Hi he quedat. I have a date [with Marta].

- replacing a [predicate](#):

No té la ràdio **encesa.** He doesn't have the radio on.
No la **hi** té. He doesn't have it [on].

> NOTE: The noun group, **la ràdio**, is replaced by the pronoun **la** it *(feminine form)*, while the predicate, **encesa**, (i.e., the state of the radio being on), is replaced by the adverbial pronoun **hi**. The two pronouns combine yielding the pronoun grouping **la hi**.

- replacing the pronoun **li** in combinations with other pronouns involving the consonant **l-**, so as to avoid cacophony. For instance in the phrase:

Vaig donar la rosa a la Clàudia. I gave the rose to Claudia.

the direct object **la rosa** can be replaced with the pronoun **la**, while the indirect object, **a la Clàudia** can be replaced with the pronoun **li** to her. The resulting pronoun combination would be **li la**, which in fact is not incorrect and is still used in the Valencian dialect. However, elsewhere in Catalan-speaking areas **hi** is substituted for **li** and, further, put after **la**, the resulting combination being **la hi**. Thus, the following two are correct:

Li la vaig donar *(València)* / **La hi vaig donar** (Barcelona and elsewhere) I gave it to her.

Idiomatic uses

The pronominal adverbs **en** and **hi** may occur also in many idiomatic expressions:

- **Me'n vaig.** I'm leaving.
- **No hi sento bé.** I can't hear properly.
- **Hi ha un noi aquí.** There is a boy here.

Numerals

See the [Latin numerals](#).

No.	Cardinal	Ordinal	Partitive
1	u, un, una	primer	-
2	dos, dues	segon	mig
3	tres	tercer	terç
4	quatre	quart	quart
5	cinc	cinquè, cinquena	cinquè, cinquena
6	sis	sisè	sisè
7	set	setè	setè
8	vuit	vuitè	vuitè
9	nou	novè	novè
10	deu	desè	dècim, dècima
11	onze	onzè	onzè
12	dotze	dotzè	dotzè
13	tretze	tretzè	tretzè
14	catorze	catorzè	catorzè
15	quinze	quinzè	quinzè
16	setze	setzè	setzè
17	disset	dissetè	dissetè
18	divuit	divuitè	divuitè
19	dinou	dinovè	dinovè
20	vint	vintè	vintè
21	vint-i-u	vint-i-unè	vint-i-unè
22	vint-i-dos	vint-i-dosè	vint-i-dosè
29	vint-i-nou	vint-i-novè	vint-i-novè
30	trenta	trentè	trentè
31	trenta-u	trenta-unè	trenta-unè
40	quaranta	quarantè	quarantè
47	quaranta-set	quaranta-setè	quaranta-setè
50	cinquanta	cinquantè	cinquantè
56	cinquanta-sis	cinquanta-sisè	cinquanta-sisè
60	seixanta	seixantè	seixantè
64	seixanta-quatre	seixanta-quatrè	seixanta-quatrè
70	setanta	setantè	setantè
78	setanta-vuit	setanta-vuitè	setanta-vuitè
80	vuitanta	vuitantè	vuitantè
85	vuitanta-cinc	vuitanta-cinquè	vuitanta-cinquè
90	noranta	norantè	norantè
99	noranta-nou	noranta-novè	noranta-novè
100	cent	centè	centèsim, centèsima
200	dos-cents	dos-centè	dos-centè
357	tres-cents cinquanta-set	tres-cents cinquanta-setè	tres-cents cinquanta-setè
596	cinc-cents noranta-sis	cinc-cents noranta-sisè	cinc-cents noranta-sisè
822	vuit-cents vint-i-dos	vuit-cents vint-i-dosè	vuit-cents vint-i-dosè
999	nou-cents noranta-nou	nou-cents noranta-novè	nou-cents noranta-novè
1000	mil	milè	mil·lèsim, mil·lèsima
1312	mil tres-cents dotze	mil tres-cents dotzè	mil tres-cents dotzè

All forms ending in -è in the preceding table have feminines in -ena; we gave just one example, that of *cinquè, cinquena*. All the other ones are analogous to this one. This ending, -è, provides thus an easy way for constructing both ordinals and partitives starting from the corresponding cardinal, for numbers equal or larger than five.

Prepositions

a to; in, at, on	entre between, among
amb with	fins until; up to
cap (cap a) towards	per because of, for; by (*pass. voice*)
damunt on	per a for
de of; from	rere (darrere) behind
des de from; since	sense without
dins into, inside	sobre on, over
en in	sota under

Contracted forms

The prepositions *a, de* and *per*, when followed by a masculine definite article, are merged with it to form a contraction:

Articles	Prepositions		
	a	de	per
el	al	del	pel
els	als	dels	pels

However, if the word following the article begins with a vowel, the contraction is not formed:

- Estudia història de l'art. He is studying history of art.

The big rule in this respect is that whenever it is possible to put an apostrophe or to do another thing, the right thing to do is to put the apostrophe; and that apostrophes must be placed in the rightmost possible position. This is also true of pronoun combinations (which, however, we will not study in full detail).

Verb

The Catalan verbs are classified according to the pattern of their infinitive endings into 3 groups or conjugations *(q.v.)*. Many verbs of the 3rd conjugation of Catalan have incorporated the inchoative suffix **-eix-** in the forms of the present tense (*see* Latin inchoative verbs).

The conjugations are as follows:

I conjugation		II conjugation			III conjugation	
stressed -ar	stressed -er	unstressed -er	instressed -re	mute -r	stressed -ir w/o suffix	with suffix
anar to go	haver to have	córrer to run	caure to fall	dir to say	dormir to sleep	servir to serve
cantar to sing	poder can, may	créixer to grow up	perdre to lose	dur to carry	sentir to feel	eixir to go out
estar to be	saber to know	tòrcer to twirl	vendre to sell	fer to make, do	venir to come	...

parl**ar** to speak	sol**er** to be accustomed	...	...	...
...	val**er** to be worth			
	vol**er** to want			

See the Lists of the Verbs of the 3rd conjugation without -eix-, with -eix- and with or without -eix-.

Catalan has some 150 irregular verbs. Many of them are derived verbs or show the same irregularity, so they are formed pattern groups. *See* the Irregular verbs.

In modern Catalan the development of the 2nd and 3rd conjugation is practically frozen, while the 1st conjugation is permanently expanding by new derivatives.

The verbal endings are characteristical of the person and the usage of the personal pronouns as verbal Subjects accomplishes rather emphatical functions.

There are 4 simple tenses *(q.v.)* in Catalan: the Present *(q.v.)*, the Past *(q.v.)*, the Imperfect *(q.v.)* and the Future *(q.v.)*; the Past simple tense is replaced in the speech by the periphrastical construction **anar** to go + infinitive. The compound tenses are constructed with the auxiliary *(q.v.)* **haver** to have and the past passive participle.

Catalan has 5 verbal moods *(q.v.)* -- indicative *(q.v.)*, subjunctive *(q.v.)*, imperative *(q.v.)*, infinitive *(q.v.)* and potential *(q.v.)* (or conditional) mood. As compared with Latin, Catalan lost the Future Imperative. The Latin present participles were preserved in the function of gerund, while the future ones have only sporadically survived as verbal adjectives (*like* **futuro** future).

The passive voice *(q.v.)* is formed analytically with the auxiliary **ésser (ser)** to be and the past passive participle.

The polite address requires the verb to be used in the *3rd p. sg.* with the feminine pronoun **lei** she or in the *2nd p. pl.* (the latter construction is considered now old-fashioned)*.*

See the Forms of Address.

Auxiliary verbs

Haver

The verb **haver** to have have lost its semantic usage and became the standard auxiliary for constructing the compound tenses.

It is also used in two fundamental constructions:

- **haver-hi** there is, there are, cf.:
    - Hi ha tres noies que ens miren
      There are three girls looking at us.

- o Si no vénen, hi haurà problemes.
  If they don't show up, there will be problems.
- **haver de** to have to, cf.:
  - o Has de comprar vi.
    You have to buy wine.
  - o Has d'anar-hi.
    You have to go there.

Tenir

The verb <u>tenir</u> to have, possess, own may be used as an auxiliary, similar in function to **haver**, but with a different nuance, cf.;

- Aquests gossos, els he vistos. I have seen these dogs.
- Aquests gossos, els tinc vistos. I have already seen these dogs.

The constructions with **tenir** suggest a certain continuity over time, while those with **haver** are completely neutral. The **tenir** constructions can be used only with transitive verbs.

Anar

The verb <u>anar</u> to go is used as an auxiliary with infinitives to construct the periphrastical past tense. A little variation of present indicative is used :
vaig cantar I sang
vas/vares cantar you sang
va cantar he/she/it sang
vam/vàrem cantar we sang
vau/vàreu cantar you sang
van/varen cantar they sang

Ésser (Ser)

The verb <u>**ésser (ser)**</u> to be is used in passive voice constructions, cf.:

- El rei **és estimat** pel seu poble.
  The king **is loved** by his people.

It is also used as a copulative verb for linking a noun or noun group to a predicative, i.e., a word group indicating a quality, state or condition, cf.:

- Aquests préssecs **són** els millors que he menjat.
  These peaches **are** the best ones I have eaten.

Estar

The verb <u>**estar**</u>, also meaning to be, is used as an auxiliary with gerunds, or '-ing'-like forms, cf.:

- En Pere **està estudiant**.
  Peter **is studying**.

However, like *ser* it can also be used as a copulative, cf.:

- La Núria **està** malalta.
  Nuria **is** sick.

Ésser and Estar

The difference between **ésser** and **estar** is like in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian.

The verb **ser** is used with permanent qualities, which are not likely to be modified, while **estar** is used with qualities that are transient or a result of transformation. A sick person is apt to recover, so the verb must be *estar.* In some cases, subjectivity plays a role in choosing between *ser* and *estar*. You may say, for instance, *Aquesta nena és alta 'This girl is tall'*, but you may also say *Aquesta nena està alta* if you think that her stature has increased noticeably in recent times, and you want to emphasize that dramatic growth.

Simple Tenses *(Temps Simples)*

See also the Latin verbal endings.

Non-Finite Verbal Form (*Formes Impersonals*)

_	I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir	
			w/o suffix	with suffix
The Present Infinitive	cant**ar** to sing	perd**re** to lose	sent**ir** to feel	serv**ir** to serve
The Gerund (Gerundi)	cant**ant** singing	perd**ent** losing	sent**int** feeling	serv**int** serving
The Past Passive Participle	cant**at**, cant**ada** sung	perd**ut**, perd**uda** lost	sent**it**, sent**ida** felt	serv**it**, serv**ida** served

Finite Verbal Forms (*Formes Personals*)

Present Indicative (*Present de Indicatiu*)

_	I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir	
			w/o suffix	with suffix

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group w/o suffix	III group with suffix
Sg.	1.	canto	perdo	sento	serveixo
	2.	cantes	perds	sents	serveixes
	3.	canta	perd	sent	serveix
Pl.	1.	cantem	perdem	sentim	servim
	2.	canteu	perdeu	sentiu	serviu
	3.	canten	perden	senten	serveixen

Imperfect Indicative (*Imperfet de Indicatiu*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir	
				w/o suffix	with suffix
Sg.	1.	cantava	perdia	sentia	servia
	2.	cantaves	perdies	senties	servies
	3.	cantava	perdia	sentia	servia
Pl.	1.	cantàvem	perdíem	sentíem	servíem
	2.	cantàveu	perdíeu	sentíeu	servíeu
	3.	cantaven	perdien	sentien	servien

Past Simple Indicative (*Pretèrit Perfet Simple de Indicatiu*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir	
				w/o suffix	with suffix
Sg.	1.	cantí	perdí	sentí	serví
	2.	cantares	perderes	sentires	servires
	3.	cantà	perdí	sentí	serví
Pl.	1.	cantàrem	perdérem	sentirem	servírem
	2.	cantàreu	perdéreu	sentíreu	servíreu
	3.	cantaren	perderen	sentiren	serviren

Except for Valencian, this tense is used in the written language only. In the speech it is replaced by the periphrastic construction anar + infinitive:

- vaig cantar, vas cantar, va cantar;
- va(re)m cantar, va(re)u cantar, van cantar.

Future Indicative (*Futur Simple de Indicatiu*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir	
				w/o suffix	with suffix
Sg.	1.	cantaré	perdré	sentiré	serviré
	2.	cantaràs	perdràs	sentiràs	serviràs
	3.	cantarà	perdrà	sentirà	servirà
Pl.	1.	cantarem	perdrem	sentirem	servirem
	2.	cantareu	perdreu	sentireu	servireu
	3.	cantaran	perdran	sentiran	serviran

The Future Indicative is derived from the Vulgar Latin modal construction *infinitive* +*the Present Indicative of the auxiliary* **habêre** (*Cat.* haver) to have, which is of a future meaning. In Catalan writing the forms of haver were appended to the infinitive to make a whole word, *cf.*: amar he => amaré, amar has => amarás etc.

Present Subjunctive (*Present de Subjuntiu*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir w/o suffix	III group : -ir with suffix
Sg.	1.	(que) canti	(que) perdi	(que) senti	(que) serveixi
	2.	(que) cantis	(que) perdis	(que) sentis	(que) serveixis
	3.	(que) canti	(que) perdi	(que) senti	(que) serveixi
Pl.	1.	(que) cantem	(que) perdem	(que) sentim	(que) servim
	2.	(que) canteu	(que) perdeu	(que) sentiu	(que) serviu
	3.	(que) cantin	(que) perdin	(que) sentin	(que) serveixin

Imperfect Subjunctive (*Imperfet de Subjuntiu*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir w/o suffix	III group : -ir with suffix
Sg.	1.	(que) cantés	(que) perdés	(que) sentís	(que) servís
	2.	(que) cantéssis	(que) perdéssis	(que) sentíssis	(que) servíssis
	3.	(que) cantés	(que) perdés	(que) sentís	(que) servís
Pl.	1.	(que) cantéssim	(que) perdéssim	(que) sentíssimm	(que) servíssim
	2.	(que) cantéssiu	(que) perdéssiu	(que) sentíssiu	(que) servíssiu
	3.	(que) cantéssin	(que) perdéssin	(que) sentíssin	(que) servíssin

Present Conditional (*Condicional Present*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir w/o suffix	III group : -ir with suffix
Sg.	1.	cantaria	perdria	sentiria	serviria
	2.	cantaries	perdries	sentirias	servirias
	3.	cantaria	perdria	sentiria	serviria
Pl.	1.	cantariem	perdriem	sentiriem	serviriem
	2.	cantarieu	perdrieu	sentirieu	servirieu
	3.	cantarien	perdrien	sentirien	servirien

Present Imperative (*Present de Imperatiu*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir w/o suffix	III group : -ir with suffix
Sg.	1.	--	--	--	--
	2.	canta	perd	sent	serveix

	3.	--	--	--	--
Pl.	**1.**	cant**em**	perd**em**	sent**im**	serv**im**
	2.	cant**eu**	perd**eu**	sent**iu**	serv**iu**
	3.	--	--	--	--

Compound Tenses *(Temps Composts)*

The compound tenses are formed with the auxiliary <u>haver</u> and the past passive participle; the participle remains invariable:

- **ell ha cantat** he has sung *vs*. **ella ha cantat** she has sung *vs*. **(nosaltres) hem cantat** we have sung *etc*.

The compound tenses of the reflexive verbs are also cnstructed with aver:

- **s' ha mirat** he has looked at himself;
- **ens hem vist** we have seen ourselves (each other);
- **s' han vist** they have seen themselves (each other);
- **s' han parlat** they have spoken to themselves (each other).

List of the Compound Tenses

Cantar / Perder / Sentir / Servir

Non-Finite Verbal Forms			
Compound Infinitive *(Infinitiu Compost)*			aver cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
Compound Gerund *(Gerundi Compost)*			avent cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Finite Verbal Forms			
Present Perfect Indicative *(Pretêrit Perfet de Indicatiu)*	**Sg**	**1.**	he cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	.	**2.**	has cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	ha cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	Pl.	**1.**	hem (havem) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		2.	heu (haveu) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	han cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Pluperfect Indicative *(Pretêrit Plusquamperfet de Indicatiu)*	**Sg**	**1.**	havia cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	.	**2.**	havias cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	havia cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	Pl.	**1.**	haviem cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		2.	havieu cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

		3.	havien cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Perfect Anterior Indicative *(Pretêrit Anterior de Indicatiu)*	*Sg*	*1.*	haguí cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	.	*2.*	hagueres cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	hagué cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	Pl.	*1.*	haguérem cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		2.	haguéreu cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	hagueren cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Future Perfect Indicative *(Futur Compost de Indicatiu)*	*Sg*	*1.*	hauré cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	.	*2.*	hauràs cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	haurà cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	Pl.	*1.*	haurem cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		2.	haureu cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	hauran cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Present Perfect Subjunctive *(Pretêrit Perfet de Subjuntiu)*	*Sg*	*1.*	que hagi cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	.	*2.*	que hagis cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	que hagi cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	Pl.	*1.*	que hàgim cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		2.	que hàgiu cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	que hagn cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Pluperfect Subjunctive *(Pretêrit Plusquamperfet de Subjuntiu)*	*Sg*	*1.*	que hagués cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	.	*2.*	que haguessis cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	que hagués cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	Pl.	*1.*	que haguéssim cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		2.	que haguéssiu cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	que hagugssin cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Perfect Conditional *(Condicional Pretêrit)*	*Sg*	*1.*	hauria (haguera) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	.	*2.*	haurias (hagueres) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	hauria (haguera) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	Pl.	*1.*	hauriem (haguérem) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		2.	haurieu (haguéreu) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
		3.	haurien (hagueren) cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Reflexive Verbs

Rentar-se to wash

Simple tense	Compound tense	Imperative
em rento et rentes es renta ens rentem us renteu es renten	m'he rentat t'has rentat s'ha rentat ens hem rentat us heu rentat s'han rentat	-- renta't! renti's! (formal *2p. sg.*) rentem-nos! renteu-vos! rentin-se! (formal *2p. pl.*)

Infinitive	Gerund	Past Participle

Alçar-se to get up

Simple tense	Compound tense	Imperative
m'alço t'alces s'alça ens alcem us alceu s'alcen	m'he alçat t'has alçat s'ha alçat ens hem alçat us heu alçat s'han alçat	-- alça't! alci's! (formal *2p. sg.*) alcem-nos! alceu-vos! alcin-se! (formal *2p. pl.*)

Infinitive	Gerund	Past Participle

| rentar-se | rentant-se | rentat | | alçar-se | alçant-se | alçat |

The reflexive forms are: **em, et, es, ens, us**. In front of a vowel or an h they become **m', t', s', ens, us, s'**. At the end of the verb, they become **'t, 's, -nos, -vos, -se**. The form **es** may become **se** in front of an s (se senten they feel).

Irregular Verbs

Anar [^na]

- **Meaning**: to go.
- **Origin**: *VL* *andare swim towards *from* ad- towards *and CL* natâre to swim.
- **Cognate verbs**: *Ast*. andar to go, *It*. andare to go, *Occ*. anar to go, *Port*. andar to go, *Sp*. andar to walk, *Ven*. ndar (nar) to go.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Present Imperative
vaig	aniré	que vagi	--
vas	aniràs	que vagis	vés!
va	anirà	que vagi	vagi!
anem	anirem	que anem	anem!
aneu	anireu	que aneu	aneu!
van	aniran	que vagin	vagin!

Estar [^sta]

- **Meaning**: to be.
- **Origin**: *L*. stô, stêti, stâtus, stâre (1) to stand, remain.
- **Cognate verbs**: *Ast*. tar to be, *F*. ester, *(preserved mainly in the imperfect and some other forms of)* être to be, *It*. stare to be, *Port*. estar to be, *Sp*. estar to be, *Ven*. star to stay, to remain.

Present Indicative	Past Simple Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Present Imperative
estic	estiguí	que estigui	--
estàs	estigueres	que estiguis	estigues!
està	estigué	que estigui	estigui!

estem	estiguérem	que estiguem	estiguem!
esteu	estiguéreu	que estigueu	estigueu!
estan	estigueren	que estiguin	estiguin!

Caldre [kaëdr^]

- **Meaning**: it is necessary that.
- **Origin**: *L.* caleo, calui, calîtus, calere (3) to be warm.
- **Cognate verbs**: *Occ.* caler it is necessary that, *Sp.* caldear to enliven.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
cal	caldrà	calia	calgué
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
calen	caldran	calien	calgueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
--	--	--	calent
--	--	--	
que calgui	que calgués	--	**Past Participle**
--	--	--	
--	--	--	calgut, -uda
que calguin	que calguessin	--	calguts, -udes

Caure [kaÉr^]

- **Meaning**: to fall.
- **Origin**: *L.* cado, cecidi, câsúrus, cadere (3) to fall.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* choir to fall, *It.* cadere to fall, *Port.* cair to fall, *Sp.* caer to fall.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
caic	cauré	queia	caiguí
caus	cauràs	queies	caigueres
cau	caurà	queia	caigué
caiem	caurem	quèiem	caiguérem
caieu	caureu	quèieu	caiguéreu
cauen	cauran	queien	caigueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que caigui que caiguis que caigui que caiguem que caigueu que caiguin	que caigués que caiguessis que caigués que caiguéssim que caiguéssiu que caiguessin	-- cau! caigui! caiguem! caieu! caiguin!	caient
			Past Participle
			caigut, caiguda, caiguts, caigudes

Dir [di]

- **Meaning**: to say, tell.
- **Origin**: *L*. dico, dixi, dictus, dicere (3) to say, tell.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. dire to say, tell, *It*. dire to say, tell, *Occ*. dire to say, tell, *Port*. dizer to say, tell, *Sp*. decir to say, tell.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
dic dius diu diem dieu diuen	diré diràs dirà direm direu diran	deia deies deia dèiem dèieu deien	diguí digueres digué diguérem diguéreu digueren
Present Subjunctive	**Imperfect Subjunctive**	**Present Imperative**	**Gerund**
que digui que diguis que digui que diguem que digueu que diguin	que digués que diguessis que digués que diguéssim que diguéssiu que diguessin	-- digues! digui! diguem! digueu! diguin!	dient
			Past Participle
			dit, dita, dits, dites

Dur [du]

- **Meaning**: to carry.
- **Origin**: *L*. duco, duxi, ductus, ducere to carry.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. con|duire to conduct, *It*. con|durre to conduct, *Sp*. con|ducir to conduct.

Present	Future	Imperfect	Past Simple

Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative
duc	duré	duia	duguí
duus (dus)	duràs	duies	dugueres
duu (du)	durà	duia	dugué
duem	durem	dúiem	duguérem
dueu	dureu	dúieu	duguéreu
duen	duran	duien	dugueren
Present Subjunctive	**Imperfect Subjunctive**	**Present Imperative**	**Gerund**
que dugui	que dugués	--	duent
que duguis	que duguessis	duu (du)!	
que dugui	que dugués	dugui!	**Past Participle**
que duguem	que duguéssim	duguem!	
que dugueu	que duguéssiu	dueu!	dut, duta,
que duguin	que duguessin	duguin!	duts, dutes

Ésser (Ser)

- **Meaning**: to be.
- **Origin**: *VL*. essere *from L.* sum, fui, futurus, esse (3) to be. *See the conjugation of the verb*.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. être to be, *It*. essere to be, *Occ*. èsser (èstre) to be, *Port*. ser to be, *Sp*. ser to be, Ven. èser to be.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
só (sóc)	seré	era	fui
ets	seràs	eres	fores
és	serà	era	fou
som	serem	érem	fórem
sou	sereu	éreu	fóreu
són	seran	eren	foren
Present Subjunctive	**Imperfect Subjunctive**	**Present Imperative**	**Gerund**
que sigui	que fos	--	essent (sent)
que siguis	que fossis	sigues!	
que sigui	que fos	sigui!	**Past Participle**
que siguem	que fóssim	siguem!	
que sigueu	que fóssiu	sigueu!	estat, estada,
que siguin	que fossin	siguin!	estats, estades

Fer [fe]

- **Meaning**: to do, make.
- **Origin**: *L.* facio, fêci, factus, facere (3) to do, make.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* faire to do, make, *It.* fare to do, make, *Occ.* faire (far) to do, make, *Port.* fazer to do, make, *Sp.* hacer to do, make, *Ven.* far to do.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
faig	faré	feia	fiu
fas	faràs	feies	feres
fa	farà	feia	féu
fem	farem	fèiem	férem
feu	fareu	fèieu	féreu
fan	faran	feien	feren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que faci	que fes	--	fent
que facis	que fessis	fes!	**Past Participle**
que faci	que fes	faci!	
que fem	que féssim	fem!	fet, feta,
que feu	que féssiu	feu!	fets, fetes
que facin	que fessin	facin!	

Fotre [fotr^]

- **Meaning**: to do (*vulg.*), fuck.
- **Origin**: *L.* futuo, futuere, futui, fututum, futuere (3) to fuck.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* foutre to fuck, *It.* futere to fuck, *OSp.* foder (*AmSp.* joder, *from Andalucian*) to fuck, *Port.* foder to fuck, *Rum.* futa to fuck.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
foto	fotré	fotia	fotí
fots	fotràs	foties	foteres
fot	fotrà	fotia	foté
fotem	fotrem	fotíem	fotérem
foteu	fotreu	fotíeu	fotéreu
foten	fotran	fotien	foteren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund

que foti	que fotés	--	fotent
que fotis	que fotessis	fot!	
que foti	que fotés	foti!	**Past Participle**
que fotem	que fotéssim	fotem!	
que foteu	que fotéssiu	foteu!	fotut, fotuda, fotuts, fotudes
que fotin	que fotessin	fotin!	

Haver[^BE]

- **Meaning**: to have.
- **Origin**: *L*. habeo, habui, habitus, habêre (2) to have.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. avoir to have, *It*. avere to have, *Occ*. aver to have, *Port*. haver to have, *Sp*. haber to have, *Ven*. aver to have.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
he (haig)	hauré	havia	haguí
has	hauràs	havias	hagueres
ha	haurà	havia	hagué
hem (havem)	haurem	haviem	haguérem
heu (haveu)	haureu	havieu	haguéreu
han	hauran	havien	hagueren
Present Subjunctive	**Imperfect Subjunctive**	**Present Imperative**	**Gerund**
que hagi	que hagués	--	havent
que hagis	que haguessis	--	
que hagi	que hagués	--	**Past Participle**
que hàgin	que haguéssim	--	
que hàgiu	que haguéssiu	--	hagut, haguda, haguts, hagudes
que hagin	que haguessin	--	

Moure [mOÉr^]

- **Meaning**: to move.
- **Origin**: *L*. moveo, môvi, môtus, movêre (2) to move.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. mouvoir to move, *It*. muovere to move, *Occ.* mover (maver / maure / mòure) to move, *Port*. mover to move, *Sp.* mover to move.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
moc	mouré	movia	moguí

mous	mouràs	movies	mogueres
mou	mourà	movia	mogué
movem	mourem	movíem	moguérem
moveu	moureu	movíeu	moguéreu
mouen	mouran	movien	mogueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que mogui	que mogués	--	movent
que moguis	que moguessis	mou!	
que mogui	que mogués	mogui!	**Past Participle**
que moguem	que moguéssim	moguem!	
que mogueu	que moguéssiu	moveu!	mogut, moguda, moguts, mogudes
que moguin	que moguessin	moguin!	

Néixer [neÌÍïS^], Nàixer [naS^]

- **Meaning**: to be born.
- **Origin**: *VL*. nasco, nascere *from L*. nascor, natus (sum), nasci (3) to be born.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* naître to be born, *It.* nascer to be born, *Occ.* nàisser to be born, *Port.* nascer to be born, *Sp.* nacer to be born.

Present Indicative		Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative	
neixo					
neixes		naixaré	naixia	naixí	nasquí
	naixo	naixeràs	naixies	naixeres	nasqueres
neix	naixes	naixerà	naixia	naixé	nasqué
naixem	naix	naixerem	naixíem	naixérem	nasquérem
	--	naixereu	naixíeu	naixéreu	
naixeu	--	naixeran	naixien	naixeren	nasquéreu
	naixen				nasqueren
neixen					

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund

					Gerund
que neixi	naixi	que naixés	nasqués	--	naixent
que neixis	naixis	que naixessis	nasquessis	neix (naix) !	**Past Participle**
que neixi	naixi	que naixés	nasqués	neixi (naixi) !	
que naixem	nasquem	que naixéssim	nasquéssim	naixem (nasquem) !	nascut, -uda, nascuts, -udes
que naixeu	nasqueu	que naixéssiu	nasquéssiu	naixeu!	
que neixin	naixin	que naixessin	nasquessin	neixin (naixin) !	

Poder [puDE]

- **Meaning**: to be able to, can, may.
- **Origin**: *VL*. potere can, may *from L*. possum, potui, posse can, may.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. pouvoir to be able to, *It*. potere to be able to, *Occ*. poder to be able to, *Port*. poder to be able to, *Sp*. poder to be able to.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
puc	podré	podia	poguí
pots	podràs	podies	pogueres
pot	podrà	podia	pogué
podem	podrem	podíem	poguérem
podeu	podreu	podíeu	poguéreu
poden	podran	podien	pogueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que pugui	que pogués	--	podent
que puguis	que poguessis	pugues!	**Past Participle**
que pugui	que pogués	pugui!	
que puguem	que poguéssim	puguem!	pogut, poguda, poguts, pogudes
que pugueu	que poguéssiu	pugueu!	
que puguin	que poguessin	puguin!	

Prendre [pEndr^]

- **Meaning**: to take.

- **Origin**: *VL.* prêndere to take, *from L.* prehendere to seize.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* prendre to take, *It.* prendere to take, *Occ.* prender to take, *Port.* prender to take, *Sp.* prender to catch.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
prenc [prEnk]	prendré [p^ndre]	prenia	prenguí
prens	prendràs	prenies	prengueres
pren	prendrà	prenia	prengué
prenem	prendrem	preníem	prenguérem
preneu	prendreu	preníeu	prenguéreu
prenen	prendran	prenien	prengueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que prengui [prEngi]	que prengués [pr^nges]	--	prenent
que prenguis	que prenguessis	pren!	
que prengui	que prengués	prengui!	**Past Participle**
que prenguem	que prenguéssim	prenguem!	
que prengueu	que prenguéssiu	preneu!	pres, presa, presos, preses
que prenguin	que prenguessin	prenguin!	

Romandre [òumandr^]

- **Meaning**: to remain.
- **Origin**: *L.* re|manêo, remanêre (4) to remain.
- **Cognate verbs**: *It.* rimanere to remain, *OF* remaindre => *E* remain.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
romanc	romandré	romania	romanguí
romans	romandràs	romanies	romangueres
roman	romandrà	romania	romangué
romanem	romandrem	romaníem	romanguérem
romaneu	romandreu	romaníeu	romanguéreu
romanen	romandran	romanien	romangueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que romangui	que romangués	--	romanent
que romanguis	que romanguessis	roman!	
que romangui	que romangués	romangui!	**Past Participle**
que romanguem	que romanguéssim	romanguem!	
que romangueu	que romanguéssiu	romaneu!	romàs, romasa, romasos, romases
que romanguin	que romanguessin	romanguin!	

Saber [s^BE]

- **Meaning**: to know.
- **Origin**: *L.* sapio, sapii, sapere (3) to taste of, understand. *An -io verb, conjugated like* capere
- **Cognate verbs**: *Sp.* saber to know, *Port.* saber to know, *It.* sapere to know, *F.* savoir to know

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
sé	sabré	sabia	sabí
saps	sabràs	sabies	saberes
sap	sabrà	sabia	sabé
sabem	sabrem	sabíem	sabérem
sabeu	sabreu	sabíeu	sabéreu
saben	sabran	sabien	saberen

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que sàpiga	que sabés	--	sabent
que sàpigues	que sabessis	sàpigues!	
que sàpiga	que sabés	sàpiga!	**Past Participle**
que sapiguem	que sabéssim	sapiguem!	
que sapigueu	que sabéssiu	sapigueu!	sabut, sabuda, sabuts, sabudes
que sàpiguen	que sabessin	sàpiguen!	

Vèncer [bEns^]

- **Meaning**: to vanquish, defeat.
- **Origin**: *L.* vinco, vici, victus, vincere (3) to defeat.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* vaincre to defeat, *It.* vincere to defeat, *Port.* vencer to defeat, *Sp.* vencer to defeat.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
venço	venceré	vencia	vencí
voences	venceràs	vencies	venceres
venç	vencerà	vencia	vencé
vencem	vencerem	vencíem	vencérem
venceu	vencereu	vencíeu	vencéreu
vencen	venceran	vencien	venceren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund

que venci	que vencés	--	vencent
que vencis	que vencessis	venç!	
que venci	que vencés	venci!	**Past Participle**
que vencem	que vencéssim	vencem!	
que venceu	que vencéssiu	venceu!	vençut, vençuda, vençuts, vençudes
que vencin	que vencessin	vencin!	

Veure [bEÉr^]

- **Meaning**: to see.
- **Origin**: *L*. video, vidi, visus, vidêre (2) to see
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. voir to see, *Occ*. veire to see, *It*. vedere to see, *Port*. ver to see, *Sp*. ver to see.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
veig	veuré	veia	viu
veus	veuràs	veies	veieres (veres)
veu	veurà	veia	veié (véu)
veiem	veurem	vèiem	veiérem (vérem)
veieu	veureu	vèieu	veiéreu (véreu)
veuen	veuran	veien	veieren (veren)

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que vegi	que veiés	--	veient
que vegis	que veiessis	veges (ves)!	
que vegi	que veiés	vegi!	**Past Participle**
que vegem	que veiéssim	vegem!	
que vegeu	que veiéssiu	vegeu (veieu)!	vist, vista, vistos, vistes
que vegin	que veiessin	vegin!	

Viure [biËÉr^]

- **Meaning**: to live.
- **Origin**: *L*. vivo, vixi, victûrus, vivere (3) to be alive, live.
- **Cognate verbs**: *Sp*. vivir to live, *Port*. viver to live, *It*. vivere to live, *F*. vivre to live, *Occ*. vivir to live.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
visc	viuré	vivia	visquí

vius	viuràs	vivies	visqueres
viu	viurà	vivia	visqué
vivim	viurem	vivíem	visquérem
viviu	viureu	vivíeu	visquéreu
viuen	viuran	vivien	visqueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que visqui	que visqués	--	vivint
que visquis	que visquessis	viu!	
que visqui	que visqués	visqui!	**Past Participle**
que visquem	que visquéssim	visquem!	
que visqueu	que visquéssiu	viviu!	viscut, viscuda,
que visquin	que visquessin	visquin!	viscuts, viscudes

Voler [bulE]

- **Meaning**: to want.
- **Origin**: *VL*. volere to want *from L*. volo, volui, velle (3) to want. *See the conjugation of the verb*.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F*. vouloir to want, *It*. volere to want.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
vull	voldré	volia	volguí
vols	voldràs	volies	volgueres
vol	voldrà	volia	volgué
volem	voldrem	volíem	volguérem
voleu	voldreu	volíeu	volguéreu
volen	voldran	volien	volgueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que vulgui	que volgués	--	volent
que vulguis	que volguessis	vulgues!	
que vulgui	que volgués	vulgui!	**Past Participle**
que vulguem	que volguéssim	vulguem!	
que vulgueu	que volguéssiu	vulgueu!	volgut, volguda,
que vulguin	que volguessin	vulguin!	volguts, volgudes

Eixir [^Si]

- **Meaning**: to go out.

- **Origin**: *L.* exeo, exivi, exitus, exire to go out.
- **Cognate verbs**: *It.* uscire to go out, *OF.* issire to go out, *E.* to exit.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
ixo	eixiré	eixia	eixí
ixes	eixiràs	eixies	eixires
ix	eixirà	eixia	eixí
eixim	eixirem	eixíem	eixírem
eixiu	eixireu	eixíeu	eixíreu
ixen	eixiran	eixien	eixiren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
			eixint
que ixi	que eixís	--	
que ixis	que eixissis	ix!	**Past Participle**
que ixi	que eixís	ixi!	
que eixim	que eixíssim	eixim!	eixit, eixida,
que eixiu	que eixíssiu	eixiu!	eixits, eixides
que ixin	que eixissin	ixin!	

Tenir [t^ni]

- **Meaning**: to have, possess.
- **Origin**: *L.* teneo, tenui, tentus, tenêre (2) to hold, have.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* tenir to hold, *It.* tenere to hold, *Occ.* téner (tenir) to hold, *Port.* ter to have, possess, *Sp.* tener to have, possess, *Ven.* tegner to hold, to resist.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
tinc	tindré	tenia	tinguí
tens	tindràs	tenies	tingueres
té	tindrà	tenia	tingué
tenim	tindrem	teníem	tinguérem
teniu	tindreu	teníeu	tinguéreu
tenen	tindran	tenien	tingueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
			tenint
que tingui	que tingués	--	
que tinguis	que tinguessis	té (ten, tingues)!	**Past Participle**
que tingui	que tingués	tingui!	
que tinguem	que tinguéssim	tinguem!	tingut, -uda,
que tingueu	que tinguéssiu	teniu (tingueu)!	tinguts, -udes
que tinguin	que tinguessin	tinguin!	

Venir [b^ni]

- **Meaning**: to come.
- **Origin**: *L.* venio, vêni, ventum, venîre (4) to come.
- **Cognate verbs**: *F.* venir to come, *It.* venire to come, *Occ.* venir to come, *Port.* vir to come, *Sp.* venir to come, *Ven.* vegner to come, to become.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
vinc *	vindré	venia	vinguí
véns **	vindràs	venies	vingueres
ve	vindrà	venia	vingué
venim	vindrem	veníem	vinguérem
veniu	vindreu	veníeu	vinguéreu
vénen **	vindran	venien	vingueren

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que vingui	que vingués	--	venint
que vinguis	que vinguessis	vine!	
que vingui	que vingués	vingui!	**Past Participle**
que vinguem	que vinguéssim	vinguem!	
que vingueu	que vinguéssiu	veniu!	vingut, -uda, vinguts, -udes
que vinguin	que vinguessin	vinguin!	

*In certain areas, it is misused as jo vaig I go.
**These accents are so-called "diacrítics" (distinctive accents), because their function is to differ between homonymous (in spelling) verbal forms of venir to come and vendre to sell.

Passive Voice

The Passive voice is constructed with the auxiliary ésser (ser) to be and the preposition **per** by, cf.:

- El rei és estimat pel seu poble. The king is loved by his people.
- Fou condemnada pel jurat. She was found guilty by the jury.

The "reflexive" passive voice with se

The unstressed pronoun *se* (with its variant forms *'s, es, s'*) can be used to express the passive voice when the agent (subject) is unknown, indefinite or not mentioned, cf.:

- El català es parla al nord-est d'Espanya. = El català és parlat al nord-est d'Espanya
  Catalan is spoken in North-Eastern Spain (litt. "Catalan speaks itself in NE Spain.")

Negative form

The negative forms of the verbs are constructed with the adverb no in preposition, cf.:

- Veig. I see. **:** No veig. I don't see.
- Sóc Català. I'm Catalan. **:** No sóc Català. I'm not Catalan.

In some parts of Catalonia the particle pas is used in the negative constructions, as in French, but never without the adverb no, cf.:

- No visc pas a França. I don't live in France.