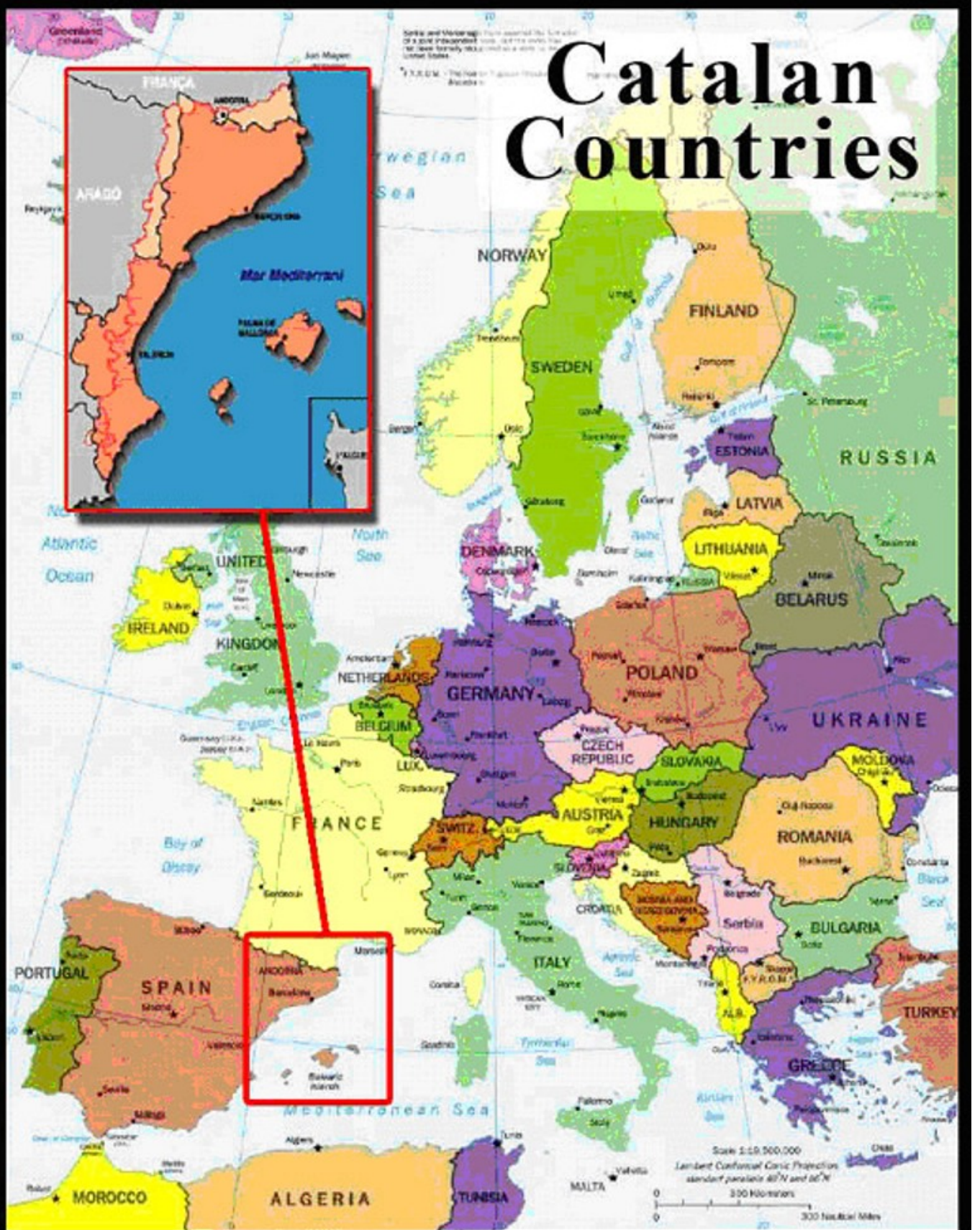


Catalan Grammar

**Alberto José Miyara
Jordi Floriach i Ytxart
Michele Brunelli**

Catalan Countries



PHONOLOGY AND WRITING

- **Alphabet**

- **Pronunciation**

Vowels

Semivowels

- Diphthongs (Diftongs)
- Triphthongs (Triftongs)

Consonants

B and V | C, Ç, S, -SS- | C, K, QU | D | F | G and GU | G and J | H | L | M | N | P | R-, -RR- | -R- | -R
| -S- and Z | T | X

- Consonantic Digraphs

LL | L-L | NG | NY | TG, DJ and TJ | -IG and TX | TS | TZ.

- **The Diacritics and Apostrophe**

- **Stress and Accentuation**

MORPHOLOGY

- **Noun (Nom)**

Gender of the Nouns (Gènere dels Noms)

Plural of the nouns (Plural dels Noms)

Orthographic Particularities

Other particularities

- **Adjective (Adjectiu)**

Gender of the Adjectives (Gènere dels Adjectius)

Adjectives of two forms

Adjectives of one form

Plural of the Adjectives (Plural dels Adjectius)

The adjectives *bo* 'good' and *mal / dolente* 'bad'

Degree of the Adjectives (Graus dels Adjectius)

Comparative degree (Grau Comparatiu)

Superlative degree (Grau Superlatiu)

Irregular Degrees (Graus irregulars)

- **Adverb (Advèrb)**

List of Basic Adverbs

Derived Adverbs

Degree of the Adverbs (Gra dels Advèrbs)

Comparative Degree (Gra Comparatiu)

Superlative Degree (Gra Superlatiu)

Adverbials (Locucions adverbials)

- **Determiners (Determinants)**

Articles (Articles)

Possessive Adjectives (Adjectius Possesius)

Demonstrative Adjectives (Adjectius Demonstratius)

Interrogative Adjectives (Adjectius Interrogatius)

Indefinite Adjectives (Adjectius Indefinitis)

Negative Adjectives (Adjectius Negatius)

- **Pronouns (Pronums)**

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns (Pronoms Personals e Reflexius)

The Stressed forms | The Unstressed forms | Pronominal combinations |
The Neuter Pronoun

Possessive Pronouns (Pronoms Possessius)

Demonstrative Pronouns (Pronoms Demonstratius)

Relative Pronouns (Pronoms Relatius)

Interrogative Pronouns (Pronoms Interrogatius)

Indefinite Pronouns (Pronoms Indefinitis)

Negative Pronouns (Pronoms Negatius)

- **Pronominal adverbs**

- **Numerals (Numerals)**

- **Prepositions (Preposicions)**

- **Verb (Verb)**

Auxiliary Verbs

Haver | Tenir | Ésser (Ser) | Estar | Ésser and Estar

Tenses (Tempses)

Reflexive Verbs

Irregular Verbs

Passive Voice

The "reflexive" passive voice with se

Negative form

Catalan is written with an amplified variety of the [Latin alphabet](#), consisting 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], [β], [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]	[ʃ]	[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	[ɾ], [ɹ], [...]	[s], [z]	[t]	[u], [...]	[b], [β]	[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 pronounced like English **ee** in **seem** in both stressed and unstressed positions, cf.:

camí [kə'mi] *m* **way**, **canvi** ['kamʎi] *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'βin] *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'βuɪʃ] *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** ['nojə] *f* **girl**, **diuen** ['diwɛn] *v* **they say**.

Diphthongs (*Diftongs*)

Catalan diphthongs 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** [ˈɾeina] *f* queen
- əi: **aigüera** [əiguera] *f* sink, **feiner** [fəi'ne] *m* laboral (day)
- ii: **novii** [no'βii] *f* (Bal.) bride
- ɔi: **noi** [noi] *m* boy
- oi: **cofoi** [ku'foi] *adj* happy
- ui: **cuina** ['kuina] *f* kitchen
- au: **au** [au] *m* bird
- ɛu: **peu** [pɛu] *m* foot, **deu** [dɛu] *num* ten
- eu: **Déu** [deu] *m* God
- əu: **daurat** [dəu'rat] *adj* golden, **beurem** [bəu'rɛm] *v* we will drink
- iu: **riu** [riu] *m* river
- ɔu: **more** ['mɔu] *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 diphthongs only in these cases:

- following q, g (u becomes semiconsonant):
 - gua: **quant** [gwan] *m* glove
 - güe: **aigües** [ˈaiɣwes] *fpl* water
 - güi: **pingüí** [piˈɣwi] *m* penguin
 - guo: **paraiguot** [pəɾeiɣwot] *m.pej.* umbrella
 - qua: **quant** [kwan] *how much*
 - qüe: **qüestió** [kwəs'tio] *f* question
 - qüi: **ubiquitat** [uβikwi'tat] *f* ubiquity
 - quo: **quota** ['kwotə] *f* quota
- when they start the syllable (i and u become semiconsonantic sounds [j], [w])
 - iode [ˈjɔðə] *m* iodine
 - meua [ˈmewə] *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** [əðeuzjau] *m goodbye*.
- ieu: **duieu** ['dujəu] *v to carry*
- uai: **Paraguai** [pəɾə'wai] *m Paraguay*.
- ueu: **obliquèu** [uβli'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** ['bɛurə] *v to drink*; **veu** [bɛu] *f voice*.

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

- **saber** [sə'βɛ] *v to know*, **haber** [ə'βɛ] *v to have*, **canvi** ['kamβi] *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 consonant, 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 ['kaldrə] v **it is necessary**, **prendre** ['pɛndrə] 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 ɔ] 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 [ɣ], intermediate between [g] and [x] (it has no equivalent in English; it may be obtained by trying to pronounce [g] continuously), cf.:

- **aigües** ['aiɣwɛs] fpl **water**.

G and J

G before e and i, and J in all positions are pronounced [ʒ] (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** ['kamβi] *m* [change](#).

P

P is pronounced like a soft English *p* in **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 intervocalic 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, **ferv** *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 **tin**), 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 diphthong 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 suppressed, 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
• gat cat (he) • noi boy • ome man • fill son • capità captain • padrí godfather • carbó coal	• gata cat (she) • noia girl • dona woman • filla daughter • capitana captain (she) • padrina godmother • estació station, missió mission

Nouns in **-i, -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 nois the boys el gat the cat : els gats the cats el fill the son : els fills the sons el pare the father : els pares the fathers la mare the mother : les mares the mothers la mar the sea : les mars the seas el vent the wind : els vents the winds

		l' índex the index : els índexs the indexes (<i>last vowel unstressed</i>) la falç the scythe/sickle : les falçs the scythes/sickles
Nouns in -a	-es	la gata the (she-)cat : les gates the (she-)cats la filla the daughter : les filles the daughters el poeta the poet : els poetes the poets
Nouns in stressed vowel (à ó ò ú í é è)	-ns	la missió the mission : le missions the missions la nació the nation : le nacions the nations el capità the captain : els capitans the captains
Masculines with "unpronounceable" plural in -s	-os	el braç the arm : els braços the arms el pis the flat : els pisos the flats el nas the nose : els nassos the noses el peix the fish : els peixos the fishes el sufix the suffix : els sufixos the suffixes (<i>last vowel is stressed</i>) el despatx the office : els despatxos the offices el peix the fish : peixos the fishes el disc the disk : els discos the disks (<i>or discs</i>) el gest the gesture : els gestos the gestures (<i>or gestic</i>) el text the text : els textos the texts (<i>or texts</i>) el passeig the walk/avenue : els passejos the avenues (<i>or passeigs</i>) el lleig the bad man : els lletjos the bad men (<i>or lleigs</i>)

Orthographic Particularities:

Ending in Singular	Ending in Plural	Examples
-ga	-gues	amiga friend (she) : amigues friends
-ca	-ques	vaca cow : vaques cows
-gua - qua	-gües , -qües	aigua water : aigües waters
-ja	-ges	pluja rain : pluges rains
-ça	-ces	raça (human) race : races races
	-jos	boig crazy man : bojós crazy men
-ig	-tjos	lleig bad (sg.) : lletjos bad (pl.)

Other particularities:

As you can see, masc. nouns in **-x** with **unstressed** last vowel just add **-s** in the plural (*index* => *indexs*) 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
fondo	fonda	deep
maco	maca	nice
baix	baixa	low
sec	seca	dry
petit	petita	little
vell	vella	old
verd	verda	green
trist	trista	sad

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

- europeu European : europe**a**, but jueu Jewish : jue**va**.

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

- pobre poor : pob**a**
- correcte correct : correct**a**

There are also some more complicated changes:

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

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
aquí here
allí there
allà (over) there
amunt up
arreu everywhere
avall down
baix downstairs
dalt upstairs
darrera in back of
davant in front of
dins, dintre inside
en from there
ençà towards this place
endarrera, enrera back, behind
endavant ahead, forward
enlaire in the air; up
enllà towards that place
enlloc nowhere
fins until
fora out, outside
hi to there
on where
lluny far (away)
pertot everywhere
pertot arreu everywhere
prop near, close

abans before
ahir yesterday
aleshores then
ahora at the same time
anit last night
ara now
aviat early, soon
a voltes sometimes
avui today
demà tomorrow
després afterwards
de vegades sometimes
ençà towards this time
encara still, yet
hui (Val.) today
ja already
l'endemà the day after
llavors then
mai never
per sempre forever
quan when
sempre always
sovint often
suara before now

àdhuc even
fins even
fins i tot even
sí yes
també also, too
potser maybe
tal vegada perhaps
tal volta perhaps
no no, not
pas [adversative particle with no Eng. equiv.] (F. pas)
tampoc not ... either, nor

Quantity

almenys at least
bastant enough
gaire much (interrog. and neg.)
gairebé almost
gens too little
mig not completely
molt a lot, much, many
només only, just
poc little
quant how much, how many
quasi almost
solament only, just
sols only, just

Manner

així like this, thus
aixina (Val.) like this, thus
bé (ben) well
com how
ensems at the same time, together
mal (malament) badly
millor better
pitjor worse
tot [an intensifier with no English equiv.]

Order

abans before, beforehand, formerly
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					PERSONAL
			from L. ille			from L. ipse ("Salty Article")		
			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
1 st	m	meu	mon	meus	mos	nostre	nostres
	f	meva	ma	meves	mes	nostra	nostres

2 nd	m	teu	ton	teus	tos	vostre		vostres
	f	teva	ta	teves	tes	vostra		vostres
3 rd	m	seu	son	seus	sos	seu	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 literary language only.

Demonstrative Adjectives (*Adjectius Demostratius*)

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
<i>Near objects</i>	aquest <i>this</i>	aquesta	aquests	aquestes
<i>Remote objects</i>	aqueix <i>this, that</i>	aqueixa	aqueixos	aqueixes
	aquell <i>that</i>	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? <i>what kind of?</i>	quina?	quins?	quines?

Indefinite Adjectives (*Adjectius Indefinitis*)

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*)

<i>S i n g u l a r</i>		<i>P l u r a l</i>	
<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
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. 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.	Vostès 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 diphthongal *-u*; some full forms are also used as the initial element of a pronoun combination, regardless of position relative to the verb:

- Pots deixar-me tranquil·la? [Can you leave me in peace?](#)
- Creieu-me. [Believe me.](#)
- Volen comprar-nos 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'm tranquil·la, vols? [Leave me in peace, will you?](#)
- Porta'ns el diari. [Bring us the newspaper.](#)

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

- Em van donar un premi. [They gave me an award.](#)
- Ei convencerem d'alguna manera. [We will somehow convince him.](#)
- El gat es renta. [The cat is washing itself.](#)
- Els observa de lluny. [You are watching them from a distance.](#)

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

- M'obligaran a fer-ho. *They will force me to do so.*
- S'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 diphthongal *-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*)

	Variable				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; anybody, anyone	tot all
cadascú each (one)	
tothom everybody, everyone	quelcom something
un, una one, you	
hom one, you	alguna cosa something, anything
un hom one, you	

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.

NOTE: 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	<i>u, un, una</i>	<i>primer</i>	-
2	<i>dos, dues</i>	<i>segon</i>	<i>mig</i>
3	<i>tres</i>	<i>tercer</i>	<i>terç</i>
4	<i>quatre</i>	<i>quart</i>	<i>quart</i>
5	<i>cinc</i>	<i>cinquè, cinquena</i>	<i>cinquè, cinquena</i>
6	<i>sis</i>	<i>sisè</i>	<i>sisè</i>
7	<i>set</i>	<i>setè</i>	<i>setè</i>
8	<i>vuit</i>	<i>vuitè</i>	<i>vuitè</i>
9	<i>nou</i>	<i>novè</i>	<i>novè</i>
10	<i>deu</i>	<i>desè</i>	<i>dècim, dècima</i>
11	<i>onze</i>	<i>onzè</i>	<i>onzè</i>
12	<i>dotze</i>	<i>dotzè</i>	<i>dotzè</i>
13	<i>tretze</i>	<i>tretzè</i>	<i>tretzè</i>
14	<i>catorze</i>	<i>catorzè</i>	<i>catorzè</i>
15	<i>quinze</i>	<i>quinzè</i>	<i>quinzè</i>
16	<i>setze</i>	<i>setzè</i>	<i>setzè</i>
17	<i>disset</i>	<i>dissetè</i>	<i>dissetè</i>
18	<i>divuit</i>	<i>divuitè</i>	<i>divuitè</i>
19	<i>dinou</i>	<i>dinovè</i>	<i>dinovè</i>
20	<i>vint</i>	<i>vintè</i>	<i>vintè</i>
21	<i>vint-i-u</i>	<i>vint-i-unè</i>	<i>vint-i-unè</i>
22	<i>vint-i-dos</i>	<i>vint-i-dosè</i>	<i>vint-i-dosè</i>
29	<i>vint-i-nou</i>	<i>vint-i-novè</i>	<i>vint-i-novè</i>
30	<i>trenta</i>	<i>trentè</i>	<i>trentè</i>
31	<i>trenta-u</i>	<i>trenta-unè</i>	<i>trenta-unè</i>
40	<i>quaranta</i>	<i>quarantè</i>	<i>quarantè</i>
47	<i>quaranta-set</i>	<i>quaranta-setè</i>	<i>quaranta-setè</i>
50	<i>cinquanta</i>	<i>cinquantè</i>	<i>cinquantè</i>
56	<i>cinquanta-sis</i>	<i>cinquanta-sisè</i>	<i>cinquanta-sisè</i>
60	<i>seixanta</i>	<i>seixantè</i>	<i>seixantè</i>
64	<i>seixanta-quatre</i>	<i>seixanta-quatrè</i>	<i>seixanta-quatrè</i>
70	<i>setanta</i>	<i>setantè</i>	<i>setantè</i>
78	<i>setanta-vuit</i>	<i>setanta-vuitè</i>	<i>setanta-vuitè</i>
80	<i>vuitanta</i>	<i>vuitantè</i>	<i>vuitantè</i>
85	<i>vuitanta-cinc</i>	<i>vuitanta-cinquè</i>	<i>vuitanta-cinquè</i>
90	<i>noranta</i>	<i>norantè</i>	<i>norantè</i>
99	<i>noranta-nou</i>	<i>noranta-novè</i>	<i>noranta-novè</i>
100	<i>cent</i>	<i>centè</i>	<i>centèsim, centèsima</i>
200	<i>dos-cents</i>	<i>dos-centè</i>	<i>dos-centè</i>
357	<i>tres-cents cinquanta-set</i>	<i>tres-cents cinquanta-setè</i>	<i>tres-cents cinquanta-setè</i>
596	<i>cinc-cents noranta-sis</i>	<i>cinc-cents noranta-sisè</i>	<i>cinc-cents noranta-sisè</i>
822	<i>vuit-cents vint-i-dos</i>	<i>vuit-cents vint-i-dosè</i>	<i>vuit-cents vint-i-dosè</i>
999	<i>nou-cents noranta-nou</i>	<i>nou-cents noranta-novè</i>	<i>nou-cents noranta-novè</i>
1000	<i>mil</i>	<i>milè</i>	<i>mil·lèsim, mil·lèsima</i>
1312	<i>mil tres-cents dotze</i>	<i>mil tres-cents dotzè</i>	<i>mil tres-cents dotzè</i>

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
amb with
cap (cap a) towards
damunt on
de of; from
des de from; since
dins into, inside
en in

entre between, among
fins until; up to
per because of, for; by (*pass. voice*)
per a for
rere (darrere) behind
sense without
sobre on, over
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 cantar to sing estar to be	haver to have poder can, may saber to know	córrer to run créixer to grow up tòrcer to swirl	caure to fall perdre to lose vendre to sell	dir to say dur to carry fer to make, do	dormir to sleep sentir to feel venir to come servir to serve eixir to go out ...

parlar to speak

...

soler to be accustomed

valer to be worth

voler 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 characteristic 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.](#)

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

Tenir

The verb **tenir 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 **anar 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 **ésser (ser) 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 **estar**, 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

Sg.	1.	cant o	perd o	sent o	serve ixo
	2.	cant es	perd s	sents s	serve ixes
	3.	cant a	perd	sent	serve ix
Pl.	1.	cant em	perd em	sent im	serv im
	2.	cant eu	perd eu	sent iu	serv iu
	3.	cant en	perd en	sent en	serve ixen

Imperfect Indicative (*Imperfet de Indicatiu*)

		<i>I group -ar</i>	<i>II group -re ; -(e)r</i>	<i>III group : -ir</i>	
				<i>w/o suffix</i>	<i>with suffix</i>
Sg.	1.	cant ava	perd ia	sent ia	serv ia
	2.	cant aves	perd ies	sent ies	serv ies
	3.	cant ava	perd ia	sent ia	serv ia
Pl.	1.	cant ávem	perd íem	sent íem	serv íem
	2.	cant áveu	perd íeu	sent íeu	serv íeu
	3.	cant aven	perd ien	sent ien	serv ien

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

		<i>I group -ar</i>	<i>II group -re ; -(e)r</i>	<i>III group : -ir</i>	
				<i>w/o suffix</i>	<i>with suffix</i>
Sg.	1.	cant í	perd í	sent í	serv í
	2.	cant ares	perd eres	sent ires	serv ires
	3.	cant à	perd í	sent í	serv í
Pl.	1.	cant àrem	perd érem	sent irem	serv írem
	2.	cant àreu	perd éreu	sent íreu	serv íreu
	3.	cant aren	perd eren	sent iren	serv iren

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>I group -ar</i>	<i>II group -re ; -(e)r</i>	<i>III group : -ir</i>	
				<i>w/o suffix</i>	<i>with suffix</i>
Sg.	1.	cantar é	perdr é	sentir é	servir é
	2.	cantar às	perdr às	sentir às	servir às
	3.	cantar à	perdr à	sentir à	servir à
Pl.	1.	cantar em	perdr em	sentir em	servir em
	2.	cantar eu	perdr eu	sentir eu	servir eu
	3.	cantar an	perdr an	sentir an	servir an

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	with suffix
Sg.	1.	(que) canti	(que) perdi	(que) senti	(que) serveixi
	2.	(que) cantis	(que) perdís	(que) sentís	(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	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) sentíssim	(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	with suffix
Sg.	1.	cantaria	perdria	sentiria	serviria
	2.	cantaries	perdríes	sentirias	servirias
	3.	cantaria	perdria	sentiria	serviria
Pl.	1.	cantariem	perdriem	sentiriem	serviriem
	2.	cantarieu	perdríeu	sentiríeu	serviríeu
	3.	cantarien	perdríen	sentiríen	serviríen

Present Imperative (*Present de Imperatiu*)

		I group -ar	II group -re ; -(e)r	III group : -ir	
				w/o suffix	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 [haver](#) 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 constructed 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*)
Compound Gerund (*Gerundi Compost*)

aver cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
avent cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

Finite Verbal Forms

Present Perfect Indicative
(*Pretèrit 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
(*Pretèrit Plusquamperfet de Indicatiu*)

Sg	1.	havia cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
.	2.	havia cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	3.	havia cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
Pl.	1.	haviem cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	2.	haviem cantat / perdut / sentit / servit

	3.	havien cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
Perfect Anterior Indicative (<i>Pretêrit Anterior de Indicatiu</i>)	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 (<i>Futur Compost de Indicatiu</i>)	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 (<i>Pretêrit Perfet de Subjuntiu</i>)	Sg 1.	que hagi cantat / perdut / sentit / servit
	2.	que hagi 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 (<i>Pretêrit Plusquamperfet de Subjuntiu</i>)	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 (<i>Condicional Pretêrit</i>)	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	m'he rentat	--
et rentes	t'has rentat	renta't!
es renta	s'ha rentat	renti's! (formal
ens rentem	ens hem rentat	2p. sg.)
us renteu		rentem-nos!
es renten	us heu rentat	renteu-vos!
	s'han rentat	rentin-se!
		(formal 2p. pl.)

Alçar-se to get up

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

Infinitive	Gerund	Past Participle
------------	--------	-----------------

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 [ˈna]

- **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 vas va anem aneu van	aniré aniràs anirà anirem anireu aniran	que vagi que vagis que vagi que anem que aneu que vagin	-- vés! vagi! anem! aneu! vagin!

Estar [ˈsta]

- **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 estàs està	estiguí estigueres estigué	que estigui que estiguis que estigui	-- estigues! 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
-- que calgui	-- que calgués	-- --	calent
-- que calguin	-- que calguessin	-- --	Past Participle
			calgut, -uda calguts, -udes

Caure [kaÉr^]

- **Meaning:** to fall.
- **Origin:** *L.* cado, cecidi, cāsúrus, 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 caiguen que caiguen	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 diguen que diguen	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 duus (dus) duu (du) duem dueu duen	duré duràs durà durem dureu duran	duia duies duia dúiem dúieu duien	duguí dugueres dugué duguérem duguéreu dugueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que dugui que duguis que dugui que duguem que dugueu que duguin	que dugués que duguessis que dugués que duguéssim que duguéssiu que duguessin	-- duu (du)! dugui! duguem! dueu! duguin!	duent
			Past Participle
			dut, duta, 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) ets és som sou són	seré seràs serà serem sereu seran	era eres era érem éreu eren	fui fores fou fórem fóreu foren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que sigui que siguis que sigui que siguem que sigueu que siguin	que fos que fossis que fos que fóssim que fóssiu que fossin	-- sigues! sigui! siguem! sigueu! siguin!	essent (sent)
			Past Participle
			estat, estada, 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 fas fa fem feu fan	faré faràs farà farem fareu faran	feia feies feia fèiem fèieu feien	fiu feres féu férem féreu feren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que faci que facis que faci que fem que feu que facin	que fes que fessis que fes que féssim que féssiu que fessin	-- fes! faci! fem! feu! facin!	fent
			Past Participle
			fet, feta, fets, fetes

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 fots fot fotem foteu foten	fotré fotràs fotrà fotrem fotreu fotran	fotia foties fotia fotíem fotíeu fotien	fotí foterés foté fotérem fotéreu foterén
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund

que foti	que fotés	--	fotent
que fotis	que fotessis	fot!	Past Participle
que foti	que fotés	foti!	
que fotem	que fotéssim	fotem!	fotut, fotuda, fotuts, fotudes
que foteu	que fotéssiu	foteu!	
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) has ha hem (havem) heu (haveu) han	hauré hauràs haurà haurem haureu hauran	havia havas havia haviem havieu havien	haguí hagueres hagué haguérem haguéreu hagueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que hagi que hakis que hagi que hàgin que hàgiu que hagin	que hagués que haguessis que hagués que haguéssim que haguéssiu que haguessin	-- -- -- -- -- --	havent
			Past Participle
			hagut, haguda, haguts, hagudes

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 mou movem moveu mouen	mouràs mourà mourem moureu mouran	movies movia moviem movíeu movien	mogueres mogué moguérem moguéreu mogueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que mogui que moguis que mogui que moguem que mogueu que moguin	que mogués que moguessis que mogués que moguéssim que moguéssiu que moguessin	-- mou! mogui! moguem! moveu! moguin!	movent
			Past Participle
			mogut, moguda, moguts, mogudes

Néixer [neĩS^], Nàixer [naS^]

- **Meaning:** to be born.
- **Origin:** VL. nascio, nascere from L. nascor, natus (sum), nasci (3) to be born.
- **Cognate verbs:** F. naître to be born, It. nascere 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 neix naixem naixeu neixen	naixo naixes naix -- -- naixen	naixaré naixeràs naixerà naixerem naixereu naixeran	naixia naixies naixia naixíem naixíeu naixien	naixí naixeres naixé naixérem naixéreu naixeren	nasquí nasqueres nasqué nasquérem nasquéreu nasqueren
Present Subjunctive		Imperfect Subjunctive		Present Imperative	Gerund

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

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 pots pot podem podeu poden	podré podràs podrà podrem podreu podran	podia podies podia podíem podíeu podien	poguí pogueres pogué poguérem poguéreu pogueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que pugui que puguis que pugui que puguem que pugueu que puguin	que pogués que poguessis que pogués que poguéssim que poguéssiu que poguessin	-- pugues! pugui! puguem! pugueu! puguin!	podent
			Past Participle
			pogut, poguda, poguts, pogudes

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. *prendre* to take, Port. *prender* to take, Sp. *prender* to catch.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
prenc [prEnk] prens pren prenem preneu prenen	prendré [p^ndre] prendràs prendrà prendrem prendreu prendran	prenia prenies prenia preníem preníeu prenien	prenguí prengueres prengué prenguérem prenguéreu prengueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que prengui [prEngi] que prenguis que prengui que prenguem que prengueu que prenguin	que prenguéis [pr^nges] que prenguessis que prenguéis que prenguéssim que prenguéssiu que prenguessin	-- pren! prengui! prenguem! preneu! prenguin!	prenent
			Past Participle
			pres, presa, presos, preses

Romandre [òumandr^]

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

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
romanc romans roman romanem romaneu romanen	romandré romandràs romandrà romandrem romandreu romandran	romania romanies romania romaníem romaníeu romanien	romanguí romangueres romangué romanguérem romanguéreu romangueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que romanguí que romanguis que romanguí que romanguem que romanguieu que romanguin	que romangués que romanguessis que romangués que romanguéssim que romanguéssiu que romanguessin	-- roman! romanguí! romanguem! romaneu! romanguin!	romanent
			Past Participle
			romàs, romasa, romasos, romases

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 saps sap sabem sabeu saben	sabré sabràs sabrà sabrem sabreu sabran	sabia sabies sabia sabíem sabíeu sabien	sabí saberes sabé sabérem sabéreu saberem
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que sàpiga que sàpigues que sàpiga que sapiguem que sapigueu que sàpiguen	que sabés que sabessis que sabés que sabéssim que sabéssiu que sabessin	-- sàpigues! sàpiga! sapiguem! sapigueu! sàpiguen!	sabent
			Past Participle
			sabut, sabuda, sabuts, sabudes

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 voences venç vencem venceu vencen	venceré venceràs vencerà vencerem vencereu venceran	vencia vencies vencia vencíem vencíeu vencien	vencí venceres vencé vencérem vencéreu vencerem
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund

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

Veure [bEÉr^]

- **Meaning:** to see.
- **Origin:** L. video, vidi, visus, vidēre (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 veus veu veiem veieu veuen	veuré veuràs veurà veurem veureu veuran	veia veies veia vèiem vèieu veien	viu veieres (veres) veié (véu) veiérem (vérem) veiéreu (véreu) veieren (veren)
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que vegi que vegis que vegi que vegem que vegeu que vegin	que veiés que veiëssis que veiés que veiéssim que veiéssiu que veiessin	-- veges (ves)! vegi! vegem! vegeu (veieu)! vegin!	veient
			Past Participle
			vist, vista, vistos, vistes

Viure [biEÉr^]

- **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 viu vivim vivi viuen	viuràs viurà viurem viureu viuran	vivies vivia vivíem vivíeu vivien	visqueres visqué visquérem visquéreu visqueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que visqui que visquis que visqui que visquem que visqueu que visquin	que visqués que visquessis que visqués que visquéssim que visquéssiu que visquessin	-- viu! visqui! visquem! vivi! visquin!	vivint
			Past Participle
			viscut, viscuda, 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 vols vol volem voleu volen	voldré voldràs voldrà voldrem voldreu voldran	volia volies volia volíem volíeu volien	volguí volgueres volgué volguérem volguéreu volgueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que vulgui que vulguis que vulgui que vulguem que vulgueu que vulguin	que volgués que volguessis que volgués que volguéssim que volguéssiu que volguessin	-- vulgues! vulgui! vulguem! vulgueu! vulguin!	volent
			Past Participle
			volgut, volguda, volguts, volgudes

Eixir [ˈSi]

- **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 ixes ix eixim eixiu ixen	eixiré eixiràs eixirà eixirem eixireu eixiran	eixia eixies eixia eixíem eixíeu eixien	eixí eixires eixí eixírem eixíreu eixiren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que ixi que ixís que ixi que eixim que eixiu que ixin	que eixís que eixíssis que eixís que eixíssim que eixíssi que eixíssi	-- ix! ixi! eixim! eixiu! ixin!	eixint
			Past Participle
			eixit, eixida, eixits, eixides

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.* tegnere **to hold, to resist**.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
tinc tens té tenim teniu tenen	tindré tindràs tindrà tindrem tindreu tindran	tenia tenies tenia teníem teníeu tenien	tinguí tingueres tingué tinguérem tinguéreu tingueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que tingui que tinguís que tingui que tinguem que tingueu que tinguin	que tingués que tinguéssis que tingués que tinguéssim que tinguéssi que tinguéssi	-- té (ten, tingués)! tingui! tinguem! teniu (tingueu)! tinguin!	tenint
			Past Participle
			tingut, -uda, tinguts, -udes

Venir [b^ni]

- **Meaning:** to come.
- **Origin:** L. venio, vèni, 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 * véns ** ve venim veniu vénen **	vindré vindràs vindrà vindrem vindreu vindran	venia venies venia veníem veníeu venien	vinguí vingueres vingué vinguérem vinguéreu vingueren
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que vingui que vinguis que vingui que vinguem que vingueu que vinguin	que vingúés que vinguessis que vingúés que vinguéssim que vinguéssiu que vinguessin	-- vine! vingui! vinguem! veniu! vinguin!	venint
			Past Participle
			vingut, -uda, vinguts, -udes

*In certain areas, it is misused as jo vaig I go.

**These accents are so-called "diacritics" (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.**