

Conjugarea A (1)

Verbs that end on **-a** (always stressed in the infinitive)

(not on **-ea**)

Basic rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(root)[a]	a urca	"To ascend / get on"
Eu	(root)	urc	-
Tu	(root)[i]	urci	t -> ț, d -> z and s -> ș in front of [i] (as always, not just in verbs)
El / Ea	(root)[ă]	urcă	-
Noi	(root)[ăm]	urcăm	Noi and Voi are immune to most mutations...
Voi	(root)[ați]	urcați	...and also always stressed!
Ele / Ei	(root)[ă]	urcă	Same as El / Ea

Notes:

Romanian verb group 1 scheme **v.1.2**

I show basic root like that: **(root)**
If I want to show that there's a certain letter within the root (e.g. ă), I show it like that: **(ro{ă}ot)**

Any deviations from Basic rule are called **"mutations"**

Some verbs form "groups" of 2-3 words. I considered these groups as too small, hence added these verbs to the exceptions list.

If I messed something up, feel free to correct me at my **github repository**:

github.com/mrmeloman/romanian

If the verb ends with **-ia**, it's mutated so it's easier to pronounce.

These mutations eliminate things like **ii** and **iă**.

It's a rare case of **Noi / Voi** forms mutating! (Only **Noi** in this case).

Rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(root)[a]	a încuia	"To lock"
Eu	(root)	încui	-
Tu	(root)	încui	Don't add a second i
El / Ea	(root)[e]	încuie	iă -> ie
Noi	(root)[em]	încuim	iă -> ie
Voi	(root)[ați]	încuiți	Still immune
Ele / Ei	(root)[e]	încuie	Same as El / Ea

Endings like "tr, bl, pl" are weird for Romanians to pronounce.

So they add articulated sounds after these.

Rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(root)[a]	a intra	"To enter"
Eu	(root)[u]	intru	u at the end, so it's easier to pronounce
Tu	(root)[i]	intri	i is readable, so it's easier to pronounce
El / Ea	(root)[ă]	intră	-
Noi	(root)[ăm]	intrăm	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(root)[ați]	intrați	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(root)[ă]	intră	Same as El / Ea

Suffix-based mutation

No suffix

-ez- suffix

No mutations

-i[a]

Ending-based mutations

-(consonant)[i][a],
-(consonant)[r][a]

Mutations

Exceptions
(github repository -> verbs ->
verb_exceptions.md)

Root-based mutations

-e- in root
(most cases)

-ă- in root

-u- in root
(most cases)

Some verbs develop an **-ez-** suffix in all forms except **Noi** and **Voi**.

They often are short words, but not always.

This is the most stable group. Really ez to remember.

Rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(root)[a]	a lucra	"To work" No -ez- suffix in infinitive
Eu	(root){ez}	lucrez	-
Tu	(root){ez}[i]	lucrezi	-
El / Ea	(root){eaz}[ă]	lucrează	eză -> ează but ieză -> iează -> iază
Noi	(root)[ăm]	lucrăm	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(root)[ați]	lucrați	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(root){eaz}[ă]	lucrează	Same as El / Ea

If the word has an **-e-** in it's root, it may mutate in presence of **ă** in the ending. (**Noi** is immune, though. And **Voi** doesn't have an **ă**)

Unfortunately, some late loanwords are not affected by this mutation and follow the **Basic rule** (e.g. a observa). You'll have to memorize these.

Rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(ro{e}ot)[a]	a chema	"To call" (by name, a taxi, but not on the phone)
Eu	(ro{e}ot)	chem	-
Tu	(ro{e}ot)[i]	chemi	-
El / Ea	(ro{ea}ot)[ă]	cheamă	e -> ea but șe -> șea -> șa
Noi	(ro{e}ot)[ăm]	chemăm	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(ro{e}ot)[ați]	chemați	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(ro{ea}ot)[ă]	cheamă	Same as El / Ea

If the word has an **-ă-** in it's root, it has 2 possible mutations that depend on the stress.

If it's stressed, it mutates into a stressed **ă**, because Romanians don't like to pronounce stressed **ă** (apart from almost every **Noi** form of Congugare 1, apparently).

Rule for stressed **ă**:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(ro{ă}ot)[a]	a încărca	"To load / upload / charge (battery)"
Eu	(ro{a}ot)	încarc	-
Tu	(ro{a}ot)[i]	încarci	-
El / Ea	(ro{a}ot)[ă]	încarcă	-
Noi	(ro{ă}ot)[ăm]	încărcăm	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(ro{ă}ot)[ați]	încărcați	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(ro{a}ot)[ă]	încarcă	Same as El / Ea

If the **ă** is not stressed, the verb only mutates with **Tu** pronoun (**ă** -> **e**).

Rule for non-stressed **ă**:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(ro{ă}ot)[a]	a cumpăra	"To buy"
Eu	(ro{ă}ot)	cumpăr	-
Tu	(ro{e}ot)[i]	cumperi	-
El / Ea	(ro{ă}ot)[ă]	cumpără	-
Noi	(ro{ă}ot)[ăm]	cumpărăm	Nothing to be...
Voi	(ro{ă}ot)[ați]	cumpărați	...immune to
Ele / Ei	(ro{ă}ot)[ă]	cumpără	Same as El / Ea

If the word has a **-u-** in it's root, it may mutate to **-o-** (or **-oa-** in the presence of **ă**).

Unfortunately, some verbs from this category are not affected by this mutation and follow the **Basic rule** (e.g. a asculta). You'll have to memorize these.

Rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(ro{u}ot)[a]	a ruga	"To ask"
Eu	(ro{o}ot)	rog	-
Tu	(ro{o}ot)[i]	rogi	-
El / Ea	(ro{oa}ot)[ă]	roagă	o -> oa
Noi	(ro{u}ot)[ăm]	rugăm	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(ro{u}ot)[ați]	rugați	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(ro{oa}ot)[ă]	roagă	Same as El / Ea

Conjugarea EA (2)

Verbs that end on **-ea** (always stressed in the infinitive)

It's a very small group

Basic rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(ro{ă}ot)[ea]	a tăcea	"To be silent"
Eu	(ro{a}ot)	tac	-
Tu	(ro{a}ot)[i]	taci	-
El / Ea	(ro{a}ot)[e]	tace	-
Noi	(ro{ă}ot)[em]	tăcem	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(ro{ă}ot)[eți]	tăceți	...immune to most mutations
Ele / Ei	(ro{a}ot)[e]	tace	Same as Eu

-u- in root

-u- in root turns into -o-

Rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(ro{u}ot)[a]	a putea	"To be able to"
Eu	(ro{o}ot)	pot	-
Tu	(ro{o}ot)[i]	poti	ti -> ți
El / Ea	(ro{oa}ot)[e]	poate	o -> oa with e ending, as always, not just in verbs
Noi	(ro{u}ot)[em]	putem	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(ro{u}ot)[eți]	puteți	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(ro{o}ot)	pot	Same as Eu

-e- in root

-e- in root turns into -ă- for Eu and Ele / Ei

Rule for stressed â:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(ro{e}ot)[ea]	a vedea	"To see"
Eu	(ro{ă}ot)	văd	-
Tu	(ro{e}ot)[i]	vezi	di -> zi as always, not just in verbs
El / Ea	(ro{e}ot)[e]	vede	-
Noi	(ro{e}ot)[em]	vedem	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(ro{e}ot)[eți]	vedeți	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(ro{ă}ot)	văd	Same as Eu

"too short"

If the verb is "too short", usually consisting of one or two consonants and then the [ea] ending, romanians add some stuff to it

Rule:

Pronoun	Structure	Example	Comment
Infinitive	(root)[ea]	a bea	"To drink"
Eu	(root)[u]	beau	-
Tu	(root)[ei]	bei	Because beai would be hard to pronounce
El / Ea	(root)[ea]	bea	-
Noi	(root)[em]	bem	Noi and Voi are...
Voi	(root)[eți]	beți	...immune to this mutation
Ele / Ei	(root)[u]	beau	Same as Eu