

# Conjugarea 1

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

(*not on -ea!*)

**Basic rule:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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.1.1**

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](https://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:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Infinitive	(root)[a]	a încuia	"To lock"
Eu	(root)	încui	-
Tu	(root)	încui	Don't add a second <b>i</b>
El / Ea	(root)[e]	încuie	iă -> ie
Noi	(root)[em]	încuiem	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:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Infinitive	(root)[a]	a intra	"To enter"
Eu	(root)[u]	intru	<b>u</b> at the end, so it's easier to pronounce
Tu	(root)[i]	intri	<b>i</b> 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

Ending-based mutations

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

Root-based mutations

-e- in root  
(most cases)

-ă- in root

-u- in root  
(most cases)

Exceptions  
(github repository -> verbs ->  
verb\_exceptions.md)

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:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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 -> <b>ează</b> but ieză -> iează -> <b>iază</b>
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:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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 -> <b>ea</b> but șe -> șea -> <b>șa</b>
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 Conjugare 1, apparently).

**Rule for stressed ă:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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:**

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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 -> <b>oa</b>
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