



Notes

N1 · B2 · Unitat 4
"Què et passa?"

parla · CAT

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Presentation

Objectives

Next you will find the notes for all topics learnt in this unit. Once learnt, you will be able to reach the following goals:

- Asking and giving information about one's physical condition.
 - Asking and giving advice.
 - Talking about one's state of mind.
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1. Asking and giving information about one’s physical condition

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- indirect object pronouns,
- the structures to ask and talk about people’s physical condition,
- the adverbs of manner *bé* and *malament*,
- pastparticiple agreement,
- the verb *estar*,
- the verb *fer*,
- the verb *tenir*,
- the verb *trobar-se*,
- vocabulary.

Indirect object pronouns

Indirect object pronouns are used to designate who receives the action expressed by the verb. Thus, we could say that these pronouns indicate who the affected person is.

- Què li passa?

In this sentence, the pronoun *li* indicates that the person that receives the action of the verb is the 3rd person singular. It could be Rosa, or Mr Bonet i Miró, for instance:

- Què li passa, a la Rosa?
- Li fa mal la panxa, al senyor Bonet i Miró?

Catalan indirect object pronouns are:

person to whom it refers	indirect object pronoun
jo	em
tu	et
ell / ella / vostè	li
nosaltres	ens
vosaltres	us
ells / elles / vostès	els

1. Asking and giving information about one's physical condition

Asking and giving information about one's physical condition

In order to ask about a person's physical condition we can use the following structures:

què + *indirect object pronoun* + passa?

què + *indirect object pronoun* + fa mal?

què + *verb tenir*?

- Què et passa?
- Què li fa mal?
- Què tens?

We can also ask about a symptom or a specific illness:

(que) + *verb tenir* + *symptom or illness*?

- Que tens mal de cap?
 - Teniu febre?
 - Té la grip?
-

1. Asking and giving information about one's physical condition

Asking and giving information about one's physical condition

In order to talk about a person's physical condition we can use several structures:

Structures with the verb *estar*:

verb estar + *adverb of manner | participle | adjective*

- Estàs malament.
- Estic marejada.
- No estic bona.

Structures with the verb *trobar-se*:

verb trobar-se + *adverb of manner*

- Em trobo bé.
- Les nenes es troben malament.

Structures with the verb *tenir*:

verb tenir + *noun*

- Tinc mal de cap.
 - L'Anna té mareig.
-

1. Asking and giving information about one's physical condition

Adverbs of manner *bé* and *malament*

We use the adverbs of manner *bé* and *malament* to talk about a person's physical or emotional condition.

- Estic malament.
- Em trobo bé.
- No es troben bé.

Past participle agreement

In the structures of the kind verb *estar* + participle, the past participle needs to agree with the subject in gender and number.

- L'Anna està marejada.
- L'Enric està marejat.
- L'Anna i l'Enric estan marejats.

The gender and number of participles are formed like the adjective ones:

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
constipat	constipada	constipats	constipades
engripat	engripada	engripats	engripades
marejat	marejada	marejats	marejades
marejat	marejada	marejats	marejades
refredat	refredada	refredats	refredades

Verb *estar*

jo	estic
tu	estàs
ell / ella / vostè	està
nosaltres	estem
vosaltres	esteu
ells / elles / vostès	estan

1. Asking and giving information about one's physical condition

Verb *fer*

jo	faig
tu	fas
ell / ella / vostè	fa
nosaltres	fem
vosaltres	feu
ells / elles / vostès	fan

Verb *trobar-se*

jo	em trobo
tu	et trobes
ell / ella / vostè	es troba
nosaltres	ens trobem
vosaltres	us trobeu
ells / elles / vostès	es troben

Vocabulary

Parts of the body:

Nouns:

el braç; la cama; el cap; el coll; el cul; la dent; el dit; l'espatlla (*f.*); l'esquena (*f.*); el genoll; el llavi; la mà; el nas; l'orella (*f.*); la panxa; el peu; el pit; el queixal; l'ull (*m.*).

Symptoms and illnesses:

Nouns:

el constipat; la febre; el fred; la gana; la grip; l'insomni (*m.*); el mal; el mal de cap; el mal de coll; el mal d'esquena; el mal de panxa; el mareig; el refredat; la tos.

Adjectives:

blanc, blanca; bo, bona; constipat, constipada; engripat, engripada; malalt, malalta; marejat, marejada; refredat, refredada.

Verbs:

constipar-se; marejar-se; refredar-se; suar; vomitar.

2. Asking and giving advice

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the verbal periphrasis of obligation *haver de* + infinitive,
- the verbal periphrasis of possibility *poder* + infinitive,
- the past participle,
- the perfect indicative,
- weak reflexive pronouns,
- sentences expressing beliefs and perceptions,
- vocabulary.

Verbal periphrasis of obligation *haver de* + infinitive

The verbal periphrasis of obligation *haver de* + infinitive is conjugated as follows:

jo	he / haig	+ de +	<i>infinitive</i>
tu	has		
ell / ella / vostè	ha		
nosaltres	hem		
vosaltres	heu		
ells / elles / vostès	han		

In the first person, both forms are correct: *he de* + infinitive and *haig de* + infinitive.

We use the verbal periphrasis of obligation to give instructions or commands.

- Has de descansar més.

2. Asking and giving advice

Verbal periphrasis of obligation *haver de* + infinitive

In order to ask for instructions, we use this periphrasis preceded by the interrogative pronoun *què*:

+ +

· Què he de fer?

In verbal periphrases, pronouns can always go either before or after the periphrasis.

- **S'**ha de prendre aquest xarop.
 - Ha de prendre's aquest xarop.
-

2. Asking and giving advice

Verbal periphrasis of possibility *poder* + infinitive

The verbal periphrasis of possibility *poder* + infinitive is conjugated as follows:

jo	puc	+ <i>infinitive</i>
tu	pots	
ell / ella / vostè	pot	
nosaltres	podem	
vosaltres	podeu	
ells / elles / vostès	poden	

We use this periphrasis to talk about possibilities, ask for things or make recommendations.

In order to ask for permission or a favour, we use the following structure:

<i>verb poder</i>	+	<i>infinitive?</i>
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· **Pots donar-me** alguna cosa per prendre?

(Asking for a favour.)

· Doctor, **puc prendre** vitamines?

(Asking for permission.)

To ask for some advice:

què	+	<i>verb poder</i>	+	<i>infinitive?</i>
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· Què puc fer?

In order to give advice or make recommendations, we use the following structure:

<i>verb poder</i>	+	<i>infinitive</i>
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· **Es pot prendre** aquest medicament.

In periphrases containing an infinitive, pronouns can go either before or after the periphrasis.

· Es pot prendre aquest xarop.	· Pot prendre's aquest xarop.
· Et pots posar una pomada.	· Pots posar-te una pomada.

2. Asking and giving advice

The past participle

The past participle of verbs is made following this model:

verbs ending in	-ar	-er / -re	-ir
make the past participle with	-at trencar → trencat	-ut témer → temut perdre → perdut	-it sortir → sortit

Some irregular participles:

-er / -re (2a conjugació)			-ir (3a conjugació)		
caure	→	caigut	dir	→	dit
entendre	→	entès	morir	→	mort
fer	→	fet	obrir	→	obert
poder	→	pogut	tenir	→	tingut
ser (o estar)	→	estat	venir	→	vingut
veure	→	vist			

We find the participle in compound verb tenses.

- Aquest matí **he anat** al metge.

Participles can also function as adjectives. In this case, they agree in gender and number with the noun they modify.

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
trencat	trencada	trencats	trencades
perdut	perduda	perduts	perdudes
llegit	llegida	llegits	llegides

- Els dilluns **els museus són tancats**.
- **Les botigues** estan **obertes** de dilluns a dissabte.

2. Asking and giving advice

The perfect indicative We use the perfect indicative when we refer to a past period of time, but still recent.

The perfect indicative is formed with:

verb haver + *participle*

· Aquest matí **he caigut** i m'**he fet** mal.

The verb *haver* is conjugated as follows:

jo	he	+ <i>participle</i>
tu	has	
ell / ella / vostè	ha	
nosaltres	hem	
vosaltres	heu	
ells / elles/ vostès	han	

2. Ask and give advice

Weak reflexive pronouns

Some verbs need a pronoun that refers to the person who receives the action of the verb. These are the weak reflexive pronouns. They take a different form depending on the position they occupy in relation to the verb and depending on whether the verb starts and/or ends with a vowel or with a consonant:

before a verb starting with a vowel or <i>h</i>	before a verb starting with a consonant	after a verb ending with a vowel other than <i>u</i>	after a verb ending with a consonant or <i>u</i>
m'	em	'm	-me
t'	et	't	-te
s'	es	's	-se
ens	ens	'ns	-nos
us	us	-us	-vos
s'	es	's	-se

In most verb tenses, the pronoun goes before the verb, but with periphrases, it can go either before or after it.

- T'has de prendre un calmant.
- Et pots posar una tireta.
- Has de prendre't un calmant.
- Has de posar-te una tireta.

Sentences expressing beliefs and perceptions

If we want to express an opinion, but we are not sure, we use the expression *em sembla que*.

This structure is formed in the following way:

indirect object pronoun + *sembla que* + *sentence*

- Em sembla que s'ha trencat una cama.

2. Asking and giving advice

Vocabulary

Tools, material and medicines used in first-aid cures or to heal illnesses:

Nouns:

l'aigua oxigenada (*f.*); l'alcohol (*m.*); la bena; el calmant; la càpsula; el cotó fluix; la crema solar; l'esparadrap (*m.*); la gasa; el iode; la pastilla; la pinça; la pomada; el supositori; el termòmetre; la tireta; les tisores; el xarop; la xeringa.

Accidents:

Verbs:

caure; cremar-se; donar-se un cop; fer-se mal; tallar-se; trencar-se.

3. Talking about one's state of mind

Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- the gender and number of adjectives,
- the cause conjunction *perquè*,
- the weak attributive pronoun *ho*,
- exclamatory expressions,
- vocabulary.

Gender and number of adjectives

Remember that, in general, feminine adjectives take a final *a*.

masculine singular	feminine singular
∅ content	-a contenta

In order to form the plural, both feminine and masculine, we need to add an *s* to the singular. Notice, though, that in the feminine, the *a* becomes an *e*. It is formed following this model:

content → contents

contenta → contentes

Thus, adjectives have these four forms, depending on their gender and number:

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
∅ content	-a contenta	-s contents	-es contentes

We need to bear in mind, though, that the endings of some adjectives undergo some orthographic changes.

Some adjectives ending with a vowel + *t*:

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
animat	animada	animats	animades
cansat	cansada	cansats	cansades
deprimit	deprimida	deprimits	deprimides
desanimat	desanimada	desanimats	desanimades
enfadat	enfadada	enfadats	enfadades
preocupat	preocupada	preocupats	preocupades

3. Talking about one's state of mind

Gender and number of adjectives

Others:

tranquil → tranquil·**la** → tranquils → tranquil·**les**
 mandrós → mandrosa → mandros**os** → mandroses
 nerviós → nerviosa → nervios**os** → nervioses
 trist → trista → trist**os** → tristes

Cause conjunction *perquè*

We use the cause conjunction *perquè* to introduce a sentence that explains the cause of an event.

- En Lluís Encesa està content **perquè** li han donat un premi.
- En Sergi Neguit està nerviós **perquè** no li han renovat el contracte.

Weak attributive pronoun *ho*

We use the pronoun *ho* in order not to repeat an adjective that accompanies the verbs *ser* or *estar*.

- Està content el senyor Encesa?
- Sí que **ho** està.
- És gran el teu pis?
- Sí que **ho** és.

Exclamatory expressions

We can express our state of mind in front of a situation by means of the following exclamatory expressions:

to express <i>sadness</i>	to express <i>happiness</i>
Quina mala sort!	Que bé!
Quin greu!	Quina sort!
Quina pena!	
Quina llàstima!	

3. Talking about one's state of mind

Exclamatory expressions

Note that many of these expressions are constructed with *quin/quina* + noun or *que* + adverb / adjective.

- M'he trencat la cama.
 - Quin greu!
 - M'han donat un premi.
 - Que bé!
-

Vocabulary

State of mind

Nouns:

els ànims; el cansament; la depressió; el desànim; la mandra; els nervis; la preocupació; la tristesa; la tranquil·litat.

Verbs:

animar-se; cansar-se; deprimir-se; desanimar-se; enfadar-se; entristir-se; preocupar-se; tranquil·litzar-se.

Adjectives:

animat, animada; cansat, cansada; deprimat, deprimida; desanimat, desanimada; enfadat, enfadada; mandrós, mandrosa; nerviós, nerviosa; preocupat, preocupada; tranquil, tranquil·la; trist, trista.
