



## Notes

N1 · B1 · Unitat 1  
"I tu, qui ets?"

**parla · CAT**

## Index

Presentation	1
Saying hello and goodbye	2
Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is	4
Asking and giving personal data	10
Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence	20

## 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:

- Saying hello and goodbye.
  - Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is.
  - Asking and giving personal data.
  - Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence.
-

## 1. Saying hello and goodbye

### **Contents**

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- expressions to say hello and goodbye.
-

## 1. Saying hello and goodbye

### Expressions to say hello and goodbye

Here is a list of expressions to say hello and goodbye. Notice that they are classified depending on whether we use them in informal or formal situations.

We find ourselves in an informal situation when we say hello or goodbye to:

- someone we know a lot (our friends or our family).

We find ourselves in a formal situation when we say hello or goodbye to:

- someone we do not know a lot (for example, when we enter a shop),
- someone who occupies a higher hierarchical position than ours (for example, when we speak with our boss),
- an elderly person.

informal situations		formal situations	
saying hello when we arrive	saying goodbye when we leave	saying hello when we arrive	saying goodbye when we leave
hola hola, com va? hola, què hi ha? bon dia bona tarda bona nit	adéu fins aviat	hola bon dia bona tarda bona nit	adéu adéu-siau passi-ho bé a reveure

## 2. Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is

### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- structures to ask a person's name and introduce ourselves,
  - structures to ask and say who someone is,
  - the stressed personal pronouns,
  - the demonstratives,
  - the present indicative of the verb *dir-se*,
  - the present indicative of the verb *ser*,
  - the personal article,
  - vocabulary.
-

## 2. Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is

### Structures to ask a person's name and introduce ourselves

These are the structures we can use in order to ask a person's name:

com + *verb dir-se?*

- Com et dius?
- Com us dieu?

To introduce ourselves:

em dic + *name*

- Em dic Pere.
- Em dic Anna.

Or:

sóc + *personal article* + *name*

- Sóc en Pere.
- Sóc el Toni.
- Sóc la Maria.

To ask the surnames:

i de cognom(s)?  
i de segon cognom?

---

## 2. Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is

### Structures to ask and say who someone is

To ask who someone is:

**qui** + **verb ser** + **demonstrative (+ name)**

- Qui és aquest?
- Qui són aquelles noies?

To say who someone is:

**demonstrative (+ name)** + **verb ser** + **personal article** + **person's name**

- Aquest és en Josep.
  - Aquella noia és l'Anna.
-



## 2. Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is

### Stressed personal pronouns

I	
you	
he	
she	
you (polite)	
we	
you	
they	
they	
you (polite)	

## 2. Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is

### Demonstratives

We use the demonstratives to indicate the distance or proximity of a person or thing.

	masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
<b>near (aquí)</b>	aquest	aquesta	aquests	aquestes
<b>far (allà)</b>	aquell	aquella	aquells	aquelles

The demonstratives also vary depending on whether the object or person we are speaking about is feminine, masculine, singular or plural.

- Aquest noi és en Joan.
- Aquesta noia és la Maria.
- Aquests nois són en Pere i en Joan.
- Aquestes noies són la Marta i l'Elena.

### Present indicative of the verb *dir-se*

jo	em dic
tu	et dius
ell / ella / vostè	es diu
nosaltres	ens diem
vosaltres	us dieu
ells / elles / vostès	es diuen



### Present indicative of the verb *ser*

jo	sóc
tu	ets
ell / ella / vostè	és
nosaltres	som
vosaltres	sou
ells / elles / vostès	són

## 2. Introducing ourselves and asking and saying who someone is

### Personal article

The personal article takes a different form depending on whether it accompanies a masculine or feminine name, and whether the name starts with a consonant or a vowel.

<b>boy's name</b> 	en / el	+	consonant	en <b>D</b> avid el <b>D</b> avid
	l'	+	vowel <i>h</i> + vowel	l' <b>E</b> steve l' <b>H</b> èctor
<b>girl's name</b> 	la	+	consonant vowel <i>i</i> / <i>u</i> unstressed <i>h</i> + vowel <i>i</i> / <i>u</i> unstressed	la <b>M</b> ireia la <b>I</b> sabel
	l'	+	vowel (except for <i>i</i> / <i>u</i> unstressed) <i>h</i> + vowel (except for <i>i</i> / <i>u</i> unstressed)	l' <b>A</b> riadna l' <b>H</b> ermínia

### Vocabulary

Personal information vocabulary:

the boy; the girl.

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- structures to ask and give personal data,
  - structures to ask for clarifications,
  - expressions showing politeness,
  - expressions showing gratitude,
  - expressions to ask someone to wait,
  - the present indicative of the verb *tenir*,
  - the interrogatives *què, qui, com, quin, quina*,
  - the conjunction *i*,
  - the alphabet,
  - the cardinal numbers from 0 to 9,
  - vocabulary.
-

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Structures to ask and give personal data

In order to ask for an e-mail address, a telephone number and the identity card or passport:

quina adreça (electrònica) quin telèfon quin DNI / passaport	+	<i>verb tenir?</i>
--	---	--------------------

- Quina adreça electrònica teniu?
- Quin telèfon tens?
- Quin passaport té?

To give your e-mail address:

és	+	<i>e-mail address</i>
----	---	-----------------------

- És maria@mail.cat.

To give your telephone number, identity card or passport:

és / <i>verb tenir</i>	+	el	+	<i>telephone number   identity card   passport</i>
------------------------	---	----	---	--

- És el 93 333 33 33.
- Tinc el 98045672M.

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Structures to ask and give personal data

To say that we don't remember some of these data:

- No me'n recordo.

To say that we don't have a telephone or e-mail address:

no en + *verb tenir*

- No en tinc (de telèfon).
- No en té (de correu electrònic).

We can also ask for an e-mail address and a telephone number using the following structure:

*verb tenir* + adreça electrònica?  
telèfon?

- Teniu telèfon?
  - Té adreça electrònica?
-

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Structures to ask for clarifications

To answer these questions:

sí! + és / *verb tenir* + el + *telephone number*

sí! + és + *e-mail address*

- Sí! És maria@mail.cat.
- Sí! És el 93 333 33 33.
- Sí! Tinc el 93 333 33 33.

To say that we don't remember a telephone number or an e-mail address:

- Sí, però no me'n recordo.
- 

#### Structures to ask for clarifications

To ask about Catalan spelling:

- Em pots lletrejar *Maria*? (tu)
- Em pot lletrejar *Josep*? (vostè)
- M'ho pots lletrejar? (tu)

To ask how a word is spelt:

- Com s'escriu *Vicenç*?
- S'escriu amb *c* o amb *ç*?
- Amb accent o sense?

To ask about the pronunciation of a word in Catalan:

- Com es pronuncia *Vicenç*?
-

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Structures to ask for clarifications

To ask what something is called in Catalan:

- Com es diu això en català?
- Com es diu *boy* en català?

To ask the meaning of a word or expression:

- Què vol dir *rellotge*?

To ask someone to repeat something for you:

- Ho pots repetir? (tu)
  - Ho pot repetir? (vostè)
  - Com dius / diu?
- 

#### Expressions showing politeness

In order to ask questions or make requests we can use the following polite expressions:

- Si us plau, ho pots repetir?
- Un moment, per favor.

In order to apologise or ask questions:

- Perdona, ho pots repetir? (tu)
  - Perdoni, ho pot repetir? (vostè)
  - Perdó, com diu? (vostè)
-



### 3. Asking and giving personal data

**Expressions showing gratitude**

To express gratitude for a piece for information:

- Gràcies.

To reply to the person who has thanked us:

- De res.
- 

**Expressions to ask someone to wait**

- Un moment, si us plau.
- 

**Present indicative of the verb *tenir***

jo	tinc
tu	tens
ell / ella / vostè	té
nosaltres	tenim
vosaltres	teniu
ells / elles / vostès	tenen

---

**Interrogatives *què, qui, com, quin, quina***

We use the following interrogatives in order to ask information and data to other people:

- Què vol dir cognom?
  - Qui és aquell noi?
  - Com et dius?
  - Quin número de telèfon tens?
  - Quina adreça de correu tens?
-

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Conjunction *i*

Catalan people have two surnames. The first one the father's surname and the second one is the mother's. We can join both surnames with an *i*.

· Em dic Montserrat Borrull i Mas.

This *i* is the same conjunction that joins two elements in a list.

· Nom i cognoms.

#### Alphabet

letter	name	example	
A	a	[a]	Anna
		[ə]	Albert
B	be (alta)	[b]	Berta
C	ce	[k]	Caterina
		[s]	Cecília
Ç	ce trencada	[s]	Marçal
D	de	[d]	Daniel
E	e	[e]	Eva
		[ɛ]	Abel
		[ə]	Enric
F	efa	[f]	Francesc
G	ge	[ʒ]	Gerard
		[g]	Gabriel
H	hac	∅	Helena
I	i (l'latina)	[i]	Ignasi
		[j]	Maiol
J	jota	[ʒ]	Joan
K	ca	[k]	Karim
L	ela	[l]	Laura
M	ema	[m]	Maria
N	ena	[n]	Neus
O	o	[o]	Ramon
		[ɔ]	Antoni
		[u]	Oriol
P	pe	[p]	Paula

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Alphabet

letter	name	example	
Q	cu	[k]	<b>Quim</b>
R	erra	[r]	<b>Rosa</b>
		[r̄]	<b>Carola</b>
S	essa	[s]	<b>Salvador</b>
		[z]	<b>Ignasi</b>
T	te	[t]	<b>Toni</b>
U	u	[u]	<b>Úrsula</b>
		[w]	<b>Gualteri</b>
V	ve (baixa)	[b]	<b>Vicenç</b>
W	ve doble	[b]	<b>Wilfred</b>
X	ics / xeix	[ʃ]	<b>Xavier</b>
		[ks]	<b>Màxim</b>
Y	i grega	[j]	<b>Yuri</b>
Z	zeta	[z]	<b>Zoé</b>

#### Letter combinations:

digraph	name	example	
LL	doble ela	[ʎ]	<b>Lluc</b>
L·L	ela geminada	[l]	<b>Camil·la</b>
RR	doble erra	[r]	<b>Ferran</b>
SS	doble essa	[s]	<b>Vanessa</b>
NY	ena, i grega	[ɲ]	<b>Vinyet</b>
QU	cu, u	[k]	<b>Joaquim</b>
GU	ge, u	[g]	<b>Guillem</b>
IX	i, ics	[ʃ]	<b>Aixa</b>
IG	i, ge	[tʃ]	<b>Goig</b>
TX	te, ics	[tʃ]	<b>Patxi</b>

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

#### Alphabet

#### Orthographic signs:

sign	name	example	
`	accent obert	[a]	Àngel
		[ɛ]	Agnès
		[ɔ]	Pròsper
´	accent tancat	[e]	Bernabé
		[i]	Martí
		[o]	Salomó
		[u]	Úrsula
¨	dièresi	[i]	Lluïsa
		[u]	Raül
'	apòstrof		
-	guionet		
_	guió baix		
.	punt		
,	coma		
;	punt i coma		
:	dos punts		
...	punts suspensius		
?	signe d'interrogació		
!	signe d'admiració		
@	arrova		

#### Cardinal numbers from 0 to 9

0	zero	5	cinc
1	u	6	sis
2	dos	7	set
3	tres	8	vuit
4	quatre	9	nou

### 3. Asking and giving personal data

**Vocabulary**

Personal information vocabulary:

l'adreça electrònica (*f.*); el cognom; el DNI; la firma; la fotografia; el nom; el telèfon (fix / mòbil); el número; el passaport.

---

## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

### Contents

In order to achieve this objective you need to know:

- structures to ask and say your nationality and the place where you live,
  - the present indicative of the verb *viure*,
  - the interrogative *on*,
  - the conjunction *però*,
  - the definite article,
  - the prepositions *a* and *de*,
  - nationality adjectives: gender and number,
  - vocabulary.
-

## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

### Structures to ask and say one's nationality and place of residence

To ask where a person is from:

*d'on* + *verb ser* + *(subject)?*

- D'on ets? (tu)
- D'on és? (ell / ella)
- D'on sou? (vosaltres)
- D'on són? (ells / elles)

To say where you are from:

*subject + verb ser* + *de / d'* + *name of place*

- (Jo) sóc de França.
- (Tu) ets del Marroc.
- (Ella) és de la Xina.
- (Nosaltres) som d'Alemanya
- (Vosaltres) sou de l'Índia.
- (Els) són dels Estats Units.

Or:

*verb ser* + *nationality adjective*

- Sóc català.
  - Som franceses.
-

## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

### Structures to ask and say one's nationality and place of residence

To ask where a person lives:

**on** + *verb viure?*

- On vius?
- On viviu?

To say where they live:

*verb viure* + **a** + *name of the country*

- Visc a Catalunya.
- Vivim a França.

### Present indicative of the verb *viure*

jo	visc
tu	vius
ell / ella / vostè	viu
nosaltres	vivim
vosaltres	viviu
ells / elles / vostès	viuen

### Interrogative *on*

We use the interrogative adverb *on* to designate place.

- **On** vius?
- D'**on** ets?

### Conjunction *però*

The conjunction *però* is used to show a contrast between two elements.

- Viu a França, **però** és del Marroc.
- Som catalans, **però** vivim a Anglaterra.



## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

### Definite article

In Catalan, some place names are introduced by the definite article. Note that the definite article takes a different form when it accompanies a masculine, feminine, singular or plural noun, and also when the name it accompanies starts with a consonant, a vowel or *h*.

el	el Marroc
la	la Xina
l'	l'Equador, l'Argentina
els	els Estats Units
les	les Filipines

### Prepositions *a* and *de*

Before a place name we use the *a* to designate location.

· Jo visc **a** Mallorca i ella viu **a** València.

Note what happens, though, when the place name takes an article:

a	+	el	=	al
a	+	els	=	als
a	+	la	=	a la
a	+	les	=	a les
a	+	l'	=	a l'

- (Jo) visc **al** Marroc.
- (Ella) viu **als** Estats Units.
- Viuen **a la** Xina.
- Viuen **a les** Filipines.
- Vivim **a l'**Equador.

## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

**Prepositions *a* and *de*** The preposition *de* before a place name indicates origin. It is contracted if the following word starts with a vowel or *h*.

- En Joan és d'Itàlia.
- Aquestes noies són d'Andorra.

Note what happens when the place name takes an article:

de	+	el	=	del
de	+	els	=	dels
de	+	la	=	de la
de	+	les	=	de les
de	+	l'	=	de l'

- És del Marroc.
- Jo sóc dels Estats Units.
- És de la Xina.
- És de les Filipines.
- Som de l'Equador.

**Nationality adjectives: gender and number**

Nationality adjectives are used to designate a person's place of origin. Like most adjectives, they have different forms for the masculine, feminine, singular and plural.





- Ell és  **català** .
- Ella és  **italiana** .
- Aquests nois són  **anglesos** .
- Elles són  **alemanyes** .

## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

### Nationality adjectives: gender and number

The formation of these adjectives is based on the following model.

We usually start with the masculine singular form and add *-a* to make the feminine singular, *-s* for the masculine plural and *-es* for the feminine plural

				
Alemanya	alemany	alemanya	alemanys	alemanyes

However, in the cases where the masculine singular form ends with a stressed vowel we also have to add an *-n*.

				
Catalunya	català	catalana	catalans	catalanes
Itàlia	italià	italiana	italians	italianes

And in the cases where the masculine singular form ends with an *-s*, the masculine plural is formed by adding *-os*:

				
França	francès	francesa	francesos	franceses
Anglaterra	anglès	anglesa	anglesos	angleses
el Japó	japonès	japonesa	japonesos	japoneses

## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

### Nationality adjectives: gender and number

These adjectives are not only assigned to people, but they can also refer to things.

- crema **catalana**
- xocolata **suïssa**
- vi **francès**
- cervesa **alemanya**
- te **xinès**

Most of the times, these adjectives, in their masculine form, also designate the name of a country's language.

- el francès
  - l'anglès
  - l'alemany
  - el català
  - l'espanyol
-

## 4. Asking and saying one's nationality and place of residence

### Vocabulary

#### Personal information vocabulary:

##### Names of place:

Alemanya; Anglaterra; l'Argentina; Austràlia; Àustria; Bèlgica; el Brasil; el Canadà; Catalunya; Cuba; Colòmbia; Egipte; l'Equador; Espanya; els Estats Units; les Filipines; França; Holanda; Hondures; l'Índia; Irlanda; Itàlia; el Japó; el Marroc; el Perú; Portugal; la República Dominicana; Rússia; el Senegal; Suècia; l'Uruguai; Xile; la Xina.

##### Nationality adjectives:

alemany, alemanya; anglès, anglesa; argentí, argentina; australià, australiana; austríac, austríaca; belga; brasiler, brasilera; canadenc, canadenca; català, catalana; colombià, colombiana; cubà, cubana; dominicà, dominicana; egipci, egípcia; equatorià, equatoriana; espanyol, espanyola; filipí, filipina; francès, francesa; holandès, holandesa; hondureny, hondurenya; indi, índia; irlandès, irlandesa; italià, italiana; japonès, japonesa; marroquí, marroquina; nord-americà, nord-americana; peruà, peruana; portuguès, portuguesa; rus, russa; senegalès, senegalesa; suec, sueca; uruguaià, uruguaià; xilè, xilena; xinès, xinesa.

---