



**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:

- Having telephone conversations.
  - Describing and identifying someone by their physical appearance.
  - Asking and giving information about one's family.
  - Identifying people.
  - Asking and saying one's age.
  - Introducing yourself, introducing another person and responding to an introduction.
-

## 1. Having telephone conversations

### Contents

In order to have telephone conversations, you need to know:

- the expressions to answer a phone call,
  - the expressions to ask for a specific interlocutor and to answer,
  - the present indicative of the verbs *ser-hi* and *haver-hi*,
  - the cardinal numbers from 10 to 99.
- 

### Expressions to answer a phone call

When answering a phone call, we generally start the conversation with some of the following structures:

- Digui? / Digui'm?
  - Sí?
  - Hola?
-

## 1. Having telephone conversations

### Expressions to ask for a specific interlocutor and to answer

Here is a list of the most usual expressions in telephone conversations. They are classified according to their function.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>asking for a specific person</b></p>                       | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"><i>greeting</i></div> <span>+</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">que</div> <span>+</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <i>verb</i><br/>haver-<br/>hi<br/><i>verb</i><br/>ser-hi         </div> <span>+</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"><i>personal article</i></div> <span>+</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"><i>name of person?</i></div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Hola! Que hi ha l'Antoni?</li> <li>· Hola! Que hi és l'Antoni?</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>answering if the person is there</b></p>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Sí, sóc jo.</li> <li>· Sí, un moment, si us plau.</li> <li>· Sí, (un moment, si us plau) ara s'hi posa.</li> <li>· Sí que hi és, ara s'hi posa.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>answering if the person is not there</b></p>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· No, ara no hi és.</li> <li>· No, ho sento. Ara no hi és.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>answering that the caller has got the wrong number</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· No, s'equivoca.</li> <li>· Ho sento, aquí no hi ha cap Antoni.</li> <li>· No, aquí no hi ha cap Antoni.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>when you get the wrong number</b></p>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· És el 972 22 78 55?</li> <li>· Ui! Ho sento. És el (número) 972 22 78 55?</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>identifying your interlocutor</b></p>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Qui ets?</li> <li>· Qui és?</li> <li>· De part de qui?</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>apologising</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Perdó.</li> <li>· Perdoni.</li> <li>· Ho sento.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>accepting apologies</b></p>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· No té importància.</li> <li>· No passa res.</li> </ul>   |

## 1. Having telephone conversations

### Present indicative of the verbs *ser-hi* and *haver-hi*

In order to ask for someone we use both the verb *haver-hi* and the verb *ser-hi*.

Look at the following outline:



- Que **hi ha** la Irenka?
- Que **hi és** la Irenka?
- Que **hi ha** la Carla i l'Ignasi?
- Que **hi són** la Carla i l'Ignasi?

However, when we answer we only use the verb *ser-hi*.

- Sí que **hi és**. / Sí que **hi són**.
- No, no **hi és**. / No, no **hi són**.

Notice that *haver-hi* is an impersonal verb, that is, a verb we only use in the third person singular. Thus, the present of the verb *haver-hi* has only got one form: *hi ha*.

Also notice that the two forms of the verb *ser-hi* take an acute accent: *hi és* | *hi són*.

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## 1. Having telephone conversations

### Cardinal numbers from 10 to 99

From 10 to 19:

|    |         |    |        |
|----|---------|----|--------|
| 10 | deu     | 15 | quinze |
| 11 | onze    | 16 | setze  |
| 12 | dotze   | 17 | disset |
| 13 | tretze  | 18 | divuit |
| 14 | catorze | 19 | dinou  |

From 20 to 99:

First, you need to know the names of the tens:

|    |           |    |          |
|----|-----------|----|----------|
| 20 | vint      | 60 | seixanta |
| 30 | trenta    | 70 | setanta  |
| 40 | quaranta  | 80 | vuitanta |
| 50 | cinquanta | 90 | noranta  |

Then, in order to form a numeral, we write the name of the ten first, add a hyphen, and then we write the name of the unit.

[desena] - [unitat]

- cinquanta-quatre (54)
- trenta-dos (32)

In numbers from **21** to **29** we write the conjunction *i* between hyphens.

[desena] -i- [unitat]

- vint-i-tres (23)
  - vint-i-nou (29)
-

## 1. Having telephone conversations

### **Cardinal numbers from 10 to 99**

Remember that when saying telephone numbers, you can either say them unit by unit, or group the figures in tens.

- El meu número de telèfon és el 93 584 12 76.
  - El meu número de telèfon és el 9 [nou] 3 [tres] 5 [cinc] 8 [vuit] 4 [quatre] 1 [u] 2 [dos] 7 [set] 6 [sis].
  - El meu número de telèfon és el 93 [noranta-tres] 5 [cinc] 84 [vuitanta-quatre] 12 [dotze] 76 [setanta-sis].
-



## 2. Describing and identifying someone by their physical appearance

### Contents

In order to describe and identify someone by their physical aspect, you will need to bear in mind:

- the gender inflexion of adjectives,
- the present indicative of the verb *ser* (revision),
- the present indicative of the verb *tenir*,
- the vocabulary of physical traits.

### Gender inflexion of adjectives

Qualifying adjectives define and characterize the noun they accompany, with which they must agree in gender (masculine or feminine).

- Un noi **alt** (masculine)
- Una noia **alta** (feminine)

These are some typical masculine and feminine adjective endings:

| masculine singular            | feminine singular                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ∅<br>baix, alt, castany, prim | -a<br>baixa, alta, castanya, prima |
| -ig<br>lleig                  | -tja<br>lletja                     |
| -s<br>gras, ros               | -ssa<br>grassa, rossa              |
| -o<br>guapo                   | -a<br>guapa                        |
| -accented vowel (-è)<br>moreè | -na<br>morena                      |

We need to bear in mind, though, that some qualifying adjectives are invariable: they have the same form for both the masculine and the feminine.

- Un home **jove**. / Una dona **jove**.
- En Joan és **gran**. / La Maria és **gran**.

## 2. Describing and identifying someone by their physical appearance

**Present indicative  
of the verb  
*ser***

The verb *ser* is used to identify people. In order to introduce ourselves or introduce our family, we need to know how this verb is conjugated.

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

- El meu germà **és** alt.
  - Jo **sóc** prima.
- 

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

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

- Ell **té** els cabells llargs.
  - Elles **tenen** deu anys.
-

## 2. Describing and identifying someone by their physical appearance

### **Vocabulary**

#### Vocabulary of physical traits

alt, alta; baix, baixa; castany, castanya; gran; guapo, guapa; jove; lleig, lletja; morè, morena; petit, petita; prim, prima; ros, rossa.

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### 3. Asking and giving information about one's family

#### Contents

In order to ask and give information about the family, you need to know:

- the gender inflexion of nouns,
- the number inflexion of nouns,
- the vocabulary of family relationships.

#### Gender inflexion of nouns

The nouns that refer to people usually have both masculine and feminine gender.

- el noi / la noia

Just like adjectives, the feminine form usually has a mark, unlike the masculine form, which does not generally have one. There are several feminine marks. Notice:

| masculine                                | feminine                            |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Ø<br>nen<br>nét<br>fill<br>avi           | -a<br>nena<br>néta<br>filla<br>àvia |
| -t<br>cunyat<br>nebot                    | -da<br>cunyada<br>neboda            |
| -accented vowel (-í,-à)<br>cosí<br>germà | -na<br>cosina<br>germana            |

Sometimes, the masculine and feminine forms are completely different.

- Aquest és el meu **marit**. / Aquesta és la meva **dona**.
- El **pare** té 58 anys. / La **mare** té 57 anys.
- El meu **oncle** és alt. / La meva **tia** és alta.

### 3. Asking and giving information about one's family

**Number inflexion of nouns**

The plural of nouns is formed by adding the following endings to the singular:

| masculine singular   | masculine plural             |
|--|------------------------------|
| <b>finished in unaccented vowel or in consonant</b><br>avi | -s<br><br>avis               |
| <b>finished in accented vowel</b><br>cosí<br>germà         | -ns<br><br>cosins<br>germans |

| feminine singular   | feminine plural  |
|---|--|
| <b>finished in -a</b><br>àvia<br>cosina<br>germana<br>néta<br>sogra | -es<br>àvies<br>cosines<br>germanes<br>nétes<br>sogres |

### 3. Asking and giving information about one's family

#### **Vocabulary**

#### Vocabulary of family relationships

l'avi, l'àvia; el cosí, la cosina; el fill, la filla; el germà, la germana; el marit / l'home, la dona; el nebot, la neboda; el nét, la néta; l'oncle o el tiet, la tia o la tieta; el pare, la mare.

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## 4. Identifying people

### Contents

If you want to identify people or ask about someone's identity, you need to know:

- the demonstratives,
- the possessives,
- the interrogative adjectives,
- the structures to identify people.

### Demonstratives

The demonstratives allow us to state the proximity or distance of objects and people.

|          | proximity |          | distance  |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|          | masculine | feminine | masculine | feminine |
| singular | aquest    | aquesta  | aquell    | aquella  |
| plural   | aquests   | aquestes | aquells   | aquelles |

- **Aquesta** noia és la meva dona.

## 4. Identifying people

### Possessives

Possessive adjectives and pronouns are used to express possession or to indicate that someone is related to another person or thing.

- La Carlota, en Max i la Lluna són **els meus** nebots.
- En Toni és **el teu** marit?
- Com es diu **la seva** dona, Sr. Torres?

We need to bear in mind that possessives agree in gender and number with the possessed thing or with the person they are related to, and not with the owner.

- **El seu** germà es diu Oriol.

Person/s who own/s or is/are related to = **elles**

Person they are related to = **germà** (masculine singular)

| owner                 | singular               |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
|                       | masculine              | feminine                 |
| jo                    | <b>el meu</b> germà    | <b>la meva</b> germana   |
| tu                    | <b>el teu</b> germà    | <b>la teva</b> germana   |
| ell / ella / vostè    | <b>el seu</b> germà    | <b>la seva</b> germana   |
| nosaltres             | <b>el nostre</b> germà | <b>la nostra</b> germana |
| vosaltres             | <b>el vostre</b> germà | <b>la vostra</b> germana |
| ells / elles / vostès | <b>el seu</b> germà    | <b>la seva</b> germana   |

| owner                 | singular                   |                             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                       | masculine                  | feminine                    |
| jo                    | <b>els meus</b> germans    | <b>les meves</b> germanes   |
| tu                    | <b>els teus</b> germans    | <b>les teves</b> germanes   |
| ell / ella / vostè    | <b>els seus</b> germans    | <b>les seves</b> germanes   |
| nosaltres             | <b>els nostres</b> germans | <b>les nostres</b> germanes |
| vosaltres             | <b>els vostres</b> germans | <b>les vostres</b> germanes |
| ells / elles / vostès | <b>els seus</b> germans    | <b>les seves</b> germanes   |



## 4. Identifying people

### Present indicative of the verb *ser*

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

- Aquest noi **és** el meu germà.
  - Nosaltres **som** cosins.
  - Jo **sóc** la seva neboda.
- 

### Interrogative adjectives

We use interrogative adjectives to ask about the number or quantity of something. Since they are adjectives, they must agree in number and gender with the noun they complement.

- **Quantes** germanes tens?
  - **Quants** germans tens?
-

## 4. Identifying people

### Structures to Identify people

Notice the structures we use in order to identify people:

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Qui és aquest?              | (Aquest és) el meu germà.                    |
| Qui és aquella?             | (Aquella és) la meva germana, l'Anna.        |
| Aquest és el teu cunyat?    | No, (aquest) és el meu germà.                |
| Aquests són els teus pares? | Sí, són els meus pares, en Pere i la Teresa. |

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## 5. Asking and saying one's age

### Contents

In order to ask and say a person's age, you need to know:

- the present indicative of the verb *tenir*,
- the interrogative adjective of quantity,
- the expressions to say one's age,
- the cardinal numbers (0-99).

### Present indicative of the verb *tenir*

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

- Jo tinc 62 anys, i els meus fills en tenen 34 i 27.

### Interrogative adjective of quantity

The interrogative adjective we use to ask a person's age is the masculine plural form, as it must agree with *anys*.

- Quants anys tens, Lali?
- Tinc 38 anys.
- Quants anys té el teu pare?
- El meu pare té 65 anys.

### Expressions to say one's age

Sometimes, when we answer a question about a person's age, we can use the pronoun *en*, which substitutes for the noun *anys*, or we can also answer without using the verb, just by saying the number straightaway.

- Quants anys tens, Lali?
- En tinc 38. / —38.
- Quants anys té el teu pare?
- En té 65. / —65.

## 5. Asking and saying one's age

### Cardinal numbers from 0 to 99

From 0 to 9:

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

From 10 to 19:

|    |         |    |        |
|----|---------|----|--------|
| 10 | deu     | 15 | quinze |
| 11 | onze    | 16 | setze  |
| 12 | dotze   | 17 | disset |
| 13 | tretze  | 18 | divuit |
| 14 | catorze | 19 | dinou  |

From 20 to 99:

First, you need to know the names of the tens:

|    |           |    |          |
|----|-----------|----|----------|
| 20 | vint      | 60 | seixanta |
| 30 | trenta    | 70 | setanta  |
| 40 | quaranta  | 80 | vuitanta |
| 50 | cinquanta | 90 | noranta  |
| 20 | vint      | 60 | seixanta |

---

## 5. Asking and saying one's age

### Cardinal numbers from 0 to 99

Then, in order to form a numeral, we write the name of the ten first, add a hyphen, and then we write the name of the unit.

[desena] - [unitat]

- cinquanta-quatre (54)
- trenta-dos (32)

In numbers from **21** al **29**, we write the conjunction *i* between hyphens.

[desena] -i- [unitat]

- vint-i-tres (23)
  - vint-i-nou (29)
-

## 6. Introducing yourself, introducing another person and responding to an introduction

### Contents

In order to introduce ourselves or someone else, or to respond to an introduction, we need to know:

- the present indicative of the verb *conèixer*,
- the present indicative of the verb *presentar*,
- the weak pronouns that accompany the verbs *conèixer* and *presentar*,
- the personal address as *tu* and *vostè*,
- the most usual introductory expressions.

### Present indicative of the verb *conèixer*

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| jo                    | conec    |
| tu                    | coneixes |
| ell / ella / vostè    | coneix   |
| nosaltres             | coneixem |
| vosaltres             | coneixeu |
| ells / elles / vostès | coneixen |

- **Coneixes** en Pau?
- Sí, ja el **conec**. Ens **coneixem** de fa temps.
- La Margalida no **coneix** en Biel. Per què no li presentes?

### Present indicative of the verb *presentar*

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| jo                    | presento  |
| tu                    | presentes |
| ell / ella / vostè    | presenta  |
| nosaltres             | presentem |
| vosaltres             | presenteu |
| ells / elles / vostès | presenten |

- Jordi i Marc, us **presento** la Virgínia, la meva néta.
- Els nostres cosins ens **presenten** la seva amiga.

## 6. Introducing yourself, introducing another person and responding to an introduction

### Weak pronouns that accompany the verbs *conèixer* and *presentar*

The verb *conèixer* and the verb *presentar* usually take a weak pronoun.

Look at these two cases:

- **(A ella) Li** presento el senyor Garcia.
- **A ella no la** conec.

| with the verb <i>presentar</i><br>(with indirect object) |  | with the verb <i>conèixer</i><br>(with direct object) |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>a mi</b>  | La Lali em presenta la Irenka.                     | <b>a mi</b>   | La Irenka em coneix.                                    |
| <b>a tu</b>  | La Lali et presenta la Irenka.                     | <b>a tu</b>   | La Irenka et coneix.                                    |
| <b>a ell</b>   | La Lali li presenta la Irenka.                     | <b>a ell</b>  | La Irenka el coneix.                                    |
| <b>a ella</b>  | La Lali li presenta la Irenka.                     | <b>a ella</b>   | La Irenka la coneix.                                    |
| <b>a vostè</b>   | La Lali li ( <i>m. i f.</i> ) presenta la Irenka.  | <b>a vostè</b>  | La Irenka el ( <i>m.</i> ) / la ( <i>f.</i> ) coneix.   |
| <b>a nosaltres</b>                                       | La Lali ens presenta la Irenka.                    | <b>a nosaltres</b>                                    | La Irenka ens coneix.                                   |
| <b>a vosaltres</b>                                       | La Lali us presenta la Irenka.                     | <b>a vosaltres</b>                                    | La Irenka us coneix.                                    |
| <b>a ells</b>  | La Lali els presenta la Irenka.                    | <b>a ells</b>   | La Irenka els coneix.                                   |
| <b>a elles</b>   | La Lali els presenta la Irenka.                    | <b>a elles</b>  | La Irenka les coneix.                                   |
| <b>a vostès</b>  | La Lali els ( <i>m. i f.</i> ) presenta la Irenka. | <b>a vostès</b>                                       | La Irenka els ( <i>m.</i> ) / les ( <i>f.</i> ) coneix. |

That is, the personal pronoun always coincides except for the third person singular forms (a ell / a ella / a vostè): **li – el / la**, and the third person feminine plural (a elles / a vostès [*f.*]): **els – les**.

## 6. Introducing yourself, introducing another person and responding to an introduction

### Personal address as *tu* and *vostè*

Notice that, when we address a person, we change some structures depending on our relationship with that person.

We address a person as *tu* in a rather informal context with a certain degree of confidence, equality and familiarity.

We address a person as *vostè*, though, in a rather formal context, when we want to show respect, or because the person we are addressing is older than us or in a situation of superiority in relation to us.

- (A tu) Toni, **et** presento la Irenka.
- (A vostè) Senyor Garcia, **li** presento la senyora Campos.

Notice that, depending on the way we address people, some changes occur in the person of the verb and the pronouns.

- (A tu) Com **et dius**?
- (A vostè) Com **es diu**?

The plural equivalents of *tu* and *vostè* are *vosaltres* and *vostès*.

- (A vosaltres) Toni i Juan, **us** presento la Irenka.
  - (A vostès) Senyors Garcia, **els** presento la senyora Campos.
-



## 6. Introducing yourself, introducing another person and responding to an introduction

### The most usual introductory expressions

These are the most common expressions used in the following introductory situations. Remember that it is important to recognise the degree of formality of each situation: a situation is informal when it takes place among people we know a lot (the friends or the family); in contrast, a formal situation takes place when we are with people we do not know much, with someone who is either older than us or in a situation of hierarchical superiority in relation to us.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <b>informal situations</b>                          |  |
| <b>I introduce myself</b>                                      | 1. I say...   | 2. The other person answers...   |
|  | Em dic Marc.<br>Jo em dic Irenka.<br>Sóc la Irenka. | Hola.<br>Com va (això)?<br>Ei, què tal?<br>Com estàs?  |
|  | <b>formal situations</b>                            |  |
|  | 1. I say...<br>Sóc el senyor Ferrer.                | 2. The other person answers...<br>Molt de gust.<br>Encantat. / Encantada. /<br>Encantats. / Encantades.<br>Un plaer. |
| <b>I introduce a person to someone else</b>                    | <b>informal situations</b>                          |  |
|  | 1. I say...   | 2. The other person answers...   |
|  | Aquesta és la meva filla gran.<br>Us coneixeu?      | Hola. Jo em dic Irenka.<br>Com va?<br>Ei, què tal?<br>No, no ens coneixem. / Sí, sí que ens coneixem.                |
|  | <b>formal situations</b>                            |  |
| <b>I ask someone if he/she is the person I think he/she is</b> | <b>informal situations</b>                          |  |
|  | 1. I say...   | 2. The other person answers...   |
|  | Ets l'Àngela?                                       | No, sóc la Mariana, del curs de català.<br>Sí, sóc jo.   |
|  | <b>formal situations</b>                            |  |
|  | 1. I say...<br>(És) el senyor Garcia?               | 2. The other person answers...<br>Jo mateix.<br>Perdoni, s'equivoca.   |

## 6. Introducing yourself, introducing another person and responding to an introduction

**The most usual introductory expressions**

**Note:**

The variations among communicative situations and the use of these expressions are countless, and they are complemented by body language. For instance: by kissing someone's cheeks, shaking hands, smiling, etc.

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