Rebuilding the Rhaeto-Cisalpine written language: guidelines and criteria. Part IV. Morphology, III: the verb

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Abstract

This paper is the fourth one of a series aimed at reconstructing a unitary Rhaeto-Cisalpine written language, including ISO 639-3 Piedmontese, Ligurian, Lombard, Venetan, Ladin, Romansh, Emilian, Romagnol, Istriot and Friulian. Following the assumptions and the conclusions of Part I, we deal with the proposal of a standard form for conjugation of the verb.

Keywords: Rhaeto-Cisalpine, Padanian, written language, verb, parts of the speech, morphology, western-Romance languages, ISO 639-3, Piedmontese, Ligurian, Lombard, Emilian, Romagnol, Venetan, Ladin, Romansh, Istriot, Friulian, Cisalpine.
Received: 20.VIII.2010 – **Accepted:** 15.X.2010

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Ianua. Revista Philologica Romanica
Vol. 10 (2010): 33–72
ISSN 1616-413X
http://www.romaniaminor.net/ianua/

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1 Introduction

This paper is the fourth one of a series aimed at reconstructing a unitary written-language system for the Rhaeto-Cisalpine (or Padanese) domain. The general framework we are working in is described in part I, II and III of this work Meneghin (2007; 2008; 2009). This paper specifically deals with matters related to the morphology of the verb. Nowadays there is a great deal of linguistic variation in this part of the speech in the Padanian domain (see e.g., Brero 1967, 61–87; Brunelli 2005, 15–29; Caduff, Caprez & Darms 2006, 34–65; Ganzoni 1983b, 82–146; Ganzoni 1983a, 82–139; Hull 1982, 532–615; Nicoli 1983, 281–381; OLF 2002, § 8; Sanga 1979, 311–325; Spescha 1989, 380–493; Stich 2007, 94–129; Toso 1997, 149–218; Valentini 2001, 61–87; Vitali & Lepri 2000, 23–35; Zanetti 2004, 68–105; Zof 2008, 107–123, 181–300).

See Table 19 in part II of this work (Meneghin 2008, 144–146) to have a glance at a synoptic framework of the linguistic variation in the present indicative of the verb *to wash oneself*.

Our proposal is twofold: we suggest in fact a (nonexclusive) choice between:

1. writing the local forms of the verb in ORS othography;
2. abide by a standard conjugation, mainly based upon contemporary Ladin (both Rhaetian and Dolomitic) forms and Friulian ones.

By a sociolinguistic point of view, the knowledge of both local forms and of the standard one should be spread throughout the whole linguistic domain, to make convergence easier. As to the option (1), the reader is referred to Part I (Meneghin 2007); of course the proposed standard forms of the option (2) should be written in ORS orthography as well.

Our main sources for shaping of the standard Padanese verb are Hull (1982, 532–615) (with all local forms considered), Valentini (2001, 61–87) (Dolomitic Ladin), Caduff, Caprez & Darms (2006, 34–65), Ganzoni (1983b, 82–146; 1983a, 82–139) (Rhaetian Ladin), OLF (2002, § 8) and Zof (2008, 107–123, 181–300) (Friulian).

1.1 The reconstruction of the Proto-Padanian verb

Because if its chief importance, and due to the difficulty in accessing the source, we reproduce here Hull's reconstruction of the conjugation of the Proto-Padanian regular verb (Hull 1982, 535–538).

1.2 Proto-Padanian Conjugation – simple tenses

1.2.1 Infinitive

I PORTĀRE > portár

II TACĒRE > taxé(i)r

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III VĔNDERE > vénder

IV AUDĪRE > audír

1.2.2 Gerund (indeclinable)

I PORTANDO > portánd

II TACENDO > taxénd

III VENDENDO > vendénd

IV AUDIENDO > *AUDENDO > audénd

1.2.3 Present Participle (declinable)

I PORTANTE > portánt

II TACENTE > taxént

III VENDENTE > vendént

IV AUDIENTE > *AUDENTE > audént

1.2.4 Past Participle (declinable)

I PORTATU(M) > portádu (> portáu, portád)

II TĂCITUM > *TACIŬTO > taxúdu (> taxú(u), taxúd)

III VĔNDITUM > *VENDŪTU > vendúdu (> vendú(u), vendúd)

IV AUDITU(M) > audídu (> audíu, audíd)

1.2.5 Present Indicative

I PORTO > pòrt
PORTAS > pòrtas
PORTAT > pòrta
PORTĀMUS > portám
PORTĀTIS > portádes
PORTANT > pòrtan

II TACEO > tax
TACES > taxs
TACET > tax
TACĒMUS > taxém

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TACĒTIS > taxé(i)des
TACENT > táxen

III VENDO > vend
VENDIS > vends
VENDIT > vend
VĔNDIMUS > *VENDĒMUS > vendém
VĔNDITIS > *VENDĒTIS > vendé(i)des
VENDUNT > *VENDENT > vénden

IV AUDIO > *AUDO > aud
AUDIS > auds
AUDIT > aud
AUDĪMUS > audím
AUDĪTIS > audídes
AUDIUNT > *AUDENT > auden

1.2.6 Present Subjunctive

I PORTO > pòrt
PORTAS > pòrtas
PORTAT > pòrta
PORTAMUS > portám
PORTATIS > portádes
PORTANT > pòrtan

II TACEO > tax
TACES > taxs
TACET > tax
TACEMUS > taxém
TACETIS > taxé(i)des
TACENT > táxen

III VENDO > vend
VENDIS > vends
VENDIT > vend
VENDIMUS > *VENDEMUS > vendém
VENDITIS > *VENDETIS > vendé(i)des
VENDUNT > *VENDENT > vénden

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IV AUDIO > *AUDO > aud
AUDIS > auds
AUDIT > aud
AUDIMUS > audím
AUDITIS > audídes
AUDIUNT > *AUDENT > auden

1.2.7 Present Subjunctive

I PORTEM > pòrt
PORTES > pòrts
PORTET > pòrt
PORTĒMUS > portem
PORTĒTIS > porté(i)des
PORTENT > pòrten

II TACEAM > taxa
TACEAS > taxas
TACEAT > taxa
TACEAMUS > taxám
TACEATIS > taxades
TACEANT > táxan

III VENDAM > venda
VENDAS > vendas
VENDAT > venda
VENDĀMUS > vendám
VENDĀTIS > vendades
VENDANT > véndan

IV AUDIAM > *AUDAM > auda
AUDIAS > *AUDAS > audas
AUDIAT > *AUDAT > auda
AUDIAMUS > *AUDAMUS > audám
AUDIATIS > *AUDATIS > audades
AUDIANT > *AUDANT > áudan

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1.2.8 Imperfect Subjunctive

I
PORTA(VI)SSEM > portáss
PORTA(VI)SSES > portáss
PORTA(VI)SSET > portáss
PORTA(VI)SSĒMUS > *PORTĀSSIMUS > portássem
PORTA(VI)SSĒTIS > *PORTĀSSIMUS > portássedes
PORTA(VI)SSENT > portássen

II
TAC(U)ĬSSEM > taxéss
TAC(U)ĬSSES > taxéss
TAC(U)ĬSSET > taxéss
TAC(U)ISSĒMUS > *TACĬSSIMUS > taxéssem
TAC(U)ISSĒTIS > *TACĬSSIMUS > taxéssedes
TAC(U)ĬSSENT > taxéssen

III
VEND(ID)ĬSSEM > vendéss
VEND(ID)ĬSSES > vendéss
VEND(ID)ĬSSET > vendéss
VEND(ID)ISSĒMUS > *VENDĬSSIMUS > vendéssem
VEND(ID)ISSĒTIS > *VENDĬSSITIS > vendéssedes
VEND(ID)ĬSSENT > vendéssen

IV
AUDI(VI)SSEM > audíss
AUDI(VI)SSES > audíss
AUDI(VI)SSET > audíss
AUDI(VI)SSĒMUS > *AUDĬSSIMUS > audíssem
AUDI(VI)SSĒTIS > *AUDĬSSITIS > audíssedes
AUDI(VI)SSENT > audíssen

1.2.9 Preterite

I
PORTA(V)I > portái
PORTA(VI)STI > portást
PORTAVIT > *PORTĀT > portá / *PORTAUT > portáu
PORTA(VI)MUS > portám
PORTA(VI)STIS > portástes

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PORTAVĒRUNT > *PORTĀ(VE)RUNT > portáren

II *TACE(V)I[1] > taxéi
*TACE(VI)STI > taxést
*TACE(VI)T > taxé
*TACE(VI)MUS > taxém
*TACE(VI)STIS > taxéstes
*TACEVĒRUNT > *TACEVĒRUNT > taxéiren

III VENDĒ(V)I[2] > vendéi
VENDĒ(V)ISTI > vendest
VENDĒ(VI)T > vendé
VENDE(VI)MUS > vendém
VENDE(VI)STIS > vendestes > vendesses
VENDĒVERUNT > VENDĒ(VE)RUNT > vendéren

IV AUDI(V)I > audí(i)
AUDI(VI)STI > audist
AUDI(VI)T > audí
AUDI(VI)MUS > audím
AUDI(VI)STIS > audistes > audisses
AUDIVĒRUNT > AUDĪ(VE)RUNT

1.2.10 Imperative

I PORTA > pòrta
PORTATE > portaid

II TACE > tax
TACETE > taxeid

III VENDE > vend
VENDETE > vendeid

IV AUDI > aud
AUDITE > audid

[1]Replacing the Classical Latin TACUI, TACUISTI, etc.
[2]Replacing the Classical Latin VENDIDI, VENDIDISTI, etc.

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1.3 Criteria for shaping conjugation

As a consequence of the above argumentations, we have adopted the following criteria to construct the standard Padanian conjugation:

1. There are nine simple tenses, besides infinitive present: four in the indicative (Present, Imperfect, Preterite, Future), two in the subjunctive (Present, Imperfect), one in the imperative (Present), two in the participle (present, past).

2. There are eight compound tenses, besides the infinitive past: four in the indicative (Perfect, Pluperfect, Anterior past, Future perfect), two in the subjunctive (Perfect, Pluperfect), one in the imperative (Perfect), one in the participle (perfect).

3. Compound and simple tenses correspond each other according to the following scheme:

Present	$\Longleftrightarrow$	Perfect
Imperfect	$\Longleftrightarrow$	Pluperfect
Preterite	$\Longleftrightarrow$	Preterite perfect
Future	$\Longleftrightarrow$	Future perfect

4. Compound tenses are obtained by conjugating the appropriate auxiliary verb to the corresponding simple tenses and adding the past participle (see § 4).

5. As to the choice of the auxiliary verb, we suggest to get as close as possible to French and choose *haveir* 'to have' for all verbs but motion ones.

6. There are four groups of regular verbs, classified by the forms of the infinitives; the first and fourth group are further divided into two classes according as conjugation is inchoative or not (see Hull 1982, 539–542 specifically for first conjugation; see also Ganzoni 1983b, 98–99, resp. Ganzoni 1983a, 98–99, where two list of inchoative verbs can be found —Romansh; Puter, resp. Vallader):

   -er: *parler* 'to talk' (noninchoative), *eviter* (inchoative), 'to avoid', with thematic *-e-* as in Piedmontese, Alpine Lombard,[3] Emilian, Romagnol, Standard Ladin; *-ar* (as in Ligurian, low Lombard, Venetan, Friulian and Standard Romansh, should be accepted as well, at least locally, instead of *-er*;

   -eir: *jodeir*, 'to enjoy', with diphtongued thematic vowel, see Hull (1982, 545);

   -re: *perdre*, 'to lose' (also some verbs ending by unstressed *-er*); reconstructed upon ancient texts: see Hull (1982, 216, 544), but also keeping account of the neutral final *-e*, see Meneghin (2008, § 2.1.2);

[3] Also classical Milanese, see e.g. Maggi (1964).

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-ir: *dormir* 'to sleep' (noninchoative), *finir* 'to finish' (inchoative), directly continuing the fourth Latin group.

7. Reasons why the final *-r* has been retained, even if in many dialects it has been shorn at the phonetic level, have been discussed in Meneghin (2007, § 3.3).

8. Verbal inflexions are always oxyton or paroxyton. There are no proparoxyton forms, for the sake of abiding by Gallo-Roman morphology (see e.g. Hull 1982, 541 for motivations) and discarding contemporary Italian influences.

9. Preterite indicative is mostly used as a literary tense; present conditional coincides with imperfect subjunctive.

10. Negative imperative construction is carried out by postverbal negations such as *mia*, *nen*, *pas*, *not* and so forth: *chanta mia* 'do not sing', *parla not* 'do not talk'.

11. Present participle is invariable as a verbal form, but it is inflected if it has an adjective funtion: *una tousa dormanta* 'a sleeping girl', but *ella la parla caminant* 'she talks while walking'.

12. Gerund and present participle have been merged.

13. Present (resp. perfect) conditional are rendered by past (resp. pluperfect) subjunctive, but local specialised forms could be retained.

14. Fourth person inflexion con be always replaced by *hom* + 3rd person, examples: *hom parla* instead of *parlein* 'we talk'; *hom perd* instead of *perdein* 'we lose'.

15. A weak inversion conjugation is envisaged, in interogative sentences or after adverbial clauses, see § 3.

16. Standard past participle has been shaped according to Dolomitic Ladin.

2 Conjugation schemes (simple tenses)

In the following tables, both strong and weak subjects (clitics) pronouns have been explicitely stated. Clitics correspond to the series in Meneghin (2008, Table 14); the first person clitic *I* is always written in uppercase letter, for the sake of to distinguishing it from the sixth person one *i*. Also, a *l'* is used to make a *liaison* between a vowel ending subject clitic and a verbal form beginning by vowel (or mute etymological *h*), as in Piedmontese (Brero 1967, 61–87) and Ligurian (Toso 1997, 149–218). The particle *que* has been generally omitted in the conjugation of the subjunctive mood.

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2.1 *Estre* 'to be' (auxiliary) – simple tenses

2.1.1 Indicative

Present: mi I son, ti t'és, el al (ella l') est, nous e son, vous e seys, lour i én.

Imperfect: mi I l'eira, ti t'eires, el al (ella l') eira, nous e l'erain, vous e l'erais, lour i l'eren.

Preterite: mi I fut, ti te fures, el al (ella la) fut, nous e fútein, vous e fúteis, lour i furen.

Future: mi I seray, ti te seras, el al (ella la) serà, nous e serein, vous e sereis, lour i seran.

2.1.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I seya, ti te seyes, el al (ella la) seya, nous e seyein, vous e seyeis, lour i seyen.

Imperfect: mi I fuss, ti te fusses, el al (ella la) fuss, nous e fussein, vous e fusseis, lour i fussen.

2.1.3 Imperative

Present: seyes, seyeis.

2.1.4 Participle

Present: stant.

Past: sté.

2.2 *Haveir* 'to have' (auxiliary) – simple tenses

2.2.1 Indicative

Present: mi I l'hay, ti t'has, el al (ella l') ha, nous e l'hem, vous e l'heis, lour i l'han.

Imperfect: mi I l'heiva, ti t'heives, el al (ella l') heiva, nous e l'hevain, vous e l'hevais, lour i l'heivan.

Preterite: mi I l'het, ti t'heres, el al (ella l') het, nous e l'hérein, vous e l'héreis, lour i l'heren.

Future: mi I l'haurai, ti t'hauras, el al (ella l') haurà, nous e l'haurein, vous e l'haureis, lour i l'hauran.

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2.2.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I l'haya, ti t'hayes, el al (ella l') haya, nous e l'hayein, vous e l'hayeis, lour i l'hayen.

Imperfect: mi I l'havess, ti t'havesses, el al (ella l') havess, nous e l'hessein, vous e l'hesseis, lour i l'havessen.

2.2.3 Imperative

Present: hayes, hayeis.

2.2.4 Participle

Present: hayant.

Past: habú.

2.3 *Venyir* 'to come' (passive aux.) – simple tenses

2.3.1 Indicative

Present: mi I veny, ti te venyes, el al (ella la) veny, nous e venyein, vous e venyeis, lour i venyen.

Imperfect: mi I venyaiva, ti te venyaives, el al (ella la) venyaiva, nous e venyavain, vous e venyavais, lour i venyaiven.

Preterite: mi I venyet, ti te venyeres, el al (ella la) venyet, nous e venyérein, vous e venyéreis, lour i venyeren.

Future: mi I venyarai, ti te venyaras, el al (ella la) venyarà, nous e venyarein, vous e venyareis, lour i venyaran.

2.3.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I venya, ti te venyes, el al (ella la) venya, nous e venyein, vous e venyeis, lour i venyen.

Imperfect: mi I venyiss, ti te venyisses, el al (ella la) venyissa, nous e venyissain, vous e venyissais, lour i venyissen.

2.3.3 Imperative

Present: veny, venyeis.

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2.3.4 Participle

Present: venyant.

Past: venyú.

2.4 *Parler* 'to speak' (regular, first group, noninchoative) – simple tenses

2.4.1 Indicative

Present: mi I parl, ti te parles, el al (ella la) parla, nous e parlein, vous e parleis, lour i parlen;

Imperfect: mi I parlaiva, ti te parlaives, el al (ella la) parlaiva, nous e parlavein, vous e parlaveis, lour i parlaiven;

Preterite: mi I parlet, ti te parleres, el al (ella la) parlet, nous e parlérein, vous e parléreis, lour i parleren;

Future: mi I parlaray, ti te parlaras, el al (ella la) parlarà, nous e parlarein, vous e parlareis, lour i parlaran.

2.4.2 Subjunctive

Present : mi I parla, ti te parles, el al (ella la) parla, nous e parlein, vous e parleis, lour i parlen;

Imperfect : mi I parless, ti te parlesses, el al (ella la) parlessa, nous e parlessain, vous e parlessais, lour i parlessen.

2.4.3 Imperative

Present: parla, parleis.

2.4.4 Participle

Present: parlant.

Past: parlé.

2.5 *Eviter* 'to avoid' (regular, first group, inchoative) – simple tenses

2.5.1 Indicative

Present: mi i l'eviteix, ti te eviteixes, el al (ella la) eviteixa, nous e l'evitein, vous e l'eviteis, lour i l'eviteixen.

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TABLE 1. *A synoptic table of the desinences for the four regular conjugations.*

INDICATIVE									
I	I^b	II	III	IV	IV^b	I	II	III	IV
Present						*Preterite*			
—	-eix	—		-ixa		-et			-it
-es	-eixes	-es		-ixes		-eres			-ires
-a	-eixa	—		-ixa		-et			-it
-ein	-ein	-ein		-ixein		-érein			-írein
-eis	-eis	-eis		-ixeis		-éreis			-íreis
-en	-eixen	-en		-ixen		-eren			-iren
Imperfect						*Future*			
-aiva				-iva		-aré			-iré
-aives				-ives		-aras			-iras
-aiva				-iva		-arà			-irà
-avein				-ivein		-arein			-irein
-aveis				-iveis		-areis			-ireis
-aven				-iven		-aran			-irà

SUBJUNCTIVE									
I	I^b	II	III	IV	IV^b	I	II	III	IV
Present						*Imperfect*			
-a	-eix	-a		-ixa		-ess			-iss
-es	-eixes	-es		-ixes		-esses			-isses
-a	-eixa	-a		-ixa		-essa			-issa
-ein	-ein	-ein		-ixein		-essain			-issain
-eis	-eis	-eis		-ixeis		-essais			-issais
-en	-eixen	-en		-ixen		-essen			-issen

IMPERATIVE						PARTICIPLE				
I	I^b	II	III	IV	IV^b	I	II	III	IV	IV^b
Present						*Present*				
generally none						-ant				-ixant
-a	-eixa	—			-ix	*Past*				
as present subjunctive						-é	-ú		-í	
-ein					-ixein	-és	-us		-ís	
-eis					-ixeis	-eda	-uda		-ides	
as present subjunctive						-edes	-udes		-ida	

^{b} Inchoative verbs

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Imperfect: mi i l'evitaiva, ti te evitaives, el al (ella la) evitaiva, nous e l'evitavein, vous e l'evitaveis, lour i l'evitaiven.

Preterite: mi i l'evitet, ti te eviteres, el al (ella la) evitet, nous e l'evitérein, vous e l'evitéreis, lour i l'eviteren.

Future: mi i l'evitaray, ti te evitaras, el al (ella la) evitarà, nous e l'evitarein, vous e l'evitareis, lour i l'evitaran.

2.5.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi i l'eviteix, ti te eviteixes, el al (ella la) eviteixa, nous e l'evitein, vous e l'eviteis, lour i l'eviteixen.

Imperfect: mi i l'evitess, ti te evitesses, el al (ella la) evitessa, nous e l'evitessain, vous e l'evitessais, lour i l'evitessen.

2.5.3 Imperative

Present: eviteixa, eviteis.

2.5.4 Participle

Present: evitant.

Perfect: evité.

2.6 *Jodeir* 'to enjoy' (regular, second group) – simple tenses

2.6.1 Indicative

Present: mi I jod, ti te jodes, el al (ella la) jod, nous e jodein, vous e jodeis, lour i joden.

Imperfect: mi I jodaiva, ti te jodaives, el al (ella la) jodaiva, nous e jodavein, vous e jodaveis, lour i jodaiven.

Preterite: mi I jodet, ti te joderes, el al (ella la) jodet, nous e jodérein, vous e jodéreis, lour i joderen.

Future: mi I jodaray, ti te jodaras, el al (ella la) jodarà, nous e jodarein, vous e jodareis, lour i jodaran.

2.6.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I joda, ti te jodes, el al (ella la) joda, nous e jodein, vous e jodeis, lour i joden.

Imperfect: mi I jodess, ti te jodesses, el al (ella la) jodessa, nous e jodessain, vous e jodessais, lour i jodessen.

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2.6.3 Imperative

Present: jod, jodeis.

2.6.4 Participle

Present: jodant.

Past: jodú.

2.7 *Perdre* 'to lose' (regular, third group) – simple tenses

2.7.1 Indicative

Present: mi I perd, ti te perdes, el al (ella la) perd, nous e perdein, vous e perdeis, lour i perden.

Imperfect: mi I perdaiva, ti te perdaives, el al (ella la) perdaiva, nous e perdavein, vous e perdaveis, lour i perdaiven.

Preterite: mi I perdet, ti te perderes, el al (ella la) perdet, nous e perdérein, vous e perdéreis, lour i perderen.

Future: mi I perdaray, ti te perdaras, el al (ella la) perdarà, nous e perdarein, vous e perdareis, lour i perdaran.

2.7.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I perda, ti te perdes, el al (ella la) perda, nous e perdein, vous e perdeis, lour i perden.

Imperfect: mi I perdess, ti te perdesses, el al (ella la) perdessa, nous e perdessain, vous e perdessais, lour i perdessen.

2.7.3 Imperative

Present: perd, perdeis.

2.7.4 Participle

Present: perdant.

Past: perdú.

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2.8 *Dormir* 'to sleep' (regular, fourth group, noninchoative) – simple tenses

2.8.1 Indicative

Present: mi I dorm, ti te dormes, el al (ella la) dorm, nous e dormein, vous e dormeis, lour i dormen.

Imperfect: mi I dormiva, ti te dormives, el al (ella la) dormiva, nous e dormivein, vous e dormiveis, lour i dormiven.

Preterite: mi I dormit, ti te dormires, el al (ella la) dormit, nous e dormírein, vous e dormíreis, lour i dormiren.

Future: mi I dormiray, ti te dormiras, el al (ella la) dormirà, nous e dormirein, vous e dormireis, lour i dormirà.

2.8.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I dorma, ti te dormes, el al (ella la) dorma, nous e dormein, vous e dormeis, lour i dormen.

Imperfect: mi I dormiss, ti te dormisses, el al (ella la) dormissa, nous e dormissain, vous e dormissais, lour i dormissen.

2.8.3 Imperative

Present: dorm, dormeis.

2.8.4 Participle

Present: dormant.

Past: dormí.

2.9 *Finir* 'to finish' (regular, fourth group, inchoative) – simple tenses

2.9.1 Indicative

Present: mi I finix, ti te finixes, el al (ella la) finix, nous e finin, vous e finis, lour i finixen.

Imperfect: mi I finiva, ti te finives, el al (ella la) finiva, nous e finivein, vous e finiveis, lour i finiven.

Preterite: mi I finit, ti te finires, el al (ella la) finit, nous e finírein, vous e finíreis, lour i finiren.

Future: mi I finiray, ti te finiras, el al (ella la) finirà, nous e finirein, vous e finireis, lour i finirà.

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2.9.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I finixa, ti te finixes, el al (ella la) finixa, nous e finixein, vous e finixeis, lour i finixen.

Imperfect: mi I finiss, ti te finisses, el al (ella la) finissa, nous e finissain, vous e finissais, lour i finissen.

2.9.3 Imperative

Present: finix, fineis.

2.9.4 Participle

Present: finixant.

Past: finí.

3 Weak inversion

In interrogative sentences, or after adverbial clauses, the order subject-verb is inverted, and weak enclitic subject pronouns are placed after the verb. In spite of its seeming syntactic character, this is rather a morphological feature, since it directly invests the conjugation of the verb (a strong form of inversion is also envisaged, consisting in normal conjugation followed by a tonic subject pronoun, but this one is in fact a syntactical feature, which will be dealt with in the part of this work concerning syntax). Sandhi phenomena (crasis and assimilation) will take place in the weak inverted conjugation, but they will not be generally taken into account at the orthographical level:

3.1 *Parler* – weak inversion

3.1.1 Indicative

Present : parl-i, parles-te, parla-el (-la), parlein-se, parleis-se, parlen-ey (-les).

Imperfect : parlaiva-i, parlaives-te, parlaiva-el (-la), parlavein-se, parlaveis-se, parlaiven-ey (-les).

Preterite : parlet-i, parleres-te, parlet-el (-la), parlérein-se, parléreis-se, parleren-ey (-les).

Future : parlaray-i, parlaras-te, parlarà-el (-la), parlarein-se, parlareis-se, parlaran-ey (-les).

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3.1.2 Subjunctive

Present : parla-i, parles-te, parla-el (-la), parlein-se, parleis-se, parlen-ey (-les).

Imperfect : parless-i, parlesses-te, parlessa-el (-la), parlessain-se, parlessais-se, parlessen-ey (-les).

3.2 *Eviter* – weak inversion

3.2.1 Indicative:

Present: eviteix-i, eviteixes-te, eviteixa-el (-la), evitein-se, eviteis-se, eviteixen-ey (-les).

Imperfect: evitaiva-i, evitaives-te, evitaiva-el (-la), evitavein-se, evitaveis-se, evitaiven-ey (-les).

Preterite: evitet-i, eviteres-te, evitet-el (-la), evitérein-se, evitéreis-se, eviteren-ey (-les).

Future: evitaray-i, evitaras-te, evitarà-el (-la), evitarein-se, evitareis-se, evitaran-ey (-les).

3.2.2 Subjunctive

Present: eviteix-i, eviteixes-te, eviteixa-el (-la), evitein-se, eviteis-se, eviteixen-ey (-les).

Imperfect: evitess-i, evitesses-te, evitessa-el (-la), evitessain-se, evitessais-se, evitessen-ey (-les).

3.3 *Jodeir* – weak inversion

3.3.1 Indicative

Present: jod-i, jodes-te, jod-el (-la), jodein-se, jodeis-se, joden-ey (-les).

Imperfect: jodaiva-i, jodaives-te, jodaiva-el (-la), jodavein-se, jodaveis-se, jodaiven-ey (-les).

Preterite: jodet-i, joderes-te, jodet-el (-la), jodérein-se, jodéreis-se, joderen-ey (-les).

Future: jodaray-i, jodaras-te, jodarà-el (-la), jodarein-se, jodareis-se, jodaran-ey (-les).

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3.3.2 Subjunctive

Present: joda-i, jodes-te, joda-el (-la), jodein-se, jodeis-se, joden-ey (-les).

Imperfect: jodess-i, jodesses-te, jodessa-el (-la), jodessain-se, jodessais-se, jodessen-ey (-les).

3.4 *Perdre* – weak inversion

3.4.1 Indicative

Present: perd-i, perdes-te, perd-el (-la), perdein-se, perdeis-se, perden-ey (-les).

Imperfect: perdaiva-i, perdaives-te, perdaiva-el (-la), perdavein-se, perdaveis-se, perdaiven-ey (-les).

Preterite: perdet-i, perderes-te, perdet-el (-la), perdérein-se, perdéreis-se, perderen-ey (-les).

Future: perdaray-i, perdaras-te, perdarà-el (-la), perdarein-se, perdareis-se, perdaran-ey (-les).

3.4.2 Subjunctive

Present: perda-i, perdes-te, perda-el (-la), perdein-se, perdeis-se, perden-ey (-les).

Imperfect: perdess-i, perdesses-te, perdessa-el (-la), perdessain-se, perdessais-se, perdessen-ey (-les).

3.5 *Dormir* – weak inversion

3.5.1 Indicative

Present: dorm-i, dormes-te, dorm-el (-la), dormein-se, dormeis-se, dormen-ey (-les).

Imperfect: dormiva-i, dormives-te, dormiva-el (-la), dormivein-se, dormiveis-se, dormiven-ey (-les).

Preterite: dormit-i, dormires-te, dormit-el (-la), dormirein-se, dormíreis-se, dormiren-ey (-les).

Future: dormir-i, dormiras-te, dormirà-el (-la), dormirein-se, dormireis-se, dormiran-ey (-les).

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3.5.2 Subjunctive

Present: dorma-i, dormes-te, dorma-el (-la), dormein-se, dormeis-se, dormen-ey (-les).

Imperfect: dormiss-i, dormisses-te, dormissa-el (-la), dormissain-se, dormissais-se, dormissen-ey (-les).

3.6 *Finir* – weak inversion

3.6.1 Indicative

Present: finix-i, finixes-te, finix-el (-la), finin-se, finis-se, finixen-ey (-les).

Imperfect: finiva-i, finives-te, finiva-el (-la), finivein-se, finiveis-se, finiven-ey (-les).

Preterite: finit-i, finires-te, finit-el (-la), finírein-se, finíreis-se, finiren-ey (-les).

Future: finir-i, finiras-te, finirà-el (-la), finirein-se, finireis-se, finiran-ey (-les).

3.6.2 Subjunctive

Present: finixa-i, finixes-te, finixa-el (-la), finixein-se, finixeis-se, finixen-ey (-les).

Imperfect: finiss-i, finisses-te, finissa-el (-la), finissain-se, finissais-se, finissen-ey (-les).

4 Conjugation schemes (compound tenses)

Compound tenses are constructed in the customary way:

Perfect indicative: present indicative of *haveir* or *estre* + past participle;

Pluperfect indicative: imperfect indicative of *haveir* or *estre* + past participle;

Preterite perfect indicative: preterite indicative of *haveir* or *estre* + past participle;

Future perfect indicative: future indicative of *haveir* or *estre* + past participle.

Perfect subjunctive: present subjunctive of *haveir* or *estre* + past participle;

Pluperfect subjunctive: imperfect subjunctive of *haveir* or *estre* + past participle;

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The past participle ot the verbs conjugated with the auxiliary *estre* is in concordance with the gender and the number of the subject of the verb, whereas the past participle ot the verbs conjugated with the auxiliary *haveir* is not, and stays uninflected to the singular masculine form: *Algunes donnes i én gides* 'Some women have gone', *Algunes donnes i l'han parlé* 'Some women have spoken'. Perfect conditional coincides with pluperfect subjunctive; pluperfect past indicative is mostly used as a literary tense.

4.1 *Estre* – compound tenses

4.1.1 Indicative

Perfect: mi I l' hay sté, ti t' has sté, el al (ella l') ha sté, nous e l' hem sté, vous e l' heis sté, lour i l' han sté.

Pluperfect: mi I l' heiva sté, ti t' heives sté, el al (ella l') heiva sté, nous e l' hevain sté, vous e l' hevais sté, lour i l' heivan sté.

Preterite perfect: mi I l' het sté, ti t' heres sté, el al (ella l') het sté, nous e l' hérain sté, vous e l' hérais sté, lour i l' heren sté.

Future perfect: mi I l' haurai sté, ti t' hauras sté, el al (ella l') haurà sté, nous e l' haurein sté, vous e l' haureis sté, lour i l' hauran sté.

4.1.2 Subjunctive

Perfect: mi I l' haya sté, ti t' hayes sté, el al (ella l') haya sté, nous e l' hayein sté, vous e l' hayeis sté, lour i l' hayen sté.

Pluperfect: mi I l' havess sté, ti t' havesses sté, el al (ella l') havess sté, nous e l' hessein sté, vous e l' hesseis sté, lour i l' havessen sté.

4.1.3 Imperative

Perfect: hayes sté, hayeis sté.

4.1.4 Participle

Perfect: hayant sté,

4.2 *Haveir* – compound tenses

4.2.1 Indicative

Perfect: mi I l' hay habú, ti t' has habú, el al (ella l') ha habú, nous e l' hem habú, vous e l' heis habú, lour i l' han habú.

Pluperfect: mi I l' heiva habú, ti t' heives habú, el al (ella l') heiva habú, nous e l' hevain habú, vous e l' hevais habú, lour i l' heivan habú.

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Preterite perfect: mi I l' het habú, ti t' heres habú, el al (ella l') het habú, nous e l' hérain habú, vous e l' hérais habú, lour i l' heren habú.

Future perfect: mi I l' haurai habú, ti t' hauras habú, el al (ella l') haurà habú, nous e l' haurein habú, vous e l' haureis habú, lour i l' hauran habú.

4.2.2 Subjunctive

Perfect: mi I l' haya habú, ti t' hayes habú, el al (ella l') haya habú, nous e l' hayein habú, vous e l' hayeis habú, lour i l' hayen habú.

Pluperfect: mi I l' havess habú, ti t' havesses habú, el al (ella l') havess habú, nous e l' hessein habú, vous e l' hesseis habú, lour i l' havessen habú.

4.2.3 Imperative

Perfect: hayes habú, hayeis habú.

4.2.4 Participle

Perfect: hayant habú,

4.3 *Venyir* – compound tenses

4.3.1 Indicative

Perfect: mi I son venyú (venyuda), ti t'és venyú (venyuda), el al (ella l') est venyú (venyuda), nous e son venyus (venyudes), vous e seys venyus (venyudes), lour i én venyus (venyudes).

Pluperfect: mi I l'eira venyú (venyuda), ti t'eires venyú (venyuda), el al (ella l') eira venyú (venyuda), nous e l'erain venyus (venyudes), vous e l'erais venyus (venyudes), lour i l'eren venyus (venyudes).

Preterite perfect: mi I fut venyú (venyuda), ti te fures venyú (venyuda), el al (ella la) fut venyú (venyuda), nous e futain venyus (venyudes), vous e futais venyus (venyudes), lour i furen venyus (venyudes).

Future perfect: mi I seray venyú (venyuda), ti te seras venyú (venyuda), el al (ella la) serà venyú (venyuda), nous e serein venyus (venyudes), vous e sereis venyus (venyudes), lour i seran venyus (venyudes).

4.3.2 Subjunctive

Perfect: mi I seya venyú (venyuda), ti te seyes venyú (venyuda), el al (ella la) seya venyú (venyuda), nous e seyein venyus (venyudes), vous e seyeis venyus (venyudes), lour i seyen venyus (venyudes).

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Pluperfect: mi I fuss venyú (venyuda), ti te fusses venyú (venyuda), el al (ella la) fuss venyú (venyuda), nous e fussein venyus (venyudes), vous e fusseis venyus (venyudes), lour i fussen venyus (venyudes).

4.3.3 Imperative

Perfect: seyes venyú (venyuda), seyeis venyus (venyudes).

4.3.4 Participle

Perfect: stant venyú (venyuda),

4.4 *Parler* – compound tenses

4.4.1 Indicative

Perfect: mi I l'hay parlé, ti t'has parlé, el al (ella l') ha parlé, nous e l'hem parlé, vous e l'heis parlé, lour i l'han parlé.

Pluperfect: mi I l'heiva parlé, ti t'heives parlé, el al (ella l') heiva parlé, nous e l'hevain parlé, vous e l'hevais parlé, lour i l'hevan parlé.

Preterite perfect: mi I l'het parlé, ti t'heres parlé, el al (ella l') het parlé, nous e l'herain parlé, vous e l'herais parlé, lour i l'heren parlé.

Future perfect: mi I l'haurai parlé, ti t'hauras parlé, el al (ella l') haurà parlé, nous e l'haurein parlé, vous e l'haureis parlé, lour i l'hauran parlé.

4.4.2 Subjunctive

Perfect: mi I l'haya parlé, ti t'hayes parlé, el al (ella l') haya parlé, nous e l'hayein parlé, vous e l'hayeis parlé, lour i l'hayen parlé.

Pluperfect: mi I l'havess parlé, ti t'havesses parlé, el al (ella l') havess parlé, nous e l'hessein parlé, vous e l'hesseis parlé, lour i l'havessen parlé.

4.4.3 Imperative

Past: hayes parlé, hayeis parlé.

4.4.4 Participle

Perfect: hayant parlé

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4.5 *Jodeir* – compound tenses

4.5.1 Indicative

Perfect: mi I l' hay jodú, ti t' has jodú, el al (ella l') ha jodú, nous e l' hem jodú, vous e l' heis jodú, lour i l' han jodú.

Pluperfect: mi I l' heiva jodú, ti t' heives jodú, el al (ella l') heiva jodú, nous e l' hevain jodú, vous e l' hevais jodú, lour i l' heivan jodú.

Preterite perfect: mi I l' het jodú, ti t' heres jodú, el al (ella l') het jodú, nous e l' hérain jodú, vous e l' hérais jodú, lour i l' heren jodú.

Future perfect: mi I l' haurai jodú, ti t' hauras jodú, el al (ella l') haurà jodú, nous e l' haurein jodú, vous e l' haureis jodú, lour i l' hauran jodú,

4.5.2 Subjunctive

Perfect: mi I l' haya jodú, ti t' hayes jodú, el al (ella l') haya jodú, nous e l' hayein jodú, vous e l' hayeis jodú, lour i l' hayen jodú.

Pluperfect: mi I l' havess jodú, ti t' havesses jodú, el al (ella l') havess jodú, nous e l' hessein jodú, vous e l' hesseis jodú, lour i l' havessen jodú,

4.5.3 Imperative

Perfect: hayes jodú, hayeis jodú.

4.5.4 Participle

Perfect: hayant jodú.

4.6 *Perdre* – compound tenses

4.6.1 Indicative

Perfect: mi I l' hay perdú, ti t' has perdú, el al (ella l') ha perdú, nous e l' hem perdú, vous e l' heis perdú, lour i l' han perdú.

Pluperfect: mi I l' heiva perdú, ti t' heives perdú, el al (ella l') heiva perdú, nous e l' hevain perdú, vous e l' hevais perdú, lour i l' heivan perdú.

Preterite perfect: mi I l' het perdú, ti t' heres perdú, el al (ella l') het perdú, nous e l' hérain perdú, vous e l' hérais perdú, lour i l' heren perdú.

Future perfect: mi I l' haurai perdú, ti t' hauras perdú, el al (ella l') haurà perdú, nous e l' haurein perdú, vous e l' haureis perdú, lour i l' hauran perdú,

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4.6.2 Subjunctive

Perfect: mi I l' haya perdú, ti t' hayes perdú, el al (ella l') haya perdú, nous e l' hayein perdú, vous e l' hayeis perdú, lour i l' hayen perdú.

Pluperfect: mi I l' havess perdú, ti t' havesses perdú, el al (ella l') havess perdú, nous e l' hessein perdú, vous e l' hesseis perdú, lour i l' havessen perdú,

4.6.3 Imperative

Perfect: hayes perdú, hayeis perdú.

4.6.4 Participle

Perfect: hayant perdú.

4.7 *Dormir* – compound tenses

4.7.1 Indicative

Perfect: mi I l' hay dormí, ti t' has dormí, el al (ella l') ha dormí, nous e l' hem dormí, vous e l' heis dormí, lour i l' han dormí .

Pluperfect: mi I l' heiva dormí, ti t' heives dormí, el al (ella l') heiva dormí, nous e l' hevain dormí, vous e l' hevais dormí, lour i l' heivan dormí .

Preterite perfect: mi I l' het dormí, ti t' heres dormí, el al (ella l') het dormí, nous e l' hérain dormí, vous e l' hérais dormí, lour i l' heren dormí .

Future perfect: mi I l' haurai dormí, ti t' hauras dormí, el al (ella l') haurà dormí, nous e l' haurein dormí, vous e l' haureis dormí, lour i l' hauran dormí,

4.7.2 Subjunctive

Perfect: mi I l' haya dormí, ti t' hayes dormí, el al (ella l') haya dormí, nous e l' hayein dormí, vous e l' hayeis dormí, lour i l' hayen dormí .

Pluperfect: mi I l' havess dormí, ti t' havesses dormí, el al (ella l') havess dormí, nous e l' hessein dormí, vous e l' hesseis dormí, lour i l' havessen dormí,

4.7.3 Imperative

Perfect: hayes dormí, hayeis dormí .

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4.7.4 Participle

Perfect: hayant dormí .

4.8 Progressive forms

Progressive forms are constructed by means of *estre drera* + infinitive, or *estre en camin que* + infinitive (see Hull 1982, 549): *I son drera penser*, *I son-t-en camin que penser* 'I am thinking'.

5 The passive conjugation

The passive conjugation is formed by *venyir*+ past participle. As an example, the following is the passive conjugation of *videir* 'to see':

5.1 *Videir* 'to see' – passive conjugation (simple tenses)

5.1.1 Indicative

Present: mi I veny vidú (viduda), ti te venyes vidú (viduda), el al (ella la) veny vidú (viduda), nous e venyein vidus (vidudes), vous e venyeis vidus (vidudes), lour i venyen vidus (vidudes).

Imperfect: mi I venyaiva vidú (viduda), ti te venyaives vidú (viduda), el al (ella la) venyaiva vidú (viduda), nous e venyavain vidus (vidudes), vous e venyavais vidus (vidudes), lour i venyaiven vidus (vidudes).

Preterite: mi I venyet vidú (viduda), ti te venyeres vidú (viduda), el al (ella la) venyet vidú (viduda), nous e venyerain vidus (vidudes), vous e venyerais vidus (vidudes), lour i venyeren vidus (vidudes).

Future: mi I venyarai vidú (viduda), ti te venyaras vidú (viduda), el al (ella la) venyarà vidú (viduda), nous e venyarein vidus (vidudes), vous e venyareis vidus (vidudes), lour i venyaran vidus (vidudes).

5.1.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I venya vidú (viduda), ti te venyes vidú (viduda), el al (ella la) venya vidú (viduda), nous e venyein vidus (vidudes), vous e venyeis vidus (vidudes), lour i venyen vidus (vidudes).

Imperfect: mi I venyiss vidú (viduda), ti te venyisses vidú (viduda), el al (ella la) venyissa vidú (viduda), nous e venyissain vidus (vidudes), vous e venyissais vidus (vidudes), lour i venyissen vidus (vidudes).

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6 The reflexive conjugation

The reflexive conjugation is obtained by putting the reflexive particle *se* before the verb describing the action: *se laver* 'to clean oneself'. Exception: in the imperative mood the reflexive particle is put after the verb. Compare Meneghin (2008, § 4.4), where the reflexive pronoun is discussed.

6.1 *Se laver* 'to wash oneself' – simple tenses

6.1.1 Indicative

Present: mi I se lav, ti te se laves, el al (ella la) se lava, nous e se lavein, vous e se laveis, lour i se laven.

Imperfect: mi I se lavaiva, ti te se lavaives, el al (ella la) se lavaiva, nous e se lavavein, vous e se lavaveis, lour i se lavaiven.

Preterite: mi I se lavet, ti te se laveres, el al (ella la) se lavet, nous e se lavérein, vous e se lavéreis, lour i se laveren.

Future: mi I se lavaray, ti te se lavaras, el al (ella la) se lavarà, nous e se lavarein, vous e se lavareis, lour i se lavaran.

6.1.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I se lava, ti te se laves, el al (ella la) se lava, nous e se lavein, vous e se laveis, lour i se laven.

Imperfect: mi I se lavess, ti te se lavesses, el al (ella la) se lavessa, nous e se lavessain, vous e se lavessais, lour i se lavessen.

6.1.3 Imperative

Present: lava-se, laveis-se.

6.1.4 Participle

Present: se lavant,

Past: se lavé.

6.2 *Se laver* – compund tenses

Compound tenses are always conjugated with *haveir*:

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6.2.1 Indicative

Past: mi I s'hay lavé (laveda), ti te s'has lavé (laveda), el al (ella la) s'ha lavé (laveda), nous e s'hem lavés (lavedes), vous e s'heis lavés (lavedes), lour i s'han lavés (lavedes).

Pluperfect: mi I s'heiva lavé (laveda), ti te s'heives lavé (laveda), el al (ella la) s'heiva lavé (laveda), nous e s'hevain lavés (lavedes), vous e s'hevais lavés (lavedes), lour i s'hevan lavés (lavedes).

Preterite perfect: mi I s'het lavé (laveda), ti te s'heres lavé (laveda), el al (ella la) s'het lavé (laveda), nous e s'herain lavés (lavedes), vous e s'herais lavés (lavedes), lour i s'heren lavés (lavedes).

Future perfect: mi I s'hauray lavé (laveda), ti te s'hauras lavé (laveda), el al (ella la) s'haurà lavé (laveda), nous e s'haurein lavés (lavedes), vous e s'haureis lavés (lavedes), lour i s'hauran lavés (lavedes).

6.2.2 Subjunctive

Past: mi I s'haya lavé (laveda), ti te s'hayes lavé (laveda), el al (ella la) s'haya lavé (laveda), nous e s'hayein lavés (lavedes), vous e s'hayeis lavés (lavedes), lour i s'hayen lavés (lavedes).

Pluperfect: mi I s'havess lavé (laveda), ti te s'havesses lavé (laveda), el al (ella la) s'havess lavé (laveda), nous e s'hessein lavés (lavedes), vous e s'hesseis lavés (lavedes), lour i s'havessen lavés (lavedes).

6.2.3 Imperative

Past: s'hayes lavé, s'hayeis lavés (lavedes).

6.2.4 Participle

Perfect: s'hayant lavé (lavés/lavedes)

7 The modal verbs: *podeir*, *deveir*, *musseir*, *voleir*, *saveir*

7.1 *Podeir* 'may/can' – simple tenses

7.1.1 Indicative

Present: mi I peu, ti te peus, el al (ella la) peul, nous e podein, vous e podeis, lour i poden.

Imperfect: mi I podaiva, ti te podaives, el al (ella la) podaiva, nous e podavein, vous e podaveis, lour i podaiven.

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Preterite: mi I podet, ti te poderes, el al (ella la) podet, nous e podérein, vous e podéreis, lour i poderen.

Future: mi I podaray, ti te podaras, el al (ella la) podarà, nous e podarein, vous e podareis, lour i podaran.

7.1.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I poda, ti te podes, el al (ella la) poda, nous e podein, vous e podeis, lour i poden.

Imperfect: mi I podess, ti te podesses, el al (ella la) podessa, nous e podessain, vous e podessais, lour i podessen.

7.1.3 Imperative

Present: pod, podeis.

7.1.4 Participle

Present: podant,

Past: podú.

7.2 *Deveir* 'must' – simple tenses

7.2.1 Indicative

Present: mi I dess, ti te desses, el al (ella la) dess, nous e dessein, vous e desseis, lour i dessen.

Imperfect: mi I dessaiva, ti te dessaives, el al (ella la) dessaiva, nous e dessavein, vous e dessaveis, lour i dessaiven.

Preterite: mi I desset, ti te desseres, el al (ella la) desset, nous e dessérein, vous e dessèreis, lour i desseren.

Future: mi I dessaray, ti te dessaras, el al (ella la) dessarà, nous e dessarein, vous e dessareis, lour i dessaran.

7.2.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I dessa, ti te desses, el al (ella la) dessa, nous e dessein, vous e desseis, lour i dessen.

Imperfect: mi I dessess, ti te dessesses, el al (ella la) dessessa, nous e dessessain, vous e dessessais, lour i dessessen.

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7.2.3 Imperative

Present: dess, desseis.

7.2.4 Participle

Present: dessant,

Past: dessú.

7.3 *Musseir* 'must' – simple tenses

7.3.1 Indicative

Present: mi I muss, ti te musses, el al (ella la) muss, nous e mussein, vous e musseis, lour i mussen.

Imperfect: mi I mussaiva, ti te mussaives, el al (ella la) mussaiva, nous e mussavein, vous e mussaveis, lour i mussaiven.

Preterite: mi I musset, ti te musseres, el al (ella la) musset, nous e mussérein, vous e musséreis, lour i musseren.

Future: mi I mussaray, ti te mussaras, el al (ella la) mussarà, nous e mussarein, vous e mussareis, lour i mussaran.

7.3.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I mussa, ti te musses, el al (ella la) mussa, nous e mussein, vous e musseis, lour i mussen.

Imperfect: mi I mussess, ti te mussesses, el al (ella la) mussessa, nous e mussessain, vous e mussessais, lour i mussessen.

7.3.3 Imperative

Present: muss, musseis.

7.3.4 Participle

Present: mussant,

Past: mussú.

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7.4 *Voleir* 'to want' – simple tenses

7.4.1 Indicative

Present: mi I veu, ti te veus, el al (ella la) veu, nous e volein, vous e voleis, lour i veulen.

Imperfect: mi I volaiva, ti te volaives, el al (ella la) volaiva, nous e volavein, vous e volaveis, lour i volaiven.

Preterite: mi I volet, ti te voleres, el al (ella la) volet, nous e volérein, vous e voléreis, lour i voleren.

Future: mi I volaray, ti te volaras, el al (ella la) volarà, nous e volarein, vous e volareis, lour i volaran.

7.4.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I veu, ti te veus, el al (ella la) veu, nous e volein, vous e voleis, lour i veulen.

Imperfect: mi I voless, ti te volesses, el al (ella la) volessa, nous e volessain, vous e volessais, lour i volessen.

7.4.3 Imperative

Present: vol, voleis.

7.4.4 Participle

Present: volant,

Past: volú.

7.5 *Saveir* 'to know, to be able to' – simple tenses

7.5.1 Indicative

Present: mi I say, ti te sas, el al (ella la) sa, nous e savein, vous e saveis, lour i saven.

Imperfect: mi I savaiva, ti te savaives, el al (ella la) savaiva, nous e savavein, vous e savaveis, lour i savaiven.

Preterite: mi I savet, ti te saveres, el al (ella la) savet, nous e savérein, vous e savéreis, lour i saveren.

Future: mi I savaray, ti te savaras, el al (ella la) savarà, nous e savarein, vous e savareis, lour i savaran.

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7.5.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I saptja, ti te saptges, el al (ella la) saptja, nous e saptgein, vous e saptgeis, lour i saptgen.

Imperfect: mi I savess, ti te savesses, el al (ella la) savessa, nous e savessain, vous e savessais, lour i savessen.

7.5.3 Imperative

Present: saptges, saptgeis.

7.5.4 Participle

Present: savant, saptjant

Past: savú.

8 Irregular verbs

There are a few irregular verbs; many strong Latin verbs have been reshaped to regular forms, see e.g. Hull (1982, 494–495) and reference therein for the preterite. Here we focus on the five main classical Romance strong verbs: *der* 'to give'; *dir* 'to say, to tell'; *fer* 'to do'; *gir* 'to go'; *ster*, 'to stay'. We suggest *der* to be replaced by the regular verb *donner*.

8.1 *Der* 'to give' – simple tenses

8.1.1 Indicative

Present: mi I day, ti te das, el al (ella la) da, nous e dem, vous e deis, lour i dan.

Imperfect: mi I daiva, ti te daives, el al (ella la) daiva, nous e davein, vous e daveis, lour i daiven.

Preterite: mi I det, ti te deres, el al (ella la) det, nous e dérein, vous e déreis, lour i deren.

Future: mi I daray, ti te daras, el al (ella la) darà, nous e darein, vous e dareis, lour i daran.

8.1.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I daya, ti te dayes, el al (ella la) daya, nous e dayein, vous e dayeis, lour i dayen.

Imperfect: mi I dess, ti te desses, el al (ella la) dessa, nous e dessain, vous e dessais, lour i dessen.

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8.1.3 Imperative

Present: da, deis.

8.1.4 Participle

Present: dant,

Past: dé.

We recommend this verb to be replaced by the regular one *donner*.

8.2 *Dir* 'to say, to tell' – simple tenses

8.2.1 Indicative

Present: mi I dix, ti te dixes, el al (ella la) dix, nous e dixein, vous e dixeis, lour i dixen.

Imperfect: mi I dixaiva, ti te dixaives, el al (ella la) dixaiva, nous e dixavein, vous e dixaveis, lour i dixaiven.

Preterite: mi I dixet, ti te dixeres, el al (ella la) dixet, nous e dixérein, vous e dixéreis, lour i dixeren.

Future: mi I dixaray, ti te dixaras, el al (ella la) dixarà, nous e dixarein, vous e dixareis, lour i dixaran.

8.2.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I dixa, ti te dixes, el al (ella la) dixa, nous e dixein, vous e dixeis, lour i dixen.

Imperfect: mi I dixess, ti te dixesses, el al (ella la) dixessa, nous e dixessain, vous e dixessais, lour i dixessen.

8.2.3 Imperative

Present: dí, dixeis.

8.2.4 Participle

Present: dixant,

Past: dit.

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8.3 *Fer* 'to do' – simple tenses

8.3.1 Indicative

Present: mi I fay, ti te fas, el al (ella la) fa, nous e fem, vous e feis, lour i fan.

Imperfect: mi I faxaiva, ti te faxaives, el al (ella la) faxaiva, nous e faxavein, vous e faxaveis, lour i faxaiven.

Preterite: mi I fet, ti te feres, el al (ella la) fet, nous e férein, vous e féreis, lour i feren.

Future: mi I faray, ti te faras, el al (ella la) farà, nous e farein, vous e fareis, lour i faran.

8.3.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I faya, ti te fayes, el al (ella la) faya, nous e fayein, vous e fayeis, lour i fayen.

Imperfect: mi I faxess, ti te faxesses, el al (ella la) faxessa, nous e faxessain, vous e faxessais, lour i faxessen.

8.3.3 Imperative

Present: fas, feis.

8.3.4 Participle

Present: faxant,

Past: fait.

8.4 *Gir* 'to go' – simple tenses

8.4.1 Indicative

Present: mi I vay, ti te vas, el al (ella la) va, nous e vem, vous e veis, lour i van.

Imperfect: mi I giva, ti te gives, el al (ella la) giva, nous e givein, vous e giveis, lour i given.

Preterite: mi I git, ti te gires, el al (ella la) git, nous e gírein, vous e gíreis, lour i giren.

Future: mi I giray, ti te giras, el al (ella la) girà, nous e girein, vous e gireis, lour i girà.

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8.4.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I vaya, ti te vayes, el al (ella la) vaya, nous e vayein, vous e vayeis, lour i vayen.

Imperfect: mi I gess, ti te gisses, el al (ella la) gissa, nous e gissain, vous e gissais, lour i gessen.

8.4.3 Imperative

Present: vas, geis.

8.4.4 Participle

Present: jant,

Past: git.

8.5 *Ster* 'to stay' – simple tenses

8.5.1 Indicative

Present: mi I stom, ti te stes, el al (ella la) sta, nous e stein, vous e steis, lour i sten.

Imperfect: mi I staiva, ti te staives, el al (ella la) staiva, nous e stavein, vous e staveis, lour i staiven.

Preterite: mi I stet, ti te steres, el al (ella la) stet, nous e stérein, vous e stéreis, lour i steren.

Future: mi I staray, ti te staras, el al (ella la) starà, nous e starein, vous e stareis, lour i staran.

8.5.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I staya, ti te stayes, el al (ella la) staya, nous e stayein, vous e stayeis, lour i stayen.

Imperfect: mi I stess, ti te stesses, el al (ella la) stessa, nous e stessain, vous e stessais, lour i stessen.

8.5.3 Imperative

Present: sta, steis.

8.5.4 Participle

Present: stant,

Past: stait.

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9 Verbs with vowel alternation

There are a few verbs which change thematic vowel according as verbal forms are rhyzotonic or arhyzotonic (Hull 1982, 542). We give an example (simple tenses only) for each of the four conjugation groups.

9.1 *Trover* 'to find' – simple tenses

9.1.1 Indicative

Present: mi I truev, ti te trueves, el al (ella la) trueva, nous e trovein, vous e troveis, lour i trueven.

Imperfect: mi I trovaiva, ti te trovaives, el al (ella la) trovaiva, nous e trovavein, vous e trovaveis, lour i trovaiven.

Preterite: mi I trovet, ti te troveres, el al (ella la) trovet, nous e trovérein, vous e trovéreis, lour i troveren.

Future: mi I trovaray, ti te trovaras, el al (ella la) trovarà, nous e trovarein, vous e trovareis, lour i trovaran.

9.1.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I trueva, ti te trueves, el al (ella la) trueva, nous e trovein, vous e troveis, lour i trueven.

Imperfect: mi I trovess, ti te trovesses, el al (ella la) trovessa, nous e trovessain, vous e trovessais, lour i trovessen.

9.1.3 Imperative

Present: trova, troveis.

9.1.4 Participle

Present: trovant,

Past: trové.

9.1.5 *Videir* 'to see' – simple tenses

9.1.6 Indicative

Present: mi I veid, ti te veides, el al (ella la) veid, nous e videin, vous e videis, lour i veiden.

Imperfect: mi I vidaiva, ti te vidaives, el al (ella la) vidaiva, nous e vidavein, vous e vidaveis, lour i vidaiven.

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Preterite: mi I videt, ti te videres, el al (ella la) videt, nous e vidérein, vous e vidéreis, lour i videren.

Future: mi I vidaray, ti te vidaras, el al (ella la) vidarà, nous e vidarein, vous e vidareis, lour i vidaran.

9.1.7 Subjunctive

Present: mi I veida, ti te veides, el al (ella la) veida, nous e videin, vous e videis, lour i veiden.

Imperfect: mi I videss, ti te videsses, el al (ella la) videssa, nous e videssain, vous e videssais, lour i videssen.

9.1.8 Imperative

Present: veid, videis.

9.1.9 Participle

Present: vidant,

Past: vidú.

9.1.10 *Beivre* 'to drink' – simple tenses

9.1.11 Indicative

Present: mi I beiv, ti te beives, el al (ella la) beiv, nous e bevein, vous e beveis, lour i beiven.

Imperfect: mi I bevaiva, ti te bevaives, el al (ella la) bevaiva, nous e bevavein, vous e bevaveis, lour i bevaiven.

Preterite: mi I bevet, ti te beveres, el al (ella la) bevet, nous e bevérein, vous e bevéreis, lour i beveren.

Future: mi I bevaray, ti te bevaras, el al (ella la) bevarà, nous e bevarein, vous e bevareis, lour i bevaran.

9.1.12 Subjunctive

Present: mi I beiva, ti te beives, el al (ella la) beiva, nous e bevein, vous e beveis, lour i beiven.

Imperfect: mi I bevess, ti te bevesses, el al (ella la) bevessa, nous e bevessain, vous e bevessais, lour i bevessen.

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9.1.13 Imperative

Present: beiv, beveis.

9.1.14 Participle

Present: bevant,

Past: bevú.

9.2 *Morir* 'to die' – simple tenses

9.2.1 Indicative

Present: mi I muer, ti te mueres, el al (ella la) muer, nous e morein, vous e moreis, lour i mueren.

Imperfect: mi I moriva, ti te morives, el al (ella la) moriva, nous e morivein, vous e moriveis, lour i moriven.

Preterite: mi I morit, ti te morires, el al (ella la) morit, nous e morírein, vous e moríreis, lour i moriren.

Future: mi I morir, ti te moriras, el al (ella la) morirà, nous e morirein, vous e morireis, lour i moriran.

9.2.2 Subjunctive

Present: mi I muera, ti te mueres, el al (ella la) muera, nous e morein, vous e moreis, lour i mueren.

Imperfect: mi I moriss, ti te morisses, el al (ella la) morissa, nous e morissain, vous e morissais, lour i morissen.

9.2.3 Imperative

Present: muer, moreis.

9.2.4 Participle

Present: morant,

Past: morú – mort (irregular)

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