

## **AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE**

Up to 30 million people are currently speaking Romanian. 20 million live in Romania (90 percent of the population); 3 million in the Republic of Moldova and about 1 million in neighboring countries (Ukraine, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece). There are also significant communities of Romanian language speakers in countries like Canada, United States, Germany, Israel, Australia, New Zealand, Italy and Spain.

Romanian is the only Eastern Romance language and most words in Romanian vocabulary (about 75 percent) are of Latin origin. This is why Romanian shares approximately 70 percent of its vocabulary with the other Romance languages, mostly Italian and French, followed by Sardinian, Catalan, Portuguese, Romansh, and Spanish. Over the centuries, Romanian has also borrowed many words from its Slavonic neighbors, German, Hungarian, Turkish, French and, more recently, from English.

The Romanian alphabet is based on the Latin alphabet, and has five additional letters (these are not diacriticals, but letters in their own right): *ă*, *î*, *â*, *ș*, and *ț*. The Romanian alphabet is basically phonetic (with one exception: *â* - used inside the words - and *î* - used at the beginning or the end - both represent the same sound). The sounds denoted by letters are largely similar to Italian.

Note that a version of the Cyrillic alphabet was used in the Soviet Republic of Moldova until 1989, when they switched back to the Romanian version of the Latin alphabet.

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## ***INTRODUCTION TO THE TRAINING***

**As you intend to come to Moldova it's important to learn enough Romanian so that you feel comfortable in your everyday communication with Moldovans. Peace Corps Moldova provides you a Pre Departure Online Training (P.DOT) that hopefully will give a general view about the language and sufficient useful information that will help you to communicate in the first days of your stay in Moldova.**

**Training consists of 19 lessons that combine basic phrases, words and grammar structures. Throughout the training you will have the opportunity to listen to a variety of dialogues, recorded by native Romanian speakers, and learn key phrases and basic grammatical concepts.**

**We are trying to use nontraditional teaching techniques that are based on listening and conversational approaches. The training aims to develop comprehension skills and competence in use of communicative functions. It does not underline the importance of spelling, grammar or knowing how to read and write, but the ability to communicate, to handle a simple conversation in everyday life situations. This is why we encourage you to listen to the lessons as many times as possible in order to get used to the pronunciation of words and expressions and then to have a basis for speaking.**

**We are aware of the fact that there are different methods of learning a foreign language that is why every audio lesson is accompanied by the written content (text).**

**Good luck!**

## Lesson 1: **Listening Exercises**

### **Exercise 1: Conversational Romanian**

*One of the most important things in studying a foreign language is to get used to its tones. What we encourage you to do is to listen to the following exercise as many times as possible in order to get familiar with the Romanian sounds (pronunciation).*

**Limba română este de proveniență latină, soră cu italiana, franceza, spaniola, portugheza. Este vorbită de aproximativ 30 de milioane de oameni în România, Republica Moldova și Ucraina. Până în prezent, limba română a fost studiată de peste 650 de voluntari în Corpul Păcii din Moldova. Moldovenii sînt mîndri de limba lor. Chiar și imnul Republicii Moldova se numește „Limba noastră”.**

**Româna e considerată de către specialiști una dintre cele mai muzicale limbi din lume.**

#### LIMBA NOASTRĂ

Este a noastră limba noastră  
și noi sîntem cu ea popor,  
cum stelele din cer  
sînt stele  
cu veșnica lumină-a lor.  
Este a noastră limba noastră  
și noi sîntem cu ea pămînt,  
cum marea mare  
este mare  
cu ape veșnic vălurînd.  
Este a noastră limba noastră  
și soartă noi sîntem cu ea,  
cum este codru verde soartă  
cu ciuta și cu pasărea.  
Din străbunici cu limba noastră  
noi am crescut și creștem, demn,  
cum creștem pomul din țărînă  
suită-n frunză și în lemn.  
Ci noi cu ea, cu  
limba noastră,  
nemuritori vom fi oricînd,  
nemuritor cum e Pămîntul  
cu Soarele mereu arzînd.

*(Dumitru Matcovschi)*

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
Hello!	<i>Bună!</i>	boo - nuh
Hi!	<i>Salut!</i>	sa - loot
How are you?	<i>Ce mai faceți?</i>	ch eh my faht - chait s
Fine, thank you.	<i>Bine, mulțumesc.</i>	bee - nay, mool - tsu - mesk
Excuse me.	<i>Scuzați-mă.</i>	scoo - zah - tsee - muh
I am sorry.	<i>Îmi pare rău.</i>	oohm pah-reh ruh-oh
It was nothing.	<i>Nu-i nimic</i>	noo ee nee - meec
Nice to meet you!	<i>Îmi pare bine!</i>	oohm pah-reh bee-neh
Goodbye.	<i>La revedere.</i>	lah reh-veh-deh-reh
Good.	<i>Bine.</i>	bee - neh
Please.	<i>Vă rog.</i>	vuh rohg
Thank you very much!	<i>Mulțumesc mult!</i>	mool-tsu-mesk moolt
Yes.	<i>Da.</i>	dah
No.	<i>Nu.</i>	noo
You are welcome!	<i>Cu plăcere!</i>	koo pluh-chai-reh
Cheers!	<i>Noroc!</i>	noh - rok
What is your name?	<i>Cum vă numiți?</i>	coom vuh noo-meets
My name is ...	<i>Numele meu este...</i>	noo-meh-leh meh-oo yehsteh
Good morning!	<i>Bună dimineața!</i>	boo-nuh dee-mee-nyah-tsu h
Good afternoon!	<i>Bună ziua!</i>	boo-nuh zee-wah
Good evening!	<i>Bună seara!</i>	boo-nuh syah-ruh
Good night!	<i>Noapte bună!</i>	nwahrp-teh boo-nuh
See you later ...	<i>Pe curînd...</i>	peh cur-oohnd
I do not speak Romanian.	<i>Nu vorbesc românește.</i>	noo vor-besk ro-moohn-esh-teh
I do not understand.	<i>Eu nu înțeleg.</i>	yuh noo oohn-tseh-leg
I understood.	<i>Eu am înțeles.</i>	yuh ahm oohn-tseh-les
I speak a little Romanian.	<i>Eu vorbesc puțin românește.</i>	yuh vor-besk pooh-tsin ro-moohn-esh-teh
Excellent!	<i>Excelent!</i>	ex-che-lent
I need some water.	<i>Am nevoie de apă.</i>	ahm neh-voyeh deh apuh
Unfortunately.	<i>Din păcate.</i>	deen puh-cah-teh
I am a vegetarian.	<i>Sînt vegetarian.</i>	soont veh-geh-tah-ree-ahn
I am hungry.	<i>Mi-e foame.</i>	myeh fwah-meh
I am thirsty.	<i>Mi-e sete.</i>	myeh seh-teh

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
Hello!	<i>Bună ziua.</i>	boo-nuh zee-uah
What is your name?	<i>Cum te cheamă?</i>	koom teh kyah-muh
My name is Mark.	<i>Mă cheamă Mark.</i>	muh kyah-muh ...
Glad to meet you!	<i>Îmi pare bine!</i>	oohm pah-reh bee-neh
I am glad to meet you too!	<i>Și mie îmi pare bine!</i>	shee meeh oohm pah-reh bee-neh
How old are you?	<i>Câți ani ai?</i>	coohts ahn ahee
I am twenty three years old.	<i>Eu am douăzeci și trei de ani.</i>	yuh ahm 23 deh ahn
Are you married?	<i>Ești căsătorit?</i>	ehsht kuh-suh-toh-reet
Yes.	<i>Da.</i>	dah
No.	<i>Nu.</i>	noo
Do you have children?	<i>Ai copii?</i>	ahee koh-pee
I have a son.	<i>Am un fiu.</i>	ahm oon fee-oo
I have a daughter.	<i>Am o fiică.</i>	ahm oh fee-cuh
Where are you from?	<i>De unde ești?</i>	deh oon-deh ehshtee
I am from Boston.	<i>Eu sînt din Boston.</i>	yuh soohnt deen Boston
Do you have any brothers? Sisters?	<i>Tu ai frați? Surori?</i>	too ahee frah-tsee / soo-roh-ree
Do you like Moldova?	<i>Îți place Moldova?</i>	oohntsee plah-cheh Moldova
Yes, I like it very much.	<i>Da, îmi place foarte mult.</i>	dah, oohm plah-cheh fwahr-teh moolt
What did you do in America?	<i>Ce ai lucrat în America?</i>	ch eh ahee loo-kraht oohn America
I was a student / engineer / doctor / farmer / teacher ...	<i>Eu am fost student / inginer / doctor / fermier / profesor ...</i>	yuh ahm fohst stoo-dehnt / in-jee-nehr / dohk-tohr / fehr-mee-ehr / proh-feh-sohr
What is the Romanian for ...?	<i>Cum se spune românește ...?</i>	koom seh spoo-neh ro-moohn-esh-the ...?
How do you feel?	<i>Cum te simți?</i>	koom teh seem-tsee
I am a little tired.	<i>Sînt puțin obosit.</i>	soohnt poo-tseen oh-boh-seet
May I go into my room?	<i>Pot să merg în camera mea?</i>	poht suh mehr g oohn kah-meh-rah myah
Sure	<i>Sigur</i>	see-goor
Your room is right here.	<i>Camera ta este aici.</i>	kah-meh-rah tah yes-teh aheech
Thank you.	<i>Mulțumesc.</i>	mool-tsu-mesk

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
Who?	<i>Cine?</i>	chee-neh
What?	<i>Ce?</i>	cheh
Where?	<i>Unde?</i>	oon-deh
When?	<i>Cînd?</i>	coohnd
How?	<i>Cum?</i>	coom
Why?	<i>De ce?</i>	deh cheh
What is this?	<i>Ce este aceasta?</i>	cheh yes-teh ah-chahs-tah
What do I need to do?	<i>Ce trebuie să fac?</i>	cheh treh-boo-yeh suh fahk
Where is the Internet Café?	<i>Unde este Internet Cafe?</i>	oon-deh yes-teh ...
How can I get to the hotel?	<i>Cum pot să ajung la hotel?</i>	coom poht suh ah-zhoong lah ...
Go straight.	<i>Mergeți înainte.</i>	mehr-jehts oohn-aheen-teh
... to the right.	<i>... la dreapta.</i>	... lah dryah-ptah
... to the left.	<i>... la stînga.</i>	... lah stoohn-gah
The hotel is close.	<i>Hotelul este aproape.</i>	... yes-teh ah-pro-peh
The restaurant is far.	<i>Restaurantul este departe.</i>	rehs-tah-oo-rahn-tool yes-teh deh-pahr-teh
What does it mean?	<i>Ce înseamnă aceasta?</i>	cheh oohn-syahm-nuh ah- chahs-tah
Where can I buy coffee?	<i>Unde pot să cumpăr cafea?</i>	oon-deh poht suh coom-puhr kah-fyah
How much does a coffee cost?	<i>Cît costă o cafea?</i>	cooht coh-tuh oh kah-fyah
Give me a juice, please	<i>Dați-mi, vă rog, un suc.</i>	dah-tseem, vuh rohng, oon sook
I am lost.	<i>M-am rățuit.</i>	mahm ruh-tuh-cheet
I have a small problem.	<i>Am o mică problemă.</i>	ahm oh mee-cuh proh-bleh- muh
I do not feel well.	<i>Nu mă simt bine.</i>	noo muh seemt bee-neh
I am sick.	<i>Sînt bolnav.</i>	soont bohl-nahv
I have a stomach ache.	<i>Mă doare stomacul.</i>	muh doh-reh stoh-mah-cool
What time is it?	<i>Cît este ora?</i>	cooht yes-teh oh-rah
It is late.	<i>Este tîrziu.</i>	yes-teh toohr-zee-uh
Where can I get a taxi?	<i>Unde pot să iau un taxi?</i>	oon-deh poht suh yah-uh oon ...
Where can I exchange dollars?	<i>Unde pot să schimb dolari?</i>	oon-deh poht suh skeemb doh- lahr
Who is this person?	<i>Cine este această persoană?</i>	chee-neh yes-teh ah-chahs-tah pehr-soh-nuh
I need help.	<i>Am nevoie de ajutor.</i>	ahm neh-voh-ye deh ah-joo- tohr
Could you help me, please?	<i>Puteți să mă ajutați, vă rog?</i>	poo-tehts suh muh ah-joo- tahts, vuh rohng
What is the exchange rate?	<i>Care este cursul valutar?</i>	ka-reh yes-teh coor-sool vah- loo-tahr

Letter	Sound	Similar English sound	Example	Meaning
A a	u	<i>sun</i>	argument	<i>argument</i>
Ă ă	er	<i>other</i>	masă	<i>table</i>
Â â	e	<i>label</i>	stăpîn	<i>owner</i>
B b	b	<i>bat</i>	baie	<i>bathroom</i>
C c	k	<i>cake</i>	casă	<i>home</i>
D d	d	<i>dog</i>	dans	<i>dance</i>
E e	e	<i>pen</i>	elev	<i>pupil</i>
F f	f	<i>fun</i>	familie	<i>family</i>
G g	g	<i>gap</i>	gard	<i>fence</i>
H h	h	<i>hand</i>	hartă	<i>map</i>
I i	ee	<i>bee</i>	inimă	<i>heart</i>
Î î	e	<i>label</i>	înalt	<i>tall/high</i>
J j	zh	<i>treasure</i>	jurnal	<i>journal</i>
K k	k	<i>kit</i>	kilogram	<i>kilogram</i>
L l	l	<i>lip</i>	lună	<i>month/moon</i>
M m	m	<i>man</i>	mamă	<i>mother</i>
N n	n	<i>nut</i>	nas	<i>nose</i>
O o	o	<i>top</i>	ofertă	<i>offer</i>
P p	p	<i>pin</i>	prieten	<i>friend</i>
Q q	q	<i>quick</i>	Quebec	<i>Quebec</i>
R r	r	<i>rat</i>	robot	<i>robot</i>
S s	s	<i>son</i>	sală	<i>hall</i>
Ș ș	sh	<i>ship</i>	șansă	<i>chance</i>
T t	t	<i>top</i>	tată	<i>father</i>
Ț ț	ts	<i>bits</i>	țară	<i>country</i>
U u	u	<i>push</i>	ușă	<i>door</i>
V v	v	<i>vat</i>	vară	<i>summer</i>
W w	-	<i>word</i>	wolfram	<i>wolfram</i>
X x	x	<i>box</i>	xylofon	<i>xylophone</i>
Y y	-	<i>yoga</i>	yoga	<i>yoga</i>
Z z	z	<i>zip</i>	zîmbet	<i>smile</i>

**Note:** Any Romanian word starting with “e” is pronounced with an English “y” sound at the beginning.

**Example:** “este” is pronounced as *yes-teh*

### Phonetic Variations:

ce : sounds like „che” in chest

ci : sounds like „chee” in cheek

che : sounds like „ke” in keg

chi : sounds like „kee” in keen

ge : sounds like „je” in jet

gi : sounds like „jea” in jeans

ghe : sounds like „ge” in get

ghi : sounds like „gea” in gear

### Diphthongs:

**Note:** Put the two vowel sounds together to make the diphthong sound.

i (ee) + e (eh) = ie (yeh)

o (oh) + a (ah) = oa (wah)

## Lesson 6: Pronouns

A. The English pronouns (I, you, he, she, we, etc.) are the same in Romanian. The only exception is that Romanian has a singular and plural form for “you”. Let’s learn the pronouns:

ROMANIAN	ENGLISH
<b>Eu</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Tu</b>	<b>You</b>
<b>El</b>	<b>He</b>
<b>Ea</b>	<b>She</b>
<b>Noi</b>	<b>We</b>
<b>Voi</b>	<b>You (plural)</b>
<b>Ei</b>	<b>They (masculine)</b>
<b>Ele</b>	<b>They (feminine)</b>

### Notes:

1. If there is a group of masculine and feminine nouns, then it is always referred to by the pronoun **ei**.
2. If a person wishes to address someone (or group of people) in a formal tone, the speaker would use the pronoun **DUMNEAVOASTRĂ**. The verb’s form for this pronoun is the same as for **voi**.

## Lesson 7: Basic Verbs: “to be” & “to have”

Two of the most basic verbs in Romanian are “*a fi*” (to be) and “*a avea*” (to have). Let’s us learn the present tense conjugation of these verbs.

a fi			
singular		plural	
<b>Eu sînt</b>	<b>I am</b>	<b>Noi sîntem</b>	<b>We are</b>
<b>Tu ești</b>	<b>You are</b>	<b>Voi sînteți</b>	<b>You are (pl.)</b>
<b>El, ea este</b>	<b>He, she, it is</b>	<b>Ei, ele sînt</b>	<b>They are</b>

### Examples:

- **Eu sînt student.** (I am a student.)
- **El nu e voluntar.** (He is not a volunteer.)
- **Mircea este inteligent.** (Mircea is intelligent.)

a avea			
singular		plural	
<b>Eu am</b>	<b>I have</b>	<b>Noi avem</b>	<b>We have</b>
<b>Tu ai</b>	<b>You have</b>	<b>Voi aveți</b>	<b>You have (pl.)</b>
<b>El, ea are</b>	<b>He, she, it has</b>	<b>Ei, ele au</b>	<b>They have</b>



**Examples:**

- **Radu are un apartament.** (Radu has an apartment.)
- **Noi avem mulți prieteni.** (We have many friends.)
- **Tu nu ai bilet.** (You don't have a ticket.)

**Notes:**

1. From the examples above you can notice that the conjugation **este** can be shortened to **e**, and it is done quite often in spoken Romanian. It has the same meaning.
2. The negation of a verb is done by preceding it with **nu**. You can observe it in the examples above.

**Lesson's Vocabulary:**

- student – *student (m.)*  
inteligent – *intelligent (m.)*  
mulți – *many (m. pl.)*  
prieten – *friend (m.)*  
bilet – *ticket*

**Lesson 8: Articles**

As in English, in Romanian the indefinite articles (*a, an, some*) precede the noun to which they refer.

**A. Indefinite Articles**

<b>un</b>	<b>“a, an”</b> for masculine singular nouns
<b>o</b>	<b>“a, an”</b> for feminine singular nouns
<b>niște</b>	<b>some</b>

**Examples:**

- **Adrian este un om bun.** (Adrian is a good man.)
- **Cristina are o carte.** (Cristina has a book.)
- **Niște copii sunt in fața școlii.** (Some kids are in front of the school.)

**B. Definite Articles**

But the definite articles in Romanian come after the noun, as a suffix.

If the word ends in a consonant, add **-ul**:

<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>om</b>	man
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>omul</b>	the man
<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>oameni</b>	men
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>oamenii</b>	the men

If the word ends in **-ă**, substitute **-a**:

<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>casă</b>	house
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>case</b>	the house
<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>case</b>	houses
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>casele</b>	the houses

If ending in **-ea**, add **-ua**:

<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>cafea</b>	coffee
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>cafeaua</b>	the coffee
<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>cafele</b>	cups of coffee
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>cafelele</b>	the cups of coffee

If ending in **-u**, add **-i**:

<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>erou</b>	hero
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>eroul</b>	the hero
<b>Indefinite (sng.)</b>	<b>eroi</b>	heroes
<b>Definite (pl.)</b>	<b>eroii</b>	the heroes

*Examples:*

- **Copacul este foarte înalt.** (The tree is very tall.)
- **Mașina va veni peste o oră.** (The car will come in an hour.)
- **Tricoul este murdar.** (The t-shirt is dirty.)

**Notes:** In some instances the Romanian definite articles must be used, though they will not be used in English.

1. When we speak about something in general:
  - **Viața este foarte diferită.** (Life is very different.)
  - **Îmi place cafeaua foarte mult.** (I like coffee very much.)
2. When showing possession:
  - **Fratele meu este doctor.** (My brother is a doctor.)
  - **Trenul tău pleacă mâine.** (Your train leaves tomorrow.)

**Lesson's Vocabulary:**

carte – *book (f.)*  
 copil – *child (m.)*  
 în față – *in front (adv.)*  
 școală – *school (f.)*  
 copac – *tree (m.)*  
 înalt – *tall (adj.)*  
 mașină – *car (f.)*

oră – *hour (f.)*  
 tricou – *t-shirt (m.)*  
 murdar – *dirty (adj.)*  
 viață – *life (f.)*  
 diferit – *different (adj.)*  
 soră – *sister*  
 doctor – *doctor (m.)*  
 tren – *train (m.)*  
 mâine – *tomorrow*

## Lesson 9: **Numbers**

As in other numerical systems, the Romanian number names use a limited set of words and combining rules, which can be applied to generate the name of any number within sufficiently large limits.

NUMBER	ENGLISH	ROMANIAN
1	One	<i>Unu</i>
2	Two	<i>Doi</i>
3	Three	<i>Trei</i>
4	Four	<i>Patru</i>
5	Five	<i>Cinci</i>
6	Six	<i>Şase</i>
7	Seven	<i>Şapte</i>
8	Eight	<i>Opt</i>
9	Nine	<i>Nouă</i>
10	Ten	<i>Zece</i>
11	Eleven	<i>Unsprezece</i>
12	Twelve	<i>Doisprezece</i>
13	Thirteen	<i>Treisprezece</i>
14	Fourteen	<i>Paisprezece</i>
15	Fifteen	<i>Cincisprezece</i>
16	Sixteen	<i>Şaisprezece</i>
17	Seventeen	<i>Şaptesprezece</i>
18	Eighteen	<i>Optsprezece</i>
19	Nineteen	<i>Nouăsprezece</i>
20	Twenty	<i>Douăzeci</i>
21	Twenty one	<i>Douăzeci și unu</i>
30	Thirty	<i>Treizeci</i>
40	Forty	<i>Patruzeci</i>
50	Fifty	<i>Cincizeci</i>
60	Sixty	<i>Şaizeci</i>
100	One hundred	<i>O sută</i>
1000	One thousand	<i>O mie</i>
10000	Ten thousand	<i>Zece mii</i>
1235	One thousand two hundred thirty five	<i>O mie două sute treizeci și cinci</i>

**Lesson 10: Days**

ENGLISH	ROMANIAN
Week	<i>Săptămîna</i>
Monday	<i>Luni</i>
Tuesday	<i>Mărți</i>
Wednesday	<i>Miercuri</i>
Thursday	<i>Joi</i>
Friday	<i>Vineri</i>
Saturday	<i>Sîmbătă</i>
Sunday	<i>Duminică</i>

Today	<i>Astăzi</i>
Yesterday	<i>Ieri</i>
Tomorrow	<i>Mîine</i>
This week	<i>Săptămîna aceasta</i>
Last week	<i>Săptămîna trecută</i>
Next week	<i>Săptămîna viitoare</i>

**Lesson 11: Months**

ENGLISH	ROMANIAN
January	<i>Ianuarie</i>
February	<i>Februarie</i>
March	<i>Martie</i>
April	<i>Aprilie</i>
May	<i>Mai</i>
June	<i>Iunie</i>
July	<i>Iulie</i>
August	<i>August</i>
September	<i>Septembrie</i>
October	<i>Octombrie</i>
November	<i>Noiembrie</i>
December	<i>Decembrie</i>

**Note:** The first day of the month is called *întîi* (oon-tooee) not *one*. For example *the first of August* is *întîi August*.

## Lesson 12:

**The Most Basic Words**

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
Yes	<i>Da</i>	dah
No	<i>Nu</i>	noo
Thanks	<i>Mulțumesc</i>	mool-tsu-mesk
Please	<i>Vă rog</i>	vuh roh-g
Hello	<i>Buna</i>	boo - nuh
Goodbye	<i>La revedere</i>	lah reh-veh-deh-reh
Ok / Fine	<i>Bine</i>	bee-neh

## Lesson 13:

**Some Basic Adverbs and Adjectives****A: Adverbs**

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
again	<i>din nou</i>	deen no
also	<i>de asemenea</i>	deh-ahseh-meh-nyah
always	<i>întotdeauna</i>	oohn-toht-dyah-oonah
here	<i>aici</i>	aheech
maybe	<i>poate</i>	poh-teh
much	<i>mult</i>	moolt
never	<i>niciodată</i>	neech-oh-dahtuh
now	<i>acum</i>	ah-coom
sometimes	<i>uneori</i>	oo-neh-ohr
there	<i>acolo</i>	ah-coh-loh
usually	<i>de obicei</i>	deh oh-bee-chai
very	<i>foarte</i>	fwahr-teh

**B: Adjectives**

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
available	<i>disponibil</i>	dees-poh-nee-beel
bad	<i>rău</i>	ruh-oo
beautiful	<i>frumos</i>	froo-mohs
big	<i>mare</i>	mah-reh
clean	<i>curat</i>	coo-raht
cold	<i>rece</i>	reh-cheh
different	<i>diferit</i>	dee-feh-reet
difficult	<i>dificil</i>	dee-fee-cheel

dirty	<i>murdar</i>	moor-dahr
easy	<i>ușor</i>	oo-shohr
funny	<i>amuzant</i>	ah-moo-zahnt
good	<i>bun</i>	boon
happy	<i>fericit</i>	feh-ree-cheet
healthy	<i>sănătos</i>	suh-nuh-tohs
little	<i>puțin</i>	poo-tseen
many	<i>mulți</i>	moolts
new	<i>nou</i>	no
nice	<i>drăguț</i>	druh-goots
old	<i>bătrîn</i>	buh-troohn
open	<i>deschis</i>	dehs-kiss
same	<i>identic</i>	ee-dehn-teek
satisfied	<i>satisfăcut</i>	sah-tees-fuh-koot
strange	<i>ciudat</i>	chew-daht
tasty	<i>gustos</i>	goos-tohs
warm	<i>cald</i>	cahld
weak	<i>slab</i>	slahb
wonderful	<i>minunat</i>	mee-noo-naht

Lesson 14: **Food and Drinks**

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
beef	<i>carne de vită</i>	cahr-neh deh vee-tuh
beer	<i>bere</i>	beh-reh
bread	<i>pîine</i>	pooh-neh
cheese	<i>brînză</i>	broohn-zuh
chicken	<i>pui</i>	poee
food	<i>mîncare</i>	coohn-cah-reh
fish	<i>pește</i>	pehsh-teh
fruit	<i>fruct</i>	frooct
meat	<i>carne</i>	cahr-neh
milk	<i>lapte</i>	lahp-teh
pork	<i>carne de porc</i>	cahr-neh deh pork
potatoes	<i>cartofi</i>	cahr-tohf
pepper	<i>piper</i>	pee-pehr
tea	<i>ceai</i>	chy
tomatoes	<i>roșii</i>	roh-shee
vegetables	<i>legume</i>	leh-goo-meh
water	<i>apă</i>	ah-puh
wine	<i>vin</i>	veen

## Lesson 15: House Orientation

English	Romanian	Pronunciation
house	<i>casă</i>	cah-suh
bedroom	<i>dormitor</i>	dohr-mee-tohr
bathroom	<i>baie</i>	bah-yeh
kitchen	<i>bucătărie</i>	boo-cuh-tuh-ree-yeh
room	<i>cameră</i>	cah-meh-ruh
toilet	<i>toaletă</i>	twah-leh-tuh
window	<i>fereastră</i>	feh-ryas-truh
Where is the bathroom?	<i>Unde este baie?</i>	oon-deh yes-teh bah-yah
cold water	<i>apă rece</i>	ah-puh reh-cheh
hot water	<i>apă caldă</i>	ah-puh cahl-duh

## Lesson 16: Listening Exercises

### Exercise 2: Introducing yourself

- Bună ziua!
- Mă numesc Ben.
- Sînt din America, din California.
- Sînt consultant în agrobusiness.
- Sînt voluntar în Corpul Păcii.

*Good afternoon!*  
*My name is Ben.*  
*I am from America, from California*  
*I am an agribusiness consultant.*  
*I am a Peace Corps Volunteer.*

- Bună seara!
- Mă numesc Jessica.
- Sînt din America, din New York.
- Sînt profesoară
- Sînt voluntară în Corpul Păcii.

*Good evening!*  
*My name is Jessica.*  
*I am from America, from New York.*  
*I am a teacher.*  
*I am a Peace Corps Volunteer.*

- Salut!
- Eu sînt Matt.
- Sînt din S.U.A., din Las Vegas.
- Sînt fermier.
- Acum, sînt voluntar în Corpul Păcii.

*Hi!*  
*I am Matt.*  
*I am from U.S.A., from Las Vegas.*  
*I am a farmer.*  
*Now, I am a Peace Corps Volunteer.*

Lesson 17: **Listening Exercises**

**Exercise 3: Day by day conversation**

**A:** Bună dimineața!

**B:** Bună dimineața!

**A:** Cum te simți?

**B:** Sînt bine, mulțumesc. Și dumneavoastră?

**A:** Bine, mulțumesc.

**B:** Eu trebuie să plec astăzi la Chișinău.

**A:** La ce oră?

**B:** La ora 9.

**A:** La ce oră vei veni acasă?

**B:** Nu sînt sigur, probabil pe la 7 seara.

**A:** Drum bun.

**B:** Mulțumesc.

*Good morning!*

*Good Morning!*

*How do you feel?*

*I am fine, thank you. And you?*

*Fine, thank you.*

*I have to go to Chisinau today.*

*At what time?*

*At 9 o'clock.*

*At what time will you come back home?*

*I am not sure, probably by 7 in the evening.*

*Have a safe trip.*

*Thank you.*

**A:** Bună!

**B:** Bună seara!

**A:** Cum a fost ziua?

**B:** A fost bine.

**A:** Peste jumătate de oră vom lua cina.

**B:** Minunat. Ce avem astăzi la cină?

**A:** Vom avea salată de legume și friptură.

**B:** Foarte gustos.

**A:** Și vom bea vin de casă.

**B:** Foarte bine.

*Hello!*

*Good evening!*

*How was your day?*

*It was fine.*

*In half an hour we'll have dinner.*

*Wonderful. What do we have for dinner?*

*We'll have vegetable salad and steak.*

*Very tasty.*

*And we will drink some home made wine.*

*Very good.*



**Lesson 18: Listening Exercises**

**Exercise 4: Different questions and answers**

**A:** Dorești cafea?

**B:** Nu, mulțumesc. Aș dori un ceai.

**A:** Da, desigur.

**B:** Mulțumesc mult.

*Do you want some coffee?*

*No, thank you. I would like a tea.*

*Yes, sure.*

*Thank you very much.*

**A:** Spuneți-mi, vă rog, unde este toaleta?

**B:** Toaleta este acolo.

*Could you tell me, please, where is the toilet?*

*The toilet is over there.*

**A:** Spuneți-mi, vă rog, unde este baia?

**B:** Baia este acolo.

*Could you tell me, please, where is the bathroom?*

*The bathroom is over there.*

**A:** Îți place cafeaua?

**B:** Da, foarte mult.

*Do you like coffee?*

*Yes, very much.*

**A:** Îți place vinul?

**B:** Da, îmi place.

*Do you like the wine?*

*Yes, I like it.*

**A:** Îți place brânza?

**B:** Nu, nu-mi place.

*Do you like cheese?*

*No, I do not like it.*

**A:** Îți place laptele?

**B:** Nu, nu-mi place.

*Do you like milk?*

*No, I do not like it.*

**A:** Pot să servesc apă minerală?

**B:** Da, poftim.

*Can I have mineral water?*

*Yes, here it is.*

**A:** Pot să servesc niște friptură?

**B:** Da, poftim.

*Can I have some steak?*

*Yes, here it is.*

**Lesson 19: Listening Exercises****Exercise 5: List of similar words**

The Romanian language has also many words that sound similar in English and have the same meaning. Let us listen:

academie	grup	solid
activ	imposibil	teatru
agendă	inginer	telefon
alfabet	influență	telegramă
artist	informație	teribil
aparent	instituție	umbrelă
argument	lac	urgent
bar	listă	universitate
balon	jachetă	vulgar
bancă	jurnalist	volum
biscuit	medicină	vacanță
certificat	moment	zebră
ciocolată	monument	zero
cinema	mesaj	a accepta
calendar	muzeu	a afecta
conferință	muzică	a consuma
creativ	nervos	a corecta
criminal	natură	a crea
doctor	onest	a decide
director	opinie	a demonstra
dicționar	problemă	a examina
document	parc	a exista
dată	profesor	a exporta
dans	progres	a include
examen	restaurant	a iniția
elefant	rezistență	a oferi
energie	secret	a participa
film	serios	a produce
furios	student	a studia