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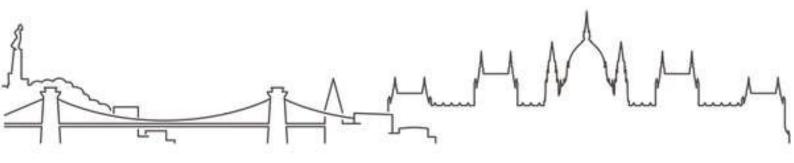
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# 1. ROMANIAN VOCABULARY

#### **BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 1**

#### 1. Pronouns

I, me [eu] eu [tu] you tu [el] he el she [ja] ea ['noj] noi we you (to a group) ['voj] voi they (masc.) ['ej] ei they (fem.) ele ['ele]

## 2. Greetings. Salutations. Farewells

Bună ziua! Hello! (fam.) ['bunə 'ziua] ['bunə 'ziua] Hello! (form.) Bună ziua! Good morning! Bună dimineața! ['bunə dimi'natsa] Good afternoon! Bună ziua! ['bunə 'ziua] Good evening! ['bunə 'siara] Bună seara! to say hello [a se salu'ta] a se saluta Hi! (hello) [sa'lut] Salut!

greeting (n)	salut (n)	[sa'lut]
to greet (vt)	a saluta	[a salu'ta]
How are you?	Ce mai faci?	[ʧe maj 'faʧ]
What's new?	Ce mai e nou?	[ʧe maj e 'nou]
Bye-Bye! Goodbye!	La revedere!	[la rewe'dere]
See you soon!	Pe curând!	[pe ku'rınd]
Farewell! (to a friend)	Rămâi cu bine!	[rə'mıj ku 'bine]
Farewell (form.)	Rămâneți cu bine!	[rəmı'nets ku 'bine]
to say goodbye	a-şi lua rămas bun	[aʃ lu'a rə'mas bun]
So long!	Pa!	[pa]
Thank you!	Mulţumesc!	[multsu'mesk]
Thank you very much!	Mulțumesc mult!	[multsu'mesk mult]
You're welcome	Cu plăcere	[ku plə'tʃere]
Don't mention it!	Pentru puțin	['pentru pu'tsin]
It was nothing	Pentru puțin	['pentru pu'tsin]
Excuse me! (fam.)	Scuză-mă!	['skuzəmə]
Excuse me! (form.)	Scuzați-mă!	[sku'zatsimə]
to excuse (forgive)	a scuza	[a sku′za]
to apologize (vi)	a cere scuze	[a 'tʃere 'skuze]
My apologies	Cer scuze	[tʃer 'skuze]
I'm sorry!	Lertați-mă!	[er'tatsimə]
to forgive (vt)	a ierta	[a er'ta]
please (adv)	vă rog, vă rugăm	[və rog], [və ru'gəm]

Don't forget!

Nu uitați!

[nu uj'tats]

Certainly!

Desigur!

[de'sigur]

Of course not!

Desigur ca nu!

[de'sigur kə nu]

Okay! (I agree)

Sunt de acord!

[sunt de a'kord]

That's enough!

Ajunge!

[a'ʒundʒe]

#### 3. How to address

**Domnule** ['domnule] mister, sir ma'am Doamnă [do'amnə] **Domnişoară** [domni[o'arə] miss Tinere ['tinere] young man young man (little [bə'jatule] **Băiatule** boy) miss (little girl) **Fetito** [fe'titso]

#### 4. Cardinal numbers. Part 1

['zero] 0 zero zero 1 one ['unu] unu 2 two doi [doj] 3 three [trej] trei 4 four ['patru] patru 5 five cinci [tfintf] 6 six ['sase] şase

7 seven	şapte	[′ʃapte]
8 eight	opt	[opt]
9 nine	nouă	['nouə]
10 ten	zece	['zetʃe]
11 eleven	unsprezece	['unsprezetʃe]
12 twelve	doisprezece	['dojsprezetʃe]
13 thirteen	treisprezece	['trejsprezetʃe]
14 fourteen	paisprezece	['pajsprezetfe]
15 fifteen	cincisprezece	['ʧinʧsprezeʧe]
16 sixteen	şaisprezece	[′ʃajsprezetʃe]
17 seventeen	şaptesprezece	[′ʃaptesprezetʃe]
18 eighteen	optsprezece	['optsprezetfe]
19 nineteen	nouăsprezece	['nouəsprezetʃe]
20 twenty	douăzeci	[douə'zetʃ]
21 twenty-one	douăzeci și unu	[douə'zetʃ ʃi 'unu]
22 twenty-two	douăzeci și doi	[douə'zetʃ ʃi doj]
23 twenty-three	douăzeci și trei	[douə'zetʃ ʃi trej]
30 thirty	treizeci	[trej′zetʃ]
31 thirty-one	treizeci şi unu	[trej'zetʃ ʃi 'unu]
32 thirty-two	treizeci și doi	[trej'zetʃ ʃi doj]
33 thirty-three	treizeci și trei	[trej'zetʃ ʃi trej]
40 forty	patruzeci	[patru′zetʃ]
41 forty-one	patruzeci şi unu	[patru'zetʃ ʃi 'unu]
42 forty-two	patruzeci şi doi	[patru'zetʃ ʃi doj]

43 forty-three	patruzeci şi trei	[patru'zetʃ ʃi trej]
50 fifty	cincizeci	[ʧinʧ'zeʧ]
51 fifty-one	cincizeci și unu	[ʧinʧ'zeʧ ʃi 'unu]
52 fifty-two	cincizeci și doi	[ʧinʧ'zeʧ ʃi doj]
53 fifty-three	cincizeci și trei	[tʃintʃ'zetʃ ʃi trej]
60 sixty	şaizeci	[ʃaj′zeʧ]
61 sixty-one	şaizeci şi unu	[ʃaj′zetʃ ʃi ′unu]
62 sixty-two	şaizeci şi doi	[ʃaj′zetʃ ʃi doj]
63 sixty-three	şaizeci şi trei	[ʃaj'zeʧ ʃi trej]
70 seventy	şaptezeci	[ʃapteˈzeʧ]
71 seventy-one	şaptezeci şi unu	[ʃapte'zetʃ ʃi 'unu]
72 seventy-two	şaptezeci şi doi	[ʃapte′zetʃ ʃi doj]
73 seventy-three	şaptezeci şi trei	[ʃapte'zetʃ ʃi trej]
80 eighty	optzeci	[opt'zetʃ]
81 eighty-one	optzeci şi unu	[opt'zetʃ ʃi 'unu]
82 eighty-two	optzeci şi doi	[opt'zetʃ ʃi doj]
83 eighty-three	optzeci şi trei	[opt'zetʃ ʃi trej]
90 ninety	nouăzeci	[nouə'zeʧ]
91 ninety-one	nouăzeci și unu	[nouə'zetʃ ʃi 'unu]
92 ninety-two	nouăzeci și doi	[nouə'zetʃ ʃi doj]
93 ninety-three	nouăzeci și trei	[nouə'zetʃ ʃi trej]

## 5. Cardinal numbers. Part 2

100 one hundred	o sută	[o 'sutə]
200 two hundred	două sute	['douə 'sute]
300 three hundred	trei sute	[trej 'sute]
400 four hundred	patru sute	[′patru ′sute]
500 five hundred	cinci sute	[tʃintʃ 'sute]
600 six hundred	şase sute	[′ʃase ′sute]
700 seven hundred	şapte sute	[′ʃapte ′sute]
800 eight hundred	opt sute	[opt 'sute]
900 nine hundred	nouă sute	['nouə 'sute]
1000 one thousand	o mie	[o 'mie]
2000 two thousand	două mii	['douə mij]
3000 three thousand	trei mii	[trej mij]
10000 ten thousand	zece mii	['zetʃe mij]
one hundred thousand	o sută de mii	[o 'sutə de mij]
million	milion (n)	[mili'on]
billion	miliard (n)	[mili'ard]

# 6. Ordinal numbers

first (adj)	primul	['primul]
second (adj)	al doilea	[al ′dojʎa]
third (adj)	al treilea	[al ′trejʎa]
fourth (adj)	al patrulea	[al 'patruʎa]

fifth (adj)	al cincilea	[al 'ʧinʧiʎa]
sixth (adj)	al şaselea	[al ′ʃaseʎa]
seventh (adj)	al şaptelea	[al ′ʃapteʎa]
eighth (adj)	al optulea	[al ′optuʎa]
ninth (adj)	al nouălea	[al 'nouəƙa]
tenth (adj)	al zecelea	[al 'zetʃeʎa]

## 7. Numbers. Fractions

fraction	fracție (f)	['fraktsie]
one half	o doime	[o do'ime]
one third	o treime	[o tre'ime]
one quarter	o pătrime	[o pət'rime]
one eighth	o optime	[o op'time]
one tenth	o zecime	[o ze'tʃime]
two thirds	două treimi	['douə tre'im <sup>i</sup> ]
three quarters	trei pătrimi	[trej pət'rim <sup>i</sup> ]

# 8. Numbers. Basic operations

subtraction	scădere (f)	[skə'dere]
to subtract (vi, vt)	a scădea	[a skə′d <sup>j</sup> a]
division	împărțire (f)	[ımpər'tsire]
to divide (vt)	a împărți	[a ımpər′tsi]

addition adunare (f) [adu'nare]
to add up (vt) a aduna [a adu'na]
to add (vi, vt) a adăuga [a adəu'ga]
multiplication înmulțire (f) [ınmul'tsire]
to multiply (vt) a înmulți [a ınmul'tsi]

#### 9. Numbers. Miscellaneous

digit, figure cifră (f) ['tʃifrə] number **număr** (n) ['numər] numeral (n) [nume'ral] numeral minus sign minus (n) ['minus] plus sign plus (n) [plus] formula formulă (f) [for'mulə] calculation calcul (n) ['kalkul] to count (vt) [a kalku'la] a calcula [a soko'ti] to count up a socoti to compare (vt) [a kompa'ra] a compara

How much? Cât? Câtă? [kɪt 'kɪtə]
How many? Câți? Câte? [kɪts 'kɪte]
sum, total sumă (f) ['sumə]
result rezultat (n) [rezul'tat]

remainder rest (n) [rest]

a few ... câțiva (m), câteva [kɪts'va], [kɪte'va]

(f)

few, little (adv) **puţin** ... [pu'tsin] the rest **rest** (n) [rest]

one and a half **unu şi jumătate** ['unu ʃi ʒumə'tate] dozen **duzină** (f) [du'zinə]

in half (adv) **în două** [ın 'douə]

equally (evenly) în părți egale [ın pərts e'gale]

half **jumătate** (f) [ʒumə'tate]

time (three ~s) dată (f) ['datə]

#### 10. The most important verbs. Part 1

to advise (vt) [a sfətu'i] a sfătui to agree (say yes) [a fi de a'kord] a fi de acord to answer (vi, vt) a răspunde [a rəs'punde] to apologize (vi) [a 'tfere 'skuze] a cere scuze to arrive (vi) a sosi [a so'si] to ask (~ oneself) [a ıntre'ba] a întreba to ask (~ sb to do [a 't[ere] a cere sth)

to be (vi) a fi [a fi]

to be afraid a se teme [a se 'teme]

to be hungry **a fi foame** [a fi fo'ame]

to be interested in ... a se interesa [a se intere'sa]

to be needed	a fi necesar	[a fi netfe'sar]
to be surprised	a se mira	[a se mi′ra]
to be thirsty	a fi sete	[a fi 'sete]
to begin (vt)	a începe	[a ın'tʃepe]
to belong to	a aparține	[a apar'tsine]
to boast (vi)	a se lăuda	[a se ləu'da]
to break (split into pieces)	a rupe	[a 'rupe]
to call (for help)	a chema	[a ke'ma]
can (v aux)	a putea	[a pu′t <sup>j</sup> a]
to catch (vt)	a prinde	[a 'prinde]
to change (vt)	a schimba	[a skim′ba]
to choose (select)	a alege	[a a'ledʒe]
to come down	a coborî	[a kobo'rı]
to come in (enter)	a intra	[a int′ra]
to compare (vt)	a compara	[a kompa′ra]
to complain (vi, vt)	a se plânge	[a se 'plindze]
to confuse (mix up)	a încurca	[a ıŋkur'ka]
to continue (vt)	a continua	[a kontinu'a]
to control (vt)	a controla	[a kontro′la]
to cook (dinner)	a găti	[a gə'ti]
to cost (vt)	a costa	[a kos'ta]
to count (add up)	a calcula	[a kalku'la]
to count on	a conta pe	[a kon'ta pe]

to create (vt) a crea [a kre'a] to cry (weep) a plânge [a 'plındʒe]

# 11. The most important verbs. Part 2

to deceive (vi, vt)	a minți	[a min'tsi]
to decorate (tree, street)	a împodobi	[a ımpodo'bi]
to defend (a country, etc.)	a apăra	[a apə′ra]
to demand (request firmly)	a cere	[a 'ʧere]
to dig (vt)	а ѕӑра	[a sə'pa]
to discuss (vt)	a discuta	[a disku'ta]
to do (vt)	a face	[a 'fatʃe]
to doubt (have doubts)	a se îndoi	[a se ındo'i]
to drop (let fall)	а ѕсӑра	[a skə′pa]
to exist (vi)	a exista	[a ekzis'ta]
to expect (foresee)	a prevedea	[a prewe'd <sup>j</sup> a]
to explain (vt)	a explica	[a ekspli'ka]
to fall (vi)	a cădea	[a kə'd <sup>j</sup> a]
to find (vt)	a găsi	[a gə′si]
to finish (vt)	a termina	[a termi'na]
to fly (vi)	a zbura	[a zbu'ra]

to follow (come after)	a urma	[a ur′ma]
to forget (vi, vt)	a uita	[a uj′ta]
to forgive (vt)	a ierta	[a er′ta]
to give (vt)	a da	[a da]
to give a hint	a face aluzie	[a 'fatʃe a'luzie]
to go (on foot)	a merge	[a 'merdʒe]
to go for a swim	a se scălda	[a se skəl'da]
to go out (from)	a ieşi	[a e′ʃi]
to guess right	a ghici	[a gi′ʧi]
to have (vt)	a avea	[a a′vʲa]
to have (vt) to have breakfast	a avea a lua micul dejun	[a a'v <sup>j</sup> a] [a lu'a 'mikul de'ʒun]
, ,		
to have breakfast	a lua micul dejun	[a lu'a 'mikul de'ʒun]
to have breakfast to have dinner	a lua micul dejun a cina	[a lu'a 'mikul de'ʒun] [a ʧi'na]
to have breakfast to have dinner to have lunch	a lua micul dejun a cina a lua prânzul	[a lu'a 'mikul de'ʒun] [a ʧi'na] [a lu'a 'prınzul]
to have breakfast to have dinner to have lunch to hear (vt)	a lua micul dejun a cina a lua prânzul a auzi	[a lu'a 'mikul de'ʒun] [a tʃi'na] [a lu'a 'prınzul] [a au'zi]
to have breakfast to have dinner to have lunch to hear (vt) to help (vt)	a lua micul dejun a cina a lua prânzul a auzi a ajuta	[a lu'a 'mikul de'ʒun] [a tʃi'na] [a lu'a 'prınzul] [a au'zi] [a aʒu'ta]
to have breakfast to have dinner to have lunch to hear (vt) to help (vt) to hide (vt)	a lua micul dejun a cina a lua prânzul a auzi a ajuta a ascunde	[a lu'a 'mikul de'ʒun] [a tʃi'na] [a lu'a 'prɪnzul] [a au'zi] [a aʒu'ta] [a as'kunde]

# 12. The most important verbs. Part 3

to inform (vt) a informa [a infor'ma]

to insist (vi, vt)	a insista	[a insis'ta]
to insult (vt)	a jigni	[a ʒig′ni]
to invite (vt)	a invita	[a inwi'ta]
to joke (vi)	a glumi	[a glu′mi]
to keep (vt)	a păstra	[a pəst'ra]
to keep silent	a tăcea	[a təˈʧa]
to kill (vt)	a omorî	[a omo′rı]
to know (sb)	a cunoaște	[a kuno'aʃte]
to know (sth)	a şti	[a ʃti]
to laugh (vi)	a râde	[a 'rıde]
to liberate (city, etc.)	a elibera	[a elibe′ra]
to like (I like)	a plăcea	[a plə′ʧa]
to look for (search)	a căuta	[a kəu'ta]
to love (sb)	a iubi	[a ju′bi]
to make a mistake	a greşi	[a gre′ʃi]
to manage, to run	a conduce	[a kon'dutʃe]
to mean (signify)	a însemna	[a ınsem'na]
to mention (talk about)	a menționa	[a mentsio'na]
to miss (school, etc.)	a lipsi	[a lip'si]
to notice (see)	a observa	[a obser'va]
to object (vi, vt)	a contrazice	[a kontra'zitʃe]
to observe (see)	a observa	[a obser′va]
to open (vt)	a deschide	[a des'kide]

to order (meal, etc.)	a comanda	[a koman'da]
to order (mil.)	a ordona	[a ordo'na]
to own (possess)	a poseda	[a pose'da]
to participate (vi)	a participa	[a partitʃi′pa]
to pay (vi, vt)	a plăti	[a plə'ti]
to permit (vt)	a permite	[a per'mite]
to plan (vt)	a planifica	[a planifi'ka]
to play (children)	a juca	[a ʒu'ka]
to pray (vi, vt)	a se ruga	[a se ru'ga]
to prefer (vt)	a prefera	[a prefe'ra]
to promise (vt)	a promite	[a pro'mite]
to pronounce (vt)	a pronunța	[a pronun'tsa]
to propose (vt)	a propune	[a pro'pune]
to punish (vt)	a pedepsi	[a pedep'si]
to read (vi, vt)	a citi	[a ʧi′ti]
to recommend (vt)	a recomanda	[a rekoman'da]
to refuse (vi, vt)	a refuza	[a refu′za]
to regret (be sorry)	a regreta	[a regre′ta]
to rent (sth from sb)	a închiria	[a ɪŋkiri′ja]
to repeat (say again)	a repeta	[a repe'ta]
to reserve, to book	a rezerva	[a rezer'va]
to run (vi)	a alerga	[a aler′ga]

# 13. The most important verbs. Part 4

to save (rescue)	a salva	[a sal'va]
to say (~ thank you)	a spune	[a 'spune]
to scold (vt)	a certa	[a tʃer′ta]
to see (vt)	a vedea	[a we′d <sup>j</sup> a]
to sell (vt)	a vinde	[a 'winde]
to send (vt)	a trimite	[a tri'mite]
to shoot (vi)	a trage	[a 'tradʒə]
to shout (vi)	a striga	[a stri′ga]
to show (vt)	a arăta	[a arə'ta]
to sign (document)	a semna	[a sem'na]
to sit down (vi)	a se aşeza	[a se aʃə'za]
to smile (vi)	a zâmbi	[a zım'bi]
to speak (vi, vt)	a vorbi	[a vor'bi]
to speak (vi, vt) to steal (money, etc.)		[a vor′bi] [a fu′ra]
. ,		
to steal (money, etc.)	a fura a înceta	[a fu′ra]
to steal (money, etc.) to stop (cease) to stop (for pause,	a fura a înceta	[a fu′ra] [a antʃe′ta]
to steal (money, etc.) to stop (cease) to stop (for pause, etc.)	a fura a înceta a se opri	[a fu′ra] [a antʃe′ta] [a se op′ri]
to steal (money, etc.) to stop (cease) to stop (for pause, etc.) to study (vt)	a fura a înceta a se opri a studia	[a fu'ra] [a antʃe'ta] [a se op'ri] [a studi'a]
to steal (money, etc.) to stop (cease) to stop (for pause, etc.) to study (vt) to swim (vi)	a fura a înceta a se opri a studia a înota	[a fu'ra] [a antʃe'ta] [a se op'ri] [a studi'a] [a ıno'ta]
to steal (money, etc.) to stop (cease) to stop (for pause, etc.) to study (vt) to swim (vi) to take (vt)	a fura a înceta a se opri a studia a înota a lua	[a fu'ra] [a antʃe'ta] [a se op'ri]  [a studi'a] [a ino'ta]  [a lu'a]
to steal (money, etc.) to stop (cease) to stop (for pause, etc.) to study (vt) to swim (vi) to take (vt) to think (vi, vt)	a fura a înceta a se opri a studia a înota a lua a se gândi	[a fu'ra] [a antʃe'ta] [a se op'ri]  [a studi'a] [a ino'ta]  [a lu'a] [a se gin'di]
to steal (money, etc.) to stop (cease) to stop (for pause, etc.) to study (vt) to swim (vi) to take (vt) to think (vi, vt) to threaten (vt)	a fura a înceta a se opri a studia a înota a lua a se gândi a amenința	[a fu'ra] [a antʃe'ta] [a se op'ri]  [a studi'a] [a ino'ta]  [a lu'a] [a se gin'di] [a amenin'tsa]

to trust (vt) [a a'via ıŋk'redere] a avea încredere to try (attempt) a încerca [a ıntʃer'ka] to turn (~ to the left) [a into'artfe] a întoarce to underestimate (vt) a subaprecia [a subapretfi'a] to understand (vt) a înțelege [a intse'ledge] to unite (vt) [a u'ni] a uni to wait (vt) [a astep'ta] a aştepta to want (wish, desire) a vrea [a vr<sup>j</sup>a] to warn (vt) [a awerti'za] a avertiza to work (vi) [a luk'ra] a lucra to write (vt) a scrie [a 'skrie] to write down [a no'ta] a nota

#### 14. Colors

color	culoare (f)	[kulo'are]
shade (tint)	nuanță (f)	[nu′antsə]
hue	ton (n)	[ton]
rainbow	curcubeu (n)	[kurku'beu]
white (adj)	alb	[alb]
black (adj)	negru	['negru]
gray (adj)	sur	['sur]
green (adj)	verde	['werde]
yellow (adj)	galben	[′galben]

red (adj)	roşu	[ˈroʃu]
blue (adj) light blue (adj) pink (adj) orange (adj) violet (adj) brown (adj)	albastru închis albastru deschis roz portocaliu violet cafeniu	[al'bastru ı'ŋkis] [al'bastru des'kis] ['roz] [portoka'liu] [wio'let] [kafe'niu]
golden (adj) silvery (adj)	de culoarea aurului argintiu	[de kulo′arʲa ′auruluj] [ardʒin′tiu]
beige (adj) cream (adj) turquoise (adj) cherry red (adj) lilac (adj) crimson (adj)	bej crem turcoaz vişiniu lila de culoarea zmeurei	[beʒ] [krem] [turko'az] [wiʃi'niu] [li'la] [de kulo'aria 'zmeurej]
light (adj) dark (adj) bright (adj)	de culoare deschisă de culoare închisă aprins	[de kulo'are des'kisə] [de kulo'are ı'ŋkisə] [ap'rins]
colored (pencils) color (e.g., ~ film) black-and-white (adj) plain (one color)	colorat color alb-negru monocrom	[kolo'rat] [ko'lor] ['alb 'negru] [monok'rom]

#### 15. Questions

Who?

What?

Where? (at, in)

Where (to)?

Where ... from?

When?

Why? (aim)

Why? (reason)

What for?

How? (in what way)

What? (which?)

Which?

To whom?

About whom?

About what?

With whom?

How many?

How much?

Whose?

Whose? (fem.)

Cine?

Ce?

Unde?

Unde?

De unde?

Când?

Pentru ce?

De ce?

Pentru ce?

Cum?

Care?

Care?

Cui?

Despre cine?

Despre ce?

Cu cine?

Cât? Câtă?

Câți? Câte?

Al cui?

A cui?

['tfine]

[ʧe]

['unde]

['unde]

[de 'unde]

[kınd]

['pentru tse]

[de tse]

['pentru tse]

[kum]

['kare]

['kare]

[kuj]
['despre 'tʃine]

['despre t[e]

[ku 'tfine]

[kıt 'kıtə]

[kits 'kite]

['al kuj]

[a kuj]

Whose? (pl) Ai cui?, Ale cui? [aj kuj 'ale kuj]

# 16. Prepositions

with (accompanied by)	cu	[ku]
without	fără	[fərə]
to (indicating direction)	la	[la]
about (talking ~)	despre	['despre]
before (in time)	înainte de	[ına'inte de]
in front of	înaintea	[ına′int <sup>j</sup> a]
under (beneath, below)	sub	[sub]
above (over)	deasupra	[d <sup>j</sup> a′supra]
on (atop)	ре	[pe]
from (off, out of)	din	[din]
of (made from)	din	[din]
in (e.g., ~ ten minutes)	peste	['peste]
over (across the top of)	prin	[prin]

### 17. Function words. Adverbs. Part 1

Where? (at, in) here (adv) there (adv)	Unde? aici acolo	['unde] [a'iʧ] [a'kolo]
somewhere (to be) nowhere (not anywhere)	undeva nicăieri	[unde′va] [nikə′er <sup>;</sup> ]
by (near, beside)	lângă	[′lɪŋə]
by the window	lângă fereastră	[′lɪŋə fe′rʲastrə]
Where (to)? here (e.g., come ~!) there (e.g., to go ~) from here (adv) from there (adv)	Unde? aici acolo de aici de acolo	['unde] [a'iʧ] [a'kolo] [de a'iʧ] [de a'kolo]
close (adv)	aproape	[apro′ape]
far (adv)	departe	[de′parte]
near (e.g., ~ Paris)	alături	[a′lətur <sup>i</sup> ]
nearby (adv)	alături	[a′lətur <sup>i</sup> ]
not far (adv)	aproape	[apro′ape]
left (adj) on the left to the left	stâng din stânga la, în stânga	[stɪŋ] [din 'stɪŋa] [la] / [ɪn 'stɪŋa]
right (adj)	drept	[drept]
on the right	din dreapta	[din 'dr <sup>j</sup> apta]

to the right	la, în dreapta	[la] / [ɪn 'dr <sup>i</sup> apta]
in front (adv) front (as adj) ahead (in space)	în față din față înainte	[ɪn 'fatsə] [din 'fatsə] [ɪna'inte]
behind (adv) from behind back (towards the rear)	în urmă din spate înapoi	[ın 'urmə] [din 'spate] [ına'poj]
middle in the middle	mijloc (n) la mijloc	['miʒlok] [la 'miʒlok]
at the side everywhere (adv) around (in all directions)	dintr-o parte peste tot în jur	['dintro 'parte] ['peste tot] [ın ʒur]
from inside somewhere (to go) straight (directly) back (e.g., come ~)	dinăuntru undeva direct înapoi	[dinə'untru] [unde'va] [di'rekt] [ına'poj]
from anywhere from somewhere	de undeva de undeva	[de unde'va] [de unde'va]
firstly (adv) secondly (adv) thirdly (adv)	în primul rând în al doilea rând în al treilea rând	[ın 'primul rınd] [ın al 'dojλa rınd] [ın al 'trejλa rınd]

suddenly (adv)	deodată	[deo'datə]
at first (adv)	la început	[la ɪntʃe′put]
for the first time	prima dată	['prima 'datə]
long before	cu mult timp înainte de	[ku mult timp ına'inte de]
anew (over again)	din nou	[din 'nou]
for good (adv)	pentru totdeauna	['pentru totd <sup>j</sup> a'una]
never (adv)	niciodată	[nitʃo′datə]
again (adv)	iarăși	[ˈjarəʃ]
now (adv)	acum	[a'kum]
often (adv)	des	[des]
then (adv)	atunci	[a'tunʧ]
urgently (quickly)	urgent	[ur'dʒent]
usually (adv)	de obicei	[de obi'ʧej]
by the way,	apropo	[apro'po]
possible (that is ~)	posibil	[po'sibil]
probably (adv)	probabil	[pro'babil]
maybe (adv)	poate	[po'ate]
besides	în afară de aceasta, 	[ın a'farə de a'tʃasta]
that's why	de aceea	[de a'ʧeja]
in spite of	deşi	[de'ʃi]
thanks to	datorită	[dato'ritə]
what (pron.)	ce	[ʧe]
that	că	[kə]

something	ceva	[ʧe′va]
anything (something)	ceva	[ʧe′va]
nothing	nimic	[ni'mik]
who (pron.)	cine	['tʃine]
someone	cineva	[ʧine′va]
somebody	cineva	[ʧine′va]
nobody	nimeni	['nimeɲ]
nowhere (a voyage to ~)	nicăieri	[nikə'er <sup>j</sup> ]
nobody's	al nimănui	[al nimə'nuj]
somebody's	al cuiva	[al kuj′va]
so (I'm ~ glad)	aşa	[aˈʃa]
also (as well)	de asemenea	[de a'semena]
too (as well)	la fel	[la fel]

## 18. Function words. Adverbs. Part 2

Why?	De ce?	[de ʧe]
for some reason	nu se ştie de ce	[nu se 'stie de tse]
because	pentru că	['pentru kə]
for some purpose	cine ştie pentru ce	['tfine 'stie 'pentru tse]
and	şi	[i]
or	sau	[′sau]
but	dar	[dar]

for (e.g., ~ me)	pentru	['pentru]
too (~ many people) only (exclusively) exactly (adv) about (more or less)	prea numai exact vreo	[pr <sup>j</sup> a] [′numaj] [ek′zakt] [′vrəo]
approximately (adv) approximate (adj) almost (adv) the rest	aproximativ aproximativ aproape restul	[aproksima'tiv] [aproksima'tiv] [apro'ape] ['restul]
each (adj) any (no matter which) many, much (a lot of) many people all (everyone)	fiecare oricare mult mulți toți	[fie'kare] [or'kare]  [mult] [mults] [tots]
in return for in exchange (adv) by hand (made) hardly (negative opinion)	în schimb la în schimbul manual puțin probabil	[ın 'skimb la] [ın 'skimbul] [manu'al] [pu'tsin pro'babil]
probably (adv) on purpose (adv) by accident (adv) very (adv)	probabil intenționat întâmplător foarte	[pro'babil] [intentsio'nat] [intimple'tor] [fo'arte]

for example (adv) de exemplu [de ek'zemplu]

between **între** ['ıntre]

among **printre** ['printre]

so much (such a lot) atât [a'tıt]

especially (adv) mai ales [maj a'les]

#### **BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 2**

## 19. Weekdays

public holiday

day off

Monday	luni (f)	[luɲ]
Tuesday	marți (f)	['marts]
Wednesday	miercuri (f)	['merkur <sup>i</sup> ]
Thursday	joi (f)	[3oj]
Friday	vineri (f)	['winer <sup>j</sup> ]
Saturday	sâmbătă (f)	['sımbətə]
Sunday	duminică (f)	[du'minikə]
today (adv)	astăzi	[′astəz <sup>j</sup> ]
tomorrow (adv)	mâine	['mıne]
the day after tomorrow	poimâine	[poj'mıne]
yesterday (adv)	ieri	[er <sup>j</sup> ]
the day before yesterday	alaltăieri	[a′laltəer <sup>;</sup> ]
day	zi (f)	[zi]
workday	zi (f) de lucru	[zi de 'lukru]

zi (f) liberă

zi (f) de sărbătoare [zi de sərbəto'are]

[zi 'liberə]

weekend	zile (f pl) de odihnă	['zile de o'dihnə]
all day long	toată ziua	[to'atə 'ziua]
next day (adv)	a doua zi	[ın 'ziua urməto'are]
two days ago	cu două zile în urmă	[ku 'douə 'zile ın 'urmə]
the day before	în ajun	[ın a'ʒun]
daily (adj)	zilnic	['zilnik]
every day (adv)	în fiecare zi	[ın fie'kare zi]
week	săptămână (f)	[səptə'mınə]
week last week (adv)	săptămână (f) săptămâna trecută	[səptə'mınə] [səptə'mına tre'kutə]
	-	
last week (adv)	săptămâna trecută	[səptə'mına tre'kutə]
last week (adv) next week (adv)	săptămâna trecută săptămâna viitoare	[səptə'mına tre'kutə] [səptə'mına wi:to'are]
last week (adv) next week (adv) weekly (adj)	săptămâna trecută săptămâna viitoare săptămânal în fiecare	[səptə'mına tre'kutə] [səptə'mına wi:to'are] [səptəmı'nal] [ın fie'kare səptə

# 20. Hours. Day and night

morning	dimineață (f)	[dimi′ɲaʦə]
in the morning	dimineața	[dimi′ɲaʦa]
noon, midday	amiază (f)	[a′m <sup>j</sup> azə]
in the afternoon	după masă	['dupə 'masə]
evening	seară (f)	[′sʲarə]

in the evening	seara	[ˈsʲara]
night	noapte (f)	[no'apte]
at night	noaptea	[no′apt <sup>j</sup> a]
midnight	miezul (n) nopții	['mezul 'noptsij]
second	secundă (f)	[se'kundə]
minute	minut (n)	[mi'nut]
hour	oră (f)	['orə]
half an hour	jumătate de oră	[ʒumə'tate de 'orə]
quarter of an hour	un sfert de oră	['un 'sfert de 'orə]
fifteen minutes	cincisprezece minute	['ʧinʧsprezeʧe mi 'nute]
24 hours	o zi (f)	[o zi]
sunrise	răsărit (n)	[rəsə'rit]
dawn	zori (m pl)	[zor <sup>i</sup> ]
early morning	zori (m pl) de zi	[zor <sup>j</sup> de zi]
sunset	apus (n)	[a′pus]
early in the morning	dimineața devreme	[dimi'natsa dev'reme]
this morning	azi dimineață	[az <sup>i</sup> dimi'ɲaʦə]
tomorrow morning	mâine dimineață	['mıne dimi'ɲatsə]
this afternoon	această după- amiază	[a'tʃastə 'dupa ami 'azə]
in the afternoon	după masă	['dupə 'masə]
tomorrow afternoon	mâine după-masă	['mıjne 'dupə 'masə]
tonight (this evening)	astă-seară	['astə 's <sup>i</sup> arə]

tomorrow night	mâine seară	['mıne 's <sup>j</sup> arə]
at 3 o'clock sharp	la ora trei fix	[la 'ora trej fiks]
about 4 o'clock	în jur de ora patru	[ın ʒur de 'ora 'patru]
by 12 o'clock	pe la ora douăsprezece	[pe la ′ora ′douəsprezetʃe]
in 20 minutes	peste douăzeci de minute	['peste douə'zetʃ de mi'nute]
in an hour	peste o oră	['peste o 'orə]
on time (adv)	la timp	[la timp]
a quarter of	fără un sfert	[fərə un sfert]
within an hour	în decurs de o oră	[ın de'kurs de o 'orə]
every 15 minutes	la fiecare cincisprezece minute	[la fie′kare ′ʧinʧsprezeʧe mi ′nute]
round the clock	zi şi noapte	[zi ʃi no'apte]

## 21. Months. Seasons

January	ianuarie (m)	[janu'arie]
February	februarie (m)	[febru'arie]
March	martie (m)	['martie]
April	aprilie (m)	[ap'rilie]
May	mai (m)	[maj]
June	iunie (m)	['junie]
July	iulie (m)	['julie]

August	august (m)	['august]
September	septembrie (m)	[sep'tembrie]
October	octombrie (m)	[ok'tombrie]
November	noiembrie (m)	[no'embrie]
December	decembrie (m)	[de'tʃembrie]
spring	primăvară (f)	[primə'varə]
in spring	primăvara	[primə'vara]
spring (as adj)	de primăvară	[de primə'varə]
summer	vară (f)	[′varə]
in summer	vara	['vara]
summer (as adj)	de vară	[de 'varə]
fall	toamnă (f)	[to′amnə]
in fall	toamna	[to'amna]
fall (as adj)	de toamnă	[de to'amnə]
winter	iarnă (f)	[′jarnə]
in winter	iarna	['jarna]
winter (as adj)	de iarnă	[de ′jarnə]
month	lună (f)	['lunə]
this month	în luna curentă	[ın 'luna ku'rentə]
next month	în luna următoare	[ın 'luna urməto'are]
last month	în luna trecută	[ın 'luna tre'kutə]
a month ago	o lună în urmă	[o 'lunə ın 'urmə]
in a month	peste o lună	['peste o 'lunə]
in two months	peste două luni	['peste 'douə luɲ]

the whole month all month long	luna întreagă o lună întreagă	[′luna ınt′r <sup>i</sup> agə] [o ′lunə ınt′r <sup>i</sup> agə]
monthly (~ magazine)	lunar	[lu'nar]
monthly (adv)	în fiecare lună	[ın fie'kare 'lunə]
every month	fiecare lună	[fie'kare 'lunə]
twice a month	de două ori pe lună	[de 'douə or <sup>;</sup> pe 'lunə]
year	an (m)	[an]
this year	anul acesta	['anul a'tʃesta]
next year	anul viitor	['anul wi:'tor]
last year	anul trecut	['anul tre'kut]
a year ago	acum un an	[a'kum un an]
in a year	peste un an	['peste un an]
in two years	peste doi ani	['peste doj an]
the whole year	tot anul	[tot 'anul]
all year long	un an întreg	[un an ınt'reg]
every year	în fiecare an	[ın fie'kare an]
annual (adj)	anual	[anu'al]
annually (adv)	în fiecare an	[ın fie'kare an]
4 times a year	de patru ori pe an	[de 'patru or <sup>j</sup> pe an]
date (e.g., today's ~)	dată (f)	['datə]
date (e.g., ~ of birth)	dată (f)	['datə]
calendar	calendar (n)	[kalen'dar]

half a year jumătate (f) de an [ʒumə'tate de an] six months jumătate (f) de an [ʒumə'tate de an] season (summer, sezon (n) [se'zon] etc.)
century veac (n) [viak]

#### 22. Time. Miscellaneous

time timp (m) [timp] clipă (f) instant (n) ['klipə] [mo'mənt] moment moment (n) [momen'tan] instant (adj) momentan lapse (of time) perioadă (f) [perio'adə] life viață (f) ['viatsə] eternity veşnicie (f) [we[ni't[ie] epoch epocă (f) [e'pokə] eră (f) ['erə] era ciclu (n) cycle ['tsiklu]

period perioadă (f) [perio'adə] term (short-~) termen (n) ['termen]

the future viitor (n) [wi:'tor] future (as adj) viitor [wi:'tor]

next time data următoare ['data urməto'are]

the past trecut (n) [tre'kut] past (recent) trecut [tre'kut]

last time	data trecută	['data tre'kutə]
later (adv)	mai târziu	[maj tır′ziu]
after	după	['dupə]
nowadays (adv)	acum	[a'kum]
now (adv)	acum	[a'kum]
immediately (adv)	imediat	[imedi'at]
soon (adv)	în curând	[ın ku'rınd]
in advance (beforehand)	în prealabil	[ın prea'labil]
a long time ago	demult	[de'mult]
recently (adv)	recent	[re'tʃent]
destiny	soartă (f)	[so'artə]
memories (childhood ~)	memorie (f)	[me'morie]
archives	arhivă (f)	[ar'hivə]
during	în timpul	[ın 'timpul]
long, a long time (adv)	îndelung	[ınde'luŋ]
not long (adv)	puțin timp	[pu'tsin 'timp]
early (in the morning)	devreme	[dev'reme]
late (not early)	târziu	[tır'ziu]
forever (for good)	pentru totdeauna	['pentru totd <sup>j</sup> a'una]
to start (begin)	a începe	[a ın'ʧepe]
to postpone (vt)	a amâna	[a amı'na]
at the same time	concomitent	[koŋkomi'tent]

[me'reu] permanently (adv) mereu constant (noise, [perma'nent] permanent pain) temporary (adj) [tempo'rar] temporar sometimes (adv) [une'or<sup>i</sup>] uneori rarely (adv) [rar] rar often (adv) [a'desia] adesea

# 23. Opposites

rich (adj) bogat [bo'gat] sărac poor (adj) [sə'rak] ill, sick (adj) [bol'nav] bolnav healthy (adj) sănătos [sənə'tos] big (adj) ['mare] mare small (adj) mic [mik] quickly (adv) repede ['repede] slowly (adv) [in'tfet] încet fast (adj) rapid [ra'pid] slow (adj) [lent] lent cheerful (adj) ['wesel] vesel sad (adj) trist [trist] together (adv) împreună [impre'unə]

separately (adv)	separat	[sepa'rat]
aloud (to read)	cu voce tare	[ku 'votʃe 'tare]
silently (to oneself)	în gând	[ın gınd]
tall (adj)	înalt	[ı'nalt]
low (adj)	scund	[skund]
deep (adj)	adânc	[a'dıŋk]
shallow (adj)	de adâncime mică	[de adın'tʃime 'mikə]
yes	da	[da]
no	nu	[nu]
distant (in space)	îndepărtat	[ındepər'tat]
nearby (adj)	apropiat	[apropi'jat]
far (adv)	departe	[de'parte]
nearby (adv)	aproape	[apro'ape]
long (adj)	lung	[luŋ]
short (adj)	scurt	[skurt]
good (kindhearted)	bun	[bun]
evil (adj)	rău	['rəu]
married (adj)	căsătorit	[kəsəto′rit]
single (adj)	celibatar (m)	[tʃeliba′tar]
to forbid (vt)	a interzice	[a inter′zitʃe]
to permit (vt)	a permite	[a per′mite]

sfârşit (n)	[sfɪr'ʃit]
început (n)	[ɪnʧe'put]
stâng	[stɪŋ]
drept	[drept]
primul	['primul]
ultimul	['ultimul]
crimă (f)	[′krimə]
pedeapsă (f)	[pe′d <sup>j</sup> apsə]
a ordona	[a ordo'na]
a se supune	[a se su'pune]
drept	[drept]
strâmb	[strimb]
rai (n) iad (n)	[raj] [jad]
a se naşte	[a se 'naʃte]
a muri	[a mu'ri]
puternic	[pu'ternik]
slab	[slab]
bătrân	[bət'rın]
tânăr	['tınər]
vechi	[wek <sup>i</sup> ]
nou	['nou]
	început (n)  stâng drept  primul ultimul  crimă (f) pedeapsă (f)  a ordona a se supune  drept strâmb  rai (n) iad (n)  a se naşte a muri puternic slab  bătrân tânăr vechi

hard (adj)	tare	['tare]
soft (adj)	moale	[mo'ale]
warm (adj)	cald	[kald]
cold (adj)	rece	[′retʃe]
fat (adj)	gras	[gras]
slim (adj)	slab	[slab]
narrow (adj)	îngust	[ı'ŋust]
wide (adj)	lat	[lat]
good (adj)	bun	[bun]
bad (adj)	rău	['rəu]
brave (adj)	curajos	[kura'ʒos]
cowardly (adj)	fricos	[fri'kos]

# 24. Lines and shapes

square	<b>pătrat</b> (n)	[pət'rat]
square (as adj)	pătrat	[pət'rat]
circle	cerc (n)	[ʧerk]
round (adj)	rotund	[ro'tund]
triangle	<b>triunghi</b> (n)	[tri'uŋ <sup>i</sup> ]
triangular (adj)	triunghiular	[triuŋju'lar]
oval	oval (n)	[o'val]
oval (as adj)	oval	[o′val]

rectangle	dreptunghi (n)	[drep'tuŋ <sup>i</sup> ]
rectangular (adj)	dreptunghiular	[dreptuŋju'lar]
pyramid	piramidă (f)	[pira'midə]
rhombus	romb (n)	[romb]
trapezoid	trapez (n)	[tra'pez]
cube	cub (n)	[kub]
prism	prismă (f)	['prizmə]
circumference	circumferință (f)	[tʃirkumfe'rintsə]
sphere	sferă (f)	['sferə]
globe (sphere)	sferă (f)	['sferə]
diameter	diametru (n)	[di'ametru]
radius	rază (f)	['razə]
perimeter	perimetru (n)	[peri'metru]
center	centru (n)	['tʃentru]
horizontal (adj)	orizontal	[orizon'tal]
vertical (adj)	vertical	[werti'kal]
parallel (n)	paralelă (f)	[para'lelə]
parallel (as adj)	paralel	[para'lel]
line	linie (f)	['linie]
stroke	linie (f)	['linie]
straight line	dreaptă (f)	['dr <sup>j</sup> aptə]
curve (curved line)	curbă (f)	['kurbə]
thin (line, etc.)	subțire	[sub'tsire]
contour (outline)	contur (n)	[kon'tur]

intersection intersecție (f) [inter'sektsie] unghi (n) drept right angle [uŋ<sup>j</sup> drept] segment (n) [seg'ment] segment sector (n) [sek'tor] sector side (of triangle) latură (f) ['laturə] unghi (n) angle [uŋ<sup>j</sup>]

# 25. Units of measurement

weight greutate (f) [greu'tate] length lungime (f) [lun'dzime] lățime (f) width [lə'tsime] height înălțime (f) [inəl'tsime] adâncime (f) depth [adın'tfime] volume volum (n) [vo'lum] [supra'fatsə] suprafață (f) area gram (n) gram [gram] milligram miligram (n) [milig'ram] kilogram **kilogram** (n) [kilog'ram] ton

ton tonă (f) ['tonə]
pound funt (m) [funt]
ounce uncie (f) ['untfie]

meter metru (m) ['metru]
millimeter milimetru (m) [mili'metru]
centimeter centimetru (m) [tʃenti'metru]

mile milă (f) ['milə]	
.,	
inch <b>ţol</b> (m) [tsol]	
foot <b>picior</b> (m) [pi'tfor]	
yard (m) [jard]	
square meter <b>metru</b> (m) <b>pătrat</b> ['metru pət'rat]	
hectare hectar (n) [hek'tar]	
liter litru (m) ['litru]	
degree <b>grad</b> (n) [grad]	
volt volt (m) [volt]	
ampere amper (m) [am'per]	
horsepower cal-putere (m) [kal pu'tere]	
quantity cantitate (f) [kanti'tate]	
a little bit of <b>puţin</b> [pu'tsin]	
half <b>jumătate</b> (f) [ʒumə'tate]	
dozen duzină (f) [du'zinə]	
piece (item) <b>bucată</b> (f) [bu'katə]	
size dimensiune (f) [dimensi'une]	
scale (map ~) <b>proporție</b> (f) [pro'portsie]	
minimal (adj) minim ['minim]	
the smallest (adj) cel mai mic ['tʃel maj mik]	
medium (adj) de, din mijloc [de] / [din 'miʒlo	k]
maximal (adj) maxim ['maksim]	

# 26. Containers

jar (glass)

can

bucket

barrel

basin (for washing)

tank (for liquid, gas)

hip flask

jerrycan

cistern (tank)

mug

cup (of coffee, etc.)

saucer

glass (tumbler)

glass (~ of vine)

saucepan

bottle (~ of wine)

neck (of the bottle)

carafe

pitcher

(earthenware)

**borcan** (n)

cutie (f)

găleată (f)

**butoi** (n)

lighean (n)

rezervor (n)

damigeană (f)

canistră (f)

cisternă (f)

cană (f)

cească (f)

farfurioară (f)

pahar (n)

cupă (f)

cratiță (f)

sticlă (f)

gâtul (n) sticlei

garafă (f)

ulcior (n)

[bor'kan]

[ku'tie]

[gə'\cata]

[bu'toj]

[li'g<sup>j</sup>an]

[rezer'vor]

[dami'dʒianə]

[ka'nistrə]

[tʃis'ternə]

['kanə]

['ʧaʃkə]

[farfurio'arə]

[pa'har]

['kupə]

['kratitsə]

['stiklə]

['gıtul 'stiklej]

[ga'rafə]

[ul'tfor]

vessel (container)	vas (n)	[vas]
pot (crock)	oală (f)	[o'alə]
vase	vază (f)	['vazə]
bottle (~ of perfume)	flacon (n)	[fla′kon]
vial, small bottle	sticluță (f)	[stik'lutsə]
tube (of toothpaste)	tub (n)	[tub]
sack (bag)	sac (m)	[sak]
bag (paper ~, plastic ~)	pachet (n)	[pa'ket]
pack (of cigarettes, etc.)	pachet (n)	[pa'ket]
box (e.g., shoebox)	cutie (f)	[ku'tie]
crate	ladă (f)	['ladə]
basket	coş (n)	[koʃ]

# 27. Materials

material	material (n)	[materi'al]
wood	copac (m)	[ko'pak]
wooden (adj)	de, din lemn	[de] / [din lemn]
glass (n) glass (as adj)	sticlă (f) de, din sticlă	['stiklə] [de] / [din 'stiklə]
stone (n) stone (as adj)	piatră (f) de, din piatră	['pʲatrə] [de] / [din 'pʲatrə]

plastic (n)	masă (f) plastică	['masə 'plastikə]
plastic (as adj)	din masă plastică	[din 'masə 'plastikə]
rubber (n)	cauciuc (n)	[kau′ʧuk]
rubber (as adj)	de, din cauciuc	[de] / [din kau′ʧuk]
material, fabric (n)	țesătură (f)	[tsesə'turə]
fabric (as adj)	din țesătură	[din tsesə'turə]
paper (n)	hârtie (f)	[hɪr'tie]
paper (as adj)	de, din hârtie	[de] / [din hɪr'tie]
cardboard (n)	carton (n)	[kar′ton]
cardboard (as adj)	de, din carton	[de] / [din kar′ton]
polyethylene	polietilenă (f)	[polieti′lenə]
cellophane	celofan (n)	[ʧelo′fan]
plywood	furnir (n)	[fur′nir]
porcelain (n) porcelain (as adj) clay (n) clay (as adj) ceramics (n)	porțelan (n) de, din porțelan argilă (f) de lut ceramică (f)	[portse'lan] [de] / [din portse'lan] [ar'dʒilə] [de 'lut] [tʃe'ramikə]
ceramic (as adj)	de, din ceramică	[de] / [din ʧe′ramikə]

# 28. Metals

metal (n) <b>metal</b> (n) [me't	al]
----------------------------------	-----

metal (as adj) alloy (n)	de, din metal aliaj (n)	[de] / [din me′tal] [ali′aʒ]
gold (n) gold, golden (adj) silver (n) silver (as adj)	aur (n) de, din aur argint (n) de, din argint	['aur] [de] / [din 'aur] [ar'dʒint] [de] / [din ar'dʒint]
iron (n) iron (adj), made of iron	fier (n) de, din fier	[fer] [de] / [din 'fjer]
steel (n) steel (as adj) copper (n) copper (as adj)	oțel (n) de, din oțel cupru (n) de, din cupru	[o'tsel] [de] / [din o'tsel] ['kupru] [de] / [din 'kupru]
aluminum (n) aluminum (as adj) bronze (n) bronze (as adj)	aluminiu (n) de, din aluminiu bronz (n) de, din bronz	[alu'miniu] [de] / [din alu'miniu] [bronz] [de] / [din bronz]
brass nickel platinum mercury tin lead	alamă (f) nichel (n) platină (f) mercur (n) cositor (n) plumb (n)	[a'lamə] ['nikel] ['platinə] [mer'kur] [kosi'tor] [plumb]

# 2. ROMANIAN GRAMMAR

## Chapter 2

# **Nouns**

## 2.1 Gender

Romanian retains all the three genders of Latin (masculine, feminine and neuter). The gender of a noun can usually be determined by its ending or its meaning. However, it is advisable to learn new words together with their genders.

From the point of view of form, nouns can be divided into simple (one noun) and compound (two or more nouns linked together). This will be presented in more detail in Chapter 12.

## 2.1.1 Masculine nouns

Masculine nouns have the following endings in the singular:

-consonant	bărbat	(man)	<b>ingine</b> r (engineer)
	pantof	(shoe)	portocal (orange tree)
	cal (horse)	struţ (ostrich)	,
-u	ministru (minister) metru (metre)	codru (forest)	
-eu	<b>Dumnezeu</b> (God) <b>cimpanzeu</b> (chimpanzee)	zmeu (dragon)	
-ău	<b>călău</b> (executioner)	flăcău (young man)	
-ou	bou (ox)	erou (hero)	
-iu	fiu (son) camionagiu (truck driver)	vizitiu (coachman)	

	2
Noun	S

-е	nasture (button) rege (king) câine (dog)	dinte (tooth) mire (groom) iepure (rabbit)
-i	ochi (eye) unchi (uncle) usturoi (garlic)	genunchi (knee) lămâi (lemon tree) pui (chicken)
-ă	tată (father) papă (pope)	popă (priest) bulibașă (gypsy baron)

The gender of masculine nouns can be natural or grammatical. Nouns that have a natural masculine gender denote male human beings, professions (there is also a corresponding female equivalent) and male animals.

<b>băiat</b> (boy)	<b>bărbat</b> (man)	inginer (engineer)
constructor (builder)	medic (doctor)	traducător (translator)
tigru (tiger)	leu (lion)	cocoş (rooster)
bou (ox)	câine (dog)	arici (hedgehog)

The following nouns are considered masculine:

- *months of the year*: ianuarie, februarie, martie, aprilie, mai, iunie, iulie, august, septembrie, octombrie, noiembrie, decembrie
- numbers and letters: un doi, un trei, un patru, un A, un C, un Z
- most names of trees: păr (pear), nuc (walnut), prun (plum), cais (apricot), cireş (cherry), brad (fir), stejar (oak), mesteacăn (birch), fag (beech).
- names of certain plants and flowers: ardei (pepper), bostan (pumpkin), cartof (potato), bujor (peony), crin (lily), nufăr (water lily).
- musical notes: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do
- some names of towns and areas: București, Iași, Ploiești, Cluj, Ardeal, Maramures
- names of most mountains and mountain ranges: Carpați, Apuseni, Bucegi, Semenic
- *certain general objects*: pantof (shoe), pantaloni (trousers), sac (sack), cleşte (pliers), perete (wall).

## 2.1.2

## **Neuter nouns**

Gender

Neuter nouns have the same endings in the singular as masculine nouns, but they are generally inanimate and neologisms. The endings are as follows:

-consonant	dulap (wardrobe) scaun (chair) pod (bridge)	<pre>caiet (notebook) drum (road) apartament (apartment)</pre>
-u	timbru (stamp)	teatru (theatre) lucru (thing)
-eu	eseu (essay) curcubeu (rainbow)	muzeu (museum) jubileu (jubilee)
-ău	ferăstrău (see-saw)	<b>tămbăl<i>ău</i></b> (scandal)
-ou	stilou (fountain pen) tablou (picture) tricou (t-shirt)	ou (egg) birou (office) cadou (present)
-iu	exerciţiu (exercise) concediu (holiday) juriu (jury)	deceniu (decade) sacrificiu (sacrifice) salariu (wages)
-e	nume (name) renume (fame) pântece (womb)	<pre>prenume (first name) spate (back) foarfece (scissors)</pre>
-i	ulei (oil) ghiveci (flowerpot) tramvai (tram) obicei (habit)	meci (match) bici (whip) taxi (taxi) ceai (tea)
-0	video (video) zero (zero)	radio (radio) chimono (kimono)

Neuter nouns are generally inanimate:

- general objects: stilou (fountain pen), caiet (notebook), dulap (wardrobe), scaun (chair), frigider (fridge), ciocan (hammer), foarfece (scissors), birou (desk)
- some materials and matters: coniac (cognac), lapte (milk), salam (salami), unt (butter), ulei (oil), pământ (earth), sânge (blood)
- *most sports*: baschet (basketball), fotbal (football), volei (volleyball), handbal (handball), atletism (athletics)
- some abstract nouns: adevăr (truth), auz (hearing), câștig (gain), sacrificiu (sacrifice)

- colours: roşu (red), verde (green), maro (brown), albastru (blue), galben (yellow), negru (black), alb (white)
- nouns derived from verbs in the supine mood: tuns (haircut), ras (shave), reparat (repair), spălat (washing), fumat (smoking), vopsit (painting), plâns (crying), râs (laughter)

There are a few animates which belong to the neuter gender: **personaj** (character), **mamifer** (mammal), **animal** (animal), **planton** (guard).

## 2.1.3 Feminine nouns

Feminine nouns have the following endings in the singular:

-ă	casă (house) fată (girl) găină (hen) brânză (cheese) mașină (car)	masă (table) mână (hand) broască (frog) ceapă (onion) vacanță (holiday)
-е	carte (book) minge (ball)	floare (flower) scrisoare (letter)
-vowel + ie	femeie (woman) baie (bath)	<b>ploaie</b> (rain) <b>tigaie</b> (frying pan)
-consonant + ie	familie (family) memorie (memory)	istorie (history) rochie (dress)
-ee	idee (idea) alee (alley)	diaree (diarrhoea)
-a	basma (head scarf)  pijama (pyjamas) macara (crane)	sarma (stuffed cabbage leaf) haimana (tramp) mahala (suburb)
-ea / ia	cafea (coffee) chiftea (meatball) nuia (stick)	<pre>şosea (road) saltea (mattress) boia (paprika)</pre>
-i	luni (Monday) tanti (auntie)	marți (Tuesday) zi (day)

Feminine nouns denote female beings and the professions in which they work:

• female beings: fată (girl), femeie (woman), mamă (mother), fiică (daughter), mătușă (aunt)

• female jobs: profesoară (female teacher), croitoreasă (seamstress), ingineră (female engineer), contabilă (female accountant), muncitoare (female worker), actrită (actress)

There is also a variety of other words that are feminine:

- some animals: iapă (mare), gâscă (goose), vulpe (fox), leoaică (lioness), pisică (cat)
- *certain general objects*: carte (book), ușă (door), clădire (building), bancă (bank), fereastră (window)
- some plants: mazăre (pea), fasole (bean), pătlăgea (tomato), ceapă (onion)
- most flowers: garoafă (carnation), pansea (pansy), crizantemă (chrysanthemum), azalee (azalea)
- *most fruit:* caisă (apricot), piersică (peach), pară (pear), căpșună (strawberry), cireașă (cherry)
- names of days, times of the day and seasons: luni (Monday), marți (Tuesday), miercuri (Wednesday) etc., seară (evening), zi (day), după-amiază (afternoon), iarnă (winter), vară (summer) etc.
- some names of towns and areas: Timișoara, Oradea, Baia Mare, Sighișoara, Craiova, Transilvania, Moldova
- most countries and continents: România (Romania), Anglia (England),
   Scoția (Scotland), Irlanda (Ireland), Canada (Canada), Franța (France),
   Belgia (Belgium), Australia (Australia), America (America) etc.
- certain abstract words: iubire (love), teamă (fear), ură (hatred), milă (mercy), dorință (desire)
- *some actions:* lucrare (work), cântare (singing), alergare (running), dezbatere (debate)
- most names of sciences and arts: istorie (history), biologie (biology), matematică (mathematics), fizică (physics), arhitectură (architecture), artă (art), pictură (painting), poezie (poetry)

## 2.2 Forming the feminine from a masculine noun

Masculine nouns ending in	Add	Change to
-consonant	-ă	
-u		-ă
-ian/-ean	-că	
-or/-ar/-ăr/-er	-iţă	
-consonant	-easă/-esă	
-tor		-toare

Forming the feminine from a masculine noun

It is possible to generate a feminine form of many masculine nouns ending in a consonant by adding -ă to their ending:

un prieten	male friend	o prietenă	female friend
un secretar	male secretary	o secretară	female secretary
un şef	male boss	o șefă	female boss

Masculine nouns ending in -u will change this ending into -ă:

un socru	father-in-law	o soacră	mother-in-law
un membru	male family member	o membră	female member

Nouns that refer to the place of birth or to some nationalities, and which end in -ian/-ean will add -că in order to form the feminine:

un timişorean	someone from Timişoara	o timișoreancă
un ardelean	someone from Transylvania	o ardeleancă
un belgian	someone from Belgium	o belgiancă
un scoțian	someone from Scotland	o scoțiancă

When a masculine noun shows nationality or membership of an ethnic group, quite often the ending **-oaică** is added to the noun:

un rus	male Russian	o rusoaică	female Russian
un englez	male English	o englezoiacă	female English
un francez	male French	o franțuzoaică	female French

-oaică can be added to some masculine names of animals:

un lup	male wolf	o lupoaică	female wolf
un urs	male bear	o ursoaică	female bear

Most nouns ending in -or/-ar/-er and denoting names of professions will take the ending -iță to form the feminine:

un doctor	male doctor	o doctoriță	female doctor
un actor	actor	o actriță	actress
un şofer	male driver	o șoferiță	female driver

Some nouns ending in a consonant denoting professions or male roles will add -easă/-esă to form the feminine:

un preotmale priesto preoteasăfemale priest, or wifeun miregroomo mireasăbrideun bucătarmale cooko bucătăreasăfemale cook

Nouns ending in -tor denoting male beings will change the ending to -toare to form the feminine:

un muncitormale workero muncitoarefemale workerun vânzătormale shop assistanto vânzătoareshop assistant

Exception:

un croitor tailor o croitoreasă seamstress

There are masculine nouns that derive from feminine nouns. They take the endings -an or -oi in the masculine:

o gâscă	goose	un gâscan	gander
o curcă	turkey hen	un curcan	turkey cock
o rață	duck	un rățoi	drake

Some nouns have different forms for the masculine and the feminine pairs when the meaning requires it:

un bărbat	o femeie	man	woman
un băiat	o fată	boy	girl
un tată	o mamă	father	mother
un fiu	o fiică	son	daughter
un soţ	o soție	husband	wife
un ţap	o capră	billy-goat	nanny-goat
un câine	o cățea	dog	bitch
un bou	o vacă	bull	cow
un cocoş	o găină	rooster	hen
un ginere	o noră	son-in-law	daughter-in-law
un frate	o soră	brother	sister

Forming the feminine from a masculine noun

## .3 Number

## 2.3.1 Masculine nouns

Nouns ending in	Add	Change to
consonant	-i	
-е		-i
-u		-i
-1		-i
-ă		-i
-i	remain the same	

Nouns ending in a consonant add -i to form the plural:

profesor	profesori	teacher(s)/professor(s)
inginer	ingineri	engineer(s)
cocoş	cocoși	cockerel(s)
vecin	vecini	neighbour(s)

When the nouns end in the following consonants, several spelling and phonetic changes occur:

brad	brazi	d/z	fir tree(s)
linx	lincși	x/ş	lynx(s)
bărbat	bărbați	t/ţ	man/men
violonist	violoniști	st/şt	violonist(s)
obraz	obraji	z/j	cheek(s)
ins	inși	s/ş	chap(s)
fotbalist	fotbalişti	st/şt	footballer(s)
ministru	miniştri	str/ştr	minister(s)
belgian	belgieni	ian/ien	Belgian(s)
măr	meri	ă∕e	apple(s)
tânăr	tineri	â/i + ă/e	young person(s)

Number

When the nouns end in -e, -u,  $-\check{a}$ , these vowels are replaced by -i in the plural:

leu	lei	lion	lions
fiu	fii	son	sons
frate	frați	brother	brothers
câine	câini	dog	dogs
tată	taţi	father	fathers
рора	popi	priest	priests

For the following nouns only ending in -l, the -l is replaced with -i in the plural. Other nouns ending in -l take an -i in the plural, as normal (coral-corali, coral; vandal-vandali, vandal; papagal-papagali, parrot).

copil	copii	child	children
şoricel	șoricei	mouse	mice
cal	cai	horse	horses
miel	miei	lamb	lambs
vițel	viţei	calf	calves
cățel	căței	puppy	puppies
porumbel	porumbei	dove	doves

Nouns ending in -i in the singular remain unchanged in the plural:

lămâi	lămâi	lemon tree	lemon trees
pui	pui	chicken	chickens
ardei	ardei	pepper	peppers
ochi	ochi	eye	eyes
rinichi	rinichi	kidney	kidneys
genunchi	genunchi	knee	knees

The following nouns are considered irregular:

om	oameni	man	men
рора	рорі	priest	priests
tată	tati	father	fathers

paşă	paşi	pasha	pashas
рара	рарі	роре	popes

## 2.3.2 Feminine nouns

Nouns ending in	Add	Change to
-ă		-i
-ă		-e
-ă		-uri
-e		-i
-le		-i
vowel + ie		vowel $+$ i
consonant $+$ ie		consonant + ii
-oare		remains the same
-a		-ale
-ea		-ele

*Note*: Nouns ending in -ă can form the plural in -e, in -i or in -uri. There is no precise rule governing which nouns form the plural in -e, -i or -uri. It is therefore advisable to learn the plural of the feminine nouns whenever you learn a new feminine word. (NB: You will note in the examples below that other changes can also take place within the word when it is declined. See below for more examples, and section 2.3.4 regarding vowel and consonant shifts.)

Some nouns replace -ă with -i in the plural:

păpușă	păpuși	doll	dolls
cană	căni	mug	mugs
sală	săli	hall	halls

Some nouns replace -ă with -e:

studentă	studente	student	students
profesoară	profesoare	teacher	teachers
casă	case	house	houses

Some nouns replace -ă with -uri:

treabă	treburi	task	tasks
marfă	mărfuri	product	goods

ceartăcerturiquarrelquarrelsvremevremuritimetimes

Number

Some nouns replace -e with -i in the plural:

hooks cărti book carte misiune misiuni mission missions loaves of bread pâine pâini bread idee idei idea ideas

Nouns ending in -le replace this with -i:

valevalieyvalleyscalecăipathpaths

Nouns ending in -ie preceded by a vowel replace -ie with -i:

femeiefemeiwomanwomencheiecheikeykeyslămâielămâilemonlemons

Nouns ending in -ie preceded by a consonant will replace -ie with -ii:

familiefamiliifamilyfamiliescofetăriecofetăriipatisseriepatisseriespălăriepălăriihathats

Nouns ending in **-oare**, usually describing jobs, remain unchanged in the plural:

muncitoaremuncitoareworkerworkersvânzătoarevânzătoaresaleswomansaleswomen

Nouns ending in -a replace this with -ale:

pijamapijamalepyjamaspyjamasbasmabasmalescarfscarvesmacaramacaralecranecranes

Nouns ending in -ea replace this with -ele:

cafea	cafele	coffee	coffees
lalea	lalele	tulip	tulips
stea	stele	star	stars

When feminine nouns form the plural, several spelling and phonetic changes can occur:

cană	căni	a/ă	mug(s)
fată	fete	a/e	girl(s)
i <b>arnă</b>	ierni	ia/ie	winter(s)
școală	școli	oa/o	school(s)
fereastră	ferestre	ea/e	window(s)
stradă	străzi	d/z	street(s)
carte	cărți	t/ţ	book(s)

Irregular feminine nouns:

soră	surori	sister	sisters
noră	nurori	daughter-in-law	daughters-in-law
zi	zile	day	days
mână	mâini	hand	hands

# 2.3.3 Neuter nouns

Nouns ending in	Add	Change to
consonant	-e	
consonant	-uri	
-i	-e	
-i	-uri	
-u		-e
-u -iu		-uri
		-ii
-0	-uri	
-e	unchanged	

Number

*Note:* Neuter nouns, just like feminine nouns, can have different endings for the plural. There is no precise rule as to which form the plural in -uri and which in -e. It is therefore advisable to learn the plural form every time you learn a new neuter noun.

Some nouns ending in a consonant add -e in the plural:

oraș	orașe	town	towns
dicționar	dicționare	dictionary	dictionaries
moment	momente	moment	moments

Some nouns ending in a consonant add -uri to form the plural:

joc	jocuri	game	games
săpun	săpunuri	soap	soaps

Some nouns ending in -i add -e for the plural:

tramvai	tramvaie	tram	trams
evantai	evantaie	fan	fans
cui	cuie	nail	nails
călcâi	călcâie	heel	heels

Some nouns ending in -i add -uri in the plural:

taxi	taxiuri	taxi	taxis
meci	meciuri	match	matches

Some nouns ending in -u replace this with -e:

teatru	teatre	theatre	theatres
muzeu	muzee	museum	museums

Some nouns ending in -u replace this with -uri:

râu	râuri	river	rivers
stilou	stilouri	pen	pens

Some nouns ending in -iu replace this with -ii:

fotoliu	fotolii	armchair	armchairs
studiu	studii	study	studies

Some nouns ending in -o, add -uri in the plural:

radio	radiouri	radio	radios
zero	zerouri	zero	zeros

When neuter nouns take an ending to form the plural, several spelling and phonetic changes can occur:

creion	creioane	o/oa	pencil(s)
motor	motoare	or/oare	engine(s)
război	războaie	oi/oaie	war(s)
cuvânt	cuvinte	â/i	word(s)

Irregular plurals for neuter nouns:

ou	ouă	egg	eggs
сар	capete	head	heads
seminar	seminarii	seminary	seminaries
chipiu	chipie	сар	caps
sicriu	sicrie	coffin	coffins
nume	nume	name	names
prenume	prenume	first name	first names
pronume	pronume	pronoun	pronouns
spate	spate	back	backs
foarfece	foarfece	scissors	scissors

## 2.3.4 Vowel and consonant shifts

Vowel shifts

2.3.4.1

When a noun is put in the plural, little changes can occur in the root, called shifts. Here is a list of the shifts:

a/ă	sală-săli, stradă-străzi	hall(s), street(s)
a/e	fată/fete, masă/mese	girl(s), table(s)
٠,		

 ă/e
 umăr/umeri, măr/meri
 shoulder(s), apple tree(s)

 â/i
 cuvânt/cuvinte, tânăr/tineri
 word(s), young person(s)

ea/e cafea/cafele, ceapă/cepe coffee(s), onion(s)
ia/ie iarnă/ierni, iapă/iepe winter(s), mare(s)
oa/o școală/școli, noapte/nopți school(s), night(s)
o/oa popor/popoare, creion/creioane people(s), pencil(s)

Case

## 2.3.4.2 Consonant shifts

d/z	zăpadă/zăpezi, brad/brazi	snow, fir tree(s)
s/ş	pas/paşi, urs/urşi	step(s), bear(s)
st/şt	specialist/specialiști, artist/artiști	<pre>specialist(s), artist(s)</pre>
str/ştr	ministru/miniştri	minister(s)
t/ţ	băiat/băieți, student/studenți	boy(s), student(s)
c/ci/ce	nucă/nu <i>ci</i> , amică/amice	nut(s), friend(s) (f.)
g/gi/ge	coleg/colegi, colegă/colege	colleague(s) (m.), colleague(s) (f.)
z/j	obraz/obraji	cheek(s)

## 2.4 Case

Romanian has five cases: nominative (N), accusative (A), genitive (G), dative (D) and vocative (V).

For nouns accompanied by the indefinite article, it is the indefinite article that changes during declension. (*Note*: There is an exception to this rule for feminine nouns in the genitive and dative, where most feminine nouns also take the plural form both in the singular and in the plural.)

For nouns that have a definite article, the case ending is added to the noun itself. (*Note*: Most feminine nouns in the genitive and dative take the plural form both in the singular and in the plural.)

## 2.4.1 Nouns with an indefinite article

un inginer	o ingineră	a male engineer	a female engineer
niște ingineri	niște inginere	some male engineers	some female engineers

	M (sing.)	F (sing.)	M (pl.)	F (pl.)
N	un inginer	o ingineră	niște ingineri	niște inginere
Α	un inginer	o ingineră	niște ingineri	niște inginere
G	unui inginer	unei inginere	unor ingineri	unor inginere
D	unui inginer	unei inginere	unor ingineri	unor inginere
W				

Please note that in the singular, feminine nouns, in the genitive and dative cases, besides the article unei, take the same form as the plural (i.e. inginere).

## 2.4.2 Nouns with a definite article

_			e male engineer e male engineers	the female the female	_
	M (sing.)	F (sing.)	M (þl.)	F (þl.)	
N	inginerul	inginera	ingineri <i>i</i>	inginere <i>l</i> e	
Α	inginerul	inginer <i>a</i>	ingineri <i>i</i>	inginere <i>l</i> e	
G	inginerului	inginere <i>i</i>	ingineri <i>lor</i>	inginerelor	
D	inginerului	inginere <i>i</i>	ingineri <i>lor</i>	inginerelor	
V	Inginerule!	Inginero!	Ingineri <i>lor</i> !	Inginerelor!	

Please note that in the singular, feminine nouns, in the genitive and dative cases, besides the ending -i, take the same form as the plural.

Neuter nouns take the same articles as masculine nouns in the singular, and as feminine nouns in the plural.

	N (sing.) Indef. art.	N (sing.) Def. art.	N (pl.) Indef. art.	N (pl.) Def. art.
N	un oraș	orașul	niște orașe	orașele
A		orașul	niște orașe	orașele
D	unui oraș unui oraș	orașului	unor orașe	orașelor orașelor
V	unui oraș	oraşului —	unor orașe —	orașeior —

2.4.2.1 Proper names of people and declension

Male names receive lui before the name:

Iulian	lui Iulian
Radu	lui Radu
Marcel	lui Marce

Case

In the genitive and dative cases, *female names* behave like any other feminine noun. They take a plural form and the ending -i:

Nina Ninei Andreea Andreei Ema Emei Dana Danei

*Note*: When female names end in -ca, this becomes -căi in the genitive and dative cases:

Monica Monicăi Florica Floricăi

If we have to put a foreign female name or a female name which does not end in -a in the genitive or in the dative, we add lui in front of the name, just as with male names:

Lili lui Lili
Carmen lui Carmen
Hayley lui Hayley
Julie lui Julie

2.4.2.2 Names of towns, rivers, places

According to their ending, these names are considered feminine (if they end in -a) or masculine (if they end in a consonant, -e, -i-, -u or -o). Consequently, they decline as feminine or masculine.

Arad	Aradului	Sibiu	Sibiului
Cluj	Clujului	Egipt	Egiptului
Mureş	Mureşului	București	Bucureștiului
Paște	Paștelui	Monaco	Monacoului
Marte	Martelui	Ploiești	Ploieștiului
Timișoara	Timișoarei	Sighișoara	Sighișoarei
România	României	Ungaria	Ungariei
Anglia	Angliei	Spania	Spaniei

Some proper nouns are grammatically in the plural and consequently are declined as a plural noun. Some can have double forms:

Carpați	Carpaților	București	Bucureștilor
<b>A</b> puseni	Apusenilor	lași	laşilor

## 2.4.3 The vocative case

Nouns are expressed in the vocative case (V) when we address someone directly. See the Glossary of grammatical terms at the end of this book.

Most nouns do not have a different form in the vocative. The singular feminine nouns without an article and most proper nouns remain unchanged.

Doamnă, veniți aici vă rog! Andrei, taci din gură! Madam, please come here! Andrei, shut up!

In all three genders, nouns in the plural use the genitive/dative forms to form the vocative:

**Doamnelor, domnisoarelor și domnilor!**Ladies, young ladies and gentlemen!

For some feminine sigular nouns, the following endings can be used:

<b>-0</b>	Vecino!	Neighbour!
	Rodico!	Rodica!
-ă	Ană!	Ana!
-е	Marie!	Maria!

*Note*: The use of the vocative endings -e and -ă with female proper names carries a regional undertone.

Masculine singular nouns and some male names take the ending -le in the vocative:

Băiatule! Boy!
Radule! Radu!

# 2.5 Compound nouns

Romanian has many compound nouns which can be spelled as one or two words. When we decline the compound nouns, they behave like any noun if they are spelled as one word. If they are spelled as two words, they normally change the first part, both parts or neither part.

## 2.5.1 Compound nouns spelled as one word

un radiocasetofondouă radiocasetofoanetape recorder(s)o videocamerădouă videocamerevideocamera(s)un răufăcătordoi răufăcătorioffender(s)

Compound nouns

# 2.5.2 Compound nouns spelled as two words, with or without a hyphen:

un papă lapte	doi papă lapte	milksop(s)
un pierde-vară	doi pierde-vară	loser(s)
un ardei gras	doi ardei grași	red pepper(s)
un făt-frumos	doi feți-frumoși	prince charming(s)
un vagon de dormit	două vagoane de dormit	sleeping car(s)
o mamă-eroină	două mame-eroine	heroic mother(s)
un oraș-târg	două orașe-târg	market town(s)
o floare de nu-mă- uita	două flori de nu-mă- uita	forget-me-not(s)
o turtă dulce	două turte dulci	gingerbread(s)

# Chapter 3

# Articles

# 3.1 Indefinite article

		Singular			Plural	
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Ν	un	o	un	nişte	nişte	nişte
Α	un	o	un	nişte	nişte	niște
G	unui	unei	unui	unor	unor	unor
D	unui	unei	unui	unor	unor	unor

# Examples:

N/A, m. sing.	un copac
N/A, m. pl.	nişte copaci
G/D, m. sing	unui copac
G/D, m. pl.	unor copaci
N/A. f. sing.	o casă
N/A, f. pl.	niște case
G/D, f. sing.	unei case
G/D, f. pl.	unor case
N/A, n. sing.	un tramvai
N/A, n. pl.	nişte tramvaie
G/D, n. sing.	unui tramvai
G/D, n. pl.	unor tramvaie

## 3.1.1 Uses of the indefinite article

The indefinite article, which corresponds to the English forms 'a', 'an' and 'some', is used to designate non-specific nouns, with which it agrees in gender, number and case. It is always placed in front of the noun, just as in English.

The definite article has a number of uses and contexts:

1 To designate non-specific nouns:

# Azi am cumpărat o carte de filosofie și un album de fotografii vechi.

Today I bought a book of philosophy and an album of old photographs.

2 To precede proper names, especially of personalities, and use them as simple nouns:

## Un Eminescu nu se naște în fiecare zi.

An Eminescu is not born every day.

## Îmi amintesc o Românie frumoasă.

I remember a beautiful Romania.

3 To indicate someone we do not know very well:

## Te caută un Popescu

Someone called Popescu is looking for you.

4 To be used with other parts of speech that behave like nouns:

#### Mi-ai făcut un rău mare. (rău is an adverb)

You did me a great wrong.

## Am auzit un ţâr-ţâr la uşă. (ţâr-ţâr is an interjection)

I heard a ring at the door.

5 To indicate a piece of work by a famous artist:

## Acesta este un Tuculescu original.

This is an original Tuculescu.

6 When it has the meaning of 'a pair'or 'some':

## Ţache poartă niște pantaloni roșii.

Tache is wearing a pair of red trousers.

#### Simona are niște idei originale.

Simona has some original ideas.

Indefinite article

3 Articles 7 When the noun expressing the nationality or the occupation of a person is modified by an adjective:

## Mihai este un român bun.

Mihai is a good Romanian.

## Laura este o actriță talentată.

Laura is a talented actress.

## 3.2 Definite article

The definite article in Romanian has multiple forms, according to the gender, the number and the ending of the noun.

## 3.2.1 Masculine nouns

Examples	Singular	Plural
<b>băiat</b>	<b>băiatul</b>	<b>băieții</b>
boy	the boy	the boys
munte	<b>muntele</b>	<b>munții</b>
mountain	the mountain	the mountains
<b>unchi</b>	<b>unchi<i>ul</i></b>	<b>unchii</b>
uncle	the uncle	the uncles
<b>membru</b>	membrul	<b>membrii</b>
member	the member	the members
<b>popă</b>	<b>pop</b> <i>a</i>	<b>popii</b>
priest	the priest	the priests

*Note:* The definite articles for masculine nouns in the singular are -l, -ul, -le or -a. For the masculine nouns in the plural, the invariable definite article is -i.

## 3.2.2 Feminine nouns

Examples	Singular	Plural
<b>fată</b> girl	<b>fat</b> a the girl	<b>fetele</b> the girls
cană	can <i>a</i>	căni <i>l</i> e
mug	the mug	the mugs

<b>blană</b>	blana	<b>blănurile</b>
fur	the fur	the furs
<b>parte</b>	partea	<b>părțile</b>
part	the part	the parts
<b>prăjitură</b>	<b>prăjitur</b> <i>a</i>	<b>prăjiturile</b>
cake	the cake	the cakes
<b>prăvălie</b>	prăvălia	<b>prăvăliile</b>
shop	the shop	the shops
<b>cheie</b> key	<b>chei</b> <i>a</i> the key	<b>cheile</b> the keys
sarma	sarmaua	sarmalele
stuffed cabbage leaf	the stuffed cabbage leaf	the stuffed cabbage leaves
<b>cafea</b>	cafeaua	cafelele
coffee	the coffee	the coffees

*Note:* The definite article for feminine nouns in the singular is -a or -ua. The definite article for feminine nouns in the plural is always -le.

## 3.2.3 Neuter nouns

Examples	Singular	Plural
<b>vin</b> wine	<b>vinul</b> the wine	<b>vinurile</b> the wines
<b>pahar</b> glass	<b>paharul</b> the glass	<b>paharele</b> the glasses
<b>tricou</b> t-shirt	<b>tricou</b> l the t-shirt	<b>tricourile</b> the t-shirts
<b>ou</b> egg	<b>oul</b> the egg	<b>ouăle</b> the eggs
nume name	<b>numele</b> the name	<b>numele</b> the names
<b>studiu</b> study	<b>studi<i>ul</i></b> the study	<b>studiile</b> the studies

*Note:* The definite articles for neuter nouns in the singular are **-ul**, **-l** or **-le**. The definite article for neuter nouns in the plural is always **-le**.

Definite article

## 3 Articles

## 3.2.4 Uses of the definite article

To accompany nouns that describe unique things:

#### Soarele răsare de la est.

The sun rises in the East.

2 To accompany nouns that are known to the speaker because of their proximity to the speaker:

#### Dă-mi cana!

Give me the mug.

3 To accompany names of places, towns or people:

## Bucureștiul interbelic era foarte pitoresc.

Bucharest between the two world wars was very picturesque.

## Crișul curge în vestul țării.

The river Cris runs through the west of the country.

## Președintele Băsescu a vizitat Spania.

President Băsescu visited Spain.

4 To accompany adjectives that are either placed before the nouns (inversion) or behave like nouns:

## Frumosul prinț a căzut de pe cal.

The beautiful prince has fallen off his horse.

## Frumoşii şi deştepţii sunt rari în ziua de azi.

The handsome and the clever are rare nowdays.

5 To accompany other parts of speech that behave like nouns – prepositions, pronouns, numerals, adverbs:

# Dânsul este vecinul nostru. ( dânsul is a polite form of the pronoun el)

He is our neighbour.

## Împrejurul casei este o pajiște verde.

Around the house there is a green meadow.

## Primul este Dragos, al doilea este Călin.

Dragos is the first one, Călin is the second one.

#### Seara citesc un roman bun.

In the evening I read a good novel.

6 With names of countries, continents, rivers:

## România este țara mea.

Romania is my country.

## America este departe.

America is far.

7 With titles:

## Domnul Borza locuiește la Paris.

Mr. Borza lives in Paris.

## Domnisoara Irina lucrează la Cluj.

Miss Irina works in Cluj.

8 With days of the week, as adverbs when referring to habitual or repeated actions.

## Lunea merg la dans, marțea merg la piață.

On Mondays I go to dance and on Tuesdays I go to the market.

9 When making a statement that expresses a generality:

## Îmi plac mult cactușii.

I love cacti.

## Femeile merg des la cosmetică.

Women often go to the beauty salon.

10 With the preposition **cu**, even if the noun is not qualified, when the noun denotes a means of transport or an instrument (compare with 3.2.5).

## Mănânc supa cu lingura.

I eat soup with a spoon.

## Carmen merge la universitate cu metroul.

Carmen goes to university by underground.

## 3.2.5 Omission of article

1 With nouns expressing an indefinite number:

## La piață sunt cumpărători și vânzători.

There are buyers and sellers at the market.

Definite article

## 3 Articles

When the noun is preceded by a preposition but is not qualified. (Exception is the preposition cu. See (3) below.)

## Taxiul te așteaptă lângă casă.

The taxi is waiting for you near the house.

#### Pe masă este o carte.

There is a book on the table.

3 When the noun is preceded by the preposition **cu** but it denotes matter:

## Îmi place să mănânc pâine cu unt.

I like eating bread and butter.

4 When the noun is preceded by an indefinite or an interrogative adjective, numeral or certain demonstrative pronouns:

#### Orice om vrea să fie iubit.

Everybody wants to be loved.

## Cât timp stai la mare?

How long are you staying at the seaside?

## Ema are trei copii.

Emma has three children.

## Acest oraș este capitala țării.

This town is the capital of the country.

5 When we refer to matter:

## Aveţi pâine?

Do you have bread?

6 When the noun indicates the profession, rank or nationality of a person:

## William este print.

William is a prince.

## Mama este profesoară de matematică.

Mother is a maths teacher.

## Eu sunt româncă.

I am a Romanian.

## 3.3 Demonstrative or adjectival article

This article is used before adjectives. It is derived from the forms of the demonstrative adjective acela 'that', hence the name.

Demonstrative or adjectival article

	Singular		Plural	
	M./N.	F.	M.	F./N.
N/A	cel	cea	cei	cele
G/D	celui	celei	celor	celor

## 3.3.1 Uses of the demonstrative article

1 Used as an article for an adjective acting as a noun:

## Cea dulce e pe masă, cea sărată e în frigider.

The sweet one is on the table, the salty one is in the fridge.

2 Links an adjective to a noun emphasizing it:

## Mircea cel Bătrân a fost un domnitor faimos.

Mircea the Old was a famous ruler.

3 Forms the superlative for adjectives and adverbs:

## Cel mai bun elev e Mihai.

The best pupil is Mihai.

#### El scrie cel mai corect.

He writes the most correctly.

4 Used to replace nouns and numerals, especially when referring to previously mentioned nouns:

## Cele două (cărți) sunt foarte scumpe.

The two (books) are very expensive.

## Cei din dulap (pantofii) sunt ai tăi.

The ones in the wardrobe (the shoes) are yours.

5 Before relative clauses:

#### Cea care a intrat e Raluca.

The one who came in is Raluca.

6 Used in conjunction with the interrogative pronoun care:

## Care cameră e pentru oaspeți? Cea din spate.

Which room is for guests? The one at the back.

3 Articles 7 To replace names such as:

Cel de Sus = Dumnezeu (God) cel cu coarne = dracul (devil)

## 3.4 Possessive article

The possessive article is used to form possessive pronouns and ordinal numbers as well as to accompany nouns acting as possessors.

	Singular	Plu	ıral
M./N.	F.	M	F./N.
al	a	ai	ale

## 3.4.1 Uses of the possessive article:

1 It forms the genitive form of the pronouns cine and care.

## A cui e geanta asta?

Whose is this bag?

## Fata, al cărei frate a sunat, nu este aici.

The girl, whose brother called, is not here.

2 It forms possessive pronouns (see section 5.3):

#### Geanta este a mea.

The bag is mine.

3 It forms ordinal numerals (see section 6.2):

#### Al treilea e fiul meu.

The third one is my son.

4 It is used when the possessed object does not directly precede the possessor:

## Biroul este al colegei mele, Simona.

This is my colleague Simona's office.

5 After nouns accompanied by indefinite adjectives:

#### Fiecare carte a mea a fost un success.

Each of my books was a success.

## Orice poezie a lui este frumoasă.

Any of his poems is beautiful.

6 When the possessive article follows an indefinite noun, **de** must be inserted between the noun and the possessive article:

## Un prieten de-al meu vine la masă.

A friend of mine is coming to dinner.

Possessive article

## Chapter 4

# Adjectives

## 4.1 Types of adjective

In Romanian, adjectives can be divided into four types, according to the number of forms they have that correspond to the numbers and genders.

The majority of the adjectives in Romanian have four forms:

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. þl.	F./N. pl.	
alb	albă	albi	albe	white
frumos	frumoasă	frumoși	frumoase	beautiful
urât	urât <i>ă</i>	urâți	urâte	ugly
deștept	deșteapt <i>ă</i>	deștepți	deștepte	clever
albastru	albastră	albaştri	albastre	blue
bătrâ <i>n</i>	bătrân <i>ă</i>	bătrân <i>i</i>	bătrâne	old (people)
perpetuu	perpetuă	perpetui	perpetue	perpetual

The endings for the adjectives with four forms are: masculine singular (generally a consonant, but also -u or -uu); feminine singular -ă, -uă; masculine plural -i; and feminine plural -e, -ue.

A smaller number of adjectives have only three forms. For these adjectives, the masculine plural and feminine plural forms are the same:

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. þl.	
mic	mică	mici	mici	small
lung	lungă	lungi	lungi	long
nou	nouă	noi	noi	new

Types of adjective

For adjectives that end in -iu or in -u in the masculine singular, again the masculine plural and feminine plural forms are the same. Here the feminine singular ends in -ie and not in -ă.

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. pl.	
argintiu	argintie	argintii	argintii	silver
auriu	aurie	aurii	aurii	golden
roșu	roșie	roșii	roșii	red

For adjectives ending in **-or** in the masculine singular, the feminine singular and feminine plural forms are the same, both having the ending **-oare**.

muncitor	muncitoare	muncitori	muncitoare	hard-working
silitor	silitoare	silitori	silitoare	diligent

An even smaller number of adjectives have only two forms: one for all the singular forms and one for all the plural forms. Most of them end in -e in the masculine singular:

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. pl.	
rece	rece	reci	reci	cold
verde	verde	verzi	verzi	green
tare	tare	tari	tari	hard, strong
repede	repede	repezi	repezi	quick
subțire	subțire	subțiri	subțiri	thin
moale	moale	moi	moi	soft
mare	mare	mari	mari	big
dulce	dulce	dulci	dulci	sweet
cuminte	cuminte	cuminți	cuminți	well-behaved

Note that the adjective vechi (old) has one form for the masculine singular and masculine and feminine plural, and one form for the feminine singular:

vechi	veche	vechi	vechi	old (things)
M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. pl.	

A very small number of adjectives have just one form for the numbers and genders. Here are some examples:

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. pl.	
gri	gri	gri	gri	grey
roz	roz	roz	roz	pink
bej	bej	bej	bej	beige
maro	maro	maro	maro	brown
oranj	oranj	oranj	oranj	orange
anume	anume	anume	anume	certain
eficace	eficace	eficace	eficace	effective
ferice	ferice	ferice	ferice	happy
vivace	vivace	vivace	vivace	lively
cumsecade	cumsecade	cumsecade	cumsecade	kind, nice
asemenea	asemenea	asemenea	asemenea	such

## 4.2 Comparison

Adjectives have two degrees of comparison: the comparative and the superlative. The comparative degree can show superiority, inferiority or equality in relation to a second term of comparison. When it shows superiority, the adjective receives the word mai in front of it and decât or ca after it when the meaning requires it:

frumos	mai frumos decât	beautiful	more beautiful than
deștept	mai deștept ca	clever	cleverer than
bun	mai bun decât	good	better than
rău	mai rău ca	bad	worse than

When it shows inferiority, the adjective receives the words mai puţin in front of it and decât or ca after it:

frumos	mai puțin frumos decât	beautiful	less beautiful than
urât	mai puțin urât ca	ugly	less ugly than

When it shows equality with a second term of comparison, the words la fel de or tot aşa de or tot atât de are added in front of it and ca after it:

Comparison

la fel de frumos ca as beautiful as

tot aşa de urât ca as ugly as tot atât de bun ca as good as

The second degree is the superlative degree. This can be expressed in two ways: with the help of the word foarte or grozav de, extraordinar de, exceptional de, etc.

frumos	foarte frumos	very beautiful
urât	extraordinar de urât	exceptionally ugly
bun	grozav de bun	terribly good
rău	teribil de rău	terribly bad

Or it can be expressed with the help of cel mai/cea mai/cei mai/cele mai, according to the gender of the nouns the adjectives modifies:

frumos (m./n. sing.)	cel mai frumos	the most beautiful (m. sing.)
urâtă (f. sing.)	cea mai urâtă	the ugliest (f. sing.)
buni (m. pl.)	cei mai buni	the best (m. pl.)
rele (f./n. pl.)	cele mai rele	the worst (f. pl.)

There are adjectives which cannot receive a degree of comparison because of their meaning:

complet	complete	mort	dead
deplin	thorough, absolute	optim	optimum
enorm	enormous	parțial	partial
excelent	excellent	perfect	perfect
exterior	exterior	prim	first
extraordinar	extraordinary	sublim	sublime
final	final	superior	superior
inferior		4-4-1	
meno	inferior	total	total
inițial	initial	ultim	last
inițial	initial	ultim	last
inițial interior	initial interior	ultim viu	last alive

## .3 Agreement

Adjectives will always agree in gender and in number (as well as in case, see 2.4.) with the nouns they qualify.

Adjectives with four forms:

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. pl.
<b>băiat frumos</b>	fată frumoasă	<b>băieți frumoși</b>	fete frumoase
handsome boy	beautiful girl	handsome boys	beautiful girls
pictor bun	pictoriță bună	pictori buni	pictorițe bune
good artist (m.)	good artist (f.)	good artists (m.)	good artists (f.)
domn plăcut pleasant gentleman	doamnă plăcută pleasant lady	domni plăcuți pleasant gentlemen	

## Adjectives with three forms:

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. рІ.	F./N. pl.
<b>băiat mic</b>	fată mică	<b>băieți mici</b>	<b>fete mici</b>
little boy	little girl	little boys	little girls
om drag	<b>femeie dragă</b>	<b>oameni dragi</b>	<b>femei dragi</b>
dear man	dear woman	dear men	dear women
pantof argintiu silver shoe	rochie argintie silver dress	<b>pantofi argintii</b> silver shoes	rochii argintii silver dresses
student	studentă	studenți	studente
silitor	silitoare	silitori	silitoare
diligent	diligent	diligent	diligent
student (m.)	student (f.)	students (m.)	students (f.)

## Adjectives with two forms:

M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. þl.
copac mare	<b>plantă mare</b>	copaci mari	<b>plante mari</b>
big tree	big plant	big trees	big plants
prieten vechi	prietenă veche	prieteni vechi	prietene vechi
old friend (m.)	old friend (f.)	old friends (m.)	old friends (f.)

Adjectives with one form:

M./N. sing. F. sing. M. pl. F./N. pl.

**bărbat vivace femeie vivace bărbați vivace femei vivace** vivacious man vivacious woman vivacious men vivacious women

## 4.4 Case

Adjectives agree in case with the nouns they qualify.

## 4.4.1 Definite form adjectives and nouns

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. рІ.	F./N. þl.
Ν	băiatul	fata	băieții	fetele
	deștept	deșteaptă	deștepți	deștepte
Α	băiatul	fata	băieții	fetele
	deștept	deșteaptă	deștepți	deștepte
G	băiatului	fetei	băieților	fetelor
	deștept	deștepte	deștepți	deștepte
D	băiatului	fetei	băieților	fetelor
	deștept	deștepte	deștepți	deștepte
V	băiatule	fată	băieților	fetelor
	deştept!	deșteaptă!	deştepţi!	deștepte!

## 4.4.2 Adjectives and nouns in the indefinite form

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. рІ.	F./N. þl.
Ν	un băiat	o fată	niște băieți	niște fete
	deștept	deșteaptă	deștepți	deștepte
Α	un băiat	o fată	niște băieți	nişte fete
	deștept	deșteaptă	deștepți	deștepte
G	unui băiat	unei fete	unor băieți	unor fete
	deștept	deștepte	deștepți	deștepte
D	unui băiat	unei fete	unor băieți	unor fete
	deștept	deștepte	deștepți	deștepte
17	_	=	-	<del>-</del>

*Note:* Feminine nouns take a plural form in the genitive and dative singular.

Case

If there are several nouns of different genders in one sentence which are qualified by one adjective, the adjective takes a masculine form:

o fată și un băiat frumoși a beautiful boy and girl

If there are several nouns in different numbers in one sentence which are modified by one adjective, the adjective takes a plural form:

mâncarea și băuturile oferite the food and the drinks offered

## 4.5 Position

Adjectives in Romanian normally follow the noun:

soţ iubitor loving husband	soție iubitoare loving wife	soți iubitori loving husbands	soții iubitoare loving wives
fiu inteligent smart son	fiică inteligentă smart daughter	fii inteligenți smart sons	fiice inteligente smart daughters

There are a number of nouns and adjectives which form fixed phrases in which the adjective precedes the noun:

micul ecran	the small screen
mica publicitate	small ads
fostul șef	former boss

Adjectives can precede the noun if special emphasis is placed on the adjective. In this case, the adjective will take over the definite article and any other changes that the nouns would normally undergo.

Adjectives + nouns in the indefinite form:

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. þl.	F./N. þl.
N	un frumos băiat	o frumoasă fată	niște frumoși copii	nişte frumoase fete
Α	un frumos	o frumoasă	niște frumoși	niște
	băiat	fată	băieți	frumoase fete
G	unui	unei	unor frumoși	unor
	frumos băiat	frumoase fete	băieți	frumoase fete
D	unui	unei	unor frumoși	unor
	frumos băiat	frumoase fete	băieți	frumoase fete
V	_			

Adjectives + nouns in the definite form:

	M./N sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N pl.
N	frumosul	frumoasa	frumoșii	frumoasele
	băiat	fată	băieți	fete
Α	frumosul	frumoasa	frumoşii	frumoasele
	băiat	fată	băieți	fete
G	frumosului	frumoasei	frumoşilor	frumoaselor
	băiat	fete	băieți	fete
D	frumosului	frumoasei	frumoşilor	frumoaselor
	băiat	fete	băieți	fete
V	frumosule	frumoasă	frumoșilor	frumoaselor
	băiat!	fată!	băieți!	fete!

Other types of adjective

Adjectives can be used in the vocative without a noun:

Frumoaso!	Beautiful!	
Prostule!	Stupid!	
Dragule!	Dear!	
Scumpo!	Sweetie!	

Adjectives can also qualify pronouns:

ceva frumos	something beautiful	
cineva frumos	someone beautiful	
alt prost	another stupid one	
cealaltă deșteaptă	the other clever one	
acel deștept	that clever one	

Adjectives can also precede pronouns:

-)			
frumosul celălalt	the other beautiful one		
deșteapta aceea	that clever one		

## 4.6 Other types of adjective

All the adjectives presented here can also be pronouns. They will be explained extensively in Chapter 5.

## 4.6.1 Possessive adjectives

These are always used in conjunction with a noun. See the examples below. They have a form for each gender, which refers to the 'possessed' object or person. They agree in gender and number with the 'possessed' object.

Person	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. рІ.	F./N. pl.	
Eu	meu	mea	mei	mele	my
Tu	tău	ta	tăi	tale	your
El	său	sa	săi	sale	his
Ea	său	sa	săi	sale	her
Noi	nostru	noastră	noştri	noastre	our
Voi	vostru	voastră	voştri	voastre	your
Ei	lor	lor	lor	lor	their
Ele	lor	lor	lor	lor	their

cartea mea (f. sing)	cărțile mele (f. pl.)	my book(s)
creionul meu (n. sing.)	creioanele mele (n. pl.)	my pencil(s)
prietenul meu (m. sing.)	prietenii mei (m. pl.)	my friend(s)
maşina ta (f. sing.)	mașinile tale (f. pl.)	your car (s)
musafirul tău (m. sing.)	musafirii tăi (m. pl.)	your guest(s)
pixul tău (n. sing.)	pixurile tale (n. pl.)	your biro(s)
camera sa (f. sing.)	camerele sale (f. pl.)	your room(s)
televizorul său (n. sing.)	televizoarele sale (n. pl.)	his/her TV(s)
câinele său (m. sing.)	câinii săi (m. pl.)	his/her dog(s)

All the forms for the third person feminine (său, sa, săi, sale) can be replaced by the form ei. This form is preferred in colloquial speech. The other four forms are used more when the possessor is the same person as the subject of the statement.

All the forms for the third person masculine (său, sa, săi, sale), can be replaced with lui.

Other types of adjective

sora sa (f. sing.) = sora lui	surorile sale (f. pl.) = surorile lui
socrul său (m. sing.) = socrul lui	socrii săi (m. pl.) = socrii lui
blocul său (n. sing.) = blocul lui	blocurile sale (n. pl.) = blocurile lui

## 4.6.2 Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives agree in gender, number and case with the nouns they modify. Therefore, they have a form for each gender, number and case.

4.6.2.1 Adjective: 'this'

The Romanian word for 'this' can precede or follow the noun. When it precedes the noun, 'this' has a shorter form. When it follows the noun, 'this' has the same form as the corresponding pronoun, explained in Chapter 5.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. рІ.	F./N. pl.
N/A	acest copil copilul acesta	această fată fata aceasta	acești copii copiii aceștia	aceste fete fetele acestea
G/D	acestui copil copilului	acestei fete fetei	acestor copii copiilor	acestor fete fetelor
	acestuia	acesteia	acestora	acestora

In spoken Romanian there are other alternative forms in use. The colloquial forms given here always follow the noun.

acesta =	aceasta =	aceștia =	acestea =
ăsta	asta	ăștia	ăstea
copilul ăsta	fata asta	copiii ăștia	fetele astea
this child	this girl	these children	these girls

4.6.2.2 Adjective: 'that'

The Romanian for 'that' can precede or follow the noun. When it precedes the noun, 'that' has a shorter form. When it follows the noun, 'that' has the same form as the corresponding pronoun, explained in Chapter 5.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	Μ. pl.	F./N. pl.
N/A	acel copil	acea fată	acei copii	acele fete
	copilul acela	fata aceea	copiii <i>ac</i> eia	fetele acelea
G/D	acelui copil	acelei fete	acelor copii	acelor fete
	copilului	fetei	copiilor	fetelor
	aceluia	aceleia	acelora	acelora

In spoken Romanian there are other alternative forms in use. The colloquial forms given here always follow the noun:

acela = ăla	aceea = aia	aceia = ăia	acelea = alea
copilul ăla	fata aia	copiii ăia	fetele alea
that child	that girl	those children	those girls

4.6.2.3. Adjective: 'the same'

This adjective can only be placed before the noun, never after the noun. It has the same forms with the corresponding pronoun, explained in Chapter 5.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. þl.	F./N. pl.
N/A	același copil	aceeași fată	aceiași copii	aceleași fete
G/D	aceluiași copil	aceleiași fete	acelorași copii	acelorași fete

4.6.2.4 Adjective: 'the other'

This adjective can be placed both before and after the noun.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. þl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	celălaļt copil	cealaltă fată	ceilalţi copii	celelalte fete
	copilul celălalt	fata cealaltă	copiii ceilalți	fetele celelalte
G/D	celuilalt copil	celeilalte fete	celorlalţi copii	celorlalte fete
	copilului celuilalt	fetei celeilalte	copiilor celorlalți	fetelor celorlalte

## 4.6.3 Relative-interrogative adjectives

These are ce = what, care = which, cat = how much

4.6.3.1 **Care** 

Care precedes the noun when it has an interrogative role. In the nominative/accusative forms, care is invariable. It only changes its form in the genitive/dative forms.

Other types of adjective

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. þl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	care băiat	care fată	care băieți	care fete
G/D	cărui băiat	cărei fete	căror băieți	căror fete

4.6.3.2 **Ce** 

Ce always precedes the noun. Ce has nominative/accusative forms only and is invariable.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	ce băiat	ce fată	ce băieți	ce fete

4.6.3.3 **Cât** 

Cât has two meanings. In the singular, cât and câtă are used with nouns expressing quantity to denote 'how much'. In the plural, câți and câte are used with nouns expressing 'a number of'. It means 'how many'. Only the plural forms take genitive/dative forms.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. þl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	cât zahăr	câtă cafea	câți băieți	câte fete
G/D	_	_	câtor băieti	câtor fete

## 4.6.4 Negative adjectives

4.6.4.1 **Niciun/nicio** 

This adjective has a feminine, singular form but it does not have plural forms in the nominative and accusative. However, there are plural forms in the genitive and dative cases.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	niciun băiat	nicio fată	_	_
G/D	niciunui băiat	niciunei fete	niciunor băieți	niciunor fete

## 4.6.5 Indefinite adjectives

4.6.5.1 Adjectives: **un**, **o** 

These adjectives are usually used in opposition with the following two adjectives: alt and celălalt. The adjective has two forms for the singular and two forms for the plural.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. pl.
N/A	un băiat	o fată	unii băieți	unele fete
G/D	unui băiat	unei fete	unor băieți	unor fete

## Examples:

Un băiat vrea ceai, alt băiat vrea lapte.

One boy wants tea, the other boy milk.

Unii băieți joacă fotbal, alți băieți joacă volei.

Some boys play football, other boys volleyball.

Unor băieți le place școala, altor băieți nu le place.

Some boys like school, other boys don't.

O fată face sport, cealaltă fată nu face.

One girl does sport, the other girl doesn't.

Unele fete iubesc muzica, celelalte fete nu.

Some girls love music, the other girls don't.

Unor fete le dau premii, celorlalte fete nu.

I give prizes to some girls, I don't to the other girls.

4.6.5.2 Adjectives: **alt** 

This adjective always precedes the noun.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	alt băiat	altă fată	alţi băieţi	alte fete
G/D	altui băiat	altei fete	altor băieți	altor fete

4.6.5.3 Adjective: **tot** 

Tot behaves in the same way as cât. In the singular it has a feminine form and is used with nouns denoting quantity. In the plural it is used with nouns that denote 'a number of'.

Other types of adjective

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	tot zahărul	toată cafeaua	toți băieții	toate fetele
G/D		_	tuturor băieților	tuturor
				fetelor

4.6.5.4 Adjectives: mult, puţin

Mult and puţin also behave in the same way as cât and tot. In the singular they are used with uncountable nouns; mult means 'much' and puţin means 'little'. In the plural they are used with countable nouns; mulţi means 'many' and puţini means 'few'. They do not take genitive/dative forms in the singular, unless they are used as proper adjectives and not as indefinite adjectives. However, they do have genitive/dative forms in the plural. These adjectives can either precede or follow the noun.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. pl.
N/A	zahăr mult	cafea multă	băieți mulți	fete multe
	mult zahăr	multă cafea	mulți băieți	multe fete
G/D	_		băieților mulți	fetelor multe
	_	_	mulților băieți	$\textit{multelor} \ \mathbf{fete}$
	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. рІ.	F./N. pl.
N/A	zahăr puțin	cafea puţină	băieți puțini	fete puţine
	puţin zahăr	puțină cafea	puțini băieți	puţine fete
G/D	_	_	băieților puțini	fetelor
				<b>⊅u</b> ţine
	_	_	puținilor băieți	puţinelor
				fete

4.6.5.5 Adjective: **atât** 

Atât behaves in the same way as cât, tot and mult. In the singular it is used with nouns designating quantity and it means 'that much'. In the plural it is used with nouns that express 'a number of' and it means that many. The singular forms do not have genitive/dative forms. This adjective only precedes the noun.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. рІ.	F./N. þl.
N/A	atât zahăr	atâta cafea	atâția băieți	atâtea fete
G/D	_	_	atâtor băieți	atâtor fete

4.6.5.6 Adjective: **vreun** 

**Vreun** has four forms in the nominative/accusative and four forms in the genitive/dative. **Vreun** always precedes the noun. The meaning is 'some'.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. pl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	vreun băiat	vreo fată	vreunii băieți	vreunele fete
G/D	vreunui băiat	vreunei fete	vreunor băieți	vreunor fete

4.6.5.7 Adjectives: **oricare**, **fiecare** 

These adjectives are invariable in the nominative/accusative cases but decline according to gender and number in the genitive/dative. They always appear before the noun. Oricare means 'any'; fiecare means 'each'.

	M./N. sing.		M. pl.	F./N. pl.
N/A			oricare băieți	oricare fete
	fiecare băiat	fiecare fată	_	
G/D	oricărui băiat	oricărei fete	oricăror băieți	oricăror fete
	fiecărui băiat	fiecărei fete	_	_

4.6.5.8 Adjectives: orice, ceva

The adjective **orice** is invariable in the nominative/accusative cases but declines according to gender and number in the genitive/dative by using the same forms with **oricare**. It always appears before the noun. **Orice** means 'any'. **Ceva** as an adjective means 'some' or 'little' and is used only with nouns expressing quantity. It is invariable and always precedes the noun.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	М. þl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	orice băiat	orice fată	orice băieți	orice fete
	ceva zahăr	ceva cafea	_	_
G/D	oricărui băiat	oricărei fete	oricăror băieți	oricăror fete
	_	_	_	_

4.6.5.9 Adjectives: oricât, câtva

These adjectives have four forms. They follow the same regime as cât, tot, mult and atât. In the singular they are used with nouns designating quantity. Oricât means 'no matter how much', câtva means 'some'. In the plural they are used with nouns designating 'a number of'. Oricâți means 'no matter how many', câțiva means 'some'. They always appear before the noun. Both have genitive/dative forms only in the plural.

	M./N. sing.	F. sing.	M. þl.	F./N. þl.
N/A	oricât zahăr	oricâtă cafea	oricâți băieți	oricâte fete
	<del>-</del>		oricâtor băieți	oricâtor fete
G/D	câtva zahăr	câtăva cafea	câțiva băieți	câteva fete
	_	_	câtorva băieți	câtorva fete

# 3. ROMANIAN CULTURE



# Choose a legend and follow it through Romania

No matter how many days you have set aside for your Romanian holiday, you can cast your eyes everywhere on the map and you will surely get to a place where there's so much beauty and stories for you to discover it.

From the shores of the Black Sea in Dobrogea to the Carpathian Mountains in Transylvania, through Wallachia's vast plains to the hills of Banat and the plateaus of Moldavia, Romania's diverse land features create a picturesque backdrop. This aides in making them unique and creates the conditions for some geological and natural surprises - well worth seeing in detail - so that you can get to know the country the way you planned.

The country's appeal also comes from its customs, which preserve their ancient patterns and send you back to the simpler and more patient times of yore.

Part of Romania's charm comes from its select architecture, which closely reflects the succession of historical periods and constitutes a unique combination of old and new; spirituality and urban nature.

If you have decided that your holiday is going to focus on a particular facet of Romania's attractions, a welldesigned itinerary to meet your objectives is a must. You will see as follows some of the tourist circuits that will help you explore Romania.







## Tours at the Heart of the Carpathians

In the middle of the country, amid the snowy peaks of the Carpathian Mountains, history, traditions and architectural creativity meet nature's unspoiled charm to give birth to one of the most beautiful regions of Romania: Transylvania.

Begin the Transylvanian leg of your journey in Sibiu, the "European Capital of Culture," in 2007 (along with Luxembourg), to discover one of the most beautiful Romanian towns. If you wish to experience the city's medieval flair, you must make time for a chance stroll through the Large Square, then down the old cobbled streets that wind past houses and monuments built in the Germanic style of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century, and on to the Bridge of Lies, which was built in 1859. Do not miss the impressive Bruckenthal Palace, a symbol of the city, where you can admire the most valuable works of art in Sibiu. You can find more details about the city if you refer to the "city-break destinations" chapter of the brochure. You could then head for Braşov, a city built in the same Germanic style, renowned for the beauty of its architecture and located at the foot of Mount Tâmpa. The Town Hall Square in the centre of the city is the place where several quaint streets with stylish houses, alluring shops and restaurants lead to. To grasp the essence of the city, you need to visit the Black Church, a landmark constructed in the gothic architectural style in Romania, and Strada Sforii (Rope Street), a street only 130 centimeters wide.

Also, if you feel like basking in a youthful ambiance, do pay a visit to the city of Cluj-Napoca, the second largest centre of high education in the country (after Bucharest), which boasts 10 prestigious universities and around 60,000 students per year.

If after all the urban strolling you feel a need to plunge into history and rusticity, you would do well to travel to Bârsa Country, in south-eastern Transylvania, to the fortified churches that are included on the list of UNESCO's world heritage sites and still retain their medieval configuration.



Street in Sighișoar



The Large Square in Sibiu



Peleș Castle

Begin your journey in the county of Braşov, where, receding from the road that links the county's largest city to the town of Sighişoara, lies the village of Viscri, with one of the most spectacular Saxon fortified churches. The well-preserved Roman fortified Hall Church rises on the foundations of a Roman chapel made of white limestone.

While still in the county of Braşov, take a break in Prejmer and its fortified church, built in the Burgundian gothic style by the Teutons in mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The house of worship is surrounded by unyielding fortifications (Prejmer is the strongest fortified church in Eastern Europe), with walls up to 12 m high and a battle device that was innovative for those times: the death organ, a device made up of a series of weapons that could be activated all at the same time.

Now, take the road to the county of Sibiu, where you will find the monumental church of Biertan. The most interesting part of the building is the sacristy, with its complicated locking system made of 19 latches, which received an award at the 1900 World Exhibition in Paris.

The fortifications, made of three rows of walls, are considered to be the sturdiest in all of Transylvania.

A short distance away, in the county of Alba, you will find the the Evangelical fortified church of Câlnic, built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The fortress's towers still rise above the church. Complete your circuit in the county of Harghita, in Dârjiu, a village whose Unitarian fortified church hosts a valuable assortment of mural paintings.

What you could do next is head for the county of Hunedoara, in southwestern Transylvania, and pay a visit to the commanding Huniad Castle, unique in the region known for its French gothic architecture. In the courtyard of the castle, next to the chapel, there is a 30 meter deep fountain, which, as legend has it, was dug by three Turkish prisoners who were promised their freedom if ever they would ever reach groundwater. At present, the castle has been converted into a museum.

## ■●» Good to know

In Biertan, inside the fortress church, lies a small cottage where spouses that fought each other were locked away for a few days. It contained but one bed, one plate, and a single spoon, fork, knife and glass, so the spouses had no choice but to cooperate if they wanted to eat.

It seems that in 400 years there was only one divorce, which means the method must have worked.

- **O** Get ready for the heavy but delicious dishes of Transylvania; they contain large quantities of pork, sour cream and egg yolks spiced with red pepper, tarragon and thyme.
- The address of the **Banffy Palace**: Piaţa Unirii nr. 30, Cluj Napoca.
- Means of transport: car.
- Recommended season for a visit: spring, in order to see the whole region in bloom.



Făgăraș Castle



The Huniad Castle, one of the most representative monuments of Gothic architecture in Romania



# Tourist Circuits of Traditional Living, in **Maramures**

You cannot claim to have seen traditional Romania if your holiday itinerary has not taken you through the northwestern parts of the country, through Maramureş, where traditions have given rise to astonishingly beautiful settlements and homesteads.

Begin your journey by admiring the massive, carved wooden gates of Maramureş, the most interesting material proof of the folk artists' craftsmanship. With three pillars for support, the gates have carvings of traditional ornamental motifs all over their surface, such as the rooster, the sun and the rope. You will find the most beautiful examples of this art in the villages of Vadu Izei, Bârsana, Oncești, Desești, and Sârbi.

Another thing to be added to your Maramureşan itinerary should be the oak churches, which are still the central point of any traditional village. Several houses of worship of this kind have been declared UNESCO World Heritage Sites. You can see the most interesting wooden churches of Maramureş in the villages of Plopiş, Rogoz, leud, and Poienile Izei. Tradition is also observed in Maramures with respect to clothes. The most important pieces of the women's costume are: the scarf, the white blouse with sleeves that end in cuffs or flounces, the poale (underskirt), on top of which are worn the two horizontally striped zadii (gores, or rectangular woolen pieces, joined together only at the upper end). On top of the blouse comes the pieptar, a short sleeveless coat made of sheepskin. Men wear a short, white shirt, izmene (summer homespun trousers) or cioareci (winter felt-like trousers), a clop (narrow-brimmed hat) or a cuşmă (fur cap) on their heads, also depending on the season. The folks from Maramureş who continue to try and abide by wearing their traditional clothing down to the smallest detail do not give up wearing their opinci (leather-wrapped shoes), even to this day. Also, if you want to truly understand the spirit and world vision of the people from Maramures, you must add a visit to the Merry Cemetery of Săpânța to your list of objectives. Famous for the humorous manner in which it addresses the often tragic events that led to the death of the people buried there, the Merry Cemetery is a unique concept in the world, exemplified by its boldly colored crosses, ornamented with rhymes and candid paintings that depict scenes in the lives of the persons entombed there.



Detaliu Merry Cemetery (Sănânta)



Bârsana Monastery



## ■ Good to know

The Munții Rodnei National Park in Maramureş was included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, thanks to the diversity of its flora and wildlife.

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- ↑↑ Take a trip with the **Mocănița**, the last forestbased steam train in Europe — its route starts from the village of Vișeul de Sus and is almost 50km long. It is the only means of transport that reaches to the high-elevation settlements of the Vișeu Valley.
- The address of the Mineralogy Museum: Bd. Traian nr. 8, Baia Mare.
- **★ Best means of transport:** by plane (Baia Mare International Airport).
- Recommended time of year: the month of December, in time for Christmas traditions.

## **Bucovina**, a Slice of Heaven

An early Christianized People, forced centuries on end to withstand the great powers of different faiths that dominated and imposed their own customs upon it, the Romanians felt the need to channel their own brand of spirituality through religious buildings, which survive to this day. The land of Bucovina, in the northeastern part of the country, is home to the most beautiful churches throughout Romania; twenty two monasteries painted in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries with such art that, to this day, part of their secrets remain hidden. Seven of them were included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

If you want to see the best first, Voroneţ monastery, situated 6 km away from the town of Suceava, should be the first stop on your Bucovinan tour. Called the "Sistine Chapel of the East", the monastery remains astounding even today, over 500 years since it was built due to the deep tone of blue paint (Voroneţ blue) used in the monastery's outer and inner frescoes. The exact composition of the blue pigment has yet to be discovered. If painting is inspiring to you, you can take part in the art workshops held by nuns within the very precincts of the monastery.

Continue on your route to the monastery of Suceviţa, a house of worship with the appearance of a fortress that dates back to 1581. The building is covered with the largest surface of frescoes among all the painted monasteries in Bucovina.

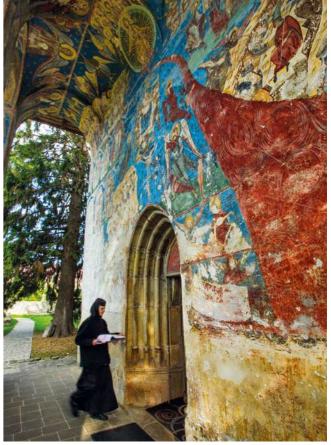
The next stop is Moldoviţa, with its paintings with gold and blue highlights. The most important frescoes of the monastery are: "The Siege of Constantinople" and "Jesus's tree," showing the genealogy of the Redeemer's family, one of the widest spread European spiritual themes in the Middle Ages. Also, you cannot possibly omit the Monastery of Humor from your tour. It's a place of minute dimensions, but it hosts a very valuable collection of 16<sup>th</sup>century icons.

## ■●» Good to know

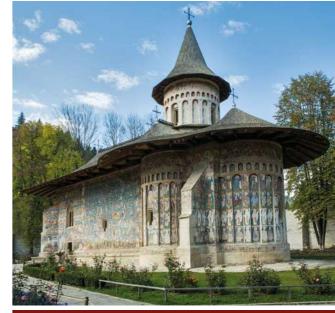
The nuns in Bucovina's monasteries are called to prayer by strokes of the toaca, a large wooden board. The tradition began in the Middle Ages, when the Ottoman armies kept Moldova under siege, and the use of bells for worship was forbidden. The custom was preserved, aided by the fact that, as wars continued on and off for centuries, bells were melted down in order to make bullets.



Exterior fresco at Moldovița Monaste



Humor Monastery



Voroneț Monastery

- **††** Explore the **Ceahlău Mountains**, where they say that the temple of Zamolxes, the supreme god of the Dacians, was located.
- Citadel of the Throne of Suceava: Dealul Cetății (Citadel Hill).
- ★ Means of transport: by plane (Ştefan cel Mare International Airport).
- Recommended time of year: before Christmas, to enjoy the local traditions.



# Travelling in **Sunny Dobrogea** and the **Danube Delta**

The land of sea, beaches, both wild and touristic, and of luscious vegetation, Dobrogea is considered by specialists as the oldest land in the territory of today's Romania. It is then hardly a surprise that a journey though it will carry you to the ruins of some of the oldest landmarks left behind by conquering nations.

To the north of Constanţa lies the medieval citadel of Enisala (Heracleea). Perched atop a limestone hill for a better line of sight, the 15<sup>th</sup> century structure was built by the Genoese for military and surveillance purposes. Dacian burial places and mammoth bones discovered here show that the area has been inhabited since prehistoric times.

"The paradise of those in love with nature," could be the Danube Delta's second name, befitting a Biosphere Reservation included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The second largest and best preserved delta in Europe, the Danube Delta spreads along the three arms of the Danube: Chilia, Sulina and Sfântu Gheorghe.

It occupies 5,700 square kilometers and is the youngest Romanian land. The Delta grows continually, thanks to the 67 million tons of debris deposited here by the river each year. You can arrive to the Delta by cruising down the Danube or travelling by boat, starting from the Dobrogean town of Tulcea. If you are fond of seafood, you must also take a break in the fishing villages scattered across the Delta area: Ceatalchioi, Plaur, Chilia Veche, etc. (on the Chilia branch of the river), Maliuc and Crişan (on the Sulina branch), or Mahmudia and Murighiol (on the Sfântu Gheorghe branch).

Naturally, you may want to do some fishing on your own in the specially designated areas, from June to December. Since you are in the region, you cannot miss the most important city on the Black Sea coast: Constanța.

An ancient Greek colony founded over 2,500 years ago, today Constanta features the elegant Art Nouveau building of the Casino, built between the two world wars, and the romantic promenade where we recommend that you watch the sunset.

You may find information on other tourist sites in Constanța in the chapter on "city break destinations," in the brochure

■●) Good to know

Dobrogea is famed for its numerous vineyards.

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- Take a bath in the healing mud on the shore of Techirghiol Lake a non-conventional yet proven treatment.
- Fantasio Theatre: Bd. Ferdinand nr. 11, Constanța.
- Means of transport: by train or by car.
- Recommended time of year: June October.



## ishing at the break of dawn on Fortuna lake – Danube Delta, on the UNESCO world heritage

## **Dacian Legacies**, World-Class Assets

In ancient times, from the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. — 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D., the Dacian people lived and fought on the territories of present-day Romania. Dacia's capital, the proud city of Sarmizegetusa-Regia, kept watch at the heart of the Orăștie Mountains, in the southwestern part of present-day Transylvania, and around it gathered a well-appointed string of defense fortresses, which were only conquered by the Romans in 106 A.D.

Nowadays, the ruins of six Dacian fortresses (including Sarmizegetusa) are still visible on the peaks of the Orăștie Mountains. The entire assembly has been declared part of the UNESCO World Heritage.

Moving closer to the city of Sarmizegetusa, start out at the fortification of Bănița, situated 11 km away from the town of Petroșani located on top of the Dealul Cetății (Fortress Hill), at an elevation of 902 m. The building is made entirely of limestone and is only accessible from the northern part of the hill.

Head for the Căpâlna fortification, in the village of the same name, at a distance of 10 km from Sebeş. Here you can look at the fortified, "murus dacicus type" wall, The murus dacicus is an architectural element that is typical of the Dacians, made up of two exterior walls built of large boulders, with gravel laid between them.

■●» Good to know

The assembly of the Dacian fortresses of the Orăștiei Mountains entered into a major restoration process in the year 2012.

The Costești-Blidaru fortress is the next stop in this circuit. The only Dacian citadel that was never conquered, it represents an ingenuous feat of military architecture: its entrance is in the first tower, which was planned in such as way as to force the enemy to take a turn to the right, where it discovered, albeit too late, that it was open to attack.

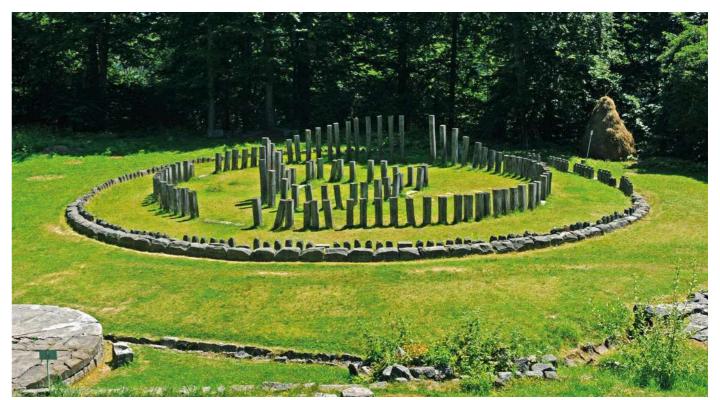
Before the end of your journey through the Orăștie Mountains, take a break at the citadel of Luncani-Piatra Roșie, perched at an altitude of 832 m on the plateau with the same name and surrounded by sheer walls of rock.

You are, at this point, quite close to the capital. Sarmizegetusa-Regia awaits you on Grădiște Hill, at an elevation of 1,200 m. Only the defensive walls still exist today, which are built of limestone and enclose a territory

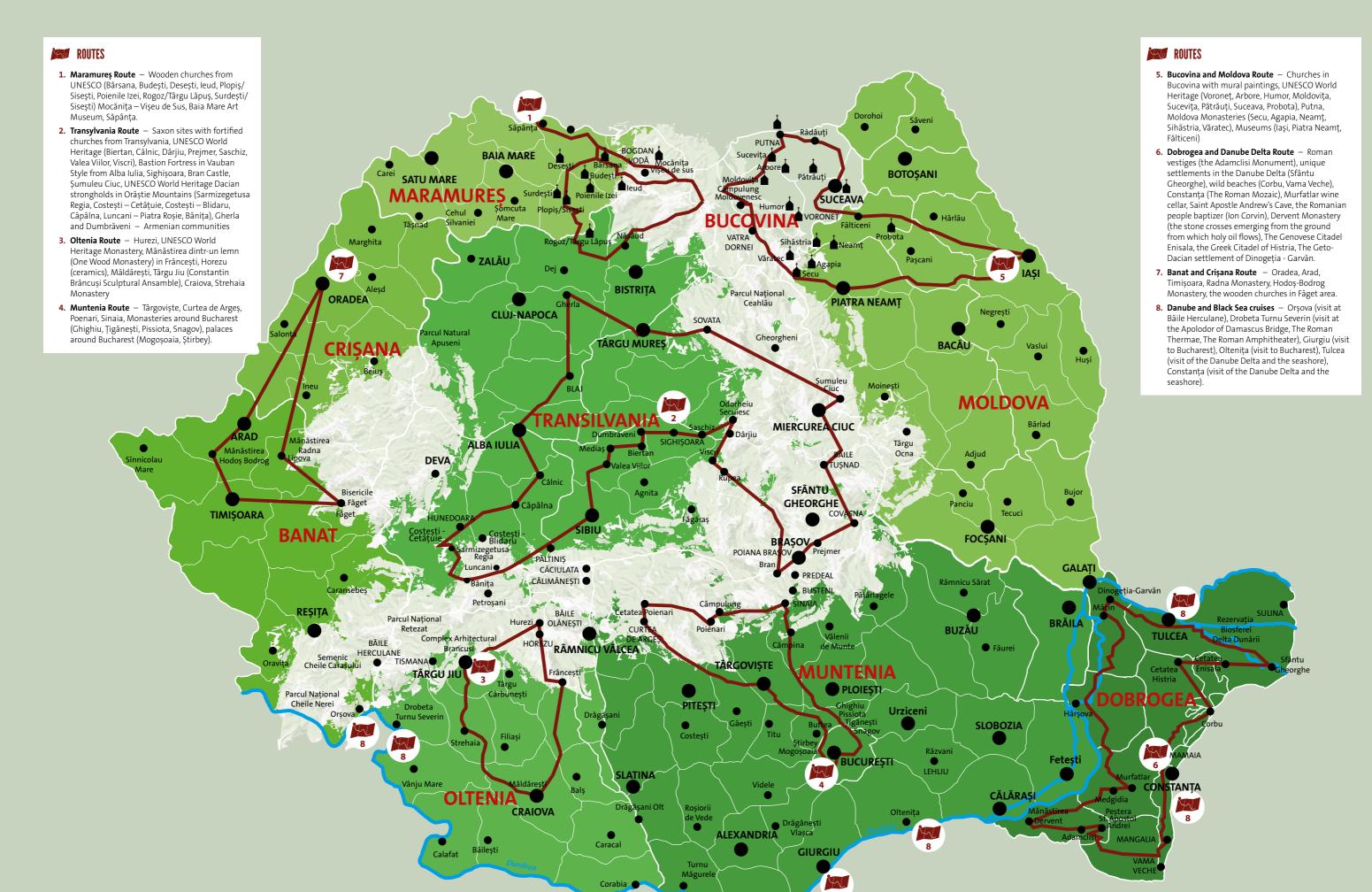
of approximately 3 hectares.

Our stories end here, but your options do not, by far. You can fly on the regular flight routes, or you can journey the length of the Carpathians. Drive on the Transfăgărășan road, which was called "the best road in the world," by the British auto show Top Gear. Do not forget about the "Iron Gates" route, a large canyon and ecological heaven that the Danube flows through.

- Visit the circular calendar, a small token of proof of the Dacians' ingenuity.
- Means of transport: by car, up to the base of the hills, and from there on foot.
- Recommended season of the year: in summer, when the ground is dry and you can climb easily.



Sarmizegetusa Regia – Mehedinți coun





# WILD NATURE AND NATURAL PARKS



# Romania's Wildlife and Nature Parks

Imagine trees hundreds of years old, stretching over 40 meters high and one and a half meters thick, in an area where the ecosystem built over thousands of years has yet to be disturbed by the hands of man.

Now imagine what it would be like to watch wolves and bears in their natural habitat, or to take a stroll on one of Europe's greatest subterranean glaciers. Next, picture a gentle valley where gigantic dinosaurs sauntered lazily many millions of years ago.

You might think that, in order to see all this, you would have to travel all over the world, from the Amazonian rainforest to the Siberian wilderness, and then come back to Western Europe. Well, you may be surprised to know that you can see it all in a single country — Romania.

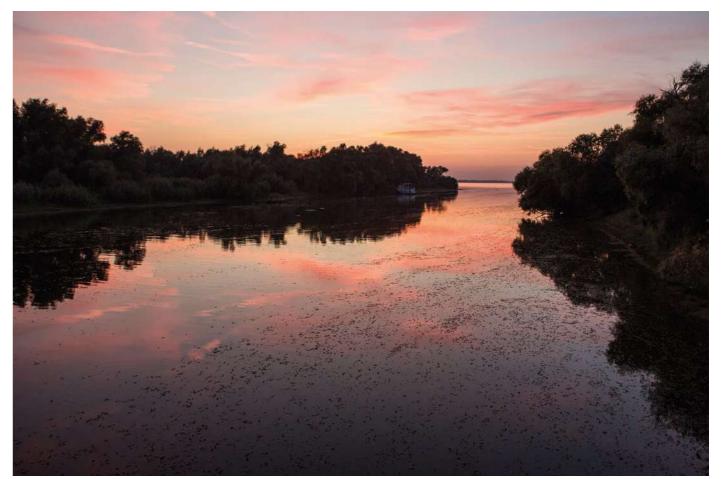
Blessed with a well-balanced terrain, including a 75 km-long strip of seaside overlooking the Black Sea, fields, hills and mountain areas in nearly equal proportions, as well as being one of Europe's most bio diverse areas, Romania will always surprise you with yet another face of nature in the wild

The landscape is breathtaking, the air is clean, the waters are clear, and Romanians maintain a close relationship with a nature they respect.

That is why you can look forward to an authentic experience of discovering natural assets and, in the process, even yourself – returning home reborn.



The brown bear in the Romanian Carpathians



Fortuna lake at sunrise – Danube Delta, on the UNESCO world heritage list

# WILD NATURE AND NATURAL PARKS

## Unsurpassed Richness — The Virgin Forests

As the place of Europe's rebirth, the virgin forests of Romania are a real laboratory and a guide of the nature in its most untainted form. A real treasure, the 250,000 hectares of forest still untouched by human hand constitute the largest surface of its kind in Europe.

What is more, here you can find 65% of Europe's virgin and semi-virgin forests. Anything from saplings that have only recently grown branches reaching up toward the sun, to venerable century-old trees over 40 meters high (and that sometimes can reach over 1.5 meters in diameter) can be encountered here. Over 13,000 different species of plants and animals are part of the millennia-old ecosystem associated with the virgin forests, free from human influence.

Apart from these forests, it is useful to know that half of the forested surface of Romania is made up of natural and semi-natural forests. What could be a better excuse for you to come and explore them?

Be advised, however, that here you will also find the largest population of wolves, lynxes and bears in Europe, so get thoroughly informed on the trails that you wish to follow.

## ■●» Good to know

The Carpathians' eco-region boasts 322,000 hectares of virgin forests, the great majority of which (250,000 hectares) is in Romania.



Visit the mountains in autumn to enjoy the amazing colour pale



High-density lynx populations in the Romanian Carpathian



Chamois, the emblem of the Carpathians

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- ★★ Take a forest ranger or a guide to accompany you on a brown bear-watching trip. The people who tend the forest have points of observation specially prepared for such activities.
- The virgin forests rise on steep, difficult to access terrains, but they are worth the effort of getting to them. Still, you should only go accompanied by guides, because their ecosystem is delicate and, most importantly, has never been influenced by the presence of humans.
- ← Travel by car, and after that on foot.
- Recommended season for a visit: because they are located in places difficult to reach, it is recommended to go in summer, when the weather is hot and dry.

# **The Apuseni Mountains** Invite You to Turn into an Explorer

The Apuseni National Park, situated in the western part of the country, stands out through the sumptuousness of its karst landscape.

It is, for its largest part, without amenities, and for that reason it is best to go there equipped and accompanied by guides. There you will find plateaus, caves, sinkholes, and ravishingly beautiful intermittent springs, all with poetical evocative names: "The Lost World", "The Black Pothole", or "The Living Fire Glacier".

One also cannot bypass "The Cave of the Bad Valley", considered by specialists to be the largest speleo-mineral "museum" in Romania. The abundance of minerals in this cave situates it in the top ten caves of this kind in the world.

The Scărișoara glacier cave is the second largest underground glacier in Europe. The block of ice is over 3,500 years old, and inside the cave, icy stalagmites form every year.

## ■●» Good to know

In Urşilor (i.e. ,the Bears') Cave in the Apuseni Mountains, you may see the bones of the cave bears that took shelter here in ancient times.

# The Forested Charm of the **Cheile Bicazului–Hăşmaş** National Park

Situated in the central-northeastern area of the country, in the Eastern Carpathians, this park presents to its visitors the spectacular landscape of Cheile Bicazului (Bicaz Canyon), the mirror-like surface of the Red Lake dotted with protruding stumps of wood, and the beauty of the coniferous forests.

The huge difference in level (575 m in Bicaz Valley and 1792 m at the Hăşmaşul Mare Peak) makes for a rich biodiversity, which comprises 1147 species of higher-order plants. The Red Lake, formed by a natural disaster, also has its own unique beauty. After a series of rains and storms, one side of the mountain slid and blocked the flow of three mountain springs, and this is how this lake, with spruce fir stumps that jut out of the surface of the water, was formed.

The ruby reflections made by the sunset at the foot of the peak where the lake was formed, along with the red silt and reddish limestone that surrounds it, inspired the locals to give Red Lake its name.

## ■●» Good to know

The Cheile Bicazului-Hăşmaş Park is located on the access road that connects Transylvania to Moldavia.



The Metaliferi Mountains – Apuseni

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- ↑↑ Visit the **Living Fire Glacier**. One third of the size of the one in Scărișoara, this glacier is lit through an opening in the ceiling, which turns everything into a "shadow play".
- ◆ The second glacier in terms of size from among Romania's glaciers is also in the Apuseni National Park and is called Avenul Bortig.
- **← · Means of transport:** best by car.
- Recommended season for a visit: any season is the right one for a visit in the Apuseni Mountains.



Bicaz Canyon – Hăşmaşul Mare

- †★・Visit the 6 kilometers long canyon, lying between the Red Lake and the Transylvanian Bicaz. It is on the DN12C road.
- Means of transport: best by car.
- Recommended season for a visit: any season except winter, when the road is difficult to reach.



# High Ridges and Wild Nature in the **Piatra Craiului Mountains**

In the centre of the country, not very far from Braşov, towers a stunningly high peak called Piatra Craiului, part of the Southern Carpathian Mountains. This peak of over 2,200 meters high, together with its surrounding areas, forms one of the richest and most spectacular national parks in Romania.

Flowering plants are especially common. One can but fail to notice the rare endemic variety of carnation known as the Piatra Craiului Pink, as well as the 41 species of mountain orchids.

The wildlife, which is also characteristic to the Carpathians, showcases 35 endemic species. Here you will also be able to watch the elegant leaps taken by the Charpathian chamois and the tranquil existence of the large carnivores, such as the wolf and the bear.

## ■◆» Good to know

21 different species of bats have been identified in the Piatra Craiului National Park. These mammals are protected throughout the country.

# Discover the Fascinating World of the **Retezat Mountains**

Possibly the most impressive national park, Retezat is situated in the central-western part of the country, and it's also in the Southern Carpathians. The glacier-carved landscape has a charm of its own.

Be prepared to encounter 80 lakes in this land, one of which is the largest glacial lake in Romania, Bucura Lake, as well as the deepest lake, Zănoaga Lake.

Twenty peaks over 2,000 meters high invite you to conquer them and relish in the beauty of the glacial landscape from above. There are also limestone cliff formations replete with caves.

We should add that you will find approximately one third of the Romanian flora here, as well as the Carpathian chamois, the red deer, the roe deer, wolves, lynxes, bears, butterflies and bats.

You will understand why a visit to Retezat is just the beginning of a love story between man and unspoiled nature.

## ■■» Good to know

The area between Tăul Negru and Dobrun Valley is closed to the public due to ongoing research being conducted in the area.

# WILD NATURE AND NATURAL PARKS



Piatra Craiului Mountaii

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- Go bird watching, because here you have 111 different species to look for.
- **†★・**Visit **Curmătura chalet**.
- Means of transport: the only way to visit this park in its entirety is on foot.
- Recommended season for a visit: you can hike through the park at any time of the year, if you have the proper equipment.



Retezat Peak

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- If you get high up enough on the ridges, you will have the opportunity to see the oldest species of mammal in Romania, having lived on this land since the Quaternary Ice Age: the Carpathian chamois.
- The mountain trails in the Retezat Mountains are all only for walking.
- Recommended season for a visit: the park can be visited throughout the year, if you have the proper equipment.

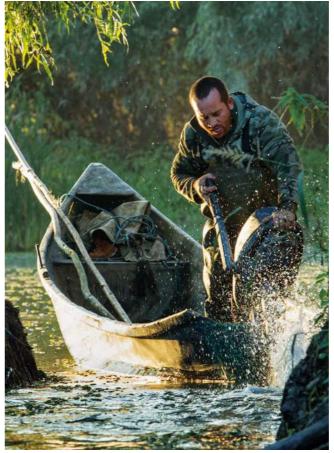
# **The Danube Delta**, or "Paradise Regained"

The best preserved European delta and the third largest wetland area in the world in terms of size, the Danube Delta biosphere reserve has been a UNESCO reserve since 1991. The Delta's biosphere enjoys one of the highest bio diversities in the world – over 5,500 plant and animal species – and is only outmatched by Australia's Coral Reef and Ecuador's Galapagos Islands.

Still, the delta's wildlife is even more varied that that: you can also spy wild cats, foxes, wolves, wild boars wild horses and even deer in Letea Forest (which you can enter only accompanied by a guide). Letea spit, a sandy piece of land, is the home of the deciduous forest known under the same name, where some of the trees may be up to 400 years old.

## ■●» Good to know

In order to protect the natural richness of the Delta, only 8.7% of its surface can be visited.



Fortuna Lake – Danube Delta, on the UNESCO world heritage list



A boat ride – Danube Delta, on the UNESCO world heritage list

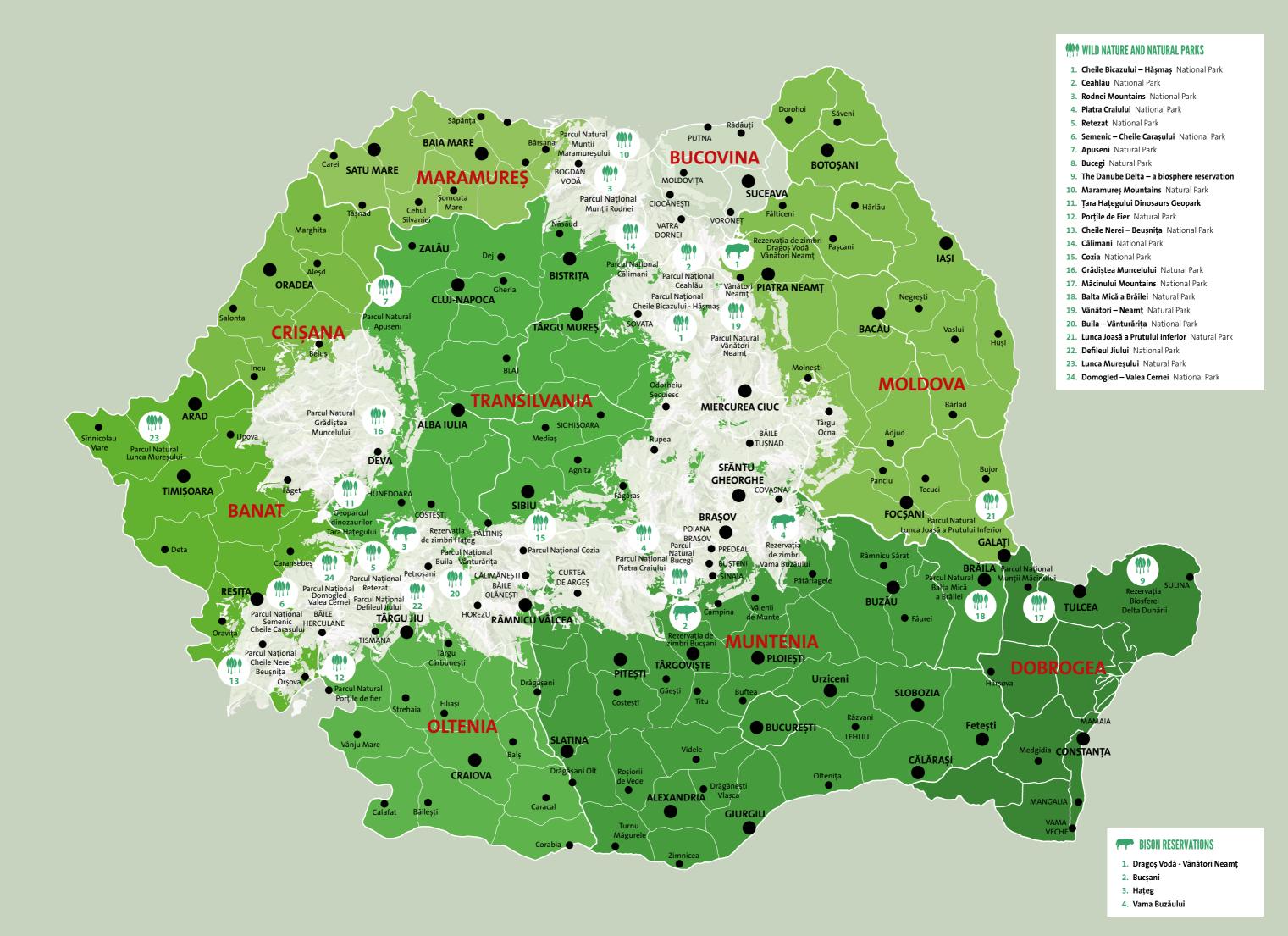


Pelicans in the Danube Delta, on the UNESCO world heritage list

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- The Danube Delta is the ideal place for bird watching, because species from as far as Africa migrate here in winter.
- †† If the season allows it, go on a fishing trip. Fishermen start before sunset, but the atmosphere on the canals is worth this small sacrifice.
- Murighiol is the farthest place that can be reached by car. From here onwards, the ferry and the boats are the only means of transport.
- Recommended season for a visit: We'd suggest visiting the Delta in spring or in autumn, although the landscape has a particular charm that is worth experiencing in winter as well.

To try and count all of Romania's charming and authentic natural treasures would be an almost impossible venture. Of course, we must not leave out the strange megalithic structure of the Sphinx, looming next to the windswept stone figures of Babele (the "Old Women") in the Bucegi Mountains (the Southern Carpathians), or the lunar landscape of the Mud Volcanoes in Buzău County. The wealth of flora and fauna of modern-day Romania is not a recent occurrence. You will become convinced of this if you head for the Haţeg Geopark, a territory that was a tropical island 70 million years ago, replete with giant ferns and dwarf dinosaurs.





## Rediscover the taste of country life

Possibly the best starting place in your exploration of Romania is the countryside, situated far away from civilization and close to unspoiled nature. When you journey through Romanian lands, you will discover the warm and pleasant ways of village people and their readiness to welcome visitors.

The Romanian peasant's lifestyle seems unaffected by time. What is more, in the villages hidden in mountain valleys or on the high plateaus, time has a different, more settled flow.

Immerse yourself in the fascination of those places and their traditions and escape time as you know it. In Romanian villages, you will be included in rituals unchanged for hundreds of years. Detaching yourself from everyday life, you will relate to the eternity of simple values, and you will experience a true rebirth.

Because the Romanian peasant still has a very close relationship with the land, their lifestyle is still that of their grandparents and ancestors. Since their life is ruled by nature, it should come as no surprise that God still plays a crucial role. The values that rule their life are unchanged: the respect for the land, community and God, the memorialization of those departed, the faith in traditions and, as a result, in the future.

If you have the chance to arrive on a holiday, you can participate in rituals that have been the same for centuries and you can partake in an authentic and primordial culture, the like of which you could not dream of finding so close to you, inside Europe.



raditions observed in Stâna de Vale - Bihor



Poienița Voinii – Hunedoara

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# The Plentiful and Merry **Christmas**, the Heart of Romanian Traditions

If you would like a different kind of journey, one in which you follow the trail of past values and true human relationships, of the joy of community life and the rediscovery of the self, you are invited to the two great yearly holidays of the Romanians: Christmas and Eastern Orthodox Easter. Apart from the obvious religious dimension of these holidays, they are opportunities for the community to reassert itself; for the family to get together, for the individual to reestablish his or her place in the world, and, of course, also to get closer to divinity. For every Romanian holiday, the centrepiece of all activities is inevitably the meal, more exactly: the feast. Whoever sits down at the table is not only fed, but bonds with their people, with the community at large, and also with God. The hosts are proud of the abundance of their food and drink and are happy to entertain guests.

In the countryside, preparing the meal is often just as important and pleasurable as the meal itself. On Christmas, at the centre of these preparations is pork. Are you hesitant, thinking that a meal based on meat would be too hard to digest? Consider that all the food on the table is prepared using natural methods and with much loving care, so do not hesitate and sit down at the table when you are invited.

## ■● Good to know

The Romanian custom of preserving meats by frying them at high temperatures and covering them completely with lard produces a dish reminiscent of the French Rillettes. Pork products are referred to by the same names across the country although the recipes may differ, depending on the specific location and interpretation of the host.)



Sleigh ride - Rihor



Countryside landscape



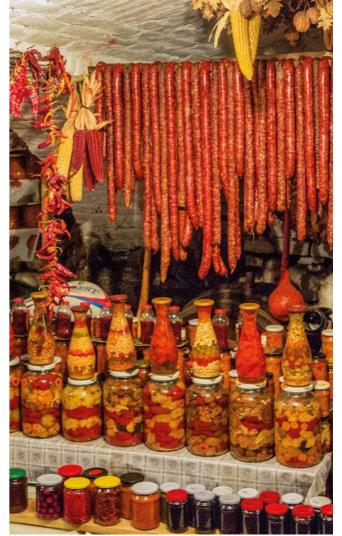
Discover winter holidays with their traditions - Bears Dance Darmanest

Do not hesitate to taste the sorici – the rind taken off the belly of the pig, well scrubbed and slightly cured, with a crunchy texture and a salty taste – the slănină – sheets of bacon preserved by smoking, boiling together with spices, or salting – homemade sausages, well dried and garlicky. Of course it wouldn't be a real celebration without tasting at least a bite of sarmale – rolls of well-spiced minced meat, wrapped in brined cabbage or in vine leaves. If you think that all the above can pack on too many calories, do not worry.

They commonly come accompanied by pickled vegetables — shiny vegetables with appetizing colors, preserved in vinegar or brine — and the ţuica — a strong spirit distilled from fruit —, all homemade and specially chosen to serve as digestion aids. Also, keep in mind that when you sit at a Romanian peasant's table you can be sure that everything was grown or made in his household and that not only will you enjoy the dishes, but feel as if you belong to the family.

## ■●» Good to know

The Saxons, one of the ethnic groups that have relocated and have naturalized themselves on Romanian territory, used to have the custom of preserving the sheets of bacon belonging to each member of the community in one of the thick stone walled towers of the fortified churches. Being stored high above the ground, protected by the thick stone walls and aired by cold drafts, the bacon was kept fresh even in summer. The tower usually bore the unequivocal name of "Bacon Tower".



Fraditional dishes



Pomanian traditional dishes

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## The Choir of Messengers from on High – **The Carolers**

Holiday and feasting preparations end on the eve of the holiday, at the time when the carols start. The custom commands that the youngest villagers, and in some parts also the oldest villagers should gather together in packs. The packs of carolers go from door to door to every homestead in the village singing old songs that announce the imminent Birth of Christ.

No household denies entrance to the carolers, because they are messengers from on high. It is believed that God himself enters the house and drinks a glass of wine through His delegates, the carolers. Another role of caroling is that of bringing fertility and good fortune to every household they visit.

In some areas, such as the Apuseni Mountains, on Christmas Eve children enact a full-fledged religious play. The custom, called "walking the Irod (Herod)", has its characters recount the night of Jesus' birth.

In Maramures, the packs of carolers are accompanied by masked figures, people that personify evil spirits, death or other characters in the local legends and fairy tales.

Their masks are made of leather or canvas and are very beautifully decorated, having been made by specialized folk craftsmen. They serve the dual purpose of reminding people that life is transient and of casting away evil. Christmas feasting carries on into the New Year's celebrations, in a continuous chain that ends on January 7<sup>th</sup>, on the feast of St. John.



# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- On a cold winter day, eat ham and onion together with a mulled tuică, in the wellappointed courtyard of a peasant.
- †† Join a crowd of carolers and enjoy the merrymaking that welcomes you in every household.



## Holidays do not end here...

The other great Romanian holiday is Easter – the Resurrection of the Lord. Just like on Christmas, everything revolves around the traditional meal where lamb dishes are served. Now is also the time when eggs – a symbol of fertility, of life and of balance – are dyed and decorated. The most traditional color is red, symbolizing the blood spilled on the Cross.

In Bucovina, Easter egg decoration has transformed into a genuine form of art. In certain areas of Transylvania, on the second day of Easter a meal is prepared and then brought directly down to the cemetery, to commemorate those who have departed.

## ■● Good to know

When you tap an Easter egg against someone else's, you make sure that you are going to see that person again "in the other world."







Another important holiday in the life of the rural community is the feast of the patron saint of that particular village church. The whole community takes part in the food preparations, and after liturgy (mass) everybody participates in the feast.

Besides the religious feasts and feasts designated in the agricultural and pastoral calendar, the most important moments in the human life are cause for celebration. Birth, baptism, marriage and death are moments in which the entire community partakes and which take place according to rituals well established for hundreds of years. Depending on the region and the ancient customs of the community, Romanian weddings last from one to three days – days of feasting, merrymaking and music, when all villagers, neighbors, relatives, or mere travelers are called to share in the joy.

## ■●» Good to know

On Memorial Easter (in Romanian, the "Easter of the Blessed"), one week after the Orthodox Easter, children are given colored eggs that they play with in the grass, much like in a British game of Egg Hunting.

- If you celebrate Easter in Transylvania, take part in the ritual of splashing girls with perfume, a custom which the Romanians have borrowed from their Hungarian and German compatriots and which ends in dancing parties.
- †★ Go to the community-museum of Ciocănești, an open-air museum in the county of Suceava, to find out more about egg decorating.

## The Bread and colaci, The Heart of a Friendly Meal

Romanians have utter respect for grains, especially wheat, which is most definitely tied to Romania's traditional role as "Europe's granary". One does not only make ordinary bread from wheat, but also a series of foods that serve a ritual role.

The coliva – boiled wheat, mixed with nuts, sugar and lemon zest – is used to commemorate the dead. With flour one makes the prescura, a small loaf of bread which serves to make the Communion Host and the Eucharist Bread, which are both an essential part of the Orthodox liturgy (mass), especially on Easter.

The colaci are made also from flour. They're similar to pretzels, but with more "strands" of braided dough, which are presented to carolers on Christmas and at Easter, although they are not absent from other rituals, such as weddings. Their round shape symbolizes eternity, the wheel of life, but there are also colaci shaped like a horseshoe or like the letter eight — a symbol of infinity.

## ■● Good to know

When they get hungry on the go and do not have time for a proper meal, Romanians love to eat pretzels – bread dough, modeled as a ring, salted and baked in the oven. They could also be your faithful companions on the road.

## Folk Art – Art with Soul, for your Soul

The rural community lives and enjoys itself through its crafts. Whether we speak of weaving, wickerwork or needlework, skills that beautify one's house and clothes, of carving wooden pails and other wooden objects or tools, or of the painting of glass icons, the people's faith and good humor is visible all throughout their work.

In old times, and still today in many places, all that was woven was produced in the household. The long cold winter nights were an opportunity to process the fleece from the sheep into threads and woven fabrics, by working it at the loom or with the sewing or knitting needle.

These pursuits have always taken place in a group and were an occasion for people to get together, enjoy and help one another. The folk costume told the story of the person who wore it, with the help of its cut and colors: his or her social status and wealth, age, occupation and area of origin.

The colors used were made of plants and varied from black, red and green to bright yellow. To this day, village households hold the tools needed for such pursuits: the grandparents' generation still uses them.



# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- **\*OI •** Taste the **călăvia**, a typically Wallachian dish consisting of unleavened bread fresh out of the oven. Taste the wine too!
- Come see the Romanian Peasant Museum: Şoseaua Kiseleff, nr. 3, Bucharest.

## ond to know

In certain parts of the country, people still hold şezători (traditional group working sessions). If you want to take part in one, stop in Lăpuş country region. Remember that they are more likely to take place during the fasting time before Christmas.

The Călușari, a dance from Oltenia, performed especially on the day of Pentecost, and the doina, a very lyrical song that communicates complex nuances of sadness and longing, are the two non-material symbols that Romania has contributed to the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage.

# PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO

- From folk craftsmen in the Horezu area you could purchase enameled earthenware with beautiful decorations. They could make wonderful presents for loved ones
- Come see the **Astra Museum**: Calea Rășinari, nr. 14, Sibiu.

## The Mastery of "Made in Romania"

It is nice to remember that Romania shares the same latitude as France. Although it has its own unique climate, Romania shares with its francophone sibling the passion for good wines and cheeses. It would take a whole book just to list and explain them all!

Still, it is worth mentioning that the Transylvanian plateau is renowned for the best varieties of white wines, the Moldavian hills are known for the oldest and most time-honored vineyards, while specialists claim that, in a good year, the Chardonnay in Dobrogea turns out better than in its native France. Here are a few Romanian wines that will certainly delight your palate: Galbenă de Odobești, Fetească, Tămâioasă, Busuioacă, Crâmpoșie, Băbească, etc.

As the Romanian story is essentially a pastoral one, it is hardly surprising that the inhabitants of these lands are good at making cow, buffalo and goat cheeses. Regardless if it is the soft caş dripping with whey, or the matured "telemea" made of sheep milk in areas around Sibiu, the smoked "caşcaval" from the lezer Mountains, or the pungent "brânză de burduf" cheese – please, just have a taste and enjoy.

Whether it is the cheese in fir-tree bark "baskets" that comes from Câmpulung Moldovenesc, the "năsal", matured in the cave of Țaga village, near Cluj, or the readily-available cow cheese that every woman makes from the milk that has "taken curd", do not refuse any kind of cheese presented to you, because it carries in it some of the essence of these people's lives.

If during your travels you simply do not get to take a break in a village, you should buy any of the above-mentioned assortments of wine and cheese from any traditional store, and have a taste of genuine Romania. You will feel that to have been born here would have been a good thing.



Give authentic Romania a try – Vâlce



Beciul Domnesc – Odobești, Vrancea

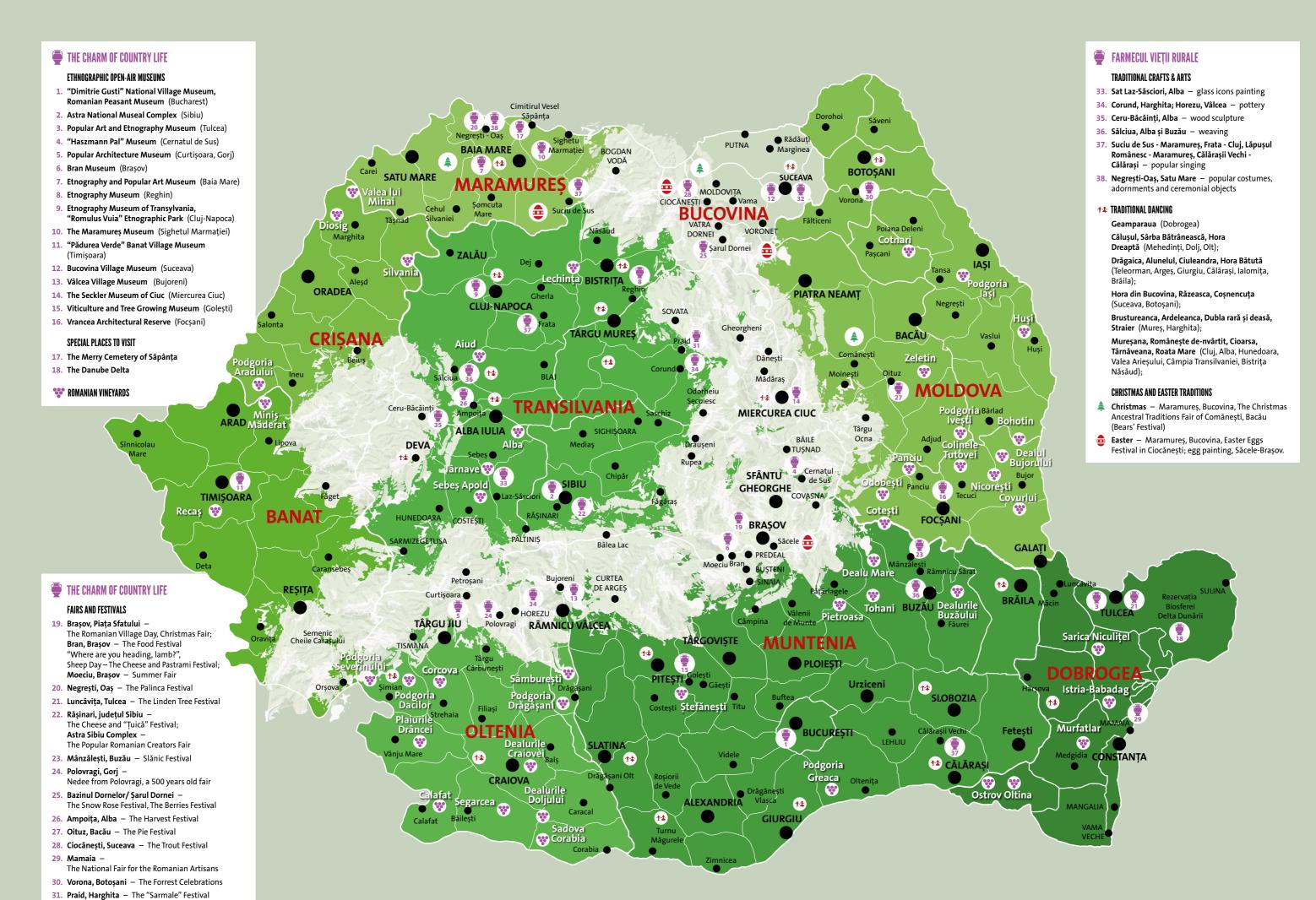


Wineyard in Odobeșt

## ■**4**» Good to know

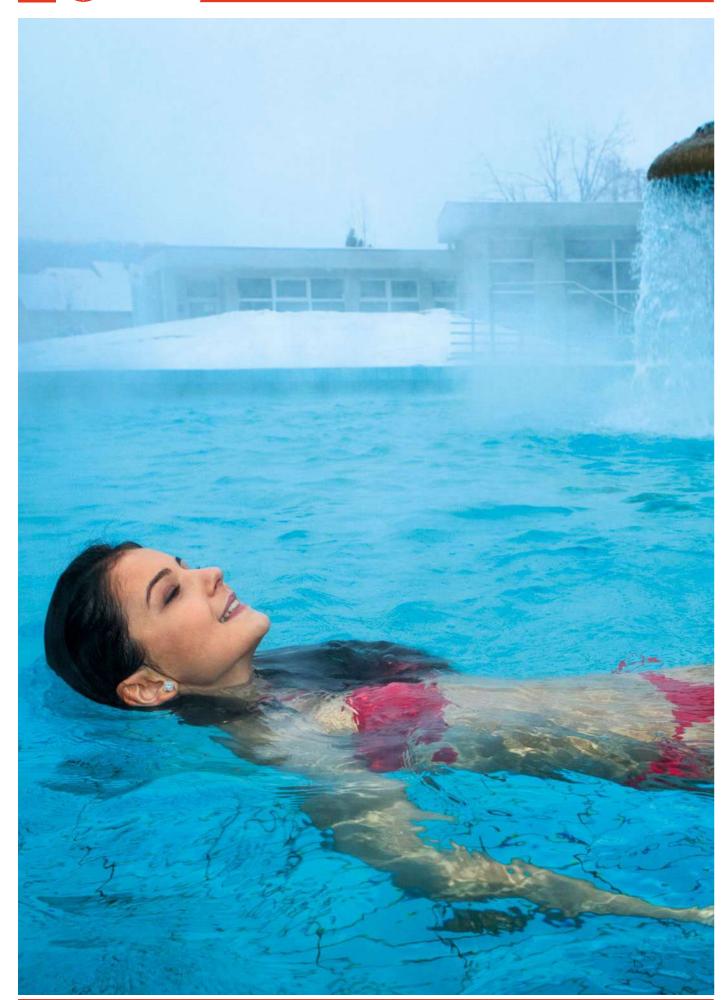
Between the Dacians and the inhabitants of the Greek settlements on the Black Sea coast, there is evidence of commercial exchanges that used wine as currency. As yet another bit of proof of the importance of wine, the emblem of the city of Tomis contains a bunch of grapes.

- **\*\*OI Stop** at a sheepfold and let the shepherds feed you with their cheese and caşcaval. This is something you're not going to regret!
- **OI** The Festival of Cheeses and Salty Meats takes place in September in Bran, in the county of Braşov.



32. Vama, Suceava - The Morel Festival

# **HEALTH AND WELLNESS**



## Romania's Springs of Good Health

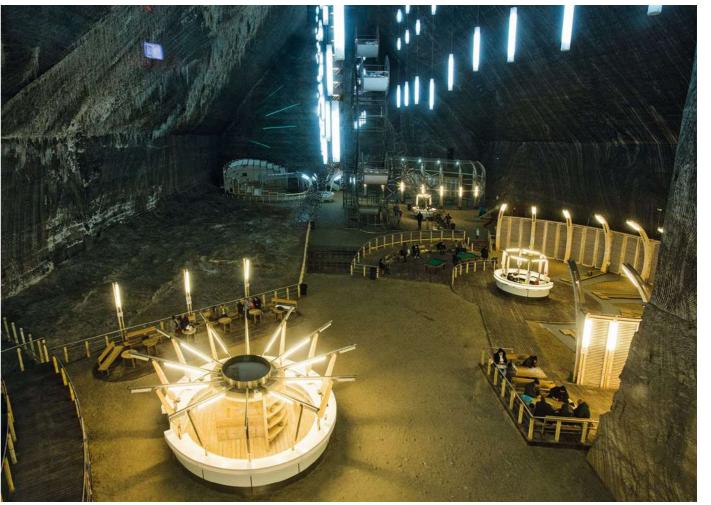
For a country where people's relationship with nature is as close as their relationship with divinity, where the rhythm of life is driven by the religious and agrarian calendars, while beauty descends into the home and heart straight from the varied and utterly spectacular natural surroundings, it will not come as a surprise that people's health also comes from not too far away. What could be surprising, though, is that one third of Europe's mineral and thermal waters are in Romania. What seems to be the gift of a divine power has actually a simpler and more down-to-earth explanation — the geological structure of the mountains that dominate central Romania has made this concentration of healing waters possible.

Romania boasts 70 spa resorts — some even built by the Romans — where the most diverse ailments can be cured. Do not think, however, that only waters are used for healing purposes. Such is the ozone-charged air of the high altitude forest of fir trees, as well as the salty atmosphere, saturated with beneficial particles, of the salt mines found throughout the country. Such resorts are to be found in any geographical area and in every landscape from the mountains to the plains.

People find solace from a variety of afflictions through the healing properties of the waters, air, and beneficial environment, as well as at the hands of the highly trained personnel in the Romanian spa resorts. Some of the best known resorts are presented as follows.



Slănic Moldova balneary resort



Turda salt mii

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