

back

# asturian language

subject

table of regular verbsirregular verbs

## verbs

Verbs are the richest element on the asturian language as it usually happens in Romance languages. It would be impossible to give a full account of all its shades, so we will show an overview of the paradigms and other elements.

## generalities

### 1,) tenses:

Tenses are mainly three: present, past and future. Asturian keeps pluperfect as a single form together with Galician

### 2) Aspects :

Aspect is, as in all romance languages, perfective( i.e. fulfilled action) and imperfective( i.e. unfulfilled action) The perfective aspect correspond to all present and future tenses plus the imperfect. The rest of tenses are preterit and pluperfect; compound tenses must be included here.too.

### 3) Compound tenses:

They have a very scarce use. Asturian clearly prefers simple tenses , Take notice of this equivalence between Spanish and Asturian:

*Cantè-----Cantè*

*He cantado-----Tengo cantao*



Forms like *tengo cantao* are used to express an action which began and may be repeated in the present or in the future, so Asturian doesn't distinguish, as Spanish does, between something happened in the past whose course has completely ended ( simple past) or whose course may reach the present moment (present perfect) Spanish does distinguish *he cantado* (past action reaching the present) and *tengo cantado* ( it adds a certain idea of iterative action coming from the past which will probably appear again). This last use is also known by Asturian.

4)

Indicative, subjunctive, imperative and conditional, as in all Romance languages with no aspect about it to be remarked.

5)

Non personal forms: they are infinitive, gerund, and ( past) participle. They perform the same habitual function of these special forms as in other Romance languages. The infinitive may work as a substantive, the gerund as an adverb and the participle as an adjective( as a verb it is used in periphrases and in compound tenses and just the neuter form is correct: *falao, bebio, partio*): when adjective it takes the five endings of all adjectives: *falau, falada, falao, falaos, falaes; bebiu, bebia, bebio, bebios, bebies; partiu, partia, partio, partios, parties.*

table of regular verbs

1° conj. falar (to talk)	2° conj. Beber (to drink)	3° conj Partir (to leave, to split)
indicative		
present		
falo	bebo	parto
fales	bebes	partes
fala	bebe	parte
afalamos	bebemos	partimos
falais	bebeis	partis

falen	beben	parten
Imperfect		
falaba	bebia	partia
falabes	bebies	parties
falaba	bebia	partia
falabemos	bebiemos	partiemos
falabeis	bebieis	partieis
falaben	bebien	partien
pluperfect		
falara	bebiera	partiera
falaras	bebieras	partieras
falar	bebiera	partiera
falaramos	bebieramos	partieramos
falarais	bebierais	partierais
falaran	bebieran	partieran
future		
falarè	beberé	partiré
falaras	beberàs	partiràs
falarà	beberà	partirà
falaremos	beberemos	partiremos
falaries	bebereis	partireis

falaran	beberan	partiran
<b>conditional</b>		
falaria	beberia	partiria
falaries	beberies	partiries
falaria	beberia	partiria
falariemos	beberiemos	partiriemos
falarieis	beberieis	partirieis
falarien	beberien	partirien
<b>Subjunctive</b>		
<b>present</b>		
fale	beba	parta
fales	bebas	partas
fale	beba	parta
falemos	bebamos	partamos
falexis	bebais	partais
falen	beban	partan
<b>imperfect</b>		
falare	bebiera	partiere
falares	bebieres	partieres
falare	bebiera	partiere

falaremos	bebieremos	partieremos
falareis	bebiereis	partiereis
falaren	bebieren	partieren
imperative		
fala	bebi	parti
fatat	bebéi	partii

Compound tenses are( notice that the past perfect of indicative, i.e, the pluperfect, is a simple tense):

Indicative		
present perfect		
tengo falao	tengo bebio	tengo partio
tienes falao	tienes bebio	tienes partio
tien falao	tien bebio	tien partio
tenemos falao	tenemos bebio	tenemos partio
teneis falao	teneis bebio	teneis partio
tienen falao	tienen bebio	tienen partio
future perfect		
tendré falao	tendré bebio	tendré partio
tendràs falao	tendràs bebio	tendràs partio
tendrà falao	tendrà bebio	tendrà partio
tendremos falao	tendremos bebio	tendremos partio

tendreis falao	tendreis bebio	tendréis partio
tendràn falao	tendràn bebio	tendràn partio
subjunctive		
present perfect		
tenga falao	tenga brbio	tenga partio
tengas falao	tengas bebio	tengas partio
tenga falao	tenga bebio	tenga partio
tengamos falao	tengamos bebio	tengamos partio
tengais falao	tengais bebio	tengais partio
tengan falao	tengan bebio	tengan partio
pluperfect		
tuviere falao	tuviere bebio	tuviere partio
tuvieres falao	tuvieres bebio	tuvieres partio
tuviere falao	tuviere bebio	tuviere partio
tuvieramos falao	tuvieremos bebio	tuvieremos partio
tuviereis falao	tuviereis bebio	tuviereis partio
tuvieren falao	tuvieren bebio	tuvieren partio

The non personal forms:

infinitive		
falar	beber	partir
gerund		
falando	bebiendo	partiendo
participle		
falao	bebio	partio

go to top

## some irregular verbs

There are a lot of irregular verbs in Asturian: The first cause of irregularity is caused by the diphthongation of the sistem vowel in 1PS,2PS,3PS,3PP of both indicative and subjunctive present and 1PS of imperative according to this rule ( which reaches the tree conjugations):

infinitive	diphthong in present
---e---	---ie---
---o---	---ue---

It's seen on these tables with verbs sentar and contar.

present indicative	
siento	cuento
sientes	cuentes
siente	cuenta
sentemos	contamos
sentais	contàis
sientan	cuenten
present subjunctive	
siente	cuenta
sientes	cuentes
sientwe	cuenta
sentemos	contemos
senteis	conteis
sienten	cuenten
imperative	

sienta	cuenta
sentàì	contàì

The rest of the irregularities mostly affect the stems in the present and in the preterit. Here are some of these verbs with their main irregularities ( regular tenses are not included ) We'll show some abbreviations that are:

I: indicative
S subjunctive
Pr: present indicative
Pt: preterit indicative
F: future
Pf: pluperfect

<b>Caber (to fit, to be contained)</b>	PrI	<b>quepio, cabes, cabe..</b>
	PtI	<b>cupe, cupiste, cupo...</b>
	PrS	<b>quepia, quepías, quepia...</b>
<b>Dar (to give)</b>	PrI	<b>doi, das, da, damos, dais, dan</b>
	PfI	<b>diera, dieras, diera...</b>
	PrS	<b>dea, deas, dea...</b>
<b>Dicir (to say)</b>	PrI	<b>digo, dices, diz, dicimos, dicis, dicen</b>
	PtI	<b>dixe, dixite, dixo, diximos, dixistis, dixeron</b>
	PrS	<b>diga, digas, digan...</b>
	participle	<b>dicho</b>



Dir (to go)	PrI	<b>voi,vas,va,vamos,vais,van</b>
	imperfect	<b>diba,dibes,diba,dibemos,dibeis,diben</b>
	PtI	<b>fiu,fiuiste,foi,fuimos,fuistis,foron</b>
	PfI	<b>fora,foras,fora,foramos...</b>
	PrS	<b>vaiga, vaigas,vaiga,vaigamos...</b>
Esmoler(to worry)	PrI	<b>esmuelgo,esmuelas,esmuel...</b>
	PrS	<b>esmuelga,esmuelgas,esmuelga...</b>
Facer-faer (to do,to make)	PrI	<b>faigo,faes,fai,fa(c)emos,fa(c)eis,faen</b>
	PrS	<b>fice-fixe,fixiste-fixiste,fixo-fizo-fezo-fexo,fiximos-</b>
	FI	<b>fiximos,fixistis-fixistis.ficieron-fixeron</b>
	PrS	<b>fadré,fadras,fadrà...</b>
	Gerund	<b>faiga,faigas,faiga...</b>
	Participle	<b>faciendo-fayendo fecho</b>
Haber (to have to)	PrI	<b>he,has,ha,habemos,habeis,han</b>
	PtI	<b>hube,hubiste,hubo,hubimos...</b>
	FI	<b>habré,habras,habra...</b>
	PfI	<b>hubiera,hubieras,hubiera...</b>
	PrS	<b>hebia,hebias,hebia...</b>
Oyer (to haear)	PrI	<b>oigo-oyo,oyes,oi,oymos,oyis,oyen</b>
	PrS	<b>oiga,oga,oigas...</b>
Poder (can)	PrI	<b>puedo,puedes,puede...</b>
	PtI	<b>pude,pudiste,pudo,pudimos,pudisteis,pudieron</b>
	PrS	<b>pueda,puedas,pueda</b>

Poner (to put)	PrI	<b>pongo,pones,pon,ponemos,poneis,ponen</b>
	PtI	<b>punxe,punxite,punxo,punximos,,punxitis,punxeron</b>
	FI	<b>pondé,pondràs,pondrà...</b>
	PrS	<b>ponga,pongas,ponga...</b>
	Participle	<b>puesto</b>
Querer (to want)	PrI	<b>quiero,quies,quier,queremos,quereis,quieren</b>
	PtI	<b>quixe,quixiste,,quixo,quiximos,quixistis,quixeron</b>
Saber (to know)	PrI	<b>Sé,sabes,sabe,sabemos,sabeis,saben</b>
	PtI	<b>supe,supiste,supo,supimos,supistis,supieron</b>
	PrS	<b>sepia,sepias,sepia...</b>
Ser (to be)	PrI	<b>soi,yes,ye,somos,sois,son</b>
	Imperfect	<b>yera,yeras,yera,yeramos,yerais,yeran</b>
	PtI	<b>fui,fuiste,foi,fuimos,fuistis,foron</b>
	FtI	<b>sedré,sedràs,sedrà...</b>
	PrI	<b>seya,seyas,seya,seyamos...</b>
tar (to be,to stay,to stand)	PrI	<b>toi,tas,ta,tamos,tais,tan</b>
	PtI	<b>tuve,tuvioste,tuvo,tuvimos,tuvisteis,tuvieron</b>
	PrS	<b>tea,teas,tea...</b>
tener (to have)	PrI	<b>tengo-teo,tienes,tien,tenemos,teneis,tienen</b>
	PtI	<b>tuve,tuviste,tuvo,tuvimos,tuvistis,tuvieron</b>
	FI	<b>tendré,tendras,tendra...</b>
	PrS	<b>tenga,tengas,tenga</b>
Trayer (to bring)	PrI	<b>traigo,trais,traí,trayemos,trayeis,trayen</b>
	PtI	<b>truxe,truxiste,truxo,truximos,truxistes,truxeiron</b>
	PrS	<b>traiga,traigas,traiga...</b>

Valir (to be worthy, to cost)	PrI	valgo, vales, val, valemos, valeis, valen
	FI	valdré, valdras, valdraa, valdra...
	PrS	valga, valgas, valga...
Ver	PrI	veo, ves, ve, vemos, veis, ven
	PrS	ve(y), ve(y)as, ve(y)a, ve(y)amos
	participle	visto
Venir	PrI	vengo, vienes, vien, venimos, venis, vienén
	PtI	vine, viniste, vieno, vinimos, vinistis, vinieron
	FI	vendré, vendras, vendra...
	PrS	venga, vengas, venga...

## Some notes about verbs

- Impersonal 'there be' is hai, habia, habrá; it's the third person singular (always invariable). Take notice of hai instead of ha.
- Verbs having -I, -Z, -N in the last syllable lose their final -e: producir > produz; nacer > naz; crecer > crez; salir > sal; valir > val; tener > tien; poner > pon; venir > vien.
- Auxiliary verbs are ser + participle (for the passive voice) La carretera ye construida polos obreros (the road is made by the workers) tener + participle (have), already explained. Obligation is expressed with haber (de) tener de + infinitive: Has(de) tienes de trabayar más (you have to work harder) Deber is also possible.
- Future tense is very little used: Instead of it the periphrasis ir + infinitive is the most common way to express future: vamos viaxar a China esti branu (We're going to travel to China next summer)
- Asturian knows a kind of continuous tenses with tar + gerund. Compare trabayo de mañana (I (usually) work in the morning) with toi trabayando de mañana (I'm working this morning)
- The so-called inchoative verbs (ending in -ecer) and verbs ending in -ucir are perfectly regular.
- Verbs ending in -uyir are regular except for 3PS: contruyir > construi.
- Verbs of the second and third conjugations having -n-or-x-in the stem, just before the ending, do not form their gerund with -ie- but with -e-: tinir (to dye) tinendo fuxir (to escape, to take away) fuxendo.

[go to top](#)

