

Grammar Insight: How to Spot Feminine Nouns

In Romanian, you can usually spot a feminine noun because:

1. They often end in **-ă** (masă, casă).
2. They often end in **-e** (carte, floare).
3. They often end in **-ea** (cafea, stea).
4. In the plural, they almost always change to **-e**, **-i**, or **-uri**.

Quick Pronunciation Guide

Romanian is phonetic, but keep these specific sounds in mind:

- **ă**: Sounds like the "a" in "about" or "uh."
- **e**: Sounds like "eh" (as in "pet").
- **i (at the end of a word)**: Usually very soft, like a faint "y" or a whisper, rather than a full "ee."
- **ș**: Sounds like "sh."
- **ț**: Sounds like "ts" (as in "cats").
- **â / î**: A deep, closed "u" sound made in the throat (similar to the 'i' in 'cousin').

A Tip for You

Notice that many feminine nouns ending in **-ă** change their ending to **-e** or **-i** in the plural (e.g., *fată* -> *fete*, *școală* -> *școli*). This is the most common pattern you'll encounter!