The essentials of the grammar

**NOUNS**

Un melodia, un animal, un patre, un matre, le libro, le errores = A melody, an animal, a father, a mother, the book, the errors.

Articles (indefinite un, definite le) are the same for singular and plural and there are no genders.

Le melodia – le melodias; un generation – duo generationes; un artichoc – duo artichoches = The melody – the melodies; a generation – two generations; an artichoke – two artichokes.

Nouns end in plural with –s, but after consonants with –es. (When the word ends in –c this is changed in plural to –ches for better pronunciation).

Io da le libro del patre al matre = I give the book of the father to the mother. Genitive is formed with de before the noun, dative with a. De le is contracted to del, a le to al.

**ADJECTIVES**

Le brave soldato – le brave soldatos; le brave matre – le brave matres = The brave soldier – the brave soldiers; the brave mother – the brave mothers.

Adjectives are not inflected with gender or from singular to plural.


Inflectional comparison of adjectives:

- plus (=more) to higher degree and le plus (=most) to the highest degree.


Some adjectives thus have an irregular inflection. But they may also be used with regular inflection.

(Example: Grande – plus grande – le plus grande.)

Le brave soldato, un libro interessante = The brave soldier, an interesting book.

The adjectives may stand before or after the noun.

**ADVERBS**

From adjective to adverb:
Natural – naturalmente; clar – clarmente = Natural (adj) – naturally (adv); clear – clearly.
Extrememente interessante = Extremely interesting.
Certe – certo = Sure – surely.
Photographic – photographicamente = Photographic – photographically.

Adverbs are formed by adding –mente, or they end in –o.

Adjectives that end in –c get –amente when they are formed into adverbs.

Bon – ben; melior – melio; mal – mal; pejor – pejo = Good; well; poor (adj) – poorly (adv); worse.

Some adverbs have irregular forms in relation to the adjective.

**PRONOUNS**

Io, tu, ille, illa, illo = I, you, he, she, it.
Nos, vos, (illes, illas, illos) = We, you, (they/them/those).

Vos is also used as polite form for you both.
in singular and in plural.

In objective form all these forms are treated in accusative.

A me, a te, a ille, a illa, a illo = To me, to you, to him, to her, to it/them.
A nos, a vos, a illes (a illas, a illos) = To us, to you, to them.

After comparative the accusative form is used except in the third person (ille etc.)

Me, te, se, nos, vos, se = Me, you, himself/herself/itself, us, you, themselves.
The reflexive pronouns NB! se in the third person singular and plural.

Mi, tu, su = My, your, his/her/its/
Nostre, vostre, lor = Our, yours, their.
The possessive pronouns when they stand before the noun are:
Le mie, le tue, le sue = mine, yours, his/her.
Le nostre, le vostre, le loro = Our, yours, their.
The possessive pronouns when they stand alone. In plural they get –s (le mies etc.).

Il: third person singular neutral, used as (subjective) personal pronoun, il niva = it snows (it is snowing), il face frigido = it is cold. Il + haber corresponds to there is/there are in English. Il ha plure nove studentes in le schola iste anno. There are many new students in the school this year.

On: indefinite (subjective) personal pronoun (on crede = one believes, on spera = one hopes).

**NUMBERS**

Un, duo, tres, quatro, cinque, sex, septe, octo, novem, dece = One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
Dece-un, dece-duo, dece-tres, …, dece-novem = Eleven, twelve, thirteen, …, nineteen.
Vinti, trenta, quaranta, cinquanta, sessanta, septanta, octanta, novanta = Twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety.
Cento, mille, million, milliardo = Hundred, thousand, million, billion.

Prime, secunde, tertia, quarte, quinte, sexte, septime, octante, novante, decime = First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth.
Vintesime, trentesime… = Twentieth, thirtieth…

**VERBS**

Esser - es – esseva – ha essite = To be – am/are/is/ was/were – has/have been.
Haber – ha – habeva – ha habite = To have – have/has – had – have had/has had.

Essera – esserega = will (in the future) be – would (in the future) be.
Habera – haberega = Will (in the future) have – would (in the future) have.

Essente = Being.
Habente = Having.

The common verbs follow one and the same pattern, whether they end in –ar, -er or -ir.

Verbs with –er have the form –ite, and with –ir the form –iente.

Note the stress: -ra and –rea.

Ilha es amate = she is (being) loved.
Ilha ha essite amate = she has been loved/ she has been in the process of being loved.

Passive is formed with esser.
# PRONOUNCIATION

c is pronounced as *ts* (or as *s*) before *e, i* and *y*, in all other cases as *k*.

ch is pronounced as *k* (in some cases as *sh* as in English *shine*).

g is pronounced hard (in some cases as *j* in French *journal*).

j is pronounced as voiced *sj*.

ph is pronounced as *f*.

qu is pronounced as *kw* (in some cases as *k*).

r is pronounced rolling like in Scotland.

y is pronounced as *i* (in *India*).

z is pronounced buzzing as in *bzz* (as a bee buzzing).

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# THE STRESS

The stress follows the international words from which the language is derived. Normally the stress is on the vowel before the last consonant. (The plural *–s* is neglected here.)

When a word ends in a vowel + *-le, -ne* and *–re*, the stress is on the third from the last syllable. Some irregularities exist where handbooks mark this with accents, underlining etc.

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# WORD STRUCTURE

Decorar, decoration, decorator, decorative, decorabile.

Audir, audition, auditor, auditive, audibile.

Ager, action, actor, active, agible.