

A) THE VERB

1)

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Infinitive | -o | voko = to speak | avo = to have | ito = to go |
| Present participle | -an | vokan = speaking | avan = having | itan = going |
| Past participle | -en | voken = spoken | aven = had | iten = gone |
| Imperative | | | | |
| - 2nd person singular: (no ending) | - | vok! = speak! | av! = have! | it! = go! |
| - 2nd person plural: | -e | voke! = speak! | ave! = have! | ite! = go! |
| - 1st person plural: | -em | vokem! let's speak! | avem! = let's have! | item! = let's go |

CONJUGATION

a) Simple Tenses

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---|--|
| Present | - | i, tu, he, ce, je, nu, vu, lu vok | I speak (am speaking), you speak... |
| | | vok i, tu, he, ce, je, nu, vu, lu ? | Do I, you...speak? Am I speaking...? |
| | | i, tu, he, ce, je, nu, vu, lu vok ne | I, you...don't speak... |
| Simple past | -ì | i vokì I spoke | vokì tu ? Did you speak ? |
| | | | lu vokì ne They didn't speak |
| Present conditional | -ev | he vokev He would speak | vokev nu? would we speak ? |
| | | | ce vokev ne she wouldn't speak |

b) Compound Tenses

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---|--|
| Future (ve + infinitive) | ve -o | i ve voko I'll speak | ve tu voko ? will you speak ? | he ve ne voko he won't speak |
| Perfect (<i>have</i> + past participle) | av -en | ce av voken she has spoken | av vu voken ? have you spoken? | nu av ne voken we haven't spoken |
| Pluperfect | avì -en | lu avì voken they had spoken | avì he voken ? had he spoken? | i avì ne voken I hadn't spoken |
| Past conditional | avev -en | tu avev voken you would have spoken | avev ce voken? would she have spoken ? | nu avev ne voken we wouldn't have spoken ? |

Notes

1) The verb remains **the same** whatever the **person** (even the 3rd person singular: **tu it** = you go, **he it** = he goes)

2) As in English only the auxiliary **AVO** (have) is used in **past tenses**; ex: *he has left* = **he av iten ap**; *they had all fallen down* = **lu tale avì falen**, *you would have arrived earlier* = **tu avev avenen maj pru**

3) **The perfect** corresponds to the English **present perfect**; the **simple past** to the English simple past ex: **i av breken mi gam** = I have broken my leg ≠ **he brekì hi gam skijan in fori Febrar** = He broke his leg skiing last February

2)

The Durative Form (progressive or continuous form)

Auxiliary **so + V-an**
(to be) (Present Participle)

This form is used to **insist on the duration, continuity** of an action.

(Fr. *être en train de*, Eng: *I am working*, Ital: *sto lavorando*, Sp: *estoy trabajando*)

It exists **in all tenses**; you only have to put the auxiliary **SO** into the **right tense**

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| present | I se varkan | = I am working |
| past | Sì tu varkan ? | = Were you working ? |
| future | He ve so varkan | = He will be working |
| conditional | Lu sev ne varkan | = they wouldn't be working |

- In the past

| | |
|---|---|
| Je sì liuvan; Ce sì plojan | = It was raining; She was crying |
| Nu sì spekan televìz wan de telefòn dringì | = We were watching television when the phone rang |

- Future

| | |
|--|--|
| Domòr tra u sedia, nu ve so solibranan su de plaž | = Tomorrow week, we 'll be sunbathing on the beach |
|--|--|

- Conditional

| | |
|---|--|
| He sev makan hi film is he avev ne aven un obfàl | = He would be making his film if he hadn't had an accident |
|---|--|

The Passive

auxiliary **vido + V-en ***
(get, become) (past participle)

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| present: | vid jeden | is eaten |
| past | vidì jeden | was eaten |
| future | ve vido jeden | will be eaten |
| conditional | videv jeden | would be eaten |
| perfect | av viden jeden | has been eaten |
| pluperfect | avì viden jeden | had been eaten |
| past conditional | avev viden jeden | would have been eaten |
| durative form | se vidan jeden | is being eaten |

Notes

The **agent** is introduced by **PA** (by)

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| De mus vid jeden pa de kat | The mouse is eaten by the cat |
| Di picten vidì picten pa Picasso | This painting was painted by Picasso |

* CF German: *werden (Die Maus wird von der Katze gefressen)*, Dutch: *worden (de muis wordt door de kat gegeten)* = the mouse is eaten by the cat, Danish: *blive (blive straffet)* = to be punished

B) THE NOUN

3)

Nouns ending in (-C)

MASCULINE NEUTER

SINGULAR **frat** (brother) **dor** (door)
PLURAL **frate** (brothers) **dore** (doors)

Nouns ending in -A

FEMININE NEUTER

gota (daughter) **kina** (cinema)
gotas (daughters) **kinas** (cinemas)

Genitive

SINGULIER **frati** (brother's) **dori** (door-/ of d.) **dotu** (daughter's) **kinu** (cinema-, of c.)
PLURIEL **fratis** (brothers') **doris** (of doors) **dotus** (daughters') **kinus** (of cinemas)

Notes

1) Masculine, feminine, neuter :

* There exist **two types of nouns** in Uropi : the **nouns** ending in a **consonant** in **(-C)** and the **nouns ending in -A**

** In Uropi, there is **no grammatical gender**; only **sexed beings** are **masculine or feminine**: all the **other** nouns are **neuter**

*** **All masculine** nouns end in a **consonant**

Ex : **Man, pater, frat, kun, kat, gal** Man, father, brother, dog, cat, cock

**** **All feminine** nouns end in **-A**

Ex: **gina, mata, sesta, kuna, kata, gala** Woman, mother, sister, bitch, she-cat, hen

***** You can obtain a **feminine noun** adding **-A** to a **masculine** noun.

Ex: **kwal** = horse, **kwala** = mare, **vulp** = wolf, **vulpa** = she-wolf, **Franc** = Frenchman, **Franca** = French-woman
doktor = doctor, **doktora** = woman-doctor, **major** = mayor, **majora...**, **ministor** = minister, **ministora...**

***** **Neuter nouns** end in a **consonant** or in **-A**

Ex: **Tab, hel, bib, bus, tomàt, patàt, lik, hotèl** table, sky, book, bus, tomato, potato, milk,
has, vaj hotel, house, way
dia, kina, teatra, centra, Afrika day, cinema, theatre, centre, Africa

2) Plural

The **nouns ending in (-C)** take an **-E** in the **plural**, the **nouns ending in -A** take an **-S**

Ex: **Mi mantèl** = my coat > **mi mantele** = my coats, **u bib** = a book > **bibe** = books
U kun = a dog > **eke kune** = a few dogs, **u has** = a house > **mole hase** = many houses

U gina = a woman > **ginas** = women, **u kata** = a she-cat > **tri katas** = three she-cats, **u kina** = a cinema
> **mole kinas** = many cinemas, **un dia** = one day > **du o tri dias** = two or three days

3) The Genitive

* Is the **possessive phrase**

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ex: | De bib Pauli | Paul's book | de vag mi frati | My brother's car |
| | De has mi genoris | My parents' house | de ziv u kidi | A child's life |
| | De dele Mariu | Maria's business | de cuse mi sestu | My sister's shoes |
| | Kape zinus | Women's hats | De liame u blondu | A blonde's love affairs |

** **Genitive = adjective** (derivative)

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| noc | night | nocì | night-, nocturnal |
| man | man | mani | man's, manly |
| camp | country(side) | campi | country- |

*** The **genitive** is used to build **compounds**

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|
| Ex: | luc | light | tor | tower | lucitòr | lighthouse |
| | camp | country | has | house | campihàs | country-house |
| | vima | winter | sport | sport | vimusporte | winter-sports |
| | kina | cinema | stel | star | kinustèl | film-star |

C) THE DETERMINERS

4)

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| - Articles | u (un) * = a (an) (<i>indefinite</i>) | de ** = the (<i>definite</i>) |
| - Demonstratives | di = this, these (<i>adjectives</i>) *** | da = that, those |
| pronouns | di = this | da = that |
| | diz = this one, daz = that one | dize = these ones, daze = those ones |
| - Indefinite a./pr. | ek /e = some / a few | eni = any |
| | jaki = each | mol /e = much / many |
| | ne = no | nun = none |
| | obe = both | poj /e = little / few |
| | sat = enough | tal /e = every, all / all (<i>plural</i>) |
| | vari = several | |

The Compounds of Ek, Jaki, Tal, Ne, Eni

| | EK some | JAKI each | TAL every | NE no | ENI any | ALTEN other |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| UN (person) | EKUN somebody | JAKUN each one | TALUN everybody | NEKUN no one | ENIUN anybody | ekun alten somebody else |
| IA (place) | EKIA somewhere | - | TALIA everywhere | NEKIA nowhere | ENIA anywhere | ALTIA elsewhere |
| WA (thing) | EKWA something | - | TAL WA all that | NIT nothing | ENIWA anything | ekwa alten something else |
| VOS (time) | EKVOS sometimes | JAKIVOS each time | TALVOS always | NEVOS never | ENIVOS anytime | UN ALTEN VOS another time |
| WIM (way) | EKWIM in a certain way | - | TALWIM in any case | NEWIM in no way | ENIWIM anyhow, in any way whatever | ALTEM otherwise IN UN ALTEN MOD in another way |

The Compounds of mol...poj...

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Samòl, samole | so much / many | sa poj, sa poje | so little / few |
| Osmòl, osmole...te | as much / many as | os poj, os poje...te | as little, as few...as |
| tiomòl, tiomole | too much / many | tio poj, tio poje | too little, too few |
| Kamòl, kamole ? | how much / many ? | | |

Notes

* U is used in front of a **consonant** (CF a), **un** in front of a **vowel** (Cf an)

** Is used only with a **specific, particular noun**, but **never** with a **general noun**

Ex: **De man (wen i vizi)** = the man (I saw), **de zina (ov wen i vok)** = the woman (I'm talking about)

BUT **Man, mane** = man, men (in general) **zina, zinas** = woman, women (in general)

Verid, belad, liam, wer, denie, art Truth, beauty, love, war, money, art

*** **Di** is used for **what is** near in space or time, **da** for what is **distant**

Ex: **In da tem, in da dias** = in those days, **in di tem, in di dias, in ni dias** = these days

D) THE PRONOUNS

5) Personal pronouns and possessives

| | SUBJECT | Direct OBJECT (<i>accusative</i>) | Indirect OBJECT (<i>dative</i>) | POSSESSIVES** |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1st pers S. | i (I) | ma (me) | mo (me, to me) | mi (my) |
| 2nd pers.S. | tu (you, thou) | ta (you) | to (you, to you) | ti (your) |
| 3rd pers.S. | he (he) | ha (him) * | ho (him, to him) | hi (his) |
| | ce (she) | ca (her) | co (her, to her) | ci (her) |
| | je (it) | ja (it) | jo (it, to it) | ji (its) |
| 1st pers.P. | nu (we) | na (us) | no (us, to us) | ni (our) |
| 2st pers.P | vu (you) | va (you) | vo (you, to you) | vi (your) |
| 3rt pers P. | lu (they) | la (them) | lo (them, to them) | li (their) |

Ex: **I vok** = I speak, **Ka dez he ?** = What does he say ?, **nu sop ne** = we don't sleep, **Ve lu veno ?** = Will they come ? **Eld ma!** = Help me!, **i viz ne ja** = I don't see it, **moz vu duto na ki va ?** = can you take us with you ? **He veni do ma** = He came towards me, **i meni ov ca** = I thought of her, **ce davi co u carp** = she gave her a scarf, **he kopì ho sigare** = he bought him cigars, **dez lo veno suprù** = tell them to come immediately, **Ce vok mo, ce vok ho, ce vok no** = she speaks to me, to him, to us

Notes

* To complete the table one should add **the reflexive pronoun SIA** = oneself (**sio** =to oneself, **siu** (*adj.*) = one's)

Ex: **SIA LAVO**...to wash (oneself)...**SIA VEKO**... to wake up...**SIA LIVO**... to get up...

I vek ma, tu vek ta, he vek sia, ce vek sia, je vek sia, nu vek na, vu vek va, lu vek sia = I wake up, you...he... she ...it ...we...you ...they...

** **The possessive pronoun** is formed, by adding **-A** to the possessive adjective. It takes an **-S** in the plural

Ex: **mìa** = mine, **tìa** = yours, **hìa** = his, **cìa** = hers, **jìa** = its, **nìa** (ours), **vìa** = yours, **lìa** (theirs), **mìas, tìas, hìas, cìas, nìas, vìas, lìas** = plural

Ex: **Zis ti mantèl, i zav ne ko s'mìa** Here is your coat, I don't know where mine is.
Zis vi kide, i zav ne ko s'nias Here are your children, I don't know where ours are
Mi mande se varmi ba tias se frij My hands are warm, but yours are cold
Nu os vol nias We want ours too
Di kuna s'ne mi. Se ce ne vi ? This (female) dog isn't mine. Isn't it yours ?
Kej se di bibe ? Lu se ni (nias) Whose books are these ? They are ours.

Other Pronouns

un * = one (*numeral and indefinite*)

ek, eke ** = some (*singular, plural*)

unaltem *** = each other, one another

som ****

= my-, your-, him-, herself, our-, your-, themselves

Ex * **I av ne kap; i ve kopo un domòr** = I haven't got a hat, I'll buy one to-morrow, **Un zav nevos** = you (one) never know, **Kim dez un "table" in Uropi ?** = How would you (one) say table in Uropi ?

** **I vol kopo postimarke; i nud eke po di skrite** = I want to buy stamps; I need some for these letters, **nu nud kafa. I ve kopo ek odia** = we need coffee. I'll buy some today

*** **Lu liam unaltem** = they love each other, **Da kune kamb talvos ki unaltem** = those dogs are always fighting with each other, **genore id kide incèp ne molvos unaltem** = parents and children don't always understand each other, **lu reni do unaltem** = they ran towards each other

**** **I som ve deto ja** = I'll do it myself, **i vol vizo ha som** = I want to see him personally, **Ce vok sio som** = she is speaking to herself, **de direktor som dezì ja** = the director himself said it

E) THE ADJECTIVE

Characteristics

* As in English the adjective is **invariable**

Ex: **U bun kat** **u bun kata** **bun kate** **de bun katas**
A good cat a good she-cat good cats the good she-cats

** The **attributive** adjective is always placed **in front of the noun**

*** **Derivative adjectives**

You can form an adjective by adding **-i** or **(-u)** (*See genitive*) to **any noun**

Ex: **liuv > liuvi** **sol > soli** **doj > doji** **cer > ceri** **nord > nordi**
rain, rainy sun, sunny god, godly care, careful north, northern

6) Degrees of Comparison

1) Comparatives

Greater degree *

maj...te = more...than, ...er than

Lesser degree **

min...te = less...than

Equal degree ***

os...te = as...as

2) Superlatives ¹

Greater degree °

de maj...od ² = the most...of

Lesser degree °°

de min...od = the least...of

3) Double Comparatives

* **maj id maj** (or **talvos maj**)...

more and more..., ...er and ...er

min id min (or **talvos min**)...

less and less

Ex: **I inizi felo ma maj id maj nervos (talvos maj nervos)** = I began to feel more and more nervous, **Je s'min id min lezi findo naturi produte (talvos min lezi)** = It is less and less easy to find natural products

* **maj...maj..., min...min**

= The more... the more...the less... the less... :

Ex: **Maj he av, maj he vol** = the more he has, the more he wants, **Maj seni he vid, min prijan he vid** = the older he gets, the least pleasant he gets

Ex: * **Di mantèl se maj diari te daz** = this coat is more expensive than that one, **Robèrt se maj alti te i** = Robert is taller than me (I), **Pire se maj bun te aple** = pears are better than apples

** **Vark se min prijan te jeg** = work is less pleasant than play, **u sikel se min speli te u vag** = a bicycle is not so (less) fast than a car

*** **Jana s'os seni te Paul** = Jane is as old as Paul, **de nove sì os pej te nu fraji** = the news was as bad as we feared

- **Veronika s'de maj lovi, ba Katia s'de maj inteligan od tale** = Veronica is the prettiest , but Katia is the most intelligent of all, **De maj bel zika in de vik** = the most beautiful girl in the village
- **De min prijan zoc a deto** = the least pleasant thing to do, **De min atrajan zina in de sal** = the least attractive woman in the room

Notes

- 1 The superlative of **lesser degree** can also be formed adding the ending **-es** to the adjective
Ex: **De bunes = de maj bun** = the best, **de beles = de maj bel** = the most beautiful
- 2 When the superlative is followed by an **adverbial phrase of place** the latter is introduced by **in**

F) THE ADVERB

7)

* Is formed by adding -M (-IM, etc..) to the adjective

* **by adding:** **-m** or **-im**

Ex: **siudi** > **siudim** **veri** > **verim** **real** > **realim** **felic** > **felicim**
usual usually true truly real really happy happily

* **Adjective / past participle** ending in **-en** > Adverbs ending in **-em**

Ex: **solen** > **solem** **polen** > **polem** **noven** > **novem**
alone only full fully recent recently

* **Adjective / present participle** ending in **-an** > Adverbs ending in **-am** (*rare*)

Ex: **prijan** > **prijam** **antolsan** > **antolsam**
pleasant pleasantly impatient impatiently

* **Adjectives** ending in **-u** > Adverbs ending in **-um** (*very rare*)

Ex: **diu** > **dium** **mornu** > **mornum**
day- by day morning- in the morning

* Adverbs formed with prefixes

* **be-** > Adverbs (& prepositions) **of place**

Ex: **berù** behind **beniz** beneath **beòp** above **beròn** about, or so **beprù** soon (*time*)

* **da-** > Adverbs **of time**

Ex: **dafòr** before(hand) **dapòs** afterwards **davos** then **dadòd** since then

* * Adverbs formed with suffixes

* **-ia** > Adverbs **of place**

Ex: **inia** = inside **usia** = outside **altia** = elsewhere **ekia** = somewhere **nekie** = nowhere

* **-vos** > Adverbs **of time**

Ex: **talvos** = always **nevos** = never **ekvos** = sometimes **davos** = then **enivos** = anytime
molvos = often

8)

Adverbial particles

* The verb expresses the **movement** and the particle its **direction**

ap * > off, away

Ex: **ito ap** = to go away, **nemo ap** = to take off, **pajo ap** = pay off (finish to pay)

in * > in

Ex: **Veno in** = to come in, **ito in** = to go in, **flevo in** = to fly in, **reno in** = to run in

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--|
| niz * | > down | Ex: koto niz = to cut down, reno niz = to run down, sedo niz = to sit down |
| op * | > up | Ex: It op = to go up, sto op = to stand up, flevo op = to fly up |
| pas * | > past | Ex: Ito pas = to go past, vado pas = to walk past |
| pro * | > forwards, on | Ex: vado pro = to go forwards, id sim pro = and so on,... |
| ru | > back, backwards | Ex: Veno ru = come back, ito ru = go back, davo ru = give back, pajo ru = pay back |
| tra * | > across | Ex: ito tra = to cross, faro tra = to drive across, snivo tra = to swim across |
| tru * | > through | Ex: Breko tru = to break through |
| us * | > out, outwards | Ex: Ito us = go out, pero us = take (carry something) out nemo us = take (something) out |

Note

The **adverbs** marked with an **asterisk** are also **prepositions**;
They can all be used as **prefixes** (*See prefixes & prepositions*)

G) INTERROGATIVES & SUBORDINATING WORDS

9)

INTERROGATIVES

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| ka ? | what ? |
| kamòl /e ? | |
| kan ? | when ? |
| ke ? | who ? (<i>subject</i>) |
| ken ? | who ? (<i>object</i>) |
| kej ? | whose ? (<i>possession</i>) |
| kel /e ? | which ? which one /s ? |
| kim ? | how ? |
| ko ? | where ? |
| parkà ? | why ? |

RELATIVE PR. & SUBORDINATING C.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| wa... | what, which... |
| | how much /many ? |
| wan... | when |
| we... | who, which... (<i>relative pr.</i>) |
| wen... | whom, which, that (<i>relative pr.</i>) |
| wej... | whose... (<i>possession</i>) |
| wim... | as, like... |
| wo... | where... |

Examples:

Ka det he ? What is he doing ? **Ka det di roit ?** What is doing this noise? **Ka sport prigùs vu ?** What sport do you prefer ? **Nu av finden wa nu sî cekan** = We have found what we were looking for.

Kamòl kost di vag ? How much is this car ? **Kamole kide av lu ?** How many children do they have ?

Kan usvenì je ? When did it happen ? **Kan ve tu faro ap ?** When will you leave? **I ve nevos oblaso de dia wan nu avenì zi** = I shall never forget the day when we arrived here, **Je sî liuvan wan nu itì us** = it was raining when we went out

Ke dezì ja to ? Who told you ? **Ke alten ven ?** Who else is coming ? **De persone we ven se ni kliente** = the persons who coming are our clients, **Se di de bar we staj opren tis du hore mornu ?** Is this the bar which remains open till two o'clock in the morning ?

Ken kon tu zi ? Who do you know here ? **Ken invitì lu ?** Who did they invite ? **De man wen nu vizì jesta se Martìn** = the man we saw yesterday is Martin, **De sport wen i prigùs se tenis** = the sport I prefer is tennis.

Kej bib se di ? = Whose book is this ? **Kej se di vag ?** = Whose car is this ? **De varkore wej solde se nizi dogev vido pajen maj** = The workers whose salaries are low should be paid more. **Nu s'u nasiòn wej ricad ven od industrij** = We are a nation whose riches comes from industry.

Kel instrumènt jeg tu maj bun, gitàr o viol ? = Which instrument do you play the better, the guitar or the violin ? **Kele fotòs nemì tu in Dorskia?** = Which photos did you take in Germany ?

Kim farì vu za, vagim ? = How did you go there, by car ? **Kim it je vo ?** = How are you ? **Kim deto ?** = how can we do ? **I moz ne voko wim i vol** = I can't speak as I would like to

Ko s'de direktor ? = Where is the director ? **Ko ve tu flevo ?** = Where will you fly to ?, **Rumèn tu de hotèl wo nu tranoci ?** = Do you remember the hotel where we spent the night?

Parkà dez tu da ? = Why are you saying this ? **Parkà av lu ne venen ?** = Why haven't they come ?

With prepositions

Ov ka men ce ? = What is she thinking of ? **Ki ka skriv he ?** = What is he writing with ? **I vol voko a de direktor ov wa nu vokì** = I want to speak to the director on what we spoke about,

Ov ken men ce ? = Who is she thinking of ? **Po ken vark lu ?** = Who do they work for ? **A ken vok vu ?** = Who are you speaking to ? **De man a wen i vok, ov wen i men** = the man I'm speaking to, I'm thinking of, **De firm po wen i vark** = the firm for which I work, **De tab su wen i skriv** = the table on which I'm writing, **U zika ki wen i siudì ito us** = a girl with whom I used to go out,

Od ko ven ce ? = Where does she come from ? **Tra ko ve tu faro ?** = Where will you drive through ? **De pol od wo i ven** = The town I come from,

De man ki wej son i itì us = The man whose son I went out with, **De formata, in wej led nu sopì, avì moren in verna** = The grand-mother whose bed we slept in, had died in spring,

i av nevos revizen ha dod wan he itì ap = I have never seen him again since he left

H) PREPOSITIONS

10)

* Prepositions of place (position and movement)

* Movement alone

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| a | to | He it a skol, ce far a Paris | He goes to school, she drives to Paris |
| do | towards | De avièl sî flevan do nord | The plane was flying towards the north |
| niz | down | De kat sprit niz de drev | The cat is jumping down the tree |
| od | from | Lu ven od dal | They are coming from faraway |
| op | up | De kat klim op de drev | The cat is climbing up the tree |

* Position alone

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| be | at | He se be skol | He is at school |
| | | Simòn stî be de busihaltia | Simon was standing at the bus-stop |
| | | I dom be mi tiot | I live at my uncle's |

* Both position and movement

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--|--|
| alòng | along | Nu pasitî along de riv | We went for a walk along the river |
| ap | off, away from | De kat falî ap de tag He dom 15 kme ap Lion | The cat fell off the roof He lives 15 kms away from Lyons |
| aròn | around | De kide ren aròn de has | The children are running around the house |
| bemid | in the middle of | De vokor sî stan bemid de trob | The speaker was standing in the middle of the crowd |
| beniz | beneath | De vulp sî vartan beniz de drev | The wolf was waiting beneath the tree |
| beòp | at the top of | I vizî ca beòp de skalia | I saw her at the top of the stairs |
| beròn | about, near | Da do3 so beròn Paris | this must be near Paris |
| berù | behind | Sol sî celen berù nolbe | the sun was hidden behind the clouds |
| bezàt | beside, next to | Ni has se bezàt de postia | our house is situated next to the post-office |
| dal od | away from | Dal od oje, dal od kar3 | out of sight, out of mind |
| in | in, into | Ce itî in de sal Suzana sî in de gardin | she went into the room Susan was in the garden |
| intra | between | Intra ni has id mar je st'u pinifòst | Between our house and the sea there is a pine forest |
| ner | near | He sî sedan ner de fòj | he was sitting near the fire |
| pas | past | De vag farî pas ma ane halto | the car drove past me without stopping |
| pro | in front of | De kun renî bawan pro de bobit | The dog ran in front of the little boy barking |
| su | on, onto | Je st'u kamin su de tag | There is a chimney on the roof |
| sube | above | De lamp vang sube de tab | The lamp is hanging above the table |
| tis | till, up to | I ve koduto tis d'autoràd | I will drive as far as the motorway |
| tra | across | Lu venî tra polde | They came across the fields |
| tramid | among | Ce s'u bela tramid belas | She's a beauty among beauties |
| tru | through | De fafil flevî us tru de fent | The butterfly flew out through the window |
| ude | under | De kat se lezan ude de sel | the cat is lying under the chair |
| us | out of | he venî us de has | He went out of the house |

uve over **Ce basì de bal uve de mur** She threw the ball over the wall

* Prepositions of Time

* The prepositions **be** (hour, day, date) and **in** (month, season, year)

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Ex: | Be kwer (hore) | at four (o'clock) | In Janvar | in January |
| | Be prijèd | at breakfast | In Maj | in May |
| | Be noc, be dia | at night, during the day | In otèm | in autumn |
| | Be morna, be vespen | in the morning, evening | In verna | in spring |
| | Be Krisgen | at Christmas | In 1990 | (<i>desnev- nevdes</i>) |
| | Be da hor | at that hour | In da jar | in that year |
| | Be Lundia | on Monday | In de wikènd | during the week-end |
| | Be Lundias | on Mondays | | |
| | Be Pri Maj | on May 1st | | |

* Other Prepositions of Time

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---|--|
| beròn | towards, around, about | He do3 veno beròn pin | He is to come around five (o'clock) |
| do | towards | do vespen | towards the evening |
| dod | since, for | I av di horèl solem dod ses mone, dod Mars | I have had this watch for six months only, since March |
| for | before | Je ste mole liente in de vendias for Krisgen | There are people in the shops before Christmas |
| od...a | from...to | Vendias se opren od Lundia a Sabadia | The shops are open from Monday to Saturday |
| po | for | Tu do3 fendo de vark po Mardia | You must finish the work for Tuesday |
| pos | after | Pos de fest, nu itì ru dom taksìm | After the party we went home in a taxi |
| tis | till | Mi mata ve stajo ki na tis Wendia | My mother is going to stay with us till Friday |
| trawan | for, during | He gus skuco muzik trawan hore | He likes listening to music for hours |

* Other Prepositions

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
| ane | without | Ce itì us ane tegèl | She went out without an umbrella |
| dask a | thanks to | Dask a Doj ! | Thank God! |
| gon | against | Gon de mur. I av nit gon va | Against the wall. I have nothing against you |
| instà | instead of, in place of | It za instà ca | Go there in her place |
| ki | with | Vene ki ma! | Come with me! |
| ki.../in | (means) with, by (description) with | I tras line ki u linèl in tren, in bus, in bat... u man ki blondi keville de has ki u glen dor De gina in u roj klad | I draw lines with a ruler by train, by bus, by boat... a man with fair hair the house with a green door the woman with a red dress |
| obte | in spite of | I itì us obte de liuv | I went out in spite of the rain |
| ov | on, about, | voko ov, meno ov Ov ka del je ? | to speak about, to think of What is it about ? |
| pa | by (agent) | Di klad vidì maken pa u sutora | this dress has been made by a dressmaker |

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---|--|
| par | because of | I do3 pero okle par mi pej vizad | I must wear glasses because of my poor sight |
| po | for (<i>purpose</i>) | Zis u kodàv po ta | here is a present for you |
| progòn | counter to | ito progòn ekun | to go and meet somebody |
| slogan | according to | slogan de novare | according to the papers |
| tragòn | across | tragòn de strad je st'u bank | across the street there is a bank |
| usim | except | Lu tale sì prosan usim 3ak | they were all present except Jack |
| uvegòn | opposite | Uvegòn de kerk je st'u grubia | opposite the church there is a cemetery |

D) CONJUNCTIONS

11)

a) Subordinating Conjunctions (See table 9)

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| dod wan | since (<i>time</i>) | Nu av ne vizen ca dod wan ce ruvenì od Berlin | We haven't seen her since she came back from Berlin |
| for * | before | Cal ha for he it a vark | Call him before he goes to work |
| is ** | if | Nu moz stopo is tu vol Tu moz ne ito in is tu av ne tiket | We can stop if you want to You can't go in if you have no ticket |
| gate | since (<i>cause</i>) | I ve pivo tej gate je ste ne kafa | I'll drink tea since there is no coffee |
| obte * | though | Obte ce avì mol varken, ce usteli ne ci eksàm | Though she had worked a lot she didn't pass her exam |
| obwan | whereas | Unizen State se u ric land, obwan India s'u pavri land | The United States are rich country, whereas India is a poor country |
| os longim te | as long as | Nu ve pajo po ha os longim te nu ve mozo | We'll pay for him as long as we can |
| osprù te | as soon as | I venì ospru te i orì de nov | I have come as soon as I heard the news |
| par * | because | Lu stajì be dom par je snevi | they stayed at home because it was snowing |
| pos * | after | Pos he avì (pos avo) volpen de pak, he perì ja a de postia | After he had wrapped the parcel, he carried it to the post-office |
| pote | so that, in order that | Ce kluzì de fent pote de patien cepì ne frij | she closed the window so that the patient might not catch cold |
| tis * | till, until | Nu moz varto zi tis de liuv stop | We can wait here till the rain stops |
| simte | so that | De krop di jari sì mol pej simte de priz gorni av liven stragim | this year's crop was very bad, so that the price of corn has increased enormously |
| trawan * | while | I orì de nov trawan i sì jedan | I heard the news while I was eating |
| wan | when | Nu v'ito ap wan tu ve so predi | we'll leave when you are ready |
| wim | as | Wim he itì us, de telefòn dringì Wim je sì posen, nu itì a led | As he was going out, the telephone rang As it was late, went to bed |

b) Coordinating Conjunctions

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|--|
| ba | but | Tiliade skolore las skol ba je ste ne vark po la | Thousands of pupils leave school but there is no work for them |
|-----------|-----|---|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---|---|
| id | and | I av kebidòl id i fel ma pati | I have a headache and I feel ill |
| idsim | therefore | I men idsim i se | I think, therefore I am |
| is...o | whether...or | Is he sù pien o ne, i moz ne dezo Is tu vol o ne, tu ve dožo deto ja | Whether he was drunk or not, I can't say Whether you want it or not, you 'll have to do it |
| nè...nè | neither...nor | De seni man mozi nè liso nè skrivo | the old man could neither read nor write |
| o | or | Prigùs tu skuco radiò o speko televiz? | Do you prefer to listen to the radio or watch television ? |
| O...O... | either...or | Nu moz o kopo u televizèl, o lito un | We can either buy a television set or rent one |
| par * | for, because | nu dož ito a led par je s' posen | we must go to bed because it is late |

Notes

* the **conjunctions** marked with an **asterisk** are also **prepositions** (*See table 10*)

** the compounds of **is** are: **ože is** = even if, **usim is** = except if, unless, **wim is** = as if

J) WORD-BUILDING

12) Suffixes

- Verbal ou adjectival Nouns

-ad is added to a **verb** or an **adjective** to form a **noun** (action, state or quality)

Ex: **akto** to act **aktad** action **snivo** to swim **snivad** swimming
bun good **bunad** goodness **bel** beautiful **belad** beauty

-id ...with an **adjective** ending in **i**

Ex: **veri** true **verid** truth **miki** small, little **mikid** smallness
seni old **senid** old age **pati** ill **patid** illness

-ij is used to form **nouns** with **adjectives** ending in **-ic**

Ex: **peric** dangerous **perij** danger
ekonomic economic **ekonomij** economy

- Persons

-or (**-ora** in the feminine) is added to the **verb** to form the **agent**

Ex: **liso** to read **lisor** reader **skrivo** to write **skrivor** writer
skuco to listen **skucor** listener **speko** to watch **spekor** watcher
dicto to teach **dictor** teacher **vendo** to sell **vendor** salesman

-ist (**-ista** in the feminine) = specialist in or supporter of

Ex: **artist** artist **kimist** chemist **dantist** dentist
komunist communist **Budist** Buddhist **Impresionist** Impressionist

-an (**-ana** = fem) (*See present participle*) person who is in a certain **situation**, a certain **state** (for ex: **inhabitants**)

Ex: **Italia** Italy **Italian** Italian **Roma** Rome **Roman** Romain
pod foot **podan** pedestrian **3ivo** to live **3ivan** living (person)

-en (fem: **-ena**) (*See past participle*) person (or object) **undergoing** an action

Ex: **vuno** to wound **vunen** wounded (pers.) **moro** mourir **moren** dead (person)
pati ill **patien** patient **tudo** to kill **tuden** killed

- Things, places etc...

-èl denotes **the instrument, the object** which is used to...

Ex: **koto** to cut **kotèl** knife **pento** to paint **pentèl** paint-brush
foj fire **fojèl** lighter **soro** to dry **sorèl** dryer

-ar **bearing** or **containing** (for ex. **trees**)

Ex: **ac** ash **acar** ashtray **monet** coin **monetar** purse
pir pear **pirar** pear-tree **roz** rose **rozar** rose-bush

-ia (or **-ja** after a vowel) denotes the **place** (for ex. **countries**)

Ex: **koko** to cook **kokia** kitchen **ban** bath **bania** bathroom
Rus Russian **Rusia** Russia **Swed** Swede **Swedia** Sweden
snivo to swim **snivia** swimming-pool **Franc** Frenchman **Francia** France

-oria (or + ia) **place** where an **agent** practises its activities, **-aria** (ar + ia) **tree-covered place**

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Ex: | bib | book | bibor | book-seller | biboria | book-shop |
| | pan | bread | panor | baker | panoria | baker's shop |
| | miad | meat | miador | butcher | miadoria | butcher's shop |
| | roz | rose | rozar | rose-bush | rozaria | rose-garden |
| | palm | palm | palmar | palm-tree | palmaria | palm-grove |

- *Diminutives, augmentatives, etc...*

-it (fem: **-ita**) **diminutive** (for ex: young **animals**)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| Ex: | zika | girl | zikita | little girl | man | man | manit | little man |
| | has | house | hasit | small house | mama | mummy | mamita | little mum |
| | kun | dog | kunit | puppy | kat | cat | katit | kitten |
| | kwal | horse | kwalit | foal | gova | cow | govita | heifer |

-on (fem: **-ona**) : **augmentative**

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------------|-----------|
| Ex: | has | house | hason | big house | man | man | manon | big man |
| | kun | dog | kunon | big dog | zina | woman | zinona | big woman |

-uj (fem: **-uja**) : **pejorative** > verbal suffix **-ujo**

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|
| Ex: | has | house | hasuj | shanty | kun | dog | kunuj | old dirty dog |
| | dom | home | domuj | slum | kata | she-cat | katuja | (female) alley cat |
| | skrivo | to write | skrivujo | to scribble | picto | to paint | pictujo | to daub |

- *Adjectival suffixes*

-ic denotes the **tendency**, ... which is "rather..."

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| Ex: | roj | red | rojic | reddish | bij | white | bijic | whitish |
| | bel | beautiful | belic | rather beautiful | mani | man- | manic | manly |

-li means : which **can be** (Cf: English : **-able, -ible**)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------|--------------|----------|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ex: | mozo | can | mozli | possible | jedo | to eat | jedli | edible |
| | liso | to read | lisli | legible | incepo | understand | incepli | comprehensible |

13) Prefixes

Most prefixes are **identical** to **prepositions** and/or **adverbial particles** (See tables 8 and 10)

a- - denotes **arrival**

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Ex: | veno | to come | aveno | to arrive | reno | to run | areno | to run up |
| | pero | to carry | apero | to bring | duto | to take, lead | aduto | to bring along |

..... = **to make** + verb, or adjective

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------|----------------------|
| falo | to fall | afalo | to fell | lezo | to lie | alezo | to lay / stretch out |
| frajo | to fear | afrajo | to frighten | ner | near | anero | to draw near |

an- = **un-, -less** (adjectives)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------|----------------|---------|-------------|-------|---------------|--------------|
| Ex: | uzi | useful | anuzi | useless | egli | equal | anegli | unequal |
| | justi | fair | anjusti | unfair | regi | right | anregi | wrong, false |

ap- = **off, away**

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| Ex: | davo | to give | apdavo | to give up | duto | to lead | apduto | to abduct, kidnap |
| | keb | head | apkebo | to behead | laso | to leave | aplaso | to abandon |

be-..... idea of **fixing, setting, seizing, holding**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| cepo | to seize | becepo | to receive | cizo | to sever, slit | becizo | to decide |
| nemo | to take | benemo | to occupy | sin | sense | besino | to define |

di-.....**reverse** action, **un-, de-**

Ex: **deto** to do **dideto** to undo **krovo** to cover **dikrovo** to uncover
semo to seem **disemo** to be different **fost** forest **difosto** to deforest

dis-..... idea of **scattering, splitting, breaking up**

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| davo | to give | disdavo | to distribute | part | part | disparto | to share |
| stalo | to place, settle | disstalo | display, lay out | voko | to speak | disvoko | to discuss |

for-..... **before, pre-, fore-**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------|----------------|---------------|
| dezo | to say | fordezo | to predict | vizo | to see | forvizo | to foresee |
| meno | to think | formeno | to premeditate | jedo | to eat | forjèd | hors d'oeuvre |

gon-..... **against, anti-, counter-**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| dezo | to say | gondezo | to contradict | volim | willingly | gonvolim | unwillingly |
| vez | weight | gonvèz | counterweight | | | | |

in-..... movement **inwards**

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| breko | break | inbreko | to burgle | domo | inhabit | indomo | move in |
| teno | hold | inteno | contain | | | | |

..... **"inward"** movement (thoughts, feelings, etc...)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| cepo | to seize | incepo | to understand | muvo | to move | inmuvo | to move |
| preso | to press | inpreso | to impress | | | | (emotion) |

intra-..... **reciprocity, inter-,**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| tem | time | inratèm | interval | nasioni | national | intranasioni | international |
| nemo | to take | intranemo | to undertake | mico | to mix | intramico | intermix/mingle |

ko-..... with, together, prefix **co-, con-, com-**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| vado | to walk | kovado | to accompany | varko | to work | kovarko | to collaborate |
| tem | time | kotemi | contemporary | | | | |

..... idea of exchange, reciprocity, **each other**

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|
| meto | to change | kometo | to exchange | liamo | to love | koliampo | to love (each other) |
| ruvoko | to answer | koruvoko | to correspond | vizo | to see | koviz | appointment |

..... more **abstract** word of a related meaning

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| kluzo | to close, shut | kokluzo | to conclude | slog | continuation | koslòg | conséquence |
| speko | to watch | kospeko | to consider | | | | |

niz-..... **down, downwards**

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| volto | to turn (over) | nizvolto | to capsize | bito | to beat | nizbiten | downcast |
| klin | slope | nizklin | downward slope | | | | |

ob-..... **obstacle**

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| falo | to fall | obfàl | accident | laso | to leave | oblaso | to forget |
| dezo | to say | obdezo | to refuse | | | | |

od-..... provenance, origin

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| duto | to lead | odduto | to derive | teno | to hold | odteno | to obtain |
| veno | to come | odvenad | origin | | | | |

op-..... up, upwards

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|------------|
| klin | slope | opklin | uphill slope | duto | to lead | opduto | to educate |
| livo | to rise | oplivo | to rise up (rebel) | | | | |

pas-..... passage

| | | | |
|------------|-------|---------------|------------------|
| ito | to go | pasito | to go for a walk |
|------------|-------|---------------|------------------|

per-..... pejorative, negative idea, deterioration, damaging, disappearance

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| laso | to leave | perlaso | to lose | cero | to look after | percero | to spoil (child) |
| mico | to mix | permico | to muddle up | curo | to swear | percuro | betray one's oath |

po-..... goal, purpose

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| mozo | can | pomozo | to enable | teno | to hold | poteno | to belong |
| cer | care | pocèr ! | be careful ! | | | | |

pos-..... after, to follow

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| midia | noon | posmidia | afternoon | skrivo | to write | posskriv | post-scriptum |
| jedo | to eat | posjèd | dessert | pero | to carry | pospero | to postpone |

pro-..... movement forward

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| seto | to put | proseto | to introduce | speko | to watch | prospeko | to envisage |
| vado | to walk | provado | move forward | baso | to throw | probaso | to propose |

..... idea of **continuity**

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| ito | to go | proito | to go on | slogo | to follow | proslogo | to pursue |
|------------|-------|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|

re-.....repetition: "re-", again

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| dezo | to say | redezo | to repeat | deto | to do | redeto | to do again |
| geno | to be born | regeno | be born again | struo | to build | restruo | to rebuild |

ru-..... back, movement backwards, return

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| meno | to think | rumeno | remember | veno | come | ruveno | come back |
| voko | to speak | ruvoko | to answer | trajo | draw, pull | rutrajo | withdraw |

su-....."on", to add

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| pero | to carry | supero | to support, hold up | | | | |
| flujo | to flow | suflujo | to flood | vizo | to see | suvizo | to supervise |

sube-..... above, over, prefix super

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|------------------|-------------|
| flevo | to fly | subflevo | to fly over | flujo | to flow | subflujo | to submerge |
| seto | to put | subseto | super(im)pose | merkad | market | submerkad | supermarket |

tra-..... crossing, transition, “trans-, tra-”

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| davo | to give | tradavo | to pass on | duto | to lead | traduto | to translate |
| noc | night | tranoco | spend the night | vesto | to dress | travesto | to disguise |

tru-.....through (volume)

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| vizo | to see | truvizi | transparent | poro | pierce, bore | truporo | to bore through |
| laso | to leave | trulasi | permeable | mujo | to wet | trumujo | to drench |

ude-.....”under”, “sub-”

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|
| falo | to fall | udéfalo | to succumb | disvolpo | to develop | udedisvolpen | underdeveloped |
| jug | yoke | udejugo | to subjugate | kut | skin | udekuti | subcutaneous |

us-.....”out”, prefix “ex-”

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| findo | to find | usfindo | to invent | kluzo | to shut | uskluzo | to exclude |
| klar | clear | usklaro | to explain | preso | to press | uspreso | to express |

uve-.....“over”, “too much”

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| caj | hot | uvecajo | to overheat | deto | to do | uvedeto | to overdo |
| flujo | to flow | uveflujo | to overflow | diari | expensive | uvediar | too expensive |
| polk | people | uvepolken | overpopulated | | | | |