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EURIZIAN: A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR ALL EUROPEANS

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

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WHY A COMMON EUROPEAN LANGUAGE?

The common language is one of the distinguishing features that makes a people or several peoples a single nation. Someone will object: what about Switzerland? The Helvetic Confederation is actually divided into four linguistic and cultural regions: German, French, Italian, and Romansh and has no national language alongside the local idioms. In addition to linguistic diversity, there is also religious diversity based on the coexistence of Protestant and Catholic cantons. Swiss national identity therefore does not stem from a common ethnic, linguistic, and religious affiliation, but the strong sense of belonging that makes the Swiss a true nation is based on a common historical path, on shared national myths and institutional foundations (federalism, direct democracy, neutrality) and on orographic homogeneity (the Alps). We are therefore talking about a very special reality, small in size (8.5 million inhabitants spread over an area of 41,000 square kilometres) and very old if we consider that Switzerland has existed as an independent state since 1291 (it is one of the world's oldest states). The fact that the Helvetic peoples have shared a path of history and common values for more than seven centuries certainly creates a very strong sense of belonging that goes far beyond any linguistic or religious divisions. If we set aside the Swiss case, which, as we have seen, is very special, and consider the large federations such as the United States, Russia, Canada, Australia, Brazil, and India, we see that they are all based on a common idiom, recognised as such, which in some cases complements the local idioms. Speaking the same language that is known to everyone from birth constitutes a strong unifying element. And what about Europe? How does Europe stand from a linguistic point of view? Today, the European Union has 27 member states and 24 official languages. While multilingualism undoubtedly constitutes an asset, it also represents a very high cost: according to the EU website, the current cost of maintaining a multilingual policy is EUR 1,123 million, or 1% of the EU's annual general budget. Apart from the economic costs of multilingualism, the lack of a common idiom alongside the national languages is a serious handicap for the EU. Nationalistic regurgitations seem to be asserting themselves in all states, increasingly taking on racist and chauvinist connotations that risk making us relive a sad and hateful past, and if today the idea of a united Europe appears blurred and weak, it is also because the European institutions appear distant and are seen as an artificial and bureaucratic superstructure: something that comes from above and does not correspond to the convinced adherence of the peoples. Indeed, linguistic diversity is still for many Europeans a major obstacle to direct social relations between citizens of different nations and is what makes Europeans of other nations perceive each other as 'foreigners'. Having a common language would certainly help to make us feel more united, as bearers of a common feeling, and would help to create that sense of belonging that is a prerequisite for the democratic bottom-up construction of a truly united Europe. But what essential characteristics should a common European language have? Let us look at them in detail.

1) It must not correspond to any of the national languages because otherwise it would be an expression of the domination of one national culture over the others. This excludes, for example, the adoption of English, which after Brexit is the national language of 1% of EU citizens (a minority) and is already the national language of some non-EU states (UK, USA, Canada, Australia, etc.) ;

2) It must have cultural stems that can be traced back to Europe's multi-millennial history. This aspect is important for it to be accepted as a common language.

3) It must be an easy language to learn and therefore be based on an essential grammar. Indeed, it is very important that people are enticed to study it and are incentivised by the ease of learning it. Moreover, this would also ensure its rapid dissemination through schools to the younger generations.

Some have proposed adopting Esperanto as the European language. This artificial language, born in the second half of the 19th century from the brilliant intuition of the Polish ophthalmologist of Jewish origin, Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof, certainly has the first and third characteristics, but not the second. Moreover, it was born as a universal language with aspirations to become a world language. Certainly, the fact that it has no solid, ancient historical stems, despite drawing on various world languages for the genesis of vocabulary, makes Esperanto difficult to accept because it does not have a specifically European connotation. A viable alternative could be Latin, which would correspond to requirements 1 and 2, but not 3. In fact, while it is true that Latin has had a profound impact on European culture, so much so that even the Germanic languages have some terms derived from Latin and would therefore be more acceptable as a common European language, it is nevertheless too complicated both grammatically and syntactically. So here is my idea: to adopt a planned language (created specifically) that has Latin as its starting point, but is based on a very simplified grammar and syntax. I have therefore developed a new language, called Eurizian, which is nothing but a simplified Latin on the model of Esperanto. The aim of this book is to illustrate the fundamentals of the Eurizian language in a simple and clear way, in the hope that one day it will become the common language of all European peoples.

EURIZIAN: MAIN FEATURES

Below you can find the essential characteristics of Eurizian and the main similarities and differences compared to the Latin language.

1. **Alphabet**: the same as Latin, with the addition of the J. **Pronunciation**: Classical Latin ('restituta') with very few variations. Each grapheme corresponds univocally to a single phoneme (the only exceptions being ph and tch);

2. **Adjectives, nouns** and **pronouns**: these are the same as in Latin, but without inflection. The vast majority of nouns and adjectives are derived from Latin nouns and adjectives, while those that are considered neologisms with respect to the vocabulary used in Roman times or that in Latin would be expressed with more than one word, are derived from the corresponding Esperanto nouns and adjectives. Word derivations from both Latin and Esperanto are obtained according to simple and precise rules.

3. **Adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions**: these are exactly the same as in the Latin language, with very few, if any, variations.

4. **Verbs:** the infinitive form is the same as in Latin (with a few variations), but the conjugation system is different. In fact, in Eurizian there is only one conjugation and the verbs (all ending in -RE) are all conjugated in the same way. The conjugation modalities are much simplified compared to those of Latin (e.g. the personal ending associated with persons is the same (**-t**) for almost all tenses) and the only irregular verb is the verb to be (moreover, irregular only in the indicative present tense and in the imperative/exhortative form). Unlike Latin, the subject must always be expressed (except for the imperative/exhortative mood in some cases). For verbs created after classical Roman times or that in Latin would be expressed with more than one word, Esperanto verbs are used, modified according to simple rules to obtain the infinitive ending in -RE.

The entire grammar of Eurizian, which is explained extensively in this book, can be described in just under 50 pages and therefore requires very few lessons to learn. Consider that a Latin grammar consists of approximately 400 pages on average.
It can therefore be seen that this new language, Eurizian, would have all three of the characteristics defined in the previous chapter to aspire to become the language of the Europe:

1) It does not correspond to any currently adopted national language;
2) It has cultural stems that draw on the Latin language, and therefore its origins, albeit indirectly, go back to the sources of European civilisation;
3) It is a very easy language to learn.

We imagine a future, which we hope is very near, in which a common European language is also taught in schools throughout Europe, alongside national languages and English (which remains as an international lingua franca). We are sure that, if this dream were to become a reality, within two or three generations the full awareness of a common belonging to a single community of free peoples would spread among Europeans. It should be pointed out that it is not absolutely necessary to know Latin and/or Esperanto in order to learn Eurizian, and learning the language is very easy even for those who do not know a single word of Latin or Esperanto. Try it and see!

SECTION A: GRAMMAR, MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE EURIZIAN LANGUAGE

A.1 ALPHABET AND PHONETICS

The Eurizian alphabet consists of 25 letters and is identical to the Latin alphabet, with the sole addition of the letter J:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z (capital letters);
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z (lowercase letters).

The pronunciation of Eurizian corresponds to the classical ('restituta') pronunciation of Latin, which is completely different from the ecclesiastical pronunciation.

The following table shows the pronunciation of each letter:

Letters		International Phonetic Alphabet	Pronunciation	Spelling
A	**a**	**/a/**	Like **a** in *father*	**a**
B	**b**	**/b/**	Like **b** in *boy*	**be**
C	**c**	**/k/**	Always hard like **c** in *cat*, *kite*	**ce**
D	**d**	**/d/**	Like **d** in *dog*	**de**
E	**e**	**/e/**	Like **e** in *café* (closed e)	**e**
F	**f**	**/f/**	Like **f** in *fish*	**fe**
G	**g**	**/g/**	Always hard like **g** in *go*, *gift*	**ge**
H	**h**	**/h/**	Slightly aspirated **h**, like in *hat*	**hec**
I	**i**	**/i/**	Like **ee** in *machine*, *see*	**i**
J	**j**	**/j/**	Like the **y** sound in *yes* or *yoga*	**je**
K	**k**	**/k/**	Like **k** in *kite* (same as C)	**kei**
L	**l**	**/l/**	Like **l** in *love*	**le**
M	**m**	**/m/**	Like **m** in *man*	**me**
N	**n**	**/n/**	Like **n** in *nose*	**ne**
O	**o**	**/o/**	Like **o** in *obey* (closed o)	**o**
P	**p**	**/p/**	Like **p** in *pen*	**pe**
Q	**q**	**/k(w)/**	Like **qu** in *quick*	**que**
R	**r**	**/r/**	Trilled **r**, like in Spanish *perro*, not English *red*	**re**
S	**s**	**/s/**	Like **s** in *sun*	**se**
T	**t**	**/t/**	Like **t** in *top*	**te**
U	**u**	**/u/**	Like **oo** in *food*	**u**
V	**v**	**/v/**	Like **v** in *voice*	**ve**
X	**x**	**/ks/**	Like **x** in *box*	**xe**
Y	**y**	**/y/**	Like **ü** in German *über*, or French *lune*	**uje**
Z	**z**	**/dz/**	Like **ds** in *kids*, or **z** in Italian *zaino*	**ze**

To pronounce Eurizian correctly, keep in mind the following simple rules:

1. **One letter, one sound**: Each written symbol (grapheme) always corresponds to one single sound (phoneme).
    - There are **no diphthongs**: vowels are always pronounced **individually**, and so are clusters of two consonants.
    - The only exceptions to this rule are:
        - **ph** = pronounced like an **emphasized [f]** sound, with a noticeable puff of air.
        - **tch** = pronounced like the **"ch" in "cheese"**, i.e., the soft [tʃ] sound.

2. The cluster **sc** is always pronounced as hard **[sk]** (as in *school*),
   and **ti** is pronounced just as written, **[ti]**, never as [ʃ] (like in *nation*).
3. The vowel combinations **ae** and **oe** are not diphthongs; each vowel is pronounced separately:
   - **ae** → [a.e],
   - **oe** → [o.e].
4. The letters **C** and **G** are always **hard**:
   - C = [k] as in *cat*
   - G = [g] as in *go*
5. Unlike Classical Latin (restored pronunciation), the letter **V** is pronounced like in English: **[v]** as in *voice*.
6. The **stress** is always on the **penultimate** (second-to-last) **syllable.**
7. The letter **J** is a **consonant**, pronounced [j] as in *yes*.

🔊 Pronunciation Examples:

Eurizian word	Meaning (English)	Pronounced as
gingiva	gum (anatomy)	gin-gEE-va
amicitia	friendship	ah-mee-KEE-tya
caerulei	blue	ka-eh-ROO-ley
magni	big / great	MAG-nee
nescire	not to know	nes-KEE-reh

A.2 BASIC EURIZIAN SENTENCE STRUCTURE

The basic word order in affirmative, non-interrogative Eurizian sentences is:

Subject → Verb → Direct Object → Indirect Object

In **questions** or **exclamatory sentences**, word order may be more flexible, and complements may come **before** the subject-verb group.

Syntax Rules:

1. The **subject is always expressed** and typically **precedes the verb**. The imperative/exhortative mood is a partial exception to this rule.
   - Subject–verb inversion is allowed in direct speech when the clause is followed by a verb of speaking.
     - Example: “I feel great!” said the father → *ego valet optime!*, inquivit patre.
   - **Subject-verb inversion** is also used in constructions corresponding to English ‘there is / there are’in all tenses:
     - *ad est* (there is), *ad sunt* (there are). Where “*ad”* functions as an existential marker , similar to English ‘there’ in ‘there is/are’”
     - Example: *There are many books on the table → super mensa ad sunt multi libros*.
2. The **direct object** always **follows the verb immediately**.
3. **Adjectives** normally **precede the noun** they modify.
4. **Adverbs** usually come **immediately before or after the verb** they refer to.
5. A **personal pronoun object** always comes **after the verb**.

In coordinated clauses introduced by “**et**” or “**ac**” (‘and’), the subject may be omitted in the second clause if it is the same as in the main clause.

NOTE WELL: In the texts of poetic works or songs, rules 2, 3, 4, and 5 may be waived, provided that no ambiguity is created in the meaning of the sentence.

A.3 NOUNS

A.3.1 General Overview

Most **Eurizian nouns** are derived from their Latin equivalents. For terms that originated after the Roman period, or for concepts that in Latin would require multi-word expressions, **Esperanto vocabulary** is used instead. Eurizian words are generated from Latin or Esperanto stems through specific derivational rules, which are fully explained in section **B.2** of this grammar.

As for **grammatical gender**, Eurizian distinguishes **three genders**: **masculine, feminine, and neuter**. Unlike Latin and Esperanto, Eurizian follows the rules below **without exception**:

1. **Masculine**: All proper or common nouns referring to **male persons or male animals**.
2. **Feminine**: All proper or common nouns referring to **female persons or female animals**, as well as all names of flowers, plants and their parts, and everything belonging to the plant world.
3. **Neuter**: All nouns denoting **inanimate entities and objects** (whether concrete or abstract), and any noun **not included** in categories 1 and 2.

As for **number**, Eurizian nouns can be **singular** or **plural**. Unlike Latin, Eurizian nouns **do not follow declension patterns**: each noun has only **two forms**, one for singular and one for plural. As in Latin, Eurizian does not use a definite article. Instead, **word order** and **prepositions** define syntactic function:

- The **subject** always directly precedes the verb.
- The **direct object** always directly follows the verb.
- **Indirect objects** are marked by appropriate prepositions.

Examples:

- *lupo* = "the wolf" (subject or object, singular)
- *rosa* = "the rose" (subject or object, singular)
- *lupos* = "the wolves" (subject or object, plural)
- *rosas* = "the roses" (subject or object, plural)

Unlike Latin, Eurizian **does have an indefinite article**:
→ **une**, used for **all genders**, and placed **before the noun**.

Examples:

- *une rosa* = "a rose"
- *une lupo* = "a wolf"

A.3.2 Classification of Nouns

All Eurizian nouns belong to **one of three classes**, based on their **final vowel** in the singular form:

- Nouns ending in **-a** → **First class**
- Nouns ending in **-o** → **Second class**
- Nouns ending in **-e** → **Third class**

The **plural** of all nouns is formed by **adding -s** to the singular form.

a) First-Class Nouns (ending in -a)

Example: ***rosa*** (“**rose”**)

Number	Form
Singular	rosa
Plural	rosas

Sample sentences:

- *Rosa est pulchri flore* →The rose is a beautiful flower.
- *Rosas olet bene* → The roses smell nice.
- *Marco donavit une rubri rosa ad Anna* → Marco gave Anna a red rose.
- *Anna ornabat sui horto cum albi rosas* → Anna decorated her garden with white roses.

b) Second-Class Nouns (ending in -o)

Example: ***lupo*** (“**wolf**”)

Number	Form
Singular	lupo
Plural	lupos

Sample sentences:

- *Lupo est feri animale* → The wolf is a wild animal.
- *Lupos vivet in silvas* → Wolves live in the woods.
- *Homines timet lupo* → Humans fear the wolf.
- *Lucio essevit aggredeti a lupos* → Lucio was attacked by wolves.

c) Third-Class Nouns (ending in -e)

Example: ***leone*** (“**lion**”)

Number	Form
Singular	leone
Plural	leones

Sample sentences:

- *Leone est reputati rege de animales* → The lion is considered the king of the animals.
- *Leones vivet in savano* → Lions live in the savannah.
- *Homines timet leone* → People fear the lion.
- *Dorcade possevit effugere a leones* → The gazelle managed to escape from the lions.

A.4 ADJECTIVES

A.4.1 General Information

All adjectives can be grouped into the following categories:

- Qualitative adjectives;
- Possessive adjectives;
- Demonstrative adjectives;
- Indefinite adjectives;
- Interrogative adjectives;
- Exclamatory adjectives;
- Numeral adjectives.

In Eurizian, adjectives have only one form. They are invariable in number and gender, as is often the case with adjectives in English, and they generally precede the noun they refer to.

A.4.2 Qualitative adjectives

A.4.2.1 General aspects

Most qualitative adjectives in Eurizian are derived from their Latin counterparts, modified according to specific rules. If there is no corresponding Latin adjective, the Esperanto equivalent is used, and the Eurizian adjective is derived from it based on the rules defined in this grammar. Chapter B.3 details all derivation rules for forming Eurizian adjectives from Latin and Esperanto adjectives. Each adjective has one invariable form, which is used for both singular and plural and for all three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter). Thus, qualitative adjectives in Eurizian are invariable and always end in **-i**.

A.4.2.2 Comparative Degree

Comparative of equality: Formed as follows:

- ***tam*** + adjective + ***quam*** + term of comparison.
  Example: *Mario est tam alti quam Marco* → Mario is as tall as Marco.

Comparative of inferiority:

- ***minus*** + adjective + ***quam*** + term of comparison.
  Example: *Mario est minus alti quam Marco* → Mario is less tall than Marco.

Comparative of superiority:

- ***magis*** + adjective + ***quam*** + term of comparison.
  Example: *Mario est magis alti quam Marco* → Mario is taller than Marco.

Reinforcing expressions for the comparative:

- much more → ***multo magis***
- much less → ***multo minus***
- a bit more → ***paulo magis***
- a bit less → ***paulo minus***

This comparative structure also applies when comparing adjectives:
Example: *meblo essebat magis alti quam longi* → The piece of furniture was taller than it was long.

A.4.2.3 Superlative Degree

The absolute superlative is formed by placing ***multo*** or ***maxime*** (the more emphatic form) before the adjective. Examples:

maxime pulchri or *multo pulchri* → very beautiful
maxime alti or *multo alti* → very tall

The relative superlative of superiority ("the most...") is formed as:
lemagis + adjective + ***ex*** or ***inter*** + noun indicating the comparison group.

Use ***ex*** when the noun is singular, and **inter** when the noun is plural.

Examples:

Italia est natione lemagis pulchri ex mundo → Italy is the most beautiful nation in the world.
Marco est lemagis versuti inter fratres → Marco is the cleverest of the brothers.

The relative superlative of inferiority ("the least...") follows the pattern:
leminus + adjective + ***ex*** or ***inter*** + noun of comparison. The same rules for ex and inter apply.

Examples:

- *Karolo essebat leminus callidi inter discipulos* → Carlo was the least clever among the pupils.
- *Karolo essebat leminus callidi ex classe* → Carlo was the least clever in the class.

To emphasize the relative superlative, use ***longe*** ("by far"):
Marco est longe lemagis alti inter discipulos → Marco is by far the tallest of the pupils.

A.4.3 Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives in Eurizian are invariable in gender and number. They are:
mei → my. Example: *ego donat mei libros ad te* → I give you my books.
tui → your (singular). Example: *Nos noscevit tui matre* → We met your mother.
sui → his/her/their (reflexive, refers to the subject). Example: *Ili vendevit sui agro* → They sold their own land.
eius → his, her, its (non-reflexive). Example: *Ea emevit eius agro* → She bought his (or her) land.
nostri → our. Example: *Nos vendevit nostri domo* → We sold our house.
vestri → your (plural). Example: *Ego noscevit vestri parentes* → I met your parents.
eorum → their (non-reflexive, for third-person plural not subject). Example: *Is emevit eorum domo* → He bought their house.

A.4.4 Demonstrative Adjectives

hoc → this (near the speaker), invariable. Examples:
Hoc libro est de magistro → This book belongs to the teacher.
Cras ego emebit hoc flores → Tomorrow I'll buy these flowers.

illi → that (far from the speaker), invariable. Examples:
Illi libro est de magistro → That book belongs to the teacher.
Cras ego emebit illi flores → Tomorrow I'll buy those flowers.

isti → derogatory "this," used for a pejorative nuance. Example: *Amove isti sella!* → Move this damn chair!
idem → same (identical), invariable.
Example: *Is habet idem facie quam sui patre* → He has the same face as his father.
ipsi → intensifier: "himself," "herself," "in person," "the very." Example: *Ipsi Prezidanto de Respublica praemiabit eam* → The President of the Republic himself will award her.

A.4.5 Indefinite Adjectives

Indefinite adjectives in Eurizian are also invariant for gender and number. Below you can find the corresponding translation in Eurizian for each indefinite adjective.

Adjectives indicating quantity

English	Eurizian
Little, few	**pauci**
As many	**totidem**
A lot of	**tanti**
Much, many	**multi**
Too much, too many	**nimii**

Examples:
I have little hope of seeing my friend Anna again -> *ego habet pauci spe de revisendo mei amica Anna*.
I have bought seven shoes and as many socks -> *ego emevit septem calceos et totidem caligas*.
They have a lot of red cats -> *ili habet tanti rubri feles*.
Marco has bought many history books -> *Marco emevit multi libros de historia*;
We had too much patience -> *nos habevit nimii patientia*.

To obtain the superlative form of the adjectives little, few,much and many in Eurizian, **maxime** is placed before the adjective:

very little, very few-> **maxime pauci**;
so much, so many-> **maxime tanti; maxime multi**

Adjectives indicating totality

English	Eurizian
All	**omni**
Whole, entire	**cuncti**
Both, Either	**utrique** (only plural)
No	**nulli** (only singular)

Examples:
she ate all the bread -> *Ea edevit omni pane*;
we shall clean the whole house -> *Nos mundabit cuncti domo;*
I repaired both socks -> *Ego reparavit utrique caligas*;
I saw no book -> *Ego videvit nulli libro*

Adjectives indicating unity or indefinite multiplicity

English	Eurizian
Each, every	**quisqui**
Some	**aliqui**
Certain	**quidam**
Other	**alii**
Most of	**plerique**
The remaining	**ceteri**

Examples:
Each pupil will be given a mathematics book -> *une libro de mathematica essebit donati ad quisqui discipulo*.

They withdrew some car models from the market > *oni retrahevit aliqui exemplares de automobilos a commercio.*
The judges sentenced him without any evidence -> *Iudices damnavit eum sine aliqui probatione.*
I saw a certain farmer in the middle of the field -> *ego videvit quidam agricola in medio de agro*.
Put the other books on the table! -> *pone alii libros super tabula!*
Most of the spectators enjoyed the spectacle -> *plerique spectatores probavit spectaculo*.
The workers take away the remaining crates -> *operarios auferet ceteri capsas*

Aliqui is also used to express the partitive (some):
I would like some water, please -> *Ego voleret aliqui aqua, benigne*.

Adjectives indicating quality

English	Eurizian
Any	**Quivis**

For this work any workman will do -> *quivis operario est boni ad hoc opera.*
He for that painting would pay any price -> *Is expenderet quivis pretio ad illi pentrajo*

A.4.6 Interrogative and exclamatory adjectives

For each interrogative adjective, the Eurizian translation is given.

English	Eurizian
Which	**quali**
How much, how many	**quoti**
Which (between two)	**utri**

All interrogative adjectives in Eurizian are invariant in gender and number.

Examples:
Which flowers do you prefer? -> *Quali flores tu praeferet*?
How much paper do you need? -> *Quoti charta tu eget?*
Which of the two brothers is blond? -> *Utri fratre est fulvi?*

The same adjectives, except utri, can be used as exclamatory adjectives.
Examples:
What a lovely day*!> quali pulchri die!*
How much joy you have brought into this house! -> *Quoti gaudio tu ferevit in hoc domo!*

A.4.7 Numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs

Cardinal and ordinal numbers in Eurizian are translated as follows.

ARABIC NUMERALS	CARDINAL NUMBERS "Quotes?" = How many?	ORDINAL NUMBERS "Quotus?" = In which order?	NUMERAL ADVERBS "Quotiens?" = how many times?
1	Unus	Primi	Semel (once)
2	Duo	Secundi	Bis (twice)
3	Tres	Terti	Ter (three times)
4	Quattuor	Quarti	Quater (four times)
5	Quinque	Quinti	Quinquies (five times)
6	Sex	Sexti	
7	Septem	Septimi	
8	Octo	Octavi	
9	Novem	Noni	
10	Decem	Decimi	
11	Undecim	Undecimi	
12	Duodecim	Duodecimi	
13	Tredecim	Decimi Terti	
14	Quattuordecim	Decimi Quarti	
15	Quindecim	Decimi Quinti	
16	Sedecim	Decimi Sexti	
17	Septendecim	Decimi Septimi	
18	Octodecim	Decimi Octavi	
19	Novendecim	Decimi Noni	
20	Viginti	Vicesimi	
21	Viginti Unus	Vicesimi Primi	
24	Viginti Quattuor	Vicesimi Quarti	
28	Viginti Octo	Vicesimi Octavi	
29	Viginti Novem	Vicesimi Noni	
30	Triginta	Tricesimi	
40	Quadraginta	Quadragesimi	
50	Quinquaginta	Quinquagesimi	
60	Sexaginta	Sexagesimi	
70	Septuaginta	Septuagesimi	
80	Octoginta	Octogesimi	
90	Nonaginta	Nonagesimi	
100	Centum	Centesimi	
200	Ducenti	Duecentesimi	
300	Trecenti	Trecentesimi	
400	Quadricenti	Quadricentesimi	
500	Quingenti	Quingentesimi	
600	Sescenti	Sescentesimi	
700	Septigenti	Septigentesimi	
800	Octingenti	Octingentesimi	
900	Nongenti	Nongentesimi	
1000	Mille	Millesimi	
2000	Duomilia	Duo millesimi	
9000	Novemilia	Novem millesimi	
100.000	Centum milia	Centum millesimi	
800.000	Octingenti milia	Octingenti millesimi	
1.000.000	Unusmegamilia	Unusmegamillesimi	
2.000.000	Duomegamilia	Duomegamillesimi	
1.000.000.000	Unusgigamilia	Unusgigamillesimi	

Fractions are indicated with numeral followed by ordinal. Example: 5/6 five sixths -> quinque sexti
Percentages are expressed by the numeral followed by the expression 'pro centum'. Example:
Twenty-five per cent: viginti quinque pro centum. For arithmetic operations the following applies:
+ -> plus ; - -> minus ; x -> per ; : -> divisus; = -> aequalis. Mathematical power is expressed by the numeral followed by ad and the ordinal. Example: ten to the second -> decem ad secundi.

A.5 PRONOUNS

A.5.1 Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns have two forms: one for subject pronouns, one for object pronouns, which are used for direct objects and for indirect objects introduced by prepositions.

Person	Subject		Object	
	English	Eurizian	English	Eurizian
1st person singular	**I**	**ego**	**me**	**me**
2nd person singular	**you**	**tu**	**you**	**te**
3rd person singular masc.	**he**	**is**	**him**	**eum**
3rd person singular fem.	**she**	**ea**	**her**	**eam**
3rd person singular neuter	**it**	**id**	**it**	**id**
3rd person singular (impersonal neuter form only)		**oni**		--------
3rd person reflexive (sing and plu)		**se**		**ses**
1st person plural	**we**	**nos**	**us**	**nes**
2nd person plural	**you**	**vos**	**you**	**ves**
3rd person plural masc. and neuter	**they**	**ili**	**them**	**eos**
3rd person plural fem.	**they**	**ele**	**them**	**eas**

Oni is used as a third person impersonal subject referring to a person, in analogy with the use of the French 'On'.
Example: one must always tell the truth -> *oni debet semper dicere veritate*.

Reciprocal action is expressed with the adverb invicem (reciprocally).
Example: we help each other -> *nos adiuvat nes invicem*.

The subject pronoun '**se**' is used in subordinate clauses when the third person subject (masculine, feminine or neuter) is the same as the subject of the main sentence. The pronoun **se** is not an independent subject pronoun, but a reflexive coreferential pronoun used in subordinate clausesThe object pronoun '**ses**' is used in the reflexive sense when it refers to the subject (masculine, feminine or neuter) of the same sentence (corresponds to he himself, she herself, they themselves).
Instead of the expressions **“ad me,” “ad te,”, “ad ses” “ad nes,” “ad ves”**, it is possible (but not mandatory) to use the corresponding **compact forms**, which are:

- **mihi** (= “ad me”)
- **tibi** (= “ad te”)
- **sibi (=** “ad ses”)
- **nobis** (= “ad nes”)
- **vobis** (= “ad ves”)

Example: *Cras ego reddebit tibi (=ad te) claves de domo*-> Tomorrow I will return the house keys to you.

A.5.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

Each demonstrative pronoun in Eurizian has two gendered forms: one for masculine and neuter, and another for feminine. Both forms inflect for number (singular and plural).

For a person or thing near the speaker (corresponding to English “**this one** ”):

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Neuter	hoc	hos
Feminine	hac	has

Example: I love books, but I hate this one → *Ego amat multo libros, sed ego detestat hoc.*

The phrase *"this thing"* or *"this"* in a neutral, abstract sense is translated with the neuter form **huc**.

For a person or thing far from the speaker (corresponding to English "**those ones**")

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Neuter	illo	illos
Feminine	illa	illas

Example: I love flowers, but I hate the smell of those one → *Ego amat multo flores, sed ego detestat odore de illas.*

Illo, **illos**, **illa**, and **illas** are also used to form substantivized adjectives in Eurizian:

- *the poor man → illo pauperi*
- *the poor men → illos pauperi*
- *the poor woman → illa pauperi*
- *the poor women → illas pauperi*

The phrase *"that thing"* is translated with the neuter form **illud**.

A.5.3 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are formed by combining the demonstrative **illo/illa** with the appropriate possessive adjective. In Eurizian, possessive pronouns are analytically formed using a demonstrative pronoun plus a possessive adjective

Example:

- I can't find my notebook → *Ego non invenit mei quaterno*
- You can take mine, if you want → *Tu posset capere illo mei, si tu volet.*

For example, the forms for ***mine***:

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Neuter	illo mei	illos mei
Feminine	illa mei	illas mei

A.5.4 Interrogative Pronouns

- **Quis?** (***who?***): used only for people (masculine or feminine), in the singular.
  - Who rang the doorbell? → *Quis sonavit ad ianua?*
  - *Who are you looking* for*?* → *Quis vos estis quaerenti?*
- **Quid?** (***what?***): used only for things, and only in the singular.
  - *What worries you? → Quid sollicitat te?*
  - *What are you looking for? → Quid vos estis quaerenti?*

When functioning as indirect objects or other oblique roles, these pronouns are preceded by the appropriate prepositions.

- Whose book is this? → *De quis est hoc libro?*

The pronoun/adjective ***which of the two?*** is **uter**, used only in the singular and applicable to both people and things.

- Here are Mario and Marco; which of the two is the teacher's brother*?* → *Ecce Marco et Mario; uter est fratre de magistro?*

The interrogative pronoun ***which?*** is **qualis** in the singular, and **quales** in the plural, for all genders.

- Here are all my history books; which one do you want? → *Ecce omni mei libros de historia; qualis tu volet?*

The interrogative pronouns **how much?** (singular) and **how many?** (plural) are translated as **quotis** in the singular (**how much?**) and **quotes** in the plural **(how many?**) in Euriziano, for all three genders.

Example:

How many are in the hall? (= implied: how many people) → *Quotes sunt in aula?*
Here's the pizza; how much do you want? (= implied: how much pizza) → *Ecce pizza; quotis tu volet?*

Other interrogative pronouns:

- ***Who on earth?*** → **Quisnam** (masculine and feminine, singular only)
- ***What on earth?*** → **Quidnam** (neuter, singular only)

Example:

- Who on earth would say such a thing? → *Quisnam diceret une simili re?*

A.5.5 Indefinite Pronouns

Someone, some, somebody (masculine, neuter, feminine**):**

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Neuter	aliquo	aliquos
Feminine	aliqua	aliquas

Something (neuter, singular only): **aliquid**

- *I saw the roses in your garden; some are very beautiful → Ego vidit rosas de tui viridario; aliquas sunt maxime pulchri.*

Another, others (masculine, neuter, feminine**):**

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Neuter	alio	alios
Feminine	alia	alias

Another thing (neuter, singular only): **aliud**

- *Our books are the green ones; the yellow and red ones belong to others → Nostri libri sunt illos viridi; illos gilvi et rubri sunt de alios.*

Each, every one (singular only**): quisque**

- *Everyone is the architect of their own fate → Quisque est artifice de sui sorte.*

Everything (neuter, singular): **quidque**

A certain one, some people (masculine, neuter, feminine**):**

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Neuter	uno	unos
Feminine	una	unas

- I saw a man reading a newspaper at the bar → *Ego vidi uno qui legebat ephemeride in baro.*

Both (of two) (plural only): **utrosque**

- I invited both of them → *Ego invitavit utrosque.*

The rest, the remaining, the others:

Gender	Singular	Plural
All genders	cetero	ceteros

- I kept only part of the books; I threw the rest away → *Ego servavit solum parte de libros; ego iacevit ceteros.*

All, everyone (masculine, feminine, neuter**):**

Gender	Singular	Plural
All genders	omne	omnes

- Everyone needs love → *Omnes indiget amore.*

All things (neuter plural only**): omnia**

Much, many (masculine, feminine, neuter):

Gender	Singular	Plural
All genders	multo	multos

- Many think only about money → *Multos cogitat solum pecunia.*

Little, few (masculine, feminine, neuter**):**

Gender	Singular	Plural
All genders	pauco	paucos

- Few were chosen → *Oni deligevit paucos.*

No one, nobody (masculine/feminine, singular only): **nemo**

Nothing (neuter, singular only): **nihil**

⚠ **Important**: In Euriziano, double negation is not allowed for a single predicate. Therefore, **nemo** and **nihil** can only be used in affirmative sentences.

- I didn't see anyone at your house → *Ego videvit nemo in tui domo.*
- You didn't lose anything while walking → *Tu amittevit nihil dum tu ambulabat.*

A.5.6 Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns (**who, which, that**): In Euriziano, the relative pronouns take only two forms: one for the singular and one for the plural, both valid for all genders.

Gender	Singular	Plural
All genders	quem	quos

- The book that you see is mine → *Libro quem tu videt est illo mei.*
- The athletes who don't train will lose the race → *Athletas quos non exercet se, perdebit certamine.*

When used as indirect objects or governed by prepositions, the relative pronoun is preceded by the appropriate preposition.

- *Marco's friend, whose loyalty is known to all, told the truth → Amico de Marco, de quem fidelitate est noti ad omnes, dicevit veritate.*

Indefinite relative pronouns:

- ***Whoever*** *(singular only)* → **quicumque**
- When linking two clauses, **quicumque** must be followed by **quem**:
  - I'll give it to whoever asks for it → *Ego dabit id ad quicumque quem quarebit id.*

When linking two clauses, **quicumque** is followed by **quem** to introduce the relative clause."

⚠ **Note**: Indefinite relative pronouns always govern the indicative mood in Eurizian:

- Whoever he is → *quicumque est*
- **Whatever** (thing) → **quidcumque**

A.6 THE VERB

A.6.1 General aspects of verb conjugation

In Euriziano, all verbs in the infinitive end in **-RE**, and therefore there is **only one conjugation class**. There are **no irregular verbs**, with the sole exception of the verb **ESSÈRE** ("to be"), whose conjugation differs from the regular pattern only in the **present indicative** and in the **imperative / exhortative mood**.
The **subject of the verb must always be explicitly expressed**, except when the verb is in the **imperative or exhortative form**. In these two cases, the subject may be omitted.
The subject **always immediately precedes the verb** and may be separated from it only by a **negation** or by an **adverb**. **ESSÈRE** is the **only auxiliary verb** in Euriziano. It is used to form the **compound tenses in the passive voice** of transitive verbs.

USE OF MOODS AND TENSES

Indicative Mood

The indicative is a **finite verbal mood** and expresses the certainty of a fact or action. It is articulated into the following tenses:

- **Present indicative**: expresses an action or state occurring at the time of speaking;
- **Imperfect indicative**: indicates an action or state in the past relative to the moment of speaking, or a possible condition in hypothetical clauses;
- **Perfect indicative**: expresses an action completed in the past relative to the time of speaking;
- **Future indicative**: indicates an action that will occur in the future.
- **Future perfect indicative**: indicates events, experiences, or facts considered completed but still situated in the future.

Conditional Mood

The conditional mood is mainly used to indicate an event or situation that occurs only if a specific condition is fulfilled. It includes the following tenses:

- **Present conditional**: used to describe situations or habits dependent on a condition;
- **Past conditional**: expresses hypothetical or potential events conditioned by a certain circumstance.

Exhortative and Imperative Mood

This mood expresses an **exhortation** or a **command**.

Continuous Mood

The continuous mood denotes an action **in progress** in the present, past, or future.

Imminent or Intentional Mood

This mood denotes an action that is **about to take place** or that the speaker **intends to carry out**, in the present, past, or future.

Infinitive Mood

The infinitive is used in **object clauses**.

Participle Mood

The participle consists of three forms:

- **Present Participle**: expresses the subject while performing an action contemporaneous with that of the main clause.
  Example: *loquenti* → "who is speaking", "while speaking", "who was speaking".
  I saw Marco speaking with your father →*Ego videvi Marco loquenti cum tui patre.*
  The present participle is also used to form the tenses of the **continuous mood**.

- **Past Participle**: expresses either an action undergone by the subject (compound passive: *ESSÈRE + past participle*) or an action completed by the subject prior to that of the main clause and related to it.
  Example:
  Marco, having asked his brother for help, solved all the problems → *Marco, rogati auxilio ad sui fratre, solvevit omni quaestiones*

- **Future Participle**: expresses the subject at the moment of being about to perform the action.
  Example: *loqueturus* → "about to speak", "was about to speak", "will speak".

  It is also used to form the tenses of the **imminent or intentional mood**.

Gerund Mood

The gerund is used to express the **nominal form of the verb** (see § A.9.5).

Example:
Marco, asking his brother for help, solved all the problems →*Marco, rogando auxilio ad sui fratre, solvevit omni quaestiones.*

A.6.2 Rules of verbal conjugation

With the sole exception of the verb **ESSÈRE** (the only irregular verb), all Euriziano verbs follow exactly the same conjugation pattern. The verb **ESSERE** (to be) is irregular in the present indicative and in the imperative/exhortative; in these forms it does not use the regular stem + ending pattern.

To conjugate verbs (which all end in **-RE**), one must first identify the **verbal stem**, obtained by removing the **-RE** ending from the infinitive. For example, the stem of **AMARE** is **AMA-**. Once the stem has been identified, verbs are conjugated as described below.

Indicative and Conditional Moods – Active Conjugation

The stem is isolated, the **tense suffix** specific to the tense is added (for all tenses except the present), and the form is completed by attaching the **ending -T**, which is the same for all persons.

CONJUGATION = STEM + TENSE SUFFIX + -T

Suffixes and endings

Tense	Tense Suffix	Ending
Present Indicative	none	-T
Present Conditional	RE	-T
Imperfect Indicative	BA	-T
Perfect Indicative	VI	-T
Past Conditional	VISSE	-T
Future Indicative	BI	-T
Future Perfect Indicative	VERI	-T

Note: For the verb ESSÈRE only, the present indicative is irregular and is identical to the Latin present indicative in all persons:

- ***Ego sum*** → I am
- ***Tu es*** → you are
- ***Is, ea, id est*** → he, she, it is
- ***Nos sumus*** → we are
- ***Vos estis*** → you (pl.) are
- ***Ili, ele sunt*** → they are

Participle Mood

- **Present participle**: stem + **-NTI**
- **Past participle**: stem + **-TI**
- **Future participle**: stem + **-TURI**

Infinitive Mood

The **present infinitive** is the base form from which the stem is derived and from which the entire verbal conjugation is built.

- **Past infinitive**: stem + **-VISSE**
- **Future infinitive**: **ESSÈRE +** future participle

Passive Voice

The passive is formed as follows:

- Present: **ESSÈRE** + past participle
- Past: **ESSEVISSE** + past participle
- Future: **ESSÈRE ESSETURI** + past participle

Indicative and Conditional – Passive Conjugation

The passive form of any tense of the indicative or conditional is obtained by adding the **past participle** to the verb **ESSÈRE** conjugated in the corresponding tense.

Example: *Imperfect passive indicative* → imperfect indicative of *ESSÈRE* + past participle
We were loved → *Nos essebat amati*

Continuous Mood

The continuous form of a given tense (present, future, or imperfect) is formed by adding the **present participle** to *ESSÈRE* conjugated in that tense.

Examples:

- You are speaking → *tu es loquenti*
- You were speaking → *tu essebat loquenti*
- You will be speaking → *tu essebit loquenti*

Imminent or Intentional Mood

The imminent/intentional form of a given tense (present, future, or imperfect) is formed by adding the **future participle** to *ESSÈRE* conjugated in that tense.

Examples:

- You are about to speak / intend to speak → *tu es loqueturi*
- You were about to speak / intended to speak → *tu essebat loqueturi*
- You will be about to speak / will intend to speak → *tu essebit loqueturi*

Passive form:

- **Present**: present indicative of *ESSÈRE* + **ESSETURI** + past participle
- **Past**: imperfect indicative of *ESSÈRE* + **ESSETURI** + past participle
- **Future**: future indicative of *ESSÈRE* + **ESSETURI** + past participle

Exhortative or Imperative Mood

Active form

- **2nd person singular**: stem only; the subject may be omitted
- **1st person plural**: stem + **-MUS**; subject may be omitted
- **2nd person plural**: stem + **-TE**; subject may be omitted
- **3rd person singular and plural**: stem only; the subject **must be explicitly expressed** and cannot be omitted. This form is often introduced by the particle **ke** as an exhortative intensifier.

Example:
ke is ama → *may he love!*

Note: For the verb ESSÈRE only, the exhortative/imperative is irregular and is formed by the (always explicit) subject followed by sit in all persons:

- ***ego sit*** → may I be
- ***tu sit*** → may you be
- ***is, ea, id sit*** → may he/she/it be
- ***nos sit*** → may we be
- ***vos sit*** → may you (pl.) be
- ***ili, ele sit*** → may they be

Passive form

The passive exhortative is formed using the exhortative of *ESSÈRE* (**subject + sit**) followed by the **past participle**.

Example:
May you be blessed! → *tu sit benedicti!*

The exhortative of *ESSÈRE* and the passive exhortative of other verbs may also be preceded by **ke** to reinforce the exhortative meaning.

Gerund Mood

The gerund is formed by adding **-NDO** to the stem.
The passive form is formed by adding the past participle to **ESSENDO**.

An **adjectival form** is derived from the gerund by replacing the final **-o** with **-i**.
Example: **AMARE → AMANDO → AMANDI**, meaning "to be loved".
Tyrrheno est une amandi mare → The Tyrrhenian Sea is a sea to be loved.

The next two sections present summary tables of Euriziano conjugation applied to:

- the verb **ESSÈRE**, as the only irregular verb;
- the verb **AMARE**, as a model valid for all Euriziano verbs.

A.6.3 Active conjugation

Infinitive: ESSÈRE (TO BE) -> Stem (infinitive without ending -RE): ESSE-

	INFINITIVE	INDICATIVE			CONDITIONAL	PARTICIPLE
Present dimension	Present Infinitive (Stem + RE) ESSERE -> TO BE	Present Indicative (irregular) Ego sum-> I am Tu es-> you are Is,Ea,Id est-> he/she/it is Nos sumus-> we are Vos estis -> you are Ili, Ele sunt-> they are			Present Conditional (stem +re+ending) Ego esseret-> I would be Tu esseret-> you would be Is,Ea,Id esseret-> he/she/It would be Nos esseret-> we would be Vos esseret-> you would be Ili, Ele esseret -> they would be	Present Participle (stem +NTI) ESSENTI -> which, who is; which, who was
Past dimension	Past Infinitive (stem + VISSE) ESSEVISSE -> TO HAVE BEEN	Imperfect Indicative (stem +BA +ending) Ego essebat-> I was Tu essebat-> you were Is,Ea,Id essebat-> he/she/it was Nos essebat-> we were Vos essebat-> you were Ili, Ele essebat-> they were	Perfect Indicative (stem +VI + ending) Ego essevit-> I was Tu essevit->you were Is,Ea,Id, essevit-> he/she/it was Nos essevit-> we were Vos essevit -> you were Ili, Ele essevit -> they were		Past Conditional (stem +VISSE +ending) Ego essevisset -> I would have been Tu essevisset-> you would have been Is,Ea,Id essevisset-> he/she/it would have been Nos essevisset-> we would have been Vos essevisset -> you would have been Ili, Ele essevisset-> they would have been	Past Participle (stem+TI) ESSETI -> which, who has been
Future dimension	Future Infinitive (ESSERE +future participle) ESSERE ESSETURI -> TO BE about TO BE	Future Indicative (stem +BI +ending) Ego essebit-> I will be Tu essebit-> you will be Is,Ea,Id,essebit-> he/she/it will be Nos essebit-> we will be Vos essebit -> you will be Ili, Ele essebit -> they will be	Future perfect Indicative (stem +VERI +ending) Ego esseverit-> I will have been Tu esseverit-> You will have been Is,Ea,Id esseverit-> he/she/it will have been Nos esseverit-> we will have been Vos esseverit -> you will have been Ili, Ele esseverit -> they will have been			Future Participle (stem +TURI) ESSETURI (which, who will be)
Exhortative/ Imperative dimension	Imperative/Exhortative Subject + SIT (Irregular) ego sit → may I be tu sit → may you be is/ea/id sit → may he/she/it be nos sit → let us be vos sit → be (you all) ili/ele sit → may they be		Nominal use of the verb	Gerund (stem +NDO) ESSENDO		

Infinitive: AMARE (TO LOVE) -> Stem (infinitive without ending -RE): AMA-

	INFINITIVE	INDICATIVE		PARTICIPLE	PROGRESSIVE	IMMINENT	CONDITIONAL
Present dimension	Present Infinitive (stem +RE) AMARE -> To Love	Present Indicative (stem + ending) Ego amat-> I love Tu amat-> you love Is,Ea,Id amat-> he/she/it loves Nos amat-> we love Vos amat-> you love Ili, Ele amat -> they love		Present Participle (stem +NTI AMANTI (who loves)	Present Progressive (Present indicative of the verb Essere +present participle) Ego sum amanti -> I'm loving Nos sumus amanti -> we are loving	Present Imminent (Present indicative of the verb Essere + future participle) Ego sum amaturi -> I'm about to love Nos sumus amaturi -> we are about to love	Present Conditional (stem +RE+ ending) Ego amaret-> I would love Tu amaret-> you would love Is,Ea,Id, amaret-> he/she/It would love Nos amaret-> we would love Vos amaret-> you would love Ili, Ele amaret -> they would love
Past dimension	Past Infinitive (stem +VISSE) AMAVISSE-> To have loved	Imperfect Indicative (stem+BA+ending) Ego amabat-> I loved Tu amabat-> you loved Is,Ea,Id, amabat-> He/she/It loved Nos amabat-> we loved Vos amabat-> you loved Ili, Ele amabat -> they loved	Perfect Indicative (stem+VI +ending) Ego amavit-> I loved Tu amavit-> You loved Is,Ea,Id amavit-> He/she/It loved Nos amavit-> we loved Vos amavit -> you loved Ili, Ele amavit-> they loved	Past Participle (stem+TI) AMATI (loved)	Past Progressive (Imperfect indicative of the verb Essere + present participle) Ego essebat amanti-> I was loving Nos essebat amanti -> we were loving	Past Imminent (Imperfect indicative of the verb Essere + Future participle) Ego essebat amaturi -> I was going to love Nos essebat amaturi -> we were going to love	Past Conditional (stem +VISSE+ending) Ego amavisset-> I would have loved Tu amavisset-> you would have loved Is,Ea,Id,amavisset-> he/she/it would have loved Nos amavisset-> we would have loved Vos amavisset -> you would have loved Ili, Ele amavisset -> they would have loved
Future dimension	Future Infinitive (ESSERE +future participle) ESSERE AMATURI -> To be about to love	Future Indicative (stem+BI + ending) Ego amabit-> I will love Tu amabit-> You will love Is,Ea,Id amabit-> He/she/it will love Nos amabit-> we will love Vos amabit -> you will love Ili, Ele amabit -> they will love	Future Perfect Indicative (stem +VERI +ending) Ego amaverit-> I will have loved Tu amaverit-> you will have loved Is,Ea,Id amaverit-> he/she/it will have loved Nos amaverit-> we will have loved Vos amaverit -> you will have loved Ili, Ele amaverit -> they will have loved	Future Participle (stem +TURI AMATURI, -> who is about to love	Futuro Progressive (future indicative of the verb ESSERE +present participle) Ego essebit amanti -> I will be loving Nos essebit amanti-> we will be loving	Future Imminent (future indicative of the verb ESSERE +future participle) Ego essebit amaturi -> I will be going to love Nos essebit amaturi-> we will be going to love	
Exhortative/ Imperative dimension	Imperative/Exhortative 2° person singular: stem 2° person plural: stem +TE 1°person plural: stem +MUS 3° person singular and plural: subject +stem AMA, ->: love!; is,ea, id ama -> may he/she/it love! AMAMUS! -> let's love! AMATE ->: love! ili, ele ama -> may they love!		Nominal use of the verb	Gerund (stem +NDO) AMANDO			

A.6.4 Passive conjugation (transitive verbs only)

Infinitive: ESSERE AMATI (TO BE LOVED)

	INFINITIVE	INDICATIVE		IMMINENT	CONDITIONAL
Present dimension	Present Infinitive (ESSERE + past participle) ESSERE AMATI, (To be loved)	Present Indicative (Present Indicative of the verb ESSERE+ Past participle) Ego sum amati-> I am loved Tu es amati-> you are loved Is,Ea,Id est amati-> he/she/it is loved Nos sumus amati-> we are loved Vos estis amati-> you are loved Ili, Ele sunt amati-> they are loved		Present Imminent (Present Indicative of the verb ESSERE+ ESSETURI +Past participle) Ego sum esseturi amati-> I am going to be loved Tu es esseturi amati-> You are going to be loved Is,Ea,Id, est esseturi amati-> he/she/it is going to be loved Nos sumus esseturi amati-> we are going to be loved Vos estis esseturi amati-> You are going to be loved Ili, Ele sunt esseturi amati-> They are going to be loved	Present Conditional Present Conditional of the verb Essere +past participle) Ego esseret amati> I would be loved Tu esseret amati-> you would be loved Is,Ea,Id, esseret amati-> he/she/it would be loved Nos esseret amati-> we would be loved Vos esseret amati -> you would be loved Ili, Ele esseret amati -> they would be loved
Past dimension	Past Infinitive (ESSEVISSE + Past participle) ESSEVISSE AMATI, To have been loved	Imperfect Indicative (imperfect indicative of the verb ESSERE + past participle) Ego essebat amati-> I was loved Tu essebat amati-> you were loved Is,Ea,Id, essebat amati-> he/she/it was loved Nos essebat amati-> we were loved Vos essebat amati-> you were loved Ili, Ele essebat amati-> they were loved	Perfect Indicative (Perfect Indicative of the verb ESSERE+ Past participle) Ego essevit amati-> I was loved Tu essevit amati-> you were loved Is,Ea,Id, essevit amati-> he/she/it was loved Nos essevit amati-> we were loved Vos essevit amati -> you were loved Ili, Ele essevit amati-> they were loved	Past Imminent (Imperfect Indicative of the verb ESSERE +ESSETURI + past. participle) Ego essebat esseturi amati-> I was going to be loved Tu essebat esseturi amati -> you were going to be loved Is,Ea,Id, essebat esseturi amati -> he/she/it was going to be loved Nos essebat esseturi amati-> we were going to be loved Vos essebat esseturi amati-> you were going to be loved Ili, Ele essebat esseturi amati -> they were going to be loved	Past Conditional (Past conditional of the verb ESSERE + past participle) Ego essevisset amati-> I would have been loved Tu essevisset amati-> you would have been loved Is,Ea,Id essevisset amati-> He/she/it would have been loved Nos essevisset amati-> We would have been loved Vos essevisset amati-> you would have been loved Ili, Ele essevisset amati -> they would have been loved
Future dimension	Future Infinitive (ESSERE+ESSETURI+ past participle) ESSERE ESSETURI AMATI To be about to be loved	Future Indicative (Future indicative of the verb ESSERE +Past participle) Ego essebit amati-> I will be loved Tu essebit amati-> you will be loved Is,Ea,Id, essebit amati-> he/she/it will be loved Nos essebit amati-> we will be loved Vos essebit amati -> you will be loved Ili, Ele essebit amati-> they will be loved	Future Perfect Indicative (Future perfect indicative of the verb Essere + Past participle) Ego esseverit amati -> I will have been loved Tu esseverit amati -> you will have been loved Is,Ea,Id,esseverit amati -> he/she/it will have been loved Nos esseverit amati-> We will have been loved Vos esseverit amati-> you will have been loved Ili, Ele esseverit-> they will have been loved	Future Imminent (Future indicative of the verb essere + ESSETURI +past participle) Ego essebit esseturi amati -> I will be about to be loved Tu essebit esseturi amati you will be about to be loved Is,Ea,Id essebit esseturi amati -> he/she/it will be about to be loved Nos essebit esseturi amati -> we will be about to be loved Vos essebit esseturi amati -> You will be about to be loved Ili, Ele essebit esseturi amati-> they will be about to be loved	
Exhortative/ Imperative dimension	Imperative/Exhortative subject+ SIT + past participle ego sit amati→ may I be loved tu sit amati → may you be loved is/ea/id sit amati→ may he/she/it be loved nos sit amati→ let us be loved vos sit amati → be (you all) loved ili/ele sit amati→ may they be loved		Nominal use of the verb	Gerund (ESSENDO + Past participle) ESSENDO AMATI -> Being loved	

A.6.5 Verbs with a particular construction

As in English and Latin, there are also verbs in Eurizian that are considered impersonal because their action cannot refer to a specific person. In the indicative and conditional mood they are only used in the third person singular. These are verbs that indicate atmospheric or natural phenomena:

fulgere, fulgurare -> to be flashing;
fulminare -> to be lightening;
grandinare-> to hail;
lucescere -> to get light;
ningere -> to snow;
nubilare -> to get cloudy;
pluere -> to rain;
tonare-> to thunder;
vesperare-> to get dark;
advesperare-> to get evening;
disserenare -> to clear.

These verbs, conjugated in the third person, always require id as subject: *hodie id pluet* -> today it is raining pluere can also be used as transitive in the figurative sense (subject in third person, verb, direct complement). Example: it is raining stones-> *id pluet saxos*.

Some verbs indicating a feeling of the soul, in particular:
miserere -> to pity; *paenitere* -> to repent*; pigere* -> to regret; *pudere* -> to be ashamed; *taedere* -> to be bored contrary to Latin, in Eurizian have the following personal construction:
person who feels the sentiment - verb - preposition ob - thing that determines the sentiment.

example: *multos non pudet ob sui infamia* -> many are not ashamed of their infamy.

The verbs: *fallere, fugere, latere* -> to escape; *iuvare* ->to benefit; *delectare* -> to delight; *decere* -> to suit; *dedecere* -> not to suit have the following construction:
subject - verb conjugated in the person corresponding to the subject - person with whom the subject is related (direct object).

Example:*Ira non decet rege* -> Anger does not befit the king

PLEASE NOTE: All verbs that in Latin are intransitive and have either the dative or the genitive case, in Eurizian become transitive and have the direct object without preposition.

A.6.6 Negative Form

The negative form of a sentence is always constructed by placing the adverb **"non"** directly in front of the verb.
Example*:* I am not coming with you → *Ego non venit cum te*.

Not... anymore, no longer is translated as **non... amplius**.
Example: I no longer hope to see you → *Ego non sperat amplius quod ego videbit te**.***

Never is translated with **numquam**, which is always placed before the verb.
Example: I never said that → *Ego numquam dicevit huc**.***

Nothing else (*nothing else = no other thing)* is translated as **nihil amplius**.
Example: I saw nothing else → *Ego videvit nihil amplius**.***

A.7 PREPOSITIONS

Most Eurizian prepositions are identical in form and meaning to their Latin counterparts The following functional summary scheme applies:

Eurizian Preposition	Type of function	English Preposition	Exemple
a, ab (ab in front of a vowel)	Movement from place (also figurative)	**from**	Ego venit ab urbe (I am from the city); a primi pueritia (from early childhood);
	Time	**since**	Ego sum expectanti ab hora quinque (I've been waiting since five o'clock)
	Agent and efficient cause	**by**	Libro est legeti a discipulo (the book is read by the student)
	Distance	**from**	Insula abesset a litore quinque kilometros (the island is 5 kilometres from the coast)
	Deprivation	**of**	Ego videvit graphio essere privati ab atramento (I saw that the pen was devoid of ink)
ad	Movement to place (also figurative)	**to**	Venis ad me! (come to me!) Ego debet redire ad urbe (I have to go back to the city); Traino ad Florentia (train to Florence)
	Purpose	**for**	Ad custodia (for the safekeeping)
	Time	**at** **towards**	Ego expectat te ad hora octo (I'll be waiting for you at eight o'clock) Ego debet redire ad vespero (I must return towards evening)
	Term complement	**to**	Marco reddet libro ad magistro (Marco returns the book to the master)
adversus	Disadvantage	**against**	Milites pugnat adversus hostes (Soldiers fight against enemies)
ante	State in place	**in front of**	Ante domo (in front of the house)
	Time	**before**	Ante hieme (before winter)
apud	State in place	**at**	Apud domo (at the house)
circum, circa	State in place	**around**	Circum mundo (around the world)
cis,citra	State in place	**on this side of**	Citra flumine (on this side of the river)
clam	Manner	**in secret from**	Clam patre (in secret from his father)
contra	Disadvantage	**against**	Milites pugnat contra hostes (Soldiers fight against enemies)
	State in place	**In front of**	Contra Africa (in front of Africa)
coram	State in place	**In front of**	Coram populo (in front of the people)
cum	Company	**with**	Is ivit ad Roma cum une amico (He went to Rome with a friend)
	Manner	**with**	Discipulo studet cum diligentia (The student studies with diligence)
	Tool	**with**	Marco vulneravit eum cum baculo (Marco hit him with a stick)

Eurizian Preposition	Type of function	English Preposition	Exemple
des	Movement from place	**from (from the top)**	Une folio descendevit des coelo (a leaf descended from the sky)
de	Topic	**about**	Nos disputavit de historia (we talked about history)
	Specification	- **(of)**	Libro de magistro (the master's book)
	Plenty	**of**	Nave pleni de auro (ship full of gold)
	Measure	**of**	Salto de tres metros (a jump of three metres)
	worthy and unworthy	**of**	Digni de laude (worthy of praise)
ex	Movement from place	**from**	Ego venit ex schola (I am from school)
	Time	**since**	Ex illi die (since that day)
	Origin, provenance, dicendence	**from, of**	Flumine orit ex monte (the river springs from the mountain) Mario nati ex nobili familia (Mario born of a noble family)
	Material	**of**	Asse instrueti ex ligno (board made of wood)
	Partitive	**in**	Ea est muliere lemagis pulchri ex urbe (she is the most beautiful woman in town)
	Relationships	**according to**	Ex lege (according to the law)
erga	Relationships	**towards**	Erga parentes (towards parents)
extra	State in place	**outside**	Ego oppetevit eum extra stadio (I met him outside the stadium)
in	State in place	**in**	Hodie ego sum in Roma (I am in Rome today)
	Time	**in, by,on**	in 2020 (in 2020), in Januario (in January), in nocte (by night), in hieme (in winter); in 5 Iulio 2020 (on 5 July 2020)
	Limitation	**In,by**	Mario excellet in virtute (Mario excels in virtue)
infra	Place	**under**	Auto transit infra ponte (the car goes under the bridge)
	Measure	**less than**	Infra tres dies (less than three days)
in medi	Place	**in the middle**	In the middle of the island (in medi insula); In the middle of the field (in medi agro) In the middle of the night (in medi nocte)
inter	Place	**between**	Inter Sicilia et Africa (between Sicily and Africa)
	Partitive	**of**	Is esset lemagis alti inter fratres (he is the highest of brothers)
	Time	**in**	Inter sex dies (in six days)
intra	Place	**within**	Intra urbe (within the city)
	Time	**within**	Intra sex menses (within six months)
iuxta	Place	**by**	Iuxta via (by the road)
	Time	**immediately after**	Iuxta advento de patre (immediately after the father's arrival)
ob, propter	Cause	**because of**	Ob tui avaritia (Because of your avarice)

Eurizian Preposition	Type of function	English Preposition	Exemple
per	Place	**through**	Transire per Alpes (passing through the Alps)
	Time	**for**	Per tres annos (for three years)
	Means	**by**	Ego venivit ad Roma per auto (I came to Rome by car)
pone	Place	**behind**	Pone tergo (behind the back)
post	Time	**after**	Post tres dies (after three days)
prae	Relationships	**compared to**	Prae me (compared to me)
praeter	Relationships	**except**	Praeter filio (except the son)
pro	Advantage	**in favour of**	Pro filio (in favour of the son)
	Relationships	**per**	Pro die (per day) , pro centum (per cent, every hundred)
inpro	Replacement	**in place of , instead**	Inpro patre (instead of father)
procul a, ab (ab, davanti a vocale)	Place	**far from**	Procul ab urbe (far from the city)
secundum	Way	**according to**	Secundum mei voluntate (According to my will)
sine	Relationships	**without**	Sine amicos (without friends)
sub	Place	**under**	Sub ponte (under the bridge)
	Time	**towards**	Sub vespero (towards evening)
super	Place	**on**	Super tabula (on the table, resting on top)
supra	Place	**above**	Supra tabula (above the table)
	Measure	**more than**	Supra tres dies (more than three days)
tenus	Limitation	**limited to**	Tenus schola (limited to the school)
trans	Place	**just over**	Trans mare (just over the sea)
ultra	Place, adjunction	**beyond, besides**	Ultra flumine (beyond the river); Ultra pane ego ferebit etiam vino (besides bread, I will also bring wine).
usque ad	Place	**as far as**	Usque ad Roma (as far as Rome)
	Time	**until**	Usque ad aetate de Augusto (until the age of Augustus)
ut	Role or function	**as**	Marco essevit mitteti ut legato (Mark was sent as ambassador)

A.8 ADVERBS

Most adverbs in the Eurizian language are exactly the same as in the Latin language with the same meanings as in Latin. Magis is used for the comparative and multo for the superlative. Example: slowly -> lente; more slowly -> magis lente; very slowly -> multo lente. For adverbs, the same comparative expressions are used as for adjectives: much more -> multo magis; much less -> multo minus; a little more -> paulo magis; a little less -> paulo minus;

Below are the main adverbs classified according to their function.

Adverbs of manner	
• ita, sic = "in this way", "thus". • repente, subito = "suddenly". • item = "in the same way". • frustra = "in vain". • fere, quasi = "almost". • vix = "with difficulty".	• sponte = "spontaneously". • forte = "by chance". • nequiquam = "uselessly". • clam = "secretly". • contra = "on the contrary". • palam = "publicly". • gratis = "free of charge".

Adverbs of place	
• hic = 'Here' • ibi = "There" • illic = "In that place" • ibidem = "In the same place" • ubi = "Where" • ubicumque = "Everywhere" • alicubi = "Somewhere" • nusquam = "Nowhere" • ubique = "Anywhere" • alibi = "Elsewhere"	• intus = 'inside'. • foras = "outside". • comminus = "from near". • eminus = "from a distance". • subter = "below". • supra = "above". • extra = "externally". • ultra = "beyond". • prope = "near". • procul = "far
In contrast to Latin, the adverbial forms of motion from place, motion to place and motion to place are constructed from the forms of state in place with the appropriate prepositions according to the following scheme: *motion from place ex; example: from here is translated as ex hic;* *motion to place: ad; example: to here is translated as: ad hic;* *motion per place: per example: per here is translated by: per hic*	

Adverbs of quantity	
• admodum = "quite a lot". • aliquanto = "somewhat". • multo = "very much". • parum = "little". • magis = "more". • minus = "less". • plus, pluris = "more". • satis = "enough". • Une pauco = “ a little”	• magne = 'a lot'. • paulo = "little". • magnopere = "greatly". • nimis = "too much". • minime = "very little". • plurimum = "very much". • quam = "how much". • tam = "a lot". • quanto = "how much". • tanto = "a lot".

Time Adverbs	
• heri = 'yesterday • hodie = "today". • cras = "tomorrow". • saepe = "often". • nunc = "now". • tunc/tum = "then". • iam = "already". • interdum = "sometimes". • mane = "in the morning". • vespere = "in the evening". • pridie = "the day before". • prostridie = "the day after". • cotidie = 'every day'. • adhuc = "until now". • semper = "always". • numquam = "(not) ever".	• quondam, olim = "once upon a time". • aliquando = "once upon a time". • antea = "before". • postea = "after". • statim, mox = "at once". • nondum = "not yet". • interim, interea = "in the meantime". • nuper = "just now". • diu = "at length". • quamdiu = "until". • tamdiu = "so long". • quousque = "until when". • aliquamdiu = "for some time". • quotannis = "every year". • dein, deinde = "therefore", "then". • posthac = "from now on".

Avverbi di affermazione e negazione	
• ita = 'so'. • sane = "certainly". • nihile = "not at all". • sic = "so". • non = "not". • nihilominus = "nevertheless". • certe = "certain". • haudquaquam = "in no way".	• etiam = "also". • minime = "not at all". • equidem = "indeed". • omnino = "altogether". • nequaquam = "not at all". • quidem = "without a doubt". • recte = "right", "yes". • ne ... quidem = "not even, not even". • scilicet = "of course".

Adverbs of doubt and question	
• fortasse, forsitan = 'perhaps'. • forte = "by chance", "perhaps". • cur?, quare? = "why?". • quotiens? = "how often?". • quantum? = "how much?". • quando? = "when?"	• quousque? = "until when?". • quamdiu? = "for how long?". • quomodo? = "how?". • ubi? = "where?". • ex ubi? = "from where?". • per ubi? = "through where?".

A.9 COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Based on the logical link they establish (between words in a sentence or between phrases in a period) coordinating conjunctions, which are exactly the same as in Latin, are divided into six categories:

Adversative	
• sed = 'but'. • vero = 'however'. • contra = 'on the contrary'. • atqui = "yet". • tamen = "nevertheless".	• autem = 'instead'. • cetero = 'moreover'. • immo = "indeed". • nihilominus = "nevertheless".

Conclusive	
• ergo, ideo, igĭtur = 'therefore', "so" • quare = "hence" • *quamobrem* = " for what reason"	• *idcirco*, *propterea* = " on that account" • *proinde* = "so then"

Copulative	
• et, ac, atque = 'and'. • etiam, quoque = 'also'. • nec, neve, neu = 'nor'.	• neque = 'and not'. • ne ... quidem = 'neither'.

Correlative	
• *et* ... *et* = "both" ... "and". • *et* ... *neque* = "and" ... "and not". • *nec* ... *nec* = "neither" ... "nor". • *aut* ... *aut* = "either " ... "or". • *ita* ... *ut* = "so" ... "as".	○ *non solum* ... *sed etiam* = "not only" ... "but also". ○ *seu* ... *seu* = " whether" ... "or". ○ *sic* ... *ut* = "so" ... "as". ○ *sive* ... *sive* = "whether" ... "or". ○ *tum* ... *tum* = "now" ... "now".

Declarative	
• nam,enim = 'indeed', 'in fact'. • id est = 'that is', 'or better'	○ *scilicet* = 'that is', 'or better' ○ *videlicet* = 'that is', 'or better'

Disjunctive	
• aut, = "or" (between disjointed or opposite concepts) • vel = "or" (between equivalent concepts)	• seu, sive = "or", "or rather"

A.10 SENTENCE SYNTAX AND SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

A.10.1 Purpose clause

The purpose clause, which expresses the aim of the verb in the main clause, can be expressed in Eurizian in two ways.

Explicit form. The following form may be used:

- **ut + subject + verb in the indicative mood** for the positive purpose clause.
  example: *ego mittebit libro ad te ut tu leget id* -> I will send you the book so that you read it
- **ut + subject + non+ verb in the indicative mood** for the negative purpose clause;
  example: *ego monevit te ut tu non errabat* -> I warned you so that you would not make a mistake

The following rules apply for the use of tenses:

- if in the main sentence the verb is in the past tense (imperfect or perfect), in the subordinate sentence the verb is imperfect;
- if in the main sentence the verb is in the present or future tense, in the subordinate sentence the verb is in the present tense.

In negative sentences **'ut non'** may be replaced by "**ne**":

example: *ego monevit te ne tu errabat* = I warned you so that you would not make a mistake.

Implicit form. If the subject of the main sentence is the same as the subject of the subordinate sentence , the following form can also be used:

- **Ad + verb in the gerund mood**: for the positive purpose clause.
  Example: *ego venivit ad Roma ad videndo eam* -> I came to Rome to see her
- **Ad non + verb in the gerund**: for the negative purpose clause;
  Example: *Ego discedevit antea e Roma ad non videndo eam* :-> I left Rome earlier not to see her

The purpose clause may also have an idiomatic or parenthetical value in expressions such as:

ut ita ego dicet = so to say
ut vere ego dicet = to be honest
ut ego non dicet = not to mention
ut ego dicet pauco = in short.

A.10.2 Object clause

Object clauses are one of the three main types of declarative subordinate clauses (the others being subject clauses and epexegetic clauses). and are so called because they act as the object complement of the main sentence verb. Two forms are possible in Eurizian:

Explicit form - Quod + subject + verb in the indicative mood; examples:

Consule omittevit quod milites fugivit -> The consul omitted that the soldiers had fled
Ego putat quod inimicos pugnat strenue -> I believe that enemies fight valiantly
Magistro putat quod nos sumus diligenti -> The master believes that we are diligent

Implicit form - Subject + Verb in the infinitive; if the subject is a personal pronoun, this should be used in the complement form.

Consule omettevit milites fugivisse-> The consul omitted that the soldiers had fled
Ego putat inimicos pugnare strenue -> I believe that enemies fight valiantly
Magistro putat nes essere diligenti -> The master believes that we are diligent

To translate the infinitive, you must take into account that:

- the present infinitive expresses contemporaneity, so in English we translate it with a tense that makes the action of the subordinate sentence take place at the same time as the action of the main sentence.

- The perfect infinitive expresses anteriority, so in English we translate it with a tense that makes the action of the subordinate sentence unfold before the action of the main sentence.

- The future infinitive expresses posteriority, so in English we translate it with a tense that makes the action of the subordinate sentence unfold after the action of the main sentence.

Thus, to resume:

- if the action of the subordinate sentence is simultaneous to that of the main sentence , the present infinitive is used. Example:
The master believes (now) that we are diligent (now) -> *Magistro putat nes essere diligenti.*

- if the action of the subordinate sentence is prior to that of the main sentence , the past infinitive is used. Example : Carlo says (now) that you did not deliver the book (before) -> *Karolo dicet Te non reddivisse libro;*

- if the action of the subordinate sentence is posterior to that of the main sentence, the future infinitive is used. Example:
Marco says (now) that he will not deliver (later) any book -> *Marco dicet ses essere reddeturi nulli libro*.

A.10.3 Subject clause

The subject clause serves as the subject of the main sentence verb. Again, two forms are possible.

Explicit form- Quod + subject + verb in the indicative mood; the impersonal verb of the main sentence always has the neuter pronoun "Id" as subject. Example:

Id oportet quod tu dicet veritate -> It is necessary that you tell the truth.

Implicit form

- Subject + Verb in the infinitive mood. Also in this case the impersonal verb of the main sentence has "Id" as subject. ; if the subject is a personal pronoun, this should be used in the complement form. Exemple:

Id oportet te dicere veritate -> It is necessary that you tell the truth.

NOTE: "It is necessary" can be translated in two ways: *Id oportet*, or *id est necesse*.

With regard to the use of the infinitive, the same rules apply as we have seen with regard to the object clause.

A.10.4 Epexegetic clause

This is a complementary or substantive clause. Its function is to clarify or explain an element contained in the main sentence (demonstrative pronoun or adjective followed by a noun, noun derived from a verb indicating opinion, belief, hope or a locution or even an adverb).

Again, two forms are possible in Eurizian: explicit form or implicit form.

Explicit form- Quod + subject + verb in the indicative

Example: everyone thinks the same thing, that without friendship life is useless -> *Omnes putat idem, quod sine amicitia vita est vani.*

Implicit form- subject + verb in the infinitive mood. if the subject is a personal pronoun, this should be used in the complement form.

Example: everyone thinks the same thing, that without friendship life is useless -> *Omnes putat idem, sine amicitia vita esse vani.*

For the use of the infinitive tenses, what has already been seen regarding objective and subjective declaratives applies.

A.10.5 Nominal use of the verb

From a syntactic point of view, the verb, like a noun, can be used:

1) **as subject**-> in this case, the simple infinitive is used.
   Example: *mentire est turpi* -> lying is shameful

2) **As object** : also in this case the simple infinitive is used.
   Example: *ego desiderat vivere bene* ->. I wish to live well

The verb can also take on the functions of other complements. In this case in Eurizian, the gerund is used, as follows.

- **Genitive** -> **de + gerund** : *Necessitate de tacendo* -> the need to be silent.
- **Indirect object (dative)**-> **ad + gerund**:*Ego vovebit me ad scribendo* -> I will dedicate myself to writing.
- **Complement of purpose** > **ad + gerund**: *Viro nati ad tacendo* -> Man born to be silent.
- **Instrumental Complement** -> **gerund without preposition**: *oni discet errando* -> One learns by erring.
- **Deprivation** -> **sine + gerund**: *sine loquendo* -> without speaking

A.10.6 Conditional Clause

A hypothetical clause consists of a conditional proposition linked to a main sentence. The main sentence is called apodosis, while the conditional phrase is called protasis and is introduced by si ('if') in affirmatives, and by nisi ('if not') in negatives. There are three types of hypothetical clause:

- **Clause of objectivity**, when the protasis presents a real hypothesis;
  In this case in Eurizian, the verb of the protasis is always expressed exclusively in the present indicative. The form is:
  Si + subject + present indicative verb

Whereas the verb of the apodosis can be either present indicative or future indicative. The form is:

subject + future or present indicative.

Example: *Si is edet nimis, is fiebit obesi* -> if he eats too much, he will become fat

● **Clause of possibility**, when the protasis concerns an event that could occur;;

In this case in Eurizian, the verb of the protasis is always expressed exclusively in the imperfect indicative. The form is:

Si + subject + imperfect indicative verb

Whereas the verb of the apodosis must be expressed in the present conditional tense. The form is:

subject + present conditional verb. Example:

Si tu laborabat nimis, tu defetisceret -> if you worked too hard, you would get tired

If I didn't have to finish this report, I would come with you to the cinema.-> *Nisi ego debebat perficere hoc relatione, ego veniret cum ves ad kinejo*.

●**Clause of unreality**, when both protasis and apodosis describe facts that cannot happen.

In this case in Eurizian, the verb of the protasis is always expressed exclusively in the perfect indicative. The form is:

Si + subject + perfect indicative verb

Whereas the verb of the apodosis must be expressed in the conditional past tense

subject + conditional past tense verb. Example:
Si nose quaerevit eum, nos invenivisset eum -> if we had looked for him, we would have found him

A.10.7 Temporal clause

The temporal clause is a subordinate sentence expressing a time situation to which a main sentence is attached.

Explicit form*:* It is introduced by temporal conjunctions followed by the verb in the indicative; in particular:

- **Cum** is equivalent to when;
- **Dum** means while;
- **antequam** and **priusquam** translate as 'before' (or sooner than)
- **postquam** means 'after' or 'since'
- The conjunction **donec** meaning "until " “or as long as”
- The conjunction **quamdiu** mean "for as long as", and indicate equality of duration between the action of the main sentence and that of the temporal sentence .
- **cum primum** and **simul ac** mean "as soon as", "as soon as that", "as". In this case the action is coincident with or immediately preceding the action of the main sentence.

Example: When Caesar came to Gaul, he devastated everything -> *Cum Caesar venivit in Gallia devastavit omnia*

Implicit form: participle

Marco, legenti epistula, intellegevit quia se erravit -> Marco, reading the letter, understood why he had been wrong.

A.10.8 Concessive clause

A concessive clause is a subordinate sentence expressing a circumstance in spite of which what is expressed in the main sentence occurs.

It is translated by the conjunctions **quamquam, etsi, tametsi, quamvis** (although, in spite of, etc.) followed by the verb in the indicative.

Example: *Etsi ego sum defatigati, ego non volet quiescere* -> although I am tired, I do not want to sleep

A.10.9 Causal clause

The causal clause is a subordinate sentence expressing the cause of the action expressed in its main sentence.

Explicit form It is governed by the conjunctions **quia, quoniam** or the prepositional phrase **propterea quod**, all translatable as 'since', 'because', 'as' followed by the indicative verb.

Example: *Marco non telefonavit te quia tu essebat iam edocti* -> Marco did not telephone you because you were already informed

Implicit form: subject + participle

Marco, amitteti traino, redivit ad domo -> Marco, having missed his train, returned home.

A.10.10 Consecutive clause

The consecutive clause is a subordinate sentence that expresses the consequence of what is indicated in the main sentence In Eurizian, they are introduced by the conjunction “ut” in affirmative forms., otherwise by “ut non” (ut nemo, ut nullus, ut nihil, ut numquam) if negative.
In the main sentence of the consecutive clause, one can find:

- **ita, sic**, 'so';
- **tam** (in front of adjectives and adverbs), **tanto** (in front of adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree), **tantum** (in front of verbs): "so much";
- **tanti**, "so many", "so big", "so great";
- **adeo** "to such an extent";
- **tali**, "such";
- **eiusmodi**, "of such a kind";
- **tot**, "many".

The verb must always be expressed in the indicative mood.
Example: *Nemo est ita dementi ut is cupet sui malo* -> No one is so mad as to desire his own evil->

A.10.11 Interrogative clause

The interrogative clause may be an independent sentence (direct interrogatives) or a subordinate sentence (indirect interrogatives). Both can be disjunctive. Direct interrogative sentences have the verb in the indicative mood and are introduced by:

● interrogative pronouns; *Quisnam voleret bello*? -> who would want war?
● interrogative adjectives; *Quali libro tu volet legere*? -> which book do you want to read?
● interrogative adverbs; *Ubi tu vadet?* -> where are you going?
● interrogative particles: The particle '**ecne**' must be used in any direct question that is not introduced by interrogative pronouns, adjectives or adverbs. *Ecne tu es defatigati*? -> Are you tired?

Indirect interrogatives are subordinate sentences, whose main clause contains a verb or an expression expressing a request or a question. They have the verb in the indicative mood and can be introduced by:

● interrogative pronouns;
● interrogative adjectives;
● interrogative adverbs;

example: *dice ad me quid tu ageturi es* -> tell me what you are going to do

● interrogative particles and in particular

o the particle si (=if) indifferently whether one expects an uncertain answer or a negative answer; *ego nescit si tu dicet veritate* -> I don't know whether you are telling the truth;

Both direct and indirect interrogatives can be disjunctive, i.e. express two alternative possibilities. These are always introduced by two elements:

utrum .....aut example: *Utrum tu es servo aut liberi viro?* -> Are you a servant or a free man?

If the second member is expressed by 'or not', it is translated in eurizian as "aut non".

The affirmative answer to interrogatives is: **ies** = yes (contraction of the Latin expression 'ita est')

The negative answer to interrogatives is: **no** = no

A.10.12 Comparative clause

The comparative clause is the circumstantial subordinate sentence that performs the function of a comparative complement with respect to the main clause. The verb is always in the indicative mood.

Comparative sentences of equality

Real comparative sentences of equality are introduced by the following correlative particles: tam... quam, tantus... quantus, tantum... quantum, tanto... quanto, tamquam... sic, ita... sicut, talis... qualis, tot... quot, sicut... eodem modo, eo... quo (with comparatives of adjectives and adverbs)

Example: *Sicut senectute sequet adulescentia, in eodem modo morte sequet senectute* -> just as old age follows adolescence, so death follows old age.

The comparatives of majority and minority

In the main sentence of the comparative clause of majority and minority there is an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree or a verb indicating a comparison. The sentence constituting the second comparative term is introduced by quam.

Clause may be introduced by **maior quam ut**... (too big for...) or **maior quam, potius quam** (rather than), **magis quam**...(more than) ; **citius quam**..., (more quickly than) ; **saepius quam**..., (more often than)...

Hypothetical comparatives

Hypothetical comparative clauses, introduced in English by the particles 'as if", "almost as" are rendered in Eurizian by **velut si**, **aeque ac si, non secus ac si** (not otherwise than if), or simply by **quasi**. They also present the verb in the indicative mood and the tenses typical of the protasis of the 3rd type hypothetical clause (imperfect and perfect).

" *impii cives, quasi ili vincevit, inter ses congratulabat*. ->"The wicked citizens congratulated each other, as if they had won."

A.10.13 Locative clause

Indicates the place where what is expressed in the main sentence takes place. It is introduced by expressions such as "**ubi**" (where), "**ex ubi**" (from where) and has the verb expressed in the indicative mood. Examples:

Ex ubi Marco habitat oni posset videre mare -> From where Marco lives you can see the sea.

A.10.14 Modal clause

Indicates the manner in which the action of the main sentence occurs.

Explicit form - It is introduced by expressions such as: **sicut,** and it has the verb expressed in the indicative mood **.** Example:

Ego facevit sicut oni konsilavit ad me -> I did as I was advised.

Implicit form - subject + present participle. Example:

Anna loquebat singultanti -> Anna spoke while sobbing.

A.10.15 Limitative clause

A limitative clause indicates the scope or limit within which what is stated in the main sentence is valid.

Explicit form - It is introduced by the expression: **in id quem** (as far as) and it has the verb expressed in the indicative mood **.** Example:

In id quem pertinet ad me, ego nondum capevit aliqui consilio -> as far as I'm concerned, I haven't made any decisions yet.

Implicit form: in + gerund. Example: *Is est une veri victore in ludendo teniso*-> in playing tennis he is a true champion

A.10.16 Exclusive clause

It expresses an excluded circumstance, that is, a fact that did not occur.

Explicit form - It is introduced by the expression: **sine quod** (without) and it has the verb expressed in the indicative mood **.** Example: *Marco loquevit sine quod aliquo rogavit eum*-> Marco spoke without anyone questioning him

Implicit form: sine + gerund. Can only be used if the subject is the same as that of the main sentence Example *Marco abit sine loquendo* -> Marco left without speaking.

A.10.17 Excepting clause

It expresses an exception to what is stated in the main sentence. It is introduced by the expression: **praeter quod (**unless, except that) and it has the verb expressed in the indicative mood **.** Example:

Nos non venibit, praeter quod ili exiget nostri praesentia -> we will not come unless they request our presence.
Marco dicevit nihil praeter quod se non essebat nocenti -> Marco said nothing, except that he was not guilty

SECTION B : EURIZIAN VOCABULARY

B.1 GENESIS OF EURIZIAN WORDS

Almost all words in the Eurizian language originate from Latin and Esperanto. Therefore, if you have access to Latin and Esperanto dictionaries, you can derive any Eurizian word by following the rules below. The rules of derivation differ depending on whether the words are nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions or conjunctions. Adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions are largely identical to those in Latin (apart from a few minor variations listed in chapters A.7, A.8, and A.9 this treatise), while pronouns and all adjectives other than qualitative adjectives are derived from Latin according to the definitions given in chapters A.4 (for adjectives) and A.5 (for pronouns). As for nouns, qualitative adjectives and verbs, the general principle is to start by looking for the corresponding Latin word. If it does not exist (as is the case, for example, with neologisms formed after the Roman era), or if it exists but is expressed by a combination of two or more words, one then considers the corresponding Esperanto word. However, there are a few nouns and verbs that do not follow the general rules of derivation. These are nouns or verbs that have a particular form in Latin or words that, if the general rules of derivation were followed, would lead to ambiguous terms that could be confused with other similar ones. In Eurizian, the principle of disambiguation applies, i.e. we try to avoid two or more different Latin words with different meanings resulting in the same Eurizian word. If, in forming the Eurizian word from the corresponding Latin word, a form already associated with a different Latin word is obtained, the Latin root must be modified in order to maintain the principle of disambiguation.

Example: from the Latin word mas, maris (male) and the Latin word mare, maris (sea), following the rules of derivation illustrated in paragraph B.2.1 and ignoring the principle of disambiguation, we would obtain the same Eurizian form ‘mare’. The same Eurizian word would therefore have two meanings: male and sea, and this is not permitted. Paragraph B.5.1 will show how this conflict is resolved. To derive nouns from Latin, you can refer, for example, to the Olivetti Italian-Latin dictionary at https://www.dizionario-latino.com/dizionario-italiano-latino.php. To derive nouns from Esperanto, you can use, again as an example, the Italian-Esperanto dictionary on the website: https://ttt.esperanto.it/hvortaro/.

The following chapters illustrate the rules of derivation from Latin and Esperanto for nouns, adjectives and verbs.

PLEASE NOTE: the algorithms and rules of derivation are independent of the language to be translated into Eurizian and apply to any language in the world. The important thing is to have a dictionary (online or printed) from the source language into Latin and a dictionary (online or printed) from the source language into Esperanto.

For example, to obtain an Italian-Eurizian vocabulary, all you need is an Italian-Latin dictionary and an Italian-Esperanto dictionary.

Figure 1 below shows the flow chart of the algorithm to be applied to obtain a Eurizian noun, qualitative adjective or verb.

If you need to translate a noun, a qualitative adjective or a verb into Eurizian, you must first check whether the word falls within the special cases described in chapter B.5. If the word is one of these special cases, the translation is immediate because it is given in chapter B.5; otherwise, the general rules of derivation must be applied. In this case, you need to check whether the word exists in Latin and is expressed by a single word (the concept exists in Latin and it is not expressed periphrastically). If so, take the Latin term, apply the rules in section B.2.1 (if a noun), B.3.1 (if a qualitative adjective), B.4.1 (if a verb) and derive the Eurizian word; otherwise, check whether the corresponding term exists in Esperanto. If the corresponding term exists in Esperanto, apply the derivation rules in section B.2.2 (if it is a noun), B.3.2 (if it is a qualitative adjective), B.4.2 (if it is a verb) and derive the corresponding Eurizian term. If the term does not exist in Esperanto, then it does not exist in Eurizian either.

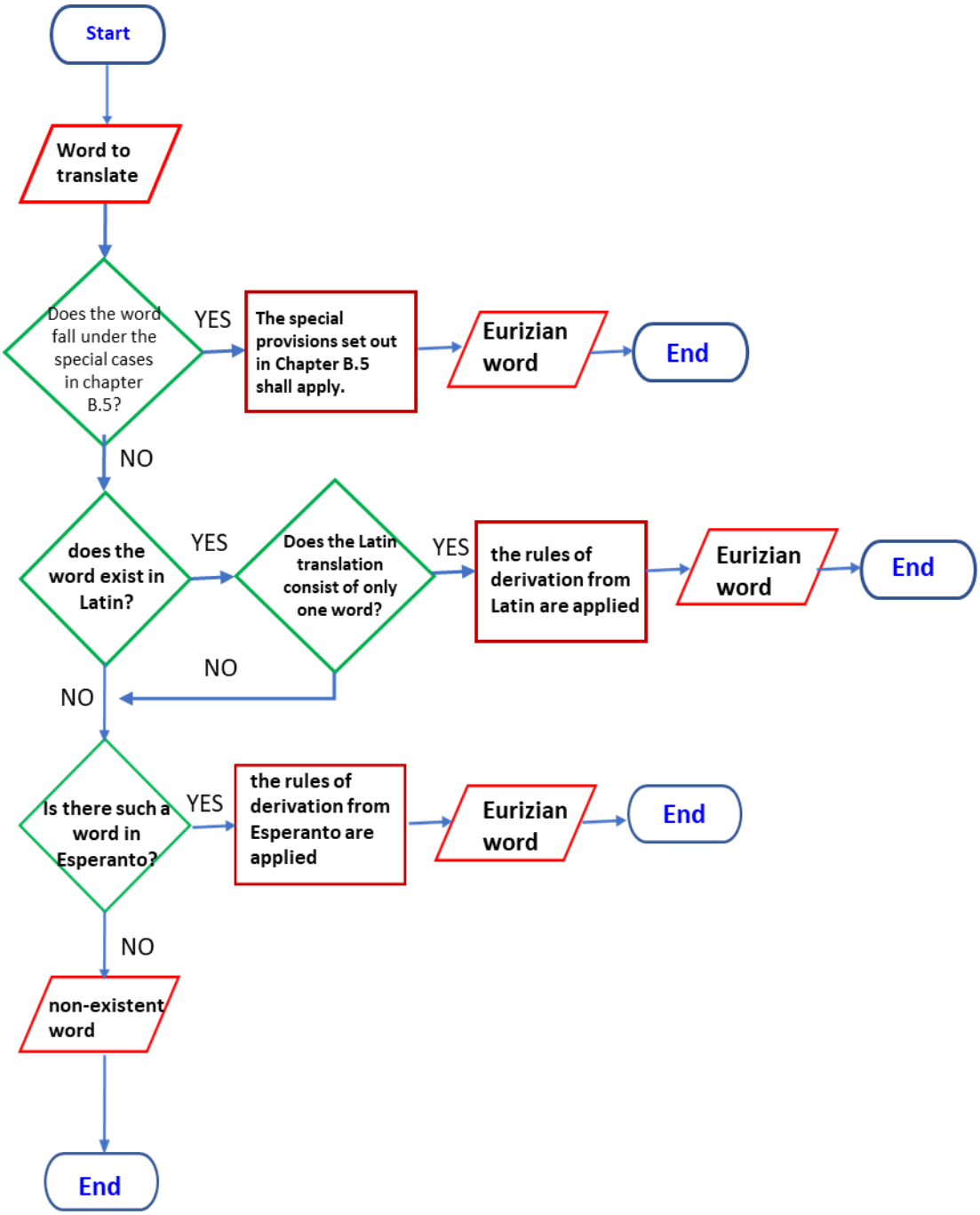

Figure 1 - Algorithm for forming words in Eurizian

B.2 GENERAL RULES FOR DERIVING NOUNS

B.2.1 Derivation rules from Latin for nouns

To obtain a given Eurizian noun, we look up the corresponding Latin noun in the English-Latin dictionary. In the Latin dictionary, nouns are indicated by giving the Latin noun in nominative case in full followed by the final ending of the genitive and the gender (masculine, feminine or neuter abbreviated (m. for masculine, f. for feminine and n. for neuter). Example: if we look up "rose" in the dictionary, we find: *rosa, ae, f*. where rosa is the nominative, rosae the genitive and f. stands for feminine. What is of interest for the purposes of derivation is the genitive that identifies the Latin declension. In the case of the example, we are interested in the genitive rosae which tells us that the noun belongs to the Latin first declension. In general, the five cases described below can therefore occur.

1**) The noun belongs to the Latin first declension (genitive in -ae).** we remove **-ae** from the singular genitive case and we put **-a** as a termination; thus we obtain an Eurizian noun of the first group (**ending in -a**).

Example: English **rose** -> in the English-Latin dictionary we find **rosa, ae f**. . From the Latin genitive rosae, removing the ending in -ae gives the stem ros-. If we add the ending -a, we obtain the Eurizian singular noun rosa. Since Eurizian grammar stipulates that the names of plants and flowers are always feminine, the gender in this case of the Eurizian noun will be feminine. In conclusion, in the Eurizian vocabulary we would find: **rosa, f**.

2) **The noun belongs to the Latin second declension (genitive in -i).** We remove **-i** from the singular genitive and we put **-o** as the ending; we thus obtain an Eurizian noun of the second group (**ending in -o**).

Example: English **wolf** -> in the English-Latin dictionary we find **lupus, i m**. . From the Latin genitive lupi, removing the ending in -i gives the stem lup-. Adding the ending -o gives the Eurizian singular noun lupo. Since Eurizian grammar stipulates that nouns of masculine animals are always masculine, the gender of the noun wolf in Eurizian will be masculine. In conclusion, in the Eurizian vocabulary we would find: **lupo, m**.

3) **The noun belongs to the Latin third declension (genitive in -is)**. We remove **- is** from the singular genitive and we put **-e** as the ending; we thus obtain an Eurizian noun of the third group (**ending in -e**).

Example: English **heart** -> in the English-Latin dictionary we find **cor, cordis n**. . From the Latin genitive cordis, removing the ending in -is gives the stem cord-. Adding the ending -e gives the Eurizian singular noun corde. Since Eurizian grammar stipulates that nouns of objects are always neuter, the gender of the noun corde in Eurizian will be neuter. In conclusion, in the Eurizian vocabulary we would find: **corde, n**.

4) **The noun belongs to the Latin fourth declension (genitive in -us).** We remove **-us** from the singular genitive and put **-o** as the ending; we thus obtain an Eurizian noun of the second group (**ending in -o).**

Example: English **fruit** -> in the Enlish-Latin dictionary we find **fructus, us m**. . From the Latin genitive fructus by removing the ending in -us we obtain the stem fruct-. If we add the ending -o we obtain the Eurizian singular noun fructo. Since Eurizian grammar dictates that names of elements belonging to the plant world are always feminine, the gender of the noun fructo in Eurizian will be feminine. In conclusion, in the Eurizian vocabulary we would find: **fructo, f.**

5) **The noun belongs to the Latin fifth declension (genitive in -ei).** We remove - ei from the singular genitive and put **-e** as the ending; we thus obtain an Eurizian noun of the third group **(ending in -e).**

Example: English day -> in the English-Latin dictionary we find **dies, ei m.** . From the Latin genitive diei, removing the ending in -ei gives the stem di-. Adding the ending -e gives the Eurizian singular noun die. Since Eurizian grammar dictates that nouns of objects are always neuter, the gender of the noun die in Eurizian will be neuter. In conclusion, in the Eurizian vocabulary we would find: **die, n**.

Derivation from compound Latin nouns

In the case of compound Latin nouns, the corresponding Eurizian noun is obtained in the following way:

1) We consider the two original words joined together;
2) We consider the word obtained from the union as belonging to the latin declension of the second word,
3) The rules of noun derivation are applied to the noun obtained in step 2.

Examples:
ius iurandum (Latin) -> **iusiurando** (Eurizian). Meaning: oath;
ros marinus (Latin) -> **rosmarino** (Eurizian). Meaning: rosemary;

agri cultura (Latin) -> **agricultura** (Eurizian). Meaning: agriculture;
aquae ductus (Latin) -> **aquaeducto** (Eurizian). Meaning: aqueduct;
terrae motus (Latin) -> **terraemoto** (Eurizian). Meaning: earthquake.

B.2.2 Rules for deriving nouns from Esperanto

Nouns that were produced by the evolution of civilisation after classical Roman times and therefore do not exist in Latin are obtained in Eurizian from the corresponding noun Esperanto. Thus, if the corresponding noun is not found in the English-Latin vocabulary, the English-Esperanto vocabulary is considered and the following procedure is applied.

We consider the noun Esperanto transliterated in the Eurizian alphabet according to the following transformation rules:

esperanto letter	eurizian letter	esperanto letter	eurizian letter
A	A	K	K
B	B	L	L
C	Z	M	M
Ĉ	C	N	N
D	D	O	O
E	E	P	P
F	F	R	R
G	G	S	S
Ĝ	G	Ŝ	SC
H	H	T	T
Ĥ	H	U	U
I	I	Ŭ	U
J	J	V	V
Ĵ	J	Z	Z

The Eurizian noun thus obtained by transliteration always ends in -o (second group) and the plural is obtained by simply adding the s. Example follows

English: **fridge** -> Esperanto: **fridujo ->** Eurizian: **fridujo** (sing.)**, fridujos** (plu)

Feminine nouns that in Esperanto end in -**ino** turn the termination in Eurizian into -**ina**. Example: Esperanto : **doktorino** (female doctor) -> Eurizian : **doktorina** (first group).

B.3 GENERAL RULES OF DERIVATION OF QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES

To obtain a given qualitative adjective from Latin, we look up the corresponding Latin qualitative adjective in the English-Latin dictionary. In the Latin dictionary, qualitative adjectives are indicated by the nominative form for the three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter. According to the termination at the nominative singular in the three genders, qualitative adjectives are subdivided into:

1) **adjectives of the first class:** they have the singular nominative ending in -**us** (masculine), **-a** (feminine) and -**um** (neuter). Example: **magnus, magna, magnum -> large** or in **-er** (masculine), **-a** (feminine), **-um** (neuter). Example: **pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum -> beautiful**;

2) **adjectives of the second class**: they are divided into three groups.

a. **First group**: they have the singular nominative with three forms: one for the masculine, one for the feminine and one for the neuter. Example: **acer (m.), acris (f), acre (n.) -> acute**
b. **Second group**: have the singular nominative with two forms: one equal for the masculine and feminine and one for the neuter. Example**: fortis (m. and f.) forte (n.) -> strong**
c. **Third group**: they have the singular nominative with one form for all three genders. Example**: audax (m.,f.,n.) and genitive audacis -> daring.**

There are five cases when looking up the word in the English-Latin dictionary.

1st case: adjective of the first class in -us, -a, -um. The feminine ending in -a is considered and -i is inserted instead of the -a. Example: translation of the English adjective **large** -> in the dictionary I find: **magnus, a, um**. I consider the feminine magna and instead of the final a I insert the -i obtaining the Eurizian adjective **magni**.

2nd case: adjective of the first class in -er, -a, -um. We consider the feminine ending in -a and instead of the -a we insert the -i. Example: translation of the English adjective **beautiful** -> in the dictionary I find: **pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum** . I consider the feminine pulchra and instead of the final a I insert the -i obtaining the Eurizian adjective **pulchri**.

3rd case: adjective of the second class -first group with three forms. We consider the feminine ending in -is and instead of the -is we insert -i. Example: translation of the English adjective **acute, intelligent** -> in the dictionary I find: **acer, acris, acre**. I consider the feminine acris and instead of the final -is I insert the -i, obtaining the Eurizian adjective **acri**.

4th case: adjective of the second class - second group with two forms. We consider the masculine and feminine output in -is and instead of the -is we insert the -i. Example: translation of the English adjective **strong** -> in the dictionary I find: **fortis, e**. I consider the masculine and feminine fortis and instead of the final -is I insert the -i, obtaining the Eurizian adjective **forti**.

5th case: adjective of the second class - third group with one form. We consider the genitive form in -is and instead of the -is we insert the -i. Example: translation of the English adjective **daring** -> in the dictionary I find the single form in the nominative (audax),and the genitive (audacis). I consider the genitive audacis and instead of the final -is I insert the -i, obtaining the Eurizian adjective **audaci**.

B.3.2 Rules for deriving qualitative adjectives from Esperanto

Qualitative adjectives that were produced by the evolution of civilisation after the Roman era and therefore do not exist in Latin are obtained in Eurizian from the corresponding Esperanto adjective by applying the following procedure:

1) we consider the transliterated Esperanto adjective in the Latin alphabet according to the transformation rules already seen in section B.2.2. The transliterated adjective always ends in **-a**;

2) the letter at the end of the word (letter **a**) is replaced by **i**;

3) If the transliterated adjective ends in -**ia**, the **-ia** ending is replaced with -**iali**, to avoid the double final i.

Let us see an example. Let us consider the adjective 'digital' (an adjective that does not exist in Latin). In Esperanto, 'digital' translates as '**diĝita**'. Applying the transliteration, it becomes '**digita**' and, by replacing the final **a** with **i,** we finally obtain the Eurizian adjective **digiti** (pronunciation: dighìti, with the tonic accent on the penultimate i).

B.4 GENERAL RULES FOR VERB DERIVATION

B.4.1 Rules of derivation from Latin verbs

Latin verbs that in the infinitive mood end in -RE also retain the exact same form in Eurizian verbs in infinitive mood. Latin verbs that do not end in -RE in the infinitive mood are modified to obtain the Eurizian verbs according to the following rules.

1) The Latin verb **Esse** changes the infinitive to **Essere**.
2) Compound verbs of the verb **Esse** add the ending -**RE** to the infinitive according to the following scheme:

Latin verb	Eurizian verb	English verb
Abesse	**Abessere**	**To be absent**
Adesse	**Adessere**	**To be present**
Deesse	**Deessere**	**To abandon**
Obesse	**Obessere**	**To hurt**
Inesse	**Inessere**	**To be in**
Interesse	**Interessere**	**To take part in**
Praeesse	**Praessere**	**To be in charge**
Subesse	**Subessere**	**To be underneath**
Superesse	**Superessere**	**To survive**
Prodesse	**Prodessere**	**To benefit**
Posse	**Possere**	**To be able to**

3) Deponent verbs:

- verbs in -**ari** change the infinitive to -**are** (e.g.: Latin hortari becomes **hortare**);
- verbs in **-eri** change the infinitive into -**ere** (e.g.: Latin vereri becomes **verere**);
- verbs in **-i** change the infinitive to **-ere** (e.g.: Latin sequi becomes **sequere**);
- verbs in **-iri** change the infinitive into **-ire** (e.g.: Latin largiri becomes **largire**);

4) Verb **Ferre** (to bring) changes the infinitive to **Ferére**. The variation also applies to all compounds verbs of Ferre

Latin verb	Eurizian verb	English verb
Auferre	**Auferere**	**To remove**
Afferre	**Afferere**	**To bring to**
Anteferre	**Anteferere**	**To place before, to place in front of**
Circumferre	**Circumferere**	**To spread**
Conferre	**Conferere**	**To collect**
Deferre	**Deferere**	**To defer**
Differre	**Differere**	**To delay**
Efferre	**Efferere**	**To carry out**
Inferre	**Inferere**	**To insert**
Offerre	**Offerere**	**To offer**
Perferre	**Perferere**	**To bear**
Praeferre	**Praeferere**	**To prefer**
Proferre	**Proferere**	**To publish**
Referre	**Referere**	**To report**
Transferre	**Transferere**	**To transfer**
Sufferre	**Sufferere**	**To support**

B.4.2 Rules of derivation from Esperanto verbs

In Eurizian, verbs in modern use that have no correspondence in Latin or that in Latin would be expressed with locutions comprising more than one word are derived from Esperanto. Since all Esperanto verbs in the infinitive mood end in -i, the rule for obtaining the Eurizian verb from the corresponding Esperanto verb in the infinitive is very simple: simply replace the ending in **i** with the ending in **-ARE.**
Example**: to take off** (said of an aircraft) in Esperanto is said **ekflugi**; to get the Eurizian verb you remove the final **i** (ekflug-) and add **-are**, thus obtaining the infinitive **ekflugare**.

B.5 WORDS THAT DO NOT FOLLOW THE GENERAL RULES OF DERIVATION

B.5.1 Particular nouns derived from Latin

For nouns that in Latin have only the plural (pluralia tantum), the singular form is also used in Eurizian:

- **wealth**: (Latin) divitiae, divitiarum -> (Eurizian) **divitia**
- **Athens**: (Latin) Athenae, Athenarum -> (Eurizian) **Athena**
- **delight**: (Latin) deliciae, deliciarum -> (Eurizian) **delicia**
- **truce**: (Latin) indutiae, indutiarum -> (Eurizian) **indutia**
- **snare**: (Latin) insidiae, insidiarum -> (Eurizian) **insidia**
- **threat**: (Latin) minae, minarum -> (Eurizian) **mina**
- **wedding**: (Latin) nuptiae, nuptiarum -> (Eurizian) **nuptia**

Unlike Latin, in Eurizian there are no terms that take on a different meaning depending on whether they are used in the singular or plural form.

That is why in Eurizian "**abundance**" is translated as follows: **copia** (singular); **copias** (plural).

The noun **troop** is translated as follows: **turma** (singular); **turmas** (plural).

In Eurizian **letter of the alphabet** is translated as follows: **littera** (singular), **litteras** (plural).

The noun **literature** is translated as: **litteratura** (singular), **litteraturas** (plural).

The noun **vigil** is translated as: **vigilia** (singular), **vigilias** (plural).

The noun **sentinel** is translated as: **excubitore** (singular), **excubitores** (plural).

In Eurizian, the term **viscus** also has the singular and is translated as: **exto** (singular), **extos** (plural).

The only term that in Eurizian takes on a different meaning depending on whether it is used in the singular or plural form is the noun "**good**". In fact, the good is translated as:

bono: the good; while goods understood as substances, riches, are translated as: **bonos**: goods, substances;

In contrast to Latin, in Eurizian we also have that: the **castle** is translated as: **castro** (sing), **castros** (plu).

Camp is translated as: **castra** (sing.) **castras** (plu).

Aid, **help** is translated as: **auxilio** (sing), **auxilios** (plu).

Auxiliary troop is translated as **auxiliari agmine** (sing), **auxiliari agmines** (plu).

English noun **virus** (pathogenic agent) is translated in Eurizian by **virio** (sing.), **virios** (plural). Due to the principle of disambiguation, the Latin term virus should not be considered so as not to create confusion with **vir, viri (man**).

Man (human being of the male gender) is translated as: **viro** (sing), **viros** (plu), whereas man, understood as an individual belonging to the human species (male or female), is translated as **homine** (sing**.),** **homines** (plu) of neutral gender.

The English word **force**, **power, strength** (lat. vis, roboris) is translated as **vire** in the singular and **vires** in the plural.

City walls in Eurizian have singular and plural: **moene**: (singular) ; **moenes**: (plural)
in the singular is used to indicate a section of wall; in the plural, it is used to indicate all the walls of the city.

Alps is also used in Eurizian in the plural only: **Alpes**: the Alps.

Unlike in Latin, in Eurizian we have that:
English **weapon** is translated as: **arma** (sing.); **armas** (plu)
English **prison** is translated as: **carcere** (sing); **carceres** (plu)
English **gate** is translated by: **cancello** (sing), **cancellos** (plu)
English **End** (final outcome) is translated by: **fine** (sing.), **fines** (plu)
English **border** is translated as**: confine** (sing.), **confines** (plu).
English **magistrate** is translated as : **magistrato** (sing.); **magistratos** (plu)
English **magistracy** is translated as: **magistratura** (sing): **magistraturas** (plu).

In order to avoid ambiguity with the derivation from the Latin word **mare, maris (sea) male** noun term is translated into Eurizian as **maskio** (sing), **maskios** (plu).
Republic is translated as **respublica** (sing.), **respublicas** (plu.) ;
State (as institution) is translated by **stato** (sing.), **statos** (plu.);
apple tree translated as **melo** (sing.), **melos** (plu.) to distinguish it from **malo** -> **evil;**
for the same reason, **apple** (fruit of the apple tree) is translated as **mela**(sing.), **melas** (plu.);
poplar is translated as **piopulo** (sing.), **piopulos** (plu.) to distinguish it from **people** -> **populo** (sing.), **populos** (plu.).
pizza is translated as **pizza** (sing.), **pizzas** (plu.)
The expression '**for example'** is translated as **ut exemplo.**

Derivation from indeclinable Latin nouns

The noun **instar**, indeclinable in Latin, is used in Eurizian as a translation of the expression 'in the guise of', 'in the likeness of', always followed by the noun: *instar arma* -> in the guise of a weapon.

The indeclinable Latin noun mane (morning), in Eurizian becomes **mane**, (mane, manes) with the same meaning: morning;

the Latin indeclinable nouns pessum and venum pass unchanged into Eurizian solely as translations of the expressions 'in ruin' -> in Eurizian "**in pessum**" and 'for sale' -> in Eurizian "**in venum**"; "*ire in pessum*" -> to go to ruin.

Other Latin indeclinable or defective nouns, apart from those discussed in this paragraph, are not considered

B.5.2 Geographical names and place names

Nouns and adjectives referring to the nation are translated into Eurizian according to the following table-

Nation in English	Nation in Eurizian	Eurizian adjective	Nation in English	Nation in Eurizian	Eurizian adjective
Afghanistan	Afgania	afganiani	Costa Rica	Costarica	Costaricani
Albania	Albania	albaniani	Croatia	Croatia	croatiani
Algeria	Algeria	algeriani	Cuba	Cuba	cubaniani
Andorra	Andorra	andorrani	Cyprus	Cipro	Ciprani
Angola	Angola	angolani	Czech Republic	Tchekia	tchekiani
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua et Barbuda	antiguani,	Denmark	Danimarkia	danimarkiani
Argentina	Argentina	argentiniani	Djibouti	Gibutia	gibutiani
Armenia	Armenia	armeniani	Dominica	Dominika	dominikiani
Australia	Australia	australiani	Dominican Republic	Dominicani Respublica	dominicani
Austria	Austria	austriani	Ecuador	Ecuadoria	ecuadoriani
Azerbaijan	Azeria	azeriani	Egypt	Egipto	egiptiani
Bahamas	Bahamas	bahamani	El Salvador	Salvadoria	salvadoriani
Bahrain	Bareinia	bareiniani	Equatorial Guinea	Equatoriali Guinea	equatoguineani
Bangladesh	Bangladesia	bangladesiani	Eritrea	Eritrea	eritreani
Barbados	Barbados	barbadiani	Estonia	Estonia	estoniani
Belarus	Belarussia	belarussiani	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	ethiopiani
Belgium	Belgio	belgiani	Fiji	Figioi	figioiani
Belize	Belize	beliziani	Finland	Finlandia	finlandiani
Benin	Beninia	beniniani	France	Frankia	frankiani
Bhutan	Butania	butaniani	Gabun	Gabonia	gaboniani
Bolivia	Bolivia	boliviani	Gambia	Gambia	gambiani
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia et Herzegovina	bosniani, herzegoviani	Georgia	Georgia	georgiani
Botswana	Botusvania	botusvaniani	Germany	Germania	germaniani
Brazil	Brasile	brasiliani	Ghana	Ghana	ghanani
Brunei	Bruneia	bruneiani	Greece	Grekia	grekiani
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	bulgariani	Grenada	Grenada	grenadiani
Burkina Faso	Burkinafaso	burkinafasiani	Guatemala	Guatemala	guatemaliani
Burundi	Burundia	burundiani	Guinea	Guinea	guineiani
Cambodia	Cambodia	cambodiani	Guinea-Bissau	Bisauguinea	bisauguineiani
Cameroon	Camerunia	cameruniani	Guyana	Gujana	gujaniani
Canada	Canadia	canadiani	Haiti	Haitia	haitiani
Cape Verde	Capoverdia	capoverdiani	Honduras	Hondurasia	hondurasiani
Central African Republic	Centraficani Respublica	centraficani	Hungary	Ungaria	ungariani
Chad	Tchadia	tchadiani	Iceland	Islanda	islandiani
Chile	Tchile	tchilani	India	India	Indiani
China	Tchina	tchiniani	Indonesia	Indonesia	indonesiani
Columbia	Colombia	colombiani	Iran	Irania	iraniani
Comoro Islands	Comorei Insulas	comoriani	Iraq	Irakia	irakiani
Congo (Republic of the)	Congo (Respublica de)	congolani	Ireland	Irlanda	irlandiani
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	Congo (Democratici Respublica de)	congolesi	Israel	Israele	israeliani

Nation in English	Nation in Eurizian	Eurizian adjective	Nation in English	Nation in Eurizian	Eurizian adjective
Italy	Italia	Italiani	Niger	Nigero	nigerini
Ivory Coast	Eburnei Costa	ivoriani	Nigeria	Nigeria	nigeriani
Jamaica	Jamaica	jamaicani	North Korea	Nordi Korea	nordi koreani
Japan	Japania	Japaniani	Norway	Norveja	norvejani
Jordan	Jordania	jordaniani	Oman	Omania	omaniani
Kazakhstan	Kazakia	kazakiani	Pakistan	Pakistania	pakistani
Kenia	Kenia	keniani	Palau	Palaua	palauani
Kiribati	Kiribatia	kiribatiani	Palestine	Palestina	palestiniani
Kuwait	Kuvaitia	kuvaitiani	Panama	Panama	panamiani
Kyrgyzstan	Kirgisia	kirgisiani	Papua New Guinea	Papua-Nova Guinea	papuaniani
Laos	Laosia	laosiani	Paraguay	Paraguajo	paraguajani
Latvia	Latvia	latviani	Peru	Peruvia	peruviani
Lebanon	Libano	libaniani	Poland	Polonia	poloniani
Lesotho	Lesoto	lesotiani	Portugal	Portugalia	portugaliani
Libya	Libia	libiani	Qatar	Kataria	katariani
Lichtenstein	Liktestania	liktestaniani	Romania	Romania	rumaniani
Liberia	Liberia	liberiani	Russia	Russia	russiani
Lithuania	Lituania	lituani	Rwanda	Ruanda	ruandiani
Luxemburg	Luxemburgo	luxemburgiani	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sancti Cristoforo et Nevisia	nevisiani
North Macedonia	Nordi Makedonia	nordi makedoniani	Saint Lucia	Sancti Lusia	sanctalusiani
Madagascar	Madagascaria	madagascariani	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sancti Vincenzo et Grenadinia	grenadini
Malawi	Malavia	malaviani	Samoa	Samoa	samoani
Malaysia	Malaisia	malaisiani	San Marino	Sancti Marino	sanmariniani
Maldives	Maldivae	maldiviani	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	saudiarabi
Mali	Malivia	maliviani	Senegal	Senegalia	senegaliani
Malta	Melita	melitiani	Serbia	Serbia	serbiani
Marshall Islands	Marsalles insulas	marsallesiani	Seychelles	Seiselles	seiselliani
Mauritania	Mauritania	mauritani	Sierra Leone	Sierraleone	sierraleoniani
Mauritius	Mauritio	mauritiani	Singapore	Singapura	singapuriani
Mexico	Mexico	mexicani	Slovakia	Slovakia	slovakiani
Moldova	Moldavia	moldaviani	Slovenia	Slovenia	sloveniani
Monaco	Monaco	monaceni	Somalia	Somalia	somaliani
Mongolia	Mongolia	mongoli	South Africa	Sudi Africa	sudei-africani
Montenegro	Montenegro	montenegrini	South Korea	Sudi Korea	sudei-koreani
Morocco	Maroko	marokiani	South Sudan	Sudi Sudania	Sudei sudaniani
Mosambique	Mozambico	mozambicani	Spain	Hispania	hispaniani
Myanmar	Mianmaria	mianmariani	Sri Lanka	Srilanka	srilankiani
Namibia	Namibia	namibiani	Sudan	Sudania	sudaniani
Nauru	Nauro	nauriani	Surinam	Surinamia	surinamiani
Nepal	Nepala	nepalani	Swaziland	Svazilandia	svazilandiani
Netherlands	Nederlandia	nederlandiani	Sweden	Svedia	svediani
New Zealand	Novi Zelanda	neozelandiani	Switzerland	Elvezia	Elveziani
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	nicaraguani	Tajikistan	Tagikia	tagikiani

Nation in English	Nation in Eurizian	Eurizian adjective	Nation in English	Nation in Eurizian	Eurizian adjective
Tanzania	Tanzania	tanzaniani	USA United States of America	Usania Uniti Statos de Americam	usaniani
Thailand	Thailandia	thailandiani	Usbekistan	Usbekia	usbekiani
Timor-est	Esti Timoria	esteitimoriani	Vanuatu	Vanuatuo	vanuatuani
Togo	Togo	togani	Vatican City	Vaticano	vaticaniani
Tonga	Tonga	tongani	Venezuela	Venezuela	venezuelani
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidade et Tobago	trinidadiani	Vietnam	Vietnamio	vjetnamiani
Tunisia	Tunisia	tunisiani	Yemen	Jemenia	jemeniani
Turkey	Turkia	turkiani	Zambia	Zambia	zambiani
Turkmenistan	Turkmenia	turkmeniani	Zimbabwe	Zimbabue	zimbabuani
Tuvalu	Tuvalo	tuvaliani			
Uganda	Uganda	ugandiani			
Ukraine	Ukraina	ukrainiani			
United Arab Emirates	Uniti Arabi Emiratos	emiratiani			
Uruguay	Uruguaio	uruguaiani			

To derive the noun indicating the inhabitant(s) of a state, proceed as follows:

we replace the final i of the adjective with the **o** for the masculine (we obtain a noun of the second group) and the **a** for the feminine (we obtain a noun of the first group). Example: from the Eurizian adjective “Italian” we obtain the nouns:

1) Italiano (sing.), Italianos (plu) -> Italian man, obtained by replacing the final i with the o;

2) italiana (sing,), italianas (plu) -> Italian woman, obtained by replacing the final i with the a.

Cardinal points are translated as follows:

North-> **Norde** ; South -> **Sude** , East -> **Este**; West -> **Oveste**

From these derive the adjectives: **Nordi** (of the North), **Sudi** (of the South), **Esti** (of the East), **Ovesti** (of the West).

As for the names of the continents, the following applies:

Africa -> **Africa** (adjective: **africani**); America -> **America** (adjective: **americani**); Asia -> **Asia** (adjective: **asiani**); Europe-> **Europa** (adjective: **europei**); Oceania -> **Oceania** (adjective: **oceaniani**)

Arctic -> **Artide** (adjective: artidiani); Antarctica -> **Antartide** (adjective: antartidiani))

For all other place names not included in the Latin vocabulary and not included in this paragraph, reference should be made to the Esperanto dictionary with the rules of derivation seen in this paragraph.

B.5.3 Dates and time references

Months of the year, days of the week and seasons

Below are the names of the months in Eurizian, which are always written with a capital letter.

Eurizian	English	Eurizian	English
Ianuario	January	Iulio	July
Februario	February	Augusto	August
Martio	March	Septembre	September
Aprile	April	Octobre	October
Maio	May	Novembre	November
Iunio	June	Decembre	December

Below are the seven days of the week and the four seasons, expressed in Eurizian:

Eurizian	English
Lunidie	Monday
Martidie	Tuesday
Mercuridie	Wednesday
Iovidie	Thursday
Veneridie	Friday
Saturdie	Saturday
Dominica	Sunday

Eurizian	English
Vere	Spring
Aestate	Summer
Autumno	Autumn
Hieme	Winter

Dates and Time

Dates in Eurizian are expressed as follows:
number of the day expressed as a cardinal numeral followed by the name of the month (with a capital initial) and the year also expressed as a cardinal.
Quali die est hodie? -> What day is today?
Example: Today is 29 January 1964 -> *Hodie id est 29 Ianuario 1964* which we read: *Hodie id est Viginti Novem Ianuario Mille Nongenti Sexaginta Quattuor;*
26 March 2020 -> 26 Martio 2020 which we read: *Viginti Sex Martio Duomilia Viginti*.
Below are the terms needed to measure time in hours, minutes and seconds:

	Singular	Plural
hour	hora	horas
minute	minuto	minutos
second	secundo	secundos

To ask the time:
What time is it? -> *Quoti hora est ?*
To answer the question of what time it is
it is eleven twenty-five -> *Id est undecim et viginti quinque* ->
it is a quarter past eleven -> *Id est undecim et quarto*
it is eleven thirty -> *id est undecim et dimidia*
it is a quarter to eleven-> *id est undecim minus quarto or id est quarto ad undecim*
instead of "*id est*" one can also use the expression "*hora est*"
To fix an hour or give an appointment one uses the preposition ad+ hora followed by the numeral :
ad quoti hora superceleri trajno ad Florentia discedebit? -> at what time will the high-speed train leave for Florence?
Trajno discedebit ad hora undecim et viginti quinque -> the train will leave at eleven twenty-five o'clock

B.5.4 Special Latin verbs that do not follow the general rules of derivation

- The verb **velle** (**to want**) becomes **volére;**
- The verb **nolle** (**not to want**) becomes **nolére**;
- The verb **malle (to prefer)** becomes **mallére**;
- The verb **fieri (to become)** becomes **fiére**;
- The verb **coepisse (to begin)** becomes **coepére**;
- The verb **memini (to remember)** becomes **meminére**;
- The verb **odi (to hate)** becomes **odére;**
- The verb **aio (to say, to affirm**) becomes **aire**;
- The verb **inquam (to say)** becomes **inquire** ;
- The verb **fari (to speak with solemnity)** becomes **farére**; in the same way the compound verbs of fari are transformed :
  - **affari (to speak)** becomes **affarére**;
  - **effari (to pronounce)** becomes **effarére**;
  - **praefari (to say before)** becomes **praefarére**;
  - **profari (to predict)** becomes **profarére**.

- The verb **Videri (to seem)** is replaced by **visére**.

The Latin deponent verb **Misereri** (to have mercy on) becomes **miserere** and is conjugated in Eurizian as a regular verb. It should be noted that the Eurizian construction of the verb is transitive and always requires that the person or thing on whom mercy is shown be expressed as a direct object.

B 5.5 Expressions of conversation and politeness

The following expressions of courtesy are used in Eurizian

Good morning -> *Boni die*
Good evening -> *Boni vespere*
Good afternoon -> *Boni postmeridie*
Good night -> *Boni nocte*
How are you? -> *Ut tu valet?*
How are you? -> *Ut vos valet?*
Fine , thank you -> *Bene , gratias*
Very well, thank you-> *Optime, gratias*
What is your name? -> *Qualis est tui nomine?*
My name is Marco-> *Mei nomine est Marco*
Nice to meet you-> *mei gaudio*
How old are you? -> *quoti annos tu habet?*
Hello -> *ave*
More formal greeting*: salve*
Goodbye -> *revide*
Happy New Year-> *Boni novi anno*
Merry Christmas-> *Boni Natale*
Happy Easter-> *Boni Pasqua*
Thank you-> *Gratias*
You are welcome-> *nihilo*
Sorry-> *exscusa*
That's enough!;-> *Sic satis!* Enough controversy!-> *Satis controversias! ->*
Please-> *comiter* or *benigne*.

In Eurizian, tu is used in confidential relations, while vos is used in more formal relations.

B.6 EXAMPLE OF TEXT IN EURIZIAN

EURIZIAN

ORVIETO: FASCINANTI URBE, UBI DIVINO ET HUMANO CONVENIT

Orvieto est maxime admirabili urbe de Umbria (ITALIA), constitueti in ardui tufacei rupe, imminenti super circumstanti valles. Eius origines referet ad vetusti etrusci civilizo: id essebat enim antiqui Velzna, lemagis sacri inter etrusci urbes, memoria de quem manet in necropole et in multiplici antiquari reliquias. Antiqui parte de urbe servat mediaevali originali forma faceti ex angiportos,turres et foros quos retinet vivi fascino de praeterito. Duomo de Orvieto, cathedrale quem est artificiosi ac spirituali corde de urbe, repraesentat uno inter maximi exemplos de gothici architectura in Italia. Eius aedificatione, incipeti in 1290, essevit adduceti a necessitate de servando digne Sacri Corporale, reliquia coniungeti ad celebre Miraculo de Bolsena (1263). Secundum traditione, in eucharistici celebratione in ecclesia de Sancti Christina quidam sacerdote, dubitanti de reali praesentia de Christo in sacri pane, videvit hostia stillanti sanguine, quem maculavit liturgici linteo. Hoc facto, interpretati ut divini signo, impellevit papa Urbano IV ad instituendo sollemnitate de “Corpus Domini” per bulla “Transiturus de hoc mundo” (anno 1264), per quem celebratione de eucharistici mysterio essevit propagati ad omni christianitate. Hodie Corporale tingeti a sanguine est servati in praeclari reliquiario ex argento et smaltos, opere de Ugolino de Vieri (1337–1338), quem est exponeti in une dicati capella intra Duomo de Orvieto. Hoc cathedrale, ultra mirabili fronte pridesegnati cum musivos et sculpturas, continet etiam celebri Capella de Sancti Bricio, affrescati a Beato Angelico et postea a Luca Signorelli, cum pictorici cyclos quos sunt inter magis alti de italici renascentia. Orvieto praebet alii locos de magni momento, ut celebri Puteo de Sancti Patricio, eximii opere de renascenti ingeniaria; Etrusci Museo, diviti de reliquias reperiti in locali necropole, quem ipse posset essere visitati, ac denique maxime antiqui kvartalo de Sancti Iuvenale, ubi etrusci memoria et mediaevali stratos reddet veri et intimi anima de hoc urbe unici in orbe.

ENGLISH

ORVIETO: A FASCINATING CITY, WHERE THE DIVINE AND THE HUMAN MEET

Orvieto is an extremely striking city in Umbria (Italy), perched on a high tufa cliff that dominates the surrounding valleys. Its origins go back to the ancient Etruscan civilization: it was in fact the ancient Velzna, the most sacred among the Etruscan cities, whose memory endures in the necropolis and in numerous archaeological finds of the area. The old part of the city preserves its original medieval layout, with narrow alleys, towers, and squares, which keeps alive the charm of the past. The Orvieto Cathedral, which is the artistic and spiritual heart of the city, represents one of the greatest examples of Gothic architecture in Italy. Its construction, begun in 1290, was driven by the need to worthily preserve the Holy Corporal, a relic connected to the famous Miracle of Bolsena (1263). According to tradition, during the Eucharistic celebration in the Church of Saint Christina, a priest, doubtful of the real presence of Christ in the consecrated bread, saw the host bleed, staining the liturgical linen. This event, interpreted as a divine sign, moved Pope Urban IV to institute the Solemnity of Corpus Christi with the bull *Transiturus de hoc mundo* (1264), through which the celebration of the Eucharistic mystery spread throughout all Christendom. Today, the Corporal stained with blood is preserved in a precious reliquary of silver and enamel, the work of Ugolino di Vieri (1337–1338), displayed in a dedicated chapel inside the Cathedral of Orvieto. This cathedral, beyond its extraordinary façade adorned with mosaics and sculptures, also houses the famous Chapel of San Brizio, frescoed by Fra Angelico and later by Luca Signorelli, with painting cycles among the highest achievements of the Italian Renaissance. Orvieto also offers other places of great interest, such as the famous Well of Saint Patrick, an extraordinary work of Renaissance engineering; the Etruscan Museum, rich in artifacts discovered in the local necropolis (which is also open to visitors); and finally, the oldest quarter, San Giovenale, where the Etruscan memory and the medieval layers restore the truest and most intimate soul of this city, unique in the world.