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EURIZIAN: A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR ALL EUROPEANS

COMPLETE GRAMMAR



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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.

I would like to thank Marco Mazzanti, an expert in linguistics, who has very seriously and professionally provided me with his valuable observations and timely suggestions, thus contributing to the optimisation of this popular treatise on Eurizian grammar.

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: the Latin classical ("restituta") with very few variations and each grapheme corresponds univocally to a single phoneme (the only exceptions being ph and tch);
2. Adjective 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 dynamics are 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 desinence 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). Contrary to Latin, the subject must always be expressed (except for the imperative/exhortative mode 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 vehicular language). 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 to believe it!

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

A.1 ALPHABET AND PHONETICS

The Eurizian alphabet, consisting of 25 signs, is identical to the Latin alphabet, with the sole addition of the 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 (lower case).

The pronunciation of Eurizian corresponds to the classical or 'restituta' pronunciation of Latin, which is completely different from the ecclesiastical pronunciation we learn at school.

The following table shows the pronunciation of each symbol:

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

Pronunciation Examples:

Eurizian word	Meaning (English)	Pronounced as
gingiva	gum (anatomy)	<i>ghinghìva</i> (soft g always hard)
amicitia	friendship	<i>amikitìa</i>
caerulei	blue (plural)	<i>kaerulèi</i>
magni	big / great (plural)	<i>màghni</i>
nescire	not to know	<i>neskìre</i>

A.2 BASIC EURIZIAN SENTENCE STRUCTURE (Affirmative Clauses)

The general word order for **affirmative, non-interrogative sentences** in Eurizian 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 followed by a verb of speaking.
 - Example: "I feel great!" said the father → *ego valet optime!*, inquit patre.
 - Inversion is also used in expressions involving **"there is / there are"**, in all tenses:
 - *ad est* (there is), *ad sunt* (there 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** always 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"), if the subject remains the same as in the main clause, **it may be omitted** in the second clause.

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 and plants**.
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. Like Latin, **no definite article** is used in Eurizian. 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	<i>rosa</i>
Plural	<i>rosas</i>

Sample sentences:

- *Rosa est flore lemagis pulchri.*
→ The rose is the most 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	<i>lupo</i>
Plural	<i>lupos</i>

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	<i>leone</i>
Plural	<i>leones</i>

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, all adjectives have only one form. They are invariable in number and gender, 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 a single valid 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

Equality comparative: Formed as follows:

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

Comparative of inferiority:

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

Comparative of superiority:

- **magis** + adjective + **quam** + second 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* (stronger) 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
- *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.
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

Even the indefinite adjectives of Eurizian are 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:

example:

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 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	Quinques (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	Septingentesimi	
800	Octingenti	Octingentesimi	
900	Nongenti	Nongentesimus	
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 followed by 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 pronouns with subject function, one for pronouns with complement function, which is used for direct complement and indirect compliments introduced by preposition.

Person	Subject		Complement	
	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	ld
3rd person singular (only impersonal form m and f)		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 dependent sentences when the third person subject is the same as the subject of the main sentence. The complement pronoun 'ses' is used in the reflexive sense when it refers to the subject of the same sentence (corresponds to he himself, she herself, they themselves).

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 one”)

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.

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?*

How much do you want? (= implied: how much 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
--------	----------	--------

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

Definite relative pronouns (who, which, that): only one form is used for all genders and numbers in Euriziano: **quem**

- *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 quem 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.*

⚠ 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 Eurizian, all verbs in the infinitive end in **-RE**, and therefore there is only **one verb conjugation**. There are **no irregular verbs**, except for the verb **ESSÈRE** ("to be"), whose conjugation differs from the regular one **only in the present indicative tense** and in **imperative/hortative** mood.

The subject of the verb **must always be explicitly stated**, except in the **imperative** or **hortative** moods, where the subject may be omitted in some cases. The subject **always immediately precedes** the verb and can be separated from it **only by a negation or an adverb**.

ESSÈRE is the only **auxiliary verb** in the language. It is used to form the **compound tenses of the passive voice** for transitive verbs.

USE OF MOODS AND TENSES

Indicative Mood: This is a finite mood used to express **certainty** regarding the occurrence of an event or action. It includes 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: Mainly used to indicate an event or situation that occurs only if a specific condition is met. 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.

Hortative and Imperative Moods: Used to express exhortation or command.

Progressive Mood: Expresses an action **in progress**, whether in the **present, past, or future**.

Imminent or Intentional Mood: Expresses an action that is **about to take place** or is **intended** in the **present, past, or future**.

Infinitive Mood: Used in object clauses.

Participle Mood: Used to form compound tenses:

- **Present participle** → tenses in the **progressive mood**
- **Past participle** → compound tenses in the **passive voice**
- **Future participle** → tenses in the **imminent or intentional mood**

Gerund Mood: Used to express the **nominal form** of the verb (see section A.10.5).

A.6.2 Verb Conjugation Rules

Except for the verb **ESSÈRE** (the only irregular verb), **all Eurizian verbs follow the same conjugation pattern**. All verbs end in **-RE** in the infinitive. To conjugate a verb, first derive the **stem** by **removing the -RE ending**. For example, the stem of **AMARE** is **AMA-**.

To conjugate a verb in Indicative or conditional mood (active form) add to the stem:

- the **tense suffix** (for all tenses except the present)
- and the **ending -T**, which is the same for all persons.

CONJUGATION = STEM + TENSE SUFFIX + ENDING (-T)

TENSE 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 **ESSÈRE**, the **present indicative** is identical to the **Latin present indicative**:

- Ego sum → I am
- Tu es → You are
- Is, Ea, Id est → He, she, it is
- Nos sumus → We are
- Vos estis → You (plural) are
- Ili, Ele sunt → They are

INDICATIVE AND CONDITIONAL MOOD IN PASSIVE FORM

Passive voice: formed by combining **the verb ESSÈRE in the corresponding tense** with the **past participle** of the verb to be conjugated. Example:

Imperfect Indicative Passive = Imperfect Indicative of the verb ESSERE + past participle of the verb to be conjugated: **We were loved** → *Nos essebat amati*

PROGRESSIVE MOOD

The **progressive form** in any tense (present, past, future) is built with:

- the verb **ESSÈRE** conjugated in the target tense (present, imperfect, future)
- the **present participle** of the verb to be conjugated. 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 or intentional form** in any tense (present, past, future) is built with:

- the verb **ESSÈRE** in the appropriate tense (present, imperfect, future)
- the **future participle** of the verb to be conjugated. Examples:

You are about to speak / You intend to speak → *Tu es loqueturi*

You were about to speak / You intended to speak → *Tu essebat loqueturi*

You will be about to speak / You will intend to speak → *Tu essebit loqueturi*

Passive form:

Present: ESSÈRE (present) + **ESSETURI** + past participle

Past: ESSÈRE (imperfect) + **ESSETURI** + past participle

Future: ESSÈRE (future) + **ESSETURI** + past participle

EXHORTATIVE OR IMPERATIVE MOOD

The active exhortative/imperative verb form is constructed as follows:

- **2nd person singular:** The verb root is used without any ending. In this case, the subject may be omitted.
- **1st person plural:** The verb root is followed by the ending **-MUS**. The subject may be omitted.
- **2nd person plural:** The verb root is followed by the ending **-TE**. The subject may be omitted.
- **3rd person singular and plural:** The verb root is used without any ending. However, in this case, the subject **must** be explicitly stated and cannot be omitted. This third-person exhortative form is often introduced by the particle **ke** as a reinforcement of the exhortative meaning.
Example: ke is ama (imperative/exhortative) → *let him love!*

Note: For the verb *to be* only, the imperative/exhortative form is expressed by the subject (which must always be stated) followed by the invariant verb form **sit**, used for all persons:

- **ego sit** → *let me be*
- **tu sit** → *let you be (sing.)*
- **is, ea, id sit** → *let him, her, it be*
- **nos sit** → *let us be*
- **vos sit** → *let you be (pl.)*
- **ili, ele sit** → *let them be (masc./fem.)*

The **passive exhortative** is formed using the exhortative form of the verb *to be* (subject + **sit**) followed by the past participle of the main verb.

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

The exhortative form of the verb *to be*, as well as the passive exhortative forms of the other verbs, may also be preceded by the particle **ke** for added exhortative emphasis.

INFINITIVE MOOD

- **Present infinitive:** base form (used to derive the stem)
- **Past infinitive:** stem + **VISSE**
- **Future infinitive:** stem + **TURI**

Passive forms:

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

GERUND MOOD

The **gerund** is formed by adding **-NDO** to the stem.

Passive gerund: *ESSENDO + past participle*

The **adjectival form** of the gerund is created by replacing the final **-O** with **-I**.

Example:

- AMARE → AMANDO → **AMANDI** ("to be loved")

Tyrrheno est une amandi mare

"The Tyrrhenian is a sea to be loved."

NOTE ON THE PARTICIPLE

In Eurizian, the **participle** also translates the Italian **gerund**.

Examples:

- "Marco, asking his brother for help, solved all the problems." →
Marco, roganti auxilio ad sui fratre, solvevit omni quaestiones.
- "Marco, having asked his brother for help, solved all the problems." →
Marco, rogati auxilio ad sui fratre, solvevit omni quaestiones.

When the **subject of the participle is the same as that of the main clause**, it may be **omitted**.

In the next two paragraphs, summary diagrams of the Eurizian conjugation are shown

- for the verb *ESSÈRE* (TO BE), as the only verb with irregular conjugation;
- for the verb *AMARE* (TO LOVE) as a valid conjugation example for all Eurizian 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+desinence) Ego esse ret -> I would be Tu esse ret -> you would be Is,Ea,Id esse ret -> he/she/It would be Nos esse ret -> we would be Vos esse ret -> you would be Ili, Ele esse ret -> they would be	Present Participle (stem +NTI) ESSENTI -> wich, who is; wich, who was
Past dimension	Past Infinitive (stem + VISSE) ESSEVISSE -> TO HAVE BEEN	Imperfect Indicative (stem +BA +desinence) Ego esse bat -> I was Tu esse bat -> you were Is,Ea,Id esse bat -> he/she/it was Nos esse bat -> we were Vos esse bat -> you were Ili, Ele esse bat -> they were	Perfect Indicative (stem +VI + desinence) Ego esse vit -> I was Tu esse vit ->you were Is,Ea,Id, esse vit -> he/she/it was Nos esse vit -> we were Vos esse vit -> you were Ili, Ele esse vit -> they were		Past Conditional (stem +VISSE +desinence) Ego esse visset -> I would have been Tu esse visset -> you would have been Is,Ea,Id esse visset -> he/she/it would have been Nos esse visset -> we would have been Vos esse visset -> you would have been Ili, Ele esse visset -> they would have been	Past Participle (stem+TI) ESSETI -> wich, who has been
Future dimension	Future Infinitive (ESSERE +future participle) ESSERE ESSETURI -> TO BE about TO BE	Future Indicative (stem +BI +desinence) Ego esse bit -> I will be Tu esse bit -> you will be Is,Ea,Id,esse bit -> he/she/it will be Nos esse bit -> we will be Vos esse bit -> you will be Ili, Ele esse bit -> they will be	Future perfect Indicative (stem +VERI +desinence) Ego esse verit -> I will have been Tu esse verit -> You will have been Is,Ea,Id esse verit -> he/she/it will have been Nos esse verit -> we will have been Vos esse verit -> you will have been Ili, Ele esse verit -> they will have been			Future Participle (stem +TURI) ESSETURI (wich, who will be)
Exortative/ Imperative dimension	Imperative/Exortative Subject + SIT 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 + desinence) 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+desinence) 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+desinence) 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 +desinence) 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+desinence) 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 + desinence) 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 +desinence) 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	
Exortative/ Imperative dimension	Imperative/Exortative 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	
Exortative/ Imperative dimension	Imperative/Exortative 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 called impersonal because their action cannot refer to a specific person. In the indicative and conditional mode 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.

The construction for these verbs is as follows:

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 is translated as **nihil amplius.**

Example: *I saw nothing else* → **Ego videvit nihil amplius.**

A.7 PREPOSITIONS

The Eurizian prepositions are the Latin ones with some additions to allow for logical functions that in Latin are ensured by the theory of inflection and some simplifications. 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 instruati ex ligno (board made of wood)
	Partitive	in	Ea est muliere lemavis 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 lemavis 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	beyond	Ultra flumine (beyond the river)
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

The adverbs in the Eurizian language are exactly the same as in the Latin language. 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ita, sic = "in this way", "thus". • repente, subito = "suddenly". • item = "in the same way". • frustra = "in vain". • fere, quasi = "almost". • vix = "with difficulty". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sponte = "spontaneously". • forte = "by chance". • nequiquam = "uselessly". • clam = "secretly". • contra = "on the contrary". • palam = "publicly". • gratis = "free of charge".

Adverbs of place	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intus = 'inside'. • foras = "outside". • comminus = "from near". • eminus = "from a distance". • subter = "below". • supra = "above". • extra = "externally". • ultra = "beyond". • prope = "near". • procul = "far"
<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>motion from place ex; example: from here is translated as ex hic;</i></p> <p><i>motion to place: ad; example: to here is translated as: ad hic;</i></p> <p><i>motion per place: per example: per here is translated by: per hic</i></p>	

Adverbs of quantity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • admodum = "quite a lot". • aliquanto = "somewhat". • multo = "very much". • parum = "little". • magis = "more". • minus = "less". • plus, pluris = "more". • satis = "enough". • Une pauco = "a little" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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". | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ita = 'so'.• sane = "certainly".• nihile = "not at all".• sic = "so".• non = "not".• nihilominus = "nevertheless".• certe = "certain".• haudquaquam = "in no way". | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fortasse, forsitan = 'perhaps'.• forte = "by chance", "perhaps".• cur?, quare? = "why?".• quotiens? = "how often?".• quantum? = "how much?".• quando? = "when?" | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sed = 'but'. • vero = 'however'. • contra = 'on the contrary'. • atqui = "yet". • tamen = "nevertheless". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autem = 'instead'. • cetero = 'moreover'. • immo = "indeed". • nihilominus = "nevertheless".

Conclusive	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ergo, ideo, igitur = 'therefore', "so" • quare = "hence" • quamobrem = "for what reason" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idcirco, propterea = "on that account" • proinde = "so then"

Copulative	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • et, ac, atque = 'and'. • etiam, quoque = 'also'. • nec, neve, neu = 'nor'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neque = 'and not'. • ne ... quidem = 'neither'.

Correlative	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • et ... et = "both" ... "and". • et ... neque = "and" ... "and not". • nec ... nec = "neither" ... "nor". • aut ... aut = "either" ... "or". • ita ... ut = "so" ... "as". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nam, enim = 'indeed', 'in fact'. • id est = 'that is', 'or better' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ scilicet = 'that is', 'or better' ○ videlicet = 'that is', 'or better'

Disjunctive	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aut, = "or" (between disjointed or opposite concepts) • vel = "or" (between equivalent concepts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seu, sive = "or", "or rather"

A.10 SENTENCE SYNTAX AND SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

A.10.1 Purpose clause

The purpose clause, *ut* expresses the purpose at which the verb of the regent sentence is aimed, in Eurizian can be expressed in two ways.

a) **Explicit form.** The following form may be used:

➤ **ut + subject + verb in the indicative mode** 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 mode** 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.

b) **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 mode**: 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 final can have incidental 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 clause represent one of the three functions a declarative clause can have (the others being the subject and ephexegetic) and are so called because they act as the object complement of the regent sentence verb. Two forms are possible in Eurizian:

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

Consule omittevit quod milites fugivit -> The consul omitted that the soldiers had fled

Ego putat quod inimicos pugnare 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 regent 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 regent 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 regent sentence.

Thus, to resume:

- if the action of the subordinate sentence is simultaneous to that of the regent 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 regent 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 regent 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

Subject clause serves as the subject of the regent sentence verb. Again, two forms are possible.

Explicit form- **Quod + subject + verb in the indicative mode**; the impersonal verb of the regent sentence always has the neuter prename "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 mode; Also in this case the impersonal verb of the regent sentence has "Id" as subject. ; if the subject is a personal pronoun, this should be used in the complement form. Example:**

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

NOTE: It is necessary, we can translate it 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 Ephexegetic clause

This is a complementary or substantive sentence. Its function is to clarify or explain an element contained in the regent 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 mode. 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 infinitive

The infinitive, 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 infinitive 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.

b) **Indirect object (dative)** -> ad + gerund:

Ego vovebit me ad scribendo -> I will dedicate myself to writing.

c) **Complement of purpose** > ad + gerund;

Viro nati ad tacendo -> Man born to be silent.

d) **Instrumental Complement** -> gerund without preposition;

oni discet errando -> One learns by erring.

e) **Deprivation** -> sine + gerund;

sine loquendo -> without speaking

A.10.6 Conditional Clause

The hypothetical clause consists of a conditional proposition held by a main sentence .

The main sentence is called apòdosi, while the conditional phrase is called pròtasi 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 pròtase 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 pronoun 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 it were not that I must finish this report, I would come with you to the cinema.-> Nisi id essebat quod ego debet perficere hoc relatione, ego veniret cum ves ad kinejo.

- **Clause of unreality**, when both pròtasi and apòdosi 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 nos 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 regent sentence is attached.

Explicit form: It is introduced by temporal prepositions 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 regent 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 regent sentence.

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

Implicit form: participle

Marco, legenti epistula, intellegit 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 regent 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 regent 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 regent sentence.

In Eurizian they are introduced by the conjunction “ut” if positive, otherwise by “ut non” (ut nemo, ut nullus, ut nihil, ut numquam) if negative.

In the regent 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 interrogatives sentences have the verb in the indicative mode 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, the regent of which contains a verb or an expression expressing a request or 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:

utrumaut 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 the comparative complement in relation. 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 regent 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 Latin by velut si, aequè 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 hypothetical clause of the 3rd type (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, sicut if, in modo in quem** 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

Indicates the scope, the limit within which what is stated in the main sentence is valid.

Explicit form - It is introduced by the expression: **in id quem** 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 una veri victore in ludendo teniso-> in playing tennis he is a true champion

A.10.16 Exclusive clause

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

Explicit form - It is introduced by the expression: **sine quod** and it has the verb expressed in the indicative mode . 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 abiit 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** and it has the verb expressed in the indicative mode . Example: Nos non venibit, praeter quod illi 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

A.10.18 Adversative clause

It expresses a concept that opposes what is expressed in the main sentence.

Explicit form: It is introduced by the expression: **autem pro** and it has the verb expressed in the indicative or conditional mode. Example: Lucio dicet se esse periti autem pro is est indocti in mathematica -> Lucio says he is an expert but is ignorant in mathematics.

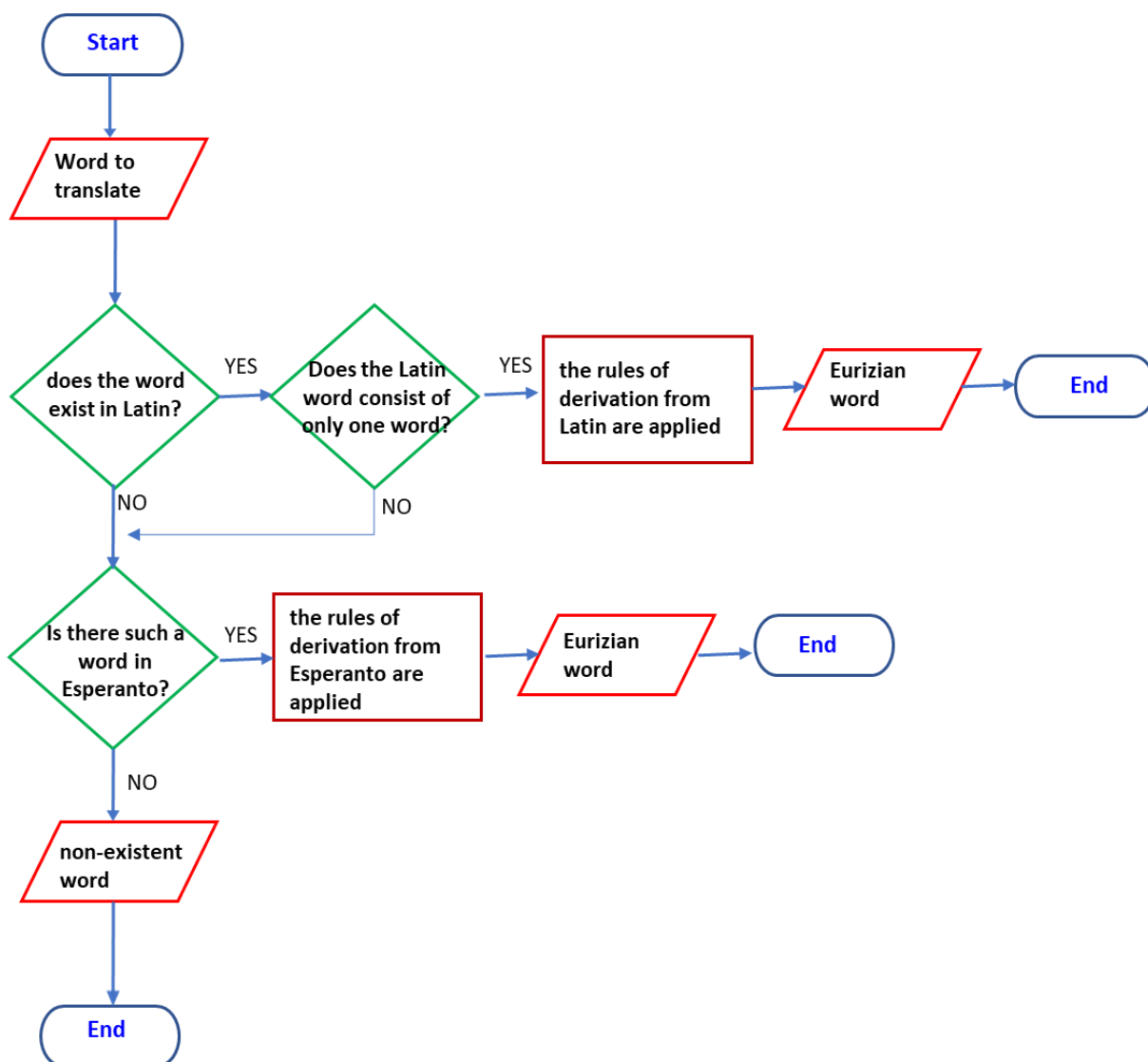
Is ludevit omni die autem pro is debevisse studere -> He played all day when he should have been studying

Implicit form: autem pro + gerund. Example: Autem pro lamentando, age! -> instead of complaining, act!

SECTION B : EURIZIAN VOCABULARY

B.1 GENESIS OF EURIZIAN WORDS

All the words in the Eurizian language originate from the vocabularies of two languages: Latin and Esperanto. Therefore, if you have the vocabularies of Latin and Esperanto at your disposal, you can derive any word of the Eurizian language simply by keeping the following rules in mind. The rules of derivation are different for nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions. As far as adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions are concerned, they are exactly those of the Latin language (apart from a few minor variations given in chapters A.6, A.7, A.8 and A.9 of this treatise) while pronouns and all adjectives other than qualifying adjectives are derived from Latin according to the definitions given in chapters A.3 (for adjectives) and A.4 (for pronouns). As far as nouns, qualifying adjectives and verbs are concerned, the general principle applies that one always starts with the search for the corresponding Latin word and, if it does not exist (as is the case, for example, with neologisms formed after the Roman era), or if it does exist, but is expressed by the combination of two or more words, one goes on to consider the corresponding Esperanto word according to the generative algorithm below.



For Eurizian, the principle of disambiguity applies, i.e., an attempt is made to prevent the same word from being formed from different Latin words with different meanings. If, in the formation of the Eurizian word from the corresponding Latin word, a form already associated with a different Latin word was arrived at, the Latin stem would have to be modified in order to maintain the principle of disambiguity.

Example: from the Latin word *mas*, *maris* (male) and the Latin word *mare*, *maris* (sea), following the rules of derivation illustrated in the next chapter and ignoring the principle of disambiguity, we would obtain the same Eurizian form *mare*. The same chapter will show how this conflict is resolved. To obtain nouns derived from Latin, we can refer to the Olivetti English-Latin dictionary at <https://www.online-latin-dictionary.com/english-latin-dictionary.php>. To obtain nouns derived from Esperanto, we can use the English - Esperanto dictionary at <http://www.la-vortaro.net/>

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

PLEASE NOTE: algorithms and derivation rules are independent of the language to be translated into Euriziano and apply to any language to be translated in the world. The important thing is to have a dictionary (online or paper) of the type 'language to be translated - Latin' and a dictionary (online or paper) of the type 'language to be translated - Esperanto'.

For example, to obtain German-Eurizian vocabulary, it is sufficient to have a German-Latin dictionary and a German-Esperanto dictionary.

B.2 DERIVATION RULES FOR 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 (**termination 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 (**termination 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 (**termination 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 (**termination in -o**).

Example: English **fruit** -> in the English-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 stipulates that nouns of objects are always neuter, the gender of the noun *fructo* in Eurizian will be neuter. In conclusion, in the Eurizian vocabulary we would find: **fructo, n.**

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 (**termination 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.

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.2.2 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 disambiguity, 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, strenght** (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), **cancelli** (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 **masko** (sing), **maskos** (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.).

The expression '**for example**' is translated as **ut exemplo**.

B.2.3 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.2.4 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	argentini	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	tchiliani	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	Trinidad et Tobago	trinidadiani	Vietnam	Vietnamio	vjetnamiani
Tunisia	Tunisia	tunisiani	Yemen	Jemenia	jemeniani
Turkey	Turkia	turkiani	Zambia	Zambia	zambiani
Turkmenistan	Turkmenia	turkmeniani	Zimbabwe	Zimbabue	zimbabuaniani
Tuvalu	Tuvalo	tuvaliani			
Uganda	Uganda	ugandiani			
Ukraine	Ukraina	ukrainiani			
United Arab Emirates	Uniti Arabi Emiratos	emirataniani			
Uruguay	Uruguao	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: africaniani); America -> America (adjective: americaniani); Asia -> Asia (adjective: asiani); Europe-> Europe (adjective: europeiani); Oceania -> Oceania (adjective: oceaniani)

Arctic -> Artide (adjective: artidianiani); Antarctica -> Antartide (adjective: antartidianiani)

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.2.5 Dates and time references

B.2.5.1 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

B.2.5.2 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.3 RULES OF DERIVATION OF QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES

B.3.1 Rules for deriving qualifying adjectives from Latin

To obtain a given qualifying adjective from Latin, we look up the corresponding Latin qualifying adjective in the English-Latin dictionary. In the Latin dictionary, qualifying 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, qualifying 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 **la-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 Italian 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 exit in the nominative and the genitive: **audax, 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 qualifying adjectives from Esperanto

Qualifying 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.2.3. The transliterated adjective always ends in **-a**;
- 2) **a** letter at the end of the word is replaced by **i**;
- 3) If the transliterated adjective ends in **-ia**, the **-ia** ending is replaced with **-iali**.

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 VERB DERIVATION RULES

B.4.1 Rules of derivation from Latin verbs

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

- 1) The latin verb **Esse** changes the infinitive to **Essére**.
- 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	Abessére	To be absent
Adesse	Adessére	To be present
Deesse	Deessére	To abandon
Obesse	Obessére	To hurt
Inesse	Inessére	To be in
Interesse	Interessére	To take part in
Praesse	Praessére	To be in charge
Subesse	Subessére	To be underneath
Superesse	Superessére	To survive
Prodesse	Prodessére	To benefit
Posse	Possére	To be able to

- 3) Deponent verbs:

- verbs in -ari change the infinitive to -are (e.g.: Latin hortari becomes **hortàre**);
- verbs in -eri change the infinitive into -ere (e.g.: Latin vereri becomes **verère**);
- 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 **largìre**);

- 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

- 5) The verb **Velle (to want)** becomes **volére**;
- 6) The verb **Nolle (not to want)** becomes **nolére**;
- 7) The verb **Malle (to prefer)** becomes **mallére**;
- 8) The verb **fieri (to become)** becomes **fiére**;
- 9) The verb **Coepisse (to begin)** becomes **coepére**;
- 10) The verb **Memini (to remember)** becomes **meminére**;
- 11) The verb **Odi (to hate)** becomes **odére**;
- 12) The verb **Aio (to say, to affirm)** becomes **aire**;
- 13) The verb **Inquam (to say)** becomes **inquire** ;
- 14) 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**.

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

16) 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.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 mode end in -i, the rule for obtaining the Eurizian verb from the corresponding Esperanto verb in the infinitive is very simple: simply replace the termination in **i** with the termination 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 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
Bona notte -> 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-> excusa
Sic satis!-> That's enough!; Satis controversias! -> Enough controversy!
Please-> comiter o benigne.

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