

EURIZIAN

A common language for European identity

LESSON 2

The articles, nouns and sentence structure



The Articles

- In Eurizian there is no definite article, so there is no equivalent of '**The**'
- The noun in the determinative form is not introduced by anything if it is the subject or direct object; it is introduced by a preposition in all other cases
- There is only one indefinite article: '**une**' which corresponds to the English articles '**a**' and '**an**'. It applies to all three genders.
- Examples: **the book** (eng.) → **libro (eur.)**; **a book** (eng.)→ **une libro (eur.)**

Nouns (1)

- For nouns, Eurizian distinguishes between three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Unlike Latin and Esperanto, Eurizian follows the rules below without exception:
 - **Masculine:** All proper or common nouns referring to male persons or male animals.
 - **Feminine:** All proper or common nouns referring to female persons or female animals, as well as all names of flowers, plants and their parts, and everything belonging to the plant world.
 - **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.

Nouns (2)

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.

First class nouns - examples

Rosa (eng. **Rose**) → plural: **rosas**

Rosa est une pulchri flore → The rose is a beautiful flower.

Rosas olet bene → The roses smell nice.

Marco donavit une rubri rosa ad Anna → Marco gave Anna a red rose.

Anna ornabat sui horto cum albi rosas → Anna decorated her garden with white roses.

Second class nouns - examples

Lupo (eng. **Wolf**) → plural: **lupos**

Lupo est una ferus animalis → The wolf is a wild animal.

Lupos vivit in silvis → Wolves live in the woods.

Homines timeant lupo → Humans fear the wolf.

Lucio essevit aggredietur a lupos → Lucio was attacked by wolves.

Third class nouns - examples

Leone (eng. **Lion**) → plural: **leones**

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.

Basic sentence structure 1

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

Subject → Verb → Direct Object → Indirect Object

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

Basic sentence structure 2

1) The **subject is always expressed** and typically **precedes the verb**. The imperative/exhortative mood is a partial exception to this rule.

▶ Subject–verb inversion is allowed in direct speech when the clause is followed by a verb of speaking. Example: “I feel great!” said the father → *ego valet optime!*, *inquivit patre*.

▶ **Subject-verb inversion** is also used in constructions corresponding to English ‘there is / there are’ in all tenses: *ad est* (there is), *ad sunt* (there are). Where “*ad*” functions as an existential marker, similar to English ‘there’ in ‘there is/are’.” Example: There are many books on the table → *super mensa ad sunt multi libros*.

2) The direct object always follows the verb immediately.

▶ 3) Adjectives normally precede the noun they modify.

▶ 4) Adverbs usually come immediately before or after the verb they refer to.

▶ 5) A **personal pronoun object** always comes **after the verb**.

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

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

Practice Exercises (1)

True or False?

1. Eurizian has a definite article equivalent to English 'the'.
2. The indefinite article is *une* for all three genders.
3. Names of flowers and plants are feminine.
4. All nouns denoting inanimate objects are neuter.
5. Eurizian nouns may be singular or plural.

Practice Exercises (1) – Solutions

True or False?

1. False — Eurizian has no definite article.
2. True.
3. True.
4. True.
5. True.

Practice Exercises (2)

Sentence structure

Put the elements in the normal Eurizian word order.

1. direct object – subject – verb
2. indirect object – direct object – verb – subject

Then complete the rules:

3. Adjectives normally _____ the noun they modify.
4. A personal pronoun object always comes _____ the verb.
5. In coordinated clauses with et or ac, the subject may be omitted in the second clause when _____.

Practice Exercises (2) – Solutions

Sentence structure

1. Subject → Verb → Direct Object
2. Subject → Verb → Direct Object → Indirect Object
3. Adjectives normally precede the noun they modify.
4. A personal pronoun object always comes after the verb.
5. The subject may be omitted when it is the same as in the main clause.

Go to the lesson 3! :

Qualitative adjectives

(please give it a like!)

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