

# Eurolang Quick Reference

## *Rapida Aid-text de Eurolang*

(This document is an expanded form of the "Eurolang Quick Reference Sheet" which is an A4-sized sheet of paper, containing reference information about Eurolang. The other side of the sheet contains a 500-word dictionary. A version without tables is also available.)

### 1. Spelling

The list below shows how letters and digraphs in EL are pronounced. EL stresses the penultimate syllable. The letters **b, d, f, h, l, m, n, p, t, v, z** are the same as in English. Each letter below is pronounced the same as in the highlighted portion of the English word (English words pronounced as in Received Pronunciation).

| Spelling          | Ascii-IPA symbol | Pronounced as in | Notes                                                                          |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>c, k, q</b>    | k                | [k]itchen        | Alternate spellings for same sound                                             |
| <b>ch</b>         | tʃ               | [ch]urch         |                                                                                |
| <b>g</b>          | g                | [g]ive           |                                                                                |
| <b>j, y</b>       | j                | [y]ellow         | Alternate spellings for same sound                                             |
| <b>ng</b>         | ŋ                | si[ng]           |                                                                                |
| <b>qu</b>         | kʷ               | [qu]ick          | This phoneme-pair can also be spelt "cw" or "kw".                              |
| <b>r</b>          | r                | [r]at            |                                                                                |
| <b>s</b>          | s                | [s]at            |                                                                                |
| <b>sh</b>         | ʃ                | [sh]ine          |                                                                                |
| <b>th</b>         | θ                | [th]in           | If you have difficulty pronouncing [θ], you can pronounce this phoneme as [t]. |
| <b>w</b>          | w                | [w]et            |                                                                                |
| <b>x</b>          | ks, gz           | e[x]tra, e[x]it  | Pronounce as [gz] when surrounded on both sides by vowels or voiced consonants |
| <b>zh</b>         | z                | mea[s]ure        |                                                                                |
| <b>a</b>          | a, @             | br[a], [a]bout   | Pronounced as [@] at end of word                                               |
| <b>e, ai, ay</b>  | e, e:            | s[e]t, th[ere]   |                                                                                |
| <b>i, ee</b>      | i                | s[ea]t           |                                                                                |
| <b>o</b>          | o:, o            | s[aw], c[o]t     |                                                                                |
| <b>u, ou, ow</b>  | u                | s[oo]n           |                                                                                |
| <b>au, aw</b>     | au               | h[ow]            |                                                                                |
| <b>ae</b>         | ai               | d[ie]            |                                                                                |
| <b>oi, oy, eu</b> | oi               | b[oy]            |                                                                                |

Note that sometimes, different letters or combinations of letters in Eurolang can signify the same sound. This does not mean that words that use one of these forms can be re-spelled using another of

these forms. For example, the Eurolang word **scrib** (which means *write*) cannot be spelled **skrib** or **sqrib** - to do so would be incorrect Eurolang.

All other combinations of vowels in Eurolang (such as in **alia**) are pronounced individually.

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## 2. Pronouns

The personal pronouns:

| Meaning        | Subject/<br>Object | Possessive<br>adjective | Genitive<br>pronoun |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| I              | <b>me</b>          | <b>mes</b>              | <b>meson</b>        |
| you (singular) | <b>tu</b>          | <b>tus</b>              | <b>tuson</b>        |
| he             | <b>he</b>          | <b>hes</b>              | <b>heson</b>        |
| she            | <b>she</b>         | <b>shes</b>             | <b>sheson</b>       |
| it             | <b>it</b>          | <b>its</b>              | <b>itson</b>        |
| he/she         | <b>ge</b>          | <b>ges</b>              | <b>geson</b>        |
| one            | <b>on</b>          | <b>ons</b>              | <b>onson</b>        |
| (reflexive)    | <b>se</b>          | <b>ses</b>              | <b>seson</b>        |
| we             | <b>nos</b>         | <b>nostra</b>           | <b>nostron</b>      |
| you (plural)   | <b>vos</b>         | <b>vostra</b>           | <b>vostron</b>      |
| they           | <b>los</b>         | <b>lora</b>             | <b>loron</b>        |

*Each other* is translated as one of: **alia-nos**, **alia-vos**, **alia-los**.

Examples:

- **Me find la auto** = *I find the car*
  - **It est mes auto** = *It is my car*
  - **It est meson** = *It is mine*
  - **Los mortizav se** = *They killed themselves*
  - **Los mortizav alia-los** = *They killed each other*
- 

## 3. Verbs

The root form of a verb is the present tense. The root form is also known as the citation form, because this is the form in which it is found in dictionaries. There are three classes of Eurolang verbs: ones which end in -i, ones which end in -e, and ones which end in any other letter. The last two classes behave identically, except for the present tense.

|                      | -i verbs              | -e verbs                   | 0 verbs               |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Present tense</b> | audi<br>= <i>hear</i> | shovele<br>= <i>shovel</i> | find<br>= <i>find</i> |
| <b>Infinitive</b>    | audir                 | shovelar                   | findar                |
| <b>Imperative</b>    | audiu                 | shovelu                    | findu                 |

|                          |         |            |          |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|----------|
| <b>Past tense</b>        | audiv   | shovelav   | findav   |
| <b>Future tense</b>      | audira  | shovelara  | findara  |
| <b>Conditional tense</b> | audiria | shovelaria | findaria |

### 3.1. The Present tense

The present tense is used for action that takes place in the present, or repetitive or habitual action:

- **Me vid la auto** = *I see the car*
- **Nos mange apels** = *We are eating apples*

If you want to disambiguate between different usages of the present tense, **presentae** is used for action taking place in the present, **customae** for habitual action:

- **Tu parle to la femino** = *You talk to the woman, You are talking to the woman*
- **Tu presentae parle to la femino** = *You are talking to the woman right now*
- **Tu customae parle to la femino** = *You usually/typically/customarily talk to the woman*

### 3.2. The Infinitive

The infinitive is used after another verb. In English, the infinitive is often preceded by "to". Sometimes Eurolang uses the infinitive where English uses the -ing ending.

- **Me pos vidar la auto** = *I can see the car*
- **John am mangar oranges** = *John likes eating oranges*
- **He vol tu mangar la banane** = *He wants you to eat the banana*

### 3.3. The Imperative

The imperative is used for telling someone what to do.

- **Findu it!** = *Find it!*
- **Audiu!** = *Listen!*
- **Nos constructu domo** = *Let's build a house*
- **Vos vidu di!** = *Everyone, look at that!*

### 3.4. The past tense

The past tense is used to describe things that happened in the past.

- **She findav la auto** = *She found the car*
- **She volav he vendar la auto** = *She wanted him to sell the car*
- **Me customae amav mangar apels, but presentae me no am mangar los** = *I used to like eating apples, but now I don't like eating them*

### 3.5. The future tense

This describes things that will happen in the future.

- **Me vidara la auto** = *I will see the car*
- **Me esper que me findara la auto next-dayae** = *I hope that I will find the car tomorrow*

### 3.6. The conditional tense

This describes things that might happen.

- **Si est banane, me mangaria it** = *If there was a banana, I would eat it*

### 3.7. Participles and nouns formed from verbs

|                           | -i verbs      | -e/0 verbs    |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Present tense</b>      | audi<br>=hear | find<br>=find |
| <b>Subject participle</b> | audienta      | findanta      |
| <b>Object participle</b>  | audieda       | findeda       |
| <b>Subject noun</b>       | audier        | finder        |
| <b>Object noun</b>        | audied        | finded        |
| <b>Action noun</b>        | audition      | findation     |

### 3.8. Subject participle

The subject participle is an adjective denoting something that is or potentially is the subject of the verb. The nearest equivalent in English is called the "present participle".

- **la findanta vir** = *the finding man, the man who finds*

### 3.9. Object participle

The object participle is an adjective denoting something that is or potentially is the object of the verb. The nearest equivalent in English is called the "past participle".

- **la findeda auto** = *the found car, the car which is/was found*

The object participle is used, together with the verb **hav** to form perfect tenses. There are four perfect tenses, one for each basic tense of **hav**:

|                                     |                    |                           |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Present perfect/<br/>perfect</b> | me hav audieda     | <i>I have heard</i>       |
| <b>Past perfect/<br/>pluperfect</b> | me havav audieda   | <i>I had heard</i>        |
| <b>Future perfect</b>               | me havara audieda  | <i>I will have heard</i>  |
| <b>Conditional perfect</b>          | me havaria audieda | <i>I would have heard</i> |

Thus, there are 4 perfect tenses and 4 basic tenses, making 8 tenses in all. If the verb is a transitive verb (i.e. one that can take a direct object), each of these tenses has a corresponding passive form. The passive form is formed by using the relevant tense of **est** (which means *be*) and the object participle:

|                    |                    |                         |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Present</b>     | me est audieda     | <i>I am heard</i>       |
| <b>Past</b>        | me estav audieda   | <i>I was heard</i>      |
| <b>Future</b>      | me estara audieda  | <i>I will be heard</i>  |
| <b>Conditional</b> | me estaria audieda | <i>I would be heard</i> |

|                                     |                           |                                |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Present perfect/<br/>perfect</b> | me hav esteda audieda     | <i>I have been heard</i>       |
| <b>Past perfect/<br/>pluperfect</b> | me havav esteda audieda   | <i>I had been heard</i>        |
| <b>Future perfect</b>               | me havara esteda audieda  | <i>I will have been heard</i>  |
| <b>Conditional perfect</b>          | me havaria esteda audieda | <i>I would have been heard</i> |

### 3.10. Subject noun

The subject noun denotes an entity that is, or potentially is, the subject of the verb in question.

- **finder** = *finder, person or thing which finds*
- **doner** = *giver, person or thing which gives*

### 3.11. Object noun

The object noun is something which is, or potentially is, the object of the verb in question. Only transitive verbs can have an object noun.

- **finded** = *person or thing which is found*
- **doned** = *gift, thing which is given*

### 3.12. Action noun

The action noun denotes the activity or result of the verb.

If the verb's present tense ends in **-t**, the action noun is formed by adding **-ion** to it.

If the verb ends in **-i**, the action noun is formed by adding **-tion**.

For other verbs, that action noun is formed by adding **-ation**.

For example, the action nouns of the verbs **find**, **don**, **audi**, **shovele** and **construct** are:

- **findation** = *act of finding*
- **donation** = *donation, act of giving*
- **audition** = *act of hearing*
- **shovelation** = *act of shoveling*
- **construction** = *construction, act of constructing*

### 3.13. Temporal forms of words derived from verbs

The subject participle, subject noun, object participle and object noun are all indeterminate in time. They all either refer to something taking place in the present, or to something taking place at an indeterminate time, perhaps as a customary activity.

As with the present tense of verbs, participles can be modified by **customae** or **presentae** to be more specific. Similarly the subject and object nouns can be modified with the adjectives **customa** or **presenta**.

- **presentae findeda** = *found right now*

- **customa doner** = *someone who habitually gives*

There are also past and future forms of the subject/object participles and nouns. The past forms are formed by adding the endings **-anta**, **-eda**, **-er**, **-ed** to the past tense of the verb, and the future forms are formed by adding these endings to the infinitive of the verb (the infinitive is used to form the future tense).

| Past and future forms of participles/nouns |           |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Past subject participle</b>             | audivanta | = <i>pertaining to something that heard</i>         |
| <b>Past object participle</b>              | audiveda  | = <i>pertaining to something that was heard</i>     |
| <b>Past subject noun</b>                   | audiver   | = <i>something that heard</i>                       |
| <b>Past object noun</b>                    | audived   | = <i>something that was heard</i>                   |
| <b>Future subject participle</b>           | audiranta | = <i>pertaining to something that will hear</i>     |
| <b>Future object participle</b>            | audireda  | = <i>pertaining to something that will be heard</i> |
| <b>Future subject noun</b>                 | audirer   | = <i>something that will hear</i>                   |
| <b>Future object noun</b>                  | audired   | = <i>something that will be heard</i>               |

## 4. Adjectives

An adjective goes before the noun it modifies. Adjectives end in **-a**. Nouns and verbs can end with any letter except "a". (Exception: Proper nouns can end in "a").

Comparison of adjectives is like this:

- **It est seca equal X** = *It is as dry as X*
- **It est plus seca rel X** = *It is drier than X*
- **It est la plus seca** = *It is the driest*

## 5. Wordbuilding

*Wordbuilding* refers to the way that Eurolang uses affixes to form new words. For each affix, the syntax-categories involved are stated, so "verb to adjective" means that the affix converts a verb to an adjective.

If a prefix is listed with "--" it means that a "-" is included when the prefix is attached to a word, eg **non-friga**, **re-vive**.

### **-a (to adjective)**

general-purpose suffix to make an adjective.

### **-abla (verb to adjective)**

Able to be ..., (Like English -able)

- **combust** = *to burn* ; **combustabla** = *flammable*

**-ae (adjective to adverb)**

makes an adjective into an adverb.

- **facila** = *easy*; **facilae** = *easily*

**-e (noun to verb)**

This is a general-purpose suffix to make a verb. Eg:

- **telefon** = *telephone* (noun); **telefone** = *make a telephone call*

**-et (any)**

Diminutive. Forms a smaller, or less intense, version of a thing or property.

- **friga** = *cold*; **frigeta** = *cool*

**-isim (any)**

Augmentive. Makes something qualitatively bigger or more forceful.

**-ism (to noun)**

A belief/value system, especially political or religious.

**-ist (to noun)**

An adherent of a belief/value system.

**-ista (to adjective)**

Relating to an -ism.

**-iti (adjective to noun)**

Forms abstract nouns.

- **brila** = *bright*; **briliti** = *brightness*

**-iz (adj/verb to verb)**

When applied to an adjective, this means to make or cause something:

- **granda** = *big*
- **grandiz** = *to make big*

Applied to a verb: "Xiz something" means "cause something to X", eg:

- **he mortab** = he died
- **me mortizab he** = I killed him

**-on (adjective to noun)**

a thing having a property

- **grava** = *heavy*; **gravon** = *a heavy thing or person*

**-op (verb to verb)**

Used to switch over the subject and object of a verb. NB it is not always a direct swap between subject and direct object..

- **lern** = *learn*; **lernop** = *teach*
- **vend** = *sell*; **vendop** = *buy*

**-s/-es (noun to noun)**

used to make a noun plural. Plural means any number > 1 or < -1.

- **tri canises** = *three dogs*

**ex-- (any)**

former, previous

**non-- (any)**

Negates the meaning of a word.

- **friga** = *cold*; **non-friga** = *not cold* (but not necessarily hot)

Compare **un-** which forms the exact opposite.

**re-- (verb to verb)**

Redo, do again, do repeatedly

- **vive** = *live*; **re-vive** = *live again, relive* (an experience)

**un- (any)**

Makes a word its opposite.

- **usa** = *useful*; **unusa** = *useless*
- **amico** = *friend*; **unamico** = *enemy*
- **dexter** = *right*; **undexter** = *left*

**6. Questions**

Questions always start with **Quiz** or one of the other question words. All the question words begin with **qu-**. For a simple yes/no question, all you need to do is add **Quiz** to the start of a declarative



statement.

- **Tu lect it.** = *You read it. / You are reading it.*
- **Quiz tu lect it?** = *Do you read it? / Are you reading it?*

More complex questions keep the word-order of a declarative sentence and use **qui** (or a variant) as a placeholder for what is being asked. Note how **qui** goes in the same position in the sentence as the corresponding noun-phrase in the reply:

- **Quiz tu lect qui?** = *What are you reading?*
- **Me lect interestanta libro.** = *I am reading an interesting book.*
- **Quiz qui lect la journal?** = *Who is reading the newspaper?*
- **Me lect la journal.** = *I am reading the newspaper.*

Where **qui** immediately follows **quiz**, the initial **quiz** can be left out, eg:

- **Qui lect la journal?** = *Who is reading the newspaper?*

If the placeholder is an adjective, **qua** is used:

- **Quiz tu lect qua libro?** = *What book are you reading?*

**Qua** can be linked with a noun, and the resulting compound word given the adverbial ending **-ae**, to form the adverbs meaning *where, why, when, and how*:

- **Quiz tu lect qua-placae?** = *Where do you read?*
- **Quiz tu lect qua-raisonae?** = *Why do you read?*
- **Quiz tu lect qua-methodae?** = *How do you read?*
- **Quiz tu lect qua-tempae?** = *When do you read?*

In a declarative sentence of Eurolang, adverbs can go to the beginning, so these can be rephrased:

- **Qua-placae tu lect?**
- **Qua-raisonae tu lect?**
- **Qua-methodae tu lect?**
- **Qua-tempae tu lect?**

## 7. This/That

- **di** = *this one*
- **da** = *this* (followed by a noun)

Like **qua**, **da** can be used in such compounds as **da-placae** (= *here*), **da-methodae** (= *this way*), etc. These compounds are adverbs.

The prefix **tele** (= *far*) is used to form *that*, ie: **tele-di**, **tele-da**.

## 8. Numbers

- 0 = **zero**
- 1 = **uno**
- 2 = **duo**
- 3 = **tri**
- 4 = **quator**
- 5 = **quinque**
- 6 = **six**
- 7 = **septem**
- 8 = **octo**
- 9 = **novem**
- 10 = **decem**
- 100 = **cent**
- 1000 = **kilo**
- $10^6$  = **mego**
- $10^9$  = **gigo**
- $10^{12}$  = **tero**

Long numbers can be said by saying their digits:

- 206,000 = **duo zero six zero zero zero**

by using **decem, cent, kilo, mego, gigo**:

- 206,000 = **duo cent six kilo**

or by mixtures of the two:

- 206,000 = **duo zero six kilo**

Ordinal numbers add **-a** to the final number-word. Fractions used **div**:

- $1/2$  = **div-duo**
- $1/6$  = **div-six**
- $5/6$  = **quinque div six**

Numbers are usually written using numerals, as this is easiest to read. Ordinals are written with the numerals followed by "a", eg: **1a**(=*first*), **20a** (=twentieth).

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