

Basis of the new language lu mondialu

This language is based on Italian and is a very simple and logic tongue, removing all the exceptions and difficulties of current dialects.

Verbs:

There is only 1 group for the verbs, they all end with -are (e.g. parlare, partare, prendere). There is one termination for each person and each tense, no exceptions.

Indicative		
Past	Present	Future
parlavo	parlo	parlaro
parlavi	parli	parlari
parlava	parla	parlara
parlavamo	parlamo	parlaramo
parlavate	parlate	parlarate
parlavano	parlano	parlarano

Conditional		
Past	Present	Future
parlabbavo	parlabbo	parlabbaro
parlabbavi	parlabbi	parlabbari
parlabbava	parlabba	parlabbara
parlabbavamo	parlabbamo	parlabbaramo
parlabbavate	parlabbate	parlabbarate
parlabbavano	parlabbano	parlabbarano

Subjonctive		
parlassavo	parlasso	parlassaro
parlassavi	parlassi	parlassari
parlassava	parlassa	parlassara
parlassavamo	parlassamo	parlassaramo
parlassavate	parlassate	parlassarate
parlassavano	parlassano	parlassarano
parlassavo	parlasso	parlassaro

To express an action, in questu momentu is added.

I am eating = In questu momentu mangio

I was sleeping = In questu momentu dormavo

Past participles are constructed by replacing the verb ending in -are with -ato/ata/atu in the singular and -atos/atas/atus in the plural. They always agree in gender and number with the element they represent. Be careful! The past tense does not exist.

Examples: I have eaten = Mangiavo

The cat has fallen = Lu gattu cadava

The cat was found = Trovava lu gattu

The cat found in a fiels = Lu gattu trovatu in umu pratu

Subject personal pronouns can be used before the verb or omitted.

O is used for people or animals identified as masculine.

A is used for people or animals identified as feminine.

U is used for people or animals not identified as masculine or feminine and for objects.

The plural is formed by adding S to the end of the singular form.

In the case of a group of individuals or animals comprising males and females, US is used.

I = muo, mua, muu

we = nuos, nuas, nuus

you = tuo, tua, tuu

you = vuos, vuas, vuus

he, she = suo, sua, suu

they = luos, luas, luus

Reflexive verbs are constructed in the infinitive by adding -su in place of the final e.

Example: to wash oneself = lavarsu

Lavo muo/mua/muu	Lavamo nuos/nuas/nuus
Lavi tuo/tua/tuu	Lavate vuos/vuas/vuus
Lava suo/sua/suu	Lavano luos/luas/luus

The imperative does not exist. Requests are expressed in the indicative.

Example: Talk to me! = Parli a mua. (If a girl speaks.)

Articles:

	definite	indefinite	demonstrative	possessive
singular	lo	umo	questo	mio, mia, miu
	la	uma	questa	tio, tia, tiu
	lu	umu	questu	sio, sia, siu nio, nia, niu vio, via, viu lio, lia, liu
plural	los	umos	questos	mios, mias, mius
	las	umas	questas	tios, tias, tius
	lus	umus	questus	sios, sias, sius nios, nias, nius vios, vias, vius lios, lias, lius

Numbers:

- Cardinal numbers:

0 – 10 : zero, uno, due, tre, quattro, cinque, sei, sette, otto, nove, dieci

11 – 20 : dieci-uno, dieci-due, dieci-tre, dieci-quattro, dieci-cinque, dieci-sei, dieci-sette, dieci-otto, dieci-nove, venti

The same logic is respected for venti-uno to venti-nove and beyond.

Trenti, quaranti, cinquant, sessanti, settanti, ottanti, novanti, centi.

Due-centi, tre-centi, etc.

Milli

Millioni

From milioni, each additional milli adds « mi » at the beginning of the number: milioni, mimilioni, mimimilioni, etc.

333 = tre-centi-trenti-tre

3'333'000 = tre-milioni-tre-centi-trenti-tre-milli

3'333'000'000 = tre-mimilioni-tre-centi-trenti-tre-milioni

- Ordinal numbers:

They are built by adding -mo, -ma or -mu at the end of the corresponding cardinal number.

First = unomo, unoma, unomu

Second = duemo, duema, duemu

Hundredth = centimo, centima, centimu

Hundredths = centimos, centimas, centimus

- Fractions:

They are built by adding -minu at the end of the corresponding cardinal number.

Half = dueminu

Third = treminu

Quarter = quattrominu

Adjectives:

The adjectives are built with the Italian root and the terminaison (genre and number related).

The red jacket = Lu giaccu rossu

The red jackets = Lus giaccus rossus

The smart girl = La ragazza intelligente

The smart girls = Las ragazzas intelligentas

The smart boy = Lo ragazzo intelligente

The smart boys = Los ragazzos intelligentos

The pink flower = Lu fiuru rosu

The pink flowers = Lus fiorus rosus

Punctuation:

A sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with . or ... or ? or !

In the sentences , or ; or : can be added.

Before . or ... or ? or ! or , or ; or : there is no space between the last word and the symbol.

“text” and (text) can be used. There is no space between the symbol and the text between the symbol.

Accents and special signs do not exist.

The alphabet is made of 20 consonants and 6 vowels.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Invariable words:

They are identical to Italian invariable words. Only the accent is removed if present in the Italian word.

Example: yes (sì) = si

 Neither (né) = ne

Order of the words:

Prepositions and complements always go after the verb.

I talk to him = Parlo a suo

I talk about him = Parlo di suo

I talk with him = Parlo con suo

I give it to him = Do lu a suo

Some examples:

I need a fresh drink = Bisogno di umu bevandu frescu.

There are pink stars = Ci essano stellus rosus.

Ten years ago, I obtained my diploma = Dieci anni prima, ottenavo miu diplomu.