

# Lecione 1

## Le familie Rossi



Le familie Rossi lodžas en Bolzano, en le norde de Italia. Le familie konsistas el kvar persones kaj unu hunde. Le patre, Paolo, esas policane. Le matre, Laura, esas instruiste.

Les havas du infanes: le filia nomidžas Elena kaj le filio nomidžas Antonio. Elena esas dudek unu jare adža kaj studas lingvescience (lingvistike). Antonio havas dek ses jares kaj lernas en mezlerneje. Le familie havas hunde. Le nome de le hundo estas Dino. Dino esas tre amika kaj neniam volas esare sola.

## Nova vortes

<u>Eurolingve:</u>	<u>English:</u>	<u>Eurolingve:</u>	<u>English:</u>
familie	family	filia	daughter
lodzare	to live	filio	son
en	in	filie	(own) child
norde	north	nomidzare	to be called
Italia	Italy	dudek unu	twenty-one
konsistare el	to consist of	jare	year
kvar	four	adza	old (years of age)
persone (-e/-a/-o)	people	studare	to study
kaj	and	lingvescience	linguistics
hunde /-e/-a/-o)	a dog	dek ses	sixteen
patre	father	lernare	to learn
matre	mother	mezlerneje	secondary school
esare	to be (verb)	hunde (-e/-a/-o)	dog
policane (-e/-a/-o)	police officer	nome	name
instruiste (-e/-a/-o)	teacher	tre	very
les	they (pl)	amika	friendly
havare	to have	neniam	never
du	two	volare	to want to
infane (-e/-a/-o)	child	sola	alone (adjective)

## Gramatike

### Articles

The definite article is **LE** in the singular for all persons and **LES** in the plural. There is an indefinite article in the singular. This is **UN** for all persons.

### Adjectives

Adjectives always end in **-a**. They can come *before or after* the noun and are **not** inflected. *le hela ĉambre = le ĉambre hela; Elena esas un juna studenta. = Elena esas un studente juna.*

### Verbs

The infinitive always ends in **-are** (parolare, kantare, esare, havare, ...). In the present tense, **-as** is simply added to the stem.

*Elena esas studente. Elena studas lingvescience. Manuel havas hunde.*

## Gender neutrality

In Italian, for example, there are words ending in -e that are used for both genders: il/la presidente, il/la cliente, etc. This 'e' is used in Eurolingve for nouns. For persons, there is also the feminine ending -a and the masculine ending -o.

*le profesore* (gender neutral)

*le profesora* (feminine)

*le profesoro* (masculine)

*le hunde* (dog in general)

*le hunda* (female dog)

*le hundo* (male dog)

If it is clear that Elena is a young woman, then the neutral form is sufficient. *Elena esas studente*. If the gender is not clear from the name, the ending -o or -a is used for greater clarity. *Andrea esas studento*.

Bei Wörtern wie *matre* und *patre* reicht die neutrale Form, weil im allgemeinen das Geschlecht schon aus dem Wortstamm hervorgeht.

## Accusative

Unlike Esperanto, Eurolingve does not have a separate ending for the accusative case. The meaning is conveyed by the word order (subject – predicate – object) – as in English and many other Romance languages.

## Ekzerces

Traduku en le germana!

(1) Sofia esas studente. (2) Le matre lernas. (3) Elena esas le filia kaj, kaj Paolo le filio de sinjoro kaj sinjora Rossi. (4) Le familie havas hunde. (5) Maria estas dudek jares adža. (6) Le familie Schmidt lodžas en Berlin, Germania. (7) Lara Conturi volas skiare.

Traduku en Eurolingve!

(1) Romana Rossi is the mother. (2) Sandra and Francesco are the children. (3) Sandra is the daughter and Francesco is the son. (4) They live in Milan. (5) Sandra is twenty years old. (6) The dog's name is Bello. (7) The father works (laborare) in Munich.