

Ûn gid àl speliçaziun proviziunal

a compilation of recommendations
intended for government work etc –
to be replaced by an upcoming Unified
Orthography

version without î

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1. Pronunciation

1.1. Phonological inventory

<u>consonants</u>	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
plosive	p b		t d		k g	
affricate			ts	tʃ dʒ		
fricative	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	x ɣ	h
rhotic			r			
approximant				j	w	
lateral			ɬ l	ʎ		

<u>vowels</u>	front	center	back
close	i ɪ y		u ʊ
mid	e ø	ə	o
open	æ	a	ɑ

1.2. Orthography

consonant(s)	sound	conditions and notes
b	[b]	
bh	[v]	
c	[k] [tʃ]	before <e> and <i>. If <ce> and <ci> are followed by vowels, <e> and <i> are silent; p.e. <u>ceai</u> [tʃai]
ch	[k]	
c'h	[x]	
ç	[s]	
d	[d] [ð]	always between two vowels or next to [r]
dd	[d]	
dh	[ð]	
dt	[d]	word-initially
ð	[ð]	
f	[f]	
fh	[h]	
g	[g] [dʒ]	in the words <i>ageu(x)</i> , <i>legeu(x)</i> , <i>regeu(x)</i> , <i>regipäts(ilor)</i> , <i>viceregeu(x)</i>
gc	[g]	word-initially
gh	[ɣ]	
glh	[ʎ]	
gnh	[ɲ]	
h	[h]	
j	[j]	
k	[k]	only used in loanwords

l	[l] [ð] [t] [ɫ] <i>silent</i>	word-initially after a vowel before an unvoiced plosive in the syllable coda after <a>, <ä>, <å>, <e> and <i> in the syllable coda after <o> and <u>
lh	[ʎ]	
ll	[l]	
m	[m]	
mh	[v]	
mb	[m]	word-initially
n	[n] [ŋ]	before [k]
nd	[n]	word-initially
ng	[ŋg] [ŋ]	word-finally
nh	[ɲ]	
p	[p]	
ph	[f]	
q	[kj]	
qu	[kw]	
r	[r] [ʀ]	at the end of infinitives and in their plural forms
rh	[ʀ]	in verbal future endings
s	[s] [z]	in the endings -osă(s), -ösă(s) and -sour(s); furthermore in -sen after a vowel
sch	[ʃ]	
sh	[ʃ]	
ss	[s]	alternate spelling for <ß>, except in the words <i>fossent</i> , <i>Talossa</i> , <i>qissen</i> , and derivations thereof
ß	[s]	
t	[t] [ɫ]	colloquially in the ending -at(s)
tg	[θ]	alternate spelling for <þ>
th	[h]	
ts	[ts] [t]	word-initially
tx	[ʒ]	
tz	[ts]	
v	[v]	
vf	[v]	word-initially
vh	[w]	
w	[w]	only used in loanwords
x	[ks] [ʃ]	in the endings -eux and -éux.

xh	[çʃ]	
y	[j]	only used in loanwords
z	[z] [ts]	in the root <i>scurz-</i> and the morpheme <i>-ziun-</i>
p	[θ]	

Consonant clusters that are not supposed to be pronounced together are broken up with an interpunct (·), or alternatively an apostrophe ('): *s·chitză* / *s'chitză* ['skitsə] (instead of **schitză* ['ʃitsə]).

vowel(s)	sound	conditions and notes
a	[a] [ə]	after a stressed syllable except before a semivowel. When a feminine noun or adjective or a derivation thereof end in an unstressed <a>, it can be spelled as <ă> or <â>. Spelling <i>Talossa</i> as <i>Talossă</i> or <i>Talossâ</i> is possible but not recommended.
ae	[aɪ]	
ă	[æ]	
â	[ɑ]	
e	[e] [ə]	after a stressed syllable except before to a semivowel
ea	[ɛa]	
eu	[ɪu]	
éu	[eɪ]	
i	[i] [i̇] <i>silent</i>	before or after a vowel in the ending <i>-schi</i>
ii	[i]	
ind	[ant]	in the endings <i>-ind(s)</i> and <i>-ind(ă)mint</i>
iun	[iun] [iũ]	in the ending <i>-iun(s)</i>
o	[o]	
oa	[oɑ]	
ou	[u]	
ö	[ø]	
u	[u] [u̇]	before or after a vowel
ui	[ui] [ui̇]	word-initially and after <c'h>, <g>, <q> and <s>
ü	[y]	
y	<i>several</i>	only used in loanwords; pronunciation depends on language of origin

Analogously to the consonants, vowel clusters that are not supposed to be pronounced together are broken up with an interpunct (·), or alternatively an apostrophe ('): *co·aliziun* / *co'aliziun* [ko.ali'tsiũ] (instead of **coaliziun* [koali'tsiũ]). Alternatively, if the cluster contains <e> or <i>, it can be broken up using a trema (¨): *Rëuniziun* / *Re·uniziun* / *Re'uniziun* [re.uni'tsiũ] (instead of **Reuniziun* [riuni'tsiũ]).

The names of the letters of the alphabet are as follows:

A a [a], **B** be [be], **C** tze [tse], **D** de [de], **Đ** eđ [eđ], **E** e [e], **F** ef [ef], **G** ge [ge], **H** hal [haʉ] or *hasch* [haʃ], **I** i [i], **J** txotă ['ʒotə], **K** ka [ka], **L** ell [el], **M** em [em], **N** en [en], **O** o [o], **P** pe [pe], **Q** cū [ky], **R** er [er], **S** es [es], **T** te [te], **U** u [u], **V** ve [ve], **W** ve *Tütsch* [ve tyʃ], **X** üx [yks], **Y** üpsilon ['psilon], **Z** tzet [tset], **Þ** þorn [θorn]

1.3. Stress

If no syllable has a stress mark, the primary stress of the word falls on the final syllable that has a vowel with an umlaut or ring (ä, å, ö, ü) or which is followed by a consonant, after ignoring the endings -s, -en(s), -ent(s), -er(s), -esch(en), -eu(x), -ica(s), -ică(s), -ic(i), -(esch)laiset(s), -lor, -mint(s), -p(h)äts and -sqâb(s) in case it has one of those. In the context of this rule, semivocalic <i> and <u> as well as <e> following <a> are counted as consonants.

Irregular stress is marked with an accute accent (´). If the irregular stress falls on a word-final vowel, it is marked with a grave accent (`). Vowels that already have a diacritic cannot receive a stress mark (see 1.5.).

In words where the stress rule fails to determine stress, it falls on the first syllable: *mici* ['mitʃi], *ricăs* ['rikəs].

Optional final stress in third person singular future forms of verbs is not marked: *amarha* [a'maʃə ~ ama'ʃa], *façarha* [fa'saʃə ~ fasa'ʃa]. If final stress is not optional, it is marked as usual: *ischà* [i'ʃa].

The following words can be optionally stressed on the first syllable: *azul* [a'zu ~ 'azu], *acest* [a'tʃest ~ 'atʃest], *vidar* [vi'ðaʃ ~ 'viðəʃ], *embù* [em'bu ~ 'embu].

1.4. Words with unpredictable pronunciations

<i>à vheind'</i> [a'vei̯nd]	<i>fascismeu</i> [fa'ʃismɪu]
<i>acestilor</i> [a'tʃestʃələr]	<i>fascistà</i> [faʃis'ta]
<i>attaq</i> [a'tak]	<i>Fernaodo</i> [fer'naudo]
<i>bidet</i> [bi'ðe]	<i>hi</i> [i]
<i>c'e</i> [tʃe]	<i>houppette</i> [u'pet]
<i>Cézembre</i> [sej'zambɾə ~ 'sezəmbɾə]	<i>ir</i> ['i.ə]
<i>cioveci</i> [tʃo'vei̯tʃ]	<i>Krakov</i> ['krakuf]
<i>credar</i> [kre'da]	<i>Ihor</i> [ðor]
<i>da c'horsică</i> [da'xorsk]	<i>lu</i> [lu]
<i>doamnă</i> ['duanə]	<i>Miădhoamnă</i> [mə'ðuənə]
<i>e-ça qe</i> ['eskjə]	<i>morgun</i> ['morən]

Mximo [mə'ksimo]
n'estas-c'e [nes'tasə]
noueinçe [nu.'eɪns]
o(s) [u(ʃ)]
policier [poli'sje]
qareinçe [ka'reɪns]
qator ['katər ~ 'kator]
renaixençă [renai'ʃensə]
rönt·gen ['rɒntʃən]
seifdesch ['saɪfdəʃ]
seifeinçe [sai'feɪns]
seifet ['saɪfət]
seiftéu [saɪf'teɪ]
seiftéă ['saɪf'te.ə]
sexeinçe [sek'seɪns]
sieu(x) [ʃu(ʃ)]

sieu(x) ['si.u(ʃ)]
simeinçe [si'meɪns]
so [su]
sovindă [so'vantə] (also *sovantă*)
tir ['ti.əʃ]
treinçe [treɪns]
upp [ʊp]
uppadă [ʊ'paðə]
updateu [ʊp'datɪu]
Uruguay [uru'wai]
vuidesch ['vɔɪðəʃ]
vuieinçe [vɔi.'eɪns]
vuit [vɔɪt]
vuitéu [vɔi'teɪ]
vuitéă [vɔi'te.ə]
Zaragoză [θara'goθə]

1.5. Words with unpredictable stress

äflec'h ['æfləx]
asündeton [a'syndəton]
bisquinc ['bɪskwɪŋk]
clăxon ['klækson]
crüsalis ['krɪsəlɪs]
Cüclades ['kykləðəs]
Cüclops ['kyklɒps]
dülspec'ht ['dɪlspəxt]
flügel ['flygeɪ]
(foto)sünβesis [(foto)'synθəsis]
fönix ['fɒnɪks]
förex ['fɔrəks]
füslac'ht ['fɪsləxt]
gültec'h ['gytəx]
gümnospərm ['gɪmnospərm]
hüvell ['hyvəl]
läxhir ['lædʒɪr]
lümagnhac'ht ['lymənəxt]
lüstic'h ['lystɪx]
müchet ['mykət]
müschcel ['myʃtʃeɪ]

osürac'h [o'syrəx]
prüving ['prɪvɪŋ]
qator ['katər ~ 'kator]
rasüc'htec'h [ra'syxtəx]
rönt·gen ['rɒntʃən]
rücfüring [ryk'fyrɪŋ]
sändwitsch ['sændwɪtʃ]
säpar ['sæpə]
sätin ['sætin]
sch'ändă ['ʃændə]
seifet ['saɪfət]
süsădmin [sy'sædmin]
trümac'h ['tryməx]
tüpin ['tɪpɪn]
undaveint ['undəveɪnt]
üntrac'ht ['yntɹəxt]
üpsilon ['ypsɪlon]
vrüsanen ['vrysənən]
xülofon ['ksylofɒn]
zespäts [zes'pæts]
busund ['θusund]

2. Nouns

2.1. Definite articles

	singular	plural
masculine	el, l' ^{A)}	els
feminine	la, l' ^{A)}	las

^{A)} Elided form.

The noun *ma* can become *mha* when preceded by the feminine singular definite article.

	singular		plural	
	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
à	àl		às	
da	del	dal	dels, dallas ^{A)}	dals, dallas ^{A)}

^{A)} Rare.

2.2. Indefinite articles

	singular		plural	
masculine	ün	'n ^{A)}	dels	dallas ^{B)}
feminine	ünă		dals	

^{A)} Colloquial form.

^{B)} Rare except with year numbers.

	masculine singular	feminine singular
à	à'iens	à'iensă
c'e [tʃe]	c'e'n [tʃen]	
come	com'iens	com'iensă
contra	contr'iens	contr'iensă
da	d'iens	d'iensă
intra	intr'iens	intr'iensă
ja	ja'iens	ja'iensă
per	pr'iens	pr'iensă

2.3. Regular pluralisation

- *First declension*: nouns that lack any characteristic ending receive -s.
 - nouns ending in a stressed vowel receive -ns. If the noun ends in a stressed [a], one can alternatively add -es.
 - the final consonant -l [...ɫ ~ (silent)] and the ending -il [...iɫ] become *i* before -s is added.
 - the endings -ar and -an become -ae before -s is added.
 - nouns ending in the sounds [s z ʒ ʒ ft tʃ dʒ ʎ ɲ θ] receive -en.
 - Greek nouns ending in -sis change it to -ses.

- *Second declension*: nouns ending in *-eu* or *-éu* receive *-x*.
- *Third declension*: nouns ending in *-ăCs* or *-ăCCs*, where “C” stands for any consonant, receive *-ilor*.
- *Fourth declension*: nouns ending in *-ic* or *-íc* [...ik] receive *-i*.
 - nouns ending in *-ic* [...ik] can receive either *-i* or *-s*.
- *Fifth declension*: nouns ending in *-x*, *-sc* or *-scu* change it to *-schti*.

A pluralised noun retains the stress of the singular form, except in the following cases:

- A noun that is stressed on the antepenult and receives *-en* in the plural moves the stress to the penult in the plural.
- All third declension nouns move the stress to the antepenult in the plural.

2.4. Irregular pluralisation

singular	plural
el caciun	els cician
el cióvec	els cioveci [tʃo'veitʃ]
el garda	els garxhi
la fru	las frulor
el fungu	els funxhi
el luiç	els luiça
el po	els pocs
la politică	las politică, els politici

3. Adjectives and adverbs

3.1. Regular gender inflection

- Adjectives ending in *-eu* or *-éu* change them to *-ă* and *-éă* respectively in their feminine form.
- Adjectives ending in *-ceu* [...tʃiɥ] or *-cheu* [...kiɥ] change them to *-ciă* [...tʃə] and *-că* [...kə] respectively in their feminine form.
- Adjectives ending in *-at* change it to *-adă* in their feminine form.
- Adjectives ending in *-esc* change it to *-ească* in their feminine form.
- Adjectives ending in *-a* change it to *-ă* in their feminine form.
- In all other cases, the masculine and feminine forms are identical.

3.2. Regular pluralisation

The pluralisation rules for adjectives are identical to those for nouns (see 2.3.).

3.3. Irregular adjective forms

singular		plural	
masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
aucûn			
acest	această	acestilor [a' tʃeʃtʃələr]	
acû	acûtă	acûns	acûtăs
bel	belă	bels	belăs
ben	bună	bens	bunăs
bléu	bluă	bléux	bluăs
cacsa	cacsă	cacsa	cacsă
çaobén			
embù			
Européu	Europeiă	Européux	Europeiăs
fiir		fiis	
ingen			
negreu	neagră	negreux	neagrăs
nigüt	nigüdă	nigüts	nigüdăs
noveu	noua	noveux	nouăs
nü	nüdă	nüns	nüdăs
po		pocs	
political		politici, politicais	
próxim	próximă	próxins	próximăs
prüm	prümă	prüms	prümăs
quáisevol		quáisevois	
qetevri			
qissen			
quist		quisten	
timit	timidă	timits	timidăs
vell	veă	vells	veăs
viens	viensă	dels	dals

The adjectives *Belxhíc*, *evanxhelíc*, *matxentíc*, *öcümeníc* and *püblíc* shift the stress to the antepenult in the plural.

3.4. Comparatives

	masculine	feminine
more	pü	
most	el pü	la phü

	masculine	feminine
less	mïus	
least	el mïus	la mhïus

	masculine	feminine
better	mighor	
best	el mighor	la mighor, la mhighor

	masculine	feminine
worse	pior	
worst	el pior	la pior, la phior

3.5. Adverbialisation of adjectives

o adverbialise an adjective, add the ending *-mint* to its feminine form.

4. Pronouns

4.1. Personal pronouns

		subject	object	prepositional		
				after con.	after vowel	after <i>pâ</i>
first person	singular	éu	me, m' ^{A)}	me	mhe	me
	plural	noi		noi, üns	nhoi, üns	noi
second person	singular	tu	te, t' ^{A)}	dtu	thu	tu
	plural	voi			vhoi	voi
third person	singular	o [u]	lo [lu], l' ^{A)}	lo [lu]	lo [đu]	lo [đu]
		a	la, l' ^{A)}	eia ^{B)}		la
		ça	en	ça		
	plural	os [u]]	lor		lhor [đor]	lor
		as				
		ça	en	ça		
impersonal / reflexive		si	se, s' ^{A)}	so [su]		

^{A)} Elided form.

^{B)} *osprei eia* elides to *ospri'eia*.

4.2. Possessive forms

		<u>possessive determiners</u>	singular		plural
			masculine	feminine	
first person	singular	va, v' ^{A)}	vă, v' ^{A)}	vaes ^{B)}	
	plural	ár, noastra	ár, noastră	ár, noschtri	
second person	singular	tu		tuns ^{B)}	
	plural	voastra	voastră	voschtri	
third person	singular	sieu [[u]		sieux [[u]] ^{B)}	
		ça		ça'ns ^{B)}	
	plural	lor		lors ^{B)}	
		ça		ça'ns ^{B)}	
impersonal / reflexive		sieu [[u]		sieux [[u]] ^{B)}	

^{A)} Elided form.

^{B)} Alternatively one can use the singular form.

		<u>possessive pronouns</u>	singular		plural	
			masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
first person	singular	el méu	la mhîă	els méux	las mîăs	
	plural	el noastra	la noastră	els noschtri	las noschtri	
second person	singular	el tu	la thu	els tuns	las tuns	
	plural	el voastra	la voastră	els voschtri	las voschtri	
third person	singular	el sîeu ['si.u]	la tsîă	els sîeux ['si.u]]	las sîăs	
		el ça'n	la ça'n	els ça'ns	las ça'ns	
	plural	el lor	la lhor [đor]	els lors	las lors	
		el ça'n	la ça'n	els ça'ns	las ça'ns	
impersonal / reflexive		el sîeu ['si.u]	la tsîă	els sîeux ['si.u]]	las sîăs	

5. Verbs

5.1. Regular verbs

AMAR ^{A)}	éu am(éu) ^{B)}	noi ament (amameux ^{C)})
<i>present</i>	tu amás	voi ametz
	o/a/ça ama	os/as/ça ament
<i>past</i>	éu ameveu	noi amevent (amevameux ^{C)})
	tu amevás	voi amevetz
	o/a/ça ameva ^{D)}	os/as/ça amevent
<i>future</i>	éu amarhéu	noi amarhent (amarhameux ^{C)})
	tu amarhás	voi amarhetz
	o/a/ça amarha ^{E)}	os/as/ça amarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu amadréu	noi amadrent (amadrameux ^{C)})
	tu amadrás	voi amadretz
	o/a/ça amadra	os/as/ça amadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡ama! ^{F)}	¡ametz! ^{F)}
<i>present participle</i>	amind	aminds
<i>past participle</i>	amat, amadă, amescu ^{G)}	amats, amadă, ameshti ^{G)}
<i>perfect aspect</i>	tir [ˈti.ə] + <i>past participle singular</i>	
<i>imperfect aspect</i>	estar à + <i>infinitive</i>	
<i>prospective aspect</i>	ir [ˈi.ə] + <i>infinitive</i> / façar à + <i>infinitive</i>	
<i>retrospective aspect</i>	viénar à + <i>infinitive</i>	
<i>manitive aspect</i>	viénar da + <i>infinitive</i>	
<i>continuative aspect</i>	restar + <i>present participle singular</i>	
<i>passive</i>	estar + <i>past participle</i>	

^{A)} Verbs that have irregular stress in the infinitive do not retain it in any other verb form.

^{B)} The ending *-éu* is obligatory if the verb stem ends in a semivowel or an awkward consonant cluster

^{C)} *-ent* forms are recommended, but *-ameux* forms are tolerated and perfectly acceptable.

^{D)} The ending *-eva* elides with the indefinite article into *-ev'iens(ă)*.

^{E)} The third person singular future form can be optionally stressed on the final syllable.

^{F)} Both forms can be used in the singular and the plural.

^{G)} The endings *-escu* and *-eshti* are independent of gender.

5.2. Irregular verbs

CREATAR

present

éu **creat(éu)**
tu **creatás**
o/a/ça **creata**

noi **creatent** (creatameux)
voi **createtz**
os/as/ça **creatent**

past

éu **creavéu**
tu **creavás**
o/a/ça **creava**

noi **creavent** (creavameux)
voi **creavetz**
os/as/ça **creavent**

future

éu **creatarhéu**
tu **creatarhás**
o/a/ça **creatarha**

noi **creatarhent** (creatarhameux)
voi **creatarhetz**
os/as/ça **creatarhent**

conditional

éu **creatadréu**
tu **creatadrás**
o/a/ça **creatadra**

noi **creatadrent** (creatadrameux)
voi **creatadretz**
os/as/ça **creatadrent**

imperative

¡creata!

¡createtz!

present participle

creatind

creatinds

past participle

creat, creadă

creats, creadăs

CRE DAR [kre'da]

present

éu **créu**
tu **creas**
o/a/ça **crea**

noi **credent** (credameux)
voi **credetz**
os/as/ça **credent**

past

éu **crevéu**
tu **crevás**
o/a/ça **creva**

noi **crevent** (crevameux)
voi **crevetz**
os/as/ça **crevent**

future

éu **credarhéu**
tu **credarhás**
o/a/ça **credarha**

noi **credarhent** (credarhameux)
voi **credarhetz**
os/as/ça **credarhent**

conditional

éu **creadréu**
tu **creadrás**
o/a/ça **creadra**

noi **creadrent** (creadrameux)
voi **creadretz**
os/as/ça **creadrent**

imperative

¡creda!

¡credetz!

present participle

credent

credents

past participle

creut, credescu

creuts, credeshti

ESTAR	éu sint	noi sint (estameux)
<i>present</i>	tu isch	voi estetz
	o/a/ça isch	os/as/ça sint
<i>past</i>	éu füt, esteveu	noi füvent, estevent (estevameux)
	tu füt, estevás	voi füvent, estevetz
	o/a/ça füt, esteva	os/as/ça füvent, estevent
<i>future</i>	éu seréu	noi serent (serameux)
	tu serás	voi seretz
	o/a/ça serà	os/as/ça serent
<i>conditional</i>	éu estadréu	noi estadrent (estadrameux)
	tu estadrás	voi estadretz
	o/a/ça estadra	os/as/ça estadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡esta!	¡estetz!
<i>present participle</i>	estind	estinds
<i>past participle</i>	estescu	esteshti

FAÇAR	éu faç(éu)	noi façent (façameux)
<i>present</i>	tu façás	voi façetz
	o/a/ça fäts	os/as/ça façent
<i>past</i>	éu façevéu	noi façevent (façevameux)
	tu façevás	voi façevetz
	o/a/ça façeva	os/as/ça façevent
<i>future</i>	éu façarhéu	noi façarhent (façarhameux)
	tu façarhás	voi façarhetz
	o/a/ça façarha	os/as/ça façarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu façadréu	noi façadrent (façarhameux)
	tu façadrás	voi façadretz
	o/a/ça façadra	os/as/ça façadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡fäts!	¡facetz!
<i>present participle</i>	façind	façinds
<i>past participle</i>	façat, façadă, fäts, facescu	façats, façadás, fätsilor, faceshti

FÓSTAR <i>present</i>	éu fost tu fost o/a/ça fost	noi fossent (fostameux) voi fossent os/as/ça fossent
<i>past</i>	éu fosteveu tu fostevás o/a/ça fosteva	noi fostevent (fostevameux) voi fostevez os/as/ça fostevent
<i>future</i>	éu fostarhéu tu fostarhás o/a/ça fostarha	noi fostarhent (fostarhameux) voi fostarhetz os/as/ça fostarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu fostadréu tu fostadrás o/a/ça fostadra	noi fostadrent (fostadrameux) voi fostadretz os/as/ça fostadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡fosta!	¡fostetz!
<i>present participle</i>	fostind	fostinds
<i>past participle</i>	fostat, fostadă, fostescu fostats, fostadăs, fosteschti	

IR ['i.ə] <i>present</i>	éu véu tu vas o/a/ça va	noi viennent (vameux) voi vetz os/as/ça viennent
<i>past</i>	éu veneveu tu venevás o/a/ça veneva	noi venevent (venevameux) voi venevetz os/as/ça venevent
<i>future</i>	éu ischéu tu ischás o/a/ça ischà	noi ischent (ischameux) voi ischetz os/as/ça ischent
<i>conditional</i>	éu venadréu tu venadrás o/a/ça venadra	noi venadrent (venadrameux) voi venadretz os/as/ça venadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡va!, ¡iöt!	¡vetz!, ¡iöt!
<i>present participle</i>	vienind, vand	vieninds, vands
<i>past participle</i>	venescu	veneshti

MOÁRTAR	éu mort, moaréu	noi moarent (mortameux)
<i>present</i>	tu mortás	voi mortetz
	o/a/ça moara	os/as/ça moarent
<i>past</i>	éu morteveu	noi mortevent (mortevameux)
	tu mortevás	voi mortevetz
	o/a/ça morteva	os/as/ça mortevent
<i>future</i>	éu moartarhéu	noi moartarhent (moartarhameux)
	tu moartarhás	voi moartarhetz
	o/a/ça moartarha	os/as/ça moartarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu mortadréu	noi mortadrent (mortadrameux)
	tu mortadrás	voi mortadretz
	o/a/ça mortadra	os/as/ça mortadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡morta!	¡mortetz!
<i>present participle</i>	moarind	moarinds
<i>past participle</i>	moart, mortescu	moarts, morteshti

PEVAR	éu put	noi povent (pevameux)
<i>present</i>	tu put	voi pevetz
	o/a/ça put	os/as/ça povent
<i>past</i>	éu pognheveu	noi pognhevent (pognhevameux)
	tu pognhevás	voi pognhevetz
	o/a/ça pognheva	os/as/ça pognhevent
<i>future</i>	éu pevarhéu	noi pevarhent (pevarhameux)
	tu pevarhás	voi pevarhetz
	o/a/ça pevarha	os/as/ça pevarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu povadréu	noi povadrent (povadrameux)
	tu povadrás	voi povadretz
	o/a/ça povadra	os/as/ça povadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡pevetz!	¡pevetz!
<i>present participle</i>	povind	povinds
<i>past participle</i>	pevat, pevadă, pevescu	pevats, pevadăs, peveshti

SÄPAR ['sæpə] <i>present</i>	éu säp tu säps o/a/ça säp	noi säpent (säpameux) voi säpetz os/as/ça säpent
<i>past</i>	éu säpeveu tu säpevás o/a/ça säpeva	noi säpevent (säpevameux) voi säpevetz os/as/ça säpevent
<i>future</i>	éu säperéu tu säperás o/a/ça säperà	noi säperent (säperameux) voi säperetz os/as/ça säperent
<i>conditional</i>	éu säpadréu tu säpadrás o/a/ça säpadra	noi säpadrent (säpadrameux) voi säpadretz os/as/ça säpadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡säp!	¡säpetz!
<i>present participle</i>	säpind	säpinds
<i>past participle</i>	säpescu	säpeschti

SCRÍUAR <i>present</i>	éu scriü tu scriuas o/a/ça scriua	noi scrivent (scrivameux) voi scriitz os/as/ça scrivent
<i>past</i>	éu scriveveu tu scrivevás o/a/ça scriveva	noi scrivevent (scrivevameux) voi scrivevetz os/as/ça scrivevent
<i>future</i>	éu scrivarhéu tu scrivarhás o/a/ça scrivarha	noi scrivarhent (scrivarhameux) voi scrivarhetz os/as/ça scrivarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu scrivadréu tu scrivadrás o/a/ça scrivadra	noi scrivadrent (scrivadrameux) voi scrivadretz os/as/ça scrivadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡scriitz!	¡scriitz!
<i>present participle</i>	scriind	scriinds
<i>past participle</i>	scriut	scriuts

STAR	éu stéu	noi stameux
<i>present</i>	tu stas	voi stetz
	o/a/ça sta	os/as/ça stint
<i>past</i>	éu steveu	noi stevent (stevameux)
	tu stevás	voi stevetz
	o/a/ça steva	os/as/ça stevent
<i>future</i>	éu starhéu	noi starhent (starhameux)
	tu starhás	voi starhetz
	o/a/ça starha	os/as/ça starhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu stadréu	noi stadrent (stadrameux)
	tu stadrás	voi stadretz
	o/a/ça stadra	os/as/ça stadrent
<i>imperative</i>	įsta!	įstetz!
<i>present participle</i>	stanind	staninds
<i>past participle</i>	stanescu	staneshti

TIR ['ti.ə]	éu téu	noi tiennent (tenemeux)
<i>present</i>	tu tent	voi tenetz
	o/a/ça tent	os/as/ça tiennent
<i>past</i>	éu tighoveu	noi tighovent (tighovameux)
	tu tighovás	voi tighovetz
	o/a/ça tighova	os/as/ça tighovent
<i>future</i>	éu tischéu	noi tischent (tischameux)
	tu tischás	voi tischetz
	o/a/ça tischa	os/as/ça tischent
<i>conditional</i>	éu tenadréu	noi tenadrent (tenadrameux)
	tu tenadrás	voi tenadretz
	o/a/ça tenadra	os/as/ça tenadrent
<i>imperative</i>	įtent!	įtischetz!
<i>present participle</i>	tischind	tischinds
<i>past participle</i>	tenescu	teneschti

VELAR	éu volt	noi volent (velameux)
<i>present</i>	tu volt	voi veletz
	o/a/ça volt	os/as/ça volent
<i>past</i>	éu veleveu	noi velevent (velevameux)
	tu velevás	voi velevetz
	o/a/ça veleva	os/as/ça velevent
<i>future</i>	éu velarhéu	noi velarhent (velarhameux)
	tu velarhás	voi velarhetz
	o/a/ça velarha	os/as/ça velarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu veladréu	noi veladrent (veladrameux)
	tu veladrás	voi veladretz
	o/a/ça veladra	os/as/ça veladrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡volt!	¡volt!
<i>present participle</i>	velind	velinds
<i>past participle</i>	velescu	veleschti

VIDAR	éu vïu, videu	noi vident (vidameux)
<i>present</i>	tu vïas	voi videtz
	o/a/ça vïa	os/as/ça vident
<i>past</i>	éu videveu	noi videvent (videvameux)
	tu videvás	voi videvetz
	o/a/ça videva	os/as/ça videvent
<i>future</i>	éu vidarhéu	noi vidarhent (vidarhameux)
	tu vidarhás	voi vidarhetz
	o/a/ça vidarha	os/as/ça vidarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu vidadréu	noi vidadrent (vidadrameux)
	tu vidadrás	voi vidadretz
	o/a/ça vidadra	os/as/ça vidadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡vida!	¡videtz!
<i>present participle</i>	vidind	vidinds
<i>past participle</i>	víut, videscu	víuts, videschti

VIÉNAR	éu viens	noi viennent (vameux)
<i>present</i>	tu viens	voi vetz
	o/a/ça vient	os/as/ça viennent
<i>past</i>	éu veneveu	noi venevent (venevameux)
	tu venevás	voi venevetz
	o/a/ça venevea	os/as/ça venevent
<i>future</i>	éu venarhéu	noi venarhent (venarhameux)
	tu venarhás	voi venarhetz
	o/a/ça venarha	os/as/ça venarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu venadréu	noi venadrent (venadrameux)
	tu venadrás	voi venadretz
	o/a/ça venadra	os/as/ça venadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡vena!	¡venetz!
<i>present participle</i>	vienind	vieninds
<i>past participle</i>	vienat, vienadă, venescu	vienats, vienadăs, veneshti

ZIRAR	éu zïu	noi zirent (zirameux)
<i>present</i>	tu zïas	voi ziretz
	o/a/ça zïa	os/as/ça zirent
<i>past</i>	éu zireveu	noi zirevent (zirevameux)
	tu zirevás	voi zirevetz
	o/a/ça zirevea	os/as/ça zirevent
<i>future</i>	éu zïarhéu	noi zïarhent (zïarhameux)
	tu zïarhás	voi zïarhetz
	o/a/ça zïarha	os/as/ça zïarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu zïadréu	noi zïadrent (zïadrameux)
	tu zïadrás	voi zïadretz
	o/a/ça zïadra	os/as/ça zïadrent
<i>imperative</i>	¡na!^{A)}, ¡zïra!	¡ditz!^{A)}, ¡zïretz!
<i>present participle</i>	zïrind	zïrinds
<i>past participle</i>	zïrat, zïradă, zïrescu	zïrats, zïradăs, zïreshti

^{A)} Compound verbs of *zïrar* only have regular imperative forms.

ZONAR	éu zon(éu)	noi zonent (zonomieux)
<i>present</i>	tu zonás	voi zonetz
	o/a/ça zona	os/as/ça zonent
<i>past</i>	éu zoneveu	noi zonevent (zonevameux)
	tu zonevás	voi zonevetz
	o/a/ça zoneva	os/as/ça zonevent
<i>future</i>	éu zonarhéu	noi zonarhent (zonarhameux)
	tu zonarhás	voi zonarhetz
	o/a/ça zonarha	os/as/ça zonarhent
<i>conditional</i>	éu zonadréu	noi zonadrent (zonadrameux)
	tu zonadrás	voi zonadretz
	o/a/ça zonadra	os/as/ça zonadrent
<i>imperative</i>	ıda! ^{A)} , ızona!	ıda! ^{A)} , ızonetz!
<i>present participle</i>	zonind	zoninds
<i>past participle</i>	zonat, zonadă, zonescu	zonats, zonadăs, zoneschti

^{A)} Compound verbs of *zonar* only have regular imperative forms.

5.3. Verbs in inverted word order

In inverted word order, the verb ending elides with the personal pronoun:

- *éu* elides with the endings *-éu* and *-eu* to *-'éu*.
- *tu* elides with the ending *-ás* to *-ás't*.
- *o* [u] and *a* combine with the ending *-a* to *-a-t-o* [...a'tu] and *-a-t-a* [...a'ta] respectively.
- In all other cases, the pronoun is hyphenated to the end of the verb without further change.

In any case, the added pronoun receives the stress of the word.

6. Miscellaneous

6.1. Cardinal numbers

	units		teens	tens
	masculine	feminine		
0	nul		bisquinc ['biskwiŋk]	---
1	viens	viensă	ündesch	---
2	doua	două	dudesch	vaintsch, veint
3	tres		treidesch	treinçe [tre̞ɪns]
4	qator ['kater ~ 'kator]		tordesch	qareinçe [ka're̞ɪns]
5	simca	simcă	quintesch	simeinçe [si'me̞ɪns]
6	sex		sedesch	sexeinçe [sek'se̞ɪns]
7	seifet ['saifət]		seifdesch ['saifdɐ]	seifeinçe [saif'e̞ɪns]
8	vuit [vuit]		vuidesch ['vuidɐ]	vuieinçe [vui'e̞ɪns]
9	noua	nouă	undaveint ['undəveint]	noueinçe [nu'e̞ɪns]

100: chint

1 000: þusund ['θusund], mil (with year numbers)

1 000 000: miglhiun

1 000 000 000: miglhard, þusund miglhiun

1 000 000 000 000: biglhiun

1 000 000 000 000 000: biglhard

1 000 000 000 000 000 000: triglhiun

1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000: triglhard

1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000: quatriglhiun

1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000: quatriglhard

1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000: quintiglhiun

1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000: quintiglhard

1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000: sexiglhiun

1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000: sexiglhard ...

6.2. Ordinal numbers

Ordinals are formed by adding *-laiset* to the numeral (exception: *viens* > *pirmalaiset*).

That ending's abbreviation is *:/t* or *:/t*. Alternate forms for ordinals are as follows:

<u>alternate ordinals</u>	units	teens	tens
0	nuléu, -éă	bisquintéu, -éă	---
1	prüm(ă)	ündeschéu, -éă	---
2	secund	dudeschéu, -éă	vaintschéu/veintéu, -éă
3	tierçéu, -éă	treideschéu, -éă	treinçéu, -éă
4	quartéu, -éă	tordeschéu, -éă	qareinçéu, -éă
5	quintéu, -éă	quinteschéu, -éă	simeinçéu, -éă
6	sextéu, -éă	sedeschéu, -éă	sexeinçéu, -éă
7	seiftéu, -éă [saif...]	seifdeschéu, -éă [saif...]	seifeinçéu, -éă [saif...]
8	vuitéu, -éă [vui...]	vuideschéu, -éă [vui...]	vuieinçéu, -éă [vui...]
9	nonéu, -éă	undaveintéu, -éă	noueinçéu, -éă

Alternate forms for bigger values are formed by adding *-éu* / *-éă* directly to the stem.

These forms are abbreviated by the numeral followed by the last consonant of the stem and the *-éu* / *-éă* ending (*sextéu* > *6:téu*, *treideschéu* > *13:schéu*, *simeinçéu* > *50:çéu*), Irregular abbreviations are *prüm(ă)* > *1:m(ă)* and *secund* > *2:nd*.

6.3. Vocabulary

It is highly recommended to use regular derivations instead of irregular ones (*cunsistar*, *cunsistent*, *cunsistençù*, *incunsistençù* instead of *qomsistar*, *cunsistent*, *qomsistençù* / *cuvegnhençă*, *ziscunvenençă*; *illegal* instead of *illegal*; etc). This recommendation notwithstanding, irregularly derived words are still considered correct.

6.3.1 Prefixes

anti-: against, opposed to
artsch-: arch, of eminent degree
autu-: auto, self
circüm-: around
cis-: on this side of
contr(a)-: contrary, parallel but opposed
crüpto-: secret
cun-: co-, con-, with (*cu-* before *L, M, N, R*; *cum-* before *B, P*)
ex-: former, ex
extr(a)-: outside
in-: negation, un-, in-, ir- (*i-* before *L, M, N, R*; *im-* before *B, P*)
inter-: inter
itra-: intra
mäcro-: large, huge
meta-: beyond, meta-
micro-: tiny, microscopic
mis-: poor quality, erroneous, or wrong action
muti-: multi-, many

noveu-: new, neo-
osprei-: after, post-
pan-: all, pan-
per-: for, pro-
prai-: pre-, ante-, before
psëud(u)-: pseudo
quasi-: somewhat, quasi-
re-: again, anew, re- (*ri-* before vowels)
retro-: backwards, rear, inverse direction
sanc-: -less, without
sub-: below
super-: above, super
tele-: far, electronic communication
püper-: excessive, hyper
püpo-: insufficient, hypo
trans-: across, on the other side of
ultra-: ultra-, beyond, extreme
vice-: vice, assistant, subordinate
zemi-: half, semi, partly
zes-: separation, removal
zis-: complete opposite

6.3.2 Suffixes

Suffixes that begin with a consonant are affixed directly, while suffixes that with a vowel are affixed to the stem:

- If the word ends in a consonant or *-éu*, the full word is the stem.
- Words ending in a stressed vowel, the stem is formed by adding an *-n*.
- If the word ends in an unstressed vowel or rising diphthong, the stem is formed by removing it. In case of falling diphthongs, the first segment is kept.
- If the word ends in *-iü*, the stem is formed by replacing that ending with *-iv*.

- The stem of a numeral is the corresponding alternative ordinal without the *-éu* ending (e.g. *simca* → *quint-*).
- Verb stems are formed by removing *-ar* from the infinitive. (Exceptions: *ir* → *ven-*, *moártar* → *mort-*, *pevar* → *pov-*, *scríuar* → *scriv-*, *tir* → *tisch-*, *viénar* → *ven-*)

-ã: resulting object or resulting action (from verbs)

-adă: product made from; an ongoing action; a stroke or thrust, usually with a cutting or pointed instrument; also the wound left by such a blow; quantity that fills something; quantity determined by the nature of the action

-adeireu: place

-adoiră: machine

-aglhă: group or pile with sense of disorder or ill

-amaintsch: verbal noun expressing or characterised by a single action of the verb

-arac'h: naturally occurring group

-ard: bad person

-arieu: place where a thing is kept; recipient of a transaction (-ee); book, bound collection, printed matter

-atiu: -(at)ive, inclination to, capacity for

-atréu: -in-law (*feminine -atréă*)

-atréu: having same or similar qualities or appearance

-atsch: bad person, animal, or thing

-atx: object or thing made from or having the quality of; collection, set, with a sense of order

-aval: ability

-aziun: verbal noun of action

-buerg: town, city of, -burg

-cadă: series, row, line

-destreçă: skill

-eir: doer of an action

-ell: young animal

-erîă: business or place of business; goods sold

-erîe: feature of character

-esc: -ish, -like, -esque

-eschar: forms a verb meaning beginning, becoming

-escu: patronymic, son of, -son

-et: small, diminutive (*feminine -etă*)

-iă: region or place of

-içar: -ize, to make into, transform, render

-ificar: -ify, to cover, supply, or furnish with

-iform: shaped like

-ismeu: -ism, ideology, system

-istà: -ist, partisan or professional

-ità: abstract quality, -ity, -ness

-itis: -itis, inflammation, disease

-ófil: one characterised by -ofilia

-ofiliă: love or interest, often excessive

-ofob: one who fears or hates

-ofobia: fear, hatred

-oiră: article that contains

-olateir: one who worships

-olatriă: worship

-omaniă: insane excitement, madness

-omániac: one suffering from an -omania

-onçă: abstract quality characterised by an action

-ös: full of, rich in, characterised by, -ous

-ósis: disease, disorder

-otecă: place where things are collected and stored

-otic: diseased by an -ósis

-p(h)äts: domain, realm, country

-sqáb: office, legal duties

-üc: charming and small

-üt: -ite, follower or descendant; characterisation by a physical feature

-värts: toward

6.3.3 Numerical Suffixes

-aină: collective noun

-et: group of people (*feminine -etă*)

-föld: -fold

-plet: number of siblings

-plicar: multiplication

6.4. Miscellaneous miscellany

- The preposition *à* becomes *àđ* before a vowel. It elides with *acest*, *această*, *acestilor* [a'ʃeʃʃələ̀r], *aici* and *dove* to *à'cest*, *à'ceastă*, *à'cestilor* [a'ʃeʃʃələ̀r], *à'ici* and *aduve* respectively. It must elide with the definite and indefinite articles (see 2.1. and 2.2.).
- The preposition *da* becomes either *d'* or *dađ* before a vowel. It elides with *dove* to *daduve*. It must elide with the definite and indefinite articles (see 2.1. and 2.2.).
- *dove* elides with *(tu) isch* and *(o/a/ça) isch* to *dovestás* and *dovestà* respectively.
- *hi* elides with *isch* and *sint* to *ja* and *j'ont* respectively.
- The conjunction *qe* becomes *q'* before a vowel.
- The pronouns *qet* and *qi* elide with *isch* to *qet'st* and *qi'st* respectively.