

## Scuele e lavôr

Grammar contents: Imperfect (*regular verbs*)

Indefinite adjectives and pronouns (*continuation*)

Negative imperative

Secondary clauses

Indirect interrogative clause

Relative pronouns

Relative clause

Formation of the feminines (*nouns*)

## IMPERFECT – simple past (*regular forms*)

This particular verb form is used to describe past habits.

First conjugation: **lavorâ** (to work): root of the infinitive **lavor-** followed by these endings:

### *affirmative form*

jo o lavor-avi  
tu tu lavor-avis  
lui al lavor-ave  
jê e lavor-ave  
nô o lavor-avin  
voaltris o lavor-avis  
lôr a lavor-avin

### *interrogative form*

lavoravio?  
lavoravistu?  
lavoravial?  
lavoravie?  
lavoravino?  
lavoraviso?  
lavoravino?

Seconda coniugazione: **TASÊ**

### *forma affermativa*

jo o tas-evi  
tu tu tas-evis  
lui al tas-eve  
jê e tas-eve  
nô o tas-evin  
voaltris o tas-evis  
lôr a tas-evin

### *forma interrogativa*

tasevio?  
tasevistu?  
tasevial?  
tasevie?  
tasevino?  
taseviso?  
tasevino?

Terza coniugazione: **SCRIVI**

### *forma affermativa*

jo o scriv-evi  
tu tu scriv-evis  
lui al scriv-eve  
jê e scriv-eve  
nô o scriv-evin  
voaltris o scriv-evis  
lôr a scriv-evin

### *forma interrogativa*

scrivevio?  
scrivevistu?  
scrivevial?  
scrivevie?  
scrivevino?  
scriveviso?  
scrivevino?

Quarta coniugazione: **CUSÎ**

### *forma affermativa*

jo o cus-ivi  
tu tu cus-ivis  
lui al cus-ive  
jê e cus-ive  
nô o cus-ivin  
voaltris o cus-ivis  
lôr a cus-ivin

### *forma interrogativa*

cusivio?  
cusivistu?  
cusivial?  
cusivie?  
cusivino?  
cusiviso?  
cusivino?

*In 1990 my brother worked in Milan.*  
 Dal 1990 gno fradi al lavorave a Milan.  
*In front of his father he was always silent.*  
 Devant di so pari al taseve simpri.  
*She always defended him also when he was wrong.*  
 Lu difendeve simpri ancje cuant ch'al veve tuart.  
*Anytime he came, he was always welcome.*  
 Cuant ch'al vignive, al jere simpri benvignût.

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES (continuation)

**pronouns** : **alc** (something) – **cuisisei** (anyone-anybody) – **cualchidun** (someone- somebody) – **ognidun** (everyone-everybody) – **nuie** (nothing) – **nuie altri** (nothing else) **cui** – **ducj** (everybody-everyone)

**adjectives** : **cualchi** (some) – **ciert** (certain) – **ogni** (every)

**pron-adj.** : **altri** (else) – **cualsisei** (anybody else) – **diviers** (several) – **dut** (everything) – **nissun** (nobody) – **plusôrs** (several) – **tâl** (such)

<i>I need several books.</i>	Mi coventin plusôrs libris.
<i>Take something, for good manners.</i>	Puarte alc, par educazion.
<i>Nobody has ever seen him.</i>	Nissun lu à mai viodût.
<i>He's not just anyone.</i>	Nol è une persone cualsisei.

**NOTE:** the indefinites *nothing, anything* followed by an infinitive are expressed in Friulian by **nuie ce, alc ce**:

<i>I have nothing to say.</i>	No ai nuie ce dî.
<i>Have you got anything to eat?</i>	Âstu alc di mangjâ?

The pronouns **nissun** e **ducj** need no unvoiced pronoun.

<i>Nobody can see us.</i>	Nissun nus viôt.
<i>Everybody accepts the proposal.</i>	Ducj fâs buine la propueste. Ducj a fasin buine la propueste.

When the pronoun **nissun** is a subject, the verb may have a double conjugation:

<i>Nobody was answering.</i>	Nissun rispuindeve. Nissun nol rispuindeve.
------------------------------	--

Preceded by the preposition "a" it becomes **dinissun**.

<i>Don't tell anybody.</i>	No sta dîlu a dinissun.
----------------------------	-------------------------

The pronouns **cui** e **ce** may be used with a correlative sense: *some ... some ...* = *cui .... cui ...*, *ce ..., ce...*; also in these cases you don't use the atonic pronoun.

*Some were listening to music, some were playing cards.*  
 ... cui scoltave musiche, cui zuiave di cjartis.  
*A nice view: some were walking, some were running ...*  
 Un biel viodi: ce cjaminave, ce coreve.

## NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

Used to express a prohibition, we form the negative imperative with the adverb "**no**" followed by the auxiliary "**stâ**" in the imperative or in the conjunctive, followed by the infinitive form (it is also used in the infinitive form preceded by the preposition "**a**").

*Don't listen to the radio when you are studying.*

No sta (a) scoltâ la radio cuant che tu studiis.

*Don't keep your cellular on.*

No stait (a) tignî i telefonuts impiâts.

*Don't let them bring us such things anymore.*

Ch'a no stedin a puartânus plui robis dal gjenar.

## SECONDARY CLAUSES

They are not different from the English clauses. They are preceded by temporal, causal, conditional, final conjunctions..

*I came when I could.*

O soi rivât, cuant che o ai podût.

### Indirect interrogative clause.

*I don't know where my brother was yesterday.*

No sai dulà ch'al jere gno fradi îr.

### Relative clause – relative pronouns

The English relative clause is preceded by the relative pronoun *who, that, which, whose*. In Friulian we use the indeclinable form "**che**" also for the indirect complements.

*The book (that) you gave me is quite interesting.*

Il libri che tu mi âs regalât al è cetant interessant.

*The man you were talking of is from Tarcint.*

Il siôr che tu fevelavis al è di Tarcint.

For the forms "*the man who*" we use in Friulian **cui che, chel che**:

*I beware of the man who speaks so much.*

Sta atent a chel che al fevele masse.

**NOTE:** The form "**cu**" was used in the past and can be used with a temporal meaning or in an idiomatic expression:

*Next year.*

L'an cu ven.

*You have to do things in the best way.*

Si à di fâ lis robis come cu va.

**THE FORMATION OF THE FEMININE** (*nouns*)

We can form the feminine of the nouns in different ways

a) adding **-e** at the end of the word: *artist-artiste; president-presidente;*  
*cjaval-cjavale, cusin-cusine*

b) adding **-e** and removing the accent from the *i*: *amî-amie; fi-fie*

c) masculine nouns ending in **-âr** change to **-arie**: *fornâr-fornarie; latâr-latàrie*

d) masculine nouns ending in **-îr** change to **-ere** o **-irie**:  
*bancjîr-bancjere*                                      *ustîr-ustirie;*

e) masculine nouns ending in **-ôr** (tôr o dôr) add an **-e** and lose the stress:  
*pitôr-pitore; sartôr-sartore; traditôr-traditore*

*dotôr* e *professôr* may have *dotore* or *dotoresse* and *professore* o *professoresse*  
as well as *poet-poetesse, duche-duchesse, cont-contesse ...*

You can also obtain the feminine of family names: *Caterina Percoto-Caterine Percude, Tina Modotti- Tine Modote, Enrica Crtagnolini-Riche Cragnoline ...*

**Esercizi 1**

Met jù il to orari da lis lezioms

oris	lunis	martars	miercus	joibe	vinars	sabide

## Esercizi 2

*Cumbine lis frasis justis.*

1. Cualis materiis ti plasino di plui?
  2. Cuant âstu inglês?
  3. Ti plasial il sport?
  4. Ce âstu la seconde ore?
  5. Cui isal il to insegnant di francês?
  6. Tropis oris âstu intune zornade?
  7. Cuant ise la recreazion?
  8. Cemût cjatistu la chimiche?
  9. Âstu todesc di vinars?
  10. Vâstu a scuele ancje di sabide?
- a. Stufadice.
  - b. No, o sin libars.
  - c. No, di martars.
  - d. La professoresse Teghil.
  - e. Cinc o sîs.
  - f. Todesc e matematiche.
  - g. Musiche.
  - h. Sì, tanton.
  - i. La tierce ore.
  - j. A lis 10.40.

## Esercizi 3

*Stiefin e Anite si scrivin par mail: met in ordin lis dôs mails.*

- a)  
Mandi Stiefin,  
ti ringrazii pe tô mail. O soi stât cetant content di chest. In chescj dîs e je l'uniche robe bieles.
- b)  
Mandi Anite,  
cemût vadie? Jo o stoi ben.  
O soi appena tornât di une gjite scuclastiche a Viene.
- c) Come che ti ai bielzà scrit, o ai vût la pagjele.
- d) Âstu ricevût la me cartuline di Viene.
- e) Al è stât biel. Si sin divertûts un sac e o vin viodût ancje tantis bielis robis.
- f) O soi stade contente parcè che chest an o ai vût dome une insuficiencia.
- g) Viene e je fantastiche e o volarès stâ là.
- h) Purtrop o sin restâts dome trê dîs a Viene.
- i) Un cinc in matematiche.
- j) E sâstu ce ch'al è sucedût?
- k) O soi lât a cjase, o ai fât viodi la pagjele ai mei gjenitôrs e .... al è stât un disastri.
- l) Lunis o sin lâts a Munic e tor misdi o sin tornâts a Viene.
- m) Mi àn cridât (*scolded*) cetant e no ai capît parcè: o ai studiât tant.
- n) Di chel moment no pues movimi di cjase, no mi dan la paiute, no soi lade plui al cine e no ai plui incuintrât i miei amis.
- o) Par prime robe o sin lâts tal alberc e po o vin mangjât tal ristorant.
- p) Tal dopomisdì o vin fat un zîr tal centri de citât.
- q) Par fortune che vuê o ai ricevût la tô letare.
- r) O vin visitât il domo di S. Stiefin e il palaç reâl; a lis 7 o vin cenât e o sin lâts a durmî adore parcè ch'o jerin stracs.
- s) Te seconde e tierce zornade o vin visitât altris bielis robis, par esempi la residence estive dal Schönbrunn, il Prater cu la Ruede panoramiche e il Museu storic de Art.
- t) Ancje i tiei gjenitôrs sono cussì sevêrs come i miei, o sucedial dome a cjase mê?
- u) Magari cussì no i trê dîs a son passâts biel svelts e o soi di gnûf a cjase.
- v) Rispuindimi prest.

Ti saludi,  
Stiefin

w) Par vuê o sieri chi.

A prest,  
Anite

## Esercizi 4

*Met i verps sot vie tal imperfet.*

1. Pieri al ..... (fevelâ) cul so compagn e al ..... la lezion (disturbâ). 2. Marte e ..... i compits (fâ), cuant ch'al è rivât so nono. 3. E ..... tante fumate (jessi) e nô no ..... la strade (viodi). 4. Il libri che tu ..... (cirî) lu à cjolt Francesc. 5. Gno cusin al è tant simpatic: no lu ..... (cognossi). 6. In Istât lôr a ..... simpri a passâ lis vacancis cun nô (passâ). 7. Ane e ..... (savé) che Renoir al ..... un pitôr innomenât (jessi). 8. Dal 1960 me barbe al ..... in Gjermanie (lavorâ). 9. Al ..... di partî a 6 (vé), ma la svearine no à sunât. 10. Se i students a ..... cjapâ un biel vôt (volê), a ..... studiâ tant (scugnî). 11. Se tu ..... ben la domande (capî), tu ..... just (rispuindi). 12. Cuant che voaltris o ..... tal parc (cjaminâ), nô o ..... musiche li di Marc (scoltâ). 13. Cuant ch'al ..... a cjase di vore (tornâ), al ..... i siei amîs sul treno (incuintrâ). 14. Jo no ..... (savé) che Nunzio al à fat il militâr a Udin.

## Esercizi 5

*Met tal imperatîf negatîf.*

1. Se tu âs sêt, ..... robe glaçade (bevi).
2. Cuant che tu sês in classe, ..... il telefonut (impiâ).
3. Se o vês frêt, ..... i barcons (vierzi).
4. Se la tô machine no va, .....le su la strade (lassâ).
5. Cuant che un al fevele, ..... (interrompi).
6. Se tu sês alergjic al pes, ..... la orate (mangjâ).
7. Marc, se al plôf, ..... l'ombrene a cjase (dismenteâ).
8. Cuant o cjolês une cidele, ..... alcol (bevi).
9. Cuant che tu âs di lâ a vore, ..... tart (jevâ).
10. Se tu âs un sierament, ..... aiar. (cjapâ).

## Esercizi 6

*Met l'indefinît just (alc, cualchidun, ducj, nissun ...)*

1. O ai ..... di brut di contâus. 2. Jerial ..... che tu cognossevis in discoteche? 3. .... nol saveve chê rispueste. 4. .... a san che Viene e je in Austrie. 5. Ta lis barachis dal marcjât a jerin ..... vistîts a bon presit. 6. No vin cjatât ..... ch'al podeve judâus. 7. .... puedial dâ une man a puartâ chest pac? 8. Al è lât vie cence dî ..... 9. Isal ..... ch'o pues fâ par te? 10. In discoteche a jerin ..... musis che no mi plasevin. 11. .... student al à savût rispuindi a la domande dal professôr. 12. Te librarie o ai cjatât ..... libri ch'al mi plaseve. 13. .... frut al sa di judâ sô mari ta lis voris di cjase. 14. Marc al è un patît dal cine: i plâs ..... i films.

## Esercizi 7

*Met il pronon relatîf.*

1. Il fat, ..... a fevelin tal gjornâl, al è sucedût joibe. 2. Marie, ..... o voi spes a balâ cun jê, e sta a Tresesin. 3. La coriere, ..... o vginìn ogni dì a scuele, e je moderne. 4. Cindy, ..... i ai regalât un CD, e je stade contentone. 5. Gertrud, ..... lavore li dai Dri, e ven de Gjermanie. 6. Il film, ..... ti fevelavi, lu dan domenie a Udin. 7. La none, ..... i ai comprât une cuvierte, e à fat 70 agns a Zenâr. 8. Sandri, ..... cun lui o zui di balon, chest an al à segnât 15 goi. 9. L'atôr, ..... o vin sintût fevelâ par television, al è merecan. 10. Vêso provât il savon ..... àn fat publicitât?

## Esercizi 8

*Ce isal il contrari?*

- |    |       |       |     |       |       |
|----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 1. | prest | ..... | 8.  | bon   | ..... |
| 2. | curt  | ..... | 9.  | pôc   | ..... |
| 3. | biel  | ..... | 10. | fals  | ..... |
| 4. | frêt  | ..... | 11. | vecjo | ..... |
| 5. | grant | ..... | 12. | seren | ..... |
| 6. | gnûf  | ..... | 13. | san   | ..... |
| 7. | san   | ..... | 14. | larc  | ..... |

## Esercizi 9

*Met jù il dialic daûr da lis indicazions.*

- Tu : You call the waiter and ask for an ice cream and ask your friend if he too would like an ice cream.
- Fabio : He answers he wouldn't and orders a glass of wine.
- Tu : Ask him if it's the first time he's in Friûl.
- Fabio : He answers it is and adds he's been studying Friulian for four years and he likes it very much.
- Tu : You tell him you too like Friulian very much and would like to learn it very well.  
You ask him what job he would like to have.
- Fabio : He replies he would like to be a mechanic. His uncle has got a garage in Graz and hasn't got children. He would like to leave Fabio the garage. He asks what you would like to be.
- Tu : You answer that next year you are going to have your final examination and then you would like to study medicine. You add you would like to attend the university in Padue
- Fabio : He asks you what you will do after the course.
- Tu : You say you'll stay one more week in Udin. The family you live with is very nice and the room is free one more week. Ask what he is going to do, and if he's staying some more time in Friûl.
- Fabio : He replies he isn't. He must go back to Graz because in summer his uncle has got a lot of work. He asks you to come and see him in Graz.
- Tu : You accept and ask when you can go.
- Fabio : He answers in September or October.
- Tu : Say you are sorry, it is not possible because school starts in September
- Fabio : He proposes that you go during the Christmas holidays.
- Tu : You answer you might.
- Fabio : He gives you his address and telephone number.
- Tu : You give him yours and say you'll call him.
- Fabio : He tells you he can show you the town and the Stirie.
- Tu : You thank him and tell him you have always thought to have a trip to Graz and so your dream can come true at last.



## Esercizi 10

*Scrîf une mail a la tô amie todescje Monika.*

You thank her for the kind letter she has sent you.

You tell her that:

- this week you've got so little time because you have to study hard.
- tomorrow you have a maths class-paper and you are afraid.

Tell her which is your favourite subject and why the subjects you don't like.

Ask her:

- what her favourite subject;
- if she's already got her term report.

Add the greetings.

## Esercizi 11

*Met dentri lis peraulis ch'a mancjin.*

forest scugnin professions mieçs zovins sparîts mont podin  
contentavin laree gambiât societât fabrichis comandin students

### IL MONT DAL LAVÔR

Tantis robis a son gambiadis intal ..... dal lavôr in chescj ultins cuindis agns. A son dal dut ..... vecjos mistîrs e a son nassudis ..... gnovis. I zovins a cjapin dispès une ..... e a cjatin ocupazion tai uficis, ta lis ..... e tal cumierç.

Agnis indaûr no jerin chestis pussibilitâts; pôcs ..... a lavin a l'universitât e chei altris si ..... di un diplome. Po lis fameis no vevin i ..... economics ch'a àn vuê par fâ studiâ i fis.

Vuê cetant al è .....: scuasit ducj a àn un diplome: tancj a van a l'Universitât e cussì a ..... vê un bon puest di lavôr, ancje se cualchi volte a ..... contentâsi di ce ch'a rivin a cjatâ.

Tancj lavoradôrs, cun di plui, a son rivâts dal .....: dai Paîs dal Est e de Afriche. E chescj a fasin i ..... di manovalance che i nestrîs ..... no si adatin a fâ. Par la cuâl, zaromai, la nestre ..... furlane e je diventade une societât multiethniche e multilinghistiche.

## Esercizi 12

*Cemût dîstu?*

1. You want to say that you like Friulian so much. 2. You want to say that maths is your favourite subject. 3. You want to say that you don't like to study history because you find it boring. 4. You want to ask your friend which is his favourite subject. 5. You want to say that you've got two hours a week for Friulian. 6. You want to say that you've got an eight in history. 7. Your friend hasn't got a good mark and you want to comfort her. 8. You want to say that your mother is a teacher and your father is a painter. 9. You want to ask your friend what job he would like to have. 10. To this question answer that you'd like to be a pilot. 11. You want to encourage your friend and you invite him not to be a pessimist. 12. You want to say that you find the history of art very interesting. 13. You want to ask your friend how his job interview was. 14. You want to say you bought your trousers a week ago and you haven't put them on yet. 15. You want to say that you wanted to be a doctor because some years ago this job was a job with an interesting future. 16. You want to say that you've always dreamt of becoming a classical dancer, that you are too lazy (*sflacjone*) and you like to eat sweets and fruit. 17. You want to tell a friend you've met a famous actress. 18. You want to tell a friend that your grandmother is a very good dressmaker.