

UNIT 14

La mode

Grammar contents: Simple past (*auxiliary* and *regular verbs*)

Comparatives

Relative superlative

Reflexive conjugation

Impersonal conjugation (*we, they, one, you*)

THE SIMPLE PAST

In the Friulian language, the simple past is seldom used or known. We usually find it in literary works. It is substituted by the present perfect in the spoken language.

Auxiliary *jessi*

affirmative form

jo o foi
tu tu foris
lui al fo
jê e fo
nô o forin
voaltris o foris
lôr a forin

interrogative form

forio?
foristu?
forial?
forie?
forino?
foriso?
forino?

Auxiliary *vê*

affirmative form

jo o vei
tu tu veris
lui al ve
jê e ve
nô o verin
voaltris o veris
lôr a verin

interrogative form

verio?
veristu?
verial?
verie?
verino?
veriso?
verino?

First conjugation: **lavorâ**

Formation: root of the verb **lavor-** followed by these endings:

affirmative form

jo o lavor-ai
tu tu lavor-aris
lui al lavor-à
jê e lavor-à
nô o lavor-arin
voaltris o lavor-aris
lôr a lavor-arin

interrogative form

lavorario?
lavoraristu?
lavorarial?
lavorarie?
lavorarino?
lavorariso?
lavorarino?

Second conjugation: **tasê**

Formation: root of the verb **tas-** followed by these endings:

jo o tas-ei
tu tu tas-eris
lui al tas-è
jê e tas-è
nô o tas-erin
voaltris o tas-eris
lôr a tas-erin

taserio?
taseristu?
taserial?
taserie?
taserino?
taseriso?
taserino?

Third conjugation: **scrivi**

Formation: root of the verb **scriv-** followed by these endings:

affirmative form

jo o scriv-ei
tu tu scriv-eris
lui al scriv-è
jê e scriv-è
nô o scriv-erin
voaltris o scriv-eris
lôr a scriv-erin

interrogative form

scriverio?
scriveristu?
scriverial?
scriverie?
scriverino?
scriveriso?
scriverino?

Fourth conjugation: **cusî**

Formation: root of the verb **cus-** followed by these endings:

affirmative form

jo o cus-ii
tu tu cus-iris
lui al cus-î
jê e cus-î
nô o cus-irin
voaltris o cus-iris
lôr a cus-irin

interrogative form

cusirio?
cusiristu?
cusirial?
cusirie?
cusirino?
cusiriso?
cusirino?

He met his friend at the Milan Fair.

Al incuintrà il so amì ae fiere di Milan.

They were silent as soon as the teacher came in.

A taserin apene ch'al jentrà il professôr.

You defended her by yourself.

Tu le difenderis bessôl.

We left at daybreak.

O partirin sul crichedî.

COMPARISONS

The majority comparative: we get it with **plui** followed by the adjective and by the second term of comparison preceded by **che no** or by the preposition **di**:

His car is more expensive than yours.

La sô machine e je plui cjare che no la / de tô.

This chop is tenderer than the steak.

Cheste brusadule e je plui tenere de / che no la bisteche.

The equality comparative: we get it with the adverb **tant** followed by the adjective and by the second term of comparison preceded by **che** or by the preposition **di** or with the adjective followed by **tant che** or **tant de**:

Peter is as tall as his father.

Pieri al è alt come so pari.
Pieri al è alt tant che so pari.
Pieri al è alt tant di so pari
Pieri al è tant alt di so pari
Pieri al è tant alt che so pari.

The minority comparative: we get it with the adverb **mancul** before the adjective; the second term of comparison is preceded by **che no** or **di**:

You are less lucky than your sister.

Tu sês mancul fortunade di tô sôr.
Tu sês mancul fortunade che no tô sôr.

Note

The comparative forms of *good* and *bad* are **miôr** and **piês** (indeclinable in the plural).

My flowers are better than yours. Lis mês rosis a son miôr da lis tôs.

THE RELATIVE SUPERLATIVE

The relative superlative: we get it in this way: definite article, adverb **plui/mancul**; the nouns may be put either after the article or after the adjective:

It's the best evening of my life.
Compliments, you were the fastest.
This is the least expensive car.

E je la serade plui biele de me vite.
Compliments, tu sês stât il plui veloç.
Cheste e je la machine mancul cjare.

THE REFLEXIVE CONJUGATION

We put the reflexive pronouns before the verb.

affirmative form

jo **mi** lavi
tu tu **ti** lavis
lui **si** lave
jê **si** lave
nô **si** lavin
voaltris **si** lavais
lôr **si** lavin

interrogative form

mi lavio?
ti lavistu?
si lavial?
si lavie?
si lavino?
si lavaiso?
si lavino?

You may find the atonic pronoun in the third person.

The atonic pronoun in the second person singular must be expressed.

They enjoyed themselves at the party.
Marc is drying himself with a towel.

A si son divertûts ae fieste.
Marc al si sta suiant cuntun suieman.

In compound tenses you may use both the auxiliary *jessi* (in this case you must make the past participle agree with the subject), and the auxiliary *vê* (in this case you have no agreement).

Mary realized her error.

Marie si è inacuarde dal erôr.
Marie si à inacuart dal erôr.
Si son cognossûts l'istât passade.
Si àn cognossût l'istât passade.

They met last summer.

Particular cases

To hurt oneself – **fâsi mâl** may be conjugated with the verb **vê** and also without the reflexive pronouns.

He hurt himself playing with the dog.
Al à fat mâl zuiant cul cjan.

The pronoun “**si**” is used to stress the adverbs **daûr e intor**:

You are always very close to me. Tu sês simpri intorsi.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN “**SI**” (we, you, they, one ...)

In the compound tenses in Friulian we use the auxiliary “**vê**”.

We have listened to music all the afternoon.
Si à scoltât musiche dut il dopomisdi.

They understood that he wasn't involved .
Si à capît che lui nol jentrave.

When the verb is followed by a complement in the plural, in the conjugation you maintain the singular form.

They have presented everybody's opinion. Si à scrutinât lis opions di ducj.
We have spoken about interesting things Si à fevelât di robis interessantis.

If « **si** » supports a complement, you must put the complement between the “**si**” and the verb, or you add it to the verb.

He was heard singing from my house. Si lu sintive a cjantâ de cjase mê.

Esercizi 1

Met la conte chi sot al timp presint.

1. Un siôr al veve une femine e une fie. Lui lis amave tant. A jerin tant contents. La lôr furtune no durà a lunc. La femine si sintì ch'e veve di murî e e disè a sô fie: « Frutute mê, cîr di sei simpri brave, cussì il Signôr ti judarà.» L'om al maridâ un'altre femine. Cheste femine e veve dôs fiis che a jerin bielîs ma tristis. A tratavin la lôr surlastre tant che une sierve: e veve di meti dome vistîts grîs e çocui di len. Ogni matine e veve di jevâ e lavorâ di un scûr a chel altri. No veve un jet e la sere e veve di pognisi dongje dal fogolâr inte cinise.

Esercizi 2

Dopre il passât remot dai ausiliârs.

1. A Rome Paule e tancj amîs (vê).
2. Nô no il coragjo di dîur la veretât (vê).
3. Tal 1990 lôr te stesse scuele (jessi).
4. Marc, a Londre cun lôr dal 2000 (jessi)?
5. Pauli al sô sùr tal ospedâl par dôs setemanis (vê).
6. Jo o tant content di tornâ a viodi to barbe (jessi).
7. Tu tante furtune a passâ l'esam (vê).
8. Ta lis Mediis jê e un professôr di talian cetant brâf (vê).
9. La sere dopo dal intervent e avonde cuiete (jessi).
10. Voaltris no masse interessâts a cheste cuistion (jessi).

Esercizi 3

Met lis frasis chi sot al passât remot.

1. Luise e cîr la sô pipine.
2. La mari e conte a sô fie une flabe.
3. Te mê cjamare al è simpri dut un disordin.
4. La mame nus cride, parcè che no metin in ordin la cjamare.
5. Pieri al met lis sôs cjamesis tal armaron.
6. Jo o picji il cuadri te parêt.
7. Jo o lei un libri al mês.
8. Cindy e va a cjatâ Gertrud sabide.
9. A àn intenzion di fâ un viaç a Rome.
10. O vin passât la gnot intun biel alberc.
11. Us ringraziin pal vuestri aiût.
12. Trop durino lis feriis? Trê setemanis.
13. Sandri al tâs simpri denant di so nono.
14. Nô o spietin il treno di miezore.
15. Si divertin tanton a la fieste di complean.

Esercizi 4

Dopre i verps chi sot tal passât remot.

rivâ protestâ volê lâ fûr mostrâ plovi viodi contâ fâ
savê comprâ spostâ ricuardâ zuiâ jessi tasê bevi

1. Gertrud e une cotule e une T-shirt.
2. Vie pe istât lôr a simpri di tennis.
3. Luise e lâ ai zardins ancje se al jere brut timp.
4. Al dute la matine e nô no fûr di cjase.
5. La none, prime di durmî, i une bieie flabe.
6. Pauli e Robert a l'incident par television.
7. La siore Dri no si di cuant che jê e zovine.
8. Un passant mi la strade pal centri sportîf.
9. I vicins a tant pe confusion che o
10. I amîs a i mobii inta chê altre stanzie.
11. Cuant che Ane e a cjase, e de tô promozion.
12. A la fieste di complean Carli al dome bire.

Esercizi 5

Met adun lis frasis daûr dal esempi.

1. Il lât di Garde (370 kmc – il lât di Costanze (539 kmc – grant) Il lât di Costanze al è plui grant dal lât di Garde – Il lât di Garde nol è grant come il lât di Costanze.

1. S. Marin – Italie – piçul
2. Zuan (35) – siôr Carli (43) vecjo
3. La Ferrari – la Punto – veloç
4. Il Po – il Mississippi – lunc
5. Mario (70 kilos) – Toni (65 kilos) pesant
6. Lis vacancis di Nadâl – lis vacancis di Pasche – lunc
7. Tokio – Bonn – grant
8. Mai – Novembar – cjalt
9. Pauli (1.70) – Rite (1.65) – alt
10. I bregons verts (60 euros) – i bregons zâi (48 euros) – cjar

Esercizi 6

Tal fin setemane Pieri, Marte, Ane e Toni a zuin spes di tennis.
Lei lis informazions sot vie e jemple la tabele.

Il miedi al zuie di tennis di doi agns.

La paruchire a zuie di tennis di cuatri agns, doi agns di plui di Pieri

La prof di gjinastiche e zuie di tennis di un an.

Pieri al à scomençât a zuiâ di tennis un an dopo dal mecanic.

Ane e piert simpri cuant ch'e zuie cuintri de paruchire, ma e vinç simpri cuant ch'e zuie cuintri Pieri.

Al è une setemane che il miedi nol zuie.

L'ultime volte Ane e à batût il mecanic.

A son dôs setemanis che Toni nol zuie. Al è stât cuant ch'al à pierdût cuintri de paruchire.

	Pieri	Marte	Ane	Toni
Ce fasial/fasie di mistîr ?				
Di trop zuial/zuie di tennis?				
Cuant aial/aie zuiât l'ultime volte?				
Cuintri cui aial / aie zuiât?				
Aial / aie vint o pierdût?				

Esercizi 7

Met la forme riflessive corete.

1. Cindy ben cui amîs merecans (*cjatâsi*)
2. Cuant che i à rispuindût, Marie tant inteligjent (*mostrâsi*).
3. Lôr a jerin tant difarents: no par nuie (*capîsi*).
4. Jo dal presit di chescj bregons (*maraveâsi*): a costin propit pôc.
5. Îr nô cui nestris amîs (*incuintrâsi*) e o sin lâts in discoteche.
6. Voaltris dispès (*viodisi*). Si, dôs voltis par setemane.
7. Ce bieles fieste di complean îr sere; nô un grum (*divertîsi*).
8. Âstu viodût? Jacum la machine gnove (*comprâsi*).
9. Tu (*sintîsi*), cuant che tu fevelis? Tu sês un pôc antipatic.
10. Ce brâfs chei doi fradis: in ogni ocasion (*judâsi*).

Esercizi 8

Dopre la forme verbâl cul pronon impersonâl "si".

1. simpri chei ch'a àn dibisugne (*judâ*).
2. dutis lis personis presintis al incident (*scoltâ*).
3. Cuant che (*ufindî*), scuse (*domandâ*).
4. lis manecis (*metî*), cuant ch'al è tant frêt.
5. Martin simpri in prime file a tifâ pal Udin (*viodî*).
6. I compits in classe ben (*preparâ*), se cjavâ un biel vôt (*volê*).
7. Al supermarcjât tantis sieltis pe mangjative (*vê*).
8. D'unvier lis bielis contis da la none dongje dal fûc (*scoltâ*).
9. Chês peraulis li dome di dôs personis cussì (*sintî*)!
10. Dulà ise lade Sandre? No plui in discoteche (*viodî*).

Esercizi 9

Amîs fals.

inglês	furlan	inglês	furlan
1.tap	place	.....
2.tack	mine	.....
3.virtual	plank	.....
4.sun	grim	.....
5.incident	man	.....
6.assent	sale	.....
7.augûr	salt	.....
8.bare	baton	.....
9.baste	brick	.....
10.bine	bar	.....
11.code	grass	.....
12.dome	fin	.....
13.straçâ	fade	.....
14.lunatic	beck	.....

Esercizi 10

Irene e Paule a van intune boutique parcè che Irene e à di comprâsi une jachete.

Irene : Asks her friend if she has seen the jacket in the shop window. She says it's as nice as the one in the "Mode Idèâl", but not so expensive.

Paule : She says she's right and that she likes it too.

Irene : She asks if it suits with her skirt.

Paule : She replies it does and adds she wants to go in and try it on.

Irene : She agrees and proposes to go in.

Dopo cualchi minût ...

Paule : She asks where the jackets are. She asks her friend if she sees them.

Irene : She answers she doesn't and that she only sees trousers and skirts.

Paule : She says now she sees them: the jackets are hanging over there on the left. She asks her friend her size.

Irene : 40.

Paule : She says that with this size there are only red, black, yellow and blue jackets. She asks her friend for the colour and says that the red one suits with her skirt.

Irene : She replies that she doesn't like the red one.

Paule : She asks why and adds that his colour suits very well.

Irene : She replies she prefers a yellow jacket, because she hasn't anything in yellow.

Paule : She invites her friend to try the jacket on and says that, if she doesn't like it, she will buy it.

Irene : She asks why she doesn't try it on.

Paule e prove la jache.

Irene : She says it suits her well and that yellow is really her colour
She says it suits her better.

Paule : But she says that it was her friend who wanted to buy the jacket and that
unfortunately she hasn't got enough money.
She hasn't got enough money.

Irene : She assures her that she's got the money and can lend it to her.

Paule : She thanks her and says she's very kind.

Esercizi 11

Cemût dîstu?

1. You want to start to tell a story. 2. You want to ask an adult when his/her birthday is. 3. You want to say when your birthday is. 4. Say a friend of your cousin's has attended a course in Prague for one year. 5. Say you don't like the colour of this skirt. 6. Say that on the 20th of the month you've already spent your little pay. 7. Say that you can't give a party at your house because your neighbours protest. 8. Marte is faster than Renate in the 100 metres. 9. Say that when you were 10 you lived in Verone. 10. Say that today's warmer than yesterday. 11. The film at the Capitol isn't as interesting as the one at the Astoria. 12. Clare's skirt is as expensive as her trousers. 13. Say that your uncle has found a flat near the station. 14. Say that during the summer holidays you'll go and work in your uncle's firm. 15. Say that when your grandfather was as old as you are, he couldn't go to the cinema very often.