

UNIT 3

La capitâl dal Friûl

Grammar contents: Imperative

The negative sentence

Plural definite article

Il plurals (*first part*)

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

(*complete table*)

The prepositions: *from, of, to ..*

Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

(*plural*)

THE IMPERATIVE (second person singular and first and second person plural)

These forms have no subject.

We get the second singular form from the third singular person of the present indicative for all four conjugations. We obtain the second plural person from the present indicative for all four conjugations; we obtain the second plural person: root of the verb followed by – **ait** for the first conjugation; – **êt** for the second and third conjugation; – **ît** for the fourth conjugation (see the table of the verbs at the end of the book).

<i>Listen to the teacher.</i>	Scolte il professôr.
<i>Write this sentence.</i>	Scrîf cheste frase.
<i>Be quiet, please.</i>	Tasêt, par plasê.
<i>Let's repeat the lesson.</i>	Ripetîn la lezion.
<i>Leave immediately.</i>	Partît dal moment.

Note: In the second person singular, after the verbs **lâ**, **vignî**, **provâ**, **tornâ**, **spesseâ**, **tacâ**, you repeat the form or, after the imperative, you use *a + the infinitive*..

Go and buy a bunch of flowers.	Va compre un mac di rosis.
	Va a comprâ un mac di rosis

Verb **LÂ** (to go): present indicative

<i>affirmative form</i>	<i>interrogative form</i>
jo o voi	voio?
tu tu vâs	vâstu?
lui al va	vaial?
jê e va	vadie?
nô o lin	lino?
voaltris o lais-vais	laiso/vaiso?
lôr a van	vano?

Verb **SAVÊ** (to know): present indicative

<i>affirmative form</i>	<i>interrogative form</i>
jo o sai	saio?
tu tu sâs	sâstu?
lui al sa	saial?
jê e sa	saie?
nô o savîn	savino?
voaltris o savês	savêso?
lôr a san	sano?

THE NEGATIVE FORM

You get the negative form by using before the verb the particle "**no**" for all persons with the exception of "**nol**" for the third person singular.

Tonight we aren't going out.
Peter isn't working today.

Usgnot no lin fûr.
Pieri nol lavore vuê.

PLURAL DEFINITE ARTICLE

<i>masculine</i> (the)	i	<i>the seats</i>	i bancs	<i>the uncles</i>	i barbis
<i>feminine</i> (the)	lis	<i>the sisters</i>	lis sûrs	<i>the hands</i>	lis mans

The **ju** form (plural) is mostly used in literary texts.

THE PLURAL (first part)

a) We add an **-s** to form the plural of most nouns:

<i>banc</i>	bancs	<i>fradi</i>	fradis	<i>puarton</i>	puartons	<i>claut</i>	clauts
<i>man</i>	mans	<i>plêf</i>	plêfs	<i>dolç</i>	dolçs	<i>orloi</i>	orlois

NOTE: the pronunciation in the plurals **çs-ts-ps** is an unvoiced **s**:

plats [plas] – claps [clas] – trops [tros]

b) The nouns ending in **-e** change the **e** in **i** and add an **s**:

<i>puarte</i>	puartis	<i>barbe</i>	barbis	<i>pape</i>	papis	<i>torte</i>	tortis
<i>poesie</i>	poesiis	<i>pene</i>	penis	<i>patriarcje</i>	patriarcjis		

NOTE: the feminine nouns ending in **-ie** (ploie, fertaie, roie ...) in the plural lose the final **-e** and, as usual, add the **-s**, as in **ruie-ruis**: fertaie-fertais; roie-rois; but amie-amiis (here the stress is on the first **-i**)

c) The nouns, that in the singular form end in **-s**, are indeclinable:

<i>pâs</i>	pâs	<i>pes</i>	pes	<i>païs</i>	païs	<i>vues</i>	vues	<i>curtis</i>	curtis
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d) the nouns ending in **-i**, change in **-îs**:

amî-amîs, di-dîs, spi-spîs, fi-fîs, nemî-nemîs

Irregular plurals: *bon-bogns an-agns bo-bûs om-oms o umign*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES (full table)

The possessive adjectives agree with the gender and number of the nouns they refer to and they do not always maintain the article.

<i>sing. mas</i>		<i>plur. mas.</i>		<i>sing. fem.</i>		<i>plur. fem.</i>	
my	gno	my	miei	my	mê	my	mês
your	to	your	siei	your	tô	your	tôs
his-its	so	his-its	siei	her-its	sô	her-its	sôs
our	nestri	our	nestris	our	nestre	our	nestris
your	vuestri	your	vuestris	your	vuestre	your	vuestris
their	lôr	their	lôr	their	lôr	their	lôr

my cousins
your friends

(i) miei cusins
lis tôs amiis

his parents i siei gjenitôrs
her pens lis sôs penis

Your pens are red.

Lis vuestris penis a son rossis.

PREPOSITIONS

Simple preposition: **di – a** (*of – at – in – from*)

My father's house.

The pupils of the class.

Pass the pen to George.

Mary lives in Rome.

Gertrud comes from Heidelberg.

Mrs. Samson is at the florist's.

La cjase di gno pari.

I arlêfs de classe.

Passe la pene a Zorç.

Marie e vîf a Rome.

Gertrud e ven di Heidelberg.

La siore Samson e je dal florist.

Combined preposition:

of the **dal - dai - (da la, da l') - des (da lis)**

from the **de (da la, da l') - des (da lis)**

to the **al – ai - ae (a la), a l' - aes (a lis)**

the page of the book la pagjine dal libri

the house of the parents la cjase dai gjenitôrs

the tip of the pen la ponte de (da la) pene

to my friend al gno amì

to your family ae (a la) tô famee

the hand of the watch la spere dal orloi

from the colours dai colôrs

of the art de (da l') art

to the sportsmen ai sportîfs

to the mothers aes (a lis) maris

NOTE: you may find the preposition **di** before *chest,chel, un, nissun, ognidun*:

I won't tell it to anyone.

No lu dîs a di nissun.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS (plural forms)

these **chescj** (*masculine*)

those **chei** (*masculine*)

these **chestis** (*feminine*)

those **chês** (*feminine*)

These are interesting books.

Chescj a son libris interessants.

These pens are red.

Chestis penis a son rossis.

Those actors are American.

Chei atôrs a son merecans.

These shoes are nice.

Chestis scarpis a son bielîs.

Esercizi 1

Insert the verbs **scugnî – vê**.

1. Al è tart, o lâ. 2. A Place dal Domo? Lui al di cjapâ a man drete. 3. O voi in citât. O di comprâ un libri. 4. Cui isal? E di sei tô sùr. 5. Gertrud e di fâ di mangjâ par Luise. 6. Doman Marte e Pieri a cjapâ il treno des 8. 7. Gertrud e di lâ a cjoli Luise tal asîl. 8. Nô o studiâ ben la gramatiche.

Esercizi 2

Put in the correct imperative form.

1. Voaltris, (*cjapâ*) la seconde strade a çampe.
2. Luise, Marc, al è tart. (*tornâ*) a cjase!
3. (*lavorâ*) sabide, cussì domenie o sin libars.
4. Fantats, (*stâ*) atents, cuant ch'o spiegghi la lezion.
5. Marc, (*puartâ*) chest libri a tô mari.
6. O vin timp. (*spietâ*) to fradi.

Esercizi 3

Insert the correct form of the verb **lâ**.

1. Cheste setemane Luise e sô mari a Torin.
2. A buinore mê none al marcjât.
3. La domenie nô a la partide.
4. Cristine, al cine cun Marc usgnot?
5. Tu e to fradi spes a teatri.
6. Lôr a l'Universitât a Udin.
7. Siôr Toful a lavorâ a Tarcint.
8. Pieri a scuele cun Carli?

Esercizi 4

Add the article and the plural

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------------|
| a) | | b) |
| 1. | cjamese | 1. amie |
| 2. | zovin | 2. permès |
| 3. | frut | 3. barcon |
| 4. | patate | 4. librut |
| 5. | sac | 5. poç |
| 6. | fradi | 6. maie |
| 7. | clâf | 7. puarton |
| 8. | palaç | 8. crôs |
| 9. | cjadree | 9. zardin |
| 10. | salam | 10. none |

Esercizi 5

Put in the correct preposition.

1. Alexander al va cine cun sô sôr.
2. La cjase gno nono e je vecje.
3. chest barcon si viôt un biel panorame.
4. Gertrud e ten la frute siore Dri.
5. Pieri e Simon a van scuele cu la coriere.
6. Lis puartis bancjis a son blindadis.
7. Vuê Luise e Gertrud a son cjase.
8. Gertrud e ven Gjermanie.
9. Lis rosis gno zardin a son bielis.
10. I barcons cjasis a son vierts.

Esercizi 6

Write again the previous exercise in the interrogative and then in the negative forms.

Esercizi 7

Insert the correct possessive adjective.

1. Gertrud e je strache. Il viaç al è stât lunc.
2. Chest isal fi, siore Toful? Sì, chest al è fi Marc.
3. Siore, il non, par plasê. Mi clami Eline Toful.
4. Chest al è Marc e cheste e je sôr Luise.
5. Gertrud, ise cheste la pene?
6. Papà, viodistu orloi? Sì, il to orloi al è chi.
7. E je la cjase di Marie; cheste cjase e je
8. O soi Marc e chestis a son lis amiis.
9. Pauli, chestis penis sono tôs? Sì, a son
10. Luise, isal chest libri? No, nol è

Esercizi 8

Insert these verbs in the sentences below.

vê	lâ	vignî	jessi	stâ
scugnî	lavorâ	viodi	tignî	

1. Jo o 22 agns. Tu trops agns ?
2. Cumò o al marcjât; ancje tu?
3. Pal ospedâl? Tu simpri dret.
4. strac? Sì, o strac; il viaç al è stât lunc.
5. La famee Dri e a Codroip. Dulà voaltris? A Udin.

6. Gertrud e di lâ a cjoli Luise tal asîl.
7. Al è tart. Luise e lâ tal jet.
8. La siore Toful e ae Danieli.
9. Di cui chê cjase, Marc? E je mê.
10. Gertrud e la frute de siore Dri.

Esercizi 9

Insert the correct form of possessive.

1. Dulà isal il gno libri? No sai; il libri nol è chi.
2. Marie e mostre a Marte la scuele.
3. I gjenitôrs a cognossin i fis.
4. Marc al à i libris a scuele.
5. Luise, dulà âstu la borse?
6. Jo e Marc o lin fûr cui amîs.
7. Gertrud e à la television inte cjamare.
8. Sandri, puartimi chi i cuaders.
9. Marc, Meni, dulà stano i nonos?
10. Mame, no cjati il capot: dulà isal?

Esercizi 10

What do you say under these circumstances?

1. Ask a friend the age of his parents.
2. Say how old you are.
3. Ask a man where he is from.
4. Ask how you get to the university.
5. Explain that you must go straight on for 200 meters and, at the traffic lights, turn left.
6. You are asked for information, answer that you are a stranger.
7. Ask a man where he lives.
8. Reply kindly to the information given.
9. Say that from the castle you have a wonderful view.
10. You decide to go to town. Ask a friend if he is coming with you.

NOTIS

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