



MULTILINGUALE

Maternal expression, multilingual comprehension



GRAMMAR

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1. METALINGUA UNESCO FOUNDATION

FUNDACION METALINGUA UNESCO

1.1. UNESCO INDICATIONS

INDICATIONS DE LE UNESCO

"Have un preocupacion crescent en le humanitie por le patrimonie intangible de obras based en le culture et le tradicion. Inter este tradicions es much important le linguas, como element que represente le identitie et le historie de le popules, mejor que le realitie marked per le frontieres administrative et geopolitical".

Por este rason, le linguas es le patrimonie intangible plus important de le Humanitie.

Le UNESCO es conscient de le necesitie de preservar et desenvolver este patrimonie, et have prended como prioritie inter su objectives le proteccion de este espacios cultural.

In le Seminarie Internacional LINGUAPAX celebrad en Leioa (1996), le Director General de le UNESCO en aquel moment, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, signaled le necesitie de elaborar un primere informe de le situacion de le linguas in le mundo, par extender le consciencie de le patrimonie linguistik et proteger le linguas vivant.

Le primere resultats de este informe signaled que 1800 linguas have desapareced desde 1970 (4500 linguas)

"There is a growing concern in the humanity for the intangible heritage consisting of works based upon culture and tradition. Languages stand out among these traditions, as an element that incarnates the being and the history of peoples, much better than the reality marked by administrative frontiers and geopolitical realities".

Therefore, languages are the most important intangible heritage of the Humanity.

The UNESCO, conscious of the need to preserve and to develop this heritage, has prioritized among its objectives the protection of these cultural spaces.

On occasion of the international LINGUAPAX seminary, celebrated in Leioa (1996), the former General Director of the UNESCO, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, pointed out the need to elaborate a first report about the state of languages in the world, in order to make people aware of the concern about the linguistic heritage and to protect living languages.

After the results of that report, 1800 languages disappeared from 1970



a 1985 (2700 linguas), et que este tendencie signifie que durant este siecle poverie desaparecer le 90% de le patrimoine linguistik de le Humanitie.

Le proceses de substitution linguistik demande estudies profonde que determine sue causes principal. Le UNESCO mencione en su estudie quelque causes como le emigracion, le presion de le governments et de le culture dominant, etc.

Este dominancie soporte-se equalment supra le power de le medies de comunicacion, plus et plus globalised, que have un grand impact supra tot le grupes social.

Le UNESCO invite le persones, le grupes et le societies a se mobiliser post le preservacion de este patrimoine intangible de le Humanitie.

(4500 languages) to 1985 (2700 tongues). If this tendency does not change, during this century 90% of the linguistic heritage of the humanity could disappear.

The processes of linguistic substitution require deep studies to determine their main causes. The report of the UNESCO mentioned causes such as emigration, pressure made by governments and dominant cultures, etc.

This dominance is also supported by the power of the media, more and more globalized as time goes by, which have a deep impact on all social groups.

The UNESCO urges individuals, groups and societies to mobilize after the preservation of this intangible heritage of the humanity.

1.2. METALINGUA UNESCO FOUNDATION

LE METALINGUA UNESCO FOUNDATION

Un grupe de persones et institucions que comparte le sensibilite signale per le UNESCO have-se reunid en le fundacion METALINGUA UNESCO con le conviccion de pover apporter un esforce organise hacia le proteccion de le richese linguistik.

Le Fundacion es conscient de le grand esforce demande per le avance de le Humanitie hacia le proteccion de le linguas, parce que le situacion actual es le contrarie. Este esforce dove ser dirigid primerement a diminuer et parer le tendencies de substitution linguistik, par pover de post couvrir nove etapes de development positive et evolucion de le linguas minoritarie.

Post analizar le competencies esencial et recourses done par su

Sharing the points of view expressed by the UNESCO, a group of people and institutions have created the METALINGUA UNESCO foundation, wanting to make a contribution to the organized endeavor towards the protection of language richness.

The Foundation is conscious of the enormous effort demanded by the advance of humanity towards the protection of languages, taking into account that the current situation is the opposite. This effort has to be first directed at diminishing and braking the tendencies of linguistic substitution, to be able to hop afterwards to new stages of positive development and evolution of the minority languages.

After analyzing the essential



membres, le Fundacion have prended como objective facer un contribucion a le projet UNESCO de development de le heritage linguistik en le champ de le societie digital.

Este especializacion de le Fundacion se permitire analizar le factors particulars de substitution linguistik que actua en le Societie de le Informacion, or mejor decid, en le Societies de le Informacion.

Le Globalisacion es ancore plus intense in le monde de le informacion, colocand a quelque linguas majoritarie en nivels ancore superior (en quantitie de informacion publied) a le de le numero de parlantes. Al mismo tempo otre linguas, incluse european, con decenes de millions de parlantes es situad en un posicion debile et minoritarie.

No obstant, le Globalisacion have equalment aportad le conection de le linguas minoritaires, et have ses doned le oportunitie de le acces a contenides ingentes de informacion que poverie permitir un nove impulse par este linguas.

Le objective fundacional de METALINGUA UNESCO es por ese rason laborer par le diversitie linguistik de le Societie de le Informacion.

Le Fundacion Metalingua Unesco preserve et difuse Multilinguale maternal como un patrimoine de le humanitie.

1.3. METALINGUA AND MULTILINGUA

METALINGUA ET MULTILINGUA

Multilinguale, como nos have exposed, es un micro-sintesis que permiti expresion maternal con un

competences and resources contributed by its members, the Foundation has chosen its main objective: contributing to the linguistic heritage development project of the UNESCO from the approach of the digital society.

This specialization of the Foundation will allow it to analyze the particular factors of linguistic substitution acting in the Information Society, or better said, on the Information Societies.

Globalization is even more intense in the world of information, placing certain majority languages in levels still higher (relating to the quantity of published information) than those of the number of speakers, to such an extent that some languages, even from Europe, with dozens of millions of speakers are placed on a minority and weak situation.

Nonetheless, globalization has also brought the connection to minority languages, and has provided us with the opportunity to access to enormous amounts of information that could bring a new impulse for these languages.

The foundational objective of METALINGUA UNESCO is therefore to work after the linguistic diversity of the Information Society.

The Metalingua Unesco Foundation preserves and spreads Multilinguale maternal as a heritage of all mankind.

Multilinguale, as it has been exposed, is a micro synthesis which enables maternal expression with an



lexicon internacional et entendement multilingual, simple par aprender et comprehensible de un maniere intuitive.

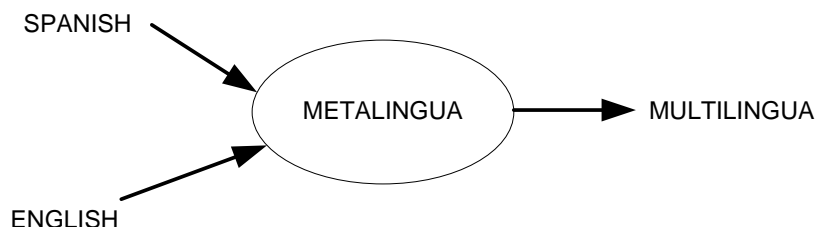
Metalingua es un macro-representacion de le linguas natural, que reflecte tot su caracteristiks intrinsek et extrinsek. Este representacion de maximes face posible usar le sisteme metalingua como un sisteme de traduction (un inter much aplicaciones posible), transformend chaque oracion a su representacion en metalingua, et desde este a otre representacion en otre lingua. De este maniere, Metalingua es used como sisteme de traduction universal, based en le principies de le gramatik universal, que face posible un pont inter linguas. Metalingua es de maximes et reflecte le particularities de chaque lingua. Par pover reflecter tot ese particularities, se face un profunde analisis a nivels diferent, par exemple: morfologik, sintactik, semantik, pragmatik, funcional,...

Le combinacion de le du sistemes face posible le representacion automatik en multilinguale de contenides de le linguas disponibles en Metalingua.

international lexis and multilingual understanding, easy to learn and easy to understand in an intuitive way.

Metalingua is a macro representation of the natural languages, which reflects all their intrinsic and extrinsic features. This representation of maximums makes possible the using of the metalingua system as a translation system (one of its multiple possible applications). It transforms every sentence in its representation in metalingua, and from this one to another representation in another language. In this way, metalingua can be used as a universal translation system, based on the principles of the universal grammar, which creates a bridge between languages. Metalingua works with maximums and reflects every particularity of every language. To be able to reflect them, a deep analysis is carried out in different levels, for example: morphologic, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, functional...

The combination of both systems makes possible the automatic representation of contents in multilinguale from the languages available in Metalingua.





2. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

*“MULTILINGUA MATERNAL TONGUE COMPLEMENT,
MATERNAL TONGUE A PART OF MULTILINGUA”*

Multilingua es un lingua micro-sintesis de le linguas natural, de expresion maternal et comprehension multilingual, que facilite le expresion et amplie le comprehension. Multilingua es pro maternal et preserve le use de le linguas maternal.

Multilingua es based supra le entendement de le normas universal de le linguistik et no de le excepciones, et intente simplifiker le complexe sisteme de le parle. Por ese rason, le reglas doned aqui no dove ser entendet como afirmacions categorik, parce que sempre have excepciones. Dove ser entendet como un modele general. En tot cas, este texte es un sintesis de un gramatik simplified intra un plus amplie et complete, que integre tot le linguas. En este micro-sintesis de gramatik es includet le 90% de le gramatik.

Le definicions de Multilingua maternal es le siguiente:

Multilinguale is a language micro synthesis of natural languages, of maternal expression and multilingual comprehension, which makes expression easier and widens comprehension. Multilinguale is pro maternal and maintained the use of maternal languages.

Multilinguale is based on the understanding of languages general rules and not on its exceptions, so that we simplify the complex system of the speech. For that reason, the statements made here must not be taken into account as categorical -since there always are exceptions- but as a general model. In any case, this text is a summary of a simplified grammar inside a larger and more complete one, which integrates every language. This grammar micro synthesis includes 90% of the grammar.

The definitions of Multilinguale maternal are the following ones:



**MULTILINGUALE MATERNAL:
DEFINICIONS**

1. Expresion maternal (Estructure)
2. Comprension Multilinguale (Hiperbaton)
3. Facilite le expresion
4. Amplie le comprension
5. Estructure Multilinguale (combinatorie)
6. Gramatik universal
7. Event- ente ente-Event
8. Vocabularie multilinguale (internacional)
9. Flexionable et derivable
10. Composicion et recursion
11. Comprensibilitie et economicitie
12. Generikment neutral
13. Patrimonial et synergial

**MULTILINGUALE MATERNAL:
DEFINITIONS**

1. Maternal expression (Structure)
2. Multilinguale comprehension (Hyperbaton)
3. It makes expression easier
4. It widens comprehension
5. Multilinguale structure (combinatory)
6. Universal grammar
7. Event- Entity Entity- Event
8. Multilinguale vocabulary (international)
9. Flexionable and derivable
10. Composition and recursion
11. Comprehensible and economical
12. Generically neutral
13. Heritage and synergial

2.1. MULTILINGUA: STRUCTURE AND VOCABULARY
MULTILINGUA: ESTRUCTURE ET VOCABULARIE

Le esturcture multilingua es combinatorie (sintagmes) et le vocabularie es sustitutorie (paradigme). Le principios basic de multilingua consiste en respecter le aspect sintagmatik (combinatorie) de le linguas et modifier solament le paradigmatic (sustitutorie). Su objective es preservar le diversitie linguistik et (respectend le caracteristik de le linguas origine) permitir le comunicacion multilingual.

Le esturcture multilingual es posible por le use de le combinatorie (sintagmes), que face posible diferent

The multilingual structure is combinatorial (syntagmas) and the vocabulary is substitutory (paradigma). The basic principles of multilingua consist in respecting the syntagmatic (combinatory) aspect of the languages and modifying just the paradigmatic (substitutory). Its objectives are preserving linguistic diversity and respecting the source language features enable the multilingual communication.

The multilingual structure is possible thanks to the combinatorial (syntagmas), which enables different



estructures de le gramatik universal.

Multilingua have un esturcture multilingual et un vocabularie multilingual de origine indoeuropean, parce que le linguas indoeuropean es parled per le mitie de le Humanitie. Es flexionable et derivable, de composicion et recursion. Le formacion de le vocabularie es per le derivacion et composicion. Con much poc radices se pove composer much un vocabularie amplie (viser eskeme de le page 37).

Equalment, su esturcture facilite le creacion (expresion) et amplie le recreacion (comprehension). Por ese rasons multilingua es un instrument facile, dinamik et neutral, et equalment comprehensible et de grand economicitie. Le objective de multilingua es facilitar le expresion sin dificulter le comprehension.

Multilingua, de expresion maternal et comprehension multilingual, desire le entendement facile, simple et rapide inter le majoritie de le linguas de vocabularie internacional.

Le second principie basic consiste en le recomendacion front le aceptacion. Much de le normas or reglas es recomendacions, pero sempre es accepted le percepcions que pove provenir de le lingua origine.

2.2. MULTILINGUA: OUR LANGUAGE AND EVERYONE'S MULTILINGUA: LE NOSTRE ET LE DE TOTS

Multilingua es nostre lingua et equalment le de tots: nostre lingua parce que reflecte le esturcture et combinatorie de nostre propie lingua et le de tots parce que le combinatories de tot le linguas es reflected en el.

structures of the universal grammar.

Since more than a half of Humanity use indoeuropean languages multilinguale has a multilingual structure and vocabulary with comes from Indo-European countries. It is flexionable and derivable and it uses composition and recursion. The vocabulary is formed by derivation and composition. With very few roots it is possible to compose a wide vocabulary (see scheme on page 37).

Its structure makes creation (expression) easier and widens recreation (comprehension). That means that multilingua is an easy, dynamic and neutral language, and at the same time comprehensible and economical. The objective of multilingua is to make expression easier without hindering comprehension.

Multilinguale, with a maternal expression and a multilingual comprehension, tries to have an easy, simple and quick understanding among most languages of international vocabulary.

The second basic principle consists in recommendation opposite to acceptance. Many of the rules are references, although the perceptions that may come from the source language are always accepted.

Multilinguale is our language and at the same time everyone's language: it is our language because it reflects the structure and combinatories of our own mother tongue and it is everyone's language because the combinatories of



Nosotres dove user le nostre en le comunicacion con les que have nostre lingua maternal et le de tots par le comunicacion con les que have otre lingua diferent. Multilingua comprende tot le multilinguas maternal et respecte la combinatorie (sintagmes) maternal, por ese rason le comprehension es siempre multicombinatorie et multisemantik.

all languages are represented in it.

In terms of use, we have to use our language for communication with those who share our mother tongue and everyone's language with those who have a different mother tongue. Multilinguale understands all the multilinguas maternal and respects the maternal combinatorie (syntagmas). For that reason comprehension always is multicombinatory and multisemantic.



3. UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR

GRAMATIK UNIVERSAL

En este projet sistemik supra le gramatik universal, este es presented desde le punt de viste de le analisis de sistemas, le plus simplement possible, par faciliter le comprehension de le complexite de le linguas, parce que este projet es oved et adaptable a le necessities present et future.

Le comprehension de le gramatik universal face posible elever le entendement de le gramatikes de le linguas en general et de le lingua maternal en particular.

Le sintaxis se pove entender como le combinacion de du elements, de un binomie linguistik, que pove recibir diferent nomes segun le funcion que have en un oracion. Ese binomie, employend un metode de analisis event-ente ente-event, donere como resultat le oracion. Este metode consiste en:

- Definicion de le elements basic
- Establecer sue relacions interne
- Analisis de ese relacions complexe
- Mostrer le relacions complexe en le elements basic

De este forme, quelcun

On this systemic project about universal grammar, this is presented from as symplified as possible analysis system, trying to make the comprehension of the complexity of languages easier. It is an open and adaptable project to present and future needs.

The comprehension of the universal grammar enables improving the understanding of the grammars of languages in general and of the maternal language in particular.

Syntax can be understood as the combination of two elements in a linguistic binomial structure, which can receive different names according to the functions they fulfill in a sentence. The combination of those two elements, using an analysis method event-entity entity-event, will give as a result the sentence. This method consists in:

- Definition of the basic elements
- Establishing their inner relationships
- Analysis of these complex relationships
- Showing the complex relationships in the basic



estructure lingüístic, incloued le plus complexes, pòve ser reducid a un composicion iterative binomial de ente-event event-ente.

elements

In this way, any linguistic structure, complex as it may be, can be reduced to a binomial iterative composition of entity-event event-entity..

3.1. INTEGRAL BINOMIALS BINOMIES INTEGRAL

Le esturcture sintactik basik es composèd per binomies, que se integre mutualment jusque le oracion es formèd. Le binomie basik es le binomie objet et verbe (OV), conjuntamente con le binomies event-ente (eventive) ente-event (entitive), pero pòve haver otre tipologies de binomie en un oracion, por exemple le binomie de sintagme nominal (entitive) et sintagme verbal (eventive), or le binomie adjective-sustantive or verbe-adverbie. Le binomie entitive-eventive es relative. Intra un binomie have sempre un element plus entitive or plus eventive respect le otre.

The basic syntactic structure is composed by the binomial elements that integrate each other until the sentence is composed. The basic binomial is the one composed by an object and a verb (OV), together with the binomials event-entity (eventive) entity-event (entitive). But there may be many other types of binomials in a sentence, for example the binomial of nominal syntagma (entitive) and verbal syntagma (eventive), or the binomial adjective-noun or verb-adverb. The binomial entitive-eventive is relative. Inside any binomial there is always a more entitive or more eventive element in comparison to the other one.

Algun binomies es influencièd per otre binomies superior. En ocasions le relacions inter binomies face changer le orden de le oracion.

Depending on the order of the basic binomial elements (OV or VO), two big families of languages with a similar number of speakers are created. For example, in Chinese and Japanese the marks are postpositive:

Le du diferent ordens possible de le binomie basik (OV or VO) genere du grand families de linguas (de similar numero de parlantes; por exemple, en chinese et japonese le marks es postpositive):

- Estructure VO or subjective: Linguas en le que le plus important es le actor (le qui) front le objet (le que).
- Estructure OV or objective:

- VO or subjective structure: Languages where the most important element is the actor (who) opposite to the object (what).
- OV or objective structure: Languages where the most important element is the object



Linguas en le que le plus important es le objet (le que) front a le actor (le qui).

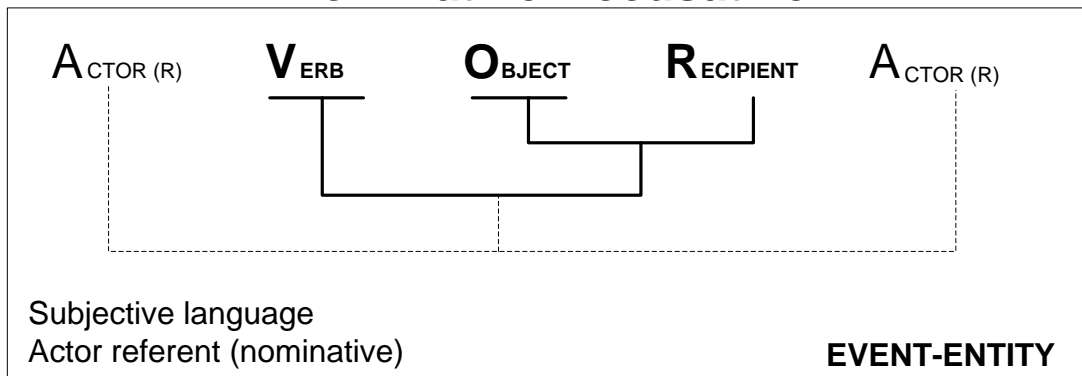
(what) opposite to the actor (who).

Le linguas en origine, en comunities petit, normalment es objective, et quand es transformed a comunities grand have tendencie a se convertir en subjective. En le linguas subjective le actor (qui realise le action) es le element plus important, front le objet (le action realised), inversement que en le linguas objective. Este tendencie confirme que have had un change de value, que face plus important a le qui (subjective) front a le action realised (objective).

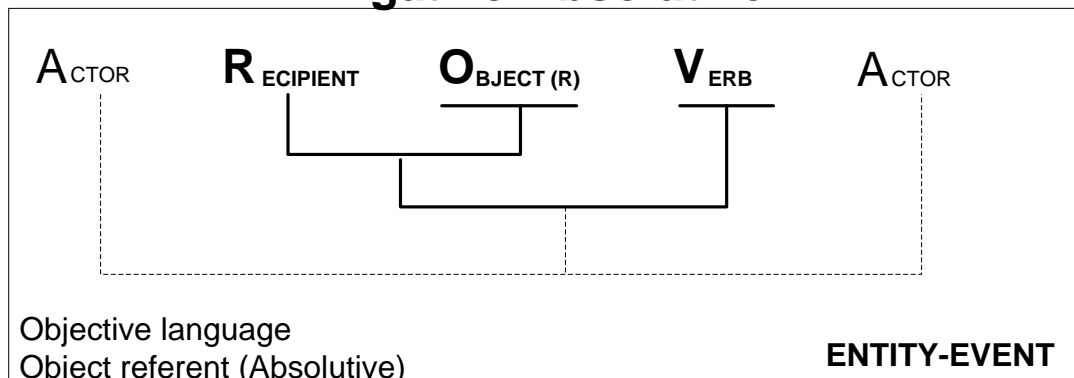
In small communities in origin languages are normally objective, instead of when they are transformed to big communities that they tend to become subjective. In subjective languages, opposite to the objective one, the actor (who carries out the action) is the main element, whereas the object (what action is carried out). This tendency confirms that there has been a change of values, making who (subjective) carries out the action prevail over the action carried out (objective).

Integral binomials:

Nominative-Accusative



Ergative-Absolutive





Le hindi et le english antik es ergative.

Le lingua chinese, formed per topic et comentarie, es based supra le misme principies pero con du oracions.

Hindi and old English are ergative.

In the case of Chinese language, formed by topic and comment, it would be the same premises but using two sentences.

3.2. EVENT-ENTITY (EVENTIVE, VO) ENTITY-EVENT (ENTITIVE, OV)

EVENT-ENTE (EVENTIVE, VO)
ENTE-EVENT (ENTITIVE, OV)

Le binomie basik es formed per le verbe-objet objet-verbe. Le du elements es complemented binomialment de maniere interactive con le rest de sintagmes de un oracion.

Le diagrame siguiante, como digesto, mostre eskematikment le caracteristiks principal de le du grand grupes en que quelcun lingua pove ser clasified: le esturcture VO et le esturcture OV. Le linguas es originariement entitive or eventive, pero le realitie es que le majoritie es hibride.

The basic binomial structure is formed by the verb-object object-verb, binomially complemented in an interactive way with the rest of syntagmas of a sentence.

To sum up, the following diagram shows the main features of the two big groups any language can be classified into: VO structure and OV structure. Languages are originally entitive or eventive, but in fact most of them are hybrid.

UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR	
BINOMIALS	
Event-Entity (Eventive-Entitive)	Entity-Event (Entitive-Eventive)
VO	OV
Verb-Object	Object-Verb
Verb main event	Verb main event
Object not referent (Accusative)	Object referent (Absolutive)
Actor referent (Nominative)	Actor not referent (Ergative)
Subjective	Objective
Preposition	Postposition
Main-Subordinate	Subordinate-Main
Main –Complements	Complements-Main
Substantive –Adjective	Adjective-Substantive
Verb-Adverb	Adverb-Verb
Object –Recipient (OR)	Recipient-Object (RO)
Active action	Passive action



Actor free position	Actor free position
Referent unmarked	Referent unmarked
Recipient always marked	Recipient always marked
Preorational particles	Postorational particles

Le actor referent et le objet referent es le que se refere a le verbe.

Lingua subjective

- Actor: Nominative (Referent de le verbe)
- Objet: Acusative
- EStructure: (A) V O (A)

Lingua objective

- Actor: Ergative
- Objet: Absolutive (Referent de le verbe)
- Estructure: (A) O V (A)

The referent actor and the referent object are those which refer to the verb.

Subjective language

- Actor: Nominative (Referent of the verb)
- Object: Accusative
- Structure: (A) V O (A)

Objective language

- Actor: Ergative
- Object: Absolutive (Referent of the verb)
- Structure: (A) O V (A)

3.3. DOUBLE SENTENCE STRUCTURE

ESTRUCTURE DOBLE ORACION

Este estructura es de du oracions unid, le primere expone le teme (topic) et le second develope le comentarie. Le oracion topic no have verbe.

Este es un case tipik de le linguas chinese et japanese, et equalment usual en le gramatik de le linguas objective (por exemple le postposicion)

Un exemple de oracion chinese traducid a multilinguale poverie ser le siguiente:

There are two sentences together, the first one sets out the topic and the second one develops the comment. The topic sentence has no verb.

This is a typical case of Chinese and Japanese languages, which usually rules the grammar of the objective languages (for example the postposition).

An example of Chinese sentence translated into multilinguale could be as follows:



猎鼠的 猫 (Chinese)

Gato, caza ratones (español)
 (Referent tematik) (Comentarie supra le topik)
 Le cat, il caza rates (Multilinguale)

Have varies referents: un referent general (topic), et un referent focal, supra le actor or subjete (nominative) or supra le objet (absolutive). En le oracion topic sere le referent general, et en le oracion comentarie sere le referent focal.

Le chinese no have marks par este fenomene gramatik, pero por exemple en le japanese have le siguiente particules:

- Wa – Referent general (teme, topic)
- Ga – Referent focal (objective or subjective)

Le combinatorie de le estructuras de le linguas pove ser extraordinariement grand.

猎鼠的 猫 (Chinese)

Cat, it hunts mice (English)
 (Referent topic) (Comment on the topic)
 Le cat, il caza rates (Multilinguale)

There are several referents: a general one (topic) and a focal one, which could be about the actor or subjective (nominative) other on the object (absolutive). The topic phrase is referred to the general referent, while the focal referent will be in the comment phrase.

The Chinese language has no marks for this fact, but the Japanese language, for instance, employs the following particles:

- Wa – General referent (subject, topic)
- Ga – Focal referent (objective or subjective)

The combinatory of the structures of languages can be extraordinarily big



4. ARTICULATIONS OF LANGUAGE

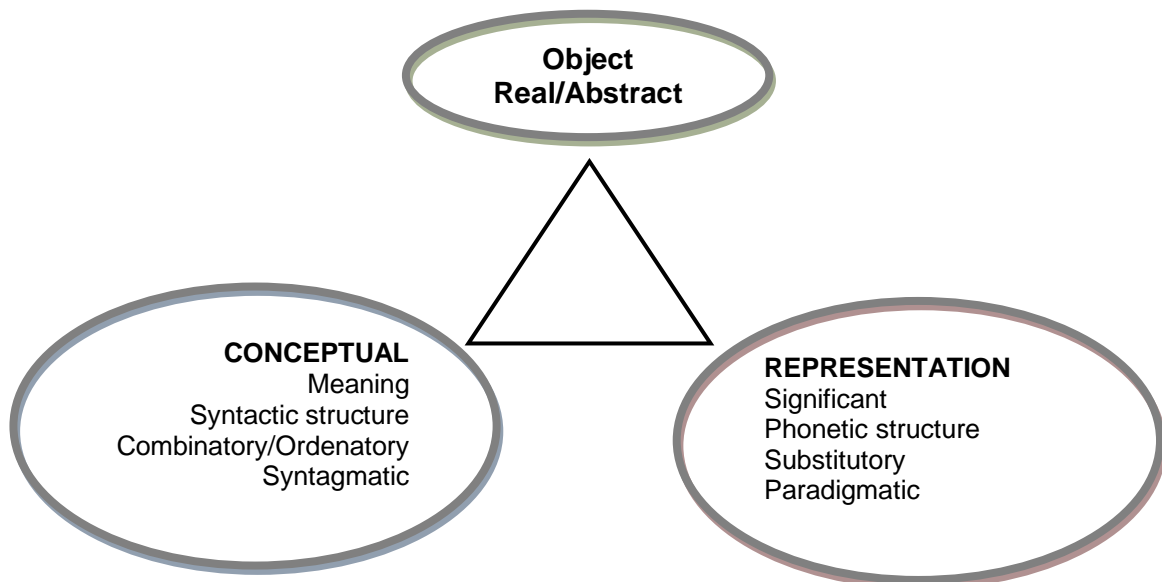
ARTICULACIONES DE LE LINGUA

Le linguas es un forme de viser et représenter le realité. Por ese rason, multilinguale prende como base que le esturcture linguistik es le representacion de le esturcture mental; et viceversa, le esturcture mental done forme a un esturcture linguistik.

Este es un mostre explicative:

Languages are a way of seeing and representing reality. In this approach, multilinguale is based on the fact that the linguistic structure is the representation of the mental structure; and vice versa, the mental structure gives its form to the linguistic structure.

This is an explanatory display:



Nosotres percibi le realité et se done un concept en nostre esturcture mental, un significad et un orden. Par représenter ese significad utilise le fonemes. De ese maniere, con aproximadment 26 fonemes, 10.000-

We perceive the reality and assign it a concept a menaing and an order in our mental structure. To represent this menaing we use phonemes. In that way, with some 26 phonemes, 10.000-15.000 lexemes and



15.000 lexemes et 100-150 gramemes, nosotres obtene combinacions suficiente par representar le significads.

En multilinguale chaque parlante pove representar su percepcion de le realitie con su propie esturcture linguistik, et solament es necesarie substituir le vocabularie (le significant).

Le linguistik se pove representar con un esturcture simbolik triangular, en le que chaque vertex represente:

- Objet real de le parle
- Representacion conceptual
- Representacion fonetik

Le vertex conceptual es le clave de le lingua; el simbolise le representacion de le conociment mental. Le esturcture conceptual, mental, linguistik, simbolik se pove expreser como le esturcture sintagmatik (le termine syntax proveni de le grek et signifie "con relacion").

Le esturcture fonetik, significant es le plus visible et le plus simple, parce que el es le sustitutorie or paradigmatic; le esturcture combinatorie es plus complexe que le sustitucion de vocabularie, parce que le combinatorie exige improvisacion de le esturcture mental. Por ese rason, es accepted que un lingua se have perded quand have perded su esturcture, su element combinatorie, et no quand el have acquerid vocabularie de otre linguas sempre que have mantened ese esturcture.

Le possibilities de le sustitucion se aplike a tri nivels:

- Lexeme: Part que have significad (radices)

100-150 gramemes we obtain enough combinations to represent meanings.

In multilinguale every speaker can represent its perception of the reality through its linguistic structure, only the substitution of the vocabulary (the significant) is necessary.

Linguistics can be represented through a triangular symbolic structure, in which the vertexes represent:

- Real object of the speech
- Conceptual representation
- Phonetic representation

Conceptual vertex is the key of the language; it symbolizes the representation of the mental knowledge. The conceptual, mental, linguistic, symbolic structure can be expressed as the syntagmatic structure (the term syntax comes from Greek and it means "in relation with").

Phonetic structure (significant) is the most visible and simple, since it is the substitutory or paradigmatic structure; the combinatoric structure is more complex (since it requires improvisation of the mental structure) than the substitution of vocabulary. For that reason, it is said that a language is lost when it has lost its structure, and not when it has acquired new vocabulary from other languages as long as the structure is maintained.

Substitution possibilities are applied to three levels:

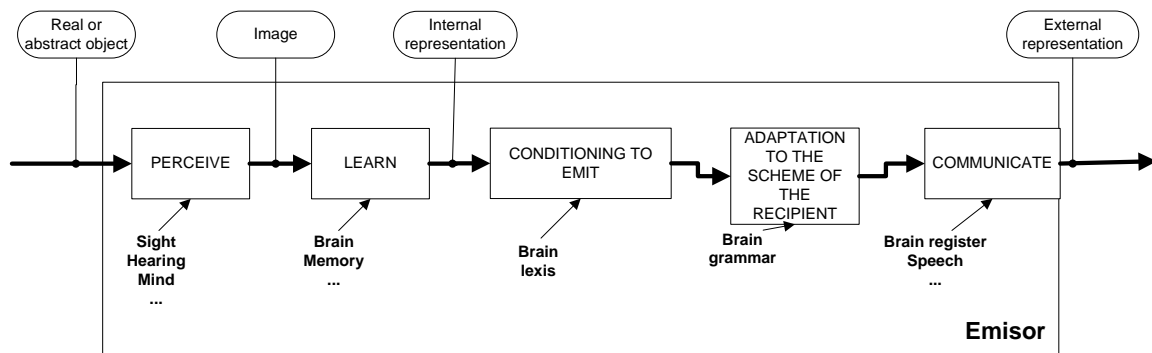
- Lexeme: part that has meaning (roots)
- Grameme: part that has grammatical meaning (ending)



- Grameme: Part que have significad gramatik (terminacions)
- Moneme: Parole complete con su flexion (lexeme + grameme)
- Grafeme : Grafie (le letres)
- Moneme: complete word with its flexion (lexeme + grameme)
- Grapheme : the letters

This can also be expressed in a lineal way as a set of processes:

Este idee se pove equalment expreser de maniere lineal como un serie de proceses:



Le plus important en le proces de le parle es maintenir le esturcture conceptual (este realitie se pove apreciar entendend que un lingua se considere perded quand el have perded su esturcture). Por ese rason, le comunicacion en un lingua no maternal exige un gran esforce. Si le receptor et le parlante have linguas maternal diferent, le parlante dove facer un gran esforce par transformer le mesage a emitir a le esturcture linguistik de le receptor.

In the process of the speech the most important element is to maintain the conceptual structure (this can be considered if we understand that a tongue is considered to be lost when it has lost its structure), which demands a great effort when communicating in a language different to the mother tongue. If the recipient and the speaker have different mother tongues, the speaker will need to carry out a great effort to transform the emitted message to the linguistic structure of the recipient.

Con multilinguale este esforce es minimised parce que le expresion sere gramatikment maternal, simplement facend un sustitucion de vocabularie. De este maniere, le expresion es maternal et facilite le expresion. Se face plus facile le proces plus complexe que es le expresion instantanee (le difficultie de le combinatorie) supra le

Using multilinguale, since the expression will be grammatically maternal, this effort is minimized, just carrying out a vocabulary substitution on it. In this way, the expression is maternal and makes expression easier. It makes easier the most complex process: instant expression (the difficulty of combinatory) above the



comprehension (le entendement).

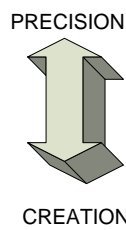
Este realitie es posible parce que multilinguale es flexionable, et done flexibilitie a le change de orden.

En semantik nosotres diferencie inter denotacion, que indica precision, et connotacion, que anadi significads subjetive:

comprehension (the understanding).

This fact is possible because multilinguale is flexionable, which means that the order of words is flexible.

In the field of semantics, we distinguish between denotation, which indicates precision, and connotation, which adds subjective meanings:



Denotation (Precision and inflexibility)

Connotation
(Ambiguation and creation)

Personal (Relational)
Contextual (Situational)
Ambiguation (Intuitive)



5. PHONETICS

FONETIK

MULTILINGUALE fonetik es much simple parce que no exige conocimientos especiales de pronunciación. Siguiendo recomendaciones internacionales, MULTILINGUALE tiene normas básicas que ayudan a su simplicidad y naturalidad.

La ortografía debe ser fonética.

La flexibilidad de las grafías en MULTILINGUALE permite escribir el alfabeto de una manera simple y fácilmente reconocible.

La e puede ser añadida al final de la palabra cuando la grafía final es una consonante, p. ex.:

Pont = ponte

et puede ser pronunciado o no.

Las consonantes iguales juntas pueden reducirse a una sola, p. ex.:

commun = comun

Por las diminutivas, es posible usar el sufijo -ete/-eto/-eta con doble consonante: ette/-etta/-etto.

Este es el sistema de FONOLOGÍA DE MULTILINGUALE:

MULTILINGUALE phonetics is quite simple since it does not demand any special knowledge about pronunciation. Taking into account international recommendations, MULTILINGUALE fulfills the basic rules that contribute to be simple and natural:

The orthography must be phonetic.

MULTILINGUALE allows graph flexibility writing the alphabet in a simple and easily recognized way.

The e can be added to the end of the word when the final letter is a consonant, f. i.:

pont = ponte

and it can be pronounced or not.

Two equal consonants following each other can be reduced to one, f. i.:

commun = comun

In the case of diminutives, it is possible to use the suffix -ete/-eto/-eta with a double consonant: -ette/-etta/-etto

This is the display of the PHONOLOGIC SYSTEM OF MULTILINGUALE:



CONSONANTS

Le primere es le recomandad, le reste es accepted.

CONSONANTS

The first one is recommended, others are accepted.

	Bilabial		Labiodental		Dental		Alveolar		Paletal		Velar		Uvular		Pharynx	
	sor	son	sor	son	sor	son	sor	son	sor	son	sor	son	sor	son	sor	son
OCCLUSIVE	p	b			t	d					k	g	q	qh		
AFFRICATE							c		ch		x					
FRICATIVE	ph	bh	f	v	th	dh	s	z	sh	j	kh	gh		hh		h
NASAL		m		mh				n		nh						
LATERAL							l		lh							
VIBRANT							r									
MULTIPLE VIBRANT							rh									
APPROXIMANT							zh									

- Reserved: fh, jh, vh, wh, xh, yh
- sor: sorde
- son: sonore

- Reserved: fh, jh, vh, wh, xh, yh
- sor: Deaf
- son: Sonant



VOCALS

VOWELS

	Forward	Central	Back
Closed (semi consonant)	y		w
Half-closed	i		u
Half-open	e		o
Open		a	

Quand se rencontre fonemes como le english "ph", le pronunciacion de le lingua origine dove ser respected, en este case /f/ et le parlantes de linguas que no containe ese foneme have le posibilite de prononcer solament le son de le primere grafie, en este case / p/.

En multilinguale le letres capital en le finale de le parole es resaltant. Un exemple es: le "z" minuscule, indike mode invitative (ez) et le "Z" capital indike mode imperative (eZ). Por ese rason, pove ser employed par resalter or diferencier.

Par resalter un parole en multilinguale, le ultime silabe de le parole es escrived en letres capital. Par exemple, par resalter que le caracateristik de un livre es le color roge:

Le livre rogE

In case of finding phonemes such as English "ph", the pronunciation of source language must be respected, /f/ in this case. Speakers of languages that do not contain that phoneme can just pronounce the sound of the first letter, /p/ in this case .

In multilinguale capital letters at the end of a word are stressing letters. An example of this is: the "z" lower case letter, indicates invitative mode (ez) and capital "Z" indicates imperative mode (eZ). It means that it can be employed to stress or to make a difference.

To emphasize a word in multilinguale, the last syllable of the term is written in capital letters. For instance, to emphasize that the feature of a book is its red colour:

Le livre rogE



6. THE SENTENCE AND ITS ELEMENTS

LE ORACION ET SU ELEMENTS

6.1. THE GENERAL ORDER OF THE ELEMENTS IN THE SENTENCE

LE ORDEN GENERAL DE LE ELEMENTS EN LE ORACION

Le objective de multilinguale es oferer a tot le parlantes le posibilite de se expresar desde quelcum lingua origine, le sue proprie. Por ese rason, nosotres explike le diferent posiciones de le elements de un oracion como normalment aparece en le diferent linguas.

Le orden de le elements en le oracion es diferent en le linguas subjective et objective, como nosotres explike:

(A: actor; V: verbe; O: objet; R: receptor)

Orden de le elements en le linguas objective

- AVOR (Jon done livre Pedro / Jon done livre a Pedro)
 - Preposicion
 - Substantive + complement
 - Substantive + adjective
 - Oracion principal + oracion subordinad
 - Verbe et adverbie
 - Nominative et acusative

Since the purpose of multilinguale is offering every speaker the possibility to express from his source language whatever it may be, we are going to explain elements different positions in different languages.

As it is explained here, elements order in a sentence is different in subjective and objective languages:

(A: Actor; V: Verb; O: Object; R: Recipient)

Elements order in objective languages

- AVOR (Jon done livre Pedro / Jon done livre a Pedro)
 - Preposition
 - Noun + complement
 - Noun + adjective
 - Main sentence + subordinate sentence
 - Verb and adverb
 - Nominative and accusative



- Linguas AVOR:
 - Europa: English, Francese, español, Germanik, Rusian, Italian, Portuguese, Holandese, Suek, Polonese, Chek, Grek, etc.
 - America: Guarana, Maya, etc.

Orden de le elements en le linguas subjective:

- AROV (Jon Pedro livre done)
 - Postposicion
 - Complement + sustantive
 - Adjective + sustantive
 - Oracion subordinad + Oracion principal
 - Adverbie et verbe
 - Ergative et absolutive
- Linguas AROV:
 - Basque, Japanese.

Le orden servi par asigner le case or funcion de le elements de la oracion, quI es le actor, le objet or le receptor. No obstant, es equalment posible user marks, parce que le marks es used en quelque linguas or par clarifier le significad. Multilinguale evite generalment le redundancie pero cherche faciliter le comprehension, et in este case le marks aide a confirmer si have dudes.

→ *Juan done un livre a Pedro en Paris*

→ *A Pedro Juan done un livre en Paris*

En este oracions, le orden aclare le fonctions de Actor, Objet et Receptor sin user marks.

No obstant, no es equal:

- AVOR languages:
 - Europe: English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Polish, Czech, Greek, etc.
 - America: Guarana, Maya, etc.

Elements order in subjective languages:

- AROV (Jon Pedro livre done)
 - Postposition
 - Complement + noun
 - Adjective + noun
 - Subordinate sentence + Main sentence
 - Adverb and verb
 - Ergative and absolutive
- AROV languages:
 - Basque, Japanese.

The order aims to assign the case or the function of sentence elements, that means, that is to say, who is the actor, the object or the recipient. However, it is also possible to use marks, because they are used in some languages or just to clear up the meaning. Multilinguale tries to avoid repetition but it tries to make comprehension easier, and in this case, marks help to confirm if there is any doubt.

→ Juan gives a book to Pedro in Paris

→ Juan gives Pedro a book in Paris

In these sentences, the order makes clear the functions of Actor, Object and Recipient without using

→ Pedro Juan done livre en Paris

En este oracion es necesarie introducir le mark de le dative, parce que le receptor, quI recibi le libre, no es clare. Por ese rason, le mark aide a la comprehension.

→A Pedro Juan done livre en Paris

marks.

However, it is not the same:

→ Pedro Juan gives book in Paris

Here, it is necessary to introduce the mark of the dative, since the recipient, who receives the book, is not clear. Therefore the mark is helpful for the comprehension:

→ To Pedro Juan gives book in Paris

6.2. SENTENCE ELEMENTS MARKS

MARKS DE LE ELEMENTS DE LE ORACION

Le marks de le elements de le oracion es doned per le posicion de este elements en le oracion.

- Le elements referent, nominative et absolute, nunca es marked, et pove ser distinguid per le manque de mark or per le posicion.
- Le elements no referent pove necesiter ser marked, si no es identifiked per le contexte or per le posicion. De este maniere, se establece le siguientes priorities: le mark supra le contexte, et le contexte supra le posicion.
- Le dative sempre porte marks: ad (a)
- Le acusative et le ergative es equalment distinguid per le posicion (le marks es aceptad pero no recomendad).
- Acusative: an (-n)
- Ergative: ak (-k)
- Le objet es normalment inter le verbe et le receptor (VOR#ROV), et si la posicion no es ese, et le contexte no lo aclare, se dove

The marks of the elements of a sentence are given by the position imposed by the order of the elements.

- The referent elements, nominative and absolute, have no marks and can be distinguished by the lack of mark or by the position.
- If they are not identified by the context or by the position, non referent elements may need a mark. In this way, the following priorities are set up: the mark above the context, and the context above the position.
- Dative always has marks: ad (a)
- Accusative and the ergative are also distinguished by the position (marks are accepted but not recommended).
- Accusative: an (-n)
- Ergative: ak (-k)
- The object normally goes between the verb and the recipient (VOR#ROV). If it is not so, and the context do not clear it, both object and recipient must be marked.



- marker le objet et le receptor.
- Si no have dative, le acusative pove porter le mark de dative (a), parce que le du es objets, le acusative objet direct et le dative objet indirect. Le mark no es un mark especificik de dative, es un mark de objet en general.
- If there is no dative, accusative can carry the mark of dative (a), since both are objects, accusative direct object and the dative indirect object. Therefore, the mark is not a specific mark of dative, but a mark of object in general.

Exemples

VO Emilio done un livre a Ana
 (nom) (acu) (dat)

VO A Ana done un livre Emilio
 (dat) (acu) (nom)

OV Emilio a Ana un livre done
 (erg) (dat) (abs)

OV A Ana un livre done Emilio
 (dat) (abs) (erg)

Event –Entity (VO)	Nominative (referent actor)	No mark	
	Accusative (object not referent)	an (-n)	Optional
	Dative	ad (a)	Necessary
Entity-Event (OV)	Ergative (actor not referent)	ak (-k)	Optional
	Absolutive (referent object)	No mark	
	Dative	ad (a)	Necessary

Otre maniere de asigner le cases es le proposicion et postposicion. Le siguiante exemples se explique.

- Expresions or linguas que use preposicion:
 Ex.: "cup of coffee" (english) → Tase de cafe
- Expresions or linguas que use postposicion:
 Ex: "coffee cup" (english) → Cafe tase (cafe-de tase)

Es recomendable que le element marked es le element que determine (determinant), et no le

Otre maniere de asigner le cases es le proposicion et postposicion. Le siguiante exemples se explique.

- Expresions or linguas que use preposicion:
 Ex.: "cup of coffee" (english) → Tase de cafe
- Expresions or linguas que use postposicion:
 Ex: "coffee cup" (english) → Cafe tase (cafe-de tase)

It is recommended that the mark lays over the determined element (determinant),



element determined. Por ese rason, se pove encontrar:

cafe -de tase

pero no:

tase-de cafe

En Multilinguale es recomendado (aunque le opcion contrarie es acepted) diferencier inter "de" (intrinsic: haver, ser) et "of" par le extrinsek (tener, estar).

and not over the determined one. For this reason we may find:

cafe-de tase

but not:

tase-de cafe

In Multilinguale it is recommended (although it is also accepted not to do it) to distinguish between "de" (intrinsic: be) and "of" for the extrinsic (have, be).

Active	HAYER	TENER
Passive	SER	ESTAR
	(intrinsic)	
	(extrinsic)	



7.VOCABULARY

LE VOCABULARIE

Multilinguale vocabularie es internacional (de origine indoeuropean).

Multilingua´s vocabulary is international (with an Indo-European origin).

7.1. NOUNS AND THEIR ATTACHED ELEMENTS

LE SUBSTANTIVES ET SU ELEMENTS ADJUNT

o **Terminacions:**

MULTILINGUALE	
1. - ie / y :	Therapie (state)
2. - ism(e):	Abolicionisme (doctrine)
3. - iste:	Abolicionist (e) (profesional)
4. - tion /cion :	Animation (action)
5. - ment(e):	Abondament (substantive de verbe)
6. - age:	Arbitrage (action)
7. - (t)or:	Constructor (agent, profesion)
8. - (an)ce:	Observance (resultat de le action)
9. - (a)t:	Privat (substantive pacient)
10. + - (a)nt	Privant (substantive agent)

o **Endings:**

MULTILINGUALE	
1. - ie / y :	Therapie (state)
2. - ism(e):	Abolitionisme (doctrine)
3. - iste:	Abolitionist(e) (professional)
4. - tion/cion :	Animation (action)
5. - ment(e):	Abondament (noun from verb)
6. - age:	Arbitrage (action)
7. - (t)or:	Constructor (agent, profession)
8. - (an)ce:	Observance (outcome of the action)
9. - (a)t:	Privat (patient noun)
10. - (a)nt	Privat (agent noun)



○ **Genus:**

Le terminacion par tot le substantives animad es "-e", par eviter quelcun tipologie de discriminacion.

Par le concepts que have un parole diferent par nominer le macho et le fema, le genus es asociad con le nome, et por ese rason es necesarie que le article corresponde con le nome.

Si solament have un parole par le macho et le fema, le genus sere determined par le article.

Ex **le** home **le/ la** dona
 le cat **la** cat

○ **Numerus:**

Le plurals es formed anadind "-(e) es": tables, livres, domes.

Quand le letre final de le singular es -s, le plural es formed anadind -es, por exemple: sing. autobus; plur. autobuses.

Equalment es accepted le formacion de le plural per le repeticion de le singular: table-table, livre-livre, dome-dome.

○ **Gender:**

For all animated nouns the ending is "-e", in this way every kind of discrimination is avoided.

In the case of those concepts where male and female have different names, the gender is associated to the noun, so that it is not necessary that the article corresponds to the noun.

If there is only one word for both male and female, the gender will be determined by the article.

Ex **le** home **le/ la** dona
 le cat **la** cat

○ **Number:**

Plural is formed adding "-(e) es": tables, livres, domes,

When the singular ends in -s, we have to add -es, for example: sing. autobus; plur. autobuses

It is also possible to form the plural with the repetition of the singular: table-table, livre-livre, dome-dome.



8. PRONOMS

LE PRONOMES

- **Pronomes personal:**

- **Personal pronouns:**

MULTILINGUA
ie
you- tu
it / el/-e/-a/-o
nos – nosotres/-as/-os
vos- vosotres /-as/-os
els/-es/-as/-os

- **Pronomes personal objet:**

- **Personal pronouns object:**

MULTILINGUA
me
te
se
nos
vos
ses

- **Pronomes et adjectives posesive**

- **Pronouns and possessive adjectives:**

MULTILINGUA
mie
tie
sue / a/ o
nostre
vostre
sues

Seguind le regle general de construction de le multilinguale nos poverie equalment former, par

Following the general rule of construction of multilinguale we could also form, for example: mie / de ie /



exemple: mie / de ie / ie-de

Es important que en le trieme persone no es necesarie (pero si recomandable) incluir le pronome; si no have pronome se sabe que es le trieme persone.

○ **Pronomes reflexive**

Le pronome reflexive es formed con la union a le pronome personal de le termine se.

○ **Pronomes (et adjectives) demonstrative**

ie-de

We have to stress that for the third person it is not necessary (though is recommended) to include the pronoun. If there is no pronoun it will be the third person.

○ **Reflexive pronouns**

The reflexive pronouns are formed with the union of se term to the personal pronoun.

○ **Demonstrative pronouns (and adjectives)**

MULTILINGUA
Singular
este, - a, o
ese, -a , o
aquel , -e, a, o

MULTILINGUA
Plural
estes, -as, os
eses, -as, os
aquels, -es, as , os

○ **Pronomes numeral**

Numeros cardinal:

○ **Numeral pronouns**

Cardinal numbers:

MULTILINGUA						
0 zero	10 dec / dek	20 dudec	30 tridec	100 cent	1.000	a
1 un	11 dec- un	21 dudec- un	40 quatredec	200 ducent	thousand	
2 du	12 dec- du	22 dudec- du	50 cinqdec	300 tricent	2.000 dumil	
3 tri	13 dec- tri	23 dudec- tri	60 sixdec	400quatrecent	3.000 trimil	
4 quatre	14 dec- quatre	24 dudec- quatre	70 septdec	500cinqcent	4.000 quatremil	
5 cinq	15 dec- cinq	25 dudec- cinq	80 octdec	600 sixcent	5.000 cinqmil	
6 six	16 dec- six	26 dudec- six	90 novedec	700septcent	6.000 sixmil	
7 sept	17 dec- sept	27 dudec- sept		800octecent	7.000 septmil	
8 octe	18 dec- octe	28 dudec- octe		900novacent	8.000 octemil	
9 nove	19 dec- nove	29 dudec- nove			9.000 novemil	



1.000.000 million
 1.000.000.000.000 billion
 1.000.000.000.000.000.000 trillion

Numerus ordinal:

Ordinal numbers:

MULTILINGUA		
uneme / primere	octeme	deceme- cinq
dueme / second	noveme	deceme- six
trieme	deceme	deceme- sept
quatreme	deceme- a	deceme- octe
cinqueme	deceme- du	deceme- nove
sixeme	deceme- tri	dudeceme
septeme	deceme-	...

○ **Multiples**

○ **Multiples**

MULTILINGUA
duple
triple
quatriple

○ **Pronomes indefinid**

○ **Indefinite pronouns**

MULTILINGUA
niun
otre
quelque
chacun
nicun
quelcum
quelque chose
nada

○ **Pronomes relative et interrogative**

○ **Relative and interrogative pronouns**

La diferenciacion inter pronomes relative et pronomes interrogative se pove facer de diferent manieres. Le plus recomand es

There are several ways to differentiate between interrogative and relative pronouns. The most recommended one is the inclusion of



inclure la particule "do" derrière le pronom interrogatif. Il est également possible d'utiliser la caractéristique ressortant et différenciant de la lettre capitale en multilingue, et d'écrire les pronoms interrogatifs avec la dernière lettre capitale. On peut également écrire les pronoms interrogatifs sans particules ou lettre capitale à la fin, et que le propre contexte différencie inter relative et interrogatif, mais ce n'est pas recommandé.

the mark "do" behind the interrogative pronoun. As we have mentioned before, another possible way is to use the stressing and differentiating feature of the capital letters in multilingue. Thus, it is possible to write the last letter of the interrogative pronouns in a capital letter. It is also accepted (though not recommended) to write the interrogative pronoun in the same way as the relative pronoun, without marks of any kind, and let the context itself to distinguish them.

MULTILINGUA	
RELATIVE P.	INTERROGATIVE P.
Qui	QuI
Que	QuE
Quant	QuanT
Como	ComO
Quand	QuanD
Onde / Donde	OndE / DondE



9. ARTICLES AND ADJETIVES

LE ARTICLES ET ADJETIVES

9.1. ARTICLES

LE ARTICLE

MULTILINGUA	
Definite singular/plural	Le
Indefinite singular	Un/-e
Indefinite plural	Uns/-es

9.2. ADJETIVES

LE ADJETIVE

- **Terminacions:**

- **Endings:**

MULTILINGUA	
1. -al:	Octogonal
2. -an:	Italian
3. - (ti)ve:	Sensitive
4. - ry:	Fiduciary
5. -ic/ik :	Problematic
6. -ose:	Prodigious
7. - ble:	Abhorrible
8. -ant:	Beligerant

- **Genus:**

Le adjectiu pot (o no) ser en concordança de gènere amb el nom o subjecte.

- **Genus**

Le adjectiu pot (o no) ser en concordança de gènere amb el nom o subjecte.

- **Numerus:**

Le formació del plural segueix les mateixes regles que el nom.

Ex. les arbres bas /les arbres bases

- **Numerus**

Le formació del plural segueix les mateixes regles que el nom.

Ex. les arbres **bas** /les arbres **bases**



- **Adjetives comparative regular:**

- **Regular comparative adjectives**

MULTILINGUA
plus. . . que
tant. . . que
menor . . . que

- **Adjetives comparative irregular:**

- **Irregular comparative adjectives:**

MULTILINGUA
mejor
peor
major
minor / menor

- **Superlative adjectives:**

- **Superlative adjectives:**

MULTILINGUA
optime
pesime
maxime
minime

- **Pronomes personal:**

- **Possessive adjectives:**

MULTILINGUA
mie
tie
sie
nostre
vostre
sues

- **Adjetives et pronomes**

- **Demonstrative adjectives**



demonstratives:

and pronouns:

MULTILINGUA
<u>Singular</u>
este / -a/-o
ese / -a/-o
aquel / -e/-a/-o

MULTILINGUA
<u>Plural</u>
estes / -as/-os
eses/ -as/-os
aquels / -es/-as/-os

Note: Es posible combinar le demostratives con le parole meme par reforcer le grado de proximitie or distancie et faciliter le comunicacion.

Ex.: *ese meme*

Note: It is possible to combine demonstratives with the word meme to emphasize the proximity or remoteness level and in that way make communication easier.

Ex.: *ese meme*

○ **Adjectives indefinid**

○ **Indefinite adjectives:**

MULTILINGUA
un
niun
cada / chaque
mesme
tot
varies/-os/-as
tal
qual
quelque



10. THE VERB

LE VERBE

Par le explication de le posible conjugacions de le verbe, nosotres visere un exemple concrete, le verbe laborer:

For the explanation of possible conjugacions of the verb, we will focus on a concrete example, the verb "to work": laborer.

FORM	MODE	TYPE	TENSE	ASPECT	ACTION
Laborer	Infinitive	Nominal	--	Simple	--
Labored	Participle	Verbal	Past	Perfective	--
Laborend	Gerund	Verbal	Present	Imperfective	Continuou S
Labore	Indicative	Verbal	Timeless	Usual	--
Laborend	Indicative	Verbal	Present	Imperfective	Continuou S
Labored	Indicative	Verbal	Past	Perfective	--
Laboreva	Indicative	Verbal	Past	Imperfective	Continuou S
Laborere	Indicative	Verbal	Future	--	--
Laborerie	Conditional	Verbal	--	Hypothetic	--
Laborez/Z	Invitative / Imperative	Verbal	--	--	--
Laboret	--	Nominal (patient)	--	--	--
Laborent	--	Nominal (agent)	--	--	--

o **Formes composed con verbes auxiliar**

Tot le verbes composed es perfective. Le verbes auxiliar par le construction de le formes composed es clasified en le siguiente tabule:

o **Composed forms with auxiliary verbs**

All composed forms are perfective. The auxiliary verbs for the construction of the composed forms are clasified in the following table:

Auxiliary Verbs	
Active	HAYER TENER
Passive	SER /ESER ESTAR



Por rason de le dificulti de le parlantes de numerose linguas par diferencier le verbes ser et estar et haver et tener, le verbes estar et tener es accepted pero su use no es obligatorie.

Por exemple,

- Esencial/ intemporal/ intrinsek/ perfective: **Ie es negre**
- Circunstancial/ extrinsek/ imperfective: **Ie est(a) negre**

Conjugacions de le verbe "haver":

Due to the difficulty of the speakers of numerous languages to distinguish between different meanings of "be" and "have" (like the Spanish does with "ser" and "estar", or with "haber" and "tener"), the verbs estar and tener are accepted but not compulsory.

For instance,

- Essential /timeless/ intrinsic/ perfective: **Ie es negre**
- Circumstantial/ extrinsic/ imperfective: **Ie est (a) negre**

"Haver" verb conjugations:

FORM	MODE	TYPE	TENSE	ASPECT	ACTION
Haver	Infinitive	Nominal	--	Simple	--
Haved	Participle	Verbal	Past	Perfective	--
Havend	Gerund	Verbal	Present	Imperfective	Continuous
Have / Ha	Indicative	Verbal	Timeless	--	--
Havend	Indicative	Verbal	Present	Imperfective	Continuous
Haveva	Indicative	Verbal	Past	Imperfective	Continuous
Havere	Indicative	Verbal	Future	--	--
Haverie	Conditional	Verbal	--	Hypothetic	--
Havez /Z	Invitative /Imperative	Verbal	--	--	--
Havet	--	Nominal (patient)	--	--	--
Havent	--	Nominal (agent)	--	--	--

Conjugacions de le verbe "ser/esser":

"Ser/esser" verb conjugations:

FORM	MODE	TYPE	TENSE	ASPECT	ACTION
Ser	Infinitive	Nominal	--	Simple	--
Sed	Participle	Verbal	Past	Perfective	--
Send	Gerund	Verbal	Present	Imperfective	Continuous
Es / Is	Indicative	Verbal	Timeless	--	--
Send	Indicative	Verbal	Present	Imperfective	Continuous
Seva	Indicative	Verbal	Past	Imperfective	Continuous



				e	
Sere	Indicative	Verbal	Future	--	--
Serie	Conditional	Verbal	--	Hypothetic	--
Sez /Z	Invitative / Imperative	Verbal	--	--	--
Set	--	Nominal (patient)	--	--	--
Sent	--	Nominal (agent)	--	--	--

Exemples de verbes composés en première personne singulière: aux + laborer. **Voce active.**

Exemples de verbes composés en première personne du singulier: aux + laborer. **Active voice.**

Composés avec "haver"	
Perfect	Ie have laboré
Imperfect	Ie haveva laboré
Past perfect	Ie haved laboré
Future perfect	Ie havere laboré
Composé conditionnel	Ie haverie laboré

Composés avec "haver+ser"	
Perfect continuous	Ie have sed laboré
Imperfect continuous	Ie haveva sed laboré
Past perfect continuous	Ie haved sed laboré
Future perfect continuous	Ie havere sed laboré
Composé conditionnel continu	Ie haverie sed laboré

Composés avec "ser"	
Present continuous	Ie es laborend
Past continuous	Ie sed laborend
Imperfect past continuous	Ie seva laborend
Future continuous	Ie sere laborend
Conditionnel continu	Ie serie laborend

Exemples de verbes composés en première personne singulière: aux + viser. **Voce pasive**

Exemples de verbes composés en première personne du singulier: aux + viser (to see). **Passive voice**

Composés avec "ser"	
Present	Ie es viced
Past	Ie sed viced
Past imperfect	Ie seva viced
Future	Ie sere viced
Conditionnel	Ie serie viced

Composés avec "haver+ser"	
Perfect	Ie have sed viced
Imperfect	Ie haveva sed



	viced
Past perfect	Ie haved sed viced
Future perfect	Ie havere sed viced
Composed conditional	Ie haverie sed viced

○ **Construction de formes verbal**

Le persone (a diferencie de otre linguas), es externe a le verbe et pove ser marked avant or detras per un pronome. De este maniere, por exemple, le siguiente formes es posible:

- Ie have labore
- Labore have ie

○ **Particules postpositive de le grupe verbal**

En much linguas, no have distinción de tempos verbal, solament de aspects. Le aspects es marked per particules postpositive.

Por exemple, en chinese le siguiente particules indike si un verbe es perfective or imperfective:

- Le – Perfective
- Guò- Imperfective

○ **Verbal forms construction**

The person, unlike in other languages, is external to the verb and can be marked ahead or behind with a pronoun. Thus, for example, the following forms are possible:

- Ie have labore
- Labore have ie

○ **Verbal groups postpositive particles**

In many languages, there is no distinction of verbal tenses, they distinguish aspects, and this is marked by using postpositive particles.

For instance, in Chinese the following particles indicate if a verb is perfective or imperfective:

- Le- Perfective
- Guò- Imperfective



11. THE ADVERBS

LE ADVERBIES

Le adverbies es formed con le terminacion "-ment".

Ex: *fixement*

Adverbs are formed with the ending "-ment".

Ex: *fixement*

○ **Adverbies de place:**

○ **Place adverbs:**

MULTILINGUA
super
sub
supra / sur
infra
post
avant
intra / intre
extra /extre
proxime
along
trans / tras
onde / donde
desde / from / ab

○ **Adverbies de quantitie:**

○ **Quantity adverbs:**

MULTILINGUA
tant
suficient



much
plus
ancore
algun
minus / menos
poco
quant
excesive
quasi

○ **Adverbies de tempo:**

○ **Time adverbs:**

MULTILINGUA
alors / ahora
hoy / today
antes
pronto
ya
demand
en fin
post
hier
nunca
ahora
frecuement
tarde
bon hora
sempre
quand
just
desde



- **Adverbies de negacion et de afirmacion:**

- **Negative and assertive adverbs:**

MULTILINGUA
certainement
no
yes
probablement
okey

- **Adverbies de mode:**

- **Modal adverbs:**

MULTILINGUA
asi
como
bien / ben
mal
mejor
peor
preferentement

- **Adverbies interrogative:**

- **Interrogative adverbs:**

MULTILINGUA
como
onde / donde
quand
quant
porque
que
qui



12. PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

PREPOSICIONS ET CONJUNCIONS

12.1. PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSICIONS

MULTILINGUA
in/interior
ex/exterior
ant /anterior
post/posterior
inf /inferior
sup/superior
pri /pre/prior
ult /ulterior
sub/subterior
a / to
depost
avant
con
contre
entre
en/at
de/of
desde/from
post
durante
sin/sen



segun
sub
sup
super/sur
vers
por/ by (subjective)
par/ for (objective) per (instrumental)
jusque
on
trans/tras
ant
post
entour/around
along
infra
front
cerca
opposite
past
extre
intra/ inside
plus
round
hasta
via
versus



12.2. CONJUNCTIONS

CONJUNCIONS

MULTILINGUA
et / and
or
ni
si
porque
pero



13. DERIVATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

DERIVACIONS ET TERMINOLOGIA

13.1. GRAMMAR DERIVATIONS OF AN ORIGIN ROOT

GRAMATIK DERIVACIONS DE UN RACINE ORIGEN

Un mesme termine actue en diferent categories con le use de diferent suffixes. Es un maniere de augmenter le vocabularie con uns radices minime fundamental.

The same term issued in different grammar categories by using different suffix. This is a way to increase the vocabulary with just some fundamental minimal roots.

SUFFIX ROOTS	NAME	ADJECTIV E	VERB	ADVER B	
NAME	IE IA , ISME , ISTE	AL AN , VE	AR (accepted)	MENT	
ADJECTIV E	TIE/TY TE ISME , ISTE	ETTE (diminutive)			ER (recommended)
VERB	TION/CIO N (action) TOR (actor)	BLE ANT , VE			IR

13.2. ACCEPTED ENGLISH GRAMMAR TERMINOLOGY

TERMINOLOGIE GRAMATIK ENGLISH ACCEPTED

Le siguiente termines procedent de le english es equalment accepted,

The following terms from the English are also accepted, but its use



pero su use no es recomanded:

is not recommended:

ACCEPTED ENGLISH TERMINOLOGY	
RECOMMENDED	ACCEPTED
como	as
tan	so
por	by
par	for
es	is
le	the
et	and
a	to
en	at
-end	- ing
el	it
pero	but

13.3.SEMANTIC RELATION BETWEEN WORDS

RELACIONS SEMANTIK INTER PAROLES

- **Sinonimes**

Marked /: therapie / terapia / terapy

- **Antonimes**

Marked #. Ex.: ben # mal

- **Relacion**

Marked //. Ej. : blanc // vert

- **Synonyms**

Marked /: therapie / terapia / terapy

- **Antonyms**

Marked #. Ex.: ben # mal

- **Relation**

Marked //. Ex.: blanc/ / vert



14. SYNTAX AND VARIABLE SECUENCIES

SINTAXIS ET SECUENCIES VARIABLES

14.1.SYNTAX

SINTAXIS

Multilingua es un instrument flexible que, al ser used, se converti en le reflect de le esturcture sintactik de le lingua de cada emisor.

Una lingua no es perded parce que su vocabularie (aspect paradigmatic) es substitued, es perded quand le constructions sintactik (aspect sintagmatic) es altered. Le aspect sintagmatic es refered a le combinatorie et reflecte le forme de viser le monde de cada lingua; le aspect paradigmatic face referencie a le substitutorie et substituir no pone en risk la lingua origine.

Multilinguale is a flexible instrument that, when used, becomes the reflection of the syntactic structure of the language of every speaker.

A language is not lost because its vocabulary (paradigmatic aspect) but because of the changes in its syntactic constructions (syntagmatic aspect). Syntagmatic aspect refers to combinatory and reflects every language's view about reality. Paradigmatic aspect refers to substitutory, and replacing words does not put the source language in danger.

14.2.SECUENCIES

SECUENCIES

Le comunicacion en multilingua permiti que le caracteristiks esencial de le linguas origine es preserved et respected, et le conociment de le diversitie linguistik de le receptors se face equalment plus riche.

Por ese rason, multilingua facilite le libertie de expresion, et pove

Communicating in metalinguale preserves and respects source languages essential features, while at the same time enriches recipients linguistic diversity knowledge.

For that reason, Multilinguale enables freedom of speech, and it can have different sequences:



haver diferents secuencies:

- Universal Declaracion de Humane Derects
- Declaracion Universal de Derects Humane
- Humane Derects Universal Declaracion
- Derects Humane Declaracion Universal

Le combinatorie, le syntagmes et le secuencie es siempre les de le expresion maternal.

Chaque parlante have su propie secuencie, et este se respecte en multilingua.

Le origine de este vocabularie internacional de multilingua es indoeuropean (India).

Multilingua Maternal: plus de 30% de persones (2.000 millions) comprende le 90% de le vocabularie.

- Universal Declaracion de Humane Derects
- Declaracion Universal de Derects Humane
- Humane Derects Universal Declaracion
- Derects Humane Declaracion Universal

The combinatory, the syntagmas and the sequence are the ones of the maternal expression.

Every speaker has his own sequence, it is respected in Multilinguale.

Multilinguale's international vocabulary has an Indo-european origin (India).

Multilinguale Maternal: more than 30% of people (2.000 millions) comprehended 90% of the vocabulary and grammar.

<u>Comprend:</u>	<u>comprende:</u>
English	plus de 90% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de multilinguale
Español	plus de 90% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de multilinguale
Français	plus de 90% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de multilinguale
Português	plus de 90% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de multilinguale
Italiano	plus de 90% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de multilinguale
<u>Comprend:</u>	<u>comprende:</u>
Multilinguale	plus de 30% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de le english plus de 30% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de le español plus de 30% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de le français plus de 30% de le radices de de le vocabularie et gramatik de le portugês plus de 30% de le radices de le vocabularie et gramatik de le italiano