

FRATER GRAMMAR

Pham Xuan Thai



<https://linguasistemfrater.mozello.com/>, Catalonia
2022

INDEX

Alphabet	3
Vowels	3
Consonants	3
Stress	3
Roots	3
Article.....	3
Feminine.....	3
Plural	3
Compounds.....	4
Adjectives	4
Possessive adjectives.....	4
Comparative of adjectives	4
Superlative.....	5
Cardinal numbers	5
Ordinal numbers	6
Multiplicative numbers	6
Fractional numbers.....	6
Time	7
How to ask time	7
Dat.....	7
Personal pronouns.....	7
Personal pronouns.....	7
Verb	7
Construction of Frater	8
Interrogation	9
Yes or No	10
Adverbs	10
Conjunctions.....	11
Prepositions	12

Alphabet

a b d e f g i j k l m n o p r s t u
a bæ dæ ei fæ gæ i zæ kæ læ mæ næ ou pæ ræ sæ tæ u

Vowels

a e i o u

Consonants

b d f g j k l m n p r s t

Stress

The stress is placed on the last syllable of the word:

Sistemfrater

There is neither diphthong nor mute in Frater. Every letter is pronounced:

ebdoma (eb-do-ma)

Roots

Frater roots never change. The noun, the adjective, the verb and the adverb have the same root:

frater - *brother; fraternal; fraternize; fraternally*

The roots of Frater belong mostly to Latin and Greek. They have been chosen in consideration of their greatest internationality.

In Frater, we can form all logical words:

temkia - *when*

tem + kia

time + what

samberkulina - *kitchen*

samber + kulinia

room + cook

Article

There is no definite or indefinite article in Frater.

Feminine

In Frater, it is always the word **gine** (woman) that forms the feminine of the noun. There is no gender concord:

frater - *brother* > **fratergine** - *sister*

Plural

There is no number concord in Frater:

mensa longa - *a long table*

tri mensa longa - *three long tables*

We use the word **multi** (many) to forestall doubt about whether the topic is singular or plural, when there is no qualifier such as several, many, all, three, etc.

ili obliga presen informamulti anu a Mitin Komon - *it shall submit annual reports to the General Assembly*

Compounds

Compounds are formed by combining two or more roots, the main one being placed the first. The root used as a qualificative to the other is placed after the main one:

domposta – *postoffice*

Adjectives

In Frater, adjectives are invariant and placed after their nouns with the exception of the cardinal numbers:

frater - *brother, fraternal*

bi frater - *two brothers*

frater maga mi es a London - *my elder brother is in London*

Possessive adjectives

They are formed by placing the personal pronouns after their nouns with the preposition **ot** (of) between the two. Yet the use of **ot** is optional.

Comparative of adjectives

When the compared object is not mentioned, the comparison is not expressed in Frater:

kia (es) maga?

which be big

which is bigger?

dis es maga

this be big

this is bigger

When the compared object is mentioned:

1. The comparative of superiority "more than" is translated with **plus**; e.g. **mensa dis es mikro** - *this table is small*; **mensa na es mikro plus** - *that table is smaller*; **mensa mi es mikro plus ot ni** - *my table is smaller than yours*.
2. The comparative of inferiority "less than" is translated with **plusne**; e.g. **kas ni es serius plusne ot ili** - *your case is less serious than his*.
3. The comparative of equality "as... as" is translated with **je**; e.g. **biblo ni es maga je ot mi** - *your book is as big as mine*.

Remark: As for verbs and adverbs, the degrees of comparison are formed in the same way as with adjectives:

mi logo belo plus ni - *I speak more rapidly than you*

mi logo belo plusne ni - *I speak less rapidly than you*

mi logo belo je ni - *I speak as rapidly as you*

Superlative

Simple superlative: tele - very.

ros es bel tele - *the rose is very beautiful*

Relative superlative:

1. **plasuni** - *the most*; e.g. **ros es bel plasuni inter flor** - *the rose is the most beautiful among flowers*;
2. **plasunine** - *the least*; e.g. **ili es andro desirleban plasunine, mi kones na** - *he is the least ambitious man that I know.*

Cardinal numbers

In Frater, the first nine numbers are:

- 1 - **uni**
- 2 - **bi**
- 3 - **tri**
- 4 - **kuar**
- 5 - **kuinti**
- 6 - **ses**
- 7 - **sep**
- 8 - **okta**
- 9 - **nona**
- 0 - **nul**

Tens: They are formed by combining the first nine numbers with the word **deka** (ten):

- 10 - **deka**
- 20 - **bideka**
- 30 - **trideka**
- 40 - **kuadrideka**
- 50 - **kuintideka**
- 60 - **sesdeka**
- 70 - **sepdeka**
- 80 - **oktadeka**
- 90 - **nonadeka**

Hundreds, thousands, millions: They are formed by combining the first nine numbers with the words **senti** (100), **mil** (1000) and **milion** (1 000 000):

- 100 - **senti**
- 300 - **trisent**
- 1000 - **mil**
- 5000 - **kuintimil**
- 1 000 000 - **milion**
- 6 000 000 - **sesmilion**

Reading of numbers: In Frater, numbers are read as they are written. We read each figure in indicating successively the number of hundreds, tens, and unities.

From 10 to 20:

- 11 - **dekauni**
- 12 - **dekabi**
- 13 - **dekatri**
- 14 - **dekakuar**
- 15 - **dekakuinti**

- 16 - **dekases**
- 17 - **dekasep**
- 18 - **dekaokta**
- 19 - **dekanona**

From 20 to 100:

- 21 - **bidekauni**
- 24 - **bidekakuadri**
- 52 - **kuintidekabi**
- 55 - **kuintidekakuinti**
- 86 - **oktadekases**
- 87 - **oktadekasep**

The number 365 is read: **trisentis-sesdeka-kuinti**.

The number 1957 is read: **mil-nonasenti-kuintideka-sep**.

As for telephone calling, we may read as follows: 21 346: **bi-uni-tri-kuadri-ses**.

Ordinal numbers

The cardinal numbers once placed after their nouns become ordinal numbers:

mensa bi es na - *the second table is there*

Multiplicative numbers

They are formed by adding the word **tem** (time) to the cardinal numbers:

bitem *double*
sestem *sextuple*

Fractional numbers

They are formed by adding the word **unisur** (one above) to the cardinal numbers:

unisurbi - *a half*
unisurtri - *a third*
unisurkuadri - *a quarter*

Remark: As the noun, the adjective, the verb and the adverb have the same root:

uni is also *a unity*
deka is also *a ten*
dekabi is also *a dozen*
sentis is also *a hundred*
mil is also *a thousand*
milion is also *a million*

Time

Words: To indicate time, we use the following words: **sekun** (second); **minut** (minute); **ora** (o'clock); **unisurkuadri** (a quarter); **unisurbi** (a half).

es kuadri (ora) - *it is four o'clock a. m.*
es deka ses (ora) - *it is four o'clock p. m.*
10.12 - *es deka (ora) dekabi (minut)*
2.30 - *es bi (ora) unisurbi*

4.45 - *es kuadri (ora) kuadrideka kuinti*

5.55 - *es kuinti (ora) kuintideka kuinti*

How to ask time

tem es kia? - *what time is it?*

Dat

A Paris, 11 Lunadekauni, 1917 - *In Paris, 11 November 1917*

Lito es morta dat 21 Lunasep, 1920 - *Peter died on the 21st of July, 1920*

mi - *I, me*

mis - *we, us*

ni - *you (sing.)*

nis - *you (plur.)*

ili - *he, him, she, her, it*

ilis - *they, them*

Reflexive pronouns: **auto** - *oneself*.

Lito eksbio auto - *Peter kills himself*

Possessive pronouns: They are formed by adding **ot** (of) to the personal pronouns.

ot mi - *mine*

ot mis - *ours*

ot ni - *yours (sing.)*

ot nis - *yours (plur.)*

ot ili - *his, hers, its*

ot ilis - *theirs*

e.g. **frater mi es beni, ot ni je** - *my brother is happy, yours too*

Verb

The verb is absolutely invariant in person and in number.

- **pas** (past) denotes the past tense;
- **futur** (future) denotes the future tense;
- **intem** (in time) denotes the gerund;
- **probable** (probably) denotes the conditional tense.

The passive voice is formed by adding the auxiliary verb **es** (to be) to the infinitive.

Verb **IDE** (think)

Present

mi ide - *I think*

ni ide - *you think (sing.)*

ili ide - *he, she, it thinks*

mis ide - *we think*

nis ide - *you think (plur.)*

ilis ide - *they think*

Past

mi ide pas - *I thought*
ni ide pas - *you thought (sing.)*
ili ide pas - *he, she, it thought*
mis ide pas - *we thought*
nis ide pas - *you thought (plur.)*
ilis ide pas - *they thought*

Future

mi ide futur - *I shall think*
ni ide futur - *you will think (sing.)*
ili ide futur - *he, she, it will think*
mis ide futur - *we shall think*
nis ide futur - *you will think (plur.)*
ilis ide futur - *they will think*

Imperative

Stop! - *Stop!*

Conditional

mi bibe probable - *I would drink*
ni bibe probable - *you would drink (sing.)*
ili bibe probable - *he, she, it would drink*
mis bibe probable - *I would drink*
nis bibe probable - *you would drink (plur.)*
ilis bibe probable - *they would drink*

Passive voice

mi es trauma - *I am wounded*
ni es trauma - *you are wounded (sing.)*
ili es trauma - *he, she, it is wounded*
mis es trauma - *we are wounded*
nis es trauma - *you are wounded (plur.)*
ilis es trauma - *they are wounded*

Construction of Frater

In Frater, the grammatical order of the sentence is: subject-verb-object. There is no inverting in the word order of Frater.

mensa bi es na
table two be there
the second table is there

mi resta futur a Paris peri bi luna
I stay future in Paris about two month
I shall stay in Paris about two months

mi abe ne dola
I have no money
I have no money

ni abe futur ne dola

you have future no money

You will have no money

ili abe pas ne dola

he have past no money

he had no money

dom (ot) mi es maga

house of me be big

my house is big

Interrogation

The interrogative form is obtained by placing the verb before the subject or by using the words: **kia** (what); **prokia** (why); **antropkia** (who); **temkia** (when); **kak** (how); **multikia** (how much; how many), in following the word-order of Frater.

es biblo ni sur mensa?

be book you on table

is your book on the table?

dis es kia?

this be what

what is this?

ni desir kia?

you want what

what do you want?

antropkia es na?

who be there

who is there?

ni es plaskia?

you be where

where are you?

ili fag temkia?

he eat when

when does he eat?

prokia ni filo na?

why you like that

why do you like that?

ili fakto kak na?

he do how that

how does he do that?

ni abe multikia ot paper dis?

you have how much of paper this

how much of this paper have you?

Yes or No

abe ni dola? - *have you money?*

ia, mi abe - *yes, I have*

ne, mi abe ne - *no, I have not*

Adverbs

Every noun is also an adverb. It is placed after the verb.

leban - *height; high; highly*
ili fag multi – *he eats much*

antebsera day before yesterday
antetem soon
belo quickly; rapidly
belone slowly
ben well
benne badly
bsera yesterday
eks out; outside
ia yes
intem while
je also; then; thus
jurbel some day
jurtuta always
kak how
komple quite; enough
longane shortly
longaplusne no longer
multi much; many
multieks too
multikia how much; how many
multine a little
na there; overthere
natur of course
ne no; not
ne... ne neither... nor
ne ot tuta not at all
ne je not even
ne uni not only
ot plus besides
ot tem a tem now and then
pas already
peri about; round
plaskia where
plasnul nowhere
plasomone elsewhere
plastuta anywhere; wherever
postesaftra day after tomorrow
plus more
plusne less
postetem late
prokia why
promulti however
rare rare; seldom
re again; **ne... re** not... yet
saftra tomorrow
sekuen according to

sekur certainly; no doubt
sub bellow; under
sur above
suragri immediately; as soon as
surtuta especially; particularly
tak such
tele very
telene near
telenetuta almost
temdis now; just; **ot temdis ante** from now on
temkia when
temmulti often
temnul never
tempaleo formerly
uni only; **unitem** once

Conjunctions

akaus because
benkia though; even
e and
es... o either... or
intem while
je then
kon with
kon kondision na on condition that
na that
o or
omo si as if
ot fob na for fear of
pro for; in order that
prona therefore
sed but
si if
sine if not
suragri as soon as
uni only

Prepositions

a toward; at
abene without
akaus thanks to; because
ante before
anti against
desirne in spite of
dia through
in in; within
in plas ot instead of
intem while
inter between; among
kon with
kontenne except

meta beyond
ot of; since; from
per by
per medisin ot by means of
peri about; concerning
poste after; behind
pro on behalf of; for; in favor of
sub below ; under
sur above; upon; on
sura till; until