

# **FRATER GRAMMAR**



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## 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*  
**million** 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