

THE 12 RULES OF FRATER

1. In Frater, there is neither article, nor flexion, nor elision, nor affix, nor concord of tense, of mood, of gender, of number.
2. The noun, the adjective, the verb and the adverb have **the same root**.
3. The adjective is always placed after the noun with the exception of the cardinal numbers. The comparative of equality is translated with **je** (as... as); the comparative of superiority with **plus** (more... than); the comparative of inferiority with **plusne** (less... than). The superlative of superiority is translated with **plasuni** (the most); the superlative of inferiority with **plasunine** (the least). The absolute superlative is translated with **tele** (very).
4. The cardinal numbers are: **uni** (1), **bi** (2), **tri** (3), **kuadri** (4), **kuinti** (5), **ses** (6), **sep** (7), **okta** (8), **nona** (9), **deka** (10), **senti** (100), **mil** (1000), **milion** (1 000 000), **miliar** (1 000 000 000). The cardinal numbers once placed after the nouns become ordinal numbers. The multiplicative numbers are formed by adding the word **tem** (time) to the cardinal numbers. The fractional numbers are formed by adding the word **unisur** (one above) to the cardinal numbers. The collective numbers are formed by adding **per** (by) to the cardinal numbers.
5. The personal pronouns are: **mi** (I, me), **mis** (we, us), **ni** (you [sing.]), **nis** (you [plur.]), **ili** (he, him; she, her; it), **ilis** (they, them), **antrop** (one, they). The possessive pronouns are formed by adding the word **ot** (of) to the personal pronouns.
6. 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.
7. There is no inverting in the following word-order of Frater, except in poetry: **subject-verb-object**.
8. Each word is pronounced absolutely as it is written: each letter has always the same sound.
9. The stress is placed on the last syllable of the word.

10. Compounds are obtained by the mere combination of the elements that form them, the fundamental one being always placed at the beginning.
11. If there is in the sentence another word having a negative meaning, the adverb **ne** (not) is omitted.
12. Foreign words, namely international words, if they are formed by the roots existing in Frater, change according to Rule 10. In case their roots do not exist in Frater, they do not change. They only take the spelling of the language.

From the book *Frater: The Simplest International Language Ever Constructed*, by Pham Xuan Thai.

Filomulti ot Lingua Sistemfrater
<https://linguasistemfrater.mozello.com/>