

REGLAS DU PANLATINO

CO PIADAS COM EXEMPLOS

Reglas del panlatino con chistes - Règles du panlatino avec des blagues

Regole del panlatino con scherzi - Regras do panlatino com piadas

Regulile lui panlatino cu glume - Rules of panlatino with jokes

Panlatino es una mezcla de todas lenguas nacionales latinas. Un nombre considerable de gens non-latines parlent une sorte de panlatino improvisé, ils ne parlent aucune langue vraiment bien, mais ils savent beaucoup ou quelques mots dans plusieurs langues, appris dans l'école, aux vacances où dans le contact avec des gens qui parlent une de ces langues. **Panlatino nu este improvizat, este bine organizat.** O vocabulário é o mais internacional possível, ele é determinado matematicamente, e claro, para ser aprendido sem grandes problemas ele tem uma gramática tão simples como possível.

Panlatino is a mix of the romanic national languages. Quite a few non-latin people speak a kind of improvised panlatino, they don't speak a language well, but they know quite a few words in more than one language, learned in school, vacations and in contact with people who speak one of those languages. Panlatino is not improvised, it is well organized. The vocabulary is as international as possible, it is determined mathematically, and of course, to be learnable it is grammatically as simple as possible.

Spiegherò le regole e racconterò barzellette come esempi. Todos los textos van a ser escritos en las 5 lenguas de las cuales Panlatino saca su vocabulario, y esas lenguas van a evolucionar al panlatino a la medida que avanzamos en las explicaciones. En plus, je donne la traduction en anglais, ou pour être exact, en HS, le "House Stile" qui a été déterminé par un "plebiscite" dans la TESS, The English Spelling Society, qui lute pour la réforme de l'orthographe anglais depuis plus que 100 ans, dont le dernier patron fameux était Prince Philip, le mari de la Reine Elizabeth. **Io sono stato uno degli iniziatori del HS - il principale...**

I will explain the rules and tell jokes as examples. All the texts will be written in the 5 languages from which panlatino takes its vocabulary, and these languages will evolve to panlatino as we progress in the explanations. Besides, I give the translation in English, or to be exact, in HS, the House Stile that was once determined by a "plebiscite" in TESS, The English Spelling Society, which has been fighting to reform English spelling for more than 100 years, and whose last famous patron was Prince Philip, Queen Elizabeth's husband. I was one of the initiators of the HS, I'd say the main one...

Vai haver uma quantidade razoável de erros, eu não falo essas línguas perfeitamente. Si damos una nota 0 pra ningún conocimiento y 10 para el conocimiento completo, yo diría que como hablante nativo del portugués de Brasil yo gano 9 en portugués, 8 en español, 7

en francés, 5 en italiano y 2 en rumano - en ese caso yo solo espero que google y deepl hagan un buen trabajo, yo no puedo corregir nada.

There will be quite a few mistakes, i don't speak these languages perfectly. If we gave a 0 for absolutely no knowledge and 10 for perfect knowledge, i'd say that as native speaker of (brazilian) portuguese i'd have a 9 in portuguese, an 8 in spanish, a 7 in french, a 5 in italian and a 2 in romenian - there i can just hope that google or deepl do their best, i couldnt correct anything.

Je vais utiliser où possible des formes qui sont communes à plusieurs langues, même si la forme n'est pas utilisée si fréquemment dans une langue spécifique: per 'ma, però' gli ispanofoni dicono in generale 'pero', ma hanno anche la parola 'mas', e questa parola è molto più comuni in altre lingue (ma, mas, mais).

I will use where possible forms that are common to more languages, even if the form isnt used as frequently in a specific language: for 'but' the hispanophones say mostly 'pero', but they also have the word 'mas', and that is much more common than 'pero' in the other languages (ma, mas, mais).

Vamos a comenzar con la letra A, lo que significa que vamos a inserir, sacar A's or sustituir otras letras por A. Puis on continue avec B, C, jusqu'a ce qu'on arrive au Z. In questo punto non avremo più cinque lingue, avremo panlatino...

We will start with the letter A, which means we will insert or take A's off, or replace other letters. Then comes B, then C, until we get to Z. By then we won't have 5 languages anymore, we'll have but panlatino...

A.

-Eu sou Napoleao.

"I'm Napoleon."

-Glumești? **Tu, Napoleon?**

"Are you kidding? You, Napoleon?"

-Je suis Napoleon!

"I'm Napoleon!"

-**Ma** mio amico, smettila di essere ridicolo! O Napoleon era baixo, **tu** és alto, ele era gordo, **tu** é magro como um palito!

"But my friend, dont be ridiculous! Napoleon was short, you're tall, he was fat, you're slim as a toothpick!"

-EU SUNT NAPOLEON!

"I'M NAPOLEON!"

-**Mas como** puedes decir eso, hombre? Napoleon a vécu **et** est mort il y a 200 ans, **tu** ne veux pas me dire que **tu** crois a cette bêtise **de** reincarnation?

"But how can you say that, man? Napoleon lived and died 200 years ago, you dont want to tell me that you believe in this reincarnation nonsense?"

-SONO NAPOLEONE!!!!!!!

"I'M NAPOLEON!!!!!!!"

-Escuta aqui, rapaz, quem te contou essa bobagem?

"Listen, man, who told you this nonsense?"

-Dieu.

"God."

-Qué??? Eu???

"What??? Me???"

à > a - in panlatino c'è un unico accento, nell'E: nella parola 'è' (per è, sono, sei, siamo etc) e sull'E apert e tonic alla fine della parola (fazè (faceva) = /fa'zE/). Se tu nao tem acento no teclado, pode escrever 'eh, fazeh'. Todos outros acentos desaparecem. Anche gli apostrofi spariscono dove la pronuncia non cambia. Na HS também nos livramos deles, em um caso mesmo quando isso sugere uma pronúncia errada, nas palavras don't e won't - na verdade, 'dont' e 'wont' sugerem que o O seja curto (O seguido de 2 vogais), mas sao palavras muito frequentes e o pessoal pode se acostumar a isso, como o pessoal se acostumou com o fato de a letra O em 'old' ou 'bold' na verdade sugerir que o O seja curto, e ele é longo.

à - a - in panlatino there is a single accent, on the 'è': in the word 'è' (is, are) and on open, stressed E in the end of a word (fazè (used to do/make) = /fa'zE). If you dont have accents on your keyboard, use H: eh, fazeh. All the other accents disappear. Also apostrophes disappear wherever it doesnt change the pronunciation. In HS we also get rid of them, in one case even if it suggests the wrong pronunciation, in the words dont and wont - they suggest actually the wrong pronunciation, with a short O (befor two consonants). But they are very frequent words and people can get used to them, as people got used to the fact that the letter O in 'old' or 'bold' should actually be short and its long.

escuta aqui > escut aqui - eu o numesc armonia vocalelor și a consoanelor. El inglés tiene por lo menos 1 un caso de ello, no se dice 'a apple' o 'a eagle', se dice 'an apple' y 'an eagle' pra evitar la colisión de 2 vocales. Litalian et spécialement la français sont pleins deux, et panlatino en a même plus. Marea majoritate a cuvintelor se termina cu o vocala, dar aceasta vocal este eliminat atunci cand nu exist o consoana care sa o urmeze în aceeași propoziție. Con 'sentenza' yo quiero decir un grupo de palabras que no son separadas por un punto o un otro signo de puntuación - sauf les virgules et parenthèses, bien quils peuvent aussi être considerés comme separant des sentences si on a una pausa nette dans la discours - scriitorul decide. De cualquier maneir isso faz a língua ficar mais agradavel de falar e ouvir, e eu suponho que essa seja uma das causas porque o francês e o italiano sao considerados como as línguas mais belas.

escuta aqui > escut aqui - i call it the harmony of vowels and consonants. English has at least one case of it, you dont say 'a apple' or 'a eagle', you say 'an apple' and 'an eagle' to avoid the collision of 2 vowels. Italian and especially french are full of it, and panlatino has even more of that. The great majority of words ends with a vowel, but this vowel is dropped when there is no consonant following it in the same sentence. With a sentence i mean a group of words that are not seprated by a period or another punctuation sign - except commas and parenthesis, although they can be considered as separating sentences if

you have a clear break in speech - that's up to the writer. Anyway, it makes the language nicer to speak and hear, and I suppose this is one of the causes for French and Italian being considered the most beautiful languages.

Solo parole con Y più un vocale alla fine di una parola non perdono la su vocale finale: 'trabaya' ou 'trabayu' no viram 'trabai', eles sempre ficam 'trabaya' e 'trabayu'.

Only words with Y plus a vowel at the end of the word don't lose their final vowel: 'trabaya' (to work) o 'trabayu' (the work) don't become 'trabai', they remain always 'trabaya' and 'trabayu'.

La harmonia de vocales y consonantes es el ideal, mas no es obligatori. Je suppose quil nest pas facile de suivre la regla tout la temps, de toute façon.

The harmony of vowels and consonants is the ideal, but is not obligatory. I guess it is not easy to follow the rule all the time anyway.

Se uma palavra termina com duas vogais, nenhuma delas é eliminada, ou seja, 'varia' no se torna 'vari' ou 'var'.

If a word ends with two vowels, no one of them is dropped, thus 'varia' doesn't become 'vari' or 'var'.

na - "na" este rezultatul contracției em + a (in + the) în portugheză și este folosit și în panlatino. Quando ele é seguido por vogal, é 'nel'.

na - 'na' is the result of the contraction of em + a (in + the) in Portuguese, and it is used in panlatino, too. Only when it is followed by a vowel, it is 'nel'.

Quando la parole sono in grassetto na battute, significa che sono già la forma finala panlatin. En las explicaciones es la contrario, las explicaciones estan en negrit y las palabras que ya estan panlatinas se vuelven normales. La texte anglis reste toujours la meme.

When the words are in bold in the jokes, it means that they are already the final panlatino form. In the explanations it is the opposite, the explanations are in bold and words that are already panlatino get normal. The English text remains always the same.

B.

Sherlock Holmes e il dottor Watson vanno in campeggio, montano **la tenda** e si addormentano. Na meio da noite o Sherlock Holmes **desperta** o seu fiel **amigo**.

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson go for camping, they set up their tent and get asleep. In the middle of the night Sherlock Holmes wakes up his true friend.

-Watson, lève les yeux et dis moi ce que **tu vois**."

"Watson, look up and tell me what you are seeing."

Watson raspunde:

Watson replies:

-Vad milione de stel.

"I see millions of stars."

-E cosa significa pera te?

"And what does that mean to you?"

Watson **reflect un moment**.

Watson reflects for a moment.

-Em **termos** astronômicos, significa que ha milhoes de galaxias e probabelmente bilhoes de **planetas**. **En términos astrológicos, yo diría que Saturno est en Leo**. En termes dheura, je **calcula** quil est trois heures et quart. **In termini teologici, direi che Dio è onnipotente e noi siamo piccoli e insignificanti**. Em **termos** metereológicos, me parece que amanha vai ser uma **bela dia**. **Y qué significa pra ti?"**

"In astronomical terms, it means that there are millions of galaxies and probably billions of planets. In astrological terms, i'd say that Saturn is in Leo. In terms of time, i guess it is quarter past three. In theological terms, i'd say that God is allmighty and we are small and insignificant. In meteorological terms, it seems tomorrow will be a beautiful day. And what does it mean to you?"

-Watson, **idiot**, alqu'un a volé notre tente!

"Watson, you idiot, somebody stole our tent!"

reflect - la **parola può avere due sensi, riflettere i raggi del sole, per esempio, e riflettere na senso di pensare, chiedersi**. Eu no pensa que uma nova língua deverai ter palavras com varios sentidos, mas se os homógrafos/homófonos sao comuns a maioria das línguas latinas, nós os toleramos.

reflect - the word can have two senses, to reflect the sunrays, for example, and to reflect in the sense of pondering, thinking, wondering. I dont think a new language should have words with several meanings, but if the homophones/homographs are common to most romanic languages, we tolerate them.

está > est - **en español y portugués hay la verbos 'ser' y 'estar'**. 'Ser' est utilisé poura des qualités (el es loco - il est fou - il est un homme fou, il était toujours fou) et 'estar' pour un état momentané (el está loco - il est fou maintenant, il est devenu fou, il semble quil a eu une crise), et aussi poura localisar alqu'un (el está en Paris - il est a Paris maintenant). **A volte è abbastanz utile, ma dato che le altra linguas non cè lhanno e non è sempre usato secondo la descrizione che io ha dato, non lo avremo**. Mesmo assim as formas se misturam um pouco na panlatino: **el verbo 'ser/estar' es 'estar', mas el presente es 'est' antes de vocal y 'è' en otros casos, lo que es en verdad la forma conjugada de 'ser'...**

está > est - in spanish and portuguese there are two verbs for 'to be', 'ser' and 'estar'. 'Ser' is used for qualities (el es loco - he's crazy - he's a crazy man, he's always been crazy) and 'estar' for a momentary state (el está loco - he's crazy now, he became crazy, it seems he had a crisis), and also used for location (el está en Paris - he's in Paris now). Sometimes it is quite handy, but since the other languages dont have this, and it is not always used according to the description i gave, we wont have it. Still their forms mix in panlatino: the

verb 'to be' is 'estar', but the present tense is 'est' before a vowel and 'è' in other cases, which is actually the conjugated form of 'ser'.

FORMAREA VOCABULARULUI THE BUILDING OF VOCABULARY

Esse "capítulo" é bem longo e cheio de cálculos, então eu passei ele pro fim desse "tratado", depois das piadas. **Si estás bastante interesado, lo lees, y si no, déjalo...**

This "chapter" is terribly long and full of calculations, so I transferred it to the end of this "treaty", after the jokes. If you are very interested, you can read it, otherwise you don't have to...

C.

Il faut savoir que les portugais sont les victimes des blagues au Brésil, comme les belges sont les victimes en France, ou les irlandais en Angleterre.

You should know that the portuguese are the victims of the jokes in Brazil, the same as the irish are in Britain and the polish in the USA.

Cinque brasiliani arrivano **in un Audi Quattro** alla frontiera portoghese. O funcionario da fronteira diz:

Five brazilians arrive in an Audi Quattro at the portuguese border. The border official says:

-Ce?? Cinci **pasageri** într-un Audi Quattro??? **Eso no es permitido!**

"What, five passengers in an Audi Quattro? That's not allowed!"

-Comment cela se fait-il??? Il modello dell'auto **non ha** nulla che fare **con il numero di** passeggeri!

"What do you mean, the model of the car doesn't have anything to do with the number of passengers!"

-**No, no, e no!** Cinci **pasageri** într-un Audi Quattro, imposibil!

"No, no and no! Five passengers in an Audi Quattro, impossible!"

-**Mas una cosa no tiene nada a ver con la otra!** Est-ce que vous pouvez **parler** avec votre chef?

"But one thing doesn't have anything to do with the other! Can we talk to your boss?"

-**No.**

"No."

-**Come no?**

"How come?"

-Ele **est** ocupado com os dois do Fiat Uno.

"He's busy with the two of the Fiat Uno."

Ç va fi ortografiat cu S, românul Ș ca C (înainte de E sau I) o CH, românul Ț ca TS sau C, în funcție de situație.

Ç will be spelled with S, the romanian Ș as C (before E or I) or CH, the romanian Ț as TS or C, depending on the situation.

Normalmente **tendríamos que esperar hasta** la letra H o T pra aplicar esas reglas, **mas yo detesta diacriticos, yo tengo que buscarlos en un otra pagin, es un trabajo infernal. Et ainsi nous l'appliquons maintenant, cuand sa mepargne du travail.**

Normally we'd have to wait until we come to the letter H or T to apply this, but i hate these diacritics, i have to pik them up from another page, its a hell of a job. So we apply them now, if i have to work less.

/k/ è scritto **ca, ke, ki, co, cu, ac** - com K antes de E e I, em outros casos com C.

/s/ es escrito sa, se, si, so, su, as, mas /si/+vocal con C: El oficial du policia no comprendeu la situacion.

/S/ (sh) sécrit cha, ce, ci, cho, chu, ach.

/k/ is spelled **ca, ke, ki, co, cu, ac** - with K befor E and I, otherwise with C.

/s/ is spelled sa, se, si, so, su, as, but /si/+vowel with C: El oficial du policia no comprendeu la situacion.

/S/ (english SH) is spelled cha, ce, ci, cho, chu, ach.

D.

Dois caras se perdem **na selva** na Africa. **En el fin, ellos se pierden de vist.** Alques jours **plu tard**, ils se rencontrent a nouveau.

Two guys get lost in the african bush. In the end, they lose sight of each other. A few days later they meet again.

-Come è stato, amico? **Tu è bem?**

"How was it, man? Are you OK?"

-Nu.

"No."

-Mas porqué?"

"But why?"

-Jai rencontré **un** gorille. **Voglio dire, lui me ha trovato.** Ele **me** violentou **dia e noite.**

"I met a gorilla. That is, he found me. And he raped me day and night."

-Ay, un experiencia traumatizante, me imagino, así que comprendo ta situación! Mais ne désespèra pas, mon garson, cela va pasar, la temps cura toutes les blessures...

"Oh oh, certainly a traumatic experience, i imagine, so i understand your situation! But dont get desperate, man, that goes over, time cures all wounds..."

-Questo è **la cosa peggiore.** Ele **no me** liga, no escreve...

"Thats the worst. He doesnt call me, doesnt write..."

E.

Pierre va se promener avec sa soura dans la foret. Na camino lui ved **una** banconota **de** cento euro. El ela peg e diz:

-Ah, forte **ben! Con ese dinero yo vad al burdel!**

-Ne sois pas **idiot! Me da** cuesti cento euro e **podai me foder** quanto vuoi!

Pierre pensa bem: bom, no é um ma **idee**. **Poi** se duc a cas e se trag. **El hermana di:**

-**Tu sais, tu è meilleur au let que pap!**

-**Si, anche mamm ha detto questo.**

Pierre goes with his sister for a walk in the forest. On the way he sees a 100 euro bill. He takes it and ses:

-Oh, very good! With this money i go to the brothel!

-Dont be an idiot! Giv me thees 100 euros and you can fuk me as much as you want!

Pierre reflects, well, actually not a bad idea. So they go home and fuk. The sister ses:

-You know, you'r better than Daddy in the bed!

-Yeah, Mum ses that, too.

Raramente faz **uma** diferença se tu pronuncia o **E** aberto ou fechado, exeto na caso de 'e', que signific 'e', e 'è', que signific 'é'. **Et** la terminacion '-ee' (**devrait etar fermee**) è la particip, '-è' (abret) el imperfect: **Yo fazè la manjor - io facevo il cibo, la manjor estè fazee por un urugo - il cibo era fatto da un uruguaiano.**

It rarely makes a difference if you pronounce the E open (as in 'set') or closed (as 'ay' in 'say' without the y-sound), except in the case of 'e', which means 'and', and 'è', which means 'is' - as in italian. And the ending '-ee' (should be closed) is the participle, '-è' (open) the imperfect: **Yo fazè la manjor - i used to make the food, la manjor estè fazee por un urugo - the food was usually made by a uruguyan.**

-è - imperfectul are terminacia -è: **Na vei tempos yo bebè multi cafee (Pe vremuri beam multe cafee). El imperfecto signific un actividee repetid, al contrario del perfecto, que es un acto único.**

è - the imperfect has the ending -è: **Na vei tempos yo bebè multi café (In the old times i used to drink lots of coffee). The imperfect meens something like "i used to". Its not an act, its an activity.**

Il condicional è con -ai: **Si yo sabai ke tu veni, yo comprai bir! (Se sapevo che sareste venuti, avrei comprato delle birre).**

The conditional is with -ai: **So yo sabai ke tu veni, yo comprai bir! (If i knew you wer coming, i'd hav baught some beers!)**

ie - palavras que normalmente terie um -ia na fim (filosofia, agonia) ganham um -ie na fim, cuando pelo menos uma língua tem a tônica no I: filozofie, agonie, e ess -ie no è pronunciado i-e e sim um I tônico.

ie - words that would usually hav an -ia at the end (filosofia, agonia) get an -ie insted, when at least one language has the stress on I: filozofie, agonie, and as i sed befor, this -ie isnt an 'ie', it is a stressd /i/.

Derivados de palabras con C tienen que substituir la C por la S: una fema qui travailla dans la pharmacie est una farmasa - il faut que la son /s/ è conservee, et 'farmaca' suggererait la fausse prononciacion /far'maka/.

Derivates from thees words hav to replace S for C: a woman who works in a 'farmacie' is a farmasa - the sound of /s/ has to be kept, and 'farmaca' would suggest the wrong prononciation /far'maka/.

sert el harmonie - **normalmente haberei un 'a' o 'à' entre las dos palabras, porque es un caso de transitivo indirecto, dativo.** Mais pas en panlatino, ou on separa seulement avec un 'a' cuand on a deux objects: Yo da el os au can (je donne el os au chan). Se cè solo un obggeto, non è necessario: Ela di la gato ke li no deve manjar la carne ke è na frigizor (Ela dice al gatto che non deve mangiare la carne che è na frigorifero). Se um dos objetos è um pronom, esse pronome vem antes do verbo e o no-pronome pois: Me da la monee! (me da o dinheiro!). **La pronome viene siempre antes del verbo, exepcto cuando tenemos dos pronombres como objeto, en este caso el objeto directo vien antes del verbo y el indirecto después:** Ela lu da lo (ella le da, ella lo da el, ella se lo da). De nouveau, en bref:

sert el harmonie - usually thare would be an 'a' or 'à' between the two words, becaus this is a case of "transitif indirect", dativ. But not in panlatino, ware we just seprate with an 'a' when we hav 2 objects: Yo da el os au can (i giv the bone to the dog). If you just hav one object, you dont need it: Ela di la gato ke li no deve manjar la carne ke è na frigizor (she ses to the cat he/she should not eet the meet in the fridge). If one of the objects is a pronoun, it comes befor the verb and the non-pronoun after the verb: Mi da la monee! (giv me the money). The pronoun comes always befor the verb, except when we hav two pronouns as object, then the direct object comes befor the verb and the indirect afterwards: Ela lu da lo ("she it givs him", she givs it to him). Again, in short:

Pronomes com obggeto vengono pre il verbo, e cuando cè due pronomes, el obggeto directo pre la verbo, el indirecto dopo. Objetos que no è pronomes vem depois do verbo. Dac è doua: direct + au/al + indirect.

Pronouns as objects come befor the verb, and when thare ar two pronouns, the direct object befor the verb, the indirect afterwards. Objects that ar not pronouns come after the verb. If thare ar two: direct + au/al + indirect.

F.

Un viejo entra en la farmacie e ped un medicamento. La farmacienne demand:
-Ma tu hai una recett?

-Segur ca nu - se eu tivess a receipt, eu farai em cas!

(this joke doesnt work in english, 'prescription' and 'recipe' is the same word in many languages, but not in english - still i translate it: we'r not heer for fun, we'r heer to lern panlatino!)

An old man goes into a pharmacy and asks for a medicament. The pharmacist asks:

"Do you hav a recipe?"

"Of course not - if i had one, i'd make it at home!"

O som /f/ è scritto com F em todas as línguas latinas, só na francês el ainda è scritto as vezes com PH, na panlatino è sempre F: filozofie, pedofilie.

The sound /f/ is spelld with F in all romanic languages, only french still hav some PH, but in panlatino it is always with F: filozofie, pedofilie.

realtee - **abstractul adjectivului è cu -itee: realitee, veritee, libritee.** Aquie aind è 'realtee' pro italiano, mas cuando nós chegarmos ao I, vai ser 'realitee'. În plus, **abstractul pentru adjectivele care se termina cu -ante/ente primeshite terminacia -ansa/ensa: elegante-elegansa, dependente-dependensa.** E **después tenemos un sufijo pra "grado de", 'eza': 'vei'** significa vieux, 'veitee' è la **vieillese**, un age avancee, 'veyeza' è la **degree de vieillese**, el age. "Ela no podè plu vider ben, a cauza de su veitee" (Ela non podè **più veder ben**, a **causa de la su vecchiaia**), ma "Cual è ta veyeza, nin?" (Cual è **la tua età, bambino?**). Ou: "La megalitee du gigant estè impresal" (A "grandeza" do gigant er imprecionante), mas "Lis no voleu parler sur la megaleza du nan" (Les no querè falar sobre o tamanho do anao).

realtee - the abstract for the adjectiv is with -itee: realitee, veritee, libritee. Heer we still hav 'realtee' in italian, but when we come to I, it will be 'realitee'. Besides, the abstract for adjectiv ending with -ante/ente get the ending -ansa/ensa: elegante-elegansa, dependente-dependensa. And then we hav a suffix for 'degree of', 'eza': 'vei' meens old, 'veitee' is an old age, 'veyeza' is the "degree of oldness". "Ela no podè plu vider ben, a cauza de su veitee", (She couldnt see well anymor, because of her old age) but "Cual è ta veyeza, nin?" (Whats your age, kid?). Or: "La megalitee du gigant estè impresal" (The "tallness" of the giant was impressing), but "Lis no voleu parler sur la megaleza du nan!" (They didnt want to talk about the dwarfs size).

buenas e malas noticias: **la posición de los adjetivos è libre.** Normalment **ils viennent après les substantifs** (un gati mega, un crocodili mini), **mais on peut aussie le metter avant la substantif, comm en 'bon e mau noticias'.**

buenas e malas noticias: the position of the adjectiv is free. Usually they come after the noun (un gati mega, un crocodili mini), but we can place them befor the noun too, as in 'bon e mau noticias'.

vous/usted/lei/o Sr. > tu. Cada lingua latin **ha una forma de respecto pra la seconda persona**, ma **loro sono usee diferentemente de paes e paes**, in France **molto**, in Italia e Brasile poco, principalmente **più al sud**. Eso causarai muita confusao e multe gente ficarai ofendee, porke el **outra pessoa usou o pronom "errad"**, entao se usa 'tu' pra todos casos, e com esse 'tu' se respecta **todo mundo**, como con inglês 'you'.

vous/usted/lei/o Sr. > tu. Evry romanic language has a respect form for the second person, but they ar used in difrent ways from country to country, in France a lot, in Italy and

Brazil rather rarely, especially the further south you go. That would cause a lot of confusion and many people would be offended, because the other person used the "wrong" pronoun, so we use 'tu' for all cases, and with these cases we respect everyone, as with English 'you'.

G.

Gli irlandesi **bebe** molto. O irlandês **O'Hara** è **na pub**, o relógio bat onze da **noit**, o dono do **bar diz** ao O'Hara, "Acaba tua cerveja e vai a casa." O'Hara termina bere, se ridică în picioare e **cade** pe bot. **El se levanta otre vez e cade de nuevo con la face na suelo.** Il **pensa** que sa serait mieux ramper au dehors et **respirar un peu air pur** et essayer a nouveau. Lui stricia a fuora, rimpie il **pulmon de aire pure**, se lev e **cade de nuovo**, se lev e **cade de nuovo**. No ha solussao, e assie le **decide** rastejar **ata su** casa, è só um kilômetro... **llegando en su casa, el consigue abrir la puerta, e consigue subir al lecho, con mucho esfuerzo.** Au lendemain sa **fema** le reveille:

-O'Hara, eri **de nuovo** al **bar!**

-Eu??? **De unde tu** ai est **idee?**

-La gente del bar ya llamó: tu as oublié **de nouveau ta** fauteuil roulant!

The Irish drink a lot. O'Hara is sitting in the pub, the clock strikes eleven, the pub owner sees, "O'Hara, finish your beer and go home." O'Hara finishes his beer, stands up and falls on his snout. He tries to stand up again and again he falls with the face on the floor. He thinks he needs some fresh air, he crawls out of the bar, takes a deep breath and tries to stand up again, and falls again with the face on the ground. And again, then he gives up: he will crawl home. It's just one kilometer... then he manages to lift himself and get the door open, and somehow he manages to get to his bed. Next morning his wife wakes him up:

"O'Hara, you've been in the pub again!"

"Me? How did you have this idea?"

"The people from the pub called already: you forgot again your wheelchair!"

relógio - em espanhol o GE e GI è pronunciate con /x/, em francês e português com /Z/, em italiano e romeno com /dZ/. Singurul lucru pe care îl au în comun è letra G. **Entonces scribimos con G e lo pronunciamos con /g/ de gato.**

relógio - in Spanish GE and GI are pronounced with /x/, in French and Portuguese with /Z/, in Italian and Romanian with /dZ/. The only thing they have in common is the letter G. So we spell with G and pronounce it as /g/, as in 'get'.

LA TONICA DE LAS PALABRAS

THE STRESS ON THE WORDS

Vocal care precede -IC/IK este accentuată - **logico, matematico** /'logiko, mate'matiko/. **Un diftongo decrecent en la última sílaba es accentuado: dormí (dormirse), fazóu (hizo).** **Dans les autres cas la vocal avant la dernière consonne sauf S finale est accentuée.** **A volt el ultime vocal viene dopo el ultime consonant e anche asíe è accentuado.** **Daí a gente mostra eso com um H final depois de A, O, U e um E final depois de E e I: labah (la (longe)), idee, industrie, cadoh (um presente), tabuh.**

The vowel before -IC/IK is stressed - logico, matematico /'logiko, mate'matiko/. A falling diphthong in the last syllable is stressed: dorméi (get asleep), fazóu (did, made). Otherwise the vowel before the last consonant except final S is the stressed one. Sometimes the last vowel comes after the last consonant and still it is stressed. Then we show it with a final H after A, O, U and a final E after E and I: labah (over there), idee, industrie, cadoh (a present), tabuh.

Palavras com só um consoante e duas vogais: la **premier** est **accentuee**. Dia - día (jour), tia - tía (tante).

Words with only one consonant and two vowels: the first one is stressed. Dia - día (day), tia - tía (aunt).

Diftongos decrecentes è las combinaciones de vocales onde la **segunde** vocal è super **corte**, como en 'queimar' /kei'mar/, 'hay' /ai/, 'Europa' /eu'ropa/.

Falling diphthongs are the vowel combinations where the second vowel is very short, as in 'maid /meid/, boy /boi/, cow /kau/.

H.

La tipo lleg al medico e cuent:

The guy comes to the doctor and tells him:

-Docteur, je hai **una problema super grava**, je hai **una bala super plus granda** que el outra.

Ogni volta che volio fare sesso con la **mi** ragazza, **ela** comencia **rir** e non può fermarlo!

"Doctor, I have a very serious problem, one of my balls is much bigger than the other one. Every time I want to have sex with my girlfriend, she starts laughing and can't stop it!"

O **medico manda le mostrar** as **balas**. Tipul spune:

The doctor tells the guy to show his balls. The guy says:

-OK, doctor, yo va las mostrar, mas ay una cosa, si tu te rires, yo no mostra mas nad!

"OK, doctor, I'll show you my balls, but I have to say: if you laugh, I don't show you anything anymore!"

La docteur **promete** que ne va pas **rir** et la mec **retir una ball**. Un mostro, gigantesco, più grande che un anguria **tratee con** ormonio. O **doctor** comessa **rir** e no para mais, no ha solussao. Tipul spune:

The doctor promises not to laugh, the guy takes one ball off the pants. A monster, much bigger than a watermelon treated with hormones. The doctor starts laughing and can't stop it. The guy says:

-Doctor, tu ha rist! Je è super dessus de toi! Non vado più mostrar la balla grand!

"Doctor, you laughed! I'm very disappointed with you! I won't show you the big ball!"

hai - o H no è pronunciee nas línguas latinas, exeto na romeno, entao tambem no necessita ser scritto: ome, eroi, ipotes. Doar în trei cazuri **H** è conservee, chiar daca **nu** è pronunciee: ha-ver, hotel ci hospital. Ha-ver **tien un H porque** la verbo **conjugado es 'ha'**, e pra diferenciar **de la preposición 'a'**, la **H rest**. Hotel et hospital è **des mots super internationaux, partout ils**

sont écrits avec H, à la fin aucun è blessée à l'étranger et cherche un hôpital, et ne reconnaît pas que 'ospital' è ce qu'il cherche... e 'otel' è encore moins reconnaissable.

hai - except in Romanian, H isn't pronounced in Latin languages, so it doesn't need to be written either: ome, eroi, ipoteză. But in 3 cases it is conserved, even if not pronounced: have, hotel and hospital. Have (to have) has an H because the conjugated verb is 'ha', and 'a' could be confused with the preposition 'a'. Hotel and hospital are very international words, everywhere they're spelled with H, and maybe there is an injured person somewhere abroad who is looking for a hospital and doesn't find it because they don't recognize the word 'ospital'... and 'otel' is even less recognizable.

NOMES GEOGRAFIC

Tu es italien et veux voler à Munich, tu regardes un portail de vols, entres avec 'Monaco' et vas finir dans un autre pays. Munich, München, Monaco, Minga, ce n'est pas la même machine de recherche? **A veces me preguntan por mi país de residencia, es un sitio alemán y una lista aparece. Je vais au D comme Deutschland, mais le nom n'est pas là, parce que la liste est une traduction d'un site en anglais et tu trouves Deutschland dans la lettre G, comme Germany. Si c'était un site brésilien ou français, ce serait en A...** et tu sais que les habitants de l'Italie sont italiens et la langue de la Suède est le suédois, mais comment tu appelles les habitants d'Antigua et Barbuda, ou comment tu appelles la langue du Laos ou de la Sierra Leone?

You're Italian and want to fly to Munich, you look in a flight portal, enter with 'Monaco' and end up in another country. Munich, München, Monaco, Minga, what do you give in the search machine? Sometimes they ask for my country of residence, it is a German site and a list appears. I go to D like Deutschland, but it is not there, because the list is a translated copy of an English site and you find Deutschland in the letter G, as Germany. If it was a Brazilian or a French site, it would be by A... and you know that the inhabitants of Italy are Italians and the language in Sweden is Swedish, but how do you call the inhabitants of Antigua and Barbuda, and how do you call the language in Laos or Sierra Leone?

Principiul è simplu: **ay solo un nombre por país o ciudad en todas lenguas, y un nombre para los habitantes e las lenguas, è la nombre local. Mais puis il y a pas mal de complications, est un long chapitre et je le laisse pour la fin, après les blagues. Chi è interessée può lo ler...** de quelque manière les règles sont appliquées aussi, se ja temos as letras apropriées.

The principle is simple: there is only one name for a country or city in all languages, and one name for the inhabitants and the languages, it is the local name. But then there are quite a few complications after all, it is a long chapter and I leave it for the end, after the jokes. Who is interested can read it then... anyway the rule is applied here, if we have already the appropriate letters.

I.

Negrul sed în autobuz e, deodată, urc o femeie cu o maimuțică. **Después de algunos minutos el monito comienza hacer un ruido infernal, salta, grita, la diabli. La negre pierde la paciencia et vad al avant reclamar au chauffeur.**

The blak guy is sitting in the bus, suddenly a woman gets in with a little monky. After a wile, the monky starts making a hell of a nois, he shouts and jumps around. The blak guy loses his patience and goes to the driver to complane.

-Ei autist, **agora** scimmie possono **viagar in** autobus?

"Hey, driver, can monkys travel in the bus now?"

O **chofer** olha a tras e diz:

The driver looks bak and ses:

-In realidee **no** pueden, mas **si tu** quedares **agachadito nun** canto e **no** faceres mucho **ruido**, no **ai problema**, yo fago vista gord.

"Actually they cant, but if you bend down and stay quiet, no problem, i'll turn a blind eye."

diablo > diabli. Li non è un esseri vivi de carne e osso, allora possiamo supponere che la **diaboli** non ha **organi sessual**. Mesme si li normalment è mostree como um omem, no ai motivo pra **supor** eso. Asie noi di 'diabli', **nu 'diablo'**.

diablo > diabli. Not being a living being of flesh and blood, we can suppose the devil doesnt hav sexual organs. Eeven if he/she's usualy shown as a man, there is no reeson to assume that. Thus we say diabli, not diablo.

negre - sa semble comme 'nègre', que est utilisee frecuemment dans un sense negatif. In panlatino la **parol in questo caso serai 'negro', perchè parliamo dun uomo**, ma non **abbiamo arrivato** encor a la **lettera O**. Im espaniol 'negro' po ser usee nun sentido negativo, como 'alemao' ou cualquier outre nacionalidee po ser usee nun sentido negativo, mas im espaniol, como **tamben im português, 'negro' è a palavra pra cor**. In francez è 'noir', in italiana 'nero', in romena 'negru'. **Asie que 'negro' gana la plebisito y è la palabra pra la color, como tamben pra omres de color negre.** In panlatino la **mot ne ha pas un connotacion** pejorative, meme si **evidemment cualgun podait lutiliser ansie, comme tout autre mot poura des autres nacionalitees ou races.**

negre - this looks like the french form of 'nigger', it is offen used in a neggativ sense. In panlatino the word in this case would be 'negro', becaus the person is a man, but we havnt arrived at the letter O yet. In spanish 'negro' can be used in a neggativ sense, as 'alemán' or another nationality can be used in a neggativ sense, but in spanish, as well as in portuguese, it is the word for the color blak. In french it is 'noir', in italian 'nero', in romanian 'negru'. So 'negro' wins eesily in the plebbiscit and is the word for the color, as well as for men of blak color. In panlatino it doesnt hav a pejorativ conotation, eeven if of course somebody could use it that way, as any other word for other nationalities or races.

ai - la suono /j/, cioè un vocal /i/ molto brev ensiem ad un altre vocal, è scritto con Y all inizio de paroli e tra vocali. Im outros casos el è scritto com I. 'Yo, ayar', dar 'ai, dreit'.

ai - the sound of /j/, that is a very short vowel /i/ together with another vowel, is spelld with Y at the beginning of words and between vowels. In other cases it is spelld with I. Yo, ayar, but ai, dreit.

J.

Un couple vrea sa se casatoreasca, dar in drum spre biserica mashina lor are un accidente fatal ci amandoi mor. Ellos llegan al celo, quedan en la fil e na fin llegan a la gicee onde San Pedro è sentado. Lis demandent si lis peuvent marrier au cel. Poichè nadi lha jamai chiesto prima, San Pietro non sa con certezza cosa responder, e di che va verificar le possibilitèe. Trec oras, dialele, semanas. E o casal la, sperando, as vezes querelando um pouquino, reflectindo: vale mesme la pena se casar? Normalmente on rest ensemble jusca ce que la mort nous separa, mas ici il nai pas mort, nè pas? E pra sempre... po ser um pouquino demais...

Dupa tre luni, Santul Petru se intoarce e di ca totul est in regula, ca se pot casatori na rai. Luego ellos preguntan, e San Pedro, como è la cosa si nuestro matrimonio no ir ben, è posible se divorciar tambien? Sant Pierre se fach et deveni furieux, li cing et lis trata de tous la nomes. Lis scusano, ma non comprende più nad: porquee li è tao furioso? Santul Petru respund: -Han visto quanto tardé pra encontrar un padre aque na celo??? Allora imagina combien de temps serait necessare poura rencontrer un avocat!

A couple wants to get married, but on the way to the church the car has a fatal accident and both di. They arrive in heaven, stay in the queue and finally they arrive to the counter where Saint Peter is sitting. They ask if they can marry in heaven. As nobody had asked that before, Saint Peter leaves for a while to check the possibility. The others go by, days, weeks. And the couple there, waiting, sometimes quarreling a bit, reflecting: is it really wise to marry here? Normally people have to stay together until death separates them, but here they don't die... it is Really forever! Maybe a bit too much... After 3 months Saint Peter comes back and says that it is OK, they can marry in heaven. Then they ask what happens if their marriage doesn't work as they'd like - can they also divorce in heaven? Saint Peter gets really mad, scolds and calls them names. They apologize, but they're not understanding it: why is he so furious??? Saint Peter replies:

"You have seen how long I needed to find a priest here in heaven! How long do you reckon I'd need to find a lawyer???"

Padre - in panlatino 'padre' è un profesion. **Os pais** - na sentido de pais e **maes** - è la 'mama' e la 'papo'. **Impreuna ei** è 'mamis'.

Padre - in panlatino 'padre' is a profession. The parents are the 'mama' and the 'papo'. Together they're the 'mamis' (parents).

ADJETIVOS

O adjetivo tem a mesme vocal na fim como o substantivo ao qual ele se refer. Si la substantivo no tien un vocal na fin, o si son varios substantivos o no sabemos mas a que se refer, usamos E. Comm ailleurs, cette vocal, qui sert el armonie de vocales et consonnes, est eliminee quand il nai pas un consonne qui suit. 'La cavali blanki fugiu', ma 'yo videu un cavali blanc'. Si a radiz do adjetivo no tem um consoante na fim, o adjetivo no gan um vocal extra e conserva sempre a mesma forma: La bola blu desapareu (a bola azul desapareceu).

The adjectiv has the same vowel at the end as the noun it refers to. If the noun doesnt hav a vowel at the end, or the adjectiv refers to sevrsl nouns or we dont know anymor wat it refers to, we use E. As evryware else, this vowel that just serves the harmony of vowels and consonants is droppd if thare is no consonant after it. 'La cavali blanki fugiu' (the white horse fled), but 'yo videu un cavali blanc' (i saw a white horse). If the stemword of the adjectiv doesnt hav a consonant at the end, it doesnt get any extra vowel and remains always the same: La bola blu desapareu (the blu ball disappeerd).

Adjective derivate de alte cuvinte: si la **palabra ha la mesme terminación in todas las cinco linguas, independiente de pequeñas diferencias como conservador/conservateur, tomamos ese terminación, mas "limpiando" la palabra de irregularidees inútiles: poura 'luxo' el adjetif nè pas 'luxuriozo', mas 'luxozo' (luxo-luxozo)**. Finalul adjectivului pentru cuvintele care se termina cu -i, -ie, -ic est -ic (ica, ike, ico, etc): kimico, fizico, teorico. **In altri casi usiamo -ale**. Cuando a radiz tem um L e no R e no è um verbo, a terminaciao è -are. Conservatore, religiozo, eficaze, independente, naturale, artificiale, popolare.

Adjectivs derived from other words: if the word has the same ending in all 5 languages, regardless of small difrences like conservador/conservateur, then we take that ending, but "cleening" it from useless irregularities: for 'luxo' (luxury) the adjectiv is not 'luxuriozo', it is 'luxozo' (luxo-luxozo). The adjectiv ending for words ending with -i, -ie, -ic is -ico (ica, ike, etc): kimico, fizico, teorico. Otherwise we use -ale. Wen the stemword has an L and no R in it, and is no verb, the ending is -are. Conservatore, religiozo, eficaze, independente, naturale, artificiale, popolare.

K.

La moskito desperta super cachondo. Aujourdui **alga** cos **ha ke** se pasar, **li dit se-mem**. **Li vola via**, forsenato **pra** foder. Repente li vid um elefanti de tras, ah, **li diz**, ess è minha vez, agor ou jamais! **Li patrund in elefanti** cu tota sa potence. **Li è fodendo con mucho gusto, el elefant è bajo un cokiee, na cokiee est un macaco, el est observando el evento, comenza facerse una paja, la cokiee comenza balansarse, un coco cade na cabeza del elefant**. O elefanti gem:
-AAAAAAAAHHHHHH!
E tsantsarul, bucurandu-se:
-AGUANTA, PUTA!

The mosquito wakes up really horny. Today something *must* happen, i'm really needing sex! He starts flying, craving for a fuk. Suddenly he sees an elefant from behind, ah, he ses, thats my turn! Now or never! He takes the elefant from behind with all his power. He's fucking very happily, the elefant is under a coconut tree, in the coconut tree thare is a monkey watching the spectacle, he starts wanking, the tree starts bouncing, and a coconut falls on the hed of the elefant. The elefant grones:
"AAAAAAAAHHHHHH!"
And the mosquito, rejoicing:
"TAKE IT ALL, BABY!"

disperta - dependente du mot et de la lingua, il peut commencer avec des- ou dis- (in français aussie de- ou dé-, in italian aussie s-). In panlatino è dis-: desaparer, disaprovar, descobrir, destruir. **Dar atencie!** Ai no poca palavras ke comessam com de- na francês mas tambem comessam com de- nas outras linguas (inglish inclusiv), essas mantem o su de-: debater, debiter, decadensa.

disperta - depending on the word and on the language, it can start with des- or dis- (in french also de- or dé-, in italian also s-). In panlatino it is dis-: desaparer, disaprovar, descobrir, destruir. **But attention!** There ar quite a few words in french that start with de- in french but start with de- in the other languages too (including english), thees ones keep thare de-: debater, debiter, decadensa.

moskito - el animal **se llama** moskiti, solo moskitis masculin è 'moskitos', y **ese moskito** è decididamente **masculino!**

moskito - the animal is calld 'moskiti', only male mosquitos ar 'moskitos', and this one is certanly a male one!

foder - de alga manera, 'foder' **sonn** extremamente vulgar, **grossier, au moins au portugais il ai des mots** plus "amigale", **comme 'transar' ou 'trepar'**. El **altra** linguas **hanno anche altre parole, forse meno grosse**, ma la **facto** è ke el unica **parola** comun a **più** linguas è 'foder'. Entao nôi fod.

foder - somehow 'foder' sounds extreamly rude, at least in Brazil thare ar mor frendly words, like 'transar' and 'trepar'. And the other languages also hav various words, but the fact is that the only common word for most languages is 'foder'. So lets foder.

cokiee - sufixul pentru copaci est -iee: **meliee (manzano), periee (peral), figiee (figuera), cokiee (cocotero).**

cokiee - the suffix for trees is -iee: meliee (apple tree), periee (pare tree), figiee (fig tree), cokiee (coconut tree).

facerse una paja - **evidemment** exist un **mot comun, 'masturbar'**, mas **il semble** ke la linguas **ont un besoin** de haver **des mots non scientifiques** poura les organs et activitees **sexuales**, et panlatino "respect" ece **desir... a proposito**, el **esprecion 'hacerse una paja'** è **spaniole**, ma ai una **parola** comun **al meno** in **italiano**, **espaniol** e **portogese**, ke un poco simplificat è 'puneta'. Nessas linguas tu "faz" ou "bat" uma puneta, im panlatino noi tem um verbo: punetar.

facerse una paja - of course thare is the common word 'masturbar', but it seems that languages hav a strong need to hav non scientific words for sexual organs and activities, and panlatino "respects" this wish... by the way, the expression 'hacerse una paja' is spanish, but thare is a common word for at leest italian, spanish and portuguese, wich is, a bit simplified, 'puneta'. In thees languages you "make" or "hit" a puneta, in panlatino we hav a verb: punetar.

Mas algunas palabras esenciales: vagina = chate, penis = pau, anus = cu, nalgas = bumbum.

Some other essential words: vagina = chate, penis = pau, anus = cu, buttocks = bumbum.

mono > macaki. **Tous les linguas latin ha des mots diferentes, et la seule mot reconeseble pouira les parlentis de la majoritee des linguas è 'macac-', du portugais. In altra linguas è una razza de scimmi, li chiamerò 'macagis'.**

mono > macaki. **All romanic languages hav difrent words, and the only word that is recognizable by the speekers of most languages is 'macac-', from portuguese. In other languages it is a race of monkys, i'll call them 'macagis'.**

L.

*Am audit urmatoarea glum in Skandinavia, e pentru cei ki nu lo sa, finlandezii è renumee pentru ke è la mai mega bebori de pe planet. **Na veridee lis beben mucho cuando è nel exterior, porke in su país el alcool è carísimo. Apropos, in termes de consommacion de spiritueux, les brasiliens etè la numero un, les polonais numero deux, mas ces jours-ci lis nè pas meme parmi la dex primeris - oi la brasiliani bebe plu birra, e un trezo dei brasiliani sono devenuti pentecostali... La número um agor è Estonia. In ceea ce priveşte la consumu de alcool in general, è Moldova, Latonia sau Seychelles, in funcchie de statistic.***

I herd the following joke in Skandinavia, and for the ones who dont know it, the finnish peepel ar famous for being the gratest drinkers of the planet (wich isnt realy tru). Actualy they drink a lot only wen they'r abroad, becaus alcohol in thare own country is extreemly expensiv. By the way, some deccades ago the gratest licor drinkers wer the brasilians, followed by the polish. But nowadays they'r not eeven among the top ten - brasilians drink much mor beer nowadays, and 1/3 of them became pentecostals... The number one now is Estonia. In alcohol consumption in genral, it is Moldova, Latvia or Seychelles, depending on the statistics.

La soldadis finlandeses havè i facer guerra na frente de dia, por la noche lis retornè al pueblo, havè i ad un bar ke aibè labah, bebè mucho, se kerelè, na fin aibè algunas sillas e mesas rotas, mas aibè sempre algi ki pagè la cuent e la dueño restè satisfecho. Un nuite lis retourna du frente, burent beaucoup, se kerelerent, et finirent tous inconscients sur ou soub la tables. Na mezzo dela noite veniro la bombarderi russki e devastarano la piccola citah, non restò pietra su pietra. Na matina segale la comandante foi la primeri ki abreu el olhos, ke por sinal estè fatigad e pekeninos. La comandantu s-a uitat in jur, a vidut pagubele, s-a uitat denou in jur, e disius:

-Ah no! Esta cuenta yo no paga solo, no no!

The finnish soldiers went to make war in the front in the daytime, in the evening they came bak to the little town and went to a bar thare, they drank a lot, in the end thare wer some broken chares and tables, but thare was always somebody who paid the bil and the owner was satisfied. One evening they came bak, drank a lot, faut a lot, and ended up unconscious on or under the tables. In the middle of the nite the russian bombers came and distroyd the town, thare was no stone left on a stone. Next morning the commander was the first one to open his eyes, that wer

by the way small and tired. The commander lookd around, saw the damage, lookd around once again and sed:

"No no! I wont pay this bil alone!!!"

bebori/bebon - la sufix poura 'grand' est -on, la sufix poura 'petit' est -it (una cazit, un cazon, un **petite maison**, un **grande maison**). **Questo (-on) è la contrario de francese, dove lu significa 'piccolo', ma in altra linguas lu significa 'grand'**. **Dar dup un verb ar un sens diferit: um bebor è algi ki bebe (supostament alcool), un bebon è algi ki bebe multo, ki beb obsessivament, um alcooli. Puedes lo usar pra todo: manjon, parlon, cingon - peutetre algi avec syndrome de Tourette...**

bebori/bebon - the suffix for 'big' is -on, the suffix for small is -it (una cazit(a), un cazon, a small house, a big house). This (-on) is the opposit as in french, ware it meens small, but in other romanic languages it stands for big. After a verb it meens something difrent: a bebori is somebody who drinks (supposedly alcohol), a bebon is somebody who drinks a lot, who drinks obsessivly, an alcoholic. You can use it for anything: manjon, parlon, cingon (grate scolder) - maybe somebody with the Tourette syndrome...

mega - 'mega-l' è la **parola pra grande**, 'mini-m' la **parola pra 'piccolo'** - 'megal' e 'minim' è solo **usee pre vocali**. **Cuando adjetivos terminam com um consoante "flexible"** (ke po ser eliminee), la palavra **sem consoante** no cambia, choè ela no gana la **terminaciao do substantivo**. 'Un mega nave', **nu 'un mege nave'**. 'Un mini mosca', **nu 'un mina mosca'**.

mega - 'mega-l' is the word for big, 'mini-m' for small - 'megal' and 'minim' ar only used befor vowels. **Wen adjetivis end with a "flexible" consonant** (that can be droppd), the word without consonant doesnt change, that is, it doesnt hav to agree with the noun. 'Un mega nave', not 'un mege nave'. 'Un mini mosca', not 'un mina mosca'.

inconscient - la **sufijo pra la contrario es 'in-', mas como nas naturala linguas 'im-' antes de B e P, e 'i-' antes de L, M, N e R**. **Inconcient, imbecil, imposible, ilegal, imortal, inamig (enemigo), ireal. Et si alga cosa nè pas normal, ela nè pas anormal, el est inormal.**

inconscient - the suffix for the opposit is 'in-', but as in the natural languages 'im-' befor B and P, and 'i-' befor L, M, N and R. **Inconcient, imbecil, imposible, ilegal, imortal, inamig (ennemy), ireal. And if sumthing isnt normal, it is not anormal or abnormal, it is inormal.**

ADVERBIS

Nu exist o pozicie fixe pentru un adverbii, deoarece nu exist o pozicie fixe na limgias latin. Tu po mete-lo dopo la palavra au cual ela se refere, mas cuando el adverbio no se refer uma palavra particulara na sentens, eu sugere ke el adverbio è posicionad antes ou depois do "nucleo da sentensa" com subjeto-verbo-objeto, pra no "perturbar" la núcleo da mensagem...

"Na citah yo manjou spaget", ou "Yo manjou spageti na citah", mas pas "Yo manjou na citah spaget".

There is no fix position for an adverb, as there is no fix position in the latin languages. You can put it just after the word it refers to, but if the adverb doesn't refer to a particular word in the sentence, I suggest that we write the adverb before or after the "nucleus of the sentence" with subject-verb-object, in order not to "disturb" the core of the message. "Na citah yo manjou spaget" (In town I ate spaghetti), or "Yo manjou spageti na citah" (I ate spaghetti in town) but not "Yo manjou na citah spaget" (I ate in town spaghetti).

La sufisso pra adverbi ke derivano de altre parole è -amente. Si la radiz termina com L ou R, só -mente. Constantamente, completamente, realmente, particularmente.

The suffix for adverbs derivating from other words is -amente. If the stemword ends with L or R, just -mente. Constantamente, completamente, realmente, particularmente.

M.

La blonda suna ishi sotsul:

-Dos tipos venieron akie e se robaron nuestro auto!

-Tu as vu les faces des banditis?

-Cuesto no, ma ho anotato la numero de targ!

The blonde calls her husband:

"Two guys were here and stole our car!"

"Did you see the bandits faces?"

"No, but I wrote down the licence plate number!"

ARTICOLI

El articulo definito è LA, o EL prima dun vocal. El articulo indefinido è UN, mas si la substantivo fini in A e no comessa co vocal, è UNA. El ome, la fema, la nini, un ome, una fema, un nini, un amigo, un amigi, un amiga.

The definite article is LA, or EL before a vowel. The indefinite article is UN, but if the noun ends with A and doesn't start with a vowel, it is UNA. El ome, la fema, la nini (child), un ome, una fema, un nini, un amigo, un amigi, un amiga.

Un detaliu: casi todas palabras ke terminan con A perden es A si no ven un consonante después - y el sentido no cambia - mas continuamos usando 'una' antes: "Tu deve respectar la fema du prosimo, principalmente cuando la prosim è bene prosim." E: "Tu deve respectar una fem."

One detail: almost all words that end with A lose this A if no vowel follows - and the sense isn't changed - but we keep using 'una' before it: "Tu deve respectar la fema du prosimo,

principalmente cuando la prosim è bene prosim." (You shall respect the nabor wife, especially if the nabor is in the naborhood." E: "Tu deve respectar una fem." (You shall respect a woman).

Exist algi **contraccii**:

Thare ar quite a few contractions:

a+la=au, a+el=al

de+la=du, de+el=del, de+un=dun, de+una=duna, de+ese=dese

in+la=na, in+el=nel, in+un=nun, in+una=nuna, in+ese=nese

pra+la=pru, pra+el=prel, pra+un=prun, pra+una=pruna

N.

El africo llega nel Universidee de Sorbonne e kiere studar la. La fonccionari demand in quale branch li voulait etudar. Lui respond:

"Branch??? Ke ramur, om!! **Yo kiero una silla como todo mundo akie!**"

An african guy comes to the Sorbonne University and wants to study thare. The clerk asks him in wich branch he'd like to studdy. He answers:

"Wat do you meen with 'branch', man??? I want a chare as evrybody else!

'co-n' e 'no-n' - on videu ke la majoritee **des mots** fin avec vocal **et peut** perder **cette** vocal, si ai **pas** consone après. **Ma** alge **parole** - super poke - **finiscono** con un consonante ke **può** disاپarer. Co -N nois ha **duas**: co-n e no-n. "Un ver idiot est un personi ki nun fraze co dobro senso no comprende nado du do sens", **mas** "El importantu non è saber, ma poder telefonar co ki sa".

co-n and no-n - we've seen that the majority of words end with a vowel but can lose it, if thare is no consonant following. But some words - very few - end with a consonant that can be droppd. We hav two with -N: co-n and no-n. "Un ver idiot est un personi ki nun fraze co dobro senso no comprende nado du do sens" (A real idiot is a person who in a sentence with double sense doesnt understand enny of them), but "El importantu non è saber, ma poder telefonar co ki sa" (The important is not to know, but to hav the fone number of someone who noes).

africo - na **blagues** normalmente la protagonistis è du **sexe** masculin: Un tipo **arrive** na bar, un tipo porta **suo** cani pra passegar, etc. Femas apare **doar cand** è **nevoie** in **mod special de o** fema **pentru** ke **gluma sa** ha sens. **Las** femas podai se sentir **discriminadas**, e eu podai contar **las** piadas **tudo** na **neutro**, con -i na fin **das** palavras e **usando** la pronome 'li', ke non ha **genero**. **Mas** nel otro lado la protagonistis **de los chistes** è normalmente **stupidos, locos o borrachos**, e **yo supone** ke **las femras no necesit eso**. **Et** si la padre **de la blague** avec la goril **etait** una nona, la **blague serait pa** comic, **et pas mal des** feministas **dirai** ke la **blague** è sexist...

africo - in jokes the protagonists are usually men: the guy comes into a bar, a guy takes his dog for a walk, etc. Wimmen only appear when a woman is specifically needed for the joke to make sense. Wimmen could feel discriminated, and I could now tell jokes in a neutral form, with -i at the end of the words and using the pronoun 'li', which has no gender. But on the other hand the victims of the jokes are usually stupid, crazy or they're drunk, and I don't think wimmen need that. And if I tell the gorilla joke with the victim being a woman, the joke wouldn't be funny anymore and some wimmen probably would call me a sexist.

N na fin duna **parol** è normalmente pronunciee /N/ (**nasalisacion**, com in ingleshe 'ng' in 'ring') por la **francis** e portugalis. Lis po continuar **fazend** eso, ja ke non ai possibilidee de mal-comprendedos. **Eu lo fa dup O** e na **cuvint** "un" **cand** non est **urmat de o** vocal.

N at the end of a word is usually pronounced /N/ (nasalization, as in English 'ng' in 'ring') by the French and Portuguese. They can keep doing it, since there is no possibility of misunderstandings. I do it after O, and in the word 'un' when it is not followed by a vowel.

O.

Nuna festa nel are libre un negro y un blanco vad atrás dun arbusto pra mear. La blanco regard a la lad et demand:

-Scolta, **como voi** negri havet **un cazzo tan megal, ai un** explicacion **pra** quest?

-Ah, ast è **simple: tu ha** ke pegar **una piedra megal, amarar en ta pau,** e dechar ela pendurad **en ta pau, na minim** **algas 2 o 3 ora por dia. Tu vas vider!**

La blanco se remercie poura **la** rencart, **algas semanas** pois **lis** si encontra **de** nouvo. **La negro** demand:

-E ajudou, **la pau** ja creceu?

-No, enco no creceu, dar è bene negro!

In an open air party a black and a white guy go behind the bushes for a pee. The white guy looks to the side and asks:

"Tell me, how can you blacks have such huge dicks, is there an explanation for it?"

"Well, actually it is very simple, all you have to do is to take a big stone, tie it to your cock and let it hang from your cock, for 3 hours a day. You'll see how it gets bigger!"

The white guy thanks for the tip, some weeks later they meet again. The black guy asks the white guy:

"So, did you try it? Has it become bigger?"

"Well, not really bigger, but it got completely black already!"

On pronuncia la letra O com /o/. La **brasiliros** e portugalis pronuncia generalment O atono com /u/: **Quanto custa esse vinho? - /kuântu kust esi viNu/? Lis **deberai se concentrar e pronunciar** el O com /o/, como **facen** el otros.**

The letter O is pronounced /o/. The Brazilians and the Portuguese pronounce unstressed O's mostly as /u/: Quanto custa esse vinho? - /kuântu kust esi viNu? Now they should concentrate and pronounce O as /o/, as do the others.

-or - quest è - senz un vocal finale - la sufisso pruna macin, aparato, cos o sostanza pra fare cualcosa, depende del racin. Un computer è una macina pra computar, un frigizor una macina pra fazer las cosas ficarem frigas, una gelader, un cobror algo pra cobrir, nesse caso cuando tu dormi, choè un cobertor. La manjor è la **substantsa de manjat**, la bebores è la **bauturi**.

-or - this is - without a final vowel - the suffix for a machine, device, thing or substance to do something, depending on the root. A computer is a machine to compute, a frigizor a machine to make things cold, a fridge, a cobror something to cover, in this case yourself wen u sleep, that is a blanket. The manjor is the stuff to eat, the food, the bebores are the drinks.

cinema - por la regla, A devrait etar eliminatee, ja ke non ai consone ke seg. Ma normalmente la parolas ha formas co vocal e formas senza vocal, questo depende dela lingua, ma questa parola non è 'cinem' in nada lingua. Entao 'cinema' resta sempre cinema.

cinema - by the rule, A should be dropped, since there is no consonant following it. But usually words have forms with vowels in the end and forms without vowels, depending on the language, while this word doesn't have the form 'cinem' anywhere. Thus 'cinema' remains always 'cinema'.

Un oto cazo in ke la **cuvantu** no perde la vocal finale è **cando** colide con un **ote cuvant**: **'caza' e 'cazo' se devenai la mema palabra si ellos perdei su vocal finale, log uno de ellos no po perder su vocal finale.** Lu ke **vent alfabeticamen dabor** è la "privilegee" ke po perder su vocal finale, **'caza'**. **'Cazo' è sempre 'cazo'**. E nois ha **'sole'** (sol) e **'solo'** (só), **'sole'** po devenir **'sol'**, **'solo'** ha ke restar sempre **assie, solo**. **Nove/novo - 'nove' po perder la vocal finale, 'novo' est inflexible.**

Another case where the word doesn't lose its final vowel is when it would collide with another word: 'caza' (house) and 'cazo' (case) would be the same word if they lost their final vowel, so one of them can't lose its final vowel. The alphabetically first one is the "privileged" one that can lose its vowel, 'caza'. 'Cazo' is always 'cazo'. And we have 'sole' (sun) and 'solo' (only), 'sole' can become 'sol', 'solo' has to remain always the same, solo. Nove/novo - 'nove' can lose its final vowel, 'novo' is inflexible.

Na dictionari, la vocal imoveble è **scrisse co caractere aldine**. Cinema, solo.

In the dictionary, these words have the irremovable vowel written in bold. Cinema, solo.

PRONOMRES

La pronomres personales pra la sujet, objet e posesivos è la segal:

The personal pronouns for the subject, object and possessive are as follows:

| SUBJET | OBJET | POSSESSIF |
|--------|-------|-----------|
| yo | me | mi |
| tu | te | ta |
| li | li | su |
| ela | ela | su |
| lo | lo | su |
| noi-s | noi-s | nose |
| voi-s | voi-s | vose |
| lis | lis | su |

Noi-s e voi-s: co S si dopo ven un vocal. Como tu vi, solo la **primer e segundi** personis do singular ha palavras **diferentes** pro subyet e objet.

Noi-s e voi-s: with S if after it comes a vowel. As yu see, only the first and second persons in the singular hav difrent words for subject and object.

P.

La fema spun amie ei:

-Scucha, **noi vive juntos fa trente dos anos, no pensas ke noi deberai nos casar?**

-Mas tu pensa ke **nois encor** havons chances **de trouver algi?**

The woman ses to her partner:

"Listen, we'v livd together for 32 yeers, dont yu think we should marry?"

"But do yu beleev we stil hav a chance to find somebody?"

amie - quest è un amigi co ki on divid un let. On po dizir **tambem 'amia' e 'amio'**, mas normalment 'amie' é suficiente **pros dos sexos, pro namorado/companero** como pra **namorada/companera**. **Claro, la lei va presupone ke la partener è del oto sex. Si tenemos una pareja lesbica, serai mejor decir 'amia', pra facer lo clar.**

amie - thats a frend with whom we go to bed. We can say also 'amia' and 'amio', but 'amie' is usualy enuf, for both sexes, that is, it works for boyfriend and girlfriend. Of course, the reeder wil supose the partner is of the other sex. If we hav a lesbian couple, it would be better to say 'amia', to make it cleer.

Estamos viviendo > noi vive - la gerund exist in espanian e portogalian, in italian un poc, in francian e romeniano non exist. Entao noi no lo temos in panlatino, faloris ki no lo tem in su lingua ha no poke dificilidees de comprender e usá-lo adecuadament. Daca tu vo spui ke ceva se intampla nese momento, folosits adverbis com "agora" o "na moment".

Estamos viviendo > noi vive - the present participle exist in spanish and portuguese, in italian a bit, in french and romanian it doesnt exist at all. So we dont hav it in panlatino, speakers who dont hav it in their languages hav quite a few dificulties to understand and

use it properly. If you want to say that something is happening right now, use adverbs like 'agora' or 'na moment'.

Numerals: un - do-z - tre-z - cuatro - cinco - sei-z - sete - oito - nove - dez

La Z después del guion: cuando un vocal seg. Trez amigi, seiz auto.

Z after the dash: when a vowel follows. Trez amigi, seiz auto.

Quando contand: un-do-tre-cuatro-cinco-sei-set-oito-nove-dez.

When counting: un-do-tre-cuatro-cinco-sei-set-oito-nove-dez.

11-20: dizun - dido-z - ditre-z - dicuatro - dicinco - disei-z - disete - dizoito - dinove - vinte

vint un, vinte do-z, vinte tre-z, trent un, trente do-z, trente tre-z, cuarente, cinkente, seizente, setente, oitente, novente, cento, docento, trecento, cuatrocento, mile, milion, bilion.

Ordinalus: con la sufix -ale, excepto pra 'un', 'prime'. Dopo veni dozale-trezale-cuatrale-cincalale-seizale-setale-vintale-centale-milale-milionale.

Multiplus: con la sufix -ble: doble-treble-catroble-cincoble-seible-seteble-vinteble-centoble-mileble-milioneble.

Fractionalus (1/3, 1/4, etc) con -imo: 1/2 metah (la metah, dozimo), 1/3 = trezimo, 1/4 = catrimo, cinkimo, seizimo, setimo, vintimo, centimo, milimo, milionimo.

Q.

-Po-por f-fa-fa-favor, o-o-o-ond è la-la-a Scuo-cuo-la p-pra Gaga-ga-go-gonis?"

-Pra ke tu ker ir ad una scola de gagagonis, mi amig? Tu ja potsi gagagar super ben!

"Ex-cu-cuse me-me, ware i-i-is th-the Stut-tte-terers' Scoo-coo-cool?"

"Wy do you want to go to the Stutterers School, my friend? You can already stutter quite well!"

Q è solo **usat** in nomes propre: Qatar, Quentin Tarantino. **Normalment el è substituïdo por C - o K antes de E o I.**

Q is only used in proper names: Qatar, Quentin Tarantino. Usually it is replaced with C - or K before E or I.

gagagon - la palabra prun gagagon (tartamudo) è diferent in cada lingua latina, la palabra mas cort e co la mejor "efecto gagagal" è portugaliano 'gago', mas la feminino serai 'gaga', e 'gaga' è la palabra pra 'loco' (in no pocas linguas). Alora je ha aumentee el efecto gagagale

por **far** un verbo 'gagagar' (in lieu de portugaliano 'gaguejar'), et la personi ki gagaga **bocu** est un gagagon.

gagagon - the word for a stutterer is difrent in evry romanic language, the shortest word and the one with the best "stuttering efect" would be portuguese 'gago', but the feminin would be 'gaga', and 'gaga' is the word for 'crazy' (in quite a few languages). So i increased the stuttering efect making a verb 'gagagar' (insted of portuguese gaguejar), and the person who stutters is a gagagon.

por favor - el **esprecion** pra 'per favore' è 'por favor'. Pra agradecer tu diz 'mersie' - nas linguas **latinas** la plebisito **daria** 'gracia', mas no **poucas** linguas - as romanian, alemao e russki - ha 'merci/merci' como palavra alternativa pra 'obrigado'. La respond a 'mersie' è 'por nad(a)'. Pra salutar **algi** tu **dis** 'aloh!' **Poura** dir 'adieu', tu **dis** 'chau'.

por favor - the expression for 'plees' is 'por favor'. To thank, yu say 'mersie' - a plebbicit only in the romanic languages would giv 'gracia', but quite a few languages as romanian, german and russian hav 'merci/merci' as an alternativ word for 'thanks'. The anser to 'mersie' is 'por nad(a)'. To greet sumbody yu say 'aloh!' To say goodby, yu say 'chau'.

SUBSTANTIVOS

Non ai un terminacion general pra substantivos, mas ai terminaciones pra substantivos derivee de outras palavras: **-a** **pentru** femaie, **-i** **pentru** neutru (personis e fiintse vii), **-o** **pentru** omes **shi** - **u** **pentru** lucruri, activitees etc. **Medica** **es** un feminine doctor, **mediki** un doctor (de cualker sex), **medico** un doctor masculine, **medicu** è la **medicin**. Solo **substantifos** derivee de verbos gan un suffix **-or-** entre **eux**, **sauf** **avant** la terminacion **-u**: 'cantar' è **cantare**, una fema ki cant è una cantora, un cantori è un personi ki cant, un cantoro un cantori masculin, e un **canzon** o un **canto** è un cantu.

There is no genral ending for nouns, but thare ar endings for nouns derived from other words: **-a** for feemale, **-i** for neutral (persons and living beings), **-o** for male and **-u** for things, activities, etc. **Medica** is a feemale doctor, **mediki** a doctor, **medico** a male doctor, **medicu** is the medicin. Only nouns derived from verbs get a suffix **-or-** inbetween, except for the ending **-u**: 'cantar' is singing, and a feemale singer is a cantora, a singer is a cantori, a male singer a cantoro, and a song or a chant is a 'cantu'.

La radiz mantene sempre la **meme** son, asie una fema ki **trabaja** na policie non es una 'polica', ke **serai** pronunciee /po'lika/, la on ha ke cambiar a 'polisa', pra mantener la son /s/.

The root remanes the same in sound, so a woman who works in the 'policie' is not a 'polica', wich would be pronounced /po'lika/, thare we hav to change to 'polisa' to keep the /s/ sound.

La verbo como substantivo po **ter** la terminacion **-u** **ou** **-cion**, la falori/scrivori decid. **Pentru** - **cion** **luam** la verbo (**far** infinitivo R) + **cion**: aplica+cion, combina+cion, competi+cion. **Mas** la

latin ha **muchos sufijos irregulares, sus "ninis" e otras** linguas ke **importaron esas palabras conservaron las irregularidades**, por ejemplo la substantivo pra 'opta(r)' non es **opcion**, es opcion, la substantivo pra 'confesa(r)' non è **'confesacion'**, sino **'confesion>confecion'**, la substantivo pra 'comprende(r)' non è **comprendecion**, sino **'comprension>comprension'**. Panlatino conserva **ces irregularitees, mas gens** de otras familias linguistica ki no **conessent ces irregularitees** o non ama **ces irregularitees** pod **utiliser -u: optu, confesu, comprendu**. E cuando la linguas latina **han** un otro **sufisso** ke **-cion/zione**, **io anche us -u**: tratu pra **tratamento**, movu pra **movimento**, 'clamu' pra 'chamada', etc, mas claro ke on po dizir **tratacion**, **movecion**, **clamacion** tambem. El actu de **primi oameni** po **fi nomee** 'recevu' o 'recepccion', **shi** on po **nomi** la **locu** na hotel onde **turistii** è **primitis** 'recevum' - la cuvant logike - **dar** on pod osie **spune** 'recepccion', ja ke **aproape tote hoteluri** na mund **ha o** 'recepccion'.

The verb as a noun can be with ending -u or -cion, the speaker/writer decides. The ending -cion is with verb (without infinitiv R) + cion: aplica+cion, combina+cion, competi+cion. But latin has lots of irregular suffixes, its "children" and other languages that imported those words conservd it, for instance the noun for 'opta(r)' is not 'opcion', it is 'option>opcion'. The noun for 'confesa(r)' is not 'confesacion', it is 'confesion>confecion', the noun for 'comprende(r)' is not 'comprendecion', it is 'comprension>comprension'. Panlatino conservs thees irregularities, but people from other linguistic famlies that dont hav such words or people who dont like thees irregularities dont hav to use them, they can use the suffix -u: optu, confesu, comprendu. And wen the romanian languages hav another suffix than '-cion', i also use -u: tratu for treatment, movu for movement, clamu for a call, but of course yu can say **tratacion**, **movecion** or **clamacion**, too. The act of receeving people can be calld 'recevu' or 'recepccion', and yu can call the place in the hotel ware tourists ar receevd a 'recevum' - the logical word - but yu can also say 'recepccion', since neerly evry hotel in this world has a 'recepccion'.

E ai un **outro caso special**: "El am è la coza maxi bela ke po pasar entre do vivis" - **yo suponi ke tu comprendó casi tod, exepcto la comenso, con 'am'**. Bon, **poura** la verb 'amar' la **substantif** in sa forma **court** est 'amu', mas el U pod **etar** eliminee si no ven un **consonan** poi, lo ke è la **cas** akie. Tu pod **anke** prender la **vercion** longe co **-cion**: "El amacion è la coza maxi bela ke po pasar entre do vivis" (**vivis = esseri vival**). Tu po fazer **tod eso**, mas eu **pensei** ke **deverai** existir **tambem** la vei palavra prel amor, 'amor', **reconeceble** por **todis**: El amor è la coza maxi bela ke po pasar entre do vivis.

And eeven heer there is at leest one special case: "El am è la coza maxi bela ke po pasar entre do vivis" - i guess yu understood almost evrything, except the beginning, with 'am'. Wel, for the verb 'amar', to love, the noun in its short form is 'amu', but the U can be dropd if there is no consonant that folloes, wich is the case heer. Yu can take the long version with **-cion**: El amacion è la coza maxi bela ke po pasar entre do vivis", love is the most butiful thing that can happen between two living beings. Yu can do all that, but i thaut there must be the old word for love too, recognizable for ennyone: 'amor'. El amor è la coza maxi bela ke po pasar entre do vivis.

R.

Un padre vei e un jovo è na medio da selv african e lis è capturee por un tribu un pouc ostil.

Lis è llevados al cefo, ki di:

An old preest and a yung man ar in the middle of the african bush and they ar caut by a rather hostile tribe. They'r braut to the cheeftain, who ses:

-Notre **sistem akie è simple: voi** potete scegliere, **BULLY-HULLY** o mort. **La jovo** primament: **ke tu vo?**

"Our sistem heer is simple: yu can choose, **BULLY-HULLY** or deth. The yung man first: wat do yu want?"

-Mas ke es ese bully-hully?"

"But wat is this bully-hully?"

-Es è secret.

"This is seecret."

-Bon, alor...eu no sa lo ke è esse bully-hully, **mas eu sa lo ke è la mort**, e eu certamente no kero la mort. **Asie ke**, pentru **me un bully-hully, por favor.**

"Wel, then...i dont know wat this bully-hully is, but i know wat deth is, and i certanly dont want deth. So for me a bully-hully, plees."

Lis pende la tipo na plaza centrala del pueblo duna manera ke todo mundo po lo foder. Et tous les 650 **seicento cinkent omes du vilage**, forts et **de bone santee**, le **fa**. **Al padre è dat el oportunitèe de contemplar** questo **tristo spectacul**. **Poi la cefo** pergunta **ke lo ker.**

They hang the guy in the central place of the village in a way that evrybody can fuk him. And 650 strong and helthy men do it. And they giv the preest the oportunitèe to watch this sad spectacle. Then the cheeftain asks wat he wants.

-Bon...hm, yo no sa...tu sab una cos? **Io è tro vei pra** quest, in oltra io è **padre**, io **ha ke conservar un minimo de dignitee**. Eu **prefere la mort!**"

"Wel... hm, i dont know... do yu know wat? I'm too old for this, and then i'm a preest, i hav to keep a minnimum of dignity. I prefer deth!"

La cefo se torna al omenii de trib e sgrit:

The cheeftain turns to the men of the tribe and shouts:

-OMES, VOI SCUCHARON! MORT AU PADRE! MORTE POR BULLY-HULLY!"

-MEN, YU JUST HERD IT! DETH TO THE PREEST! DETH BY BULLY-HULLY!

On è libre pra pronunciar la R in **funcchie de la** propre pronunciacion. Po **ser** la R **simples** del espaniano 'para', la R na lingua co **múltiplas** vibraciones com in espaniano 'roto', la R **franciano**-portugaliano, ke veni **da** gorg, e **mesme** el ingleshe R, ja ke lis pronuncia **lo assie** nel interior **do** centro-sud de **Brasil**.

One is free to pronounce R acording to the own pronunciation. It can be the simple spanish R as in 'para', the tongue R with multiple vibrations like spanish 'roto', the french-portuguese R pronounced from the throte, and eeven the english R, since they pronounce it like that in the cuntrieside of central-suthern **Brazil**.

La R del infinitivo non è pronunciee na **francian** e na **portugaliano de Brasil (manger - manjee, comer - comee)**. Certament è **mellor poua** la comprencion si on **les pronuncia**, **mas** lis po **les lasser** opcionalmente, como lis **font ins leurs** propria linguas.

The letter R of the infinitiv is not pronounced in french and in brazilian portuguese (manger - manjé, comer - comê). It is certainly better for understanding if they ar pronounced, but they can optionally leev it, as they always do in thare languages.

S.

La fema vad al psicanalist:

-Doctor, eu ha complexo de ser fei!

-No tsi fa griji, madam, in ta cazo non è complex.

The woman goes to the psychoanalyst:

"Doctor, i hav a complex that i'm ugly!"

"No worries, madam, in your case its not a complex."

Como regla la S è pronunciee /s/. Solo in **posicion** finale les po ser pronunciee como /z/: 'omes e femas' po ser pronunciat /omez e femas/. O mem /omez e femaz/, ma **mă indoiesc** ke parloris de **lingas** latina va **facere ast**.

As a rule, S is pronounced /s/. Only in final position it can be pronounced as /z/: 'omes e femas' can be pronounced /omez e femas/. Or eeven /omez e femaz/, but i dout speakers of romanian languages wil do that.

Fisic o fizic? Ai **bocu mots** con un S inter la vocales, et **lis** è normalmente pronunciee co /z/, **sauf** in espanian, onde **lis** è pronunciee co /s/. Si la plebisitos **fosseno** solo na linguas latina, **lis** havai un S e **serai** pronunciee co /s/, porke la majoritee **delle** linguas latina scriv S e di /z/, romenis scrivi Z e di /z/, mas el espanis scrivi S e di /s/, e el espanian ha plu **peso** ke la romenian. Ma poi ai la **lingias** slavski, ond esa palavras se **scriu** e se pronuncia co Z. La problem è ke nois encontra **algunas** palavra latin (ou grekiana) na **majorie das** linguas slavski, mas de loin no **todas**, de manera ke noi sempre **necesitai** saber si una determinee palavra è **encontrad** in **tod** esa linguas slavski. **Es è fatigal, y asie noi scriv e pronuncia tod esa palabras co Z. Evidemente** solo cuand on ariv **a la letra Z...**

Fisic or fizic? Thare ar menny words with a S between vowels, and they'r usualy pronounced with /z/, exsept in spanish, ware they'r always pronounced with /s/. If the plebbicites wer only among romanian languages, they would all get a S and be pronounced with /s/, since most romanian languages spel S and say /z/, romanians spel Z and say /z/, the spanish spel S and say /s/, and spanish has mor wate than romanian . But then thare ar the slavik languages, ware those words ar speld and pronounced with Z. The problem is, we find some latin (or greek) words in most slavik languages, but by far not all of them, so we'd always have to know if a certain word is found in all those slavik languages. Thats tiring, so we spel and pronounce all thees words with Z. Of course only wen we arive to the letter Z...

Na linguas latin el articlo e adjectivos è dacord in gener e numero co la **substantiv**: LAS casAS blancAS, LOS vinOS rojOS. Mas in fransian e portugaliano **do Brasil** la plural solo se scuta nel articlo, el **outros S** non è pronunciee. In panlatino la plural è solo na substantiv: la cazas blanca, la vinos roso. **Si tenemos un numeral o palabra ke mostra la plural, como 'multi' o 'tuti', noi solo necesit esa palabra.** Les **mot** 'alge' et 'poco' devai estar co plural (algas caza, pocas caza), ja ke sen la plural **il** no **serait** claro si la **mot** è na plural.

In romanic languages, the article and adjectivs agree in gender and number with the noun: LAS casAS blancAS, LOS vinOS rojOS. But in french and in brazilian portuguese the plural is only herd in the article, the other S's arnt pronounced. In panlatino the plural is only in the noun: la cazas blanca, la vinos roso. If we hav a numeral or a word that shows a plural, like 'multi' o 'tuti', we just need that word. The word 'alge' and 'poco' should come in the plural (algas caza, pocas caza), since without the plural it wouldnt be cleer that it is in the plural.

La suprecion **del S del plural** non es obligator, e la S po servir el armonie de vocal e consonant: on po **dir** 'La tre forma est ideal', mas on pod osie **dir** 'La tre formas est ideal' - asie la colicion del A de 'forma' e el E de 'es' es evitee.

The supression of the plural S is not obliggatory, and it can improve the vowel and consonant harmony: one can say 'La tre forma est ideal', but one can also say 'La tre formas est ideal' - so the colision of A in 'forma' and E in 'es' is avoided.

In **Brasil** multe plural è **reduzid ao** singular, principalmente cuando la palavra **tem** un sens abstracto, generalizee: la **propozicia** "**Eu sou fabricante de computador**" no significa ke tu construi un **singure** computer, solo porke la palavra "computer" è na singular - **la mesmo ocure nel english, ond on di "I'm a computer maker", non "I'm a computers maker"**. Na portugaliano de **Brasil** on pod osie **dir** '**Eu vendo jornal**' (je vende **journal**) ou '**Americano pensa que é dono do mundo**' (**ameriki** pensa ke è proprietari du **mond**), et on po fare la **meme** na panlatino.

In brazilian portuguese menny plurals ar reduced to a singular, especialy wen the word has an abstract, genralized sense: the sentence "Eu sou fabricante de computador" doesnt meen that yu build a single computer, just becaus the word 'computer' is in the singular - the same happens in english, 'I'm a computer maker' (not "a computers maker"). In Brazil yu can also say "Eu vendo jornal' (i sel newspaper) or "Americano pensa que é o dono do mundo" (american think he's the owner of the world), and we can do the same in panlatino.

In **resum**: la plural non è una ciens exact in panlatino.

In breek: the plural is not an exact sience in panlatino.

Existe **lingas** ke aproape no **folosesc** la pronome reflexive, com english. **Otras, como la portugaliano, fransian o el aleman, è "media" neso sens.** El espanian è plen: **Se lo robó, me he comprado una computadora.** Na panlatino vamo **reduir** la reflexiv **al minimo**, noi solo **lo usa**

quando lu è realmente reflexiv: **Yo feriu la ded.** On solo di 'Yo me feriu la dedo' si on meme foi ki feriu su dedo, por exemplo por fazer un cort.

There ar languages that almost dont use the reflexiv pronoun, as english. Other languages like german, french or portuguese ar "avrage" in this sense. Spanish is full of reflexivs: *Se lo robó, me he comprado una computadora.* In panlatino we reduce the reflexiv pronoun to a minimum, like in english: **Yo feriu la ded.** Yu only say "yo me feriu la dedo" (i hurt myself the finger) wen yu causd the injury to your finger yourself, for instance making a cut in it.

In un caso nois usa la 'se' (o me, o ti, etc) ke non è reflexiv: se ir. Yo me va, tu te va, li se va, noi noi va, voi voi va, lis se va.

In one case we use 'se' (or me, ti, etc) that is not reflexiv: **se ir (go away).** Yo me va, tu ti va, li se va, noi noi va, voi voi va, lis se va.

T.

-Cal è la diferens inter jud et arab?

-La do vende la mama, mas el arabi non entreg.

Wats the difrence between jews and arabs?

Both sel thare mother, but the arabs dont deliver her.

et - la **mot** complet est 'et', ma **li** perde **son T** si non è segee por vocal. **Amigis et inamigis, polisis e banditis.**

et - the compleet word is 'et', but it loses its T wen no vowel folloes. **Amigis et inamigis, polisis e banditis.**

VERBOS

Non ai conjugacion personal: yo conversa, tu conversa, li conversa, noi conversa, voi conversa, lis conversa.

There is no personal conjugation: yo conversa, tu conversa, li conversa, noi conversa, voi conversa, lis conversa.

Present: como la verbo nel infinitivo, ma sen la R: matar-mata, prender-prende, dormir-dormi.

Present: as the verb in the infinnitiv, but without R: matar-mata, prender-prende, dormir-dormi.

La verb 'estar' na **present** est 'è', o 'est' pre vocal. Et ai dez verbo con un conjugacion extra-corte na present: aiver-ai, creder-cre, dizir-di, fazer-fa, haver-ha, lecter-le, poder-po, saber-sa, vider-vi, voler-vo. È frustrante cuando tu sa tutu respondus e nadi deranje cuestionar.

The verb 'estar' in the present is 'è', or 'est' befor a vowel. And thare ar 10 verbs that hav an extra short conjugation in the present: aiver-ai, creder-cre, dizir-di, fazer-fa, haver-ha, lecter-le, poder-po, saber-sa, vider-vi, voler-vo (thare is, say, do/make, hav, can, know, see, want). È frustrante cuando tu sa tutu respondus e nadi deranje cuestionar (It is frustrating wen yu know all the answers and nobody bothers to ask).

Pasee simple, normalment un únic act: retira la R del infinitiv, et ad un U. Na **caso del sufiss -ar**, A el A pas ad O: pensar-pensou, aiver-aiveu, dizir-diziu.

Simple past, usualy a single act: take infinitiv R off and ad an U. In the case of suffix -ar, A becomes O: pensar-pensou, aiver-aiveu, dizir-diziu.

Pasee multiple (costumè...) con 'è': estè, mencionè, competè.

Multiple past (i used to...) with 'è': estè, mencionè, competè.

Futur: va, o 'vad' pre vocal: Yo va vider, tu va beber, li vad explicar tut.

Future: va, or 'vad' befor vowel: Yo va vider, tu va beber, li vad explicar tut.

Condicional: con -ai. Na linguas latina normalment on **diz "Se eu comeSse muito, eu ficarIA gordo"**, choè, les è do tempo diferent. Non in panlatino: Si yo manjai multu, yo devenai gras. El omes mentai meno, si la femas no fazai tantes cuestion.

Conditional: with -ai. In the romanic languages, yu usualy say "Se eu comeSse muito, eu ficarIA gordo" (If i ate a lot, i would get fat), that is, yu hav 2 difrent verb times. Not so in panlatino: Si yo manjai multu, yo devenai gras. El omes mentai meno, si la femas no fazai tantes cuestion (Men would li less, if wimmen didnt make so menny questions).

Particip: pra verbos con -ar o -er con -ee, o -vocal+t pre vocal: La crimin organizee sempre estou una plaga, ma: la crimin organizat est e sempre vad estar una plag. **Poura mots con -ir: -it. Sentit, finit.**

Participle: for verbs with -ar or -er with -ee, or -vowel+t befor vowel: La crimin organizee sempre estou una plaga, but: la crimin organizat est e sempre vad estar una plag. For words with -ir: -it. Sentit, finit.

Verbos ke **han** un unica silaba **fata** dun consonant et un vocal nel infinitivo (dar-da, ler-le, rir-ri) e verbos ke fini co do vocal na **presente** (conclui, dormei) ha composee conjugaciones:

Verbs that hav a single sillable made of a consonant and a vowel in the infinnitiv (dar-da, ler-le, rir-ri) and verbs that end with 2 vowels in the present (conclui, dormei) hav composed conjugations:

Pasee simple: ha. Ha da, ha le, ha ri, ha conclui, ha dormei.

Simple past: ha. Ha da, ha le, ha ri, ha conclui, ha dormei.

Pasee multiple: havè. Havè da, havè le, havè ri, havè conclui. havè dormei.

Multiple past: havè. Havè da, havè le, havè ri, havè conclui. havè dormei.

Condicional: havai. Havai da, havai le, havai ri, havai conclui, havai dormei.

Conditional: havai. Havai da, havai le, havai ri, havai conclui, havai dormei.

Particip è co T na fin: dat, let, rit, concluit, dormeit.

Participle is with T in the end: dat, let, rit, concluit, dormeit.

Quest è la conjugaciones in panlatino. Otres non ai.

Thees ar the conjugations in panlatino. Thare ar no others.

U.

Un tipo conducte su auto, e parese ke tro rapido, ja ke lo è stopee por un poliso.

-Tu ha ke pagar un amend a cauza de exeso de vites. **La documentos del auto, por favor!**

-È meillor ke no, porke lus è na quantum.

-Alora prende lus na quantum!

-Mas eu ha ke alertar ke ai una pistola la dentro!

-Ke??? **Una pistol?** Pra ke tu has una pistola na quantum?

-È porke io acaba matar un amigo.

-Tu matou un amigo? Et ond è la corp?

-**Na bagagum.**

Lo poliso deven alarmat e clama refors. Ven un ekipe du policie, lo comandanto comanda la choferi salir del auto, lis va mirar na quantum e la solo è la documentos, nada pistol. Lis va checar la bagagum e non ai corpo la. Uè? La comandant interoga la chofer:

-**Com eso poliso dijiu ki tu ten una pistol et un corpo nel auto???**

-Parese ke eso poliso ha multe fantasie - solo fauta lo dire ke io conductou con exeso de vites!

A guy is driving his car, and it seems he was too fast, since the poleece stops him.

"Yu'l hav to pay a fine for speeding. The car papers, plees!"

"I'd rather not, since they ar in the gluv box."

"Then take them from the gluv box!"

"But i hav to warn yu, thare is a gun inside thare."

"Wat??? A gun??? Wat do yu need a gun for???"

"I just kild a frend."

"Yu just kild a frend??? And ware is the boddy?"

"In the boot."

The poleceman is alarmd and calls for bak-up. A teem arives soon, the comander tels the driver to get out of the car, they chek the gluv box but see only the car papers. They chek the trunk but thare is no boddy thare. Whats this?? The comander interrogates the driver: "Wy did the uther poleceman sed that yu hav a gun in the glov box and a boddy in the trunk?"

"I hav no idea, i guess he has a strong fantasy. In the end he'l maybe eeven say that i was speeding!"

uè - un expresion pra surprizu, pra algu ke on no comprend. Leo's tradui lu como 'hey!' in ingleshe, mas esu non è específico como portugaliano brazilian 'uè'. Pra espaniano lu da 'coño!', pra franciano 'tiens!', italiano 'toh!', romeniano 'ce?', mas alges de es expresiones is solo plus o meno bone traduciones, pro algus yo no sa realment - deutshe 'nanu!' est un traducion perfecte, ma deutshe non est importante pra panlatino - alora la palavra 'uè' est admitee na vocabulari panlatino.

uè - an expression for astonishment, for sumthing yu dont understand. Leo's translates it as 'hey!' in english, but thats not as specific as brazilian portuguese 'uè'. For spanish it ses 'coño!', for french 'tiens!', italian 'toh!', romanian 'ce?', but sum of thees expressions ar just mor or less good translations, for sum i dont realy know - german 'nanu!' is a perfect translation, but german dusnt play a role heer - so the word 'uè' cums into the panlatino vocabulary.

-um - es est un sufixo pra 'lugar'. Cuando la linguas latina non è dacordo sur un **mot** in comun, noi lu us: banium è la sala pra baniar, dormum la sala pra dormir, cuzinum la sala pra **cucinar**, gagayum la **manicomio**, imperum la lugar, la region del imperor, el "**imperio**". Et osie quantum, lugar, recipiente pra guante, o bagagum, lugar pra bagag.

-um - this is a suffix for 'place', 'contaner'. Wen the romanic languages dont agree on a common word, we use it: banium is a bathroom, dormum a sleeping room, cuzinum the kitchen (cooking place), gagayum the loony bin, imperum the place of the emperor, the empire.

Como noi videu, la sufix -a significa femas o femininas, -i personis o vivis sen especificacion de sex, -o omes o masculinos. Et -u signifi **lucruri**, ma lu pod incluir viis osie: 'tutas' o 'tuta' significa tuta fem o tuta femininas, 'tutis' o 'tuti' tuti person o tuti vivis, 'tutos' o 'tuto' tut omes o vivos, e 'tutus' o 'tutu' is tuta **cos** (e tuti vivis). Nu pod eliminar eso sufixos cuando la contexto fa lu claro, ma si nado contexto fa lu claru, nu po **suposi** como leoris o scutoris ke on vo **dir** la grupo plu mega, con U. Alora 'Tut è bon' signifi 'Tutu è bon'. Si tu **ker** dizir ke tuti person o tuta fem è bon, tu ha ke mantener la vocal: Tuti è bon, tuta è bon. Exepto cuando la contexto fa lu clar: **La femas veniu de Budapest, e tut estè contenta por estar akie** - La femas veniu de Budapest, et tut esa femas estè contenta por estar akie.

As we hav seen, the suffix -a stands for wimmen or femminin beings, -i for persons or living beings without sex specification, -o for men or masculin beings. And -u for things, but that

can include living beings too: tutas or tuta means all wimmen, tutis or tuti all persons, tutos or tuto all men or male beings, and tutus or tutu mean evrything. We can drop thees suffixes wen the context make it cleer, but if no context makes it cleer, we can suppose as reeders or lisseners that the largest group is ment, wich is 'tutu'. Thus "Tut è bon" means "evrything is good". If yu want to say that evrybody or all wimmen ar good, yu hav tu keep the vowel: Tuti è bon, tuta è bon. Unless the context makes it cleer: La femas veniu de Budapest, e tut estè contenta por estar akie - The wimmen came from Budapest, and (they) all wer happy to be heer.

Ai osie la **parola** 'tote', la toti personi, la person inter. 'Tuti person' è tuti personis, tuti, 'la toti person' è la personi toti, la person inter.

There is also the word 'tote', for "the whole". 'Tuti person' is all persons, evrybody, 'la toti person' is the whole person, the entire person.

Substantivos pra colectivos de gent osie è videe como vivis, choè lis gana la terminacion -i, e la pronome pra lis è 'li'. Esu val osie pra **tari**, companies et otro grupos.

The nouns that denote human colectivs ar also seen as living beings, that is, they get the ending -i, and the pronoun for them is 'li'. This applies for cuntries, cumpanies and uther groups.

V.

Un nino negro joca co su amigito blanc. **Lis joca co pintur, e la blankito pinta la negrito de blanc. La negrit ariv in casa, la mama deveni furiosa e batebate la nin. Plu tard arive la pap e batebate la nino denov. La nino vad au ru et encontra su amigo blanc.**

-Agora yo comprende voi blankis. Je è blanco fa dox ora e ja detesta do negri!

A little blak boy is playing with his wite frend. They'r playing with paints, and the wite boy paints the blak boy with wite. The blak boy cums home, his muther gets mad and wallops him severly. Later the father cums home and wallops the boy again. The blak boy runs out and meets his wite frend a little bit later. He ses:

"Now i understand yu wite guys. I'v been wite for two ours and i hate already two blaks!"

batebater - un accion prolongat o repetet est expreee co la repetecion du palavra. Bater = bater, batebater = dar uma surra. Cacacacar = aver diaree, rahatuile.

batebater - a prolongd or repeeted action is expressd with a repetition of the word. Bater = hit, batebater = wallop. Cacacacar = hav diarea, hav the shits.

W.

La tipo compra un BMW novitu, de akelus co 300 HP. La plu caru ke exist. E lo vad au clube pra mostrar al amigis. Lo arive la, parc, abre la porta, pas un camion et aporta la

porta co lu. La tipo sali, gaga de furia, prende la mobilu e clama la policie. **La policie arive poco poi, la tipo continuu cingar:**

The guy buys a brand new BMW, one of those with 300 HP. The most expensive you can find. And he goes to the club to show it to his friends. He arrives, parks the car, opens the door, a truck passes and takes the door with it. The guy gets out of the car, completely mad and calls the police. The police arrives soon, the guy keeps scolding:

-Un filio de put! Lo rompeu la porta de mi BMW novit!!! Eu no lu po creder! Mi BMW, eu lu compru oi!

"That son of a bitch! He took the door of my brand new BMW! I can't believe it! My BMW, I bought it today!"

La tipo continuu cingar, un ora la poliso di:

The guy keeps scolding, at a certain moment the cop says:

-Ma jovo, stop estar tan materialiste, no? Tu cingacinga ke lis rompeu ta BMW - tu no notou ke la camion osie aportou la metah de ta bras?

"But young man, why are you so materialistic? You keep complaining that the truck took the door of your car away - and you don't notice that he took half of your left arm, too?"

La tipo mir au braso, du cod a baso non ai plu nad. Lo grit:

The guy looks at his arm, there is nothing left after the elbow. He shouts:

-Filio de puuuuut!!! Mi Rolex!!!

"The fucking son of a bitch!!! My Rolex!!!"

non ai plu nad - por la logic, un doble negacion devai estar positive, la contrari dun negacion. In inglese - com in mult otra linguas - "there isnt nothing" è teoricamente la contrari de "there is nothing". Alora noi no devai usar lu. In el otro lado, tuta latina linguas ha lu, alora noi usa lu.

non ai plu nad - by the logic, a double negation should be positive, the opposite of a negation. In English - as in many other languages - "there isnt nothing" is theoretically the opposite of "there is nothing". So we shouldn't use it. On the other hand, all the Romance languages have it, so we do use it.

X.

La padre vei havè morte, dopo poco temp arrivou la padre novo. Lo comensou scutar la confesiones e deveniu chokee: esi paroch estè pura Sodoma e Gomorra, un pecu pìru ke el otru, aivè sex analu, sexu co ninis, sex analu co ninis, un scandal! Lo no sabè ke penitencia dar ad esi genti, solo alges ave-marie simplemente non estè sufficient! Lo hav i au sacristan e cuestionou:

-Scuta, ke el antige padre havè da pra pecus como por exemplo sex analu co ninis?

-Un chocolate Bounty et una coca-cola.

The old priest had died, a while later the new priest arrived. He started hearing the confessions and was shocked: this parish was the purest Sodom and Gomorra, one sin worse than the other, they had anal sex, sex with kids, even anal sex with kids, a scandal! He

didnt no wat pennitence to giv for such sins, a simple Hale Mary wouldnt be suficient! So he went to the sacristan and askd:

"Lissen, wat did the old preest gave for sins like anal sex with kids?"

"A Bounty and a coke."

hav - esu parese com ingleshe 'have' e sugeste la pronunciation /haev/, ma lu est /av/.

hav - that looks like english 'have' and suggests the pronunciation /haev/, but is is /av/.

Y.

-Dop el om, el animal max inteligent è la cimpanz."

-È ver? E la fem, est in trezale lugar?

"After man, the most intelligent annimal is the chimpanzee."

"Realy? And the woman, cums third?"

max/maxi - **la palavra pru superlativ è 'maxi'** - o 'max' pre un vocal. La maxi mega citah du mund è Tokio. Ma yo clama la maxi mega region metropolitane du mundo 'Hoguashe', co Hongkong, Guangzhou e Shenzhen, co 65 seizente cinco milion abitor.

max/maxi - the word for the superlativ is 'maxi' - o 'max' befor a vowel. La maxi mega citah du mund è Tokio. But i call the largest metropolitan reegion 'Hoguashe', with Hongkong, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, with 65 million inhabitants.

om/umani - **na veritee, esa piada solo funciona na linguas latina natural, com in ingleshe, ma non in panlatino.** In panlatino 'ome' significa sempre un estori masculin, es est, el animal 'estor umani' non è clamat 'ome', lu è clamat 'umani'. Tut umanis ha la dreit ad un daikiri.

ome/umani - actualy this joke only works in the natural romanic languages, as in english, but not in panlatino. In panlatino 'ome' is always a male being, that is, the annimal 'human being' is not calld 'ome', it is calld 'umani'. Tut umanis ha la dreit ad un daikiri (All human beings hav the rite to hav a daikiri).

clamar, pluver - onde latin ha CL o PL (clamare/pluvialis), italian ha CHI o PI (chiamare/pioggia), espaniano LL (llamar/lluvia), portugaliano CH (chamar/chuva). Solo fransian e romeniano conserva CL o PL. Mas on po vider la CL e PL in multu derivatus, com aCLAMAcion, agua PLUVial, etc. Asie noi conserv ese CL e PL onde posible. Clamar, pluvu.

clamar, pluvia - ware latin has CL or PL (clamare/pluvialis), italian has CHI or PI (chiamare/pioggia), spanish LL (llamar/lluvia), portuguese CH (chamar/chuva). Only french and romanian conserv CL or PL. Stil, one can see the CL and PL in menny

derivvativs, like aCLAMAcion, agua PLUVial, etc. So we keep those CL and PL ware possible. Clamar, pluvu (call, the rane).

Z.

La Papa vizita Rio e decide fazer alges tur por la region co la limuzin. Na medio du viage la Papa diz au chofero ke lo gustai conducir lo meme plus un vez. La chofero deven un poc insegur, afinal lo non hav el autorizacion de laser la pasageris conducir, ma nel otro lado la pasager è la Papa, no? E la Papa è plus importante ke su cef. Bon, poi lis cambia, la Papa condui e la chofero sed atraz. La Papa sali cuazi a volar, ja è na 200 km por ora, logo veni la policie e stop el auto. Lo poliso veni pra demandar la documentos, mira dentro del auto, e clama la Central:

-Central, nois hav akie un cazo de exeso de vitesse, mas è genti SUPER important!

-Mas ken est, algi ministri, senador, o la governor?

-No no, SUPER plus important!

-Ma ken alor? La prezident?

-No no, SUPER plus important!

-Mas ken est alor, ken è super plus importante ke la prezident???

-Dev estar Jesus! Su chofer è la Papa!

The Pope visits Rio and decides to make a tour in the reegion with the limmusine. In the middle of the trip, the Pope tels the driver that he'd like to drive again, at leest once mor in his life. The driver gets a bit insecure, after all he dusnt hav the autorizacion to let passengers drive, on the uther side the passenger is the Pope, isnt it? And the Pope is mor important than his boss. So they change places, the Pope drives and the driver sits in the bak. The Pope soon drives with mor than 200 km per our, the poleece stops the car. The cop cums to ask for the car papers, looks inside the car and calls the hedquarters:

"We hav a problem heer, speeding, but the problem is: it is VERY important people!"

"But who is it, a minnister, sennator, or the guvvernor???"

"No no, MUCH mor important!"

"Who, then? The president???"

"No no, much mor important!"

"But who is it then, that is mor important than the President?"

"I think it is Jesus! His driver is the Pope!"

Papa - la mam è la mama, la pap è la papo. Et in Roma sede la Papa, la cefi del Iglecia Catolic. El A finala jamais est eliminee, na diccionar est scrivite 'Papa'.

Papa - the muther is the mama, the father is the papo. And in Roma the Papa is sitting, the cheef of the Catholic Church. The final A is nevver dropd in this case, in the dictionary it is speld 'Papa'.

sedei - 'ei' is un sufixo pro cambiar ad un certo verb o stat. 'Seder' signific "estar sentado, être assis", 'sedei' vo dizir 'sentar-se, s'asseoir'. Yo ha sabej ke el estou akie yer - me enteré de que

ella estuvo aqui ayer, j'appris qu'elle était ici hier. Lis ha gagajei - sono impazziti, eles enlouqueceram. El ha dormei - si è addormentata, elle s'est endormie.

sedei - 'ei' is a suffix for changing to a certain verb or state. 'Seder' means 'to sit', 'sedei' is to move to sit, that is, 'sit down'. Yo ha sabei ke el estou akie yer - i lernd (became noing) that she was heer yesterday. Lis ha gagajei - they got crazy. El ha dormei - she got asleep.

gagajei - cuand un vocal de un radiz colide co la meme vocal o un vocal similare dun sufix, noi lus separa con un J. Vocales similar è A et E, A et O, E et I, O et U. Allora gaga + ei no deveni 'gagaei', lu deveni 'gagajei' (devenir gaga).

gagajei - wen the vowel of a stem word colides with the same vowel or a simmilar vowel of a suffix, we seprate them with a J. Simmilar vowels ar A and E, A and O, E and I, O and U. So gaga + ei dusnt becum 'gagaei', it becum 'gagajei' (get crazy).

Como yo diziu na pre, non ai regla pra pronunciar E's o O's abret o kiudee. Normalmente yo pronuncia 'ei' con un E kiudee, com in ingleshe 'say', porke cuazi tut 'ei' in latina linguas è kiudee. Ma pra un poco variacion yo pronuncia eso sufix 'ei' con un E abret, como na fransian 'abeille'.

As i sed befor, there is no rule for pronouncing open or closed E's or O's. Usually i pronounce 'ei' with a closed E, as in english 'say', becauz almost evry 'ei' in romanic languages is closed. But for a bit of variation i pronounce this suffix 'ei' with an open 'ei', as in french 'abeille' or portuguese 'réis'.

-izar - 'iz' è la sufixo pra transformar alg ad un certo stat. 'Blankizar' est espaniano 'blanquear', tornar blanc, 'suavizar' è portugaliano 'suavizar', 'fortizar' è franciano 'renforcer'. Non ai un sufixo fixo pra esu na linguas latin. 'Verdizar' est 'es-verde-ar' in portugaliano, 'bluizar' est 'azul-ar', et è la meme caos nel otra linguas latin. On ha ke aprender lu palavra por palavra, e frecuentemente non ai simplement una palavra adecuee. In panlatino est -izar. On pod osie uzar -izar pra prover algu con otra coza, por exemplo "Yo va leitizar la cafee", yo va meter leite na cafee, o "La te ja è sucuarizee", la te ja ha sucar.

-izar - 'iz' is the suffix to turn sumthing into a certain state. 'Blankizar' is to 'witen', 'suavizar' is to soften, 'fortizar' to strengthen. In english u cant say 'largen' (to make it large) or 'smallen', and in the romanic languages thare is no proper suffix for it at all, sum words hav a letter A befor the root, or ES, EN, and menny difrent endings - to make sumthing green in portuguese u say 'es-verd-ear', to make sumthing blu u say 'azul-ar', and its the same caos in the uther romanic languages. U hav to lern it word by word, and offen thare is simply no word for it. In panlatino it is -izar. U can also use -izar to provide sumthing with sumthing else, for example "Yo va leitizar la cafee", i wil "milken" the coffee, or "La te ja è sucuarizee" (the tee is alredy "sugared").

S e Z pod estar prononciee como /s/ o /z/ na fin du palavra. Como regla, noi scrivi co S, ma cuando la vocal ke veni pre la S final est axentuee, noi no po laser lu como S, ja ke vocales pre un S finalu non est axentuee. Allora nois uza Z: audaz, paiz, feliz.

Both S and Z can be pronounced as /s/ or /z/ at the end of the word. As a rule, we spell with S, but when the vowel that comes before the final S is stressed, we can't leave it as S, since vowels before a final S aren't stressed. So we use Z: audaz (audacious), país (country), feliz (happy).

Si el ultime consonante na raíz est un S, noi dobliza la S cuando la vocal est eliminée: "Yo no conozco multi person", ma "Yo conozco esa person!"

If the last consonant in the stem word is an S, we double the S when the vowel is dropped: "Yo no conozco multi person", but "Yo conozco esa person!"

Pra consolidar la conecus in panlatino, plus algas piad:

RA-To consolidate the college in panlatino, a few more jokes:

RB-And English will go from the HS (House Style) to RITE, Reducing Irregularities in Traditional English. Don't spell right, spell RITE! HS has only 4 rules, RITE has the same principles, but much more changes, it solves almost all problems, except the ones whose solution would create a lot of new problems...

In Brazil ai piadas de portuguesis, mas osie de japanis, otro poplos et osie de arjentinis. Ai un rivalidade folcloric entre la do países, ma non est un rivalidade real: cuando la moneda argentinan è debil, la brazilis vad ad Argentina e non è tratée mal, cuando la moneda brazilian è debil, ven el arjentinis a Brazil, e non è tratée mal. Multi brazilis no gusta cuando Argentina gana la Copa du Mund e vice-versa, ma yo deveniu super grato ke Argentina garantiu ke la Copa restou in Sudamerica e non hav i ad Europa de novo.

RC-In Brazil they tell lots of jokes about the portuguese, but also about the japanese, other peoples and also about the argentinians. There is a folcloric rivalry between the two countries, but it's not a real rivalry: when the argentinian currency is weak, brazilians go to Argentina and they don't have a bad treatment, and when the brazilian currency is weak, argentinians come to Brazil and the treatment isn't bad either. Quite a few brazilians don't like it when Argentina wins the World Cup and vice-versa, but I was quite thankful that they kept the Cup in Sud America and that the Cup didn't go back to Europa.

Una non, una fema bel, un arjentino et un brazilo è nun elevator. Repent ai un blecaut, tutu scur. Log on scuta la ruido dun besu, -smak!, e la ruido dun tapu, plach! Logo poi la luz retorna. Tuti se mir. Ke pasou? La nona pens: uno du do tentou besar la fema bel, e ganou la punicion meritee. La fema bela pens: uno du do tentou me besar, ma besou la non, e ganou la punicion meritee. El arjentino pens: eso filio de puta de brazilo besou la fema bel, e yo ganou la tap! Lo brazilo pens: es estou bon! Yo besou mi man, et ha da un tremendu tap al arjentino!

RD-A nun, a beautiful woman, an argentinian and a brazilian are in an elevator. Suddenly there is a blackout, everything is dark. Soon they hear the noise of a kiss, -smak! - and then the sound of a slap - plach! Soon after they have light again. They stare at each other - what happened? The nun thinks: one of the two guys tried to kiss the beautiful woman and got his

deservd punnishment. The butiful woman thinks: one of the two guys must hav tried to kiss me, but caut the nun, and got his deservd punnishment. The argentinian thinks: Fucking brazilian! He kisses the butiful woman and i got slapd! The brazilo thinks: That was wel dun! I kissd my hand and slapd the argentinian!

Un fermo arjentinano veni vizitar un fermo brazilian. A pena lo arivou, la brazilo comensa vantar:

-Tu vid ese mont alie na front? Lu est alte, no? E si tu mont ata la pic, e mir in tute direccion: tutu mi teras!

Depois un tempo lo fermo braziliano vizita la fermo arjentinan. A pena lo arivou, el arjentino comensa vantar:

-Mira, cuando yo salo na matina co mi jip de mi caza, na noite yo encora non arivou na frontera de mi teras!

-Uih, yo comprende, yo ja aveu un jip arjentinano, lus è mem una merd!

RE-An argentinian farmer visits a brazilian colleag. He just arived, and the brazilian starts bragging:

"Do u see the mountan over thare? Its quite hi, ay? Wel, if u clime it to the peek and look around, til the horizon, in enny direction: its all my land!"

Sum time later the brazilian farmer visits his colleag in Argentina. He just arived, and the argentinian starts bragging:

"Look, wen i leev my house in the morning with my jeep, i woant hav reechd the border of my lands in the eevening!"

"Yeah, i understand, i had alredy an argentinian jeep, thay'r shit!"

In Arjentina, gauchos /gautSos/ à la tipos ki cuida la vacas. In Brazil 'gaúchos' /ga'uSus/ av esu signific osie, ma con un sens adicional: lis es el abitoris du stado plus au sud de Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul. Lis di ke lis è super macho (potento, coragoz), el otri brazilis di ke la gaúchos è super macho na dia, ma na noit... yo mem è gaúcho, ma yo non est asie, no...

RF-In Argentina, gauchos /gautSos/ ar the cowboys. In Brazil 'gaúchos' /ga'uSus/ hav this meening too, but thay hav an adicional meening: thay ar the inhabbitants of the suthernmoast state, Rio Grande do Sul. Thay say thay ar 'macho' (masculin, brave, feerless), the uther brazilis say thay ar 'macho' in the daytime, but in the eevening... i'm a gaúcho myself, but i'm not like that!

La gaúcho aporta su can, un pastori deutsh enorme, au veterinar. La pastori deushe sede na lado dun gato. Lo cuestiona la gat:

-Pra ke tu est akie?

-Bon, yo fodeu tuta gata du region, yo fazou multi ninis, agora lis me aportou akie pra estar castree. E tu?

-Bon, mi havoro avè finir salir du banium, estè nud et hav i prender un panti na cason de bas. Lo ha basei, yo videu akele bumbumon fantastic e non ha reusie me stoper, no? Yo hav i co tut!

-Ah, yo comprendeu. Tu osie veniu pra estar castree...

-No no, yo veni pra fazer la manicur...

RG-The gaúcho brings his dog, a huge german sheperd, to the veterinarian. The german sheperd sits beside a cat. He asks the cat:

"Wat ar u heer for?"

"Wel, i'v fukd neerly all the feemal cats in the naborhoods, i made too menny kids, and now my boss braut me heer to be castrated... and u?"

"Wel, my boss just had left the bathroom, naked, and he bent down to get a pantie from the bottom drawer. I saw that wunderful but, and i couldnt resist, i took him from behind!"

"Oh, i see. So u came heer to be castrated too?"

"No no, i came for the mannicure..."

La portugalo va servir na Fors Aerea. Una dia la capitan explic:

-Oi voi va saltar na prime vez de paracad. Cuando vois est in mile metro de altitee, voi tira la paracad. Si lu non abre, tira la paracadu de emergens. Noi vad estar in bas e vois atender co la jip.

Tuti salta, la portugalo osie, in mile metro de altitee lo tira la paracadu, lu non abre. Lo tira la paracadu de emergens, es osie non abre. La portugalo pens:

-Agora so falta ke la jip non atende la bas!

RH-The portuguese guy goes to the Are Force. One day the captan explanes:

"Today u'r going to jump for the ferst time with the parachute. Wen u'r at 1000 meeters hite, u pull your parachute. If it dusnt open, pull your emergency parachute. We'l be on the ground wating for u with the jeep. "

Evrybody jumps, the portuguese guy too, in thousand meeters altitude he pulls the parachute, wich dusnt open. He pulls the emergency parachute, that dusnt open either. The portuguese guy thinks:

"All thats missing is that thay'r not down thare wating with the jeep!"

Un tipo arive nun banco switsish e di ke volai depozitar monee. El empegato cuestion:

-E cual estai la valor du depozit?

La tipo mir in tute direccion e susur:

-Tre milion dolar!!!

La switso:

-Tu no nesesa susurar asie, tu po parler normal, in Swits povreza non è motivo pra vergonateir!

RI-A guy cums to a swiss bank and wants to deposit munny thare. The employee asks:

"And wat would be the vallu of this deposit?"

The guy looks in all directions and whispers:

"Three million dollars!"

The swiss employee:

"U doant hav to wisper like that, u can speek normaly - in Switzerland, povverty is not a reeson to be ashamed!"

Dos amigo convers. Uno di:

-Tu sa ke yo jamai dormiu co mi spoz antes du spozeyu? È ver! E tu?

-Yo? Yo no sa - cual è su nom?

RJ-Two frends ar chatting. One of them ses:

"U no that i nevver slept with mi wife befor we married? Its tru! And u?"

"Me? I doant no - wats her name?"

La tipo entra nel avion, sedei, et in su lado sed una blonda. Lo hav el idee de fazer un bone bisnes e diz el:

RK-The guy cums into the areplane and sits down beside a blond. He has the idea of making sum munny extra and ses to her:

-Vamo fazer un jocu de cuestion e respond?

"Lets play a game of cuestion and ansers?"

-Ah, yo prefere no, yo è fatigee...

"Oh, actualy i prefer not to do it, i'm tired..."

-Mas est un bone bisnes! Yo te faz un cuestion, e si tu no po responder, tu me da cinco dolar. Poi tu me faz un cuestion, e si yo no sa la respondu, yo te da cincocento dolar!

"But its a good deel for u! I ask u sumthing, and if u cant anser, u giv me 5 dollars. Then u make a question, and if i dont no the anser, i giv u 500 dollars!"

La blonda pensa ben, son un bone bisnes, et el axecta fazer la jog. Lo ela cuestiona la capital de Laos. Ela no sa la respond e sen vacilar prende cinco dolar du bols e lo da lus.

The blond ponders, that sounds like a good deel, and she accepts to play the game. He asks her the cappital of Laos. She dusnt no the anser, and without hesitating she piks 5 dollars from the pocket and givs them to him.

-Agor è ta vez de cuestionar, lo di.

"Now it is your turn to ask", he ses.

-OK... ke sobe la monte co cuatro pat e retorna a baso co tre?

"OK, wat goes up the mountan with 4 feet and cums bak with 3?"

Lo no sa la respondu, pensa, pens, ela dormei, lo mira na laptop, non aya nada, na fin lo dezist e pag ela la cincocento dolar. Ela prende la monee e vo continuar dormir, lo di:

He dusnt no the anser, thinks and reflects, she gets asleep, he looks in his laptop, dusnt find ennything, after all he givs up and pays her 500 dollars. She takes the munny and wants tu keep sleeping, he ses:

-Mas atend un poc, agora yo vo saber, no? Ke sobe la monte co cuatro pat e retorna a baso co tre???

"Just a moment! Now i want to no it!!! Wat goes up the mountan with for feet and cums bak with three???"

Et ela, sen vacilar, prende cinco dolar du bols e lo da lus.

And she, without hesitating, piks 5 dollars from her pocket and givs them to him.

La piadas è finita, mas ai ancora do longa reglas. La prima solo pra linguistis...

RL-We finnishd with the jokes, but thare ar stil two long rules. The ferst one just for linguists...

LA FORMACION DU VOCABULAR - THE BILDING OF THE VOCABBULARY

In veritee yo fazou esa sistema pra construir la vocabulari de europix, un mixu de tota linguas europana, ma funciona pra panlatino osie, co la diferenza ke la linguas no-latina solo ha la metah du pez. Nois ha diferentu pezus pru linguas, ke depende du numero de parloris na mund. La proporcion non est un ad un, choè la fransiano pod haver plu ke 100 cento vez plus abitore ke Malta, mas in esa sistema la fransiano solo ha cuatro vez plu pez. El ingleshe ha pez 8 oito, portugalian, espaniano, fransiano, deutsh e ruski ha pezu 4 cuatro, italian e türkiano pezu 3 tre, hollandishe, polski, ukrainski, serbo-krovatski e romeniano pezu 2 doz, et el otrus ha pez 1. Ma pru panlatino la pezu du linguas no-latin è solo la metah. E solo palavras existent in linguas latina po participar in esu "coru". Mas encor el otra linguas pod haver un influencia, por exemplo solo el italian ha la palabra 'in' pra 'en', e mem asie esa palabra gana porke la linguas no-latin ha multi plus 'in':

RM-Actualy i made this sistem to bild up the europix vocabbulary, a mix of all european nacional lenguajes, but it werks for panlatino, too. We hav difrent wates for the lenguajes, depending on thare numbers of speekers worldwide. The proportion is not one to one, that is, franch may hav mor than 100 times mor speekers than maltese, but in this sistem it oonly has 4 times mor wate. Ingleshe has wate 8, portugalese, spanish, franch, german and russkian wate 4, italian and turkish wate 3, dutch, polski, ukrainian, serbo-kroatkian and romanian wate 2 and the uthers hav wate 1. But for panlatino the wate of non-latin lenguajes is just haf its normal wate. And oonly werds that exist in romanic lenguajes may participate in this "race". Stil, the uther lenguajes hav sum influence, for example oonly italian has the werd 'in' for 'en', and stil this werd wins, becaus non-romanic lenguajes hav moastly 'in':

Primamente noi mete la concuroris in posicion:

RN-Ferst we place the compettiters in posicion:

en-

in-

Ai osie la fransiano 'dans', ma lu non exist in otra linguas. Kisah lu est un famili de 'dentro' com in espaniano, ma la similaritee è tro mini pra estar consideree. E la prepozicion 'a' est uzee frecuentemente pru localizacion (Je suis à Paris), in panlatino 'a' significa sempre direccion: Ese tren vad a Roma.

RO-There is franciano 'dans', too, but it doesn't exist in other languages. Maybe it is akin to 'dentro' (inside) as in espaniano, but the similarity is too weak to be considered. And the preposition 'a' is often used for localization too ("Je suis à Paris"), in panlatino 'a' means always direction: Ese tren vad a Roma.

La 3 prima linguas nel alfabet è linguas slavski (belarusski, bulgarski e ceski) e la preposiciones - 'u' o 'v' - non ha nade similaritee con 'en' o 'in'. Poi veni la danish, onde nois hav 'i', e vamo lu comparar con 'en':

RP-The 3 three first languages alphabetically are slavic languages (belarusski, bulgarkki and czechki) and the prepositions - 'u' or 'v' - do not have any similarity with 'en' or 'in'. Then comes danish, where we have 'i', and we compare it with 'en':

en-en

i- i

La prim 'en' representa la lingua scrivita, la doza la lingua parlee. In eso caso è tutu la mema coza, ma non è sempre asie, specialmente nel otra lingua co la cual on compar. 'En' ha 2 letra, e cada letra conta como 2 unitee, o 2 punto. Alor 'en' ha cuatro punto posible. Si la letra 'i' estai un 'e', noi contai como 2 punto, ma non è. Nel otro lado ai letras similar in son o ai letras "conectee", com I e Y, D e T, etc. 'E' et 'i' è conectat, in english e portugaliano mult E è pronunciee com /i/, e frecuentemente lo ke est un E nuna lingua est un I nuna lingua vizin, o vice-versa, com espaniano 'decir' e portugaliano 'dizer'.

RQ-The first 'en' stands for the written language, the second one for the spoken language. In this case it is all the same, but it's not always that way, especially in the other language we're comparing with. 'En' has 2 letters, and every letter counts as 2 units, or 2 points. So 'en' has 4 possible points. If the letter 'i' was an 'e', it would count as 2 points, but it is not. Still, there are similar letters in sound or what I call connected letters, like I and Y, D and T, etc. And E and I are connected, in english and portugaliano many E's are pronounced as /i/, and often what is an E in one language, is an I in the neighboring language, or vice-versa, as espaniano 'decir' and portugaliano 'dizer' (=to say).

Asie la comparacion entre EN et I da 1 punto de 4 puntos posible. Pra entrar na contu, la palavas con un maximo de 4 letras necesa na minimo 50% cinkente porcento de similaritee, palavas co plu ke 4 letra necesa plu ke 50%, choè au meno 51% cinkent un percent. 1 de 4 significa 25% vinte cinco percent, allora la cerc "estou in van". La mem è validu pra la variantes parlee, ja ke lus est identic.

RR-So the comparison of EN and I gives 1 point out of 4 possible points. To be taken into account, words with a maximum of 4 letters or sounds need at least 50% similarity, words with more than 4 letters more than 50%, that is, at least 51%. 1 out of 4 means only 25%, so there is nothing to be taken here. The same is valid for the spoken variants, since they're exactly the same.

Et agora noi confront 'in' co danish 'i':

RS-And now we compare 'in' with danish 'i':

in-in

i -i

El 'I' del 'in' est igual al I, è 2 punt - 2 punto de 4 posible, 50%. La pezus du linguas è multiplikee por 10, e como danish ha pez 1, lu hav agora pezu 10. 2 est a 4 com X est a 10, 2 vez 10 = 20 vinte, dividee por 4 = 5 cinc. IN fa 5 cinco punto co la danishe scivee, e 5 punto co la danishe parlee. Ma poi la danishe non est una lingua latin, alora solo la metah du puntos, e como noi no trabaya co numeros dopo la coma, è 2 punt:

RT-'I' of 'in' and I, thats the same letter, 2 points, out of 4 possible points. Makes 50%. The wates of the lenguajes ar multiplied bi 10, and sinse danishe had wate 1, it has now wate 10. 2 is to 4 as X is to 10, 2 times 10 = 20, thru 4 = 5. IN makes 5 points with ritten danish I, and 5 points with spoken danish I. But then danish isnt a romanic languaj, so oanly haf the points, and sinse we doant werk with fractional numbers, it is 2:

en-

in-da-2-2-

Deutsh hav 'in', alora noi lu compara con 'en'.

RU-Deutshe has 'in', so we compare it with 'en':

en-en

in-in

4 punto posible, E et I faz 1 punto, N-N 2 punto, juntos è 3 punto de 4 posible. Deutsh ha pezu 40, 3 est a 4 como 30 trent est a 40 cuatrent. Mas osie deutshe non est una lingua latin, alora solo la metah du puntos: 15 dicinc.

RV-4 possible points, E and I make 1 point, N-N makes 2 points, together 3 points out of 4. Deutshe has wate 40, 3 is to 4 as 30 is to 40. But also deutsh isnt a romanic languaj, so just haf the points: 15.

E poi noi compara la variant "in" co deutsh "in": 4 punto de 4 punto posible. Fa 40 punto, ma como noi solo conta la metah cuando non est una lingua latina, 20 vint.

RW-And then we compare the variant 'in' with deutsh 'in': 4 points out of 4 possible points. Makes 40 points, but again we count only haf becaus it is not a romanic languaj.

en-de-15-15

in-da-2-2-de-20-20-

El abreviacion 'de' representa 'deutsh', aleman. La prosima lingua estai eestiano, ma lis non ha preposiciones, solo declinaciones. E poi ven english. English ha la mem 'in' du deutsh, ma la doblu du pez:

RX-The abbreviation 'de' stands for deutsh, german. Next languaj wud be estonian, but thay doant hav preposicions, oonly declinations. Then cums english. Inglishe has the same 'in' as deushe, but the dubble wate:

en-de-15-15-en-30-30

in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40

Espanian hav 'en' na lingua scrivit e parlat, don 'en' gana la 40 punto del espanian. Et 'in' gana 3/4 tre cuatrimo, choè 30 trente punt.

RY-Espaniano has 'en' in ritten and spoken languaj, so 'en' gets 40 points from espanian. And 3/4 for 'in', that is, 30 points.

en-de-15-15-en-30-30-es-40-40

in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40-es-30-30

Francian hav 'en' na lingua scrivit, alora gana 40 punto la, ma yo da la pronuncia com /ân/: 'â' et 'e' è "conectee", com osie /n/ e /N/ (la nazalizacion), choè solo la metah du puntos. 'In' gana 30 punto de 40 posibles du fransiano scrivit, e la memu com 'en' na pronunciacion:

RZ-Franciano has 'en' in ritten languaj, so it gets 40 points thare, but i giv the pronunciation as /ân/: 'â' and 'e' ar "conected", as wel as /n/ and /N/ (the nasalization), thus oonly haf the points. 'In' gets 30 out of 40 points from ritten francian, and the same as 'en' in pronunciation:

en-de-15-15-en-30-30-es-40-40-fr-40-20

in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40-es-30-30-fr-30-20

Islandish ha la mem 'i' como danish, alor on solo ha ke repeter la dos. 'En' gana 3/4 del italian 'in', e como la lingua ha la pezu 30, noi divide 30 por 4, fa 7 set, e multiplica por 3, fa 21. 'In' gana tuto 30 punto del italian:

And now for inglische we uze axentus, a sistem with axents. Its not realistic, but it wudnt be bad tu sho in all cáses ware the stress is, always a problem for non nátiv speakers.

AA-Islandishe has the same 'i' as danishe, so we just hav to repeat it. 'En' gets 3/4 from italian 'in', and since it has the wate of 30 points, we divide 30 thru 4, makes 7, and multipli bi 3, makes 21. 'In' gets all 30 points from italian:

en-de-15-15-en-30-30-es-40-40-fr-40-20-it-21-21-

in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40-es-30-30-fr-30-20-is-2-2-it-30-30-

Serbo-krovatski, latviano, lietuviano, magyariano, makedonski, maltiano, polski, russki ha prepoziciones diferent o non ha prepoziciones. La hollandish hav 'in' e la metah du pezu de deutsh, norgish è como danishe, portugalian hav 'em', prononciat /iN/. E pezu 40, alor 'en' gana 30 punto du portugaliano scrivito (M e N est osie similar), e 20 punto du portugaliano parlee. 'In' gana 20 punto du portugaliano scrivit e 30 punto du portugaliano parlee. Romenian hav 'în', prononciat /ân/ (algu similar au shwa, la vocal oscur), et ha 30 punto pra dar. 'En' gana 15 dicinco punto du romeniano scrivit e 15 punto du romeniano parlet, 'in' gana 20 punto du romeniano scrivit (axentos no fa diferensa na lingua scrivita, don yo no consider 'i' et 'î' como letras diferent), e 15 du romeniano parlee. Alora nois ha:

AB-Krovatski, latviano, lietuviano, magyariano, makedonski, maltano, polski, russki hav difrent preposicions or no preposicions at all. Hollishe has 'in' and haf the wate of deutsh, norgish is like danishe, portugaliano has 'em', pronounced /iN/. And wate 40, thus 'en' gets 30 points from ritten portugaliano (M and N ar also simmilar), and 20 points from spoken portugalian. 'In' gets 20 points from ritten portugalian and 30 points from spoken portugalian. Romenian has 'în', pronounced /ân/ (sumthing not very difrent of shwa, the obscure vowel), and has 20 points to giv. 'En' gets 15 points from ritten and 15 points from spoken romenian, 'in' gets 20 points from ritten romenian (accents doant make a difrence in the ritten languaj, so i doant considder 'i' and 'î' as difrent letters), and 15 from spoken romenian. So we hav now:

en-de-15-15-en-30-30-es-40-40-fr-40-20-it-21-21-nl-7-7-po-30-20-ro-15-15

in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40-es-30-30-fr-30-20-is-2-2-it-30-30-nl-10-10-no-2-2-po-20-30-ro-20-15-

Shqiperian ha "në", ke on pronuncia /nâ/. La meme vocal na meme pozicion gana 2 punt, un pozicion dislocat 1,5 punto (por exemplo la dozala letra nuna palavra e la trezala nel otra), do poziciones 1 punto, 3 poziciones 0,5 zero coma cinco punt. Una letra similara gana 0,5 punto cuand è dislocat un pozicion, e dop esu non ai plu puntos pra estar dat.

AC-Shqiperiano (albanian) has 'në', pronounced like /nâ/. The same vowel in the same posicion gets 2 points, if the same vowel is wun posicion ahed or befor (for instanse the second letter in wun werd and the therd wun in the uthr), 1,5 points, too posicions away 1 point, three posicions away 0,5 point. A simmilar letter gets 0,5 point if wun posicion away, and then there is no point to gane, if the difrense is 2 or mor posicions.

en-en

në-nâ

'E' et 'ë' è consideree la mema letra - el axentos no fa diferens - mas ai la diferensa na pozicion, alor 1,5 punt. La mema pru N, 1,5 punt, alora 3 punto de 4 posiblo. 10 dividee por 4 = 2, vezes 3 = 6. Ma non è lingua latina, 3 punt. Na lingua parlet, 'e' et 'â' è similar ('â' è similar a tute vocal), mas un pozicion de diferens, alora 0,5 punt. 'N' gan 1,5, fa 2 punto de 4, e shqiperian ha 10 punto posiblo, fa 5 punto, dividee por 2 porke non è lingua latina, 2 punt. Slovaski, slovenski, suomiano, türkian et ukrainski ha prepoziciones diferent o non ha prepoziciones, alora solo resta

sverigishe, ke como la danishe solo hav un 'i', et on solo ha ke copiar. Ah si, 'in' gana 2 e 2 punto du shqiperiano, ma yo ja explicou plu ke la suficientu, yo vo dormir agor...

AD-E and ë ar considerrd the same letter - the axents doant make a difrense - but thare is the difrense in pozicion, thus 1,5 points. The same for N, 1,5 points, thus 3 points out of 4. So 10 divided bi 4 = 2, times 3 = 6. But no romanic languaj, 3 points. In the spoken languaj: 'e' and 'â' ar simmiler ('â' is simmiler tu all the vowels), but wun pozicion difrense, thus 0,5 point. N gets 1,5 point. Makes 2 points out of 4, shqiperiano havving 10 points makes 5 points, divided bi 2 becauz it is not romanic, 2 points. Slovaski, slovenski, suomiano, türkian and ukrainski hav difrent prepozicions or no prepozicions, oanly svegishe remanes, and it is like danish 'i', so we just hav tu copy it. Oh, i almost forgot: 'in' gets 2 and 2 points from shqiperiano, but i explaned too much heer, i just want tu sleep now...

en-de-15-15-en-30-30-es-40-40-fr-40-20-it-21-21-nl-7-7-po-30-20-ro-15-15-sh-3-2
in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40-es-30-30-fr-30-20-is-2-2-it-30-30-nl-10-10-no-2-2-po-20-30-ro-20-15-sh-2-2-sv-2-2

Bona dia. Agor on ha ke fazer el adicon:

AE-Good morning. Now we just hav tu ad:

en-de-15-15-en-30-30-es-40-40-fr-40-20-it-21-21-nl-7-7-po-30-20-ro-15-15-sh-3-2=371
in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40-es-30-30-fr-30-20-is-2-2-it-30-30-nl-10-10-no-2-2-po-20-30-ro-20-15-sh-2-2-sv-2-2=415

Na veritee la rezult è claru, ma normalmente noi deve prender la puntos pru longitee, ja ke osie la brevitee jog un rol, meme si no tan important: 10 punto subtraito pra cada letra, e 20 punto pra consonantes ke non è segite por vocal, alora 10 pra E e 20 pra N, da 30 punt. La memu pra 'in'.

AF-Actually the rezult is clér, but usually we hav tu ták the points for the length, sinse brevity also plás a role, éven if not such an important wun: 10 points subtracted for evry letter, and 20 for consonants that ar not folloed bi vowels, thus 10 for E and 20 for N, máks 30. The sám for 'in'.

en-de-15-15-en-30-30-es-40-40-fr-40-20-it-21-21-nl-7-7-po-30-20-ro-15-15-sh-3-2=371-30=341
in-da-2-2-de-20-20-en-40-40-es-30-30-fr-30-20-is-2-2-it-30-30-nl-10-10-no-2-2-po-20-30-ro-20-15-sh-2-2-sv-2-2=415-30=385

Alor 'in'. A vezes yo po prender una palavra ke no gana la "coru" por motivos strategic: pru palavra 'e', ke è la trezale palavra maxi frecuente nel inglish (and) e probablement osie in panlatino, la palavra max internacional estai 'i'. Non è la maxi forte na linguas latina, ma la maxi forte por cauza del ayudu du linguas slavski. Mem asie yo prend 'e-t', porke yo volè una palavra ke hav osie un terminacion co consonante, pru cazo ke la prosima palavra comensa co vocal. Alor on di 'apartamentos e cazas', ma 'cazas et apartamentos'. 'Cazas yt apartamentos' non exist.

AG-Thus 'in'. Sometimes i may ták a werd that dusnt win the "ráse" - for stratejic rézons: for the werd 'and', the therd moast fréquent werd in the inglishe languaj and probbably the sám in panlatino, the moast internacional werd wud be 'i'. Its not the strongest inside the romanic languajes, but with the help of the slavski languajes it is. Stil i took 'e-t', becauz i wanted a werd that has also an ending with consonant, in cáse the next werd begins with a vowel. So u say 'apartamentos e cazas', but 'cazas et apartamentos'. 'Cazas yt apartamentos' dusnt exist.

Cuando palabras ha derivativos e lus difere, noi prende la derivativos in consideracion, pra la formacion de palabras. Si noi prendai solo la palabras centrala, la palabra pra 'agua' estai 'agua', porke lu ha 4 punto del espanian e 4 punto du portugaliano, mentre 'agua' solo ha 3 punto del italiano (fransian 'eau' e romenian 'apa' no fa diferens). Mas espanian e portugalian (e mult otra linguas) ha derivativos com 'acuario' et 'acuatico', alor esa palabras count osie, asie ke la palabra pra 'agua' est agua. E 'secure', no 'segure', etc. Osie 'necesitar', ke hav un derivatu 'necesari': si on prende la radiz 'necesit', on ha ke clamar el adjetivo de 'necesitale', ke è bene longe pra una palabra tan important. Mas in 'neces-ari' on vi ke la radiz pod estar solo 'neces'. Alora la verb è 'necesar' (yo neceso, tu neceso, lo neceso, etc), et el adjetivo 'necesale'.

AH-Wen werds hav derivvativs and thay differ, we ták the derivvativs into acount, for the bilding of the vocâbulary. If we oonly took the "sentral" werds, the werd for 'water' wud be 'agua', becauz it has 4 points from espanian and 4 points from portugaliano, wile 'agua' just has 3 points from italiano (francian 'eau' and romenian 'apa' doant mák a difrense). But espanian and portugalian (and mennu uther languajes) hav derivvativs like 'acuario' and 'acuatico', so thés werds count too, and the werd for water is 'agua'. And secure, not segure, etc. Also 'necesitar', that has a derivvativ 'necesari': if we ták the rute 'necesit', we hav the âdjectiv 'necesitale', wich is quite long for such an important werd. But in 'neces-ari' we se that the stem can be just 'neces'. So the verb is 'necesar' (tu néd), and the âdjectiv 'necesale'.

Cuand un plebisito rezult in una palabra ke hav el incorrect axentuation du punto de vidu du majoritee du linguas, noi consider osie el axentuation como parte du count, choè la mema letra na meme pozicion no da do punto de similaritee, ma solo un. A cauza de esu nois ha palabras como 'filozofie' e 'psicologie' a vez de 'filozofia' e 'psicologia'. La palabras con IA gana la plebisitos in multo cazos, si noi no consider el axentuation, ma poi nois havai pronuncia /filo'zofia/ e /psiko'logia/, e la mega majoritee du linguas hav el axentuation nel I, /filozo'fia/ e /psikolo'gia/. Noi no po fazer es I devenir axentuee si IA è na fin du palabra, exepto si noi scrivi 'IE'. Co 'filozofie' /filozo'fi/ e 'psicologie' /psikolo'gi/ la similaritee du letras è plu minim in relacion au majoritee del otra linguas, in termos de letras, mas el axentuation è corecte pru mega majoritee du linguas.

RI-Wen a plebisit results in a werd that has a rong stress from the point of vu of moast languajes, we also consider stress as a part of the counting, that is, the sám letter in the sám pozicion dusnt rezult in 2 points similarity, but oonly wun. This is wi we hav werds lík 'filozofie' and 'psicologie' insted of 'filozofia' and 'psicologia'. The werds with IA win the plebisit in mennu cáses, if we doant consider the stress, but then we'd pronounse /filo'zofia/ and /psiko'logia/, and moast languajes - bi far - hav the stress on the I, /filozo'fia/ and

/psikolo'gia/. We cant mák that I becum stressd if IA is at the end of the werd, unless we spel it with 'IE' at the end. With 'filozofie' /filozo'fi/ and 'psicologie' /psikolo'gi/ the similarity is smaller tu moast languajes, in terms of letters, but the stress is rít for the grát majority of languajes.

Et ai la puntos pru logica, por exemplo na "cor" inter 'conducti' e 'chofer(i)' la palabra 'conducti' gana 77 punto pru logica, afinal la verb è 'conducte', asie ke 'conducti' estai la palabra logic. Mem asie, la palabra 'chofer' è tan plu forte - la linguas latina cuazi sempre ha la do palabra, mas el otra linguas europán ha 'chofer' e non ha 'conducti' (in ingleshe lu existe, mas in un otro sens) - ke lu est encor el electee palabra. Nel otro lado, la cefi dun orkestra est un 'dirigenti', e la personi ki cobra bilee o monee nun tren o bus est un 'cobrori'.

RJ-And thare ar the points for the lojic, for example in the 'rase' betwén 'conducti' and 'chofer(i)' the werd 'conducti' gets 77 points for lojic, after all the werd for 'drive' is 'conducte', so conducti wud be the lojical werd. Stil, in this cáse 'chofer' is so much stronger - in the romanico languajes thare ar moastly boath werds, but moast uther europáno languajes hav 'chofer' and doant hav 'conductor' (in ingleshe it exists, but not for the driver) - that it is stil the chosen werd. The orkestra conductor on the uther síd is no 'chofer', its a 'dirigenti'. And the conductor on a trán or bus is a 'cobrori'.

Cuando la plebisito da la mema palabra pra do palabras ke is in general diferente na naturala linguas, la forma ke ha la sumu plus altu gana, mentre la perdor ha ke cercar un otra forma, supozamente la dozale maxi fort. In cazo de empatu, la palabra ke ven alfabeticamente primament è la ganor.

RK-Wen the plebisit givs the sám werd for 2 werds that ar moastly difrent in the natural languajes, the wun that has the hiest scor táks it all, wíl the luzer has tu look for anuther form, prezumably the second strongest. In the cáse of a ti, the werd that cums alfabeticly ferst is chozen.

LA REGLA GEOGRAFIC

Akie on ha ke aprender alge dozen informacion, mas es encor estai super meno ke la centenas o miles informacion ke normalment on ha ke aprender, e frecuentemente non ai otra alternativa ke cercar na google o nun dictionari, o tentar varias alternativ. E multe vez ni lus ha la respond...

RL-Hér u hav tu lern sum duzzens of special cáses, but that wud stil be much less than the hundreds or thouzands of special cáses u hav tu lern usualy, and offen thare is no uther option than tu look in google or in a dictionary, or tri sevrál alternativs. And offen éven the dictionarys doant hav an anser...

EL ALFABET INTERNACIONAL SEGON ZÉ DO ROCK

Na telefon on ha sempre la problema cuand on deleta nomes o codes. Estou un F o un S? Un P o un T? Claro, multe vez el unike solucion es el alfabeto radiofonic: F de Francia (o internacional foxtrott), S de Sevilla (o 'sierra'). Mas estai posible fazer lu plu simple, e la letras veni por categorie:

RM-At the telephone there is often a problem when you spell names or codes. Was it an F or an S? A P or a T? Short, often the solution is the NATO code: F as in foxtrott, S as in sierra. But it could be simpler, and the letters come by category:

A - E - I - O - U - Yau - Wau

Ba - De - Gi - Po - Tu - Cau - Kei

Ja - Ve - Zi - Sho - Fu - Sau

Ha - Le - Mi - Noi - Ru

auQ - auX

La letras ha la meme nom en tuta lingua, el uz e la pronunciacion varie de lingua a lingua. Ma yo ha crea un "ortografie internacional" (IO), co su respective sonos, pra nomes geografic.

1. La vocales é com in espanian, ma pod estar abret o kiudee - com in ta lingua, o como tu gust.

2. La Y ha la son /j/, com un I bene cort (espaniano 'ya'), ma lu solo est uzee na comensu du nomes pre vocal (Yemen), et entre vocales (Guyana), in otro cazos on uz I (Armenia, Bahrein, Libia, non Armenya, Bahreyn, Libya).

3. La W com in english, /w/, ma solo est uzee na comensu de palabras pre vocal, o entre vocales, in otro cazos on uz U. Wagadugu, Kuweit, mas Austria, Botsuana.

4. G è sempre /g/. Alor on no necess el U in Guinee: Ginee.

5. C ha la nome /kau/, K la nome /kei/ com in english. Nel IO on solo uza K. Naturalment ai paizes e citahs co C, como Cuba e Monaco, mas esu non est IO. La majoritee du nomes no pasa por el IO.

6. CH é pronunciee /tʃ/, com ingleshe 'chance' o espaniano 'borracho'. Chad, Karachi.

7. La son /x/, ekivalent al espaniano 'gente' o au deusche 'bach', é scrivite co KH. Khabarovsk, Khartum.

8. La nome du letra J é pronunciee com in portugaliano/fransian (o com in arjentinano plus antic in 'ya'). Na geografie lu osie pod estar pronunciee como /dʒ/, com in ingleshe 'jazz' (Jakarta). Cuand ai un /dʒ/ nun ex-colonie fransian, on scrivi DJ: Djibuti, Abidjan.

9. La V ha la son /v/, la B la son /b/ - coza ki el ispanofoni devai aprender... Suva, Tel Aviv.

10. Z ha la son /z/, com in english o portugaliano 'zebra': Uzbekistan, Zambia.

11. La S è com in espaniano, sempre /s/ (portugaliano S de sapato o SS de 'passar'). Afghanistan, Yamusukro.

12. SH ha la son ingleshe /ʃ/, com in 'shoe' (portugaliano 'ch', arjentinano plu moderno ll/y (llamar)). Shiraz, Hiroshima.

13. La H com in ingleshe 'have', e si el ispanofoni no po lu pronunciar, po fazer lu co la J espanian. Non é perfecto, ma comprensible. Romenis non ha problemas co la son, brazilis ha la son, è su RR, la portugalis non hav ese son ma yo jamai scutou ke lis ha problemas co lu. Fransis et italis ha multa problema co lu - on ha ke explicar: simplemente respir e solt el ar. Na transcripcion de nomes geografike lu é mantedo depois dun consonante, por exemplo Delhi o Dhaka - on supone ki la H é pronunciat o cambia de alga forma la pronunciacion da letra anterior. Na fin duna palabra, on uza mult un H dop un A, porke el ingleshe volai evitar ki el A è

pronunciee kiudee, como shwa (vocal obscur). Mas eses H non è necesale (Jidda è la nome du citah in Arabia Saudia, no Jiddah).

14. L è sempre /l/, jamai /u/ com in Brazil (/nasio'nau/).

15. La N devai estar clamee NO, por la logica, ma confundai co la palavra 'no'. In multa lingua la nome duna letra osie est una palavra - ingleshe "I C that the B can P in the T", portugaliano (de Brazil) "C prefere C pobre ou prefere T dinheiro?" - mas un confucion co la palavra 'no' pod estar fatal: un piloto parle co la tore, diz un code componee de letras e numeros, di NO, e la torre no sa si lo piloto fazeu un erru, di 'no!' e si corig, o si lo diziu la letra N. Alora 'noi'.

16. NG no segite por vocal è /N/, como la M na portugaliano 'nem'. Chittagong, Piongyang - Y e W non è consideree vocales.

17. La R pod estar pronunciee com in portugalian, espaniano, fransiano, meme com in ingleshe, porke in alges region del interior de Brazil on uz esu R. Alor: como tu vol, o como tu po.

18. AuQ è pronunciat 'auk', auX com 'auks'. In transcripciones del arabian, el Q est uzee prun son ki non exist in otra linguas (au menos in nadu ke yo coness), un poco como la R ki Maria Betânia canta cuando di 'bar', un poco com el espaniano G in 'gente'. Qatar, Iraq.

19. Multe nomes hav un consonante doble. Com on sa raramente si lus hav un funccion o non in transcripciones de linguas sen el alfabeto romano, lus è lasee com è, exepto cuand on sabeì ke la doble è solo decoracion.

RN-The letters hav the sám nám in all languages, the use and the pronunciation vary from languaj tu languaj. But i creáted a sort of internacional orthografy (IO), with its respectiv sounds.

1. The vowels ar as in espaniano, but they can be open or closed - pronounse them as in your languaj, or as u like.

2. Y has the sound /j/, as a very short /i/ (as in 'yes'), but it is oonly uzed at the begining of náms (Yemen) or betwén vowels (Guyana), in uthér cáses we uze I (Armenia, Bahrein, Libia, not Armenya, Bahreyn, Libya).

3. W as in english, /w/, and it is uzed at the begining of námes and betwén vowels, in uthér cáses we uze U. Wagadugu, Kuweit, but Austria, Botsuana.

4. G is alwàs /g/. So we doant néd U: Ginee, not Guinee.

5. C is pronounsed /kau/, K is pronounsed /kei/ as in english. In IO we oonly uze K. Of corse thare ar cuntries and sittys with C, lík Cuba and Monaco, but thats not IO. Moast náms doant go thru the IO.

6. CH is pronounsed /tS/, as in ingleshe 'chance' or espaniano 'borracho'. Chad, Karachi.

7. The sound /x/, as G in espaniano 'gente' or CH in deutshe 'bach', is speld KH.

Khabarovsk, Khartum.

8. The nám of the letter J is /Za/, as J in fransian or portugalian or S in ingleshe 'vision'. In the jeografic náms it can also be pronounsed as in english, /dZ/, as in 'jazz'. Wen /dZ/ is found in a nám in a fransian ex-collony, it is speld 'DJ': Djibuti, Abidjan.

9. V has the sound /v/, B the sound /b/, sumthing the hispanofones stil hav tu lern... Suva, Tel Aviv.

10. Z has the sound /z/, as in ingleshe 'zebra'. Uzbekistan, Zambia.

11. S is as in espanian, alwàs /s/ (as in ingleshe 'see' or 'horse'). Afghanistan, Yamusukro.

12. SH has the ingleshe sound, as in 'shoe' (fransian and portugaliano CH). Shiraz, Hiroshima.

13. H as in inglese 'have', and if the hispanofones cant pronounce it, they can pronounce it with there J - its not perfect, but perfectly understandable. Romanis doant hav eny problems with it, brazilis either - there RR is a /h/. The portugalis doant hav the sound, but i'v nevver herd a portugali hoo had problems with it. The fransis and italis hav lots of problems with it - mábe wun shud explán: simply bréth and let the are out. In the transcription of jeografic náms it is kept after consonants, for instanse Delhi or Dhaka - i gess the H is pronounced or it chánjes sumhow the pronunciation of the prévius letter. At the end of a werd, they uze offen a H after an A, becauz the inglis wanted tu sho that the A is pronounced as an AH /a/, and not as a shwa (obscure vowel). But thés H's arnt nessesary outsid the inglese languaj - Jidda is the nám of the sitty in Arabia Saudia, not Jiddah.

14. L is alwàs /l/, nevver an /u/ as in Brazil (/nasio'nau/).

15. Bi the lojic of the sérys it shud be calld NO, but that wud produse confusion with the werd 'no'. In meny languajes the náms of letters ar also werds - inglese "I C that the B can P in the T", (braziliano) portugaliano "C prefere C pobre ou prefere T dinheiro?" - but confusion with the werd 'no' can be fátal: a pílot tauks tu the tower, ses a code composed bi letters and numbers, ses NO, and the tower dusnt no if the pílot mád a misták and sed 'no' and wants tu start again or if he just sed the letter N. Thus 'noi'.

16. NG not folloed bi a vowel is /N/, as in inglese 'ring', N in french 'rien' or M in portugaliano 'nem'. Chittagong, Piongyang (Y and W arnt considerd vowels).

17. R can be pronounced as in portugalian, espaniano, fransian, éven as in inglese, sinse in sum areas in Brazil thay ar pronounced lík that. Enywà: pronounce it as u lík or as u can.

18. AuQ is pronounced /auk/, auX is /auks/. In transcriptions from arabiano, the Q is uzed for a sound that dusnt exist in uther languajes - at lést nun that i no - it is a gutural sound, a bit lík KH, as J in espaniano 'marijuana', but not realy. Qatar, Iraq.

19. Meny náms hav a dubble consonant. As we rarely no if this dubble has a function or not in transcriptions from languajes without the roman âlfabet, we lév them as thay ar, unless we lern it is just decoration.

Pru transcripciones du sirilico, com in altu ma con algas diferens:

1. Noi scrivi com è scrivite, no com è parlee: el 'O' atono russki è pronunciat /a/ o /@/ (schwa, vocal obscure), por exemplo Gorbachev on di 'Garbatchôv'. Ma noi scrivi con O: Gorbachov - el ultime vocal est un 'ë', ke è pronunciee /jo/, asie noi devai scrivir 'Gorbachiov', ma dopo la CH el I dispare, don - exepcionalmente, porke nadi scriv el I - Gorbachov. El AI aton è pronunciat I, ma noi scrivi con AI (Chaikovski, no Chikovski). In general la russki E è pronunciee /je/ (ye), ma noi scrivi como nel original con E: Brezhnev, Medvedev, Ekaterinburg.

De resto, noi scrivi consonantes por uzar la sistema du linguas slavski oxidentalà, ma solo cuando no necess axento special:

2. La son de /j/ ke corespond au Y espaniano ('ya') o internacional o com el I cortiti du portugaliano 'ioiô', è scrivito co J. Ma solo na comensu de palavras o entre vocales, in otro cazos con I. Jaroslavl, Krasnojarsk, Sofia, Cheliabinsk.

3. La Y est uzee pru russki ы o el ukrainski и, un I pronunciat atraz na boca, como ki pronunciee co tem.

4. Russki et ukrainski ha multo diftongo final /ij/ o /yj/, ma lus a pen è scutable, è difficile de pronunciar, allora noi scrivi simple I o Y: Chaikovski, Navalny, Zelensky, no Chaikovskii, Navalnyi, Zelenskyi.

5. La son /ts/ é scrivite co C: el ultimi prezidenti de Russia estou Boris Jelcin.
6. La son du J portugaliano/fransian é scrivite co ZH. Brezhnev, Nizhni Novgorod.
7. Pru paizes de Ex-Jugoslavija on scrivi la nomes kirilike como na verscion con alfabeto romano, choè como la krovatskis o bosnis lu scrivi, o como serbis o makedonis scrivi cuando lis scrivi con alfabeto roman. Beograd, Skopje.

RO-For transcriptions from the sirilic, as abuv but with sum difrences:

RP-1. We spel as it is speld, not as it is pronounsd: unstressd russki O is pronounsd /a/ or /@/ (shwa), for example Gorbachev is pronounsd 'Garbachóv'. But we spel with O: Gorbachov. The last letter is actualy a ë, wich is pronounsd /jo/, so actualy we shud spel Gorbachiov. But i dónt no eny languaj ware thay spel the I (or J or Y), becauz the I is dropd in pronounciation after the CH, so we spel - exceptionaly - Gorbachov. The unstressd AI is pronounsd I, stil we spel AI (Chaikovski, not Chikovski). And jenrally russki E is pronounsd /je/, we spel as in the orijinal with E: Brezhnev, Medvedev, Ekaterinburg. Besíds, we spel cônsonents uzing the sistem of the western slavski languajes, but ónly ware thay dónt hav special axents:

2. The sound of /j/ coresponds tu ingleshe Y in 'yes' and is speld with J. But ónly at the begining of werds, or betwén vowels, in uthér cáses with I. Jaroslavl, Krasnojarsk, Sofia, Cheliabinsk.
3. Y is uzed for the ы o el ukrainski и, an /i/ pronounsd bak in the mouth, as if u wer afrád of sumthing.
4. Russki and ukrainski hav meny final dífthongs /ij/ and /yj/, but thay'r hardly audible, and ar dificult tu pronounse for foreners, so we spel simply I or Y: Chaikovski, Navalny, Zelensky, not Chaikovskii, Navalnyi, Zelenskyi.
5. The sound /ts/ is speld with C: the last prezzident of Russia befor Putin was Boris Jelcin.
6. The sound /Z/, as S in ingleshe 'vision', or J in fransian o portugalian is speld with ZH. Brezhnev, Nizhni Novgorod.
7. For the cuntrys of ex-Jugoslavija that uze the sirilic âlfabet, we uze the serbokrovatski version in roman âlfabet, ie we spel as krovatskis or bosnis dö, or as serbis and makedonskis spel wen thay uze the roman âlfabet. Beograd, Skopje.

PREPARACIONES PRU REGLAS GENERAL:

1. Teoricament on scrivi la nome como la populacion locale lu scrivi, et on po pronunciar como la populacion locale lu faz o segon el ortografie internacional o segon la manera com on parle na propria lingua. Noi scrivi Portugal e po dizir Ptgal como la portugalis lu diz, o osie Portugal... Ma yo reformou la 5 lingua ke yo parle (plus o meno): portugaliano - deutsh - ingleshe - fransian - espanian. La portugaliano torna brazilez - ke pod estar aplicat in Portugal osie, ma no sempre. Una reforma ke cambia relativamente bastant. In deutsh è la wunschdeutsch, una reforma "suav". In ingleshe la HS, House Stile, osie una reforma suav - yo ha reformas plu radicala pra deutsh et ingleshe, ma lus non est uzat akie (yo uza lu in eso texto, ma no na nomes geografic). Na fransian el ultrafransai, una reforma radical. In espanian el ultraspaniol, ki es una reforma suava porke in espanian ai poco ke cambiar.

RQ-1. Theoretically we spell the name as the local population does it, and we can pronounce it as the local population does or according to the international orthography or according to the way people would pronounce that written word in their own language. We spell Portugal and say Ptgal as the Portuguese say it, or also Portugal... But I reform the 5 languages I speak (more or less well): portugaliano - Deutsch - English - French - Spanish. Portugaliano becomes Brazilez, that can be applied in Portugal too, but not always. A reform that changes rather a lot. In Deutsch it's Wunschdeutsch, a "soft" reform. In English it's HS, House Style, also a soft reform - I have more radical reforms for Deutsch and English, but they're not used here (I mention in the geographical naming, in this text I do use it). In French we have ultrafrançais, quite a radical reform. In Spanish ultraspañol, which is a soft reform just because in Spanish there isn't much to reform.

2. Na colonies, la portugalian, espanian e hollish estou plus o meno consistente, ma la fransian et el ingleshe ni un poc. La fransiano scrivi Dakar co K, ma Congo co C. El ingleshe scrivi Cairo co C, ma Kampala co K. La fransis scrivi Burundi con U, ma Djibouti con OU, et el ingleshe scrivi Banjul con U ma Cameroon con OO. Alora nomes autocton è scrivite segon el IO, ortografie internacional. Co K e con U. Camerun é co C porke veni du portugaliano (una lingua europano) Camaroes.

RR-2. In the colonies, portugalian, espanian and hollish wer more or less consistent, fransian and ingleshe not at all. Fransiano spells Dakar with K, but Congo with C. English spells Cairo with C, but Kampala with K. The fransis spell Burundi with U, but Djibouti with OU, and ingleshe spells Banjul with U but Cameroon with OO. So autocton names are spelled according to the IO, International Orthography. With K and with U. Camerun is with C because it comes from portugaliano Camaroes (shrimps), and that's an europano language.

3. Como colonie noi considera lo ke la potensas coloniala clamè asie. Si lis clamè lu un protectorato, por exemplo Siria un protectorato de Franse, lu non è considerat un ex-colonie. E, claro, estar parte dun paiz o imperio plu megal osie non ha la status de colonie. Jordania estou parte del Imperum Osmano, ma non un colonie. Kazakhstan estou parte del Union Sovietica, ma no colonie.

RS-3. As colonies we consider what the colonial powers called that way. If they called it a protectorat, as for instance Siria a protectorat of Franse, its not considered a colony. And, of course, to be part of a bigger empire doesn't give the status of colony either. Jordania was a part of the Osman Empire, but not a colony. Kazakhstan was part of the Soviet Union, but no colony.

4. Si la paiz estou colonie de varios paiz, count el ultim. Exepto cuando la pronunciacion local è plu dacordo co la lingua du potensa colonial anterior, por exemplo Port Louis, la capital de Mauritius. Por ultim la paiz estou un colonie ingleshe, ma na pre estè un colonie fransian, e la populacion di Por Loui, no Port Looi o Loois. Alora noi scrivi Por Loui.

RT-4. If the country was a colony of several countries, the last one counts. Except when the local pronunciation agrees more with the language of the previous colonial power, for example Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius. The last colonial power was Britain, but it was a

fransiano colony befor, and the local population ses Por Loui, not Port Looi or Loois. Thus we spel Por Loui.

5. Tot esu sona ben eurocentrale, specialmente cuand un brazili faz esa sistema, ma yo no vid un otre solucion: yo no pod aprender el alfabeto de miles lingua, pra saber como lis scriv e como lis parle. In ultru existe multe sonas ke la parloris de linguas europano (e du restu du mundo) no coness. E poi nois ha ke considerar ke la linguas europan é parlet in multe partes du mund.

RU-5. All this sounds quít eurosentric, specially wen a brazili máks such a sistem, but i dónt se anuther solution: i cant lern the âlfabets of thousands of languajes, tu no how thay spel and how thay spék. Besíds, thare ar quít a fu sounds that the spékers of europano languajes (and of móst uther languajes around the werld) dónt no. And then we hav tu consider that europano languajes ar spóken in meny parts of the werld.

ET AGORA LA REGLAS GENERAL:

1. Nomes in linguas sen alfabeto roman e nomes in ex-colonias english e fransiano ki non é de origen europan e non estou europanizat è determinee por la plebisit - Kairo, Kongo - e si lu contradiz el IO, lu è corigid: Colombo > Kolombo. Si la citah o region è poco coneset internacionalment e solo ha la nome locale, la nome locale dacordo con el IO. Sahnaya (Siria), Rachaburi (Thailand).

RV-1. Náms in languajes without the roman âlfabet and náms in english and fransian ex-colonys that arnt of europan ôrijin and wernt europanízid ar determind bi plebisit - Kairo, Kongo - and wen thay contradict the IO, thay ar corected: Colombo > Kolombo. Wen the sity or réjon is not nón internacionaly and just has the lócal nám, we ták the lócal nám: Sahnaya (Siria), Rachaburi (Thailand).

2. Pra nomes chinano noi prende simplemente la pinyin, la sistem oficiala pra transcripciones du chinan. Solo la nome du paiz non è Zhongguo, ke mal è pronunciable pra europis et otri no-chinis, lu resta 'China', pronunciee com in espaniano, /tSina/. E Hong Kong continuh asie, meme ke ese non è la nome chinan. Yo supozi ke multi hongkongis di Hong Kong, et in dutu noi prende la nom internacional, ke è Hong Kong. Pra nomes du sirilico, vid in altu na seccion du sirilic.

RW-2. For chinano náms we simply ták pinyin, the oficial sistem for transcriptions from chinan. Ónly the nám of the cuntry is not Zhongguo, wich is quít unpronounsable for europis and uther non-chinese péple - we just ták China, pronounsed as in espaniano (cheenah). And Hong Kong remáns lík that, éven if the nám is not chinan. I gess meny hongkongis say Hong Kong, and in cásé of dout, we ták the internacional form, wich happens tu be Hong Kong. For cuntrys with sirilic âlfabet, se the sirilic section abuv.

3. Otre nomes (la majoritee) è scrivite como la populacion local lu faz, o si la lingua av una forma reformee (por mi), la forma reformee. Noi scriv Italia pra Italia, Norge pra Noruega,

Polska pra Polonia, Franse pra France. Si la citah av un dialecto, on scrivi la nome na dialecto, por esu noi scrivi Minga pra Munich/Munich, Frankford pra Frankfurt, Milan pra Milano, etc.

RX-3. Uther náms (the grát majority) ar speld as the lócal population dus it, or wen the languaj has a reformd form (mád bi me), the reformd form. We spel Italia for Italy, Norge for Norway, Polska for Poland, Franse for France. If the sity has a díalect, we spel acording tu the díalect, thus we spel Minga for Munich, Frankford for Frankfurt, Milan for (italiano) Milano, etc

In cazo de dutu, noi va direct au plebisit: noi prende la nome vlamishe 'België' o la nome waloniano 'Belgique'? La majoritee du linguas non hav ese QUE o CA (Belgica), choè noi prende 'België' (o 'Belgie') como nom. La vlamis pronuncia esi G como /x/ (com el espaniano G in 'gente'), alor on po pronunciar /belxie/, /belgie/, /bel'xi:/ o /belgi:/. Brussel (vlamish) o Bruxelles (walonian)? La majoritee du linguas scrivi co SS, e sen -ES, don Brussel. La vlamis pronuncia el U com un U fransian o un Ü deutsh, e noi po fazer la mem, o lu pronunciar com /u/. Como la do forma veni du vlamish, au menos el adjetivo considera la paiz com un paiz no-germanishe, pra consolar la walonis: on di 'belgiano', no 'belgishe'.

RY-In cáse of dout, we go strát tu the plebisit: dö we ták the vlamishe nám 'België' or the waloniano nám 'Belgique'? The majority of the languajes dusnt hav this QUE or CA (Belgica), that is, we ták the nám 'België', or 'Belgie'. The vlamis pronounse this G as /x/ (as in espaniano 'gente'), so we can pronounse the noun as /belxie/, /belgie/, /bel'xi:/ or /bel'gi/. Brussel (vlamish) or Bruxelles (walonian)? The majority of the languajes spel it with SS, and without -es, thus Brussel. The vlamis pronounse U as a fransian U or a deutsh Ü, and we can dö the sám, but we can pronounse it as /u/, tō. As bóth forms - the cuntry and the sity - cum from vlamish, at lést the âdjectiv considers the cuntry as a non-germanishe cuntry, tu apéz the walonis, so it is 'belgiano', not 'belgishe'.

E poi ai la cazos special:

RZ-And then we hav the special cáses (and now we go gradually bak tu tradicional inglish, excêpt in the jeografic náms):

Österreich > Austria. La nome deutsh è totalment impronunciabile pra strangeris, in ultru ni mem el austris pronuncia la nome "corectamente", lis di generalment 'Eestreich' (con un son de CH ke è rarísimo na resto du mund). È multe complicacion, e la plebisito rezult in 'Austria'.

ZA-Österreich > Austria. The deutshe nám is âbsolutely unpronounsable for foreners, besíds not éven austris pronounse the nám "corectly", jenrally tha sa 'Eestreich" (with a CH-sound that is very rare in the world). Thats tō much complication, and the plebisit results in 'Austria'.

Bakı > Baku - azeris scrivi con alfabeto roman, et ha como türkiano la letra ı, un I sen punt sur lu (osie na minuscul). Esa letra represent un I pronunciee como si on havai temu, ma yo no pensa ke è la memu ke la ruski ы. Como non è facil encontrar esa letra e plu difícil encor è lu pronunciar, noi faz un plebisit e claro, 'Baku' gan - cuazi tuta linguas europana scrivi Baku.

ZB-Bakı > Baku - azerian is riten with the roman alfabet, and has lík türkiano the leter ı, an I without dot on it (also in lóer case). This leter reprezents an I pronounsed as if u wer afrád of sumthing, but i gess it is not the sám as russki ы. Sinse it is not ézy tu find this leter and stil mor difficult tu pronounse it, we mák a plebisit and of corse, 'Baku' wins - almoast all europano languajes spel Baku.

Royaume-Uni > Britain. Formalment United Kingdom of Grate Britain and Northern Ireland, informalmente Britain. Com estai super fatigale clamar la genti dese paiz de unitedkingdomofgratebritainandnortherniris, noi clama la paiz Britain, et el abitoris è la britis.

ZC-United Kingdom > Britain. Formaly United Kingdom of Grate Britain and Northern Ireland, informaly Britain. As it wüd be very tíring tu call the péple of this cuntry 'unitedkingdomofgratebritainandnortherniris', we call the cuntry Britain in eny case, and the inhabitants ar britis.

Republica Checa > Česko. On pod uzar signos special, si on ha vol et è facile lus cercar, e si no: Cesko.

ZD-Czech Republic > Česko. U can úz special síns, if u hav them on your kébord or it is ézy tu fech it, uthewìz: Cesko.

Alemania (Deutschland) > Deutshland. Na plebisitos de mi chous literaru deveniu claro ke la deutshis vo conservar su SCH pru son de /S/ (SH). Mas au meno nel internacionalizacion de nomes geografíke nois ha ke lu simplizar, 3 letra prun unike son è tro pru resto du mundo, por esu 'Deutschland'. Na veritee on podai scrivir Deuchland, mas es estai, como deutshis dizai, "tabaco forte" pra lis, ja ke in deutsh eso dígraf av un otre son.

ZE-Germany (Deutschland) > Deutshland (Germany). In the plebiscites in mi literary shoes it became clear that deutshis want tu keep thare SCH for the sound of /S/ (inglishe SH). But at least in the internacionalization of jeografic names we have tu simplifi this, 3 leters for a single sound is tō much for the rest of the werld, thus 'Deutshland'. Actualy we cüd spel Deuchland, but that wüd be, as deutshis wüd sa, "strong tobacco" for them, since in deutshe this dígraf has anuther sound.

España > Espania. Devai estar España o simplement Espana, si on non ha la letra na teclum, mas Espania è plu facile pra reconeser, e multi plu pertal in son de España ke Espana.

ZF-España > Espania. It shüd be España or simply Espana, but Espania is eazyer tu recognìze, and much nearer in sound tu España than Espana.

Timor Leste > Este Timor. La palavras pru puntos cardenalo na nomes de paizes e regiones osie est internacionalizee: Norde-Sude-Weste-Este. Lus veni pre la nom, com in inglich o deutsh. E si dopo la palavra no veni consonante, noi po laser cader el E: Sud America, West Europa. Mas Este Timor.

ZG-Timor Leste > Este Timor. The werds for cardinal points in the names of cuntrys and reejons are also internacionalized: Norde-Sude-Weste-Este. Tha cum befor the name, as in inglish or deutsh. And if after the werd no cõnsonant folòs, we can drop the E: Sud America, West Europa. But Este Timor.

Países Bache, Nederland > Holland. Claro, la hollis di ki la nome de su paiz è Nederland, Paiz Bache, Holland è solo un region na paiz. Ma multe vez hollis me cuestionou si yo gusta Holland e lis voleu dizir la paiz, e multe vez non estè genti du region Holland. In ultru, segon la reglas geografic el abitoris havai ke estar clamee de 'nederis', et es estai super stranu meme pra lis. In plu, multa linguas solo ha la nome Holland o similar: in portugaliano, com in espanian, ai na lado du nome Holland la traduicion (cuazi) literare de Nederland, Países Bache, ma la lingua no clama paísesbachez, li clama holandés/holandês. Ai una palavra - yo supozì ke relativamente novo - ke è 'neerlandés', ma yo solo videu esa palavra scrivite, jamai parlet, et es è bene distante de 'paísesbachez'. Tutu super complicat, alora vamo prender la nome Holland, el abitoris è la hollis e la lingua 'hollish'. Si noi vo dizir la region, noi di 'la Region Holland'.

ZH-Nederland > Holland. Shor, the hollis sa that thare cuntrys name is Nederland, Netherlands, Lolands, Holland is just a rejon in the cuntry. But ofen hollis asked me how i lík Holland and tha ment the cuntry, and ofen tha wernt even from the rejon Holland. Besídes, according tu the geografic rôls the inhabitants wüd hav tu be called 'nederis', and that wüd be strange even for them. And then many cuntrys just call it Holland. OK, in romanic languages tha have the literal translation tö, Pays Bas, Países Bajos, etc, but the language is never called paysbaiser or paisesbajosés, it is hollandais, holandés, etc. There is a werd - i supoze it is rather nu - which is 'neerlandés', but i've just seen the werd riten, never spóken, and rather rarely. And that is quíte far from 'paísesbachês". All quíte complicated, so we take the name Holland, adjective hollishe, the inhabitants are the hollis. If we mean the rejon Holland, we call it Rejon Holland.

Chipre > Kiprus. Ese paiz ja estou un colonie britishe, don havai ke estar Cyprus, pronunciee /saipr@s/. Mas es è super distante du grekiano Kipros o türkiano Kibris, ki è la linguas local. Alora yo prende Kiprus, la rezultu du plebisit - la maxi just estai Kipris, co la P du grekian et el IS du türkiano, ma co Kiprus la nome del abitoris è simple, 'kipris'. Si la nome du paiz estai Kipris, el abitoris havai ke estar la kiprinis. La capital è clamee Lefkosia na grekiano, Levkoşa na türkiano, na resto de Europa Nicosia o Nikosia - e por el IO, Nikosia. La dozale citah è Limassol, Lemesos na grekian e Limasol na türkian, el inglis scrivè Limassol et asie es è la forma plus internationale, ma lu pasa por el alfabet internacional e deveni Limasol, como na türkian.

ZI-Chipre > Kiprus. This cuntry was wunse a britishe colony, so it shüd be Cyprus, pronounsed /saipr@s/. But this is very far from grekiano Kipros or türkiano Kibris, which are the lócal languages. So i tük Kiprus, the rezult of the plebiscite - the fairer form wüd be Kipris, with P from grekian and IS from türkiano, but with Kiprus the name of the inhabitants is simple, 'kipris'. If the name of the cuntry was Kipris, the inhabitants wüd have tu be the kiprinis. The capital is called Lefkosia in grekiano, Levkoşa in türkian, in the rest of Europa Nicosia or Nikosia, and according tu the IO, Nikosia. The second largest city is Limassol, Lemesos in grekian and Limasol in türkiano, the inglis spelled Limassol

and so this is the most international form, but passing by the IO it becomes Limasol, as in Turkish.

Congo, ex-Zaire, na pre Congo Belge > Kongoki. Dopo la tote caos del ultima gerra, lis predeu un desicion idiot e nomizou la paiz Congo denov. E ja aivè un otro Congo, antigamente la Congo Fransian. Alora cuando yo scuta 'Congo', yo no sa de quale Congo lis parle. Yo supozì ke lis refere la Congo plu mega, ex-Zaire, mas on po jamai estar secur. Como na region on distinte la do paiz por su capitales - Congo Kinshasa e Congo Brazavil - yo renomizou la paiz ke haveu el idee idiote de clamar su paiz de Congo plu tarde, de Congoki, co la 'ki' de Kinshasa. Mas ese paiz es un ex-colonie belgiano, la nome non est europian e non estou europianizat, alor è de la categorie 1 e pasa por el IO, asie deveni Kongoki.

ZJ-Congo, ex-Zaire, before that Belgian Congo > Kongoki. After the chaos in the last war, the took a stupid decision and renamed the country from Zaire to Congo. And there was already another Congo, which was Fransiano Congo before. So when i hear Congo, i don't know which Congo they're talking about. I guess they refer to the bigger Congo, ex-Zaire, but i can never be sure. Since people in the region distinguish both countries by their capitals - Congo Kinshasa and Congo Brazavil - i renamed the country that had the stupid idea of renaming itself Congo as Congoki, with the 'ki' of Kinshasa. But since it belongs to the category 1, ie it was a belgiano (as a fransiano) colony, the name wasn't europeanized and it is not an european name, it passes through the IO and becomes Kongo.

Croacia > Krovatska. Na krovatski la paiz clama Hrvatska, ma nadi no-slavi po pronunciar es in sana conciens. Alora nois ha ke fazer un plebisito de novo, la version maxi frecuente pru prima silab è CRO, ma la croatis jamai scrivai /kro/ como CRO - ke rezulta nun otre son, /ts/ - alora noi scrivi KRO, e la resto pod estar in kroat, asie la paiz clama KROVATSKA. E nois ha la mema problema co Montenegro, ke na lingua local è Črna Gora (Negro Monte), la no-slavis osie no po lu pronunciar, alora lu vad au plebisit, e continuh Montenegro.

ZK-Croatia > Krovatska. In krovatski the name of the country is Hrvatska, but no non slav can pronounce it in sane conscience. So we have to make a plebiscite again, the most frequent version is CRO, but the croatians would never spell it with C, since this has another sound in the language, /ts/. So we spell KRO, and the rest can be in krovatski, so the country is called Krovatska. And we have the same problem with Montenegro, which in the local language is Črna Gora (Black Mountain), also here the non slavs don't have a chance, so we have another optional spelling, we go to the plebiscite, and it results in Montenegro.

Liban - la plebisito da Libanon, nel otro lado la radiz pru formacion de adjectivos non è Libanon, ma Liban - on di LIBANés, LIBANais, LEBANese, no LIBANONés, LIBANONais, etc. Alora noi considera como radiz LIBAN. La genti de Liban è la libanis, e Beirut è la capital libaniano, no la capital libanonian.

ZL-Liban - the plebiscite results in Libanon, on the other hand the stem word for the building of adjectives is not Libanon, but Liban - with ses LIBANés, LIBANais, LEBANese, not LIBANONés, LIBANONais, etc. So we consider LIBAN as the stem. The people from Liban are the libanis, and Beirut is the libaniano capital, not the libanoniano capital.

Nigeria > Naijiria. Ai Niger et ai Nigeria, et el abitoris du do paiz havai ke clamar 'nigeris'. Pra lu evitar, noi scrivi Nigeria dacordo co la pronunciacion, segon el IO: Naijiria. Asie nois ha nijeris (/ni'Zeris/) e najiris /nai'dZiris/. La governu nijerian e la governu najirian.

ZM-Nigeria > Naijiria. There is Niger and there is Nigeria, and the inhabitants of bóth cuntries wüld have tu be called 'nigeris'. Tu avoid this, we spell Nigeria according tu the pronunciacion, follòing the IO: Naijiria. So we have nijeris (/ni'Zeris/) and najiris /nai'dZiris/. The nijeriano goverment, the najirian goverment.

România - Romenia. Teoricament havai ke estar România, ma multis non ha la circumflexo na teclum e scrivai Romania. Et asie 'romano' estai el adjetivo pra Roma, et osie el abitoro de Romania. Pra evitar la confucion, noi scrivi 'Romenia' pru paiz.

ZN-România - Romenia. Theoretically it shüld be România, but many kébords dónt have circumflex and so péple wüld spell Romania. And then 'romano' wüld be the adjective for Roma and at the same time the male inhabitant of Romania. Tu avoid the confusion between Roma and Romania, we spell Romenia for the cuntry.

Rossia > Russia. La nome pra Russia in russki è Rossia, pronunciee Rassía. Mas el abitoris e la lingua hav U, 'russki', e si la nom estai Rossia, el abitoris havai ke estar clamee 'rossi', la lingua 'rosski'. Esu non est asie in russki, e multu menos in otra linguas, onde tut è con U. Alora Russia.

ZO-Rossia > Russia. The name for Russia in russki is Rossia, pronounced Rassía. But the inhabitants and the language have an U, 'russki', and if the name was Rossia, the inhabitants wöüld have to be called 'rossi', and their language 'rosski'. This is not the case in russki, and much less in other languages, where everything is with U. Thus Russia.

Republica Centrafricana > Sentrafrikene. La palabra 'Republica' est in multe nom oficial (República Argentina), ma no na nomes normal, du dia a dia (Argentina). Encor alges nom ha sempre la palabra 'república', nesa sistem internacionala no. Normalmente noi scrivai Centrafricaine, ma fransian est una du linguas ke yo reforma, e la novo forma è Sentrafrikene.

ZP-Republica Centrafricana > Sentrafrikene. The word 'republic' is úzed in many official names (República Argentina), but not in informal language (Argentina). Still some names alwàs have the name 'Republic', not so in this internacional sistem. Úsually we'd spell Centrafricaine, but fransian is one of the languages i reform, so the nu spelling is Sentrafrikene.

Slovensko > Slovakia. Lu devai estar Slovensko como lis clama su paiz, ma poi la lingua estai la mema com in Slovenija, slovenski. In slovaski la palabra pruna fema de Slovensko et una fema de Slovenija è la mem, esu solo genera confucion. Noi solo po prender la nom internacional, ke è Slovakia.

ZQ-Slovensko > Slovakia. It shoüld be Slovensko as tha call their country, but then the language wöüld be the same as in Slovenija, slovenski. In slovaski the word for a slovakian

and a slovenian woman is the same, thats a lot of confusion. So we can just take the internacional name for Slovakia, which is Slovakia.

Africa do Sul, Sudáfrica > Soudafrica. El espanis di Sudamerica, ma no Nortamerica, lis diz America del Norte. La portugalis diz África do Norte pru region na norde de Africa, mas África do Sul non est un region na sud de África, est un paiz. Si tu vo dizir la region na sud de Africa, ha ke dizir 'o sul da África'. El espanis di Sudáfrica au paiz et Africa del Sur pru region. Bon, sempre ai un certe confucion entre region e paiz. Na nomenclatur internacional Nord Africa e Sud Africa è regiones, la paiz necess un nom extra, e noi lu prende du fucion del ingleshe South e del afrikaans Suid. El 'ou' del english, e com è dificile pronunciar un TH pra genti ki non hav ese son, noi prende la D del afrikaans: Soudafrica. Tu po pronunciar Saudafrica, el OU como nel english /au/, o Soud con /ou/, como sugest el IO, e com on dizai in afrikaans.

ZR-Suidafrika, South Africa, Afrique du Sud, Sudáfrica > Soudafrica. In espaniano people sa Sudamerica, but not Nordamerica, tha sa America del Norte. The portugalis sa África do Norte for the region in the north of Africa, but África do Sul is not a region in the south of Africa, it is a country. If u want to sa the region in the south of África, suthern Africa, u have to sa 'o sul da África'. And in other languages it is the same confusion between region and country. In the internacional naming Nord Africa and Sud Africa are regions, the country needs an extra name, and we take it from ingleshe South and afrikaans Suid. The 'ou' from english, but not TH which is dificult to pronounce for non-anglis, and we take the D from afrikaans: Soudafrica. U can pronounce it as /saud'afrika/, as the OU is pronounced in english, or /soud'afrika/ as the IO wöüld suggest - and as it wöüld be pronounced in afrikaans.

Yerevan - la forma maxi frequent è con E, Erevan, porke in russki on scrivi con E, mas es E non est un /e/, est un /je/ (portugalian 'ie', espaniano 'ye'). Nel otro lado, noi no solo mira la forma scrivit, osie la forma parlet è consideree. Et akie la son /je/ (ye) gana de loin, in general scrivite co J mas osie a vezes co Y o I. La problem é ke Jerevan sugestai un pronunciacion incorecte segon el IO, allora noi scrivi Yerevan.

ZS-Yerevan - the most frequent form is with E, Erevan, because in russki tha spell it with E, but E in russki is not /e/, it is /je/, english 'ye'. On the other hand we dont look just at the riten form, also the spoken form is considered. And there the sound /je/ wins bi far, úsually spelt with J but sometimes also with Y or I. The problem is that Jerevan wöüld suggest a rong pronunciation according to the IO, so we spell Yerevan.

Apropoz, in espanian, english e deutsh el articlos è raro pre la nome de paiz, in portugalian e fransian el articlo è la regla. Prel uniformitee noi retira tute. Osie paizes na plural non hav articlo: on di 'Los Estados Unidos son un grande país', on comensa co plural e termina co singular. No na nomenclatur internacional: USA est un mega paiz.

ZT-Bi the wa, in espanian, english e deushe the articles before a countrys name are rare, in portugalian and fransiano the article is the röl. For the ùniformity the international naming doesnt have any. Also countries in the plural dont have articles, and tha'r not plural anymore. We sa "The United States are a big country", starting with the plural and

ending with singular. Not in the international naming: USA est un mega paiz, USA is a big country.

LINGUAS ET ABITORIS

Tuti sa como clam el abitoris du majoritee du paizes europen e de paizes conesee com Arjentina, India, China, Japan, Australia. Pru majoritee es è sufficient. Mas existe tot un mund ultra es orizont. Como clama la genti de paizes meno conesee como Tuvalu, Malawi, Brunei? Como clam el abitoris de Antigua and Barbuda? Antiguanos? Mas et el abitoris de Barbuda, la barbudos, resta for? Non havai ke estar 'antiguaandbarbudo'? E si el abitoris de Russia clama russo, el abitoris de Cuba clama cubo? E si la fema de Maroc es una marocana, la fema de Cabu Verd es una cabana? E si el abitori de Brazil es un braziler, el abitori de San Marino es un marinero? E li de Angola un angolero, e neso cazo lo no pod estar un atacant? E si el abitori de Croacia es un croata, el abitori de Grecia es un greta? Con Garbo o sen? E yo supozi ke si el abitori de Guatemala es un guatemalteco, el abitori de Andorra es un andorreco, no? Et el abitori de Burundi es un burundol com el espanhol o es é remedio pra furunculo na bunda (nalgas, popotin, popò)? E si el abitori de Austria es un austríaco, el abitori de Oman es un omaníaco?

ZU-Everybody nós how the inhabitants of most europeno countries are called, as well as the inhabitants of big and important countries like Arjentina, India, China, Japan, Australia. For most people thats enough. But there is a hole world beyond this horizon. How do we call the inhabitants of less nón countries like Tuvalu, Malawi, Brunei? How do we call the inhabitants of Antigua and Barbuda? Antiguanos? But then what happened to the barbudians, do tha have to sta outside? Shouldnt it be antiguaandbarbudians? If u see the word 'dominican' as a nationality, how do u no if the person comes from Dominica or the Dominican Republic? If the people from Poland are the poles, are the people from Iceland the ices? And if the people from Portugal are the portuguese, are the people from Chad the cheese? The inhabitants of Monaco are the monegasques, so are the people from Mexico the mexigasques? And if we just have to take the 2 last letters off the country Mongolia to make the inhabitant 'mongol', is a person from Siria a 'sir'?

Caos, caos e plu caos. Ma no preocupa, noi va regularizar tot es.

ZV-Chaos, chaos and more chaos. But dont worry, we'll fix all this.

El abitoras gan un -a dopo la radiz, el abitoris (de tuto sex) un -i, el abitoros un -o. Una deutsha est una fema de Deutshland, un deutshi un person, un deutsho est un om. Afghana, aljeri, andorro. La radiz in general veni du paiz sen la vocales finale, ma si la nome du paiz veni du nome del abitori, com in paizes ke termina co -land o -stan, la radiz est el abitor.

ZW-The female inhabitants get an -a after the stem word, the inhabitants of both sexes an -i, the male inhabitants an -o. A deutsha is a woman from Deutshland, a deutshi a person, a deutsho a man. Afghana, aljeri, andorro. In general the stem word is the name of the country without the final vowels, but if the name of the country comes from the inhabitant, as the countries that end with -land or -stan, then the stem word is the inhabitant.

E como noi clama la fema de Arjentina? 'Arjentina' est ocupee por la paiz, et 'arjentinaa' estai bizaro pra pronunciar. A cauza desu noi separa la do vocal ke repete por un N, arjentinana. La personi de Kiribati est un kiribatini, el ome de Kongo un kongono.

ZX-And how do we call a woman from Arjentina? 'Arjentina' is already occupied bi the country, and 'arjentinaa' would be awkward to pronounce. Because of that we separate the 2 repeated vowels with a N, arjentinana. The person of Kiribati is a kiribatini, the man of Kongo is a kongono.

Na cazo de nomes doble, noi prende la plu longe (longo, largo) pra dezignar el abitor. La personi de Burkina Faso est un burkini, asie como la bikinis pra fema pudica musulman. Noi solo no prende la nome plu longe cuand es est un axidente geografic. La personis de Sierra Leone non è sierris, ma leonis, porke 'sierra' est un axidente geografic, et ai multe nome geografike co 'sierra'.

ZY-In the case of double names, we take the longer one to designate the inhabitant. The person of Burkina Faso is a burkini, as the bikinis used by prude muslim women. We only dont take the longer name when this is a geografic accident. The people of Sierra Leone arent sierris, they're leonis, since 'sierra' is a geografic accident (mountain range), and there are many geografic names with 'sierra'.

Claro, in nomes doble ke hav un punto cardenal, la do nomes ha ke restar, et el adjectiv et el abitor è scrivite junt: nordekori, westevirgini, soudafrico. Solo Norde Makedonia, ke solo hav ese nome porke si no la grekis bloca su entru nel UE, solo ai la nome Makedonia na derivadus: makedonis, makedonski. La grekis po se foder.

ZZ-Of course, in double names that have a cardinal point, both names have to stay, and the adjective and the inhabitant are spelt together: nordekori, westevirgini, soudafrico. Only Norde Makedonia, that just has this name because otherwize the grekis block their entry in the EU, just have the name Makedonia in its derivatives: makedonis, makedonski. Fuck the grekis.

In nomes ke termina co -S o -EN, ese terminaciones no counta como radiz. Choè el abitoris de Saxen in Deutshland non è 'saxenis', ma 'saxis'. El ome de Bahamas non est un bahamaso, mas un 'bahamo'. Solo na cazo de Laos nois ha ke fazer un exepcion: teoricamente la S no counta como parte du radiz, la vocales osie no, solo restai la L. Alora la fema de Laos estai una 'la', el om un 'lo', etc. Ke ja est ocupee. Alora la radiz è 'laos': el abitori de Laos est un laosi.

In names that end with -S or -EN, these endings dont count as part of the stem. That means that the inhabitants of Saxen in Deutshland arent 'saxenis', they're 'saxis'. A man from Bahamas is not a bahamaso, he's a bahamo. Only in the case of Laos we have to make an exception: theoretically a final S doesnt count as part of the stem, the vowels either, so we're left with a L. So a woman from Laos would be a 'la', a man a 'lo', etc. Which is all occupied. So the stem must be 'laos', and the inhabitant is a laosi.

La provincia deusche 'Bayern' é scrivita 'Beiren', el abitoris è la beiris (pronunciee bairis).

The deutsche "land" Bayern is spelt 'Beiren', the inhabitants are the beiris (pronounced /bairis/).

Abitoris de paizes co plu ke doz elemento na nom est abreviee: el abitoris de São Tomé e Príncipe clam in portugaliano santomense o são-tomense, in espaniano santotomense, mas es osie è la deziagnacion prel abitoris del ila São Tomé, choè, la genti de Prínsip resta for... el abreviacion è STEP, et asie 'tomis' est el abitoris de Saum Tomé, mentre STEPis est el abitoris du paiz. El abitoris de Saint Kitts and Nevis è la SKANis. Si el abreviacion non è pronunciabile, on di letra por letra, por exemplo el abitoris de Papu Niu Gini è la PNGnis, po-noi-ginis.

The inhabitants of countries with more than two elements in their name are abbreviated: in portugaliano, the inhabitants of São Tomé e Príncipe are called santotomense or sãotomense, in espaniano santotomense, in anglishe são toméan or santomean, but thats also the designation for the inhabitants of the island São Tomé, that is, the people from Príncipe stay outside... the abbreviation is STEP, and so 'tomis' are the inhabitants of the island São Tomé, prínsipis the inhabitants of the island Prínsip, and the inhabitants of the country are STEPis. The inhabitants of Saint Kitts and Nevis are the SKANis. If the abbreviation isnt pronounceable, say it letter bi letter, for example the inhabitants of Papu Niu Gini are the PNGnis, with the new alphabet 'po-noi-ginis'.

Cuando la capital - o un otre citah du paiz - ha la meme nome ke la paiz, el abitori du citah gana lo suffix -it. El abitori de Mejico è la mejiki, el abitori du Citah Mejico è la mejikiti. El abitoris de Luxemburg è la luxemburgis, el abitoris du capital la luxemburgitis. No, esu non es un maladitee, esis è la "mini luxemburgis"...

When the capital - or another city in the country - has the same name as the country, the inhabitant of the city gets the suffix -it. The inhabitant of Mejico is the mejiki, the inhabitant of Mejico City is the mejikiti. The inhabitants of Luxemburg are the luxemburgis, the inhabitants of the capital Luxemburg are the luxemburgitis. No, this is not a disease, these are the "little luxemburgis"...

A vezes el ultime consonant ha ke estar substituite pra conservar la son du radiz: el abitoris de Mejico non è mejicis, sino mejikis. El abitores de St. Lucia no pod estar 'lucis': in anglishe la combinacion 'cia' è pronunciee /Sa/ (sha), ma 'ci' no. Allora nois ha ke scrivir 'lushis'.

Sometimes the last consonant has to be replaced to conserve the sound of the stemword: the inhabitants of Mejico arent mejicis, they are mejikis. The inhabitants of St. Lucia cant be 'lucis': in anglishe the combination 'cia' is pronounced /Sa/ (sha), but 'ci' isnt. So we have to spell 'lushis'.

ADJETIVOS E LINGUAS

La suffixo pra linguas de paizes germanish in Europa est -ishe, pra paizes slavski -ski, pra tut otrus est -iano, exepto cuando la nome finie in -a, sen un I na pre, in eso cazo -ano: chinano, no

chiniano, panamano, no panamiano. Tant -ishe com osie -(i)ano po restar sen el ultime vocal, si no ven un consonante poi: Yo parle meyor ingleshe ke türkian. Yo parle meyor türkiano ke english.

The suffix for the languages in germanishe countries in Europe is -ishe, for slavski languages -ski, for all others its -iano, except when the name ends in -a without an I before it, in this case -ano: chinano, not chiniano, panamano, no panamiano. The suffixes -ishe and -(i)ano can have their last vowel dropped, if no consonant follows. Yo parle meyor ingleshe ke türkian. Yo parle meyor türkiano ke english.

Alge paizes slavski ja hav un -sk na nome, neso cazo on non adi, ma fucion: la lingua de Polska non è polskaski o polskski, è polski.

Some slavski countries have already a -sk in their names, in this case we dont add an sk, they are fusioned: the language in Polska is not polskaski or polskski, it is polski.

Como yo diziu, -ish è la prefixo pra nomes germanish. 'Deutsche' non hav -ishe, ma noi lu considera com un 'deutishe' ke perdu su I. Si no, nois havai ke scrivir 'deutshish', et esu no sona nada ben.

As i said already, -ishe is the prefix for germanishe names. 'Deutsche' doesnt have -ishe, but we consider it as a 'deutishe' that lost its I. Otherwise we'd have to spell 'deutshish', and that doesnt sound well at all.

La regla geografica non è facila, ma super plu facil e funcionala ke lo ke nois ha na moment, un vere jungle. Ai meme diferensas dentro duna lingua, por exemplo la portugali scrivi Moscovo, la brazil Moscou. Agora solo ai un alternativa, pru toto mund.

The geographic rule isnt simple, but much simpler and functional than what we have nowadays, which is a real jungle. Even inside the same language there are differences, the portugalis spell Moscovo, the brazilis Moscou. Now there is only one alternative, for everybody in the world.

UNA LISTA CON EXEMPLOS

Tu non ha ke aprender esa lista decor, ma tu po mirar dentro pra comprender meyor la sistem. Akie ai alges nome de paizes, capitales, a vezes la citah maxi mega cuando non è la capital, abitoris e linguas/adjetivos. In cazos dificilo yo da osie la traduicion.

You dont have to learn this list by heart, but you can have a look to understand better the system. Here you see some names of countries, capitals, sometimes the largest city when it is not the capital, inhabitants and languages/adjectives. In difficult cases i also give the translation.

Afghanistan-Kabul-aita (fema de Aiti, na lado de Dominicana)-aljeri-andorro-angolano-Antigua and Barbuda-St. Jons-aaba-arjentini-armeno-austriano-Azerbaycan-Baku-bahamana-bahreini-bangladesho-barbadiano-Belarus-Minsk-belga-bilizi-benino-bhutaniano-Bolivia-La Paz-biha (fema de Bosna i Hercegovina)-botsuani-brazilo-britishe-Brunei-Bandar Seri Begawan-bulgara-burkini-burundo-verdiano (adjetivo pra Cabu Verd)-Cambodje-Phnom Penh-cameruna-cesko-chadiano-Chile-Santiago-chinana-colombi-rico (ome de Costa Rica, meme ke povre)-divoiriano (adjetivo pra Cot Divoir, capital Abidjan)-Cuba-Avana-dana-deutshi-djibuto-dominikiano (adjetivo pra Dominica)-Dominicana (adjetivo dominicano)-Santo Domingo-ecuadora-eestini (personi de Eesti, Estonia)-egipto-salvadoriano-Eritrea-Asmara-espana-estetimori-esuatino (ome de Esuatini, el antico Swaziland)-etiopiano-Fiji-Suva-fransa-gaboni-gambo-georgiano-Ghana-Akra-grenadana-guatemali-bisso (ome de Giné-Bissau)-ecuatorialiano (adjetivo pra Ginea Ecuatorial)-Ginee-Konakri-guyanana-holli (personi de Holland)-indo-indonesiano-Iran-Teheran-iraqa-iri (personi de Ireland)-iso (ome de Island)-israeliano-Italia-Roma-jamaicana-japani-jordano-kanado-kazakhiano-Kenia-Nairobi-kiribata-kipri-komoro-kongiano-Kongoki-Kinshasa-kosovana-krovatski-kuweito-kyrgyziano-Laos-Vientiane-latva-lesothi-libano-liberiano-Libia-Tripoli-liechtensteina-lietuvi (personi de Lituania)-luxemburgo-madagascariano-Magyarország-Budapest-malawa-malaysi-maldivo-maliano-Malta-Valletta-maroca-marshalli-mauretano-mauritano-Mejico-micronesia-moldovi-monacono-mongoliano-Montenegro-Podgorica-mossambica-myanmari-namibo-nauriano (adjetivo pro Nauru)-Nepal-Katmandu-newzeelanda-nicaragi-nijero-naijiriano-Norde Korea-Pyongyang-makedona-norgi-omano-onduriano-Pakistan-Islamabad-pala (fema de Palau)-palestini-panamo-pngiano (/ponoigiano/, adjetivo pra Papu Niugini)-Paraguay-Asunción-pera (fema de Peru)-pilipini-polsko-portugaliano-Qatar-Doha-romena-russi-ruando-SKANiano (adjetivo pra St Kitts and Nevis)-lusha (fema de St. Lucia)-svagi (personi de St Vincent and the Grenadines)-samo (ome de Samoa)-mariniano (adjetivo pra San Marino)-Sao Tomé e Príncipe-Sao Tomé-sauda-senegali-sentrafrikeno-serbski-Seychelles-Victoria-shqipera (fema de Albania)-leoni-singaporo-siriano-Slovakia-Bratislava-solomona-somali-soudafrico-lankiano (adjetivo pra Sri Lanka)-Sude Korea-Seoul-sudesudana-sudani-suomo (ome de Finland)-surinamiano-Sverige-Stockholm-switsa-taiwani-tanzano-thayano (adjetivo pra Thailand)-Tochikistan-Dushanbe-toga-tongi-TATo (ome de Trinidad and Tobago)-tunisiano-Türkiye-Istanbul-turkmena-tuvali-ugando-ukrainiski-UAE (abitoris 'uaeis!)-Abu Dhabi-uruga-USi-uzbeko-vanuatiano-Vaticano-venezuelana-vietnami-yemeno-zambiano-Zimbabue-Harare.

Claro, sempre pod aiver "coliciones" co palavras existente, mas es est inevitable co la miles o millones nomes geografic. Un vez yo videu un map in portugaliano de Europa, onde nel este de Grekia estè Peru. Absurdo, no? Ma poi yo comprendeu: estou un traduicion de Google, onde la nome Turkey osie est el animal, pavo (dinde, tacchino, curcan). E na portugalian es animal clama 'peru'...

Of course, there can be "collisions" with existing words, but thats unavoidable with all those thousands or millions of geographic names. Once i saw a map in portugalian of Europa, where i saw Peru east of Grekia. Absurd, isnt it? But then i got it: it was a google translation, and when you give in 'Turkey', the first thing google translator thinks of is the animal. And in portugaliano the animal turkey is called 'peru'...

Di vouta au zuryk zu bak tu [index](#).