

NEO GRAMMAR IN TWO PAGES

PRONUNCIATION. Neo, like Spanish, is pronounced exactly as it is spelt. No letter is silent. Every letter has one sound, always the same.

VOWELS. There are 5 vowels : **a, e, i, o, u** ; they may vary in length and are indifferently short or long. They are pronounced as follows : **a** like palm, father ; **e** like bet, bay, late, leather ; **i** like bit, beet, in, if, easy ; **o** like on, off, go, low ; **u** like foot, rule, moon.

CONSONANTS : **c** and **ch** are pronounced like church, China ; **g** like go, get, gun ; **j** like jet, John ; **r** like red, rag, round, rat ; **s** like sit, sue, son, summer ; **z** like zoo ; **x** like axe, box, excited (never **gz** like example). All other letters same as in English.

Definite article lo : the.

Ending **o** may be dropped before words beginning with a vowel : **l'arbo**, **l'arbos** the tree, the trees ;

in the plural, when preceding an invariable word, ending **s** may be added : **los Smith**, **los Nelson** the Smiths, the Nelsons ; it may be added also when suggested by a want of clearness or euphony.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE un : a, an.

The **ADJECTIVE** ends with the letter **a** : **bona** good ; **forta** strong.

the **ADVERB** deriving from an adjective ends with the letter **e** : **forte** strongly.

The **NOUN** ends with **o** (plural **os**) : **frato**, **fratos** brother, brothers ; **soro**, **soros** sister, sisters ; **gardeno**, **gardenos** garden, gardens ; **tablo**, **tablos** table, tables ; **libro**, **libros** book, books.

Ending **o** is frequently dropped IN THE SINGULAR, so long as the pronunciation remains very easy : **frat**, **sor**, **garden**. One may not say **tabl**, **libr**, because the pronunciation would be difficult. THE PLURAL ENDING **os** IS NEVER DROPPED.

NUMBERS

un	du	tre	qar	qin	sit	sep	ot	non	is	ek	mil	milyon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000	million

All other numbers by compounding these 13 elements :

isun	isdu	istre	isqar	isqin	issit	issep	isot	ison	duisun	duisun
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
duisdu	treis	treisot	qaris	qarisqin	qinis	sitis	sepis	otis		
22	30	38	40	45	50	60	70	80		
otisun	nonis	nonison	ek un	ek sepiot	duek	treek	qarek			
81	90	99	101	178	200	300	400			
qinek	sitmil	otmil	qarek	sepmil	nonisqin					
500	6000		8400		7095					

ORDINAL NUMBERS : **prima**, **una** first ; **dua** second ; **tre** third ; **qara** fourth ; **ota** eighth ; **isa** tenth ; **eka** hundredth.

PRONOUNS

SUBJECT (1)		OBJECT (1)		POSSESSIVE	
mi	I	me	me	ma	my ; mine
tu	you	te	you	ta	your ; yours
il	he	le	him	la	his
el	she	le (-y)	her	la	her ; hers
it	it	le, it	it	la	its
so	oneself ; one	se	oneself	sa	his ; one's
nos	we	ne	us	na	our ; ours
vu	you	ve	you	va	your ; yours
zi	they	ze	them	za	their ; theirs
zel	they (fem.)	ze (-y)	them (fem.)		

- (1) **IMPORTANT** : After a preposition the pronoun takes always the "subject" form : **mi gar kon il** I go with him ; **Venar vu kon nos ?** are you coming with us ?
- (2) Example for possessive adjective : **ma dom, ma domos** my house, my houses ; possessive pronouns end with **s** in the plural : **lo ma, lo mas** mine.

The **VERB**. Conjugation of the verb **i** (to have) (same form for all persons)

Present	ar	mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi ar	I have, you have, he has
Past tense, Imperfect	ir	mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi ir	I had, you had, he had, we had
Future	or	mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi or	I shall have, you will have
Conditional (3)	ur	mi, tu, il, nos, vu, zi ur	I should have, you would have
Imperative, Subjunctive	iu	Iu duldo!	have patience! (<i>pron i-u</i>)
Past participle	at	had (mi ar at)	I have had
Present participle	ande	having (adjective : anda)	
Compound participle	inde	having had (adjective inda)	

- (3) The "conditional" tense may be ignored by beginners and by persons who don't use this tense in their mother tongue.

This verb **i** is the pattern and the ending of **ALL OTHER VERBS** :

si to be ; **mi sar** I am ; **il sir** he was ; **el sur** she would be ; **sat** been ; **fi** to do ; **tu far** you do ; **nos fir** we did ; **vu ar fat** you have done ; **vidi** to see ; **nos vidar** we see ; **el vidor** she will see ; **vidinde** having seen ; **promeni** to walk ; **zi promenir** they walked ; **el ar promenat** she has walked.

VOCABULARY : **ya** yes ; **no** no, not ; **forse** perhaps ; **sem** always ; **ni** never ; **of** often ; **vo** where ; **ik** here ; **ye** there ; **toye** everywhere ; **de** of ; **da** from ; **e** and ; **o** or ; **kon** with ; **sen** without ; **an** also ; **nur** only ; **parli** to speak ; **angla** English ; **Anglal** English (language) ; **xena** foreign ; **kompreni** to understand ; **pli** to please ; **pi** to be able ; **par vu ?** can you ? **po** for ; **somo** something ; **epe** a little ; **dezi** to wish ; **lente** slowly ; **vit** quickly ; **speri** to hope ; **kras** to-morrow ; **oje** to-day ; **yer** yesterday ; **fas** almost ; **mul** much, many ; **muy** very.

Parlar vu Anglal ? No, mi xena.	Do you speak English ? No, I am a foreigner.
Mi komprenar epe, mo no par parli.	I understand it a little, but I cannot speak it.
Mi dezur apreni an Neo.	I should like to learn Neo too.
Neo un linguo iza e plaz.	Neo is an easy and pleasant language.
Par mi fi somo po vu ?	Can I do something for you ?
Pli, parlu lente, mi no komprenar.	Please, speak slowly, I don't understand.
Mi sperar ve vidi kras.	I hope to see you to-morrow.
Sar vu of ik ? Fas sem.	Are you often here ? Almost always.
Bonid, Sir. Bonser, Madam.	Good morning, Sir. Good evening, Madam.
Alvid, Damel Janin. Bonnox.	Good-bye, Miss Jane. Good night.

After reading these two pages, you know all essential rules of Neo.