

## Andalusi Romance/L'atinu (Mozarabic) grammar according to Pablo Sanchez Dominguez

### Phonetics

- -ge- and -gi- are pronounced /j/ where Western romance pronounce /z/: Pablo uses Spanish elegir /elezir/ vs Mozarabic elegiri /elejiri/ (to choose).
- z becomes /z/: Pablo uses baisare>bazare>baizari>baizari (bazaar).
- Latin -ct- becomes -it- and is pronounced /tʃ/ like Italian: predictus>preditu, benedictus>beneitu, confectus>confitu.
- Spanish -za becomes -cia: Ficanza>ficancia. C before I and E is also /tʃ/.
- x becomes /ʃ/.
- ll is /ʎ/ but historically has also been /ʃ/.
- H is also always /h/ like the Hebrew ה.
- S' is used for š.
- L' is /ʎ/. T' is /ts/.

### Morphology-Adjectives

- Adjectives attached to a plural noun has the option of being plural or singular: agallas canas (S) = gallas cana (M) (gray galls).
- Nouns in numerals of 10 also have the option: cuatro gatos (S) = catru catu (M) (4 cats).
- Adjectives were postponed to the noun; this applies to greetings: buenos dias (S) = at't'aba bonu (M) (good day)
- The -a ending for feminine adjective stays in Mozarabic like in most Romance.

### Comparatives-Regulars

- Tanto (S)> Tantu (M) (a lot), De (S)> Ce (M) (of, than, from (note that the second particle is unknown and was almost certainly not “ce”), Como (S)> Comu (M) (how, like, as), Mas (S)> Mais (M) (more) Menos (S and M) (smaller or lesser).
- Pablo notes that there is also pareculus (parel'u), and talis (tali) but there are no descendants of these. Talis (tali) does have a Latin translation as “such”.

### Comparatives-Irregular

- Maior (S) > Maiori/Mori (M) (major, greater), Minor (S) > Menori (M) (minor, smaller)
- Pablo notes the suffix –man as being equivalent to super-; gordus magnus (L) becomes gorduman (M) (the “biggest greatest” or literally “big fat”)
- Additional comparatives are there but no information given on mel’ori and peiori

### Articles-Definite

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>El (li), -o</b>	<b>Les, -os</b>
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>La, -a</b>	<b>Las, -as</b>
<b>Neuter</b>	<b>lo</b>	

(Exact table used)

- Articles are also contracted

	El	La	Los	Las
Ad	al			
De	do	da	dos	das

- Al appears mostly in Arabisms “al habibi”, “al ant’ara”

### Articles-Indefinite

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Un(u)</b>	<b>unos</b>
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>una</b>	<b>unas</b>

### Determinants-Indefinite

- Otri (other), tan bel (pretty much), vili (little), tali (equal, such), al’u (otherwise), totu (all), paucu (little), vairu (different), bel (some), nin un (none), tan/tantu (a lot)

<b>Bel</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Bel(lu)</b>	<b>bellos</b>
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>bella</b>	<b>bellas</b>
<b>Neutro</b>	<b>bellu</b>	
<b>Al’u</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Al’u</b>	<b>Al’os</b>
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Al’as</b>	<b>Al’as</b>

## Demonstratives

		Singular	Plural
Proximity	Masculine	esti	estes
	Feminine	esta	estas
	Neuter	estu	
Remoteness	Masculine	acesti	acestes
	Feminine	acesta	acestas
	Neuter	acestu	
Emphasis	Masculine	essi	esses
	Feminine	essa	essas
	Neuter	essu	

## Numerals

<b>Ordinals</b>	
<b>0</b>	<b>T'ifr</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Un(u)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>dos</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>tres</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>catru</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>cincu</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>S'is' (pronounced shish)</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>S'ebti (shebti)</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>oitu/ohtu</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>nou</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>deci</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Un(u) deci</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>venti</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Un(u) venti</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>trenta</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>carenta</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>cincenta</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>S'isenta (shisenta)</b>
<b>70</b>	<b>S'ebtenta (shebtenta)</b>
<b>80</b>	<b>oitent/ohtenta</b>
<b>90</b>	<b>noventa</b>
<b>100</b>	<b>centu</b>
<b>1,000</b>	<b>milli</b>

<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>million</b>
------------------	----------------

<b>Cardinals</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>primair</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>S'acondu (shacondu)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Tert'u/tert'air</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cart(u)</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cint(u)</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>S'isti (shisti)</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>S'iebtimu (shiebtimu)</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>otavu</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>nuvenu/nonu</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>decimi</b>

### **Prepositions**

<b>Ad</b>	<b>To, towards, until</b>
<b>anti</b>	<b>In front, before</b>
<b>Abant(I)</b>	<b>In front</b>
<b>con</b>	<b>with</b>
<b>contra</b>	<b>against</b>
<b>de</b>	<b>Of, from</b>
<b>des</b>	<b>since</b>
<b>Debant(I)</b>	<b>before</b>
<b>en</b>	<b>In, with, at, on</b>
<b>enta</b>	<b>Towards, around</b>
<b>Inda ad</b>	<b>alongside</b>
<b>capu</b>	<b>Towards, around</b>
<b>hatta</b>	<b>until</b>
<b>por</b>	<b>By, for</b>
<b>Por en</b>	<b>For, in order</b>
<b>retru</b>	<b>behind</b>
<b>S'econdu (shecondru)</b>	<b>According to</b>
<b>S'en (shen)</b>	<b>without</b>
<b>S'o (sho)</b>	<b>under</b>
<b>S'obri (shobri)</b>	<b>Above, over</b>
<b>tras</b>	<b>After, beyond</b>
<b>tre</b>	<b>Between, among</b>

## **Adverbs**

- Mali: Bad
- Beni: Good
- Tantu: A lot
- Tan: Few
- Vili: Little
- Paucu: Small
- Con pena: Hardly
- Ad hatta: Even, including
- Allas: Additionally
- Iadda: Additionally, plus, also
- Can: Enough, sufficient
- Asi: So, like this
- Forta: Purposely

## **Places**

- L'es'os (leshos): Far
- T'irka: Near
- Abantaira: Before
- Retraira: Behind
- Bas'(u) (bashu): Under
- I: Here
- Aca: Here
- La: There

## **Time**

- Anti: Before
- Bibats'i (bibatshi): Soon
- Des: Since
- Des ce: Since then
- Maniana: Tommorrow
- Non tantu: While

- Atassu, adassu: Now
- Ia: Already, anymore
- Adun: Still
- S'empri (shempri): Always
- Non mais: Never
- Ia non mais: Never a lot, not a lot

### **Demonstratives**

- En essu: Then

### **Affirmatives**

- Adi: Also

### **Explicatives**

- Por ce: Because
- Ad indda: Therefore

### **Interrogatives**

- Ce: What, why
- Ci: Who
- Candu: When
- Comu: How
- Por ce: Why

### **Doubt**

- Asi ce: Maybe
  - S'i se (shi she): Hopefully
  - Maccar: Hopefully
  - Laitani: Hopefully
- The suffix “-aira” is used like the Spanish “-mente” and English “-ly”
    - Anti> Abantaira (priorly, preceding)
    - Retru> Retraira (priorly)
    - Halak> Halacaira (soldierly)

### **Conjunctions**

## **Copulatives**

- Ed: And

## **Disjunctive**

- Au: Or

## **Explicitives**

- Ia s'iiad (Ia shiiad): Either

## **Adversatives**

- Nin: Nor
- Nis s'i cerad (nish shi cerdad): Not even
- In non: Instead
- Mas: But
- Illa: But
- Non s'en (non shen): Although
- Maccar: Although
- Pesed ad: In spite of

## **Conditionals**

- S'i (shi): Yes
- Por en ce: For what, but what