

2, Coltart Road,
Liverpool, S.
December 2, 1931.

Honorato Consocio,

Reddeo gratias ad vos pro vostre grata l ettera de 14/10/'31. Segundo vostre desiderio, ego mittevi le Vocabulario ad Prana le die 26 de Octobere, et aliquos dies abhinc le Professore me nuntiavit quod lo habebat recipeto. Cum bono ratione, loquevit de illo in un modo multo laudatorio.

Cum referentia ad vostre suggestione de un abbreviatione de le gram atica de Leo, habeo dato ad illo serio cogitatione. Habeo in consequentia faceto un revisione de les pronominas personales et de le conjugatione de le verbo, et vos mitteo exemplos de ambos in folios separatos. Le caso dativo de les pronominas de le 3a persona est exprimeto solamente per praepositiones in vice de per "li" et "lis," et ~~le~~ le verbo habet uno solo tempore praeterito in le modo Indicativo, et uno tempore in le Subjunctivo, cum alteros parvos modificationes.

Ad iste puncto, ego scribebam secundo istes modificationes, et vos precam volere dicere quale est vostre opinione de illos.

Ego habeo emeto le libro de quod vois facevatis mentione in vostre ulti a l ettera-"Key To and Primer of Interlingua." Est un volumine elegante, bene imprimeto. Debet dirigere multo attentione ad Interlingua, nec esserit sine utilitate pro les studentes de Leo. Le sermone de le auctore non est publicato, sed potet essere quod vois ipse poteriat dicere qui est. Quicumque esseret, offerem mes felicitationes cordiales.

In me opinione, est infelice quod Interlingua non habet ad le minus un modico de gram atica. Pro supplere iste defecto, est necessario aliquando utere verbos auxiliares quod non essent plus

simplices quam flexiones. In pp. 129-30, 274-5, et 266-7 de "Schola Et Vita," 1931, legemus varios propositiones pro exprimere id quod flexiones potent exprimere meliore et sine inventiones extraordinarios. Me paret quod le uso de "i", "e", "vol" etc. cum iste fine est flexione in un modo indirecto.

Opino quod, pro claritate, una forma plurale de n6mines et pron6mines est necessaria, et pro adjectivos, optabile. Le verbio deberiat habere, ut minimum, una differentia inter le n6mero singulare et le plurale, et deberiat indicare etiam t6mpore et modo; e.g.:-

Modo Indicativo.

	Singulare.		Plurale.
T6mpore Praesente.	Ego } tu } illo }	ama.	nois } vois } illes }
Praeterito.		<u>amava</u>	<u>amavas</u> .
Futuro. ,		<u>amari</u>	<u>amaris</u> .
Modo Conditionale. . .		<u>amaria</u> .	<u>amarias</u> .
Modo Subjunctivo. . .		<u>amasse</u> .	<u>amasses</u> .
Modo Imperativo. . .		<u>ama</u> (tu).	<u>amate</u> (vois).

Hoc, cum les art6culos etc. in Latinesco, me paret essere le minimum de gramm6tica quod ulla lingua pro uso internationale deberiat habere. Ego non credem quod, cum minus, unquam esserit possibile acquirere le favore de le majore parte de les classes educatos, cujus approbatione et auxilio essent necessarios pro successo.

Si le valore de le libra anglica non fierit nimis adverso, mie filio vaderit ad Roma circa le Nativitate, et sperat videre vos ibi. Illo vos scriberit simulac potesset dicere le spatio de sue mansione, etc. Ego speram quod in consequentia de iste conferentia nois nos intelligerimus perfectamente.

Salutationes cordiales,

A. J. Macmillan

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Personal Pronouns of the 1st and 2nd Persons.

In both languages, the ^{objective} ~~accusative~~ case of these pronouns is used for both the direct object (accusative) and the indirect object (dative) of the verb.

Nominative Case: ego(I), nois(we) tu(thou) vois(you(ye))
Accusative and Dative: me(me), nos(us). te(thee), vos(you).

Examples of use as Accusative.

~~ego amam te, tu amas me,~~ nois amamus vos, ~~vois amatis nos,~~
I love thee, thou lovest me, we love you, you love us.

These pronouns may also be used before the verb, thus:

ego te amam, tu me amas, nois vos amamus, vois nos amatis,
which, word for word, is I thee love, thou me lovest, and so on.

This order of words is not usual in English, but it is occasionally used, especially in poetry. In Latinesco both forms of expression are correct. When the pronoun is placed after the verb (ego amam te, etc.) it is said to be "emphatic", and when placed before the verb (ego te amam) it is said to be "unemphatic."

Examples of use as Dative.

The above pronouns are all used in the same way, so an example of the manner of using te in the dative case will suffice equally for me, nos, and vos:-

ego davam te un libro,	I gave thee a book
ego davam lo ad te,	I gave it to thee
ego davam te lo,	I gave thee it.

Here, as the indirect object of davam (gave), a preposition (ad, to) is either expressed before it, or "understood." If (1) and (2) were fully expressed they would be-

(1) ego davam <u>ad te</u> un libro,	I gave <u>to thee</u> a book.
(2) ego davam lo <u>ad te</u> lo,	I gave <u>to thee</u> it.

Using the "unemphatic" order of words we could say: (1) ego te davam un libro; ego lo davam ad te; ego te lo davam. When a dative and an accusative pronoun come together, the dative is placed first.

Personal Pronouns of the 3rd Person.

Singular. Masculine.	Singular. Feminine.	Plural. For both Genders.
Nom. illo, he	illa, she	illes, they
Dat. ad illo, to him,	ad illa, to her,	ad illes, to them,
Acc. lo, him.	la, her.	les, them.

Examples of Use.- Accusative.

Illo amat lo, (or illo lo amat), he loves him.
 illa amat la (or illa la amat), she loves her.
 illes amant les (or illes les amant), they love them.

Dative.

- (1) illo davat un libro ad illo, he gave a book to him
- (2) illo davat lo ad illo, he gave it to him
- (3) illo lo davat ad illo, he gave it to him.
- (1) illa davat un libro ad illa, she gave a book to her
- (2) illa davat lo ad illa, she gave it to her,
- (3) illa lo davat ad illa, she gave it to her.
- (1) illes davant un libro ad illes, they gave a book to them.
- (2) illes davant lo ad illes, they gave it to them.
- (3) illes lo davant ad illes, they gave it to them.

Se (self or selves) is used with pronouns of the 3rd person, singular and plural, feminine or masculine, with reflexive verbs:-

illo se vulneravat, he wounded himself.
 (or vulneravat se)
 illa se vulneravat, she wounded herself.
 illes se vulneravant, they wounded themselves.

The neuter pronoun "id" answers to our "it" and "that" when used in an abstract sort of way. Examples:-

illo tentavat scandere le arbore, he tried to climb the tree,
 sed non potevat id facere. but could not do it.
 illes dicent quod mox haberimus they say we shall soon have war,
 bello, sed ego non id credem. but I do not believe it (or that).

Here id stands for (1) an action, an attempt to do something, and (2) for something that has been said, but in neither case is there a definite noun. "Id" may also be used with Impersonal verbs, or may be omitted, as: id pluve (or pluve), it rains.

Latinesco Verb(Revised).

Infinitive Mood.

Amare, Habere, Venire,
to love. to have. to come.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.			Plural.		
<u>.stem.</u>			<u>(I love, etc.)</u>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
ama/m	ama/s	ama/t;	ama/mus	ama/tis	ama/nt.
habe/m	habe/s	habe/t;	habe/mus	habe/tis	habe/nt.
veni/m	veni/s	veni/t;	veni/mus	veni/tis	veni/nt.

Past Tense.

(I loved, etc.).

ama/vam, ama/vas, ama/vat; ama/vamus, ama/vatis, ama/vant.

Future Tense.

(I shall love, etc.).

ama/ro, ama/ris, ama/rit; ama/rimus, ama/ritis, ama/rint.

Conditional Mood.

(I should or would love, etc.).

ama/riam, ama/rias, ama/riat; ama/riamus, ama/riatis, ama/riant.

Subjunctive Mood.

(I may or might love, etc.).

ama/ssem, ama/sses, ama/sset; ama/ssemus, ama/ssetis, ama/ssent.

Imperative Mood.

ama(tu),

ama/te (vois).

(For the other Persons, use Subjunctive Mood.)

Gerund: ama/ndo(loving).

Passive Participle: ama/to(loved).

Passive Voice.

Compound Tenses.

Active.

Essere amato,
to be loved.

Habere amato, to have loved.

Passive.

Habere esseto amato, to have been loved.