

MA-SIMPLICIO LING E-LING LATINO  
DE-TRISTAN RAMAGE

VERY SIMPLE LANGUAGE FROM THE LATIN LANGUAGE  
BY TRISTAN RAMAGE

Phonology														
Consonants														
/b/	/c/	/d/	/f/	/g/	/h/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/p/	/q/	/r/	/s/	/t/	/z/
[b]	[k]	[d]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[p]	[k]	[ɹ]	[s]	[t]	[z]
Vowels and semi-vowels														
/a/	/e/	/i/	/j/	/o/	/u/	/ae/	/au/	/ai/	/ei/					
[ɑ]	[e] [ɛ]	[i] [j]	[j]	[oʊ] [ɔ]	[u] [w]	[aɪ]	[aʊ]	[aɪ]	[eɪ]					
/e/ → [ɛ] / _C (rule doesn't apply across prefix boundaries)														
/u/ → [w] / _V /u/ → [w] / Q_														
/o/ → [ɔ] / _C /o/ → [oʊ] _#														
/i/ → [j] / _V														
Stress														
First syllable is stressed in two-syllable words without prefixes or suffixes. E.g., "aetern" → ['aɪ tɛ.ɹn]														
Final syllable is stressed in words of two syllables (including prefixes or suffixes). E.g., "il-at" → [i 'lat], "de-lact" → [dɛ 'lakt]														
Penultimate syllable is stressed in words of more than two syllables (including prefixes or suffixes). E.g., "ambition" → [am 'bi tʃɹn], "in-alto" → [i 'nal toʊ], "qua-quomod-ito" → [kwa kwɔ mə 'di toʊ]														

Derivational morphology				
Function or English approximation	Applicability			Suffix, prefix, or marker
plural marker	noun			-i
at	noun			a- / ad-
for (indirect object, durational)	noun			fo- / for-
of	noun			de- / det-
by	noun			pe- / per-
from (locative, temporal)	noun			de- / det-
about	noun			de- / det-
noun → adjective	noun			-izo
noun → verb	noun			-izi
combination marker	noun			-o- / -ot-
like	noun	pronoun		si- / sim-
without	noun	pronoun		sine- / sin-
more	noun	verb	adjective	plu- / plus-
most	noun	verb	adjective	ma- / max-
less	noun	verb	adjective	mi- / min-
least	noun	verb	adjective	pe- / pes-

not	noun	verb	adjective	no- / not-
to (purpose, locative)	noun	verb		a- / ad-
in (locative, temporal)	noun	verb		i- / in-
during, while	noun	verb		i- / in-
on	noun	verb		i- / in-
with	noun	verb		cu- / cum-
into	noun	verb		ito- / iton-
over	noun	verb		su- / sup-
after	noun	verb		po- / pos-
out	noun	verb		e- / ex-
against	noun	verb		contra- / contr-
between	noun	verb		inte- / inter-
past participle marker		verb		-t
before/until		verb		pre- / pret-
never		verb		nu- / num-
verbal uncertainty marker		verb		je-
verb → noun		verb		-z
verb → adjective		verb		-zo
so, so very	adjective			ta- / tam-
adverb marker	adjective			adve- / adv-
adjective → noun	adjective			-z
pronominal plural marker	pronoun			-plur
accusative marker	pronoun			-dam
possessive marker	pronoun			-at
result clause marker	first word of clause			qua- / quam-
uncertainty marker	interrogative			-ito

Morpho-semantic examples		
Word or phrase	Language	Literal re-translation
expose	e-posui	put out
to eat	ad-edi-z	to eat
arrive	a-veni	come to
vacuum	sine-res	without thing
forbid	inte-dici	say between
countermand	contra-iusi	against order
unnecessarily	adve-not-opusei-t	adverbial not needed
pelican	buc-ot-avis, buc-izo avis	mouth-bird, mouthy bird
Morpho-semantic changes such as these can usually convey concepts for which direct translations do not exist.		

Partial syntax rules

S → (xNP) VP (?I)

NP → (xM) (xAdjP) N/Pn/V (xM) (xAdjP) (PP) (CP)

VP → (xM) V (xM) (T) (PP) (NP) (CP)

PP → P (NP)(VP)

CP → (C) (S) (DC)

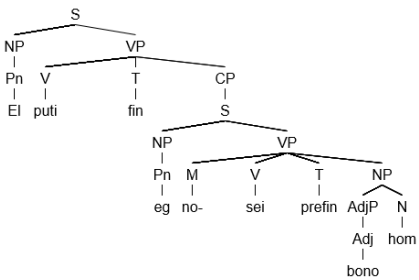
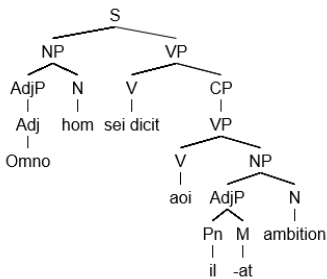
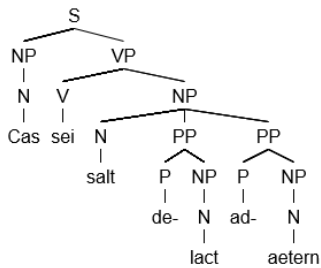
AdjP → (xM) (Pn) (V) (xM) (Adj)

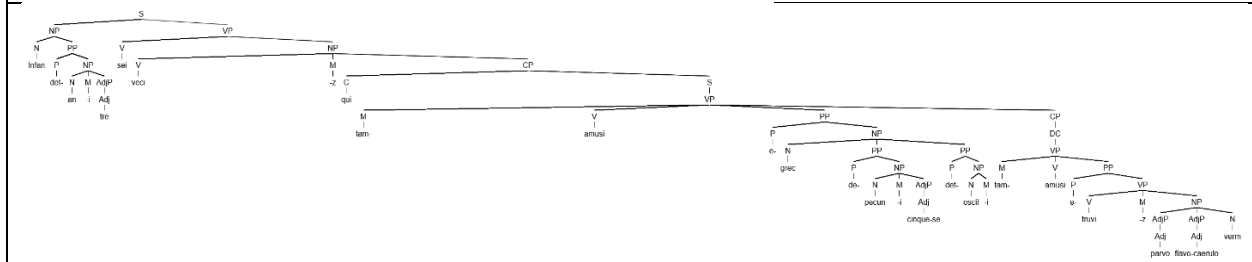
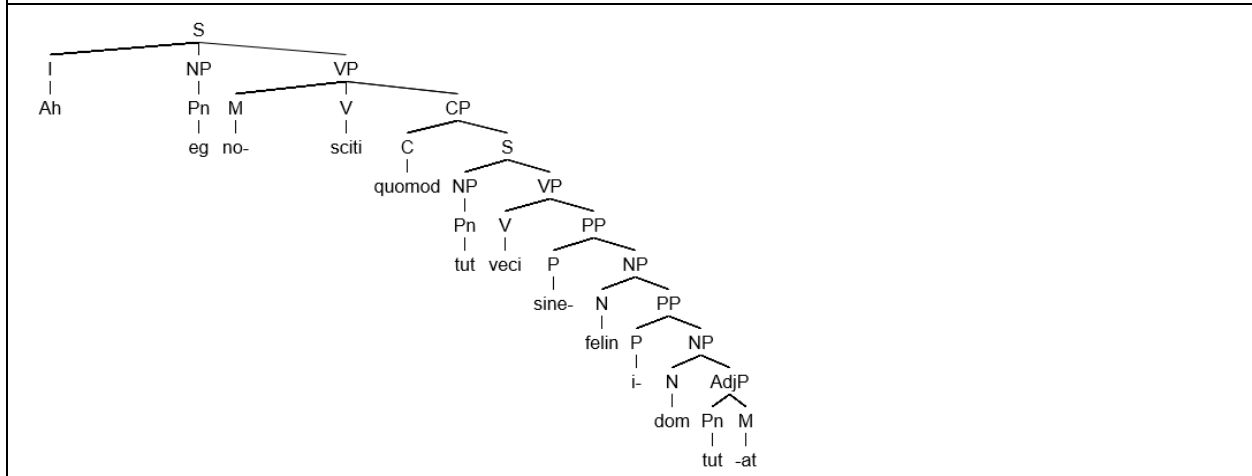
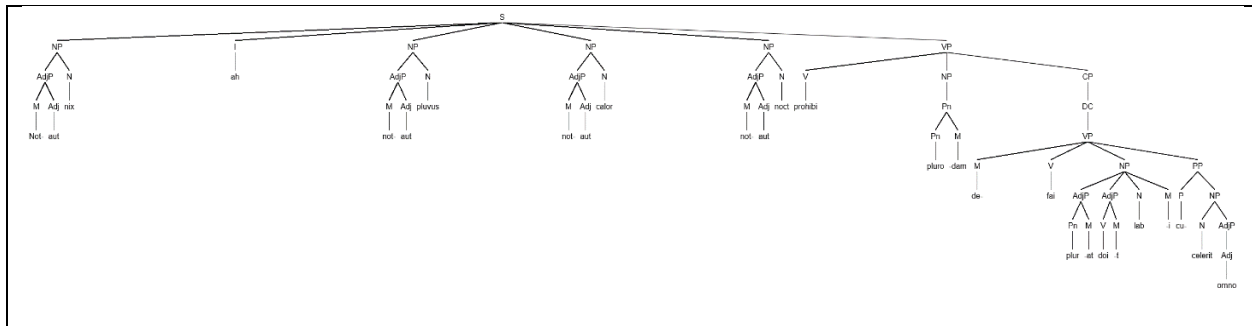
Pn → Pn (M)

DC → (xNP) VP (?I)

Pn is pronoun. M is morphological change. T is temporal indicator. AdjP is adjectival phrase. CP is complementary phrase. C is complementizer. x signifies an indeterminate number. ? indicates indeterminate place. I is interjection. DC is dependent clause. P is a morphological change acting as a preposition.

Example syntax trees





Syntax/morphology description	
Category	Description
Sentences	The general form of sentences is SVO, just like in English. Question syntax also follows English norms of inversion.
Nouns	Indeclinable, except for a plural form. Meaning and relation to sentence can be changed by addition of prefixes. Can be transformed into verbs and adjectives.
Verbs	All verbs are infinitives. Tense shown by post-verbal isolating tense markers. Meaning and relation to sentence can be changed by addition of prefixes. Negation follows English norms. Imperatives are just the infinitive form followed by a mood marker. The perfect passive participle is formed by the addition of a suffix. Can be transformed into nouns and adjectives.
Adjectives	No adjectival agreement. Adjectives come directly before the word they modify, unless that word is modified by a prefix, in which case the adjective directly follows the word. Predicate adjectives are also allowed, in which case the syntax will be the same as in English. Adjectives can be transformed into nouns and adverbs.

Colors	All colors are formed from primary colors and shades. E.g., “light purple” → “blanco-rubro-caerulo” → “white-red-blue”. Degrees of lightness always come first.
Adverbs	Regular adverbs only derive from adjectives or adjectival forms (not counting interrogatives, tense markers, or other irregular adverbial forms). They are formed by the addition of a prefix.
Pronouns	There are first-, second-, and third-person pronouns, as well as an accusative suffix, a possessive suffix, and a plural suffix. The neuter third-person plural is formed by the plural marker alone, and the neuter third-person singular is formed by an absence of pronoun. The first form of the pronoun (ending in a consonant) should be used when modified by a suffix beginning with a vowel or when by itself. The second form (ending in a vowel) should be used when modified by a suffix beginning with a consonant. Possessive pronouns precede the nouns they modify.
Prepositions	Prepositions are prefixes. Prefixes use the first form (ending in a vowel) if the word they modify begins in a consonant, and the second form (ending in a consonant) if the word they modify begins in a vowel. Some prefixes can apply to more than one part of speech, and one word may have multiple prefixes.
Numbers	Base-ten system. Numbers are “spelled out” by reading each digit. Numbers with more than one digit should have hyphens between digits, and if a digit precedes another digit which begins in a vowel, the preceding digit should use the -t form.
Interrogatives	Question syntax is very much like that of English. The same interrogative forms used for questions may be used to start relative clauses, indirect questions, and the like. The uncertainty suffix changes “how” to “however”, “what” to “whatever”, etc. Interrogatives are indeclinable. Some are modifiable; the addition of the no- / not-prefix is usually acceptable (e.g., not-aut, no-si). Qualifying questions such as “how many pigs are there?” translate as “how in many be of pigs?”
Other	Comparative/superlative: via prefixes. Parallel phrase structure: via conjunctions or commas. Equation: “as much as... as much as” via ta- / tam- on constituent phrases. Result clauses: via ta- / tam- and qua- / quam-.

Writing system
Simple Roman alphabet: A B C D E F G H I J L M N O P Q R S T U V Z a b c d e f g h i j l m n o p q r s t u v z
Sentences begin with capital letters and end with a final punctuation mark: ? ! . †
All suffixes and prefixes are separated from the words they modify with hyphens: il-at, vendi-z, i-pluro
Other acceptable punctuation: “ ” , ; : - ... ( )

Example sentences		
English	Language	Literal re-translation
Cheese is milk's leap toward immortality.	Cas sei salt de-lact ad-aetern.	Cheese be leap of milk to immortality.
Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition.	Omno hom sei dicit aoi il-at ambition.	Every man be said to have his own ambition.
Did you hear what he said?	Tut audi fin quid il dici fin?	You heard what he said?
She believed that I hadn't been a good man.	El puti fin eg no-sei prefin bono hom.	She believed I not had been good man.
Who can say where he's going?	Qui posei dici ubi ivi etjam?	Who be able say where going?
How many pigs are there in the world?	Quomod i-pluro sei de-porc-i i-mund?	How in many be of pigs in world?
Ambition is so powerful a passion in the human breast, that however high we reach we are never satisfied.	Ambition sei ta-pozo ignit i-pect de-hom qua-quomod-ito in-alto ego-plur tendi ego-plur nu-sei satifai-t.	Ambition be so powerful fire in chest of man that however in high we stretch we never be satisfied.
Never expose yourself unnecessarily to danger; a miracle may not save you... and if it does, it will be deducted from your share of luck or merit.	Num-e-posui dat adve-not-opusei-t tu-dam a-pericul; miracul je-no-servi fut tu-dam... et si fai, sei fut de-ducit de-pars tut-at de-fors aut de-merit.	Never put out not neededly yourself to danger; miracle might not save you... and if do, will be led away from your share of luck or of merit.
Not snow, no, nor rain, nor heat, nor night keeps them from accomplishing their appointed courses with all speed.	Not-aut nix, ah, not-aut pluvus, not-aut calor, not-aut noct prohibi pluro-dam de-fai plur-at doi-t lab-i cu-celerit omno.	Not or snow, ah, not or rain, not or heat, not or night prevent them from do their works given with speed all.
When one has nothing left to lose one becomes courageous. We are timid only when we have something left to cling to.	Quo aoi nullo res reliquit a-perdi, in-fai virt-izo. Ego-plur sei timorizo sola quo ego-plur aoi ulla res reliquit a-tenei.	When have no thing left to lose, become courageous. We are afraid only when we have any thing left to hold.
She is not fair to outward view As many maidens be; Her loveliness I never knew Until she smiled on me; Oh! then I saw her eye was bright, A well of love, a spring of light.	El no-sei pulchro e-vidi-t Si-puell-i pluro sei; Eg nu-sciti fin el-at pulchro-z Pre-subridi fin el in-eg; Ah! Eg vidi fin el-at ocul sei claro, Fons det-amor, fons de-lux.	She not be pretty seen out as girls many be; I never knew her beauty until smiled she on me; Ah! I saw her eye be bright, well of love, well of light.
It would be interesting to find out what goes on in that moment when someone looks at you and comes to all sorts of conclusions.	Je-sei fut attracto a-truvi quid sei etjam fait i-moment quo hom vidi a-tut et judi de-tut.	May be interesting to find what being done in moment when man look at you and judge about you.
I've had a perfectly wonderful evening. But this wasn't it.	Eg aoi fin ma-magno vesper. Sed nunco no-sei fin.	I had most great evening. But current was not.
I honestly don't know how you live without having a cat inside	Ah, eg no-sciti quomod tut veci sine-felin i-dom tut-at. Sei sim-	Ah, I no know how you live without cat in your house. Be

your house. It's like having a little living piece of art that is also very warm and soft.	aoi parvo veci-zo pars det-art qui sei etet ma-calor-izo et ma-dulco.	like have small living piece of art which also be most warm and most soft.
Nature abhors a vacuum, but not as much as cats do.	Natur detesti sine-res, sed felin plu-detesti.	Nature abhor without thing, but cat hate more.
Cats are intended to teach us that not everything in nature has a function.	Felin-i sei a-doci ego-plur-dam not-omno res i-natura aoi ration.	Cats are to teach us not all thing in nature have function.
A man, as a general rule, owes very little to what he is born with – a man is what he makes of himself.	Hom, i-genero-z, mi-devi a-quid il cu-nati – hom sei quid fai det-il.	Man, in general, owe less to what he born with – man be what make of himself.
America and its demons, Europe and its ghost.	Americ et lar-i il-at, europ et il-at umber.	America and its demons, Europe and its ghost.
Catch a man a fish, and you can sell it to him. Teach a man to fish, and you ruin a wonderful business opportunity.	Capti pisc po-hom, et tut posei vendi ad-il. Docti hom a-pisc-izi, et tut perdi ma-magno res de-vendi-z.	Catch fish for man, and you can sell to him. Teach man to fish, and you lose most great matter of selling.
A three-year-old child is a being who gets almost as much fun out of a fifty-six-dollar set of swings as it does out of finding a small green worm.	Infan det-an-i tre sei veci-z qui tam-amusi e-grec de-pecun-i cinque-se det-oscil-i tam-amusi e-truvi-z parvo flavo-caerulo verm.	Child of years three be being who so much has fun from set of dollars fifty-six of swings so much has fun from finding small yellow-blue worm.
A poem is never finished, only abandoned.	Poem nu-sei termini-t, sola reliqui-t.	Poem never be finished, only abandoned.
I wish I had finished this work twenty days ago.	Eg vuli eg termini prefin lab pre-dies-i due-zere.	I wish I had finished work ago days twenty.
Put the pelican in the kitchen.	Posui dat buc-ot-avis i-culin.	Put mouth-bird in kitchen.
Is that a snow leopard?!	Sei nix-o-felin magno?	Be big snow-cat?!

Lexical expansion	
Category	Guidelines
General	No accents or diacritics allowed! Please refer to the Latin originals (including ecclesiastical additions). Only expand the lexicon if no circumlocution exists! This policy will keep the language easy to learn for new-comers.
Nouns	Remove all inflectional endings, leaving only the stem. If the stem ends in a vowel or cannot be easily isolated, use the closest cognate ending in a consonant. This may come from any Romance language, as long as it would be comprehensible without accent marks.
Verbs	Remove all inflectional endings, leaving only the smallest recognizable stem. Add a final letter “i” to regularize the verb within the existing lexicon.
Adjectives	Remove all inflectional endings, leaving only the stem. Add a final letter “o” to regularize the adjective within the existing lexicon.
Prefixes	Include a form ending in a vowel and a form ending in a consonant.
Other	Usually, Latin originals will work well in their unaltered forms.

Lexicon	
Nouns	
English approximation or function	Translation
advice	consil
ambition	ambition
America	americ
art	art
attention	attention
bedroom	cubicul
bird	avis
birthday	natal
bread	pan
breakfast	jentacul
breath	helit
brother	frater
building	struct
cabinet	armar
case	caus
cat	felin
cheese	cas
chest	pect
child	infan
city	urb
comment	annotation
company	soc
computer	ordinat
courage/manliness/valor	virt
day	dies
death	mors
debt	credit
demon	lar
dinner	cen
dog	can
dollar	pecun
door	port
drama	dram
Europe	europ
evening	vesper
eye	ocul
fact	fact
father	pater
fear	timor
fish	pisc
floor	sol
freedom	libert



frog	ran
gem	gem
ghost	umber
girl	puell
government	gubern
group/set	grec
hand	man
hat	petas
heat	calor
house	dom
immortality, eternity	aetern
industry	indust
internet	interret
kitchen	culin
language	ling
law	lex
leap	salt
letter	epist
life	vit
light	lux
lizard	stell
love	amor
luck	fors
lunch	prand
man	hom
market	forum
merit	merit
milk	lact
miracle	miracul
moment	moment
mouth	buc
nature	natur
night	noct
number	num
paper	papyrum
part	part
passion/fire	ignit
person	hom
phone	telephon
place	loc
plant	plant
poem	poem
point	punt
problem	asper
rain	pluvus
reason, function	ration

ring	tor
road	viam
room	camer
share, piece	pars
sister	soror
situation	situs
snow	nix
speed	celerit
story	fabul
stranger/guest	hospes
swing	oscil
thing	res
time	temp
water	aquar
way	mod
wedding	nupt
week	hebdom
well	fons
window	fenest
woman	fem
work	lab
world	mund
worm	verm
year	an

Verbs

English approximation or function	Translation
acquire	requi
argue	confligi
ask	demi
attack	aggredi
be	sei
be able	posei
be born	nati
bear	feri
become	in-fai
begin	incipi
brush	convorri
call	voci
cheer	horti
comb	pectini
come	veni
cover	tegi
creep	surrepi
dare	ausi
decide	statui
destroy	tolli

do	fai
draw	describi
drive	agi
eat	edi
fear	timi
feed	ali
feel	senti
find	truvi
finish/end	termini
focus	defigi
freeze	geli
give	doi
go	ivi
greet	saluti
hate, abhor	detesti
have	aoi
have fun	amusi
hear	audi
hold	tenei
hunt	venori
increase	augi
judge	judi
know	sciti
lead	duci
leave	parti
leave/abandon	reliqui
lie	menti
live	veci
look	vidi
lose/ruin	perdi
make	fai
meet	offendi
melt	decoci
mess up	pecci
need	opusei
order	iusi
owe, have to	devi
paint	pingi
peer	speculi
play	ludi
pray	ori
prevent	prohibi
put	posui
reach	tendi
read	legi
remember	memini

rule	poti
run	curri
satisfy	satifai
save/protect	servi
say	dici
see	vidi
sell	vendi
smell	odori
smile	subridi
solve	solvi
sparkle	ardi
study	nosci
suck	sugi
suggest	suadi
take/catch	capti
teach	doci
tell	dici
thank	grati
think/believe	puti
try	coni
use	ui
walk	ambuli
want	vuli
witness	testi
work	labi

#### Adjectives

English approximation	Translation
able	poso
all/every	omno
angry	irato
bad	malo
big	magno
boring	insulso
bright/clear	claro
broken	perdito
current	nunco
cute	bello
decent	decenso
different	altero
dirty	sordido
early	prio
evil	nefario
fancy	decoro
few/little (amount)	mino
first	primo
foreign	barbaro

former	antiquo
fragile/vulnerable	tenero
general	genero
global	globo
good	bono
great	magno
guilty	obnoxio
hairy	hirto
happy	beato
high	alto
hungry	esurio
important	gravo
interesting	attracto
large	magno
last	ultimo
legal	legalo
little	parvo
lonely	solo
long	longo
loud	sonito
low/humble	humilo
many/much (amount)	pluro
nervous	trepido
new	novo
next	sequo
no (not any)	nullo
odd	baroco
old	veto
ordinary	mediocro
other	altero
own	proprio
pleasant	dulco
poor/wretched	misero
precise	exacto
pregnant	gravido
pretty	pulchro
public	publico
quiet	quio
random	passivo
rare	raro
ready/apt	apto
right	recto
sad	tristo
same	ido
sharp	acro
silly	deliro

small	parvo
some, any	ullo
strict	severo
strong	valido
sudden	subito
thirsty	sitio
ugly	turpo
weak	debilo
wrong	falso
young	juvo
Colors	
English	Translation
black	negro
white	blanco
red	rubro
yellow	flavo
blue	caerulo
green	flavo-caerulo
purple	rubro-caerulo
Pronouns	
English approximation	Translation
first-person (I)	eg / ego
second-person (you)	tut / tu
third-person (he/she)	il/el
third-person neuter singular	N/A
third-person neuter plural	plur
Temporal	
English approximation	Translation
perfect marker	fin
pluperfect marker	prefin
present marker	N/A
future marker	fut
far-future marker	pofut
progressive marker	etjam
imperative marker	dat
Interrogatives	
English approximation	Translation
who, which	qui
what	quid
when	quo
where	ubi
why	cur
how	quomod
if	si
or/either	aut
Conjunctions, irregular adverbs, and interjections	

English	Translation
and	et
also	et
but	sed
only	sola
ah!	ah
Numbers	
English	Translation
zero	zere (-t)
one	une (-t)
two	due (-t)
three	tre (-t)
four	quatre (-t)
five	cinque (-t)
six	se (-t)
seven	sette (-t)
eight	otte (-t)
nine	none (-t)
ten	une-zere
eleven	unet-une
twenty-six	due-se
one thousand fifty-nine	une-zere-cinque-none
negative twelve	not-une-due