



NEOLATINO INITIALE

Corso de conversazione neolatina por principiantes (A1)

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LESSON 2: HOW ARE YOU? / LECTIONE 2: CÓMO ESTÀS?

E N G L I S H	N E O L A T I N O (cs : castellano, ct : catalano, f : francese, i : italiano, p : portughese, r : rumèno)
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[Ask and say the general state]	[Demandare et dicere lo estado generale]
How are you? I am fine. And you? I am sick / sad (not well).	<i>Cómo estás?</i> ^{p,cs,ct,i} / <i>Cómo vas?</i> ^{f,i} <u><i>Estao</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct,i} / <u><i>vado</i></u> ^{f,i} / <i>so^r bène.</i> <i>Et tu?</i> <i>Estao male.</i> ^{p,cs,ct,i} / <i>Vado male.</i> ^{f,i}
[Express gratitude]	[Espressare gratitúdine]
Thank you.	<i>Gratias!</i> ^{cs,ct,i} / <i>Mercedes!</i> ^{ct,f,r}
[Inform of a physical sensation]	[Comunicare una sensazione física]
I am hungry. You are thirsty. He / She is hot.	<u><i>Hao</i></u> ^{f,i} / <u><i>Tèngo</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct} / <u><i>Estao con^p</i></u> / <u><i>Me èst^r fame.</i></u> <u><i>Has</i></u> ^{f,i} / <u><i>Tènes</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct} / <u><i>Estàs con^p</i></u> / <u><i>Te èst^r sete.</i></u> <u><i>Ha</i></u> ^{f,i} / <u><i>Tène</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct} / <u><i>Està con^p</i></u> / <u><i>Le èst^r calore</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct,f,i} / <u><i>caldo</i></u> ^{f,i,r} .
[Inform the emotional state]	[Comunicare lo estado anímico]
I am nervous. You are calm. He / She is glad.	<u><i>Estao</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct} / <u><i>So</i></u> ^{f,i,r} <u><i>nervioso / nerviosa.</i></u> <u><i>Estàs</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct} / <u><i>Ès</i></u> ^{f,i,r} <u><i>tranquillo / tranquilla.</i></u> <u><i>Està</i></u> ^{p,cs,ct} / <u><i>Èst</i></u> ^{f,i,r} <u><i>contènto / contènta.</i></u>
[Ask the reason]	[Demandare lo motivo]
Why?	<i>Per qué?</i>
[Explain the reason]	[Explicare lo motivo]
Because I am hungry.	<i>Perqué hao^{f,i} / tèngo^{p,cs,ct} / estao con^p / me èst^r fame.</i>

Because you are sleepy. Because he is not cold.	Perqué <u>has^{f,i} / tènes^{p,cs,ct} / està con^p / te èst^r sòmno.</u> Perqué non <u>ha^{f,i} / tène^{p,cs,ct} / està con^p / le èst^r fregdo.</u>
[Express intensity] I am very sad. You are not very happy. He / She is little surprised.	[Espressare la intensitate] <u>Estao^{p,cs,ct} / So^{f,i,r} molto triste / trista^{ct,r}.</u> <u>Non està^{p,cs,ct} / ès^{f,i,r} molto felice / felicia^(r).</u> <u>Està^{p,cs,ct} / Èst^{f,i,r} pouco sorpreso / sorpresa.</u>

COMPLETE: / COMPLETA:

	ESTARE	HAVERE	TENERE
ÈO	<i>estao</i>		
TU		<i>has</i>	
ELLE/ELLA			<i>tène</i>