

THE ARTICLE

Definite article **lo**: the. **Lo patro** the father; **lo patros** the fathers; **lo matro** the mother; **lo matros** the mothers; **lo garden**, **lo gardenos** the garden, the gardens.

Ending **o** may be dropped before a word beginning with a vowel: **l'abro**, **l'abros** the tree, the trees; **l'ideo**, **-s**; the idea, -s; **l'ok**, **-os** the eye, -s; **l'uk**, **-os** the corner, -s; **l'aventur**, **-os** the adventure, -s; **l'olda vir**, **-os** the old man, men.

In the plural, when preceding an invariable word, **s** may be added: **los Nelson exir**, **los Johnson entrir** the Nelsons went out, the Johnsons came in; **los sencesa kur d'et infan me lasir** this boy's ceaseless "whys" tired me.

Ending **s** may also be added to give extra weight and when suggested by a want of clearness or euphony.

There are no graphical (written) accents nor any diacritical signs in Neo.

To mark the stress of foreign or universal words ending with a stress-carrying vowel, an accent is put on this vowel: **pashà**, **papà**. This does not contradict the principle of accents' absence in Neo, as it only concerns "foreign" words.

This accent may optionally be replaced by an apostrophe: **pasha'**, **papa'**.

Indefinite article **un**: a, an. **Un vir e un fem** a man and a woman; **no un sol boy** not a single boy.

Both definite and indefinite article may optionally be omitted, as is normal practice in Russian, in Latin and in several oriental languages.

THE ADJECTIVE and THE ADVERB

The Adjective ends with the letter **a**: **grana** large; **leta** small; **forta** strong; **debla** weak; **iza** easy; **dufa** difficult; **komoda** convenient; **decenta** decent; **blonda** blond; **bruna** brown.

When the adjective is used as a noun, ending s must be added in the plural: **lo granas** the large ones; **lo letas** the small ones; **lo blondas** the blond ones; **lo brunas** the brown ones; **l'albas** the white ones; **lo skuras** the dark ones.

Ending a may OPTIONALLY be dropped when adjective PRECEDES the noun to which it relates (NEVER WHEN IT FOLLOWS IT), so long as this elision does not create confusion, and so long as after the elision the adjective has no more than ONE syllable or at most TWO:

et dom	(eta dom)	this house
yen dom	(yena dom)	that dom
bel flores	(bela flores)	beautiful flowers
un nus felet	(un nusa felet)	a pretty little girl
mi ricir va bon brif	(va bona brif)	I received your good letter
un gentil dam venir	(un gentila dam)	a nice lady came
let domos e klezos grana	(leta domos)	small houses and big churches

il un gentil boy	(gentila boy)	he is a nice boy
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The ADVERB deriving from an adjective ends with the letter **e**: **forta** strong, **forte** strongly; **energa** energetic, **energe** energetically; **ekonoma**, **-ome** economic, -ically.

THE NOUN

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** NEVER DROPPED.

Ending **-in** is used to design feminine nouns: **doktor**, **doktorin** doctor, lady doctor; **roy**, **royin** (usual contraction: **roin**) king, queen; **leon**, **-in** lion, lioness; **vender**, **venderin** seller (*m*, *f*); **amik**, **amikin** friend (*m*, *f*); **librer**, **librerin** bookseller (*m*, *f*); **biblioteker**, **bibliotekerin** (usual contraction: **bibliotekin**) librarian (*m*, *f*).

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