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HIPPOCRENE BEGINNER'S SERIES

# BEGINNER'S Ladino

WITH 2 AUDIO CDs

**Alla Markova**

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*To the memory of my father, Meyer ben Faivus Alter Markov,  
an Ashkenazi Jew, who introduced me to Sephardic culture and  
encouraged my learning of Ladino.*

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## Introduction

“No me importa ke nombre uzan para muestra lingua.  
Lo importante es ke la avlen i ke la melden, i ke traten  
de eskrivir letras, poezias, artikolos i livros en esta lingua  
—porke solo de esta manera piedra continuar a bivir.”

Moshe Shaul, Redaktor de la revista *Aki Yerushalayim*

“It does not matter to me what name is used for our language.  
What matters is that people speak it, read it and try to write  
letters, poetry, articles and books in this language—as only in  
this way will it be able to keep on living.”

Moshe Shaul, Editor of the magazine *Aki Yerushalayim*

## HISTORY OF THE LADINO LANGUAGE

*Ladino* is one of the names used to designate the language of the Sephardic Jews or Sephardim. It is also commonly known as *Judeo-Spanish*, *Djudezmo* (*Judezmo*), *Haketia*, *Sephardic*, *Romance*, or *Spanyolit*. In this book the term *Ladino* is used for consistency.

Every language reflects the history of its users. This is certainly true of Ladino. The word *Sephardic* comes from *Sepharad*—the Hebrew name for the Iberian Peninsula. The Jews who lived on the Iberian Peninsula were extremely familiar with the host culture, as shown by their knowledge of the Romance languages spoken by the populations of the region. Romance refers to a group of languages derived from Latin. Jews both spoke and wrote in Romance languages, but used their traditional writing system, Hebrew script. As Castilian became more prevalent among the many Romance vernaculars spoken in the region with the growing importance of Castile, many Jews adopted it. After the Expulsion of the Jews in 1492, Sephardim in the countries of the Diaspora preserved this language as part of their Iberian heritage.

The language of the Sephardic Jews reflects their many wanderings. In 1492, some of those expelled emigrated south and eastward to North Africa and to various regions of the Ottoman Empire. About 70,000 Spanish Jews went west to neighboring Portugal. But only four years later, when all Jews, both Spanish and Portuguese, were forced either to accept baptism or to leave Portugal, tens of thousands more joined their brethren in various other parts of the Mediterranean.

This exodus led to the formation at the end of the fifteenth century of a new Diaspora of Jews whose spoken language was a number of Romance vernaculars including Old Castilian and Portuguese. When the Sephardim settled in the places inhabited by other Jews, they kept to themselves, forming their own communities and cherishing their Iberian legacy. For people to flee persecution is not surprising, nor is it surprising that they continued to speak the language of their former country for several generations. The unique phenomenon of the Sephardim is not only that they kept the language of their persecutors for more than half a millennium, but that they retained their nostalgic longing for the country that expelled them.

Generations and generations of Jews continued to use the linguistically archaic language (when compared to present-day Castilian or Portuguese) that their ancestors had brought from the Iberian Peninsula. While languages in Iberia continued developing and evolving, the Sephardim tried to preserve the fifteenth-century language of their forefathers. Despite this, it would be incorrect to refer to this language as *Old Spanish*. Changes in the surrounding world led inevitably to changes in the language. As more and more new words and grammatical categories made an appearance, some of the old ones began to disappear. Gradually, a new language was formed; its name, Ladino, identifies it as a Romance language, deriving from Latin.

As a language of Jews, Ladino was strongly influenced by Hebrew and adopted many Semitic words and phrases. The variant of Ladino used for the liturgy has numerous examples of literal translation, as well as grammatical features and syntax borrowed directly from Hebrew. This version is often called the Judeo-Spanish calque to distinguish it from the vernacular spoken language.

Since the Sephardim settled in many parts of the Mediterranean region and lived alongside various peoples, a number of different Ladino dialects were formed over time.

## WRITING

While Jewish languages may be stateless, they nevertheless have a writing system; this is also so for Ladino. Many centuries before the Expulsion, when Ladino as such did not exist, Jews began using their traditional alphabet to write in Old Castilian. Moors and Jews, in fact, wrote in Old Castilian before Christians. The most ancient extant documents in Castilian are not written in Latin, but in either Arabic or Hebrew letters.

Since the Hebrew alphabet has only consonant letters, the Sephardim adapted it for writing in a Romance language. They used several Semitic consonant letters to designate vowels:

the letter *aleph* (א) is read as [a]

the sound [a] in final position in a word is usually designated by the letter *hei* (ה)

the letter *vav* (ו) can be read as [o] or [u]

the letter *yod* (י) reads as either [e] or [i]

In some cases, where the difference between [e] and [i] is important, the Hebrew diacritic sign *tsere* (two dots under the letter) is used to denote [e].

In some dialects of Ladino, unaccented o is pronounced as [u] and e as [i], as in modern Portuguese. Ladino script, by using only three vowels, helped to eliminate the dialectal difference between regions and made a written document understandable to any Ladino-speaking person.

## SCRIPT TYPES

Sephardic Jews used square characters, but more common was the use of Rashi, another Hebrew script variant. Rashi is an acronym of the name of the eleventh-century Rabbi Shlomo Yitshaki, who was famous for his commentaries to the Talmud, which were originally copied and later printed in a script that became known as *Rashi*.

Rashi script was widely used in the Middle Ages and Early Modern period and many Hebrew *incunabulae* (the first printed books

before 1500) were printed in it. Since the Sephardim took the fonts with them into exile and started printing presses in places where they settled, book printing in the Ottoman Empire appeared much earlier than in many Western countries. The oldest extant Hebrew *incunabula* from Constantinople (Istanbul) dates to 1493, one year after the Expulsion. In fact, for several centuries the only printing presses in the Ottoman Empire were Jewish, as Muslims were prohibited from printing the Quran.

Jews founded printing presses in Salonika (Thessalonika), Izmir (Smyrna), and several other cities, as well as in the Ottoman capital, making books easily available in all regions. Since Rashi was the most commonly used font, books in that script were printed in both Hebrew and Ladino. This is why Sephardic cursive, sometimes called *soletreo*, is based on the Rashi script and is very different from the traditional Ashkenazic (Yiddish) cursive. In Spain, Ladino texts written with any kind of Hebrew letters are called *aljamiado*.

A considerable number of books were printed in Ladino in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, not only in the Ottoman Empire, but also in Italy. The printing press helped to spread a more-or-less unified Ladino throughout the Mediterranean area and even to some parts of Western Europe.

## EASTERN SEPHARDIM

Although from the sixteenth century on, the majority of the Sephardim lived in one state—the Ottoman Empire—their linguistic surroundings varied greatly. In Constantinople and Asia Minor, Jews lived alongside Turks, Greeks, and Armenians; in the Balkans, the host population was either Greek or Slavic; and in North Africa, the language was Arabic. As always, pronunciation and vocabulary were the first to change. Words and phrases from all of the languages belonging to different linguistic groups entered the colloquial language of Jews. In Ladino the new borrowings became assimilated by adapting appropriate gender, grammatical endings, and conjugational structure to them so that today only a specialist can distinguish them from the original Castilian words. For example, the words *musafir* (guest, traveler) and *ahad* (Sunday) come from Arabic; *asker*

(soldier) and *defter/tefter* (register) from Turkish; *papu* (grandfather) from Greek and *prvi* (first) from Croatian, etc.

Turkish influence was strongest, though in some areas it came to Jews through other languages, and a number of originally Arabic (i.e. Semitic) words came into Ladino from the Turks. At the same time, many Spanish or Portuguese words were lost or changed their meanings. Under the influence of local tongues, the pronunciation began to differ from that used by the Spaniards, and vary from region to region. And although many educated Sephardim continued to call their language Castilian, it became increasingly different from the language spoken in Castile.

## WESTERN SEPHARDIM

While some Iberian Jews preferred expulsion to forced baptism, others stayed and converted to Christianity, joining the group of New Christians (*conversos* or *Marranos*) who had appeared in Castile after the pogroms and forced baptisms of 1391. The Inquisition, however, drove many New Christians to flee the Peninsula as soon as they were able to do so. While some, merely wanting to escape persecution, became sincere Catholics, others decided to return to the faith of their forefathers and settled in Amsterdam where they formed their own congregation.

Unlike their eastern brethren whose ancestors had never been baptized and who had continued to preserve Jewish education throughout the years, the Amsterdam Jews were ex-conversos. Most of them were literate and well-off, and because they had received a Christian education, spoke and wrote highly refined Spanish and Portuguese, but not Hebrew or Ladino. The Amsterdam Jews created Jewish schools and printing presses, and since the community experienced an ongoing influx of conversos from the Peninsula, printed books mainly in Portuguese and sometimes in Spanish for them.

Some of the ex-conversos remained in Western Europe, primarily in the Netherlands, but also in England and Germany; some later traveled to the New World. Many refugees, however, went to the Mediterranean area and settled in Italy and the Balkans where their Portuguese influenced the Ladino of local Jews.

The result of all of these migrations was the emergence of two main dialects of Mediterranean Ladino: the eastern one which preserved more features of Castilian and is spoken in Constantinople, Izmir, Rhodes, and Adrianopolis; and the western one, which has more elements of the Andalusian and Portuguese Romance languages and is found in Thessalonika, Bosnia, Macedonia, and Romania.

While the Sephardic communities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries flourished in the Mediterranean, by the eighteenth century they were on the decline in all areas of life, from the economic to the cultural. The number of printed titles diminished significantly, and the quality of printing deteriorated drastically. The cultural situation of Mediterranean Jews became so desperate that a special educational institution, the Alliance Israelite Universelle, was created by French Jews to provide assistance. Starting in 1860, the Alliance organized Jewish schools in many cities of the region. Instruction in the Alliance Universelle schools was in French, a language many wanted to learn and which became the language of the cultural elite; in this way numerous Gallicisms entered Ladino. Just as had been the case with Turkish, the French words acquired Spanish endings, and some of the original Spanish synonyms were forgotten. This is how words like *longe* (instead of *lejos*), *buto* (instead of *meta*), and *malorozamente* (instead of *desgraciadamente*) appeared.

From the beginning, the twentieth century was a tragic one for Sephardic Jews. In 1912, Thessalonika, a city whose population was predominantly Jewish and the most important cultural center of the Sephardim, known as the Jerusalem of the Balkans, became Greek. Reneging on its promises, the Greek government introduced discriminatory measures against Jews and their language, forcing many Jewish families to relocate to Turkey or to emigrate from the Balkans to the United States. In 1917, virtually the entire Jewish section of Thessalonika was destroyed by fire, and the flames extinguished not only human lives but also houses, synagogues, schools, and ancient manuscripts and books, including *incunabulae* brought centuries earlier by refugees from Spain. After the pogroms of 1931, some ten thousand Jews left Thessalonika for Palestine. In 1941, Greece was occupied by the Nazis who exterminated nearly all its Jews, and Thessalonika lost 96 percent of its Jewish population. Jews from other places in the Balkans, aside from Bulgaria, suffered the same fate.

After World War II, when the majority of Holocaust survivors opted to go to the United States or Palestine, the number of people speaking Ladino shrank along with its use. Recently, there has been a revival of interest in Ladino and in the history of its speakers, who have kept their language and traditions alive for more than five hundred years. In an effort to preserve the language, a number of universities have begun to include Ladino in their curricula. It will be the task of this new generation of Ladino speakers to provide both the language and its distinctive culture and history with a new lease on life.

## CULTURAL CENTERS

Within the Mediterranean region, the Sephardim lived mostly in the port cities. Though after the Expulsion some settled in present-day Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, the overwhelming majority migrated further east where they were welcomed by the Ottoman Sultan Bayazid II. The Balkans had recently been conquered by the Turks, and Bayazid offered Jews certain privileges for settling in those lands and developing them for the Empire.

The greatest number of Jews went to Istanbul, the former Constantinople and capital of the Empire. It was the relatively unknown town of Thessalonika, however, that became the most important center of Sephardic culture. For more than four centuries, starting from the end of the fifteenth century until 1912, the Sephardim formed the majority of the city's population and their language was dominant, broadly used as a language of commerce by the non-Jewish population, including Greeks, Turks, Armenians, and Slavs. In the sixteenth century, Thessalonika became the center of Sephardic scholarship and of Jewish knowledge in general. The authority of the Thessalonikan rabbis was so great that Jews from all over the world sent their questions to them. The city was filled with schools, printing presses, and synagogues. Thessalonika (Saloniko in Judeo-Spanish) was called *la madre de Israel* (the mother of Israel) or *la Yerushalayim de los Balkanes* (the Jerusalem of the Balkans).

Other major centers of Sephardic culture were Izmir (Smyrna) in Asia Minor, Split and Dubrovnik (Ragusa) in the Balkans, Safed

(Tsfat) and Jerusalem in Erets Israel, Tetouan and Tangier in North Africa, and Leghorn (Livorno) and Venice in Italy.

## MOST IMPORTANT WORKS

The book *Proverbios morales (Moral Proverbs)*, 1351, by R. Shem Tov de Carrion is usually considered to be the oldest work in Ladino. Among other extant pre-Expulsion works, the best known are *Siddur Tefillot* (a prayer book for women), *Paraquim (Sayings of the Fathers)* in Latin script, and the *Takkanot de Valladolid (Communal Enactments of the Valladolid Community)*, 1432.

Major creative activity in Ladino began after the Expulsion. In the first generation of Spanish Jews born outside of the Peninsula, the most important individual was R. Moshe Almosnino (1515 or 1518–1580). His book *Regimiento de la vida (The Management of Life)*, 1564, Thessalonika, was a manual for living for new communities, explaining both what to do and what to read. It was so popular that in 1729 it was printed in Amsterdam in Latin script.

The masterpiece of Ladino religious literature is *Me'am Lo'ez (From the People Speaking an Alien Language)*, 1730–1901, which is an encyclopedia of Jewish knowledge, wisdom, and lore; it was begun by Yaacov Khulli (1689–1732) and after his death, was continued by other writers. Almost every Sephardic home had at least one volume of *Me'am Lo'ez*.

The nineteenth century witnessed a growth of secular literature in Ladino (novels, theater plays, and essays), the appearance of many periodicals, and the emergence of Ladino theater. French influence on cultural life also led to the translation of French novels and plays.

From an artistic point of view the most interesting examples of Ladino literature are folkloric genres—romances, tales, and proverbs. Many scholars collected Judeo-Spanish romances and folklore, which can today be enjoyed at various festivals and on cassettes and CDs.

Today a number of writers such as Matilda Koen-Sarano, Avner Perez, Clarissa Nicoidski, Moshe Shaul, and Asher Amado continue to work in Ladino.

## LADINO TODAY

Kol Israel, the Voice of Israel radio station, started broadcasting programs in Ladino in 1948, with the foundation of the State of Israel. In 1979, the Judeo-Spanish team of Kol Israel began publishing a cultural magazine *Aki Yerushalayim*, the world's only magazine published entirely in Judeo-Spanish (in Latin script).

In 1985, a course of Judesmo was offered at Columbia University in New York. Ladino is now being taught in other places in the United States, as well as in France and Israel. Periodicals with pages in Ladino are published in Turkey, Belgium, France, and other countries.

In Spain, there has been growing interest in Judeo-Spanish. Spanish National Radio broadcasts a daily program in Ladino. In recent years many scholarly publications, dictionaries, books, and CDs have been published, and various concerts and festivals of Judeo-Spanish folklore have been organized. There are several Web sites and even chat room sites in Ladino (see list at the end of the book).

It is the author's hope that this book will contribute to the formidable task of preserving and reviving Ladino.



## Abbreviations

<i>adj.</i>	adjective
<i>adv.</i>	adverb
<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive
<i>f.</i>	feminine
<i>Fr.</i>	French
<i>H.</i>	Hebrew
<i>imp.</i>	imperative
<i>ind.</i>	indicative
<i>inf.</i>	infinitive
<i>lit.</i>	literally
<i>m.</i>	masculine
<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>neut.</i>	neuter
<i>obj.</i>	object
<i>p.</i>	person
<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>s.</i>	singular
<i>s.o.</i>	someone
<i>s.th.</i>	something
<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive
<i>T.</i>	Turkish
<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>var.</i>	variant
<i>Y.</i>	Yiddish

## Dialects

There is no universal standard for Ladino. Because Ladino-speaking Jews settled throughout very vast and linguistically diverse areas, many dialects emerged and were maintained. While regional dialects are common to most languages, one is usually singled out to become the norm for the language; the Tuscan dialect for Italian is a prime example. However, because the Judeo-Spanish language was stateless and there was no formal political or centralized linguistic authority to unify it, no norm was established. The Hebrew alphabet has no vowels, which led to inconsistencies in writing and spelling when it was transliterated into Latin (or romanized) script and was another factor that contributed to maintaining dialectal differences. Even though the transliteration of Judeo-Spanish texts from Hebrew into Latin letters began very early, it still presents problems today.

The lack of an accepted standard or formalizing structure presents a challenge to the construction of grammars or dictionaries in the Ladino language. In Ladino publications several different spellings of the same word may be found. In some cases, even gender may vary, though this is less common. Words or expressions common to some dialects may be unfamiliar to or used differently by speakers of other dialects. Even if they sound or look “wrong” to one speaker, however, they may be entirely acceptable to others. Additionally, the wide variety of written versions of the sounds may confuse even an experienced scholar, let alone a beginner. This book will follow the transliteration system used in *Aki Yerushalayim*, and indicate the stress where necessary.

# The Alphabet and Pronunciation

A B D E F G H I J K L  
M N O P R S T U V Y Z

Vowels are pronounced as in Spanish:

a	as in arm	<b>kada</b>
e	as in bed	<b>azer</b>
i	as in receive	<b>akí</b>
o	as in door	<b>todo</b>
u	as in soon	<b>muncho</b>

Vowel combinations, or diphthongs, are pronounced as follows:

ie	as in yes	<b>bien</b>
ue	as in quest	<b>bueno</b>

In this manual vowel reduction, present in some dialects, is not indicated.

These consonants are pronounced as follows:

g	as in girl (or as a guttural gh)	<b>gato</b>
h	similar to hot	<b>hazino</b>
j	like the s in pleasure	<b>ojos</b>
k	as in king	<b>kaza</b>
r	trilled as in the Spanish <i>rojo</i>	<b>razón</b>
y	as in Yankee	<b>yo</b>

These letter combinations are pronounced as follows:

ch	as in church	<b>chiko</b>
dj	as in gentle	<b>djénero</b>

gz	as in exam	egzakto
ny	as in onion	espanyol
sh	as in shore	disho

The letters **b, d, f, l, m, n, p, s, t, v,** and **z** are pronounced more or less as they are in English.

### STRESS

The accent rules correspond for the most part to those in modern Spanish.

1. If a word ends in a vowel, **n, s,** or **sh,** the stress is on the **penultimate** syllable:

*Kaza, bienvenidos, yaman, onde, enkantado, meldando, eskribiendo, kalavasikas*

2. If a word ends in a **consonant,** the stress is on the **last** syllable:

*Plazer, espanyol, topar, komunidad, merkar, meldar, portokal, sivdad*

3. The stress is indicated with an accent for exceptions to the above rules:

*Avlášh, también, buyrún, akí, fábrica, rázimos, sezón, miérkoles*

## LISIÓN PRIMERA

### LESSON ONE

#### *Getting Acquainted*

**KONVERSACIÓN**

En el aeroportu Ben Gurión.

- Reina: Buenas tadres, vozotros sosh Sinyor i Sinyora Amado?  
 Nissim: Sí, sinyora. Muy buenas tadres. Me yamo Nissim.  
 Ester: I yo me yamo Ester. Komo vos yamásh?  
 Reina: Me yamo Reina. So vuestra giadera. Bienvenidos a Yerushalayim. Buyrún.  
 Nissim: Muchas gracias. Enkantado.
- Ester: Muncho plazer.  
 Reina: Avlásh el djudeo-espanyol muy bien.  
 Nissim: Vos también! De onde sosh?  
 Reina: So de Saray, ma agora moro en Yerushalayim. I vos de onde sosh?  
 Ester: Somos de San Francisco, ma mis avuelos son de Kastoria.  
 Nissim: I mis nonos son de Saloniko.  
 Reina: Eyos avlan djudeo-espanyol?  
 Nissim: Lo avlan solo en kaza.  
 Ester: I mozotros perkuramos de avlar djudeo-espanyol también.

**CONVERSATION**

At the Ben Gurion Airport in Jerusalem.

- Reina: Good afternoon, are you Mr. and Mrs. Amado?  
 Nissim: Yes, Madam. Good afternoon. My name is Nissim.  
 Esther: And my name is Esther. What's your name?  
 Reina: My name is Reina. I am your guide. Welcome to Jerusalem. Welcome.  
 Nissim: Thank you very much. I'm very pleased to meet you. [Delighted.]  
 Esther: Nice to meet you. [Great pleasure.]  
 Reina: You speak Judeo-Spanish very well.  
 Nissim: So do you! Where are you from?  
 Reina: I'm from Sarajevo, but now I live in Jerusalem. And where are you from?  
 Esther: We're from San Francisco, but my grandparents are from Kastoria.  
 Nissim: And my grandparents are from Thessalonika.  
 Reina: Do they speak Judeo-Spanish?  
 Nissim: They speak it only at home.  
 Esther: And we also try to speak Judeo-Spanish.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

a	to
aeroporto (m.)	airport
agora	now
avlar	to speak, to talk
bien (adv.)	well
bueno (adj.)	good
de	of, from
de onde = donde	where from
en	in
giadera (f.)	guide
i	and
kaza (f.)	house
komo?	how?
lo (obj.)	it
ma	but
mal	badly
malo	bad
mi/s	my
morar en	to live in, to reside in
muncho/mucho	many (agrees in number and gender)
muy	very
no	no, not
nono/avuelo/papu (m.)	grandfather
ser	to be (see Lesson 3 for conjugation)
si	yes
sinyor (Sr.)	Mr.
sinyora (Sra.)	Mrs.
solo	only
también	also, too
vuestro/a/os/as	your (formal)
yamar	to call, to name (s.o.)
yamarse	to be named, to call oneself

## PROPER NAMES

djudeo-espanyol	Judeo-Spanish, Ladino
Kastoria	Kastoria
Saloniko	Thessalonika
Saray	Sarajevo
Yerushalayim	Jerusalem

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

<b>Bienvenidos!</b>	Welcome!
<b>Buenas tadres!*</b>	Good afternoon!
<b>Buenos días!</b>	Good morning!
<b>Buyrún! (T.)</b>	Welcome!
<b>en kaza</b>	at home
<b>Enkantado.</b>	Nice to meet you. [ <i>lit.</i> Delighted.]
<b>Komo vos yamash?</b>	What is your name? ( <i>formal</i> )
<b>Me yamo Rakel.</b>	My name is Rachel. [ <i>lit.</i> I call myself Rachel.]
<b>Munchas gracias.</b>	Thank you very much.
<b>Muncho plazer.</b>	Nice to meet you. [ <i>lit.</i> Very pleased.]
<b>perkurar de + inf.</b>	to try to + <i>inf.</i>

\*Note: in Ladino, the Spanish combination **-rd-** is often changed to **-dr-**.

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## Djénero de nombres sustantivos / Gender of Nouns

Ladino nouns are either feminine or masculine. For human beings, gender corresponds to biological sex; for objects, there is no logic. Feminine nouns usually end in **-a**, masculine nouns end in **-o** or in a **consonant**.

aeroporto (m.)	airport
kaza (f.)	house

The gender of some words may vary by dialect. These are words ending in an **-e** or a **consonant** and nouns coming from Greek that end in **-ma/-ta**.

<b>kostumbre</b> ( <i>m. or f.</i> )	custom, tradition
<b>portokal</b> ( <i>m. or f.</i> )	orange
<b>poema</b> ( <i>m. or f.</i> )	poem

Nouns that end in **-ad**, **-ud**, and **-sión** are feminine:

<b>la sivdad</b> ( <i>f.</i> )	city
<b>la virtud</b> ( <i>f.</i> )	virtue
<b>la lisión</b> ( <i>f.</i> )	lesson

### Pronombres personales / Personal Pronouns

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	<b>yo</b>	I	<b>mozotros</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), <b>mozotras</b> ( <i>f.</i> )	we
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	<b>tu</b>	you	<b>vos/voztros</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), <b>voztotas</b> ( <i>f.</i> )	you
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	<b>el, eya</b>	he, she	<b>eyos</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), <b>eyas</b> ( <i>f.</i> )	they

The form **tu** is informal and corresponds to *tú* in Spanish and to *thou* in old English. The form **vos** (variants: **voztros/voztotas**) can be used to address many people or as a polite address to one person. The masculine ending **-os** and feminine ending **-as** of the plural pronouns serve to indicate gender.

As in Spanish, since the endings of the verbs indicate the person and number, personal pronouns are often omitted.

Note: Ladino does not have a special form of polite address used in speaking to one person. (The Spanish form *Ud.* is a contraction from the expression *vuestra merced* and appeared after the Expulsion.)

### Conjugation of regular verbs (I conjugation, present tense)

Verbs in Ladino are conjugated, i.e., the endings change depending on person and number. Verbs are divided into three groups depending

on the suffix of the infinitive. Verbs with an infinitive in **-ar** belong to the first conjugation. (See Lesson 4, page 51, for second and third conjugations.)

<b>Presente</b>	<b>Primera kondjugasi3n</b>	<b>Verbos regulares</b>
Present tense	First conjugation	Regular verbs

#### avlar (to speak/to talk)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>avlo</b> I speak	<b>avlamos</b> we speak
<b>avlas</b> you speak	<b>avlásh</b> you ( <i>pl.</i> ) speak
<b>avla</b> he/she/it speaks	<b>avlan</b> they speak

As in other Romance languages, Ladino has reflexive verbs, which indicate action directed to the subject. For example, **lavar** means *to wash (something or somebody)* and the reflexive verb **lavarse** means *to wash oneself*.

### Kondjugasi3n de los verbos refleksivos / Conjugation of reflexive verbs

#### yamar (to call, to name someone)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>yamo</b> I call ( <i>s.o.</i> )	<b>yamamos</b> we call ( <i>s.o.</i> )
<b>yamas</b> you call ( <i>s.o.</i> )	<b>yamásh</b> you ( <i>pl.</i> ) call ( <i>s.o.</i> )
<b>yama</b> he/she/it calls ( <i>s.o.</i> )	<b>yaman</b> they call ( <i>s.o.</i> )

#### yamarse (to be named, to call oneself)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>me yamo</b> I call myself	<b>mos yamamos</b> we call ourselves
<b>te yamas</b> you call yourself	<b>vos yamásh</b> you ( <i>pl.</i> ) call yourselves
<b>se yama</b> he/she/it calls herself	<b>se yaman</b> they call themselves

### EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

#### A. Yena la forma korrekta del verbo.

Fill in the correct form of the verb.

1. Yo (morar) \_\_\_\_\_ en Safed.
2. Eya (morar) \_\_\_\_\_ en Estambol.
3. Onde (morar) \_\_\_\_\_ tu?
4. Mozotros (avlar) \_\_\_\_\_ portugez.
5. Vozotros (avlar) \_\_\_\_\_ inglez?
6. Yo no (avlar) \_\_\_\_\_ turko.
7. Eyos (morar) \_\_\_\_\_ en Saloniko.

#### B. Kondjuga el verbo lavarse.

Conjugate the verb **lavarse** (*to wash oneself*).

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#### C. Responde a las perguntas sigentes.

Answer the following questions.

1. Komo te yamas? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Onde moras? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Komo se yama tu mamá? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Onde mora eya? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Komo se yama tu papá? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Onde mora el? \_\_\_\_\_

## LISIÓN SIGUNDA

## LESSON TWO

### *The Family*



**KONVERSASIÓN**

En la kafeterya del muzeo Beit Ha-Tfutzot.

Ester: Oy en el muzeo vide una foto de despozorio semejante a la ke tienen los nonos de Nissim.

Reina: Nissim, kontame sobre vuestros nonos.

Nissim: Se yaman Arón i Mazalta Koen.

Reina: Son djenitores de vuestro padre o vuestra madre?

Nissim: Son de mi madre.

Reina: Donde son vuestros avuelos?

Nissim: Mi avuelo es de Yeni-Bazar i la nona, de Saloniko.

Reina: I los djenitores de vuestro padre?

Nissim: Se yaman Avram i Flora Amado i son de Saloniko también.

Reina: Vuestro padre es el ijiko mas chiko?

Nissim: No, es el bohor. Tiene dos ermanas i quatro ermanos mas chikos.

Ester: Tienes muchos tíos i tías.

Nissim: Si, muestra famiya es grande. Todos mis tíos tienen muchas kriaturas. Tengo muchos primos i mis nonos tienen muchos inyetos.

Reina: Todos están kazados?

Nissim: Kaji todos.

Reina: Savésh komo se kazan los sefardís tradicionalmente?

Ester: Kontamos, es muy interesante.

Reina: Komo es uzo en todas famiyas djudias, el novio toma konosensia de la novia kon el ayudo de una kazamentera, los parientes kedañ de akordo de ashugar i de la dota, i los dos se kazan.

**CONVERSATION**

In the cafeteria of the Beit Ha-Tfutzot Museum.

Esther: In the museum today I saw an engagement photo similar to the one that Nissim's grandparents have.

Reina: Nissim, tell me about your grandparents.

Nissim: Their names are Aron and Mazalta Koen.

Reina: Are they the parents of your father or your mother?

Nissim: They are my mother's.

Reina: Where are your grandparents from?

Nissim: My grandfather is from Novi Pazar, and my grandmother, from Thessalonika.

Reina: And your father's parents?

Nissim: Their names are Avram and Flora Amado, and they are from Thessalonika, too.

Reina: Is your father the youngest son?

Nissim: No, he's the eldest. He has two younger sisters and four younger brothers.

Esther: You have a lot of aunts and uncles.

Nissim: Yes, our family is large. All my aunts and uncles have many children. I have many first cousins and my grandparents have many grandchildren.

Reina: Are they all married?

Nissim: Nearly all.

Reina: Do you know how the Sephardim traditionally marry?

Esther: Tell us, it's very interesting.

Reina: According to tradition in all Jewish families, the groom gets acquainted with the bride with the help of a matchmaker, the relatives agree on the dowry, and the two marry.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

akí	here
alguno ( <i>adj.</i> )	one, some
ambezar	to learn, to study
ashugar ( <i>m.</i> )	trousseau that a bride prepares for herself (clothing, bed and table linens, etc.)
ayegar	to arrive
ayudo ( <i>m.</i> )	help
azer	to do
bivir	to live
chiko	little, small
despozorio ( <i>m.</i> )	engagement
djenitores ( <i>m. pl.</i> )	parents
djudío/djidió	Jew
dos	two
dota ( <i>f.</i> )	dowry consisting of money and/or estate
el bohor	the biggest, the eldest son
el mas chiko	the smallest, the youngest
empesar	to begin
ermano ( <i>m.</i> )/ermana ( <i>f.</i> )	brother/sister
famiya ( <i>f.</i> )	family
foto ( <i>f.</i> )*	photo(graph)
grande	big
ijiko ( <i>m.</i> )	small boy
ijo ( <i>m.</i> )/ija ( <i>f.</i> )	son/daughter
inyeto ( <i>m.</i> )/inyeta ( <i>f.</i> )	grandson/granddaughter
interesante	interesting
kafeterya ( <i>f.</i> )	cafeteria
kaji	nearly
kazado( <i>m.</i> )/kazada ( <i>f.</i> )	married
kazamentera ( <i>f.</i> )	matchmaker
kazarse	to marry
ke?/kualo?	what?
ken?	who?
kon	with
konosensia ( <i>f.</i> )	acquaintance
kontar	to tell, to relate

kriatura ( <i>f.</i> )	child
kuatro	four
lavorar	to work
madre ( <i>f.</i> )	mother
maldar ( <i>m.</i> )	religious school
marido ( <i>m.</i> )	husband
mas	more
meldar	to read
mirar	to look
mujer ( <i>f.</i> )	woman, wife
muzeo ( <i>m.</i> )	museum
novio ( <i>m.</i> )/novia ( <i>f.</i> )	fiancé, bridegroom/fiancée, bride
o	or
oy ( <i>m.</i> )	today
padre ( <i>m.</i> )	father
pariente ( <i>n./m./f.</i> )	relative
primo ( <i>m.</i> )/prima ( <i>f.</i> )	first male cousin/first female cousin
saver	to know
semejante	similar
sinko	five
sovre	about, regarding, concerning
tener	to have
tío ( <i>m.</i> )/tía ( <i>f.</i> )	uncle/aunt
todo ( <i>adj./m.</i> )	all, every/everything
topar	to find, come across
tradicionalmente	traditionally
tres	three
un/una	one

\*The noun **foto** is an abbreviation of the word **fotografia**, which is why it is feminine: **una foto, la foto**.

## PROPER NAMES

Beit Ha-Tfutzot  
Yeni-Bazar

Museum of the Diaspora in Israel  
Novi Pazar (*city in present-day Serbia*)

**EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS**

<b>empesar a + inf.</b>	begin to + <i>inf.</i> , begin + <i>gerund</i>
<b>empesar a lavorar</b>	begin/start working
<b>kazarse kon</b>	to marry [someone], to get married
<b>kedar(se) de akordo/akodro</b>	to agree, come to an agreement
<b>komo es uzo</b>	according to tradition, as is the practice
<b>mas tadre</b>	later
<b>tomar konosensia</b>	to become acquainted
<b>vide</b>	I have seen

**GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR****Gender****Plural**

Nouns that end in vowels usually form the plural by adding an -s:

<b>nono</b> grandfather	<b>nonos</b> grandfathers
<b>ija</b> daughter	<b>ijas</b> daughters
<b>padre</b> father	<b>padres</b> fathers

Nouns that end in consonants form the plural by adding an -es:

<b>sivdad</b> city	<b>sivdades</b> cities
<b>papel</b> paper	<b>papeles</b> papers
<b>amor</b> love	<b>amores</b> loves
<b>luz</b> light	<b>luzes</b> lights

Note how these rules differ from English by comparing:

train	trains	<b>tren</b>	<b>trenes</b>
potato	potatoes	<b>patata</b>	<b>patatas</b>

Note that if **s** is located between two vowels it changes into **z**:

**mes**      **mezes**

Adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify and form the plural in the same way as the nouns.

<b>un ombre riko</b> a rich man	<b>ombres rikos</b> rich men
<b>una famiya rika</b> a rich family	<b>famiyas rikas</b> rich families

**Articles**

The indefinite article (*a* or *an* in English) has different forms for the masculine and feminine: **un, una**. There are some differences in usage with the English indefinite article. For example, the article is NOT used in nominative sentences stating profession, occupation, etc.

<b>Eya es maestra.</b>	She is [a] teacher.
<b>Tu sos elevo.</b>	You are [a] student.

The definite article (*the* in English) has different forms depending on both gender and number:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>el nono</b> the grandfather	<b>los nonos</b> the grandfathers
<b>la nona</b> the grandmother	<b>las nonas</b> the grandmothers

When the singular masculine definite article follows the prepositions **a** and **de**, it contracts as follows:

**a + el = al** to the      **de + el = del** from the

**Possessive Adjectives**

Possessive adjectives (such as *my*, *your*, and *his*) are used to show ownership of something (a noun). For example, in the phrase *my house*, the possessive adjective *my* modifies the noun *house*.

Unlike English, in Ladino possessive adjectives must agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify. Note in the following chart of the Ladino possessive adjectives that there are at least two forms for each adjective—singular and plural—depending on whether the noun modified is singular or plural:

<i>Possessive Adjective</i>	<i>Singular Noun Modified</i>	<i>Plural Noun Modified</i>
my	<b>mi</b>	<b>mis</b>
your	<b>tu</b>	<b>tus</b>
his/her	<b>su</b>	<b>sus</b>
our	<b>muestro/muestra (m.f.)</b>	<b>muestrros/muestras (m.f.)</b>
your (formal s./pl.)	<b>vuestro/vuestra (m.f.)</b>	<b>vuestrros/vuestras (m.f.)</b>
their	<b>su (m.f.)</b>	<b>sus (m.f.)</b>

In the case of *our* and *your*, there are four forms for each adjective, depending on whether the noun modified is singular or plural, feminine or masculine. For example, **muestra kaza** means *our house* (**muestra** is singular and feminine because **kaza** is singular and feminine) but **muestro papel** means *our paper* (**muestro** is singular and masculine because **papel** is singular and masculine).

Here are some more examples of possessive adjectives:

**mi madre** my mother  
**muestra madre** our mother  
**muestras madres** our mothers  
**mi ija** my daughter  
**vuestro ijo** your son  
**su nono** his/her/their grandfather

**mi padre** my father  
**vuestro padre** your father  
**vuestrros padres** your fathers  
**mis ijas** my daughters  
**vuestrros ijros** your sons  
**sus nonos** his/her/their grandfathers

### EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

#### A. Forma el plural de los substantivos i los adjektivos i troka el artíkolo del indefinido al definido.

Form the plural of the nouns and adjectives and change the indefinite article to the definite.

**Enshemplo:** un nono viejo                      los nonos viejos

1. una mujer kazada \_\_\_\_\_
2. un ijo chiko \_\_\_\_\_
3. una ija chika \_\_\_\_\_
4. una tía rika \_\_\_\_\_
5. un tío riko \_\_\_\_\_
6. una madre buena \_\_\_\_\_
7. una famiya djudía \_\_\_\_\_
8. una aksión mala \_\_\_\_\_
9. un maldar muevo \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Forma el plural de los sustantivos i los pronombres posesivos.

Form the plural of the nouns and possessive adjectives.

**Enshemplo:** mi kaza                      mis kazas

1. Su famiya \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tu ermana \_\_\_\_\_
3. Su padre \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mi primo \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tu tío \_\_\_\_\_
6. Muestra nona \_\_\_\_\_
7. Vuestro ijo \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Forma el singular de los sustantivos i los pronombres posesivos.**  
Form the singular of the nouns and possessive adjectives.

**Enshemplo:**      nuestros ermanos      nuestro ermano

- 1. Sus primas \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Vuestras tías \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Sus nonas \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Mis ijos \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Tus ijas \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Muestras famiyas \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Yena la forma korrekta del verbo.**  
Fill in the correct form of the verb.

- 1. Mozotros (bushkar) \_\_\_\_\_ dokumentos sovre nuestros djenitores.
- 2. Mi tía (lavorar) \_\_\_\_\_ en un muzeo.
- 3. Eyos (topar) \_\_\_\_\_ sus parientes en Israel.
- 4. Mis primos (meldar) \_\_\_\_\_ en evreo [Hebrew language] en un maldar.
- 5. Yo (empesar) \_\_\_\_\_ a lavorar.
- 6. Vozotros (ayegar) \_\_\_\_\_ a Saray.
- 7. Onde tu (lavorar) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**LISIÓN TRESERA**  
**LESSON THREE**  
*What Do You Do?*

**KONVERSACIÓN****Ke azes? Kualo es tu profesión?**

En la sala del otel en Yerushalayim.

- Malka: O, Ester! Tu por akí, ke azes?  
 Ester: Malka, me plaze verte. Mi marido i yo estamos en Israel en vakansa.  
 Malka: Estás kazada? Ke sorpresa!  
 Ester: Si, mi marido es Nissim Amado.  
 Malka: Mazal bueno. Onde lavora el?  
 Ester: El es médiko. I tu estás kazada?  
 Malka: Ainda no, mi novio es israelí, está en la armada. Estó akí kon mis djenitores i mi ermano. Eyos vinieron para ver a mi novio. Tu lavoras? Onde?  
 Ester: Ainda no lavoro, so eleva para ser avokata. I kualo es tu ofisio?  
 Malka: Estudio en la universidad djudia. So estudiante para ser terdjuman. Me agrada ambezar linguas.  
 Ester: Linguas son diffisiles.  
 Malka: No estó de akordo.  
 Ester: I ke aze tu ermano?  
 Malka: El es moendiz en una fábrica, agora está en vakansa.  
 Ester: Komo están tus djenitores?  
 Malka: Están muy bien, gracias. Les agrada estar en Israel i les plaze mi novio.  
 Ester: Ke bien! Mos renkontraremos todos djuntos por la noche en un restorante.  
 Malka: Kon plazer.

**CONVERSATION****What do you do? What is your profession?**

In the lobby of a hotel in Jerusalem.

- Malka: Oh, Esther! You're here! What are you doing [here]?  
 Esther: Malka, I'm happy to see you. My husband and I are in Israel on vacation.  
 Malka: You're married? What a surprise!  
 Esther: Yes, my husband is Nissim Amado.  
 Malka: Congratulations! Where does he work?  
 Esther: He's a physician. Are you married?  
 Malka: Not yet, my fiancé is an Israeli, and he's in the army now. I'm here with my parents and my brother. They came to meet [see] my fiancé. Do you work? Where?  
 Esther: I'm not working yet, I'm studying to be a lawyer. And what do you do?  
 Malka: I'm studying at Hebrew University. I'm studying to be an interpreter. I like learning languages.  
 Esther: Languages are difficult.  
 Malka: I don't agree.  
 Esther: What does your brother do?  
 Malka: He's an engineer at a factory, and he's on vacation now.  
 Esther: How are your parents?  
 Malka: They're very well, thank you. They like Israel and they like my fiancé.  
 Esther: How nice! Let's all meet together at a restaurant tonight [at night].  
 Malka: With pleasure.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

ainda	yet, still
ambezar	to learn, to study, to teach
armada (f.)	army
avokato (m.)/avokata (f.)	lawyer
difisil	difficult
djudío (m.)/djudía (f.)	Jewish
elevo (m.)/eleva (f., Fr.)/ estudiante	student
fábrica (f.)	factory
hakim (m., Ar.)	judge
halvadji (m., T.)	vendor of sweets
hamal (m., T.)	porter, errand boy
hazino/malato	sick, ill
israelí	Israeli
kafedji (m., T.)	coffee shop owner
lingua (f.)	language, tongue
maestro (m.)/maestra (f.)	teacher
marido (m.)	husband
médico (m.)/médica (f.)	medical doctor, physician
merkador (m.)	merchant
merkar	to buy
moendiz (m., T./Ar.)	engineer
noche (f.)	night
ofisio (m.)	occupation
otel (m.)	hotel
para	for
profesión (f.)	profession
profesor (m.)/profesora (f.)	professor
renkontrarse	to meet each other
restorante (m.)	restaurant
sala (f.)	room
sorpreza (f.)	surprise
terdjuman (m., T.)	translator
tidjaret (f., T.)	trade, commerce
universidad (f.)	university
vendedor (m.)	vendor

vender	to sell
ver	to see
vinieron (past of venir)	they came
zanadji (m., T.)/artezano (m.)/ esnaf (m., Ar.)	craftsman, artisan

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

estar bien/mal (hazino/a)	to feel well/sick
estar de akordo (d'akordo)	to agree
estar en vakansa	to be on vacation
Komo estás/estásh?	How are you? ( <i>informal and formal</i> )
kon plazer	with pleasure
Le agradan sus amigos.	He/she likes his/her/their friends. [ <i>lit.</i> His/her/their friends please him/her.]
Mazal bueno! (H. + Sp.)	Congratulations! Good luck!
me plaze, me agrada	I like ... [ <i>lit.</i> something pleases me]

Note: The subject of the phrase is not I, but what (or whom) I like. The verb agrees in person and number with the subject. The object pronoun indicates who is pleased by the subject.

Me plazen los livros.	I like the books. [ <i>lit.</i> The books please me.]
Mos agrada el otel.	We like the hotel. [ <i>lit.</i> The hotel pleases us.]
Te plaze estudiar.	You like to study. [ <i>lit.</i> To study pleases you.]
todos djuntos	all together
por akí	here
por la noche	at night

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

Linking verbs *ser* and *estar*

The linking verbs *ser* and *estar*, both meaning *to be*, correspond to the same verbs in Castilian Spanish, and the difference between the meanings of these verbs is the same as in Spanish.

The verb *ser* *to be* is used to denote:

- a permanent quality of the person or object, such as gender, race, nationality, religion, material, etc.

**Eya es mi ermana.** She is my sister.

- a fundamental quality of the person or object, such as size, color, taste, profession, occupation, etc.

**Alberto es profesor de matemática.** Alberto is a math professor.

- origin or possession

**So de Yerushalayim.** I'm from Jerusalem.  
**El libro es de Moshé.** The book is Moshe's.

The verb *estar* *to be* is used to denote:

- a temporary quality

**Eya está hazina.** She is sick.

- a changeable situation

**La ventana está avierta.** The window is open.

- location

**Izmir está en Turkía.** Izmir is in Turkey.

The following sentences are good examples of the difference in meaning between the two verbs:

**Eya está hazina.** She is sick. (*a temporary situation, she will soon recover*)

**Eya es hazina.** She is ill. (*a permanent state of illness*)

## ser Present Tense (to be)

Singular	Plural
so (se) I am	somos (semos) we are
sos you are	sosh you (pl.) are
es he/she/it is	son they are

## estar Present Tense (to be)

Singular	Plural
estó I am	estamos we are
estás you are	estásh you (pl.) are
está he/she/it is	están they are

## NUMERALES KARDINALES / CARDINAL NUMBERS

uno/una	one
dos	two
tres	three
kuatro	four
sinko	five
sesh	six
siete	seven
ocho	eight
mueve	nine
dies	ten
onze	eleven
dodje	twelve
tredje	thirteen
katorzê	fourteen
kinze	fifteen



diisésh	sixteen
diisiete	seventeen
diziocho	eighteen
dizimueve	nineteen
vente	twenty

**EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES**

**A. Yena la forma korrekta de los verbos *ser* o *estar*.**  
Fill in the correct forms of *ser* or *estar*.

1. Komo \_\_\_\_\_ tu?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (yo) bien, gracias.
3. Onde \_\_\_\_\_ tu marido?
4. De onde \_\_\_\_\_ tu marido?
5. Eya \_\_\_\_\_ mal.
6. Eya \_\_\_\_\_ buena.
7. Mozotros \_\_\_\_\_ de akordo.
8. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ amerikano.
9. Agora yo \_\_\_\_\_ en Israel.
10. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ kazada?
11. El \_\_\_\_\_ padre de mi novio.
12. El \_\_\_\_\_ malato oy.
13. Mozotros \_\_\_\_\_ djudíos.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ una fábrica.
15. El \_\_\_\_\_ en la fábrica.

**B. Treslada al ladino.**  
Translate into Ladino.

1. I like the book.
- 

2. He likes Jerusalem.
- 

3. You (*s.*) like the museum.
- 

4. She likes her students.
- 

5. We like our friends.
- 

6. You (*pl.*) like Israel.
- 

7. You (*pl.*) like your grandchildren.
- 

8. I do not like to study.
- 

9. He does not like his doctor.
- 

10. My parents do not like my fiancé.
- 

**C. Treslada al ladino.**  
Translate into Ladino.

1. three brothers \_\_\_\_\_
2. one sister \_\_\_\_\_
3. twenty relatives \_\_\_\_\_
4. six hotels \_\_\_\_\_
5. nine friends \_\_\_\_\_
6. eighteen students \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Responde a las demandas.**

Answer the questions.

1. Komo estásh oy?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Estásh kazado?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Komo se yama tu novia?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Donde es eya?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Onde lavora tu ermana?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Komo está eya?

\_\_\_\_\_

**LISIÓN KUATRENA**

**LESSON FOUR**

*At the Bazaar*

**KONVERSASIÓN****Frutas i vedruras.**

- Malka:** Shalom, Ester i Nissim. La sena ayer estava muy savroza. Ma oy vos kero kombidar a una sena sefaradí.
- Nissim:** Ester siempre keria ambezarse a kozer komida nasionala.
- Ester:** Si, es verdad. Puedes enseniarme komo azer el gizado sefaradí?
- Malka:** Kon plazer. Ma agora devo ir al pazar por merkar komanya.
- Ester:** Podemos ayudarte i ver el pazar.
- Malka:** Peki, devo merkar vedruras i frutas.

**En el pazar.**

- Ester:** El merkado es muy grande i akí ay tantas kozas!
- Nissim:** Mira, este zarzavatchi vende vedruras muy baratas.
- Zarzavatchi:** Kualo kerésh merkar?
- Malka:** Dos kilos de tomates, un kilo de pipinos i uno de sevoya. También kero dos berendjenas grandes.
- Zarzavatchi:** Te plazen estas beredjenas? O preferes akeyas?
- Malka:** Prefero akeyas, son muy rikas. Kunto kostan?
- Zarzavatchi:** Mueve shkalim por berendjenas i dodje por tomates, pipinos i sevoyas. Ventium shkalim, un shekel deskonto, dunke es vente por todo. Meteré la komanya en una chanta?
- Nissim:** En dos sakos, por favor.
- Ester:** I agora vamos a merkar frutas. Pagaremos mozotros. Akí venden frutas.

**CONVERSATION****Fruit and vegetables.**

- Malka:** Shalom, Esther and Nissim. The dinner yesterday was delicious. But today I want to invite you to a Sephardic dinner.
- Nissim:** Esther always wanted to learn how to cook national dishes.
- Esther:** Yes, that's true. Can you teach me to make Sephardic stew?
- Malka:** With pleasure. But now I have to go to the bazaar to buy ingredients.
- Esther:** We can help you and see the bazaar.
- Malka:** OK, I have to buy vegetables and fruit.

**At the market.**

- Esther:** The market is very big and there are so many things here!
- Nissim:** Look, this greengrocer sells very cheap vegetables.
- Greengrocer:** What do you want to buy?
- Malka:** Two kilos of tomatoes, one kilo of cucumbers, and one of onions. I also want two big eggplants.
- Greengrocer:** Do you like these eggplants? Or do you prefer those?
- Malka:** I prefer those, they are very nice. How much do they cost?
- Greengrocer:** Nine shekels for the eggplants and twelve for the tomatoes, cucumbers, and onions. Twenty-one shekels, one shekel discount, so twenty for everything. Shall I put the produce in a bag?
- Nissim:** In two bags, please.
- Esther:** And now let's buy some fruit. We will pay [for it]. Here they sell fruit.

- Nissim:** Kero sesh portokales, dos razimos de uvas i un kilo de mansanas.
- Ester:** También merkaremos un kilo de prunas i un de kayisis.
- Malka:** Las chantas estan muy pezgadas. Ayde a kaza a kozer.

- Nissim:** I want six oranges, two bunches of grapes, and one kilo of apples.
- Esther:** We're also buying a kilo of plums and a kilo of apricots.
- Malka:** The bags are very heavy. Let's go home to cook.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

akeyas	those
ay	there is, there are
ayde (T.)	let's go
ayer	yesterday
barato	cheap
berendjena (f.)	eggplant
bever	to drink
bolsa (f.)	bag
chanta (f., T.)	bag
deskonto (m.)	discount
dever	to have to, must
dunke	that is
espesial	special
fruta (f.)	fruit
gizado (m.)	stew
ir	to go
kalavasika (f.)	squash
karo	expensive, costly
kayisí (m., T.)	apricot
kerer	to want
kilo/s (m.)	kilogram
komanya (f.)	supplies, food
kombidar	to invite
komer	to eat
komida (f.)	meal, food
kon ti	with you
koza (f.)	thing
kozer	to cook
kozido (m.)	stew
kuanto kostan?	how much do they cost?
mansana (f.)	apple
merkado (m.)	market
merkar/komprar	to buy
meter	to put
mushteri (m./f., A.)	customer

patatas (f. pl.)/kartof (m. s.)	potatoes, potato
pazar (m.)	bazaar
peki (T. pek iyi)	OK, very good
pezar	to weigh
pezgado	heavy
pipino (m.)	cucumber
poder	to be able to/can
poner	to put
portokal (m./f.)	orange
prasad (f. pl.)	leek
preferir	to prefer
pruna (f.)	plum
razimo (m.) de uvas	bunch of grapes
rikas	good
sako (m.)	bag
savrozo	tasty
sena (f.)	dinner
sevoya (f.)	onion
shekel (pl. shkalim)	shekel (Israeli currency)
siempre	always
tanto	so many, much
tomat (m.)	tomato
valer	to cost, to be worth
vedrura (f.)	vegetable
verdad/verdá (f.)	truth
zarzavat (m., T.)	vegetable
zerzavatchi (m./f., T.)	vegetable seller

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## Conjugation of regular verbs (II and III conjugations, present tense)

Verbs with the infinitive ending in *-er* belong to the second conjugation, and those ending in *-ir* belong to the third conjugation. (See Lesson One, page 23, for verbs in first conjugation.)

Presente                      Sigunda kondjugasi3n      Verbos regulares  
Present Tense              Second Conjugation      Regular Verbs

## komer (to eat)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
komo I eat	komemos we eat
komes you eat	komesh you (pl.) eat
kome he/she/it eats	komen they eat

Present                      Tresera kondjugasi3n      Verbos regulares  
Present Tense              Third Conjugation      Regular Verbs

## eskrivir (to write)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
eskrivo I write	eskrivimos we write
eskrives you write	eskrivish you (pl.) write
eskrive he/she/it writes	eskriven they write

## Pronombres demonstrativos / Demonstrative Pronouns

Objects that are close to the speaker are preceded by *este/esta* *this* (*m.* and *f. s.*) and *estos/estas* *these* (*m.* and *f. pl.*)

To indicate objects that are farther from the speaker we use *akel/akeya* *that* (*m.* and *f. s.*)/*akeyos/akeyas* *those* (*m.* and *f. pl.*):

este/estos (this, these)

akel/akeyos (that, those)

este portokal (*m. s.*)  
this orangeakel portokal (*m. s.*)  
that orangeestos portokales (*m. pl.*)  
these orangesakeyos portokales (*m. pl.*)  
those orangesesta berendjena (*f. s.*)  
this eggplantakeya berendjena (*f. s.*)  
that eggplantestas berendjenas (*f. pl.*)  
these eggplantsakeyas berendjenas (*f. pl.*)  
those eggplants

## NUMERALES KARDINALES / CARDINAL NUMBERS

ventiuno	twenty-one
ventidos	twenty-two
ventitres	twenty-three
trenta	thirty
trenta i uno	thirty-one
kuarenta	forty
kuarenta i uno	forty-one
sinkuenta	fifty
sinkuenta i uno	fifty-one
sesenta	sixty
sesenta i uno	sixty-one
setenta	seventy
setenta i uno	seventy-one
ochenta	eighty
ochenta i uno	eighty-one
noventa	ninety
noventa i uno	ninety-one
sien	one hundred
sien i uno	one hundred and one

## EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

## A. Yena la forma korrekta del verbo.

Fill in the correct form of the verb.

- Eya \_\_\_\_\_ (komer) mansanas.
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (meter) las frutas en la chanta.
- Eyos \_\_\_\_\_ (kerer) komer.
- Mozotros \_\_\_\_\_ (dever) ir al pazar.
- Vos \_\_\_\_\_ (komer) kalavasikas?
- Tu \_\_\_\_\_ (kerer) ambezar ladino?
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (eskrivir) en evreo.
- Malka \_\_\_\_\_ (meter) las peras en una bolsa.

- 9. Mozotros \_\_\_\_\_ (komer) kayisi.
- 10. Kunto \_\_\_\_\_ (valer) los portokales?
- 11. El zorzavadji \_\_\_\_\_ (vender) vegetables.

**B. Treslada estas frsas al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. This apricot is tasty.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. That apple is big.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Those plums are good.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I eat this fruit.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. This city is big.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Put the products/groceries in these bags.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. I always buy food in this market.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I want those tomatoes.

\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Kondjuga los verbos en el presente.**

Conjugate these verbs in the present tense.

preferir \_\_\_\_\_

vender \_\_\_\_\_

meter \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Treslada al ladino.**

Translate into Ladino.

23 plums \_\_\_\_\_

45 apples \_\_\_\_\_

33 bags \_\_\_\_\_

67 apricots \_\_\_\_\_

52 oranges \_\_\_\_\_

LISIÓN SINKENA

LESSON FIVE

*Malka's Kitchen*



**KONVERSACIÓN**

En kaza de Malka.

Nissim: Buenas tadres, Malka!

Malka: Seyásh bien venidos! Pasad adelante! Ester, Nissim, mi novio Rafo.

Nissim: Muncho plazer.

Rafo: Igualmente. Mazal bueno, Ester i Nissim!

Ester: Gracias. Kero ayudar a Malka i ambezar la gastronomía sefaradí.

Rafo: Aséntate, Nissim, i desha a Ester gizar.

Ester: Malka, komo puedo ayudarte?

Malka: Lava las prasas i kórtalas en pedasos. I yo mundo las safanorias i patatas i las korto en kubos.

Ester: Mira, así está bien?

Malka: Peki. Agora pika la sevoya i friyela en azeite.

Ester: Me keman los ojos!

Malka: Lávate los ojos i pika sevoya debasho de agua yelada. Agora yo ajusto prasas, safanorias, patatas, tomatada, sumo de limón i sal.

Nissim: El guezmo es komo de la kuzina de mi nona.

Malka: Las prasas están bien blandas. Podemos komer. Ayde a la meza.

Nissim: Muy savroza es la komida!

Ester: Bendichas manos! Munchas gracias!

**CONVERSATION**

At Malka's house.

Nissim: Good evening, Malka!

Malka: Welcome! Come in! Esther, Nissim, my fiancé Rafo.

Nissim: It's a pleasure to meet you. [Great pleasure.]

Rafo: For me, too. Congratulations, Esther and Nissim!

Esther: Thank you. I want to help Malka and I want to master Sephardic cuisine.

Rafo: Sit down, Nissim, and let Esther cook.

Esther: Malka, how can I help you?

Malka: Wash the leek and cut it in pieces. And I'll peel the carrots and potatoes and cut them into cubes.

Esther: Look, is this OK?

Malka: Good. Now cut the onions and fry them in olive oil.

Esther: My eyes are burning!

Malka: Wash your eyes and cut the onions under cold water. Now I'll mix the leeks, carrots, potatoes, tomato paste, lemon juice, and salt.

Nissim: It smells like my grandmother's kitchen.

Malka: The leeks are tender. We can eat. [Let's go] to the table.

Nissim: The food is very tasty!

Esther: Blessed be the hands [that cooked it]! Thank you very much!

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

adelantre	forward
adjustar	to add, to arrange
agua (f.)	water
asentarse	to sit down
ayudar	to help
azeite (m.)	olive oil
blando	tender
debasho de	under, below, beneath
deshar	to leave, to let
dulsuras (f.)	sweets
freyir	to fry
gastronomía (f.)	cuisine
gizar	to cook
guezmo (m.)	smell
igualmente	also, too
kemar	to burn
kortar	to cut
kubo (m.)	cube
kuzina (f.)	kitchen
limón (m.)	lemon
meza (f.)	table
mundar	to peel
ojo (m.)	eye(s)
pasad! (imp. of pasar)	pass!
pedaso (m.)	piece
pikar	to chop
prasa (f.)	leek
provar	to try
safanoria (f.)	carrot
sal (m.)	salt
sumo (m.)	juice
tomatada (f.)	tomato paste
yelado	cold, frozen

## PROPER NAME

sefar(a)dí Sephardic

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

**Bendichas manos!** Blessed be the hands [that cooked it]!  
**deshar + inf.** let (somebody) do something  
**Seyásh bien venidos!** Welcome! [Be welcome!]

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## Modo imperativo / Imperative Mood

The positive imperative for **tu** (second person singular) of regular verbs is identical to the third person singular of the Present Indicative.

lavar	el/eya lava (3 <sup>rd</sup> p. s.)	→	<b>Lava!</b> Wash!
komer	el/eya kome (3 <sup>rd</sup> p. s.)	→	<b>Kome!</b> Eat!
bivir	el/eya bive (3 <sup>rd</sup> p. s.)	→	<b>Bive!</b> Live!

Reflexive particles correspond to the number and person of the addressee and are placed after the verb.

<b>Lava!</b>	Wash!
<b>Lávate!</b>	Wash yourself!

The following are imperatives of some of the most commonly occurring irregular verbs (**verbos irregulares**):

venir	<b>Ven!</b>	Come!
dezir	<b>Di!</b>	Say
azer	<b>Az!</b>	Make!
poner	<b>Pon!</b>	Put!

(Imperatives are continued in Lesson 12, page 139.)

## Preposiciones / Prepositions

The preposition **a** can often be translated as *to*.

It denotes direction:

**El va a Madrid.** He goes [is going] to Madrid.

It can correspond to the dative case in Latin (that is, the case that indicates the noun to whom something is given):

**Meldo un libro a mi inyeta.** I am reading a book to my granddaughter.

It is used to indicate an animate direct object, as in Spanish:

**Desha a Ester kozer.** Let Esther cook.

It is used in constructions and expressions:

**ir a + inf.** to be going to

The preposition **de** corresponds to *off/from* in English.

**El es de Bulgaria.** He is from Bulgaria.

## Preposiciones de lugar / Prepositions of place

en	in
sovre	on
ensima	above
debasho de	under
delantre de/enfrente de	in front of

Unlike Spanish, the preposition **kon** *with* does not connect with personal pronouns: **kon mi**, **kon ti**, **kon si** (compare to the Spanish *conmigo*, *contigo*, *consigo*).

## EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

### A. Forma el imperativo (en tu) de los verbos sigentes.

Form the imperative (informal) of the following verbs.

lavar	_____
kantar	_____
venir	_____
meldar	_____
pikar	_____
kortar	_____
vender	_____
eskrivir	_____
komer	_____
dezir	_____

### B. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. Wash your hands!

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write your name!

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Cut the carrots!

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Peel the potatoes!

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Read this book!

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Eat [have some] sweets!

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Give me the salt!

\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Traslada las frases siguientes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. The book is on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The potatoes are in the bag.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The bag is under the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I see a girl.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I see two books.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Wash this little boy!

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Wash this cup!

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Go with me to the market!

\_\_\_\_\_

9. This man is from Izmir.

\_\_\_\_\_

# LISIÓN SEJENA

## LESSON SIX

### *Talking about the Weather*

## KONVERSACIÓN

### Avlando de tiempo

Malka ke está en Yerushalayim avla por telefono kon Ester ke está en Mueva York.

Malka: Buenas tadres, Ester!

Ester: O, Malka! En Mueva York es madrugada. Komo estás?

Malka: Estó bien, gracias, ma aze muncha kalor. Ke tiempo aze en Mueva York?

Ester: Akí también aze kalor, ma oy el sielo está grizo i enuvlado. Dizen ke por la tadre empesa la luvia.

Malka: La luvia es menester para las guertas i los kampos.

Ester: Si, ma a mí no me plaze la luvia. I oy ay mucho aire. Penso ke empesa una borraska. Komo está el tiempo oy en Yerushalayim?

Malka: Aze seko i kayente—trenta i dos grados de kalor.

Ester: Mozotros uzamos Fahrenheit.

Malka: Deve ser ochenta i sesh.

Ester: Ke kalor! Saves, Nissim agora está en Kanadá. Aí aze frío.

Malka: Aze inveve en Kanadá?

## CONVERSATION

### Talking about the Weather

Malka, who is in Jerusalem, is speaking New York.

Malka: Good afternoon, Esther!

Esther: Oh, Malka! In New York it's v How are you?

Malka: I'm fine, thank you, though it' weather like in New York?

Esther: It's also hot here, but today th They say it will start raining in

Malka: The orchards and fields need r orchards and fields].

Esther: Yes, but I don't like rain. And think there's going to be a thu starting]. What is the weather

Malka: It's dry and hot—thirty-two de

Esther: We use Fahrenheit.

Malka: It must be eighty-six.

Esther: So hot! You know, Nissim is n there.

Malka: Does it snow in Canada?

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

aí	there
aire (m.)	air, wind
bashustoné (T.)	with pleasure
bastante	enough, quite, rather
borraska (f.)	thunderstorm
empesar	to begin
enuvlado	cloudy
enverano (m.)	summer
faltar/azer falta	to miss, to lack something
frío (m.n./adj.)	cold
grado (m.)	degree
grizo	gray
guerta (f.)	orchard, garden
invierno (m.)	winter
inyeve (f.)/nieve (f.)	snow
kalor (f.)	heat
kampo (m.)	field
kayente	hot
kuando?	when?
luvia (f.)	rain
madrugada (f.)	early morning, dawn
menester (m.)	necessity, need
monte (m.)	mountain
nuve (f.)	cloud
otonyo (m.)	autumn, fall
para	for
pensar (en)	to think (about)
primavera (f.)	spring
raramente	rarely
raya (f.)	lightning
seko	dry
sezón (f.)	season
sielo (m.)	sky
telefono (m.)	telephone
temperatura (f.)	temperature
terminar	to end, to finish

tiempo (m.)	time, weather
uzar	to use

## PROPER NAMES

Amérika	America
Kanadá	Canada
Mueva York	New York

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

En ke sezón estamos?	What is the season now? [What season are we in?]
Estamos en primavera.	It's spring. [We're in spring.]
Ke tiempo aze? Komo está el tiempo?	What is the weather like?
Keda en bonora!	Be well!
Mandalde saludos de mi parte a ...	Send [Give] ( <i>formal</i> ) my best wishes [regards] to ...
Mándale saludos de mi parte a ...	[Send] Give ( <i>informal</i> ) my best wishes [regards] to ...

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## Impersonal constructions

Ladino often uses impersonal constructions, especially in relation to the weather and events that do not depend on an individual.

Sometimes impersonal verbs such as *inyevar* to snow or *luviar* to rain are used in the third person singular (as in Spanish).

Oy inyeva.	Today it's snowing.
------------	---------------------

In Ladino there is more frequent use of forms of the verb **azer** *to do, to make* (compare to *hacer* in Spanish) with a noun. In these cases the verb **azer** is also used in the third person singular.

**Aze luvia.** It's raining.  
**Aze inyeve.** It's snowing.

**Azer** is also used with the same nouns as in Spanish:

**Aze sol.** (*Hace sol*) It's sunny.  
**Aze frío.** (*Hace frío*) It's cold.

When English uses the construction *there is/there are* in a descriptive phrase, Ladino uses the frozen impersonal form **ay** (of the verb **aver**), which does not change regardless of the number of objects (compare to *hay* in Spanish).

**En la sala ay dos ventanas.** There are two windows in the room.  
**Aí ay mucha inyeve.** There is a lot of snow there.

### Quantitative and collective nouns

To designate both *many* and *much* Ladino uses one word, **mucho** (*var. mucho*), which agrees in gender with the noun to which it refers:

**muncha inyeve** a lot of snow  
**mucho tiempo** a lot of time

The plural form of the word **mucho** indicates that the noun is quantitative (in that case it corresponds to *many*, or *a lot of* followed by the plural), while the singular form is used with collective nouns (compare with *much*, or *a lot of* followed by the singular), which cannot be used in the plural:

**munchos anyos** many years  
**munchas oras** many hours  
**mucho kavé** a lot of coffee  
**muncha karne** a lot of meat

### EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

#### A. Yena la forma korrekta del verbo.

Fill in the correct form of the verb.

- Oy \_\_\_\_\_ (azer) luvia.
- No \_\_\_\_\_ (aver) viento.
- En la klase \_\_\_\_\_ (aver) muchos elevos.
- En enverano \_\_\_\_\_ (azer) mucha kalor.
- En invierno \_\_\_\_\_ (azer) frío.
- En otonyo \_\_\_\_\_ (aver) muchos aires.

#### B. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

- What is the weather like today?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- It's cold and windy.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- And here it's hot and dry.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- It's raining.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- It's snowing.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- A thunderstorm is coming [beginning].  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- The sky is gray and cloudy.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

8. It's not raining.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I don't like the heat.

\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Trelada las frases sigentes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. There are many rooms [oda/sala] in the house.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. There's a lot of air in the room.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. There is a lot of time.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the season now?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. It's fall now.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. It's not hot, the sky is cloudy, and it's raining

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Send my best wishes to your parents.

\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Responde a las demandas sigentes.**

Answer the following questions.

1. En ke sezón estamos?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ke tiempo aze oy?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Aze frío oy?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Aze luvia?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ay aire?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Ay nuves?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Kua es la temperatura oy?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Kuando aze kalor?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Kuando inyeva?

\_\_\_\_\_

**E. Yena kon la forma korrekta de *muncho*.**

Fill in with the correct forms of **muncho**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ portokales

2. \_\_\_\_\_ mansanas

3. \_\_\_\_\_ tiempo

4. \_\_\_\_\_ inyeve

5. \_\_\_\_\_ chantas

6. \_\_\_\_\_ pipinos



**LISIÓN SETENA**

**LESSON SEVEN**

***Jewish Holidays***

## KONVERSASIÓN

## Fiestas djudías

En kaza de Malka.

- Malka: Vengásh en buen ora! Ke ay de nuevo?
- Ester: Vimos una ekspozisión en el Muzeo Beit ha-Tfutsot.
- Malka: Kuali ekspozisión? La última ves kuando fui al muzeo era el anyo pasado.
- Nissim: La ekspozisión dedikada a las fiestas djudías. Es muy interesante.
- Ester: Agora sé la diferencia entre las kostumbres ashkenazís i sefaradís.
- Nissim: Somos todos djudiós i la relijión es la misma, ma komo nuestros antepasados bivían en diferentes partes del mundo, las kostumbres ke se formaron son diferentes.
- Ester: Kualo, por enshemplo, komemos los sefardim komo yerva amarga durante el Pesah?
- Malka: Ke demanda! Komemos lechuga, porke es amarga—*maror*.
- Nissim: Si, porke nuestros avós bivían en tierras kayentes, onde en abril ya ay lechuga. Los ashkenazim bivían en tierras frías, ayá no ay vedrura freska en abril. Por eso komen rávano en Pesah. La ekspozisión amostra varias fiestas—Rosh ha-Shana, Hanuka, Pesah, Purim, Sukot—komo se selebran en diversas comunidades.
- Malka: Yo sé ke durante Hanuka mozotros azemos birmuelos, i los ashkenazim azen latkes de kartof.
- Nissim: I la tradición de djudar en *svivón* o *dreidel* vino de los ashkenazim. Los sefardim djugavan kartas.
- Ester: La fiesta ke es muy importante para mozotros i tiene menos importansia para los ashkenazim es Tu Be-Shvat, o komo la yamamos, las Frutas.

## CONVERSATION

## Jewish Holidays

At Malka's house.

- Malka: Welcome! What's new?
- Esther: We saw an exhibit at the Museum Beit ha-Tfutsot.
- Malka: Which exhibit? The last time I was in the museum was last year.
- Nissim: The exhibit about Jewish holidays. It's very interesting.
- Esther: Now I know the difference between Ashkenazic and Sephardic traditions.
- Nissim: We are all Jews, and the religion is the same, but since our ancestors lived in different parts of the world, different traditions developed [the traditions that developed are different].
- Esther: For example, what do we, Sephardim, eat as bitter herbs during Pesach?
- Malka: What a question! We eat lettuce because it's bitter—*maror*.
- Nissim: Yes, because our ancestors lived in warm countries where there's already lettuce in April. Ashkenazim lived in cold countries where there are no fresh herbs in April. So they eat horseradish for Pesach. The exhibit shows various holidays—Rosh Ha-Shanah, Chanukah, Pesach, Purim, Sukkot—and how they are celebrated in different communities.
- Malka: I know that during Chanukah we make *birmuelos* and the Ashkenazim make potato latkes.
- Nissim: And the tradition of playing *svivon* or *dreidel* came from the Ashkenazim. The Sephardim played cards.
- Esther: A holiday that is very important for us, and that has less importance for the Ashkenazim, is Tu Be-Shvat, or Frutas, as we call it.

- Malka:** I los ashkenazim no la selebran?  
**Ester:** Agora en Israel i en algunos lugares en los Estados Unidos komensan a selebrar. I mozotros en este día komemos muncha fruta freska i seka, ke eyos no tenían.  
**Nissim:** De todas fiestas djudías me agrada más Purim. Akel día siempre me siento komo una kriatura pekenya.  
**Malka:** I a mi me plaze Purim también.  
**Ester:** Peki, prepararemos los vestidos para Purim i kantaremos koplás de Purim.

Purim, Purim *lanu*,  
 Pesah en la mano,  
 Ya vino enverano,  
 Para ir al kampo.

- Malka:** And the Ashkenazim don't celebrate it?  
**Esther:** Nowadays they are starting to celebrate it in Israel and in some places in the United States. And on that day we eat a lot of fruit, both fresh and dried, that they did not have.  
**Nissim:** I like Purim most of all Jewish holidays. On that day I always feel like a small child.  
**Malka:** I also like Purim.  
**Esther:** Great, let's prepare Purim costumes and sing Purim songs.

Purim, our Purim,  
 Passover is at hand,  
 Summer is coming,  
 Time to go to the country.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

amargo	bitter
amostrar	to demonstrate, to show
antepasado (m.)	ancestor
anyo (m.)	year
avós	forebears/ancestors
avril (m.)	April
ayá	there
birmuelo (m.)	doughnut
bivir	to live
dedikado	dedicated
demanda (f.)	question
diferensia (f.)	difference
diferente	different
diverso	diverse
djudgar	to play
durante	during
ekspozisión (f.)	exhibit, exhibition
enshemplo (m.)	example
entre	between
enverano (m.)	summer
era	was
fiesta (f.)	holiday, party
formarse	to be formed, to form itself
fresko	fresh
frio (adj.)	cold
fui	I went
interesante	interesting
kampo (m.)	field
kantar	to sing
kartas (f. pl.)	cards
kayente	warm
komer	to eat
komunidad (f.)	community
koplas (f. pl.)	songs, ballads
kostumbre (m./f.)	tradition, custom, rite
kriatura (f.)	child

lechuga (f.)	lettuce
legumes (m. pl.)	legumes
lugar (m.)	place, seat
mano (f.)	hand
mizmo	same
mundo (m.)	world
muzeo (m.)	museum
otro	other, another
parte (f.)	part
pasado	past
pekenyo	little, small
porke	because, why
preparar	to prepare
rávano (m.)	horseradish
relijión (f.)	religion
selebrar	to celebrate
sentirse	to feel [oneself]
siempre	always
tierra (f.)	land
todos	all, everybody, everything
tradiisión (f.)	tradition
último	last
vario	various
vedrura (f.)	vegetables
vestido (m.)	dress, costume
vimos*	we saw
vino**	he/she/it came
ya	already
yerva (f.)	grass, herb

\*1<sup>st</sup> person, plural, past tense of the verb **ver**\*\*3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular, past tense of the verb **venir**

## PROPER NAMES

Ashkenazim

Ashkenazi Jews, East-European  
(Yiddish-speaking) Jews

Hanuka

Jewish holiday

los Estados Unidos	the United States
Pesah	Pesach, Jewish Holiday, Passover
Purim	Jewish holiday, celebrated with a carnival
Rosh ha-Shana	Jewish New Year
Sukot	Jewish holiday, Feast of Tabernacles
Tu Be-Shvat (Frutas)	Jewish holiday

**Hebrew and Yiddish words**

lanu (H.)	our
latkes (Y.)	potato pancakes
maror (H.)	bitter
svivón (H.)/dreidel (Y.)	spinning top

**Días de la semana**

- alhad (Ar.)
- lunes
- martes
- miérkoles
- djueves
- viernes
- shabat

**Days of the week**

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

- semana (f.)
- día (m.)

- week
- day

**Mes/Mezes**

- enero
- febrero
- marso
- avril
- mayo
- djunio
- djulio
- agosto
- septembre
- oktobre

**Month(s)**

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October

- novembre
- desembre

- November
- December

The word **día**, **mes**, the names of the days of the week, and names of the months are masculine: **un día**, **los días**, **el lunes**, **el viernes**, **el fevrero**.

The days of the week and names of the months *are not capitalized*.

**EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS**

dos vezes	twice
Ke ay de nuevo?	What's new?
los dos/las dos	both
por enshemplo	for example
ser importante/ tener importansia	to be important, to have importance
una ves	once
Vengásh en buen ora!/Bonora!	Welcome!
ves (f.)	time

**GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR**

**Irregular Verbs (Present Tense)**

ir (to go)

Singular	Plural
vo I go	vamos we go
vas you go	vash you (pl.) go
va he/she goes	van they go

venir (to come)

Singular	Plural
vengo I come	venimos we come
vienes you come	venish you (pl.) come
viene he/she/it comes	vienen they come

**tener** (to have)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
tengo I have	tenemos we have
tienes you have	tenésh you ( <i>pl.</i> ) have
tiene he/she/it has	tienen they have

**azer** (to do, make)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
ago I do	azemos we do
azes you do	azésh you ( <i>pl.</i> ) do
aze he/she/it does	azen they do

**dizer/dezir** (to say)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
digo I say	dizimos we say
dizes you say	dizísh you ( <i>pl.</i> ) say
dize he/she/it says	dizen they say

**saver** (to know, can)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
sé I know	savemos we know
saves you know	savésh you ( <i>pl.</i> ) know
save he/she/it knows	saven they know

**Constructions a + infinitive**

Construction **ir a + infinitive** denotes the immediate future:

**Yo a meldar este livro.**

I'm going to read this book.

**Eya va a komer birmuelos.**

She's going to eat doughnuts.

Construction **empesar a + infinitive** denotes the beginning of an action:

**Empeso a meldar este livro.**

I'm beginning to read this book.

**Eya empesa a komer birmuelos.**

She's starting to eat doughnuts.

**EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES****A. Yena la forma korrekta del verbo.**

Fill in the correct form of the verb.

- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al pazar.
- Ke tu \_\_\_\_\_ (azer)?
- Yasmin \_\_\_\_\_ (venir) oy.
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (venir) del muzeo.
- Tu \_\_\_\_\_ (saver) fiestas djudías?
- Mozotros \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al teatro.
- Pekenyas kriaturas no \_\_\_\_\_ (saver) meldar.
- Ke \_\_\_\_\_ (azer) el?
- Vos \_\_\_\_\_ (tener) tiempo?
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (saver) meldar en ladino.

**B. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

- I can [know how to] speak Hebrew.

\_\_\_\_\_

- Can you write in Spanish?

\_\_\_\_\_

- What do you (*s.*) say?

\_\_\_\_\_

- I say I'm doing it only today.

\_\_\_\_\_

- She's going to do it today.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. We are starting to fry doughnuts.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. We're going to fry doughnuts.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. They're beginning to celebrate Chanukah.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. They're going to celebrate Chanukah.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. I'm making a Purim costume.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. I'm going to make a costume.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. I am starting to make a costume.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. She says she is going to help me.

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Where are you going?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Where does she come from?

\_\_\_\_\_

16. Who is going to come?

\_\_\_\_\_

## LISIÓN OCHENA

## LESSON EIGHT

### *At a Concert*

**KONVERSACIÓN 1****En el konserto**

En la resepsión del otel en Yerushalayim.

Nissim: Shalom, Malka. Estás livre esta noche?

Malka: Si. A onde kerésh ir?

Ester: Oy ay un konserto de la kantadera Yasmin Levy. Kanta en ladino.

Nissim: Keres ir kon mozotros?

Malka: Klaro, iré kon plazer. Ya tenésh merkado los bilietos?

Ester: Los merkímos ayer.

Nissim: Kompramos un bilieto para ti también i te kombidamos al konserto.

Malka: Muchas gracias.

Antes del konserto.

Ester: Onde están nuestros lugares?

Nissim: En la tresera sira de parter, en el sentro.

Ester: Los tengo topado.

Malka: O, ke bueno! Los lugares son buenísimos!

**KONVERSACIÓN 2**

Después del konserto.

Ester: Me plaze la múzika djudeo-espanyola.

Malka: I a mí también. Me agradan las romansas i las kantigas folklórikas. Una ves mi novio i yo sintimos un konserto de kantadores amatores. Mos plazió mucho. Era un konserto de la kompetisión yamada *Festiladino*.

Ester: Fantástiko! Ken organizó esta kompetisión i onde tuvo lugar?

**CONVERSATION 1****At a concert**

At the reception desk of a hotel in Jerusalem.

Nissim: Shalom, Malka. Are you free tonight?

Malka: Yes. Where do you want to go?

Esther: Today there's a concert by the singer Yasmin Levy. She sings in Ladino.

Nissim: Do you want to go with us?

Malka: Sure, with pleasure. Did you buy the tickets already?

Esther: Yes, we bought them yesterday.

Nissim: We bought a ticket for you, too, and we're inviting you to the concert.

Malka: Thank you very much.

Before the concert.

Esther: Where are our seats?

Nissim: In the third row of the orchestra, in the center.

Esther: I've found them.

Malka: Oh, how nice! These are the best seats!

**CONVERSATION 2**

After the concert.

Esther: I like Judeo-Spanish music.

Malka: So do I. I like romances and folk songs. Once my fiancé and I heard a concert of amateur singers. We liked it very much. It was a concert of the competition called *Festiladino*.

Esther: How exciting! Who organized that competition, and where did it take place?



- Malka:** Tuvo lugar akí, en Yerushalayim, en el kuadro del Festival de Artes de Yerushalayim.
- Nissim:** Kualas eran las reglas de partisipación?
- Malka:** A, las reglas eran muy interesantes. Esta kompetisión era para amostrar ke muestra lingua está biva i para propajar su folklor i kreasión literaria; las poezías i múzika devían ser nuevas i orijinales i los kantadores o kantaderas devían ser amatores.
- Ester:** Penso ke muchos tomaron parte en la kompetisión, ma pokos ayegaron al final.
- Malka:** Tienes razón. Ma los ke resivieron premios eran muy buenos.

- Malka:** It took place here in Jerusalem, as part of the Jerusalem Art Festival.
- Nissim:** What were the rules for participating?
- Malka:** Oh, the rules were very interesting. The competition was to demonstrate that our language is still alive and to spread its folklore and creative literary work; the verses and music had to be new and original, and the singers, amateurs.
- Ester:** I suppose that many people participated in the competition, but few made it to the final.
- Malka:** You're right. However, those who got the prizes were very good.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

amator ( <i>m.</i> )	amateur
amostrar	to demonstrate, to show
aparejar	to prepare
arekojer/arrekojer	to collect, to gather
ayer	yesterday
bilieto ( <i>m.</i> )	ticket
buenisimos	excellent, best
dever	to have to, must/should
fantástiko	terrific, exciting
festival de artes ( <i>m.</i> )	art festival
final	final
folklor ( <i>m.</i> )	folklore
folklórico ( <i>adj.</i> )	folk
kantadera ( <i>f.</i> )	singer
kantador ( <i>m.</i> )	singer
kantiga/kantika ( <i>f.</i> )	song
kerer	to want
kompetisión ( <i>f.</i> )	contest, competition
kompozar	to compose
konserto ( <i>m.</i> )	concert
kreasió ( <i>f.</i> )	creativity
literario	literary
livre ( <i>adj.</i> )	free
maraviya ( <i>f.</i> )	marvel
muevo	new
múzika ( <i>f.</i> )	music
organizar	to organize
orijinal	original
parte ( <i>f.</i> )	part
parter ( <i>m.</i> )	orchestra ( <i>seating section in a theater</i> ), parterre
partisipasió ( <i>f.</i> )	participation
poezia ( <i>f.</i> )	poetry, verses
poko	little, small
premio ( <i>m.</i> )	prize, award

propajar	to propagate
regla ( <i>f.</i> )	rule, requirement
resivir	to receive, to get
romansa ( <i>f.</i> )	romance, ballad
sentir	to listen, to hear
sira ( <i>f.</i> )	row
toparse kon	to come across ( <i>s.o.</i> ), run into ( <i>s.o.</i> )
tuvo*	it took

\*3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular, past of the verb **tener** (see **tener lugar** below)

## PROPER NAME

Festival de Artes de Yerushalayim      Jerusalem Arts Festival

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

en el kuadro de	within the context of
(está) klaro	sure
esta noche	tonight
estar bivo	to be alive
estar livre	to be free
Ke interesante!	How interesting!
tener lugar	to take place
tener razón	to be right
tomar parte	to participate, to take part

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## System of verbal tenses

In general, Ladino's system of verbal tenses is more or less similar to that of Spanish; there are some differences, however, in formation and usage.

### Present Perfect Tense

The **present perfect tense** is used for actions that started in the past and are still continuing (e.g., *He has lived in the U.S. for five years*); for actions that occurred at some unknown time in the past (e.g., *I have already seen that film*); and for actions that occurred in the past but still have an effect now (e.g., *I have lost my glasses*).

In Ladino, the present perfect tense is formed using one of the two auxiliary verbs meaning *to have*, **aver** or **tener**, in the simple present tense, with the past participle of the specific verb.

#### Auxiliary Verbs Aver and Tener

The following chart contains the conjugation of the auxiliary verbs **aver** and **tener** in the present tense:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>aver</b> (to have)	
a/ave I have	amos/avemos we have
as/aves you have	ash/avésh you ( <i>pl.</i> ) have
a/ave he/she/it has	an/aven they have
<b>tener</b> (to have)	
tengo I have	tenemos we have
tienes you have	tenésh you ( <i>pl.</i> ) have
tiene he/she/it has	tienen they have

The paradigm of the verb **aver** varies as shown, and some dialects use the verb **tener**. The verbs **tener** and **aver** are often used interchangeably, showing that speakers do not distinguish between them.

#### The Past Participle

Regular past participles are formed using the suffix **-ado** for first conjugation verbs:

**merkar** to buy → **merkado** *bought*  
**Yo ave merkado los bilietos.** I have bought tickets.

For second and third conjugation verbs, the suffix is **-ido**:

**komer** *to eat* → **komido** *eaten*  
**Ya tienes komido?** Have you already eaten?

**bivir** *to live* → **bivido** *lived*  
**Eyos an bivido en Yerushalayim muchos anyos.**

They have lived in Jerusalem many years.

The following are some of the more commonly used **irregular past participles**:

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
<b>azer</b> to do, to make	<b>echo</b> done, made
<b>dizer</b> to say	<b>dicho</b> said
<b>ver</b> to see	<b>visto</b> seen
<b>avrir</b> to open	<b>avierto</b> opened

#### Degrees of comparison

##### The comparative degree

Adjectives usually form the comparative through the use of the expressions **mas ... de/ke** *more ... than* or **manko/menos ... de/ke** *less ... than*:

**Este bilieto es mas barato ke el otro.**  
 This ticket is cheaper than that one.

**Roza es mas alta de Mazal.**  
 Roza is taller than Mazal.

**Mazal es menos (manko) alta de Roza.**  
 Mazal is shorter (less tall) than Roza.

**Estambol es mas viejo ke Saray, Saray es menos viejo de Estambol.**  
 Istanbul is older than Sarajevo, Sarajevo is newer (less old) than Istanbul.

**Dulsuras ke aze Malka son mas savrozas de las ke azen en mi kaza.**

The sweets that Malka makes are tastier than those made in my house.

When two equal things are being compared, **tan ... komo** (meaning *as ... as*) is used.

**El es tan alto komo yo.**  
He is as tall as I am.

**Eya es tan blanka komo la nieve.**  
She is as white as snow.

**The superlative degree**

For comparisons of at least three objects the superlative degree may be used. It is formed by adding the definite article to the comparative form.

<b>flako</b> thin	<b>mas flako</b> thinner	<b>el mas flako</b> the thinnest
	<b>manko flako</b> less thin	<b>el manko flako</b> the least thin
<b>godro</b> fat	<b>mas godro</b> fatter	<b>el mas godro</b> the fattest
	<b>menos godro</b> less fat	<b>el menos godro</b> the least fat

Some adjectives form comparatives derived from a different stem:

<b>bueno</b> – <b>mijor</b> – <b>el mijor</b>	good – better – the best
<b>malo/negro</b> – <b>peor</b> – <b>el peor</b>	bad – worse – the worst
<b>grande</b> – <b>mayor</b> – <b>el mayor</b>	big – bigger – the biggest
<b>chiko</b> – <b>minor</b> – <b>el minor</b>	small – smaller – the smallest

The absolute superlative is formed using the suffix **-ísimo**:

<b>bueno</b> – <b>buenísimo</b>	the best
<b>ermozo</b> – <b>ermozísimo</b>	the most beautiful

**EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES**

**A. Troka las frases según el enshemplo.**

Change the sentences, by following the example.

**Enshemplo:** El es mas godro ke yo. Yo so menos godro ke él.

1. Esta komida es mas savroza de la otra.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. El gizado es mas kayente ke la sopa.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Este libro es menos importante ke el otro.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mi lugar es mijor ke el tuyo.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Kondjuga los verbos en el presente perfekto.**

Conjugate the verbs in the present perfect tense.

**Meldar** un libro, **avrir** una puerta (open a door), **toparse** kon un amigo.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. Your son is bigger than mine.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He is taller than my brother.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. This museum is smaller than the Metropolitan.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. This market is less expensive than the Central Bazaar.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Fruits are sweeter than vegetables.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. An apple is as tasty as an apricot.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. He is my best student.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. My uncle is older than my aunt.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. This is the worst day of my life.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. She is the best singer I've ever heard.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. The new song is more beautiful than the old one.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. This seat is better than that one.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. She is as fat as he is.

\_\_\_\_\_

## LISIÓN MUEVENA

### LESSON NINE

#### *Romances and Ballads*

## KONVERSASIÓN

## Romansas i kantigas

En el arkivo nasional de sonido en Yerushalayim.

- Nissim: Shalom!
- Arkivista/Yaakov: Shalom. Me yamo Yaakov. Komo puedo servirvos?
- Ester: Supimos ke en el Arkivo ay una buena koleksión de romansas sefardís i keremos saver si akí ay las romansas ke kantava mi nona.
- Yaakov: Si, tenemos una koleksión importante de folklor sefardí. Ma para topar la romansa ke bushkásh, debésh saver de ke zona djeográfika eran vuestros avós.
- Ester: Mis avuelos eran de Kastoria, ma komo me eksplikó mi nona, la famiya vino aí de Saloniko.
- Yaakov: Esto es la misma rejión para mozotros. Turkía, Gresia, Balkanes pertenesen a la zona orientala del Mediterraneo. Akí tenemos el katálogo de romansas orientales.
- Nissim: Son tantas! Los sefaradim kompozaron muchas romansas.
- Ester: Porké estas kantikas se yaman romansas?
- Yaakov: La palavra "romansa" es de espanyol. Vino de la ekspresión *hablar en romance*, a diferencia del latín. *Romances* eran dialektos populares usados en Espanya. Mas tadre empesaron a yamar así el tipo de kantiga en *romance* ke trata de la edad media, de reyes, kavalieros i prinsesas.

## CONVERSATION

## Romances and Ballads

In the National Sound Archives in Jerusalem.

- Nissim: Shalom!
- Archivist/Yaakov: Shalom! My name is Yaakov. How can I help you?
- Esther: We found out that the Archives have a good collection of Sephardic romances, and we want to know whether you have the romances that my grandmother sang.
- Yaakov: Yes, we have an important collection of Sephardic folklore. But in order to find the romance you are looking for you have to know what geographic region your grandparents were from.
- Esther: My grandparents were from Kastoria, but as my grandmother explained it to me, the family came [there] from Thessalonika.
- Yaakov: For us it's the same region. Turkey, Greece, and the Balkans belong to the oriental region of the Mediterranean. Here we have the catalog of oriental romances.
- Nissim: There [they] are so many! The Sephardim composed many romances.
- Esther: Why are these songs called *romances*?
- Yaakov: The word "romance" comes [is] from Spanish. It came from the expression *hablar en romance*, to differentiate [it] from Latin. *Romances* were popular dialects spoken in Spain. Later people started calling this kind of song in *Romance* one that was about the Middle Ages, kings, knights, and princesses.

- Ester:** I tiene una relación kon la palabra *romance* ke uzamos oy en linguas modernas?
- Yaakov:** Si, porke estas kantigas fueron kantadas por mujeres i a koruto eran sovre temas del amor.
- Nissim:** Meldí ke las romansas se dividen en siklos. Ke siklos de romansas ay?
- Yaakov:** Ay romansas ke tratan de amores galantes, de mujeres fieles o de adulterio, ay muchas romansas de batalias i kavalería, otro siklo es sovre kristianos prisioneros de moros.
- Ester:** I los djudíos las kantan también?
- Yaakov:** Siguro, porké no? Tenemos akí varias romansas de este siklo. Ma también ay romansas sovre temas bíblikos.
- Nissim:** Es posivle distingir una romansa?
- Yaakov:** Son poemas épikos kon mizmo número de sílavas, 16 (diisesh) o 12 (dodje), en kada línea.

- Ester:** Does it have any relation to the word *romance* that we use today in modern languages?
- Yaakov:** Yes, because those songs were sung by women and they are often about love themes.
- Nissim:** I read that romances are divided into cycles. What cycles are there?
- Yaakov:** There are romances that speak of chivalric love, of a faithful wife or adultery, there are many romances about battles and chivalry; another cycle is about Christians who became prisoners of the Moors.
- Ester:** Do Jews sing them, too?
- Yaakov:** Sure, why not? Here we have several romances of this cycle. However, there are also some romances written on Biblical themes.
- Nissim:** Is it possible to tell whether a song is a romance?
- Yaakov:** They are epic poems with the same number of syllables, 16 or 12, in each line.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

adulterio ( <i>m.</i> )	adultery
amor ( <i>m.</i> )	love
arkivo ( <i>m.</i> )	archive
avuelos ( <i>m. pl.</i> )	grandparents
batalia ( <i>f.</i> )	battle
bíbliko	biblical
bisavós ( <i>m.</i> )	forefathers, ancestors
bushkar	to search, to look for
de kavalería	chivalric
destakarse	to stand out
dialekto ( <i>m.</i> )	dialect
distingir	to distinguish, to define
dividir	to divide
djénero ( <i>m.</i> )	genre
djeográfiko	geographic
egzaktamente	exactly
eksplikar	to explain
épiko ( <i>adj.</i> )	epic
espanyol	Spanish
fiel	faithful, loyal
forma ( <i>f.</i> )	form
fuelle ( <i>f.</i> )	source
fueron*	they went/were
galante	gallant
importante	important
inspirar	to inspire
kada	each, every
katálogo ( <i>f.</i> )	catalog
kavaliero ( <i>m.</i> )	knight
koleksión ( <i>f.</i> )	collection
kompozar	to compose
linea ( <i>f.</i> )	line
moderno	modern
nasional	national
número ( <i>m.</i> )	number

palavra ( <i>f.</i> )	word
pertenecer	to belong
poder	to be able to, can
poema ( <i>m./f.</i> )	poem
popular	popular
pos-bíbliko	post-Biblical
prinsesa ( <i>f.</i> )	princess
prisionero ( <i>m.</i> )	prisoner
rejión ( <i>f.</i> )	region
relasió ( <i>f.</i> )	relation
rey ( <i>m.</i> )	king
saver	to know, to know how, to learn
servir	to serve ( <i>to help</i> in this text)
siglo ( <i>m.</i> )	century
siklo ( <i>m.</i> )	cycle
sílava ( <i>f.</i> )	syllable
sonido ( <i>m.</i> )	sound
supimos ( <i>from saver</i> )	we came to know
tanto	so many
tema ( <i>m.</i> )	theme
tipo ( <i>m.</i> )	type, kind
trayer/traer	to bring
tredje	thirteen
uzar	to use
verdá/verdad/vedrá ( <i>f.</i> )	truth
zona ( <i>f.</i> )	zone, region

\*3<sup>rd</sup> person, plural, past tense of the verb *ir/ser*

## PROPER NAMES

Espanya	Spain
kristiano ( <i>m.</i> )	Christian
Mediterraneo	Mediterranean Sea
moro ( <i>m.</i> )	Moor
oriental	Oriental



## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

a diferencia de (f.)	as distinguished from
a koruto	often
edad media (f.)	the Middle Ages
ser posivle	to be possible
tener relación	to be related to
tratar de	to tell about, to deal with

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## Pasado simple (pretérito) / Simple Past Tense

The following charts contain the conjugations for the simple past tense for regular verbs:

1<sup>st</sup> Conjugation

kantar (to sing)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
kantí I sang	kantimos we sang
kantates you sang	kantatesh you (pl.) sang
kantó he/she/it sang	kantaron they sang

2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation

komer (to eat)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
komí I ate	komimos we ate
komites you ate	komitesh you (pl.) ate
komió he/she/it ate	komieron they ate

3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation

eskrivir (to write)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
eskriví I wrote	eskrivimos we wrote
eskrivites you wrote	eskrivitesh you (pl.) wrote
eskrivió he/she/it wrote	eskrivieron they wrote

Note: regular verbs of the second and third conjugations, -er and -ir respectively, follow the same pattern

## Some Irregular Verbs in the Simple Past

ir (to go) = ser (to be)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
fui I went/was	fuemos we went/were
fuetes you went/were	fuetesh you (pl.) went/were
fue he/she/it went/was	fueron they went/were

venir (to come)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
vine I came	vinimos we came
vinites you came	vinitesh you (pl.) came
vino he/she/it came	vinieron they came

azer (to do)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
ize I did	izimos we did
izites you did	izitesh you (pl.) did
izo he/she/it did	izieron they did

dizer/dezir (to say)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
dishe I said	dishimos we said
dishites you said	dishitesh you (pl.) said
disho he/she/it said	disheron they said

kerer (to want)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
kije I wanted	kijimos we wanted
kijites you wanted	kijitesh you (pl.) wanted
kijo he/she/it wanted	kijeron they wanted

The simple past tense denotes action that took place in the past, action that occurred one time, is not continuous, and took place at a time preceding the speaker's statement:

El le eskrivió a papá.	He wrote to [his] father.
Merkí dos livros.	I bought two books.
Roza fue al konserto.	Roza went to a concert.
Merkimos los bilietos ayer.	We bought the tickets yesterday.
Eyos toparon una kantiga interesante.	They found an interesting song.
Ke komitesh ayer?	What did you eat yesterday?
Onde fuetes el anyo pasado?	Where did you go last year?

### Diminutive suffixes

Diminutive suffixes **-iko** (*m.*) and **-ika** (*f.*) are widely used, not only with nouns, but also with adjectives.

savrozo tasty	savroziko very tasty
chiko small	chikitiko tiny

Sometimes a word with a suffix takes on a different meaning, for example:

ijo son	ijiko boy
ija daughter	ijika girl

In other cases the suffix adds an element of affection as well as the diminutive meaning:

viejo old	viejiko old man
morena a dark-skinned girl	morenika a beautiful dark-skinned girl

### EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

#### A. Trelada las frases sigentes al ladino.

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

- I washed the leek.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She bought potatoes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I read a small poem.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We put together a big collection of Sephardic songs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you go to the museum yesterday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He wanted to listen to Judeo-Spanish music.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My family came from Turkey.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We arrived at [came to] a little house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A nice dark-skinned girl sang a romance.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The romance was in Ladino.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Kondjuga los verbos sigentes en el pretérito.**

Conjugate the following verbs in the simple past tense.

pertenecer \_\_\_\_\_

dividir \_\_\_\_\_

kompozar \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Forma los diminutivos.**

Form the diminutives.

1. Chiko \_\_\_\_\_

2. Livro \_\_\_\_\_

3. Kantiga \_\_\_\_\_

4. Kandela \_\_\_\_\_

5. Ojo \_\_\_\_\_

6. Kafé \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Forma la forma positiva.**

Form the noun without the diminutive.

1. Grasiozika \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ijika \_\_\_\_\_

3. Saludiko \_\_\_\_\_

4. Rozika \_\_\_\_\_

5. Kuzinika \_\_\_\_\_

6. Prasikas \_\_\_\_\_

7. Savrozikas \_\_\_\_\_

**LISIÓN DIEZENA**  
**LESSON TEN**  
***Sephardic Cultural Centers***

**KONVERSASIÓN**

**Sentros de la kultura sefardí  
Saloniko, Yerushalayim, Saray  
Nombres djeográfikos**

En el muzeo Beit Ha-Tfutsot.

- Reina:** Ola, Ester i Nissim! Bienvenidos al muzeo Beit Ha-Tfutsot.
- Ester:** Buenos días, Reina.
- Nissim:** Mos plaze ver vos otra ves. Estásh bien?
- Reina:** Muy bien, gracias. Oy vamos a ver una ekspozisión dedikada a los prinsipales sentros de la kultura sefardí. Kuando nuestros bisavuelos fueron ekspulsados de Espanya, muchos fueron al Imperio Otomano.
- Ester:** Yo lo sé, ma no entiendo komo era posivle ke los muzulmanes akseptaron bien a los djudíos.
- Reina:** El sultán Bayazid el Sigundo konvidó a los djudíos a su payiz i les dio algunos privilegios, espesialmente en lugares resién konkistados. Así los djudíos ke se fuyeron de Espanya i mas tadre de Portugal ayegaron a los Balkanes. Muchos se remansaron en Saloniko.
- Ester:** Ke ofisios toparon los sefardís en Saloniko?
- Reina:** Algunos lavoravan en las minas de plata, ma mayoriya en produksión de tesido.
- Nissim:** I porké los sefardís no vinieron a Yerushalayim ke era parte del Imperio Otomano?
- Reina:** Es un yero típiko. No podían venir a Yerushalayim, porke este territorio no pertenesia a los otomanos en akel tiempo. Fue konkistado por turkos solo en 1517, vente sinko anyos mas tadre.
- Ester:** I kuando empesó a ser turko, algunos djudíos vinieron akí?
- Reina:** Si, algunos vinieron i se remansaron, otros fueron a Safed onde era una komunidad muy importante.

**CONVERSATION**

**Centers of Sephardic Culture  
Thessalonika, Jerusalem, Sarajevo  
Geographical names**

In the Beit Ha-Tfutsot Museum (Diaspora Museum).

- Reina:** Hello, Esther and Nissim! Welcome to the Museum of the Diaspora.
- Esther:** Hello [good day], Reina.
- Nissim:** We are happy to see you again. How are you?
- Reina:** I'm very well, thanks. Today we are going to see an exhibit about the main centers of Sephardic culture. When our ancestors were expelled from Spain, many came to the Ottoman Empire.
- Esther:** I know, but I don't understand how [it was possible that] the Muslims accepted Jews well.
- Reina:** The Sultan Bayazid the Second invited the Jews to his country and gave them certain privileges, especially in the newly conquered areas. This is how the Jews who were expelled from Spain, and later from Portugal, came to the Balkans. Many stayed in Thessalonika.
- Esther:** What jobs did the Sephardim find in Thessalonika?
- Reina:** Some worked in the silver mines, but the majority in the textile industry.
- Nissim:** And why didn't Jews go to Jerusalem which was part of the Ottoman Empire?
- Reina:** You're making a common mistake. They could not go to Jerusalem, because at that time the territory did not belong to the Ottomans. It was conquered by the Turks only in 1517, twenty-five years later.
- Esther:** When it became Turkish, did some Jews come here?
- Reina:** Yes, some came and settled, and others went to Safed where there was an important community.

**Nissim:** I komo algunos fueron a Saray?

**Reina:** Los Balkanes fueron okupados por los turkos en 1463, i muchos djudíos toparon ayí segunda patria. Así fue formada nuestra komunidad.

**Ester:** La istoria es muy interesante.

**Nissim:** How did some come to Sarajevo?

**Reina:** The Balkans were occupied by the Turks in 1463, and many Jews found a second homeland there. That's how our community was created [formed].

**Esther:** The history is very interesting.

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

akseptar	to accept
antigo	ancient
arresevir	to receive
dedikar	to dedicate
desvelopamiento (m.)	development
eksposisión (f.)	exhibit
ekspulsar	to expel
entender	to understand
fundar	to found
fuyir	to run away, to flee
istoria (f.)	history, story
komersio (m.)	commerce
konkistar	to conquer
kultura (f.)	culture
lavorar	to work
mayoriya (f.)	majority
nesesitar	to need
ofisio (m.)	job, office
okupar	to occupy
parte (f.)	part
patria (f.)	homeland
payiz (m.)	country
pertenecer	to belong
posivle	possible
prinsipal	main
privilejio (m.)	privilege
produksión (f.)	production
remansarse	to settle
resién	recent, recently
sala (f.)	hall
sentro (m.)	center
sultán (m.)	sultan
territorio (m.)	territory
tesido (m.)	fabric
tiempo (m.)	time

típiko	typical
vazío	empty, deserted
yero/yerro (m.)	error, mistake

## PROPER NAMES

los Balkanes	the Balkans
grego	Greek
el Imperio Otomano	the Ottoman Empire
muzulmán	Muslim
Safed	Safed
el sultán Bayazid el Sigundo	Bayazid the Second
turko	Turk/Turkish

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

alguno/a/os/as	some ( <i>agrees in gender and number with the noun it describes</i> )
antes de muestra era	before the Common (Christian) Era (BCE)
minas de plata	silver mines

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## Passive voice

The passive voice is used in Ladino more often than in English. Its formation is similar to the formation of the passive voice in English: the verb *ser* *to be* is used in the required tense with the past participle of the verb.

**La sivdad fue fundada.**                      The city was founded.

The past participle has different forms for masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

## Gender and number in past participles

(See Lesson Eight, page 94 for the rules for the formation of Past Participles.)

Like adjectives, past participles when used as attributes (adjectives) or in the passive voice agree in gender and number with the nouns (or pronouns) they modify. The passive voice occurs when the object of an action is made the subject of a sentence.

<b>El libro</b> ( <i>m. s.</i> ) <b>fue eskrito.</b>	The book was written.
<b>La kantiga</b> ( <i>f. s.</i> ) <b>fue eskrita.</b>	The song was written.
<b>Los libros</b> ( <i>m. pl.</i> ) <b> fueron eskritos.</b>	The books were written.
<b>Las kantigas</b> ( <i>f. pl.</i> ) <b> fueron eskritas.</b>	The songs were written.

## Imperfekto / Imperfect Tense

In English actions that are continuous are expressed with the compound helping verb *to be* when an action begins and continues for a period of time, either in the past or the present. For example: *I was living there/used to live there for ten years.* In Ladino, the imperfect tense is used very often and indicates a continuing action or process in the past.

**Akí bivían los gregos.**  
The Greeks *were living/used to live* there.

**Kuando entró, yo meldía.**  
When he came in, I *was reading*.

It is also used to designate a repeated action in the past:

**Eya salía kada día a la mizma ora.**  
She *went out/used to go out* every day at the same time.

The following charts contain conjugations of the imperfect tense for regular first, second, and third conjugation verbs:

### kantar (to sing)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>kantava</b> I was singing/ used to sing	<b>kantávamos</b> we were singing/ used to sing
<b>kantavas</b> you were singing/ used to sing	<b>kantavash</b> you ( <i>pl.</i> ) were singing/ used to sing
<b>kantava</b> he/she/it was singing/ used to sing	<b>kantavan</b> they were singing/ used to sing

### komer (to eat)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>komía</b> I was eating/ used to eat	<b>komíamos</b> we were eating/ used to eat
<b>komías</b> you were eating/ used to eat	<b>komíash</b> you ( <i>pl.</i> ) were eating/ used to eat
<b>komía</b> he/she/it was eating/ used to eat	<b>komían</b> they were eating/ used to eat

### eskrivir (to write)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plura</i>
<b>eskrivía</b> I was eating/ used to eat	<b>eskrivíamos</b> we were eating/ used to eat
<b>eskrivías</b> you were eating/ used to eat	<b>eskriviash</b> you ( <i>pl.</i> ) were eating/ used to eat
<b>eskrivía</b> he/she/it was eating/ used to eat	<b>eskrivían</b> they were eating/ used to eat

**Ser to be** is an irregular verb. The imperfect tense is:

### ser (to be)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>era</b> I was/used to be	<b>éramos</b> we were/used to be
<b>eras</b> you were/used to be	<b>erash</b> you ( <i>pl.</i> ) were/used to be
<b>era</b> he/she/it was/used to be	<b>eran</b> they were/used to be

**EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES****A. Forma los partisipios de los verbos, akordando de konkordansia en djénero i número.**

Form past passive participles from the following verbs, observing gender and number agreement.

- tierra (konkistar) \_\_\_\_\_  
 egzersisios (eskrivir) \_\_\_\_\_  
 sevoyas (merkar) \_\_\_\_\_  
 djudíos (ekspulsar) \_\_\_\_\_  
 puerta (avrir) \_\_\_\_\_  
 livros (meldar) \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

- The Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Some of those expelled were well received in Portugal.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Later they were expelled from there, too.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They fled to various regions of the Mediterranean.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Some were well-accepted in the Ottoman Empire.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- This city was founded in 1703.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- It (the city) was built on recently conquered land and was called St. Petersburg.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Kondjuga los verbos sigentes en el imperfekto.**

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperfect tense.

- konkistar \_\_\_\_\_  
 ayudar \_\_\_\_\_  
 perteneser \_\_\_\_\_  
 arresevir \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Kambia del aktivo al pasivo.**

Change from active to passive.

**Enshemplo:** El meldó el livro. El livro fue meldado por él.

- Eya eskrevió dos egzersisios.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Aleksandro el Grande fundó Aleksandria.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Bayazid II kombidó a los djudíos.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Tu avrites la puerta.  
\_\_\_\_\_



LISIÓN ONZENA

LESSON ELEVEN

*Trip to Safed*

## KONVERSACIÓN

Viaje a Safed  
Merkando bilietos i viajando por otobús

En la estación sentrala de otobús de Yerushalayim.

- Nissim: Shalom, kero merkar dos bilietos a Safed.  
 Kashera: De ida i buelta?  
 Ester: Es mas barato merkar de ida i buelta?  
 Kashera: Será sinko shkalim por persona mas barato.  
 Nissim: Peki, estonses keremos dos bilietos de ida i buelta.  
 Ester: Kuando partirá el próksimo otobús a Safed?  
 Kashera: Agora son las ocho i ventikuatro. El mas próksimo salirá adentro de sesh minutos.  
 Nissim: No tenemos tiempo para nada. Kería tomar un kafé.  
 Ester: Kuando salirá el otobús sigente?  
 Kashera: Un otobús partirá a las nueve, después otro a las nueve i media, i así kada trenta minutos.  
 Ester: Bueno! Tenemos tiempo para tomar un kafeziko.  
 Kashera: Los bilietos no indikan tiempo de salida, podésh tomar kualkier otobús, tanto de ida komo de buelta, durante tres días.  
 Nissim: Perfekto. Kunto valen los bilietos?  
 Kashera: Sien i ventidos shkalim.  
 Ester: (A Nissim.) Tu tienes parás?  
 Nissim: (A Ester.) No tanto. (A la kashera.) Akseptásh kartas de crédito?  
 Kashera: Akseptamos la mayoriya de kartas. No ay problema.  
 Nissim: Akí está mi karta.  
 Kashera: Muy bien. Sinya la resevida por favor. Akí están vuestros bilietos.

## CONVERSATION

Trip to Safed  
Buying Tickets and Traveling by Bus

At the central bus station in Jerusalem.

- Nissim: Shalom, I want to buy two tickets to Safed.  
 Cashier: Round trip?  
 Esther: Is it cheaper to buy a round-trip?  
 Cashier: It will be five shekels cheaper per person.  
 Nissim: OK, then we want two round trip tickets.  
 Esther: When does [will] the next bus to Safed leave?  
 Cashier: It's 8:24 now. The next [bus] leaves in six minutes.  
 Nissim: We don't have time for anything. I would like to have a cup of coffee.  
 Esther: When does [will] the next bus leave?  
 Cashier: One bus leaves [will leave] at nine, then another at nine-thirty, so that's every thirty minutes.  
 Esther: Great! We have time for coffee.  
 Cashier: The tickets don't indicate departure time; you can take any bus to go there or come back over a three-day period.  
 Nissim: Excellent. How much do the tickets cost?  
 Cashier: 122 shekels.  
 Esther: (To Nissim.) Do you have the money?  
 Nissim: (To Esther.) I don't have that much. (To the cashier.) Do you accept credit cards?  
 Cashier: We accept most credit cards. No problem.  
 Nissim: Here is my card.  
 Cashier: Very good. Please sign the receipt. Here are your tickets.

**Ester:** Onde tomaremos el otobús?  
**Kashera:** Tornarásh a la derecha i ayí estará un tabló.  
**Ester:** Gracias.  
**Kashera:** Nesiya buena!  
**Nissim:** Kedésh en buen' ora!

**Esther:** Where do [will] we get the bus?  
**Cashier:** You [will] turn to the right, and there's a display board.  
**Esther:** Thanks.  
**Cashier:** Have a nice trip!  
**Nissim:** Stay well!

**VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY**

agora	now
akseptar	to accept
amaniana	tomorrow
después	after
estación (f.)	station
estonses/dunke	then
indikar	to indicate, to specify
kafeziko (dim.)	coffee
kashera (f.)	cashier
kualkier	any
mayoriya (f.)	majority
minuto (m.)	minute
nada	nothing
otobús (m.)	bus
parás (f. pl.)	money
partir	to leave
pedrer/perder	to lose
perfekto	perfect, excellent
próximo	next, nearest
resevida (f.)	receipt
salida (f.)	departure
salir	to leave, to go out
sigente	next, following
sinyar	to sign
tabló (m.)	display board
tornar	to turn
viaje (m.)	travel

**EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS**

a la derecha	to the right
a la esquierda (sierda)	to the left
adientro de	in (concerning time)

<b>bilieto de ida i buelta</b>	round-trip ticket
<b>karta de crédito</b>	credit card
<b>Kedésh en buena ora!/ Bonora!/Buen'ora!</b>	Be well!
<b>Nesiya buena! (H.)</b>	Have a nice trip!
<b>no ay problema</b>	(there's) no problem
<b>por persona</b>	per person
<b>tanto .../komo ...</b>	both ...
<b>tener ambre</b>	to be hungry
<b>tener sed</b>	to be thirsty
<b>tener tiempo</b>	to have time
<b>tomar otobús</b>	to take a bus
<b>tomar un kafé</b>	to have a cup of coffee

**GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR**

**Future tense**

The future tense is formed by adding endings to the infinitive; the endings are the same for all conjugations.

<b>kantar</b> (to sing)	<b>komer</b> (to eat)	<b>eskrivir</b> (to write)
<b>kantaré</b> I will sing	<b>komeré</b> I will eat	<b>eskriviré</b> I will write
<b>kantarás</b> you will sing	<b>komerás</b> you will eat	<b>eskrivirás</b> you will write
<b>kantará</b> he/she/it will sing	<b>komerá</b> he/she/it will eat	<b>eskrivirá</b> he/she/it will write
<b>kantaremos</b> we will sing	<b>komeremos</b> we will eat	<b>eskriviremos</b> we will write
<b>kantarésh</b> you (pl.) will sing	<b>komerésh</b> you (pl.) will eat	<b>eskrivirésh</b> you (pl.) will write
<b>kantarán</b> they will sing	<b>komerán</b> they will eat	<b>eskrivirán</b> they will write

Future action can also be rendered by a form of the verb **ir** followed by the preposition **a** + *the infinitive (to be going to do, about to do something)*. (See Lesson Seven, page 84.)

**Vo a eskrivir.**

I am going to write.

**Vas a kantar.**

You are going to sing.

**Va a komer.**

He is going to eat.

**Vamos a meldar.**

We are going to read.

**Vash a tomar . . .**

You are going to take . . .

**Van a ver.**

They are going to see.

**Eskriviré.**

I will write.

**Kantarás.**

You will sing.

**Komerá.**

He will eat.

**Meldaremos.**

We will read.

**Tomarësh . . .**

You will take . . .

**Verán.**

They will see.

## EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

### A. Troka los verbos del pasado al futuro.

Change the verbs from past tense to future tense.

1. El fue a Yerushalayim.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mozotros meldimos en ladino.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Vine de Saray a Saloniko.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Kuando komites?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Komo te akseptaron ayí?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Vos sinyatesh la resevida.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Eya kantó en evreo.

\_\_\_\_\_

### B. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. We will return tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. She will come back in two hours.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Then you will turn left.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. They will come at five.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Will you (*formal*) sing in Ladino?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Tomorrow we will go to the museum.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. After that I will write a letter.

\_\_\_\_\_

### C. Kondjuga los verbos sigentes en el futuro.

Conjugate the following verbs in the future tense.

sinyar \_\_\_\_\_

perder \_\_\_\_\_

partir

merkar

ir

ser

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**LISIÓN DODJENA**  
**LESSON TWELVE**  
***Customs and Traditions***

## KONVERSASIÓN 1

### Kostumbres i tradisiones Proverbios i refranes

En kaza de Reina en Yerushalayim.

Ester: Reina, vozotros uzásh muchos proverbios i refranes.  
Mos ambezamos mucho de vos.

Nissim: No puedésh eksplikarmos algunos refranes sefaradís?

Reina: Kon plazer. Mozotros dizimos "Refrán mentirozo no ay." Kualos refranes kerésh ke eksplike?

Ester: Mi nona dizía "Trokar kazal, trokar mazal." Ke signifika esto?

Reina: Esto signifika, en nuevo lugar toparásh nuevo mazal.

Nissim: I porke de los ke tienen suerte dizen ke son nasidos viernes?

Reina: Pensavan ke era bueno naser viernes i ke ken es nasido viernes tiene mazal.

Nissim: I yo me akodro este proverbio, "Yo sinyor, tu sinyor, ken va a dezir isa al hamor?"

Reina: Es un treslado del refrán árabo.

## KONVERSASIÓN 2

Ester, Nissim i Reina kontinuan su konversasión sobre proverbios en ladino.

Ester: Mi nono dizía,

Tu ijo asta la edad de sinko anyos es tu amo,  
a la edad de diez anyos es tu esklavo,  
a la edad de diez i sesh anyos es tu consejero,  
de diez i sesh i endelantre es tu amigo o tu inimigo.

## CONVERSATION 1

### Customs and Traditions Proverbs and Sayings

At Reina's house in Jerusalem.

Esther: Reina, you use many proverbs and sayings. We learned a lot from you.

Nissim: Couldn't [won't] you explain some Sephardic proverbs to us?

Reina: With pleasure. We say, "There are no false proverbs." Which proverbs do you want me to explain?

Esther: My grandmother used to say, "Change your village, change your luck." What does that mean?

Reina: It means that in a new place you'll find a new fate.

Esther: And why do they say about those who are lucky [have good fortune] that they were born on Friday?

Reina: They [People] thought it was good to be born on Friday, and that a person who was born on Friday was lucky.

Nissim: And I remember this proverb, "I am the boss, you are the boss, who will say *giddyup!* to the donkey?"

Reina: It is a translation of an Arabic proverb.

## CONVERSATION 2

Esther, Nissim and Reina continue their conversation about proverbs.

Esther: My grandfather used to say,

Until he's 5 years old your son is your boss,  
When he reaches the age of ten, he's your slave,  
When he's sixteen, he's your advisor,  
From sixteen on, he's either your friend or your enemy.

Reina: Es un proverbio muy konosido.

Ester: Kuando era chika, mi nona dizía "Novia ke la veamos."

Nissim: Eso yo me akordo también, ma me dizían "novio."

Reina: Novio o novia, depende de si es ijiko o ijika. Se dize komo bendisión de la kriatura. En jeneral, ay muchos proverbios sobre las bodas, komo por enshemplo, "Ashugar i kontado te do yo, mazal i ventura te dé el Dio."

Ester: Yo sé este, "A la boda sin kombidar no dan lugar."

Reina: Si, era muy importante kombidar a los parientes, vizinos i amigos. Para despozorios i bodas azían listas de nombres para kombidar. La famiya de la novia aparava el ashugar, los musafires lo apresiavan.

Nissim: Muestros uzos i kostumbres eran muy interesantes. Kale preservar al meno algunos.

Reina: It's a very well-known proverb.

Esther: When I was little, my grandmother used to say about me, "May we [Let's] see her as a bride."

Nissim: I remember it, too, but to me they said, "groom."

Reina: Groom or bride, it depends on whether it's a boy or a girl. They say it as a blessing for a child. In general, there are many proverbs concerning weddings, as, for example, "I give you a dowry and money, may God give you happiness and luck."

Esther: I know this one: "Without an invitation, there's no place at the wedding."

Reina: Yes, it was very important to invite relatives, neighbors, and friends. For engagements and weddings they made lists with the names of those to be invited. The family of the bride displayed the dowry, [and] the guests admired it.

Nissim: Our customs and traditions were very interesting. We should [there's a need to] keep at least some of them.



## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

akonsejar	to advise
akordarse/akodrarse	to remember
amigo (m.)	friend
amo (m.)	boss, owner
aparar	to display the bride's trousseau (so relatives and friends can admire it)
aprender	to learn
apresiar	to appreciate
árabo	Arab
bendición (f.)	benediction
boda (f.)	wedding
dar	to give
depende de	depend on, depend upon
Dio (m.)	God
djente (f.)	people
edad (f.)	age
eksplikar	to explain
endelantre	further on
ensenyar/enseniari	to teach
esklavo (m.)	slave
hamor (m.)	donkey
inimigo (m.)	enemy
isa!	giddyup! (to an animal)
kazal (m.)	village
kon	with
konosido (m.)	known
konsejero (m.)	adviser
kontado (m.)	cash
kostumbre (m./f.)	custom
lista (f.)	list
mazal (m.)	luck
mentirozo	false
mudar	to change place/clothes, to move
musafir (m.)	guest
naser	to be born

nasido	born
nombre (m.)	name
pariente (m.)	relative (not a parent)
pensar en	to think about
preservar	to keep, to preserve
proverbio/refrán (m.)	proverb, saying
signifikar	to mean
treslado (m.)	translation
trokar	to change
uzo (m.)	custom
veamos (imp. of ver)	let's see
ventura (f.)	luck
vizino (m.)	neighbor

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

al meno	at least
en jeneral	in general, usually
kale + inf.	it is necessary to
kere dezir	wants to say, means
tener razón	to be right
tener suerte	to have good luck

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## Modo imperativo / Imperative Mood

(continued from Lesson 5, page 61)

Ladino has additional ways of expressing commands aside from the special imperative forms described in Lesson 5. A specific Ladino feature is the usage of a gerund as a second person plural imperative. It is particularly typical of the Thessalonika dialect.

The gerund is a special, invariable form of the verb which always ends in **-ndo**, for example, **hablando**, **komiendo**, **viniendo**. To form

the gerund, remove the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, -ir) of the verb and add **-ando** for **-ar** verbs and **-iendo** for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

**Lili, Nina, viniendo presto akí!**

Lili, Nina, come here quickly!

**Komo vos plaze, faziendo.\***

Do as you like.

\*In Thessalonika the "f" is retained, as in Portuguese. In other dialects, it has disappeared, as in Spanish.

### Negative Imperative

The negative imperative is formed by placing **no** before the second person singular and plural subjunctive forms of the verb. To form the subjunctive **tu** and **vozotros** forms for regular **-ar** verbs, **-es** and **-ésh** are added to the stem of the verb. For both regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs, **-as** and **-ásh** are added to the verb stems.

The following chart shows you how to form the negative imperative for regular verbs in all three conjugations\*:

	-ar verb	-er verb	-ir verb
	<b>kantar</b> (to sing)	<b>komer</b> (to eat)	<b>eskrivir</b> (to write)
<b>tu</b> (s.) you	<b>No kantes!</b> Do not sing!	<b>No komas!</b> Do not eat!	<b>No eskriwas!</b> Do not write!
<b>vozotros</b> (pl./ formal s.) you	<b>No kantésh!</b> Do not sing!	<b>No komásh!</b> Do not eat!	<b>No eskrivásh!</b> Do not write!

\*(For full conjugation of the present subjunctive in all persons for regular verbs, see Appendix I on pp. 179-180.)

To form the negative imperative for irregular verbs, the same subjunctive endings for **tu** and **vozotros** are added to the verb stems. However, irregular verbs have irregular stems. Irregular verbs usually use the first person singular of the present tense to form the stem for the subjunctive. Simply drop the first person present-tense ending and add the subjunctive endings for the **tu** and **vozotros** forms\*:

Irregular Verb	1 <sup>st</sup> P. Present Tense	Stem + Subj. Endings	
		(tu & vozotros)	Subjunctive
<b>estar</b> to be	<b>yo estó</b> I am	<b>est + és**/ésh</b>	<b>estés/estésh</b>
<b>tener</b> to have	<b>yo tengo</b> I have	<b>teng + as/ásh</b>	<b>tengas/tengásh</b>
<b>venir</b> to come	<b>yo vengo</b> I come	<b>veng + as/ásh</b>	<b>vengas/vengásh</b>

\*(For full conjugation of the present subjunctive in all persons for several common irregular verbs, see Appendix III on pp. 182-185).

\*\* (Estar has an irregular **tu** subjunctive ending.)

Some irregular verbs have special subjunctive stems not derived from the first person present tense:

Irregular Verb	1 <sup>st</sup> P. Subj.	Neg. Imperative
<b>ser</b> to be	<b>sea</b>	<b>No seas/No seásh!</b> Don't be!
<b>saver</b> to know	<b>sepa</b>	<b>No sepas/No sepásh!</b> Don't know!
<b>ir</b> to go	<b>vaiga</b>	<b>No vaigas/No vaigásh!</b> Don't go!

The following sentences contain negative imperatives of a few useful irregular verbs:

<b>venir</b> to come	<b>No vengas!</b>	Don't come!
<b>poner</b> to put	<b>No pongas el libro akí!</b>	Do not put the book here!
<b>ser</b> to be	<b>No seas tonto!</b>	Don't be stupid!
<b>ir</b> to go	<b>No vaigas!</b>	Don't go!

In addition to its use in the negative imperative, the subjunctive mood has many other functions. It is most often used in subordinate clauses that follow main clauses containing verbs expressing desire, doubt, hope or emotion. We'll touch on a few of these functions in the next chapter.

**EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES**

**A. Yena kon la forma korrekta del verbo.**

Fill in the correct form of the verb.

1. (Tu dezir) \_\_\_\_\_ me la vedrá!
2. Kero ke eya (kantar) \_\_\_\_\_ esta kantika.
3. El kere ke (mozotros aprender) \_\_\_\_\_ uzos sefardís.
4. Mamá dize a los ijikos ke no (venir) \_\_\_\_\_ tadre.
5. Dudamos ke el otobús (venir) \_\_\_\_\_ a tempo.

**B. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. Do not write! (tu)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Do not write! (vos)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Do not eat! (vos)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do not come! (tu)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write! (tu)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Eat! (vos)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Open your book! (tu)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Do not open your book! (tu)

\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. Do not be stupid! (bovo, tonto)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (You pl.) Do not sing this song!

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (You s.) Come on time!

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (You s.) Learn the proverb!

\_\_\_\_\_

5. (You pl./formal s.) Speak Ladino!

\_\_\_\_\_

6. (You pl./formal s.) Don't speak Turkish!

\_\_\_\_\_

LISIÓN TREZENA

LESSON THIRTEEN

*At the Airport—Saying Good-bye*

**KONVERSACIÓN 1****En el aeropuerto  
Diziendo adío**

- Nissim: Otra ves estamos en el aeropuerto.  
 Reina: Akí podésh registrar los bilietos i bagaje.  
 Empleado: Shalom. Ande vash?  
 Ester: A Los Angeles. Akí tenésh nuestros bilietos.  
 Empleado: Gracias. Kale también pasaportos. Sosh amerikanos? Kuantas personas viajan?  
 Reina: Solo dos, son amerikanos, si, sinyor. Yo los estó akompanyando.  
 Nissim: Por favor, sinyor, akí están los pasaportos.  
 Empleado: Muy bien. Kuantas validjas vash a registrar?  
 Ester: Dos validjas. Podemos también tomar una chanta en el avión?  
 Empleado: Peki, no ay problema. Vozotros mizmos avésh arrekojido las validjas?  
 Nissim: Klaro, yo mizmo lo ize.  
 Empleado: Akí tenésh vuestros dokumentos para embarkar, salida número 5. Buen viaje!  
 Ester: Gracias, sinyor. Onde podemos tomar un kafeziko?

**KONVERSACIÓN 2****En un bar del aeropuerto.**

- Nissim: Ke bien! A la derecha ay un bar, aí ay kafé. Vamos a tomar un kafeziko! Ayde, Reina, eskojad ke vos plaze!  
 Reina: Yo kijera un kafé turko i un pedasiko de baklavá.  
 Ester: Kerida Reina, avésh echo muestra vijita a Israel un verdadero plazer. I tenemos ambezado muncho.

**CONVERSATION 1****At the Airport  
Saying Good-bye**

- Nissim: We're at the airport once again.  
 Reina: You can check in [with] your tickets and luggage here.  
 Clerk: Shalom. Where are you flying to?  
 Esther: To Los Angeles. Here are our tickets.  
 Clerk: Thanks. I also need your passports. You're Americans? How many people are flying?  
 Reina: Only two, they're Americans, yes, Sir. I'm seeing them off.  
 Nissim: Please, Sir, here are the passports.  
 Clerk: Very good. How many bags are you going to check in?  
 Esther: Two suitcases. May we take a bag onto the plane?  
 Clerk: OK, no problem. Did you pack your suitcases yourselves?  
 Nissim: Sure, I did it myself.  
 Clerk: Here are your documents for boarding, Gate #5. Have a safe journey!  
 Esther: Thank you, Sir. Where can we have a coffee?

**CONVERSATION 2****In a bar in the airport.**

- Nissim: How nice! To the right there's a bar, where they have coffee. Let's have a coffee. Go ahead, Reina, choose what you like.  
 Reina: I would like a Turkish coffee and a piece of baklava.  
 Esther: Dear Reina, you have made our visit to Israel a real pleasure. And we've learned a lot.

**Nissim:** No savemos komo agradeservos. Sosh komo una amiga de munchos anyos, o komo parte de famiya para nos.

**Reina:** Para mi estos días también eran muy agradavles. Komo si me uviera topado kon parientes.

**Nissim:** Vos konvidamos a muestra kaza en Amérika. Estamos siguros ke nuestros padres también estarán kontentos de konoservos.

**Ester:** Komo dize mi nona, "muestra kaza es vuestra kaza."

**Reina:** Munchas gracias. Espero ke pishin mos veamos de nuevo.

**Nissim:** Ya están anunsiando nuestro vuelo. Gracias por todo, Reina.

**Ester:** Gracias, Reina. Un beziko.

**Reina:** Adío. Kolay i liviano.

**Nissim:** We don't know how to thank you. For us, you're like a friend of many years, or a part of the family.

**Reina:** These days were also very pleasant for me. It's like meeting relatives.

**Nissim:** We invite you to our house in America. We're sure that our parents will also be happy to meet you.

**Ester:** As my grandmother says, "Our house is your house."

**Reina:** Thank you very much. Hope to see you soon once again.

**Nissim:** They're announcing our flight. Thank you for everything, Reina.

**Ester:** Thank you, Reina. [Let me] kiss you.

**Reina:** Good-bye! Good luck! [May it go easily and lightly for you.]

## VOKABULARIO / VOCABULARY

agradavle	pleasant
agradeser	to thank
akompaniar/akompanyar	to accompany
anunsiar	to announce
avión (m.)	airplane
bagaje (m.)	luggage
baklavá (f.)	baklava, Turkish sweetmeat
bezo (m.)	kiss
dokumento (m.)	document
embarkar	to embark
esperar	to hope
kerido	dear
número (m.)	number
pasaporto (m.)	passport
persona (f.)	person
pishin	soon
rejistrar	to register
siguridad (f.)	security
validja (f.)	suitcase
verdadero	true
viajar	to travel
vuelo (m.)	flight

## EKSPRESIONES / EXPRESSIONS

a la derecha	to the right
a la esquierda	to the left
adío	farewell, good-bye
ande, a onde	where to
de nuevo	once more
estar kontento	to be happy ( <i>shows emotion and requires subjunctive</i> )
estar siguro	to be sure ( <i>when positive, requires indicative; when negative, subjunctive</i> )

kolay i liviano	an expression wishing luck for a difficult task; an equivalent could be "Break a leg." [ <i>lit.</i> May it go easily and lightly for you.]
otra ves	once again

## GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

## More Uses for the Subjunctive Mood

In the last chapter, we learned that the subjunctive is used to form the negative imperative. The subjunctive also has many other functions.

## Presente de subjuntivo / Present Subjunctive

	-ar	-er	-ir
	kantar (to sing)	komer (to eat)	eskrivir (to write)
yo	kante	koma	eskriwa
tu	kantes	komas	eskriwas
el, eya	kante	koma	eskriwa
mozotros/mozotras	kantemos	komamos	eskrivamos
vos, vosotros/vozotras	kantésh	komásh	eskrivásh
eyos, eyas	kanten	koman	eskrivan

The subjunctive is not a tense; rather, it is a mood. *Tense* refers to *when* an action takes place (past, present, future), while *mood* merely reflects *how* the speaker feels about the action.

**Kero ke venga.** I want him to come. [*lit.* I want that he comes.]

In the above sentence, **venga**, the verb in the second or subordinate clause, is in the subjunctive because the verb in the main clause, **kero**, expresses a desire—I want. The subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses when the verb in the main clause expresses desire, doubt, hope, uncertainty, or other emotions.

**Dudar** to *doubt* requires the subjunctive in the subordinate clause because **dudar** expresses uncertainty.

**Dudo ke el chiko lo sepa.** I doubt that the boy knows it.

Note that **sepa** is third person present subjunctive of **saver**.

However, when negated, **no dudar** does not require the subjunctive in the second clause, as there is no longer any uncertainty in the statement.

**No dudo ke él lo save.** I have no doubt that he knows it.

In the above sentence, **save** is in the present tense indicative mood (the indicative being the mood for declaring an unqualified statement) of **saver**, rather than the present subjunctive.

**Kreer** to *believe* requires the subjunctive in the subordinate clause when the verbal construction is negative, because there is doubt and uncertainty in saying **no kreer**.

**No kreo ke el ijiko sepa tanto.**  
I don't believe that the boy knows [*lit.* may know] so much.

But when **kreer** is positive, the subjunctive is not used because the statement now expresses certainty.

**Kreo ke él lo save.** I believe that he knows it.

## EGZERSISIOS / EXERCISES

### A. Yena la forma korrekta del verbo.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. Ayer él (merkar) \_\_\_\_\_ una validja.
2. Yo no (tener) \_\_\_\_\_ bilietos a Safed.

3. Mas tadre (merkar yo) \_\_\_\_\_ este livro.
4. Estó kontenta ke mos (ver) \_\_\_\_\_ otra ves.
5. No dudo ke eya (estar) \_\_\_\_\_ en Saray.
6. Estamos siguros ke muestra lingua (bivir) \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. I'm going to Paris.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Here are my ticket and passport.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where can we check in our luggage?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I have a suitcase and a bag.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Where is Exit #12?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What flight are they announcing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Are you sure it's there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. She is happy to see you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He has learned a lot during these days.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. We are happy to see you once again.  
\_\_\_\_\_



11. I am thirsty, she is hungry.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. To the right there's a new museum.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. To the left there's a restaurant.

\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Kondjuga en el presente del subjuntivo.**

Conjugate in the present subjunctive.

poner \_\_\_\_\_

azer \_\_\_\_\_

saver \_\_\_\_\_

venir \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Treslada las frases sigentes al ladino.**

Translate the following sentences into Ladino.

1. I doubt that the weather is nice.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. She doesn't doubt that the book is interesting.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I want you (tu) to come on time.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My grandfather wants me to learn some proverbs.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. They don't believe that we speak Ladino.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. You believe that she sings very well.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Yave de los egzersisios Exercise Keys

### LESSON 1

A. 1. moro; 2. mora; 3. moras; 4. avlamos; 5. avlásh; 6. avlo; 7. moran

B. me lavo, te lavas, se lava, mos lavamos, vos lavásh, se lavan

### LESSON 2

A. 1. las mujeres kazadas; 2. los ijos chikos; 3. las ijas chikas; 4. las tías rikas; 5. los tíos rikos; 6. las madres buenas; 7. las famiyas djudías; 8. las aksiones malas; 9. los maldares nuevos

B. 1. sus famiyas; 2. tus ermanas; 3. sus djenitores; 4. mis primos; 5. tus tíos; 6. muestras nonas; 7. vuestros ijos

C. 1. su prima; 2. vuestra tía; 3. su nona; 4. mi ijo; 5. tu ija 6. muestra famiya

D. 1. bushkamos; 2. lavora; 3. topan; 4. meldan; 5. empeso; 6. ayegásh; 7. lavoras

### LESSON 3

A. 1. estás; 2. estó; 3. está; 4. es; 5. está; 6. es; 7. estamos; 8. so; 9. estó; 10. estás; 11. es; 12. está; 13. somos; 14. es; 15. está

B. 1. Me plaze el livro. 2. Le agrada Yerushalayim. 3. Te agrada el muzeo. 4. Le plazen sus elevos. 5. Mos plazen muestros amigos.

6. Vos plaze Israel. 7. Vos agradan vuestros inyetos. 8. No me plaze estudiar. 9. No le plaze su médiko. 10. A mis djenitores no les plaze mi novio.

C. 1. tres ermanos; 2. una ermana; 3. vente parientes; 4. sesh oteles; 5. mueve amigos; 6. diziocho elevos

#### LESSON 4

A. 1. kome; 2. meto; 3. keren; 4. devemos; 5. komésh; 6. keres; 7. eskribo; 8. mete; 9. komemos; 10. valen; 11. vende

B. 1. Este kayisí es savrozo. 2. Esta mansana es grande. 3. Akeyas prunas son buenas. 4. Yo komo esta fruta. 5. Esta sivdad es grande. 6. Mete la komanya en estos sakos. 7. Siempre merko la komanya en este pazar. 8. Kero estos tomates.

C. Prefero, prefere, prefere, preferimos, preferish, preferen  
Vendo, vendes, vende, vendemos, vendésh, venden  
Meto, metes, mete, metemos, metésh, meten

D. Ventitres prunas; kuarenta i sinko mansanas; trenta i tres sakos; sesenta i siete kayisís; sinkuenta i dos portokales

#### LESSON 5

A. Lava!; Kanta!; Ven!; Melda!; Pika!; Korta!; Vende!; Eskrive!; Kome!; Di!

B. 1. Lávate las manos! 2. Eskrive tu nombre! 3. Korta las safanorias! 4. Munda patatas! 5. Melda este livro! 6. Kome las dulsuras! 7. Dame sal!

C. 1. El livro está sovre la meza. 2. Las patatas están en la chanta. 3. La chanta está debasho de la meza. 4. Veo a una ijika. 5. Veo dos livros. 6. Lava a este pekenyo ijiko. 7. Lava este findján. 8. Ayde kon mi al Pazar! 9. Este ombre es de Izmir.

#### LESSON 6

A. 1. aze; 2. ay; 3. ay; 4. aze; 5. aze; 6. ay

B. 1. Ke tiempo aze oy? 2. Aze frío i ay aire. 3. I akí aze kayente i seko. 4. Aze luvia. 5. Aze inyeve. 6. Empesa una borraska. 7. El sielo es grizo i enuvlado. 8. No aze luvia. 9. No me agrada kalor.

C. 1. En la kaza ay muchas odas. 2. En la sala ay mucho aire. 3. Ay mucho tiempo. 4. En ke sezón estamos? 5. Estamos en otonyo. 6. No aze kayente, el sielo es enuvlado i aze luvia. 7. Mandalde mis saludos a vuestros djenitores.

D. These are open-ended questions; many answers are possible.

E. 1. muchos portokales; 2. muchas mansanas; 3. mucho tiempo; 4. muncha inyeve; 5. munchas chantas; 6. muchos pipinos.

#### LESSON 7

A. 1. vo; 2. azes; 3. viene; 4. vengo; 5. saves; 6. vamos; 7. saven; 8. aze; 9. tenésh; 10. sé

B. 1. Sé avlar en evreo. 2. Saves ekrivir en espaniol? 3. Ke dizes? 4. Digo ke lo ago solo oy. 5. Eya va a azerlo oy. 6. Empesamos a freyir birmuelos. 7. Vamos a freyir birmuelos. 8. Eyos empesan a selebrar Hanuka. 9. Eyos van a selebrar Hanuka. 10. Ago un vestido para Purim. 11. Vo a azer un vestido para Purim. 12. Empeso a azer un vestido para Purim. 13. Eya dize ke va a ayudarme. 14. Ande vas? 15. Donde viene eya? 16. Ken va a venir?

## LESSON 8

- A. 1. La otra komida es menos savroza ke esta. 2. La sopa es mas kayente ke el gizado. 3. El otro libro es mas importante ke este. 4. Tu lugar es peor ke el mío.
- B. Tengo meldado, tengo avierto, me tengo topado  
Tienes meldado, tienes avierto, te tienes topado  
Tiene meldado, tiene avierto, se tiene topado  
Tenemos meldado, tenemos avierto, mos tenemos topado  
Tenésh meldado, tenésh avierto, vos tenésh topado  
Tienen meldado, tiene avierto, se tienen topado
- C. 1. Tu ijo es mayor ke el mío. 2. El es mas alto de mi ermano. 3. Este muzeo es minor ke el Metropolitan. 4. Este merkato es menos karo ke el Pazar sentral. 5. Frutas son mas dulces de las vedruras. 6. Una mansana es tan savroza komo un kayisí. 7. El es mi mijor elevo. 8. Mi tío es mas viejo de mi tía. 9. Este es el peor día de mi vida. 10. Eya es la mijor kantadera ke tengo sintido. 11. La kantiga nueva es mas ermoza ke la vieja. 12. Este lugar es mijor ke akel. 13. Eya es tan godra komo él.

## LESSON 9

- A. 1. Laví las prasad. 2. Eya merkó las patatas. 3. Meldí una poemika. 4. Arrekojimos una koleksión grande de kantigas sefardís. 5. Fuetes al muzeo ayer? 6. Kijo sentir múzika djudeo-espanyola. 7. Mi famiya vino de Turkía. 8. Vinimos a una kazika. 9. Una morenika kantó una romansa. 10. La romansa fue en ladino.
- B. pertenesí            dividí            kompozí  
pertenesites        dividites        kompozates  
pertenesió          dividió          kompozó  
pertenesimos        dividimos        kompozimos  
pertenesitesh        dividitesh       kompozatesh  
pertenesieron        dividieron       kompozaron

- C. 1. chikitiko; 2. livriko; 3. kantigika; 4. kandelika; 5. ojiko; 6. kafezikiko;
- D. 1. grasioza; 2. ija; 3. saludo; 4. roza; 5. kuzina; 6. prasad; 7. savrozas

## LESSON 10

- A. konkistada; eskritos; merkadas; ekspulsados; aviarta; meldados
- B. 1. Los djudíos fueron ekspulsados de Espania en 1492. 2. Algunos de los ekspulsados fueron bien resividos en Portugal. 3. Mas tadre eyos fueron ekspulsados de aí también. 4. Eyos eskaparon a varias rejiones del Mediterraneo. 5. Algunos fueron bien aseptados en el Imperio Otomano. 6. Esta sivdad fue fundada en 1703 i fue yamada S. Petersburgo. 7. Eya fue fundada en la tierra resién konkistada.
- C. konkistava            ayudava            pertenesía            arresivía  
konkistavas            ayudavas            pertenesías            arresivías  
konkistava            ayudava            pertenesía            arresivía  
konkistávamos        ayudávamos        pertenesíamos        arresivíamos  
konkistavash        ayudavash        pertenesíash        arresivíash  
konkistavan            ayudavan            pertenesían            arresivían
- D. 1. Dos egzersisios fueron eskritos por eya. 2. Aleksandria fue fundada por Aleksandro el Grande. 3. Los djudíos fueron kombidados por Bayazid II. 4. La puerta fue aviarta por ti.

## LESSON 11

- A. 1. El irá a Yerushalayim. 2. Mozotros meldaremos en ladino. 3. Venré del Saray a Saloniko. 4. Kuando komerás? 5. Komo te akseptarán ayí? 6. Vozotros sinyarésh la resevida. 7. Eya kantará en evreo.

- B. 1. Voltaremos amañana. 2. Eya va a volver adentro de dos oras.  
3. Después tornarás a la esquierda. 4. Eyos ayegarán a las sinko.  
5. Kantarásh en ladino? 6. Amaniana iremos al muzeo.  
7. Después de esto vo a eskriver una karta.

C. sinyaré	perderé	partiré	merkaré	iré	seré
sinyarás	perderás	partirás	merkarás	irás	serás
sinyará	perderá	partirá	merkará	irá	será
sinyaremos	perderemos	partiremos	merkaremos	iremos	seremos
sinyarésh	perderésh	partirésh	merkarésh	irésh	serésh
sinyarán	perderán	partirán	merkarán	irán	serán

## LESSON 12

- A. 1. dime; 2. kante; 3. aprendamos; 4. vengas; 5. venga
- B. 1. No eskriwas! 2. No eskrivásh! 3. No komásh! 4. No vengas!  
5. Eskrive! 6. Komed! 7. Avre tu livro! 8. No avras tu livro!
- C. 1. No seas tonto/bovo! 2. No kantésh esta kantika! 3. Ven a tiempo!  
4. Aprende este refrán! 5. Avlad ladino! 6. No avlésh turko.

## LESSON 13

- A. 1. merkó; 2. tengo; 3. merkaré; 4. veamos; 5. está; 6. bive
- B. 1. Vo a Paris. 2. Akí están mi bilieto i pasaporte. 3. Onde podemos registrar nuestro bagaje? 4. Tengo una validja i una chanta. 5. Onde está la salida número dodje? 6. Ke vuelo están anusiando? 7. Estás siguro ke esto está aí? 8. Eya está kontenta de vevos. 9. El tiene aprendido mucho durante estos días. 10. Estamos kontentos ke mos veamos otra ves. 11. Tengo sed, eya tiene ambre. 12. A la derecha está el nuevo muzeo. 13. A la esquierda está un restaurante.

C. ponga	aga	sepa	venga
pongás	agás	sepas	vengás
ponga	aga	sepa	venga
pongamos	agamos	sepamos	vengamos
pongásh	agásh	sepásh	vengásh
pongan	agan	sepan	vengan

- D. 1. Dudo ke el tiempo sea bueno. 2. Eya no duda ke el livro es interesante. 3. Kero ke tu vengas a tiempo. 4. Mi nono kere ke yo ambeze algunos refranes. 5. Eyos no kreen ke avlemos ladino. 6. Tu krees ké eya kanta muy bien.

# Ladino-English Glossary

## Vokabulario Ladino-Inglez

Note: This glossary does not include all meanings of the words or all variants.

- adelantre** forward  
**adio** good-bye  
**adjustar** add  
**adulterio** (*m.*) adultery  
**aeroporto** (*m.*) airport  
**agora** now  
**agosto** August  
**agradavle** pleasant  
**agradeser** to thank  
**aí** there  
**aínda** yet, still  
**aire** (*m.*) air, wind  
**akí** here  
**akompaniar, akompanyar** to accompany  
**akonsejar** to advise  
**akordarse (akodrarse, arrekodrar, arrekordar)** to remember  
**akseptar** to accept  
**aksión** (*f.*) action  
**alguno** one, some (*ind. adj.*)  
**alhad** (*Ar.*) Sunday  
**alta** tall  
**amania** tomorrow  
**amargo** bitter  
**amator** (*m.*) amateur  
**ambezár** to learn, to study, to teach  
**ambre** (*f.*) hunger  
**amerikano** (*m.*), **amerikana** (*f.*) American  
**amigo** (*m.*) friend  
**amo** (*m.*) boss, owner  
**amor** (*m.*) love  
**amostrar** to demonstrate, to show  
**antepasado** (*m.*) ancestor  
**antigo** ancient  
**anunsiar** to announce  
**anyo** (*m.*) year  
**aparar** to display the bride's trousseau  
**aparejar** to prepare  
**aprender** to learn  
**apresiar** to appreciate  
**árabo** Arab/Arabic  
**arkivo** (*m.*) archive  
**armada** (*f.*) army  
**arrekojer** to collect, to gather  
**arresevir (resivir)** to receive  
**artezano** (*m.*) craftsman, artisan  
**asentarse** to sit down  
**ashugar** (*m.*) trousseau (*what a bride prepares for herself—clothing, bed, table linens, etc.*)  
**asperar** to wait  
**aver** to have (*only used as aux. v.*)  
**avierta** (*adj.*) open  
**avión** (*m.*) airplane  
**avlar** speak, talk  
**avokato** (*m.*), **avokata** (*f.*) lawyer  
**avril** April  
**avrir** to open  
**ay** there is, there are  
**ayá** there

ayde (*T.*) let's go  
 ayegar to arrive, to come  
 ayer yesterday  
 ayudar to help  
 ayudo (*m.*) help  
 azeite (*m.*) olive oil  
 azer to do, to make

bagaje (*m.*) luggage  
 baklavá (*f.*) baklavá, Turkish  
 sweetmeat  
 barato cheap  
 bashustóné (*T.*) with pleasure  
 bastante enough, quite, rather  
 batalia (*f.*) battle  
 Beit Ha-Tfutzot Museum of the  
 Diaspora in Israel  
 bendisión (*f.*) benediction  
 berendjena (*f.*) eggplant  
 beber to drink  
 bezo (*m.*) kiss  
 bíblico Biblical  
 bien (*adv.*) well  
 bilieto (*m.*) ticket  
 birmuelo (*m.*) doughnut  
 bisavós, bisavuelos (*m. pl.*)  
 forefathers, ancestors  
 bivir to live  
 blando tender  
 blanco white  
 bolsa (*f.*) bag  
 borraska (*f.*) thunderstorm  
 bovo stupid  
 bueno (*adj.*) good  
 bushkar to search, to look for

chanta (*f., T.*) bag  
 chiko little, small

de (*prep.*) of, from  
 debasho de (*prep.*) under  
 dedikado dedicated

dedikar to dedicate  
 delante de/enfrente de (*prep.*) in  
 front of  
 derecha (*f.*) right (*direction*)  
 desembre December  
 deshar to leave, to let (+ *inf. s.o.*  
*do s.th.*)  
 deskonto (*m.*) discount  
 despozorio (*m.*) engagement  
 después after  
 destakarse to stand out  
 desvelopamiento (*m.*) development  
 dever must, have to, should  
 día (*m.*) day  
 dialekto (*m.*) dialect  
 diferencia (*f.*) difference  
 diferente different  
 difisil difficult  
 Dio (*m.*) God  
 distingir to distinguish, to define  
 diverso diverse  
 dividir to divide  
 dizer/dezir to say  
 djénero (*m.*) genre  
 djenitores (*m. pl.*) parents  
 djente (*f.*) people  
 djeográfiko geographic  
 djidió/djudío Jewish  
 djueves Thursday  
 djugar to play  
 djulio July  
 djunio June  
 dokumento (*m.*) document  
 dolor (*m.*) pain  
 dota (*f.*) dowry consisting of  
 money and/or estate  
 dudar to doubt  
 dulsura (*f.*) sweets  
 durante during

edad (*f.*) age  
 egzaktamente exactly  
 egzersisio (*m.*) exercise

eksplikar (*esplikar*) to explain  
 ekspozisión (*f.*) exhibit  
 ekspulsar to expel  
 El Imperio Otomano the Ottoman  
 Empire  
 elevo/a (*Fr.*), estudiante student  
 embarkar to embark  
 empesar to begin  
 en (*prep.*) in  
 endelantre further on  
 enero January  
 enfrente de/delantre (*prep.*) in  
 front of  
 enkaso (*m.*) cash  
 ensenianza (*f.*) education  
 enseñar/ensenyar to teach  
 ensima (*prep.*) above  
 entender to understand  
 entrar to enter  
 entre (*prep.*) between  
 enuvlado cloudy  
 enverano (*m.*) summer  
 epiko (*adj.*) epic  
 ermana sister  
 ermano brother  
 ermozo beautiful  
 eskierda/sierda (*f.*) left (*direction*)  
 esklavo (*m.*) slave  
 eskrivir to write  
 esnaf (*m., Ar.*) craftsman, artisan  
 Espania, Espanya Spain  
 espaniol, espanyol Spanish  
 espesial special  
 estar/ser to be  
 estación (*f.*) station  
 estonses then  
 estudiante, elevo/a (*Fr.*) student

fábrica (*f.*) factory  
 faltar/azer falta to miss, lack  
 something  
 famiya (*f.*) family

fantástiko terrific, exciting  
 fevrero February  
 fiel faithful  
 fiesta (*f.*) party  
 filmo (*m.*) movie  
 final final  
 findján (*m., T.*) cup  
 flako thin  
 folklor (*m.*) folklore  
 folkloriko (*adj.*) folk  
 forma (*f.*) form  
 formarse to form  
 fresko fresh  
 freyir to fry  
 frío (*m. n./adj.*) cold  
 fruta (*f.*) fruit  
 fuente (*f.*) source  
 fuerte strong  
 fundar to found  
 fuyir to run away, to flee

galante gallant  
 giadera (*f.*) guide  
 gizado (*m.*) stew  
 gizar to cook  
 godro fat  
 grado (*m.*) degree  
 grande big  
 gracias (*f. pl.*) thanks  
 grego Greek  
 grizo gray  
 guerta (*f.*) orchard, garden  
 guezmo (*m.*) smell

hakim (*m., Ar.*) judge  
 halvadji (*m., T.*) vendor of sweets  
 hamal (*m., T.*) porter, errand boy  
 hamor (*m.*) donkey  
 hazino sick, ill

i and  
 ija (*f.*) daughter

**ijika** (*f.*) girl  
**ijiko** (*m.*) boy  
**ijo** (*m.*) son  
**importante** important  
**indikar** to indicate, to specify  
**inimigo** (*m.*) enemy  
**inspirar** to inspire  
**interesante** interesting  
**invierno** (*m.*) winter  
**inyeta** (*m.*) granddaughter  
**inyeto** (*f.*) grandson  
**inyevar** to snow  
**inyeve/nieve** (*f.*) snow  
**ir** to go  
**israelí** Israeli  
  
**kada** each, every  
**kafé/kavé** (*m.*) coffee  
**kafedji** (*m., T.*) coffee shop owner  
**kafeterya** (*f.*) cafeteria  
**kaji** nearly  
**kalavasika** (*f.*) squash  
**kale** (+ *inf.*) must, it is necessary to  
**kalor** (*f.*) heat  
**kampo** (*m.*) field  
**kantadera** (*f.*) singer  
**kantador** (*m.*) singer  
**kantar** to sing  
**kantiga/kantika** (*f.*) song  
**karne** (*f.*) meat  
**karo** expensive, dear  
**kartas** (*f. pl.*) cards  
**kashera** (*f.*) cashier  
**katálogo** (*m.*) catalog  
**kavalería** (*f.*) chivalry  
**kavaliere** (*m.*) knight  
**kayente** hot  
**kayisí** (*m.*) apricot  
**kaza** (*f.*) house  
**kazado** (*m.*)/**kazada** (*f.*) married  
**kazal** (*m.*) village  
**kazamentera** (*f.*) matchmaker

**kazarse** to marry  
**ke?** what?  
**kemar** to burn  
**ken?** who?  
**kerer** to want  
**klase** (*f.*) class  
**koleksión** (*f.*) collection  
**komanya** (*f.*) supplies, food  
**kombidar** to invite  
**komer** to eat  
**komersio** (*m.*) commerce  
**komida** (*f.*) meal, food  
**komo** how; like, as  
**kompetisió** (*f.*) contest, competition  
**kompozar** to compose  
**komprar/merkar** to buy  
**komunidad** (*f.*) community  
**kon** with  
**konkistar** to conquer  
**konosensia** (*f.*) acquaintance  
**konosido** (*m.*) known  
**konsejero** (*m.*) adviser  
**konserto** (*m.*) concert  
**kontado** (*m.*) cash  
**kontar** to tell  
**koplas** (*f. pl.*) songs, ballads, poems  
**kortar** to cut  
**kostumbre** (*f.*) custom, tradition, rite  
**koza** (*f.*) thing  
**kozer** to cook  
**kozido** (*m.*) stew  
**kreasió** (*f.*) creativity  
**kreer** to believe  
**kriatura** (*f.*) child  
**kristiano** (*m. n./adj.*) Christian  
**kualkier** any  
**kualo?** what? (*as in what color, degree, temperature, etc.*)  
**kuando** when  
**kultura** (*f.*) culture  
**kuzina** (*f.*) kitchen

**lana** (*f.*) wool  
**lanu** (*H.*) our  
**lavar** to wash (*s.o./s.th.*)  
**lavarse** to wash (*oneself*)  
**lavorar** to work  
**lechuga** (*f.*) lettuce  
**legumes** (*m. pl.*) legumes  
**lentejas** (*f. pl.*) lentils  
**linea** (*f.*) line  
**lingua** (*f.*) language, tongue  
**lista** (*f.*) list  
**literario** literary  
**livre** free  
**livro** (*m.*) book  
**lugar** (*m.*) place, seat  
**lunes** Monday  
**luvia** (*f.*) rain  
**luyar** to rain  
**luz** (*f.*) light  
  
**ma** but  
**madre** (*f.*) mother  
**madrugada** (*f.*) early morning, dawn  
**maestro** (*m.*)/**maestra** (*f.*) teacher  
**mal** badly  
**malato** sick, ill  
**maldar** (*m. n.*) religious school  
**malo/negro** bad  
**mandar** to send  
**manko/menos** less  
**mansana** (*f.*) apple  
**maraviya** (*f.*) marvel  
**marido** (*m.*) husband  
**maror** (*H.*) bitter  
**marso** March  
**martes** Tuesday  
**mas** more  
**mayo** May  
**mayor** bigger  
**mayoriya** (*f.*) majority  
**mazal** (*m., H.*) luck

**médiko** (*m.*), **médika** (*f.*) medical doctor, physician  
**Mediterraneo** (*m.*) the Mediterranean  
**meldar** to read  
**menester** (*m.*) need, necessity  
**menos/manko** less  
**mentirozo** false  
**merkador** (*m.*) merchant  
**merkar/komprar** to buy  
**mes** (*m.*) month  
**meter/poner** to put  
**meza** (*f.*) table  
**miérkoles** Wednesday  
**mijor** better  
**mijorar** to improve  
**minor** smaller, lesser, younger  
**minuto** (*m.*) minute  
**mirar** to look  
**mizmo** self, the same  
**moderno** modern  
**moendiz** (*m., T., Ar.*) engineer  
**monte** (*m.*) mountain  
**morar** to live (*in a place*), to dwell  
**morena** dark-skinned girl  
**moro** (*m.*) Moor  
**mudar** to change (*place*), to move  
**muerte** (*f.*) death  
**muevo/nuevo** new  
**mujer** (*f.*) woman, wife  
**muncho/mucho** much, many  
**mundar** to peel  
**mundo** (*m.*) world  
**musafir** (*m., T., Ar.*) guest  
**museo** (*m.*) museum  
**mushteri** (*m./f., T., Ar.*) customer  
**muy** very  
**múzika** (*f.*) music  
**muzulmán** Muslim  
  
**nada** nothing  
**naser** to be born

nasido born  
 nasional national  
 nesesar to need  
 no no, not  
 nombre (*m.*) name  
 nono/avuelo/papu grandfather  
 novembre November  
 novia (*f.*) fiancée, bride  
 novio (*m.*) fiancé, bridegroom  
 nuevo/muevo new  
 número (*m.*) number  
 nuve (*f.*) cloud

oda (*f., T.*) room  
 ofisio (*m.*) job, occupation, office  
 ofreser to donate, to give as a  
 present, to offer  
 oktobre October  
 okupar to occupy  
 ombre (*m.*) man  
 onde/ande? where?  
 ora (*f.*) hour  
 organizar to organize  
 oriental oriental  
 orijinal original  
 otel (*m.*) hotel  
 otobús (*m.*) bus  
 otonyo (*m.*) autumn, fall  
 otro other, another  
 oy today

padre (*m.*) father  
 palavra (*f.*)/biervo (*m.*) word  
 papel (*m.*) paper  
 para for  
 parás (*f. pl., T.*) money  
 pariente (*m./f.*) relative  
 parte (*f.*) part  
 parter (*m.*) orchestra (*in a theater*)  
 partir to leave  
 partisipasión (*f.*) participation  
 pasado (*adj.*) past  
 pasaporte (*m.*) passport

patatas (*f. pl.*)/kartof (*m.*) potatoes  
 patria (*f.*) homeland  
 payiz (*m.*) country  
 pazar/merkato (*m.*) bazaar, market  
 pedaso (*m.*) piece  
 pedrer/perder to lose  
 pekenyo little, small  
 peki (*T.*) OK  
 pensar (*en*) to think (*about*)  
 peor worse  
 pera (*f.*) pear  
 perfekto perfect, excellent  
 perkurar de (+ *inf.*) to try to (*do*  
*s.th.*)  
 perteneser/pertenser to belong  
 pezar to weigh  
 pezgado heavy  
 pikar to chop  
 pipino (*m.*) cucumber  
 pishin soon  
 poder can, to be able to  
 poema (*m./f.*) poem  
 poezía (*f.*) poetry, verses  
 poko a little  
 poner/meter put  
 popular popular  
 portokal (*m./f.*) orange  
 posivle possible  
 prasad (*f. pl.*) leeks  
 preferir to prefer  
 pregunta (*f.*) question  
 premio (*m.*) prize, award  
 preparar to prepare  
 preservar to keep, to preserve  
 presto quickly  
 prima (*f.*) first cousin  
 primavera (*f.*) spring  
 primo (*m.*) first cousin  
 prinsesa (*f.*) princess  
 prinsipal main  
 prisoniero (*m.*) prisoner

privilejo (*m.*) privilege  
 produksión (*f.*) production  
 profesión (*f.*) profession  
 profesor (*m.*)/profesora (*f.*)  
 professor  
 próksimo next, nearest  
 propajar to propagate  
 provar to try  
 proverbio (*m.*) proverb, saying  
 pruna (*f.*) plum  
 puerta (*f.*) door

raramente rarely  
 raro rare  
 rávano (*m.*) horseradish  
 raya (*f.*) lightning  
 rázimo (*m.*) de uvas a bunch of  
 grapes  
 razón (*f.*) reason  
 refrán (*m.*) proverb, saying  
 regalo (*m. n.*) gift, present  
 regla (*f.*) rule, requirement  
 rejión (*f.*) region  
 registrar to register  
 relación (*f.*) relation  
 relijión (*f.*) religion  
 remansarse to settle  
 renkontrarse to meet each other  
 resevida (*f.*) receipt  
 resién recent, recently  
 restaurante (*m.*) restaurant  
 rey (*m.*) king  
 riko rich  
 romansa (*f.*) romance, ballad

safanoria (*f.*) carrot  
 sako (*m.*) bag  
 sala (*f.*) hall, room  
 salida (*f.*) departure, exit  
 salir to leave, to go out  
 saludo/saludos (*m.*) greeting/best  
 wishes  
 Saray Sarajevo

saver to know, to learn  
 savrozo tasty, delicious  
 sed (*f.*) thirst  
 seko dry  
 celebrar to celebrate  
 semana (*f.*) week  
 semejante similar  
 sena (*f.*) dinner  
 sentir to listen, to hear  
 sentirse to feel oneself  
 sentro (*m.*) center  
 septembre September  
 ser/estar to be  
 servir to serve  
 sevoya (*f.*) onion  
 sezón (*f.*) season of the year  
 shabat Saturday  
 si yes  
 sielo (*m.*) sky  
 siempre always  
 sigente next, following  
 siglo (*m.*) century  
 siguridad (*f.*) security  
 siguro sure  
 siklo (*m.*) cycle  
 sílava (*f.*) syllable  
 sinyar to sign  
 sinyor (Sr.) Mr.  
 sinyora (Sra.) Mrs.  
 sira (*f.*) row  
 sivdad (*f.*) city  
 sol (*m.*) sun, sunshine  
 solo only, alone  
 sonido (*m.*) sound  
 sopa (*f.*) soup  
 sorpresa (*f.*) surprise  
 sovre about, regarding, concerning,  
 on  
 suerte (*f.*) fate, luck  
 sultán (*m.*) sultan  
 sumo (*m.*) juice  
 svivón (*m., H.*)/dreidel (*m., Y.*) top  
 (*spinning top*)



**tabló** (*m.*) display board  
**tadre** (*f.*) afternoon  
**también** also, too  
**tanto** so many, much  
**teatro** (*m.*) theater  
**telefono** (*m.*) telephone  
**tema** (*m./f.*) theme  
**temperatura** (*f.*) temperature  
**tener** have  
**terdjuman** (*m., T.*) translator  
**terminar** to end, to finish  
**territorio** (*m.*) territory  
**tesido** (*m.*) fabric  
**tía** (*f.*) aunt  
**tidjaret** (*f., T.*) trade, commerce  
**tiempo** (*m.*) time, weather  
**tierra** (*f.*) land  
**tío** (*m.*) uncle  
**típiko** typical  
**tipo** (*m.*) type, kind  
**todo** (*adj./m.*) all, every/everything  
**todos** all, everybody, everything  
**tomat** (*m.*) tomato  
**tomatada** (*f.*) tomato paste  
**tonto** (*adj.*) stupid  
**topar** to find, to come across  
**toparse kon** to come across (*s.o.*),  
to run into (*s.o.*)  
**tornar** to turn  
**traer** to bring  
**tradicionalmente** traditionally  
**tren** (*m.*) train  
**treslado** (*m.*) translation  
**trokar** to change  
**turko** Turk, Turkish  
  
**último** last  
**un/una** one  
**universidad** (*f.*) university  
**uzar** use  
**uzo** (*m.*) custom

**valer** to cost  
**validja** (*f.*) suitcase  
**vario** various  
**vazío** empty, deserted  
**vedrura** (*f.*)/**zarzavat** (*m., T.*)  
vegetable  
**vendedor** (*m.*) vendor  
**vender** to sell  
**venir** to come  
**ventana** (*f.*) window  
**ventura** (*f.*) luck  
**ver** to see  
**verdá/verdad** (*f.*) truth  
**verdadero** true  
**ves** (*f.*) time (*an occurrence*)  
**vestido** (*m.*) dress, costume  
**viajar** to travel  
**viaje** (*m.*) travel  
**viejo** old  
**viento/aire** (*m.*) wind  
**viernes** Friday  
**virtud** (*f.*) virtue  
**vizino** (*m.*) neighbor  
**voltar/volver** to return  
**vuelo** (*m.*) flight  
**uestro** your  
  
**ya** already  
**yamar** to call  
**yamarse** to call oneself, to be  
called  
**yelado** cold, frozen  
**yero/yerro** (*m.*) error, mistake  
**yerva** (*f.*) grass  
  
**zanadji/artezano/esnaf** (*m., T./m./*  
*m., Ar.*) craftsman, artisan  
**zarzavatchi** (*T.*) vegetable seller  
**zona** (*f.*) zone, region

## English-Ladino Glossary

### Vokabulario Inglez-Ladino

**about** (*prep.*) sobre  
**above** (*prep.*) ensima  
**accept** aseptar  
**accompany** akompaniar,  
akompanyar  
**acquaintance** konosensia (*f.*)  
**action** aksión (*f.*)  
**add** ajustar  
**adultery** adulterio (*m.*)  
**advise** akonsejar  
**adviser** konsejero (*m.*)  
**after** después  
**afternoon** tadre (*f.*)  
**age** edad (*f.*)  
**air** aire (*m.*)  
**airplane** avión (*m.*)  
**airport** aeroportto (*m.*)  
**all, every** (*adj.*) todo  
**alone** solo  
**already** ya  
**also, too** también  
**always** siempre  
**amateur** amator (*m.*)  
**American** amerikano (*m.*),  
amerikana (*f.*)  
**ancestor** antepasado, bisavó,  
bisavuelo (*m.*)  
**ancient** antigo  
**and** i  
**announce** anunsiar  
**any** kualquier  
**apple** mansana (*f.*)  
**appreciate** apresiar  
**apricot** kayisí (*m.*)  
**April** avril

**Arab, Arabic** árabo  
**archive** arkivo (*m.*)  
**army** armada (*f.*)  
**arrive** ayegar  
**as** komo  
**August** agosto  
**aunt** tía (*f.*)  
  
**bad** malo, negro  
**badly** mal  
**bag** chanta (*f.*), sako (*m.*), bolsa (*f.*)  
**baklavá** (*f.*) baklavá, Turkish  
sweetmeat  
**battle** batalia (*f.*)  
**bazaar** pazar (*m.*)  
**be** ser, estar  
**be born** naser  
**beautiful** ermozo  
**begin** empesar  
**believe** kreer  
**belong** perteneser, pertenser  
**benediction** bendisión (*f.*)  
**better** mijor  
**between** (*prep.*) entre  
**biblical** bíbliko  
**bigger** mayor  
**bitter** amargo, maror (*H.*)  
**book** livro (*m.*)  
**born** nasido  
**boss** amo (*m.*)  
**boy** ijiko (*m.*)  
**bride** novia (*f.*)  
**bridegroom** novio (*m.*)  
**bring** traer

brother ermano (*m.*)  
 burn kemar  
 bus otobús (*m.*)  
 but ma  
 buy merkar, komprar  
 cafeteria kafeterya (*f.*)  
 call yamar  
 call oneself, to be called yamarse  
 can poder  
 cards kartas (*f. pl.*)  
 carrot safanoria (*f.*)  
 cash kontado (*m.*), enkaso (*m.*)  
 cashier kashera  
 catalog katálogo (*m.*)  
 celebrate selebrar  
 center sentro (*m.*)  
 century siglo (*m.*)  
 change trokar  
 cheap barato  
 child kriatura (*f.*)  
 chivalry kavalería (*f.*)  
 chop pikar  
 Christian (*n./adj.*) kristiano (*m.*)  
 city sivdad (*f.*)  
 class klase (*f.*)  
 cloud nuve (*f.*)  
 cloudy enuvlado  
 coffee kavé (*m.*) or kafé  
 coffee shop owner kafedji (*m., T.*)  
 cold (*n./adj.*) frío  
 collect arrekajer  
 collection koleksión (*f.*)  
 come venir  
 come across (*s.o.*), bump into  
 (*s.o.*) toparse kon  
 commerce komersio (*m.*)  
 community komunidad (*f.*)  
 competition kompetisión (*f.*)  
 compose kompozar  
 concert konserto (*m.*)  
 conquer konkistar

cook (*v.*) kozer, gizar  
 cost valer  
 country payiz (*m.*)  
 cousin prima (*f.*), primo (*m.*)  
 craftsman zanadji (*m., T.*), artesano  
 (*m.*), esnaf (*m., Ar.*)  
 creativity kreasión (*f.*)  
 cucumber pipino (*m.*)  
 culture kultura (*f.*)  
 cup findján (*m., T.*)  
 custom kostumbre (*f.*)  
 customer mushteri (*m./f.*)  
 cut kortar  
 cycle siklo (*m.*)

daughter ija (*f.*)  
 dawn madrugada (*f.*)  
 day día (*m.*)  
 death muerte (*f.*)  
 December desembre  
 dedicate dedikar  
 dedicated dedikado  
 degree grado (*m.*)  
 demonstrate amostrar  
 departure salida (*f.*)  
 development desvelopamiento (*m.*)  
 dialect dialekto (*m.*)  
 difference diferensia (*f.*)  
 different diferente  
 difficult difisil  
 dinner sena (*f.*)  
 discount deskonto (*m.*)  
 display board tabló (*m.*)  
 distinguish distingir  
 diverse diverso  
 divide dividir  
 do azer  
 doctor médiko (*m.*), médika (*f.*)  
 document dokumento (*m.*)  
 donate ofreser  
 donkey hamor (*m., H.*)  
 door puerta (*f.*)

doubt (*v.*) dudar  
 doughnut birmuelo (*m.*)  
 dowry ashugar (*m.*), dota (*f.*)  
 dress (*n.*) vestido (*m.*)  
 drink (*v.*) beber  
 dry (*adj.*) seko  
 during durante  
 dwell morar  
 each kada  
 eat komer  
 education ensenianza (*f.*)  
 eggplant berendjena (*f.*)  
 embark embarkar  
 empty vazío  
 end (*v.*) terminar  
 enemy inimigo (*m.*)  
 engagement despozorio (*m.*)  
 engineer moendiz (*m., T., Ar.*)  
 enough bastante  
 enter entrar  
 epic (*adj.*) épiko  
 error yero, yerro (*m.*)  
 escape eskapar  
 everything todo (*m.*)  
 exactly egzaktamente  
 exercise egzersisio (*m.*)  
 exhibit (*n.*) ekspozisió (*f.*)  
 exit (*n.*) salida (*f.*)  
 expel ekspulsar  
 expensive karo  
 explain eksplikar, esplikar

fabric tesido (*m.*)  
 factory fábrica (*f.*)  
 faithful fiel  
 fall (autumn) otonyo (*m.*)  
 false mentirozo  
 family famiya (*f.*)  
 fat godro  
 fate, luck suerte (*f.*)  
 father padre (*m.*)

February fevrero  
 feel (*well*) sentirse  
 fiancé novio (*m.*)  
 fiancée novia (*f.*)  
 field kampo (*m.*)  
 final final  
 find topar  
 Finish terminar  
 flee fuyir  
 flight vuelo (*m.*)  
 folk (*adj.*) folklórico  
 folklore folklor (*m.*)  
 following, next sigiente  
 for para  
 form (*n.*) forma (*f.*)  
 form (*v.*) formarse  
 forward adelante (*m.*)  
 found fundar  
 free livre  
 fresh fresko  
 Friday viernes  
 friend amigo (*m.*)  
 frozen yelado  
 fruit fruta (*f.*)  
 fry freyir  
 further on endelantre  
 gallant galante  
 gather arrekajer  
 genealogical djenealójiko  
 genre djénero (*m.*)  
 geographic djeográfiko  
 gift regalo (*m.*)  
 girl ijika (*f.*)  
 go ir  
 God Dio (*m.*)  
 good bueno  
 granddaughter inyeta (*f.*)  
 grandfather nono, avuelo, papu (*m.*)  
 grandson inyeto (*m.*)  
 grapes uvas (*f. pl.*)  
 grass yerva (*f.*)

gray grizo  
 Greek grego  
 green beans frijoles vedres (*m. pl.*)  
 greeting saludo (*m.*)  
 guest musafir (*m.*)  
 guide giadera (*f.*)

hall sala (*f.*)  
 have tener  
 heat kalor (*f.*)  
 heavy pezgado  
 help (*n.*) ayudo (*m.*)  
 help (*v.*) ayudar  
 here aki  
 homeland patria (*f.*)  
 horseradish rávano (*m.*)  
 hot kayente  
 hotel otel (*m.*)  
 hour ora (*f.*)  
 house kaza  
 how komo  
 hunger ambre (*f.*)  
 husband marido (*m.*)

important importante  
 improve mijorar  
 in (*prep.*) en  
 in front of (*prep.*) delante de,  
 enfrente de  
 indicate indikar  
 inspire inspirar  
 interesting interesante  
 invite kombidar  
 Israeli israelí

January enero  
 Jew djudio (djidió)  
 Jewish djudeo  
 job ofisio, lavoro (*m.*)  
 judge hakim (*m., Ar.*)  
 juice sumo (*m.*)

July djulio  
 June djunio  
 king rey (*m.*)  
 kiss bezo (*m.*)  
 kitchen kuzina (*f.*)  
 knight kavaliero (*m.*)  
 know, learn saver  
 known konosido (*m.*)

land tierra (*f.*)  
 language lingua (*f.*)  
 last último  
 lawyer avokato (*m.*), avokata (*f.*)  
 learn ambezar, aprender  
 leave partir, salir, deshar, kitar  
 leeks prasas (*f. pl.*)  
 left (*direction*) esquierda, sierda (*f.*)  
 legumes legumes (*m. pl.*)  
 lentils lentejas (*f. pl.*)  
 less manko, menos  
 let deshar (+ *inf. s.o. do sth.*)  
 lettuce lechuga (*f.*)  
 light (*n.*) luz (*f.*)  
 lightning raya (*f.*)  
 like, as komo  
 line linea (*f.*)  
 list lista (*f.*)  
 listen, hear sentir  
 literary literario  
 little chiko, pekenyo  
 live (*in a place*) bivir, morar en  
 local lokal  
 look mirar  
 lose pedrer, perder  
 love (*n.*) amor (*m.*)  
 luck mazal (*m.*), ventura (*f.*),  
 suerte (*f.*)  
 luggage bagaje (*m.*)  
 main prinsipal  
 majority mayoriya (*f.*)

make azer  
 man ombre (*m.*)  
 many muncho, mucho  
 March (*month*) marso  
 market merkato (*m.*)  
 married kazado (*m.*), kazada (*f.*)  
 marry kazarse  
 marvel maraviya (*f.*)  
 matchmaker kazamentera (*f.*)  
 May (*month*) mayo  
 meal komida (*f.*)  
 mean (*v.*) signifíkar  
 meat karne (*f.*)  
 Mediterranean Sea (*Mar*)  
 Mediterraneo (*m.*)  
 meet each other renkontrarse  
 merchant merkador (*m.*)  
 minute minuto (*m.*)  
 miss (*v.*) faltar, azer falta  
 Missus (*Mrs.*) sinyora (*Sra.*)  
 Mister (*Mr.*) sinyor (*Sr.*)  
 modern moderno  
 Monday lunes  
 money parás (*f. pl.*)  
 month mes (*m.*)  
 Moor moro (*m.*)  
 more mas  
 mother madre (*f.*)  
 mountain monte (*m.*)  
 move mudar  
 movie filmo (*m.*)  
 much muncho, mucho  
 music múzika (*f.*)  
 Muslim muzulmán  
 must dever; kale (+ *inf.*)

name nombre (*m.*)  
 national nasional  
 nearest próksimo  
 need, necessity menester (*m.*)  
 need (*v.*) nesesar

neighbor vizino (*m.*)  
 nervous nervozo  
 new muevo, nuevo  
 no, not no  
 nothing nada  
 November novembre  
 now agora  
 number número (*m.*)  
 OK peki (*from T. pek iyi*)  
 occupy okupar  
 October oktobre  
 of de  
 offer ofreser  
 office ofisio (*m.*)  
 old viejo  
 olive oil azeite (*m.*)  
 on (*prep.*) sovre  
 one un, una  
 onion sevoya (*f.*)  
 only solo  
 open (*adj.*) avierta  
 open (*v.*) avrir  
 orange (*fruit*) portokal (*m./f.*)  
 orchard guerta (*f.*)  
 orchestra parter (*m.*) (*seat in a*  
*theater*)  
 organize organizar  
 oriental oriental  
 original orijinal  
 other otro  
 our lanu (*H.*)  
 owner amo (*m.*)  
 pain dolor (*m.*)  
 paper papel (*m.*)  
 parents djenitores  
 part parte (*f.*)  
 participation partisipasión (*f.*)  
 party fiesta (*f.*)  
 passport pasaporte (*m.*)  
 past (*n./adj.*) pasado

pear pera (*f.*)  
 peel mundar  
 people djente (*f.*)  
 perfect perfekto  
 piece pedaso (*m.*)  
 place lugar (*m.*)  
 play djugar  
 pleasant agradavle  
 plum pruna (*f.*)  
 poem poema (*m./f.*)  
 poetry (*f.*) poezía  
 popular popular  
 porter hamal (*m., T.*)  
 possible posivle  
 potatoes patatas (*f. pl.*), kartof (*m.*)  
 prefer preferir  
 prepare preparar, aparejar  
 preserve preservar  
 princess prinsesa (*f.*)  
 prisoner prisionero (*m.*)  
 privilege privilejio (*m.*)  
 prize premio (*m.*)  
 production produksión (*f.*)  
 profession profesión (*f.*)  
 professor profesor (*m.*),  
 profesora (*f.*)  
 propagate propajar  
 proverb proverbio, refrán (*m.*)  
 put meter, poner

question pregunta, domanda (*f.*)  
 quickly presto

rain luvia (*f.*); luviar (*v.*)  
 rare raro  
 rarely raramente  
 read meldar  
 reason razón (*f.*)  
 receipt resevida (*f.*)  
 receive resivir, arresevir  
 recent, recently resién  
 region rejión (*f.*)

register registrar  
 relation relación (*f.*)  
 relative (*n.*) pariente (*m./f.*)  
 religion relijión (*f.*)  
 remember arrekodrar, arrekordar,  
 akordarse (akodrase)  
 restaurant restorante (*m.*)  
 return voltar, volver  
 right (*direction*) derecha (*f.*)  
 romance romansa (*f.*)  
 room sala (*f.*), oda (*f., T.*)  
 row sira (*f.*) (*in a theater,*  
*airplane, etc.*)  
 rule regla (*f.*)

same mizmo  
 Sarajevo Saray  
 Saturday Shabat  
 say dizer/dezir  
 saying refrán (*m.*)  
 school (*religious*) maldar (*m.*)  
 search bushkar  
 season (*of the year*) (*n.*) sezón (*f.*)  
 security siguridad (*f.*)  
 see ver  
 self mizmo  
 sell vender  
 send mandar  
 September septembre  
 serve servir  
 settle remansarse  
 sick hazino, malato  
 sign (*v.*) firmar  
 similar semejante  
 sing kantar  
 singer kantadera (*f.*), kantador (*m.*)  
 sister ermana (*f.*)  
 sit down asentarse  
 sky sielo (*m.*)  
 slave esklavo (*m.*)  
 small chiko, pekenyo

smaller minor  
 smell guezmo (*m.*)  
 snow inyeve (*f.*), nieve (*f.*);  
 inyevar (*v.*)  
 so many/so much tanto  
 some (*indefinite adjective*) alguno  
 son ijo (*m.*)  
 song kantiga, kantika (*f.*)  
 soon pishin  
 sound sonido (*m.*)  
 soup sopa (*f.*)  
 source fuente (*f.*)  
 Spain Espania, Espanya  
 Spanish espaniol, espanyol  
 speak avlar  
 special espesial  
 spring (*season*) primavera (*f.*)  
 squash kalavasika (*f.*)  
 stand out destakarse  
 station estasión (*f.*)  
 stew kozido (*m.*), gizado (*m.*)  
 strong fuerte  
 student elevó,-a, estudiante  
 study ambezar  
 stupid tonto; bovo  
 suitcase validja (*f.*)  
 sultan sultán (*m.*)  
 summer enverano (*m.*)  
 sun sol (*m.*)  
 Sunday alhad (*Ar.*)  
 supplies komanya (*f.*)  
 sure siguro  
 surprise (*n.*) sorpreza (*f.*)  
 sweets dulsura (*f.*)  
 syllable sílava (*f.*)

table meza (*f.*)  
 talk avlar  
 tall alta  
 tasty savrozo  
 teach enseniar, ensenyar

teacher maestro (*m.*), maestra (*f.*)  
 telephone telefono (*m.*)  
 tell kontar  
 temperature temperatura (*f.*)  
 tender blando  
 terrific fantástiko  
 territory territorio (*m.*)  
 thank agradeser  
 thanks gracias (*f. pl.*)  
 theater teatro (*m.*)  
 theme tema (*m./f.*)  
 then estonses  
 there aí, ayá  
 thin flako  
 thing koza (*f.*)  
 think (*about*) pensar (*en*)  
 thirst sed (*f.*)  
 thunderstorm borraska (*f.*)  
 Thursday djueves  
 ticket bilieto (*m.*)  
 time tiempo (*m.*)  
 time (*an occurrence*) ves (*f.*)  
 today oy  
 tomato tomat (*m.*)  
 tomato paste tomatada (*f.*)  
 tomorrow amañana  
 tongue língua (*f.*), idioma (*m./f.*)  
 top (*n.*) svivón (*m., H.*), dreidel (*m., Y.*)  
 trade tidjaret (*f., T.*)  
 train tren (*m.*)  
 translation treslado (*m.*)  
 translator terdjuman (*m., T.*)  
 travel (*n.*) viaje (*m.*)  
 travel (*v.*) viajar  
 true verdadero  
 truth verdá, verdad (*f.*)  
 try provar, perkurar de (+ *inf.*)  
 Tuesday martes  
 Turk turko  
 turn tornar  
 type (*n.*) tipo (*m.*)  
 typical típiko

uncle	tío ( <i>m.</i> )
under ( <i>prep.</i> )	debasho de
understand	entender
university	universidad ( <i>f.</i> )
use	uzar
various	vario
vegetable	vedrura ( <i>f.</i> ), zarzavat ( <i>m., T.</i> )
vendor	vendedor ( <i>m.</i> )
vendor of sweets	halvadji ( <i>m., T.</i> )
very	muy
village	kazal ( <i>m.</i> )
virtue	virtud ( <i>f.</i> )
wait	asperar
want	kerer
wash	lavar ( <i>s.o./s.th.</i> ); lavarse ( <i>oneself</i> )
weather	tiempo ( <i>m.</i> )
Wednesday	miérkoles
week	semana ( <i>f.</i> )
weigh	pezar
well ( <i>adv.</i> )	bien
what?	ke?

what?	kualo? ( <i>what color, degree, temperature, etc.</i> )
when?	kuando?
where?	onde? ande?
who?	ken?
wife	mujer ( <i>f.</i> )
wind	viento, aire ( <i>m.</i> )
window	ventana ( <i>f.</i> )
winter	invierno ( <i>m.</i> )
with	kon
woman	mujer ( <i>f.</i> )
wool	lana ( <i>f.</i> )
word	palavra ( <i>f.</i> )
work	( <i>v.</i> ) lavorar
world	mundo ( <i>m.</i> )
worse	peor
write	eskrivir
year	anyo ( <i>m.</i> )
yes	si
yesterday	ayer
yet	ainda
you	tu, vozotros, vos
your	vuestro
zone	zona ( <i>f.</i> )

## APPENDIX I: Konjugasión de los verbos regulares / Conjugation of Regular Verbs

The following chart contains conjugations of the three types of regular verbs that occur in Ladino—verbs ending in **-ar, -er,** and **-ir**—in the present tense, present perfect tense, simple past tense, the imperfect tense, the future tense of the indicative, and the present of the subjunctive.

verbo <i>Verb</i>	presente <i>Present</i>	presente perfecto <i>Present Perfect</i> [ <i>aver or tener + past participle</i> ]	pasado simple (pretérito) <i>Simple Past</i>	imperfecto <i>Imperfect</i>	futuro <i>Future</i>	presente de subjuntivo <i>Present Subjunctive</i>
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### I. Regular **-ar** Verbs

I. kantar <i>to sing</i>	kanto kantas kantar kantamos kantásh kantan	<i>pres. tense of aver or tener + kantado</i>	kantí kantates kantó kantimos kantatesh kantaron	kantava kantavas kantava kantávamos kantavash kantavan	kantaré kantarásh kantará kantaremos kantarásh katarán	kante kantes kante kantemos kantésh kanten
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### II. Regular **-er** Verbs

II. komer <i>to eat</i>	komo komes kome komemos komésh komen	<i>pres. tense of aver or tener + komido</i>	komí komites komío komimos komitesh komieron	komia komias komia komíamos komíash komían	komeré komerás komerá komeremos komerésh komerán	koma komas koma komamos komásh koman
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## APPENDIX I: Kondjugasión de los verbos regulares / Conjugation of Regular Verbs

(Continued)

**Plazer**—to like—conjugates as a regular -er verb but is used primarily in the third person, singular and plural. The personal pronouns, **me, te, se, etc.**, precede the verb as indirect objects. For example, to say *I like it* and *we like them*, the construction is **me plaze** and **mos plazen** (literally, *it is pleasing to me* and *they are pleasing to us*).

verbo Verb	presente Present	presente perfekto Present Perfect [aver or tener + past participle]	pasado semplo (pretérito) Simple Past	imperfekto Imperfect	futuro Future	presente de subjuntivo Present Subjunctive
plazer to like	me te se mos vos se	3 <sup>rd</sup> p.s. & pl. of aver or tener + plazido	plazó/plazieron	plazia/plazian	plazerá/plazerán	plaza/plazian

### III. Regular -ir Verbs

III. bivar to live	bivo bives bive bivimos bivíash biven	pres. tense of aver or tener + bivido	bivía bivias bivía bivíamos bivíash bivían	biviré bivirás bivirá biviremos bivirésh bivirán	biva bivas biva bivamos bivásh bivan
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## APPENDIX II: Kondjugasión de los verbos refleksivos / Conjugation of Reflexive Verbs

verbo Verb	presente Present	presente perfekto Present Perfect [aver or tener + past participle]	pasado semplo (pretérito) Simple Past	imperfekto Imperfect	futuro Future	presente de subjuntivo Present Subjunctive
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yamarse to be named, to call oneself	me yamo te yamas se yama mos yamamos vos yamásh se yaman	me, te, se, mos, vos, se before pres. tense of aver or tener + yamado	me yamí te yamates se yamó mos yamimos vos yamatesh se yamaron	me yamava te yamavas se yamava mos yamávamosh vos yamavash se yamavan	me yamaré te yamarás se yamará mos yamaremos vos yamarésh se yamarán	me yame te yames se yame mos yamemos vos yamésh se yamen
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### APPENDIX III: Konjugación de verbos irregulares / Conjugation of Irregular Verbs

In various dialects of Ladino, there are diverse forms of the irregular verbs; some verbs may be regular in one dialect and irregular in others. Included in the following charts are some of the most common irregular verbs; you will note that some irregular verbs can be regular in one tense and irregular in another. Note that only the irregular conjugations of each verb are in boldface while the regular conjugations are in plain face.

The future tense of these verbs is not given because the forms of the verb stem to which the future tense endings (-é, -ás, -á, -emos, -ésh, -án) are added may vary according to dialect. For example, the verb-stem for **poder can, to be able to** may be **poder-, puedr-, podr-, poder-**. It is beyond the scope of this book to list all future verb-stem variants that occur in all dialects.

**Aver** is only used as an auxiliary verb in compound tenses. Only the present tense of **aver** is given since the only compound tense introduced in this book is the present perfect, which is formed by using the present tense of **aver** plus the past participle of the main verb.

verbo Verb	presente Present	presente perfecto Present Perfect <i>[aver or tener + past participle]</i>	pasado simple (pretérito) Simple Past	imperfekto Imperfect	presente de subjuntivo Present Subjunctive
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\*Irregular conjugations are in boldface.

<b>aver</b> <i>auxiliary verb only</i>	a/ave as/aves a/ave amos/avemos ash/avésh an/aven				
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<b>azer</b> <i>to do, make</i>	ago azes aze azemos azésh azen	<i>pres. tense of aver or tener + echo</i>	ize izites izo izimos izitesh izieron	azia azias azia aziamos aziash azian	aga agas aga agamos agásh agan
<b>dezir/dizer</b> <i>to say</i>	digo dizes dize dizimos dizish dizen	<i>pres. tense of aver or tener + dicho</i>	dishe dishites disho dishimos dishitesh disheron	dezía dezias dezía deziarnos deziash dezián	diga digas diga digamos digásh digan
<b>estar</b> <i>to be located</i>	estó estás está estamos estásh están	<i>pres. tense of aver or tener + estado</i>	estuve estuvites estuvo estuvimos estuvesh estuvieron	estava estavas estava estávamos estavash estavan	esté estés esté estémos estésh estén
<b>ir</b> <i>to go</i>	vo vas va vamos vash van	<i>pres. tense of aver or tener + ido</i>	fui/fue fuetes fue fuemos fuetesh fueron	iva ivas iva ivamos ivash ivan	vaiga vaigas vaiga vaigamos vaigash vaigan

## APPENDIX III: Kondjugasión de verbos irregulares / Conjugation of Irregular Verbs

(Continued)

verbo Verb	presente Present	presente perfecto Present Perfect (aver or tener + past participle)	pasado simple (pretérito) Simple Past	imperfekto Imperfect	presente de subjuntivo Present Subjunctive
<b>korer</b> <i>to want</i>	kero keres kere keremos kerésh keren	<i>pres. tense of</i> aver or tener + kerido	kije kijites kijo kijimos kijitesh kijeron	kerfa kerfas kerfa kerfamos kerfash kerfan	kera keras kera keramos kerásh keran
<b>poder</b> <i>can,</i> <i>to be able to</i>	puedo/podo puedes/podes puede/pode puedemos/podemos puedésh/podésh. pueden/poden	<i>pres. tense of</i> aver or tener + podido	pude/pode puedes/podetes pudo/podo podimos/podimos poditesh/poditesh puderon/puderon	podia podias podia podiamos podias podian	pueda/poda puedas/podas pueda/poda podamos/podamos puedásh/podásh puedan/podan
<b>saver</b> <i>to know</i>	sé saves save savemos savésh saven	<i>pres. tense of</i> aver or tener + savido	supé supetes supo supimos supitesh supieron	savia savias savia saviamos savias savian	sepa sepas sepa sepamos sepásh sepan
<b>ser</b> <i>to be</i>	so/sé sos es somos/semos sosh son	<i>pres. tense of</i> aver or tener + sido	fuí/fue fufes fue fuemos fufesh fueron	era eras era éramos erash eran	sea seas sea seamos seásh sean
<b>tener</b> <i>to have</i>	tengo tienes tiene tenemos tenésh tienen	<i>pres. tense of</i> aver or tener + tenido	tuve tuvites tuvo tuvimos tuvitesh tuvieron	tenia tenias tenia teniamos tenias tenian	tenga tengas tenga tengamos tengásh tengan
<b>venir</b> <i>to come</i>	vengo vienes viene venimos venish vienen	<i>pres. tense of</i> aver or tener + venido	vine vinites vino vinimos vinitesh vinieron	venia venias venia veniamos venias venian	venga vengas venga vengamos vengásh vengan

\*Irregular conjugations are in boldface.



# Beginner's Ladino with 2 Audio CDs

## CD Track List

### CD 1

1. Title
2. Alphabet and Pronunciation
3. Stress
4. Les. 1 Conversation
5. Les. 1 Conversation for repetition
6. Les. 1 Vocabulary
7. Les. 1 Expressions
8. Les. 2 Conversation
9. Les. 2 Conversation for repetition
10. Les. 2 Vocabulary
11. Les. 2 Expressions
12. Les. 3 Conversation
13. Les. 3 Conversation for repetition
14. Les. 3 Vocabulary
15. Les. 3 Expressions
16. Les. 3 Cardinal Numbers
17. Les. 4 Conversation
18. Les. 4 Conversation for repetition
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20. Les. 4 Cardinal Numbers
21. Les. 5 Conversation
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24. Les. 5 Expressions
25. Les. 6 Conversation
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29. Les. 7 Conversation
30. Les. 7 Conversation for repetition
31. Les. 7 Vocabulary
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33. Les. 7 Days of the week
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35. Les. 7 Expressions

### CD 2

1. Les. 8 Conversation 1
2. Les. 8 Conversation 1 for repetition
3. Les. 8 Conversation 2
4. Les. 8 Conversation 2 for repetition
5. Les. 8 Vocabulary
6. Les. 8 Expressions
7. Les. 9 Conversation
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11. Les. 10 Conversation
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15. Les. 11 Conversation
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19. Les. 12 Conversation 1
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23. Les. 13 Conversation 1
24. Les. 13 Conversation 1 for repetition
25. Les. 13 Vocabulary
26. Les. 13 Expressions

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