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Giga { 2019.1 ~ English }

Sardinian Orgosolo

A multimedia language course

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Domenica Muravera
Elio Turno Arthemalle

GigaSardinian Orgosolo
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2019.1 ~ English

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To Francesco Cocco

Bernd Sebastian Kamps

Domenica Muravera

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GigaSardinian Orgosolo

A Multimedia Language Course

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Disclaimer

Language and grammar is an ever-changing field. The publisher and the authors of *GigaSardinian* have made every effort to provide information that is accurate and complete as of the date of publication. However, in view of the rapid changes occurring in language, as well as the possibility of human error, this guide may contain technical inaccuracies, typographical or other errors. The information contained herein is provided “as is” and without warranty of any kind. The contributors to this book, including Steinhäuser Verlag, Kamps and Arthemalle, cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions or for results obtained from the use of information contained herein.

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Domenica Muravera

Orgolese DOC

Elio Turno Arthemalle

Actor, artistic director, playwright and radio talk show host. One of his programs, **Buongiorno Cagliari**, has been on air for the last 10 years.

He regularly collaborates with **Middlebury College** (Vermont, USA), offering acting workshops to students of Italian.

Founder of two theater companies (**Riverrun Theater** and **Impossible Theater**), his interests span from the classics to the contemporary, from technology and science (collaborations with INAF and Sardinia Ricerche) to social impact (CGIL, therapeutic communities, ASL, various NGOs).

Bernd Sebastian Kamps

Director of the Amedeo Medical Literature guide (Amedeo.com).

Between 1991 and 2015, author and editor of numerous medical textbooks (**HIV/AIDS** – hivbook.com [16 editions], **SARS** – SarsReference.com, **Influenza** – InfluenzaReport.com, **Hepatitis C** – HepatologyTextbook.com).

Author of several language manuals (French [3], Italian [3], Spanish, English, Sardinian).

Author of

- **The Word Brain** (TheWordBrain.com)
- **Ear2Memory** (Ear2Memory.com)
- **OLIENA** (Open language interface for enhanced network activity, OLIENA.com).

In 2018 Arthemalle and Kamps published GigaSardinian – Teaching Sardinian to the World (www.GigaSardinian.com) and GigaSardinian Words – Basic Sardinian Vocabulary (www.gigasardinian.com/words).

The Finest Place on Earth to Live

Orgosolo – the gravitational center of Barbagia and Sardinia? Some tourists feel so after visiting the village which controls the entry of the central island mountains. In any case, mythical and timeless Orgosolo is known around the world – in Italy, Europe and elsewhere. Orgosolo is a global brand.

In recent years, more and more people flock to Orgosolo. Sardinia's otherworldly beaches plunging into crystal-clear waters are certainly attractive; however, many visitors want more than sun, sand and water. In Orgosolo, they will discover the exceptional earnestness of Sardinian hospitality and explore the first layers of founding Sardinian myths.

For the first time in history, we present the amazing Orgolese dialect to billions of people around the world. Install the free *GigaSardinian* application on your mobile devices (see www.bsk1.com/gigasardinian), download the Orgosolo data set from the app menu and find translations into English, German, Dutch, French, Spanish and Italian. Within minutes, you'll be enchanted by the beautifully vivid and delightful sound of Orgolese speech – and maybe you'll start to understand why Sardinia is one of the finest places on Earth to live.

If you want to go beyond the basics, follow our recommendations on page 14. Within a few months you'll make outstanding progress. In particular,

1. You'll quickly learn your first 500 words in Orgosolo Sardinian.
2. You'll develop intuitive knowledge of crucial aspects of grammar.
3. You'll boost your spelling skills.
4. You'll end up having a more genuine accent.
5. You'll be familiar with a concise method to learn other languages in the future.

The conceptual framework of *GigaSardinian* is published in www.Ear²Memory.com and www.TheWordBrain.com. Print copies at factory costs are available at www.bsk1.com/OrgosoloBook.

Welcome to Orgosolo, welcome to Sardinia!

Domenica Muravera

[Elio Turno Arthemalle](#)

[Bernd Sebastian Kamps](#)

20th November 2018

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We would like to express the deepest appreciation to **STK** for designing and programming the *GigaSardinian* smartphone and tablet application. Without STK, there would be no *GigaSardinian*.

The decisive trip to Orgosolo might not have happened without the perspicacious advice of **Maurizio Virdis** – our thanks and appreciation to him for accompanying us in this journey.

We offer our sincerest gratitude to **Marina Putzolu** who generously provided us with her father's drawings, her father being the outstanding Sardinian caricaturist and cartoonist **Franco Putzolu**.

We are also indebted to **Angela Testone** for her pleasant cooperation and her decisive Sardinian expertise.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to

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Since 2004, Attilio Baghino has been in charge of our book and web design and Rob Camp for the English copy editing. Working without them would be inconceivable.

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Get the best from *GigaSardinian*

GigaSardinian is a multimedia language guide. The current Orgosolo edition has 7 chapters.

To benefit most from this manual, listen to the *GigaSardinian* audios with the Android applications *GigaSardinian*. The app was specifically developed for language learning by one of the authors (BSK) and his brother. Install *GigaSardinian* (www.bsk1.com/gigasardinian) and follow the instructions below.

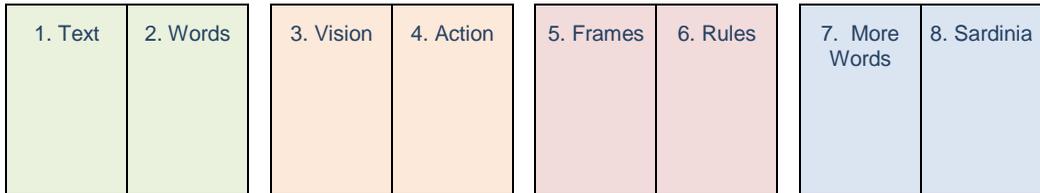
If you have no Android device, consider buying one.

App Functions

The *GigaSardinian* app has **four corner buttons** and one **floating button**. You can either click or longclick them. In addition you can click and longclick any text.

1. Floating button
 - Click: Next snippet
 - Longclick: Last snippet
2. Top left: Next/last audio of the album
 - Click: Next audio
 - Longclick: Last audio
3. Top right: Play mode + Speed
 - Click: Toggle between 'Loop Play' and 'Continuous Play' (green light)
 - Longclick: Set speed (Android \geq 6.0)
4. Bottom left: Chapter/Album + Language
 - Click: Select chapter/album
 - Longclick: Select language (if available)
5. Bottom right: Stop/Play + Pause length
 - Click: Stop/Play
 - Longclick: Define pause between repeats
6. Any text: Focus
 - Click: Play first snippet of the paragraph
 - Longclick: Display currently played sentence at the top of the screen.

Each *GigaSardinian* chapter has 8 pages:



Seven *GigaSardinian* chapters form a cycle and three cycles form a book. Depending on your personal language status (What is your native language? What other languages did you learn later in life? What level did you achieve?), you will use this book in different ways. Find below a detailed discussion for beginner, intermediate and advanced students.

Definition

1. **Beginner** (page 17): You know nothing of Orgosolo Sardinian or any other Romance language (Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French).
2. **Intermediate** (page 18): You are a native speaker of a Romance language (Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French); or you achieved fluency in one or more of these languages later in life; or you are a native of Sardinia but never studied Sardinian grammar.
3. **Advanced** (page 21): You fulfill the definition of the intermediate level and have also an accomplished knowledge and control of the grammar of at least one other Romance language.

Whatever your level, first check the Goals and the Basic Instructions.

Goals

The primary goal of the *GigaSardinian* language course, independent of your previous knowledge level, is that **you understand every single word of this manual's audios without reading the texts, with eyes closed**. The secondary goal – speaking Orgosolo Sardinian – will be explored later.

All levels – beginner, intermediate and advanced – should use the *GigaSardinian* app and listen to the audios. We further recommend you to keep records of your daily study work in a worksheet (see below).

Basic Instructions for All Levels

Download the *GigaSardinian* app (www.bsk1.com/gigasardinian) and install the Orgosolo content:

1. Open the GigaSardinian menu (the three vertical points in the top right corner of the app)
2. Click 'Download' and 'GigaSardinianOrgosolo'. When the download is finished (3 to 100 seconds, depending on the speed of your internet connection),
3. Go back to the main screen
 - a. Click the button in the lower left corner
 - b. Click the left arrow in the top left corner.
 - c. Click 'GigaSardinianOrgosolo' and the first of 13 audio files.

Start **reading and listening** to the text. Continue listening to every 'snippet' (the pre-defined short audio segments) until you

- figure out which sound corresponds to which word;
- guess the meanings of the words;
- memorise the spelling of the words.

Depending on your level, this will take you between three and 10 minutes.

Thereafter, open the *GigaSardinian Orgosolo* PDF (www.bsk1.com/OrgosoloPDF) and check the word list on the second page of each chapter.

Important advice – For starters, just listen to the audios and read the texts, but DON'T repeat/speak the sentences! The longer you postpone speaking, the better your Orgosolo Sardinian pronunciation will be. This advice diverges from what is generally recommended by language teachers who exhort you to produce/speak foreign words the very day you start learning a new language. Don't! Keep your mouth shut, at least for a few months. You'll find more about our counterintuitive proposal on page xxx.

Worksheet

To achieve your first *GigaSardinian* goal – understanding every single word of this manual's audios, without reading the texts, with eyes closed –, you will have to revise each chapter many times. We recommend you to follow a pre-established work schedule: 1) one or two new lessons every day and 2) revisions of previous lessons at increasing time intervals. One such schedule is shown in the *GigaSardinian* Google worksheet (download: www.bsk1.com/GSWorksheet). A real-world example by Cristina, a 15-year-old girl from Cagliari, is available at www.bsk1.com/cristina.

In our experience with 30 volunteers, using the *GigaSardinian* worksheet is highly motivating. You can adjust the worksheet to your personal needs.

Thirty minutes

If you don't have a lot of time, listen repeatedly to the audios of the first cycle (Chapters 1-7). An hour or two of listening will convince you of the beauty of Orgosolo Sardinian.

If you do have time and are serious about learning Orgosolo Sardinian, commit yourself to at least 30 minutes of **daily** 'reading & listening' for 6 to 9 months! The worksheet (see above) will help keep your motivation high.

The 'side-effects' of intense *GigaSardinian* eye and ear training are worth the effort:

1. You'll quickly learn hundreds (and later, thousands) of words.
2. You'll develop intuitive knowledge of crucial aspects of grammar.
3. You'll boost your spelling skills.
4. You'll end up having a more genuine accent.
5. You'll be familiar with a concise method to learn even more languages in the future.

For a detailed discussion of hyper-intense language learning with *GigaSardinian*, download the free PDF of *Ear2Memory*, the 'parent application' of *GigaSardinian*: www.Ear2Memory.com.

In a nutshell

You'll soon see for yourself that perfect comprehension of speech requires multiple study sessions of each and every single chapter. All in all, you'll hear and read *GigaSardinian*'s words and sentences 50 to 100 times – today, tomorrow, next week and next month – until you can **distinguish every single word!** Consider this to be perfectly normal. Repetitive listening and reading is the key ingredient for opening up a foreign language. For swift success in language learning, there are no miracles. The only possible miracle is to take advantage of your robust brain power.

Beginner

You are a beginner – you know nothing of Sardinian or Italian or Spanish or Portuguese or French – and consequently your initial approach to the Sardinian language will be smooth.

From every chapter, you'll study just the first and the second page (Chapter Text + Words). Once you have finished these two pages, go straight ahead to the following chapter until Chapter 13 and then repeat the cycle all over again.

During study rounds 1 and 2, you may also briefly check the *Vision* pages of each chapter (pages 28, 38, 44, etc.), but don't worry about *Action*, *Frame*, *Rules*, and *More*

Words – yet. Instead, concentrate on **listening** to the audios while **reading** the text on page 1 of each chapter.

It is important that you document your “listening and reading time” in a GigaSardinian worksheet (Download: www.bsk1.com/GSWorksheet; see above).

After your second study round, proceed to the Intermediate level.

Intermediate

Follow the intermediate study scheme of GigaSardinian if you have successfully completed the Beginner Level or if

1. You are a Sardinian native speaker but never studied Sardinian grammar
2. You are a native speaker of another Romance language (Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French)
3. You are neither but have achieved fluency in one or more of Romance languages later in life

Proceed as follows:

1. Read and listen to the main text (page 1 of each chapter)
2. Learn all words of the *Words* pages (page 2 of each chapter)
3. Read the *Vision* and study the *Action* and *Rules* pages.
4. Take a first look at the *Frames* and *More Words* pages.

Note that the first five chapters introduce the crucial Sardinian grammar phenomena very rapidly and so are the most demanding chapters.

Basic concepts: Eleven words

Grammar is about 1) words being stitched together to form sentences and 2) which words can and need to be modified under which circumstances. Before your first *intermediate* study round you should be familiar with the following 11 definitions:

1.	Noun	A word that refers to a person, place, thing, or idea.
2.	Pronoun	Simplifiers of speech, for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I, you, he/she/it we, you, they • me, you, him/her/it us, you, them
3.	Adjective	A word that describes qualities of people, animals, things, etc.
4.	Action word (verb)	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
5.	Adverb	An invariable word which provides additional information for <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an action word 2. an adjective 3. another adverb
6.	Definite article	su, sa , sos sas (the)
7.	Indefinite article	unu, una (a/an)
8.	Preposition	A word usually used in front of nouns (boy, girl, flower, tree) or pronouns (him, her, them) that shows, for example, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where something takes place 2. When something happens 3. additional descriptive information
9.	Conjunction	A word that links similar words or groups of words
10.	Coordinating conjunction	A word that joins elements with an equal importance
11.	Subordinate conjunction	A word that links dependent clauses to main clauses

For those who are not familiar with these technical terms, it will be a relief to know that you need to know just 50 of them. For your driving lessons, you had to learn more words (steering wheel, accelerator, brake, cuppling bolt, transmission, differential, horn, headrest, heater, carburator, gauge, gearbox, suspension, pedal, alternator, reverse light, roof rack, muffler, fuse, fender, to name just a few!)

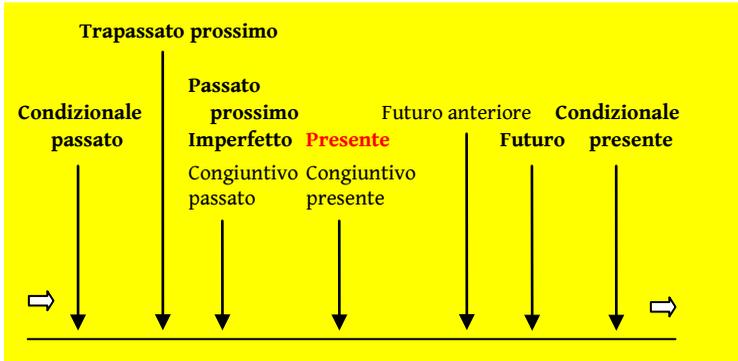
Basic concepts: Timeline

As will be explained in Chapter 1 (page 29), life is a timeline. The Sardinian language allows you to structure your life into 12 timeframes, so-called *tenses*. Those 12 tenses are far more challenging than in English. If you know Italian, Spanish, Portuguese or French, the Sardinian timeline will be familiar to you. If you are not, be prepared to spend months before being comfortable with the 12 tenses.

Some of the tenses the names of which you should learn today, before midnight (!), sound complicated; luckily there are only 12 of them. In comparison with the thousands of Sardinian words you will learn in the future, that's almost nothing. Seven of the 12 tenses are an absolute must. These are the glorious

presente, passato prossimo, imperfetto, trapassato prossimo, condizionale presente and condizionale passato.

(Please note that for simplicity's sake, throughout this manual we will use Italian terms to describe grammar.)



The Sardinian timeline. The less frequently used **congiuntivo imperfetto** and **congiuntivo trapassato** are not included in the figure.

The basic tenses:

			English examples
1	Presente	<i>Present</i>	<i>I work, I'm working</i>
2	Imperfetto	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>I worked, I was working / I have worked</i>
3	Futuro	<i>Future</i>	<i>I will work, I will be working</i>
4	Condizionale presente	<i>Present conditional</i>	<i>I would work</i>
5	Congiuntivo presente	<i>Present subjunctive</i>	<i>(that) I work</i>
6	Congiuntivo imperfetto	<i>Imperfect subjunctive</i>	<i>(that) I worked</i>

In dialogues with friends and colleagues you'll hear or use these tenses either every minute (**presente, imperfetto, futuro**) or at 5-minute intervals (**condizionale presente, Congiuntivo presente**). The **congiuntivo imperfetto** is rare.

The extended tenses:

		English equivalent
1 Passato prossimo	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>I worked / I have worked</i>
2 Trapassato prossimo	<i>Past perfect</i>	<i>I had worked</i>
3 Futuro anteriore	<i>Future perfect</i>	<i>I will have worked</i>
4 Condizionale passato	<i>Past conditional</i>	<i>I would have worked</i>
5 Congiuntivo passato	<i>Past subjunctive</i>	<i>(that) I worked</i>
6 Congiuntivo trapassato	<i>Past perfect subjunctive</i>	<i>(that) I had worked</i>

The **passato prossimo** (for example ‘apu trabagiadu’, in English *I worked* or *I have worked*) is the most commonly used past tense in Sardinian. It expresses an action that has been completed either at the time you speak or at some known or unknown time in the past.

The **trapassato prossimo** (for example, ‘fia trabagiadu’ *I had worked* or *I had been working*) and the **condizionale passato** (for example, ‘dia trabagiare’ *I would have worked*) are also frequently used.

The future anteriore (for example, ‘apo a éssere trabagiadu’ *I will have worked*; see page xxx) and the congiuntivo passato and trapassato (see page xxx) are less frequently used.

Please dedicate a few minutes to memorize the names of the 12 tenses. They are the core of Sardinian grammar.

Complete at least two ‘Reading and Listening Rounds’ before going on to the Advanced level.

Advanced

If you are an advanced student, start with Page 1 (listen and read) and Page 2 (memorize the words) of each chapter and document your audio time in a worksheet. Continue with Page 3-7.

In the advanced level, the three construction sites, ordered by workload (see also page 26), are:

1. Words
2. Action words
3. Grammar (with the exception of action word management)

The last point – grammar – can be heavily compressed. Fine connoisseurs of Romance grammar need no more than a few hours to understand the two dozen fundamental Sardinian rules. See for yourself:

[In the following sentences, xxx indicates page numbers of chapters that will be published in future *GigaSardinian* editions.]

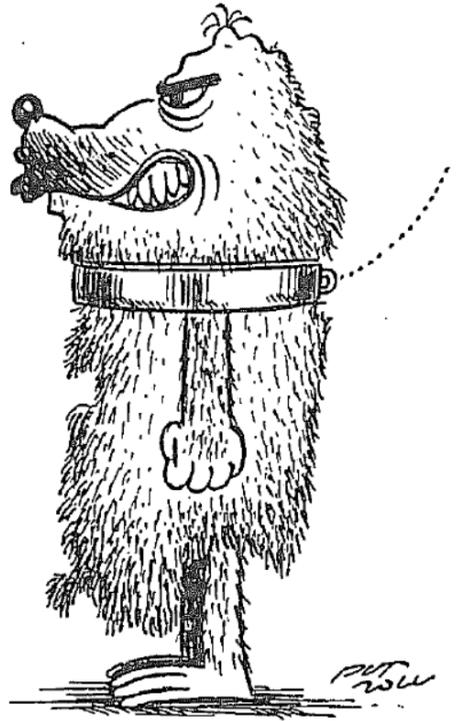
- 1) Add **-s** to a noun or an adjective to form the plural; add **-a** to form a feminine form (page 31).
- 2) Memorize the 17 personal (subject and object) pronouns that are almost all very similar to Italian, Spanish, Portuguese or French (page xxx and xxx).
- 3) Memorize the 21 possessive adjectives, again similar to the other Romance languages (page xxx and xxx).

These three are the only topics that require some vigilance. Each of the following issues can be resolved in minutes:

- 4) Using the third person plural of action words to be polite (page xxx)
- 5) How to use the relative pronoun **chi** (page xxx)
- 6) Ask a question (page xxx)
- 7) Form numbers (page xxx)
- 8) Create emphasis (page xxx)
- 9) How to use comparative and superlative (page xxx)
- 10) Special propositions (page xxx)
- 11) Overview of indefinite pronouns (page xxx)
- 12) Understanding which nouns are feminine or masculine (page xxx)
- 13) Form irregular plural forms for nouns (page xxx)
- 14) Manage conditional sentences (page xxx)
- 15) Building adverbs from adjectives (page xxx)
- 16) Special words: totu, cali

It will take you months to **produce** (say and write) these features fluently and without fault, but to **understand** them will take no more than any one Saturday afternoon.

In the third *GigaSardinian* round, study all 7 pages of a chapter: *Text, Words, Vision, Action, Frames, Rules, More Words*. Pay particular attention to the *Action* and *Frames* pages. Perfect management of action words is central to understanding and speaking Sardinian.



© Franco Putzolu

1. Ajó, totus a Montes!

Let's go, everyone to Montes!

Unu pitzinnu tedescu (A) dimandat a unu pitzinnu sardu (B) ite depet fágghere pro arribare a Montes in Orgósolo.

A young German man (A) asking a young Sardinian man (B) his way to Montes, in Orgosolo.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Iscusa-mi, depo andare a Montes. Ite depo fágghere? | Sorry, I need to go to Montes. What should I do? |
| B | Est fátzile. Si achirras inoghe in via Napoli, arribas a via Roma. Est in cue josso. A la bies? Jumpa s'istrada e che ses in sa firmada de su postale. Depes pigare su P. | It's easy. If you go down here on Via Napoli, you'll arrive at Via Roma. It's down there. Do you see? Cross the street and you'll be at the bus stop. Take the P bus. |
| A | Meda gratzias. In bon'ora. | Many thanks. Bye. |
| B | In bon'ora. (...) Ah, iscusa-mi, ti podo dimandare una cosa? | Bye-bye. (...) Hm, excuse me, may I ask you a question? |
| A | Tzertu! | Of course! |
| B | Tue no ses sardu, veru? | You're not Sardinian, are you? |
| A | No, so tedescu. Proite? | No, I'm German. Why? |
| B | Proite allegas in sardu. Babu tuo e mama tua sardos sunt? | Because you speak Sardinian. Do you have a Sardinian father or mother? |
| A | No, babu meu e mama mea sunt totu as duos tedescos. | No, my father and my mother are both Germans. |
| B | Non cumprendo. Comente faghes a allegare su sardu? | I don't understand. How can you speak Sardinian? |
| A | Eh... | Eh ... |

GigaSardinian app

Never use this manual without listening to the free *GigaSardinian* audio files (www.GigaSardinian.com/audio) with the Android app *GigaSardinian* (www.bsk1.com/gigasardinian). If you have no Android device, consider buying one. *GigaSardinian* is a game changer in language learning (check page 14).

After installation, open the menu (three vertical dots), select Download and click 'GigaSardinian Orgosolo'. Then click the folder button (bottom left) and select an audio file from the *GigaSardinian Orgosolo* folder.

Words

ajó	come on, let's go	si postale	bus
totus	everybody	depes	you must, have to
unu / una	a	pigare	to take
pitzinnu	boy, young man	gratzias	thanks
tedescu / tedesca	German	meda gratzias	thanks a lot
dimandat	(he/she) asks	in bonora	bye-bye
dimandare	to ask	podo	I can
sardu	Sardinian	domandai	to ask
ite	what	sa cosa	thing
depet	he must, he has to	Ti podo dimandare una cosa?	May I ask you a question?
dépere	to have to	tzertu	certainly
fághere	to do	tue	you
pro	in order to; for	no	not
arribare	Get to, arrive	veru?	asking for confirmation
a Montes	at Montes	proite?	why
iscusa-mi	excuse me	proite	because
depo	I must, I have to	allegas	you speak
andare	go	allegare	to speak
est fáztile	it's easy	babu	father
si	if	sunt	they are
achirrare	to go down	éssere	to be
inoghe	here	mama	mother
in	in	tuo/tua	your (singular)
arribare	to arrive	totarduos	both
in cue giosso	down there	non	I don't understand
lu / la	it	cumprendu	
A la bies	Do you see it?	comente	how
jumpare	cross, pass	faghes	you do
s'istrada	street	eh...	expression of knowing something the other person doesn't know
e	and		
ses	you are		
su / sa	the		
sa firmada	(bus) stop		
de	of		

Pronunciation

Important advise – Listen to the GigaSardinian Orgosolo audios several times before checking the following pronunciation details. First get familiar with the words and theirs sounds!

1. In some cases, Orgolese words differ more or less from Logudorese words. Two examples from the current text, ‘josso’ and ‘jumpare’:

Orgolese	Logudorese	Italian	English
josso	giosso	giù	down
jumpare	giampare	saltare	to jump

In Orgolese, like in English and French, writing and spelling don’t always overlap. If you follow our advice – see page 16: **simultaneously reading and listening** – you’ll be familiar with Orgolese writing within weeks. Here we present the key pronunciation rules.

2. The sounds **c**, **g** and **f** are generally not pronounced. In the following, when shown in **red**, don’t pronounce the ‘f’ and replace ‘c/ch’ and ‘g/gh’ with a so-called ‘glottal stop’.

f ághere	cosa
isc u sa	c omente
pi g are	f aghes

Exceptions: pronounce the **c** in ‘non cumprendo’ and the **f** in ‘fátzile’.

3. At the end of words, Sardinian adds often so-called ‘paragogic vowels’ which are sometimes pronounced and sometimes not... but never written! While listening to the audio of the current chapter, you’ll clearly distinguish the vowels shown in blue. Don’t write them!

Write	Pronounce (sometimes, not always)
dimandat	dimandada a
arribas	arribasa a
est	este e
bies	viese e
ses	ses e

4. In the following examples, pronounce the consonants shown in **green (-t, -s or -d-)** as a **rolled 'r'**:

Write	Pronounce
depet fágh ere	deper fágh ere
est fátz ile	er fátzile

5. In the following example, pronounce the letter **'b'** as a **'v'**:

Write	Pronounce
b ies	v iese

6. A common feature of Orgolese is swapping letters. In some cases, the combination **vowel + 'r'** becomes therefore **'r'+vowel**:

Write	Pronounce
firmada	frimada

7. Don't pronounce the final **-t** of the third person plural, present tense:

Write	Read
sunt	sun i

8. Special case: **est** (English: *is*; the third person singular of *éssere* in the present tense) can be pronounced in four different ways. The audio files will help you with the correct pronunciation.

è
es
est
este

The four variants depend entirely on the context. Learn entire sentences by heart.

Vision: Words and Rules

Learning a language is about words and rules. Learning the **words** – hundreds or thousands, depending on your targets – will take months or years. In comparison, the **rules** are only a few dozen and most of them can be explained in minutes. You will find them on the **Rules** pages. Today on your program: the fundamental and pervasive **A & S** rule (see page 31).

Only one set of rules require special attention: those governing the **variability of words** like ‘fághere’ to *do/to make*, ‘dare’ to *give*, ‘bénnerè

The management of Sardinian action words is infinitely more complex than in English. An *hors d'œuvre*:

Sardinian		English	
deo	<i>giugo</i>	I	<i>have</i>
tue	<i>giughes</i>	you	<i>have</i>
issu/issa	<i>giughet</i>	he/she/it	<i>has</i>
nois	<i>giughimus</i>	we	<i>have</i>
bois	<i>giughies</i>	you	<i>have</i>
issos/issas	<i>giughene</i>	they	<i>have</i>

Where English has two forms (*have* and *has*), Orgosolo Sardinian has 6. If you are a native Italian, French, Spanish or Portuguese speaker, this is all too familiar to you. If you are not, you will discover that comfortable handling of Sardinian action words demands excruciatingly repetitive study hours. *GigaSardinian* will help you alleviate the ordeal.

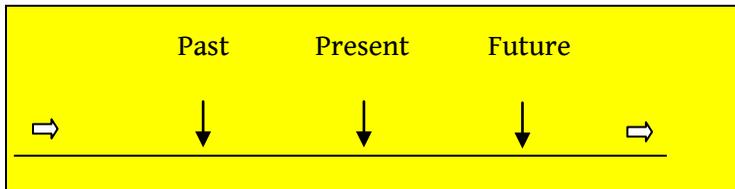
Anticipate the following workload:

0. Words: 100 to 500 hours
(depending on the level you want to achieve; see page xxx)
1. Action word management: 50 hours
2. Rules: 25 hours

For a detailed discussion on language learning and word management, see the first chapter of *The Word Brain* (2015 edition, free PDF: www.TheWordBrain.com).

Action: éssere

Who are you? Where do you come from? What are you doing here? These are the questions you are likely to hear at the beginning of your Sardinian quest. To answer them, you will end up talking about your past experiences, your future projects, and of course what you are doing now. **Past, Present, Future** – your life is a timeline.



Among all Sardinian words, **éssere to be** is the most important one. As every other action word, it has one entry each for what you are, what your dialogue partner is and what everyone else on Earth is: *I am – you are – he/she is*; and another three entries for the plural: *we are – you are – they are*. The following **Presente** and **Imperfetto** sextets are daily Sardinian bread and butter. Here is how you would say that you, your interlocutor(s) or any of the 8 billion people on Earth are (or were) at home:

Presente present tense

Sardinian		English	
deo	so	I	am
tue	ses	you	are
issu/issa	est	he/she	is
nois	semus	we	are
bois	sezes	you	are
issos/issas	sunt	they	are
	in domo		at home

Imperfetto imperfect

Sardinian		English	
deo	upo	I	was
tue	ustis	you	were
issu/issa	ut (udu)	he/she	was
nois	umos	we	were
bois	uzes	you	were
issos/issas	urint	they	were
	in domo		at home

The following page presents the full picture of the 6 *basic* Sardinian tenses. For the 6 *extended* tenses of **éssere**, check page xxx.

Memorize the **Presente** and **Imperfetto** sextets now! If you learned Sardinian before, memorize also the **Futuro** (*I'll be – you'll be – he'll/she'll be | we'll be – you'll be – they'll be*) and the **Condizionale presente** sextets (*I'd be – you'd be – he'd/she'd be | we'd be – you'd be – they'd be*).

Frames: éssere

Infinitivo	éssere <i>to be</i>
Participio passato	istadu / istada
Participio presente	essende
Imperativo	xxx

	Presente <i>Present: I am</i>	Imperfetto <i>Imperfect: I was, I used to be</i>
deo	so	upo
tue	ses	ustis
issu/issa	est	ut (udu)
nois	semus	umos
bois	sezes	uzes
issos/issas	sunt	urint

	Futuro <i>Future: I'll be</i>	Condizionale presente <i>Present conditional: I'd be</i>
deo	apo a éssere	upo a éssere
tue	as a éssere	ustis a éssere
issu/issa	at a éssere	ut (udu) a éssere
nois	amus a éssere	umos a éssere
bois	ais a éssere	uzes a éssere
issos/issas	ant a éssere	urint a éssere

Rules: A & S

The pivotal feature of Sardinian grammar is the **A & S** rule. It says that the ending **-a** indicates generally a feminine gender and that **-s** indicates a plural (while **-u/-o** generally indicates masculine gender). The complete picture for **su pitzinnu**:

su pitzinnu *the boy*

sa pitzinna *the little girl*

sos pitzinnos *the little boys*

sas pitzinnas *the little girls*

The **-s** of the Sardinian plural form is like the English ending: *boys, girls*. Put in tables:

1. Definite article (English: *the*)

		Gender	
		Masculine	Feminine
Number	Singular	su	sa
	Plural	sos	sas

2. Nouns

		Gender	
		Masculine	Feminine
Number	Singular	pitzinnu	pitzinna
	Plural	pitzinnos	pitzinnas

You'll soon discover the unifying power of the **A & S** rule when applying it to other word categories, for example:

- The indefinite article
 - unu *a* (masculine)
 - una *a* (feminine)
- Adjectives
 - bellu *cute* (masculine)
 - bella *cute* (feminine)
- Pronouns (**lu** *him*, **la** *her*, etc.)
- Possessive adjectives (**meu/mea** *my*, etc.)
- Demonstrative adjectives (**custu/custa** *this*; **cussu/cussa** *that*)

More Words

Peanuts & Jokers

You can classify words as ‘parts of speech’ (classes of words). Five of the 8 Sardinian parts of speech are so easy that you will master them in less than a month. We’ll call them peanuts.

Peanuts include

- ‘Jokers’ (adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions)
- articles
- pronouns

Their defining feature is that they are **content-insensitive**: you’ll read, hear, say and write them in conversations and writings about ANY subject.

Jokers comprise the three parts of speech *adverbs*, *prepositions* and *conjunctions*. If you don’t know what these words mean, that’s fine. They have two assets:

1. Jokers are unchanging (you’ll appreciate this feature when you start struggling with the first *variable* words...);
2. Jokers, like articles (n=6) and pronouns (n=17), are few in number (less than 50 important words).

The 7 most frequent jokers are **de** (of, from, by, etc.), **a** (at, in, to, etc.), **e** *and*, **o** *or*, **chie** *who*, **chi** *which, that, who* and **inuve** *where*. Find the first list of the ubiquitous jokers in Chapter 2, page xxx.



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2. Sardu in su cellulare e in su tablet

Sardinian on the phone and on the tablet

Unu pitzinnu sardu (B) dimandat proite unu turista tedescu (A) allegat in sardu.

A young Sardinian man (B) asking why a German tourist (A) speaks Sardinian.

A Apo imparadu su sardu in d'unu libru.

I learned Sardinian with a book.

B In d'unu libru? Ma ite ses narande? Su sardu no s'imparat in sos libros, oh!

With a book? What are you saying? You can't conceivably learn Sardinian with books, can you?

A Non b'at solu su libru, b'at vintras un'app. In pagas paráulas: apo imparadu su sardu in su cellulare e in su tablet.

There isn't only a book, there is also an app. In other words: I learned Sardinian with a cell-phone and a tablet.

B Brullande ses?

Are you kidding?

A Nono. Faghe gosi, vae [bae] su PlayStore e chilca [circa] GigaSardinian. In d'unu minutu t'iscárrigas totu. E b'at vintras cantzones meda bellas e s'istória de Robinson Crusoe.

Not at all. Come on, go to the PlayStore and search for GigaSardinian. In a minute you download everything. And there are also wonderful songs and the story of Robinson Crusoe.

B O amigu, mi ses pigande in giru?

Oh man, but are you playing me?

A A nono! Abista inoghe...

No, not at all. Look here...

. *A amostrat a B sa App de GigaSardinian.*

A shows B the GigaSardinian app.

B Catzu, non bi credo! Est sardu sardu! Sardu de inoghe. Orgolesu própriu.

Fuck, I can't believe it. It's Sardinian-Sardinian. Sardinian from here. Pure Orgolesu!

Words

su cellulare	cellphone	gosi	this way, like this
si dimandare	to ask oneself	faghe gosi!	come on!
proite	why	vae	go (order)
allegat	he speaks	chilcare	to search
apo imparadu	I have learned	in d'unu minutu	in a minute
imparare	to learn	iscárrigare	to download
in	with	totu	everything
su libru	book	sa cantzone	song
nárrere	to say	meda bellu	wonderful
Ite ses narande?	What are you saying?	sa istória	story
no	(negation)	amigu	friend
s'imparat	can be learned	pigare in giru	to play someone
oh!	exclamation	a nono!	not at all
b'at	there is, there are	abistare	to look
solu	only	Catzu!	Fuck!
vintras	also	crédere	to believe
in pagas paráulas	in other words	no bi credo	I don't believe it
Brullande ses?	Are you kidding?	de inoghe	from here
nono	no	Orgolesu	Sardinian from Orgosolo
faghe	do (order)	própriu	here: pure

Pronunciation

1. Differences between Orgolese and Logudorese:

Orgolese	Logudorese	Italian	English
vintras	fintzas	anche	also
cellulare	tzellulare	cellulare	cellphone

1. In the following examples, don't pronounce the letters **c**, **g** and **f** when shown in red:

in pagas paraulas

faghe gosi

chilca

O amigu

mi ses pigande in viru?

inoghe

2. In the following examples, pronounce the **vowels** shown in **blue**:

Write	Pronounce
b'at	b'ada or v'ada
paráulas	paráulasa
tablet	tablete
bellas	bellasa

3. In the following examples, don't pronounce the letters shown in **bold**:

Write	Pronounce
apo imparadu	ap'imparau
abista inoghe	abist'inoghe

4. In the following examples, pronounce the final **-t** (shown in **green**) as 'd'

Write	Pronounce
alegat in sardu	alegad in sardu
A amostrat a B	A amostrad a B

5. In the following examples, pronounce the consonants shown in **green (-t, -s or -d-)** as a **rolled 'r'**:

Write

su sardu no s'imparat in sos libros
canzones meda bellas

6. In the following example, the letters **'b'** and **'g'** can also be pronounced as a **'v'**:

Write

b'at

giru

Pronounce

v'ada

viru

7. Action words

- a. Don't pronounce the **-d-** of the past participle ending **-adu** or **-ados**:

Write

imparadu

Pronounce

imparau

8. The letter **'s'** is sometimes pronounced as in **'sun'** [s], sometimes as in **rose** [z].

[s]

Est sardu sardu.

solu

in su cellulare

in su tablet

[z]

apo imparadu su sardu

unu pitzinnu sardu

Est sardu sardu.

Orgosolo

vae su Playstore

sa app de GigaSardinian

9. The letter **'o'** is sometimes pronounced open (**o**), sometimes open (**ɔ**).

o

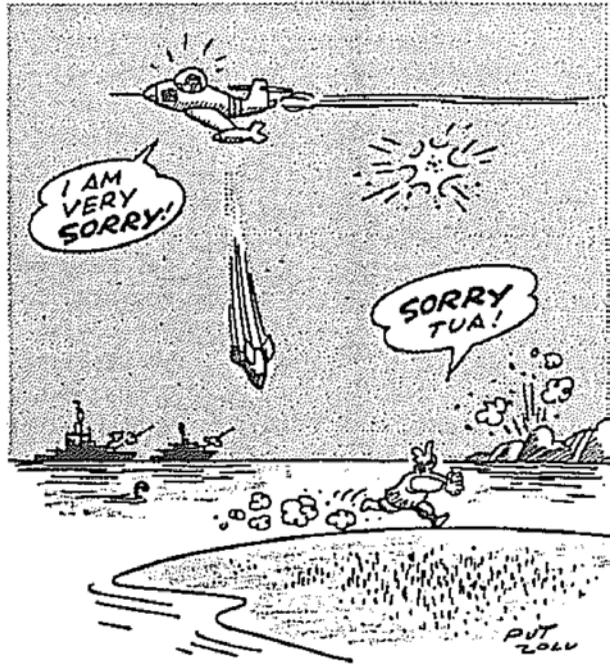
totu

Orgolesu

própriu

ɔ

Orgolesu



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3. Sardu in su cellulare e in su tablet (2)

Sardinian on the phone and on the tablet (2)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| B | Catzu, non bi credo! Est sardu sardu! Sardu de inoghe. Orgolesu própriu. | Fuck, I can't believe it. It's Sardinian-Sardinian. Sardinian from here. Pure Orgolesu! |
| A | L'ant fatu unu sardu e unu tedescu. Su pitzinnu sardu si narat Élio. | A Sardinian and a German did it. The name of the Sardinian guy is Elio. |
| B | Élio? Ite bellu, comente a mime. | Elio? Nice, like me! |
| A | Ah, piaghère, deo so Sebástian. | Ah, pleased to meet you, I'm Sebastian. |
| B | Piaghère, Sebástian. E custu áteru Élio, chie est? | The pleasure is mine, Sebastian. And this other Elio, who is he? |
| A | Élio Arthemalle. | Elio Arthemalle. |
| B | Ah, issu! Tzertu, dae [giai] lu connosco. Est cussu tipu de Buongiorno Cagliari, de sa trasmissione de Radio X? | Ah, him! Of course, I know him! He's that guy from <i>Buongiorno, Cagliari</i> , the broadcaster on Radio X? |
| A | Eja! | Yes, that's him. |
| B | Ascurta, custa istoria m'agradat. A mi nde allegas? Upo [Fia] andande deo puru a Montes. Andamus paris? | Look, I like this story. Will you tell me? I was going to Montes, too. Shall we go together? |
| A | Andat bene, ma upo isetande cosa de amigos meos. (...) Ah, abista, nche sunt arribados. | That's fine with me, but I was waiting for my friends. (...) Ah, look, here they come. |
| | Cussu pitzinnu in [cun] duas pitzinnas? Ah, ah. | That guy with the two girls? Interesting... |

Words

Catzu!	Fuck!
crédere	to believe
no bi credo	I don't believe it
de inoghe	from here
Orgolesu	Sardinian from Orgosolo
própriu	here: pure
l'ant fatu	(they) did it
si narat Elio	his name is Elio
bellu	nice
comente a mime	like me
piaghère	pleased to meet you
deo so	I am
e	and
custu áteru	that other
chie	who
tzertu	of course
connosco	I know
trasmissione	broadcast

eja	yes
ascurtare	to listen
custu / custa	this
m'agradat	I like
nde	of this
allegare	to tell, to speak
upo andande	I was going
deo puru	me too
paris	together
Andaus paris?	Shall we go together?
andat bene	that's fine with me
isetare	to wait
upo isetande	I was waiting
cosa de	(don't translate)
meo	my
abista!	look!
nche	(to be explained later)
sunt arribados	they have arrived

Pronunciation

2. Major differences between Orgolese and Logudorese:

Orgolese	Logudorese	Italian	English
eo	deo	io	I
in	cun	con	with

3. In the following examples, don't pronounce the letters **c**, **g** and **f** when shown in red:

comente

custu áteru Élio

chie est?

lu **con**os**co**

as**cur**ta

custa istoria

am**ig**os

cussu pitzinnu

Exception: piaghère (pronounce 'gh')

4. In the following examples, pronounce the **vowels** shown in **blue**:

Write	Pronounce
allegas	allegas a
paris	paris i
am ig os meos	am ig os meos o
sunt arribados	sun'arribaos o

5. In the following examples, don't pronounce the letters shown in **bold**:

Write	Pronounce
c omente a	c oment'a
c ustu áteru Élio	c ust'áter'Élio
c usta istoria	c ust'istoria
upo andande d eo puru	up'andand'eo puru
upo isetande	up'isetande

6. In the following examples, pronounce the final **-t** (shown in **green**) as 'd'

Write	Pronounce
m'agradat t	m'agradada

7. In the following examples, pronounce the consonants shown in **green (-t, -s or -d-)** as a **rolled 'r'**:

Write	Pronounce
amigos meos	amig or meos o

8. In the following examples, pronounce the letter **'b'** as a **'v'**:

Write	Pronounce
b ies	v ies e

9. In some cases, the combination vowel + 'r' becomes 'r'+vowel:

Write	Pronounce
firmada	frimada

10. Action words

- a. **est** (third person singular, present tense, of *éssere*; English: *is*)

Write	Pronounce
C hie est?	I e ste?
est cussu tipu	e s c ussu tipu

- b. Don't pronounce the **-d-** of the part participle ending **-adu** or **-ados**:

Write	Pronounce
arribados	arribaos

- c. Don't pronounce the final **-t** of the third person plural, present tense:

Write	Read
l'ant fatu	l'an f atu (l'an'atu)
sunt arribados	sun'arribaos o

4. Outlook

Chapter 4 to 13 are scheduled to be published before Christmas 2018

5. Appendix: World Languages

Please find here the translations of the first Sardinian text into

- Italiano (Italian, 49)
- Deutsch (German, 51)
- Nederlands (Dutch, 52)
- Español (Spanish, 53)
- Français (French, 54)

Sardinian-Italiano

1. Ajó, totus a Montes!

Let's go, everyone to Montes!

Unu pitzinnu tedescu (A) dimandat a unu pitzinnu sardu (B) ite depet fágghere pro arribare a Montes in Orgósolo.

A young German man (A) asking a young Sardinian man (B) his way to Montes, in Orgosolo.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Iscusa-mi, depo andare a Montes. Ite depo fágghere? | Sorry, I need to go to Montes. What should I do? |
| B | Est fátzile. Si achirras inoghe in via Napoli, arribas a via Roma. Est in cue josso. A la bies? Jumpa s'istrada e che ses in sa firmada de su postale. Depes pigare su P. | It's easy. If you go down here on Via Napoli, you'll arrive at Via Roma. It's down there. Do you see? Cross the street and you'll be at the bus stop. Take the P bus. |
| A | Meda grazzias. In bon'ora. | Many thanks. Bye. |
| B | In bon'ora. (...) Ah, iscusami, ti podo dimandare una cosa? | Bye-bye. (...) Hm, excuse me, may I ask you a question? |
| A | Tzertu! | Of course! |
| B | Tue no ses sardu, veru? | You're not Sardinian, are you? |
| A | No, so tedescu. Proite? | No, I'm German. Why? |
| B | Proite allegas in sardu. Babu tuo e mama tua sardos sunt? | Because you speak Sardinian. Do you have a Sardinian father or mother? |
| A | No, babu meu e mama mea sunt totu as duos tedescos. | No, my father and my mother are both Germans. |
| B | Non cumprendo. Comente faghes a allegare su sardu? | I don't understand. How can you speak Sardinian? |
| A | Eh... | Eh ... |

2. Sardu in su cellulare e in su tablet

Sardinian on the phone and on the tablet

Unu pitzinnu sardu (B) dimandat proite unu turista tedescu (A) allegat in sardu.

Un ragazzo sardo (B) chiede perché un turista tedesco (A) parla sardo.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| A | Apo imparadu su sardu in d'unu libru. | Ho imparato il sardo con un libro. |
| B | In d'unu libru? Ma ite ses narande? Su sardu no s'imparat in sos libros, oh! | Con un libro? Ma che dici? Il sardo mica s'impara con i libri, oh! |
| A | Non b'at solu su libru, b'at vintras un'app. In | Non c'è soltanto il libro, c'è anche una |

pagas paráulas: apo imparadu su sardu in su cellulare e in su tablet.

B Brullande ses?

A Nono. Faghe gosi, vae [bae] su PlayStore e chilca [circa] GigaSardinian. In d'unu minutu t'iscárrigas totu. E b'at vintras cantzones meda bellas e s'istória de Robinson Crusoe.

B O amigu, mi ses pigande in giru?

A A nono! Abista inoghe...

A amostrat a B sa App de GigaSardinian.

B Catzu, non bi credo! Est sardu sardu! Sardu de inoghe. Orgolesu própriu.

app. In altre parole: ho imparato il sardo con il cellulare e con il tablet.

Stai scherzando?

Per niente. Fai così, vai su PlayStore e cerca *GigaSardinian*. In un minuto ti scarichi tutto. E ci sono anche canzoni meravigliose e la storia di Robinson Crusoe.

O amico, mi stai prendendo in giro?

Per niente. Guarda qui...

A fa vedere a B la app di GigaSardinian.

Cazzo, non ci credo. È sardo sardo. Sardo di qua. Orgolese puro!

3. Sardu in su cellulare e in su tablet (2)

Sardinian on the phone and on the tablet (2)

B Catzu, non bi credo! Est sardu sardu! Sardu de inoghe. Orgolesu própriu.

A L'ant fatu unu sardu e unu tedescu. Su pitzinnu sardu si narat Élio.

B Élio? Ite bellu, comente a mime.

A Ah, piaghete, deo so Sebástian.

B Piaghete, Sebástian. E custu áteru Élio, chie est?

A Élio Arthemalle.

B Ah, issu! Tzertu, dae [giai] lu conosco. Est cussu tipu de Buongiorno Cagliari, de sa trasmissione de Radio X?

A Eja!

B Ascurta, custa istoria m'agradat. A mi nde allegas? Upo [Fia] andande deo puru a Montes. Andamus paris?

A Andat bene, ma upo isetande cosa de amigos meos. (...) Ah, abista, nche sunt arribados. Cussu pitzinnu in [cun] duas pitzinnas? Ah, ah.

Cazzo, non ci credo. È sardo sardo. Sardo di qua. Orgolese puro!

L'hanno fatto un sardo e un tedesco. Il ragazzo sardo si chiama Élio.

Élio? Che bello, come me!

Ah, piacere, io sono Sebástian.

Piacere, Sebástian. E quest'altro Élio, chi è?

Élio Arthemalle.

Ah, lui! Certo, (già) lo conosco! È quel tipo di *Buongiorno, Cagliari*, della trasmissione su Radio X?

Sì.

Senti, questa storia mi piace. Me la racconti? Stavo andando anch'io a Montes. Andiamo insieme?

Va bene, però stavo aspettando i miei amici. (...) Ah, guarda, sono arrivati.

Quel ragazzo con le due ragazze? ... Uhm-uhm. Ei-Ei.

Sardinian-Deutsch

1. Los, alle nach Montes!

Ajó, totus a Montes!

Unu pitzinnu tedescu (A) dimandat a unu pitzinnu sardu (B) ite depet fágghere pro arribare a Montes in Orgósolo.

Ein junger Deutscher (A) fragt einen jungen Sarden (B), was er tun muss, um nach Montes in Orgosolo zu gelangen.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| A | Iscusa-mi, depo andare a Montes. Itte depo fágghere? | Entschuldigung, ich muss nach Montes fahren. Was muss ich tun? |
| B | Est fátzile. Si achirras inoghe in via Napoli, arribas a via Roma. Est in cue josso. A la bies? Jumpa s'istrada e che ses in sa firmada de su postale. Depes pigare su P. | Das ist einfach. Wenn du hier die Via Napoli hinuntergehst, gelangst du zur Via Roma. Sie ist da unten. Siehst du sie? Geh über die Straße und (schon) bist du an der Bushaltestelle. Du musst den P nehmen. |
| A | Meda grazias. In bon'ora. | Vielen Dank. Auf Wiedersehen. |
| B | In bon'ora. (...) Ah, iscusa-mi, ti podo dimandare una cosa? | Auf Wiedersehen. (...) Hm, Entschuldigung, kann ich dich etwas fragen? |
| A | Tzertu! | Sicher! |
| B | Tue no ses sardu, veru? | Du bist kein Sarde, oder? |
| A | No, so tedescu. Proite? | Nein, ich bin Deutscher. Warum? |
| B | Proite allegas in sardu. Babu tuo e mama tua sardos sunt? | Weil du Sardisch sprichst. Sind dein Vater oder deine Mutter Sarden? |
| A | No, babu meu e mama mea sunt totu as duos tedescos. | Nein, mein Vater und meine Mutter sind beide Deutsche. |
| B | Non cumprendo. Comente faghes a allegare su sardu? | Ich verstehe nicht. Wieso sprichst du Sardisch? |
| A | Eh... | Eh ... |

Sardo-Dutch

Translation by **Donatella Atzori**, Cagliari

1. Kom op, iedereen naar Montes!

Ajó, totus a Montes!

Unu pitzinnu tedescu (A) dimandat a unu pitzinnu sardu (B) ite depet fágghere pro arribare a Montes in Orgósolo.

Een jonge Duitser (A) vraagt een jonge Sardijnse (B) hoe hij naar Montes in Orgosolo kan komen.

- A Iscusa-mi, depo andare a Montes. Itte depo fágghere?
- B Est fátzile. Si achirras inoghe in via Napoli, arribas a via Roma. Est in cue josso. A la bies? Jumpa s'istrada e che ses in sa firmada de su postale. Depes pigare su P.
- A Meda grazias. In bon'ora.
- B In bon'ora. (...) Ah, iscusa-mi, ti podo dimandare una cosa?
- A Tzertu!
- B Tue no ses sardu, veru?
- A No, so tedescu. Proite?
- B Proite allegas in sardu. Babu tuo e mama tua sardos sunt?
- A No, babu meu e mama mea sunt totu as duos tedescos.
- B Non cumprendo. Comente faghes a allegare su sardu?
- A Eh...

Sorry, ik moet naar Montes gaan.
Hoe kom ik daarheen?

Zeer eenvoudig. Als je hier in via de Via Napoli loopt, kom je dan aan de Via Roma. Het is die kant op, zie je? Steek de straat over en je bent bij de bushalte. Je moet de P. nemen

Heel erg bedankt. Tot ziens.

Tot ziens. (...) Hm, sorry, kan ik je een vraagje stellen?

Natuurlijk!

Je bent geen Sardijnse toch?

Nee, ik ben Duits. Waarom?

Omdat jij Sardijns spreekt. Heb je een Sardijnse vader of moeder?

Nee, mijn vader en mijn moeder zijn beide Duitsers.

Ik begrijp het niet. Hoe spreek je dan Sardijns?

Eh...

Sardinian-Español

Translation by **Carmen Rivera**, Málaga

1. Venga, ¡todos a Montes!

Ajó, totus a Montes!

Unu pitzinnu tedescu (A) dimandat a unu pitzinnu sardu (B) ite depet fágghere pro arribare a Montes in Orgósolo.

A Iscusa-mi, depo andare a Montes. Itte depo fágghere?

B Est fátzile. Si achirras inoghe in via Napoli, arribas a via Roma. Est in cue josso. A la bies? Jumpa s'istrada e che ses in sa firmada de su postale. Depes pigare su P.

A Meda grazias. In bon'ora.

B In bon'ora. (...) Ah, iscusa-mi, ti podo dimandare una cosa?

A Tzertu!

B Tue no ses sardu, veru?

A No, so tedescu. Proite?

B Proite allegas in sardu. Babu tuo e mama tua sardos sunt?

A No, babu meu e mama mea sunt totu as duos tedescos.

B Non cumprendo. Comente faghes a allegare su sardu?

A Eh...

Un joven alemán (A) le pregunta a un joven sardo (B) qué tiene que hacer para llegar Montes, in Orgosolo.

Por favor, tengo que ir Montes. ¿Qué tengo que hacer?

Es fácil. Si bajas aquí en Via Napoli, llegas a Via Roma. Está ahí. ¿La ves? Cruza la calle y estás en la parada de los autobuses. Tendrás que tomar el P.

Muchas gracias. Adiós.

Adiós. (...) Hm, perdona, ¿puedo hacerte una pregunta?

¡Cierto!

Tú no eres sardo, ¿verdad?

No, soy alemán. ¿Por qué?

Porque hablas en sardo. ¿Tienes un padre sardo o una madre sarda? / ¿Tienes un padre o una madre sarda?

No, mi padre y mi madre son alemanes.

No entiendo ¿Cómo haces para hablar sardo?

Eh ...

Sardinian-Français

Translation by **Marie de France**, Paris

1. Allez, tout le monde à Montes!

Ajó, totus a Montes!

Unu pitzinnu tedescu (A) dimandat a unu pitzinnu sardu (B) ite depet fágghere pro arribare a Montes in Orgósolo.

Un jeune allemand (A) demande à un jeune sarde (B) ce qu'il doit faire pour se rendre à Montes à Orgosolo.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Iscusa-mi, depo andare a Montes. Ite depo fágghere? | Excuse-moi, je dois aller à Montes. Que dois-je faire? |
| B | Est fátzile. Si achirras inoghe in via Napoli, arribas a via Roma. Est in cue josso. A la bies? Jumpa s'istrada e che ses in sa firmada de su postale. Depes pigare su P. | Très facile. Si tu descends (ici) la Via Napoli, tu arrives dans la Via Roma. C'est là-bas. Est-ce que tu la vois? Traverse la rue et tu es à l'arrêt de bus. Tu devras prendre le P. |
| A | Meda grazzias. In bon'ora. | Merci beaucoup. Au revoir. |
| B | In bon'ora. (...) Ah, iscusa-mi, ti podo dimandare una cosa? | Au revoir. (...) Hm, excuse-moi, puis-je te poser une question? |
| A | Tzertu! | Bien sûr! |
| B | Tue no ses sardu, veru? | Tu n'es pas sarde, n'est-ce pas? |
| A | No, so tedescu. Proite? | Non, je suis allemand. Pourquoi? |
| B | Proite allegas in sardu. Babu tuo e mama tua sardos sunt? | Parce que tu parles en sarde. Ton père et ta mère sont-ils sardes ? |
| A | No, babu meu e mama mea sunt totu as duos tedescos. | Non, mon père et ma mère sont tous les deux Allemands. |
| B | Non cumprendo. Comente faghès a allegare su sardu? | Je ne comprends pas. Comment fais-tu pour parler sarde? |
| A | Eh... | Eh... |

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