

# GLOBASA GRAMMAR

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# Alphabet and Pronunciation

## Alphabet

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<b>lower-case</b>	<b>upper-case</b>	<b>IPA</b>	<b>letter name</b>
<b>a</b>	<b>A</b>	/ä/	aya
<b>b</b>	<b>B</b>	/b/	ibe
<b>c</b>	<b>C</b>	/tʃ <sup>h</sup> /	ice
<b>d</b>	<b>D</b>	/d/	ide
<b>e</b>	<b>E</b>	/e/	eya
<b>f</b>	<b>F</b>	/f/	ife
<b>g</b>	<b>G</b>	/g/	ige
<b>h</b>	<b>H</b>	/x/	ihe
<b>i</b>	<b>I</b>	/i/	iya
<b>j</b>	<b>J</b>	/dʒ/	ije
<b>k</b>	<b>K</b>	/k <sup>h</sup> /	ike
<b>l</b>	<b>L</b>	/l/	ile
<b>m</b>	<b>M</b>	/m/	ime
<b>n</b>	<b>N</b>	/n/	ine
<b>o</b>	<b>O</b>	/o/	oya
<b>p</b>	<b>P</b>	/p <sup>h</sup> /	ipe
<b>r</b>	<b>R</b>	/r/	ire
<b>s</b>	<b>S</b>	/s/	ise

lower-case	upper-case	IPA	letter name
<b>t</b>	<b>T</b>	/tʰ/	ite
<b>u</b>	<b>U</b>	/u/	uya
<b>v</b>	<b>V</b>	/v/	ive
<b>w</b>	<b>W</b>	/w/	iwe
<b>x</b>	<b>X</b>	/ʃ/	ixe
<b>y</b>	<b>Y</b>	/j/	iye
<b>z</b>	<b>Z</b>	/z/	ize

## Upper-case vs Lower-case Letters

There are currently no set rules in Globasa for the use of upper-case letters. Globasa speakers are welcome to use upper-case letters at their discretion until the time comes to establish such rules or guidelines.

## Letter Names

When spelling words out loud, the names of the letters may be shortened.

- Vowels: a, e, i, o, u
- Consonants: be, ce, de, etc.

## Consonants

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letter	IPA	pronunciation	examples
<b>b</b>	/b/	as in <i>boy</i>	<b>baytu</b> house
<b>c</b>	/tʃ <sup>h</sup> /	as <i>ch</i> in <i>chair</i>	<b>cokolate</b> chocolate
<b>d</b>	/d/	as in <i>dip</i>	<b>doste</b> friend
<b>f</b>	/f/	as in <i>fun</i>	<b>fasul</b> bean
<b>g</b>	/g/	as in <i>good</i>	<b>globa</b> world
<b>h</b>	/x/	as <i>ch</i> in <i>Bach</i>	<b>hawa</b> air
<b>j</b>	/dʒ/	as in <i>jazz</i>	<b>juni</b> young
<b>k</b>	/k <sup>h</sup> /	as in <i>kite</i>	<b>kitab</b> book
<b>l</b>	/l/	as in <i>log</i>	<b>lala</b> sing, song
<b>m</b>	/m/	as in <i>map</i>	<b>multi</b> many, much
<b>n</b>	/n/	as in <i>nine</i>	<b>neo</b> new
<b>p</b>	/p <sup>h</sup> /	as in <i>peace</i>	<b>pingo</b> apple
<b>r</b>	/r/	as <i>r</i> in Spanish or Italian	<b>risi</b> rice
<b>s</b>	/s/	as in <i>sit</i>	<b>sui</b> water
<b>t</b>	/t <sup>h</sup> /	as in <i>time</i>	<b>teatro</b> theater
<b>v</b>	/v/	as in <i>vest</i>	<b>visita</b> visit
<b>w</b>	/w/	as in <i>win</i>	<b>watu</b> time
<b>x</b>	/ʃ/	as <i>sh</i> in <i>shop</i>	<b>xugwan</b> habit
<b>y</b>	/j/	as in <i>yes</i>	<b>yuxi</b> play, game
<b>z</b>	/z/	as in <i>zen</i>	<b>zebra</b> zebra

## Notes

**c** - never [k] as in *cup* or [s] as in *cent*

**c, k, p** and **t** - ideally aspirated (although not as strongly as in English) so as to better distinguish them from their voiced counterparts; permissible variant: strong aspiration, as in English

**d, t** - never like the American English pronunciation of *d* and *t* between vowels, as in *lady* and *meter*

In American English, *d* and *t* tend to be rendered as [r] when they appear between vowels (*leader*, *liter*, etc). The phoneme [r], or so-called *tap*, is virtually identical to the Spanish (and Globasa) *r*. English speakers with American accents should be careful to always pronounce a true *d* (the *d* in *done*, not in *leader*) and a true *t* (the *t* in *talk*, not in *liter*) in Globasa.

**g** - never [dʒ] as in *gym*

**h** - ideally pronounced as a **voiceless velar fricative**, not to be confused with [χ], a **voiceless uvular fricative**

The *velar* fricative is pronounced in the same point of articulation as [k], and is akin to a cat's hissing sound. In contrast, the *uvular* fricative is a more guttural sound pronounced further back in the throat in which uvular vibration is noticeable. Permissible variant: [h], as in *hotel*.

**l** - ideally pronounced as a clear or light [l] in any position, rather than as [ɫ], a velarized or so-called dark *l*, pronounced in English in syllable-final position, as in *bell*; compare with the French pronunciation of *belle*

**ng** - may be pronounced as [ŋ] in syllable-final position (as seen only in culture-specific words and proper nouns); elsewhere as [ŋg]

**r** - ideally pronounced as a single **flap or tap** rather than a **trill**

**s** - always as a voiceless [s]; never [z] as in *visit*

In English, the *s* tends to be pronounced as [z] between vowels or in word-final position. In Globasa, *s* always remains voiceless.

**w** and **y** - permissible variants: as unstressed vowels (**u** and **i**)

See [Spelling Convention](#) below.

**x** - never [ks] as in *taxi*

**z** - always as a single voiced sibilant; never [ts] as in *pizza*

### **Other Consonant Variants**

Depending on one's native language, other consonant variants are also permissible. For example, some Spanish speakers might tend to pronounce *h* as [χ] rather than [x]. French speakers might tend to pronounce *r* as [ʁ] rather than [r]. Mandarin speakers might tend to pronounce *x* as [ɕ] or [ç] rather than [ʃ]. These and other such variants are also permissible.

The following table lists all free variation consonant allophones. The first allophone listed for each phoneme is the ideal Globasa pronunciation. Dozens of other complementary distribution allophones (allophones that depend on the phonetic environment) will likely be heard among many speakers, but everybody should make an effort to not deviate too much from the set of allophones listed here.

letter	Allophones
<b>b</b>	[b]
<b>c</b>	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> ~ tʃ <sup>h</sup> ~ tʃ <sup>h</sup> ~ [tʃ]
<b>d</b>	[d]
<b>f</b>	[f ~ φ]
<b>g</b>	[g]
<b>h</b>	[x ~ χ ~ ħ ~ h]
<b>j</b>	[dʒ ~ ʒ ~ dʒ ~ ʒ]
<b>k</b>	[k <sup>h</sup> ~ k ~ q]
<b>l</b>	[l ~ ɫ]
<b>m</b>	[m]
<b>n</b>	[n]
<b>p</b>	[p <sup>h</sup> ~ p]
<b>r</b>	[r ~ r ~ ɹ ~ ɹ ~ ɹ ~ ɹ]
<b>s</b>	[s]
<b>t</b>	[t <sup>h</sup> ~ t]
<b>v</b>	[v ~ u]
<b>w</b>	[w ~ u]
<b>x</b>	[ʃ ~ ʃ ~ ʃ]
<b>y</b>	[j ~ j]
<b>z</b>	[z]

# Vowels

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Globasa's vowels (**a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**) are pronounced as in Spanish, Italian or Esperanto.

letter	IPA	pronunciation	example
<b>a</b>	/ä/	as <i>a</i> in <i>Thai</i>	<b>basa</b> language
<b>e</b>	/e/	as in <i>let</i>	<b>bete</b> child (daughter/son)
<b>i</b>	/i/	as in <i>ski</i>	<b>idi</b> go
<b>o</b>	/o/	as in <i>more</i>	<b>oko</b> eye
<b>u</b>	/u/	as in <i>flu</i>	<b>mumu</b> ox (bull/cow)

## Vowel Variants

**a** - ideally pronounced [ä], an open central unrounded vowel; the front [a] and back [ɑ] are permissible variants

**e** - ideally pronounced [e], a mid front unrounded vowel; the close-mid [e̝] and the open-mid [ɛ] are permissible variants

**o** - ideally pronounced [o], a mid back round vowel; the close-mid [o̝] and the open-mid [ɔ] are permissible variants

**u** - ideally pronounced [u], a close back rounded vowel; the close back compressed [ɯ<sup>β</sup>] is a permissible variant

## Elision

In certain cases, primarily in poetry and song lyrics, **e** in word-final position of onomatopoeic words or in word-initial position (when followed by **-s-** and another consonant) may be rendered silent and replaced by an apostrophe.

**toke toke** or **tok' tok'**  
**espesyal** or **'spesyal**

## Stress

Syllables in Globasa are either stressed or unstressed. In other words, Globasa does not make use of secondary stress.

### **Monosyllabic Words**

- All monosyllabic content words (*nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs*) are stressed.

Monosyllabic words may be stressed or unstressed according to what feels most natural for speakers. If in doubt, the following suggested guidelines may be used:

- Unstressed monosyllabic function words: *prepositions, conjunctions and particles (including verb form particles)*
- Stressed monosyllabic function words: *pronouns, determiners, numerals, quantifiers, adverbs and interjections*

### **Polysyllabic Words**

The following stress rules apply to all polysyllabic words, including function words and derived words.

- If the word ends in a consonant, the stress falls on the last vowel.

**barix** (rain), pronounced *ba-rix* [ba.'riʃ]

**pantalun** (pants, trousers, slacks), pronounced *pan-ta-lun* [pan.ta.'lun]

**kitabudom** (library), pronounced *ki-ta-bu-dom* [ki.ta.bu.'dom]

- If the word ends in a vowel, the stress falls on the second-to-last vowel.

**piu** (bird), pronounced *pi-u* ['pi.u]

**harita** (map), pronounced *ha-ri-ta* [ha.'ri.ta]

**Espanisa** (Spanish language), pronounced *es-pa-ni-sa* [es.pa.'ni.sa]

As stated above, stress rules apply to derived words as well. The derived word **kitabudom** (*kitabudom*), for example, is

pronounced *ki-ta-bu-dom*, with the stress only on the last vowel, rather than as *ki-ta-bu-dom*.

## Unwritten Epenthesis

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### Consonant Epenthesis

Although not ideal, and unlikely to be utilized by English speakers in most cases, an unwritten glottal stop may be optionally inserted between any two vowels, whether within or between words.

**poema** (poem), pronounced [po'ema] or [poʔ'ema]

### Vowel Epenthesis

Although not ideal, and unlikely to be utilized by English speakers in most cases, any unrounded central vowel such as [ə] may be optionally inserted between any two consonants or in word-final position. As a central vowel, the cardinal [ä] is also allowed as an unwritten epenthesis, although this is the least recommended option since it's more likely to reduce intelligibility.

**magneto** (magnet), pronounced [mag'neto] or [magə'neto]

**asif** (sorry), pronounced [a'sif] as or [a'sifə]

## Double Vowels and Consonants

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Double vowels and consonants, whether within words as a result of derivation or between words, are typically pronounced slightly longer or up to twice as long as single ones. As seen above, a permissible alternative is to add a glottal stop between double vowels and a mid central vowel between double consonants.

### Double Vowels

**beeskri** (be written), pronounced [be'eskri] or [beʔeskri]

**semiisula** (peninsula), pronounced [semi:'sula] or [semiʔi'sula]

## Double Consonants

**possahay** (hinder), pronounced [pos:a'xaj] or [posəsa'xaj]

**aselli** (original), pronounced [a'sel:i] or [a'seləli]

## Double r

Although *r* cannot be lengthened in the same way that other consonants can be, a double *r* may be lengthened as a trill or alternatively pronounced as a single *r*. Since the trill is a variant of a single *r*, it's possible that some speakers will pronounce both *r* and *rr* as a trill, while others will pronounce both as a flap/tap and yet others will distinguish a single *r* as a flap/tap and a double *r* as a trill. As seen above with any two consecutive consonants, a third option in this case is to add an epenthetic vowel between two flaps/taps.

**burroya** (nightmare, bad dream),  
pronounced [bu'roja] or [bu'roja] or [burə'roja]

## W and Y

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or **Note:** As a learner of Globasa you may skip the following portion, which is merely a discussion on how Globasa deals with *w* and *y*.

## Stress

As stated above, *w* and *y* may be pronounced as vowels. However, since they are technically consonants they are never stressed.

Compare the pronunciation of following proper names:

**Maria**, pronounced *ma-ri-a* [ma.'ri.a]

**Maryo**, pronounced *ma-ryo* ['ma.rjo] or *ma-ri-o* ['ma.ri.o]

Spelling **Maryo** with *y* rather than *i* allows the stress to be shifted to *a*, the second-to-last vowel *letter*. With the stress on the appropriate vowel, it makes no difference in Globasa whether **Maryo** is pronounced as two syllables, with a consonantal *y* (**ma**-ryo), or alternatively, as three syllables, with *y* pronounced as an unstressed *i* (**ma**-ri-o).

## Diphthongs

Globasa does not have true diphthongs. However, the following vowel plus approximant (consonant) combinations are allowed: **aw**, **ew**, **ow**, **ay**, **ey**, **oy**. These combinations may be pronounced as diphthongs even though *-w* and *-y* technically represent coda consonants, rather than nucleus glides. We know this because syllables (in ordinary words) may not end in *-w/-y* plus another consonant. If that were the case, *-w/-y* could be considered part of the nucleus. Instead, *-w/-y* take the slot of the sole syllable-final consonant allowed. It is also acceptable, as a permissible alternative, for *-w* and *-y* to be pronounced as independent, unstressed vowels.

**Ewropa** (Europe), pronounced *ew-ro-pa* [ew.'ro.pa]/[eu.'ro.pa] or even *e-u-ro-pa* [e.u.'ro.pa]

## Spelling Convention

Unless stressed, *u* and *i* do not appear next to other vowels. Instead, *w* and *y* are conventionally used, either preceded or followed by vowels.

**pyano** (piano), pronounced *pya-no* ['pja.no] or *pi-a-no* [pi.'a.no]  
**cyan** (cyan), pronounced *cyan* [tʃjan] or *ci-an* [tʃi.'an]  
**jyen** (fry), pronounced *jyen* [dʒjen] or *ji-en* [dʒi.'en]  
**swini** (pig, hog), pronounced *swi-ni* ['swi.ni] or *su-i-ni* [su.'i.ni]

Compare with the following words, in which *i* and *u* are stressed:

**maux** (mouse), pronounced *ma-ux* [ma.'uʃ]  
**daif** (weak), pronounced *da-if* [da.'if]

## Phonotactics for Ordinary Words

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**Note:** As a learner of Globasa you may skip this last portion on phonotactics, as this is merely a description of Globasa's syllable structure.

Globasa has two sets of phonotactics rules, one for ordinary words (this section) and one culture-specific words and proper nouns (see next section).

The following rules apply to ordinary words.

### Syllables

Syllables consist of: (onset)-nucleus-(coda).

The syllable structure in Globasa's ordinary words is (C)(C)V(C).

### Onset

Syllables may or may not have an onset. In Globasa, the onset consists of any single consonant, or any of the following Cl/Cr and Cw/Cy clusters:

bl-, fl-, gl-, kl-, pl-, vl-  
br-, dr-, fr-, gr-, kr-, pr-, tr-, vr-  
bw-, cw-, dw-, fw-, gw-, hw-, jw-, kw-, lw-, mw-, nw-, pw-, rw-, sw-,  
tw-, vw-, xw-, zw-  
by-, cy-, dy-, fy-, gy-, hy-, jy-, ky-, ly-, my-, ny-, py-, ry-, sy-, ty-,  
vy-, xy-, zy-

### Nucleus

All syllables have a nucleus. In Globasa, the nucleus consists of any single vowel: a, e, i, o, u.

## Coda

Syllables may or may not have a coda. In Globasa, the coda of ordinary words consists of *any* single consonant. However, the following caveats apply:

Word-final position: Ordinary words in Globasa only allow the following consonants in word-final position: -f, -l, -m, -n, -r, -s, -w, -x, -y.

Coda-onset voicing: Coda-onset consonant clusters may or may not agree with regards to voicing: **tekno** vs **magneto**, **epilepsi** vs **absinte**, etc.

Coda-onset stop: Consonant clusters consisting of two stops (-kt-, -pt-, etc.) are not allowed in ordinary words. Instead, ordinary words follow the Italian and Portuguese model which omits the first consonant. In other words, if a syllable begins with a stop, the previous syllable may not have a coda stop: **astrato** (abstract), **ativo** (active), **otima** (optimal), etc.

## Caveats with w and y

Nucleus-coda: When *w* or *y* are in the coda, neither *i* nor *u* is allowed in the nucleus. As a result, the following nucleus-coda combinations with -w and -y are **not** allowed: -iy, -iw, -uy, -uw. All other nucleus-coda combinations with -w and -y are allowed: -aw, -ew, -ow, -ay, -ey, -oy.

Nucleus-onset: The nucleus-onset combinations *iy* and *uw* are not allowed in ordinary words. For example, **syahē** (*black*) rather than **siyahe**.

Onset-nucleus: The onset-nucleus combinations *wu* and *yi* are also not allowed in ordinary words.

# Phonotactics for Culture-Specific Words and Proper Nouns

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Culture-specific words and proper nouns have more lax phonotactic rules.

The syllable structure in Globasa's culture-specific words and proper nouns is as follows: (C)(C)V(C)(C)

## Onset

See phonotactic rules for ordinary words above.

## Nucleus

See phonotactic rules for ordinary words above.

## Coda

The coda of culture-specific words and proper nouns may end in any consonant: **Madrid**, etc. They may also consist of up to two consonants, including in word-final position: **Polska**, **Budapest**, **yinyang**, etc.

Note: The consonant cluster **-ng** seen in *syllable-final* position, as in **yinyang**, may be pronounced as [ŋ]. Elsewhere, the pronunciation remains [ng], as in **pingo**.

Coda-onset double stops are allowed in culture-specific words and proper nouns: **vodka**, **futbol**, etc.

## Caveat with w and y

The nucleus-coda caveat for ordinary words also applies for culture-specific words and proper nouns. When *w* or *y* are in the coda, neither *i* nor *u* is allowed in the nucleus. As a result, the following nucleus-coda combinations with *-w* and *-y* are **not** allowed: *-iy*, *-iw*, *-*

uy, -uw. All other nucleus-coda combinations with -w and -y are allowed: -aw, -ew, -ow, -ay, -ey, -oy.

However, unlike ordinary words, culture-specific words and proper nouns allow the nucleus-onset combinations *iy* and *uw* (**teriyaki**, **Kuweyti**, etc.) and the onset-nucleus combinations *wu* and *yi*: **Wuhan**, **yinyang**.

# Content Words

*Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs*

## Nouns

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Globasa's nouns do not distinguish between singular and plural forms.

- **maux** - mouse, mice
- **kalamu** - pen(s)

Globasa's nouns have neither definite nor indefinite articles.

- **janela** - (a) window, (the) window(s)

If it is necessary to emphasize definiteness, **hin** (this/these) or **den** (that/those) may be used.

- **hin kitabu** - this book, these books, the book(s)
- **den flura** - that flower, those flowers, the flower(s)

If it is necessary to emphasize singularity, **un** (one) may be used.

- **un denta** - one tooth, a tooth
- **hin un denta** - this (one) tooth, the tooth

If it is necessary to emphasize plurality, **plu** (multiple) may be used.

- **plu pingo** - (multiple) apples
- **den plu pingo** - those (multiple) apples, the apples

## Gender

In Globasa, nouns denoting people and animals are typically gender-neutral.

- **ixu** - adult (man, woman)
- **nini** - kid, child (boy, girl)
- **gami** - spouse (husband, wife)
- **mumu** - ox (bull, cow)

If it is necessary to emphasize gender, the adjectives **fem** (female) and **man** (male) may be used as prefixes.

- **femnini** - girl; **mannini** - boy
- **femixu** - woman; **manixu** - man
- **femgami** - wife; **mangami** - husband
- **femmumu** - cow; **manmumu** - bull

*Etymology of **fem**: English (feminine), French (féminin), German (feminin), Spanish (femenina)*

*Etymology of **man**: Mandarin (男 “nán”), French (masculin), Spanish (masculino), English (masculine), German (männlich), Hindi (मर्दाना “mardana”), Persian (مردانه “mardane”)*

A handful of nouns denoting people do indicate gender.

- **matre** or **mama** - mother or mom
- **patre** or **papa** - father or dad

*Note: The gender-neutral word for parent(s) is **atre**. The gender-neutral word for mom/dad is **mapa**.*

## **Nouns in Sentence Initial Phrases**

**Fe** is often used in sentence initial phrases with nouns.

- **Fe fato,** - In fact, Actually,
- **Fe fini,** - Finally,
- **Fe bonxanse,** - Luckily, Fortunately,
- **Fe asif,** - Regretfully, Unfortunately,
- **Fe onxala,** - Hopefully,
- **Fe folo,** - Therefore, Consequently, So,
- **Fe misal,** - For example,
- **Fe xugwan,** - Usually,
- **Fe benji,** - In essence, Basically,
- **Fe moy kaso,** - In any case, At any rate,
- **Fe alo kaso,** - Otherwise,
- **Fe nunya,** - At present, Now,
- **Fe leya,** - In the past, Previously, Formerly,
- **Fe xaya,** - In the future, Later (on),

## Apposition

In Globasa, a noun may be followed by another noun without the use of a preposition when the second noun specifies the identity of the first. This is known as *apposition*.

- **Hotel Kaliforni** - Hotel California
- **Estatu Florida** - the State of Florida
- **Towa Babel** - The Tower of Babel
- **Dolo Onxala** - Hope Street
- **Myaw Felix** - Felix the Cat
- **misu doste Marko** - my friend Mark
- **lexi kursi** - the word *chair*

## Particle *di*: Culture-Specific Words and Proper Nouns

The particle **di** may be optionally used to mark culture-specific words and proper nouns that have *identical form* to already established words in Globasa.

- **soho** - reciprocal, mutual
  - **(di) Soho** - Soho (New York City neighborhood)

## Particle *ci*: Endearment and Affection

A noun or proper name may be followed by the particle **ci** to denote endearment or affection.

- **mama** - mom
  - **mama ci** - mommy
- **nini** - child, kid
  - **nini ci** - kiddo
- **Jon** - John
  - **Jon ci** - Johnny

## Honorifics: *Gao* and *Kef*

The adjective **gao** (high, tall) and the noun **kef** (boss, chief) may be used as honorifics.

- **alimyen** - teacher
  - **gao alimyen** - master
- **papa** - dad
  - **kef papa** - boss

## Noun/Verbs

In Globasa, noun/verbs are words that can function as either noun or verb.

- **ergo** - work (*noun or verb*)
- **danse** - dance (*noun or verb*)
- **yam** - meal (*noun*) or eat (*verb*)
- **lala** - song (*noun*) or sing (*verb*)

## Noun/Verb Comparison

Noun/verb comparison is expressed as follows using the words **max** (*more*), **min** (*less, fewer*), **dennumer** (*that number of, as many*), **denkwanti** (*that quantity, as much*), **kom** (*as, than*).

With nouns:

- **max... kom...** - more... than...
- **min... kom...** - fewer... than...

**Mi hare max kitabu kom yu.**

I have more books than you.

**Yu hare min kitabu kom mi.**

You have fewer books than I.

- **max te/to kom...** - more (of them) than...
- **min te/to kom...** - fewer (of them) than...

**Mi hare max to kom yu.**

I have more (of them) than you.

**Yu hare min to kom mi.**

You have fewer (of them) than I.

- **max kom** - more than
- **min kom** - fewer than

**Mi hare max kom cen kitabu.**

I have more than one hundred books.

**Yu hare min kom cen kitabu.**

You have fewer than one hundred books.

- **dennumer... kom...** - as many... as...

**Te hare dennumer kitabu kom mi.**

She has as many books as me.

- **dennumer te/to kom...** as many (of them) as...

**Te hare dennumer to kom mi.**

She has as many as me.

- **denkwanti... kom...** as much... as...

**Yu yam denkwanti risi kom mi.**

You eat as much rice as me.

- **denkwanti to kom...** as much (of it) as...

**Yu yam denkwanti to kom mi.**

You eat as much (of it) as me.

With verbs:

- **max... kom....** or **max kom...** - more than

**Myaw max somno kom bwaw.**

or: **Myaw somno max kom bwaw.**

The cat sleeps more than the dog.

- **min... kom....** or **min kom...** - more than

**Bwaw min somno kom myaw.**

or: **Bwaw somno min kom myaw.**

The dog sleeps less than the cat.

- **denkwanti... kom...** or **denkwanti kom...** - as much as

**Bebe denkwanti somno kom myaw.**

or: **Bebe somno denkwanti kom myaw.**

The baby sleeps as much as the cat.

To express *the more/the less..., the more/the less...*, Globasa uses **folki... max/min, max/min.**

**Folki mi max doxo, mi max jixi.**

The more I read, the more I know.

The order of these phrases may switch places:

**Mi max jixi, folki mi max doxo.**

I know more, the more I read.

## **Verb Categories**

Verbs are defined in the dictionary as *auxiliary, copula, transitive, intransitive, agentive ambitransitive* or *patientive ambitransitive*.

### ***Auxiliary Verbs***

Auxiliary verbs are immediately followed by another verb, which may be omitted. There are only three auxiliary verbs in Globasa: **abil** (can, able to), **ingay** (should, ought to), **musi** (must, have to).

### ***Copula Verbs***

Copula verbs link the subject to its complement. There are only a handful of copula verbs: **sen** (be), **sencu** (become), **sengi** (cause to be), **kwasisen** (seem).

### ***Transitive Verbs***

Transitive verbs take a direct object and rarely omit it: **haja** (need), **bujo** (catch, capture), **gibe** (give).

### ***Intransitive Verbs***

Intransitive Verbs never take a direct object: **idi** (go), **konduta** (behave), **loka** (be located).

### ***Agentive Ambitransitive Verbs***

[Agentive Ambitransitive Verbs](#) are transitive verbs that often omit the direct object: **yam** (eat), **doxo** (read), **lala** (sing), **pawbu** (run), **somno** (sleep), **haha** (laugh).

**Mi yam (patato).**  
I'm eating (potatoes).

**Yu doxo (makale).**  
You're reading (an article).

**Te lala (meli lala).**  
She's singing (a beautiful song).

**Imi le pawbu (maraton).**  
We ran (a marathon).

**Mi le somno (lungo somno).**  
I slept (a long sleep).

**Yu le haha (sotipul haha).**  
You laughed (a loud laugh).

### ***Patientive Ambitransitive Verbs***

[Patientive Ambitransitive Verbs](#) are verbs for which both the subject of the intransitive reading and the direct object of the transitive reading experience the same action/state of the verb. The intransitive reading of these verbs may optionally take **-cu** and the transitive reading may optionally take **-gi**.

- **esto(cu)** - stop (*come to a stop*)  
**esto(gi)** - stop (*bring to a stop or cause to stop*)

**Am esto(cu)!**

Stop!

**Am esto(gi) mobil!**

Stop the car!

- **harka(cu)** - move (*make a movement*)  
**harka(gi)** - move (*cause to move*)

**Am no harka(cu)!**

Don't move!

**Mi le harka(gi) yusu kursi.**

I moved your chair.

- **kasiru(cu)** - break (*get broken*)  
**kasiru(gi)** - break (*cause to break*)

**Janela le kasiru(cu).**

The window broke.

**Mi le kasiru(gi) janela.**

I broke the window.

- **buka(cu)** - open (*become open*)  
**buka(gi)** - open (*make open*)

**Dwer le buka(cu).**

The door opened.

**Mi le buka(gi) dwer.**

I opened the door.

- **sokutu(cu)** - fall  
**sokutu(gi)** - drop

**Kitabu le sokutu(cu).**

The book fell.

**Mi le sokutu(gi) kitabu.**

I dropped the book.

- **resta(cu)** - stay, remain  
**resta(gi)** - leave (behind), keep (*cause to stay, remain*)

**Am resta(cu) in ogar.**

Stay home.

**Am resta(gi) kamisa in bao.**

Leave/keep the shirt in the bag.

## Adjective/Adverbs

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In Globasa, adjectives and *verb-modifying adverbs* have identical form.

- **bon** - good, well
- **velosi** - quick(ly), rapid(ly), fast
- **multi** - many, much

Adjective/adverbs precede the noun/verbs they modify.

**Hinto sen *bon yam*.**

This is a *good meal*.

**Bebe *bon yam*.**

The baby *eats well*.

**Uma *velosi pawbu*.**

The horse *runs fast*.

Alternatively, adverbs may appear after the verb, but preceded by the direct and indirect objects, if any: Subject - Verb - (Direct and Indirect Objects) - Adverb.

**Bebe *yam bon*.**

The baby eats *well*.

**Bwaw *glu sui velosi*.**

The dog drinks the water *quickly*.

Adverbs may also be moved to the start of the sentence, so long as there is a definite pause with the comma so as to separate the phrase

from the rest of the sentence. Without the pause, the adjective/adverb could be mistakenly interpreted as modifying the subject.

**Velosi, bwaw glu sui.**

*Quickly*, the dog drinks the water.

**Unyum, te le idi cel banko.**

*First*, she went to the bank.

### **Adjective/Adverbs in Sentence-Initial Phrases**

The following are adjective/adverbs commonly used in sentence-initial phrases followed by a clear pause before the rest of the sentence.

- **Ripul**, - Again,
- **Ible**, - Maybe, Perhaps,
- **Maxpul**, - Moreover, Furthermore,
- **Pia**, - Also,
- **Abruto**, - Suddenly,
- **Total**, - Absolutely, Totally,
- **Yakin**, - Certainly,
- **Ideal**, - Ideally,
- **Mimbay**, - Obviously, Of course,
- **Mingu**, - Clearly, Evidently,
- **Sipul**, - Indeed,
- **Fori**, - Immediately,
- **Pimpan**, - Often, Oftentimes,
- **Sati**, - Truly,
- **Umumi**, - In general, Generally,
- **Nerleli**, - Recently,
- **Telileli**, - A long time ago,
- **Nerxali**, - Soon,
- **Telixali**, - In a long time,

### **Adjective/Adverb Comparison**

Adjective/adverb comparison is expressed as follows using the words **maxmo** (*more, -er*), **minmo** (*less*), **denmo** (*as*), **kom** (*as, than*).

- **maxmo kimapul kom...** - more expensive than...
- **minmo kimapul kom...** - less expensive than...
- **denmo kimapul kom...** - as expensive as...

To express *the most* (-est) and *the least*, Glosaba uses **maxim...** **te/to** and **minim... te/to**. The word **of** means *out of* or *off (of)*. Note that the pronouns **te/to** must immediately follow the adjective since noun phrases must always end in a noun or pronoun. See [Noun Phrases](#).

- **maxim juni te (of misu bete)** - the youngest (of my children)
- **minim kimapul to (of yusu mobil)** - the least expensive/costly (of your cars)

To express *the more/the less...*, *the more/the less...*, Globasa uses **fol maxmo/minmo, maxmo/minmo**.

- **fol maxmo neo, maxmo bon** - the newer, the better

## Verb/Adj-Adv Words

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Besides noun/verb words and adj/adv words, Globasa has a third class of words: *verb/adj-adv words*. Only auxiliary verbs belong in this class which consists of only three words: **abil**, **musi** and **ingay**.

- **abil**: (verb) can, able to; (adj/adv) able, capable
- **musi**: (verb) must, have to; (adj/adv) must-
- **ingay**: (verb) should; (adj/adv) appropriate, suitable

## Common Affixes

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### Noun Suffix -ya

The suffix **-ya** has a variety of useful functions and is equivalent to several English suffixes: *-ity*, *-ness*, *-dom*, *-hood*, *-ship*.

1. Abstract nouns are derived from adjective/adverbs by adding **-ya**.

- **real** - real (*adj*)  
**realya** - reality (*noun*)
- **bimar** - sick, ill (*adj*)  
**bimarya** - illness, disease (*noun*)
- **huru** - free (*adj*)  
**huruya** - freedom, liberty (*noun*)
- **solo** - alone (*adj*)  
**soloya** - solitude (*noun*)

2. The suffix **-ya** is used to derive abstract and noncount nouns from a variety of concrete and count nouns.

- **poema** - poem (*concrete noun*)
- **poemaya** - poetry (*abstract noun*)

The suffix **-ya** means *-hood* or *-ship* when attached to nouns denoting relationships.

- **matre** - mother (*concrete noun*)  
**matreya** - motherhood (*abstract noun*)
- **patre** - father (*concrete noun*)  
**patreya** - fatherhood (*abstract noun*)
- **doste** - friend (*concrete noun*)  
**dosteya** - friendship (*abstract noun*)

In some cases the concrete or count noun is used as verb and the abstract or noncount noun is derived using **-ya** functions as the counterpart to the verb.

- **imaje** - image/picture (*concrete noun*), imagine/picture (*verb*)  
**imajeya** - imagination (*abstract noun*)
- **magneto** - magnet (*concrete noun*), attract (*verb*)  
**magnetoya** - attraction (*abstract noun*)
- **turi** - trip (*count noun*), travel (*verb*)  
**turiya** - tourism (*noncount noun*)

Likewise, the body parts associated with the five senses denote the related action (*verb*), while **-ya** is used to derive the abstract noun.

- **oko** - eye (*concrete noun*), see, look (*verb*)  
**okoya** - sight or sense of sight (*abstract noun*)

- **ore** - ear (*concrete noun*), hear, listen (*verb*)  
**oreya** - hearing or sense of hearing (*abstract noun*)
  - **nasa** - nose (*concrete noun*), smell (*verb*)  
**nasaya** - smell or sense of smell (*abstract noun*)
  - **xeto** - tongue (*concrete noun*), taste (*verb*)  
**xetoya** - taste or sense of taste (*abstract noun*)
  - **pifu** - skin (*concrete noun*), touch (*verb*)  
**pifuya** - touch or sense of touch (*abstract noun*)
3. Prepositions are turned into noun/verbs using the suffix **-ya**.  
See [Prepositional Verbs](#).
4. The suffix **-ya** is also used to turn other function words into nouns. See [Function Words](#).

*Etymology of -ya: Hindi (सत्य "satya" - truth), Spanish (alegría - joy)*

## **Prefix du-**

Globasa uses the prefix **du-** to express the gerund.

- **dudanse** - (the act of) dancing
- **dulala** - (the act of) singing

The prefix **du-** is also used for the *continuous/habitual verb aspect*.  
See [Verb Forms](#).

*The prefix **du-** is truncated from **dure** (duration).*

*Etymology of **dure**: English, French, German and Spanish*

## **Noun/Verb Suffix -gi**

The suffix **-gi** may be applied to adjectives, verbs and nouns.

### **Adjectives**

The suffix **-gi** turns adjectives into transitive verbs.

- **bala** - strong  
**balagi** - strengthen

- **pul** - full  
**pulgi** - fill
- **mor** - dead  
**morgi** - kill

### **Verbs**

The suffix **-gi** is also used to turn intransitive, transitive or agentive ambitransitive verbs into causative verbs (as seen below), or used optionally in patientive ambitransitive verbs (as seen above, under [Verb Categories](#)).

- **haha** - laugh  
**hahagi** - make laugh (*cause laughter*)
- **yam** - eat  
**yamgi** - feed (*cause to eat*)

### **Nouns**

The suffix **-gi** means *cause to be(come)* when added to nouns.

- **zombi** - zombie  
**zombigi** - zombify
- **korbani** - victim  
**korbanigi** - victimize

The suffix **-gi** is truncated from **gibe** (*give*).

*Etymology of gibe: English (give), German (geben, gibt) and Mandarin (给 "gěi")*

### **Noun/Verb Suffix -cu**

The suffix **-cu** may be applied to adjectives, verbs and nouns.

#### **Adjectives**

The suffix **-cu** (get/become) turns adjectives into intransitive verbs.

- **roso** - red  
**rosocu** - blush/redden (*get red*)

- **mor** - dead  
**morcu** - die (*become dead*)

### **Verbs**

The suffix **-cu** may also be optionally applied to patientive ambitransitive verbs (as seen above, under [Verb Categories](#)) although in certain cases **-cu** is required to make a distinction.

- **gami** - spouse (*noun*); marry, get married (*verb*)  
**gamicu** - wedding (*noun*); get married (*verb*)
- **side** - sit (*be seated or cause to sit*), seat  
**sidecu** - sit down (*become seated*)

### **Nouns**

The suffix **-cu** means *become* when added to nouns.

- **zombi** - zombie  
**zombicu** - turn into a zombie
- **ixu** - adult  
**ixucu** - become an adult, come of age

The suffix **-cu** is truncated from **cludu** (*take, obtain, acquire, gain*)

Etymology of **cludu**: Mandarin (取得 "qǔdé"), Korean (취득 "chwideug")

### **Adjective/Adverb Suffix -li**

In Globasa, adjective/adverbs are derived from nouns by means of various suffixes. See full list of suffixes under [Word Formation](#). One of the most common is the suffix **-li** (*of, relating to*).

- **musika** - music  
**musikali** - musical, musically
- **denta** - tooth  
**dentali** - dental
- **dongu** - east  
**donguli** - eastern
- **Franse** - France  
**Franseli** - French

The suffix **-li** is also used for deriving adjective/adverbs out of function words. See [Function Words](#).

*Etymology of -li: French (-el, -elle), Spanish (-al), English (-al, -ly), German (-lich), Russian (-ельный “-elni”, -альный “-alni”), Turkish (-li)*

## Adjective/Adverb Suffix pul

The suffix **pul** means *full of* or *having*.

- **jawgu** - care, take care  
**jawgupul** - careful
- **hatari** - danger  
**hataripul** - dangerous

*Etymology of pul: English (full), Hindi (पूर्ण “purn”), Russian (полный “poln-”)*

## Active Adjectives: Suffix -ne

The suffix **-ne** means *in the active process of* and is used to derive what are known in Globasa as *active adjectives*.

*Active adjectives* are in most cases equivalent to *present participles* in English (adjectives ending in *-ing*). However, unlike in English, *active adjectives* are not used to generate the *progressive verb* forms (*I am sleeping, She is dancing, etc.*). Instead, they only function as adjectives.

- **somno** - sleep  
**somnone meliyen** - *sleeping* beauty
- **anda** - walk  
**andane moryen** - *walking* dead
- **danse** - dance  
**dansene uma** - *dancing* horse
- **interes** - interest  
**interesne kitabu** - *interesting* book
- **amusa** - amuse, fun  
**amusane filme** - *amusing/fun* film

*Etymology of -ne: English (-ing), French (-ant), Spanish (-ando), German (-en, -ende), Russian (-ный “-ny”), Turkish (-en, -an)*

## **Sentence-Initial Active Adjectives**

Active adjectives that appear sentence initially may alternatively be expressed as prepositional phrases using the infinitive verb form.

***Doxone, nini le xorsomno.***

*Reading, the kid fell asleep.*

*or*

***Fe na doxo, nini le xorsomno.***

*Reading, the kid fell asleep.*

*or*

***Dur na doxo, nini le xorsomno.***

*While reading, the kid fell asleep.*

This construction is useful particularly when the phrase includes a direct object since, unlike the *present participle* in English, *active adjectives* in Globasa cannot function as verbs.

***Dur na doxo sesu preferido kitabu, nini le xorsomno.***

*While reading his favorite book, the kid fell asleep.*

Naturally, these phrases may also be expressed as full clauses, as opposed to prepositional phrases.

***Dur te le doxo (sesu preferido kitabu), nini xorsomno.***

*While he read (his favorite book), the kid fell asleep.*

## **Passive Adjectives**

*Active adjectives* may be rendered passive by adding the passive prefix **be-** to derive what are known in Globasa as *passive active adjectives* (or *passive adjectives* for short). There is no exact

equivalent in English for *passive adjectives*, but are best understood as the exact passive form of the *present participle* in English.

- **belalane melodi** - melody that is sung or being sung
- **belubine doste** - beloved friend or friend that is loved

### **Inactive Adjectives: Suffix -do**

The suffix **-do** means *in an inactive state of*. Words with this suffix are known in Globasa as *inactive adjectives* and are typically translated as the *past participle* in English. However, unlike in English, *inactive adjectives* are not used to generate *perfect* or *passive verb* forms (*I have worked, It was/got stolen, etc.*). Instead, they function only as adjectives.

It is worth noting that, technically speaking, the suffix **-do** is added to the *noun* aspect of noun/verbs. For this reason **-do** may be added to transitive, intransitive or ambitransitive verbs noun/verbs.

#### ***With transitive verbs***

- **hajado ergo** - necessary work (*in a state of necessity*)
- **bujodo morgiyen** - captured murderer (*in a state of capture*)

#### ***With intransitive verbs***

- **Uncudo Nasyonlari** - United Nations (*in a state of union*)
- **awcudo fleytora** - disappeared airplane (*in a state of disappearance*)

#### ***With ambitransitive verbs***

- **kasirudo janela** - broken window (*in a state of breakage*)
- **klosido dwer** - closed door (*in a state of closure*)

*Etymology of -do: English (-ed), Spanish (-ado, -ido)*

### **Adverb Suffix -mo**

Adjective/adverbs that modify other adjective/adverbs, known as *adj/adv-modifying adverbs*, add the suffix **-mo**. Compare the following pairs of phrases.

- **perfeto blue oko** - perfect (blue eyes) *or* blue eyes that are perfect  
**perfetomo blue oko** - (perfectly blue) eyes *or* eyes that are perfectly blue
- **naturali syahe tofa** - natural black hair (*not a wig*)  
**naturalimo syahe tofa** - naturally black hair (*not dyed*)
- **sotikal doxone nini** - quiet child reading  
**sotikalmo doxone nini** - child silently reading

# Function Words: Conjunctions, Prepositions and Function Adverbs

## Conjunctions

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- **ji** - and
  - **iji... ji...** - both... and...
- **or** - or
  - **oro... or...** - either... or...
- **nor** - nor
  - **noro... nor...** - neither... nor...
- **kam** - yes/no question particle
  - **kama... kam...** - whether... or (whether)...
- **mas** - but
- **eger** - if
- **kwasi** - as if [**kwasi** - seeming(ly)]
- **ki** - that (clause conjunction)

## Fe

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**Fe** is a multi-purpose preposition with a general, indefinite meaning, often translated as *of (relating to)*. It may be used as a preposition of time (*at, in, on*), as a preposition of place (only in prepositional phrases, as seen below), in sentence initial phrases, as an alternative to **-li** adjectives, and in cases where no other preposition is suitable.

**Fe** is optional with most expressions of time, as shown in the following examples:

(**fe**) **ban mara** - on a certain occasion, once, once upon a time

(**fe**) **duli mara** - sometimes, on occasion, at times

(**fe**) **hin mara** - this time

(**fe**) **hin momento** - in this moment

(**fe**) **Lunadin** - (on) Monday

(**fe**) **duli Lunadin** - (on) Mondays

(**fe**) **nundin** - today (*used as an adverb*)

(**fe**) **tiga dina fe xaya** - three days later

The expressions **fe nunya** (at present, presently, now), **fe leya** (in the past, previously) and **fe xaya** (in the future, later on, afterwards) are typically left intact.

## Expressing Possession

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Globasa has two ways of expressing possession. The preposition **de** (*of, belonging to*) is used to express possession by nouns.

### **Baytu de Maria sen day.**

"House of Mary is big."

Mary's house is big.

If the noun is understood, a pronoun is used (**te/to** or **ete/oto**):

### **To de Maria sen day.**

Mary's is big.

The suffix **-su** is added to pronouns to form possessive adjectives. Similarly, the particle **su** is used to express possession by nouns and is equivalent to the English possessive suffix 's. Unlike in English, however, **su** is used as a separate word.

### **Maria su baytu sen day.**

Mary's house is big.

If the noun is understood, a pronoun is used (**te/to** or **ete/oto**):

### **Maria su to sen day.**

Mary's is big.

## Prepositions of Place

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- **in** - in, inside of
  - **inli** - (*adj*) interior, inner
  - **fe inya** - (on the) inside; within
- **ex** - outside (of), out
  - **exli** - (*adj*) exterior, external
  - **fe exya** - (on the) outside; without

- **per** - on
  - **perli** - (*adj*) superficial, surface
  - **fe perya** - on the surface
- **bax** - under(neath), beneath, below
  - **baxli** - underlying
  - **fe baxya** - underneath, below
- **of** - off (of), out of, from
- **cel** - to (movement) [**cele** - goal/purpose]
  - **celki** - so that, in order that
  - **cel na** - in order to
  - **cel in** - into
  - **cel ex** - out from, out of
- **hoy** - toward(s) [**hoyo** - orientation/direction]
- **intre** - between
  - **fe intreya** - in between
- **ultra** - beyond
  - **fe ultraya** - beyond
- **infra** - below
  - **infrali** - inferior
- **infer** - shorter form of **infraya**: inferiority, belowness
  - **fe infer** - down below, down under
  - **cel infer** - down, downwards
- **supra** - above
  - **suprali** - superior
- **super** - shorter form of **supraya**: superiority, aboveness
  - **fe super** - up above
  - **cel super** - up, upwards
- **pas** - through, by way of, via [**pasa** - pass]
- **tras** - across, on the other side of, trans-
- **cis** - on this side of
- **wey** - around [**jowey** - surroundings]
- **fol** - alongside (of), according to [**folo** - follow]
  - **fe folya** - alongside, accordingly
  - **fe folo ki** - (such) that
  - **posfol** - against (in the opposite direction of)

## Phrasal Prepositions and Conjunctions

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- **ruke** - (*n*) back, rear; (*v*) be behind, be in the back
  - **fe ruke** - in the back

- **fe ruke de** - behind, in the back of
- **kapi** - (*n*) head; (*v*) be on top (of)
  - **fe kapi** - on top
  - **fe kapi de** - on top of
- **fronta** - (*n*) forehead, front; (*v*) be in front (of)
  - **fe fronta** - in front
  - **fe fronta de** - in front of
- **muka** - (*n*) face; (*v*) be facing, be face to face, be across (from)
  - **fe muka** - across, face to face
  - **fe muka de** - across from
- **oposya** - (*n*) opposite; (*v*) be the opposite of
  - **fe oposya** - on the contrary
  - **fe oposya de** - opposite, contrary to, against (physically)
- **peda** - (*n*) foot, bottom; (*v*) be at the bottom (of)
  - **fe peda** - at the bottom
  - **fe peda de** - at the bottom of
- **comen** - (*n*) side; (*v*) be beside
  - **fe comen** - on the side
  - **fe comen de** - on the side (of), next to, beside
- **tayti** - (*n*) substitute, substitution; (*v*) substitute, replace
  - **fe tayti fe** - instead (of)
  - **fe tayti ki** - instead of + sentence
- **kompara** - (*n*) comparison; (*v*) compare
  - **fe kompara fe** - in comparison (to)
  - **fe kompara ki** - whereas
- **kosa** - (*n*) cause; (*v*) cause
  - **fe kosa fe; kos** - due to, because of
  - **kosya** - (*v*) be because of
  - **fe kosa ki; koski** - because, since
- **ner** - nearby, close (to)
  - **ner fe** - near, close to
- **teli** - far, far away, remote, distant
  - **teli fe** - far from

## Other Prepositions

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- **el** - *direct object marker*
  - Functions as a preposition and is typically omitted
- **de** - *of (belonging to)*
- **tas** - *to (indirect object marker), for*

- **tem** - about [**tema** - theme, topic]
- **pro** - in favor of, for, pro- (*opp anti*)
- **anti** - against
- **fal** - (done) by [**fale** - do, make]
- **har** - with (*having*) [**hare** - have]
  - **nenhar** - without (*not having*)
- **ton** - (together/along) with [**tongo** - together]
  - **nenton** - without, separate/apart from
- **yon** - with (*using*), by means of [**yongu** - use]
- **nenyon** - without (*not using*)
- **por** - in exchange for
  - **por (moyun)** - per

## Function Words of Time

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- **dure** - (*n*) duration; (*v*) last, have a duration of
  - **fe dure** - in the meantime, meanwhile
  - **fe dure fe; dur** - during, for + *noun phrase*
    - **dur (moyun)** - per
    - **dur na** - while + *-ing verb phrase*
  - **fe dure ki; durki** - while + *sentence*
- **fin-** - (*prefix*) end, come to [**fini** - finish/end]
  - **finfe** - (*prep*) until + *noun phrase*
  - **finki** - (*conj*) until + *sentence*
- **xor-** - (*prefix*) beginning [**xoru** - begin/start]
  - **xorfe** - (*prep*) from, since + *noun phrase*
  - **xorki** - (*conj*) (ever) since + *sentence*
- **jaldi** - early
- **dyer** - late
- **haji** - still
  - **no haji** - no longer, not anymore
- **uje** - already
  - **no uje** - not yet
- **fori** - immediate(ly)
- **pimpan** - frequent(ly), often
- **nadir** - rare(ly), seldom
- **mara** - time (occasion)
  - **(fe) ban mara** - once, once upon a time
  - **(fe) duli mara** - sometimes
- **nun** - present tense particle

- **nunli** - present(ly), current(ly)
- **nunya** - the present
  - **fe nunya** - at present, presently, now
- **nundin** - today
- **(fe) nunli din** - nowadays
- **ja** - (*particle*) immediately adjacent [**jara** - neighbor]
  - **jali** - adjacent
- **le** - *past tense particle*
  - **jale** - just have (*immediate past tense*)
  - **jaledin** - yesterday
  - **leli** - past, previous(ly), former(ly), ex-
  - **jaleli** - the last, the most recent
  - **nerleli** - recent(ly)
  - **telileli** - a long time ago
  - **leya** - (*n*) the past
    - **fe leya** - in the past, previously, formerly
  - **lefe** - before + *noun phrase*; ago
    - **lefe or fe** - by (*on or before*)
  - **lefe na** - before + *-ing verb phrase*
  - **leki** - before + *sentence*
- **xa** - *future tense particle*
  - **jaxa** - be about to (*immediate future tense*)
  - **jaxadin** - tomorrow
  - **xali** - (*adj*) future
  - **jaxali** - next, the following, (and) then
  - **nerxali** - soon
  - **telixali** - in a long time
  - **xaya** - (*n*) the future; (*v*) be after, come after, follow
    - **fe xaya** - in the future, later (on), afterwards
  - **xafe** - after, in + *noun phrase*
  - **xafe na** - after + *-ing verb phrase*
  - **xaki** - after + *sentence*

## Function Words of Quantity and Degree

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- **kriban** - almost
- **kufi** - sufficient, enough (*of quantity*)
  - **kufimo** - sufficiently, enough (*of degree*)
- **plu** - multiple (*used for expressing plurality*)
- **multi** - many, much

- **xosu** - few, little (*of quantity*), a little bit [*opp multi*]
- **daymo** - greatly, very
- **lilmo** - a little (*of degree*) [*opp daymo*]
- **godomo** - too
- **total** - entire, whole
- **eskaso** - scarce(ly), barely, hardly
- **daju** - approximate(ly), rough(ly), about, around
  - **dajuja** - (*n*) approximation, estimate; (*v*) approximate, estimate

## Other Function Adverbs

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- **no** - no, not, don't, doesn't
  - **noli** - negative
  - **noya** - say no (to), negate, deny, reject
- **si** - yes
  - **sili** - affirmative
  - **siya** - say yes (to), approve
- **hata** - even
  - **no hata** - not even
  - **fe hataya** - even so, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, in spite of that
  - **fe hataya de** - in spite of, despite
  - **fe hataya ki** - even though, although, despite the fact that
- **pia** - also
- **sol** - only [**solo** - alone, the only, the sole]

## Comparison

---

- **kom** - as (*comparable to*), than (*as compared with*) [**kompara** - comparison/compare]
- **denmo... kom...** - as... as...
- **max** - more
  - **maxpul** - additional, extra, another; additionally, moreover, further, furthermore
  - **ji max to** - et cetera
- **max... kom...** - more (*a greater number of, a greater amount*)... + *noun/verb* than...

- **maxmo... kom...** - more (*to a greater degree*)...  
+ *adj/adv* than...
- **denkwanti... kom...** - as much as
- **dennumer... kom...** - as many as
- **maxim** - the most
- **maximum** - maximum, at most
  - **maximumya** - the maximum
  - **maximummo** - as... as possible
- **maxori** - (*adj/adv*) most (*the majority of*), mostly
  - **maxoriya** - majority
- **maxus** - (*prep*) plus, with addition of, in addition to, besides
  - **maxusli** - (*adj/adv*) positive (+1, +2, etc.), besides (that)
  - **fe maxusya** - besides (that)
- **min** - fewer, less
- **min... kom...** - fewer, less... + *noun/verb* than...
- **minmo... kom...** - less... + *adj/adv* than...
- **minim** - the least
- **minimum** - minimum, at least
  - **minimumya** - the minimum
- **minori** - (*adj/adv*) the minority of
  - **minoriya** - minority
- **minus** - (*prep*) minus, except for
  - **minusli** - (*adj/adv*) negative (-1, -2, etc.), except for that
  - **fe minusya** - except for that
  - **minus eger** - unless

# Pronouns

## Subject/Object Pronouns

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Globasa's subject/object pronouns are as follows:

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>1st person</b>	<b>mi</b> - I, me	<b>imi</b> - we, us
<b>2nd person</b>	<b>yu</b> - you	<b>uyu</b> - you
<b>3rd person (animate)</b>	<b>te</b> - he, him, she, her, it	<b>ete</b> - they, them
<b>3rd person (inanimate)</b>	<b>to</b> - it	<b>oto</b> - they, them
<b>ren</b> - one		
<b>se</b> - 'reflexive pronoun' (myself, yourself, herself, himself, ourselves, themselves)		
<b>da</b> - 'relative pronoun' (he, she, it, they)		

The gender-neutral **te** and **ete** are used for all living forms and personified objects. If it is necessary to emphasize gender, the adjectives **fem** and **man**, also used for nouns, may be used as prefixes.

- **femte** - she
- **mante** - he
- **femete/manete** - they

### **seli**

The adjective **seli** is used with subject pronouns to express emphasis of self.

**seli mi** - I myself  
**seli yu** - you yourself  
etc.

## Possessive Adjectives

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The possessive adjectives are derived from the pronouns by adding the suffix **-su**:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>1st person</b>	<b>misu</b> – my	<b>imisu</b> – our
<b>2nd person</b>	<b>yusu</b> – your	<b>uyusu</b> – your
<b>3rd person animate</b>	<b>tesu</b> - her, his, its	<b>etesu</b> – their
<b>3rd person inanimate</b>	<b>tosu</b> – its	<b>otosu</b> – their
<b>rensu</b> - one's		
<b>sesu</b> - my own, your own, her own, his own, our own, their own		
<b>dasu</b> - (relative clauses) her, his, its, their		

As with the pronouns, the gender-neutral possessive adjectives **tesu** and **etesu** are typically used for all third-person animate beings. If it is necessary to emphasize gender, the prefixes **fem** and **man** may be used.

- **femtesu** - her
- **mantesu** - his
- **femetesu/manetesu** - their

## Possessive Pronouns

---

The possessive pronouns are derived from the possessive adjectives by adding the pronoun **(e)te** or **(o)to**:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<b>1st person</b>	<b>misu te/to</b> – mine	<b>imisu te/to</b> - ours
<b>2nd person</b>	<b>yusu te/to</b> – yours	<b>uyusu te/to</b> - yours
<b>3rd person animate</b>	<b>tesu te/to</b> - hers, his, its	<b>etesu te/to</b> – theirs
<b>3rd person inanimate</b>	<b>tosu te/to</b> – its	<b>otosu te/to</b> – theirs
<b>rensu te/to</b> - one's own		
<b>sesu te/to</b> - my own, your own, her own, his own, our own, their own		

### Third-Person Pronouns at End of Noun Phrases

As seen under Correlatives, third-person pronouns (**te/to** and **ete/oto**) are used for correlative pronouns since determiners (**ke, hin, den**, etc.) must always be followed by a (pro)noun. See [Noun Phrases](#).

Similarly, **(e)te/(o)to** are used at the end of noun phrases when the noun is understood.

*One reason for this rule, as illustrated below, is that since nouns and verbs have the same form in Globasa, leaving a determiner or an adjective without a (pro)noun can potentially be mistaken as modifying the noun/verb immediately following.*

#### **Multi te pala sol in Engliſa.**

Many (*people*) speak only (in) English.

*Another reason, as illustrated below, is that Globasa does not use articles. So whereas English is able to use adjectives as nouns, Globasa cannot.*

#### **bon te, bur te ji colo te**

the good (*one*), the bad (*one*) and the ugly (*one*)

Notice as well that although **te** and **to** are singular pronouns they may be optionally used with words denoting plurality, such as **max**, **min**, **multi**, **xosu**.

# Correlatives

## Table of Correlatives

	<i>interrogative sentences (which?)</i>	<i>interrogative clauses (which)</i>	<i>demonstrative (this/these)</i>	<i>demonstrative (that/those)</i>	<i>unspecified (some, certain)</i>	<i>universal (every, each)</i>	<i>negative (no, none)</i>	<i>alternative (other, different, else)</i>	<i>identical (same)</i>
<i>any noun</i>	<b>ke...</b> which... ?	<b>ku...</b> which...	<b>hin...</b> this...	<b>den...</b> that...	<b>ban...</b> some... certain...	<b>moy...</b> every... each...	<b>nil...</b> no... none of...	<b>alo...</b> another... a different...	<b>sama...</b> (the) same...
<i>thing</i> <b>to - it</b>	<b>keto</b> what? which one?	<b>kuto</b> what which one	<b>hinto</b> this (thing), this one	<b>deno</b> that (thing), that one	<b>banto</b> something	<b>moyto</b> everything	<b>nilto</b> nothing none	<b>aloto</b> something else	<b>samato</b> the same thing
<i>plural thing</i> <b>oto - they</b>	<b>keoto</b> what things? which ones?	<b>kuoto</b> what things which ones	<b>hinoto</b> these (things), these ones	<b>denoto</b> those (things), those ones	<b>banoto</b> some things	<b>moyoto</b> all things	<b>niloto</b> none of them	<b>alooto</b> some other things	<b>samaoto</b> the same things
<i>animate being</i> <b>te - s/he or any life form</b>	<b>kete</b> who? which one?	<b>kute</b> who which one	<b>hinte</b> this one	<b>dente</b> that one	<b>bante</b> somebody	<b>moyte</b> everybody	<b>nilte</b> nobody	<b>alote</b> somebody else	<b>samate</b> the same one
<i>plural animate being</i> <b>ete - they</b>	<b>keete</b> who? which ones?	<b>kuete</b> who which ones	<b>hinete</b> these ones	<b>denete</b> those ones	<b>banete</b> some of them	<b>moyete</b> they all	<b>nilete</b> none of them	<b>aloete</b> some other ones	<b>samaete</b> the same ones
<i>possession</i> <b>-su - possessive suffix</b>	<b>kesu</b> whose?	<b>kusu</b> whose	<b>hinsu</b> this one's	<b>densu</b> that one's	<b>bansu</b> somebody's	<b>moysu</b> everybody's	<b>nilsu</b> nobody's	<b>alosu</b> somebody else's	<b>samasu</b> the same person's
<i>kind, way</i> <b>-pul - adj/adv suffix</b>	<b>kepul</b> like what?; how? (in what way?)	<b>kupul</b> like what; how (in what way)	<b>hinpul</b> like this; this way	<b>denpul</b> like that; that way	<b>banpul</b> some kind of; in some way	<b>moypul</b> every kind of; in every way	<b>nilpul</b> no kind of; in no way	<b>alopul</b> a different kind of; in a different way	<b>samapul</b> the same kind of; in the same way
<i>degree</i> <b>-mo - adv suffix</b>	<b>kemo</b> how? (to what degree?)	<b>kumo</b> how (to what degree)	<b>hinmo</b> to this degree yay, yea	<b>denmo</b> to that degree as, so, such	<b>banmo</b> to a certain degree, somewhat	<b>moymo</b> to every degree	<b>nilmo</b> to no degree	<b>alomo</b> to a different degree	<b>samamo</b> to the same degree
<i>quantity, amount</i> <b>kwanti -</b>	<b>kekwanti</b> how much?	<b>kukwanti</b> how much	<b>hinkwanti</b> this much	<b>denkwanti</b> that much	<b>bankwanti</b> some amount of	<b>moykwanti</b> the entire amount of	<b>nilkwanti</b> no amount of, none	<b>alokwanti</b> a different amount of	<b>samakwanti</b> the same amount of

<b>quantity amount</b>									
<b>number</b> <b>number - number</b>	<b>kenumer</b> how many?	<b>kunumer</b> how many	<b>hinnumer</b> this many	<b>dennumer</b> that many	<b>bannumer</b> some number of	<b>moynumer</b> all of the	<b>nilnumer</b> none of the	<b>alonumer</b> a different number of	<b>samanumer</b> the same number of
<b>location</b> <b>loka - place</b>	<b>keloka</b> where?	<b>kuloka</b> where	<b>hinloka</b> here	<b>denloka</b> there	<b>banloka</b> somewhere	<b>moyloka</b> everywhere	<b>nilloka</b> nowhere	<b>aloloka</b> elsewhere	<b>samaloka</b> in the same place
<b>time</b> <b>watu - time</b>	<b>kewatu</b> when?	<b>kuwatu</b> when	<b>hinwatu</b> now	<b>denwatu</b> then	<b>banwatu</b> sometime	<b>moywatu</b> always	<b>nilwatu</b> never	<b>alowatu</b> at a different time	<b>samawatu</b> at the same time
<b>reason (cause or purpose)</b> <b>seba - reason</b>	<b>keseba</b> why?, how come?	<b>kuseba</b> why, how come	<b>hinseba</b> for this reason	<b>denseba</b> for that reason	<b>banseba</b> for some reason	<b>moyseba</b> for every reason	<b>nilseba</b> for no reason	<b>aloseba</b> for a different reason	<b>samaseba</b> for the same reason
<b>way, manner</b> <b>maner - way, manner</b>	<b>kemaner</b> how? (done by what manner?)	<b>kumaner</b> how (done by what manner)	<b>hinmaner</b> like this, like so, by this manner	<b>denmaner</b> like that, like so, by that manner	<b>banmaner</b> somehow, by some manner	<b>moymaner</b> by every manner	<b>nilmaner</b> by no manner	<b>alomaner</b> by another manner	<b>samamaner</b> by the same manner
<b>emphatic</b> <b>he - any, -ever</b>	<b>he keto</b> whatever?	<b>he kuto</b> whatever	<b>he hinto</b> any of these whichever	<b>he dento</b> any of those whichever	<b>he banto</b> anything	<b>he moyto</b> everything and anything	<b>he nilto</b> not any, not a single one	<b>he aloto</b> any other	<b>he samato</b> the same exact thing

## Determiner Correlatives

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The correlatives words **ke, ku, hin, den, ban, moy, nil, alo** and **sama** must always be followed by a *noun* (whether modified with adjectives or not) or by a *pronoun*. They should never stand alone because by omitting the (*pro*)*noun* the correlative can easily be mistaken to refer to the noun/verb that follows it. In the absence of a specified noun, the pronouns **te** or **to** mark the end of the noun phrase. See [Noun Phrases](/grammar/word-order-phrase-structure#noun\_phrase\_pronouns).

Compare the following sentences:

**Hinto bon nasacu.**

This (thing) smells good.

In the sentence above, **-to** marks the end of the noun phrase.

**Hin bon nasacu... memorigi mi cel misu femdoste.**

This good smell... reminds me of my girlfriend.

In the sentence above, **nasacu** marks the end of the noun phrase.

*kekwanti, kenumer*

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Likewise, **kekwanti** (what quantity *of*) and **kenumer** (what number *of*) must also always be followed by a noun or otherwise **te** or **to** when a noun is understood and not specified.

**kenumer bon lala** - how many good songs

vs

**Kenumer te bon lala?**

How many (of them) sing well?

**Mi le kari dua kilogramo fe risi. Yu le kari kekwanti to?**

I bought two kilos of rice. How much did you buy?

*Obligatory cel*

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The preposition **cel** is obligatory with **loka** correlatives when movement is involved.

**cel keloka** - where (to)

**cel hinloka** - here (*hither*)

**cel denloka** - there (*thither*)

etc.

## Questions vs Interrogative Clauses within Declarative Sentences

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In many languages, the so-called questions words (*who, where, when, etc.*) are used not only to pose questions but have multiple other

functions. In Globasa, **ke** words are used *only* for true wh- questions. As seen under [Sentence Structure](#), questions preserve the word order of the counterpart declarative sentence. **Ke** words are never used for any other function, including *interrogative clauses* within declarative sentences or even yes/no questions.

*Interrogative clauses* are clauses that appear in place of noun phrases and which mean (*the answer to*) *the question "XYZ?"* or a variation thereof. They are formed by introducing them with the clause conjunction **ki**, using the determiner **ku** instead of **ke**, and preserving the word order of the clause's counterpart question.

The following pairs of example sentences illustrate: (1) true questions, (2) declarative sentences with interrogative clauses

### **ke/ku - which; kete/kute - who(m); keto/kuto - what**

(1) **Kete lubi yu?**

"Who loves you?"

Who loves you?

(2) **Mi jixi ki kute lubi yu.**

"I know this: *Who loves you?*."

I know who loves you.

(1) **Yu lubi kete?**

"You love who(m)."

Who(m) do you love?

(2) **Mi jixi ki yu lubi kute.**

"I know this: *You love who(m)?*."

I know who(m) you love.

(1) **Te vole na yam keto?**

"He wants to eat what?"

What does he want to eat?

(2) **Mi le wanji ki te vole na yam kuto.**

"I forgot this: *He wants to eat what?*."

I forgot what he wants to eat.

**(1) Te le gibe pesa tas ke doste?**

"She gave the money to which friend?" Which friend did she give the money to?

**(2) Te le no loga ki te le gibe pesa tas ku doste.**

"She didn't say this *Which friend did she give the money to?.*"  
She didn't say which friend she gave the money to.

**kesu/kusu - whose**

**(1) Hinto sen kesu kursi?**

"This is whose chair?"  
Whose chair is this?

**(2) Mi vole na jixi ki hinto sen kusu kursi.**

"I want to know this: *This is whose chair?.*"  
I want to know whose chair this is.

**(1) Kesu kitabu sen per mesa?**

"Whose book on the table?"  
Whose book is on the table.

**(2) Mi jixi ki kusu kitabu sen per mesa.**

"I know this: *Whose book is on the table?.*"  
I know whose book is on the table.

**kepul/kupul - like what or what kind of (with nouns); how (with verbs)**

**(1) Yu sen kepul?**

"You are how?"  
How are you?

**(2) Te le swal ki yu sen kupul.**

"She asked this: *You are how?.*"  
She asked how you were.

**(1) Yu sen kepul insan?**

"You are what kind of person?"  
What kind of person are you?

(2) **Mi jixi ki yu sen kupul insan.**

"I know this: *What kind of person are you?*."

I know what kind of person you are.

**kemo/kumo - how (to what degree)**

(1) **Te sen kemo lao?**

"She is how old?"

How old is she?

(2) **Te le loga tas mi ki te sen kumo lao.**

"She told me this: *She is how old?*."

She told me how old she is.

(1) **Yu sen kemo pilodo?**

"You are how tired?"

How tired are you?

(2) **Mi jixi ki yu sen kumo pilodo.**

I know this: "You are how tired?".

I know how tired you are.

**kekwanti/kukwanti - how much; kenumer/kunumer - how many**

(1) **Yu le kari kekwanti risi?**

"You bought how much rice?"

How much rice did you buy?

(2) **Mi le oko ki yu le kari kukwanti risi.**

"I saw this: *You bought how much rice?*."

I saw how much rice you bought.

(1) **Yu hare kenumer bete?**

"You have how many children?"

How many children do you have?

(2) **Mi jixipel ki yu hare kunumer bete.**

"I wonder this: *You have how many children?*."

I wonder how many children you have.

## **keloka/kuloka - where**

### **(1) Te ogar keloka?**

"He works where?"

Where does he work?

### **(2) Mi jixi ki te ergo kuloka.**

"I know this: *He works where?*."

I know where he works.

## **kewatu/kuwatu - when**

### **(1) Te xa preata kewatu?**

"She will arrive when?"

When will she arrive?

### **(2) Dento sen ki te xa preata kuwatu.**

"That is this: *She will arrive when?*."

That is when she will arrive.

## **keseba/kuseba - why**

### **(1) Yu le no idi cel parti keseba?**

"You didn't go to the party why?"

Why didn't you go to the party?

### **(2) Mi jixi ki yu le no idi cel parti kuseba.**

"I know this: *You didn't go to the party why?*."

I know why you didn't go to the party.

## **kemaner/kumaner - how (done how)**

### **(1) Yu le xuli mobil kemaner?**

"You fixed the car how?"

How did you fix the car?

### **(2) Mi jixipel ki yu le xuli mobil kumaner.**

I wonder this: *You fixed the car how?*."

I wonder how you fixed the car.

## Declarative Sentences with Interrogative Phrases

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Speakers will sometimes reduce an interrogative clause into a phrase, even to the lone interrogative word. In this case, in the absence of a full clause with a subject and predicate, there is no need for the conjunction **ki**.

**Mi jixi fe ku mesi.**

I know in what month.

**Te le no loga kuseba.**

She didn't say why.

**Dento sen kuloka.**

That is where.

Interrogative phrases with **na** also do not use the clause conjunction **ki**.

**Mi jixi na idi kuloka.**

I know where to go.

## Correlative Phrasal Conjunctions

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Correlative phrasal conjunctions end in **-loka**, **-watu**, **-seba** and **-maner**, and use the relative conjunction **hu**.

**Mi ergo denloka hu yu ergo.**

I work *where you work*.

**Mi xa preata denwatu hu yamsen jumbi. or Denwatu hu yamsen jumbi, mi xa preata.**

I will arrive *when the meal is ready. or When the meal is ready, I will arrive.*

**Mi le no idi cel parti denseba hu yu idi.**

I didn't go to the party *for the reason that you went*.

**Mi le xuli mobil denmaner hu yu le alim tas mi.**

I fixed the car *how/like you taught me*.

**Denmaner hu mi le loga...**

*Like I said...*

## Comparative Correlatives

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The conjunction **kom** means *as, like* and is used with the correlatives ending in **-pul**, **-mo**, **-kwanti** and **-numer** to make comparisons. In the following pairs of example sentences, the second sentence replaces a specific word or phrase with a correlative.

(1) **Mi sen hazuni kom yu.**

I am *sad like you*.

(2) **Mi sen denpul kom yu.**

I am *like you*.

(1) **Mi salom yu sodarsim kom misu sodar.**

I greet you *fraternally as my brother*.

(2) **Mi salom yu denpul kom misu sodar.**

I greet you *as my brother*.

(1) **Mi no abil na lala meli kom yu.**

I can't sing *beautifully like you*.

(2) **Mi no abil na lala denpul kom yu.**

I can't sing *like you*.

(1) **Sama kom mi, pia te hare tiga bete.**

*The same as me, she too has three children.*

(2) **Denpul kom mi, pia te hare tiga bete.**

*Like me, she too has three children.*

(1) **Hin baytu sen daymo day kom misu to.**

This house is *very big like mine*.

(2) **Hin baytu sen denmo day kom misu to.**

This house is *as big as mine*.

(1) **Mi hare *tiga bete kom misu gami*.**

I have *three* children *like my spouse*.

(2) **Mi hare *dennumer bete kom misu gami*.**

I have *as many* children *as my spouse*.

(1) **Mi le kari *dua kilogramo fe risi kom yu*.**

I bought *two kilos of rice like you*.

(2) **Mi le kari *denkwanti risi kom yu*.**

I bought *as much rice as you*.

## daydenpul

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The word **daydenpul** is an affixed word composed of **day-** (*augmentative prefix*) and the correlative **denpul**. It translates as *what a* followed a noun in exclamations such as the following:

**Daydenpul din!**

*What a day!*

## daydenmo

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The word **daydenmo** is an affixed word composed of **day-** (*augmentative prefix*) and the correlative **denmo**. It is an adverb of degree meaning *so*, when followed by an adjective/adverb, or *such*, when followed by a modified noun.

**Yu *daydenmo bala*.**

You are *so* strong.

**Yu hare *daydenmo day oko*.**

You have *such* big eyes.

The word **daydenmo** is also used much like **daydenpul**. It means *how*, when followed by an adjective/adverb, or *what a*, when followed by a modified noun.

**Daydenmo meli!**

*How beautiful!*

**Daydenmo meli din!**

*What a beautiful day!*

daydenkwanti, daydennumer, denmo multi

Similarly, the words **daydenkwanti** and **daydennumer** may be used to express *so much* and *so many*, respectively. Alternatively, the expression **denmo multi** may be used to express either, as it is synonymous with both **daydenkwanti** and **daydennumer**.

moyun

The word **moyun** is an affixed word composed of the correlative word **moy** and **un** (*one*). It means *each (one)* and is used when it is necessary to distinguish it from *every/all*.

Compare the following sentences:

**Mi le kari tiga yuxitul cel *moyun nini*.**

I bought three toys for *each child*.

**Mi le kari tiga yuxitul cel *moy nini*.**

I bought three toys for *all the children*.

# Numbers and Months of the Year

## Cardinal Numbers

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- 0 - **nil**
- 1 - **un**
- 2 - **dua**
- 3 - **tiga**
- 4 - **care**
- 5 - **lima**
- 6 - **sis**
- 7 - **sabe**
- 8 - **oco**
- 9 - **nue**
- 10 - **des**
  
- 11 - **des un**
- 12 - **des dua**
- 13 - **des tiga**
- 14 - **des care**
- 15 - **des lima**
- 16 - **des sis**
- 17 - **des sabe**
- 18 - **des oco**
- 19 - **des nue**
  
- 20 - **duades**
- 30 - **tigades**
- 40 - **caredes**
- 50 - **limades**
- 60 - **sisades**
- 70 - **sabedes**
- 80 - **ocodes**
- 90 - **nuedes**
  
- 100 - **cen**
- 200 - **duacen**
- 300 - **tigacen**
- 400 - **carecen**

500 - **limacen**  
600 - **sisacen**  
700 - **sabecen**  
800 - **ococen**  
900 - **nuecen**

1,000 - **kilo**  
2,000 - **dua kilo**  
3,000 - **tiga kilo**  
4,000 - **care kilo**  
5,000 - **lima kilo**  
6,000 - **sis kilo**  
7,000 - **sabe kilo**  
8,000 - **oco kilo**  
9,000 - **nue kilo**

$1 \times 10^6$  (1,000,000) - **mega**  
 $1 \times 10^9$  (1,000,000,000) - **giga**  
 $1 \times 10^{12}$  (1,000,000,000,000) - **tera**

Larger numbers can be expressed by combining **kilo**, **mega**, **giga** and **tera**.

$1 \times 10^{15}$  - **kilo tera**  
 $1 \times 10^{18}$  - **mega tera**  
 $1 \times 10^{21}$  - **giga tera**  
 $1 \times 10^{24}$  - **tera tera**

## Ordinal Numbers

---

first (1st) - **unyum** (1yum)  
second (2nd) - **duayum** (2yum)  
third (3rd) - **tigayum** (3yum)  
fourth (4th) - **careyum** (4yum)  
fifth (5th) - **limayum** (5yum)  
sixth (6th) - **sisayum** (6yum)  
seventh (7th) - **sabeyum** (7yum)  
eighth (8th) - **ocoyum** (8yum)  
ninth (9th) - **nueyum** (9yum)

tenth (10th) - **desyum** (10yum)  
eleventh (11th) - **desunyum** (11yum), etc.

## Collectives

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**unyen, unxey** - single, solo  
**duayen, duaxey** - duo, couple, pair  
**tigayen, tigaxey** - trio, etc.

## Fractional Numbers

---

Derived fractional numbers are nouns and are composed of two words, the numerator followed by the denominator prefixed with **of-**.

1/2 (a half) - **un ofdua**  
1/3 (a third) - **un oftiga**  
1/4 (a quarter) - **un ofcare**  
1/5 (a fifth) - **un oflima**  
1/6 (a sixth) - **un ofsisa**  
1/7 (a seventh) - **un ofsabe**  
1/8 (an eighth) - **un ofoco**  
1/9 (a ninth) - **un ofnue**  
1/10 (a tenth) - **un ofdes**  
1/11 (an eleventh) - **un ofdesun**, etc.

Globasa also uses the following fractional metric numbers.

1 X 10<sup>-1</sup> (one 10th of): **deci (un ofdes fe)**  
1 X 10<sup>-2</sup> (one 100th of): **centi (un ofcen fe)**  
1 X 10<sup>-3</sup> (one 1,000th of): **mili (un ofkilo fe)**  
1 X 10<sup>-6</sup> (one 1,000,000th of): **mikro (un ofmega fe)**  
1 X 10<sup>-9</sup> (one 1,000,000,000th of): **nano (un ofgiga fe)**  
1 X 10<sup>-12</sup> (one 1,000,000,000,000th of): **piko (un oftera fe)**

## Metric Measurements

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Words for metric measurements use whole number and fractional numerals as prefixes.

**metro** - meter  
**desmetro** - decameter  
**cenmetro** - hectometer  
**kilometro** - kilometer

**decimetro** - decimeter  
**centimetro** - centimeter  
**milimetro** - millimeter

**gramo** - gram  
**kilogramo** - kilogram  
**miligramo** - milligram

**litro** - liter  
**mililitro** - milliliter

## Multiplied Numbers

---

**unple** - single  
**duaple** - double  
**tigaple** - triple  
**careple** - quadruple  
**limaple** - quintuple  
**sisaple** - sextuple, etc.

## Months of the Year

---

**mesi 1 (mesi un)** - January  
**mesi 2 (mesi dua)** - February  
**mesi 3 (mesi tiga)** - March  
**mesi 4 (mesi care)** - April  
**mesi 5 (mesi lima)** - May  
**mesi 6 (mesi sisa)** - June  
**mesi 7 (mesi sabe)** - July  
**mesi 8 (mesi oco)** - August  
**mesi 9 (mesi nue)** - September  
**mesi 10 (mesi des)** - October  
**mesi 11 (mesi des un)** - November  
**mesi 12 (mesi des dua)** - December

# Verb Forms

## Omission of Verb Particles

---

Verb particles may be omitted under the following contexts:

- The dictionary form of the verb can express the simple present, allowing for the omission of the markers **nun**, **du-** and **u**.
- In storytelling, as well, the dictionary verb form alone may be used to narrate events. Technically speaking, it's not the simple past particle **le** that is being omitted in this case, but rather a story is told as if the scene of a film were being described, in the present tense, with the omission of **nun**, **du-** or **u**.
- Other than in the cases described above, tense/mood is established anew with every subject phrase and is maintained without repetition for other verbs or until the tense/mood is changed within that clause. In other words, the particle for *any* tense/mood may be omitted in subsequent verbs within a clause once tense/mood has been established with the first verb of each predicate.

## Simple Present Tenses

---

Globasa's simple present tenses are expressed as follows.

<b>Simple Present Tenses</b>		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
General Present	<b>(nun)</b>	<b>Mi (nun) yam pingo.</b> I eat the apple. I am eating the apple.
Continuous/Habitual Present	<b>(nun)</b> <b>(du-)</b>	<b>Mi (nun) (du)yam pingo.</b> I (continuously/habitually) eat apples.

## Dictionary Verb Form

By default, the dictionary verb form expresses the general present tense, which is equivalent to the English simple present. In addition, the dictionary form alone may also express the present active tense, which is equivalent to the present progressive in English. In other words, the dictionary verb form alone is ambiguous and implies the omission of either **nun** or **du-**.

## The Particle **u**

As an alternative to using the dictionary verb form alone, the particle **u** may be used in place of either **nun** or **du-**. This particle is typically only used in formal texts or speech as a simple way to mark the predicate where no other tense/mood marker is being used.

## Prefix **du-**

As a verb prefix, **du-** expresses the continuous/habitual aspect, which depicts an activity or a state over an indefinite period of time, rather than happening in a single moment in time or for a specific length of time. The prefix **du-** is typically omitted with the present tense.

As nouns, words with the prefix **du-** are equivalent to the gerund in English.

**dulala** - (the act of) singing

**dudanse** - (the act of) dancing

*The prefix **du-** is truncated from **dure** (duration).*

*Etymology of **dure**: English, French, German, Spanish*

## Simple Past

---

The simple past tenses are expressed using the particle **le**.

*Etymology of **le**: Mandarin (了 “le”), Swahili (-li-), Russian (-л “-l”)*

<b>Simple Past Tenses</b>		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
General Past	<b>le</b>	<b>Mi le yam pingo.</b> I ate the apple.
Continuous/Habitual Past	<b>le du-</b>	<b>Mi le duyam pingo.</b> I used to eat apples.

## Simple Future Tenses

---

The simple future tenses are expressed using the particle **xa**.

*Etymology of xa: Arabic (سأف "sawf", سأ "sa"), English (shall), Dutch (zal)*

<b>Simple Future Tenses</b>		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
General Future	<b>xa</b>	<b>Mi xa yam pingo.</b> I will eat the apple.
Continuous/Habitual Future	<b>xa du-</b>	<b>Mi xa duyam pingo.</b> I will (continuously/habitually) eat apples.

## Immediate Past and Future Tenses

---

The *immediate* past and future tenses are expressed as follows using the prefix **ja-**.

<b>Immediate Past and Future Tenses</b>		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Immediate Past	<b>jale</b>	<b>Mi jale yam pingo.</b> I just ate the apple.
Immediate Future	<b>jaxa</b>	<b>Mi jaxa yam pingo.</b> I am about to eat the apple.

## Prefix ja-

The prefix **ja-** means *immediately adjacent* and is truncated from **jara** (*neighbor*).

*Etymology of jara: Arabic (جارا "jara"), Swahili (jirani), Indonesia (jiran)*

## Compound Tenses

---

The compound tenses are formed by combining any two of the general tense particles (**nun, le, xa**).

Linguistically speaking, the compound tenses are used for expressing different grammatical aspects in detail. There are three aspects expressed through the compound tenses, which correlate with the three rows in each of the tables below: progressive (active), perfective (completed) and prospective.

While the simple tenses report events only from the point of view of the present moment, the compound tenses are used for reporting the temporal status and aspect of an event from the point of view of the present, past or future.

Some compound tenses are rarely used and are often best expressed using a simple tense instead. Others are more useful and may be rather common in speech, particularly the following tenses: past active (**le nun**), present completed (**nun le**), future completed (**xa le**), past prospective (**le xa**).

## Compound Present Tenses

---

The compound present tenses are expressed as follows:

### Compound Present Tenses

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Present Active	<b>(nun) nun</b>	<b>Mi (nun) nun yam pingo.</b> I am eating the apple.
Present Completed	<b>nun le</b>	<b>Mi nun le yam pingo.</b> I have eaten the apple.
Present Prospective	<b>nun xa</b>	<b>Mi nun xa yam pingo.</b> I am going to eat the apple.

### Compound Past Tenses

---

The compound past tenses are expressed as follows:

#### Compound Past Tenses

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Past Active	<b>le nun</b>	<b>Mi le nun yam pingo.</b> I was eating the apple.
Past Completed	<b>le le</b>	<b>Mi le le yam pingo.</b> I had eaten the apple.
Past Prospective	<b>le xa</b>	<b>Mi le xa yam pingo.</b> I was going to eat the apple.

### Compound Future Tenses

---

The compound future tenses are expressed as follows:

#### Compound Future Tenses

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Future Active	<b>xa nun</b>	<b>Mi xa nun yam pingo.</b> I will be eating the apple.
Future Completed	<b>xa le</b>	<b>Mi xa le yam pingo.</b> I will have eaten the apple.
Future Prospective	<b>xa xa</b>	<b>Mi xa xa yam pingo.</b> I will be going to eat the apple.

It is worth noting that whereas the *perfect* tenses in English do not always express a completed action, the *completed* tenses in Globasa always do.

## Continuative Aspect

---

The *continuative aspect* adverb **dupul** is used when an action or state began in the past and continues into the present. In English, this is expressed either with the *present perfect* or the *perfect progressive*.

### Example Sentences with the Present Perfect in English

**Mi no dupul oko te xorfe mesi tiga.**

I haven't seen her since March.

**Mi dupul kone te dur 30 nyan.**

I have known him for 30 years.

**Mi dupul sen gadibu.**

I have been angry.

**Yu dupul sen kepul?**

How have you been?

### Example Sentences with the Perfect Progressive in English

**Mi dupul yam hin pingo dur un satu.**

I have been eating this apple for one hour.

**Yu dupul fale keto?**

What have you been doing?

**Mi dupul doxo hin kitabu xorfe jaleli dinlari.**

I have been reading this book since last week.

## Conditional Mood

---

The conditional mood is expressed using the particle **ger**.

The particle **ger** is truncated from **eger** (if).

Etymology of **eger**: Hindi (अगर "agar"), Persian (اگر "agar"), Turkish (eğer)

<b>Conditional Mood</b>		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Conditional	<b>ger</b>	<b>Mi ger yam pingo.</b> I would eat the apple.
Conditional Past	<b>ger le</b>	<b>Mi ger le yam pingo.</b> I would have eaten the apple.

The subordinate clause (if...) uses the dictionary form of the verb.

**Mi ger yam pingo eger mi sen yamkal.**

I would eat the apple if I were hungry.

## Passive Voice

---

The passive voice is expressed using the prefix **be-**.

*Etymology of **be-**: Mandarin (被 "bèi"), English (be), Norwegian (ble)*

<b>Present Passive</b>		<b>Past Passive</b>		<b>Future Passive</b>	
Markers	Sample Sentences	Markers	Sample Sentences	Markers	Sample Sentences
<b>(nun) be-</b>	<b>Pingo beyam mi.</b> The apple is eaten by me.	<b>le be-</b>	<b>Pingo le beyam mi.</b> The apple was eaten by me.	<b>xa be-</b>	<b>Pingo xa beyam mi.</b> The apple will be eaten by me.

Although the passive mood can technically also be used with all the compound tenses, in practice it is most often used with the general present, past and future tenses, as illustrated above.

Note: The agent is expressed as the direct object without the need for a preposition to mark the agent, the way English marks the agent using "by" in sentences with the passive voice.

**Myaw le no veloci yam piu.**

The cat didn't eat the bird quickly.

## Piu le no velosi beyam myaw.

The bird wasn't quickly eaten by the cat.

## Imperative and Jussive Moods

---

In Globasa, commands (*imperative mood*) and exhortation (*jussive mood*) are both expressed using the particle **am**.

The particle **am** is truncated from **amiru** (command)

Etymology of **amiru**: Arabic (أمر "amr"), Turkish (emir), Swahili (amri, -amuru)

Imperative		Jussive	
Marker	Sample Sentences	Marker	Sample Sentences
<b>am</b>	<b>(Yu) Am yam!</b> Eat!  <b>(Uyu) Am yam!</b> (You all) eat!  <b>Imi am yam!</b> Let's eat!	<b>am</b>	<b>Te am yam.</b> May she eat.  <b>Mi am yam.</b> May I eat.

### Imperative Mood

The pronouns **yu** and **uyu** may be omitted when expressing the *imperative mood*.

### Jussive Mood

The *jussive mood* is similar in meaning to the *imperative mood* but is used for the 3rd person (**te/to**, **ete/oto**), as well as the 1st person singular (**mi**).

The jussive mood can also function as a *mandative subjunctive* within subordinate clauses. The *mandative subjunctive* expresses a demand, requirement, request, recommendation or suggestion.

**Mi vole ki te am safegi sesu kamera.**

I want him to clean his room.

**Mi peti ki imi am xorata jaldi.**

I ask that we arrive early.

**Kitabu hu xwexiyen am doxo da no sen daymo lungu.**

The book that the pupils are to read is not very long.

## Negation

---

Negation for all verbs forms is expressed with the word **no** and, as an adverb, it immediately precedes the verb and any other modifying adverbs.

Negation	
Marker	Sample Sentences
<b>no</b>	<b>Mi no sen lao.</b> I am not old.  <b>Te no yam pingo.</b> S/he doesn't eat the apple.  <b>Am no yam pingo.</b> Don't eat the apple.

## Infinitive Mood

---

In Globasa, the infinitive verb form is marked with the particle **na** and is typically omitted within a clause once it has been established with the first verb. See [Infinitive Verb Phrases](#) under Sentence Structure.

*Etymology of **na**: Greek (να "na"), Hindi (-ना "-na")*

## Subordinate Clauses

---

As seen above, *if* clauses in conditional sentences use the dictionary verb form. However, not every sentence that has an *if* clause is a

conditional sentence. Unless the sentence is conditional, *if* clauses are marked for tense.

**Eger mi xa yam pingo, mi xa no haji sen yamkal.**

If I eat the apple (*in the future*), I will no longer be hungry.

**Eger te le yam yusu pingo, kam yu xa sen gadibu?**

If he ate your apple (*in the past*), will you be angry?

**Eger te yam yusu pingo, kam yu gadibucu?**

If he eats your apples (*in general*), do you get angry?

### **Sentences with other subordinate clauses**

Besides **eger** (*if*), subordinate clauses may begin with other conjunctions, such as **denwatu hu** (*when*), **denloka hu** (*where*), **koski** (*because*), etc. Tense markers are obligatory in all these subordinate clauses.

# Word Order: Phrase Structure

## Strict Word Order

In Globasa, a relatively strict word order is applied within phrases.

## Noun Phrases

Noun phrases consist of the following structure, as illustrated in the table below:

(Specifier) + (Complement) + Head

Noun Phrase					
(Specifier)			(Complement)		Head
Determiner	Possessive Adj	Quantifier	Adj/Adv-Modifying Adverb	Adjective(s)	Noun or Pronoun
<b>ke</b> - which <b>hin</b> - this <b>den</b> - that <b>ban</b> - some <b>moy</b> - every <b>nil</b> - no, none <b>alo</b> - other	<b>misu</b> <b>yusu</b> <b>tesu</b> etc.	<b>multi</b> - many <b>xosu</b> - few, <b>total</b> - whole, <b>plu</b> - multiple (any number) etc.	<b>daymo</b> - very <b>godomo</b> - too etc.	<b>meli</b> - beautiful <b>blue</b> - blue <b>lil</b> - small, little etc.	<b>matre</b> - mother <b>doste</b> - friend <b>sodar</b> - sibling <b>drevo</b> - tree <b>to</b> - it etc.
<b>hin</b> this	<b>misu</b> my	<b>care</b> four	<b>daymo</b> very	<b>lama</b> old	<b>kitabu</b> books
<b>hin misu care daymo lama kitabu</b> these four very old books of mine					

Since specifiers and complements are optional, a noun phrase may consist of a single noun, for example, **kitabu**.

## Third-Person Pronouns at End of Noun Phrases

Noun phrases must always end in either a noun or a pronoun. Whenever a noun is understood and omitted, a pronoun must replace it, rather than leaving a specifier or complement hanging. Without the use of pronouns to complete noun phrases, such phrases would have different meanings or create incomplete and therefore ungrammatical sentences.

### **Determiner + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase**

***Bante ergo veloci ji bante ergo hanman.***

*Some work quickly and some work slowly.*

Without the pronoun **te**, the sentence would read:

**Ban ergo (sen) veloci ji ban ergo (sen) hanman.**

*Some work is fast and some work is slow.*

### **Possessive Adj + Pronoun (Possessive Pronoun) = Complete Noun Phrase**

***Yusu gami ergo veloci mas misu te ergo hanman.***

*Your spouse works fast but mine works slow.*

Without the pronoun **te**, the second part of the sentence would read:

**Misu ergo sen hanman.**

*My work/job is slow.*

### **Quantifier + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase**

***Dua trasbasayen ergo veloci mas un te ergo hanman.***

*Two translators work quickly but one works slowly.*

Without the pronoun **te**, the second part of the sentence would read:

**Un ergo (sen) hanman.**

*One job is slow.*

### **Adjective + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase**

***Day manyen ergo veloci mas lil te ergo hanman.***

*The big man works quickly but the small one works slowly.*

Without the pronoun **te**, the second part of the sentence would read:  
**Lil ergo (sen) hanman.**  
 The small job is slow.

## Verb Phrases

Verb phrases are similar in structure to noun phrases:

Verb Phrase						
(Specifier)	(Complement)			Head		
Tense/Mood Marker	Affirmation or Negation	Adj/Adv-Modifying	Adverb(s)	Passive Voice	Continuous/Habitual Mood	Verb
(nun) <b>le xa am ger na</b>	<b>si</b> - yes (does) <b>no</b> - no (doesn't, etc.)	<b>daymo</b> - very <b>godomo</b> - too	<b>bon</b> - well, <b>bur</b> - badly, <b>velosi</b> - fast, quickly <b>multi</b> - much, <b>xosu</b> - little, <b>pimpan</b> - often, <b>nadir</b> - rarely etc.	<b>be</b> - passive marker	<b>du</b> - continuous/ habitual marker	<b>danse</b> - dance <b>lala</b> - sing <b>loga</b> - speak etc.
<b>Le</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>daymo</b>	<b>pimpan</b>	<b>be</b>	<b>du</b>	<b>yam</b>
<b>le no daymo pimpan beduyam</b> did not use to be eaten very often						

### Verb Markers

As specifiers, verb markers (**nun, le, xa, ger, am, na**) are placed at the start of verb phrases.

### Adverbs

As seen in the sentence above, adverbs (or adverb phrases) typically precede verbs.

Alternatively, adverbs may be placed after the verb, immediately following objects, if any.

- If the sentence has no direct or indirect objects the adverb may immediately follow the verb.

**Femyen danse *meli*.**

The lady dance *beautifully*.

- However, if the sentence contains objects, the adverb phrase must immediately follow all objects.

**Mi le gibe pesa cel coriyen *volekal* koski mi le befobi ki te xa morgi mi.**

I gave the money to the thief *involuntarily* because I feared he would kill me.

Adverbs may also be moved to the start of the sentence, so long as there is a definite pause with the comma to separate the phrase from the rest of the sentence. Without the pause, the adjective/adverb could be mistakenly interpreted as modifying the subject.

***Velosi, bwaw glu sui.***

*Quickly*, the dog drinks the water.

***Unyum, te le idi cel banko.***

*First(ly)*, she went to the bank.

## Negation

---

The negating adverb **no** immediately precedes the word or phrase being negated.

**Manyen *no godomo bur* danse.**

or: **Manyen danse *no godomo bur*.**

The man *doesn't* dance *too badly*.

In the second sentence above, **no** is along with the rest of the complement to the end of the sentence. (The man did dance, but not too badly.)

Alternatively, **no** could immediately precede the verb and interpreted as modifying the verb plus its descriptive adverbs.

**Manixu no danse godomo bur.**

The man *doesn't dance too badly*.

## Infinitive Verb Phrases

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Infinitive verb phrases have the following structure:

**na** + verb phrase

See [Infinitive Verb Phrases](#) under Sentence Structure.

## Prepositional Phrases

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Globasa, like most SVO languages, uses prepositions rather than [postpositions](#). Prepositional phrases are composed of a preposition followed by a noun phrase.

Prepositional Phrase	
Preposition	Noun Phrase
<b>in</b> in	<b>day sanduku</b> large box
<b>in day sanduku</b> in the large box	

The position of prepositional phrases within sentences is explained under [Sentence Structure](#).

## Adverbs of Focus

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Other than **no** (*not*), *Adverbs of focus*, such as **sol** (*only*), **pia** (*also, too*) and **hata** (*even*), do not appear in the

Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase tables above. The reason for this is that *adverbs of focus* can appear anywhere in a sentence, depending on what is being modified in the sentence. *Adverbs of focus* always immediately precede the phrase or word they modify.

**Misu gami glu *sol* kafe in soba.**

My spouse drinks *only* coffee in the morning.

**Misu gami glu kafe *hata* in axam.**

My spouse drinks coffee *even* in the evening.

***Pia* misu gami glu kafe in soba.**

My spouse, *too*, drinks coffee in the morning.

## Complex Adjective Phrases

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Complex adjective phrases come after the nouns they modify.

### Adj/Adv plus Prepositional Phrase

**kitabu eskrido fal misu doste**

the book written by my friend

**alimyen hox kos yusu sukses**

the teacher happy for your success

### Comparative Adj/Adv Phrases

**nini maxmo lao kom misu sodar**

the kid older than my brother

## Modifying Clause Marker *hu*

---

The word **hu** is used to introduce a clause that modifies a noun.

**Singa begude idey *hu* maux ger abil na sahay te.**

The lion was tickled by the idea *that the mouse could help him*.

## Relative Clauses

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In Globasa, relative clauses are introduced with the *modifying clause marker hu* and retain typical word order. It is worth noting that the conjunction **hu** doesn't have an exact equivalent in English but is typically translated as *who, which, or that*.

## **Relative Clauses with Resumptive Pronoun**

Relative clauses that require a pronoun to refer back to the antecedent use the *obligatory* resumptive relative pronoun **da** (*he, she, it, they, that, that one, those, those ones*).

**Te sen femixu hu da lubi mi.**

"She is the woman *who that-one loves me.*"  
She is the woman *who loves me.*

**Te sen femixu hu mi lubi da.**

"She is the woman *who I love that-one.*"  
She is the woman *whom I love.*

**Mi le sonxi katatul hu mi kata roti yon da.**

"I lost the knife *which I cut the bread with that-one.*"  
I lost the knife *with which I cut the bread.*

**Kamisa hu mi suki da sen blue. or To sen blue, kamisa hu mi suki da.**

"The shirt *which I like that-one is blue.*" or "It's blue, the shirt *which I like that-one.*"  
The shirt (*that*) *I like is blue. or It's blue, the shirt (that) I like.*

*Note: As seen in the last example, when the relative clause is part of the subject, the sentence may be reworded in order to place the core of the sentence first and move the relative clause to the end of the sentence. This helps to make the sentence easier to process.*

The possessive adjective **dasu** is used in relative clauses as follows:

**Te sen manixu hu dasu sodar kone mi.**

"He is the man *who his brother knows me.*"  
He is the man *whose brother knows me.*

**Te sen manixu hu mi kone dasu sodar.**

"He is the man *who I know his brother.*"

He is the man *whose brother I know.*

**Manyen hu dasu gami Globasa sen misu doste. or Te sen misu doste, manyen hu dasu gami Globasa.**

"The guy *who that-one's spouse speaks Globasa* is my friend." or "He's my friend, the guy *who that one's spouse speaks Globasa.*"

The guy *whose spouse speaks Globasa* is my friend. or He is my friend, the guy *whose spouse speaks Globasa.*

### **Relative Clauses with Resumptive Correlative Adverb**

Relative clauses in which an *optional* correlative adverb refers back to the antecedent are as follows:

**Kitabudom hu mi ergo (denloka) sen day.**

"The library *which I work (there)* is big."

The library *where I work* is big.

**Din hu mi xa preata (denwatu) sen Lunadin.**

"The day *which I arrive (then)* is Monday."

The day *when I arrive* is Monday.

### **Relative Clauses in Globasa; Question Words in English**

**Mi no suki loka hu mi ergo (denloka).**

"I don't like *the location which I work (there).*"

I don't like *where I work.*

**Am gibe tas mi (den)to hu mi vole da.**

"Give me *that/it which I want it.*"

Give me *what I want.*

**Mi suki (den)to hu yu hare da.**

"I like *that/it which you have that.*"

I like *what you have.*

# Word Order: Sentence Structure

## SVO

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The typical phrase order in Globasa is *Subject-Verb-Object*.

<b>SVO Sentence Structure</b>		
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Object</b>
<b>patre</b> father	<b>mwa</b> kiss	<b>matre</b> mother
<b>Patre mwa matre.</b> The father kisses the mother.		

## Direct Object Marker

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Other than S-V-O, Globasa allows two other options with the subject always preceding the verb: S-O-V and O-S-V. This flexible phrase order is made possible using the direct object marker **el**, which essentially functions as a preposition. As illustrated below, **el** is used with S-O-V and O-S-V, which are typically only used in poetry and song lyrics.

- **Patre mwa matre.** - (S-V-O) The father kisses the mother.
- **Patre el matre mwa.** - (S-O-V) The father kisses the mother.
- **El matre patre mwa.** - (O-S-V) The father kisses the mother.

Along with the present tense marker **u**, the direct object marker **el** is also typically used for S-V-O sentences in formal written language, such as in a text like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

*Etymology of **el**: Korean (을 "eul")*

## Copula

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The verb **sen** (*be*), known as the *copula*, functions as a predicate marker with phrases other than predicate verb phrases, linking the

subject with noun phrases, nominal (infinitive) verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases and clauses.

<b>Copula Sentence Structures</b>		
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Copula</b>	<b>Noun Phrase</b>
<b>nini</b> kid (boy or girl)	<b>sen</b> is	<b>misu bete</b> my child
<b>Nini sen misu bete.</b> The kid is my child.		
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Copula</b>	<b>Infinitive Verb Phrase</b>
<b>cele</b> goal	<b>sen</b> is	<b>na triunfa</b> to win
<b>Cele sen na triunfa.</b> The goal is to win.		
<b>Noun Phrase</b>	<b>Copula</b>	<b>Adjective Phrase</b>
<b>uma</b> horse	<b>sen</b> is	<b>perfetomo syahe</b> perfectly black
<b>Uma sen perfetomo syahe.</b> The horse is perfectly black.		
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Copula</b>	<b>Prepositional Phrase</b>
<b>myaw</b> cat	<b>sen</b> is	<b>in sanduku</b> in the box
<b>Myaw sen in sanduku.</b> The cat is in the box.		
<b>Subejct</b>	<b>Copula</b>	<b>Clause</b>
<b>yusu problem</b> your problem	<b>sen</b> is	<b>ki yu godo fikir</b> that you think too much
<b>Yusu problem sen ki yu godo fikir.</b> Your problem is that you think too much.		

The question words **keloka** and **kewatu** as well as all their correlatives also link to subjects using the *copula*.

**Myaw sen keloka?**

Where is the cat?

### **Filme sen kewatu?**

When is the movie?

In informal language, an *unmodified* copula (other than negated with **no**) may be optionally omitted when linking adjective phrases, prepositional phrases and **-loka/-watu** correlatives.

### **Myaw (sen) keloka?**

Where is the cat?

### **Myaw (sen) in sanduku.**

The cat is in the box.

### **Kam uma (sen) perfetomo syahe?**

Is the horse perfectly black?

### **No, uma no (sen) perfetomo syahe.**

No, the horse is not perfectly black.

Compare with the following sentences with a modified copula with verb markers or adverbs. In these sentences, the copula is always obligatory.

### **Myaw le sen in sanduku.**

The cat was in the box.

### **Uma duli mara sen perfetomo syahe.**

Horses sometimes are perfectly black.

## **Infinitive Verb Phrases**

---

Infinitive verb phrases are marked by the particle **na** followed by the verb. They are used in the following sentence structures.

### **Noun/Verb Complements**

The infinitive verb form must be used in noun and verb (transitive, intransitive or *stative*) complements.

- Verb Complements

**Mi suki na lala.**

I like to sing.

**Mi musi na ergo.**

I must work. *or* I have to work.

**Mi no abil na danse.**

I cannot dance.

**Gitara sen asan na soti.**

The guitar is easy to play.

**Mi sen jumbi na idi.**

I am ready to go.

- Noun Complements

**misu xiwon na oko yu** - my desire to see you

**Nominal Verb Phrases**

Verb phrases functioning in the place of noun phrases are known as *nominal verb phrases* and require the infinitive verb form.

- With *copula* (**sen**) sentences as shown above:

**Cele sen na triunfa.**

The goal is to win.

In these sentences, subject infinitive verb phrases may be moved to the end of the sentence. However, the pronoun **to** must take the place of the infinitive verb phrase and a comma must be added before relocated phrase.

**Na nensabar sen problem.**

To be impatient is a problem.

*or*

**To sen problem, na sen nensabar.**

It is a problem to be impatient.

**Na soti gitara sen asan.**

To play the guitar is easy. *or* Playing the guitar is easy.

*or*

**To sen asan, na soti gitara.**

It is easy to play the guitar.

**Na suyon in bahari sen amusane.**

To swim in the sea is fun. *or* Swimming in the sea is fun.

*or*

**To sen amusane, na suyon in bahari.**

It is fun to swim in the sea.

- As the complement of a preposition:

**fe tayti fe na danse** - Instead of dancing

**Te le sokutu dur na danse.**

He fell while dancing.

**Fe na doxo, nini le xorsomno.**

Reading, the boy fell asleep.

## Prepositional Phrases

---

Globasa, like most SVO languages, uses prepositions rather [postpositions](#). Prepositional phrases always immediately follow the noun phrases they modify.

**Myaw in sanduku somno.**

The cat *in the box* is sleeping.

Prepositional phrases that modify verbs enjoy relative free word order and may be moved anywhere in the sentence. When moved before the verb, commas are used as seen below.

**Myaw yam in sanduku maux.**

**Myaw yam maux in sanduku.**

**Myaw, in sanduku, yam maux.**

**In sanduku, myaw yam maux.**

The cat eats the mouse *in the box*.

In order to indicate position without reference to location, prepositions are turned into nouns by adding **-ya** to form prepositional phrases with **fe**.

**Myaw sen fe inya.**

The cat is *inside*.

**Myaw fe inya somno.**

The cat *inside* is sleeping.

**Fe inya, myaw somno.**

*Inside*, the cat is sleeping.

### **Indirect Object**

The indirect object is always marked with the preposition **tas** (to, for). Indirect object phrases, like direct object phrases marked with **el**, may be moved without the need to indicate movement using commas.

**Mi gibe kitabu tas nini.**

I give the book *to the child*.

**Mi gibe tas nini kitabu.**

I give *the child* the book.

**Mi gibe kitabu tas te.**

I give the book *to her/him*.

**Mi gibe tas te kitabu.**

I give *her/him* the book.

**Mi gibe to tas nini.**

I give it *to the child*.

**Mi gibe to tas te.**

I give it *to her/him*.

**Tas nini mi gibe kitabu.**

*To the child* I give a book.

**Tas te mi gibe to.**  
*To her/him I give it.*

## Phrasal Prepositions

Globasa uses a number of phrasal prepositions using **fe** followed by a noun followed by **de**.

**Baytu fe kapi de liljabal sen kimapul.**  
*The houses on top of the hill are expensive.*

In order to indicate position without reference to location, phrasal prepositions simply drop **de**.

**Baytu fe kapi sen kimapul.**  
*The houses on top are expensive.*

**Fe kapi, baytu sen kimapul.**  
*On top, the houses are expensive.*

**Kimapul baytu sen fe kapi.**  
*The expensive houses are on top.*

## Prepositional Verbs

---

In Globasa, prepositions may be turned into verbs using the suffix -**ya** as an alternative to linking prepositional phrases to subjects using the copula, as seen above.

<b>Sentence Structure with Prepositional Verb</b>		
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Prepositional Verb</b>	<b>Noun Phrase</b>
<b>myaw</b> cat	<b>inya</b> is inside	<b>sanduku</b> box
<b>Myaw inya sanduku.</b> The cat is inside the box		

Prepositional verbs may or may not be followed by a noun phrase.

**Myaw inya.**

The cat is inside.

Nouns used in phrasal prepositions may also be used as verbs in the same way as prepositional verbs.

**Myaw ruke sanduku.**

The cat is behind the box.

**Myaw ruke.**

The cat is in the back.

**leya and xaya**

The nouns **leya** and **xaya** also function as the verb counterparts to the prepositions **lefe** and **xafe**. In other words, *lefeya* and *xafeya* are not used, just as **leli** and **xali** are used instead of *lefeli* and *xafeli*.

- **leya** - (n) the past; (v) be before, come before, precede
- **xaya** - (n) the future; (v) be after, come after, follow

**feya**

The prepositional verb **feya** (be at) may be optionally used as a *copula* with **-loka** and **-watu** correlatives.

**Kastilo feya keloka?**

Where is the castle located?

**hay**

---

The verb **hay** is used to express *there is/are*. This is the only verb in Globasa that allows the subject to come either before or after the verb. Across languages, the subject of the equivalent of **hay** typically comes after the verb.

**Multi kitabu hay in kitabudom.**

*or*

**Hay multi kitabu in kitabudom.**

There are many books in the library.

The verb **hay** is also used in sentences related to atmospheric conditions, such as the following:

**Hay barix.** or **To barix.**

"There is rain." or "It rains."

It's raining.

**Hay termo.** or **To sen termopul.**

"There is heat." or "It is warm."

It's warm.

## Conjunction ki

---

The conjunction **ki** is used when a clause (a complete sentence) functions in place of either the direct object or subject.

### Clause in Place of Direct Object

Sentence Structure with Clause in place of Direct Object	
Subject and Verb	Full clause in place of Direct Object
<b>mi jixi</b> I know	<b>ki yu le xuli mobil</b> (that) you repaired car
<b>Mi jixi ki yu le xuli mobil.</b> I know (that) you repaired the car.	

### Clause in Place of Subject

Sentence Structure with Clause in place of Subject	
Full Clause in Place of the Subject	Predicate
<b>ki yu le xuli mobil</b> That you repaired the car	<b>no surprisa mi</b> doesn't surprise me
<b>Ki yu le xuli mobil no surprisa mi.</b> That you repaired the car doesn't surprise me.	

Subject **ki** clauses may be moved to the end of the sentence. However, the pronoun **to** must take the place of the **ki** clause and a comma must be added before said phrase.

**To no surprisa mi, ki yu le xuli mobil.**

It doesn't surprise me that you repaired the car.

## Questions

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In Globasa, the word order of interrogative sentences is the same as that of their counterpart declarative sentences.

### Yes/No Questions

Yes/no questions are formed by adding the particle **kam** at the beginning of the question's counterpart declarative sentence. This is illustrated in the following pairs of sentences with (1) a declarative sentence and (2) the counterpart yes/no question.

(1) **Yu sen yamkal.** You are hungry.

(2) **Kam yu sen yamkal?** Are you hungry?

(1) **Yu yam mahimaso.** You eat fish.

(2) **Kam yu yam mahimaso?** Do you eat fish?

### Wh- Questions

Likewise, wh- questions preserve typical word order. This is illustrated in the following pair of example sentences with (1) a question whose word order mirrors that of (2) a possible answer.

(1) **Yusu name sen keto?**

"Your name is what?"

What is your name?

(2) **Misu name sen Roberto.**

My name is Robert.

(1) **Yu sen kepul?**

"You are how?"

How are you?

(2) **Mi sen bon.**

I'm fine.

(1) **Parti xa okur keloka?**

"The party will happen where?"

Where will the party take place?

(2) **Parti xa okur in misu preferido yamdukan.**

The party will take place in my favorite restaurant.

# Word Formation

## Part of Speech of Affixed Words

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Prefixes do not alter the part of speech of the affixed word. On the other hand, suffixes do and are defined as either adjective/adverb suffixes or noun/verb suffixes.

## Grammatical Affixes

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- **-su:** possessive adjectives
- **-li:** (1) turns nouns into adjective/adverbs (*of, relating to*); (2) generates noun quasi-compounds
- **-mo:** (1) turns adjectives into *adjective/adverb-modifying adverbs*; (2) generates adjective quasi-compounds
- **-ya:** turns adjectives into abstract nouns
- **-gi:** transitivity marker
- **-cu:** intransitivity marker
- **be-:** passive voice
- **du-:** gerund; *habitual/continuous verb aspect*

## Prefixes

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- **aw:** absent, away [**awsenti** - absent]
  - **awidi** - leave, go away (*idi* - go); **awglu** - drink up (*glu* - drink); **awpel** - drive away (*pel* - drive/push, impulse/impetus)
- **awto-:** auto- (*automatic*) [**awtomati** - automatic]
  - **awtosahigi** - autocorrect (*sahi* - correct, right; *sahigi* - correct)
- **dis-:** disperse, scatter
  - **disgibe** - distribute (*gibe* - give)
- **eko-:** eco-
  - **ekologi** - ecology (*logi* - specialty, discipline), **ekosistem** - ecosystem (*sistem* - system)
- **fin-:** finish, to the end
  - **findoxo** - finish reading to the end (*doxo* - read); **finyam** - finish eating (*yam* - eat)

- **fron-:** forwards [**fronta** - forehead, front]
  - **fronkadam** - progress (*kadam* - step)
- **ja-:** immediately adjacent [**jara** - neighbor]
  - **jale** - just (have) (*le* - past tense verb particle); **jaxa** - about to (*xa* - future tense verb particle); **jaledin** - yesterday (*din* - day); **jaxadin** - tomorrow (*din* - day)
- **nen-:** un-, in-, im-
  - **nenmuhim** - unimportant (*muhim* - important); **nenkompleto** - incomplete (*kompleto* - complete); **nenible** - impossible (*ible* - possible); **okonenible** - invisible (*oko* - see); **imanunenible** - unbelievable, incredible (*imanu* - believe); **nensomno** - insomnia (*somno* - sleep)
- **pos-:** opposite [**opos** - opposite]
  - **possahay** - hinder (*sahay* - help); **possukses** - failure/fail (*sukses* - success); **posdongwi** - disagree (*dongi* - agree); **posgami** - divorce (*gami* - spouse/marry)
- **pre:** here/there, present (as opposed to *away, absent*)  
[**presenti** - present]
  - **preata** - arrive (*ata* - come); **preporta** - bring, take (*porta* - carry)
- **ri-:** re- (again)
  - **rieskri** - rewrite (*eskri* - write); **riadresu** - forward (*adresu* - address); **ridoxo** - reread (*doxo* - read)
- **ru-:** retro-, re- (back) [**ruke** - back/rear]
  - **ruata** - come back, return (*ata* - come); **ruidi** - go back, return (*idi* - go); **rugibe** - give back, return (*gibe* - give); **ruaksyon** - react/reaction (*aksyon* - act/action)
- **xor-:** begin, start
  - **xorsomno** - fall asleep (*somno* - sleep); **xoraham** - realize, come to understand (*aham* - understand)

## Adj/Adv Suffixes

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- **-do:** in an inactive state of (turns nouns into *inactive adjectives*)
  - **kasirudo** - broken (*kasiru* - break); **klosido** - closed (*klosi* - close); **estodo** - stopped (*esto* - stop)
- **-ne:** in the active process of (turns verbs into *active adjectives*)

- **somnone** - sleeping (*somno* - *sleep*); **interesne** - interesting (*interes* - *interest*); **amusane** - amusing, fun (*amusa* - *amuse*)
- **-ple:** multiple
  - **duaple** - double (*dua* - *two*); **tigaple** - triple (*tiga* - *three*); **careple** - quadruple (*care* - *four*)
- **-yum:** ordinal numbers
  - **unyum** - first (*un* - *one*); **duayum** - second (*dua* - *two*); **tigayum** - third (*tiga* - *three*)

## Noun Suffixes

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- **-gon:** -agon (*geometric figure*) [**gono** - angle]
  - **tigagon** - triangle (*tiga* - *three*); **limagon** - pentagon (*lima* - *five*); **ocogon** - octagon (*oco* - *eight*); **ortogon** - rectangle (*orto* - *upright*)
- **-ina:** -ine
  - **kafeina** - caffeine (*kafe* - *coffee*)
- **-je:** degree [**daraje** - degree, level]
  - **dayje** - size (*day* - *big/large*); **velosije** - speed (*velosi* - *fast*); **telije** - distance (*teli* - *far*); **laoje** - age (*lao* - *old*); **termoje** - temperature (*termo* - *heat*); **gaoje** - height (*gao* - *tall/high*)
- **-sa:** language; animal cries [**basa** - language]
  - **Globasa** - Globasa (*globa* - *world*); **Englisa** - English (*Engli* - *England*); **Espanisa** - Spanish (*Espani* - *Spain*)
  - **bwawsa** - bark (*bwaw* - *dog*); **myawsa** - meow (*myaw* - *cat*); **umasa** - neigh (*uma* - *horse*); **singasa** - roar (*singa* - *lion*)

## Function Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

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- **anti:** against, counter, anti-
  - **antidokya** - antidote (*dokya* - *poison*); **antijento** - fight against (*jento* - *fight*); **antiaksyon** - counteract (*aksyon* - *act/action*)
- **bax:** under, sub-, vice-

- **baxgeoli** - subterranean (*geo - earth, ground*); **baxpresidiyen** - vice-president (*presidiyen - president*)
- **pas:** through
  - **pasdoxo** - read through (*doxo - read*); **pasjiwa** - live through (*jiwa - live, life*); **paspasa** - traverse, pass through (*pasa - pass*)
- **ex:** out
  - **exidi** - exit (*idi - go*); **exporta** - export (*porta - carry*); **exnasyonli** - foreign (*nasyon - nation*)
- **in:** in
  - **inidi** - enter (*idi - go*); **inporta** - import (*porta - carry*); **inhare** - contain (*hare - have*)
- **infra:** infra-, hypo-
  - **infratermo** - hypothermia (*termo - heat*); **infraroso** - infrared (*roso - red*); **infraidi** - descend (*idi - go*)
- **intre:** between, inter-
  - **intrenasyonli** - international (*nasyon - nation*); **intrepala** - conversation (*pala - speak, talk*); **intreaksyon** - interact/interaction (*aksyon - act/action*); **intrediskusi** - dialogue (*diskusi - discuss/discussion*)
- **le:** past
  - **lefe** - before (*fe - at*)
- **lefe:** pre-, fore-
  - **lefeoko** - foresee (*oko - see*); **lefeloga** - foretell, predict (*loga - say/tell*)
- **moy:** every, all
  - **moyabil** - almighty, omnipotent (*abil - able, capable*); **moydinli** - daily, everyday (*din - day*)
- **of:** off (of), from, *fractions*
  - **offolo** - depend on (*folo - follow*); **un ofdua** - half, one out of two (*dua - two*)
- **se:** self-
  - **semorgi** - suicide (*morgi - kill*); **sebawe** - self-defense (*bawe - defense*)
- **supra:** above, super-, hyper-
  - **suprarealsim** - hyperrealistic (*real - real; realsim - realistic*); **supraidi** - ascend (*idi - go*)
- **ton:** together, co-

- **tonaksyon** - cooperate (*aksyon* - act/action); **tonergo** - collaborate (*ergo* - work)
- **tras:** across, trans-
  - **trasporta** - transport/transportation (*porta* - carry); **trasbasa** - translate, interpret (*basa* - language, communicate through language)
- **ultra:** beyond
  - **ultrajiwa** - survive (*jiwa* - life); **ultranaturali** - supernatural (*natura* - nature); **ultrapasa** - surpass (*pasa* - pass)
- **xa:** future
  - **xafe** - after (*fe* - at)
- **xafe:** post-
  - **xafeplasi** - postpone (*plasi* - put); **xafemorculi** (preferably expressed more succinctly as a prepositional phrase - **xafe morcu**) - postmortem, posthumous (*morcu* - death); **xafexengili** (preferably expressed more succinctly as a prepositional phrase - **xafe xengi**) - postpartum (*xen* - born; *xengi* - give birth)

## Noun/Verb Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

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- **gami:** spouse, marry; *in compounds:* in-law
  - **gamisodar** - brother-in-law, sister-in-law (*sodar* - sibling); **gamiatre** - in-laws (*atre* - parent)
- **hawa:** air; *in compounds:* aero-
  - **hawanavi** - aircraft (*navi* - ship)

## Adj/Adv Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

---

Many adjective/adverbs may be used to create compounds. The following list includes the most commonly used adjective/adverbs in compounds.

Root adjective/adverbs are typically attached to the main root word, creating compounds. On the other hand, derived adjective/adverbs

with **-li (leli)** are typically expressed as separate words, creating quasi-compounds.

- **bon:** good; *in compounds:* eu-, objectively or morally good/well
  - **bonata** - welcome (*ata - come*); **bonxanse** - good luck (*xanse - chance, luck*); **bonlexi** - euphemism (*lexi - word*); **bonmorcu** - euthanasia (*morcu - death*); **bonoko** - observe, watch (*oko - eye/see/look*); **bonore** - listen (*ore - ear/hear*)
- **bur:** bad; *in compounds:* objectively or morally bad
  - **burnini** - brat (*nini - kid*); **bursolo** - lonely (*solo - alone*); **burlexi** - swearword (*lexi - word*)
- **colo:** ugly; *in compounds:* ugly
  - **coloeskri** - scribble (*eskri - write*)
- **cuyo:** main, chief, primary; *in compounds:* main, chief, primary, master, arch-
  - **cuyodolo** - main street (*dolo - street*); **cuyoyawxe** - master key (*yawxe - key*)
- **day:** big, large; *in compounds:* augmentative
  - **daybon** - excellent, great, awesome (*bon - good*); **dayday** - huge, gigantic (*day - big, large*); **daylil** - tiny (*lil - small, little*); **dayxaher** - metropolis (*xaher - town, city*); **daybaytu** - mansion (*baytu - house*)
- **fem:** female
  - **femgami** - wife (*gami - spouse*); **femnini** - girl (*nini - kid/child*); **femixu** - woman (*ixu - adult, man/woman*); **femwangu** - queen (*wangu - monarch, king/queen*)
- **godo:** - excessive, excessively, too much, too many; *in compounds:* too
  - **godojaldi** - premature (*jaldi - early*)
- **juni:** young; *in compounds:* offspring
  - **junibwaw** - puppy (*bwaw - dog*); **junimyaw** - kitten (*myaw - cat*); **junisinga** - cub (*singa - lion*); **juninini** - infant, toddler (*nini - kid, child*)
- **kwasi:** seeming(ly); *in compounds:* quasi-, step-
  - **kwasisodar** - step-brother, step-sister (*sodar - sibling*)
- **lama:** ancient [ *opp neo* ]
  - **lamahistori** - ancient history (*histori - history*)
- **lao:** old [ *opp juni* ]

- **laotre** - ancestor, forefather, foremother (*atre* - parent); **laonini** - teen, adolescent (*nini* - kid, child); **laodaypatre/laodaypapa** - great grandfather/great grandpa (*daypatre* - grandfather; *daypapa* - grandpa)
- **leli:** former; *in compounds:* ex-
  - **leli gami** - ex-spouse (*gami* - spouse); **leli presidiyen** - ex-president (*presidi* - preside)
- **lil:** small, little; *in compounds:* diminutive
  - **lilhaha** - giggle (*haha* - laugh); **lilbaytu** - hut, cottage (*baytu* - house); **lilnahir** - stream (*nahir* - river)
- **mal:** wrong; *in compounds:* mis-
  - **malaham** - misunderstand (*aham* - understand); **malhesabu** - miscount (*hesabu* - count)
- **man:** male
  - **mangami** - husband (*gami* - spouse); **mannini** - boy (*nini* - kid/child); **manixu** - man (*ixu* - adult, man/woman); **manwangu** - king (*wangu* - monarch, king/queen)
- **meli:** beautiful, pretty
  - **melieskri** - calligraphy (*eskri* - write)
- **midi:** middle; *in compounds:* mid-
  - **midinuru** - noon (*nuru* - daytime); **midinoce** - midnight (*noce* - night); **mididay** - medium
- **neo:** new; *in compounds:* new, neo-
  - **neoklasiko** - neoclassical (*klasiko* - classic, classical)
- **semi:** sort of, kind of, partly; *in compounds:* half-; semi-, -ish
  - **semisodar** - half-brother/half-sister (*sodar* - sibling); **semikijawi** - greenish (*kijawi* - green)
- **total:** entire, whole; *in compounds:* total, all-, pan-
  - **totalglobali** - world-wide (*globa* - world)

## Numerals as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

Numerals may also be used to create compounds.

- **unbasayen** - monolingual (*basa* - language)
- **duacalun** - bicycle (*calun* - wheel)

## Adj/Adv Words as Quasi-Suffixes in Compound Words

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- **abil:** can, able; *in compounds:* can, -ive
  - **kreaabil** - creative (*krea* - create); **okonenabil** - blind (*oko* - see)
- **bimar:** ill, sick
  - **sikobimar** - crazy (*siko* - mind)
- **ible:** possible; *in compounds* -able/-ible
  - **yamible** - edible (*yam* - eat); **doxoible** - legible (*doxo* - read); **okoible** - visible (*oko* - see)
- **fil:** inclined to, prone
  - **ergofil** - diligent, industrious (*ergo* - work); **fobifil** - fear-prone (*fobi* - fear); **wajibufil** - responsible (*wajibu* - responsibility, obligation); **dinifil** - religious (*dini* - religion)
- **kal:** empty; *in compounds:* -less
- **legakal** - illegal, lawless (*lega* - law); **ergokal** - unemployed (*ergo* - work); **pesakal** - poor (*pesa* - money); **luminkal** - dark (*lumin* - light); **yamkal** - hungry (*yam* - eat/meal); **suikal** - thirsty (*sui* - water)
- **kolordo (kolor-do):** shade, colored (See also **-sim.**)
  - **asmankolordo** - sky blue (*asman* - sky)
- **laye:** worthy
  - **xinloylaye** - trust-worthy (*xinloy* - trust); **memorilaye** - memorable (*memori* - memory/remember); **doxolaye** - worth reading (*doxo* - read)
- **musi:** must, have to; *in compounds:* (active) must; (passive) must be, imperative
  - active: **triunfamusi** - who must win (*triunfa* - win/triumph)
  - passive: **beekomusi** - must-see (*oko* - see; *beoko* - be seen)
- **peldo (pel-do):** driven
  - **somnopeldo** - sleepy (*somno* - sleep)
- **pul:** full; *in compounds:* -ful
  - **kimapul** - costly, pricey, expensive (*kima* - price); **yampul** - full, satiated (*yam* - eat/meal); **jawgupul** - careful (*jawgu* - take care); **brilapul** - shiny (*brila* - shine); **pesapul** - rich

- (*pesa* - money); **hataripul** - dangerous (*hatari* - danger); **legapul** - legal, lawful (*lega* - law); **bawlupul** - violent (*bawlu* - violence)
- **sim:** similar; *in compounds:* -like, -ish
  - **dostesim** - friendly (*doste* - friend); **femsim** - effeminate (*fem* - feminine); **ninisim** - childish (*nini* - child); **realsim** - realistic (*real* - real); **dahabusim** - golden (*dahabu* - gold)

## Nouns as Quasi-Suffixes in Compound Words

- **bol:** ball
  - **pedabol** - soccer/football (*peda* - foot); **basketobol** - basketball (*basketo* - basket)
- **din:** day
  - **Soladin** - Sunday (*Sola* - Earth's sun); **Lunadin** - Monday (*Luna* - Earth's moon); **Marihidin** - Tuesday (*Marihi* - Mars); **Bududin** - Wednesday (*Budu* - Mercury); **Muxtaridin** - Thursday (*Muxtari* - Jupiter); **Zuhuradin** - Friday (*Zuhura* - Venus); **Xanidin** - Saturday (*Xani* - Saturn); **Kristodin** - Christmas (*Kristo* - Chirst)
- **dom:** place; *in compounds:* place, room
  - **kitabudom** - library (*kitab* - book); **mehmandom** - hostel (*mehman* - guest); **dinidom** - church, temple (*dini* - religion); **banyodom** - bathroom (*banyo* - bath); **darsudom** - classroom (*darsu* - lesson, class)
- **doku** document
  - **pasadoku** - passport (*pasa* - pass); **xencudoku** - birth certificate (*xen* - born, *xencu* - birth)
- **dukan:** store
  - **kitabudukan** - bookstore (*kitab* - book); **yamdukan** - restaurant (*yam* - meal/eat); **yamxeydukan** - grocery store (*yamxey* - food)
- **ente:** inanimate agent
  - **medisente** - medicine, medication (*medis* - medicine); **antigutonente** - analgesic, pain-killer (*guton* - pain)
- **fon:** -phone, audio tool

- **telifon** - telephone (*teli - far*); **infon** - microphone (*in - speak/speech*); **exfon** - speakers (*ex - out*); **orefon** - earphones (*ore - ear*); **radyo fon** - radio transmitter (*radyo - radio*)
- **hole:** sheath, holder
  - **xamahole** - candlestick (*xama - candle*); **pamtulhole** - holster (*pamtul - gun*)
- **grafi:** recording; *in compounds*; recording, -graphy
  - **jiwagrafi** - biography (*jiwa - life*); **radyagrafi** - x-ray image (*radya - radiation*); **teligrafi** - telegram (*teli - far*)
- **ismo:** -ism
  - **kapitalismo** - capitalism (*kapital - capital*); **komunismo** - communism (*komun - communal*); **Budaismo** - Buddhism (*Buda - Buddha*)
- **ista:** -ist (meaning limited to *adherent to -ism*)
  - **kapitalista** - capitalist (*kapital - capital*); **komunista** - communist (*komun - communal*); **Budaista** - Buddhist (*Buda - Buddha*)
- **itis:** inflammation (-itis)
  - **artroitis** - arthritis (*artro - joint*); **mogeitis** - encephalitis (*moge - brain*)
- **kaxa:** container
  - **anjenkaxa** - safebox (*anjen - safe*); **pesakaxa** - purse (*pesa - money*); **bezekaxa** - beehive (*beze - bee*)
- **kef:** boss, leader, chief
  - **navikef** - captain (*nave - ship*); **xaherkef** - mayor (*xaher - city*)
- **krasi:** government
  - **demokrasi** - democracy (*krasi - rule, govern*)
- **kumax:** (piece of) cloth
  - **banyokumax** - towel (*banyo - bath*); **mesakumax** - tablecloth (*mesa - table*); **nasakumax** - handkerchief (*nasa - nose*); **muntekumax** - napkin (*munte - mouth*)
- **lari:** collective group
  - **drevolari** - forest (*drevo - tree*); **insanlari** - humanity (*insan - human being*); **darsulari** - course (*darsu - lesson/class*); **mumulari** - herd of cattle (*mumu - bull/cow, ox*); **lexilari** - vocabulary (*lexi - word*); **menalari** - dictionary (*mena - meaning, definition*); **navilari** - fleet of ships

- (*navi* - ship); **yumawlari** - plumage  
(*yumaw* - feather); **dinlari** - week (*din* - day)
- **lexi:** word
    - **namelexi** - noun (*name* - name); **falelexi** - verb (*fale* - do); **sifalexi** - adjective (*sifa* - characteristic); **manerlexi** - adverb (*maner* - manner)
  - **logi:** specialty, study of
    - **biologi** - biology (*bio* - life/organisms); **sikologi** - psychology (*siko* - mind)
  - **maso:** meat
    - **mumumaso** - beef (*mumu* - bull/cow); **kukumaso** - chicken (*kuku* - hen/rooster); **swinimaso** - pork (*swini* - pig, hog); **mahimaso** - fish (*mahi* - fish)
  - **medis:** medicine (*practice*)
    - **dentamedis** - dentistry (*denta* - tooth); **sikomedis** - psychiatry (*siko* - mind); **hewanmedis** - veterinary medicine (*hewan* - animal); **ninimedis** - pediatrics (*nini* - child); **pifumedis** - dermatology (*pifu* - skin)
  - **meter:** measuring device
    - **termometer** - thermometer (*termo* - heat); **satumeter** - clock, watch (*satu* - hour)
  - **mon:** element or part of a whole
    - **talujimon** - snowflake (*taluji* - snow); **watumon** - period (*watu* - time); **atexmon** - flame (*atex* - fire)
  - **mosem:** season
    - **bardimosem** - winter (*bardi* - cold); **bijamosem** - spring (*bija* - seed/sow); **termomosem** - summer (*termo* - heat); **xuhamosem** - autumn (*xuha* - reap/harvest)
  - **osis:** pathology
    - **sikoosis** - psychosis (*siko* - mind)
  - **tim:** team; *in compounds:* team, body
    - **asosyatim** - association (*asosya* - associate); **komuntim** - community (*komun* - communal); **organisatim** - organization (*organisa* - organize); **jangetim** - military (*jange* - war); **krasitim** - government (*krasi* - rule/govern); **ergotim** - staff (*ergo* - work); **oretim** - audience (*ore* - ear/hear)
  - **tora:** machine, device, apparatus; *in compounds:* -ator, machine, device, apparatus

- **komputatora** - computer (*komputa* - compute); **liftitora** - elevator, lift (*lifti* - lift); **woxatora** - washing machine (*woxa* - wash); **tayputora** - typewriter (*taypu* - type)
- **tul:** tool
  - **eskritul** - writing utensil (*eskri* - write); **katatul** - knife (*kata* - cut); **yuxitul** - toy (*yuxi* - play/game)
- **key:** thing, object; *in compounds:* thing, object, substance
  - **yamxey** - food (*yam* - meal, eat); **kreaxey** - (a) creation (*krea* - create); **kostruixey** - building (*kostrui* - build)
- **yen:** being (any living being or personified object); *in compounds:* -ist, -er, -an
  - *noun/verb roots:* **estudiyen** - student (*estudi* - study); **danseyen** - dancer (*danse* - dance); **medisyen** - physician (*medis* - medicate, medicine); **arteyen** - artist (*arte* - art); **alimyen** - teacher (*alim* - teach); **polisiyen** - police officer (*polisi* - police); **legayen** - lawyer/attorney (*lega* - law); **poemayen** - poet (*poema* - poem)
  - *adjective roots:* **juniyen** - young man/woman, gal/guy (*juni* - young)
  - *nationalities:* **Italiyen** - Italian (*Itali* - Italy); **Mexikoyen** - Mexican (*Mexiko* - Mexico)
  - *physicians:* **dentamedisyen** - dentist (*denta* - tooth); **sikomedyen** - psychiatrist (*siko* - mind); **hewanmedisyen** - veterinarian (*hewan* - animal); **ninimedisyen** - pediatrician (*nini* - child); **pifumedyen** - dermatologist (*pifu* - skin)

## Other Noun-Noun Compounds

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Many other nouns can be used to create *noun-noun* compounds.

**rukebao** - backpack

**xencudin** - birthday

**familname** - last name

**kosmonaviyen** - astronaut

**mobilxuliyen** - mechanic

## Proper Noun Compounds

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Proper nouns may also be joined to create compounds. They may be spelled in one of three ways as seen below.

**Ceskieslovaki** or **CeskiEslovaki** or **Ceski-Eslovaki** - Czechoslovakia  
**Serbihervatskasa** or **SerbiHervatskasa** or **Serbi-Hervatskasa** - Serbo-Croatian

**Kinxasakongo** or **KinxasaKongo** or **Kinxasa-Kongo** - Kongo-Kinshasa

Likewise, proper nouns with **utara**, **sude**, **dongu**, **garebi** and **centro** may also be spelled in one of three ways.

**Sudehangu** or **SudeHangu** or **Sude-Hangu** - South Korea

Proper nouns with **ji** may also be alternatively joined as follows.

**Antigwa ji Barbuda** or **AntigwaBarbuda** or **Antigwa-Barbuda** - Antigua and Barbuda

Derived compounds consisting of two distinct proper nouns must be joined with a hyphen or dash.

**Mexiko-Usali byen** - Mexico-U.S. border

## Descriptive Noun Compounds

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Noun compounds such as the above may be expressed as adjectives simply by attaching the suffix **-li**.

**xencudinli hadya** - birthday gift

Alternatively, the descriptive word may be used in a prepositional phrase with **fe** as an equivalent of **-li**. In fact, this is the preferred method when the compound word already consists of three or more morphemes, such as **xencudin** (**xen-cu-din**).

**hadya fe xencudin** - birthday gift (literally, *gift of birthday*)

This method is especially useful for forming more complex descriptive noun phrases:

**maydoyen fe hadya fe xencudin** - birthday gift seller  
(literally, *seller of gifts of birthday*)

## Object-Verb Adjectives

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Object-Verb Adjectives are adjectives that consist of two nouns (object and verb) plus an adjective suffix.

**mogeyamne ameba** - brain-eating amoeba  
**fikirprovokane idey** - thought-provoking idea

# Truncated Morphemes

A special feature of Globasa is the use of *truncated morphemes*. Truncated morphemes are function words or affixes with a shorter form and typically a narrower or a broader meaning than their parent words. Truncated morphemes are not derived words per se, and in fact are best regarded as entirely different root words that are similar in form to certain content words as a way to facilitate the process of learning them. As a result, truncated morphemes need not bear a systematic pattern.

A similar feature is found in natural languages. In the world's creole languages, for example, it is common to see function words arise out of content words from the parent language. In fact, this is how most natural languages have evolved and generated function words and grammatical morphemes. For a fascinating discussion on this topic see [\*The Unfolding of Language: An Evolutionary Tour of Mankind's Greatest Invention\*](#), by Guy Deutscher.

The following function words are *truncated morphemes*:

- **cel** (to, for, in order to) *from* **cele** (goal, purpose)
- **dur** (during) *from* **dure** (duration)
- **fal** (done by) *from* **fale** (do)
- **fol** (according to, alongside of) *from* **folo** (follow)
- **ger** (would) *from* **eger** (if)
- **har** (with, having/using) *from* **hare** (have)
- **kom** (than) *from* **kompara** (comparison/compare)
- **kos** (due to, because of) *from* **kosa** (cause)
- **kwasi** (as if) *from* **kwasi** (seemingly)
- **pas** (through) *from* **pasa** (pass)
- **sol** (only) *from* **solo** (alone)
- **tas** (to, for, direct object marker) *from* **taslum** (receive)
- **tem** (about, regarding) *from* **tema** (topic, theme)
- **ton** (together with) *from* **tongo** (together)
- **wey** (around, approximately) *from* **jowey** (surroundings)
- **yon** (with, by means of, by) *from* **yongu** (use)

The following prefixes are *truncated morphemes*:

- **aw-** (away) *from* **awsenti** (absent)
- **awto-** (auto-) *from* **awtomati** (automatic)
- **du-** (continuous/habitual aspect) *from* **dure** (duration)
- **fin-** (end/finish) *from* **fini** (end, finish)
- **fron-** (forwards) *from* **fronta** (forehead, front)
- **ja-** (immediately adjacent) *from* **jara** (neighbor)
- **pre-** (here/there) *from* **presenti** (present)
- **pos-** (opposite) *from* **opos** (opposite)
- **ru-** (retro, backwards) *from* **ruke** (back, rear)
- **xor-** (start, begin) *from* **xoru** (start, begin)

The following suffixes are *truncated morphemes*:

- **-cu** (intransitive) *from* **cudu** (obtain, acquire, get, take)
- **-gon** (geometric figure with specific number of angles) *from* **gono** (angle)
- **-gi** (transitive) *from* **gibe** (give)
- **-sa** (language; animal cries) *from* **basa** (language)

# Word Classes

## Content Words

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- **falelexi** (*f*) - verb (*v*)
  - **linkuli falelexi** (*f.lin*) - copula (*v.cop*)
  - **ojetoli falelexi** (*f.oj*) - transitive verb (*v.tr*)
  - **nenojetoli falelexi** (*f.nenoj*) - intransitive verb (*v.intr*)
  - **oroojetoli falelexi** (*f.oro*) - ambitransitive verb (*v.ambi*)
    - **aksyonli orofalelexi** (*f.oro.a*) - agentive ambitransitive verb (*v.ambi.a*)
    - **beaksyonli orofalelexi** (*f.oro.b*) - patientive ambitransitive verb (*v.ambi.p*)
  - **sahayli falelexi** (*f.sah*) - auxiliary verb (*v.aux*)
- **manerlexi** (*m*) - adverb (*adv*)
- **namelexi** (*n*) - noun (*n*)
  - **pornamelexi** (*pn*) - pronoun (*pron*)
    - **suyali pornamelexi** (*su pn*) - possessive pronoun (*poss pron*)
  - **suli namelexi** (*su n*) - proper noun (*prop n*)
- **sifalexi** (*s*) - adjective (*adj*)
  - **suyali sifalexi** (*su s*) - possessive adjective (*poss adj*)
- **tosifulexi** (*t*) - adjective/adverb (*adj/adv*)

## Function Words

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- **dingyalexi** (*d*) - determiner (*det*)
- **intrelogalexi** (*il*) - interjection (*interj*)
- **linkulexi** (*l*) - conjunction (*conj*)
- **numer** (*num*) - number (*num*)
- **partikul** (*par*) - particle (*part*)
- **plasilexi** (*p*) - adposition (*adp*)
  - **lefeplasilexi** (*lp*) - preposition (*prep*)
  - **xafeplasilexi** (*xp*) - postposition (*postp*)

## Affixes

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- **fikso** (*fik*) - affix (*afx*)
  - **lefefikso** (*lfik*) - prefix (*px*)
  - **xafefikso** (*xfik*) - suffix (*sfx*)

## Phrases

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A variety of phrases are also seen as entries in the Globasa dictionary. Several examples are listed below.

- **jumlemon** (*jm*) - phrase (*phrs*)
  - **plasilexili jumlemon** (*p jm*) - prepositional phrase (*prep phrs*)
  - **jumlemonli plasilexi** (*jm p*) - phrasal preposition (*phrs prep*)
  - **falelexili jumlemon** (*f jm*) - verb phrase (*v phrs*)