

Globasa Lessons for Beginners

Lesson 1

Review [Alphabet and Pronunciation](#) page under Grammar before starting the following lessons.

Word List

- **salom** - hi, hello
- **weda** - (good)bye
- **xanti** - peace (*hello, bye*)
- **bwaw** - dog(s)
- **myaw** - cat(s)
- **piu** - bird(s)
- **uma** - horse(s)
- **mahi** - fish(es)
- **doste** - friend(s)
- **nini** - boy(s)/girl(s), kid(s)
- **sodar** - brother(s)/sister(s), sibling(s)
- **matre** - mother(s)
- **mama** - mom(s)
- **patre** - father(s)
- **papa** - dad(s)

Notes

Gender

In Globasa, only a handful of words, such as **matre** and **patre**, indicate gender. Otherwise, words denoting people are gender-neutral. In a subsequent lesson, you will learn how to distinguish between males and females using gender adjectives as prefixes.

No Plural Nouns

Globasa does not distinguish between singular and plural nouns. In a subsequent lesson, you will learn how to indicate singularity or plurality when necessary.

- **doste** - *friend* or *friends*

xanti

The word **xanti** means *peace*, but it can also be used to say *hello* or *bye*.

Example Sentences

Salom, doste!

Hello, friend(s)!

Weda, uma!

Bye, horse(s)!

Reading Practice

Salom, bwaw! Weda, papa! Xanti, uma! Weda sodar! Xanti, doste! Salom, nini!
Weda, matre! Salom, mahi! Xanti, piu! Weda, myaw!

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above as sentence patterns and the reading practice as a model.

Lesson 2

Word List

- **mi** - I
- **bete** - daughter(s)/son(s), child, children
- **somno** - sleep(s)
- **doxo** - read(s)
- **danse** - dance(s)
- **lala** - sing(s)
- **yuxi** - play(s)
- **ergo** - work(s)
- **pawbu** - run(s)
- **anda** - walk(s)
- **fley** - fly/flies
- **suyon** - swim(s)

Notes

No articles

Globasa has neither definite nor indefinite articles (the words *a* and *the* in English). In a subsequent lesson, you will learn how to emphasize definiteness when necessary.

- **bwaw** - *dog(s), a dog or the dog(s)*

No conjugation

Globasa has no verb conjugation, meaning that verbs don't change according to the subject (or *doer*) of the sentence. For example, in English, the verb *work* can be conjugated as 'I *work* hard' and 'she *works* hard.' In Globasa, on the other hand, we only use **ergo**.

- **ergo** - *work or works*

Dictionary Verb Form

The dictionary form of the verb is equivalent to the English *simple present* or the *present progressive*.

- **fley** - *fly, flies, am flying, is flying or are flying*

Example Sentences

Mahi suyon.

The fish swim(s). *or* The fish is/are swimming.

Mi doxo.

I read. *or* I am reading.

Reading Practice

Salom, doste! Mi ergo. Myaw somno. Bete doxo. Piu fley. Bwaw yuxi. Mahi suyon. Mama lala. Patre danse. Uma pawbu. Sodar anda. Xanti, nini.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples from this lesson and Lesson 1 as sentence patterns, as well as the reading practice in this lesson as a model.

Lesson 3

Word List

- **yu** - you
- **fe lutuf** - please
- **xukra** - thank; thanks, thank you
- **yam** - eat
- **roti** - bread
- **risi** - rice
- **supa** - soup
- **salada** - salad
- **jubin** - cheese
- **pingo** - apple
- **banana** - banana
- **patato** - potato
- **kitab** - book
- **hare** - have, has

Notes

fe lutuf

The word **lutuf** means *kindness* and the word **fe** is a preposition with a general, indefinite meaning. The expression **fe lutuf** roughly means *in kindness*.

SVO Word Order

The typical word order in Globasa is *subject-verb-object*, the same as in English.

Bwaw yam jubin.

The dog eats cheese.

In the sentence above, **bwaw** is the *subject (entity who is eating)*, **yam** is the *verb (the action that the subject carries out)* and **jubin** is the *object (entity or object that gets eaten)*.

Example Sentences

Roti, fe lutuf. Xukra.

Bread, please. Thank you.

Mi yam patato.

I eat a potato.

Reading Practice

Xanti, sodar! Supa, fe lutuf. Xukra. Weda, sodar!

Salom, doste! Mi hare myaw. Yu hare bwaw. Nini hare piu. Papa hare mahi.
Myaw yam jubin. Mahi yam salada. Mi yam risi. Piu yam pingo. Yu yam banana.
Nini yam roti. Papa yam patato. Bwaw yam kitabu. Xanti, doste!

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples in this and previous lessons as sentence patterns.

Lesson 4

Word List

- **kam** - yes/no question particle
- **si** - yes
- **no** - no, not, do not, don't, does not, doesn't
- **aham** - understand
- **suki** - like
- **lubi** - love
- **vole** - want
- **na** - to (*infinitive verb marker*)
- **oko** - see, look, watch
- **ore** - hear, listen to
- **glu** - drink
- **filme** - film, movie
- **musika** - music
- **sui** - water
- **kafe** - coffee
- **cay** - tea
- **jusu** - juice

Notes

Yes/No Questions

Statements are turned into a yes/no questions simply by adding **kam** at the beginning of the sentence. The following example sentences show a statement followed by its counterpart yes/no question.

Nini oko filme.

The boy is watching a movie.

Kam nini oko filme?

Is the boy watching a movie?

Negation

The word **no** precedes the word being negated, such as the verb.

Myaw no glu cay.

Cats don't drink tea.

Infinitive Verbs

The infinitive verb form is marked using the particle **na** followed by the verb. It is always used between any two verbs.

Kam yu suki na oko filme?

Do you like to watch movies?

Invariable Pronoun Form

Pronouns retain the same form regardless of the function they play in a sentence. In English, I/me, she/her, and he/him are pronouns that change form. In Globasa, **mi** means both *I* or *me*.

Mi lubi yu.

I love you.

Yu lubi mi.

You love me.

Example Sentences

Kam patre suki na yam salada?

Does the father like to eat salad?

Si, patre suki na yam salada.

Yes, the father likes to eat salad.

No, patre no suki na yam salada.

No, the father doesn't like to eat salad.

Reading Practice

Xanti, doste. Kafe, fe lutuf! Xukra, doste. Mi suki kafe!

Salom, mama. Cay, fe lutuf! Xukra, mama! Mi suki cay!

Papa: Salom, bete! Kam yu glu sui?

Bete: Xanti, papa. No, mi no suki sui. Mi suki na glu jusu.

Papa: Kam yu yam roti?

Bete: Si, mi suki na yam roti.

Omar: Xanti, sodar! Kam yu ore musika?

Marta: Salom, sodar. No, mi no ore musika, mi oko filme. Kam yu doxo kitabu?

Omar: No, mi no doxo kitabu. Mi ore musika.

Doste: Kam yu aham lala?

Doste: Si, mi aham lala: Uma fley.

Mama: Kam yu lubi mi?

Papa: Si, mi lubi yu.

Lesson Activity

Create your own dialogues using the example sentences in this and previous lessons.

Lesson 5

Word List

- **ji** - and
- **sen** - be (*am, is, are*)
- **te** - he, she (*animate: any life form or personified object*)
- **hin** - this, these
 - **hinte** - this, this one (*animate*)
- **den** - that, those
 - **dente** - that, that one (*animate*)
- **ixu** - adult
 - **femixu** - woman
 - **manixu** - man
- **bon** - good
- **day** - big, large
- **bala** - strong
- **meli** - beautiful, pretty
- **velosi** - fast, quick
- **neo** - new
- **juni** - young
- **hox** - happy, glad
- **safe** - clean
- **lungo** - long
- **gao** - tall, high

Notes

Adjectives

Adjectives precede the nouns they modify.

- **safe myaw** - clean cat
- **neo kitabu** - new book
- **lungo filme** - long film

The verb *sen*

The verb **sen** links the subject to adjective phrases or noun phrases.

With adjective phrases:

Kitabu sen neo.

The book is new.

Filme sen lungo.

The film is long.

Uma sen day ji bala.

The horse is big and strong.

With noun phrases:

Te sen mahi.

It's a fish.

Te sen bon patre.

He's a good father.

hin/den

The demonstratives **hin** and **den** must always be followed by a noun or pronoun. **They never stand alone in noun phrases.**

Den piu sen day.

That bird is big.

The pronoun **te**, which is attached to the demonstratives **hin** and **den**, may replace an animate noun: **hinte/dente**.

Dente sen day.

That (one) is big.

Since Globasa doesn't have articles (*a, the*), the words **hin** and **den** may be used to express definiteness when necessary.

Den piu sen day.

That bird is big. *or* The bird is big.

Male and Female

The adjectives **fem** (female) and **man** (male) may be used as quasi-prefixes to distinguish gender. Normally gender is not indicated, but if you need to distinguish gender here are some examples:

- **femnini** - *girl*
mannini - *boy*
- **fembete** - *daughter*
manbete - *son*
- **femuma** - *mare (female horse)*
manuma - *stallion (male horse)*
- **femdoste** - *female friend*
mandoste - *male friend*

Noun/Verbs

Globasa has many *noun/verbs*, words that can function as either noun or verb. The verbs introduced in lessons 2, 3 and 4 are actually *noun/verbs*.

- **yam** - *meal or eat*
- **oko** - *eye or see*
- **ore** - *ear or hear*
- **lala** - *song or sing*
- **fley** - *flight or fly*

Example Sentences

Juni femixu somno.

The young woman is sleeping.

Sodar ore bon musika.

The sibling listens to good music.

Hin lala sen meli.

This song is beautiful.

Reading Practice

Mi hare neo kitabu. Hin kitabu sen bon. Mi suki na doxo kitabu. Bwaw sen day ji bala. Hin bwaw hare bete. Juni bwaw yuxi ji pawbu. Te no sen safe. Mama no sen hox. Bete glu sui. Te somno. Mama sen hox.

Yu hare lungo kitabu. Den kitabu no sen bon. Yu no suki na doxo den kitabu. Gao manixu hare uma. Uma sen veloci. Manixu hare femdoste. Doste sen juni ji meli. Manixu suki na oko filme. Femixu no suki filme. Femixu suki na lala ji danse. Manixu no suki musika. Femixu no lubi te.

Lesson Activity

Write a story using the example sentences in this and previous lessons.

Lesson 6

Word List

- **mas** - but
- **to** - it (*inanimate: objects only*)
 - **hinto** - this (one/thing)
 - **dento** - that (one/thing)
- **le** - past tense particle (-ed)
- **xa** - future tense particle (*will/shall*)
- **in** - in, inside of
- **ex** - out, outside of
- **ogar** - home
- **multi** - many (*a lot of*), much (*a lot*)
- **xosu** - few, a little (bit)
- **xwexi** - learn
- **dom** - place (*built*)
- **koki** - cook
 - **kokidom** - kitchen
- **banyo** - bath, bathe
 - **banyodom** - bathroom
- **parke** - park
- **hotel** - hotel
- **banko** - bank
- **eskol** - school

Notes

Noun Phrases

Noun phrases must always end in a noun or pronoun. This is the reason why **hin** and **den** can never stand alone. Likewise, when **multi** and **xosu** are used in noun phrases they must always be followed by either a noun or a pronoun. Although **te** and **to** are singular pronouns they may be used with words denoting plurality, such as **multi** and **xosu**.

Yu hare multi bete mas mi hare xosu te.

You have many children but I have few (of them).

Yu le yam xosu jubin ji mi le yam multi to.

You ate a little (bit of) cheese and I ate a lot (of it).

Adverbs

Adverbs have the same form as adjectives. They typically precede the verbs they modify but may optionally follow the verb.

Uma veloci pawbu. or **Uma pawbu veloci.**

The horse runs fast.

If the sentence has a direct object, the adverb may optionally follow it.

Matre multi lubi bete. or **Matre lubi bete multi.**

The mother loves the child a lot.

Be careful not to place the adverb between the verb and the direct object. A modifying word in that spot would function as an adjective modifying the direct object.

Matre lubi multi bete.

The mother loves many children.

Word Formation with Noun-Noun Compounds

In Globasa, two nouns may be freely joined to produce a compound word. The word **dom** means *place*. In some cases, a noun that functions as a quasi-affix takes on a slightly different meaning than its meaning as a root word. For example, when used in compounds, **dom** may mean *place*, *building* or even *room*.

Fill in the blanks below:

library: _____

dining room: _____

swimming pool: _____

bedroom: _____

Past and Future Tenses

The particle **le** marks the past tense and the particle **xa** marks the future tense. Verb particles are used at the *beginning* of a verb phrase, preceding any adverbs, as well as **no**. The word order for *verb phrases* is as follows: *verb particle -- negation -- adverb -- verb*.

Femixu le hox ore musika.

The woman happily listened to the music.

Manixu le no hox ore musika.

The man didn't happily listen to the music.

Myaw xa velosi glu sui.

The cat will quickly drink the water.

Bwaw xa no velosi glu sui.

The dog will not drink the water quickly.

Prepositional Phrases

Globasa uses prepositions to form prepositional phrases.

- **in banyodom** - in the bathroom

Prepositional phrases link to the subject using the verb **sen**, seen in Lesson 5.

Myaw sen in banyodom.

The cat is in the bathroom.

Prepositional phrases also modify noun phrases and verb phrases.

Prepositional phrases immediately follow the noun phrases they modify.

Myaw in banyodom somno.

The cat in the bathroom 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 kokidom piu.
Myaw yam piu in kokidom.
Myaw, in kokidom, yam piu.
In kokidom, myaw yam piu.
The cat eats the bird in the kitchen.

Example Sentences

Nini le no multi yam.
The kid didn't eat much.

Bwaw yuxi in parke.
The dog plays in the park.

Reading Practice

Patre ergo in neo banko. Matre ergo in day hotel. Bete xwexi in meli eskol.

Bete ji bwaw le yuxi ex ogar. Bwaw no sen safe. Patre xa banyo bwaw in banyodom. Bwaw xa sen safe. Matre koki risi ji patato in kokidom. Risi ji patato xa sen bon. Matre xa yam multi risi ji xosu patato. Bete xa yam xosu risi ji multi patato. Patre xa yam multi risi ji patato.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 7

Word List

- **imi** - we
- **uyu** - you (*plural*)
- **ete** - they (*animate*)
- **oto** - they (*inanimate*)
- **ke** - which, what
 - **kete** - who, which one
 - **keto** - what, which one
- **loga** - say, tell
- **cudu** - get, take, obtain, acquire
- **idi** - go
- **ata** - come
- **cel** - to (*movement, destination, goal*)
 - **cel na** - in order to
 - **cel in** - into
 - **cel ex** - out from, out of
- **yen** - being (*human or animal*); gal, guy (*informally*)
- **alim** - teach, teaching
 - **alimyen** - teacher
- **medis** - medicine (*practice*), medicate
 - **medisyen** - physician
 - **medisdom** - clinic
- **polisi** - police
 - **polisiyen** - police officer

Notes

ke vs kete/keto

The word **ke**, like **hin** and **den**, must always be followed by either a noun or pronoun.

- **ke medisyen?**
which physician?
kete?
who? or which one?
- **ke kitabu?**
what book? or which book?
keto?
what? or which one?

hinete/hinoto, denete/denoto, keete/keoto

The words **ete** and **oto**, the plural counterparts of **te** and **to**, may also be attached to **hin**, **den** and **ke** in order to form the words **hinete/hinoto** (these; these ones), **denete/denoto** (those; those ones), **keete** (who; which people; which ones), **keoto** (what; what things; which ones). However, just as **te** and **to** may be used with words denoting plurality, they may also be used when number is unknown, such as when asking *who* and *what*. For this reason, **keete** and **keoto** are rarely used.

Questions with ke

Questions with **ke** have the same word order as their counterpart declarative sentences.

Medisyen yam keto?

"The doctor eats what?"

What does the doctor eat?

Yu xa doxo ke kitabu?

"You will read which/what book?"

What/which book will you read?

cel

The word **cel** is used only for denoting *movement*, *destination*, *target* or *purpose*, never as the *recipient* (commonly known as the *indirect object*) marker. In a subsequent lesson, you will learn the word that marks the *recipient*.

The phrase **cel na** means *in order to*. Much like in English, since **na** (seen in Lesson 4) marks verb phrases, it may be used alone to introduce purpose.

Polisyen le idi cel kitabudom (cel) na doxo kitabu.

The police officer went to the library (in order) to read a book.

The word **cel** may be paired with other prepositions: **cel in** (*into*) and **cel ex** (*out from, out of*).

Polisiyen le pawbu cel in kitabudom.

The police officer ran into the library.

Compound Words with yen

The word **yen** typically refers to people, although it may technically denote *any life form*. It is often used to create compounds with nouns, verbs and adjectives.

With noun/verb words:

- **alim** (teach) - **alimyen** (teacher)
- **polisi** (police) - **polisiyen** (police officer)

With adj/adv words:

- **juni** (young) - **juniyen** (a young being/person, a youth)
- **bala** (strong) - **balayen** (a strong being/person)

The words *man* and *woman* can also be expressed as **manyen** and **femyen**. Technically, **manyen** refers to any male (whether *boy* or *man*) and **femyen** refers to any female (whether *girl* or *woman*). However, since we would typically use **nini** for an underage human, **manyen** and **femyen** may be used not only when we're unsure of the person's age, but when we're referring specifically to an adult or a teenager (a young man/lady). By extension, **yen** may be used by itself to mean *gal* or *guy*.

Example Sentences

Den femyen sen medisyen.

That lady is a doctor.

Alimyen idi cel eskol.

The teacher goes to the school.

Polisiyen hare keto?

What does the police officer have?

Reading Practice

Multi ixu idi cel day eskol. Multi te ata cel na xwexi na bon koki. Eskol hare juni alimyen.

"Imi xa koki keto?" xwexiyen loga.

"Uyu xa koki neo yam," alimyen loga.

"Ke yam? Yam hare keto?" xwexiyen loga.

"Patato, bwaw ji uma," alimyen loga.

Gao xwexiyen sen polisiyen. Te no sen hox: "Keto?! Dento no sen yam! Bwaw ji uma sen meli! Ete sen doste!"

"Fe lutuf, multi te suki na yam xosu bwaw ji uma. Kam yu aham?" alimyen loga.

"No! Ete no sen yam! Yu xa idi cel polisidom," polisiyen loga.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 8

Word List

- **de** - of (*belonging to*)
- **loka** - location
 - **keloka** - where
 - **hinloka** - here
 - **denloka** - there
- **per** - on (the surface of)
- **bax** - under, below, beneath
- **ton** - (together) with
- **fe** - at (*neutral position*)
- **fe inya** - inside
- **fe exya** - outside
- **mesa** - table
- **bistar** - bed
- **kursi** - chair
- **drevo** - tree
- **jabal** - mountain
- **bahari** - sea
- **nahir** - river

Notes

Expressing Possession

Nouns express possession using the preposition **de** (*of*). Note that **de** only denotes possession, while in English the word *of* has many uses. In subsequent lessons, you will learn other words that translate as *of* in English.

- **kitabū de nini**
the kid's book

ton

The preposition **ton** only means *together with*. It is never used to express *with* in the sense of *by means of* or in the sense of *having*.

keloka, hinloka, denloka

The words **keloka**, **hinloka** and **denloka** also link to the subject using the verb **sen**.

Myaw sen keloka?

"The cat is where?"

Where is the cat?

Myaw sen denloka.

The cat is there.

Prepositional Phrases without Reference to Location

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

Myaw fe inya somno.

The cat inside is sleeping.

Fe inya, myaw somno.

Inside, the cat is sleeping.

fe

As seen in Lesson 3, the word **fe** is a preposition with a variety of uses. Note that when denoting location, Globasa typically translates *at* as **in** (*in, at*), not **fe**: **in eskol** (*at school*), **in banko** (*at the bank*), etc. However, in some cases, **fe** is used where *at* has a more neutral meaning: **fe mesa** (*at the table*). For the most part, **fe** is used in prepositional phrases that specify location by means of other words, such as **fe inya** (*inside*) and **fe exya** (*outside*). You will learn other such phrases in a subsequent lesson.

Example Sentences

Eskol sen keloka?

Where is the school?

Piu sen fe exya.

The bird is outside.

Bwaw de polisiyen sen day.

The police officer's dog is big.

Reading Practice

Manixu ergo in bahari. Te sen mahiyen. Te hare ogar ton femixu. Femixu hare juni bete. Hin ogar no sen day. Ete no suki to.

Ete sen in hin ogar. Manixu ji femixu sen fe mesa. Ete glu cay. Bete bon somno per bistar. Ete oko bete.

"Mi vole neo ogar, har day somnodom ji meli kokidom," femixu loga. "Mi aham, mas ogar xa sen keloka?" manixu loga. "Kam yu suki jabal? Dento sen bon cel neo ogar," femixu loga. "Si, mi suki. Mas mi vole ergo," manixu loga. "Jabal hare nahir. Mahi sen in nahir. Yu xa cudu multi mahi," femixu loga. "Mas, kam jabal xa hare eskol?" manixu loga.

Bete ore ixu. Te le no somno!

Bete loga, "Mi no vole na idi cel eskol! Mi vole na yuxi per drevo, ex bahari ji ex eskol!"

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 9

Word List

- **-su** - possessive suffix applied to pronouns
- **se** - reflexive pronoun
- **max** - more (followed by a noun/verb)
 - **maxmo** - more (followed by an adj/adv)
- **min** - less/fewer (followed by a noun/verb)
 - **minmo** - less (followed by an adj/adv)
- **kom** - than
- **bur** - bad
- **lil** - little, small
- **colo** - ugly
- **hanman** - slow
- **lama** - old (opposite of new)
- **lao** - old (opposite of young)
- **hazuni** - sad
- **kotor** - dirty
- **kurto** - short/brief (opposite of long)
- **cote** - short/low (opposite of tall/high)
- **gami** - spouse (husband/wife)

Notes

Comparison

Comparison of number, amount or degree of noun/verb words is expressed as follows:

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

Polisiyen hare max bete kom musikayen.

The police officer has more children than the musician.

Alimyen yam min roti kom medisyen.

The teacher eats less bread than the physician.

If **max** or **min** modify the verb, they may appear either before or after the verb.

Misu gami max doxo kom mi. or **Misu gami doxo max kom mi.**

My spouse reads more than I.

Comparative adjective/adverbs are expressed as follows.

- **maxmo... kom...** - more... than...
- **minmo... kom...** - less... than...

maxmo meli kom...

more beautiful than...

minmo kotor kom...

less dirty than...

Reflexive Pronoun se

The reflexive pronoun **se** is used as follows:

Manixu banyo se.

The man is bathing himself. *or* The man is taking a bath.

In Globasa, **se** may be used reflexively with any pronoun.

Kam yu lubi se. or **Kam yu lubi yu?**

Do you love yourself?

Possessive Adjectives

Globasa turns pronouns into possessive adjectives by adding the suffix **-su**.

- **misu** - my
- **yusu** - your
- **tesu** - her/his
- **tosu** - its
- **sesu** - her/his/its/their own
- **imisu** - our
- **uyusu** - your
- **etesu** - their

- **otosu** - their

Example Sentences

Bwaw min somno kom myaw.

The dog sleeps less than the cat.

Hin drevo sen maxmo lao kom den drevo.

This tree is older than that tree.

Misu doste suyon in bahari.

My friend swims in the sea.

Reading Practice

Ogar de polisiyen sen maxmo lama kom ogar de medisyen, mas ogar de medisyen sen colo, kotor ji lil.

Polisiyen: Kam yusu gami sen maxmo lao kom misu gami?

Medisyen: No, misu gami sen minmo lao. Te sen juni.

Polisiyen: Kam yusu gami sen maxmo cote kom misu gami?

Medisyen: No, misu gami sen minmo cote. Te sen gao.

Polisiyen: Kam yusu gami max doxo kom misu gami?

Medisyen: No, misu gami no multi doxo. Te xosu doxo. Te no suki kitabu. Te suki filme ji musika.

Polisiyen: Kam yusu gami maxmo bon danse kom misu gami?

Medisyen: No, misu gami bur danse. Yusu gami bon danse.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 10

Word List

- **numer** - number
 - **kenumer (te/to)** - how many (*what number of*)
- **moy** - every
 - **moyte** - everybody
 - **moyto** - everything
 - **moyloka** - everywhere
- **nil** - zero, no-
 - **nilte** - nobody
 - **nilto** - nothing
 - **nilloka** - nowhere
- **un** - one
- **dua** - two
- **tiga** - three
- **care** - four
- **lima** - five
- **sis** - six
- **sabe** - seven
- **oco** - eight
- **nue** - nine
- **des** - ten
- **plu** - multiple (*any number more than one*)

Notes

Word Order in Noun Phrases

As seen in previous lessons, word order in Globasa is rather strict. Word order in noun phrases is as follows:

determiners (**hin/den/moy/nil**) -- *possessive adj* (**misu**, etc.) -- *number* -- *adjective* -- *(pro)noun*

hin tesu care lama kitabu

"these her four old books"

these four old books of hers

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are formed by adding **(e)te** or **(o)to** to possessive adjectives.

- **misu te/to** - mine
- **yusu te/to** - yours
- etc.

Other Noun Phrases Ending in (e)te and (o)to

As we've seen in previous lessons, noun phrases must always end in either a noun or a pronoun. We've already seen that determiners (**hin, den, ke, moy, nil**) cannot stand alone and must attach **(e)te/(o)to** when the noun is not expressed. Likewise, possessive pronouns (as seen above), as well as adjectives and numbers (including the word **kenumer**) in noun phrases must add **(e)te/(o)to** when the noun is not expressed.

Un manixu somno ji dua te yam.

One man is sleeping and two are eating.

lao ete ji juni ete

the old ones and the young ones

Mi hare multi kursi. Yu vole kenumer to?

I have a lot of chairs. How many do you want?

Expressing Singularity/Indefiniteness with un

The word **un** may be used to express singularity and indefiniteness when necessary.

- **un kitabu** - one book or a book

Expressing Plurality with *plu*

The word **plu** maybe used to express plurality when necessary.

- **plu pingo** - (multiple) apples

Example Sentences

Tiga meli piu lala.

Three beautiful birds are singing.

Den misu doste sen hox.

That friend of mine is happy.

Yu hare kenumer sodar?

"You have how many siblings?"

How many siblings do you have?

Moyte danse.

Everybody is dancing.

Reading Practice

Plu myaw sen in ergodom de etesu matre. Matre vole na ore moy sesu bete.

Matre: Uyu le ergo fe keto?

Myaw un: Mi le polisi. Mi le anda ji oko moyloka.

Matre: Dento sen day ergo! Yu xa hare lima mahi.

Myaw un: Xukra!

Matre: Myaw dua, yusu ergo le sen keto?

Myaw dua: Mi le idi cel nahir cel na cudu neo yam. Mi le cudu des mahi tas imi.

Matre: Yusu ergo sen bon. Yusu des mahi sen day. Mi sen hox.

Myaw dua: Mi xa hare kenumer mahi?

Matre: Lima mahi.

Myaw dua: Xukra. Mas mi le cudu max mahi kom lima te...

Matre: Lima te sen bon numer.

Myaw dua: Bon...

Matre: Ji yu, myaw tiga?

Myaw tiga: Mi le...

Myaw un: Te le somno lungo! Te le no ergo!

Matre: Myaw tiga xa hare lima mahi.

Myaw un ji dua: Keto? Kam no nilte? Myaw tiga le no ergo!

Matre: Moy myaw xa hare yam. Nilte yam nilto.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 11

Word List

- **or** - or
- **ogar (in)** - home, dwelling, place of residence; inhabit, dwell, reside (in), live (in)
- **yon** - with (*using*), by means of, by
- **pala (yon/in)** - talk, speak (in)
- **Engli** - England
- **Espani** - Spain
- **Nipon** - Japan
- **Franse** - France
- **Turki** - Turkey
- **Usa** - United States of America
- **Mexiko** - Mexico
- **Barati** - India
- **Cungwo** - China
- **Rusi** - Russia
- **Masri** - Egypt
- **Brazil** - Brazil
- **dexa** - country
- **dolo** - street, road
- **basa** - language
- **-sa** - (*suffix*) language
- **-li** - (*suffix*) of, relating to

Notes

Suffix **-sa**

Many languages are derived from words denoting countries by adding the suffix **-sa** (from **basa** - language).

Fill in the blanks below:

English: **Englisa**

Spanish: _____

Japanese: _____

French: _____

Turkish: _____

Russian: _____

The names of languages may also be used as verbs.

Mi Engliſa ji Globaſa.

I communicate (*ſpeak and understand and/or read and write*) in English and Globaſa.

***pala* (in/yon)**

The word **pala** (*ſpeak*) may be uſed either tranſitively, without a prepoſition, or intransitively (with either **in** or **yon**) as follows:

Mi pala (in/yon) Engliſa ji Globaſa.

I ſpeak (in) English and Globaſa.

ogar* vs *ogar in* vs *ogar fe

The word **ogar** (*home*) can be uſed as a verb meaning *inhabit, dwell, reſide* or *live (in/at)*.

It is uſed tranſitively, without a prepoſition, when the object of the verb refers to the dwelling or home.

Mi ogar lil ogar.

I live in a ſmall home.

The prepoſition **fe** is uſed when referring to the dwelling's address.

Mi ogar fe Dolo Day Drevo.

I live on Big Tree Street.

The preposition **in** is used when referring to the dwelling's location (city, country, etc.), as well as alternatively when referring to the dwelling or the dwelling's address.

Mi ogar in lil ogar, in Dolo Day Drevo, in Nipon.

I live in a small home, on Big Tree Street, in Japan.

Suffix -li

One of the suffixes used in Globasa for deriving adjectives from nouns is **-li**. It roughly means *of, or relating to*.

Fill in the blanks below:

English tea: **Englili cay**

Spanish rice: _____

Japanese tree: _____

French bread: _____

Turkish coffee: _____

American movie: _____

Mexican music: _____

Nationalities with yen

As seen previously, the word **yen** is used for denoting people.

Fill in the blanks below:

an English person: **Engliyen**

a Spaniard: _____

a Japanese person: _____

a French person: _____

a Turk: _____

an American: _____

Example Sentences

Yu ogar keloka?

Where do you live?

Yu pala (in/yon) ke basa?

What language(s) do you speak?

Kam yu Fransesa or Turkisa?

Do you speak French or Turkish?

Mi pala Espanisa ji Globasa.

I speak Spanish and Globasa.

Reading Practice

Misu doste ogar in Rusi. Te pala Rusisa ji Fransesa. Tesu gami no pala Fransesa mas te vole na xwexi to. Ete vole na idi cel Franse ton sesu dua bete. Bete no vole na xwexi Fransesa. Ete vole na idi cel Nipon.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 12

Word List

- **kwanti** - quantity, amount
 - **kekwanti (te/to)** - how much, what quantity (of)
- **bazar** - market, bazaar
- **glasu** - glass, cup (*for cold drinks*)
- **fenjan** - cup (*for hot drinks*)
- **milko** - milk
- **biru** - beer
- **vino** - wine
- **mumu** - ox (*bull, cow*)
- **kuku** - fowl (*hen, rooster*)
- **swini** - pig, swine
- **ovo** - egg
- **pesa** - money
- **kari** - buy
- **dolar** - dollar
- **kima** - cost
- **kufi** - enough, sufficient (*followed by noun/verb*)
 - **kufimo** - enough, sufficiently (*followed by adj/adv*)
- **maso** - meat

Notes

Compound Words with *maso*

The word **maso** is used in compounds to form words for the different kinds of meat. Alternatively, depending on the context, the single root word for the animal may be used, without the need to form a compound with **maso**.

Fill in the blanks below:

chicken: _____

beef: _____

pork: _____

fish (meat): _____

fenjan fe and glasu fe

The word **fe** can also mean *of*, as in *what kind of*. It can be used, for example, to refer to the contents of a container.

- **fenjan fe cay**
a cup of tea
- **glasu fe sui**
a glass of water

kufi vs kufimo

The word **kufi** only denotes number or quantity (*sufficient number/quantity of*). **Kufimo**, on the other hand, is used for modifying adjective/adverbs, such as in the phrase *tall enough*.

Example Sentences

Pingo kima kekwanti?

"The apples cost what-quantity?"

How much do the apples cost?

Ovo kima care dolar.

Eggs cost four dollars.

Misu mama no kari swinimaso.

My mom doesn't buy pork.

Kam yu suki Mexikoli bira?

Do you like Mexican beer?

Medisyen glu glasu fe vino.

The doctor is drinking a glass of wine.

Reading Practice

Mama ji papa le idi cel bazar. Ete le kari jubin, ovo, roti, risi, pingo, banana ji vino. Jubin le kima tiga dolar. Ovo le kima care dolar. Roti le kima lima dolar. Risi le kima dua dolar. Pingo le kima tiga dolar. Banana le kima dua dolar. Vino le kima des dolar.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the example above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 13

Word List

- **labas** - clothes, wear
- **kamisa** - shirt
- **pantalun** - pants
- **fustan** - dress
- **eskirti** - skirt
- **sapatu** - shoe
- **dukan** - store
- **haja** - need
- **pul** - full; -ful/-ous
- **termo** - heat
 - **termopul** - warm, hot
- **bardi** - cold (*noun*)
 - **bardipul** - cold (*adjective*)
- **xohra** - fame
 - **xohrapul** - famous
- **humor** - humor
 - **humorpul** - funny, humorous
- **cinon** - intelligence
 - **cinonpul** - intelligent, smart

Notes

Numbers

Fill in the blanks below:

11: **des un**

12: _____

13: _____

14: _____

15: _____

16: _____

17: _____

18: _____

19: _____

20: **duades**

30: _____

40: _____

50: _____

60: _____

70: _____

80: _____

90: _____

Compound words with *pul*

The word **pul** is used as quasi-suffix to derive adjectives from nouns. In compounds, it is a general **descriptive** suffix roughly equivalent to the suffixes -ful ("full of") and -ous ("having") in English.

Fill in the blanks below:

grateful, thankful: _____

costly, expensive: _____

rich: _____

peaceful: _____

Example Sentences

Femixu labas meli fustan.

The woman wears a beautiful dress.

Mi vole na kari kamisa.

I want to buy a shirt.

Den sapatu sen kimapul.

Those shoes are expensive.

Lalayen sen xohrapul.

The singer is famous.

Reading Practice

Xohrapul lalayen labas meli kamisa mas colo pantalun. Tesu sapatu sen lil. Te haja na kari neo labas. Te xa idi cel dukan. Te xa kari kimapul pantalun ji maxmo day sapatu. Te hare multi pesa ji te xa kari max kamisa.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the example above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 14

Word List

kepul - like what, how (*question word which asks to describe the object or action*)

maxim - (the) most

minim - (the) least

of - off (of), (out) of, from

bimar - sick

seha - healthy

asan - easy

katina - difficult

muhim - important

sahi - correct

mal - wrong, incorrect

insan - human (being), people

fale - do, make

abil - can, be able to

musi - must

Notes

kepul

The question word **kepul** asks the listener/reader to describe the object or action. Like all question words, it is used in the same spot where the answer to the question would be.

Example 1:

Bwaw sen kepul?

How is the dog? or What is the dog like?

Although the question above is ambiguous, the context of the conversation will typically make the question clear.

Bwaw sen hox.

The dog is happy.

Example 2:

Yu hare kepul ergo?

What is the job that you have like? or What kind of job do you have?

Notice how convoluted the question in English is. In Globasa, the question is straight-forward because it works the same way as the statement. Notice how the answer (**asan**) below will fit in the exact same spot as **kepul**.

Mi hare asan ergo.

I have an easy job.

Example 3:

Kepul uma abil na pawbu veloci?

What kind of horse can run fast?

Bala uma abil na pawbu veloci.

A strong horse can run fast.

Superlative Adjectives

Superlative adjectives are expressed using **maxim** (*most, -est*) and **minim** (*least*). Superlative adjectives occurring within noun phrases must add **(e)te** or **(o)to** if the noun is not expressed in the phrase. Prepositional phrases with **of** (*out of, from*) or **in** may be used for more complete sentences.

Misu maxim juni sodar sen minim gao te of famil.

My youngest sibling is the least tall (one) of the family.

Maxim pesapul ete sen maxim lao ete.

The richest (ones) are the oldest (ones).

Example Sentences

Maria sen maxim juni te of misu bete.

Maria is the youngest of my children.

Piu sen kepul?

What is the bird like? or How is the bird?

Manixu vole kepul pantalun?

What kind of pants does the man want?

Reading Practice

Mi hare multi doste. Maxim gao te of misu doste veloci pawbu. Maxim bala te sen polisiyen. Minim bala te sen bimar. Te musi na idi cel medisdom. Maxim juni ete multi suki na ore musika ji na danse. Maxim lao te no abil na danse. Te suki na oko Fransesali filme. Maxim humorpul te sen alimyen in neo eskol.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the example above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 15

Word List

- **am** - imperative particle
- **okur** - happen, occur
- **plasi** - put, place
- **side** - sit, be sitting
- **porta** - carry, take
- **tem** - about (*regarding*)
- **fronta** - forehead
 - **fe fronta de** - in front of
- **ruke** - back
 - **fe ruke de** - behind (*in back of*)
- **kapi** - head
 - **fe kapi de** - on top of
- **peda** - foot
 - **fe peda de** - at the bottom of
- **comen** - side
 - **fe comen de** - beside, next to
- **sofa** - sofa
- **dixan** - floor

Notes

Phrasal Prepositions

The word **fe** is used with a variety of phrasal prepositions such as the following.

- **fe fronta de** - in front of
- **fe comen de** - at the side of, beside, next to
- **fe peda de** - at the bottom of

Other prepositions, such as **cel** and **of** may likewise be used at the beginning of phrasal prepositions.

- **of kapi de** - from the top of

- **cel ruke de** - to the back of

Commands

The verb particle **am** is used to express commands. It is placed at the beginning of a verb phrase, just as other verb particles are (**le, xa, na**).

The pronouns **yu** and **uyu** are typically omitted for second-person commands.

Am no velosi pala. Am hanman pala.

Don't speak fast. Speak slow.

(Uyu) am lala ton mi.

(You all), sing with me.

With the first-person plural (**imi**) commands, **imi** must always be used.

Imi am oko filme.

Let's watch a movie.

Example Sentences

Am plasi kursi fe ruke de sofa.

Put the chair behind the sofa.

Am cudu kitabu of (kapi de) mesa.

Take the book off/from (the top of) the table.

Imi pala tem Turki.

We are talking about Turkey.

Reading Praticce

Am plasi fenjan fe cay per mesa. Am no cudu glasu fe bira of mesa. Am plasi meli kamisa per bistar. Am no plasi day kursi in banyodom. Am porta neo bistar cel ruke de somnodom. Am cudu lama sofa of hotel. Am no plasi kitabu per dixan.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 16

Word List

- **eger** - if
- **ger** - would
- **blue** - blue
- **bruno** - brown
- **jalo** - yellow
- **hwese** - gray
- **kijawi** - green
- **orange** - orange
- **purpuro** - purple
- **roso** - red
- **sefide** - white
- **syah** - black
- **mobil** - car
- **bus** - bus
- **navi** - ship
- **tren** - train
- **turi** - trip; travel (*as a tourist*)
- **dao** - path, way; travel (*go from place to place*)
- **visita** - visit
- **xaher** - city, town
- **-ya** - (*suffix*) abstract nouns

Notes

Conditional Mood

The conditional mood is expressed using the verb particle **ger** (*would*). The subordinate clause (*if...*) uses the dictionary form of the verb.

Mi ger turi in Turki eger mi pala Turkisa.

I would travel in/to Turkey if I spoke Turkish.

Example Sentences

Kam yu ger kari purpuro mobil?

Would you buy a purple car?

Mi xa dao cel Franse yon tren.

I will travel to France by train.

Reading Practice

Mi vole na turi in Nipon. Mi xa dao cel denloka yon day, sefide navi. Mi xa visita multi meli xaher. Mi no pala Niponsa. Mi haja na xwexi Niponsa cel na abil na pala ton moyte.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 17

Word List

- **hay** - there is/are
- **barix** - rain
- **taluji** - snow
- **intre** - between, among
- **fol** - along, according to
- **wey** - around
- **supra** - above, over
- **infra** - below
- **tras** - across
- **ner** - nearby
 - **ner fe** - near, close to
- **teli** - far, remote
 - **teli fe** - far from
- **dukan** - store
- **daymo** - greatly, very
- **lilmo** - a little bit (*adverb of degree*)

Notes

hay

The word **hay** expresses *there is/are*, but is also used in reference to the environment where English uses *it's*.

To barix. or Hay barix.

It's raining. (There's rain.)

To taluji. or Hay taluji.

It's snowing. (There's snow.)

To sen termopul. or Hay termo.

It's warm. (There's heat/warmth.)

To sen bardipul. or **Hay bardi.**

It's cold. (There's cold.)

Compound Words with *dukan*

The word **dukan** is often used in compounds to derive words for the different types of stores.

Fill in the blanks below:

shoe store: _____

book store: _____

restaurant: _____

Compound Words with Adjectives as Quasi-prefixes

Many adjectives may be used as quasi-prefixes to form compounds. Words with adjective quasi-prefixes take on a more specific meaning than a noun modified with the given adjective would have.

For example, the adjective **day** (*big, large*) can be used as an augmentative quasi-prefix and is used for deriving words that denote an increase in size, age, degree, quantity or loudness as compared with the root.

Fill in the blanks below:

awesome, great, excellent: _____

huge: _____

tiny: _____

yell, shout: _____

grandmother: _____

Likewise, the word **lil** (*little, small*) can be used to derive words that denote a reduction in size, degree, quantity or loudness as compared with the root.

Fill in the blanks below:

whisper: _____

nap: _____

drizzle: _____

grandchild: _____

Adverbs of Degree

The word **daymo** is an adverb of degree meaning *greatly* or *very*.

- **daymo hazuni** - very sad

The word **lilmo**, the opposite of **daymo**, is an adverb of degree meaning a *little* and is used to modify adjectives or other adverbs.

- **lilmo hazuni** - a little sad

In previous lessons we have seen other words that add **-mo**. As we can see, adj/adv words (**max, min, kufi, day, lil**) that modify other adj/adv words must add **-mo**: **maxmo, minmo, kufimo, daymo, lilmo**.

Example Sentences

Hay termo fe exya.

It's warm outside.

Hay multi drevo fol nahir.

There are many trees along the river.

Reading Practice

Misu xaher sen daymo kijawi. Hay multi drevo per jabal. Hay multi barix mas xosu taluji. Ner fe gao jabal hay nahir. Multi insan suyon in den bardipul nahir. Mi no abil na bon suyon. Mi suki na pawbu per jabal eger no hay barix.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 18

Word List

- **ban** - some, certain
 - **bante** - somebody
 - **banto** - something
 - **bankwanti** - some (quantity of)
 - **bannumer** - several, a few, some
- **fe** - at, in, on (*with phrases denoting time*)
- **mara** - time (*occasion*)
 - **(fe) ban mara** - once (*on a certain occasion*), once upon a time
 - **(fe) duli mara** - sometimes, at times, on occasion
- **mesaje** - message
- **neto** - net, web
- **posta** - mail
 - **netoposta** - email
- **adresu** - address
 - **netoadresu** - email address
- **eskri** - write
- **gibe** - give
- **tas** - to, for (*recipient marker*)
- **irsal** - send
- **maydo** - sell
- **jixi** - know (*information*)
- **kone** - know (*be acquainted/familiar with*)
- **fikir** - thought; think
- **ki** - that (*conjunction*)
- **kal** - empty; -less

Notes

Recipient Marker **tas**

The *recipient* (commonly known as the *indirect object*) is marked with the preposition **tas** (*to, for*). It is always obligatory, meaning that it should never be omitted. The recipient may come right after the direct object or between the verb and the direct object.

Am gibe tas mi kamisa.

Give me the shirt.

Am gibe kursi tas mi.

Give the chair to me.

ki

The word **ki** is a conjunction meaning *that*, not to be confused with the determiner **den** (*that*, as opposed to *this*). It always introduces a clause (a sentence within a sentence).

Mi fikir ki yusu netoposta sen daymo lungo.

I think (that) your email is very long.

In the sentence above, *your email is very long* is a clause, or a complete sentence within the larger sentence. Notice that in English the word *that* is optional. In Globasa, on the other hand, **ki** is obligatory, never optional.

Compound Words with kal

The word **kal** (*empty*) is the opposite of **pul**. Like **pul**, it may be used as a quasi-suffix, with the meaning *-less*.

Fill in the blanks below:

hungry (meal-empty/-less): _____

thirsty (water-empty/-less): _____

poor (money-less): _____

Phrases Denoting Time

The word **fe** is also used with expressions of time but is usually optional in these cases, such as in (**fe**) **ban mara** or (**fe**) **duli mara**. In the phrase **duli mara**, the word **duli** is a derived word using the prefix **du-**. In Lesson 19, you will learn another way to use **duli**.

Example Sentences

Nini le gibe sesu roti tas yamkal manixu.

The child gave their bread to the hungry man.

Mi fikir ki misu myaw sen suikal.

I think (that) my cat is thirsty.

Reading Practice

Mi ogar in Usa ji misu bete ogar in Espani. Mi irsal mesaje tas te duli mara. Te eskri tas mi lungo netoposta. Te loga ki Espani sen daymo meli. "Kam yu vole na turi hinloka?" te loga. Mi fikir ki mi xa dao cel Espani cel na visita misu bete.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 19

Word List

- **watu** - time
 - **kewatu** - when
 - **moywatu** - always
 - **nilwatu** - never
- **haji** - still
 - **no haji** - no longer, not anymore
- **uje** - already
 - **no uje** - not yet
- **dur** - during
 - **durki** - while (+ *clause*)
 - **dur na** - while (+ *verb phrase*)
- **pimpan** - often, frequent(ly)
- **nadir** - seldom, rare(ly)
- **din** - day
 - **nundin** - today
 - **jaledin** - yesterday
 - **jaxadin** - tomorrow
 - **sabedin** - week
- **lefe** - before, ago
- **xafe** - after, in (*after some time*)
- **soba** - morning
- **axam** - evening
- **noce** - night
- **total** - entire, whole
- **nyan** - year

Notes

nun

The verb particle **nun** is used to express the present moment. It is typically omitted unless one wishes to emphasize that the activity is currently taking place.

Past, Present and Future

The verb tense particles (**nun, le, xa**) may be turned into abstract nouns by adding **-ya**, which may be used in prepositional phrases with **fe**. Note that **fe** is obligatory in these phrases.

- **fe nunya** - in the present, now
- **fe leya** - in the past, previously
- **fe xaya** - in the future, later

Now and Then

Although **fe nunya** is the most common way to express *now*, **hinwatu** is also used. The expression **hinwatu**, however, contrasts with **denwatu** (*then, at that time*).

Compound Words with *nun, le* and *xa*

The verb particles **nun, le** and **xa** are used as quasi-prefixes in a specific and limited number of words, primarily those that appear in this lesson's word list.

The prefix *ja-*

The prefix **ja-** means *immediately adjacent*. As you can see in this lesson, **ja-** is used in the words **jaledin** (*yesterday*) and **jaxadin** (*tomorrow*).

lefe and *xafe*

The prepositions **lefe** (*before*) and **xafe** (*after*) are composed of the verb tense prefixes **le** and **xa** plus the multi-purpose preposition **fe**. They can also be used to express *ago* and *in (after some time)*.

Misu gami le irsal tas yu netoposta lefe tiga din.

My spouse sent you an email three days ago.

Yu abil na xwexi Globasa xafe un nyan.

You can learn Globasa in one year.

Days of the Week

The days of the week are expressed as derived words using the international astronomical method by attaching **din** (*day*) as a quasi-suffix.

Monday - **Lunadin** (**Luna** - Earth's moon)

Tuesday - **Marihidin** (**Marihi** - Mars)

Wednesday - **Bududin** (**Budu** - Mercury)

Thursday - **Muxtaridin** (**Muxtari** - Jupiter)

Friday - **Zuhuradin** (**Zuhura** - Venus)

Saturday - **Xanidin** (**Xani** - Saturn)

Sunday - **Soladin** (**Sola** - Earth's sun)

To express a phrase like *on Mondays*, the word **duli**, seen in Lesson 18, is used: **(fe) duli Lunadin**, **(fe) duli Marihidin**, etc.

Noun-Noun Compounds

As we have seen with words such as **dom**, **dukan** and **din**, *noun-noun* compounds can be freely formed in Globasa using any noun.

Fill in the blanks below:

breakfast (morning-meal): _____

dinner (evening-meal): _____

Example Sentences

Yu le turi in Barati kewatu?

When did you travel in India?

Mi xa koki axamyam durki yu idi cel dukan.

I will cook dinner while you go to the store.

Reading Practice

Mi nadir koki, mas mi xa koki axamyam jaxadin. Nundin, mi musi na idi cel bazar. Imi haja risi, mahi ji vino. Misu gami loga ki misu yam sen daymo bon,

mas mi fikir ki te koki maxmo bon kom mi. Durki mi koki, misu gami xa oko filme.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.

Lesson 20

Word List

- **kos** - due to, because of, for
 - **koski** - because
- **seba** - reason
 - **keseba** - why, for what reason
- **denmo... kom...** - as... as...
- **buka** - open
- **klosi** - close
- **ewreka** - find, discover
- **xoru** - begin, start
- **fini** - finish, end
- **swal** - ask, question
- **jawabu** - answer
- **baytu** - house
- **dwer** - door
- **janela** - window
- **satu** - hour, time
- **alo** - other, different
- **sama** - same

Notes

denmo... kom...

Nouns with equal features are compared using **denmo... kom...**

Hin filme sen denmo lungo kom den filme.

This movie is as long as that movie.

sama and alo

The words **sama** (*same*) and **alo** (*different/other*) are similar to **ke**, **hin**, **den**, **ban**, **moy** and **nil** in that they are typically attach **(e)te/(o)to**. This means that **sama** and **alo** function as both adjectives and determiners.

- **samate** - the same person
samato - the same thing
- **alote** - somebody else (a different person)
aloto - something else (a different thing)

With all other adjectives, **(e)te/(o)to** stand as separate words:

bon te, bur te ji colo te

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

Telling time

To tell time, Globasa uses the word **satu** (hour) rather than **watu** (time) along with cardinal numbers.

To sen ke satu?

What time is it?

To sen satu sabe fe soba.

It is (hour) seven in the morning.

(satu) oco, duades lima

8:25

Example Sentences

Yu le klosi janela keseba?

Why did you close the window?

Mi le klosi janela koski hay bardi fe exya.

I closed the window because it's cold outside.

Reading Practice

Medisyen ogar in day baytu. Te hare bannumer hewan: dua bwaw, tiga myaw, ji un piu. Un bwaw somno multi. Alo bwaw yuxi multi ton moy myaw. Un myaw sen daymo humorpul. Te abil na buka ji klosi dwer. Piu sen doste de den myaw. Nil myaw vole na yam piu. Ban din, myaw le buka dwer ji piu le fley cel ex baytu. Bwaw ji medisyen le ewreka te in parke, ji nundin, piu sen in baytu ji moyte sen hox.

Lesson Activity

Create your own sentences using the examples above, and examples from previous lessons, as sentence patterns. Tell a story.