

# Globasa Lessons for Beginners

## Lesson 1

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

### Word List

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- **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

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#### 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

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#### **Salom, doste!**

Hello, friend(s)!

#### **Weda, uma!**

Bye, horse(s)!

### Reading and Listening Practice

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

### Lesson Activity

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

## Lesson 2

### Word List

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- **mi** - I
- **bete** - daughter(s)/son(s)
- **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

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#### 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

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### **Mahi suyon.**

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

### **Mi doxo.**

I read. *or* I am reading.

## Reading and Listening Practice

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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

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*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

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- **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

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#### *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* or *kindly*.

#### **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

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**Roti, fe lutuf. Xukra.**

Bread, please. Thank you.

**Mi yam patato.**

I eat a potato.

### Reading and Listening Practice

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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

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

## Lesson 4

### Word List

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- **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

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#### 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

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**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 and Listening Practice

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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, kam no?

Mama: Kam yu lubi mi?

Papa: Si, mi lubi yu.

## Lesson Activity

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

## Lesson 5

### Word List

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- **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

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#### 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

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#### **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 and Listening Practice

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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

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

## Lesson 6

### Word List

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- **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
- **kamer** - room
- **koki** - cook
  - **kokikamer** - kitchen
- **banyo** - bath, bathe
  - **banyokamer** - bathroom
- **parke** - park
- **hotel** - hotel
- **banko** - bank
- **eskol** - school
- **restoran** - restaurant

### Notes

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#### 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 velosi pawbu.** or **Uma pawbu velosi.**

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.

*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 veloci glu sui.**

The cat will quickly drink the water.

### **Bwaw xa no veloci glu sui.**

The dog will not drink the water quickly.

## Prepositional Phrases

Globasa uses prepositions to form prepositional phrases.

- **in banyokamer** - in the bathroom

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

### **Myaw sen in banyokamer.**

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 banyokamer 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 kokikamer piu.**

**Myaw yam piu in kokikamer.**

**Myaw, in kokikamer, yam piu.**

**In kokikamer, myaw yam piu.**

The cat eats the bird in the kitchen.

### Example Sentences

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**Nini le no multi yam.**

The kid didn't eat much.

**Bwaw yuxi in parke.**

The dog plays in the park.

### Reading and Listening Practice

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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 banyokamer. Bwaw xa sen safe. Matre koki risi ji patato in kokikamer. 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

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

## Lesson 7

### Word List

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- **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

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#### ***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, since **te** and **to** may be used with words denoting plurality, **-te/-to** 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.

**Polisiyen 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**

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**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 and Listening Practice

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

Xwexiyen loga, "Imi xa koki keto?"

Alimyen loga, "Uyu xa koki neo yam."

Xwexiyen loga, "Ke yam? Yam hare keto?"

Alimyen loga, "Patato, bwaw ji uma."

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

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

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

Lesson Activity

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

## Lesson 8

### Word List

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- **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

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#### 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.

- **kitabu 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 somno fe inya.**

The cat is sleeping inside.

#### **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**

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**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 and Listening Practice**

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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.

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

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**

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

## Lesson 9

### Word List

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- **-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

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#### 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 and Listening Practice

---

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

Polisiyen loga, "Kam yusu gami sen maxmo lao kom misu gami?"

Medisyen loga, "No, misu gami sen minmo lao. Te sen juni."

Polisiyen loga, "Kam yusu gami sen maxmo cote kom misu gami?"

Medisyen loga, "No, misu gami sen minmo cote. Te sen gao."

Polisiyen loga, "Kam yusu gami max doxo kom misu gami?"

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

Polisiyen loga, "Kam yusu gami maxmo bon danse kom misu gami?"

Medisyen loga, "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 kenumar 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 and Listening Practice

---

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

Matre loga, "Uyu le ergo fe keto?"

Myaw un loga, "Mi le polisi. Mi le anda ji oko moyloka."

Matre loga, "Dento sen day ergo! Yu xa hare lima mahi."

Myaw un loga, "Xukra!"

Matre loga, "Myaw dua, yusu ergo le sen keto?"

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

Matre loga, "Yusu ergo sen bon. Yusu des mahi sen day. Mi sen hox."

Myaw dua loga, "Mi xa hare kenumer mahi?"

Matre loga, "Lima mahi."

Myaw dua loga, "Xukra. Mas mi le cudu max mahi kom lima te..."

Matre loga, "Lima te sen bon numer."

Myaw dua loga, "Bon..."

Matre loga, "Ji yu, myaw tiga?"

Myaw tiga loga, "Mi le..."

Myaw un loga, "Te le somno lungo! Te le no ergo!"

Matre loga, "Myaw tiga xa hare lima mahi."

Myaw un ji dua loga, "Keto? Kam no nilte? Myaw tiga le no ergo!"

Matre loga, "Moy myaw xa hare yam. Nilte yam nilto. Mas, myaw tiga xa koki ton mi!"

### 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)
- **dexa** - country
- **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
- **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:

## Colon Questions

Colon questions in Globasa are as follows.

**Yu suki keto: kafe or cay?**

"You like what: coffee or tea?"

Do you like coffee or tea?

## Example Sentences

---

**Yu ogar keloka?**

Where do you live?

**Yu pala (in/yon) ke basa?**

What language(s) do you speak?

**Yu pala keto: Fransesa or Turkisa?**

Do you speak French or Turkish?

**Mi pala Espanisa ji Globasa.**

I speak Spanish and Globasa.

## Reading and Listening 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
  - **kekwan**ti (**te/to**) - how much, what quantity (of)
- **bazar** - market, bazaar
- **glasu** - glass, cup (*for cold drinks*)
- **fenjan** - cup (*for hot drinks*)
- **milko** - milk
- **bira** - beer
- **vino** - wine
- **mumu** - cattle (*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 (*preceded by adj/adv*), 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 and Listening 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, shop
- **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:

### **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:

bookstore:

### 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 and Listening 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 and Listening 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

## 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 and Listening Practice

---

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 banyokamer. Am porta neo bistar cel ruke de somnokamer. 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
- **syahe** - 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

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### 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.

### Suffix *-ya*

The suffix **-ya** is used to turn adjectives, nouns and prepositions into a variety of different abstract nouns. Click [here](#) for a full description.

### 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 and Listening 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
- **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 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:

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 and Listening 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 suyong in den bardipul nahir. Mi no abil na bon suyong. 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

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### 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

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**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 and Listening Practice

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

## Lesson Activity

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

## Lesson 19

### Word List

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- **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

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### *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**, **kamer**, **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

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**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 and Listening Practice

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Mi nadir koki, mas mi xa koki axamyam jaxadin. Nundin, mi musu 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

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

## Lesson 20

### Word List

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- **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

### ***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

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**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 and Listening Practice

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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

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