Complete Globasa Grammar

Alphabet and Pronunciation 2

Content Words: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs 12

Function Words: Conjunctions, Prepositions and Function Adverbs 30

Pronouns 39

Correlatives 42

Numbers and Months 51

Verb Forms 55

Word Order: Phrase Structure 64

Word Order: Sentence Structure 73

Word Formation 82

Truncated Morphemes 94

Abbreviations 96

Word Classes 97

Alphabet and Pronunciation

Alphabet

LOWER-CASE	UPPER-CASE	IPA	LETTER NAME
a	**A**	/ä/	aya
b	**B**	/b/	ibe
c	**C**	/t͡ʃʰ/	ice
d	**D**	/d/	ide
e	**E**	/ẹ/	eya
f	**F**	/f/	ife
g	**G**	/g/	ige
h	**H**	/x/	ihe
i	**I**	/i/	iya
j	**J**	/d͡ʒ/	ije
k	**K**	/kʰ/	ike
l	**L**	/l/	ile
m	**M**	/m/	ime
n	**N**	/n/	ine
o	**O**	/ọ/	oya
p	**P**	/pʰ/	ipe
r	**R**	/ɾ/	ire
s	**S**	/s/	ise
t	**T**	/tʰ/	ite
u	**U**	/u/	uya
v	**V**	/v/	ive
w	**W**	/w/	iwe
x	**X**	/ʃ/	ixe
y	**Y**	/j/	iye
z	**Z**	/z/	ize

Upper-case vs Lower-case Letters

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

Letter Names

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

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

Consonants

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

g - never [d͡ʒ] as in *gym*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Spelling Convention below (page 9).

x - never [ks] as in *taxi*

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

Other Consonant Variants

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

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

LETTER	ALLOPHONES
b	[b]
c	[t͡ʃʰ ~ t͡ʂʰ ~ t͡ɕʰ ~ t͡ʃ]
d	[d]
f	[f ~ ɸ]
g	[g]
h	[x ~ χ ~ ħ ~ h]
j	[d͡ʒ ~ ʒ ~ d͡ʑ ~ ʝ͡ʝ]
k	[kʰ ~ k ~ q]
l	[l ~ ɬ]
m	[m]
n	[n]
p	[pʰ ~ p]
r	[ɾ ~ r ~ ɹ ~ ɻ̆ ~ ɻ ~ ʁ]
s	[s]
t	[tʰ ~ t]
v	[v ~ ʋ]
w	[w ~ ʋ]
x	[ʃ ~ ʂ ~ ɕ]
y	[j ~ ʝ]
z	[z]

Vowels

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

LETTER	IPA	PRONUNCIATION	EXAMPLE
a	/ä/	as *a* in *Thai*	**basa** language
e	/ẹ/	as in *let*	**bete** child (daughter/son)
i	/i/	as in *ski*	**idi** go
o	/ọ/	as in *more*	**oko** eye
u	/u/	as in *flu*	**mumu** cattle (bull/cow)

Vowel Variants

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

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

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

u - ideally pronounced [**u**], a close back rounded vowel; the close back compressed [ɯᵝ] is a permissible variant

Elision

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

espesyal or '**spesyal**

Stress

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

Monosyllabic Words

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

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

- Unstressed monosyllabic function words: *prepositions, conjunctions and particles (including verb form particles)*

- Stressed monosyllabic function words: *pronouns, determiners, numerals, quantifiers, adverbs and interjections*

Polysyllabic Words

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

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

> **barix** (rain), pronounced *ba-r**i**x* [ba.'ɾiʃ]
> **pantalun** (pants, trousers, slacks), pronounced *pan-ta-l**u**n* [pan.ta.'lun]
> **kitabudom** (library), pronounced *ki-ta-bu-d**o**m* [ki.ta.bu.'dom]

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

> **piu** (bird), pronounced *p**i**-u* ['pi.u]
> **harita** (map), pronounced *ha-r**i**-ta* [ha.'ri.ta]
> **Espanisa** (Spanish language), pronounced *es-pa-n**i**-sa* [es.pa.'ni.sa]

As stated above, stress rules apply to derived words as well. The derived word **kitabudom** (**kitabu-dom**), for example, is pronounced *ki-ta-bu-d**o**m*, with the stress only on the last vowel, rather than as *ki-t**a**-bu-d**o**m*.

Unwritten Epenthesis

Consonant Epenthesis

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

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

Vowel Epenthesis

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

> **magneto** (magnet), pronounced [mag'neto] or [magə'neto]
> **asif** (sorry), pronounced [a'sif] or [a'sifə]

Double Vowels and Consonants

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

Double Vowels

> **beeskri** (be written), pronounced [be'eskri] or [beʔeskri]
> **semiisula** (peninsula), pronounced [semiː'sula] or [semiʔi'sula]

Double Consonants

> **possahay** (hinder), pronounced [posːa'xaj] or [posəsa'xaj]
> **aselli** (original), pronounced [a'selːi] or [a'seləli]

Double r

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

burroya (nightmare, bad dream), pronounced [bu'roja] or [bu'ɾoja] or [buɾə'ɾoja]

W and Y

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

Stress

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

Compare the pronunciation of the following proper names:

> **Maria**, pronounced *ma-**r**i-a* [ma.'ɾi.a]
> **Maryo**, pronounced *m**a**-ryo* ['ma.ɾjo] or *m**a**-ri-o* ['ma.ɾi.o]

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

Diphthongs

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

Ewropa (Europe), pronounced *ew-r***o**-*pa* [ew.ˈɾo.pa]/[eu̯.ˈɾo.pa] or even *e-u-r***o**-*pa* [e.u.ˈɾo.pa]

Spelling Convention

The following spelling convention applies only to root words and not to derived words. Next to other vowels, Globasa uses *i* and *u* only if these are stressed or if *y* and *w* are not permitted by phonotactic rules. In all other cases, Globasa uses *y* and *w* instead of *i* and *u*.

In the following root words, *i* and *u* are stressed:

> **maux** (mouse), pronounced *ma*-**u***x* [ma.ˈuʃ]
> **daifu** (weak), pronounced *da*-**i**-*fu* [da.ˈi.fu]

In the following root words, phonotactic rules only allow *i* and *u*:

> **triunfa** (win, triumph), pronounced *tri*-**u***n-fa* [tri.ˈun.fa]
> **kruel** (cruel), pronounced *kru*-**e***l* [kru.ˈel]

In the following root words, *y* and *w*, which may optionally be pronounced as vowels, are conventionally used:

> **pyano** (piano), pronounced *py***a**-*no* [ˈpja.no] or *pi*-**a**-*no* [pi.ˈa.no]
> **cyan** (cyan), pronounced *cy***a***n* [t͡ʃjan] or *ci*-**a***n* [t͡ʃi.ˈan]
> **swini** (pig, hog), pronounced *sw***i**-*ni* [ˈswi.ni] or *su*-**i**-*ni* [su.ˈi.ni]
> **trawma** (trauma), pronounced *tr***a***w-ma* [ˈtraw.ma] or *tr***a**-*u-ma* [ˈtra.u.ma]

Phonotactics for Ordinary Words

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

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

The following rules apply to ordinary words.

Syllables

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

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

Onset

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

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

Nucleus

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

Coda

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

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

Coda-onset voicing: Coda-onset consonant clusters may or may not agree with regards to voicing: **tekno** (technology) vs **magneto** (magnet), **epilepsi** (epilepsy) vs **absorbi** (absorb), etc.

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

Caveats with w and y

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

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

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

Phonotactics for Proper Nouns

Proper nouns have more lax phonotactic rules.

The syllable structure in Globasa's proper nouns is as follows: (C)(C)V(C)(C)

Onset

See phonotactic rules for ordinary words above.

Nucleus

See phonotactic rules for ordinary words above.

Coda

The coda for proper nouns may end in any consonant: **Madrid** (Madrid), etc. They may also consist of up to two consonants, including in word-final position: **Polska** (Poland), **Budapest** (Budapest), etc. Coda-onset double stops are allowed in proper nouns.

Caveat with w and y

The nucleus-coda caveat for ordinary words also applies to proper nouns. When *w* or *y* are in the coda, neither *i* nor *u* is allowed in the nucleus. As a result, the following nucleus-coda combinations with -w and -y are **not** allowed: -iy, -iw, -uy, -uw. All other nucleus-coda combinations with -w and -y are allowed: -aw, -ew, -ow, -ay, -ey, -oy.

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

Phonotactics for Culture-Specific Words

Phonotactics for culture-specific words follow the rules for ordinary words in word-final position and the rules for proper nouns elsewhere: **teriyaki** (teriyaki), **koktel** (cocktail), **bakgamon** (backgammon), **blakjaku** (blackjack), **jazu** (jazz), **vodka** (vodka), **futbal** (American football), etc.

Note: The consonant cluster **-ng** in *word-final* position, including as seen in Pinyin, adds an epenthetic vowel, rather than being reduced to **-n** as seen in ordinary words: **yinyangu** (yinyang).

Content Words: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs

Nouns

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

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

Globasa's nouns have neither definite nor indefinite articles.

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

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

- **hin kitabu** - this book, these books
- **den flura** - that flower, those flowers

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

- **un denta** - one tooth
- **hin un denta** - this (one) tooth

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

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

Gender

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handful of nouns denoting people do indicate gender.

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

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

Nouns in Sentence-Initial Phrases

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

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

Apposition

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

- **Hotel Kaliforni** - Hotel California
- **Estato Florida** - the State of Florida
- **Towa Babel** - The Tower of Babel
- **Dolo Onxala** - Hope Street

- **Myaw Felix** - Felix the Cat
- **misu doste Mark** - my friend Mark
- **lexi *kursi*** - the word *chair*

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

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

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

Particle *ci*: Endearment and Affection

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

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

Honorifics: *Gao* and *Kef*

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

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

Noun/Verbs

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

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

Noun/Verb Comparison

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

With nouns:

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

> **Mi hare max kitabu kom yu.**
> I have more books than you.

> **Yu hare min kitabu kom mi.**
> You have fewer books than me.

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

> **Mi hare max to kom yu.**
> I have more (of them) than you.

> **Yu hare min to kom mi.**
> You have fewer (of them) than me.

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

> **Mi hare max kom cen kitabu.**
> I have more than one hundred books.

> **Yu hare min kom cen kitabu.**
> You have fewer than one hundred books.

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

> **Te hare dennumer kitabu kom mi.**
> She has as many books as me.

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

> **Te hare dennumer to kom mi.**
> She has as many as me.

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

> **Yu yam denkwanti risi kom mi.**
> You eat as much rice as me.

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

> **Yu yam denkwanti to kom mi.**
> You eat as much (of it) as me.

With verbs:

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

> **Myaw max somno kom bwaw.**
> or: **Myaw somno max kom bwaw.**
> The cat sleeps more than the dog.

- **min... kom...** or **min kom...** - less than

> **Bwaw min somno kom myaw.**
> or: **Bwaw somno min kom myaw.**
> The dog sleeps less than the cat.

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

> **Bebe denkwanti somno kom myaw.**
> or: **Bebe somno denkwanti kom myaw.**
> The baby sleeps as much as the cat.

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

> **Folki mi max doxo, mi max jixi.**
> The more I read, the more I know.

The order of these phrases may switch places:

> **Mi max jixi, folki mi max doxo.**
> I know more, the more I read.

Verb Categories

Verbs are defined in the dictionary as *auxiliary*, *copula*, *transitive*, *intransitive*, or *ambitransitive*. Suffixes seen in this section (**-cu**, **-gi**, **-ne**, **-do**, **-pul**) are explained under *Common Affixes* below. The prefix **xor-** is explained under *Word Formation: Prefixes* (page 82).

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs are immediately followed by verbs in their infinitive form (marked with the particle **na**), which may be omitted. There are only three *auxiliary verbs* in Globasa: **abil** (can, able to), **ingay** (should, ought to), **musi** (must, have to).

Copula Verbs

Copula verbs link the subject to its complement. There are currently 12 *copula verbs*: **sen** (be), **xorsen** (become), **sencu** (become), **sengi** (cause to be), **kwasisen** (seem), **okocu** (look), **orecu** (sound), **nasacu** (smell), **xetocu** (taste), **pifucu** (feel to touch), **hisi(cu)** (feel physically or emotionally), **ganjon(cu)** (feel emotionally).

Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs take a direct object: **haja** (need), **bujo** (catch, capture), **gibe** (give). However, certain *transitive verbs* will sometimes or often omit the direct object: **doxo** (read), **yam** (eat), **lala** (sing), etc.

Some *transitive verbs* are often or almost always used without a direct object: **somno** (sleep), **haha** (laugh), **pawbu** (run), **fley** (fly), etc. These are known in Globasa as *echo-object transitive verbs* since the optional direct object is the same word as the verb.

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

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

The suffix **-gi** may be applied to *transitive verbs* with the meaning *to cause (direct object) to [root verb]* or *to make (direct object) [root verb]*.

> **Kam yu fleygi hawanavi?**
> Do you fly aircraft?

> **Mi xa sampogi bwaw fe axam.**
> I will walk the dog in the evening.

> **Payaco le hahagi mi.**
> The clown made me laugh.

Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs do not take a direct object: **idi** (go), **konduta** (behave), **loka** (be located), **side** (be sitting), **garaku** (drown, sink). *Intransitive verbs* may be turned into *transitive verbs* with an optional use of **-gi** in the presence of a direct object.

- **garaku** - drown, sink
  garaku(gi) - (cause to) drown, sink

> **Navikef le garaku.**
> The captain drowned.

> **Navikef le garaku(gi) navi.**
> The captain sank the ship.

In word derivation, however, **-gi** is obligatory. Compare the following adjectives derived with **garaku** and the suffix **-ne**.

garakune navikef - the drowning captain

garakugine navikef - the captain sinking (the ship)

Ambitransitive Verbs

In Globasa, *ambitransitive verbs* are inherently transitive verbs that can also be used intransitively.

There are four subcategories of *ambitransitive verbs*: *verbs of feeling*, *verbs of state*, *non-agentive verbs*, and *verbs of motion*.

Verbs of Feeling

Ambitransitive verbs denoting a feeling mean *to cause to feel [noun or adj]* or *to feel [noun or adj]*, typically depending on the presence or absence of a direct object. Note that the intransitive meaning may also be expressed as a copula and adjective phrase: **sen** *[root]*-**do**.

- **interes** - *tr:* interest; *intr:* be (*feel*) interested (in), have an interest (in)

> **Basalogi interes mi.**
> Linguistics interests me.

> **Mi interes tem basalogi.** = **Mi sen interesdo tem basalogi.**
> I'm interested in linguistics.

- **pilo** - *tr:* tire, fatigue; *intr:* be (*feel*) tired, be (*feel*) fatigued

> **Tesu ergo pilo te.**
> Her work tires her.

> **Te pilo.** = **Te sen pilodo.**
> She is tired.

The suffix **-cu**, or alternatively the prefix **xor-**, may be applied to *verbs of feeling* to express the following distinction:

> **Mi le interes tem basalogi lefe multi nyan.** = **Mi le sen interesdo tem basalogi lefe multi nyan.**
> I was interested in linguistics many years ago.

> **Te le pilo dur na ergo.** = **Te le sen pilodo dur na ergo.**
> She was tired while working.

versus:

> **Mi le interescu** (or **xorinteres**) **tem basalogi lefe multi nyan.** = **Mi le sencu** (or **xorsen**) **interesdo tem basalogi lefe multi nyan.**
> I became interested in linguistics many years ago.

> **Te le pilocu** (or **xorpilo**) **dur na ergo.** = **Te le sencu** (or **xorsen**) **pilodo dur na ergo.**
> She got/became tired while working.

Verbs of State

Ambitransitive verbs of state are similar to *verbs of feeling*. They are *nouns of state* that can be used as *ambitransitive verbs* meaning *to cause to have [noun]* or *to have [noun]*, typically depending on the presence or absence of a direct object. Note that the intransitive meaning may also be expressed as a copula and adjective phrase: **sen** *[root]*-**pul**.

- **termo** - *tr:* heat (up), warm (up); *intr:* be warm, be hot

> **Kam yu le termo banyokamer?**
> Did you warm up the bathroom?

> **Misu kafe no haji termo.** = **Misu kafe no haji sen termopul.**
> My coffee isn't hot any longer.

- **cinon** - *tr:* make intelligent, cause to be intelligent; *intr:* be intelligent

> **Eskol le cinon te.**
> The school made him smart.

> **Syensiyen cinon.** = **Syensiyen sen cinonpul.**
> The scientist is intelligent.

- **talento** - *tr:* make talented, cause to be talented; *intr:* be talented

> **Patre le talento lalayen.**
> The father made the singer talented.

> **Lalayen talento.** = **Lalayen sen talentopul.**
> The singer is talented.

The suffix **-cu**, or alternatively the prefix **xor-**, may be applied to *verbs of state* to express the following distinction:

> **Jaledin le termo.** = **Jaledin le sen termopul.**
> Yesterday was warm.

versus:

> **To le termocu** (or **xortermo**) **fe midinuru.** = **To le sencu** (or **xorsen**) **termopul fe midinuru.**
> It got/became warm at noon.

Non-agentive Verbs

In the intransitive meaning of *non-agentive ambitransitive verbs*, the action is something that happens to the subject rather than something the subject performs. The suffix **-cu** may be optionally applied to *non-agentive verbs* for the intransitive meaning.

- **kasiru** - *tr:* break (*cause to break*)
  kasiru(cu) - *intr:* break (*get broken*)

  > **Mi le kasiru janela.**
  > I broke the window.

  > **Janela le kasiru(cu).**
  > The window broke.

- **boyle** - *tr:* boil (*cause to boil*)
  boyle(cu) - *intr:* boil (*get boiled*)

  > **Te le boyle sui.**
  > She boiled the water.

  > **Sui le boyle(cu).**
  > The water boiled.

- **fini** - *tr:* finish, end (*cause to come to an end*)
  fini(cu) - *intr:* end (*come to an end*)

  > **Ete le fini jange.**
  > They ended the war.

  > **Jange le fini(cu).**
  > The war ended.

Verbs of Motion

In the intransitive meaning of *ambitransitive verbs of motion*, the subject is both agent and patient. The suffix **-cu** may be optionally applied to *verbs of motion* for the intransitive meaning.

- **esto** - *tr:* stop (*bring to a stop or cause to stop*)
  esto(cu) - *intr:* stop (*come to a stop*)

  > **Am esto mobil!**
  > Stop the car!

> **Am esto(cu)!**
> Stop!

- **harka** - *tr:* move (*cause to move*)
  harka(cu) - *intr:* move (*make a movement*)

> **Mi le harka yusu kursi.**
> I moved your chair.

> **Am no harka(cu)!**
> Don't move!

- **buka** - *tr:* open (*cause to be open*)
  buka(cu) - *intr:* open (*become open*)

> **Mi le buka dwer.**
> I opened the door.

> **Dwer le buka(cu).**
> The door opened.

Ambitransitive Verbs in Word Derivation

In word derivation, *ambitransitive verbs* behave as *transitive verbs*, reflecting their inherently transitive nature.

When the *intransitive* meaning of *non-agentive verbs* and *verbs of motion* is required in a derived word, **-cu** is obligatory, other than when applying **-ne**, **-do**, **-abil**, **-musi** or **-ingay**, in which case **-cu** remains optional.

Compare the following adjectives derived using the roots **buka** (open) and **klosi** (close) and the suffixes **-ne** and **-do**. As seen in the examples below, the ambiguity that can arise from the omission of the optional **-cu** in derivation is typically inconsequential.

transitive verb: **bukane merasem** - the opening ceremony

intransitive verb: **buka(cu)ne dwer** - the opening door

transitive verb: **klosido dwer** - the closed door (*which has been closed*)

intransitive verb: **klosi(cu)do dwer** - the closed door (*which has closed*)

Adjective/Adverbs

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

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

Adjective/adverbs precede the noun/verbs they modify.

> **Hinto sen *bon yam*.**
> This is a *good meal*.

> **Bebe *bon yam*.**
> The baby *eats well*.

> **Uma *velosi pawbu*.**
> The horse *runs fast*.

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

> **Bebe yam *bon*.**
> The baby eats *well*.

> **Bwaw glu sui *velosi*.**
> The dog drinks the water *quickly*.

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

> ***Velosi*, bwaw glu sui.**
> *Quickly*, the dog drinks the water.

> ***Unyum*, te le idi cel banko.**
> *First*, she went to the bank.

Sentence-Initial Adverbs

The following are adjective/adverbs typically used as sentence-initial adverbs, followed by a clear pause before the rest of the sentence. The pause prevents the sentence adverb from being mistaken for an adjective modifying the subject.

- **Ripul, Rili, Rimarali,** - Again
- **Dumarali,** - Sometimes
- **Pimpan,** - Often, Oftentimes
- **Ible,** - Maybe, Perhaps
- **Maxpul,** - Moreover, Furthermore
- **Pia,** - Also
- **Abruto,** - Suddenly
- **Total,** - Absolutely, Totally
- **Yakin,** - Certainly

- **Ideal**, - Ideally
- **Mimbay**, - Obviously, Of course
- **Mingu**, - Clearly, Evidently
- **Sipul**, - Indeed
- **Fori**, - Immediately
- **Sati**, - Truly
- **Umumi**, - In general, Generally
- **Nerleli**, - Recently
- **Telileli**, - A long time ago
- **Nerxali**, - Soon
- **Telixali**, - In a long time

Adjective/Adverb Comparison

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

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

To express *the most (-est)* and *the least*, Globasa uses **maxim... te/to** and **minim... te/to**. The word **of** means *out of* or *off (of)*. Note that the pronouns **te/to** must immediately follow the adjective since noun phrases must always end in a noun or pronoun. See Noun Phrases (page 64).

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

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

- **folki (to sen) maxmo neo, (to sen) maxmo bon** - the newer, the better

Verb/Adj-Adv Words

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

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

Common Affixes

Noun Suffix -ya

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **imaje** - image, picture (*concrete*); imagine, picture (*verb*)
  imajeya - imagination (*abstract*)
- **turi** - trip (*count*); travel (*verb*)
  turiya - tourism (*noncount*)

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

- **oko** - eye (*concrete*); see, look (*verb*)
  okoya - viewing, sight *or* sense of sight (*abstract*)
- **ore** - ear (*concrete*); hear, listen (*verb*)
  oreya - hearing *or* sense of hearing (*abstract*)
- **nasa** - nose (*concrete*); smell (*verb*)
  nasaya - smell *or* sense of smell (*abstract*)
- **xeto** - tongue (*concrete*); taste (*verb*)
  xetoya - taste *or* sense of taste (*abstract*)
- **pifu** - skin (*concrete*); touch (*verb*)
  pifuya - touch *or* sense of touch (*abstract*)

3. Prepositions are turned into noun/verbs using the suffix **-ya**. See Prepositional Verbs (page 78).
4. The suffix **-ya** is also used to turn other function words into nouns. See Function Words (page 30).

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

Prefix du-

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

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

The prefix **du-** is also used for the *durative/habitual verb aspect*. See Verb Forms (page 55).

> *The prefix* **du-** *is truncated from* **dure** *(duration). Etymology of* **dure***: English, French, German and Spanish*

Noun/Verb Suffix -gi

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

Adjectives

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

- **bala** - strong
  balagi - strengthen
- **pul** - full
  pulgi - fill

- **mor** - dead
  morgi - kill

Nouns

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

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

Verbs

The suffix **-gi** is also used to turn intransitive and transitive verbs into causative verbs, or used optionally in ambitransitive verbs, as seen under *Verb Categories* above.

> *The suffix* **-gi** *is truncated from* **gibe** *(give). Etymology of* **gibe***: English (give), German (geben, gibt) and Mandarin (给 "gěi")*

Noun/Verb Suffix -cu

The suffix **-cu** may be applied to adjectives and nouns, in addition to verbs, as seen under *Verb Categories* above.

Adjectives

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

- **roso** - red
  rosocu - blush, redden (*get red*)
- **mor** - dead
  morcu - die (*become dead*)

Nouns

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

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

> *The suffix* **-cu** *is truncated from* **cudu** *(take, obtain, acquire, gain) Etymology of* **cudu***: Mandarin (取得 "qǔdé"), Korean (취득 "chwideug")*

Adjective/Adverb Suffix -li

In Globasa, adjective/adverbs are derived from nouns by means of various suffixes. See full list of suffixes under Word Formation (page 82). One of the most common is the suffix **-li** (*of, relating to*).

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

The suffix **-li** is also used for deriving adjective/adverbs out of function words. See Function Words (page 30).

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

Adjective/Adverb Suffix -pul

The word **pul** means *full*. However, as a suffix **-pul** means *with enough or more than enough*.

- **humor** - humor
  humorpul - humorous, funny
- **hatari** - danger
  hataripul - dangerous

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

Active Adjectives: Suffix -ne

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

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

- **somno** - sleep
  ***somnone* meliyen** - *sleeping* beauty

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

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

Sentence-Initial Active Adjectives

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

> ***Doxone,* nini le xorsomno.**
> *Reading,* the kid fell asleep.

or

> ***Fe na doxo,* nini le xorsomno.**
> *Reading,* the kid fell asleep.
> *or*
> ***Dur na doxo,* nini le xorsomno.**
> *While reading,* the kid fell asleep.

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

> ***Dur na doxo sesu preferido kitabu,* nini le xorsomno.**
> *While reading his favorite book,* the kid fell asleep.

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

> ***Durki te le doxo (sesu preferido kitabu),* nini le xorsomno.**
> *While he read (his favorite book),* the kid fell asleep.

Passive Adjectives

Active adjectives may be rendered passive by adding the passive prefix **be-** to derive what are known in Globasa as *passive active adjectives* (or *passive adjectives* for short). There is no exact equivalent in English for *passive adjectives*, but they are best understood as the exact passive form of the *present participle* in English.

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

Inactive Adjectives: Suffix -do

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

- **bujodo morgiyen** - captured murderer (*in a state of capture* or *which has been captured*)
- **Uncudo Nasyonlari** - United Nations (*in a state of union* or *which have united*)
- **awcudo fleytora** - disappeared airplane (*in a state of disappearance* or *which has disappeared*)
- **kasirudo janela** - broken window (*in a state of breakage* or *which has broken or has been broken*)
- **klosido dwer** - closed door (*in a state of closure* or *which has closed or has been closed*)

> *Etymology of* **-do***: English (-ed), Spanish (-ado, -ido), Mandarin (的 "de")*

Adverb Suffix -mo

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

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

Function Words: Conjunctions, Prepositions and Function Adverbs

Conjunctions

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

Fe

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

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

(**fe**) **ban mara** - on a certain occasion, once, once upon a time
(**fe**) **duli mara** or (**fe**) **dumara** - sometimes, on occasion, at times
(**fe**) **hin mara** - this time
(**fe**) **hin momento** - in this moment
(**fe**) **lunadin** - (on) Monday
(**fe**) **duli lunadin** or (**fe**) **dulunadin** - (on) Mondays
(**fe**) **nundin** - today
(**fe**) **tiga din fe xaya** - three days later

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

Expressing Possession

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

> **Baytu de Maria sen day.**
> "House of Mary is big."
> Mary's house is big.

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

> **To de Maria sen day.**
> Mary's is big.

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

> **Maria su baytu sen day.**
> Mary's house is big.

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

> **Maria su to sen day.**
> Mary's is big.

Prepositions of Place

- **in** - in, inside of
  - **inli** - (*adj*) interior, inner
  - **fe inya** - (on the) inside; within
- **ex** - outside (of), out
  - **exli** - (*adj*) exterior, external
  - **fe exya** - (on the) outside; without
- **per** - on
  - **perli** - (*adj*) superficial, surface
  - **fe perya** - on the surface
- **bax** - under(neath), beneath, below
  - **baxli** - underlying
  - **fe baxya** - underneath, below
- **of** - off (of), out of, from
- **cel** - to (movement) [**cele** - goal/purpose]
  - **celki** - so that, in order that

  - **cel na** - in order to
  - **cel in** - into
  - **cel ex** - out from, out of
- **hoy** - toward(s) [**hoyo** - orientation/direction]
- **intre** - between
- **ultra** - beyond
- **infra** - below
  - **infrali** - inferior
- **infer** - shorter form of **infraya**: inferiority, belowness
  - **fe infer** - down below, down under
  - **cel infer** - down, downwards
- **supra** - above
  - **suprali** - superior
- **super** - shorter form of **supraya**: superiority, aboveness
  - **fe super** - up above
  - **cel super** - up, upwards
- **pas** - through, by way of, via [**pasa** - pass]
- **tras** - across, on the other side of, trans-
- **cis** - on this side of
- **wey** - around [**jowey** - surroundings]
- **fol** - alongside (of), according to [**folo** - follow]
  - **posfol** - against (in the opposite direction of)

Phrasal Prepositions and Conjunctions

- **ruke** - (*n*) back, rear; (*v*) be behind, be in the back
  - **fe ruke** - in the back
  - **fe ruke de** - behind, in the back of
- **kapi** - (*n*) head; (*v*) be on top (of)
  - **fe kapi** - on top
  - **fe kapi de** - on top of
- **fronta** - (*n*) forehead, front; (*v*) be in front (of)
  - **fe fronta** - in front
  - **fe fronta de** - in front of
- **muka** - (*n*) face; (*v*) be facing, be face to face, be across (from)

  - **fe muka** - across, face to face
  - **fe muka de** - across from
- **oposya** - (*n*) opposite; (*v*) be the opposite of
  - **fe oposya** - on the contrary
  - **fe oposya de** - opposite, contrary to, against (physically)
- **peda** - (*n*) foot, bottom; (*v*) be at the bottom (of)
  - **fe peda** - at the bottom
  - **fe peda de** - at the bottom of
- **comen** - (*n*) side; (*v*) be beside
  - **fe comen** - on the side
  - **fe comen de** - on the side (of), next to, beside
- **tayti** - (*n*) replacement; (*v*) replace
  - **fe tayti fe** - instead (of)
  - **fe tayti ki** - instead of + *sentence*
- **kompara** - (*n*) comparison; (*v*) compare
  - **fe kompara fe** - in comparison (to)
  - **fe kompara ki** - whereas
- **kosa** - (*n*) cause; (*v*) cause
  - **fe kosa fe**; **kos** - due to, because of
  - **fe kosa ki**; **koski** - because, since
- **folo** - follow
  - **fe folo** - therefore, consequently
- **ner** - nearby, close (to)
  - **ner fe** - near, close to
- **teli** - far, far away, remote, distant
  - **teli fe** - far from

Other Prepositions

- **el** - *direct object marker*
  - Functions as a preposition and is typically omitted
- **de** - of (*belonging to*)
- **tas** - to (*indirect object marker*), for (*recipient*)
- **tem** - about [**tema** - theme, topic]

- **pro** - in favor of, for, pro- [*opp* **anti**]
- **anti** - against
- **fal** - (done) by [**fale** - do, make]
- **har** - with (*having*) [**hare** - have]
  - **nenhar** - without (*not having*)
- **ton** - (together/along) with [**tongo** - together]
  - **nenton** - without, separate/apart from
- **yon** - with (*using*), by means of [**yongu** - use]
  - **yon na** - by + *-ing verb phrase*
  - **nenyon** - without (*not using*)
  - **nenyon na** - without + *-ing verb phrase*
- **wal** - without [**wala** - lack; not have]
- **por** - in exchange for
  - **por** (**moyun**) - per

Function Words of Time

- **dur** - during, for + *noun phrase*
  - **dur** (**moyun**) - per
  - **dur na** - while + *-ing verb phrase*
  - **durki** - while + *sentence*
- **fin-** - (*prefix*) end, come to [**fini** - finish/end]
  - **finfe** - (*prep*) until + *noun phrase*
  - **finfe ki** - (*conj*) until + *sentence*
- **xor-** - (*prefix*) beginning [**xoru** - begin/start]
  - **xorfe** - (*prep*) from, since + *noun phrase*
  - **xorfe ki** - (*conj*) (ever) since + *sentence*
- **jaldi** - early
- **dyer** - late
- **haji** - still
  - **no haji** - no longer, not anymore
- **uje** - already
  - **no uje** - not yet
- **fori** - immediate(ly)
- **pimpan** - frequent(ly), often

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

  - **xafe na** - after + *-ing verb phrase*
  - **xafe ki** - after + *sentence*

Function Words of Quantity and Degree

- **kriban** - almost
- **kufi** - sufficient, enough (*of quantity*)
  - **kufimo** - sufficiently, enough (*of degree*)
- **plu** - multiple (*used for expressing plurality*)
- **multi** - many, much
- **xosu** - few, little (*of quantity*), a little bit [*opp* **multi**]
- **daymo** - greatly, very
- **lilmo** - a little (*of degree*) [*opp* **daymo**]
- **godomo** - too
- **total** - entire, whole
- **eskaso** - scarce(ly), barely, hardly
- **daju** - approximate(ly), rough(ly), about, around

Other Function Adverbs

- **no** - no, not, don't, doesn't
  - **noli** - negative
- **si** - yes
  - **sili** - affirmative
- **hata** - even
  - **no hata** - not even
  - **fe hataya** - even so, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, in spite of that
  - **fe hataya fe** - in spite of, despite + *noun phrase*
  - **fe hataya na** - in spite of + *-ing verb phrase*
  - **fe hataya ki** - even though, although, despite the fact that + *sentence*
- **pia** - also
- **sol** - only [**solo** - alone, the only, the sole]

Comparison

- **kom** - as (*comparable to*), than (*as compared with*) [**kompara** - comparison/compare]
- **denmo... kom...** - as... as...

- **max** - more
  - **maxpul** - additional, extra, another; additionally, moreover, further, furthermore
  - **ji max (o)to/(e)te** - et cetera
- **max... kom...** - more... + *noun/verb* than...
- **maxmo... kom...** - more... + *adj/adv* than...
- **denkwanti... kom...** - as much as
- **dennumer... kom...** - as many as
- **maxim** - the most
- **maximum** - maximum, at most
  - **maximumya** - the maximum
  - **maximummo** - as... as possible
- **maxori** - (*adj/adv*) most (*the majority of*), mostly
  - **maxoriya** - majority
- **maxus** - (*prep*) plus, with addition of, in addition to, besides
  - **maxusli** - (*adj/adv*) positive (+1, +2, etc.), besides (that)
  - **fe maxusya** - besides (that)
- **min** - fewer, less
- **min... kom...** - fewer, less... + *noun/verb* than...
- **minmo... kom...** - less... + *adj/adv* than...
- **minim** - the least
- **minimum** - minimum, at least
  - **minimumya** - the minimum
- **minori** - (*adj/adv*) the minority of
  - **minoriya** - minority
- **minus** - (*prep*) minus, except for
  - **minusli** - (*adj/adv*) negative (-1, -2, etc.), except for that
  - **minus eger** - unless

Contrastive Emphasis

The particle **he** may be used to express contrastive emphasis on most words: determiners (see Correlatives, page 42), content words, function adverbs and verb particles. It appears right before the word being emphasized. Compare the following set of sentences:

He *mi* le nilwatu loga ki te le cori misu pesa.

I (myself) never said she stole my money. (Someone else said that she stole the money.)

Mi le he *nilwatu* loga ki te le cori misu pesa.

I *never* (ever) said she stole my money. (I definitely did not, and would not, say that she stole my money.)

Mi le nilwatu he *loga* ki te le cori misu pesa.

I never (even/actually) *said* she stole my money. (Verbally, it was not said that she stole my money, but it was implied.)

Mi le nilwatu loga ki he *te* le cori misu pesa.

I never said (it was) *she* (who) stole my money. (I said that someone else stole my money.)

Mi le nilwatu loga ki te le he *cori* misu pesa.

I never said she (actually) *stole* my money. (I said that she took my money, but I wouldn't describe it as stealing.)

Mi le nilwatu loga ki te le cori he *misu* pesa.

I never said she stole *my* money. Or, I never said the money she stole was mine. (I said that she stole someone else's money.)

Mi le nilwatu loga ki te le cori misu he *pesa*.

I never said she stole my *money*. Or, I never said it was money that she stole from me. (She stole something else from me.)

For greater emphasis, it's also possible to move the emphasized word to the front, along with **he**, followed by a comma and the entire sentence without **he**. For example:

He nilwatu, mi le nilwatu loga ki te le cori misu pesa.

Never ever, I *never* said she stole my money.

He cori, mi le nilwatu loga ki te le cori misu pesa.

Stole? I never said she *stole* my money.

Other Function Words

Pronouns (page 39)
Correlatives (page 42)
Numbers (page 51)

Pronouns

Subject/Object Pronouns

Globasa's subject/object pronouns are as follows:

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

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

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

Particle *he*

The particle **he** is used with subject pronouns to express emphasis.

> **he mi** - I myself
> **he yu** - you yourself
> etc.

Possessive Adjectives

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	**misu** - my	**imisu** - our
2nd person	**yusu** - your	**uyusu** - your
3rd person animate	**tesu** - her, his, its	**etesu** - their
3rd person inanimate	**tosu** - its	**otosu** - their
rensu - one's		
sesu - my own, your own, her own, his own, our own, their own		
dasu - (relative clauses) her, his, its, their		

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

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

Possessive Pronouns

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

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

Third-Person Pronouns at End of Noun Phrases

As seen under Correlatives, third-person pronouns (**te**/**to** and **ete**/**oto**) are used for correlative pronouns since determiners (**ke**, **hin**, **den**, etc.) must always be followed by a (pro)noun. See Noun Phrases (page 64).

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

understood.

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

> **Multi *te* pala sol in Englisa.**
> Many (*people*) speak only (in) English.

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

> **bon *te*, bur *te* ji colo *te***
> the good (*one*), the bad (*one*) and the ugly (*one*)

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

Correlatives

Table of Correlatives

	INTERROGATIVE (WHICH)	*DEMONSTRATIVE* (THIS/THESE)	*DEMONSTRATIVE* (THAT/THOSE)	*UNSPECIFIED* (SOME, CERTAIN)	*UNIVERSAL* (EVERY, EACH)	*NEGATIVE* (NO, NONE)	*ALTERNATIVE* (OTHER, DIFFERENT, ELSE)	*IDENTICAL* (SAME)
any noun	**ke...** which	**hin...** this...	**den...** that...	**ban...** some... certain...	**moy...** every... each...	**nil...** no... none of...	**alo...** another... a different...	**sama...** (the) same...
thing **to - it**	**keto** what which one	**hinto** this (thing), this one	**dento** that (thing), that one	**banto** something	**moyto** everything	**nilto** nothing none	**aloto** something else, the other one	**samato** the same thing
plural thing **oto - they**	**keoto** what things which ones	**hinoto** these (things), these ones	**denoto** those (things), those ones	**banoto** some things	**moyoto** all things	**niloto** none of them	**alooto** some/the other things	**samaoto** the same things
animate being **te - s/he or any life form**	**kete** who which one	**hinte** this one	**dente** that one	**bante** somebody	**moyte** everybody	**nilte** nobody	**alote** somebody else, the other one	**samate** the same one
plural animate being **ete - they**	**keete** who which ones	**hinete** these ones	**denete** those ones	**banete** some of them	**moyete** they all	**nilete** none of them	**aloete** some/the other ones, others	**samaete** the same ones
possession **-su - possessive suffix**	**kesu** whose	**hinsu** this one's	**densu** that one's	**bansu** somebody's	**moysu** everybody's	**nilsu** nobody's	**alosu** somebody else's, the other one's	**samasu** the same person's
kind, way **-pul - adj/adv suffix**	**kepul** what kind of, like what; how (in what way)	**hinpul** this kind of, like this; (in) this way	**denpul** that kind of, like that; (in) that way	**banpul** some kind of; in some way	**moypul** every kind of; in every way	**nilpul** no kind of; in no way	**alopul** a different kind of; differently, in a different way	**samapul** the same kind of; in the same way
degree **-mo - adv suffix**	**kemo** how (to what degree)	**hinmo** to this degree yay, yea	**denmo** to that degree as, so, such	**banmo** to a certain degree, somewhat	**moymo** to every degree	**nilmo** to no degree	**alomo** to a different degree	**samamo** to the same degree
quantity, amount **kwanti - quantity amount**	**kekwanti** how much	**hinkwanti** this much	**denkwanti** that much	**bankwanti** some amount of	**moykwanti** the entire amount of	**nilkwanti** no amount of, none	**alokwanti** a different amount of	**samakwanti** the same amount of
number **numer - number**	**kenumer** how many	**hinnumer** this many	**dennumer** that many	**bannumer** some number of	**moynumer** all of the	**nilnumer** none of the	**alonumer** a different number of	**samanumer** the same number of
location **loka - place**	**keloka** where	**hinloka** here	**denloka** there	**banloka** somewhere	**moyloka** everywhere	**nilloka** nowhere	**aloloka** elsewhere, somewhere else, in the other place	**samaloka** in the same place
time **watu - time**	**kewatu** when	**hinwatu** now	**denwatu** then	**banwatu** sometime	**moywatu** always	**nilwatu** never	**alowatu** at other times	**samawatu** at the same time, simultaneously
reason (cause or purpose) **seba - reason**	**keseba** why, how come	**hinseba** for this reason	**denseba** for that reason	**banseba** for some reason	**moyseba** for every reason	**nilseba** for no reason	**aloseba** for a different reason, for the other reason	**samaseba** for the same reason
way, manner **maner - way, manner**	**kemaner** how (done by what manner)	**hinmaner** like this, like so, by this manner	**denmaner** like that, like so, by that manner	**banmaner** somehow, by some manner	**moymaner** by every manner	**nilmaner** by no manner	**alomaner** by another manner, in the other way, differently	**samamaner** by the same manner
emphatic **he - any, -ever**	**he keto** what ever	**he hinto** this specific one	**he dento** that specific one	**he banto** anything	**he moyto** everything and anything	**he nilto** not any, not a single one	**he aloto** any other	**he samato** the same exact thing

Determiner Correlatives

The correlative words **ke**, **hin**, **den**, **ban**, **moy**, **nil**, **alo** and **sama** must always be followed by a *noun* (whether modified with adjectives or not) or by a *pronoun*. They should never stand alone because by omitting the *(pro)noun* the correlative can easily be mistaken for a determiner of the noun/verb that follows it. In the absence of a specified noun, the pronouns **te** or **to** mark the end of the noun phrase. See Noun Phrases (page 64).

Compare the following sentences:

> **Hinto bon nasacu.**
> This (thing) smells good.

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

> **Hin bon nasacu... memorigi mi cel misu femgami.**
> This good smell... reminds me of my wife.

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

kekwanti, *kenumer*

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

> **kenumer bon lala** - how many good songs
> vs
> **Kenumer te bon lala?**
> How many (of them) sing well?

> **Mi le kari dua kilogramo fe risi. Yu le kari kekwanti to?**
> I bought two kilos of rice. How much did you buy?

Obligatory *cel*

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

> **cel keloka** - where (to)
> **cel hinloka** - here (*hither*)
> **cel denloka** - there (*thither*)
> etc.

Questions vs Interrogative Clauses within Declarative Sentences

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

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

ke - *which*; kete - *who(m)*; keto - *what*

(1) **Kete lubi yu?**
"Who loves you?"
Who loves you?

(2) **Mi jixi ku kete lubi yu.**
"I know this: *Who loves you?*"
I know who loves you.

(1) **Yu lubi kete?**
"You love who(m)."
Who(m) do you love?

(2) **Mi jixi ku yu lubi kete.**
"I know this: *You love who(m)?*"
I know who(m) you love.

(1) **Te vole na yam keto?**
"He wants to eat what?"
What does he want to eat?

(2) **Mi le wanji ku te vole na yam keto.**
"I forgot this: *He wants to eat what?*"
I forgot what he wants to eat.

(1) **Te le gibe pesa tas ke doste?**
"She gave the money to which friend?"
Which friend did she give the money to?

(2) **Te le no loga ku te le gibe pesa tas ke doste.**
"She didn't say this: *She gave the money to which friend?*"
She didn't say which friend she gave the money to.

kesu - *whose*

(1) **Hinto sen kesu kursi?**
"This is whose chair?"
Whose chair is this?

(2) **Mi vole na jixi ku hinto sen kesu kursi.**
"I want to know this: *This is whose chair?*"
I want to know whose chair this is.

(1) **Kesu kitabu sen per mesa?**
"Whose book on the table?"
Whose book is on the table?

(2) **Mi jixi ku kesu kitabu sen per mesa.**
"I know this: *Whose book is on the table?*"
I know whose book is on the table.

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

(1) **Yu sen kepul?**
"You are how?"
How are you?

(2) **Te le swal ku yu sen kepul.**
"She asked this: *You are how?*"
She asked how you were.

(1) **Yu sen kepul insan?**
"You are what kind of person?"
What kind of person are you?

(2) **Mi jixi ku yu sen kepul insan.**
"I know this: *What kind of person are you?*"
I know what kind of person you are.

kemo - *how (to what degree)*

(1) **Te sen kemo lao?**
"She is how old?"
How old is she?

(2) **Te le loga tas mi ku te sen kemo lao.**
"She told me this: *She is how old?*"
She told me how old she is.

(1) **Yu sen kemo pilodo?**
"You are how tired?"
How tired are you?

(2) **Mi jixi ku yu sen kemo pilodo.**
"I know this: *You are how tired?*"
I know how tired you are.

kekwanti - *how much*; kenumer - *how many*

(1) **Yu le kari kekwanti risi?**
"You bought how much rice?"
How much rice did you buy?

(2) **Mi le oko ku yu le kari kekwanti risi.**
"I saw this: *You bought how much rice?*"
I saw how much rice you bought.

(1) **Yu hare kenumer bete?**
"You have how many children?"
How many children do you have?

(2) **Mi jixivole ku yu hare kenumer bete.**
"I wonder this: *You have how many children?*"
I wonder how many children you have.

keloka - *where*

(1) **Te ergo keloka?**
"He works where?"
Where does he work?

(2) **Mi jixi ku te ergo keloka.**
"I know this: *He works where?*"
I know where he works.

kewatu - *when*

(1) **Te xa preata kewatu?**
"She will arrive when?"
When will she arrive?

(2) **Dento sen ku te xa preata kewatu.**
"That is this: *She will arrive when?*"
That is when she will arrive.

keseba - *why*

(1) **Yu le no idi cel parti keseba?**
"You didn't go to the party why?"
Why didn't you go to the party?

(2) **Mi jixi ku yu le no idi cel parti keseba.**

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

kemaner - *how (done how)*

(1) **Yu le xuli mobil kemaner?**
"You fixed the car how?"
How did you fix the car?

(2) **Mi jixivole ku yu le xuli mobil kemaner.**
"I wonder this: *You fixed the car how?*"
I wonder how you fixed the car.

Declarative Sentences with Interrogative Phrases

Speakers will sometimes reduce an interrogative clause into a phrase, even to the lone interrogative word. The conjunction **ku** is still used in the absence of a full clause.

> **Mi jixi ku fe ke mesi.**
> I know in what month.

> **Te le no loga ku keseba.**
> She didn't say why.

> **Dento sen ku keloka.**
> That is where.

> **Mi jixi ku na idi keloka.**
> I know where to go.

Correlative Phrasal Conjunctions

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

> **Mi ergo *denloka hu yu ergo*.**
> I work *where you work*.

> **Mi xa preata *denwatu hu yam sen jumbi*.** *or* **Denwatu hu yam sen jumbi, mi xa preata.**
> I will arrive *when the meal is ready*. *or When the meal is ready*, I will arrive.

> **Mi le no idi cel parti *denseba hu yu idi*.**
> I didn't go to the party *for the reason that you went*.

> **Mi le xuli mobil *denmaner hu yu le alim tas mi*.**
> I fixed the car *how/like you taught me*.

> **Denmaner hu mi le loga...**
> *Like I said...*

Comparative Correlatives

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

(1) **Mi sen *hazuni kom yu*.**
I am *sad like you*.

(2) **Mi sen *denpul kom yu*.**
I am *like you*.

(1) **Mi salom yu *sodarsim kom misu sodar*.**
I greet you *fraternally as my brother*.

(2) **Mi salom yu *denpul kom misu sodar*.**
I greet you *as my brother*.

(1) **Mi no abil na lala *meli kom yu*.**
I can't sing *beautifully like you*.

(2) **Mi no abil na lala *denpul kom yu*.**
I can't sing *like you*.

(1) **Sama kom mi, pia te hare tiga bete.**
The same as me, she too has three children.

(2) **Denpul kom mi, pia te hare tiga bete.**
Like me, she too has three children.

(1) **Hin baytu sen daymo day *kom misu to*.**
This house is *very* big *like mine*.

(2) **Hin baytu sen denmo day *kom misu to*.**
This house is *as* big *as mine*.

(1) **Mi hare tiga bete *kom misu gami*.**
I have *three* children *like my spouse*.

(2) **Mi hare dennumer bete *kom misu gami*.**
I have *as many* children *as my spouse*.

(1) **Mi le kari dua kilogramo fe risi *kom yu*.**
I bought *two kilos of* rice *like you*.

(2) **Mi le kari denkwanti risi *kom yu*.**
I bought *as much* rice *as you*.

daydenpul

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

> **Daydenpul din!**
> *What* a day!

daydenmo

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

> **Yu sen daydenmo bala.**
> You are *so* strong.

> **Yu hare daydenmo day oko.**
> You have *such* big eyes.

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

> **Daydenmo meli!**
> *How* beautiful!

> **Daydenmo meli din!**
> *What a* beautiful day!

daydenkwanti, daydennumer, denmo multi

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

moyun

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

Compare the following sentences:

> **Mi le kari tiga yuxitul tas *moyun nini*.**
> I bought three toys for *each child*.

> **Mi le kari tiga yuxitul tas *moy nini*.**
> I bought three toys for *all the children*.

Numbers and Months

Cardinal Numbers

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

700 - **sabecen**
800 - **ococen**
900 - **nuecen**

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

1 × 10^6 (1,000,000) - **mega**
1 × 10^9 (1,000,000,000) - **giga**
1 × 10^12 (1,000,000,000,000) - **tera**

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

1 × 10^15 - **kilo tera**
1 × 10^18 - **mega tera**
1 × 10^21 - **giga tera**
1 × 10^24 - **tera tera**

Ordinal Numbers

first (1st) - **unyum** (1yum)
second (2nd) - **duayum** (2yum)
third (3rd) - **tigayum** (3yum)
fourth (4th) - **careyum** (4yum)
fifth (5th) - **limayum** (5yum)
sixth (6th) - **sisayum** (6yum)
seventh (7th) - **sabeyum** (7yum)
eighth (8th) - **ocoyum** (8yum)
ninth (9th) - **nueyum** (9yum)
tenth (10th) - **desyum** (10yum)
eleventh (11th) - **desunyum** (11yum), etc.

Collectives

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

Fractional Numbers

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

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

Globasa also uses the following fractional metric numbers.

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

Metric Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

Multiplied Numbers

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

Months

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

Verb Forms

Omission of Verb Particles

Verb particles may be omitted at the speaker's discretion, or, if preferred, the speaker may apply the following guidelines:

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

Simple Present Tenses

Globasa's simple present tenses are expressed as follows.

Simple Present Tenses

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
General Present	**(nun)**	**Mi (nun) yam pingo.** I eat the apple. I am eating the apple.
Durative/Habitual Present	**(nun) (du-)**	**Mi (nun) (du)suki ji (du)yam pingo.** I like and eat apples.

Dictionary Verb Form

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

Particle *u*

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

Prefix du-

As a verb prefix, **du-** expresses the durative aspect with stative verbs (*like, know, understand*) and the habitual aspect with dynamic verbs (*eat, dance, read*). The durative aspect depicts a state lasting over a period of time, while the habitual aspect depicts an action that is habitual. The prefix **du-** is typically omitted with the present tense.

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

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

The prefix **du-** *is truncated from* **dure** *(duration). Etymology of* **dure***: English, French, German, Spanish*

Simple Past

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

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

Simple Past Tenses

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
General Past	**le**	**Mi le yam pingo.** I ate the apple.
Durative/Habitual Past	**le du-**	**Mi le dusuki ji duyam pingo.** I used to like and eat apples.

Simple Future Tenses

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

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

Simple Future Tenses

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
General Future	**xa**	**Mi xa yam pingo.** I will eat the apple.
Durative/Habitual Future	**xa du-**	**Mi xa dusuki ji duyam pingo.** I will be liking and eating apples.

Immediate Past and Future Tenses

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

Immediate Past and Future Tenses

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Immediate Past	**jale**	**Mi jale yam pingo.** I just ate the apple.
Immediate Future	**jaxa**	**Mi jaxa yam pingo.** I am about to eat the apple.

Prefix ja-

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

> *Etymology of* **jara***: Arabic (جارة "jara"), Swahili (jirani), Indonesian (jiran)*

Compound Tenses

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

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

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

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

Compound Present Tenses

The compound present tenses are expressed as follows:

Compound Present Tenses		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Present Progressive	**(nun) nun**	**Mi (nun) nun yam pingo.** I am eating the apple.
Present Perfective	**nun le**	**Mi nun le yam pingo.** I have eaten the apple.
Present Prospective	**nun xa**	**Mi nun xa yam pingo.** I am going to eat the apple.

Compound Past Tenses

The compound past tenses are expressed as follows:

Compound Past Tenses		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Past Progressive	**le nun**	**Mi le nun yam pingo.** I was eating the apple.
Past Perfective	**le le**	**Mi le le yam pingo.** I had eaten the apple.
Past Prospective	**le xa**	**Mi le xa yam pingo.** I was going to eat the apple.

Compound Future Tenses

The compound future tenses are expressed as follows:

Compound Future Tenses		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Future Progressive	**xa nun**	**Mi xa nun yam pingo.** I will be eating the apple.
Future Perfective	**xa le**	**Mi xa le yam pingo.** I will have eaten the apple.
Future Prospective	**xa xa**	**Mi xa xa yam pingo.** I will be going to eat the apple.

Continuative Aspect

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

Example Sentences with the Present Perfect in English

> **Mi dupul ogar denloka dur 10 nyan.**
> I have lived there for 10 years.

> **Mi dupul kone te dur 30 nyan.**
> I have known him for 30 years.

> **Mi no dupul oko te xorfe mesi tiga.**
> I haven't seen her since March.

> **Yu dupul sen kepul?**
> How have you been?

> **Mi dupul sen gadibu.**
> I have been angry.

Example Sentences with the Perfect Progressive in English

> **Mi dupul yam hin pingo dur un satu.**
> I have been eating this apple for one hour.

> **Yu dupul fale keto?**
> What have you been doing?

> **Mi dupul doxo hin kitabu xorfe jaleli safta.**
> I have been reading this book since last week.

Conditional Mood

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

> *The particle* **ger** *is truncated from* **eger** *(if). Etymology of* **eger***: Hindi (अगर "agar"), Persian (اگر "agar"), Turkish (eğer)*

Conditional Mood

Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Conditional	**ger**	**Mi ger yam pingo.** I would eat the apple.
Conditional Past	**ger le**	**Mi ger le yam pingo.** I would have eaten the apple.

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

> **Mi ger yam pingo eger mi sen yamkal.**
> I would eat the apple if I were hungry.

Passive Voice

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

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

Passive Voice		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Present Passive	**(nun) be-**	**Pingo beyam mi.** The apple is eaten by me.
Past Passive	**le be-**	**Pingo le beyam mi.** The apple was eaten by me.
Future Passive	**xa be-**	**Pingo xa beyam mi.** The apple will be eaten by me.

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

Note: In Globasa, the agent in passive voice sentences is expressed as the direct object without the need for a preposition to mark the agent. In contrast, English marks the agent using *by*.

> **Myaw le no velosi yam piu.**
> The cat didn't eat the bird quickly.

> **Piu le no velosi beyam myaw.**
> The bird wasn't quickly eaten by the cat.

Imperative and Jussive Moods

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

> *The particle* **am** *is truncated from* **amiru** *(command) Etymology of* **amiru***: Arabic (أمر "amr"), Turkish (emir), Swahili (amri, -amuru)*

Imperative and Jussive Moods		
Verb Form	Markers	Sample Sentences
Imperative Mood	**am**	**(Yu) Am yam!** Eat! **(Uyu) Am yam!** (You all) eat! **Imi am yam!** Let's eat!
Jussive Mood	**am**	**Te am yam.** May she eat. **Mi am yam.** May I eat.

Imperative Mood

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

Jussive Mood

The *jussive mood* is similar in meaning to the *imperative mood*. With the 3rd person (**te**/**to**, **ete**/**oto**) as well as the 1st person singular (**mi**) it has a hortative connotation (meaning something between *should* and *must*).

> **Mi vole bwaw, mas te am no sen godomo day.**
> I want a dog, but it should/must not be too big.

> **Mi hare gutonpul denta; mi am idi cel dentamedisyen.**
> I have a painful tooth; I need to go to the dentist.

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

> **Mi vole ki te am safegi sesu kamer.**
> I want him to clean his room.

> **Mi peti ki imi am xorata jaldi.**
> I ask that we arrive early.

> **Kitabu hu xwexiyen am doxo da no sen daymo lungo.**
> The book that the pupils are to read is not very long.

With the 2nd person singular and plural, and the use of the **kam** (yes/no question particle), it has an optative connotation, functioning as a polite request.

> **Kam yu am sahay mi?**
> Could you help me?

> **Kam yu am klosi janela?**
> Would you (kindly) close the window?

Negation

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

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

Infinitive Mood

In Globasa, the infinitive verb form is marked with the particle **na** and is typically omitted within a clause once it has been established with the first verb. See Infinitive Verb Phrases under Sentence Structure (page 67).

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

Subordinate Clauses

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

> **Eger mi xa yam pingo, mi xa no haji sen yamkal.**
> If I eat the apple (*in the future*), I will no longer be hungry.

> **Eger te le yam yusu pingo, kam yu xa sen gadibu?**
> If he ate your apple (*in the past*), will you be angry?

> **Eger te yam yusu pingo, kam yu gadibucu?**
> If he eats your apples (*in general*), do you get angry?

Sentences with other subordinate clauses

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

Word Order: Phrase Structure

Strict Word Order

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

Noun Phrases

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

(Specifier) + (Complement) + Head

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

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

Third-Person Pronouns at End of Noun Phrases

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

Determiner + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase

> ***Banete*** **ergo velosi ji** ***banete*** **ergo hanman.**
> *Some* work quickly and *some* work slowly.

Without the pronoun **te**, the sentence would read:
Ban ergo sen velosi ji ban ergo sen hanman.
Some work is fast and some work is slow.

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

> **Yusu gami ergo velosi mas *misu* te ergo hanman.**
> Your spouse works fast but *mine* works slowly.

Without the pronoun **te**, the second part of the sentence would read:
Misu ergo sen hanman.
My work/job is slow.

Quantifier + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase

> **Dua basataytiyen ergo velosi mas *un te* ergo hanman.**
> Two translators work quickly but *one* works slowly.

Without the pronoun **te**, the second part of the sentence would read:
Un ergo sen hanman.
One job is slow.

Adjective + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase

> **Day manyen ergo velosi mas *lil te* ergo hanman.**
> The big man works quickly but the *small one* works slowly.

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

Verb Phrases

Verb phrases are similar in structure to noun phrases:

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

Verb Markers

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

Adverbs

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

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

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

  > **Femyen danse *meli*.**
  > The lady dances *beautifully*.

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

  > **Mi le gibe pesa tas coriyen *volekal* koski mi le befobi ki te xa morgi mi.**
  > I gave the money to the thief *involuntarily* because I feared he would kill me.

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

interpreted as modifying the subject.

> ***Velosi,* bwaw glu sui.**
> *Quickly*, the dog drinks the water.

> ***Unyum,* te le idi cel banko.**
> *First*, she went to the bank.

Negation

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

> **Manyen *no godomo bur* danse.**
> or: **Manyen danse *no godomo bur*.**
> The man *doesn't* dance *too badly*.

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

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

> **Manyen *no danse godomo bur*.**
> The man *doesn't dance too badly*.

Infinitive Verb Phrases

Infinitive verb phrases have the following structure:

na + verb phrase

See Infinitive Verb Phrases under Sentence Structure (page 67).

Prepositional Phrases

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

Prepositional Phrase	
Preposition	**Noun Phrase**
in in	**day sanduku** large box
in day sanduku in the large box	

The position of prepositional phrases within sentences is explained under Sentence Structure (page 73).

Adverbs of Focus

Other than **no** (*not*), *adverbs of focus*, such as **sol** (*only*), **pia** (*also*, *too*) and **hata** (*even*), do not appear in the Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase tables above. The reason for this is that *adverbs of focus* can appear anywhere in a sentence, depending on what is being modified in the sentence. *Adverbs of focus* always immediately precede the phrase or word they modify.

> **Misu gami glu *sol* kafe fe soba.**
> My spouse drinks *only* coffee in the morning.

> **Misu gami glu kafe *hata* fe axam.**
> My spouse drinks coffee *even* in the evening.

> ***Pia* misu gami glu kafe fe soba.**
> My spouse, *too*, drinks coffee in the morning.

Complex Adjective Phrases

Complex adjective phrases come after the nouns they modify.

Adj/Adv plus Prepositional Phrase

> **kitabu eskrido fal misu doste**
> the book written by my friend

> **alimyen hox kos yusu sukses**
> the teacher happy for your success

Comparative Adj/Adv Phrases

> **nini maxmo lao kom misu sodar**
> the kid older than my brother

Relative Clauses

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

Relative Clauses with Resumptive Pronoun

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

> **Te sen femixu *hu da lubi mi*.**
> "She is the woman *who that-one loves me*."
> She is the woman *who loves me*.

> **Te sen femixu *hu mi lubi da*.**
> "She is the woman *who I love that-one*."
> She is the woman *whom I love*.

> **Mi le sonxi katatul *hu mi kata roti yon da*.**
> "I lost the knife *which I cut the bread with that-one*."
> I lost the knife *with which I cut the bread*.

> **Kamisa *hu mi suki da* sen blue.** or **To sen blue, kamisa *hu mi suki da*.**
> "The shirt *which I like that-one* is blue." or "It's blue, the shirt *which I like that-one*."
> The shirt *(that) I like* is blue. *or* It's blue, the shirt *(that) I like*.

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

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

> **Te sen manixu *hu dasu sodar kone mi*.**
> "He is the man *who his brother knows me*."
> He is the man *whose brother knows me*.

> **Te sen manixu *hu mi kone dasu sodar*.**
> "He is the man *who I know his brother*."
> He is the man *whose brother I know*.

> **Manyen *hu dasu gami Globasa* sen misu doste.** *or* **Te sen misu doste, manyen *hu dasu gami Globasa*.**
> "The guy *who that-one's spouse speaks Globasa* is my friend." *or* "He's my friend, the guy *who that-one's spouse speaks Globasa*."
> The guy *whose spouse speaks Globasa* is my friend. *or* He is my friend, the guy *whose spouse speaks Globasa*.

Relative Clauses with Resumptive Correlative Adverb

Relative clauses in which a correlative adverb refers back to the antecedent are as follows:

> **Kitabudom *hu mi ergo denloka* sen day.**
> "The library *which I work there* is big."
> *or*
> **Kitabudom *hu denloka mi ergo* sen day.**
> "The library *which there I work* is big."
> The library *where I work* is big.

> **Din *hu mi xa preata denwatu* sen Lunadin.**
> "The day *which I arrive then* is Monday."
> *or*
> **Din *hu denwatu mi xa preata* sen Lunadin.**
> "The day *which then I arrive* is Monday."
> The day *when I arrive* is Monday.

Instead of correlative adverbs, prepositional phrases may be used to convey equivalent sentences.

> **Kitabudom *hu mi ergo in da* sen day.**
> "The library *which I work in it* is big."
> *or*
> **Kitabudom *hu in da mi ergo* sen day.**
> "The library *which in it I work* is big."
> The library *in which I work* is big.

> **Din *hu mi xa preata fe da* sen Lunadin.**
> "The day *which I arrive on it* is Monday."
> *or*
> **Din *hu fe da mi xa preata* sen Lunadin.**
> "The day *which on it I arrive* is Monday."
> The day *on which I arrive* is Monday.

Relative Clauses in Non-Specific Noun Phrases

Non-specific noun phrases with relative clauses may be composed of **to/te** plus a resumptive correlative adverb or **da**.

> **Mi no suki *to hu mi ergo denloka*.**
> "I don't like *it which I work there*."
> *or*
> **Mi no suki *to hu denloka mi ergo*.**
> "I don't like *it which there I work*."
> I don't like *where I work*.

> **Mi suki *to hu yu broxa misu tofa denmaner*.**
> "I like *it which you brush my hair that way*."
> *or*
> **Mi suki *to hu denmaner yu broxa misu tofa*.**
> "I like *it which that way you brush my hair*."
> I like *how you brush my hair*.

> **Am gibe tas mi *to hu mi vole da*.**
> "Give me *it which I want that*."
> Give me *what I want*.

> **Mi no suki *te hu yu le seleti da*.**
> "I don't like *her/him/them who you chose that-one.*"
> I don't like *whom you chose*.

Alternatively, they may be composed of a noun plus a resumptive prepositional phrase or **da**.

> **Mi no suki *loka hu mi ergo in da*.**
> "I don't like *the place which I work in that*."
> *or*
> **Mi no suki *loka hu in da mi ergo*.**
> "I don't like *the place which in that I work*."
> I don't like *the place in which I work*.

> **Mi suki *maner hu yu broxa misu tofa yon da*.**
> "I like *the way which you brush my hair in that*."
> *or*
> **Mi suki *maner hu yon da yu broxa misu tofa*.**
> "I like *the way which in that you brush my hair*."
> I like *the way in which you brush my hair*.

> **Am gibe tas mi *xey hu mi vole da*.**
> "Give me *the thing which I want that*."
> Give me *the thing (that) I want*.

> **Mi no suki *person hu yu le seleti da*.**
> "I don't like *the person who you chose that-one.*"
> I don't like *the person you chose*.

Non-relative Modifying Clauses

Nouns are sometimes modified with clauses that are not relative, in other words, clauses without a resumptive element. These clauses are introduced using **feki**.

> **Singa begude idey *feki maux ger abil na sahay te*.**
> The lion was tickled by the idea *that the mouse could help him*.

Clauses with *feki* instead of Relative Clauses with *hu*

Noun phrases with words of place, time, manner and reason may be modified using clauses with **feki** instead of relative clauses with **hu**. In other words, in order to create shorter sentences without resumptive clauses, **feki** may replace **hu** plus a resumptive correlative or prepositional phrase (**hu denloka/hu in da**, **hu denwatu/hu fe da**, **hu denmaner/hu yon da**, **hu denseba/hu kos da**).

> **Mi no suki *restoran feki imi le yam*.**
> "I don't like *the restaurant that we ate at*."
> I don't like *the restaurant we ate at*.

> **Te sokutu *(fe) moy mara feki te estaycu*.**
> "He falls every time that he stands up."
> He falls every time he stands up.

> **Mi suki *maner feki yu broxa misu tofa*.**
> "I like *the way that you brush my hair*."
> I like *the way you brush my hair*.

> ***Seba feki yu no xwexi* sen koski yu no abyasa.**
> "The reason that you don't learn is because you don't practice."
> The reason you don't learn is because you don't practice.

Word Order: Sentence Structure

SVO

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

SVO Sentence Structure

Subject	Verb	Object
patre father	**mwa** kiss	**matre** mother

Patre mwa matre.
The father kisses the mother.

Direct Object Marker

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

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

> *Etymology of* **el***: Korean (을 "eul"), Hebrew (אֵת "et")*

Copula

The verb **sen** (*be*), known as the *copula*, functions as a predicate marker with phrases other than predicate verb phrases, linking the subject with noun phrases, nominal (infinitive) verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases and clauses.

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

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

> **Myaw sen keloka?**
> Where is the cat?

> **Filme sen kewatu?**
> When is the movie?

In informal language, the copula may be omitted when linking adjective phrases.

> **Uma (sen) perfetomo syahe.**
> The horse is perfectly black.

Infinitive Verb Phrases

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

Noun/Verb Complements

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

- Verb Complements

> **Mi suki na lala.**
> I like to sing.

> **Mi musi na ergo.**
> I must work. *or* I have to work.

> **Mi no abil na danse.**
> I cannot dance.

> **Gitara sen asan na sotigi.**
> The guitar is easy to play.

> **Mi sen jumbi na idi.**
> I am ready to go.

- Noun Complements

misu xiwon na oko yu - my desire to see you

Nominal Verb Phrases

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

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

> **Cele sen na triunfa.**
> The goal is to win.

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

> **Na sen nensabar sen problema.**
> To be impatient is a problem.
> *or*
> **To sen problema na sen nensabar.**
> It is a problem to be impatient.

> **Na sotigi gitara sen asan.**
> To play the guitar is easy. *or* Playing the guitar is easy.
> *or*
> **To sen asan na sotigi gitara.**
> It is easy to play the guitar.

> **Na suyon in bahari sen amusane.**
> To swim in the sea is fun. *or* Swimming in the sea is fun.
> *or*
> **To sen amusane na suyon in bahari.**
> It is fun to swim in the sea.

- As the complement of a preposition:

fe tayti fe na danse - Instead of dancing

> **Te le sokutu dur na danse.**
> He fell while dancing.

> **Fe na doxo, nini le xorsomno.**
> Reading, the boy fell asleep.

Prepositional Phrases

Globasa, like most SVO languages, uses prepositions rather than postpositions. Prepositional phrases always immediately follow the noun phrases they modify.

> **Myaw *in sanduku* somno.**
> The cat *in the box* is sleeping.

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

> **Myaw yam *in sanduku* maux.**
> **Myaw yam maux *in sanduku*.**
> **Myaw, *in sanduku,* yam maux.**
> ***In sanduku,* myaw yam maux.**
> The cat eats the mouse *in the box*.

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

> **Myaw sen *fe inya.***
> The cat is *inside*.

> **Myaw *fe inya* somno.**
> The cat *inside* is sleeping.

> ***Fe inya*, myaw somno.**
> *Inside*, the cat is sleeping.

Indirect Object

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

> **Mi gibe kitabu *tas nini*.**
> I give the book *to the child*.

> **Mi gibe *tas nini* kitabu.**
> I give *the child* the book.

> **Mi gibe kitabu *tas te*.**
> I give the book *to her/him*.

> **Mi gibe *tas te* kitabu.**
> I give *her/him* the book.

> **Mi gibe to *tas nini*.**
> I give it *to the child*.

> **Mi gibe to *tas te*.**
> I give it *to her/him*.

> ***Tas nini* mi gibe kitabu.**
> *To the child* I give a book.

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

Phrasal Prepositions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepositional Verbs

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

Sentence Structure with Prepositional Verb

Subject	Prepositional Verb	Noun Phrase
myaw cat	**inya** is inside	**sanduku** box

Myaw inya sanduku.
The cat is inside the box.

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

> **Myaw inya.**
> The cat is inside.

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

> **Myaw ruke sanduku.**
> The cat is behind the box.

> **Myaw ruke.**
> The cat is in the back.

leya and xaya

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

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

hay

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

> **Multi kitabu hay in kitabudom.**
> *or*
> **Hay multi kitabu in kitabudom.**
> There are many books in the library.

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

> **Hay barix.** or **To barix.**
> "There is rain." or "It rains."
> It's raining.

> **Hay termo.** or **To sen termopul.**
> "There is heat." or "It is warm."
> It's warm.

Conjunction ki

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

Clause in Place of Direct Object

Sentence Structure with Clause in Place of Direct Object	
Subject and Verb	**Clause in Place of Direct Object**
mi jixi I know	**ki yu le xuli mobil** (that) you repaired car
Mi jixi ki yu le xuli mobil. I know (that) you repaired the car.	

Clause in Place of Subject

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

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

> **To no surprisa mi, ki yu le xuli mobil.**
> It doesn't surprise me that you repaired the car.

Questions

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

Yes/No Questions

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

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

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

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

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

Wh- Questions

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

(1) **Yusu name sen keto?**
"Your name is what?"
What is your name?

(2) **Misu name sen Robert.**
My name is Robert.

(1) **Yu sen kepul?**
"You are how?"
How are you?

(2) **Mi sen bon.**
I'm fine.

(1) **Parti xa okur keloka?**
"The party will happen where?"
Where will the party take place?

(2) **Parti xa okur in misu preferido restoran.**
The party will take place in my favorite restaurant.

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?

> **Yu ogar keloka: in Barati or Indonesi?**
> "You live where: in India or Indonesia?"
> Do you live in India or Indonesia?

Word Formation

Word Class of Affixed Words

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

Grammatical Affixes

- **-su:** possessive adjectives (page 39)
- **-li:** turns nouns into adjective/adverbs (*of, relating to*) (page 12)
- **-mo:** turns adjectives into *adjective/adverb-modifying adverbs* (page 12)
- **-ya:** turns adjectives into abstract nouns (page 12)
- **-gi:** transitivity marker (page 12)
- **-cu:** intransitivity marker (page 12)
- **-ne:** in the active state or process of (turns verbs into *active adjectives*) (page 12)
- **-do:** in an inactive state of (turns nouns into *inactive adjectives*) (page 12)
- **be-:** passive voice (page 55)
- **du-:** gerund; *durative/habitual verb aspect* (page 55)

Prefixes

- **aw-:** absent, away
  - **awidi** - leave, go away (*idi - go*); **awglu** - drink up (*glu - drink*); **awpel** - drive away (*pel - push, drive*)
- **awto-:** auto- (*automatic, by itself*) [**awtomati** - automatic, **awtonom** - autonomous]
  - **awtosahigi** - autocorrect (*sahi - correct, right; sahigi - correction; correct*); **awtomimbay** - self-evident (*mimbay - evident*)
- **dis-:** disperse, scatter
  - **disgibe** - distribute (*gibe - give*); **dissolusi** - dissolve (*solusi - solution*)
- **eko-:** eco-
  - **ekologi** - ecology (*logi - specialty, discipline*), **ekosistema** - ecosystem (*sistema - system*)
- **fin-:** end of, finish to the end [**fini** - finish, end]
  - **finfley** - landing; land (*fley - fly*); **finrasona** - conclusion; conclude (*rasona - reasoning*)
- **fron-:** forwards, front [**fronta** - forehead, front]

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

Adj/Adv Suffixes

- **-ple:** multiple
  - **duaple** - double (*dua - two*); **tigaple** - triple (*tiga - three*); **careple** - quadruple (*care - four*)
- **-yum:** *ordinal numbers*
  - **unyum** - first (*un - one*); **duayum** - second (*dua - two*); **tigayum** - third (*tiga - three*)

Noun Suffixes

- **-gon:** -agon (*geometric figure*) [**gona** - angle]
  - **tigagon** - triangle (*tiga - three*); **limagon** - pentagon (*lima - five*); **ocogon** - octagon (*oco - eight*); **ortogon** - rectangle (*orto - upright*)

- **-je:** degree [**daraje** - degree, level]
  - **dayje** - size (*day - big, large*); **velosije** - speed (*velosi - fast*); **telije** - distance (*teli - far*); **laoje** - age (*lao - old*); **termoje** - temperature (*termo - heat*); **gaoje** - height (*gao - tall, high*)
- **-sa:** language; animal cries [**basa** - language]
  - **Globasa** - Globasa (*globa - world*); **Englisa** - English (*Engli - England*); **Espanisa** - Spanish (*Espani - Spain*)
  - **bwawsa** - bark (*bwaw - dog*); **myawsa** - meow (*myaw - cat*); **umasa** - neigh (*uma - horse*); **singasa** - roar (*singa - lion*)

Quasi-Affixes

True affixes, as seen in the lists above, contrast with what we will refer to as *quasi-affixes*. True affixes are word components that may not be used independently as words and always appear attached to words or other affixes to create *affixed words*. In contrast, quasi-affixes are ordinary words (numerals, function words and content words) that are frequently used to create *compound words*.

Note that the dictionary labels both *true affixes* and *quasi-affixes* simply as *affixes*. Also worth noting is that words derived using *quasi-affixes* are technically *compound words*, but may freely be regarded as *affixed words*, particularly when it comes to certain *quasi-affixes* which take on a slightly broader or narrower meaning when used in compounds, as compared to their meanings when used as independent words or as the *base*, the core word in a derivation that affixes are attached to.

Numerals as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

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

Function Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

- **anti:** against, counter, anti-
  - **antidokya** - antidote (*dokya - poison*); **antiaksyon** - counteract (*aksyon - action; act*)
- **bax:** under, sub-, vice-
  - **baxgeoli** - subterranean (*geo - earth, ground*); **baxpresidiyen** - vice-president (*presidiyen - president*)
- **ex:** out
  - **exidi** - exit (*idi - go*); **exporta** - export (*porta - carry*)

- **in:** in
  - **inidi** - enter (*idi - go*); **inporta** - import (*porta - carry*); **inhare** - content; contain (*hare - have*)
- **infra:** infra-, hypo-
  - **infratermo** - hypothermia (*termo - heat*); **infraroso** - infrared (*roso - red*); **infraidi** - descend (*idi - go*)
- **intre:** between, inter-
  - **intrenasyonli** - international (*nasyon - nation*); **intrepala** - conversation (*pala - speak, talk*); **intreaksyon** - interaction; interact (*aksyon - action; act*); **intrediskusi** - dialogue (*diskusi - discussion; discuss*)
- **le:** past, ex-
  - **lefe** - before (*fe - at*); **legami** - ex-spouse (*gami - spouse*); **lepresidiyen** - ex-president (*presidi - preside*)
- **lefe:** pre-, fore-
  - **lefeoko** - foresee (*oko - see*); **lefeloga** - foretell, predict (*loga - say, tell*)
- **moy:** every, all
  - **moyabil** - almighty, omnipotent (*abil - able, capable*); **moydinli** - daily, everyday (*din - day*)
- **of:** off (of), from, *fractions*
  - **offolo** - depend on (*folo - follow*); **un ofdua** - half, one out of two (*dua - two*)
- **pas:** through [**pasa** - pass]
  - **pasdoxo** - read through (*doxo - read*); **pasjiwa** - live through (*jiwa - live, life*); **paspasa** - traverse, pass through (*pasa - pass*)
- **se:** self-
  - **semorgi** - suicide (*morgi - kill*); **sebawe** - self-defense (*bawe - defense*)
- **supra:** above, super-, hyper-
  - **suprarealsim** - hyperrealistic (*real - real; realsim - realistic*); **supraidi** - ascend (*idi - go*)
- **ton:** together, co- [**tongo** - together]
  - **tonaksyon** - cooperate (*aksyon - action; act*); **tonergo** - collaborate (*ergo - work*)
- **tras:** across, trans-
  - **trasporta** - transportation; transport (*porta - carry*)
- **ultra:** beyond
  - **ultrajiwa** - survive (*jiwa - life*); **ultranaturali** - supernatural (*natura - nature*);

ultrapasa - surpass (*pasa - pass*)

- **xa:** future
  - **xafe** - after (*fe - at*)
- **xafe:** post-
  - **xafeplasi** - postpone (*plasi - put*); **xafemorculi** (preferably expressed more succinctly as a prepositional phrase - **xafe morcu**) - postmortem, posthumous (*morcu - death*); **xafexengili** (preferably expressed more succinctly as a prepositional phrase - **xafe xengi**) - postpartum (*xen - born; xengi - give birth*)

Noun/Verb Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

- **jui:** (with) attention, attentively
  - **juioko** - observe (*oko - eye; see, look, watch*); **juiore** - listen (*ore - ear, hear*)
- **gami:** spouse, marry; *in compounds:* in-law
  - **gamisodar** - brother-in-law, sister-in-law (*sodar - sibling*); **gamiatre** - in-laws (*atre - parent*)
- **hawa:** air; *in compounds:* aero-
  - **hawanavi** - aircraft (*navi - ship*)

Adj/Adv Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

- **alo:** other
  - **aloopsyon** - alternative (*opsyon - option*)
- **bon:** good; *in compounds:* objectively or morally good, well
  - **bonata** - welcome (*ata - come*); **bonxanse** - good luck (*xanse - chance, odds*)
- **bur:** bad; *in compounds:* objectively or morally bad
  - **burnini** - brat (*nini - kid*); **bursolo** - lonely (*solo - alone*); **burlexi** - swearword (*lexi - word*)
- **colo:** ugly; *in compounds:* ugly
  - **coloeskri** - scribble (*eskri - write*)
- **cuyo:** main, chief, primary; *in compounds:* main, chief, primary, master, arch-
  - **cuyodolo** - main street (*dolo - street*); **cuyoyawxe** - master key (*yawxe - key*)
- **day:** big, large; *in compounds:* augmentative
  - **daybon** - excellent, great, awesome (*bon - good*); **dayday** - huge, gigantic (*day - big, large*); **daylil** - tiny (*lil - small, little*); **dayxaher** - metropolis (*xaher - town, city*); **daybaytu** - mansion (*baytu - house*)

- **fem:** female
  - **femgami** - wife (*gami - spouse*); **femnini** - girl (*nini - child, kid*); **femixu** - woman (*ixu - adult, man, woman*); **femwangu** - queen (*wangu - monarch, king, queen*)
- **godo:** excessive, excessively, too much, too many; *in compounds:* too
  - **godojaldi** - premature (*jaldi - early*)
- **juni:** young; *in compounds:* offspring
  - **junibwaw** - puppy (*bwaw - dog*); **junimyaw** - kitten (*myaw - cat*); **junisinga** - cub (*singa - lion*); **juninini** - infant, toddler (*nini - child, kid*)
- **kwasi:** seeming(ly); *in compounds:* quasi-, step-
  - **kwasisodar** - step-brother, step-sister (*sodar - sibling*)
- **lama:** ancient [*opp* **neo**]
  - **lamahistori** - ancient history (*histori - history*)
- **lao:** old [*opp* **juni**]
  - **laoatre** - ancestor, forefather, foremother (*atre - parent*); **laonini** - teen, adolescent (*nini - kid, child*); **laodaypatre/laodaypapa** - great grandfather/great grandpa (*daypatre - grandfather*; *daypapa - grandpa*)
- **lil:** small, little; *in compounds:* diminutive
  - **lilhaha** - giggle (*haha - laugh*); **lilbaytu** - hut, cottage (*baytu - house*); **lilnahir** - stream (*nahir - river*)
- **mal:** wrong; *in compounds:* mis-
  - **malaham** - misunderstand (*aham - understand*); **malhesabu** - miscount (*hesabu - count*)
- **man:** male
  - **mangami** - husband (*gami - spouse*); **mannini** - boy (*nini - child, kid*); **manixu** - man (*ixu - adult, man, woman*); **manwangu** - king (*wangu - monarch, king, queen*)
- **meli:** beautiful, pretty
  - **melieskri** - calligraphy (*eskri - write*)
- **midi:** middle; *in compounds:* mid-
  - **midinuru** - noon (*nuru - daytime*); **midinoce** - midnight (*noce - night*); **mididay** - medium (*day - big, large*)
- **neo:** new; *in compounds:* new, neo-
  - **neoklasiko** - neoclassical (*klasiko - classic, classical*)
- **sama:** same

  - **samaijen** - agreement; agree (*ijen - opinion*)
- **semi:** sort of, kind of, partly; *in compounds:* half-; semi-, -ish
  - **semisodar** - half-brother/half-sister (*sodar - sibling*); **semikijawi** - greenish (*kijawi - green*); **seminudi** - semi-nude (*nudi - nude*)

Adj/Adv Words as Quasi-Suffixes in Compound Words

- **abil:** can, able; *in compounds:* can, -ive (active counterpart to **-ible**)
  - **kreaabil** - creative (*krea - create*); **okonenabil** - blind (*oko - see*)
- **bimar:** ill, sick
  - **sikobimar** - mentally ill (*siko - mind*)
- **bisu:** compulsory, mandatory, indispensable, essential; *in compounds:* which must be done, which must happen (passive counterpart of **-musi**)
  - **okobisu** - must-see (*oko - see, look, watch*)
- **bon:** good
  - **xetocubon** - delicious (*xetocu - taste*); **xansebon** - lucky, fortunate (*xanse - chance, odds*)
- **bur:** bad
  - **xansebur** - unlucky, unfortunate (*xanse - chance, odds*)
- **day:** big, large, great; *in compounds:* great in, high in
  - **termoday** - hot (*termo - heat*)
- **ible:** possible; *in compounds:* -able, -ible (passive counterpart to **-abil**)
  - **yamible** - edible (*yam - eat*); **doxoible** - legible (*doxo - read*); **okoible** - visible (*oko - see*)
- **fil:** inclined to, prone
  - **ergofil** - diligent, industrious (*ergo - work*); **fobifil** - fear-prone (*fobi - fear*); **dinifil** - religious (*dini - religion*)
- **kal:** empty; *in compounds:* -less
  - **legakal** - illegal, lawless (*lega - law*); **ergokal** - unemployed (*ergo - work*); **pesakal** - poor (*pesa - money*); **luminkal** - dark (*lumin - light*)
- **kolordo (*kolor-do*):** shade, colored (See also **-sim**)
  - **asmankolordo** - sky blue (*asman - sky*)
- **laye:** worthy
  - **xinloylaye** - trustworthy (*xinloy - trust*); **memorilaye** - memorable (*memori - memory; remember*); **doxolaye** - worth reading (*doxo - read*)

- **lil:** small, little; *in compounds:* low in
  - **bardilil** - cool (*bardi - cold*)
- **musi:** must, have to; *in compounds*: which must (active counterpart of **-bisu**)
  - **triunfamusi** - who must win (*triunfa - win, triumph*)
- **peldo (*pel-do*):** driven
  - **somnopeldo** - sleepy (*somno - sleep*); **yampeldo** - hungry (*yam - eat*)
- **pul:** full; *in compounds:* -ful
  - **kimapul** - costly, pricey, expensive (*kima - price*); **juipul** - careful (*jui - attention*); **brilapul** - shiny (*brila - shine*); **pesapul** - rich (*pesa - money*); **hataripul** - dangerous (*hatari - danger*); **legapul** - legal, lawful (*lega - law*); **bawlupul** - violent (*bawlu - violence*)
- **sim:** similar; *in compounds:* -like, -ish, shade of color
  - **dostesim** - friendly (*doste - friend*); **ninisim** - childish (*nini - child*); **dahabusim** - golden (*dahabu - gold*); **realsim** - realistic (*real - real*)
- **total:** total; *in compounds:* -wide
  - **globatotal** - worldwide (*globa - world*)

Nouns as Quasi-Suffixes in Compound Words

- **bol:** ball
  - **pedabol** - soccer, football (*peda - foot*); **basketobol** - basketball (*basketo - basket*)
- **din:** day
  - **soladin** - Sunday (*Sola - Earth's sun*); **lunadin** - Monday (*Luna - Earth's moon*); **marihidin** - Tuesday (*Marihi - Mars*); **bududin** - Wednesday (*Budu - Mercury*); **muxtaridin** - Thursday (*Muxtari - Jupiter*); **zuhuradin** - Friday (*Zuhura - Venus*); **xanidin** - Saturday (*Xani - Saturn*); **Kristodin** - Christmas (*Kristo - Christ*); **xencudin** - birthday (*xencu - birth*)
- **dom:** place
  - **kitabudom** - library (*kitabu - book*); **mehmandom** - hostel (*mehman - guest*); **dinidom** - church, temple (*dini - religion*)
- **doku:** document
  - **pasadoku** - passport (*pasa - pass*); **xencudoku** - birth certificate (*xen - born, xencu - birth*)
- **dukan:** store
  - **kitabudukan** - bookstore (*kitabu - book*); **yamdukan** - grocery store (*yam - food*)

- **ente:** inanimate agent
  - **medisente** - medicine, medication (*medis - medicine*); **antigutonente** - analgesic, pain-killer (*guton - pain*)
- **fon:** -phone, audio tool
  - **telifon** - telephone (*teli - far*); **infon** - microphone (*in - in*); **exfon** - speakers (*ex - out*); **orefon** - earphones (*ore - ear*); **radyofon** - radio transmitter (*radyo - radio*)
- **hole:** sheath, holder
  - **xamahole** - candlestick (*xama - candle*); **pamtulhole** - holster (*pamtul - gun*)
- **grafi:** recording; *in compounds*; recording, -graphy
  - **jiwagrafi** - biography (*jiwa - life*); **radyagrafi** - x-ray image (*radya - radiation*); **teligrafi** - telegram (*teli - far*)
- **ismo:** -ism
  - **kapitalismo** - capitalism (*kapital - capital*); **komunismo** - communism (*komun - communal*); **Budaismo** - Buddhism (*Buda - Buddha*)
- **ista:** -ist (meaning limited to *adherent to -ism*)
  - **kapitalista** - capitalist (*kapital - capital*); **komunista** - communist (*komun - communal*); **Budaista** - Buddhist (*Buda - Buddha*)
- **itis:** inflammation (-itis)
  - **artroitis** - arthritis (*artro - joint*); **mogeitis** - encephalitis (*moge - brain*)
- **kaxa:** container
  - **anjenkaxa** - safebox (*anjen - safe*); **bezekaxa** - beehive (*beze - bee*)
- **kamer:** room
  - **banyokamer** - bathroom (*banyo - bath*); **somnokamer** - bedroom (*somno - sleep*); **darsukamer** - classroom (*darsu - lesson, class*)
- **kef:** boss, leader, chief
  - **navikef** - captain (*navi - ship*); **xaherkef** - mayor (*xaher - city*)
- **krasi:** government
  - **demokrasi** - democracy (*demo - people, public*)
- **kumax:** (piece of) cloth
  - **mesakumax** - tablecloth (*mesa - table*); **nasakumax** - handkerchief (*nasa - nose*); **muntekumax** - napkin (*munte - mouth*)
- **lari:** collective group
  - **insanlari** - humanity (*insan - human being*); **darsulari** - course (*darsu - lesson,*

class); **lexilari** - vocabulary (*lexi - word*); **menalari** - dictionary (*mena - meaning, definition*); **navilari** - fleet of ships (*navi - ship*); **yumawlari** - plumage (*yumaw - feather*); **memelari** - flock of sheep

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

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

Other Compounds with Content Words

The nouns and adjectives listed above as *quasi-affixes* are the most frequently used content words appearing in compound words. However, the list is not exhaustive, since *any* content word may be used freely to derive compound words.

> **rukebao** - backpack
> **kosmonaviyen** - astronaut
> **hewanparke** - zoo

Hyphenation in Compounds

Hyphenation may be applied as described in the latest subreddit post on the recommendation for the use of hyphens in compounds.

Proper Noun Compounds

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

> **Ceskieslovaki** or **CeskiEslovaki** or **Ceski-Eslovaki** - Czechoslovakia
> **Serbihervatskasa** or **SerbiHervatskasa** or **Serbi-Hervatskasa** - Serbo-Croatian
> **Kinsasakongo** or **KinsasaKongo** or **Kinsasa-Kongo** - Kongo-Kinshasa

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

Sudekorea or **SudeKorea** or **Sude-Korea** - South Korea

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

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

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

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

Descriptive Noun Compounds

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

xencudinli hadya - birthday gift

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

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

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

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

Object-Verb Adjectives

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

> **moge-yamne ameba** - brain-eating amoeba
> **fikir-provokane idey** - thought-provoking idea

Truncated Morphemes

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

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

The following function words are *truncated morphemes*:

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

The following prefixes are *truncated morphemes*:

- **awto-** (auto-, automatically, autonomously, by itself) *from* **awtomati** (automatic) and **awtonom** (autonomous)
- **du-** (*durative/habitual aspect*) *from* **dure** (duration)

- **fin-** (end/finish) *from* **fini** (end, finish)
- **fron-** (forwards) *from* **fronta** (forehead, front)
- **ja-** (immediately adjacent) *from* **jara** (neighbor)
- **pos-** (opposite) *from* **opos** (opposite)
- **ru-** (retro, backwards) *from* **ruke** (back, rear)
- **xor-** (start, begin) *from* **xoru** (start, begin)

The following suffixes are *truncated morphemes*:

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

Abbreviations

Abbreviations in Globasa are typically pronounced according to their meaning: **fmk**, for example, is pronounced /fe 'moj 'ka.so/ rather than according to the letters of the abbreviation, /'fe 'me 'ke/. However, the most commonly used abbreviations, such as **ff** and **jmt**, may be pronounced according to the letters of the abbreviation for short: /'fe 'fe/ and /'d͡ʒe 'me 'te/ respectively.

ABBREVIATION	MEANING	TRANSLATION
dhh	**dayhaha**	laughing out loud
ff	**fe folo**	so, therefore
fg	**fe gwaho**	by the way
fl	**fe lutuf**	please
fm	**fe misal**	for example
fmk	**fe moy kaso**	in any case, at any rate, anyway
fp	**fe peti**	please
ftf	**fe tayti fe**	instead of
hh	**ha ha**	ha ha
hhh	**ha ha ha**	ha ha ha, laughing out loud
jmt	**ji max (e)te, ji max (o)to**	etc.
mfk	**Mi fikir ki...**	I think that...

Word Classes

Content Words

- **benjilexi** *(b)* - noun/verb *(n/v)* (page 12)
- **falelexi** *(f)* - verb *(v)*
  - **linkuli falelexi** *(b.lin)* - copula *(v.cop)*
  - **ojetoli falelexi** *(b.oj)* - transitive verb *(v.tr)*
    - **rusoti-ojetoli falelexi** *(b.oj.ru)* - echo-object transitive verb *(v.tr.e)*
  - **nenojetoli falelexi** *(b.nenoj)* - intransitive verb *(v.intr)*
  - **oroojetoli falelexi** *(b.oro)* - (patientive) ambitransitive verb *(v.ambi)*
  - **sahayli falelexi** *(b.sah)* - auxiliary verb *(v.aux)*
- **manerlexi** *(m)* - adverb *(adv)*
- **namelexi** *(n)* - noun *(n)*
  - **pornamelexi** *(pn)* - pronoun *(pron)*
    - **suyali pornamelexi** *(su pn)* - possessive pronoun *(poss pron)*
  - **suli namelexi** *(su n)* - proper noun *(prop n)*
- **sifalexi** *(s)* - adjective *(adj)*
  - **suyali sifalexi** *(su s)* - possessive adjective *(poss adj)*
- **tosifulexi** *(t)* - adjective/adverb *(adj/adv)*
  - **suli tosifulexi** *(su t)* - proper adjective/adverb *(prop adj/adv)*

Function Words

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

Affixes

- **fikso** *(fik)* - affix *(afx)*
  - **lefefikso** *(lfik)* - prefix *(pfx)*

- **xafefikso** *(xfik)* - suffix *(sfx)*

Phrases

In addition to single words, a variety of phrases are also seen as entries in the Globasa dictionary. Several examples are listed below.

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