

COMPLETE GLOBASA GRAMMAR

Table of Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Alphabet and Pronunciation..... | 2 |
| Content Words..... | 16 |
| Function Words..... | 35 |
| Pronouns..... | 43 |
| Correlatives..... | 47 |
| Numbers and Months of the Year..... | 58 |
| Verb Forms..... | 62 |
| Word Order: Phrase Structure..... | 73 |
| Word Order: Sentence Structure..... | 83 |
| Word Formation..... | 94 |
| Truncated Morphemes..... | 107 |
| Word Classes..... | 109 |

Alphabet and Pronunciation

Alphabet

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

| lower-case | upper-case | IPA | letter name |
|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| t | T | /t ^h / | 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 | <u>/b/</u> | as in <i>boy</i> | baytu house |
| c | <u>/tʃ^h/</u> | as <i>ch</i> in <i>chair</i> | cokolate chocolate |
| d | <u>/d/</u> | as in <i>dip</i> | doste friend |
| f | <u>/f/</u> | as in <i>fun</i> | fasul bean |

| letter | IPA | Pronunciation | Examples |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| g | <u>/g/</u> | as in <i>good</i> | globa world |
| h | <u>/x/</u> | as <i>ch</i> in <i>Bach</i> | hawa air |
| j | <u>/d͡ʒ/</u> | as in <i>jazz</i> | juni young |
| k | <u>/k^h/</u> | as in <i>kite</i> | kitab book |
| l | <u>/l/</u> | as in <i>log</i> | lala sing, song |
| m | <u>/m/</u> | as in <i>map</i> | multi many, much |
| n | <u>/n/</u> | as in <i>nine</i> | neo new |
| p | <u>/p^h/</u> | as in <i>peace</i> | pingo apple |
| r | <u>/r/</u> | as <i>r</i> in Spanish or Italian | risi rice |
| s | <u>/s/</u> | as in <i>sit</i> | sui water |
| t | <u>/t^h/</u> | as in <i>time</i> | teatro theater |
| v | <u>/v/</u> | as in <i>vest</i> | visita visit |
| w | <u>/w/</u> | as in <i>win</i> | watu time |
| x | <u>/ʃ/</u> | as <i>sh</i> in <i>shop</i> | xugwan habit |
| y | <u>/j/</u> | as in <i>yes</i> | yuxi play, game |
| z | <u>/z/</u> | as in <i>zen</i> | 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 phoneme [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 [dʒ] as in *gym*

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

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

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

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

r - ideally pronounced as a single [flap or tap](#) rather than a [trill](#)

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

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

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

See [Spelling Convention](#) below.

x - never [ks] as in *taxi*

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

Other Consonant Variants

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

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

| letter | allophones |
|----------|---|
| b | [b] |
| c | [t͡ʃ ^h ~ t͡ʃ ^s ~ t͡ʃ ^h ~ [t͡ʃ] |
| d | [d] |
| f | [f ~ φ] |
| g | [g] |
| h | [x ~ χ ~ ɰ ~ ɰ] |
| j | [d͡ʒ ~ ʒ ~ d͡ʒ ~ ʒ] |
| k | [k ^h ~ k ~ q] |
| l | [l ~ ɭ] |
| m | [m] |
| n | [n] |
| p | [p ^h ~ p] |

| letter | allophones |
|----------|-------------------------|
| r | [ɾ ~ ɾ ~ ɽ ~ ɽ ~ ɽ ~ ʀ] |
| s | [s] |
| t | [tʰ ~ t] |
| v | [v ~ v] |
| w | [w ~ v] |
| x | [ʃ ~ ʃ ~ ʃ] |
| y | [i ~ j] |
| 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 <i>a</i> in <i>Thai</i> | basa language |
| e | /e/ | as in <i>let</i> | bete child (daughter/son) |
| i | /i/ | as in <i>ski</i> | idi go |
| o | /o/ | as in <i>more</i> | oko eye |
| u | /u/ | as in <i>flu</i> | 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 [e], a mid front unrounded vowel; the close-mid [e̝] and the open-mid [ɛ] are permissible variants

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

u - ideally pronounced [u], a close back rounded vowel; the close back compressed [u^β] 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 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-rĭx* [ba.'riʃ]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unwritten Epenthesis

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 [semi:'sula] or [semiʔi'sula]

Double Consonants

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

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

Double r

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

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

W and Y

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

Stress

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

Compare the pronunciation of following proper names:

Maria, pronounced *ma-ri-a* [\[ma.'ri.a\]](#)

Maryo, pronounced *ma-ryo* [\[ma.rjo\]](#) or *ma-ri-o* [\[ma.ri.o\]](#)

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

Diphthongs

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

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

Spelling Convention

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-ux* [ma.'u]

daif (weak), pronounced *da-if* [da.'if]

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

triunfa (win, triumph), pronounced *tri-un-fa* [tri.'un.fa]

kruel (cruel), pronounced *kru-el* [kru.'el]

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

pyano (piano), pronounced *pya-no* ['pja.no] or *pi-a-no* [pi.'a.no]

cyan (cyan), pronounced *cy-an* [tʃjan] or *ci-an* [tʃi.'an]

swini (pig, hog), pronounced *swi-ni* ['swi.ni] or *su-i-ni* [su.'i.ni]

trawma (trauma), pronounced *traw-ma* ['traw.ma] or *tra-u-ma* ['tra.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 phonotactics rules, one for ordinary words (this section) and one for proper nouns (see next section). Phonotactics 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: **astrato** (abstract), **ativo** (active), **otima** (optimal), etc.

Caveats with w and y

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

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

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: **vodka** (vodka), **futbol** (soccer, football), etc. However, double stops that differ only in voicing are not allowed and must either be reduced to one consonant or add an epenthetic vowel.

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), **bakugamon** (backgammon), **blakjaku** (blackjack), **jazu** (jazz), 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 it is necessary to emphasize definiteness, **hin** (this/these) or **den** (that/those) may be used.

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

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

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

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

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

Gender

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

- **ixu** - adult (man, woman)
- **nini** - kid, child (boy, girl)
- **gami** - spouse (husband, wife)
- **mumu** - 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
- **fengami** - wife; **mangami** - husband
- **femmumu** - cow; **manmumu** - bull

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

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

A handful of nouns denoting people do indicate gender.

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

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

Nouns in Sentence Initial Phrases

Fe is often used in sentence initial phrases with nouns.

- **Fe fato**, - In fact, Actually
- **Fe fini**, - Finally
- **Fe bonxanse**, - Luckily, Fortunately
- **Fe asif**, - Regretfully, Unfortunately
- **Fe onxala**, - Hopefully
- **Fe folo**, - Therefore, Consequently, So
- **Fe misal**, - For example
- **Fe xugwan**, - Usually
- **Fe benji**, - In essence, Basically
- **Fe moy kaso**, - In any case, At any rate
- **Fe alo kaso**, - Otherwise
- **Fe nunya**, - At present, Now

- **Fe leya**, - In the past, Previously, Formerly
- **Fe xaya**, - In the future, Later (on)

Apposition

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

- **Hotel Kaliforni** - Hotel California
- **Estatu Florida** - the State of Florida
- **Towa Babel** - The Tower of Babel
- **Dolo Onxala** - Hope Street
- **Myaw Felix** - Felix the Cat
- **misu doste 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 I.

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

Mi hare max to kom yu.

I have more (of them) than you.

Yu hare min to kom mi.

You have fewer (of them) than I.

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

Mi hare max kom cen kitabu.

I have more than one hundred books.

Yu hare min kom cen kitabu.

You have fewer than one hundred books.

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

Te hare dennumer kitabu kom mi.

She has as many books as me.

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

Te hare dennumer to kom mi.

She has as many as me.

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

Yu yam denkwanti risi kom mi.

You eat as much rice as me.

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

Yu yam denkwanti to kom mi.

You eat as much (of it) as me.

With verbs:

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

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

- **min... kom....** or **min kom...** - 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, agentive*
ambitransitive or *patientive ambitransitive*.

Auxiliary Verbs

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

Copula Verbs

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

Transitive Verbs

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

Intransitive Verbs

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

Agentive Ambitransitive Verbs

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

Mi yam (patato).

I'm eating (potatoes).

Yu doxo (makale).

You're reading (an article).

Te lala (meli lala).

She's singing (a beautiful song).

Imi le pawbu (maraton).

We ran (a marathon).

Mi le somno (lungo somno).

I slept (a long sleep).

Yu le haha (sotipul haha).

You laughed (a loud laugh).

Patientive Ambitransitive Verbs

Patientive ambitransitive verbs are verbs for which both the subject of the intransitive reading and the direct object of the transitive reading experience the same action/state of the verb. The intransitive reading of these verbs may optionally take **-cu** and the transitive reading may optionally take **-gi**.

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

Am esto(cu)!

Stop!

Am esto(gi) mobil!

Stop the car!

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

Am no harka(cu)!

Don't move!

Mi le harka(gi) yusu kursi.

I moved your chair.

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

Janela le kasiru(cu).

The window broke.

Mi le kasiru(gi) janela.

I broke the window.

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

Dwer le buka(cu).

The door opened.

Mi le buka(gi) dwer.

I opened the door.

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

Kitabu le sokutu(cu).

The book fell.

Mi le sokutu(gi) kitabu.

I dropped the book.

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

Am resta(cu) in ogar.

Stay home.

Am resta(gi) kamisa in bao.

Leave/keep the shirt in the bag.

Adjective/Adverbs

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

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

Adjective/adverbs precede the noun/verbs they modify.

Hinto sen *bon* yam.

This is a *good meal*.

Bebe *bon* yam.

The baby *eats well*.

Uma *velosi* pawbu.

The horse *runs fast*.

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

Bebe yam *bon*.

The baby eats *well*.

Bwaw glu sui *velosi*.

The dog drinks the water *quickly*.

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

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

Quickly, the dog drinks the water.

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

First, she went to the bank.

Adjective/Adverbs in Sentence-Initial Phrases

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

- **Ripul**, - Again
- **Ible**, - Maybe, Perhaps
- **Maxpul**, - Moreover, Furthermore
- **Pia**, - Also
- **Abruto**, - Suddenly
- **Total**, - Absolutely, Totally
- **Yakin**, - Certainly
- **Ideal**, - Ideally
- **Mimbay**, - Obviously, Of course
- **Mingu**, - Clearly, Evidently
- **Sipul**, - Indeed
- **Fori**, - Immediately
- **Pimpan**, - Often, Oftentimes
- **Sati**, - Truly

- **Umumi**, - In general, Generally
- **Nerleli**, - Recently
- **Telileli**, - A long time ago
- **Nerxali**, - Soon
- **Telixali**, - In a long time

Adjective/Adverb Comparison

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

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

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

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

To express *the more/the less...*, *the more/the less...*, Globasa uses **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 in 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

Noun Suffix -ya

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

1. Abstract nouns are derived from adjective/adverbs by adding **-ya**.
 - **real** - real (*adj*)
realya - reality (*noun*)
 - **bimar** - sick, ill (*adj*)
bimarya - illness, disease (*noun*)
 - **huru** - free (*adj*)
huruya - freedom, liberty (*noun*)
 - **solo** - alone (*adj*)
soloya - solitude (*noun*)
2. The suffix **-ya** is used to derive abstract and noncount nouns from a variety of concrete and count nouns.
 - **poema** - poem (*concrete noun*)
 - **poemaya** - poetry (*abstract noun*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prefix du-

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

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

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

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

Noun/Verb Suffix -gi

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

Adjectives

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

- **bala** - strong
balagi - strengthen
- **pul** - full
pulgi - fill
- **mor** - dead
morgi - kill

Verbs

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

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

Nouns

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

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

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

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

Noun/Verb Suffix -cu

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

Adjectives

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

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

Verbs

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

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

Nouns

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

- **zombi** - zombie
zombicu - turn into a zombie
- **ixu** – (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](#). One of the most common is the suffix **-li** (*of, relating to*).

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

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

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

Adjective/Adverb Suffix -pul

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

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

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

Active Adjectives: Suffix -ne

The suffix **-ne** means *in 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, fun
amusane filme - *amusing/fun* film

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

Sentence-Initial Active Adjectives

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

Doxone, nini le xorsomno.

Reading, the kid fell asleep.

or

Fe na doxo, nini le xorsomno.

Reading, the kid fell asleep.

or

Dur na doxo, nini le xorsomno.

While reading, the kid fell asleep.

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

Dur na doxo sesu preferido kitabu, nini le xorsomno.

While reading his favorite book, the kid fell asleep.

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

Dur te le doxo (sesu preferido kitabu), nini 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 are best understood as the exact passive form of the *present participle* in English.

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

Inactive Adjectives: Suffix -do

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

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

With transitive verbs

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

With intransitive verbs

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

With ambitransitive verbs

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

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

Adverb Suffix -mo

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

- **perfeto blue oko** - perfect blue eyes (*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
 - **kama... kam...** - 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** - sometimes, on occasion, at times
(fe) **hin mara** - this time

(fe) **hin momento** - in this moment
(fe) **Lunadin** - (on) Monday
(fe) **duli Lunadin** - (on) Mondays
(fe) **nundin** - today (*used as an adverb*)
(fe) **tiga 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
 - **fe intreya** - in between
- **ultra** - beyond
 - **fe ultraya** - beyond
- **infra** - below
 - **infrali** - inferior
- **infer** - shorter form of **infraya**: inferiority, belowness
 - **fe infer** - down below, down under
 - **cel infer** - down, downwards
- **supra** - above
 - **suprali** - superior
- **super** - shorter form of **supraya**: superiority, aboveness
 - **fe super** - up above
 - **cel super** - up, upwards
- **pas** - through, by way of, via [**pasa** - pass]
- **tras** - across, on the other side of, trans-
- **cis** - on this side of
- **wey** - around [**jowey** - surroundings]
- **fol** - alongside (of), according to [**folo** - follow]
 - **fe folya** - alongside, accordingly

- **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) substitute, substitution; (v) substitute, replace
 - **fe tayti fe** - instead (of)
 - **fe tayti ki** - instead of + *sentence*
- **kompara** - (n) comparison; (v) compare
 - **fe kompara fe** - in comparison (to)
 - **fe kompara ki** - whereas
- **kosa** - (n) cause; (v) cause
 - **fe kosa fe; kos** - due to, because of
 - **kos (den)to** - that's why, therefore
 - **fe kosa ki; koski** - because, since
- **folo** - follow
 - **fe folo** - therefore, consequently, so
 - **fe folo fe** - as a consequence of, as a result of
 - **fe folo ki** - (such, so) that

- **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
- **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*
- **por** - in exchange for
 - **por (moyun)** - per

Function Words of Time

- **dure** - (*n*) duration; (*v*) last, have a duration of
 - **fe dure** - in the meantime, meanwhile
 - **fe dure fe; dur** - during, for + *noun phrase*
 - **dur (moyun)** - per
 - **dur na** - while + *-ing verb phrase*
 - **fe dure ki; durki** - while + *sentence*
- **fin-** - (*prefix*) end, come to [**fini** - finish/end]
 - **finfe** - (*prep*) until + *noun phrase*
 - **finki** - (*conj*) until + *sentence*
- **xor-** - (*prefix*) beginning [**xoru** - begin/start]

- **xorfe** - (*prep*) from, since + *noun phrase*
 - **xorki** - (*conj*) (ever) since + *sentence*
- **jaldi** - early
- **dye** - 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
- **marā** - time (occasion)
 - (fe) **ban marā** - once, once upon a time
 - (fe) **duli marā** - sometimes
- **nun** - present tense particle
 - **nunli** - present(ly), current(ly)
 - **nunya** - the present
 - **fe nunya** - at present, presently, now
 - **nundin** - today
 - (fe) **nunli din** - nowadays
- **ja-** (*px*) immediately adjacent [**jara** - neighbor]
 - **jali** - adjacent
- **le** - *past tense particle*
 - **jale** - just have (*immediate past tense*)
 - **jaledin** - yesterday
 - **leli** - past, previous(ly), former(ly), ex-
 - **jaleli** - the last, the most recent
 - **nerleli** - recent(ly)
 - **telileli** - a long time ago
 - **leya** - (*n*) the past
 - **fe leya** - in the past, previously, formerly
 - **lefe** - before + *noun phrase*; ago
 - **lefe or fe** - by (*on or before*)
 - **lefe na** - before + *-ing verb phrase*
 - **leki** - before + *sentence*
- **xa**
 - **jaxa** - be about to (*immediate future tense*)
 - **jaxadin** - tomorrow
 - **xali** - (*adj*) future

- **jaxali** - next, the following, (and) then
- **nerxali** - soon
- **telixali** - in a long time
- **xaya** - (*n*) the future; (*v*) be after, come after, follow
 - **fe xaya** - in the future, later (on), afterwards
- **xafe** - after, in + *noun phrase*
- **xafe na** - after + *-ing verb phrase*
- **xaki** - after + *sentence*

Function Words of Quantity and Degree

- **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
 - **dajuya** - (*n*) approximation, estimate; (*v*) approximate, estimate

Other Function Adverbs

- **no** - no, not, don't, doesn't
 - **noli** - negative
 - **noya** - say no (to), negate, deny, reject
- **si** - yes
 - **sili** - affirmative
 - **siya** - say yes (to), approve
- **hata** - even
 - **no hata** - not even
 - **fe hataya** - even so, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, in spite of that
 - **fe hataya de** - in spite of, despite + *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 to** - et cetera
- **max... kom...** - more (*a greater number of, a greater amount*)... + *noun/verb* than...
- **maxmo... kom...** - more (*to a greater degree*)... + *adj/adv* than...
- **denkwanti... kom...** - as much as
- **dennumer... kom...** - as many as
- **maxim** - the most
- **maximum** - maximum, at most
 - **maximumya** - the maximum
 - **maximummo** - as... as possible
- **maxori** - (*adj/adv*) most (*the majority of*), mostly
 - **maxoriya** - majority
- **maxus** - (*prep*) plus, with addition of, in addition to, besides
 - **maxusli** - (*adj/adv*) positive (+1, +2, etc.), besides (that)
 - **fe maxusya** - besides (that)
- **min** - fewer, less
- **min... kom...** - fewer, less... + *noun/verb* than...
- **minmo... kom...** - less... + *adj/adv* than...
- **minim** - the least
- **minimum** - minimum, at least
 - **minimumya** - the minimum
- **minori** - (*adj/adv*) the minority of
 - **minoriya** - minority
- **minus** - (*prep*) minus, except for
 - **minusli** - (*adj/adv*) negative (-1, -2, etc.), except for that

- **fe minusya** - except for that
- **minus eger** - unless

Pronouns

Subject/Object Pronouns

Globasa's subject/object pronouns are as follows:

| | <i>singular</i> | <i>plural</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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

seli

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

seli mi - I myself

seli yu - you yourself

etc.

Possessive Adjectives

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

| | <i>singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 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**:

| | <i>singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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](#).

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

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

Multi **te pala sol** in Englisha.

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

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

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

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

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

Correlatives

Table of Correlatives

| | <i>interrogative</i> (which) | <i>demonstrative</i> (this/these) | <i>demonstrative</i> (that/those) | <i>unspecified</i> (some, certain) | <i>universal</i> (every, each) | <i>negative</i> (no, none) | <i>alternative</i> (other, different, else) | <i>identical</i> (same) |
|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>any noun</i> | ke... which | hin... this... | den... that... | ban... some... certain... | moy... every... each... | nil... no... none of... | alo... another... a different... | sama... (the) same... |
| <i>thing</i> 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 | samato the same thing |
| <i>plural thing</i> 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 other things | samaoto the same things |
| <i>animate being</i> 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 | samate the same one |
| <i>plural animate being</i> 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 other ones | samaete the same ones |
| <i>possession</i> -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 | samasu the same person's |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| <i>kind, way</i> -pul - adj/adv suffix | kepul like what; how (in what way) | hinpul like this; this way | denpul like that; 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; in a different way | samapul the same kind of; in the same way |
| <i>degree</i> -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 |
| <i>quantity, amount</i> 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 |
| <i>number</i> 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 |
| <i>location</i> loka - place | keloka where | hinloka here | denloka there | banloka somewhere | moyloka everywhere | nilloka nowhere | aloloka elsewhere | samaloka in the same place |
| <i>time</i> watu - time | kewatu when | hinwatu now | denwatu then | banwatu sometime | moywatu always | nilwatu never | alowatu at a different time | samawatu at the same time |
| <i>reason (cause or purpose)</i> 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 | samaseba for the same reason |
| <i>way, manner</i> 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 | samamaner by the same manner |
| <i>emphatic</i> he - | he keto whatever, | he hinto any of these | he dento any of those | he banto anything | he moyto everything | he nilto not any, not a single | he aloto any other | he samato the same exact |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--------------|-----|--|-------|
| any, -ever | whichever | whichever | whichever | | and anything | one | | thing |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--------------|-----|--|-------|

Determiner Correlatives

The correlatives 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 as 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](#).

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 always be followed by a noun or otherwise **te** or **to** when a noun is understood and not specified.

kenumer bon lala - how many good songs

vs

Kenumer te bon lala?

How many (of them) sing well?

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

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

Obligatory cel

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 *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 *Which friend did she give the money to?*."

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; kenummer - 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 kenummer bete?
"You have how many children?"
How many children do you have?

(2) Mi jixipel ku yu hare kenummer 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 jixipel 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 yamsen 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 a noun in exclamations such as the following:

Daydenpul din!
What a day!

daydenmo

The word **daydenmo** is an 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 *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 cel moyun nini.

I bought three toys for *each child*.

Mi le kari tiga yuxitul cel moy nini.

I bought three toys for *all the children*.

Numbers and Months of the Year

Cardinal Numbers

0 - **nil**

1 - **un**

2 - **dua**

3 - **tiga**

4 - **care**

5 - **lima**

6 - **sis**

7 - **sabe**

8 - **oco**

9 - **nue**

10 - **des**

11 - **des un**

12 - **des dua**

13 - **des tiga**

14 - **des care**

15 - **des lima**

16 - **des sis**

17 - **des sabe**

18 - **des oco**

19 - **des nue**

20 - **duades**

30 - **tigades**

40 - **cares**

50 - **limades**

60 - **sisades**

70 - **sabedes**

80 - **ocodes**

90 - **nuedes**

100 - **cen**

200 - **duacen**

300 - **tigacen**

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

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

1×10^6 (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 X 10⁻¹ (one 10th of): **deci** (**un ofdes fe**)
1 X 10⁻² (one 100th of): **centi** (**un ofcen fe**)
1 X 10⁻³ (one 1,000th of): **mili** (**un ofkilo fe**)
1 X 10⁻⁶ (one 1,000,000th of): **mikro** (**un ofmega fe**)
1 X 10⁻⁹ (one 1,000,000,000th of): **nano** (**un ofgiga fe**)
1 X 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 of the Year

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

Verb Forms

Omission of Verb Particles

Verb particles may be omitted 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. |
| Continuous/Habitual Present | (nun) (du-) | Mi (nun) (du)yam pingo. I (continuously/habitually) eat apples. |

Dictionary Verb Form

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

The Particle u

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

Prefix du-

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

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

dulala - (the act of) singing

dudanse - (the act of) dancing

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

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

Simple Past

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

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

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

Simple Future Tenses

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

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

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

Immediate Past and Future Tenses

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

| 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 (جارا "jara"), Swahili (*jirani*), Indonesia (*jiran*)

Compound Tenses

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

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

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

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

Compound Present Tenses

The compound present tenses are expressed as follows:

| Compound Present Tenses | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|
| Verb Form | Markers | Sample Sentences |
| Present Active | (nun) nun | Mi (nun) nun yam pingo. I am eating the apple. |
| Present Completed | 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 Active | le nun | Mi le nun yam pingo. I was eating the apple. |
| Past Completed | 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 Active | xa nun | Mi xa nun yam pingo. I will be eating the apple. |
| Future Completed | 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. |

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

Continuative Aspect

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

Example Sentences with the Present Perfect in English

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

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

Mi dupul sen gadibu.
I have been angry.

Yu dupul sen kepul?
How have you been?

Example Sentences with the Perfect Progressive in English

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

Yu dupul fale keto?
What have you been doing?

Mi dupul doxo hin kitabu xorfe jaleli sabedin.
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 (आगर “agar”), Persian (آگار “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)*

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

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

Note: 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 veloci yam piu.

The cat didn't eat the bird quickly.

Piu le no veloci beyam myaw.

The bird wasn't quickly eaten by the cat.

Imperative and Jussive Moods

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

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

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

| Imperative | | Jussive | |
|------------|---|-----------|--|
| Marker | Sample Sentences | Marker | Sample Sentences |
| am | (Yu) Am yam! Eat! (Uyu) Am yam! (You all) eat! Imi am yam! Let's eat! | 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* but is used for the 3rd person (**te/to**, **ete/oto**), as well as the 1st person singular (**mi**).

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

Mi vole ki te am safegi sesu kamera.

I want him to clean his room.

Mi peti ki imi am xorata jaldi.

I ask that we arrive early.

Kitabu hu xwexiyen am doxo da no sen daymo lungu.

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

Negation

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

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

Infinitive Mood

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

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

Subordinate Clauses

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

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

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

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

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

Eger te yam yusu pingo, kam yu gadibucu?

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

Sentences with other subordinate clauses

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

Word Order: Phrase Structure

Strict Word Order

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

Noun Phrases

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

(Specifier) + (Complement) + Head

| Noun Phrase | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| (Specifier) | | | (Complement) | | Head |
| Determiner | Possessive Adj | Quantifier | Adj/Adv- Modifying Adverb | Adjective(s) | Noun or Pronoun |
| 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 veloci ji banete ergo hanman.

Some work quickly and *some* work slowly.

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

Ban ergo sen veloci ji ban ergo sen hanman.

Some work is fast and some work is slow.

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

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

Your spouse works fast but *mine* works slow.

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

Misu ergo sen hanman.

My work/job is slow.

Quantifier + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase

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

Two translators work quickly but *one* works slowly.

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

Un ergo sen hanman.

One job is slow.

Adjective + Pronoun = Complete Noun Phrase

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

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

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

Lil ergo sen hanman.

The small job is slow.

Verb Phrases

Verb phrases are similar in structure to noun phrases:

| Verb Phrase | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| (Specifier) | (Complement) | | | Head | | |
| Tense/Mood Marker | Affirmation or Negation | Adj/Adv-Modifying | Adverb(s) | Passive Voice | Continuous/Habitual Mood | Verb |
| (nun) 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 - continuous/habitual mood 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 dance *beautifully*.

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

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

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

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

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

Quickly, the dog drinks the water.

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

First, she went to the bank.

Negation

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

Manyen *no godomo bur* danse.

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

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

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

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

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

Infinitive Verb Phrases

Infinitive verb phrases have the following structure:

na + verb phrase

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

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](#).

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

kitabú eskrido fal misu doste

the book written by my friend

alimyen hox kos yusu sukses

the teacher happy for your success

Comparative Adj/Adv Phrases

nini maxmo lao kom misu sodar

the kid older than my brother

Modifying Clause Marker *hu*

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

Singa begude idey hu maux ger abil na sahay te.

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

Relative Clauses

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.*

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")*

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

Myaw (sen) keloka?

Where is the cat?

Myaw (sen) in sanduku.

The cat is in the box.

Kam uma (sen) perfetomo syahe?

Is the horse perfectly black?

No, uma no (sen) perfetomo syahe.

No, the horse is not perfectly black.

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

Myaw le sen in sanduku.

The cat was in the box.

Uma duli mara sen perfetomo syahe.

Horses sometimes are perfectly black.

Infinitive Verb Phrases

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

Noun/Verb Complements

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

- Verb Complements

Mi suki na lala.

I like to sing.

Mi musi na ergo.

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

Mi no abil na danse.

I cannot dance.

Gitara sen asan na soti.

The guitar is easy to play.

Mi sen jumbi na idi.

I am ready to go.

- Noun Complements

misu xiwon na oko yu - my desire to see you

Nominal Verb Phrases

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

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

Cele sen na triunfa.

The goal is to win.

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

Na sen nensabar sen problem.

To be impatient is a problem.

or

To sen problem, na sen nensabar.

It is a problem to be impatient.

Na soti gitara sen asan.

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

or

To sen asan, na soti gitara.

It is easy to play the guitar.

Na suyón in bahari sen amusane.

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

or

To sen amusane, na suyón in bahari.

It is fun to swim in the sea.

- As the complement of a preposition:

fe tayti fe na danse - Instead of dancing

Te le sokutu dur na danse.

He fell while dancing.

Fe na doxo, nini le xorsomno.

Reading, the boy fell asleep.

Prepositional Phrases

Globasa, like most SVO languages, uses prepositions rather [postpositions](#).

Prepositional phrases always immediately follow the noun phrases they modify.

Myaw *in sanduku* somno.

The cat *in the box* is sleeping.

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

Myaw yam *in sanduku* maux.

Myaw yam maux *in sanduku*.

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

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

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

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

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

Indirect Object

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phrasal Prepositions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepositional Verbs

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

| 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

feya

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

Kastilo feya keloka?

Where is the castle located?

hay

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

Multi kitabu hay in kitabudom.

or

Hay multi kitabu in kitabudom.

There are many books in the library.

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

Hay barix. or To barix.

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

It's raining.

Hay termo. or To sen termopul.

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

It's warm.

Conjunction **ki**

The conjunction **ki** is used when a clause (*a 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
- **-li**: turns nouns into adjective/adverbs (*of, relating to*)
- **-mo**: turns adjectives into *adjective/adverb-modifying adverbs*
- **-ya**: turns adjectives into abstract nouns
- **-gi**: transitivity marker
- **-cu**: intransitivity marker
- **be-**: passive voice
- **du-**: gerund; *habitual/continuous verb aspect*

Prefixes

- **aw-**: absent, away [**awsenti** - absent]
 - **awidi** - leave, go away (*idi - go*); **awglu** - drink up (*glu - drink*); **awpel** - drive away (*pel - drive/push, impulse/impetus*)
- **awto-**: auto- (*automatic*) [**awtomati** - automatic]
 - **awtosahigi** - autocorrect (*sahi - correct, right; sahigi - correct*)
- **dis-**: disperse, scatter
 - **disgibe** - distribute (*gibe - give*)
- **eko-**: eco-
 - **ekologi** - ecology (*logi - specialty, discipline*), **ekosistema** - ecosystem (*sistema - system*)
- **fin-**: finish, to the end
 - **findoxo** - end of, finish reading to the end (*doxo - read*); **finyam** - finish eating everything (*yam - eat*)
- **fron-**: forwards [**fronta** - forehead, front]
 - **fronkadam** - progress (*kadam - step*)
- **ja-**: immediately adjacent [**jara** - neighbor]

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

Adj/Adv Suffixes

- **-do:** in an inactive state of (turns nouns into *inactive adjectives*)
 - **kasirudo** - broken (*kasiru - break*); **klosido** - closed (*klosi - close*); **estodo** - stopped (*esto - stop*)
- **-ne:** in the active process of (turns verbs into *active adjectives*)
 - **somnone** - sleeping (*somno - sleep*); **interesne** - interesting (*interes - interest*); **amusane** - amusing, fun (*amusa - amuse*)
- **-ple:** multiple
 - **duaple** - double (*dua - two*); **tigaple** - triple (*tiga - three*); **careple** - quadruple (*care - four*)
- **-yum:** ordinal numbers

- **unyum** - first (*un - one*); **duayum** - second (*dua - two*); **tigayum** - third (*tiga - three*)

Noun Suffixes

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

Function Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

- **anti:** against, counter, anti-
 - **antidokya** - antidote (*dokya - poison*); **antijento** - fight against (*jento - fight*); **antiaksyon** - counteract (*aksyon - act/action*)
- **bax:** under, sub-, vice-
 - **baxgeoli** - subterranean (*geo - earth, ground*); **baxpresidiyen** - vice-president (*presidiyen - president*)
- **pas:** through
 - **pasdoxo** - read through (*doxo - read*); **pasjiwa** - live through (*jiwa - live, life*); **paspasa** - traverse, pass through (*pasa - pass*)
- **ex:** out
 - **exidi** - exit (*idi - go*); **exporta** - export (*porta - carry*); **exnasyonli** - foreign (*nasyon - nation*)
- **in:** in
 - **inidi** - enter (*idi - go*); **inporta** - import (*porta - carry*); **inhare** - contain (*hare - have*)

- **infra:** infra-, hypo-
 - **infratermo** - hypothermia (*termo* - heat); **infraroso** - infrared (*roso* - red); **infraidi** - descend (*idi* - go)
- **intre:** between, inter-
 - **intrenasyonli** - international (*nasyon* - nation); **intrepala** - conversation (*pala* - speak, talk); **intreaksyon** - interact/interaction (*aksyon* - act/action); **intrediskusi** - dialogue (*diskusi* - discuss/discussion)
- **le:** past
 - **lefe** - before (*fe* - at)
- **lefe:** pre-, fore-
 - **lefeoko** - foresee (*oko* - see); **lefeloga** - foretell, predict (*loga* - say/tell)
- **moy:** every, all
 - **moyabil** - almighty, omnipotent (*abil* - able, capable); **moydinli** - daily, everyday (*din* - day)
- **of:** off (of), from, *fractions*
 - **offolo** - depend on (*folo* - follow); **un ofdua** - half, one out of two (*dua* - two)
- **se:** self-
 - **semorgi** - suicide (*morgi* - kill); **sebawe** - self-defense (*bawe* - defense)
- **supra:** above, super-, hyper-
 - **suprarealsim** - hyperrealistic (*real* - real; *realsim* - realistic); **supraidi** - ascend (*idi* - go)
- **ton:** together, co-
 - **tonaksyon** - cooperate (*aksyon* - act/action); **tonergo** - collaborate (*ergo* - work)
- **tras:** across, trans-
 - **trasporta** - transport/transportation (*porta* - carry); **trasbasa** - translate, interpret (*basa* - language, communicate through language)
- **ultra:** beyond
 - **ultrajiwa** - survive (*jiwa* - life); **ultranaturali** - supernatural (*natura* - nature); **ultrapasa** - surpass (*pasa* - pass)
- **xa:** future
 - **xafe** - after (*fe* - at)
- **xafe:** post-

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

Noun/Verb Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

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

Adj/Adv Words as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

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

Root adjective/adverbs are typically attached to the main root word, creating compounds. On the other hand, derived adjective/adverbs with **-li (leli)** are typically expressed as separate words, creating quasi-compounds.

- **bon:** good; *in compounds:* eu-, objectively or morally good/well
 - **bonata** - welcome (*ata* - come); **bonxanse** - good luck (*xanse* - chance, luck); **bonlexi** - euphemism (*lexi* - word); **bonmorcu** - euthanasia (*morcu* - death); **bonoko** - observe, watch (*oko* - eye/see/look); **bonore** - listen (*ore* - ear/hear)
- **bur:** bad; *in compounds:* objectively or morally bad
 - **burnini** - brat (*nini* - kid); **bursolo** - lonely (*solo* - alone); **burlexi** - swearword (*lexi* - word)
- **colo:** ugly; *in compounds:* ugly
 - **coloeskri** - scribble (*eskri* - write)
- **cuyo:** main, chief, primary; *in compounds:* main, chief, primary, master, arch-
 - **cuyodolo** - main street (*dolo* - street); **cuyoyawxe** - master key (*yawxe* - key)

- **day:** big, large; *in compounds:* augmentative
 - **daybon** - excellent, great, awesome (*bon - good*); **dayday** - huge, gigantic (*day - big, large*); **daylil** - tiny (*lil - small, little*); **dayxaher** - metropolis (*xaher - town, city*); **daybaytu** - mansion (*baytu - house*)
- **fem:** female
 - **femgami** - wife (*gami - spouse*); **femnini** - girl (*nini - kid/child*); **femixu** - woman (*ixu - adult, man/woman*); **femwangu** - queen (*wangu - monarch, king/queen*)
- **godo:** - excessive, excessively, too much, too many; *in compounds:* too
 - **godojaldi** - premature (*jaldi - early*)
- **juni:** young; *in compounds:* offspring
 - **junibwaw** - puppy (*bwaw - dog*); **junimyaw** - kitten (*myaw - cat*); **junisinga** - cub (*singa - lion*); **juninini** - infant, toddler (*nini - kid, child*)
- **kwasi:** seeming(ly); *in compounds:* quasi-, step-
 - **kwasisodar** - step-brother, step-sister (*sodar - sibling*)
- **lama:** ancient [*opp neo*]
 - **lamahistori** - ancient history (*histori - history*)
- **lao:** old [*opp juni*]
 - **laoatre** - ancestor, forefather, foremother (*atre - parent*); **laonini** - teen, adolescent (*nini - kid, child*); **laodaypatre/laodaypapa** - great grandfather/great grandpa (*daypatre - grandfather; daypapa - grandpa*)
- **leli:** former; *in compounds:* ex-
 - **leli gami** - ex-spouse (*gami - spouse*); **leli presidiyen** - ex-president (*presidi - preside*)
- **lil:** small, little; *in compounds:* diminutive
 - **lilhaha** - giggle (*haha - laugh*); **lilbaytu** - hut, cottage (*baytu - house*); **lilnahir** - stream (*nahir - river*)
- **mal:** wrong; *in compounds:* mis-
 - **malaham** - misunderstand (*aham - understand*); **malhesabu** - miscount (*hesabu - count*)
- **man:** male
 - **mangami** - husband (*gami - spouse*); **mannini** - boy (*nini - kid/child*); **manixu** - man (*ixu - adult, man/woman*); **manwangu** - king (*wangu - monarch, king/queen*)
- **meli:** beautiful, pretty
 - **melieskri** - calligraphy (*eskri - write*)

- **midi:** middle; *in compounds:* mid-
 - **midinuru** - noon (*nuru* - daytime); **midinoce** - midnight (*noce* - night); **mididay** - medium
- **neo:** new; *in compounds:* new, neo-
 - **neoklasiko** - neoclassical (*klasiko* - classic, classical)
- **semi:** sort of, kind of, partly; *in compounds:* half-; semi-, -ish
 - **semisodar** - half-brother/half-sister (*sodar* - sibling); **semikijawi** - greenish (*kijawi* - green); **seminudi** - semi-nude (*nudi* - nude)

Numerals as Quasi-Prefixes in Compound Words

Numerals may also be used to create compounds.

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

Adj/Adv Words as Quasi-Suffixes in Compound Words

- **abil:** can, able; *in compounds:* can, -ive
 - **kreaabil** - creative (*krea* - create); **okononabil** - blind (*oko* - see)
- **bimar:** ill, sick
 - **sikobimar** - mentally ill (*siko* - mind)
- **bon:** good
 - **xetocubon** - delicious (*xetocu* - taste); **xansebon** - lucky, fortunate (*xanse* - odds)
- **bur:** bad
 - **xansebur** - unlucky, unfortunate (*xanse* - odds)
- **ible:** possible; *in compounds* -able/-ible
 - **yamible** - edible (*yam* - eat); **doxoible** - legible (*doxo* - read); **okoible** - visible (*oko* - see)
- **fil:** inclined to, prone
 - **ergofil** - diligent, industrious (*ergo* - work); **fobifil** - fear-prone (*fobi* - fear); **dinifil** - religious (*dini* - religion)
- **kal:** empty; *in compounds:* -less
- **legakal** - illegal, lawless (*lega* - law); **ergokal** - unemployed (*ergo* - work); **pesakal** - poor (*pesa* - money); **luminkal** - dark (*lumin* - light); **yamkal** - hungry (*yam* - eat/meal); **suikal** - thirsty (*sui* - water)

- **kolordo** (*kolor-do*): shade, colored (See also **-sim**.)
 - **asmankolordo** - sky blue (*asman - sky*)
- **laye**: worthy
 - **xinloylaye** - trust-worthy (*xinloy - trust*); **memorilaye** - memorable (*memori - memory/remember*); **doxolaye** - worth reading (*doxo - read*)
- **musi**: must, have to; *in compounds*: (active) must; (passive) must be, imperative
 - active: **triunfamusi** - who must win (*triunfa - win/triumph*)
 - passive: **beokomusi** - must-see (*oko - see; beoko - be seen*)
- **peldo** (*pel-do*): driven
 - **somnopeldo** - sleepy (*somno - sleep*)
- **pul**: full; *in compounds*: -ful
 - **kimapul** - costly, pricey, expensive (*kima - price*); **yampul** - full, satiated (*yam - eat/meal*); **jawgupul** - careful (*jawgu - take care*); **brilapul** - shiny (*brila - shine*); **pesapul** - rich (*pesa - money*); **hataripul** - dangerous (*hatari - danger*); **legapul** - legal, lawful (*lega - law*); **bawlupul** - violent (*bawlu - violence*)
- **sim**: similar; *in compounds*: -like, -ish, shade of color
 - **dostesim** - friendly (*doste - friend*); **ninisim** - childish (*nini - child*); **dahabusim** - golden (*dahabu - gold*); **realsim** - realistic (*real - real*); **femsim** - female-like (*fem - feminine*)

Nouns as Quasi-Suffixes in Compound Words

- **bol**: ball
 - **pedabol** - soccer/football (*peda - foot*); **basketobol** - basketball (*basketo - basket*)
- **din**: day
 - **Soladin** - Sunday (*Sola - Earth's sun*); **Lunadin** - Monday (*Luna - Earth's moon*); **Marihidin** - Tuesday (*Marihi - Mars*); **Bududin** - Wednesday (*Budu - Mercury*); **Muxtaridin** - Thursday (*Muxtari - Jupiter*); **Zuhuradin** - Friday (*Zuhura - Venus*); **Xanidin** - Saturday (*Xani - Saturn*); **Kristodin** - Christmas (*Kristo - Chirst*); **xencudin** - birthday (*xencu - birth*)
- **dom**: place
 - **kitabudom** - library (*kitab - 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 (*kitab - 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*); **pesakaxa** - purse (*pesa - money*); **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 (*nave - ship*); **xaherkef** - mayor (*xaher - city*)
- **krasi:** government
 - **demokrasi** - democracy (*demo - people, public*)

- **kumax:** (piece of) cloth
 - **banyokumax** - towel (*banyo* - *bath*); **mesakumax** - tablecloth (*mesa* - *table*); **nasakumax** - handkerchief (*nasa* - *nose*); **muntekumax** - napkin (*munte* - *mouth*)
- **lari:** collective group
 - **drevolari** - forest (*drevo* - *tree*); **insanlari** - humanity (*insan* - *human being*); **darsulari** - course (*darsu* - *lesson/class*); **mumulari** - herd of cattle (*mumu* - *bull/cow, cattle*); **lexilari** - vocabulary (*lexi* - *word*); **menalari** - dictionary (*mena* - *meaning, definition*); **navilari** - fleet of ships (*navi* - *ship*); **yumawlari** - plumage (*yumaw* - *feather*)
- **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*); **atexmon** - flame (*atex* - *fire*)
- **mosem:** season
 - **bardimosem** - winter (*bardi* - *cold*); **bijamosem** - spring (*bija* - *seed/sow*); **termomosem** - summer (*termo* - *heat*); **xuhamosem** - autumn (*xuha* - *reap/harvest*)
- **osis:** pathology
 - **sikoosis** - psychosis (*siko* - *mind*)

- **pel:** drive, push
 - **seksopel** - sex drive, libido (*sekso* - sex); **amirupel** - control (*amiru* - command); **tehdidupel** - coerce (*tehdidu* - threat)
- **tim:** team; *in compounds:* team, body
 - **asosyatim** - association (*asosya* - associate); **komuntim** - community (*komun* - communal); **organisatim** - organization (*organisa* - organize); **jangetim** - military (*jange* - war); **krasitim** - government (*krasi* - rule/govern); **ergotim** - staff (*ergo* - work); **oretim** - audience (*ore* - ear/hear)
- **tora:** machine, device, apparatus; *in compounds:* -ator, machine, device, apparatus
 - **komputatora** - computer (*komputa* - compute); **liftitora** - elevator, lift (*lifti* - lift); **woxatora** - washing machine (*woxa* - wash); **tayputora** - typewriter (*taypu* - type)
- **tul:** tool
 - **eskritul** - writing utensil (*eskri* - write); **katatul** - knife (*kata* - cut); **yuxitul** - toy (*yuxi* - play/game)
- **key:** thing, object; *in compounds:* thing, object, substance
 - **yamxey** - food (*yam* - meal, eat); **kreaxey** - (a) creation (*krea* - create); **kostruixey** - building (*kostrui* - build)
- **yen:** being (any living being or personified object); *in compounds:* -ist, -er, -an
 - *noun/verb roots:* **estudiyen** - student (*estudi* - study); **danseyen** - dancer (*danse* - dance); **medisyen** - physician (*medis* - medicate, medicine); **arteyen** - artist (*arte* - art); **alimyen** - teacher (*alim* - teach); **polisiyen** - police officer (*polisi* - police); **legayen** - lawyer/attorney (*lega* - law); **poemayen** - poet (*poema* - poem)
 - *adjective roots:* **juniyen** - young man/woman, gal/guy (*juni* - young)
 - *nationalities:* **Italiyen** - Italian (*Itali* - Italy); **Mexikoyen** - Mexican (*Mexiko* - Mexico)
 - *physicians:* **dentamedisyen** - dentist (*denta* - tooth); **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 used in compound words. However, the list is not exhaustive, since *any* content word may be used freely to derive compound words. A hyphen may be optionally added to separate any two morphemes within any compound word. However, it is suggested that as a rule of thumb, hyphens be used only to separate morphemes that are less commonly used in compounds, such as those in the words below.

rukebao or **ruke-bao** - backpack

familname or **famil-name** - last name

kosmonaviyen or **kosmo-naviyen** - astronaut

mobilxuliyen or **mobil-xuliyen** - mechanic

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptive Noun Compounds

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.

mogeyamne ameba - brain-eating amoeba

fikirprovokane idey - thought-provoking idea

Truncated Morphemes

A special feature of Globasa is the use of *truncated morphemes*. Truncated morphemes are function words or affixes with a shorter form and typically a narrower or a broader meaning than their 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*:

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

The following suffixes are *truncated morphemes*:

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

Word Classes

Content Words

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

Function Words

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

Affixes

- **fikso** (*fik*) - affix (*afx*)
 - **lefefikso** (*lfik*) - prefix (*px*)
 - **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*)
 - **jumlemonli plasilexi** (*jm p*) - phrasal preposition (*phrs prep*)
 - **falelexili jumlemon** (*f jm*) - verb phrase (*v phrs*)