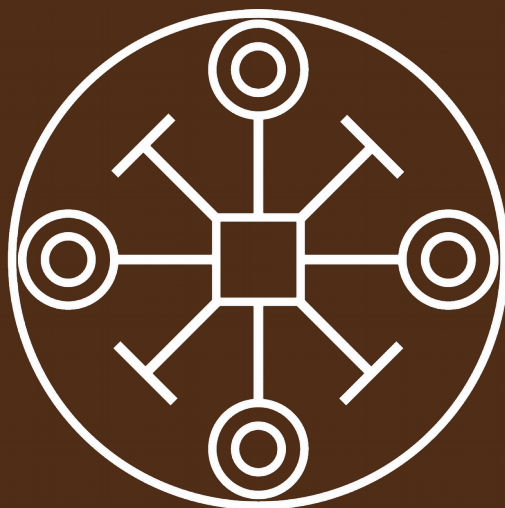# Sambahsa Mundialect

Complete Grammar

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Revision: Dr. Olivier Simon

Version: 1.40 Beta

IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT LEGAL ISSUES

This grammar is licensed under the Creative Commons CC-BY 4.0 license.

For the elaboration of this grammar, *The Grammar Of Sambahsa-Mundialect In English* by Dr. Olivier Simon was used. Some subchapters of this grammar are practically a transcription of Olivier's book. Dr. Simon has given me permission to do so, even considering the license of this book. I've also utilized many examples from *The Grammar Of Sambahsa-Mundialect In English* and others that Dr. Simon made for me.

It's very important to inform the reader that **the language itself is not under a Creative Commons license or anything like it**, the language is under the traditional Copyright license in which Dr. Olivier Simon has all property rights. But **the language is free**, you can translate your works or produce original works without the need of Dr. Olivier Simon's permission, <u>even it is for commercial purposes</u>; in other words, you can write books in Sambahsa and sell them without any worry. Enjoy this beautiful language.

This is a beta version of the grammar, but it already can be used.

THIS GRAMMAR WAS TRANSLATED FROM BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE TO ENGLISH. WAITING FOR AVAILABLE NATIVE SPEAKERS TO MAKE A REVISION!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Sambahsa Mundialect is an auxiliary language created by the French Dr. Olivier Simon that was launched in the internet on July of 2007, its base is Proto-Indo-European, a language spoken about 5000 years ago, whose daughter languages widespread from Southern Russia up to the British Isles and India. Sambahsa counts with many contributions from other languages, especially Arabic, but also Chinese, Indonesian and many others.

By being an auxiliary language, Sambahsa is much more easier than any national language like Spanish or German, but Sambahsa is a bit more challenging if it's compared to other auxiliary languages because Sambahsa is a bit complicated at the beginning, but after that, the learning process shows itself incredibly simple and the advantages of its complexity will make all the effort be worth.

With what the language looks alike? The interesting aspect of Sambahsa is that it is so natural that you don't see it as a constructed language, but as a national language like any other. As Dave MacLeod has said in his preface for the book *The Grammar Of Sambahsa-Mundialect In English*, "I always imagined Sambahsa to be an example of a language that could have existed somewhere around present-day Armenia, where a kingdom using a descendant of Proto-Indo-European using it has been influenced over the centuries by its Persian, Turkish and Arab neighbors, as well as various countries from the east. At times it feels a bit like Bulgarian, at other times like Persian, and sometimes similar to German as well".

Sambahsa has a flag to represent it.
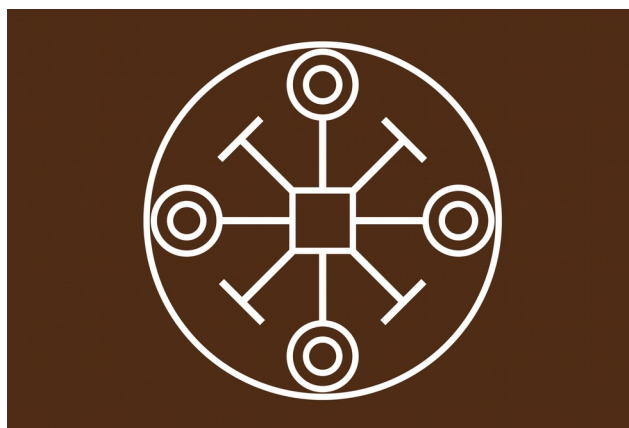
The brown color represents the ground, since many Indo-European languages derive their words for "person" from words related to clay, like the word "earthling". The white color was chosen because it contrasts the better. The double circles represent the wheel because it is an important innovation made by humans, the square represents the vehicle (car, chariot…), the "T"s represent the thill, the lines represent the axe and the bigger circle represents the Sun as well as the Circle of Life.

The "movement" that supports Sambahsa is not linked to any kind of thought: people from all kinds, ethnicity, places, believes, genres, sexual orientations, social classes and ideologies may use this language as they please.

WHY LEARN AN AUXILIARY LANGUAGE?

You ask me: "but we already have English as an international language, why learn an artificial language?". Before answer this question, I must remember that we are speaking here about a language for a world context, if I'll work in China or, at least, stay in touch with Chineses, I will have to learn Mandarin or Cantonese, it's pretty obvious! What I am talking about here is: if I enter in a room where there are a Paquistanese, a Russian, a Brazilian, an Argentinian and a Japanese, all of them only can have a communication if they know a common language, because only a very few people have time and disposition to learn five different languages; in current days it's expected that all these people speak English for making possible a communication. This is the heart of the matter.

The problem with a national language – no matter whether it is English, Spanish, French or Mandarin – is that it's spent much time *(and also money in many cases)* learning it. Of course that for those who likes to learn languages or will live in a foreign country, it's a **fabulous** investment, even learning a "less important" language is valid if it pleases you and it may be a professional differential for you in the future. But when the matter is a language that serves as bridge between different people, the scenario is different.

I like to say that when two people communicate with each other through the language of a determined country, it's like calculate using roman numerals. It's perfectly possible calculate with roman numerals, peoples did that for centuries, but it's much more efficient to calculate with Hindo-Arabic numerals, which in our case would be a language that you learn in months instead one that you learn in years and is fully of traps. I said "language of a determined country" because people learn – in the international communication scope – the English variant from United States of America or England, but never the English from Jamaica.

Other negative point in using the language of another country as international language is that, somewhat, it corroborates the supremacy of this country. In the modern times was used French because France was the most influential nation of Europe, since the XX century we use English because the anglophone countries have acquired great economic and military power. Do some decades hence we will have to communicate with each other in Mandarin or in the language of the country that "rules" the world?

SO ARE YOU AGAINST THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

My answer for this question is a loud "**NO**"(!), although some other people may have negative views regarding the language originated in England. English is considered as official language in countries of all the continents, not to mention that the United States and England are great exporters of culture, it's because of it and other factors that many people support the idea that English still will be used as lingua franca for a good amount of time even if the United States lose its hegemony. And personally I think that English is a very beautiful language.

Despite all the critics made, English still is the most widespread language in the globe, in practically all schools of the world with a minimal of infrastructure the English language is taught; unlike English, no auxiliary language had the support of a State and

companies to propagate it on the globe. We know that currently a work will be much better exposed if it is made available in English, which ironically includes this grammar.

It's important to learn English just as it's important to learn Spanish, Russian, Esperanto, Mandarin, Portuguese, etc, because although we defend that the using of an auxiliary language as *lingua franca* would be much more efficient, in reality, the actual international language is the polyglotism, if you want to be something near to a true "citizen of the world", be a polyglot! But an auxiliary language surely would help us immensely. A neutral language that can be learned in matter of months would greatly reduce language barriers. Why not be more efficient in the scope of the international communication?

BUT WHY LEARN SAMBAHSA?

Before I meet Sambahsa I've already known other auxiliary languages, but I was not fully satisfied with them, not because they are inefficient, but they have certain aspects, due their enormous simplicity, that displeased me.

Sambahsa has success in having the regularity – and facility – of an auxiliary language and the naturalness and native beauty of a national language. Sambahsa is as good as English or Portuguese for making poetry or music and the imported proper nouns and names of "exotic" things from other languages don't need, in most cases, to have its spelling or pronounce drastically changed to adequate the rigid orthography of the language, the "difficulties" in importing these words will be the same that occurs in any national language like English or Portuguese.

Sambahsa is also a finished language, it means that you don't have to worry whether what you've learned today will change in five years. What you write today in Sambahsa will be understood even in a century!

But for not having more than 100 years as other more known auxiliary languages, Sambahsa doesn't have a community with thousand of speakers yet, but this scenario can change, every auxiliary language started with only one person, but can exist thousands of speakers if more people get interested for the language

IS SAMBAHSA DIFFICULT?

It's undeniable that in the **beginning – and only at the beginning –** Sambahsa is a bit more challenging if it is compared to other auxiliary languages, but it's like Robert Winter said in his "Sambahsa: Guide to Pronouns and Articles", *"Sambahsa is right on the limit of the degree of difficulty that is practical for an international auxiliary language"*.

Sambahsa undoubtedly is easy, you only have to know what are you priorities of study, you have to know how to study and what to study! Doesn't make sense decorate all declension cases from dative if you use them a very few times *(and maybe only a few of them, even if you only use Sambahsa in all days of your life)*! Also it's necessary have in mind that it's not because it is an easy language that you will be writing philosophical treatises in three weeks, but maybe you can do it in six or eight months.

People also say that the language is excessively prolix, sometimes having two or

three invariable words for each one of the same type of our language. Indeed Sambahsa doesn't economize in its invariable words, a prolix language like Sambahsa pays the price of demanding a bit more of study, but, by contrast, it allows the best expression of the thought. Frankly, without realizing you will get used to these words, I say this from experience.

People complains that Sambahsa has difficult sounds to learn, but all languages have different sounds to be learned, even other auxiliary language that tries to be the simplest. Soon after there are some of the the languages most studied by Americans and their sounds that don't exist in the General American English *(the sounds in italic are used in Sambahsa)*.

Spanish *(European Castilian)* – [β], *[x]*, [ɲ], [ɣ]
German – *[ç]*, *[ʁ]*, *[x]*, [ɤ], *[y]*, *[ø]*, [œ]
French – [ɲ], *[ʁ]*, [ɥ], [œ], *[ø]*, *[y]*, [ɑ̃], [ɛ̃], [œ̃], [ɔ̃]

Maybe Sambahsa could have simpler sounds *(simple for who?)* or less "extra sounds", but wouldn't the language be poorer? Even Esperanto has sounds that defies the Americans like [x] of the letter "ĥ". The sounds are easily learnable and I'll show you that you can be pronouncing all of them in a week.

And look that, learning these "difficult sounds" you'll end learning the sounds of other languages, what means that if you want to learn French or German in the future you'll already have mastered their pronunciation even before learning them!

Other complaint is that Sambahsa bases its vocabulary upon loanwords instead compound words, I explain: in Sambahsa the adjective "beautiful" is "bell" while "ugly" is "biaur"; someone could say that, for example, an affix that inverts the meaning of the word would be more interesting because it would eliminate the need of memorizing hundreds of words. Indeed it's a resource with its advantages, but, on the other hand, sentences with compound sentences take a time to be analyzed, so, after analyzing the pros and cons, it's more interesting and practical a word like "biaur" than "antibell". And frankly, until you master the grammar, you will have memorized all the most relevant words.

Everything has a price: many auxiliary languages try the possible to be the simplest by adopting extremely reduced vocabularies, supposedly uncomplicated grammatical rules and very simple orthographies. It's true that all of this simplicity makes the learning curve very low, but the disadvantage is that from this simplicity it makes relatively poor languages, what I find awkward. Let's see the opposite, a more rich vocabulary is great for content makers *(writers, poets, musicians)*, a grammar allows better expression of the thoughts. Even the orthography is something to be observed, very simplified orthographies make problematic the importation of words of other languages, which will have to be drastically modified *(not only in orthography, but also in pronounce)* in order to make them fit to the language's rules. I am not saying that very simple auxiliary languages are ugly, since this is very subjective and a person with a crystalline voice and talent can create the best song of the world through the simplest and "ugliest" language. What I am saying is that it's paid a price for the excess of simplification, and the contrary is true too, it's paid a price to avoid all these problems of the simple languages. The question is, what is the price you are willing to pay? Know that Sambahsa goes the more complex way.

Many complain that very simple auxiliary languages offers little poetic freedom,

others will say that more complex auxiliary languages are unnecessarily difficult.

You are damned if you do and damned if you don't

THE SAMBAHSA'S VOCABULARY

Just below there is a list of languages that had contributed for the Sambahsa vocabulary, the percentage of borrowed words and some examples between parentheses:

Proto-Indo-European – 44.28 % *(skadh, paursk, potnia)*
Latin – 15 % *(facil, question, caise)*
Germanic family – 9.5 % *(apter, buk, rogv)*
French – 6.21 % *(journal, adresse, place)*
Greek – 4.64 % *(pharmacia, ieftin, papier)*
Romance family – 3.95 % *(important, visite, torte)*
Arabic – 3.42 % *(lakin, mutawassit, hatta)*
English – 1.45 % *(film, sport, wagon)*
Slavic family – 1.28 % *(lige, grance, vessel)*
Italian – 1 % *(autostrad, valise, dusch)*
Indo-iranian/Persian – 0.92 % *(naft, ris, hevd)*
German – 0.78 % *(dank, postamt, vurst)*
Chinese – 0.71 % *(gienxin, yui, saan)*
Other languages or families – 6.86 %

About the vocabulary that came from the reconstructed words of Proto-Indo-European, it's important to say that some words can not be guaranteed as "common Proto-Indo-European pure", Proto-Indo-European divided into many linguistic families, but words in common among these languages may not necessarily have their origin in Proto-Indo-European. For example, the words "long" and "pisk" are found in the Romance languages *("longo" and "peixe" in the case of Portuguese)* and German languages *("long" and "fish" in the case of English)*, but it's uncertain whether their origin was in Proto-Indo-European, linguistic families continued to exchange words when Proto-Indo-European split up.

Some words can have "multiple origins":

Amlak – means "asset(s)" *(finance)*, it corresponds to the Arabic "أملاك", to the Turkish "emlak" and to the Persian "املاک".
Schut – means "hornless", it corresponds to the Romanian "Şut", to the Bulgarian/Serbo-croatian "šut" and to the ao Albanian "shut".
Geong – means "palace-fortress", it corresponds to the character " 城 ", which is read as *chéng* in Mandarim pinyin, *jō* in Japanese goon, *seong* in Korean and *thành* in Vietnamese.
Potire – means "pitcher", it corresponds to the Old Greek "ποτήρ", to the Serbo-croatian "путир", to the Russian "потир" and to the Albanian "potir".

More examples of words of languages whose contribuition is not very significant, but have their mark in Sambahsa:

Portuguese – banan, mingo, namor

Spanish – chocolat, ghitarr(a), salg, vanilia
Baltic – biaur, tik
Malay – kye *(also from slav; from Malay-Indonesian comes "ke" and from Russian with some Slavic languages comes "k(o)")*
Scandinavian – leik, lyt, tiel
Sanskrit – bahsa, nagor
Universal – mama
Celtic – sapoun, brigv *(also from Germanic)*, brugs *(also from Italian)*
Arawak – tabak
Nahuatl – tomat

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING

     I structured the grammar in the following way: I avoid the presentation of a new content that demands the previous knowledge of other no-mentioned subject, for example: if for learning the future verbal tense it's necessary to know the infinitive, I will teach the infinitive before the future tense; if for learning the declension is necessary some basic grammar knowledge, I will bring back those teachings from middle school's classes. I believe that this way is the less annoying for the beginner.

     This book was made in the way that it serves the student without any previous knowledge, in other words, I am assuming you don't know another language and you even don't know certain basic grammar terms. Thus a student can read this grammar without the necessity of consulting other books, except dictionaries. <u>The goal of this grammar is to be accessible to everyone!</u>

     What I am going to say is important, so pay attention! When you study, don't be in a hurry for decorating all cases in the accusative or all the list of prepositions once, take it easy (!), since you will use some words more times than other ones. <u>No grammar was made to be read just once, but many times</u>. Now that you are starting, read the chapters only once, twice at most, then go on to the next chapter, *but I admit that there will be certain matters that you'll have to master before go on*. After finishing the reading of the grammar, start reading texts, they will help you to increase your vocabulary and improve you grammar knowledge, since you will have to consult the grammar for understanding how that sentence or another was made.

     It can seem strange, but I started this grammar when I was in the beginning of my studies in the language, in my second or third week of learning, not when I already had a good mastering over Sambahsa. I had two reasons to do that: the act of making a grammar demands a great responsibility, what boosted me in my studies, thanks to this work I could learn things more quickly, that was a very interesting exercise; the second reason is that the person who knows the first difficulties of a beginner is other beginner, if I had decided to make this grammar much time after, maybe I could forget certain difficulties that I had and I wouldn't address them in this grammar.

YOU DON'T NEED TO LEARN EVERYTHING

     One of the goals of this grammar is being the most complete as possible, in other words, the goal is to cover the most basic until the elements that will only rarely appear in the most erudite literature. There will be things here like the optional forms of the

indicative of present, that rarely are used, but this grammar has the obligation of presenting it. Focus only in what is necessary for you!

The language also has a very rich phonology, there are sounds that doesn't exist in English, but can be learned in a short time. I made the possible to explain the sounds, since per comparisons with other languages until per what movements of tongue and mouth are made. But if you really have difficulty with some sounds, there is no problem, you can use a similar sound, very improbably someone wont understand you, but endeavor a bit for learning all sounds, it'll be a learning that will serve for other languages as you will see.

TIPS FOR STUDYING A LANGUAGE

In these years studying languages I've learned some things, they are tips that are useful for any language, not only Sambahsa:

- When you read, listen, write or say a word, directly associate this word to its idea. I'll explain: some people, when read "nebh", associate this word to the English word "cloud" and then they make association to a cloud. Don't do this, train your mind to don't need an intermediate, try to directly associate the word to the idea or object.
  WRONG: "kerd" → "heart" → ♥
  CORRECT: "kerd" → ♥
- Don't stick to the grammar, read the grammar once or twice then go to the texts, you have to see the language in the practice. With the time you will absorb the grammar rules while acquire vocabulary. When, in a text, you don't know how certain grammatical construction was made, you come back to the grammar.
- Use the language since the first day, even it is only in your mind. Say a "good morning" in Sambahsa, create simple sentences for daily situations. Try to use the language in the beginning as possible, even you don't know the most basic prepositions.

ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

Maybe you take fright because of the size of this chapter, indeed it is a bit big if compared to other grammars in their chapters of alphabet and pronunciation, but it's for a good reason. In the study of a language, the first thing you have to learn are the sounds, it's important that, by learning a new word, you store the words in you memory with the correct pronunciation, that's why I will not spare explanations in this chapter.

The alphabet is composed by 26 Latin letters, they are: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. The orthography is a bit complex, but still regular.

For representing the sounds of Sambahsa we have the <u>Sambahsa Phonetic Transcription</u> (SPT), an alphabet whose words are always between curly brackets { } in all this grammar, the letters in UPPERCASE inside the brackets represent the accentuated syllables and a colon (:) informs that the vowel before this is lengthened. Be aware that the explanations about pronunciation are based in the General American English from USA.

Initially the SPT was made between square brackets [ ], but I've chosen curly

brackets { } because the square brackets already are used by the other system of phonetic transcription that I'll talk soon after.

In addiction there is something called <u>International Phonetic Alphabet</u> (IPA), it's like the SPT, but IPA is used for all languages while SPT is exclusive for Sambahsa. The letters of this alphabet always will lie inside slashes / / or square brackets [ ] in this grammar. I will use the IPA to explain the SPT, because if you have access to the sounds of the IPA *(it's pretty easy to find multimedia charts of IPA letters through the internet!)*, you'll have a secure source of how the Sambahsa sounds are pronounced. **But throughout the grammar, outside the "alphabet and pronunciation" chapter, I practically will only use SPT! Actually you don't even need to learn IPA, but it would be a very useful resource for you.**
   The difference between slashes and square brackets in IPA is that the slashes indicate a more simple transcription while square brackets indicate a more precise transcription.

You ask me: "why we don't only use IPA if this one is official and more known while SPT only applies to Sambahsa?". There are two reasons:
- SPT is easier to type in computers, what facilitates when someone wanna explain the pronunciation in internet or in any typed work.
- The most important: Sambahsa was made for people of all the world, one letter of SPT can encompass several similar sounds of IPA. For example: {r} represents, preferably, the sounds /ʀ/ and /r/, but it also can represent the sound /ɾ/. Another example: the {o} represents the sounds /o/ and /ɔ/.

Before we go on, some observations:

- Probably many sounds here will be new for you. Don't worry, all the sounds not found in the English language will be explained with all details as possible.
- Once again: keep in mind that the phonetic descriptions were based on the English of the United States of America, more precisely the General American variation.
- The United States of America is a continental country and has some linguistic variation. So, if you find that the phonetic description of a word is unfamiliar, maybe I am referring to the way of speaking of other part of the United States. That's why IPA is very useful here, you can know the exact sound.
- Sambahsa is very rich in what concerns to sounds, if you find that some sound is very complicate, you can use a similar sound in its place if you think that the meaning of the word will neither be twisted and nor make confusion in the conversation. The important is that you use Sambahsa!
- You don't need to use IPA if you don't want, since all the sounds will be explained. The IPA is there for serving as additional resource for you.
- Even you have never heard about IPA, you can easily use it. There are many resources that shows the sounds of the IPA and some ones even teaches you how to do them. Copy and paste the IPA letter that you want to learn in your favorite search engine, then see the options of websites and files that treats about the pronunciation of these sounds. It's not so difficult.
  - As I've said before: the IPA practically only will be used in this "alphabet and pronunciation" chapter, in the rest of the book I will use only SPT! The IPA is only a secure guide for you learning SPT!

- If the IPA wont be clear for you, I put some words from our English language transcribed in these alphabets to you comprehend them well.

I'll do my best to explain you the sounds, but since even within USA the English language may vary, it's more safe you take a IPA chart with sounds (you can find one in Wikipedia) to know how they look like.

{a} – /a/ – something like the first part of "i" in "h**i**de" or "br**i**de", whose sound actually is [aɪ], but without the second part […ɪ̯]. Pay attention that {a} is not like the "a" in "f**a**ther" or "**a**rm", whose "a" is /ɑ:/. It's like the "a" in the French word "p**a**tte" or in the eastern andalusian Spanish "m**a**dres"

{ä} – /ɛ/ – like "e" in "dr**e**ss" and "m**e**t" or "ea" in "br**ea**d".

{b} – /b/ – like "b" in "**b**ad".

{c} – /ʃ/ – like "sh" in "**sh**oe" or "cra**sh**".

{d} – /d/ – like "d" in "**d**ay".

{e} – /e/ – something like the first part of "a" in "l**a**ke", "ai" in "p**ai**d" or "ei" in "r**ei**n", whose sound actually is /eɪ/, but without the semivowel /…ɪ/. It's like the "é" in the French word "beaut**é**" or the "ee" in the standard German "S**ee**le".

{ë} – /ə/ – like "a" in "**a**gain" or "u" in "syr**u**p".

{f} – /f/ – like "f" in "**f**ather".

{g} – /g/ – like "g" in "**g**irl" or "**g**oat".

{h} – /h/ – like "h" in "**h**orse"

{i} – /i/ – like "y" in "happ**y**", "ey" in "mon**ey**" or "ie" in "part**ie**s".

{j} – /ʒ/ – like "s" "vi**s**ion" or "a**s**ian" or "g" in "bei**g**e"

{k} – /k/ – like "c" in "**c**ut", "ck" in "ba**ck**" or "k" in "spea**k**"

{l} – /l/ – like "l" in "**l**eft" or "sou**l**".

{m} – /m/ – like "m" in "**m**other".

{n} – /n/ – like "n" in "**n**ight"

{o} – /o/ or /ɔ/ – the /o/ sound is something like the fist part of "o" in "g**o**at", whose sound actually is /oʊ/, but without the semivowel /…ʊ/. It's like the "eau" in the French word "rés**eau**" or the "o" in the standard German word "**o**der". The /ɔ/ sound is found in "o" of "n**o**rth".

{ö} – /ø/ – like the "ö" from German or the "eux" French. Don't you know German neither French? There is no problem, I teach you how to make this sound. It's how you make the {e} sound, but with the mouth in the form you make the {o} sound, in other words, speak /e/ with the lips puckered.

{p} – /p/ – like "p" in "**p**each".

{q} – /x/ – like the German "ach-laut", like "j" in the Spanish word "**j**ota" or like "ch" in the Scots word "lo**ch**". Don't you know German neither Spanish? There is no problem, I teach you how to make this sound. It's like the {h} sound, but you put the back of your tongue against your soft palate as you do with {k} and {g}; think in a vintage kettle.

{r} – /ʀ/ – in situations like in "**r**adh", "p**r**ete" and "accu**r**at", where after "r" there is a vowel, you can pronounce it as the "r" in "**r**ed" /ɹ/ or "tt" in "le**tt**er" /ɾ/. Actually Sambahsa admits a wide variety of sounds – including our "r" (!!!!!) –, but if it's for elect an official sound, it should be the uvular "r" (/ʀ/) from German. Don't you know German? There is no problem *(even because you don't is obliged to learn this sound!)*, I teach you how to make this sound. Do the following exercise, gargle a bit of water *(or any other liquid)* in order to you understand how to vibrate your uvula. The /ʀ/ sound is made by the trill of the uvula.

{r} – /ʁ/ – in situations like in "i**r**k", "amo**r**" and "abso**r**b", where just after "r" there is a

consonant (not a vowel!) or this "r" is the last letter of the word, this consonant assumes the sound [ʁ]. The /ʁ/ is very similar the sound /h/ of "**h**orse", but there are two differences: you must vibrate your vocal cords and the place of articulation of /ʁ/ is the uvula – while the place of articulation of /h/ is the glottis *(which for some people is the same that it doesn't have a place of articulation)* –, in other words, you must put the back of your tongue against the uvula. If it still is difficult for you, let's try an exercise: when you make the sound /h/ you don't vibrate your vocal cords, the vibration of the vocal cords are important, it's that what differentiates the sounds /t/ *(voiceless, without vibration)* and /d/ *(voiced, with vibration)*, /k/ (voiceless) and /g/ *(voiced)*, /s/ *(voiceless)* and /z/ *(voiced)*, /f/ *(voiceless)* and /v/ *(voiced)*; OK, try to make the sound /h/ be voiced, in order to make the sound /ɦ/ *(/ɦ/ is just the voiced version of /h/ if you didn't understand)*; when you be able to make the sound /ɦ/, then make this sound with the back of the tongue against the uvula, thus you're be making the sound /ʁ/. Just below some examples in IPA:

        spar – /spaʁ͡/
        cherkin – /t͡ʃəʁˈkin/
        wir – /wiʁ/
        clever – /ˈklevəʁ/
        cort – /koʁt/
        amor – /aˈmoʁ/
        cort – /koʁt/
        aur – /ˈaʊʁ/
        mer – /meʁ/
        air – /ɛʁ/
        atelier – /ateˈljeʁ/
        ier – /jeʁ/
        ierk – /jeʁk/
        piurn – /pjuʁn/
        oyr – /ojʁ/
        ayr – /ajʁ/
        butour – /buˈtuːʁ/
        alabster – /aˈlabstəʁ/
        gurgule – /ˈguʁgyl/
        eurp – /øʁp/
        arbust – /aʁˈbust/
        ender – /ˈendəʁ/
        biaur – /bjˈaʊʁ/

{**s**} – /s/ – like "s" in "**s**ound" or "c" in "ri**c**e".
{**t**} – /t/ – like "t" in "**t**o**t**al".
{**u**} – /u/ – like "oo" in "l**oo**se".
{**ü**} – /y/ – like the French "u" or the German "ü". Don't you know German neither French? There is no problem, I teach you how to make this sound. It's very simple, speak the {u} sound, notice the movements you do with your mouth; now speak the sound {i}, but with the mouth movement of {u}, in other words, speak {i} with a puckered lips.
{**v**} – /v/ – like "v" in "**v**ein".
{**w**} – /w/ – like "w" in "**w**ater". If this {w} comes after a vowel and you find difficult to pronounce it, you may pronounce it as the "w" in "sho**w**", whose sound actually is [ʊ̯] ({o} in SPT). It's a semivowel.
{**y**} – /j/ – like "y" in "**y**ou" or the first part of "u" in "t**u**be" /tˈjuːb/. It's a semivowel.
{**x**} – /ç/ – like the German "ich-laut" *(maybe it's like the "h" in "**h**uman", but it depends a*

lot of the English variation you speak…). Don't you know German? There is no problem, I teach you how to make this sound. Put the back of your tongue against your hard palate, in the same way you make with the sound {y}, then you try to pronounce this sound like you would do with {s}.

{z} – /z/ – like "z" in "**z**ap".
{§} – /θ/ – like "th" in "bir**th**day" or "**th**in", but <u>not</u> like in "**th**is" whose sound is /ð/.

{tc} – /t͡ʃ/ – like "ch" in "whi**ch**" or "**ch**eap"
{dj} – /d͡ʒ/ – like "g" in "hu**ge**" or "j" in "**j**ump"
{ng} – /nj/ or /ŋ/ – like "ng" in "thi**ng**" or "ki**ng**", whose sound is /ŋ/, but <u>not</u> like the "n" in "thi**n**" or "ki**n**".
{nk} – /ŋk/

I suggest you to learn the SPT very well before move on. Because it's a very important part, I suggest you to make an exception and read this chapter more than twice, I need that you know it very well.

SOME ENGLISH WORDS IN IPA AND SPT

Do you remember that I promised the transcription of some words of ours to IPA and SPT? If you've reached here without understanding very well both alphabets, let's see whether with the list below you understand them. Deliberately I've inserted some words whose sounds don't exist in Sambahsa, I did it to make you pay attention to the differences between the two languages, in these cases there wont a transcription to SPT.

It's important to highlight that the SPT was not made to transcribe words of other languages that are not Sambahsa (!!!), what we're going to do here is just a fun for you acquiring more intimacy with the SPT.

For you don't being lost, firstly I show the word, then the transcription to IPA, which is between square brackets, and then the transcription in SPT, which is between curly brackets.

Men – [mɛn] – {män}
Man – [mæn] – {män} *(ä} should be /ɛ/, but I think that I can represent /æ/ as {ä})*
Black – [blæk] – {bläk}
Flower – [ˈflaʊ̯ɚ] – {flAoë} *(ë} should be /ə/, but I think that I can represent /ɚ/ as [ɚ])*
Fire – [ˈfaɪ̯ɚ] – {fAyë}
Breathe – [bɹiːð] *(the sound /ð/ doesn't exist In Sambahsa)*
Two – [tʰuː] – {tu:} – *(SPT, as broad IPA transcription, can't represent diacritics)*
The – [ðə] or [ðiː]
Understand – [ˌʌndɚˈstænd] – {ondëstÄnd} *(we can consider /ʌ/ as {o})*
Letter – [ˈlɛɾɚ] – {lÄrë}
Turn – [tʰɚn] – {tën}
Good – [gʊd] – {gud} – *(we can consider /ʊ/ as {u})*
Until – [ənˈtʰɪɫ] – {äntIll} – *(we can consider /ɪ/ as {i} and /ɫ/ as {ll})*
Very – [ˈvɛɹi] – {vÄri} *(we can represent /ɹ/ as {r})*
Cheek – [t͡ʃiːk] – {tci:k}
Divide – [dɪˈvaɪ̯d] – {divAyd}
Thing – [θɪŋ] – {§ing}

Thin – [θɪn] – {§in}
North – [nɔːɹθ] – {nor§}
Father – [ˈfɑːðɚ]
Situation – [ˌsɪtʃuːˈeɪʃn̩] – {sItcu:eycn}
Have – [hæv] – {häv}
Battleship – [ˈbæɾɬˌʃɪp] – {bÄrlcip}
Ring – [ɹɪŋ] – {ring}
Pleasure – [ˈpl̥ɛʒɚ] – {pläjë}
Emotion – [ɪˈmoʊ̯ʃn̩] – {imOocn}
Shy – [ʃaɪ̯] – {cay}
Human – [ˈhjuːmən] or [ˈçuːmən] – {hyU:mën} or {xU:mën}
Beautiful – [ˈbjuːɾɪfɬ] – {byU:rufl}
Enough – [ɪˈnʌf] – {inOf}
Kid – [kʰɪd] – {kid}
Feel – [fiːɬ] – {fi:l}
Sang – [sæŋ] – {säng}
Sink – [sɪŋk] – {singk}
Jam – [d͡ʒæm] – {djäm}
Hurry – [ˈhʌɹi] or [ˈhɚ.i] – {hOri} or {hËi}
Has – [hæz] – {häz}
Square – [skwɛɹ] – {skwär}
Twenty – [ˈtw̥ɛnti] or [ˈtw̥ɛ̃ɾi] – {twËnti} *(Sambahsa doesn't have nasal vowels)*
Horse – [hɔːɹs] – {ho:rs}
Milk – [mɪɬk] – {milk}
Queen – [kw̥iːn] – {kwi:n}
Girl – [gɚɬ] – {gël}
When – [wɛn] or [ʍɛn] – {wän}
True – [tɹ̥uː] – {tru:}
Yellow – [ˈjɛloʊ̯] – {yÄlOo}
Star – [stɑːɹ] – {sta:r} *(we can consider /ɑ/ as {a})*
Thought – [θɔːt] – {§o:t}
Choice – [t͡ʃɔɪ̯s] – {tcoys}
Go – [goʊ̯] – {gOo}
Price – [pɹ̥aɪ̯s] – {prays}
Lot – [lɑːt] – {la:t}
Red – [ɹɛd] – {räd}

It's good to remember that the letter {r} from SPT can assume various sounds, like /r/, /ɾ/, /ʁ/, /ʀ/ or /ɹ/.

A LAST VISIT TO THE ALPHABET AND THE NAME OF THE LANGUAGE

Now that you already know SPT, let's go back to the alphabet for you know how each letter is pronounced:
a {a}, b {be}, c {tse}, d {de}, e {e}, f {ef}, g {dje}, h {hatc}, i {i}, j {jye}, k {ka}, l {el}, m {em}, n {en}, o {o}, p {pe}, q {ku}, r {er}, s {es}, t {te}, u {u}, v {ve}, w {we}, x {iks}, y {ü}, z {dzed}

Before we go on, it's important to know how our language is pronounced!

Sambahsa Mundialect – {sambA:sa mundyAlëkt}

WE ARE NOT FINISHED YET, SOME CONVENTIONS

Before we go on, a warning: don't worry with the more complex pronunciation rules, because I'll show you the pronunciation of each example in almost all parts of this grammar, so you'll naturally learn the pronunciation. <u>Don't memorize anything, understand it</u>! My advice is: read this part once or twice – at most – then go on with your studies. Does the orthography is too difficult? No, but it can be boring at the beginning for those who are starting and it is not, in my personal opinion, obligatory at the beginning since I'll dispose the pronunciation with the examples.

The vowels are represented by V, they are: "a", "e", "i", "o", "u". The semivowels are "w" and "y", they are represented by C, as well as the consonants. The letters "w" and "y" assume the function of vowels when they're not related to any other vowel.

THE LETTER "e":

When it is the stressed syllable or the first letter of the word, it's pronounced as {e}.

incandescent {inkandEsënt} – incandescent
emigrant {emigrAnt} – emigrant

It's not pronounced when alone in the final of a word…

monte {mont} – mount *(an animal)*
claviature {klavyatÜr} – keyboard
clientele {klyentEl} – customers

… or at the end of a word before the letters "s" and "t".

crimes {krims} – crimes
But look that, the word "mecanismes", which means "mechanism", would be pronounced as {mëkanIsmës} because {mëkanIsms} is unpronounceable.
accuset {akÜzt} – (he/she) accuses

In some cases the loss of "e" can create a confusion or make the word unpronounceable, in these cases "e" assumes the sound {ë}.

resignet {rëzInyët} – resigned

Why do "gn" of "storgnet" is pronounced as {ny}? I explain it later.

All words ending with "quet" and "ques" are pronounced, respectively, as {kët} e {kës}.

In all the other cases "e" has the {ë} sound, like in "kohlen", which is pronounced as {kO:lën}.

Why do the pronounce of "o" is lengthened in this word? I am going to answer you.

THE LETTER "h":

The {h} sound appears when "h" is at the beginning of a word or between vowels.

habe {hab} – have
hellen {hElën} – Greek
alcohol {alkohOl} – alcohol

When the letter "h" is after a vowel and it is not followed by other vowel, the letter "h" serves to indicate that the pronunciation of the vowel must be lengthened.

kohlen {kO:lën} – hiden
bahsa {bA:sa} – language
bah {ba:} – to say, to speak
hehlp {he:lp} – help

> *Maybe you ask me: "don't would be much more simple to write the vowel twice to indicate the lengthened of its pronounce? Instead to write 'bahsa', would be much more simpler to write 'baasa'?"*
> **The answer is:** *No! This would produce a different sound, "baasa" would be pronounced as {baAza}*

If the letter "h" is after a diphthong, like in "credeih", which means "to believe", you lengthen the pronunciation of the main vowel then you release the semivowel.

eih {e:y} – to go
addeih {adE:y} – to add
wehrgeih {we:rdjE:y} – to play, to run

"gh", "bh" e "dh" respectively correspond to {g}, {b} and {d}, the "h" in these letters serves to indicate that they will not suffer any kind of modification.

VOWELS

"eau" {o:} – /oː/ like in "plateau" {platO:} *(plateau)*
"aa" {aA} – /a'a/ – like in "jaal" {jaAl} *(plagiarism)*
"ae", "ae" {ay} – /aj/ – like "yoinkjiae" {yoynkjiAy} *(musical scale)*
"ai" {ä} – like in "affaire" {afÄr} *(affair)*
"au" {Ao} – [au̯] – like in "augos" {Aogos} *(strength , power)*
"ea" {Ea} *(at the end of a word)* – /'ea/ – like in "wakea" {wakEa} *(definitely)*
"ea" {ëa} *(at the end of a word)* – /əa/ – like in "ocean" {ots(ë)An} *(ocean) Notice that as the sounds {ë} and {a} are similar, in practice the "e", in this case, normally ends being absorbed, in other words, it is not pronounced. In this case, any final consonant – except "s" – shifts the stress on "a", and leads to that pronunciation different from "wakea".*
"ee" {Eë} – /eə/ – like in "eet" {Eët} *((he/she/it) was)*
"eo" {Eo} – [eu̯] – like in "fianceo" {fyantsEo} *(fiance)*
"eu" {ö} – like in "Europe" "eust" {öst} *(east)*
"ie" {i:} *(when alone at the end of a word* – like in "allie" {alI:} *(to ally)*
"ie" {ye} *(in all the other casees)* – /je/ – like in "alliet" {alyEt} *(allied)*
"iu" {yu} – /ju/ – like "iu" in "siuk" {syuk} *(dry)*

"oe", "oi", e "oy" {oy} – /oj/ – like in "oeti" {Oyti} *(waterbird)*
"oo" {oO} – /o'o/ – like "moor" {moOr} *(moor)*
"ou" {u:} – /u:/ – like in "bouquete" {bu:kEt} *(bunch o(f flowers))*
"ue" {ü:} – like in "evacue" {evakÜ:} *(to evacuate)*
"ui" {wi} – /wi/ – like in "tsui" {tswi} *(scorch)*
"uy" {uy} – /uj/ – like in "garuy" {garUy} *(maize stem)*
"u" {u} – like in "urg" {urg} *(urge)*
"u" – *(but it will be {ü} if there is the letter "e" between the two following letters)* – like in "urgence" {urdjEns} *(urgence)*.

SEMIVOWELS

"w" and "y" respectively are {w} and {y} when combined to vowel, but when isolates the letter "w" is pronounced like a short {u}, more precisely [ŭ] or [ŭ], and the letter "y" is like {ü}.

grandwn {grAndun} – hail (sb)
hydra {hÜdra} – hydra

But when the letter "y" finds itself at the final of a word or followed by a -s, "y" e "ys" respectively will have the sounds {i} and {is}.

baby {bAbi} – baby
babys {bAbis} – babies
yunghy {yUngi} – young sailor
Tethys {tE§is} – Tethys (npr)

CONSONANTS

"sch" {c} – like in "vrehsch" {vre:c} *(to thresh)*
"ch" {tc} *(when before a vowel)* – "ginchu" {djIntcu} *(lipstick)*
"ch" {k } *(when before a consonant)* – like in "Christ" {krist} *(Christ)*.
"gn" {ny} – /nj/ – like in "gnoh" {nyo:} *(to know)*
"kh" {q} – like in "kheiss" {qeys} *(to feel)*
"ph" {f} – like in "philosophia" {filozOfya} *(philosophy)*
"qu" {kw} *(when before "a", "o" and "u")* – [kw] or [kʷ] – like in "quod" {kwod} *(what)*
"qu" {k} *(when before "e", "i" and "y")* – like in "quis" {kis} *(who)*.
"sc" {sk} *(when before "a", "o" and "u")* – like in "scafold" {skafOLd} *(scaffold)*
"sc" {s} *(when before "e", "i" and "y")* – like in "science" {syents} *(science)*
"sh" {x} – like in "shienciu" {xyEntsyu} *(overgrown)*
"ss" {s} – like in "permission" {përmisyOn} *(permission)*
"th" {§} – like in "canther" {kAn§ër} *(kantharos)*
"th" {t} *(when combined to {s}, {c} ou {j})* – like in "anesthesia" {anëstEzya} *(anaesthetics)*
"c" {k} *(when before "a", "o" and "u")* – like in "peruca" {përUka} *(wig)*
"c" {ts} – /t͡s/ *(when before "e", "i" and "y")* – like in "cereal" {tsëreAl} *(cereal)*
"g" {g} *(when before "a", "o" and "u")* – like in "gordos" {gOrdos} *(enclosure)*
"g" {dj} *(when before "e", "i" and "y")* – like inlike in "gep" {djep} *(pocket)*
"j" {j} – like in "jins" {jins} *(jeans)*
"r" {r} – as there are people from different backgrounds, it's admited a wide variety of manners of how this sound is made, including our "r"! The recommended form – but it's

not compulsory – it's the way spoken in Luxembourg or Saarland, /ʁ/. However this sound can take other forms:

> **"rr" /r(r)/ and "rh" /r(h)/** – like the Spanish "rr" (/r/). Don't you know Spanish? There is no problem, I teach you how to make this sound. It's made by the trill of the tongue in the alveolar ridge, but know that the movement of the tongue is more made by the airflow than the tongue itself. It's like the /ɾ/ of "be**tt**er", but you have multiple vibrations of the tongue instead of a single vibration of /ɾ/.

> **"rl"** – like the Japanese "r" (/l/), it may also be pronounced as /rl/ or /ʁl/. Don't you know Japanese? There is no problem, I explain it: it's very similar to the /ɾ/ of "be**tt**er", but you must hold your tongue during a tiny bit of time in order to the air pass at the laterals of your tongue instead of the center of the tongue.

"s" {s} – like in "sofa" {sOfa} *(sofa)*
"s" {z} *(when between vowels)* – like in "firasat" {firazAt} *(face, general outlook)*
"x" {ks} – /ks/ – like in "xiongbu" {ksyOngbu} *(chest)*
> *{ks} may become {gz} if it facilitates the pronunciation for you.*
"z" {dz} – /d͡z/ – like in "zoo" {dzOo} *(zoo)*

MORE REMARKS

Some letters, especially those at the end of the word, may be modified by the neighbor sounds. Like in the case of "hands" {handz} *(hands)*.

Some consonants, as well as the vowel {ë}, may be omitted. The word "franceois" officially is {frantsëOys}, but it may be {fransOys} because of {t} is inside a consonantal cluster and the unstressed vowel {ë} is close to the stressed vowel {o}.

If the verbal form starts with {s*C*}, oi- may be added before this word for euphonic reasons. For example "skap", which becomes "oiskap".

STRESS ACCENT IN SAMBAHSA

Start analyzing the word since the last syllable

ALWAYS RECEIVES ACCENTUATION

Vowels before the letter "h" or a double consonant (rr", "ll", "tt"…), by double consonant also is understood the "ck"{k(k)}. The same is said about a syllable before a final -e. There some examples:

Prodah – {prodA:} *(to hand over)*
> *For you to have a better understanding: if the word were "proda", the pronunciation would be {prOda}*
Access – {aktsEs} *(to access)*
> *For you to have a better understanding: if the word were "acces", the pronunciation would be {Aktsës}*
Schebeck – {cëbEk} *(female monkey)*
> *For you to have a better understanding: if the word were "schebeck", the pronunciation would be {cEbëk}*
Taslime – {taslIm} *(surrender)*

The first of two closed vowels, with the exception of "i" and "u" as semivowels.

Tranchee – {trantcEë} *(trench)*
Australia – {aostrAlya} *(Australia)*

The final syllable: -in *(but not -ing)*, ey, ie, ui *(when the pronunciation {wi})*, oCel *(where C is the only consonant).*

Hotel – {hotEl} *(hotel)*
Suadin – {swadIn} *(fair weather)*
Reling – {rEling} *(railing)*
Kierey – {kyerEy} *(ram)*

The vowels "a", "o" and "u" when before a consonant or semivowel, with the exception of a sole "s".

Udtwac – {udtwAk} *(to trim)*
Gandul – {gandUl} *(lazy)*
Kayak – {kayAk} *(kayak)*

NEVER IS ACCENTUATED

Prefixes.

Fortrehc – {fortrE:k} *(away; to depart for a trip)*
Recess
Bevid – {bëvId} *(to show, to prove)*

> **For- –** *prefix that means something far*
> **Re- –** *prefix that means repetition*
> **Be- –** *prefix that means something factive*

The letter "w" when used as vowel.

Sehkwnt – {sE:kunt} *((they)* follow)*

A word finishing in -(i)um, -ule e -s.

Schives – {civz} *(to shift)*
Territorium – {territOryum} *(territory)*
Insule – {Insül} *(island)*

A alone vowel or semivowel at the end of a word.

Okwi – {Okwi} *(eyes)*
Perry – {pEri} *(perry)*

The vowels "e", "i" and "y" at the end of a word followed by a semivowel – with the exception of "ey" – or two or diverse consonants, but not the double ones.

Lambhel – {lAmbël} *(hilt)*
Kibrit – {kIbrit} *(match for fire)*
Ouvert – {U:vërt} *(overt)*

In compound words the stressed syllable stays the same of the original word.

Gouverne – {gu:vErn} *(to govern)*
Gouvernement – {gu:vErnëmënt} *(government)*
Nest – {nest} *(nest)*
Corcuksnest – {korkUksnëst} *(crow's nest)*

These rules don't necessarily apply to proper nouns and the use of hyphen preserves the accentuation in both sides.

IF YOU FOUND SOME SOUNDS VERY DIFFICULT

I did my best to teach you each sound, but if you really can't learn some of them – but I believe you can – it's not the end of the world!!! If you can't pronounce sounds like /x/ or /ç/, no-one you put you in a jail if you use /ʃ/ and /h/ in their places. If you can't pronounce the Japanese "r", use our "r". The good news is that the difficult sounds are rarely used, with the exception of the vowels not found in the English language.

The advantage of learning the phonetics of Sambahsa is that you master the phonetics of many other languages.

SELLAMAT!

Sellamat! It's with this word, "sellamat" {selamAt}, that we say "hello", you also may say "salut" {salUt}, which have the same function.

In this chapter I'll show you some sentences, maybe you'll deduce the elements of each one by yourself, but, anyway, in posterior chapters I'll unravel each sentence's element, so don't worry if you don't understand something in this chapter.

Different from English and most of the auxiliary languages, the Sambahsa verbs are conjugated. All verbs are regular, with the exception of the verbs for "to be", "to have" and "to know", but they are not difficult. Let's start with some basic sentences:

Som John {som djOn} – I am John
Io som John {yo som djOn} – I am John
Ego som John {Ego som djOn} – I am John *(more emphasis at "I")*

Notice that, in the same way as occurs in the Spanish language, in most cases you may omit the pronoun, because the own verb indicates the used pronoun. You've just met the verb correspondent to "to be" when linked to the pronoun "I". Let's to the next sentences:

Es Robert {es rObërt } – you are Robert
Es Linda {es lInda} – you are Linda
Tu es Robert {tu es rObërt } – you are Robert

Tu es Linda {tu es lInda} – you are Linda
Is est Robert {is est rObërt} – he are Robert
Ia est Linda {ya est lInda} – she are Linda
Smos Americans {smos amërikAns} – we are Americans
Wey smos Americans {wey smos amërikAns} – we are Americans
Sambahsa est facil {sambA:sa est fAtsil} – Sambahsa is easy

The next cases are fairly interesting:

Id est gohd {id est go:d} – it is good *(neutral)*
El est gohd {el est go:d} – he/she is good *(undetermined)*

UNDERSTAND IT VERY WELL: neutral pronouns refers to things, undetermined pronouns are used when it's not known the genre or it's not desired to say the genre. **Pay attention:** from now, all pronouns or articles that I <u>don't</u> indicate as *neutral* or *undetermined,* will have either the masculine genre or the feminine genre, but I can specify whether the word is related to a male or female being if it's really necessary, when the word itself can't inform to which gender it is related. Are we understood?

To make clear what is *neutral* and what is *undetermined,* look the examples:

Chair – to the best of my knowledge, chairs don't have genre, so it is *neutral*
Dog – if we don't know its genre, so it is *undetermined*
Female dog – feminine
Grandfather – masculine
Tree – even it is a living creature, it has not genre *(although you can argue about dioecious plants…),* so it's *neutral*
Daughter – feminine
Child – as the genre is not specified, it's *undetermined*
Ectoplasm – *like in "the ectoplasm was exteriorized by the medium" –* it's *neutral,* because "ectoplasm" here is considered as a substance
Ectoplasm – *like in "the ectoplasm spoke to me" –* it can be *masculine, feminine* or *undetermined*
Android – you decide, it depends of the context and point of view of each one, it can be *neutral, undetermined* or even have a genre.
In case of doubt whether the word must be considered as *neutral* or *undetermined,* use the undetermined form.

We've known the basic pronouns and their verbs, now let's see more pronouns and verbs in the plural, let's use the word "prient" {pryent}, which means "friend", and "gohd" {go:d}, which means "good", in our examples:

Smos prients {smos pryents} – we are friends
Wey smos prients {wey smos pryents} – we are friends
Ste prients {ste pryents} – you are friends
Yu ste prients {yu ste pryents} – you are friends
Yu ste prient {yu ste pryent} – you are friend *(notice that this one is in the singular)*
Tu es prient {tu es pryent} – you are friend *(equal to the sentence just above, but this is informal)*
Ies sont prients {yes sont pryents} – they are friends *(all of masculine genre)*

Ias sont prients {yas sont pryents} – they are friends *(all of feminine genre)*
Ia sont gohd {ya sont go:d} – they are goods *(neutral)*
I sont prients {i sont pryents} – they are friends *(undetermined)*

I believe I don't need to explain none of these sentences, I only have to say that when "yu" is used in the singular, it is for formal situation, with people you have no intimacy, therefore a courtesy pronoun, and you use "tu" with close friends, family and kids.

Notice that, even in the singular, the pronoun "yu" make use of the verb "ste", because Sambahsa works as in French or Russian, the courtesy pronoun, "yu", stays in the plural, even when referring to only one person. An example from French: "Vous êtes un ami/des amis"; an example from Russian: "Вы остаётесь моим(и) другом/друзями" (you remain my friend(s)). Only the context can inform whether the "yu" is in singular or plural.

Other important observation about the second person of plural "yu". You already know that, in most cases, it's not necessary the use of the pronoun, but in future examples you'll notice that the pronunciation of the third person of singular and the second person of plural are very similar, look:

Is lieubht me {is liÖḇt me} – he loves me
Yu lieubhte me {yu liÖḇt me} – you love me

Did you imagine if didn't exist the pronoun there? That's why the pronoun "yu" always have to appear.

It's important that you know how to say the verb "there be", in the sense of existence. It's is pretty similar to English, I'll use the noun "anghen" {Angën}, which means "person", and the adverb "her" {her}, which means "here", in the following examples:

Sont anghens her {sont Angëns her} – there are persons here
Ter sont anghens her {ter sont Angëns her} – there are persons here

Yes, you may use or not the "ter" if you want.

USEFUL WORDS AND SENTENCES

There is no problem whether you don't know how certain sentences were made, everything will be explained in the next chapters.

Sellamat {selamAt} – hello, hi
Salut {salUt} – hello, hi
Ya {ya} – yes
Si {si} – yes *(answer for a negative question)*
No {no} – no
Sell dien {sel dyen} – good morning
Sell posmiddien {sel posmiddyEn} – good afternoon
Sell vesper {sel vEspër} – good evening

Sell noct {sel nokt} – good night
Dank {dank} – thank you
Mersie {mërsI:} – thank you
Spollay dank {spolAy dank} – thank you very much
Obligat {obligAt} – you're welcome *(when someone thanks you)*
Plais {pläs} – please
Kam leitte yu? {kam leyt yu} – how are you?
Sellgumt {selgUmt} – welcome
Leito {lEyto} – fine
Chao {tcAo} – good bye
Khuda hafiz {qUda hAfidz} – good bye
Do reviden {do rëvIdën} – good bye
Prosit {prosIt} – good bye *(desiring good luck)*
Tiel mox {tyel moks} – see you soon
Ne gnohm {në nyo:m} – I don't know
Excuset me {ekskÜzd me} – excuse me
Maaf {maAf} – sorry
Pardon {pardOn} – pardon me
OK(ey) {ok(Ey)} – OK
Tamam {tamAm} – OK
Tabrick {tabrIk} – congratulations
Sell appetite {sel apëtIt} – good appetite
Marba {mArba} – pleased to meet you
Ne bahm maung Sambahsa {ne ba:m mAong sambA:sa} – I don't speak much Sambahsa.
Kam yarat ste yu? {kam yarAt ste yu} – how old are you?
Quod est vies nam? {kwod est vyes nam} – what's your name?
Mien nam est … {myen nam est} – my name is…
Quetos yu? {kEtos yu} – where do you come from?
Io ne prete {yo ne prEt} – I don't understand *(what you wanted to say)*
Maghte yu hehlpe me? {magt yu he:lp me} – can you help me?
Ye quod saat? {ye kwod saAt} – what time?
Ne ho pretet hol / Ne ho preten hol {ne ho prEtët hol / ne ho prEtën hol} – I haven't understood everything *(what you wanted to say)*
Aun sibia {Aon sIbja} – changing the subject; on a different note

Good, at least you can start and finish a conversation, continue studying and you'll be able to maintain a conversation.

THE DECLENSION CASES

Sambahsa has an interesting characteristic, it has a system of declension cases that are: <u>nominative</u>, <u>accusative</u>, <u>dative</u> and <u>genitive</u>. These cases refers to the pronouns and articles. But what they are and how they are used?

Before let's remember those English classes of your school time, look the sentence below:

The man buys the car: In this case "the man" is the <u>subject</u> of the sentence because it's him who is <u>doing</u> the action, which in this case is the buying; and "the car" is the <u>direct</u>

object of the sentence, because it's the car that is <u>suffering</u> the action, it's being <u>directly affected</u> by the verb. Look the sentences below:

I eat tomato – "I" (subject), "tomato" (direct object)
He loves Mary – "he" (subject), "Mary" (direct object)
People walk on the streets – "people" (subject). Ops, this sentence doesn't have a direct object!

They gave me a message: we have one more element in this sentence, it's the <u>indirect object</u>. We can easily recognize the subject, which is "they", but which one is the direct object and which one is the indirect object? Remember, the direct object is the one that directly suffers the action; what is being given, the person or the message? The message! The direct object is "a message". The indirect object is that is <u>benefit</u> by the action, which is being *indirectly* affected by the verb, which, in this case, is "me". Look the sentences below:

I've sent you the documents – "I" (subject), "you" (indirect object), "documents" (direct object)
She bought him a dog – "she"(subject), "dog" (direct object), "him" (indirect object)

Now we can see the cases. I want to warn you that I'll only show you the cases for now, just for you recognize them by sight, I will only show explanations in sentences after I explain the verbs, when we'll be more comfortable to make sentences.

NOMINATIVE CASE

Basically it is the subject of a sentence.

Ego / io {Ego / yo} – I
tu {tu} – you
Is {is} – he
Ia {ya} – she
Id {id} – it *(neutral)*
El {el} – he / she / it *(undetermined)*
Wey {wey} – we
Yu {yu} – yu
Ies {yes} – they *(masculine)*
Ias {yas}– they *(feminine)*
Ia {ya} – they *(neutral)*
I {i} – they *(undetermined)*
PAY ATTENTION!!!!!!!!! From the words below, just worry to initially learn the underlined ones. The others you can learn over time, you don't need be in a hurry!!!!!!
<u>**So {so}** – this *(masculine)*</u>
<u>**Toy {toy}** – these *(masculine)*</u>
<u>**Sa {sa}** – this *(feminine)*</u>
<u>**Tas {tas}** – these *(feminine)*</u>
<u>**Tod {tod}** – this *(neutral)*</u>
<u>**Ta {ta}** – these *(neutral)*</u>
Tel {tel} – this *(undetermined)*
Ti {Ti} – these *(undetermined)*

Cis {tsis} – that *(masculine)*
Cies {tsyes} – those *(masculine)*
Cia {tsya} – that *(feminine)*
Cias {tsyas} – those *(feminine)*
Cid {tsid} – that *(neutral)*
Cia {tsya} – those *(neutral)*
Cel {tsel} – that *(undetermined)*
Ci {tsi} – those *(undetermined)*
Qui {ki} – who *(masculine / singular)*
Quis {kis} – who *(masculine / singular / interrogative)*
Quoy {kwoy} – who *(masculine / plural)*
Qua {kwa} – who *(feminine / singular)*
Quas {kwas} – who *(feminine / plural)*
Quod {kwod} – what *(neutral)*
Qua – what *(neutral)*
Quel {kel} – who *(undetermined)*
Qui {ki} – who *(undetermined)*
Neis {neys} – none *(masculine / singular)*
Noy {noy} – none *(masculine / plural)*
Nia {nya} – none *(feminine / plural)*
Nias {nyas} – none *(feminine / plural)*
Neid {neyd} – none, nothing *(neutral / singular)*
Nia {nya} – none, nothing *(neutral / plural*
Nel {nel} – none *(undetermined / singular)*
Nei {ney} – none *(undetermined / plural)*

To {to} – generic pronoun, *when the sense of approximation doesn't apply, it can be translated as "this" and "that"*
Quo {kwo} – the same as "to", but this one can be translated to "what".
> *Please see the subchapter "How work generic pronouns like "to" and "quo"?" from the chapter "Common mistakes and questions".*

> *The pronoun "ego" is the emphasized form of "io". When we use "ego" instead "io", we want to say that there is a certain relevance in the "I" that is doing or suffering this or that action.*

I'll ask you to stop here for a while and study the pronouns (only the personal pronouns!), because I will use them a lot from here.

About the other cases, it's enough read them once or twice at most, you don't need record everything now! Follow the same method of study you made with the nominative case, focus on the personal pronouns and in those that I indicate.

ACCUSATIVE CASE

Basically is the direct object of a sentence.

Nominative case – accusative case
Ego / io – me {me}
Tu – te {te}

Is – iom {yom}
Ia – iam {yam}
Id – id {id}
El – el {el}
Wey – nos {nos}
Yu – vos {vos}
Ies – iens {yens}
Ias – ians {yans}
Ia – ia {ya}
I – i {i}
Don't be in a hurry to learn the pronouns from below!
So – tom {tom}
Toy – tens {tens}
Sa – tam {tam}
Tas – tans {tans}
Tod – tod
Ta – ta
Tel – tel
Ti – ti
Cis– ciom {tsyom}
Cies – ciens {tsyens}
Cia – ciam {tsyam}
Cias – cians {tsyans}
Cid – cid
Cia– cia
Cel – cel
Ci – ci
Qui – quom {kwom}
Quis – quom
Quoy – quens {kens}
Qua – quam {kwam}
Quas – quans {kwans}
Quod – quod
Qua – qua
Quel – quel
Qui – qui
Neis – niom {nyom}
Noy – niens {nyens}
Nia – niam {nyam}
Nias – nians {nyans}
Neid – neid {neyd}
Nia – nia {nya}
Nel – nel {nel}
Nei – nei {ney}

To – to
Quo – quo

DATIVE CASE

It's the indirect object of a sentence. **Attention:** everything after a preposition is often treated as it is in the accusative case, no dative!

Nominative case – dative case
Ego/io – Mi {mi}
Tu – Tib {tib}
Is – Ei {ey}
Ia – Ay {ay}
Id – ei {ey}
El – al {al}
Wey – nos {nos}
Yu – vos {vos}
Ies – ibs {ibz}
Ias – iabs {yabz}
Ia – ibs {ibz}
I – im {im}
Don't be in a hurry to learn the pronouns from below!
So – tei {tey}
Toy – tibs {tibz}
Sa – tay {tay}
Tas – tabs {tabz}
Tod – tei {tey}
Ta – tibs {tibz}
Tel – tal {tal}
Ti – tim {tim}
Cis– cei {tsey}
Cies – cibs {tsibz}
Cia – ciay {tsyay}
Cias – ciabs {tsyabz}
Cid – cei {tsey}
Cia– cibs {tsibz}
Cel – cial {tsyal}
Ci – cim {tsim}
Qui – quei {key}
Quis – quei
Quoy – quibs {kibz}
Qua – quay {kway}
Quas – quabs {kwabz}
Quod – quei
Qua – quibs
Quel – qual {kwal}
Qui – quim {kim}
Neis – nei {ney}
Noy – neibs {neybz}
Nia – niay {nyay}
Nias – niabs {nyabz}
Neid – nei {ney}
Nia – neibs {neybz}
Nel – nal {nal}
Nei – nim {nim}

To – ad to
Quo – ad quo

If you forget the dative form of the pronoun, you can use the preposition "ad". Some examples below:

mi = ad me
tib = ad te
tal = ad tel
quei = ad quod

GENITIVE CASE

It's the case of the possessor. Firstly let's see the list of genitives then let's understand them

Nominative case – genitive case
Is – ios {yos}
Ia – ias {yas}
Id – ios {yos}
El – al {al}
Ies – iom {yom}
Ias – iam {yam}
Ia – iom {yom}
I – im {im}
Don't be in a hurry to learn the pronouns from below!
So – tos {tos}
Toy – tom {tom}
Sa – tas {tas}
Tas – tam {tam}
Tod – tos
Ta – tom
Tel – tal {tal}
Ti – tim {tim}
Cis– cios {tsyos}
Cies – ciom {tsyom}
Cia – cias {tsyas}
Cias – ciam {tsyam}
Cid – cios
Cia– ciom
Cel – cial {tsyal}
Ci – cim {tsim}
Qui – quos {kwos}
Quis – quos
Quoy – quom {kwom}
Qua – quas {kwas}
Quas – quam {kwam}
Quod – quos
Qua – quom

Quel – qual {kwal}
Qui – quim {kim}
Neis – nios {nyos}
Noy – niom {nyom}
Nia – nias {nyas}
Nias – niam {nyam}
Neid – nios {nyos}
Nia – niom {nyom}
Nel – nal {nal}
Nei – nim {nim}

To – os to
Quo – os quo

You ask me: *may I, for example, substitute "ios" for "os is", "ias" for "as ia", "tal" for "os tel", "quos" for "os quod" and so on?* It's preferable that you don't do that.

Let's see some examples

Id apel ios dru {id Apël yos dru} – the apple of the tree.
Id hand al person {id hand al përsOn} – the hand of the person
Id augos cios wir – {id Aogos tsyos wir} – the power of that man
Ia quitances tos munt {ya kitAntsës tos munt} – the bills of this month

DECLENSIONS

Used as a complement in diverse words.

SINGULAR

Nominative masculine – -o(s)
Accusative masculine – -o / -um
Dative masculine – -i
Genitive masculine – -(io)s

Nominative feminine – -a
Accusative feminine – -u
Dative feminine – -i
Genitive feminine – -(ia)s

Nominative neutral – -o / -um
Accusative neutral – -o / -um
Dative neutral – -i
Genitive neutral – -(io)s

Nominative undetermined – -is
Accusative undetermined – -em
Dative undetermined – -i
Genitive undetermined – -(e)s

PLURAL

Nominative masculine – -i
Accusative masculine – -ens
Dative masculine – -ims
Genitive masculine – -(e)n

Nominative feminine – -as
Accusative feminine – -ens
Dative feminine – -ims
Genitive feminine – -(e)n

Nominative neutral – -a
Accusative neutral – -a
Dative neutral – -ims
Genitive neutral – -(e)n

Nominative undetermined – -i
Accusative undetermined – -ens
Dative undetermined – -ims
Genitive undetermined – -(e)n

IN TABLES

Let's see these same declensions in other perspective:

	Singular			
	Neutral	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Undetermined**
Accusative	-um		-u	-em
Nominative	-o	-os	-a	-is
Dative	-i			
Genitive	-s			
	-ios		-ias	-es

	Plural			
	Neutral	**Masculine**	**Undetermined**	**Feminine**
Nominative	-a	-i		-as
Accusative		-ens		
Dative	-ims			
Genitive	-n			
	-en			

EXPLANATION

But, how the declensions are used? Sometimes their use is compulsory, as in the words "vasyo" (everything) and "alyo" (another):

Vasyas gwens – all the women
Alyo wir – another man
Vasyi paters – all the fathers
Alyo stul – another chair
Alya stuls – another chairs

"Vasy-" only exists in the plural.

For euphonics effects or literary proposals, like poetry, you can use these declensions in other words, for example the indefinite article "un", but these declensions often only are applied to the words "vasyo" and "alyo". Remember however that those "euphonic" declensions can be used only if they are compatible with the accentuation of the word

The sentence "un bell pwarn" {un bel pwarn}, which means "a pretty boy", may be written as "uno bello pwarn" {Uno bElo pwarn}.
The plural of "bell plaj" may be written as "bella plaja".

Remember that, also, there is the genitive case, which represents possession.

Henrique's book – Henriques buk
Matheus' house – Matheus<u>ios</u> dom *(notice that I've used the complete termination because "Matheus" already finishes with "s")*
Woman's son – gwens son
America's beauty – Americas beauteit

There is no mystery in the use of the declension in the accusative, you only have to apply in the direct object. About the declension in the genitive, I'll teach it after you learn the verbs, I think it's better in this way.

THE ARTICLES

DEFINITE ARTICLES

A characteristic of Sambahsa that stand out is its definite articles, the words are the same of the pronouns. How? Look the translations below:

The man – is wir {is wir}
The woman – ia gwen {ya gwen}
The dog – el kwaun {el kwAon}
The person – el anghen {el Angën} *or* el person {el përsOn}
The person – is anghen *(masculine person)*
The country – id land {id land}
The people *(from a determined culture)* – id folk {id folk}
The people *(low social class)* – id popule {id pOpül}

Can you understand how the language works? In the logic of Sambahsa you don't speak "the secretary" or "the man", but "she secretary" and "he man". Bear in mind that the articles suffers the declension as well as the pronouns.

The dog loves the woman – el kwaun lieubht <u>iam</u> gwen {el kwAon liöbt yam gwen}
You could not translate "The dog loves the woman" as "el kwaun lieubht <u>ia</u> gwen" because the definite article that is linked to the substantive "woman" must suffer the declension to accusative.

Another example, but involving the dative case too:

The *(female)* **manager sent the e-mail for the** *(male)* **president –** <u>ia</u> manager yisit <u>id</u> blixbrev <u>ei</u> president.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE

The indefinite article is "un".

A apple – un apel {un Apël}
A wall – un mur {un mur}
A boy – un pwarn {un pwarn}
A girl – un bent {un bent}

The Sambahsa word "sem" is not an indefinite article, but I'll explain about it now. It's like our "some", same as in English it doesn't change its number when the substantive is in the plural, look:

Sem apel {sem Apël} – some apple
Sem apels {sem Apëls} – some apples

But if this "sem" is as a substantive, thus it must receive an appropriate ending. Just after there is a complex sentence, of course that you don't need to understand it now, I only want that you see how this "sem" can behave as a substantive.

Sems credeihnt est neid global warmen – some (people) believe there is no global warming

HOW TO SAY THE CONJUNCTIONS "AND" AND "OR"

It's good to teach you right now this two very basic conjunctions, because until we reach the chapter about conjunctions, maybe we will have seen some examples with them.

The conjunction "and" is translated as "ed" for Sambahsa.

He and I – is ed io

With "or" you need to pay a bit more of attention. Often you'll use "au":

He or me – is au io {is Ao yo}

But when we deal with two clauses, we use the conjunction "we" *(don't get confused with the English pronoun!)*. I'll use a complex sentence, but only look at how the conjunction is used:

My child, you must choose: to play in the park <u>or</u> to swim in the pool
Mien purt, dehlcs chuses: likes in id park <u>we</u> snahe in id piscine

POSSESSION

Here are the prepositions of possession:

Masculine in the singular – os
Masculine in the plural – om
Feminine in the singular – as
Feminine in the plural – am
Neutral in the singular – os
Neutral in the plural – om
Undetermined in the singular – es
Undetermined in the plural – em

Look some examples:

The death of Louis – id mohrt os Louis {id mo:rt os lU:is}
The house of Paul and Peter – id dom om Paul ed Peter {id dom om pAol ed pEtër}
The son of Julia – is son as Julia {is son as jUlya}
The doll of Lara and Carla – id pupp am Lara ed Carla {id pup am lAra ed kArla}

When diverse elements are owners of something, you also may use the word "sbei" {sbey}, thus "id dom om Paul ed Peter" and "id pupp am Lara ed Carla" may be rewritten as:

"Paul ed Peter sbei dom"
"Lara ed Carla sbei pupp"

Other possibility is the use of declensions:

Louis' death – Louisios mohrt {luIzyos mo:rt}
Paul and Peter's house – Paul(io)s ed Peters dom {id pAol(yo)s ed pEtërs dom}
We could not say "Paul<u>io</u>s ed Peter<u>io</u>s dom" because this manner would change the accentuation of the word, thus would be {paolOyos} and {petEryos}.
You don't need the definite article like "<u>id</u> Louisios mohrt" or "<u>id</u> Paulos ed Peters dom" because the substantives already are 'defined' by the genitive.
I've showed you these two last examples with declension because I have the obligation in teaching everything, but would be better you prefer "id mohrt os Louis" and "id dom om Paul ed Peter"/"Paul ed Peter sbei dom" because of they are simpler. The pronunciation of "Louisios"{luIzyos} *(or {luIyos} if we take the French pronunciation of the name "Louis")* is simply bizarre, although, grammatically speaking, we may use this word. In the other example some people could not notice that Paul is owner of the house too.

Prefer the simplest mode, let the declensions for more appropriate moments.

DIFFERENCE OF USE OF PREPOSITION OF POSSESSION AND GENITIVE CASE

Maybe you're a bit confuse and wonder why the penultimate example was not translated as "id mohrt i̱os Louis". There is a simple difference between a preposition of possession and a pronoun in the genitive case.

Ios – of the
Os – of
Ias – of the
As – of
Tos – of that

Notice that, in the translations of the genitive case, we use the definite article "the" with the preposition "of", while the preposition of possession is only translated to a preposition. I'll show you some inappropriate sentences for you to understand:

"Id mohrt ios Louis" would be translated to "the death of the Louis" and "Id apel os dru" would be translated to "the apple of tree". Do you understand now?

OTHER PREPOSITIONS OF POSSESSION

Mien {myen} – my, mine
Tien {tyen} – your, yours *(singular)*
Eys {eys} – his
Ays {ays} – her, hers
Ids {Idz} – its *(neutral)*
Els {elz} – his / her *(also "hers") (undetermined)*
Nies {nyes} – our, ours
Noster {nOstër} – our, ours
Vies {vyes} – your, yours *(plural)*
Voster {vOstër} – your, yours *(plural)*
Ir {ir} – their, theirs *(masculine, feminine, neutral and undetermined)*
Sien {syen} – his, her, its, their, hers, theirs. *Used when it refers to the subject of the sentence.*
Uns {uns} – of a(n)

My house – mien dom {myen dom}
His city– eys urb {eys urb}
Our world – nies mund {nyes mund} / noster mund {nOstër mund}
Your land – vies land {vyes land} / voster land {vOstër land}

"Nies" and "noster", as well as "vies" and "voster", means the same thing.

I'll teach you how to use the pronoun "sien" after I teach you the verbs".

We may combine these pronouns with the declensions in order to translate that situations when we use the preposition "of" with some possessive pronouns.

… of my men – … mienen wirs {miEnën wirs}
… of your son – … tien(io)s son {tiEn(yo)s son}
… of our daughters – … niesen dugters {nyEzën dUgtërs}
… of our daughter – … nies(ia)s dugter {nyEz(ya)s dUgtër}
   Example: *the house of your son → id dom tiens son*
  Of course that you may say something like "id dom os tien son" oo "id pupp am nies dugters".

NAMES OF PLACES WITH CATEGORY

  When we talk about names of places that include their category, like "City of Prescott" or "Mount Everest", normally we decide the position of the category names through the use of the national languages, for example:

City of Prescott – citad Prescott
Mount Everest – Mont Everest
Rock of Gibraltar – Perwnt Gibraltar
Casterly Rock – Casterly Rock
Liancourt Rocks – Perwnts ios Liancourt *(this is interesting because, although its original names are "Dokdo" and "Takeshima", in the West it has a different name. Since the name comes from French ("Rochers Liancourt", due the french whaling ship that sank in that region in 1849), we say "Perwnts ios Liancourt" instead of "Liancourt Rocks")*

  See the examples below:

Lieubho brigvs, in mien safers ho kohgnet[1] maung brigvs: Brigv JK, Millennium Brigv, Brigv Alexandre III, Charles/Karluv Brigv, Kintai Brigv ed Brigv os Rialto – I love bridges, in my travels I've known many bridges: JK Bridge, Millennium Bridge, Pont Alexandre III, Charles Bridge, Kintai Bridge and Rialto Bridge.

Brigv JK = Ponte Juscelino Kubitschek
Millennium Brigv = Millennium Bridge
Brigv Alexandre III = Pont Alexandre-III
Charles/Karluv Brigv = Karlův most
Kintai Brigv = 錦帯橋 Kintai-kyō
Brigv os Rialto = Ponte di Rialto

  In Sambahsa we don't use the genitive when the name refers to the whole place because it would be appellation, we don't say "id citad os Montréal" but "id citad Montréal", but we have to say "id tribunal os Montréal" because Montreal is not a tribunal. Other example is the translation of "Palace of Versailles" *("Château de Versailles" in the original)*, which is "Chateau os Versailles" in Sambahsa.

ADJECTIVES

  An adjective is a word that qualifies a noun, as in "the beautiful house", where the adjective "beautiful" qualifies the noun "house". I think I'll seize the moment to explain what is an adverb: an adverb qualifies adjectives and verbs, like in "very fast", where the

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1 It's not "kohgnt" because {ko:nyt} is not pronounceable, that's why we write "kohgnt" {kO:nyët} here.

adverb "very" qualifies the adjective "fast". Are we understood?

The construction of adjectives is similar to English, basically you have to put the adjective just before the noun. Let's know some adjectives and nouns that we'll use in our examples:

Veut {vöt} – old
Moll {mol} – soft
Pell {pel} – fur
Wogh {wog} – car
Bell {bel} – beautiful
Buland {bulAnd} – tall
Amin {amIn} – reliable *(person)*
Wassic {wAsik} – reliable *(things)*
Yun {yun} – young
Smulk {smulk} – small
Blou {blu:} – blue

Some examples:

Veut wogh – old car
Moll pel – soft fur

Naturally you can make constructions like that:

Id wogh est veut – the car is old

Like in English, the adjectives don't receive the -s termination when in the plural.

Veut woghs – old cars
Moll pels – soft furs

You may use the adjective alone and make it as a noun:

The powerful *woman* – ia staur / ia staura
Notice that you need an article and you can make use of a declension, when possible.

Also it's possible to make adjectives from verbs through participles, but I'll explain it only in the chapter about participles.

To create adjectives from substantives you may make use of affixes like -ic or -eus, like in the examples below:

Bois sont cruor<u>ic</u> {boys sont krwOrik} – battles are bloody
Is est wirt<u>ic</u> {is est wIrtik} – he is worthy
Tod place est danger<u>eus</u> {tod plAts est dandjërÖs} – this place is dangerous
Ia gwen est nerv<u>eus</u> {ya gwen est nervÖs} – the woman is nervous

Don't worry too much about these affixes because many words can be used as

substantives or adjectives without the necessity of modifying the word, like "infinitive", which means "infinitive" *(what a big surprise!)*, in "un infinitive verb" *(a infinitive verb)*.

A <u>very important observation</u> is that the vocabulary of Sambahsa comes from languages of different families, like derivatives from Latin and Germanic languages, the rules of making of adjectives from substantives are adapted according to the origin of the word. See the examples below:

Cid est un insuleus land – that is a insular country {**wrong X**}
Cid est un insulic land – that is a insular country { **wrong X**}
Cid est un insular land – that is a insular country {**correct V**}
Som in un problemic situation – I'm in a problematic situation { **wrong X**}
Som in un problematic situation – I'm in a problematic situation { **correct V**}
Un pateric amor – a paternal love { **wrong X**}
Un patruw amor – a paternal love *(attachment)* { **correct V**}
> *The Romance word "amor" has a PIE ancestor meaning "to be bound" or "attached to"* (cf. Greek : omnumi = I swear). *So, the real first meaning of "amor" is "attachment" ("emotional connection between individuals")*
Tod buit monstereus – that was monstrous { **wrong X**}
Tod buit monstrueus – that was monstrous { **correct V**}
Es baygh bayeus – you're very fearful {**acceptable, but prefer the sentence below**}
Es baygh bayasen – you're very fearful {**correct V**}

Sometimes may be not interesting to use an affix for transforming a substantive in an adjective, but a preposition like "os" or "es" may be a good alternative.

Kamo anon es kwaun – I like food of dog
Lieubho likes RPGs os table – I love playing tabletop RPGs

Wouldn't make sense to say something like "…kwaunic anon" or "… tableus RPG", because "…kwaunic anon" gives the impression of the food has some canine characteristic, although the food is for dogs, and "… tableus RPG" gives the impression that the RPG have a characteristic of table, although the game normally is played on the table.

The most interestingway of expressing the ideas of the two last examples is:

Kamo kwaun-anon – I like dog food
Lieubho likes table-RPGs – I love playing tabletop RPGs

Notice that the "table" of "table-RPG" and the "kwaun" of "kwaun-anon" are not as adjectives, but as components of a word made through the agglutination of other words. If, for example, the "table" of "table-RPG" were an adjective, would be possible the sentence "id RPG est table", what doesn't make the minor sense. Ah, and you could write "kwaun-anon" and "table-RPG" without the hyphens, leaving them thus: "kwaun anon" and "table RPG".

Know also the predicative adjective over the object, very used in sentences like the ones of the below examples:

Ho pict mien dom do glend – I've painted the house green
Ia me hat kalen zani – she has called me adulterous
Tod anon kwehrt/beuwt me sieug – this food makes me sick

Seizing the opportunity, let me teach you how to say "Anna called John (as) Robert". Well, it's exactly like in English: *Anna kiel John (ka) "Robert"*. I suggest you to use the "ka" in order to avoid misunderstandings.

I'll use the first example, "ho pict mien dom do glend", to explain more about this kind of situation. We couldn't have written "ho pict mien dom glend" because the "glend" would be in the accusative and the translation would be something like "I've painted my green of house", it wouldn't make sense. Also we couldn't write "ho pict mien glend dom", because its translation is "I've painted my green house", which, although it's grammatically perfect, definitively shows the wrong idea.

I think it's pertinent to make some observations about these last examples, they are very interesting.

Notice that , for building the predicative adjective over the object in the first example, it was made use of the preposition "do", which you'll learn with more details in future chapters, but you can rewrite these sentences in other way, like for example: "Ho pict(o) glend(o) mien dom", thus the "glend" is not taken to be the attributive adjective of "dom".

In the second example I could make the word "zani" a substantive if I add a indefinite article before this word: "Ia me hat kalen <u>un</u> zani"; the meaning practically still is the same. But this case is no more a predicative adjective over the object, but a <u>nominal</u> adjective over the object.

There is a better way to write the third sentence, it would be making use of the suffix -eih, which is a factive, you'll learn about affixes in a specific chapter. The sentence would be thus: "Tod anon sieugeiht me" *(this food sickens me)*. I didn't use it in the examples because thus the sentence no more would be a predicative adjective over the object.

COMPARISONS

The comparison is made suffixing the -er to the adjective (or -ter in the case the word finishes with a vowel), but only use this ending when the accentuation of the word is not altered, in other case use the word "meis", which means "more"; "quem" means "than".

He is older than me – is est veuter quem io {is est vÖtër kem yo}
He is taller than me – is est meis buland quem io {is est meys bulAnd kem yo}

Comparisons of equality are made with "tem … quem", which may be translated as "as … as".

Mary is as beautiful as Elizabeth – Maria est tem bell quem Elizabeth

Comparison od inferiority as made with "minter … quem", which may be translated to "less … than".

Wolves are less reliable than dogs – wolfs sont minter amin quem kwauns {wolfs sont mIntër amIn kem kwAons}

> *A important observation about the adjective "amin" is that actually it is for humans, but the other Sambahsa adjective for reliable, which is "wassic", is for things. Which one use? You choose, I prefered "amin", but wouldn't be wrong to use "wassic", it depends of the person's world perspective.*

"Meis" and "minter" *(sometimes "mins" instead of "minter", but rare)* are comparative words, now let's talk about superlatives. But what are superlatives? Look the two examples below:

Charles is taller than Michael
Steven is the tallest

Charles is taller than Michael, but it doesn't mean that necessarily doesn't exist people taller than Charles, the "taller" is a comparative, it only makes the comparison between two beings. But the second sentence says that Steven is taller than everybody in the context where he is, "tallest" is a superlative. Of course the same thought applies to comparisons of inferiority:

Charles is less tall than Michael
Steven is the less tall

The superlatives are "meist", which means "most", and "minst", which means "less". Look the examples below:

Matthew is the tallest – Matthew est is meist buland
Matthew is the less tall – Matthew est is minst buland
I am the most young in my house – som is yunst in mien dom
Sharon is the most reliable woman – Sharon est ia aminst gwen

The adjectives "megil" {mEdjil} *(large)* and "lytil" {lÜtil} *(little)* are the only ones that have irregular comparative and superlative forms, they are:
Comparative: "meger" {mEdjër} and "lyter" {lÜtër}
Superlative: "megst" {megst} and "lytst" {lütst}

PLURAL

The plural is easy and intuitive, often the words in plural have a -s added in their endings, as made in English, this is basically the standard form.

Prince {prints} *(prince)* **–** princes {prIntsës} *(princes)*
Div {div} *(god)* **–** divs {divs} *(gods)*
Kwaun {kwAon} *(dog)* **–** kwauns {kwAons} *(gods)*
Land {land} *(country)* **–** lands {landz} *(countries)*

Words finished with -um have its final replaced by -a.

Territorium {te(r)ritOryum} *(territory)* – territoria {te(r)ritOrya} *(territories)*
Collegium {kolEdjyum} *(college)* – collegia {kol(l)Edjya} *(colleges)*

For words finished with -es or -os, , these terminations are replaced respectively for -si e -sa.

Daumos {dAomos} *(marvel)* – daumsa {dAomsa} *(marvels)*
Elkos {Elkos} *(ulcer)* – elksa (Elksa) *(ulcers)*
Bes {bes} *(boss)* – besi {bEzi} *(bosses)*
Kames {kams} *(spell)* – kamsa {kamsa} *(spells)*

There will situations that it's not possible to add a -s at the end of the word for pronunciation issues, in these cases it's added the terminations -i *(for animated beings)* or -a *(for inanimate beings)*.

Magv {magv} *(child)* – magvi {mAgvi} *(children)*
Kwax {kwaks} *(croack)* – kwaxa {kwAksa} *(croacks)*
Urx {urks} *(bear)* – urxi {Urksi} *(bears)*
Rawaj {rawAj} *(currency unit)* – rawaja {rawAja} *(currency units)*
Aux {Aoks} *(ox)* – auxi {Aoksi} *(oxen)*
Kwas {kwas} *(cough)* – kwasa {kwAza} *(cough)*
Musch {muc} *(fly)* – muschi {mUci} *(flies)*

The only exception is "ok" (eye), whose plural can be "oks" {oks} or "okwi" {Okwi}.

Some examples with articles:

The men – ies wirs {yes wirs}
The women – ias gwens {yas gwens}
The cars – ia woghs {ya wogz}
The persons – i anghens {i Angëns}
The dogs – i kwauns {i kwAons}
The people – i leuds {i lödz}

Please notice that even the articles are modified, while "the men" is "ies wirs", "the man" is "is wir".

For finishing, an example of plural with declension:

Plur millions brasileiren – several millions of Brazilians
Notice that was written "brasileiren" instead "brasileirs", but I could use anyone without problems, but if you use "brasilers", don't forget to use the "em", that would be "Plur millions em brasileirs vahnt…"

SOME, FEW, MANY AND OTHERS

Nothing more – neideti {neydEti}
Nothing at all – khich {qitc}
No-one, nobody – neanghen {neAngën}, nimen {nImën}

Some – sem {sem}
Someone – semanghen {semAngën}
Something – semject {semjekt}
Many, much, very, a lot *(adjctive ou adverb)* **–** baygh {bayg}
Many, much *(coloquial adjective)* **–** maung {mAong}
Many, much, a lot *(literal adjective)* **–** pelu {pElu}
Much, very *(adverb)* **–** meg {meg}
Many *(adjective)* **–** mult {mult}
Too (much/many) *(adverb or adjective)* **–** pior {pyor}
Quite *(adverb)* **–** destull {dëstUl}
Several – plur {plur}
More *(adverb or adjective) (comparative)* **–** meis {meys}
Less *(adverb or adjective) (comparative)* **–** minter {mIntër}
Most *(adverb or adjective) (superlative)* **–** meist {meyst}
Less *(adverb) (superlative)* **–** minst {minst}
So much, so many – tant {tant}
Each *(more than two)* **–** ielg {yElg}
Each *(of two),* **either –** Ieter {yEtër}
All the – vasyi {vAzyi} *(masculine & undetermined nominative plural)*
All the – vasyas {vAzyas} *(feminine nominative plural)*
All the – vasya {vAzya} *(neutral plural nominative & accusative)*

Some, a few– oik {oyk}
Little, few *(adverb)* **–** pau {pAo}
Few *(adjective)* **–** pauk {pAok}
A little *(adverb or adjective)* **–** lyt {lüt}
Small – smulk {smulk}
Large – large {lardj}
Half *(this one as adverb),* **semi- –** pwol {pwol}
One and half – pwolter {pwOltër}
The other (one) – alter {Altër} *(it's not necessary the article)*
Another – alyo {Alyo} *(it's not necessary the article)*
Another person, someone else – alyanghen {alyAngën}
Both – bo
All both – amb(o)
Either… or… – auter… au… {Aotër… Ao…}
Whether, if *(before the choose of two)* **–** kweter {kwEtër}
Neither… nor… – neter… ni… {nEtër… ni…}
Neither, none of both – neuter {nÖtër}
One of two – oiter {Oytër}
Which of both? – quoter? {kwOtër}
A(n) *(indefinide article refering to the member of a pair)* **–** uter {Utër}

Little by little – lyt ed lyt {lüt ed lüt}
Some days – sem diens {sem dyens}
Few hors – pauk hors {pAok hors}
She is a bit heavy – Ia est lyt gwaur {ya est lüt gwAur}
The other book – alter buk {Altër buk}
Another book – alyo buk {Alyo buk}

ARE YOU A BIT CONFUSE WITH SO MANY "MUCHS" AND "FEWS"?

You must observe what is adjective, what is adverb and what is both, it is very important! Let's see the implications of that:

"Baygh" may not be used before an adjective followed by a substantive, a sentence like "baygh smulk magvi" would mean what? "many small children" or "very small children"? Remember that "baygh" can be used as adjective as adverb, so there is the doubt of what word it qualifies. In such cases the ideal is to use a more specific word, one that is only an adjective or only an adverb. *"Baygh" exists to avoid the repetition of "maung" in a text.*

Look: "maung belli leuds" {mAong bEli lödz}, I know that this sentence means "many beautiful persons", but <u>not</u> "very beautiful persons", because of "maung" only serves as adjective.

I believe you already understand it. Some good examples for you to fix it in your mind:

<u>**Maung**</u> **smulk magvi –** many small children
<u>**Meg**</u> **smulk magvi –** very small children
Tod land hat <u>**pauk**</u> **bella plaja –** this country has few beautiful beachs
Tod land hat <u>**pau**</u> **bella plaja –** this country has not-very beautiful beachs

You can see that some of the words mentioned above work sometimes as an adjective, and sometimes as an adverb. What makes the difference? It is an adjective when it refers to the quantity of the substantive, but it's an adverb when it refers to the quality of the adjective.

Volo lyt cofie – I want a little of coffee
Lyt-ye bitter cofie – Slightly bitter coffee

To differentiate them when there is a risk of confusion, use the hyphenated ending "-ye" for adverbs, and, if possible, the "euphonic" declensional endings for adjectives.

About "destull":

What differentiates "destull" of words like "meg" ou "baygh" is that "destull" is in an inferior level, see the examples below for you to understand:

Brasilu est meg/baygh bell – Brazil is very beautiful *(in the superior category of beauty)*
Brasilu est destull bell – Brazil is quite beautiful *(it is beautiful, but there are other countries that are more beautiful)*

You can also translate "destull" as "kinda".

NUMBERS

Here are the numbers from 0 to 10:

0 – zero {dzEro} – zero

1 – oin {oyn} – one
2 – dwo {dwo} – two
3 – tri {tri} – three
4 – quar {kwar} – four
5 – penk(we) {penk(wë)} – five
6 – six {siks} – six
7 – sept(a) {sEpt(a)} – seven
8 – oct(o) {Okt(o)} – eight
9 – nev {nev} – nine
10 – dec {dek} – ten

Between 11 and 19 you add the suffix -dem.

11 – oindem {Oyndëm} – eleven
12 – dwodem {dwOdëm} – twelve
13 – tridem {trIdëm} – thirteen
14 – quardem {kwArdëm} – fourteen
15 – penkdem {pEnkdëm} – fifteen
16 – sixdem {sIksdëm} – sixteen
17 – septdem {sEptdëm} – seventeen
18 – octdem {Oktdëm} – eighteen
19 – nevdem {nEvdëm} – nineteen

For numbers like 20, 30, 40, …, 90 you use the suffix -gim

20 – dwogim {dwOdjim} – twenty
30 – trigim {trIdjim} – thirty
40 – quargim {kwArdjim} – forty
50 – penkgim {pEnkdjim} – fifty
60 – sixgim {sIksdjim} – sixty
70 – septgim {sEptdjim} – seventy
80 – octgim {Oktdjim} – eighty
90 – nevgim {nEvdjim} – ninety

Here are the numbers 100, 1000, 1000000 and 1000000000:

100 – cent(om) {tsent}/{tsëntOm} – one hundred
1,000 – mil {mil} – one thousand
1,000,000 – oin million {oyn milyOn} – one million
1,000,000,000 – oin milliard {oyn milyArd} – one billion

Some examples of numbers:

23 – dwogim tri – twenty three
130 – cent trigim – one hundred and thirty
569 – penkcent sixgim nev – five hundred and sixty-nine
1992 – mil nevcent nevgim dwo – one thousand nine hundred ninety-two

Cardinal numbers are made with the suffix -t (or -im if the first suffix for incompatible).

First – ~~oint~~ prest *(if it's the first of a group of two, we use "preter" instead "prest")*
Second – dwot *(or "second", equal to the English word)*
Third – trit
Fourth– quart
Fifth – penkt
Sixth – sixt
Seventh – septim
Eighth – octim
Ninth – nevt
Tenth – dect
Eleventh – oindemt
    Yes, "first" and "second" are irregular, despite be admitted the "dwot".

    Only the last component needs termination:

Twenty first – dec prest

    Know these too:

Last – senst *(superlative)*
Latter – senter *(comparative)*

    A multiplicator is made with the suffix -(en)s:

Once – oins
Twice – dwis *(irregular)*
Thrice – tris

    We also may use the word "ker":

Once – oin kers
Twice – dwo kers
Thrice – tri kers

    The distributive is made with the suffix -(e)n, but there are irregular forms:

1 – ein
2 – dwin *("duo")* (for the word "pair" exists the word "pair", yeah, it's the same word)
12 – douzen *(our "dozen"!)*
1000 – tusent

    For numbers finished in -dem or -gim, you use -tia instead -(e)n.

20 – dwogimtia *(like a score)*

    This termination -(e)n also is used for counting nouns that doesn't have a form in the singular:

Mi ho kaupen trin bruks – I've bought myself three pairs of pants

If the distributive is used as quantity, then the nouns and adjectives are in the plural of genitive.

Un centen wolfen gwiviet in France – a hundred wolves could live in France

Remember of "million" and "milliard"? They only exist in the distributive form. But when the distributive is followed by another number, the distributive doesn't more need be in the infinitive.

1891400 humans – Oino million octcent nevgim oino mil quarcent mensci

Parts can be indicated by -del.

One third – tridel

But look:

Half *(as substantive)* **–** dwidel
Half *(as adjective)* **–** pwol *(often used as prefix)*

Pwolter – 1,5

The other 0,5 is taken using the ordinal form of the next number after the "pwol". Look one more example:

Pwolpenkt – 4,5
Pwolnevt – 8,5

About punctuations in numbers, Sambahsa is different from English, the fractional numbers don't receive a dot, but a comma; a number like "two and a half" is transcribed as 2,5 in Sambahsa. Numbers superior to 999 don't receive any punctuation, so "one million" wont be transcribed as 1,000,000, but as 1000000.

Math operations:

2 + 2 = 4 – dwo plus dwo egal (ad) quar
2 – 2 = 0 – dwo minus/ex dwo egal (ad) zero
2 – 3 = –1 – dwo minus/ex tri egal (ad) minus oin
2 ✕ 2 = 4 – dwo kers dwo egal (ad) quar
2 ÷ 2 = 1 – dwo dividen ab dwo egal (ad) oin

Score or result of voting, like the result of a soccer game where Barcelona scored two gols and Real Madrid scored one.

Dwo contra oin pro Barcelona – two to one to Barcelona
Oin contra dwo pro Real Madrid – one to two to Real Madrid

For indicating age, you use the suffix -at:

Som dwogim sixat – I am twenty six years old
Cid monument est milat – that monument is one thousand years old

TIME

To indicate the day of a month, we put "dien" before the cardinal number of the date:

Dien quar jul mil septcent septgim six, ia Uniet Stats bihr independent
On the fourth of July of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, United States became independent

Dien sept september mil octcent dwogim dwo, Brasilu bihsit independent
On the seventh of September of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Brazil became independent

The days of the week:

Mingo {mIngo} – Sunday
Mundie {mundI:} – Monday
Ardie {ardI:} – Tuesday
Credie {krëdI:} – Wednesday
Khamsi {qAmsi} – Thursday
Juma {jUma} – Friday
Sabd {sabd} – Saturday

Here are the months:

Januar {januAr} – January
Februar {februAr} – February
Mart {mart} – March
Aprile {aprIl} – April
Mai {mä} – May
Jun {jun} – June
Jul {jul} – July
August {aogUst} – Agust
September {sëptEmbër} – September
October {oktObër} – October
November {novEmbër} – November
December {dëtsEmbër} – December

To indicate the hours, the best way is putting the number's hour before of "saat" {saAt} following the minute's numbers.

18:49 – octdem saat quargim nev
05:00 – penk saat

To indicate a determined decade, like "the 70's", you inform the year more the termination -tias.

Ia 1970 – Ia mil nevcent septgimtias – the (19)70's

An adverb of period of time may be made per the termination -s.

I beis, qui wey eiskwmos, appareihnt noct<u>s</u> – the bees, which we want, appears at night

The present period of time may be indicated by the prefix ho-:

Tonight – honoct
This evening – hovesper

But "today" and "this morning" are made in the following ways:

Today – hoyd
This morning – Todeghern

A verb that indicates a period of spent time can be made per the prefix (u)per-.

Passe ad upernocte in mien dom – spend the night in my house
Uperdienam in id farm – we spent the day in the farm

There the translations for "tomorrow, "yesterday" and their variations:

Tomorrow – cras
Yesterday – ghes
After tomorrow – poscras
Of yesterday – ghestern
Before yesterday – preghes {prëgEs}

More important words:

Hourly – horlong
Last week – perhvdi {pEr(h)vdi}
Every time – stets *(used in general with comparatives)*
In times past – xiawngja {ksyAwngja}
Last night – yarlay {yarlAy}
Day & night *(24 horas)* – yawm {yAwm}

CORRELATIVES

They are words made by affixing certain particles to the interrogative pronouns or other words, like "anghen" *(person)*, "ject" *(thing)* and "loc" *(place)*.

Sem- {sem} – some
-quid {kid} – any *(complete uncertainly, often it's pejorative)*
     Is lehct quodquid – he's telling anything at all
-gvonc {gvonk} – it is between "some" and "any". *It's freely inspired by the -cumque from Latin, it's also like the -unque from Italian (like in "chiunque" and "dovunque"), the -conque from French (like in "quiconque"), the -gen from German (like in "wegen").*
     Ne has clus id dwer. Quelgvonc ghehdiet entre id dom – you haven't closed the

door. Anyone/Someone could enter the house

Ne has tu dar mathen od mien intelligence est dar staurer quem quodgvonc eins? – haven't you learnt yet that my intelligence is still mightier than any sword?

-kwe {kwë} – when suffixed to interrogative pronouns corresponds to the English -ever *(but with an idea of totality in a sentence)*

Ir gwelsa brungend quodkwe spalt iom armurs – their shafts taking advantage of any split of the armours

Querkwe gwahm, io incontre prients – wherever I go, I encounter friends

-libt {libd} – any *(in the sense of "whichever you want" or "at one's pleasure")*

Cheus quodlibt fustan {tcös kwOdlibt fustAn} – Choose any skirt *(the one you prefer)*

A comparison for better understanding, the two sentences below mean "any/whichever shoe is useful for me":

Quodquid schou est util pro me: means that the person doesn't care about the shoe to be worn in his foot

Quodkwe schou est util pro me: it's more serious

Another example:

Ia sayct quodquid – she tells anything at all *(it's a mad woman)*

Ia sayct quodkwe – she says anything *(it means probably that she is an intellectual that knows diverse areas of knowledge)*

Semanghen, semquel {semAngën, semkEl} – someone
Quelgvonc {këlgvOnk} – anyone
Cadanghen {kadAngën} – everybody
Quodquid {kwOdkid} – anything *(pejorative sense)*
Quodgvonc {kwodgvOnk} – anything
Quodkwe {kwOdkwë} – whatever
Quiskwe {kIskwë} – whoever

For saying sentences like "I don't see (any)thing", you can say "ne vido ject", it's used "ject" in these cases when in negative sentences. But a better way of expressing would be "vido neid" ("I see nothing"). When we talk about persons we use the word "anghen".

Ma? {ma} – why?
Itak {itAk} – that's why

Kam? {kam} – how?, like, as *(comparative of equity) {this word also means the verb "like"}*
Katha {kA§a} – so, thus
Ka {ka} – as (a) *(quality, function)*
It(han) {it}/{i§An} – so, this way
Zowngschie {dzowngcI:} /dzowŋ'ʃi/ – anyway

-med {med} – *suffixed to a pronoun in the genitive, it has the meaning of "per/through" + instrument. quosmed {kwOsmëd} (with what? / by which means?); tosmed {tOsmëd} (with that / through that means)*

Quayt {kwayt} – how much, how many *(pronoun)*

Tant {tant} – so much, so many *(adverb/adjective)*

Semanghen, semquis, semqua {semAngën, semkis, semkwA} – someone
Fulan {fulAn} – so and so
Vasyanghen {vasyAngën} – everybody
Nimen, neanghen {nImën, neAngën} – nobody

Quer {ker} – where
Quetro {kEtro} – whither
Quetos / quois {kEtos / kwoys} – whence
Her {her} – here
Hetro {hEtro} – hither
Hetos / Hois {hEtos / hoys} – hence
Ter {ter} – there
Tetro {tEtro} – thither
Tetos / tois {tEtos / toys} – thence
Cer {tser} – yonder
Cetro {tsEtro} – to yonder
Cetos / ciois {tsEtos / tsyoys} – from yonder
Semloc/semquer, semtro, semtos {semlOk/semkEr, sEmtro, sEmtos} – somewhere
Quantloc/quanter, quantro, quantos/quantois {kwantlOk/kwAntër, kwAntro, kwAntos/kwantOys} – everywhere
Neidloc/nequer, netro, netos {neydlOk/neker, nEtro, nEtos} – nowhere
Alyer, altro, altos/alyois {Alyër, Altro, Altos/alyOys} – elsewhere

"Left" and "right" are represented respectively by lev(ter) and dex(ter), naturally that are possible forms like levtro/dextro and levtos/dextos.

"Outside" and "inside" are represented respectively by "exo" and "eni" *(irregular words)*, are possible forms like extro/extos and entro/entos.

An adverb of direction can be made per the suffix -worts, like in "Vasya fluvs sreunt marworts" {vAsya fluvz srönt marwOrtz} ("all rivers flow to the sea" or "all rivers flow seawards"). Yeah, -worts equals to -wards.

An adverb of location can be made, rarely, per the termination -i.
Ghomi {gOmi} – on the ground
Urbi {Urbi} – downtown
Domi {dOmi} – in the house
Hemi {hEmi} – at home
"Up" is "ub" and "down é "ghom"
Aptos {Aptos} – from behind

Unte {Untë} – "through where?" and "through" or "during"

Qualg? {kwalg} – Which?
Solg, talg {solg, talg} – Such

Quod? {kwod} – What?
Semject, semquod {semjEkt, semkwOd} – something
Quant(o/um) {kwAnt(o/um)} – everything
Quant est correct – everything is correct
Quant- may serve as relative pronoun, you only have to add the declension terminations to it.

Khich {qitc} – nothing at all

Quan(do) {kwAn(do)}? – when?
Kun {kun} – when, as
> ***Kun gnahsim, mien scol dar ne existit** – when I born, my school still didn1t existed*
> ***Ye id dien kun is mohr, vasyi buir trauric** – On the day he died, everybody were sad*

As relative pronouns, there is no difference between "kun" and "quan(do)", but only "quan(do)" may be used in the interrogative form.
Yando {yAndo} – sometimes
Ops {ops} – often
Nun {nun} – nun
Yant {yant} – as soon as
Tun {tun} – then
"Tun" is equivalent to the Sambahsa expressions: "ye tod tid", "in tod condition", etc
Semper {sEmpër} – always
Naiw(o) {nÄw(o)} – never
Nuntos {nUntos} – from now on
Tuntos {tUntos} – for this time/epoch

Hol {hol} – whole, integer *(adjective)*
> ***Hol est correct** – everything is correct*
Alnos {Alnos} – completely, wholly *(adverb)*
Ceter {tsEtër} – all the other

Ielg {yelg} – each *(for more than two)*
Ieter {yEtër} – either, each *(for a group of two)*
Cada {kAda} – each, every

THE VERBS

Ah, the verbs…

With the exception of the three main verbs, "es" {es}, "hab" {hab} and "woid" {woyd}, all the other verbs are regular, you only need pay attention to some cases predicted by the orthographic rules.

It's common, in other languages, the verbs be represented in their infinitive form, like in dictionaries for example, but in Sambahsa the standard form of presentation is in the form of <u>stem</u>. I wanna make it clear from now on, the translations from Sambahsa to English will be provided in the infinitive form, even when the verbs are in their original form *(only the stem)*. For example: the verb "sedd" is translated to "to sit" *(infinitive just in the English translation!)*, but actually "sedd" is not the infinitive form of the word, its infinitive form is "sedde". Don't worry because I'll warn you when the verb is in the infinitive, I only want that you know that when I show you something like "linekw = to leave", don't think that "linekw" already is the Sambahsa verb in the infinitive form. Are we understood?

Let's meet the irregular verbs:

Es {es} – to be

Hab {hab} – to have
Woid {woyd} – to know

"Es", "hab" and "woid" are verbs in the stem form, the infinitive form of them are respectively "ses", "habe" and "woide". You don't need to worry a lot about "es", "hab" and "woid" since these verbs are irregular.

I need to make a special comment about the verb "woid". It means "to know", but there is other verb with almost the same translation that is "kehgn". Let's see the translations for other languages: in Spanish, "woid" can be translated to "saber" and "kehgn" to "conocer"; in German "woid" can be translated to "wissen" and "kehgn" to "kennen"; in French "woid" can be translated to "savoir" and "kehgn" to "connaître" .
The word "woid" means that you have the knowing of a fact or information, like in "he knows when to leave" or "I know Chinese"; "kehgn" is for expressing the familiarity with someone, some place or something, like in "they know Oliver" or "I know China".
We also have the verb "gnoh", which essentially has both meanings. In a resume:
Woid – "saber" / "wissen" / "savoir"
Kehgn – "conocer" / "kennen" / "connaître"
Gnoh – *woid + kehgn*
But only "woid" is irregular in this group!

PRESENT

You already know the conjugation of the verb "es" in the present, but it's no bother to repeat them:

Som {som} – *(I)* am
Es {es} – *(you)* are *(singular)*
Est {est} – *(he/she/it)* is
Smos {smos} – *(we)* are
Ste {ste} – *(you)* are *(plural)*
Sont {sont} – *(they)* are

The verb "ste" is pronounced as {ste} because {st} is not a viable pronounce.

The pronouns were omitted, but you are entirely free to use them! Look the very same conjugation from above, but with the pronouns:

Io som {yo som} – I am
Tu es {tu es} – you are
Is/Ia/Id/El est {is/ya/id/el est} – he/she/it is
Wey smos {wey smos} – we are
Yu Ste {yu ste} – you are
Ies/Ias/Ia/I sont {yes/yas/ya/i sont} – they are

From now I'll omit the pronouns in the conjugations, but know you may use them! It's just a personal choice of mine.

Now let's see the conjugations of the verbs "hab" and "woid":

Ho {ho} – *(I)* have
Has {has} – *(you)* have *(singular)*
Hat {hat} – *(he/she/it)* has
Habmos / Hams {hAbmos / hams} – *(we)* have
Yu habte {yu habd} – *(you)* have *(plural)*
Habent / Hant {hAbënt / hant} – *(they)* have

Woidim {wOydim} – *(I)* know
Woidst(a) {wOydst(a)} – *(you)* know *(singular)*
Woidit {wOydit} – *(he/she/it)* knows
Woidam {woydAm} – *(we)* know
Woidat {woydAt} – *(you)* know *(plural)*
Woideer {woydEër} – *(they)* know
        The conjugation of woid is not compulsory.

The conjugation of verbs in the present is made with the following endings:

1ˢᵗ person singular: -m *(when after the sound of vowel or {y})*, -o *(in other cases). If the stem of the verb ends with -e or if the addition of -o would be incompatible with the accentuation, add nothing but use the personal pronoun "io".*
2ⁿᵈ person singular: -s
3ʳᵈ person singular: -t
1ˢᵗ person plural: -m(o)s *(use the one compatible with the accentuation)*
2ⁿᵈ person plural: -t(e)
3ʳᵈ person plural: -(e)nt, -e *(use the one compatible with the accentuation)*

Let's see an example:

I love you – te lieubho {te lyÖbo}
You love me – me lieubhs {me lyÖbs}
She loves him – ia lieubht iom {ya lyÖbt yom}
The dog loves the woman – el kwaun lieubht iam gwen {el kwAon lyöbt yam gwen}
We love them *(in this case "them" refers to female persons)* **–** lieubhmos ians {lyÖbmos yans}
You love us *("you" is in the plural)* **–** yu lieubhte nos {yu lyÖbt nos}
They love me – ies lieubhent me {yes lyÖbënt me}

        Since the pronouns are often easy to identify (whether they are nominative, accusative, etc) you are free to change the order of them in the sentence, but maintain the good sense for avoiding misunderstandings. You may say too: lieubho te, lieubhs me, io lieubho te, tu lieubhs me, te lieubho io, me lieubhs tu.

Another example to you understand it well:

(I) learn Sambahsa – euco Sambahsa {Öko sambA:sa}
(You) learn Sambahsa – eucs Sambahsa {öks sambA:sa}
(He/she/it) learns Sambahsa – euct Sambahsa {ökt sambA:sa}
(We) learn Sambahsa – eucmos Sambahsa {Ökmos sambA:sa}
(You) learn Sambahsa – yu eucte Sambahsa {yu ökt sambA:sa}
(They) learn Sambahsa – eucent Sambahsa {Ötsënt sambA:sa}

BRIEF EXPLANATION ABOUT THE NASAL INFIX

I will talk about the nasal infix with more details in an appropriate chapter, but as I need right now that you have a notion about this subject, I'll show you a quick explanation.

A verb with nasal infix has an <u>un</u>stressed "e" together the consonants "m" or "n". In all verbal tenses, with the exception of a form of imperative that uses the own stem form of the verb, this kind of verb will suffer an alteration, which basically is a lost of the unstressed "e" and, maybe, some other modifications that I will explain in the appropriate chapter.

Look how it works:

Lin<u>e</u>kw {lInëkw} → linkw {linkw}
Preg<u>en</u> {prEdjën} → pregn {preny}

You may question: but why Sambahsa has this characteristic? Sambahsa behaves like a natural language, if you analyze it well, it's more pleasant to speak in this way, people naturally would want to drop this unstressed "e". Without this rule, the language could be a bit easier, but it wouldn't be much comfortable to speak. Do you doubt me? Check whether the <u>in</u>correct conjugation below is pleasant to pronounce:

Linekwe {linEkwë}
Linekwo {linEkwo}
Linekws {linEkus}
Linekwt {linEkut}
Linekwm(o)s {linEkum(o)s}
Linekwte {linEkut}
Linekwnt {linEkunt}

It becomes a mess, if you look it well you'll notice that that pronunciation is not very natural or human! Now see these words properly conjugated:

linkwes {lInkwës}
linkwo {lInkwo}
linkws {lInkus}
linkwt {lInkut}
linkwm(o)s {lInkum(o)s}
linkwte {lInkut}
linkwnt {lInkunt}

It's much better, isn't?

I hope you understand that this nasal infix rule is not here by chance, it is very necessary. But don't worry, before you know it you're be applying this rule in your speaking by nature.

PAST TENSE

There are two verbal tenses in the past for the verb "es", the simple past and the imperfect, while the first one informs about an action that takes place in a punctual time in the past, the second one deals with situations that happened continuously in the past and ended.

Simple past
Buim {bwim} – *(I)* was
Buist(a) {bwIst(a)} – *(you)* were
Buit {bwit} – *(he/she/it)* was
Buam {bwam} – *(we)* were
Buat {bwat} – *(you)* were
Buir {bwir} – *(they)* were

Imperfect past
Eem {Eëm} – *(I)* was
Ees {Eës} – *(you)* were
Eet {Eët} – *(he/she/it)* was
Eemos {Eëmos} – *(we)* were
Yu eete {yu Eët} – *(you)* were
Eent {Eënt} – *(they)* were

Try see these verbs from "imperfect past" like "I used to be", "you used to be", "she was being", "we were being".

Both "hab" and "woid" only have the simple past.

Hiebim {hyEbim} – *(I)* had
Hiebst(a) {hyEbst} – *(you)* had
Hiebit {hyEbit} – *(he/she/it)* had
Hiebam {hyebAm} – *(we)* had
Hiebat {hyebAt} – *(you)* had
Hiebeer {hyebEër} – *(they)* had

Woisim {wOyzim} – *(I)* knew
Woisist {wOyzist} – *(you)* knew
Woisit {wOyzit} – *(je/she/it)* knew
Woisam {woyzAm} – *(we)* knew
Woisat {woyzAt} – *(you)* knew
Woiseer {woyzEër} – *(they)* knew
The conjugation of the verb "wois" is not compulsory.

The conjugation of the verbs in the past is made by the following terminations:

1st person singular: -im
2nd person singular: -(i)st(a) *(use the one compatible with the accentuation)*
3rd person singular: -it
1st person plural: -am
2nd person plural: -at
3rd person plural: -eer *(it's -r when the verb finishes with a accentuated vowel)*

Between the stem of the verb and the ending of the conjugation, it would be interesting to use of the -s-, when the stem ends with the sound of vowel, but it's not mandatory! Look an example below:

ghyah {gya:} – to gape
ghyah + s + it = ghyahsit {gyA:sit} – *(he/she/it)* gaped

An example to you understand:

(I) **browed** – brovim {brOvim}
(You) **browed** – brovist {brOvist} *or* brovsta {brOvzta}
(He/she/it) **browed** – brovit {brOvit}
(We) **browed** – brovam {brovAm}
(You) **browed** – brovat {brovAt}
(They) **browed** – broveer {brovEër}

> *"Brovista" is not possible because the "a" would change the accentuation of the word.*

Apropos, "brov" also means the substantive "eyebrow".

Attention: the conjugation of the verbs in the past, whose stems are altered, is <u>not</u> compulsory!

> *I know that is kinda ridiculous repeat it, but it's in the case still exists doubts. You may say "io buim", "wey brovam", "tu ees", etc, using the pronouns. It's the last time I notify you this possibility, my conjugations are made without the pronouns, but it doesn't mean that they may not be used! I say the same for any verbal tense.*

ACTUALLY THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF REPRESENTING THE PAST

What you've just seen is the simple past, which the actions started and ended in the past and **didn't** <u>let consequences in the present</u>. The other form is the perfect present, in which the actions still occurs in the present or, although the actions were finished in the past, <u>they left some consequence in the present</u>; the present perfect is made through the verb "habe" + the participle in passive past (as I'll only teach you the participles in future chapters, I'll limit me to show you examples here, you don't need to know how to made them now, but I want that you at least know how to identify them).

Look the examples below to you understand the differences *(notice that the (a)s are in the simple past while the (b)s are in the present perfect)*:

(1a) Is gwivit in Rome unte oct yars – he lived in Rome for eight years
(1b) Is hat gwiwt in Rome unte oct yars – he has lived in Rome for wight years
(2a) Ia ghiet iom gouverneur – she met the governor
(2b) Ia hat ghaten iom gouverneur – she has met the governor
(3a) Lusim mien cleich – I lost my key
(3b) Ho lusen mien cleich – I've lost my key

In (1a) the person lived in Rome in the past, but currently he lives in other place or he is no more alive; in (1b) he has lived in Rome and still is there. In (2a) kinda implies

the governor doesn't have his position nowadays; in (2b) we know the governor still is alive and still has his position. In (3a) I lost my keys in the past, but I already have found them or it is no more important currently; in (3b) I've lost my keys, I didn't find them and I still suffer the consequences like I don't be able to enter into my own house.

INFINITIVE

You were expecting that I would talk about the future tense, weren't? I will talk about the future tense in other opportunity because I will need the infinitive to explain it.

Ses {ses} – to be
Habe {hab} – to have
Woide {woyd} – to know

Verbs finished in an unstressed "e" don't change:

Accepte {ak(t)sEpt(ë)} – Accepte *(accepet)*

For verbs with the nasal infix, the unstressed "e" is removed and it's added the termination -es.

Verbs with "ei"{ey} or "eu"{ö} have these parts replaced respectively for "i" and "u" and is added the termination -es.

Linekw {lInëkw} – linkwes {lInkwës} *(to leave)*
Dreiv {dreyv} – drives {drivz} *(to drift)*
Ghieul {giÖl} – ghiules {gyüls} *(to carbonize)*

In all the other cases it's enough to add the final -e when it doesn't change the accentuation, if the accentuation is altered the word simply remains unaltered.

Garabat {garabAt} – garabate {garabAt} *(to scribble)*
Hinder {hIndër} – hinder {hIndër} *(to hinder)*

Let's see a practical example:

Tehrbo kaupe anon {tE:rbo kAop anOn} – I have to buy food
Tehrb {te:rb} – have to
Kaup {kAop} – buy

THE USE OF THE PREPOSITION "AD" WITH VERBS IN THE INFINITIVE

You've known an example of the following kind:

Ghohdim kaupe un wogh {gO:dim kAop un wog} – I could buy a car
Pitim nices un wir {pItim nItsës un wir} – I tried to kill a man

But verbs that denotes movement you must use the preposition "ad", which you will know with more details in a future chapter. That happens because Sambahsa infinitives behave like substantives, except those ones that don't use any article.

Ia ihsit <u>ad</u> vide sien son {ya I:sit ad vid syen son} – she went to see her son

A situation where the verb is explicitly used as substantive:

Is hehlpt iom <u>ad</u> tarjmes id dictionar do portughesche {is he:lpt yom ad tArjmës id diktyonAr do portugEc} – he helps him to translate the dictionary to Portuguese

Other similar situation, but with two verbs in the infinitive:

(Tu) has gwiven kay hehlpe <u>ad</u> cree un nov mund {(tu) has gwIvën kay he:lp ad krEë un nov mund} – you have lived to help create a new world

FUTURE

The conjugations of the three main verbs:

Sessiem {sesyEm} – *(I)* will be
Sessies {sesyEs} – *(you)* will be
Sessiet {sesyEt} – *(he/she/it)* will be
Sessiemos {sesyEmos} – *(we)* will be
Yu sessiete {yu sesyEt} – *(you)* will be
Sessient {sesyEnt} – *(they)* will be

Habsiem {habsyEm} – *(I)* will have
Habsies {habsyEs} – *(you)* will have
Habsiet {habsyEt} – *(he/she/it)* will have
Habsiem(o)s {habsyEm(o)s} – *(we)* will have
Yu habsiete {yu habsyEt} – *(you)* will have
Habsient {habsyEnt} – *(they)* will have

Woidsiem {woydsyEm} – *(I)* will know
Woidsies {woydsyEs} – *(you* will know
Woidsiet {woydsyEt} – *(he/she/it)* will know
Woidsiem(o)s {woydsyEm(o)s} – *(we)* will know
Yu woidsiete {yu woydsyEt} – *(you)* will know
Woidsient {woydsyEnt} – *(they)* will know

The conjugation of the verbs in the future is made in two ways:

In the first one you use the verbal form in the 2nd person singular plus the particle "ie" and the conjugations of present, look an example below:

You permit – permitts {përmItz} *(2nd person singular in the present)*

(I) **will permit –** permittsiem {përmitsyEm}
(You) **will permit –** permittsies {përmitsyEs}
(He/she/it) **will permit –** permittsiet {përmitsyEt}
(We) **will permit –** permittsiem(o)s {përmitsyEm(o)s}
(You) **will permit –** yu permittsiete {yu përmitsyEt}

(They) **will permit –** permittsient {përmitsyEnt}

In the second form you use the auxiliary sie- (conjugated!) plus the verb in the infinitive, look the same example from above conjugated in this way:

(I) **will permit –** siem permitte {syem permIt}
(You) **will permit –** sies permitte {syes permIt}
(He/she/it) **will permit –** siet permitte{syet permIt}
(We) **will permit –** siem(o)s permitte {syEm(o)s permIt}
(You) **will permit –** yu siete permitte {yu syet permIt}
(They) **will permit –** sient permitte {syent permIt}

It's a kinda similar to English.

Sambahsa has the negative version of sie-, which works in the same way *(i.e. only as an independent particle, but never as a suffix)*, it's the nie-.

(I) **wont permit –** niem permitte {nyem permIt}

THE NEAR FUTURE

For an event that is close to occur, we use the auxiliar vah-. It works in the following way: we add to this auxiliary the appropriate conjugation of the present and then we put the verb in the infinitive. I am going to use the verb "orbat" (to work) in this example.

(I) **am going to work –** vahm orbate {va:m orbAt}
(You) **are going to work –** vahs orbate {va:s orbAt}
(He/she/it) **going to work –** vaht orbate {va:t orbAt}
(We) **are going to work –** vahmos orbate {vA:mos orbAt}
(You) **are going to work –** yu vahte orbate {yu va:t orbAt}
(They) **are going to work –** vahnt orbate {vA:nt orbAt}

FUTURE PERFECT

They are future events, but that already occurred in the mentioned facts. Look an example below:

> **When I return, he will have already left –** Quando reicsiem, is habsiet ja likwn

Very similar to English.

SUBJUNCTIVE

It indicates desire or expectancy.

Only the verb "es" has the complete conjugation in this mode.

Io sia {yo sya} – *(that I)* be
Sias {syas} – *(that you)* be

Is/Ia/Id sia {is/ya/id sya} – *(that he/she/it)* be
Siam(o)s {syAm(o)s} – *(that we)* be
Siate {syat} – *(that you)* be
Siant {syant} – *(that they)* be

All the other verbs only have the singular. The endings are:

1st person singular: -a
2nd person singular: -as
3rd person singular: -a

Per this ending you can make a negative imperative with the prohibitive adverb "mae" {may}.

Mae kaupas {may kAopas} – "Don't buy!" or "Thou shalt not buy!"

IMPERATIVE

It indicates an order or an ask.

The conjugation of the main verbs:

Sdi {sdi} – be
Estu {Estu} – *(he/she/it)* be
Smad ses {smad ses} – let's be
Ste {ste} – be
Sontu {sOntu} – *(they)* be

Hab(e) {hab} – have
Smad hab(e) {smad hab} – let's have
Habte {habt} – have

Woid(e) {woyd} – know
Smad woide {smad woyd} – let's know
Woidte {woydt} – know

The imperative of the 2nd person singular corresponds to the verbal stem, with or without the final -e.

Leave! – linekw! {lInëkw} ou linkwe! {linkw}
Eat this food – edd tod anon {ed tod anOn}

In the 1st person plural it's used the word "smad" *(let's)* with the verb in the infinitive.

Smad linkwes {smad lInkwës} – let's leave
Smad edde {smad ed} – let's eat

In the 2nd person plural, the form is the same used in the simple present, but without the personal pronoun.

Linkwte {lInkut} – *(you)* leave
Eddte {edt} - *(you)* eat

CONDITIONAL

Esiem {ezyEm} – *(I)* would be
Esies {ezyEs} – *(you)* would be
Esiet {ezyEt} – *(he/she/it)* would be
Esiem(o)s {ezyEm(o)s} – *(we)* would be
Yu esiete {yu ezyEt} – *(you)* would be
Esient {ezyEnt} – *(they)* would be

Habiem {habyEm} – *(I)* would have
Habies {habyEs} – *(you)* would have
Habiet {habyEt} – *(he/she/it)* would have
Habiem(o)s {habyEm(o)s} – *(we)* would have
Yu habiete {yu habyEt} – *(you)* would have
Habient {habyEnt} – *(they)* would have

Woidiem {woydyEm} – *(I)* would know
Woidies {woydyEs} – *(you)* would know
Woidiet {woydyEt} – *(he/she/it)* would know
Woidiem(o)s {woydyEm(o)s} – *(we)* would know
Yu woidiete {woydyEt} – *(you)* would know
Woidient {woydyEnt} – *(they)* would know

This verbal mood is made attaching the verbal stem + "ie" + conjugation of the present.

(I) **would eat –** eddiem {edyEm}
(You) **would eat –** eddies {edyEs}
(He/she/it) **would eat –** eddiet {edyEt}
(We) **would eat –** eddiemos {edyEm(o)s}
(You) **would eat –** yu eddiete {yu edyEt}
(They) **would eat –** eddient {edyEnt}

There is no problem if the verb ends in -ye:

Sudye {sUdy(ë)} (to sue) → sudyiet {sudyEt} (*he/she/it* would sue)

BUT WHAT ABOUT VERBS THAT ALREADY FINISH WITH "IE"?

Regarding these ones, replace "ie" for "icie". Let's see the verb "edifie" {edIfye}, which means "to edify".

(I) **would edify –** edificiem {edifitsyEm}
(You) **would edify –** edificies {edifitsyEs}
(He/she/it) **would edify –** edificiet {edifitsyEt}
(We) **would edify –** edificiemos {edifitsyEm(o)s}

(You) **would edify –** yu edificiete {yu edifitsyEt}
(They) **would edify –** edificient {edifitsyEnt}

CATEGORIES OF VERBAL STEMS

Depending of the kind of verb, the stem may suffer changes, all of them will be explained in this subchapter. Although I will talk a lot here about participles, you don't need worry about them, it's still not necessary to know how create them, it's enough to know that they are nominal forms of the verb *(like the past passive participle "eaten" that comes from the verb "to eat").*

NASAL INFIXES

From here to the final of this subchapter of **NASAL INFIXES**, the text will be almost a transcription of the book *The Grammar Of Sambahsa-Mundialect In English,* of Dr. Olivier Simon. But I took many informations from the text *"Sambahsa in Six Minutes #1 : Nasal Infixes"* by Robert Winter.

Verbs with nasal infixes are those with the following characteristics:
- There is an unstressed "e" as last vowel and this "e"
- This "e" is accompanied by the consonant "m" or "n". Here are the possible configurations:

> ____-en
> ____-en-
> ____-em
> ____-em-
> ____ne-
> ____-ne-
> ____me-
> ____-me-

- This "e" precedes or follows an infix

Let's work with the following words:

Linekw {lInëkw} – to leave
Pressem {prEsëm} – to press
Scinesd {sInësd} – to split *(transitive verb)*
Annem {Anëm} – to breathe
Pregen {prEdjën} – to imbue, to impregnate

In the present tense, and in all the tenses derived from the present tense, the verbs lose their unstressed "e" when possible. If, with the deletion of the "e", a "s" or "ss" join to a consonant, they are deleted too. Let's see the result of this:

Linkwo, linkws, linkwt, linkwm(o)s,yu linkwte, linkwnt {lInkunt}
Premo, prems, premt, premmos, yu premte, preme(nt)
Scindo, scinds, scindt, scindmos, yu scindte, scinde(nt)
Annmo, annems, annemt, annmmos, yu annemt, annment
("annmt" and "annms" would be unpronounceable)
Pregno {prEnyo}, pregens {prEdjëns}, pregent, pregnems {prEnyëms}, yu pregent,

pregne(nt)

All the verbs, with or without nasal infix, a "e" can be put between the verbal stem and the conjugation for the word being pronounceable. Look this case with the verb "storgn".

Storgno, storgnes, storgnet, storgnems, yu storgnet, storgne(nt)

Verbs that have a unstressed "e" at the end are conjugated in the following way:

Io entre, entres, entret, entrems, yu entret, entre(nt)
Yes, it's this what you've seen, the verb doesn't is conjugated in the 1ˢᵗ person singular, that's why is compulsory the use of the pronoun "io".

Verbs whose last vowel is unstressed and is before a consonant follow the same pattern:

Io hinder, hinders, hindert, hinderms, yu hindert, hindernt
It's "hinder" but not "hindere" because "hindere" would change the accentuation {hindEr}

In the past tense and its derivatives, the verb, besides the lose of the unstressed "e", loses the nasal infix.

Linekw – likwim, likwist, likwit, likwam, likwat, likweer
Pressem – pressim, pressist, pressit, pressam, pressat, presseer
Annem – annim, annist, annit, annam, annat, anneer

VERBS WITH "EH" + CONSONANT

In verbs with a vowel "eh" <u>followed by a consonant</u>, the "eh" becomes "oh" when in the past tense and past participle.

Ghehd – to be able to, can
Present: ghehdo, ghehds, ghehdt, ghehdmos, yu ghehdte, ghehde(nt)
Infinitive: ghehde
Past tense: io ghohd, tu ghohd…
Or: *ghohdim, ghohdist/ghohdst(a), ghohdit, ghohdam, ghohdat, ghohdeer*
Past participle: ghohdt / ghohden

VERBS WITH "EU" AND "EI"

Verbs with "eu" or "ei", within the word, have these parts respectively replaced by "i" and "u" when used in the infinitive, past tense or past participle.

Kheiss – to feel
Present: kheisso, tu kheiss, kheisst, kheissmos, yu kheisste, kheisse(nt)
"tu" is compulsory before "kheiss" because its ending cannot be listened
Infinitive: khisses {qIsës}
Past tense: io khiss, tu khiss…

Or: *khissim, khisst(a) / khissist, khissit, khissam, khissat, khisseer*
Past participle: khisst / khissen

Beud – to appeal to, to make (someone) pay attention (to = dat.), to demand (something)
Present: beudo, beuds, beudt, beudmos, yu beudte, beude(nt)
Infinitive: budes {büdz}
Past tense: io bud, tu bud…
Or: *budim, budst(a) / budist, budit, budam, budat, budeer*
Past participle: budt / buden

Credeih – to believe
Present: credeihm, credeihs, credeiht, credeihm(o)s, yu credeihte, credeihnt
Infinitive: credihes {krëdI:s}
Past tense: io credih, tu credih…
Or: *credihsim, credihst(a), credihsit, credihsam, credihsat, credihr*
Past participle: crediht / credihn

VERBS WITH "A"

Verbs with "a" within the word, even the diphthongs "au" or "ay", have their "a" replaced for "ie" in the past tense, but the "a" is maintained in the past participle.

nak – to reach
Present: nako, nacs, nact, nakmos, yu nacte, nake(nt)
Infinitive: nake
Past tense: io niek, tu niek…
Or: *niekim, niecst(a)/niekist, niekit, niekam, niekat, niekeer*
Nakim, nacsta… are possible, but actually they are not used.
Past participle: nact / naken

sayg – to say
Present: saygo, saycs, sayct, saygmos, yu saycte, sayge(nt)
Infinitive: sayge
Past tense: io sieyg, tu sieycst…
Or: *sieygim, sieycst(a)/sieygist, sieygit, sieygam, sieygat, sieygeer*
"Sieygim" almost is not used.
Past participle: sayct / saygen

aur – to hear
Present: auro, aurs, aurt, aurm(o)s, yu aurte, aurnt
Infinitive: aure
Past tense: io ieur, tu ieurst…
Or: *ieurim, ieurst(a)/ieurist, ieurit, ieuram, ieurat, ieureer*
Past participle: aurt / aur(e)n

THE VON WAHL RULES

The ending of these verbs are modified in the past tense and past participle:

Original	After modification
-d	-s
-dd / -tt	-ss
-rt / -rr / -rg	-rs
-lg	-ls
-ct	-x

Verbs ending in -v follow the same procedure of -t, but only for their past participle. If the -v comes after "o" or "u", it falls, otherwise it will be replaced for -w.

Solv – solwt

Lav – lawt

In other forms the -v disappears.

mov – mot

Clud – to close
Present: cludo, cluds, cludt, cludmos, yu cludte, clude(nt)
Infinitive: clude
Past tense: io clus, tu clusst…
Or: clusim, clusst(a)/clusist, clusit, clusam, clusat, cluseer
Past participle: clus / cluden

Sedd – to sit
Present: seddo, sedds, seddt, seddmos, yu seddte, sedde(nt)
Infinitive: sedde
Past tense: io sess, tu sesst…
Or: sessim, sesst(a)/sessist, sessit, sessam, sessat, sesseer
Past participle: sess / sedden

Permitt – to allow
Present: permitto, permitts, permitt, permittmos, yu permitte, permitte(nt)
Infinitive: permitte
Past tense: io permiss, tu permisst…
Or: permissim, permisst(a)/permissist, permissit, permissam, permissat, permisseer
Past participle: permiss / permitten

Volg – to turn (oneself)
Present: volgo, volcs, volct, volgmos, yu volcte, volge(nt)
Infinitive: volge
Past tense: io vols, tu volsst…
Or: volsim, volsst(a)/volsist, volsit, volsam, volsat, volseer
Past participle: vols / volgen

Curr – to run
Present: curro, currs, currt, currm(o)s, yu currte, curre(nt)
Infinitive: curre
Past tense: io curs, tu curst…

Or: cursim, curst(a)/cursist, cursit, cursam, cursat, curseer
Past participle: curs / curren

ENDING WITH A STRESSED VOWEL

Verbs ending with a stressed vowel, or with a -h just after the vowel, follow the pattern below:

Gwah – to go to
Present: gwahm, gwahs, gwaht, gwahm(o)s, yu gwahte, gwahnt
Infinitive: gwahe
Past tense: gwahsim, gwahst(a)/gwahsist, gwahsit, gwahsam, gwahsat, gwahr
Past participle: gwaht / gwahn

THE OTHER VERBS

They follow the rules normally and request the conjugation in the past tense.

Duc – to lead
Present: duco, ducs, duct, ducmos, yu ducte, ducent
Infinitive: duce {düts}
Past tense: duxim, ducst(a)/duxist, duxit, duxam, duxat, duxeer
You may say "ducim", "ducit"… too. "duxim" was chosen here for etimological reasons, because Latin have dux- as the past of duc-.
Past participle: duct / ducen

The accentuation must stay in the same syllable for all persons in the present tense.

In all the verbal moods, with exception of the nasal infixes, the unstressed "e" between two consonants, when this range is at the end of the word, can be dropped if the junction of these two consonants doesn't change the pronunciation of the first consonant.

VERBAL AFFIXES

In the examples below I will use words in the gerund and I will make use of reflexive pronouns, don't worry about them, only focus in the verbal affix and how they change the verbs. Later I will talk about gerund and reflexive pronouns.

bi- – to begin to *(inchoative)*
Id luce biattract insects – The light begins to attract insects

na- – to keep on + *gerund (continuative)*
Is nieudh urgent-ye namove – He needed urgently to keep moving

re- – *as the re- of English*
Ho tohrben rescribe mien buk – I have had to rewrite my book

vi- – *corresponds to the English adverb "finally"*

Is viemers ex id wed – He finally emerged out of the water

za- – to stop doing
Ibs sclavs buit permitten za-ermes – The slaves were allowed to stop rowing

AFFIXES THAT CHANGE THE TENSE OF THE VERB

ee- – used to
Hermann ee(-)gwaht id scol siens urb – Hermann used to go to the school of his town
Notice that the verb "gwaht" is in the present tense

sa(l)- – to be about to + *verb (always written with hyphen)*
Is wir sa-khierk – The man was about to drown

-skw – to intend to do, to like to *(desiderative) (may be added to verbs if it doesn't modify the accentuation of the verb)*
Ies nauts gwahskweer id maykhana – The sailors wanted to go to the inn

-eih – *factive*
Kaupeihm iom tod wogh – I make him buy this car
> *Verbs ended in "ie" have this part replaced by "iceih". Stems in "ei" change this part for "i" because of euphonic reasons.*
> *Pay attention that no all verb ended in "eih" is a factive, "credeih" and "vergeih" are two examples.*
> *This affix can be added to adjectives. "rudh" means "red", "rudheih" means "make (something) red".*

SOME LITERARY VERBAL FORMS

Due its Indo-European heritage, Sambahsa has some verbal forms that are found only in the literary use.

OPTIONAL ENDINGS OF THE PRESENT OF THE INDICATIVE

If it is compatible with the accentuation, the verbs can receive the following terminations:

1st person singular: -mi
2nd person singular: -si
3rd person singular: -ti
3rd person plural: -nti

The verb "ses": esmi, essi, esti, sonti

The verb must be in the initial position of the sentence and this sentence must not contain adverb, even a negation! This verbal formation only must describe the events that actually occurs, no for general statements. These conditions are rarely fulfilled.

Stahnti medsu iens peinds – here they stand amidst the enemies
Acquiseihmi denars kay likes videogames – I gain money for playing video-games

OLD FORMS OF THE IMPERATIVE

In the 2nd person singular of the imperative, an option may be the use of the suffix -di to the stem of the verb. Don't forget in changing "eu" and "ei" for respectively "u" and "i" and observe the nasal infix.

Kludi! – listen! *instead* "kleu(e)!"
Ihdi! – go! *instead* "eih(e)!"

An imperative in the 3rd persons is possible by suffixing the -u to the conjugated verb, if it doesn't change the accentuation.

Is maurdher nehct – the murderer perishes
Is maurdher nehctu! – let the murderer perish!
I slougs behrnt gwaur bermens – the servants carry heavy burdens
I slougs behrntu gwaur bermens! – let the servants carry heavy burdens!

It's possible to use the stem of the verb with the ending -e and a subject in the sentence:

Gwive is roy! – long live the king!

PARTICIPLE IN THE FUTURE

To make the participle, it's used the synthetic form of the future plus the ending -nd.

gwehmsie + nd = gwehmsiend – *what or who* will be coming

The near future is marked with the ending "tur", for making it:

- Add -ur to the verbs in participle that follow the Von Wahl rules, or those ones that end with "v".

Cedd – cessur (going to yield)
Emov – emotur (going to emote)

- Add -ur to the 3rd person singular in the present.

Baht – bahtur (going to speak)

The active future of the verb "ses" is "butur".

THE OLD FORMATIONS OF THE INFINITIVE

Formations of the old infinitive are possible in two ways: following the same base of the active future seen before (the use of the passive participle in "t" or of the 3rd person singular of present), if it doesn't modify the accentuation.

The first formation ends with -(t) and express the idea of proposal.

Abgwahsit pinctum in id widu – he goes off to paint in the timberland
Gwehmo essum con vos – I come to eat with you

Substantived verbs.

Deictum exact reuls sienims almens – showing exact rules to one's pupils
sienims = "sien" + *dative plural "ims"*

The other endings ends with -tu and may be translated as "to be …-ed". It appears often after qualitative adjectives.

Un garden amat spehctu – A garden *(that is)* pleasant to be looked at

Sometimes it appears as a adjective of obligation.

Ia kwehrtu opsa – the tasks to be done

THE DURATIVE

The durative suffix -neu corresponds to actions that started in the past and continues until the present, it includes situations where normally it would be used words like "since" or "for".

Stahneum her pon trigim minutes – I've been standing here for thirty minutes

The past tense is made with ee-.

Eeghangneut apter iom pon Orleans – he had been walking behind him since Orleans

THE EVENTIVE

It means "not to stop doing", it consists in repeat the fist consonant (or sC, Cw, Cy or Cv) before the stem with the addiction of i- or ei-. The imperfect tense is made with ee-.

Dehm *(to tame/to put upright) –* didehm *(to tame/to put upright* without stoping*)*

THE INTENSIVE

It means "to do little by little". It consists in the duplication od the stem (with the deletion of occlusives in the middle). Rarely used. The imperfect tense is made with ee-.

Wehrt ➔ wehrwehrt

THE ITERATIVE

It means "to start to keep on doing". There is apophonies to be observed:
eh: oh

ei: oi
eu: ou
      You use the suffix -ye. The imperfect tense is made with ee-.

Kwehr- sien itner – to make one's way
Kwohrye- sien itner – *it indicates that the action was stopped for a time (for example: for the agent to rest) and it continues this action later. It wouldn't be like in "rekwehr- sien itner", which indicates that <u>all</u> the action is being remade.*

THE PERFECT

      It represents an action made in the past whose effects or consequences still have an influence in the present. It's made prefixing the first letter of the stem followed by the "e" and then the verb conjugated in the past.

Lelikwst id vetus wastu – thou hast left the old city *("lelikwst" comes from the verb "linekw")*

MORE ABOUT THE USE OF THE DECLENSIONS

      As you already know the verbs, I feel more comfortable to teach you more about the declensions.

ACCUSATIVE

      It's very easy, some examples:

I have all the husbands – ho vasyens mann(en)s
I am sorry, but I've began to love another woman – maaf, bet ho biliubht alyu gwen
biliubht = *bi (verbal affix that means "to begin to") + liubht (participle in the past)*

DATIVE

Manoel gives honey to the bears – Manoel daht mielt im urxims
I've bought a present to my wife – ho kaupen un hadia mieni esori
I make furnitures for the houses – kwehro meublar ibs domims

ADVERBS

      Adverbs are words that qualifies verbs and adjectives, like in "traveled quietly" and "ate a lot", where the verbs "traveled" and "ate" are qualified by the adverbs "quietly" and "a lot". For making a adverb you have to add the suffix -ye (with hyphen!!!). Look some examples:

End – end, final
End-ye – finally
Enpace – peaceful
Enpace-ye – peacefully

It's can be said that the -ye is like the -ly of English. But, as in English, not all adverbs ends with the same termination, because some words are adverbs by themselves, look some examples:

Tik – only
Ops – often
Just – just
> ***Ho just nicen un wir –*** *I've just killed a man*
> ***Just barwakt –*** *just in time*

It(han) {it / i§An} – so, this way
Bfuyi {bfUyi} – forever
Sigwra {sIgura} – definitely, surely
Oku {Oku} – quickly
Ja {ja} – already
Semper {sEmpër} – always
Tun {tun} – then
(Ya)schi {(yA)ci} – too

Adverbs also can be made by adding the prefix a- to substantives.

Part – part
Top(p) – top
Apart – apart
Atop – atop

Adverbs of quality like "baygh" and "pior" may behave like adjectives when they refer to a substantive, they may have (it's not compulsory) a declensional final, but as an adverb (with the possible adjunction of the -ye) when they refer to an attributive adjective.

Piora kowpic chifans sont vierdnic pro sieune – too many copious meals are harmful for health
Pior-ye kowpic chifans sont vierdnic pro sieune – too much copious meals are harmful for health

GERUND

In order to make the gerund, it's used the active participle plus the suffix -ye (with hyphen!). It's very simple, but English speakers must pay a bit of attention here, because you already saw that the sentence "I am eating" is translated as "som eddend", but no "som eddend-ye"! With the verb "ses", you only use the active participle in the present, in all the other cases you use the gerund. Look some examples:

He ate the cake looking at me – Is essit id torte spehcend-ye me
They *(women)* **died working –** Ias mohreer orbatend-ye

If I've wrote "Is essit id torte spehcend me" *(without the -ye in the gerund)* it would mean that is the cake that is looking me, I hope that with this example you've learned how to difference better the gerund of the active participle in the present.

If it facilitates the understanding: the two examples above may be translated like "he ate the cake <u>while</u> he looked at me" and "they died <u>while</u> they are working".

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS AND THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN "SIEN"

The pronouns are: "se" (accusative), "sib" (dative) and "sien" (possessive pronoun).

Se vidmos in id specule – we see ourselves in the mirror
"…", sib sieyg is lytil prince – "…", said the little prince to himself

The pronoun "sien" refers to the subject of the sentence, but never appears together the nominal group of the subject.

Un pater alt sien purts – a father raises his children
Julio ed eyso prient siefreer do Brasilu – Julio and his friend traveled to Brazil
Notice that it couldn't be "Julio ed sien prient", remember of what was said before.

The "self" is translated as -swo, look:

Gnohdi teswo – Know thyself

Ah, it's opportune to say that "each other" is translated to "mutu" in Sambahsa.

Martin ed eyso prient tolke con mutu in Sambahsa – Martin and his friend talk to each other in Sambahsa

RELATIVE PRONOUN AND SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

Look the sentences below, look at the use of the word "that":

(1) This is the horse <u>that</u> I bought
(2) I had a daughter <u>that</u> wanted to be singer
(3) I've said <u>that</u> I don't like coffee
(4) He is so lazy <u>that</u> his parents put wheels in his bed

Although they are the same word, they have different functions.

The "that"s of the sentences (1) and (2) are relative pronouns, because they are related to some substantive used before, in the case of the sentence (1) it's "horse" and in the sentence (2) it's "daughter".

The "that"s of the sentences (3) and (4) are subordinating conjunctions, because they start a new sentence.

Perhaps you already know the relative pronouns, because they are in that list of cases of declension, only pay attention about what case to use, because the "that" of the sentence (1) is a direct object (of the verb "bought") while the "that" of the sentence (2) is a subject.

This is the horse <u>that</u> I bought – Tel est el cavall <u>quel</u> kieupim
I had a daughter <u>that</u> wanted to be singer – hiebim un dugter <u>qua</u> iskwit ses sehngver

The subordinating conjunction is often translated as "od".

I've said <u>that</u> I don't like coffee – Ho saygen <u>od</u> ne kamo cofie
He thought <u>that</u> I am from Africa – is mohnit <u>od</u> som ex Africa

As sometimes only a conjunction is not clear enough to indicate whether what was said is a desire or a claim, there is also the subordinating conjunction "ke" (or "kem"), which express a desire and may be used in the place of "od".

I desire that he learns Sambahsa – vanscho kem is euct Sambahsa
That our team win the enemy team and become the european soccer champion – Ke nies swoin vinct id peindswoin ed biht Europes football champion
Let's fake that the glass have become so soft as gauze to we can go the on the other side – smad simule kem id glas hat biht tem moll quem kaz kay ghehdiemos lites ocolo
I ask you to leave – te prehgo ke linkws

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS "YO(S)", "YA" AND "YOD"

I thought a lot if I really should bring this subject here, because, as you'll see, maybe you will never use them, but as this is a <u>complete</u> grammar, I felt in the obligation of explaining them.

Basically the relation is:

Qui – yo(s)
Qua – ya
Quod – yod

The relative pronouns yo(s)/ya/yod are to make independent sentences, how? Look the example below:

Latif, gwivt-yo in Afghanistan, baht Sambahsa – Latif, who lives in Afghanistan, speaks Sambahsa

They actually are enclitics, you'll know more about them in a appropriate chapter, it's enough to know that they must be suffixed – with hyphen – just after the verb.

Notice that even we remove the "gwivt-yo in Afghanistan" ("who lives in Afghanistan"), the sentence wouldn't lose its meaning, once "Latif baht Sambahsa" still pass the same message? We can understand the relative pronouns yo(s)/ya/yod insert an information merely additional that – grammatically speaking – can be omitted.

Now let's see an example that the relative pronouns yo(s)/ya/yod wouldn't be useful.

Id bahsa, quod Latif baht, est Sambahsa – the language, which Latif speaks, is Sambahsa

If we remove the "quod Latif baht" ("which Latif speaks"), the sentence would lose its original meaning.

You would question me: "but I could use a lot these relative pronouns that you say be rarely used, because I make a lot of sentences where they fit".

But the detail is that you could use the pronouns qui/qua/quod in the place of yo(s)/ya/yod, would be perfectly valid a sentence like: "Latif, qui gwivt in Afghanistan, baht Sambahsa"

The only reason to use the relative pronouns yo(s)/ya/yod would be for literary proposals.

QUESTIONS

There are diverse ways for making a question, the first one is adding the word "kwe" {kwe} at the beginning of the sentence.

Kwe ghehdo ghende tod? – can I hold it?
Kwe siem ghehdo ghende tod? – could I hold it?
Kwe ter sont leuds her? – are there people here?
Kwe sont leuds her? – are there people here?

The "kwe" also may be used at the end of question together the "no" with the role of "isn't", "aren't", "wasn't", etc.

Safersiemos do ia Uniet Stats, kwe no? – we will travel to United States, wont?

You also can make a question inverting the position of the main verb.

Ghehdo io ghende tod? – can I hold it?
Siem io ghehde ghende tod? – can I hold it?
Notice that is necessary the use of the pronoun.
Sont ter leuds her? – are there people here?
Notice that is necessary the use of the "ter".

Questions with "what", "who", "when" and other similar pronouns, you can make a question in the same way you do in English.

Quis ste yu? – who are you? *(question made for a male person)*
Quando safersies – when you travel?

NEGATION

In order to answer a question in a negative way, you can simply say "no".

To create a negative verb, it's enough to put the "ne" before the verb.
Ne eddo leckereits – I don't eat candies

The "mae" {may} is a prohibitive.
Mae eddo leckereits – I shouldn't eat sweeties
Mae eddas leckereits – "don't eat sweeties" or "thou shalt not eat sweeties" *(don't you understand the reason of the ending -as in the verb "edd"? Remember the reason in the chapter about the subjunctive verb)*
To facilitate, just remember those biblical commandments:
Mae neicas – You shall not murder

We may not forget the verb "I am not able to" that is "khako" {qAko}.
Khako kaupe un wogh – I can't buy a car
"Khak" is the antonymous of "ghehd".

ABOUT THE USE OF THE "SI"

In order to have not doubts regarding the use of the "si", which means "yes" and is used to answer negative questions. Observe the following situation:

Ne has tu purts? – don't you have children?
Si

Notice that "si" doesn't confirm the thought of who asks, in other words.

Ne has tu purts? – don't you have children?
Si, ho purts – yes, I have children

AVOIDING REPETITIONS

In a conversation, may occur the necessity of referring to a substantive already used just before, to avoid the repetition of words, Sambahsa offers basically the same resources as English. Look the examples:

If you like tea, I can give you <u>some</u>
Sei tu kams chay, vahm tib schehnke <u>sem</u>

I bring the tea and its cups.
Please, give me <u>one</u>!
Bringho id chay ed ia tasses.
Plais, schehnk mi <u>uno</u>!

A course of faculty is composed by diverse subjects, and <u>each one</u> has a certain quantity of hours
Un facultat curs est composen ab/med multa matiers, ed <u>ielg</u> hat un certain quantitat om hors

Take your book and pass <u>mine</u>
Ghendte vies buk ed anancte mi <u>mieno</u>
You could say just "mien" or "id mien", but "mieno" makes the message more clear

Which T-shirt are you going to use?
I am going to use <u>my newer one</u>

Qualg tischert vahte yu vehse?
Vahm vehse <u>mien nov(er)</u>

My little fish is like of the neighbor<u>'s one</u> before die
Mien lytil pisk est lik <u>tal</u> ios nieber pre mehre
Here the complete sentence: Mien lytil pisk est lik al pisk ios nieber pre mehre

PARTICIPLES

Participles are the nominal form of the verb.

ACTIVE PRESENT

For forming the active participle of the present, it's enough to add the suffix -(e)nd *(-(e)nt is possible too, but rarely used because it can make confusion with the third person of the plural).*

Using the verb "to be" plus the participle plus the active participle of the present for making sentences like:
Id sol eet bleigend – the sun was shining
Id bleigend sol – the shining sun

Es – esend
Hab – Habend
Woid – woidend

In theory, the participles can be used as substantives, but actually it never occurs, what happens is the use of endings like -(e)nt and -(a)nt, like in "president", "studyent" and "immigrant".

ACTIVE PAST

For forming the active participle of the past, it's enough to add the suffix -us or -vs *(it'll depend of what gives the better pronunciation to the word and of its accentuation patterns).*
Dank spollay ob gwehmus hetro – thank you very much for coming here
Ia minst antslehnkus lands – the less developed countries

Es – esus
Hab – Habus
Woid – woidus

PASSIVE PRESENT

From the passive participles, Sambahsa uses only the past, but it's possible to use the passive present in composed words. The suffix is -men with the stem of the verb in the present.

Al – raise *(in the sense of raise a child)*

Almen – pupil

PASSIVE PAST

For forming the passive participle, it's enough to add the suffix -t or -(e)n. I judge this participle the most interesting and you understand why.

Es – est / esen *(been)*
Hab – habt / haben *(had)*
Woid – wois / woiden *(known)*

OTHER WAY OF EXPRESSING THE PAST TENSE, THE PRESENT PERFECT

It's the same as in English but Sambahsa tenses can refer to actions that don't last anymore, even if they still have consequences.

Ho edden – I've eaten
Ho kaupen – I've bought
Has liubhen / liubht – you've loved
Habte yu edden? / – have you eaten?
Habte yu kaupen? / – have you bought?

A WAY OF MAKING ADJECTIVES WITH VERBS

Let's use the following verbs and substantives in the examples:

Sneigv {sneygv} – snow
Calive {kalIv} – cabin
Lyegher {lyEgër} – layer
Tenu {tEnu} – thin
Myehrs {mye:rs} – to forget
Covehr {kovE:r} – to cover
Covohr {kovO:r} – *verb "covehr" in the past. In the next chapter I'll explain why it occurs.*

Now let's see the application of the participles:

Myohrsen land – forgotten land
Uno sneigvcovohrn calive – a snow-covered cabin
Un calive covohrno med un tenu sneigvlyegher – A cabin covered with a thin snow-layer

CONJUNCTIONS AND OTHER INVARIABLE WORDS

Both in this chapter an in the next one, the chapter about the prepositions, I'll work in the following way: I'll show some direct translations of the words, but in the examples I may represent these invariable Sambahsa words from per words or expressions of the English language that I didn't show in the direct translation. How? I'll talk about the invariable word "schowi", which is translated as "therefore, consequently", but in the examples I did not exactly use this translation! I did it deliberately with the goal of showing you that you have to learn the idea behind the words, not merely their direct translations!

Don't be afraid with the size of this chapter, I only aimed to put <u>all</u> the invariable words here, in order to this grammar be a good reference material.

Aiw(o) {Äw(o)} – ever
***Ays kays eet id bellst quod is hieb aiwo vis** – her hair was the most beautiful he had ever seen*
***Est stragn od tod ilaj aiw hieb esen usen** – it's strange that this* (medical) *treatment has ever been used*
As substantive, "aiwo" means "age", i.e. "period of time, History", like in "Petraiwo", which means "Stone Age".
***Id memorandum comprindt oino iom meist exhaustive playcts aiwo signen ab bo lands, markend uno major wehnd in ira relations** – the memorandum comprises one of the most exhaustive agreements ever signed by both countries, highlighting a major turning point in their relations*
***Id khakst film aiwo** – the worst movie ever*

Agar {agAr} – if, in case
***In 2005, id Chinese Parlament hat widen un "anti-secession" leg autorisend silahneud agar Taywan declariet sien independence** – in 2005, the Chinese Parliament passed an "anti-secession" act which authorizes the use of force in case that Taiwan would declare its independence*

Albatt(a) {albAt(a)} – certainly, indeed
***Albatt Sambahsa ne est id meist facil bahsa** – certainly, Sambahsa is not the easiest language*

Als {als} – otherwise, else
***Kwe semanghen als volt anon?** – does someone else want some food?*

Also {Also} – also, so
***Ne ho denars kay safer, also tehrbo studye** – I don't have money to travel, also I have to study*
***Maria ghi hieb neid magho kay lises ments. Also ia contentit-se med abgires ed chehxe proscher cada face** – Maria indeed had no powers to read minds. So she contented herself with turning away and looking closer at each face*
***Is fauran mohn de stuppe sieno nas; also sternues ne lambh iom** – he suddenly thought about stopping up his nose; also, he wasn't caught by sneezings*

Amalan {amalAn} – practically
***Ti bell animals sont amalan extinct** – these beautiful animals are practically extinct.*

An {an} – whether, if, that *(introducing an interrogation, a doubt)*
***Ne woidim an poitto drehnke hoyd** – I don't know if I have the right to drink (alcohol) today.*
***Ia ihsit ad vide an ays wogh hieb likwt id reparation service** – She went off to see if her car had left the reparation service*
***Daumo an i insects tant kame plukes ambh kiers** – I wonder whether insects so much like to fly around candles*

Anter {Antër} – rather
***Sieycst "torche", bet kad eiskws sayge anter "torte"** – you said "torche", bet perhaps that you rather mean "cake"*

Api {Api} – but, now *(to introduce a counter-argument)*
***Est saygen od pisks ne maghe ses daht im leuds, i dehlge bihe bedarst ad piskes, api leuds ne hant access ei fluv** – it is said that fish(es) cannot be given to people, they must be taught how to fish, but people don't have any access to the river*
***Gulf lands eiskwnt conserve ir teutisk ed religieus traditions. Api, id interpretation ios Coran ed ia reuls in gwis ios scharia inferioreihnt gwens dia wirs** – the Gulf countries want to keep their tribal and religious traditions. Now, the interpretation of the Coran and the rules in force of the Sharia make women inferior towards men*

Aproposs {apropOs} – by the way, a propos
***Dank ob aurdhens id meja. Aproposs, kwohrst tien almentask?** – thanks for putting the table in order. By the way, did you do your (school) homework?*
***Som un serieus christian ed, aproposs, som gai. Sem leuds pohnd difficil ghabe to** – I'm a serious Christian and, by the way, I'm gay. Some people found this difficult to understand*

Ar {ar} – for *(used when "ghi" is not convenient)*
***Kartvelia est ayt un perodhkala os Occident ar, pos dwo secules os Russiano militaro presence, Moskva hat dohlgen evacue in 2005 sien sensta militar bases** – Georgia* (the Caucasian country) *is considered an advanced bastion of the West for, after two centuries of Russian military presence, Moscow had to evacuate in 2005 its last military bases*
Notice that the use of "ghi" would not be practical because of the long complement "pos dwo secules os Russiano militaro presence"

Arasih {arazI:} – accidentally
***Arasih ho sorben un bei** – accidentally I've swallowed a bee*

Au {Ao} – or *(separate substantives, adjectives and verbs)*
***Dah ei un apel au un vinber** – give him an apple or a grape*

Aus {Aos} – early
***Is gwohmit aus** – he came early*

Autah {aotA:} – or *(it's just stronger than "au")*
***China est tienxia dwot plautsto Stat yeji id land superficie, autah trit au quart plautsto yeji id total superficie, sekwent id meid methode** – China is the world's second largest state by land area, or either the third or fourth-largest by total area, depending on the method of measurement*

Auti {Aoti} – or … too, or … also
***Tod militar potential ghehdt ses nudt eni id quader om UNO au NATO operations, auti ob id maidehsa om certain lands au organisations** – this military potential can be used whithin the framework of UNO or NATO operations, or else because of the call for help of certain countries or organisations*

Bad {bad} – at last, finally

Bad gwahsiem hem – *at last I'll go home*
Ia gwenak me spohc med sien okwi meg-ye ghyanen ob staunos, pre bad sprehge – *the young woman looked at me with her eyes wide-opened in amazement, before she finally talked to me*

Ne … bad {ne … bad} – not … yet
Ne ho bad perichohxen id hol Sambahsa-Portughesche kamus – *I haven't yet proofread the whole Sambahsa-Portuguese lexicon*
perichohxen = peri + chohxen (past tense of "chehx")

Bariem {baryEm} – at least
Som orm, bet bariem weiko in un riche land – *I'm poor, but at least I live in a rich country*

Besonters {bezOntërs} – especially
Kamo magvi, besonters i tamijdars – *I like children, especially the well-educated ones*
Extra: "those well-educated" would be "ti tamijdar", because "ti" here replaces the substantive.

Bet {bet} – but
Ho un bell gvibh, bet ne som noroct – *I have a beautiful wife, but I'm not happy*

Bfuyi {bfUyi} – non-stop, continuously
El Manticore henslit iom bfuyi – *the Manticore harassed him continously*

Biadet {byAdët} – usually
Biadet eihm hem jumas – *usually I go home on Fridays*

Bilax {bilAks} – on the contrary
Ne orbato con bandits, bilax, tik orbato con honeste leuds – *I don't work with bandits, on the contrary, I only work with honest people*

(Bil)hassa {(bil)hAsa} – mostly
Bilhassa ghango in id forest nocts – *I walk in the forest mostly at night*

Cadadien {kadadyEn} – daily
Cadadien puwno id dom – *I clean up the house every day*

Casu quo {kAzu kwo} – if need be
Casu quo, pehrnsiem id dom, men neti sessiem makrouse – *if necessary, I will sell the house, but I won't be indebted anymore*

Chiowdeo {tcyowdEo} – exactly
Quod volst sayge chiowdeo? – *what did you mean exactly?*

Chunke {tcunk} – since, as *(conditional)*
Chunke yu xeihte id magh os kyukes iom Mighelekwo, ne ghehdiete yu sprehge iom quer wehst eys poti? – *since you hold the power to summon the Horse of Mist, couldn't you ask him where his master is now?*

Circa {tsIrka} – about, approximately
Is est circa dwo meters buland – he's approximately two meters tall

Com(samen) {kom(sAmën)} – together
Hovesper, sessiemos com – tonight, we'll be together

Daanistah {daanista:} – knowingly, intentionally
Daanistah brohgim id machine – I broke the machine intentionally

Dalg {dalg} – far
Weiko dalg – I live far (from here)

Dalger {dAldjër} – farther, further *(in the spatial sense, never temporal)*
Tetos dalger, vidsies un phar – farther from there, you'll see a lighthouse
Seghlim dalger kay trehve id noroc – I sailed farther to find happiness

Dar {dar} – still *(as an adverb)*
Quan gwahm lict, mien mann dar est wehrgend – When I go to bed, my husband is still working

Dat {dat} – given that
Dat id noct hieb gwohmen, is Marjban ess oin lembas pre swehpe – given that the night had come, the Ranger (from Middle Earth of Tolkien) *ate one lembas before sleeping*
Dat is hieb nia denars kay tules un eustwort porm, Tosten dohlgit linkwes id urb – given that he had no money to afford a fare to the east, Ithacus had to leave the city

Daydey {daydEy} – in general, generally
Daydey ia semens teukent quan (sont) madhen – in general, seeds do sprout when they've turned wet
Ps.: in this case, writting only "…quan madhen" is not gramatically incorrect, but it's preferable the use of the verb in the middle for clarity

Dayim {dayIm} – constantly
Is fabric orbater premt ia scruvs dayim – the factory worker constantly presses the screws
It's synonyms of "bfuyi"

Dexios {dEksjos} – briskly
Id Caroline snohg dexios inter ia enflammen vracks ed intercepit oino iom feugend vecels – the Caroline (a warship) sneaked skillfully between the flamed wrecks and intercepted one of the fleeing vessels

Dind {dind} – then, after that
Gwahsim id mercat, dind gwahsim kyrk – I went to market, then I went to church
Iran speht ithan crisces sien financial ressurces – Iran hopes to increase this way its financial resources
It's synonyms of "poskwo" and "pos to"

Diu {dyu} – long time, long *(temporal adverb)*
Unte baygh diu, ho esen her – during a long time, I've been here

Diutos is est un prisoner – *he's been a prisoner for a long time*

Diuper {**dyÜpër**} – long ago
Diuper ia gwivit in mien dom – *long ago, she lived in my house*

Ed {**ed**} – and
Io ed mien son – *Me and my son*

Entrim {**Entrim**} – meanwhile
Vahm soke discret-ye, bet entrim, to dehlct remane inter nos – *I'm gonna investigate discretely, but meanwhile, that must remain between us*

Esdi {**Ezdi**} – even if
Ne weiko in tod dom esdi i payghent me – *I don't live in that house even if they pay me*
I men Chineses name ir land Zhōngguó, quo hat dahn id Sambahsa Giungkwok, esdi tod nam est neter nudt in id official nam ios Popules Respublic China, ni in tod ios Respublic China (Taywan). China de gwehmt ex id nam ios megil cesar Qin Shi Huangdi (246-210 pre JC) – *Chinese do call their country Zhōngguó, what has given the Sambahsa Giungkwok, even if this name is neither used in the official name of the People's Republic of China, nor in Taiwan's one. "China" comes from the name of the great emperor Qin Shi Huangdi (246-210 B.C.)*

>   If you didn't understand the use of "… men (…) de …", in the chapter "Enclitics and Proclitics" there is an explanation.

Eni {**Eni**} – within, inside
El kwaun est eni id dom – *the dog is inside the house*

Eti {**Eti**} – moreover, furthermore, also
Ne eddo hamburger, eti som vegetarian – *I don't eat hamburger, moreover I'm a vegan*
En id plan ios edifice. Tod plan est ja veut. Kad id edifice hat est modifiet mulayim-ye tuntos. Eti khact ses vis ep id an fulan dwer est ghyanen au cluden – *here is the plan of the building. This plan is already old. Perhaps that the building was slightly modified since this time. Moreover, we cannot see whether any door is open or closed*
Tod vestibule compris eti dwo dwers, uter wester, alter euster – *this entrance room comprised furthermore two doors, one to the west, the other one to the east*

Exo {**Ekso**} – outside
El kwaun est exo id dom – *the dog is outside the house*
We can also say: "el kwaun est exter id dom"

Fauran {**faorAn**} – immediately
Kehrzsiem mien kays fauran, iey(it) is orbater ei bes – *I will cut my hair immediately, the worker said to the boss*

Filan {**filAn**} – so & so
Ia religieus autoritats hant tolcto kay woide kweter filan buk ios Bible eet we ne inspiret ab Div – *the religious authorities have discussed to know whether this or that book of the Bible was inspired by God or not*

Fujatan {**fujatAn**} – suddenly

Fujatan eem trigimat – *suddenly I turned thirty*

Gairn {gärn} – of goodwill
Is commander reservit id access ibs "inner kyals" (kam is gairn kiel ia) sibswo – *the commander reserved the access to the "inner rooms" (as he liked to call them) to himself*

Gontro {gOntro} (gon + tro) – aside *(adverb of movement)*
Reusch gontro! – *rush to the side*
Per noroc is ekwos ios hussar, se kheissend protietragen ghomtro ab id ansia is colonel dier, movit gontro, ed it id longo miech ios saber os gwaur cavalerie os Fabrice slid engwn id vest ios hussar ed passit alnos sub eys okwi – *by chance the horse of the hussard, feeling tugged down by the rein the colonel was holding firmly, moved to the side, and, this way, the long blade of Fabricio's sabre of heavy cavalry slid along the dress of the hussard and passed just under his very eyes*

Ghi {gi} – *without any definite meaning, this word frequently appears in second position and serves to emphasize the word before. It is often suffixed to a pronoun, an adverb, as long as it is phonetically compatible. Can mean "also, then, for…"*
Is ne kieup id wogh, isghi ne hieb denars – *he didn't buy the car, for he had no money*
Eiskwo woide id ghi payghen pris – *I'd like to know the (actually) paid price*
Id probleme tom prabhils est od pauk ghi anghens brunge ia – *the problem with these rules is that (indeed) few people benefit from them*

Gwaru {gwAru} – seriously, heavily *(when referring to a wound)*
Id ecosysteme os Amazonia buit gwaru taraght ab illegal reuydens – *the ecosystem of Amazonia was heavily upset by illegal exploitations*

Hatta {hAta} – even *(adverb)*
Hatta i smulkst aranks ghehde nices – *even the smallest spiders can kill*
Pedro ne hat hatta smautert tod film – *Pedro hasn't even watched this movie*
Tu hatta ghyienst id hadia – *you even opened the present*
Hatta habend-ye piten, ne kamyabim – *even having tried, I didn't succeed*
Magho sayge od hatta Suomi hat falls os foll gwow siuge – *I can tell that even Finland has cases of mad cow disease*

Hakan {hakAn} – really, truly
Is hakan lieubht te – *he really loves you*

Iawod {yawOd} – provided that, let's hope that
Hol grupps bihnt autoriset ad page, conservend ir bahsa, ir mores, ir social organisation iawod obedeihnt ia loys ios Roman Stat – *whole groups are authorized to settle down, keeping their language, their customs, their social organisation, provided that they abide by the laws of the Roman State*

Ib {ib} – lest
Eti, un ieuster daysa iom opnos tehrbiet bihe instohlen in multa lands, ibo vide udbrehge grave social troubles – *moreover, a fairer sharing of wealth should be set up in many lands, lest (we) see grave social troubles break up*

Ilhali {ilhAli} – whereas

Ilhali id recognition ios inherent decos vasyims members ios menscfamilia ed iren egal edinalienable rects constituet id sul om lure, justice ed pace tienxia – *whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world*

Inkaptos {inkAptos} – from the beginning/start
Sayg mi quanto wakyit inkaptos – *tell me everything that happened from the beginning*

Intant {intAnt} – *in the meantime*
Bet intant, kwehr quodlibt – *but in the meantime, do what you want*

Iter {Itër} – once again, oncemore, anew
Som con mien família iter – *I'm once again with my family*

In unisson {in unisOn} – in unison
I brasileirs obswihr is corrumepen president in unisson – *all together/like a single man, the Brazilians booed at the corrupted president*

Ja {ja} – already
Tu biscripst todeghern ed tu ja finihst id wehrg – *you began to write this morning and already you finished the work*

Jaldi {jAldi} – fast, quickly *(notion of velocity)*
Ia cursit meg jaldi quando ia eet yuner – *she ran more quickly when she was younger*
Id nivell ios wed est steighend jaldi – *the level of the water is rising quickly*

Ka {ka} – as (a) *(when referring to a quality)*
Tod werd wehrct ka adjective ed adverb – *this word works as an adjective and as an adverb*

Kad {kad} – maybe, perhaps that
Kad wehdsiem iam – *Perhaps I will marry her*

Kafi {kAfi} – enough
Sat! {sat} – enough!
Ho edden kafi – *I've eaten enough*

Kam {kam} – how?, in what manner ?, like
Kam has tu arriven her? – *how have you arrived here?*
Kam leits tu? – *how are you?*
Som kam tu – *I am like you*

Kam adet {kam Adët} – as usual
Kam adet ia oisbud aus – *as usual she woke up early*

Kamsei {kamsEy} – as if
Is ee-sispehct me kamsei is esiet/eet un lion sispehcend un owu – *he didn't stop looking at me as if he was/were a lion looking at a sheep*

Kariban {karibAn} – soon, shortly

Linkwsiemos (hetos) kariban – *we'll soon leave* (from here)

Kathalika {ka§alIka} – likewise
Tony ed Sandro sont kerabs, kathalika sont Otavio ed Clarissa – *Tony and Sandro are relatives, likewise are Otavio and Clarissa*

Kay {kay} – (in order) to
Gwahsiem weir kay defende mien land – *I'll go to war to defend my country*
Eiskwo un wogh kay safer – *I want a car in order to travel*

Khaliban {qalibAn} – mainly
Is orbietit khaliban ka swobod orbater – *he mainly worked as a freelancer*

Kheptenn {qëptEn} – quite, definitely
Is kheptenn est gai – *he's definitely gay*

Kjiawxieng {kjyawksyEng} – by chance, incidentally
Kjiawxieng kwe has cigarettes? – *by chance, do you have some cigarettes?*

Kongcio {kOngtsyo} – from now on, hereinafter, henceforth
Kongcio sessiem un gohd pater, promitto – *henceforth I'll be a good father, I promise*
"Nuntos" has the same meaning and often is most used, since the "kongcio" seems be antiquated.

Kwecto {kwEcto} – apparently, as it seems
Id phial, quei poskwo dahsim mien attention, kwecto pwolpohld med un cruorrudh liqueur – *the phial, to which I next turned my attention, might have been about half-full of a blood-red liquor*
Hatta eys prientias kwecto kihr ep un samliko catholicitat os suabuhsa – *even his friendships seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity of good-nature*

Kweid {kweyd} – even if, though *(pass the idea of: under the price of/it is necessary that)*
Iaschi EU lands maghe bihe tenten ab bringhes wahid-ye securitara responses ei probleme os terrorisme, kweid biht limitet id bungos iom civil lures – *the EU countries themselves may be tempted to bring security-only responses to the problem of terrorism, even (under the price of) if the function of the civil freedoms gets limited*

Kweter {kwEtër} – whether. *It indicates the choice or the doubt between two options*
Ay buit impossible tarctum kweter ia hieb vanien in id hava we ia hieb curren baygh oku in id bosc ("tarctum" is an optional antiquated form of infinitive) – *it was impossible to her to conjecture whether she has vanished in the air or she had run very quickly into the wood*
Quo ia druve-ye gnohskwit eet kweter el stohng we ne – *what she really wanted to know* (about an insect) *was whether it stung or not*

Lakin {lakIn} – however, nevertheless
Kamo te, lakin tu dehlcs change – *I like you, however you've got to change*

Libter {lIbtër} – willingly, with pleasure
Libter kwehrsiem tod pro te – *with pleasure I shall do that for you*

Lika {lIka} – the same *(adverb)*, alike
Daydey, ho piten vergihes werds qua swehnient pior lika alyi – in general, I have tried to avoid words that sounded too much the same as another (one)

Makar {makAr} – even though, although
Makar ei saygo, is ne kaurt de – even though I tell him, he doesn't care
Makar io ielgv denars, na kwahsim spare – even though I earned money, I failed to spare
Makar kauro, ne kwahm vergihes howkscheces – even though I care, I fail to avoid potholes

Makhsus {mAqsus} – on purpose, intentionally
Makhsus ho scriben id texte samt erros – deliberately I've written the text with mistakes

Mathalan {ma§alAn} – for example, for instance
Kamo aw fantasia buks, mathalan "Is Lytil Prince" ed Lovecrafts buks – I like old fantasy books, for example "The Little Prince" and Lovecraft's books.

Meist-ye {meyst ye} – at the most, at the latest
Eiskwo meist-ye dwo purts, ne meis quem to – I want two children at the most, no more than that

Men {men} – but (less strong than "bet")
Men, weidwos, to ne est tien fault – But, of course, this is not your fault

Menxu {mEnksu} – while *(conjunction)*
Eem in alyo land menxu mien land eet invaden – I was in another country while my country was invaded

Minst-ye, lytst-ye – at the least *("tehrb" can be used here)*
Naudhsies minst-ye six hevds kay plane adequat-ye – you shall require at the least seven weeks in order to plan adequately

Mudam {mudAm} – constantly, steadily, continually, continuously
Myen machine orbat mudam – my machine works continually
Id seuy fallt mudam – the rain is continually falling

Mutlak {mutlAk} – absolutely
Ia est mutlak khiter – she is absolutely evil

Mox(u) {mOks(u)} – soon
Vidsiem te mox – I shall see you soon

Naiw(o) {nÄw(o)} – never
Naiwo likwim mien land – I never left my country

Naturelika {natürëlIka} – naturally
Naturelika kamo uces bahsas – naturally I enjoy learning languages

Nepunei {nepÜney} – with impunity

"Niem permitte od quoy serve iom Demon-Roy safernt nepunei unte mien land, Castelian", grohm Beruh – *"I won't allow that those who serve the Demon-King travel unpunished through my country, Castelian", did Beruh roar*

Neti {nEti} – not … anymore, nevermore, never again, no more
Neti eddo her – *I eat here no more*

Nib(o) {nIb(o)} – unless
Orbatsiem in id farm nibo kamyabo in un public concurs – *I will work at the farm unless I pass a public exam*

Nisbatan {nisbatAn} – relatively
Ia ruines sont nisbatan salver quem id forest – *the ruins are relatively safer than the forest*

Nun {nun} – now
Som noroct nun – *now I'm happy*

Nundiens {nundyEns} – nowadays
Nundiens, leuds sont suagramat – *nowadays, people are well literate*

Nuper {nÜpër} – recently
Gnahsit nupe – *(He/she) was born recently*

Nuptos {nUptos} – not long ago
Nuptos mien dugter ghiemt – *recently my daughter married*

Oku {Oku} – quickly
Gwehm oku – *come quickly*
Ne ghehdo antwehrde tib oku – *I cannot answer quickly to you*

Okwivid-ye {okwivId-ye} – obviously
Okwivid-ye i ne surviveer – *obviously they didn't survive*

Payn {payn} – hardly
Payn kwahsiemos fuges – *We could hardly flee*

Perodh {perOd} – forward
Ghango perodh – *I walk forward*

Plus {plus} – more (+), additional, more
Dwo plus dwo est egal ad quar – *2 + 2 = 4*
Ho addihn plus mathmoun ad mien buk – *I've added more contents to my book*
In the latter sentence, you could have used "meis" instead of "plus".

Poskwo {pOskwo} – afterwards, then
Ghamsiemos poskwo stajernsiemos un dom – we will marry and we will rent a house afterwards

Prevst {prevst} – once (*in the very past),* before

Visim un fee prevst – I saw a fairy once in the past

Protiapo {**protyApo**} **–** against the current
Snahm protiapo – I swim against the stream

Punor {**punOr**} **–** however, on the other hand *(opposition)*
Habe purts est gohd, punor dehlcs dedie tien hol gwiv pro i – having children is good, but, on the other hand, you must dedicate your life to them

Quayque {**kwAyk(ë)**} **–** (al)though
Eddo mult leckereits, quayque som diabetic – I eat a lot of sweets, though I'm diabetic

Quasi {**kwAzi**} **–** nearly, almost
Quasi mohrim honoct – I nearly died tonight

Quodlibt {**kwOdlibd**} **–** anyone/thing you like/want
Vols tu un orange, un banana au un mankay? Quodlibt – do you want an orange, a banana or a mango ? Anyone you want

Quoterlibt {**kwOtërlibd**} **–** *same as "quodlibt", but for a choice between two options*
Vols tu un orange au un mankay? Quoterlibt – do you want an orange or a mango ? Anyone you want

Saat-ye {**saAt ye**} **–** clockwise *(adverb)*
Id wogh gwaht saat-ye – the car runs clockwise

Sammel {**sAmël**} **–** at the same time
Nies purts vanier sammel – our children vanished at the same time

Sat {**sat**} **–** enough
Essim sat – I ate enough

Schawxwen {**xAwkswën**} **–** momentarily
Eem schawxwen dusiht – I turned momentarily dizzy

Schowi {**cOwi**} **–** therefore, consequently
Id institutional division iom maghs est schowi necessar iri mutual control – the institutional division of the powers is by consequence necessary to their mutual control

Sei {**sey**} **–** if *(introducing a condition or suposition)*
Sei seuyt, mansiem domi – if it rains, I'll stay at home
Kaupsiem tien hadia, bet sei tien pater ne payght mi, cheidsiem con iom – I shall buy your present, but if your father doesn't pay me, I'll have an argument with him

Sekwent {**sEkwënt**} **–** following, according to
Sekwent ids Constitution, official bahsa Ukraines est ukrainsk – according to its constitution, the official language of Ukraine is Ukrainian
Sekwent id Tyrk statistic institut, id population ios landios mikdier 74,7 millions leuden in 2011 – according to the Turkish statistical institute, the country's population amounted to 74,7 million people in 2011

Seni {sEni} – apart, separately, asunder
Crohscim seni ud mien braters ed swesters – I grew up separately from my brothers and sisters

Ser {ser} – seriously *(when refering to injuries, wounds…)*
Buim ser vurnt unte id accident – I was severely injured during the accident

Serter {sErtër} – later
Wano wakt nun, ghehdsiemos vide mutu serter – I'm lacking time for the moment, we can see each other later

Shayad {xayAd} – probably
Credeihm od ne ter sessient meis large ubnuwa nuntos. Shayad naudhsiem kaure tik de id – I think that there won't be larger updates from now on. Probably I'll have to care about it

Sigwra {sIgura} – certainly, sure
Sigwra eucsiem Sambahsa – I will certainly learn Sambahsa

Sonst {sonst} – if not, or else
Is ne hat daken vies message, sonst habiet gwohmt – he didn't get your message, or else he would have come

Sontern {sOntërn} – but *(after a negation)*
"Ne ho saygen od neid est gohder," jawieb is Roy, "sontern od neid est meis lecker – "I haven't said that nothing is better," replied the King, "but that nothing is more delicious"

Stayg {stayg} = fujutan *(both can be used as adjectives)*

Strax {straks} = fauran

Tadrijan {tadrIjan} – gradually
Tadrijan i beis construgent ir alvey – little by little do the bees build their hive

Taiper {tÄpër} – presently
Taiper id mund est baygh dangereus – the world is presently very dangerous

Takriban {takribAn} – about, approximately
Ho takriban penkwe milliards in id bank – I have approximately five millions at the bank

Tan(do) {tAn(do)} – as long as
"Ghehdo te hehlpe ad kwehre id sam", is iey "tan es asli-ye zakir" – "I can help you to do the same", he said, "as long as you are faithfully pious"

Tienxia {tyEnksya} – all around the world
Tienxia est khitert, betschi tienxia est karam – rhere's evil all around the world, but there is also goodness all around the world

Tik {tik} – only
Som tik octat – I'm only eight years old

Towsraen {towsrAyn} – randomly, at random
Ia numers prehpent towsraen – the numbers come up at random

Tsay {tsay} – back
I peinds gwehment tsay – The enemies are coming back

Tun {tun} – then *(temporal adverb)*
Tun el magv visit un piurneus serpent ep id charagah – then the child saw a snake on the grass

Wa {wa} – and/or *(to indicate alternative names)*
Feira de Santana wa "Princesse Urb" est id second mierst urb os Bahia – Feira de Santana or "Princess City" is the second largest city of Bahia

Wakea {wakEa} – definitely
Is est wakea is meist preparet – he's definitely the best prepared one

Way {way} – alas, unfortunately
Way ia mohrit – alas, she died

We {we} – or *(separes clauses)*
Ne woidim an kaupo un wogh we io safer do Tyrkia – I don't know if I buy a car or travel to Turkey

Weidwos {wEydwos} – of course
Weidwos od Sambahsa est facil – of course that Sambahsa is easy

Yadi {yAdi} – if only
Yadi Jorge hieb esen perodhsedd, hol esiet different – if only Jorge had been the chairman, everything would be different

Yani {yAni} – that is to say *(to bring a precision)*
Babys sont pur, yani, i ne hant synt – babies are pure, that is to say, they haven't sin
…i hant neid synt – …they have no sin

(Ya)schi {(yA)ci} – too, also *("-schi" can be suffixed to a pronoun, an article or another invariable word if it's phonetically compatible and if it's the word concerned by the repetition)*
Iaschi buit aunstohmen ad mohrt – she also was sentenced to death
Cavalls yaschi ghehdent ses usen ka transport forme – horses also can be used as a means of transportation

Yed {yed} – yet, however
Yed, is postalion ne gwohmit – yet, the postman didn't come

Yeji {yEji} – according to
Yeji id Traiteit os Amritsar, is Radja os Jammu, Gulab Singh, bihsit is nov wanak os

Kashmir – *pursuant to the Amritsar Traiteit, the Ralah of Jammu, Gulab Singh, became the new ruler of Kashmir*
Strehcend uper circa 9,6 millions km², China est tienxia dwot plautsto Stat yeji id land superficie – *spanning over around 9,6 millions km², China is the second or third largest country of the world according to land surface*
Yeji Einstein, dwo jects sont aunfin, id universe ed mensc cacavania – *according to Einstein, two things are endless, the universe and human stupidity*

Yunyun {yunyUn} – and so on
Un cyclist safert 20Km in id prest hor, 16 in id second yunyun – *a cycliste travels 20 kmin the first hour, 16 in the second one, and so on*

SOME DOUBTS THAT CAN APPEAR

I've tried to explain the conjunctions well in the examples, I've even used very similar examples in order to evidence the differences, but some doubts can remain. In this subchapter I try to predict some of them and I try to answer them.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BET" AND "MEN"?

While "bet", the most common, presents a real opposition, "men" doesn't present real oposition. Look the examples below:

(1) Ne eddo leckereits, MEN ne som diabetic – I don't eat candies, but I am not diabetic
(2) Ia orbat in un kiekwrschop, MEN ia ne est veterinar – she works in a pet shop, but she is not veterinarian
(3) Kamo sports, BET ne som un athlete – I like sports, but I am not an athlete
(4) Gwivs in id eust, BET eiskws gwive in id west – you live in the east, but you want to live in the west

Observe that, in (1), if I don't eat candies, it doesn't necessarily mean that I am diabetic; in (2) the woman works in a pet shop, but she doesn't have to be veterinarian to work there. But in (3), if I say that I like sports, many people may presume that I am an athlete; in (4) the person lives in the east, so it's assumed that he/she wanted to live there, but in reality his/her desire is otherside.

Don't worry so much, because the choose between "men" and "bet" is very subjective, some can say that if you work in a pet shop, much probably you are a veterinarian, thus we should use "bet" instead "men" in (2). In (3), if you live in a place where people like sports a lot, but it's common that almost nobody practice such activities, "men" can be used.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that establish the relationship, of subordinative type, between two terms of a sentence. Most of the Sambahsa prepositions can be used as conjunctions too. The prepositions are:

Ab {ab} – by *(after a verb in the passive). This preposition becomes "af" when before words that begins with "h". It also can means "as of" or "starting from"*

Id torte buit edden ab me – *the pie was eaten by me*
Af hoyd – *from today*

Ad {ad} – at. *Very useful when the dative cannot be used.*
Yeiso un blixbrev ad Henrique – *I send an e-mail to Henrique*
Ia ihsit ad vide an ays wogh hieb likwt id reparation service – *she went off to see if her car had left the reparation service*

Ant {ant} – before, in front of
Ant id scol – *in front of the school*
Ant id thron – *in front of the throne*

Apo {Apo} – off. *It can be reduced to "ap" when before vowels.*
Grand Britain lyehct apo id Europay dayluk – *Great Britain is located off the European mainland*

Apter {Aptër} – behind
Apter id dru – *behind the trees*
Apter iam mater – *behind the mother*
Id urb est apter id forest – *the city is behind the forest*

Aun {Aon} – without
Som aun chifan – *I'm without meal*

Bayna {bAyna} – among
Smos bayna i peinds – *we're among the enemies*
Id vallee est bayna ia ghyors – *the valle is among the mountains*
Is planit id competition bayna i daskals – *he planned the competition among the teachers*

Bi {bi} – at *(workplace, shop)*, in *(the work of an author)*, by *(idea of non-permanent proximity)*. *This preposition often merges with pronouns in the dative and accusative forms. bi + ei = bei; bi + ay = bay; bi + el = bil; bi + im = bim.*
Fruits sont kaupen bi mercat – *fruits are bought at the market*
Manskwo bi mien sokwi ep tod walu – *I want to stand by my companion on that battlefield*
Sei yed id dayi progress dehlct ses, bi Kant kam bi Condorcet, id norme quod permitt judce Historia… – *if however the idea of progress must be, in Kant as in Condorcet, the norm that allows to judge History…*

Bila {bIla} – in lack of, failing
Bila satisfacend communicationzariyas ed efficienta transportsnetwehrgs, ia electoral campagnes sont difficil ductu – *in lack of satisfying communication means and transportation networks, electoral campaigns are hard to carry on*

Cis {tsis} – on this side (where I am)
Cis tod fluv – *on this side of the river*

Con {kon} – with *(idea of company)*
Som con te – *I'm with you.*

***Safersiem con iom** – I will travel with him*
***Weiko con mien esor** – I live with my wife*
***Tolko con Olivier** – I'm talking with Olivier*

Contra {kOntra} – against
***I katuer contra nos** – they fought against us*

Circa {tsIrka} – about, approximately
***Is est circa dwo meters buland**– he's approximately two meters high*

Dayir {dAyir} – concerning
***Ia conflicts dayir wed bihnt schowi imminent** – by consequence, conflicts about water are getting imminent*

De {de} – about
***Tod buk est de drus** – this book is about trees*

Dia {dya} – towards *(in a moral, figurative sense)*
***Id majoritat os Kashmirs population esiet nuntos ryowkhowo dia independence** – the majority of Kashmir's population would be from now on favorable towards independence*
***Som allergic dia penicillin** – I'm allergical at penicillin*

Do {do} – (in)to
***Wey safersiemos do Espania** – we will travel (in)to Spain*
***Ho adapten sem reconstruct nams em antique hindeuropay divs do Sambahsa** – I have adapted some reconstructed names of antique Indo-european gods into Sambahsa*

Due {dü:} – due to
***Due id seuy, khako linkwes mien dom** – because of (due to) the rain,*
I can't leave my house

En {en} – here is/are + *acc*
***En id antwehrd** – here is the answer*

Ender {Endër} – beneath, underneath *(doesn't imply contact)*
***Ter est un kwaun ender id meja** – there is a dog beneath the table*
***Ender nebhs sont id land ed id mar** – bthe mouth beneath the noseeneath the clouds there are the land and the sea*
***Id stohm ender id nas** – the mouth beneath the nose*

Endo {Endo} – within, inside *(with movement)*
***El monster fugit endo antro** – the monster fled inside the cave-den*

Engwn {Engun} – along
***Tod permitt mette precis-ye engwn ia walls ed flors** – this allows to mow with precision along the remparts and the flowers*

Eni {Eni} – within
***Eni mien corpos ter sont vehrms** – there are worms inside my body*

Ep {ep} – on *(touches the object). Before "h" this preposition becomes "ef", like is done with* "ab"
Ter est un rat ep id meja – there is a rat on the table

Epter {Eptër} – just over *(ex: a garment on another one, or looking over a shoulder)*
Ia dohm-se ep id bors om sien peds, ed, glanzend epter id leizdo ios mur, ayso spect incontrit tod uns buland wir – she stood upright on the tip of her feet, and, glancing over the edge of the wall, her look met the one of a tall man

Ex {eks} – out of, from (within)
Som ex Brasilu – I am from Brazil
Un helm ex stal – a helmet (made) of steel
El kwaun gwehmt ex id dom – the dog comes out of the house
Look the difference between "ex" and "exo"
El kwaun est ex<u>o</u> id dom – the dog is outside the house
When is not possible to express the idea of "made of" or "from certain place", the preposition "ex" passes the idea of movement.

In {in} – in
Som in id strad X – I am in the street X
Ghehdo bahe in dwodem bahsas – I can speak in twelve languages
Credeihm in fees – I believe in fairies

Instet {instEt} – instead (of)
Instet swehpe, ma ne orbats? – instead of sleeping, why don't you work?

Inter {Intër} – between
Ia bent est inter dwo geronts – the girl is between two old men
Id joyel eet inter ia colunns – the jewel was between the columns

Kata {kAta} – from above, down
Mathalan, ia pinegs hangend kata id mur nieb id ogwn quanta tengier gwiv – for example, the paintings on the wall near the fire all seemed to be alive

Kye {kye} – in the direction of. *This preposition merges itself with the following determinat or the pronoun in the 3rd person, it's not rare to find something like kyid (kye + id).*
Vahm gwahe kye mien dom – I shall go soon in the direction of my house
Is fallit kya dubes ios hayd – he fell towards the depths of Hell
To ne est bad perfection, sontern to est un itner kye – this is not yet perfection, but this is a way in (that) direction
Kyant {kyant} = kye + ant – towards *(coming in the opposite direction of)*
Io vis iom gwehme kyant me – I saw him coming towards me

Med {med} – with *(an instrument).*
Is magician construgit un castell med sien magia – the magician built a castle with his magics
Saferam med wogh – we traveled in a car
Med alya werds – with other words

Medsu {mEdsu} – amidst, in the middle of
Eduarda khiek sib stambhes glihes medsu sien dakrus – *Eduarda couldn't help herself from laughing in the middle of her tears*
Arriveer bad in vid unios mier menegh medsu quod is Lion ed is Unicorn eent katuend – *they eventually arrived in sight of a big crowd in the middle of which the Lion and the Unicorn were fighting*

Mustathna {mustA§na} – apart from
3.729.500 leuds gwiveer dien 1sto Januar 2015 in Kartvelia (mustathna Abkhasia ed Sud-Iristan) – *3.729.500 people were living on the 1st of January 2015 in Georgia (not counting Abkhazia and South Ossetia)*

Na {na} – in continuation to
J. K. Rowling scripsit alya Harry Potter buks na "The Philosopher's Stone" – *J. K. Rowling wrote other Harry Potter books in continuation to "The Philosopher's Stone"*

Nespekent {nëspEkënt} – despite
Nespekent sien situation, Sophia biey meis pro iom quem pro se ye cid moment – *despite her situation, Sophi feared more for him than for herself at this moment*

Nieb {nyeb} – next to, on the side of, beside
Id dru est nieb id dom – *the tree is by the house*

Ob {ob} – because (of)
Eddo sabzi ob id suasmehct – *I eat vegetables because they taste good*
Dank ob id antwehrd – *thanks for the answer*

Ois {oys} – coming from, having its origin in. *Sometimes it is written as "oys".*
Tuntos, ad pelu Stats ois id decolonisation moliet trehve ir tula – *from this time, many States born out of the decolonization had difficulties to find their balance*
I think that is better I explain what "ad" is doing in "ad pelu Stats" for those who didn't understand. In the example was used the verb "molie", which means "to be difficult to", that's why was necessary the use of "ad" for indicating the indirect object. The real subject of "moliet" is "trehve".

Pati {pAti} – including
Ceters hieb esen lusen unte id naufrage, pati vasya mehmens os eys gwito tuntro – *all other things had been lost during the shipwreck, including all the memories of his life until then*
Sayg mi tien adresse, pati tien postal code – *tell me your address, inclunding your postal code*

Per {per} – through
Skapam per cid passage – *we escaped through this passage*
Presaygo id future per mien cristall ball – *I foretell the future through my cristal ball*
Dec kilometers per hor – *ten kilometers per hour*

(Per)ambh {(për)Amb} – around
Piends sont ambh nos – *enemies are around us*
Ia ghyors perambh id vallee – *the mountains around the valley*

Ter est wed perambh id insule – *There is water around the island*

Ploisko {plOysko} – except
Eddo quant genos os miems, ploisko pork – *I eat all kind of meat, except pork*

Po {po} – for *(in exchange of, in search for)*
Io exchange un apel po un banane – *I exchange an apple for a banana*

Pon {pon} – since, for
Som her pon id auror – *I'm here since dawn*
Pon kamdiu reidneute yu in plen diewo? – *for how long have you been riding in full daylight?* (notice the use of the durative -neu-, I'll talk about it in the appropriate chapter)

Pos {pos} – after
Tolko tib pos io arrive – *I (will) talk to you after I (will) arrive*
Ho corregen werd pos werd – *I've corrected word by word*

Pre {pre} – before *(in time)*
Tolko tib pre linkwo – *I talk to you before I leave*

Pri {pri} – by, along *(idea of movement)*
Is vis un bloudun reider qui galoppit pri iom dextos levtro – *he saw a blue-clad rider who was galopped before him from the right to the left*
Quando yu gwahsiete pri id cocin – *when you'll go by the kitchen*
El shamyu snahsit pri me – *the shark was swimming along me*

Pro {pro} – for (the benefit of), to, per
Kieupim un cavall pro te – *I bought a horse for you*
Eiskwo un wogh pro miena safers – *I want a car for my travels*
El behrger mohrit pro vies gwits – *the saviour died for your lives*
Dec kilometers pro hor – *ten kilometers per hour*
To est nearyo pro me – *that's Greek to me / it's double Dutch*

Prod {prod} – ahead (of)
Noster chef semper ghanct prod nies grupp – *our boss always walks ahead the group*

Prokwe(m) {prOkwë(m)} – near, close to
El animal est prokwe me – *the animal is close to me*

Prosch {proc} – close(r) to *(idea of approaching)*
Id wogho gwehmt prosch me – *the car is approaching me*

Protie {protI:} = contra
I katueer protiev nos – *they fought against us*

Protiev {protyEv} = Protie

Samt {samt} – with *(circumstance, description)*
Un wir samt blou okwi – *a blue-eyed man*

Cid familia gwivt samt maungo noroc *– this family lives with a lot of happiness*
Cheuso mien werds samt kaur *– I choose my words carefully*

Sekwos {**sEkwos**} **–** following
Sekwos id swodetermination referendum os 1sto Jul 1962, Algeria proclamet sien independence *– following the self-determination referendum of July 1st, 1962, Algeria proclaims its independence*

Speit {**speyt**} **–** despite *(with a idea of disappointment)(is a substantive as well)*
Id tank, speit gwaur leusa, tadrijan upertrehsit id squadron *– the tank, despite heavy losses, managed to get through his squadron*

Sub {**sub**} **–** under *(often implies contact)*
Ter est un arank sub id meja *– there's a spider under the table*
Sub un peruca ter est un calv cap *– under a wig there's a bald head*

Subpoena {**subpOyna**} **–** under fear of *(penalty)*
Uno mukhla al est tun dahn kay linkwes id land subpoena expulsion *– A deadline is then given to him/her in order to leave the country under threat of expulsion*

Suisraen {**swisrAyn**} **–** notwithstanding
Diplomatia ghehdeiht ia Stats suisraen ia differences iren constitutional ed social systemes, do mutual comprehension *– diplomacy allows States, notwithstanding the differences of their constitutional and social systemes, to reach mutual understanding*

Suppose {**supOzë**} **–** supposing that
Suppose mathalan yu subscripte un contract bi un pharmaceutic firma kay behrge vos ud diabetes *– let's suppose, for example, that you sign a contract with a pharmaceutical firm to keep you from diabetes*

Swod {**swod**} **–** in the way of, according to the custom of
Swod iens atavs (salaf) sokwis ios Prophet *– In the way of the ancestors (salaf) who followed the Prophet*

Tiel {**tyel**}**–** till. *But before a verb we use "hin(a)".*
Id verdia start ex id urb ed continuet tiel id mar *– the highway starts from the city and runs to the sea*
Cursim tiel mien dom *– I ran up to my house*

Trans {**trans**} **–** beyond
Trans tod fluv *– beyond the river*
Trans destruge doms, hurcan Irma hat nicen leuds *– beyond the destruction of houses, the hurricane Irma has killed people*

Ud {**ud**} **–** from
Un brev ud Marta *– a letter from Marta*
Ia kieupit un dom med denars ud ays pater *– she bought a house with money from her father*

Ulter {**Ultër**} **–** besides, moreover, in addition to

Ulter id marche wehlen ios roy Huan, is conservit precieus-ye id royal titule yeji quod is poiss mutalbe id noble nam Vasconcelos – *in addition to the march order of King Huan, he kept preciously the royal title according to which he had the right to claim the noble name Vasconcelos*

Uper {**Üpër**} – over *(it doesn't touche the object)*
Un plav pleuct uper id tor – *a plane is flying over the tower*

Unte {**Untë**} – during, in the space of *(temporal or spatial meaning)*
Unte id wer – *during the spring*
Unte id hall – *within the hall*
I construgeer id tor unte ia yars – *they build the tower during the years*
Unte tod wakt, in Washington – *during this time, in Washington*
Sub id schock, is Waktprince remien aunmov unte un khvil – *Under the shock, the Prince of Time remained motionless for a while*

Vice {**vits**} – at the place of *(it can also be used as a prefix)*
Henrique ne hat ghohden dake ia buks. Vice to, Olivier hat ei yist ia odt-documents – *Henrique could not get the books. Instead of this, Olivier sent him the odt-documents*

Witerom {**witërOm**} – opposite to *(it's also an adverb)*
Witerom id dikhliz, is daskal skohpt me – *on the opposite end of the gangway, the teacher was waiting for me*

Yant {**yant**} – as soon as *(can be used with substantives)*
Yant ho denars, kaupo un leuyk tib – *as soon as I get money, I buy you a toy*

Ye {**ye**} – *it doesn't have a defined meaning, it expresses a circumstance or condition, you use this preposition when no other is useful, it is our Joker card*
Ye mien surprise – *at my surprise*
Ye mieno mayn – *in my opinion*
Io arrive do hem ye noct – *I arrive at the house at night*

Za {**dza**} – in the back of
Za te! – *in your back!*

SOME DOUBTS THAT CAN APPEAR

I've tried to explain the prepositions well in the examples, I've even used very similar examples in order to evidence the differences, but some doubts can remain. In this subchapter I try to predict some of them and I try to answer them.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MED" AND "PER"

What's the difference between the two sentences below?

Is magician hat construgen un castell med sien magia – the magician has built a castle with his magic
Is magician hat construgen un castell per sien magia – the magician has built a castle through his magic

The second sentence is grammatically correct, but it gives the impression that the magician has build the castle with him in other dimension or distant place, while in the first sentence the magician has build the castle in the place where he was. Look whether with the example below you can understand:

Glego per id fenster med mien durbin iam bikini-vehsend gwenak
I ogle through the window with my binoculars the bikini-weared young woman

Did you notice why my second example *(the one of the magician who has built the castle "per" his magic)* was strange?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "POS" AND "TRANS"

"Pos" is initially an adverb, in other words, if you say a sentence like the one below:

Id urb est pos id forest – *the city is after the forest*

The sentence above means something like: first it's necessary cross the forest before reaching the city.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EX" AND "UD"

Let's see three examples:

Som ex ia Uniet Stats – *I am from the United States*
Un helm ex stal – *a helmet of steel*
Un brev ud Klara – *a letter from Klara*

The "ex", when not in the sense of "out", is used for something made from the mentioned object or came from it, like a helmet of steel or a person from a country. The "ud" is used for things that didn't come from within the mentioned object, like we don't expect that the letter was made from the body of Klara, so we use "ud" instead "ex".

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "VICE" AND "INSTET"

As prepositions both means the same thing, but "instet" can be also a adverb while "vice" also can be a prefix, like in "vice-president".

Henrique ne hat ghohden dake ia buks. <u>Instet</u>, Olivier hat ei yist ia odt-documents
Henrique ne hat ghohden dake ia buks. <u>Vice to</u>, Olivier hat ei yist ia odt-documents

ENCLITICS AND PROCLITICS

Some of these words are not easy to be translated, but this chapter will teach you how to use them. Enclitics are words put after another word while proclitics are words put before another word.

The enclitic "tun" is the demonstrative of "kun" or "quando".

Herodotos extendt tod nam do id continental hinterland, beuwend it Asia id trit part ios gnoht mundios tun – Herodot extends this name to the continental hinterland, making thus of Asia the third part of the known world then *(at that time)*

Id Occidental nam ios land gwehmt sigwra ex id Medieval Chinese pronunciation tom khanjis, quod tun buit launto do id bahsa Indonesias ka "Jepang", ed dind ab Portughesche nauts – the Occidental name of the country surely comes from the Medieval Chinese pronunciation of those hanzis, which was then borrowed into Indonesian as "Jepang", and afterwards by Portuguese sailors

When you have to use some clitic, but you haven't a word with the convenient accentuation that supports the clitic, you can use "nu" as a support, like in "nughi" *(nu + ghi)* or with the relative pronouns "yos", "ya", "yod", "yel" *(for example: nu- yos, nu-yel)*.

Chanda ex Zambia, nu-yos suabaht Sambahsa, gnoht maung bahsas – Chanda from Zambia, who speaks well Sambahsa, knows many languages

"ge" and "tar" are like "ghi", but as, sometimes, the repetition of the particle "ghi" occurs very repeatedly, it's used these two particles. "ge" emphasizes personal pronouns and articles, while "tar" emphasizes interrogative pronouns.

Ia gehnsiet un son, ed ei dahsies id nam Jesus; is ge salvsiet sien popule ex idsa synts – she will conceive a son, whom she will give the name Jesus; it's him who will save his people from its sins

Yed, isge ieg kam weysmee – however, he did like we (did)

-ge is connected to a personal pronoun, in this sentence of the example -ge is here to emphasize the opposition with "wey-smee"

Quod tar tengicit is? – what did he (really) look like?

Often "tar" and "ge" are not directly translated to another language, especially "tar"

An excellent example with "nu" and "tar":

Sei nu id luce quod est in te est temos, kam tar megil sessiet tod temos! – if, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!

The enclitic "pet" reinforces identity, often translated as our "very".

Henrique weict in idpet centre ios citad – Henrique lives in the very center of the city

> *To write "…in idswo centre…" would be strange because it means "… in the center itself…"*

Id brev hieb gwohmt unte idpet dwer ios laboratorium – the letter had come through the very door of the laboratory

Est un prientlik geront quospet ghalv buit trohven medsu eys bustan – it's a friendly old man whose very skull was found in the middle of his garden

I reuschus leuds eent ipet parents ias magv – the people who had rushed were *(precisely)* the parents of the child *(after that child had an accident)*

> *ipet = i* (the definite article) + *pet*

When "pet" is used after a verb, it has the sense of "to be in the capacity of".

Sei yu plais steighte con me do mien fiaker, duco-pet vos ad eys baytel – if you accept to get in with me into my cab, I *(can)* drive you to his home

With adverbs of time and space the word "kye", as an enclitic, reinforces the adverb.

… ed terkye id sinister masse uns bina forstilb ids ghebel uper id strad – … and just at that point, a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street

Ed mehnte ghi od is nos duxit tei stet querkye staht id dwer?! – and where do you think he carried us but to that place with the door?!

"Nunkye", bahsit alter, antwehrdte mi: "quois gnohte yu me?" – "And now", said the other, you answer me: "how did you know me?"
Notice that "antwehrdte" and "gnohte yu" refer to one person, not to a group as it may look at a first moment. It's because it's used the pronoun of courtesy "yu", indeed you only can know it by the context.

Tunkye eet circum nev saat ios aghyern, ed id prest nebule ios saison – it was by this time about nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season

Gheskye ia ne eevevis iom pon quasi dwo munts – it was nearly two months since she had seen him till yesterday

The enclitic "wert" indicates reported speech.

Sambahsa estwert baygh interessant – Sambahsa - it is said - is very interesting

Sekwent qui ghieng pri iens unte ir mingo promenades, bowert sieyg neid – it was reported by those who encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing

Sekwent tom mertikwol, ia bent comwert hieb haben meis dekhschat quem gvol – well, the child was not much the worse, more frightened, according to the Sawbones

Iswert liek stets meis confinit-se in id practis uper id laboratorium, quer is hatta swohp yando – the doctor, it appeared, now more than ever confined himself to the cabinet over the laboratory, where he would sometimes even sleep *(in the preceding sentence of the translation, what we know about the doctor is reported by his butler)*

The proclitic "proe" is often translated as "already".

Kun id nam os Hyde buit swohrt, Ustad Utterson proe-akowsicit, bet kun is chohx id klor, is khiek etidwoie – when Hyde's name was uttered, Mr. Utterson was already listening, but when he checked the bit of wood, he no longer doubted it

Mien kerd hat tem aghnuet quem ioschi proe-plangiem – I came away with that upon my heart, that I could have wept too

… proeghi tetyohc pelu dwogimtias – … a thing that had befallen many scores of times

The conjunction "… men (…) de …" or "… nu (…) de …" shows an opposition between two sentences:

Olivier men weict in France; Henrique de in Brasilu – Olivier lives *(on his side)* in France; Henrique *(for what regards him)* in Brazil

Central ed Eust Asia nu est befolct ab mongoloids. Indonesia de superpont uni aborigine substrat malays populations – Central & East Asia is populated *(on its side)* by mongoloids. Indonesia *(on its side)* superposes Malay populations to an aborigine substrate
  uni = un + i = ad un (dative singular)

"… men (…) de …" and "… nu (…) de …" have the very same role.

But when "nu" is used alone, that's to say, it's not used in conjunction with "de", it's an adverb that means "namely".

Un public wesnum est un contracto conclus ab un contragend magh, nu id Stat, ia regional au local autoritats – a public procurement is a contract concluded by a contracting authority, namely/that is to say the State, the regional or local authorities (etc …)

The enclitic affix -schi already was explained and the enclitic affix -smee will be explained soon.

USEFUL AFFIXES

Differently of other auxiliary languages, Sambahsa rely more on borrowed words than composed words. Sambahsa has so many languages as sources that is impossible to have a regular system of derivation, but some useful affixes can be listed.

Some basic rules can be considered in forms derived from the romance languages, an important characteristic of theirs is that they're based on the "perfect stem", which is predicted in the following ways:

For verbs ending with unstressed "e", it's used -at- instead.
  form*e* → form*at-* → formation
For verbs ending with "ie", it's used -icat- instead.
  publ*ie* → publ*icat-* → publication
For verbs ending with "ue", it's used -ut- instead. It also is applied to verbs whose past participles in "t" ends with -wt.
  constit*ue* → constitut*ut-* → constitution
For verbs ending with "eih", it's used -it- instead.
  add*eih* → add*it-* → addition
The perfect stem of other verbs corresponds to their participles in "t".

PREFFIXES

ab- – away
Abcurr – to run away

apo- – *indicates the fourth generation*
Apopater – great-grandfather

be- – *makes transitive verbs as be- in English*

begh(i)s- – deprived of

bfu- – *negative prefix before words of Sinitic origin.*

cum- – *similar to words with the prefix god-*
Cumpater – godfather
Cummater – godmother

dus- – ill-, bad
Dusmenos – ill-disposed

en- – to put into
Enquestion – to put in question, to question

ender- – *diminutive of action*
Endervid – to catch a glimpse of
Enderghyan – to half-open

eti- – Indicates the fifth generation

for- – corresponds to the adverb astray

ga- – before a verb with apophony: indicates the result of an action; if it has the suffix -os it indicates something pejorative. Before a substantive it indicates sum.
Gabehrg – mountain range (behrg = cliff)

ken- – empty of

mu- – *may be used to indicate the executer of an action when preffixed to a word of "muslim" origin*
Mussafer – traveller (safer = to travel)

muta- – to change
Mutamayn – to change opinion

Ni- – *means "down" in a figurative sense*
Niklad – to download (klad = load)

(oi)s- – the opposite of en-, it means "to put off/out"
oischalt – to switch off
(en)schalt – to switch on

or- – original, primeval, primitive
Oraryo – pre-aryan or *proto Indo-European* (aryo = arian)

par- – completion or fullfilled action
parkwehr – to archive (wehr = to do)

peri- – through
Perigumt – throughfare (gumt = coming)

pro- – indicates the third generation. *Before a verb it means "in front of" or "preceding" and triggers the dative.*
Pronepot – grandnephew
Is mi proghieng – he was walking in front of me

rhayr – negative preffix used before words of arab origin, but often is used as a indepentent adverb
Rhayr yakin – unsure

step- – *family after a second marriage)*
Steppater – stepfather
Stepmater – stepmother
Steppurt – stepson, stepdaughter

sua- – well
Suakwohrt – well done (kwohrt = past tense of "kwohr", which means "done")

ud- – capacity of doing better than others
Ho udsnaht iom – I've outswum him
With the reflexive pronoun "sib", it indicates the way of getting something.
Id mafia sib udtehrct id silence schahiden – The Mafia gets the silence of witnesses by threatening them

SUFFIXES

EXPRESSING QUALITY OR STATE

In some cases it's added the suffix -e and it's submitted to apophony if possible.

Long [long] (length) – longe [londj] (lengthiness)
Deub [döb] (deep) – dube [düb] (deepness)
Slab [slab] (weak) – sliebe [slyeb] (weakness)

This system only works if there is a phonetic difference between the adjective and the derived form. For other adjectives is used the suffix -(e)t.

Mild [mild] (mild) – mildet [mIldët] (pity)
Mynder [mÜndër] (proud) – Myndert [mÜndërt] (pride)

It's possible the use of others affixes like -os and -ia. For words of romance origin it's used -or and (i)tat.

EXPRESSING AN ACTION

If the own stem is not the sufficient, the ending -(e)n may be added *(or -sa for verbs ending with a stressed vowel sound)*. For verbs of romance origin is added -(t)ion is added to the verbal stem.

INDICATING THE PERFORMER OF AN ACTION

The most used is -er, very similar to English. A practical set is -ant for who makes the action, -eit for who suffers this action and -at to indicate the result or object of this action.

Is telephonant kwehrt un telephonat pro iom telephoneit
The caller makes a phone call to the called

OTHER SUFFIXES

-ar – collection. For names of profession it means "maker of"

-asc – to become

-at – years old

-av – in a verbal stem it means "inclined to" (the verbs are modified because of nasal infix and other reasons)

-ber – berry, fruit
***Vinber** – grape* (vin = vin)

-ble – possibility. Very similar to the English -ble. If there is a risk of confusion with other conjugated form, then use -et (or -im if the -t is not possible)
***Dyehrcet** – glimpsable* (dyehrc = to glimpse)

-dem – region. Very similar to English -dom.
***Roydem** – kingdom* (roy = king)

-eus – adjetive of quality. It corresponds to the -ous from English
***Bulbeus** – bulbous* (bulbe = bulb)

-en – adjective of substance
***Golden** – golden* (gold = gold)

-fred – free from

-ia – quality, science, country

-ic – forms adjectives. It corresponds to adjectives that ends in -ic
***Cubic** – cubic* (cube = cube)

-iev – fruit, grain

-ika – young *(female)*
Potnika – *miss* (potnia = lady)

-iko – young *(male)*
Potiko – *galant* (poti = sir)

-il – susceptible to, open to.

-in – feminin suffix *or* "forest of"

-(i)sk – adjective of origin
Coschmarisk – *nightmarish* (coschmar = nightmare)

-isme – study of something, theory, ideology

-iste – participants or supporters of a study of something, theory or ideology

-ka – makes the feminine diminutive in a stressed syllable
-ko – makes the masculine diminutive in a stressed syllable
Hansel & Gretel – *Hanko & Ritka*[2]
Cat – *cat → catko*
Dog – *kwaun → kwaunko*
Kitchen – *cucin → (cu)cinko*
Book – *buk → bukko*

-lik – -like
Ays face est cavallik – *her face is horselike*

-log – -logist
Astrolog – *astrologer*
Cardiolog – *cardiologist*

-ment – corresponds to no-adverb borrowed words that ends in -ment. For matter of accentuation, this suffix counts as apart substantive within of a compounded word

-mon – who can

-ner – masculine suffix
Eireanner – *irishman* (eirean = person or thing from Ireland)

-nic – pejorative *(masculine)*
Drehnknic – *drunkard*

-nica – pejorative *(feminine)*

2   Indeed it's "Ritka" instead "Gritka". If you wanna know why Olivier (this example is his) did in this way, its because "Gretel" comes from Latin "Margaritha", in the diverse languages this name lost some syllables:
Greta → Gretchen → Gretel
The original joint of letters is "margaRITa", not "GRIT", that's why it became "Ritka".

-on – precision *(with hyphen)*
Segim mien diemens. Bet ye tod-on momento, ies Orks vols ed exkardkiesch ir simitars ed dagas – *I cut my bonds. But at this very moment, the Orcs turned around and pulled out their scimitars and daggers*

-os – on a verb it means "game of"
Skeulkos – *esconde-esconde*

-smee – always on personal pronouns to emphasize oppositions
Weysmee habmos naiwo likwno nies parents – *We* (not you) *have never left our parents*

-ster – feminine suffix. Use this only there are no problems with change of accentuation

-ure – on the perfect stem it means "result" or "quality"

-went – maks adjectives, corresponds to the English -ful. For matter of accentuation, this suffix counts as apart substantive within of a compounded word.
Dakruwent – *tearful (dakru = tear)*

STYLE

Different from the national languages, which have native speakers inserted in a determined social context, Sambahsa is to be spoken between people of different backgrounds. A Mongolian will find difficulties in understanding a person who speaks in the German way, regardless the Sambahsa of this second person is grammatically correct and his/her pronunciation is good.

You must be aware to don't translate a sentence like "It's necessary to repair the house" to "id est necessar urpes id dom", the correct translation is "est necessar urpes id dom", although the better way of expressing this idea would be "id dom tehrpt bihe urpt". Work on to avoid transporting characteristics from English to Sambahsa.

No le's see the case of the idioms, do you know what is idiom? It's is a linguistic term used to describe terms that are only used in a determined language, if they were directly translated to other language, they wont have any sense. I'll show you some examples from the French language:

Cherchez la femme – police slang for situations when there is a complication and nobody knows who was the responsible. In a literal translation it is "look for the woman"
Pourboire – it's our tip *(the extra money that we give to the waiter)*. In direct translation it is "for drinking".

Let's see a more familiar example: "Fred kicked the bucket", which means that Fred has died. If you say "Fred kalkit id amfer" to a Brazilian (s)he will understand that Fred literally kicked a physical bucket!

It's not like the idioms are untranslatable, it's their direct translation that is unfeasible. Are understanding what I am trying to say?

I am not saying that you have to speak a poor and personalitiless Sambahsa! But you have to be aware in avoiding idioms and other forms of speaking that are exclusive of Americans. Talk in a simple way, but without lose the personality that the language allows us to have and the richness that it offers us.

CHOOSING NEW WORDS

The primary source is, surely, what was reconstructed from the ancestor (Proto-)Indo-European. As not all words were reconstructed, many of them can be obtained from Indo-European ancient languages like Sanskrit, Ancient Greek and Latin.

Other sources are borrowed words from, at least, two linguistic branches, from West Europe until East Asia.

There is no reason to worry about new words, Sambahsa already has a great lexicon and new words will come from the absorption of neologisms. If it's not possible a translation from the existent lexicon in Sambahsa, it can be used the word in its original form, the terms from the computer science area are a good example about it. Words that imply a specific cultural item, like a martial arts of a people or a typical dish, will be used the own word. It's similar what would happen in English, for example, the word 武術 *(wushu)* was translated in the nearest way to what is pronounced in the original, respecting the limits of the English language that doesn't have the intonations of Chinese and other different sounds.

As you can see, naturally that the new words have to be adapted to the orthography of Sambahsa, which, due its flexibility, tries at best to maintain the words in their original form and original pronunciation.

COMMON MISTAKES AND QUESTIONS

In all this grammar I've tried to explain all the details of the language, but something that was not understood by someone may always exist. So I've created this chapter for listing all the mistakes and doubts I had throughout my learning in Sambahsa, I hope that this chapter be useful for you.

Obviously that, in future versions of this grammar, questions of other people will be added here.

HOW WORK GENERIC PRONOUNS LIKE "TO" AND "QUO"?

Words like "to" and "quo" are generic pronouns that especially refer to already said things, they are for neutral singular nominative/accusative. They don't suffer declension.

Henrique hat creet un nov automatic dictionar. Tod suawehrct!
Here "tod" refers to "automatic dictionar".

Henrique hat creet un nov automatic dictionar. To est un khauris khabar!
Here "to" sto the previous sentence, to the fact that Henrique has created a new dictionary.

"To hat duren pior diu!!!!" sieyg is ob impatience.
Here "to" refers to the situation that created this impatience.

El prient: "Volo kaupe un ieftin deluxe auto, bet ne trehvo semject interessant in id journal".
Serter: Est her un annunce quod correspondt quo tu paurskes
Here "quod" refers to "annunce" and "quo" refers to something that was not said in the sentence.

Is it possible more generic pronouns? In theory would be possible pronouns like "cio" and "eno", but they almost are never used.

WHAT REALLY MEANS THE VERB "LEIT"

It means "to go, to run" in the figurative sense.

Is vohs un armur quod baygh duslit ei – he wore an armor that wasn't good in him
duslit = dus (preffix for "bad" or "ill-") + lit (past tense of "leit")

In ielg poesis, lit meis au minter dayir pisk – In each poetry, the matter was more or less about fish

Kam leitte yu? – How are you? *(or "how are you going?")*

Bet tod conversation leit lyt pior oku – but this conversation is going a bit very quickly

Id grance leit engwn id Rhen – the boundaries goes along the Rhine

More examples, but with te word "uperleit":

Hind uperleit ex un agrent societat eni un democratic quader – India makes the transition from a agricultural society within a democratic framework

Id economic crosct nilent, uperleitend ex 9% pro yar in 2010 do 6% in 2011 – The economic growth is slowing down, passing from 9% for year to 6% in 2011

Mehnent maghe uperlites fauran do id politic nivell – They think *(they)* can pass immediately to the political level

Serter uperlit is do id camp ios Papp – Later, he joined the camp of the Pope

Ghehdt uperlites id hol territorium uns land – it can go *(extend)* beyond the whole territory of a country

HOW ASK SOMETHING TO SOMEONE

How translate "I asked my father for money". The most correct translation is <u>not</u> "prohgim denars ad mien pater", let's see the problems of this sentence. The sentence in its passive form:

* Denars buir prohgen ab me ud mien pater – money was prayed to me by my father

Remember that the verb "prehg", in the sense of "ask something to someone" is used with the word "ke(m)" and in this case should be used the "ud" instead "ad". Let's see how would be the translation of this absurd sentence.

* Prohgim denars ad mien pater – I prayed to money for my father

Now see the sentence how it should be translated:

I asked my father for money – prohgim mien pater ke mi daht denars *(**literally:** I asked my father that he give me money)*
Notice that "mi" is in the dative case

HOW TO SAY WHETHER SOMETHING WILL BE DELAYED OR BE LATE?

Let's start with the verb "chitay". You can make sentences like:

Tod saat chitayt – this clock is late
Id machine chitayt pre schalte – the machine is delaying to start *(**in direct translation:** "the machine delays before starting". You mustn't use "kay" here)*

How the transitive verb "chitay" may be used with persons:

Id seuy hat chitayt mien prient – the rain has delayed my friend

You can use the adjective "skept".

Mien prient est skept ob id seuy – my friend is late due the rain

There are several forms of expressing an idea:

Id machine tehrpt wakt pre biwehrge – the machine needs time before it start to work

VERBS OF DIRECTION LIKE "GWAH"

Verbs like "gwah" (to go to) dispense prepositions, because their direct objects already informate that they are the direction of movement. The preposition may serve to informe something more, like in the examples below:

Vahm gwahe kye mien dom – I am going to my house *(I am going to the house, but I don't plain to enter into it)*
Vahm gwahe mien dom – I am going to my house *(I enter into the houseentro na casa)*

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "YAKIN" AND "WEIDWOS"?

While "yakin" is an adjective, "weidwos" is an adverb.

Always pay attention in the dictionary to the grammatical classification of   the

words.

ABOUT MINOR GRAMMATICAL ISSUES

NAMES OF LANGUAGES AND NATIONALITIES

Look the following text: "Did you know that Spanish is spoken by more than five hundred million people? But there are only forty-seven million Spaniards".

This very same text in Portuguese: "Você sabia que o espanhol é falado por mais de quinhentos milhões de pessoas? Mas só existem quarenta e sete milhões de espanhóis".

Notice that in English the first letter of the name of the language was written in capital letter and didn't received a definite article, the gentile was also written in capital letter. But in Portuguese both the name of the language and its gentile always has its first letter written in lowercase, and the name of the language receives article.

Which model Sambahsa follows? Both are valid, write in the way you think is better.

WORDS RELATED TO NUMBERS LESSER THAN TWO

What's correct, "1,5 liter" or "1,5 liters"? In Sambahsa both are correct.

VERBAL CONCORDANCE OF THE VERB "ES"

Look the following sentences:

(1) – Id bratriya est i Purts ios Desert
(2) – Id bratriya sont i Purts ios Desert

Which one would be the correct in this case, "est" or "sont"? To which sentence the verb "es" preferably agrees, "Id bratriya" or "i Purts ios Desert"? In such cases, if there is an element in the plural, the verb to be used will be in the plural, therefore the correct would be (2).

Yeah, I know that the best way to write this sentence would be "id bratriya est composen ab i Purts ios Desert", but I've forced a more informal sentence in order to show you what to do in situations like that.

WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Words have layers of meanings, like the word "fortuitous", which means "coincidental" or "unplanned", but some people think that it means "coincidentally fortunate" or "unplanned fortunate", although a fortuitous thing can be unfortunate.

If you see something like "milder", which means "mitigate", don't assume that it means "to militate" or "to provide reasons for" because it actually means "to alleviate".

When you're consulting the dictionary, be careful with this kind of situation in order to the message doesn't be passed or received wrongly. Of course that, in the dictionaries, always there will the effort to make more-explicative dictionaries, but in doubt consult an English dictionary for making sure about the meaning of the word.

VOCABULARY

You've learned much of what you need for using this beautiful language called Sambahsa. I'll not be immodest in claim that I've passed all that can be taught, even the auxiliary languages requires volumes and more volumes if they were taught deeply, but I hope that this grammar had taught you to use the language in, at least, 99,90% of the situations.

This last chapter has as goal expand a bit more your vocabulary, it's obvious that I'll not teach all words, because this book would have to be also a dictionary for this task be possible, but I want that you finish this book with a reasonable vocabulary, in order to you be able to initiate the reading of texts with a bit of comfort.

There are several subchapters that treats several areas, like human body and computers, but it will be just for basic concepts, there is no pretension here in to list the names in Sambahsa of all muscles and bones of the human body or all the names concerning Information Technology; you'll have to search the words in a dictionary or, in the case of very specific terms, in dictionaries about a specific area like dictionaries of medical terms.

Moreover it's important to pay attention in which subchapter the words are found in order to you don't have unnecessary doubts about the actual meaning of the words. I wanna avoid situations like you see the word "musch", whose translation is "fly", and you think that it means the verb "to fly"; if this word is in the subchapter ANIMALS, probably it refers to an insect of the order Diptera instead of that action that airplanes and birds do. In short: through the subchapter where the word is found you can deduce in what context this word can be used.

In order to you expand your vocabulary – and consolidate your knowledge of grammar – it's essential that you read, listen and practice the language.

VERBS

*Although the English words are in the infinitive form, the presented Sambahsa verbs are in their stem form. Example: the **infinitive** verb "to add" is "addihes" in Sambahsa, not "addeih". Are we understood?*

Acquiseih {akizE:y} – to acquire *(like, for example, in a legal sense)*
Addeih {adE:y} – to add
Adore {adOr} – to like, to love; to worship
Al {al} – to raise *(in the sense of "I raise hens")*
Annem {Anëm} – to breath
Antwehrd {antwE:rd}– to answer
Appareih {aparE:y} – to appear, to make evident *(this verb is rarely used, don't confuse with "prehp")*

When you're consulting the dictionary, be careful with this kind of situation in order to the message doesn't be passed or received wrongly. Of course that, in the dictionaries, always there will the effort to make more-explicative dictionaries, but in doubt consult an English dictionary for making sure about the meaning of the word.

VOCABULARY

You've learned much of what you need for using this beautiful language called Sambahsa. I'll not be immodest in claim that I've passed all that can be taught, even the auxiliary languages requires volumes and more volumes if they were taught deeply, but I hope that this grammar had taught you to use the language in, at least, 99,90% of the situations.

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Arrive {arIv} – to arrive
Au {Ao} – to be without
Aur {Aor} – to hear
Ay {ay} – to consider *(me ays tien prient = you consider me as your friend)*; to say, to tell *("…" iey is = "…" said he)*
Aygve {aygv} – to feel ashamed of
Bah {ba:} – to say, to speak
Balbel {bAlbël} – to chat
Balnye {bAlnyë} – to bathe
Bay {bay} – to fear
Behrg {be:rg} – to save, to put out of danger
Beud {böd} – to appeal to *(someone)*, to make *(someone)* pay attention *(to = dative)*, to demand *(something)*
Beuw {böw} – to make grow, to make become; to cultivate *(a particular culture)*
Bih {bi:} – to become
Brinegh {brInëg} – to bring
Bruneg {brǕnëg} – to enjoy, to profit
Cheid {tceyd} – to quarrel
Cheus {tcös} – to choose
Chitay {tcitAy} – to delay *(for machines and things)*
Clud {klud} – to close
Comprehend {komprëhEnd} – to comprehend *(to have comprehension for)*
Credeih {krëdE:y} – to believe
Cultive {kultIv} – to cultive
Curr {kur} – to run
Dagh {dag} – to switch on, to light
Dah {da:} – to give
Dak {dak} – to receive, to get
Daum {dAom} – to wonder
Deh {de:} – to put
Dehbh {de:b} – to suit, to fit in
Dehlg {de:lg} – must
Dehm {de:m} – to put ub; to train *(an animal)*
Deik {deyk} – to show, to indicate
Desire {dezIr} – to desire
Destrug {dëstrUg} – to destroy
Deulg {dölg} – to owe
Disradh {disrAd} – to advise Y against X
　　　Tib disradho namore ciom yuwen – I advise you to don't date that youngster
Drehnk {dre:nk} – to drink *(alcohol)*
Edd {ed} – eat
Eih {e:y} – to go
Eiskw {Eyskw} – to seek, to intend, to want
Em {em} – to take *(in the sense of "take a train" or "take a decision")*
(En)schalt {(en)cAlt} – to switch on *(a machine)*
Entre {Entrë} – to enter
Euc {ök} – to learn
Exporte {ekspOrt} – to export
Fall {fal} – to fall
Faungmoen {faongmOyn} – to pay a visit to

Feug {fög} – to flee (from)
Fineih {finE:y} – to finish
Fleurt {flört} – to flirt
Folossie {folosI:} – to use, make use of
Fortrehc {fortrE:k} – to depart, to go off *(for a travel)*
Gahab {gahAb} – to spare *(an enemy)*
Gehn {dje:n} (+ acc) – to father, to create *(for literary purposes you can say "bringhes do luce")*
Ghab {gab} – to understand *(a fact or situation)*
Gham {gam} – to marry
Ghang {gang} – to walk
Ghat {gat} – to meet
Ghehd {ge:d} – to be able to, can
Ghend {gend} – to take *(a thing literally with the hands)*
Ghohd {go:d} – *past tense of "ghehd"*
Ghyan {gyan} – to open
Gnah {nya:} – to be born
Gnoh {nyo:} – to know
Gugheir {gugEyr} – to mess up, to spoil something
Gvaedd {gvayd} – to guess
Gvehd <something> <from someone>{gve:d} – to pray *(for something from someone, like in "I nowngmins gvehde seuy ud Div", which means "the peasants pray for rain from God")*
Gwah {gwa:} – to go to
Gwehm {gwe:m} – to come
Gweup {gwöp} – to keep, to conserve
Gwiv {gwiv} – to live
Gwohm {gwo:m} – *past tense of "gwehm"*
Heih {he:y} – to reach *(a precise point)*, to hit
Hock {hok} – to crouch
Iey {yey} – *past tense of "ay"*
Ih {i:} – *past tense of "eih"*
Importe {impOrt} – to import *(a product)*
Istifsar {istifsAr} – to ask *(an information)*
Jinkdou {jinkdU:} – to take place, to go on *(in the sense of "the second movie takes place in China")*
Jlampoh {jlampO:} – to drink *(water)*
Kam {kam} – to like
Kamyab {kamyAb} – to succeed in
Kan {kan} – to play *(an instrument)*
Kau {kAo} – to notice, to take note of
Kaup {kAop} – to buy
Kaur {kAor} – to care *(kaur de = "to care for")*
Keul {köl} – to highlight; to cultivate *(a land)*
Keung {köng} – to hesitate, to delay
Keup {köp} – to demand, to require
Khak {qak} – cannot. *This word also means "bad".*
Kheiss {qeys} – to feel
Kieup {kyöp} – *past tense of "kaup"*
Klehpt {kle:pt} – to steal
Kleu {klö} – to listen to

Kleuster {klÖstër} – to listen to *(more carefully)*
Klu {klu} – *past tense of "kleu"*
Kurihen {kurIhën} – to purchase
Kussen {kUsën} – to kiss
Kwah {kwa:} – to take in, to gather; to succeed in (doing)
Kwehk {kwe:k} – to seem
Kwehr {kwe:r} – to do
Lass {las} – let
Leik {leyk} – to play *(a game)*
Leis {leys} – to read
Leips {leypz} – to miss *(a deadline, a bus…)*
Leit {leyt} – to go, to run *(figurative sense)*
Lever {lEvër} – to deliver
Lieubh {lyÖb} – to love
*Se en***lieubh** *in/med/in/…* **{lyÖb}** – to fall in love
Linekw {lInëkw} – to leave
Lis {lis} – *past tense of "leis"*
Lites {lits} – *infinitive form of "leit"*
Localise {lokalIz} – to locate
Magh {mag} – can, may
Maghses {mAgsës} – may be
Man {man} – to stay
Manage {manAdj} – to manage (something), to take good care of
Mank {mank} – to lack, to be lacking *(intransitive verb)*
Maximise {maksimIz} – to maximize
Mayn {mayn} – to mean
Mehld {me:ld} – to point ou, to signal, announce *(like in "John signals to his son that the dictionary has errors");* to pray
Mehm {me:m} – to remember
Mehn {me:n} – to think
Meil {meyl} – to prefer, to like
Meuk {mök} – to release
Miegh {myeg} – *past tense of "magh"*
Minimise {minimIz} – to minimize
Miss {mis} – to miss *(someone)*
Myehrs {mye:rz} – to forget
Mohn {mo:n} – *past tense of "mehn"*
Mutt {mut} – to take place, to have grounds to *(in the figurative sense, like in "I hope that the events take place in this direction"),* to go *(in the figurative sense of "how things are going?");* to have reasons to
Nak {nak} – to reach
Namor {namOr} – to date *(like in "John and Mary are dating")*
Naudh {nAod} – to need, to require
Nayd {nayd} – to scoff at
Neic {neyk} – to kill
Niklad {niklAd} – to download *(a file)*
Neud {nöd} – to use
Nieudh {nyöd} – *past tense of "naudh"*
Obsok {obsOk} – to search *(investigation),* to rumage *(investigation)*
Oisschalt {oyscAlt} – to switch off *(a machine)*

Orbat {orbAt} – to work, to labour
Paursk {pAorsk} – to search, to look for
Pehrd {pe:rd} – to fart *(with noise)*
Pehrn {pe:rn} – to sell
Pehzd {pe:dzd} – to fart *(with bad smell)*
Peit {peyt} – to try
Permitt {përmIt} – to allow
Permiss {përmIs} – *past tense of "permitt"*
Phone ad {fon ad} – to ring, make a call for *(phone call)*
Plan {plan} – to plan
Pleuk {plök} – to fly
Poh {po:} – to drink
Poitt {poyt} – to have the right to, to be entitled to
Prehg <*someone*> ke(m) {pre:g <> ke(m)} – to ask, to pray *(like in "Henrique prehct Olivier kem (is) ei antwehrdt", which means "Henrique asks Olivier for an answer")*, to talk *(in the sense of "to talk with someone about a matter")*
Prehp {pre:p} – to appear *(in the sense of become visible)*, to come into sight
Preim {preym} – to receive *(intentional reception, like in "to receive some friends")*
Prete {pret} – to understand *(a language or what was said)*
Prodah {prodA:} – to hand over *(a criminal)*
Puwen {pÜwën} – to clean
Raubh {rAob} – to steal, to rob
Recep {rëtsEp} – to receive *(normally in a more technical sense like in: here in my village we receive the TV signal from Germany)*
Reik {reyk} – to return to, get back to
Reiss {reys} – to draw
Resid {rëzId} – to reside, to live
Sagv {sagv} – to know how to
Salg {salg} – to go / get out of
Salg con {salg kon} – to get together, to go out with *(it can have a sense of dating)*
Sayg {sayg} – to say
Schehnk {ce:nk} – to give, to pour, to pay *(it may refer to a present)*
Schikay {cikAy} – to complain
Scrib {skrib} – to write
Sedd {sed} – to sit
Sgwesen {sgwEzën} – to turn/switch off, to extinguish
Skand {skand} – to jump
Skap {skap} – to escape, to depart from
Skeul {sköl} – to be obliged to, ought to
Skehpt {ske:pt} – to wait for
Sleu {slö} – to release
Sisen {sIzën} – to let to + infinitive verb *(like in "he let me to use the emblem of his house")*
Smauter {smAotër} – to watch
Snumeb {snÜmëb} – ro marry (a man)
Sok {sok} – to investigate
Soll {sol} – must *(probability)*
Spar {spar} – to spare, to save *(like in "save money")*
Speh {spe:} – to hope
Spehc {spe:k} – to look at
Spend {spend} – to spend

Spraneg {sprAnëg} – to spring, to explode, to burst *(transitive verb)*
(oi)Sprehg *<asked person> <question>* **{(oy)sprE:g <><>} –** to ask *(someone about a question. Like in "Smith sprehct Lee quer is weict in Brasilu", que significa "Smith asks Lee where he lives in Brazil")*
Sprehng {spre:ng} – to spring, to explode, to burst *(intransitive verb)*
Stehm {ste:m} – to support *(a person, an idea, something)*
Stehnk {ste:nk} – to stink
Studye {stUdye} – to study
Substitue {substitÜ:} – to substitute
Suicide {switsId} – to suicide
Swehk {swe:k} – to smell
Tarjem {tArjëm} – to translate
Tehl – support, bear *(both words refer to the idea of support something like a roof)*; to tolerate
Tehr {te:r} – to cross
Tehrb {te:rb} – to have to *(in the sense of "I have to do the dinner" or "I have to work")*
Tekhnass {teqnAs} – to manage to, to handle *(the situation)*, to get by
Tengie {tëndjI:} – to look like
Teup {töp} – to hide (oneself)
Tohrb – *past tense of "tehrb"*
Tolk {tolk} – to talk; to explain, to interpret; to perform
Trehc {tre:k} – to displace (oneself)
Trehv {tre:v} – to find, to meet *(transitive verb)*
Ubklad {ubklAd} – to upload *(a file)*
Uc {uk} – *past tense of "euc"*
Uperleit do {üpërlEyt do} – to pass to, to go to *(figurative sense)*
Use {Üz} – to use
Van {van} – to fetch
Vansch {vanc} – to wish, to desire
Vid {vid} – to see
Vol {vol} – to want
Wan {wan} – to need *(something that is missing)*, to request *(something that is missing)*
Wehd {we:d} – to marry (a woman)
Wehkw {wE:kw} – to talk to, to express (oneself)
Wehl {we:l} – to want/order someone to
Wehn {we:n} – to desire, to feel like doing
Wehrg {we:rg} – to work
Wehs {we:s} – to find (oneself), to be *(this "be" is in the sense of location)*
Weik {weyk} – to inhabit, to dwell
Yeis {yeys} – to send
Yis {yis} – *past tense of "yeis"*

ADJECTIVES

Akster {Akstër} – lively, strong *(figurative sense: colors; sense, link in "strong alcohol")*
Bell {bel} – beautiful
Bert {bert} – bright
Biaur {byAor} – ugly
Biedan {biedAn} – unhappy
Bridek {brIdëk} – ugly *(like in "bad condition" because of a cloudy day)*

Buland {bulAnd} – tall
Chald {tcald} – hot
Cherkin {tcërkIn} – ugly, naughty *(it pass an idea of sordidness)*
Clever {klEvër} – clever
Clus/cluden {klus / klÜdën} – closed
Cort {kort} – short
Deusk {dösk} – dark
Difficil {difItsil} – difficult
Dorgv {dorgv} – dear; expensive
Facil {fAtsil} – easy
Ghem {gem} – low, inferior
Ghyan(t/en) {gyAn(t/ën)} – open
Gohd {go:d} – good, successful *(by contrast about something of bad quality)*
Hog {hog} – high, superior
Ieftin {yeftIn} – cheap
Jadide {jadId} – new, not worn out
Jamile {jamIl} – nice, pretty
Kaurd {kAord} – hard
Kiest {kyest} – clean *(pure)*
Latif {lAtif} – kind
Lent {lent} – slow
Leur {lör} – free
Long {long} – long
Madh {mad} – wet
Maschkhoul {macqU:l} – engaged *(borrowed , used)*
Mliak {mlyak} – meek, sweet
Murdar {murdAr} – dirty
Muzlim {mUdzlim} – low, feeble *(figurative sense: intensity)*
Nert {nert} – strong *(fisically)*
Noroct {norOkt} – happy
Nov {nov} – new
Oku {Oku} – fast
Orm {orm} – poor
Peigher {pEygër} – nasty, wicked
Prev {prev} – past
Riche {ritc} – rich
Saluber {salÜbër} – healthy, salubrious
Sell {sel} – good *(contra-evil)*, blest
Siuk {syuk} – dry
Slab {slab} – weak (fisically)
Smulk {smulk} – small
Srig {srig} – cold
Staur {stAor} – powerful
Stupid {stUpid} – stupid
Swad {swad} – sweet
Trauric {trAorik} – sad, mourning
Trist {trist} – sad (thing)
Dussaun {dusAon} – unhealthy
Veut {vöt} – old
Wahid {wAhid} – only

Walik {wAlik} – strong, powerful
Yui {yuI} – sad
Yun {yun} – young

BODY

Anus {Anus} – anus
Aur {Aor} – ear
Badan {badAn} – organism *(obviously when refering to the body)*
Bagu {bAgu} – forearm
Bemern {bEmërn} – thigh
Berd {berd} – beard
Brakh {braq} – arm
Brov {brov} – eyebrown
Cap {kap} – head
Chol {tcol} – forehead
Cloin {kloyn} – buttock
Coll {kol} – pescoço
Corpos {kOrpos} – neck
Dent {dent} – tooth
Dingv {dingv} – tongue
Fingher {fIngër} – finger
Genu {djEnu} – knee
Gharn(a) {gArn(a)} – gut
Gian {djyan} – cheeck
Glesen {glEzën} – ankle
Gumos {gUmos} – body secretion
Gurgule {gUrgül} – throat
Gventer {gvEntër} – belly
Hand {hand} – hand
Hank {hank} – hip
Jamb {jamb} – leg
Kays {kays} – hair (on the head)
Kers {kers} – brain
Kert {kert} – heart
Krew(os) {krEw(os)} – flesh
Lid {lid} – eyelid
Lige {lidj} – face
Lip {lip} – lip
Lyekwrnt {lyEkurnt} – liver
Mant(u) {mAnt(u)} – chin
Mems {mems} – limb
Moustache – mustache
Muscle {muskl} – muscle
Nabh {nab} – navel
Nas {nas} – nose
Naster {nAstër} – muzzle
Nayv {nayv} – dead body
Nugver {nUgvër} – kidney
Ok {ok} – eye

Oklid {Oklid} – eyelid
Okwi {Okwi} – eyes
Olan {olAn} – elbow
Oms {oms} – shoulder
Onkh {onk} – nail *(on a finger)*
Ors {ors} – ass
Ost {ost} – bone
Papil {pApil} – nipple
Ped {ped} – foot
Penis {pEnis} – penis
Pizdan {pizdAn} – woman's chest
Pod {pod} – paw
Poimen {pOymën} – mother's milk
Pulmon {pulmOn} – lung
Regv {regv} – back *(spine)*
Runc {runk} – wrist
Sehrg {se:rg} – blood
Skeletum {skëlEtum} – skeleton
Smokru {smOkru} – goatee
Snap {snap} – beak
Stohm {sto:m} – mouth
Stomak {stomAk} – stomach
Veine {veyn} – vein
Wagin {wadjIn} – vagina
Xiongbu {ksyOngbu} – chest
Yowkjitia {yowkjItya} – body (when refering to a living being)

COLORS

Albh {alb} – white
Argavan {argavAn} – lilac
Blou {blu:} – blue
Brun {brun} – brown
Gehlb {dje:lb} – yellow
Glend {glend} – green
Greis {greys} – gray
Kenek {kEnëk} – golden yellow
Kwit {kwit} – white. As *"albh" as "kwit" means the same thing, "white", but as "kwit" comes from "kweit" (purify), "kwit" might pass a feeling of something more brighty, but both words have the same meaning.*
Orange {orAndj} – orange
Pemb {pemb} – pink
Rudh {rud} – red
Sword {sword} – black
Violett {violEt} – purple

COMPUTING

As certain terms, especially acronyms, from the English language have wide acceptation in the world, maybe it's more convenient to use the original terms, like VGA,

which in Sambahsa is VGT. Well, do what you think that is the better.

Do you remember what I told about the verbs in the infinitive form? If not, please go back to the subchapter VERBS in this chapter VOCABULARY.

If you want to translate a software to Sambahsa and don't know whether you should translate the commands to the infinitive form or imperative form, see here the explanation of how it must be made:

- Commands given to the computer by the user are translated in the infinitive form. ***Example:*** *abonne in forum* (subscribe in the forum)*; rename archive* (rename file)*; yises blixbrev* (send email)
- Commands given to the user by the computer are translated in the imperative form, with the "courtesy" formula of the 2nd person plural. ***Example:*** *contacte nos* (contact us)*; clickte her* (click here)*; yeiste nos un blixbrev* (send us an email)

Abonn {abOn} – to subscribe to/in
Abonnent {abOnënt} – subscriber
Abonnment {abOnmënt} – subscription
Adresse bar {adrEs bar} – adress bar
AI (Artificial Inteligence) {artifitsiAl intëlidjEnts} – AI (*Artificial Inteligence*)
Alat bar {alAt bar} – toolbar
Alatengjia {alAtëngjya} – toolbar
Algorithme {algorI§m(ë)} – algorithm
Alveycomputing {alveykompUting} – cloud computing
Analogic {analOdjik} – analogic
Antivirus {antivIrus} – antivirus
Anyow {anyOw} – password
Application {aplikatyOn} – application
Archive {artcIv} – file
Arrange {arAndj} – to format (a text)
    Personally I prefer to use "format", but "arrange" is a possibility too.
Attache {atAtc} – to attach (a file)
Aunviel {aonvyEl} – wireless
Aunkabel {aonkAbël} – wireless
Aurphone {aorfOn} – headset, headphone
BD *(Blou-rai)* {blu:-rä} – BD *(Blue-ray)*
Bichoun {bitcU:n} – layout
Binar {binAr} – binary
Blixbrev {blIksbrëv} – e-mail
Blog {blog} – Blog
Bluetooth {blu:tU§} – bluetooth *(since it's a Registered Trademark, the Sambahsa word keeps the English pronunciation)*
Browser {brOwsër} – web browser
Bukmark {bukmArk} – bookmark (of the web browser or page of document)
Cadre per secunde {kAdr per sekUnd} – frame per second
CD *(compacto disk)* {kompAkto disk} – CD *(compact disk)*
Cell(ule) {tsEl(ül)} – cell of a spreadsheet
(Central) processor {(tsentrAl) protsesOr} – CPU *(Central Processing Unit)*
Channel {tcAnël} – channel (of radio, television, etc)
Chip {tcip} – electronic chip
Claviatolk {klavyatOlk} – CHAT

Claviature {klaviatÜr} – keyboard
Cleichwerd {klEytcwërd} – key-word
Click {klik} – click
Codec {kOdëk} – codec
Colunn {kolUn} – column
Compiler {kompIlër} – compiler
Computer {kompÜtër} – computer
Computerdorak {kompütërdorAk} – computer case, computer chassis, tower, system unit, cabinet, base unit
Configuration {konfiguratyOn} – configuration
Connect {konEkt} – to connect *(transitive verb)*
Cont(o) {kOnt(o)} – account
Converter {konvErtër} – converter
Convert {konvErt} – to convert
Copie {kopI:} – copy
Cursive texte {kursIv text} – italic text
Daftarnukta {daftarnUkta} – bullet *(graphic symbol like •, ○, ▶)*
Dakhelpage {dakhëlpAdj} – home page
Data {dAta} – dada
Databank {databAnk} – databank
Database {databAz} – database
Datenbank {datënbAnk} – data bank
Datensklad {datënsklAd} – DRIVE *(Data storage device)*
Datia {dAtya} – file
Datum {dAtum} – datum
DD - darm disk {darm disk} – HD - disco rígido *(Hard Disk Drive)*
Defect {dëfEkt} – BUG
Desinstalle {dësinstAl} – to uninstall
Desfragmente {dësfragmEnt} – to defragment (a partition)
Desktop {dësktOp} – desktop
Diaporama {dyaporAma} – diaporama, slide show, slide presentation
Digital {didjitAl} – digital
Disayn {dizAyn} – design
Disayner {dizAynër} – designer
Diskette {diskEt} – diskette, floppy disk, floppy disc
Diskwehr {diskwE:r} – to undo
DM *(darmo memoria)* {dArmo memOrya} – ROM *(Read-Only Memory)*
Document {dokÜmënt} – document
Documentation {dokümëntatyOn} – documentation
Dossier {dosyEr} – folder
Drucken {drUkën} – print
Ducer {dÜtsër} – driver
DVD (*Digital Video Disk*) {didjitAl vidEo disk} – DVD *(Digital Video Disc)*
E-buk {ebUk} – e-book
Ecran {ekrAn} – screen
(Ecran)decor {(ekran)dëkOr} – wallpaper
Ecransparer {ekranspArër} – screensaver
Edeih {edE:y} – to edit
Editor {editOr} – editor
Emulator {emulatOr} – emulator

Enmercatnotes {enmërkatnOts} – release notes
error {erOr} – error
Extension {ekstënsyOn} – complement, extention, add-on
Exter ligne {ekstër lInye} – offline
Extrag {ekstrAg} – to cut
Fenster {fEnstër} – window
Format {formAt} – to format (a hard disc or text)
Formulire {formulIr} – form
Forum {fOrum} – forum
Fraumbar {fraombAr} – scroll bar
Frequent-ye Anacta Questions (F.A.Q.) {frEkënt-ye anAkta këstyOns} – Frequently Asked Questions (F.A.Q.)
Funed {fÜnëd} – to merge (table cells)
Gadabeih {gadabE:y} – to format (a text)
Gadget {gAdjët}– gadget
Galerie {galërI:} – galery
Ghyanen code {gyAnën kod} – open source
Gleim {gleym} – to paste
GNI *(graphic (neuder) interface)* **{grAfik (nÖdër) intërfAts} –** GUI *(Graphical User Interface)*
Graphic {grAfik} – graphic *(adjective)*
Graphic ambient {grAfik ambyEnt} – graphical environment
Graphic pianji {grAfik pyAnji} – drawing tablet
Graphique {grafIk} – graphic *(substantive)*
Hacker {hAkër} – hacker
Hardware {hardwAr} – hardware
Hissabpianji {hisabpyAnji} – spreadsheet
HDMI *(Hog-definition multimedia interface)* **{hog dëfinityOn multimEdya intërfAts} –** HDMI *(High-Definition Multimedia Interface)*
Hol ecran {hol ekrAn} – full screen
Hyperlink {hüpërlInk} – hiperlink
IA (integren antplehcensambient) {intEgrën antple:tsënsambyEnt} – IDE *(Integrated Development Environment)*
Icon {ikOn} – icon
Indentation {indëntatyOn} – indentation
Informatique {informatIk} – computing
Infrarudh {infrarUd} – infrared
In ligne {in lInye} – online
Installe {instAl} – to install
Internet {intërnEt} – internet
Interpreter {intërprEtër} – interpreter *(like a Java or Python interpreter)*
(Computer) joystick {(compÜtër) joystIk} – joystick
Kabel {kAbël} – cable
Khatem {qAtëm} – Game Over
Klad {klad} – to load
Klink {klink} – tab (of a window, like the tabs of Mozilla Firefox)
Knop {knop} – button
Laptop {laptOp} – laptop
Leikstyr {lEykstür} – game controller
Leiser {lEyzër} – reader

Leur software {lör softwAr} – free software
Ligne {lInye} – line
Log in {log in} – login, logon
Log ex {log eks} – logout, logoff
Materplack {matërplAk} – motherboard
Mediatolker {medyatOlkër} – media player
Memoria carte {memOrya kart} – memory card
Metadata {metadAta} – metadada
Metadatum {metadAtum} – metadatum
Microphone {mikrofOn} – microphone
Miniature {miniatÜr} – thumbnail
Mobilphone {mobilfOn} – cell phone
Modem {mOdëm} – modem
Monitor {monitOr} – monitor
Mus {mus} – mouse
Musictolker {muziktOlkër} – music player
Muspad {muspAd} – mousepad
Mov {mov} – to move
Netwehrg {netwE:rg} – network
Niklad {niklAd} – to download
Ogwnschirm {Oguncirm} – firewall
Oisschalt {oyscAlt} – turn off
Operationsysteme {opëratyonsüstEm} – operating system
Operative systeme {opëratIv süstEm} – operating system
Pack {pak} – pack *(set of softwares)*
Panell {panEl} – panel
Partition {partityOn} – partition of a hard disk)
Personalise {përsonalIz} – to customize, to personalize
Pfehrster {pfE:rstër} – cursor, ponteiro do mouse
(Computer) pianji {(kompÜtër) pyAnji} – tablet
Piwer texte {pIwër text} – bold text
Plug-in {plug-In} – plugin
Podcast {podkAst} – podcast
Post {post} – post *(substantive)*
Primark lurhat {primArk lurhAt} – markup language
Printer {prIntër} – printer
Processor {protsesOr} – processor
Profile {profIl} – profile
Programmation lurhat {programatyOn lurhAt} – programing language
Programme {progrAm} – to program, to code
Pung {pung} – button
Puwen {pÜwën} – to debug
RAM *(random access memoria)* **{randOm ak(t)sEs mëmOrya} –** RAM *(Random Access Memory)*
Reclame {rëklAm} – advertisement
Recorde {rëkOrd} – to save (a document or process of a software)
Recorder {rëkOrdër} – recorder
Renam {rënAm} – to rename
Retrovert {rëtrovErt} – to downgrade *(to bring back an old version or state)*
Rekwehr {rëkwE:r} – to redo

Rewos bar {rEwos bar} – space bar
Rinkap {rinkAp} – to reset
Roig {royg} – line *(spreadsheet)*
Router {rU:tër} – router
Salvguarde {salvgwArd} – backup
Scanner {skAnër} – scanner
Schalter {cAltër} – on-off switch
Schrift {crift} – font *(typeface)*
Server {sErvër} – server
Smartphone {smartfOn} – smartphone
Smauter {smAotër} – to view
Social netwehrg {sotsiAl nëtwE:rg} – social network
Software {softwAr} – software
Sokmotor {sokmotOr} – search engine
SPAM – SPAM
Sroviswor {sroviswOr} – power supply
Stahgjia {stA:gjya} – sidebar
Strehmen {strE:mën} – streaming
Substrichen texte {substrItcën tekst} – underlined text
Suppressem {suprEsëm} – to delete
Surce code {surts kod} – source code
Swoglehmber {swoglE:mbër} – booting
Swoncarte {swonkArt} – sound card
Swonkwatel {swonkwAtël} – speaker
Synchronise {sünkronIz} – to sync
Tab(ulation) {tab(ulatyOn)} – tabulation
Texte futliar {text futlyAr} – text box
Textenbeorbater {tekstënbeorbAtër} – text processor
Topic {tOpik} – topic, thread (of a forum)
Touche {tu:tc} – key (of a keyboard)
Touchecran {tu:tcëkrAn} – touchscreen
Trackliste {traklIst} – playlist
Transistor {transistOr} – transistor
TV carte {TV kart} – capture card
Ubklad {ubklAd} – to upload
Ubnuw {ubnUw} – update
Ubnuwen {ubnÜwën} – to update
Ubstiumep {ubstyÜmëp} – to upgrade
Uperswehp {üpërswE:p} – to hibernate
Utilitat {utilitAt} – utility
USB (*Universal Serial Bus*) {univërsAl sëriAl bus} – USB *(Universal Serial Bus)*
USB cleich {USB kleytc} – pendrive
Vector image {vëktOr imAdj} – vector image
Vectorial image {vëktoryAl imAdj} – vector image
VGT *(Video Graphique Tehxen)* {vidEo grafIk tE:ksën} – VGA *(Video Graphics Array)*
Video {vidEo} – video
Videogame {videogAm} – video game console
Videocarte {videokArt} – video card
Videoleik {videolEyk} – video game console
Videotolker {videotOlkër} – video player

Wi-fi {wi-fi} – wi-fi
Virtual {virtuAl} – virtual
Virus {vIrus} – virus
Viel {vyel} – thread, wire
Voltage-tuler {voltAdj tÜlër} – power strip, surge protector
Volume {volÜm} – volum
Web {web} – web
Webcam {wëbkAm} – webcam
Website {wëbsAyt} – website
Webtyohc {wëbtyO:k} – feed *(substantive)*
Wehrgeih {we:rdjE:y} – to play, to run *(transitive verb)*
Windows portfeuyl {windOws portfÖyl} – Briefcase *(from Microsoft Windows)*
Zoum apo {zu:m Apo} – Zoom out
Zoum prosch {zu:m proc} – Zoom in

ANIMALS

Arank {arAnk} – spider
Aux(an) {Aoks / aoksAn} – ox
Av {av} – bird
Ayg {ayg} – female goat
Aygur {aygUr} – stallion
Baleina {balEyna} – whale
Baul {bAol} – bat
Bei {bey} – bee
Bock {bok} – male goat
Brank {brank} – beetle
Cat {kat} – cat
Cavall {kavAl} – horse
Cuincule {kwInkül} – rabbit
Delphin {dëlfIn} – dolphin
Gall {gal} – rooster, cock
Gaydh {gayd} – goat *(it can be used as adjective)*
Ghelon {gëlOn} – turtle
Ghimer {gImër} – young animal *(one winter-old)*
Gwow {gwow} – cow, bovine animal
Katelsqual {katëlskwAl} – killer whale
Kiep {kyep} – ape
Kierk {kyErk} – chicken
Kunia {kUnya} – she-dog, bitch
Kwaun {kwAon} – dog
Leopard {leopArd} – leopard
Lion {lyon} – lion
Maymoun {maymU:n} – monkey
Murm {murm} – ant
Mus {mus} – mouse
Musch {muc} – fly
Ornd {ornd} – eagle
Ow {ow} – sheep
Paymen {pAymën} – *(animal)* breeder

Pelpel {pElpël} – butterfly
Pinguin {pingwIn} – penguin
Pisk {pisk} – fish
Pork {pork} – pig
Rat {rat} – rat
Schebeck {cëbEk} – female monkey
Scorpion {skorpyOn} – scorpion
Serpent {sErpënt} – serpent, snake
Shamyu {xAmyu} – shark
Sill {sil} – seal
Taur {tAor} – bull
Tigher {tIgër} – tiger
Urx {urks} – bear
Vulp(ek) {vUlp(ëk)} – fox
Wersi {wErsi} – young animal *(one spring old)*
Wolf {wolf} – wolf

MEASURES

Absorpt energia dose {absOrpt enErdjya doz} – absorbed dosis *(total ionizing dose)*
Ampere {ampEr} (A) – ampere
Becquerel {bëkErël} (Bq) – becquerel
Candela {kandEla} (cd) – candela
Catalytic activitat {katalÜtik aktivitAt} – catalytic activity
Celsius grade {tsElsyus grAd} (°C) – Celsius grade
Dwinegh {dwInëg} – force *(in context of pressure)*
Electric capacitat {elEktrik kapatsitAt} – electric capacity
Electric charge {elEktrik tcardj} – electric charge
Electric conductance {elEktrik konduktAnts} – electric conductance
Electric inductance {elEktrik induktAnts} – electric inductance
Electric resistence {elEktrik rezistEnts} – electric resistence
Electromot force {elëktromot forts} – electromotive force
Energia {enErdjya} – energy
Equivalent dose {ekivAlënt doz} – equivalent dose
Farad {farAd} (F) – farad
Force {forts} – force
Frequence {frëkEnts} – frequence
Gray {gray} (Gy) – gray
Gwayder flux {gwAydër fluks} – luminous flux
Gwayder intensitat {gwAydër intënsitAt} – luminous intensity
Henry {hEnri} (H) – henry
Hertz {hertz} (Hz) – hertz
Joule {ju:l} (J) – joule
Katal {katAl} (kat) – katal
Kelvin {kelvIn} (k) – kelvin
Kilogramme {kilogrAm} (kg) – kilogram
Kweitergwis {kwEytërgwis} – illuminance
Liter {lItër} – liter
Longe {londj} – length
Lumen {lÜmën} (lm) – lumen

Lux {luks} (lx) – lux
Magnetic induction {manyEtik induktyOn} – magnetic induction
Magnetic induction flux {manyEtik induktyOn fluks} – Magnetic induction flux
Masse {mas} – mass
Meter {mEtër} (m) – meter
Mole {mol} (mol) – mol
Newton {nëwtOn} (N) – newton
Ohm {o:m} (Ω) – ohm
Pascal {paskAl} (Pa) – pascal
Plane angule {plan Angül} – plane angle
Pressem {prEsëm} – pressure
Radian {radyAn} (rad) – radian
Radioactivitat {radyoaktivitAt} – radioactivity
Secunde {sekUnd} (s) – second
Siemens {syEmëns} (S) – siemens
Sievert {syEvërt} (Sv) – sievert
Solid angule {sOlid Angül} – solid angle
Srov {srov} – electric power
Steradian {stëradyAn} (sr) – steradian
Stieure {styÖr} – power
Temperature {tëmpëratÜr} – temperature
Tesla {tEsla} (T) – tesla
Volt {volt} (V) – volt
Wakel {wAkël} – batch, quantity
Wakt {wakt} – time *(duration)*
Weber {wEbër} (Wb) – weber
Wehrg {we:rg} – work
Watt {wat} (W) – watt

FAMILY

Aja {Aja} – granny, grandma
Amma {Ama} – adoptive mother
Atta {Ata} – stepfather
Bent {bent} – girl
Brater {brAtër} – brother
Cousin {ku:zIn} – cousin
Cummater {kummAtër} – godmother
Cumpater {kumpAtër} – godfather
Daiwer {dÄwër} – brother-in-law
Dugter {dUgtër} – daughter
Eln {eln} – child, puppy
Esor {ezOr} – wife
Ewo {Ewo} – grandpa, grandad
Familia {famIlya} – family
Fiancee {fyantsEë} – fiancee
Fianceo {fyantsEo} – fiancé
Gelou {djëlU:} – sister-in-law
Gemer {djEmër} – sister's husband
Genealogic dru {djënealOdjik dru} – family tree

Grandmater {grandmAtër} – grandmother
Grandpater {grandpAtër} – grandfather
Gvibh {gvib} – wife
Ienter {yEntër} – husband's brother's wife
Kerab {kërAb} – relative
Kerdprient {kërdpryEnt} – boyfriend
Kerdprientin {kërdpryentIn} – girlfriend
Kweil {kweyl} – girl
Mann {man} – husband
Mater {mAtër} – mother
Matruw {matrUw} – maternal uncle
Nanander {nanAndër} – husband's sister
Nepot {nëpOt} – nephew
Neptia {nEptya} – niece
Nitia {nItya} – *circle of family and close friends*
Novsta {nOvsta} – bride
Novsto {nOvsto} – groom
Oncle {onkl} – uncle
Parent {pArënt} – parent
Pater {pAtër} – father
Prient {pryent} – friend
Samgwelbh – *born of the same mother*
Siour {syu:r} – wife's brother
Son {son} – son
Swelion {swëlyOn} – wife's sister's husband
Swesgen {swEsdjën} – sibling
Swes(ter) {swEs(tër)} – sister
Swoker {swOkër} – father-in-law
Swokru {swOkru} – mother-in-law
Tante {tant} – aunt
Vidva {vIdva} – widow
Vidvo(s) {vIdvo(s)} – widower
Wehdmen {wE:dmën} – *purchase price of the bride*

VARIOUS

Alphabet {alfAbd} – alphabet
Anua {Anwa} – old woman
Aunfin {aonfIn} – endless, infinite
Buk {buk} – book
Dienkia {dyEnkya} – domestic electric appliances
Distance-control {distAnts kontrOl} – remote-control
Dru {dru} – tree
Fall {fal} – case *(situation)*
Forest {forEst} – forest
Future {futÜr} – future *(substantive)*
Geront {djërOnt} – old man
Grammatic {gramAtik} – grammar
Gwen {gwen} – woman
Gwenak {gwënAk} – young woman

Ject {jekt} – thing
Ker {ker} – time, occasion
Kindergarten {kindërgArtën} – kindergarten
Kwehrmen {kwE:rmën} – way *(of doing something)*
Majoritat {majoritAt} – majority
Memoria {mëmOrya} – memory
Mensc {mensk} – human, man *("man" in the sense of specie)*
Menue {mënÜ:} – menu
Message {mesAdj} – menssage
Minoritat {minoritAt} – minority
Pieg {pyeg} – girl
Present {prEzënt} – present
Prev {prev} – past
Primar talim {primAr tAlim} – *stage when the children learns the basic, like reading and very basic calculation*
Pwarn {pwarn} – boy
Secundar talim {sëkundAr tAlim} – *stage when teenagers learns the fundamental*
Suedos {sÜ:dos} – property *(quality)*
Television {tëlëvizyOn} – television
Veneg {vEnëg} – seller
Videocassette {videokasEt} – videocassette
Videoteip {videotEyp} – videocassette
Wakt {wakt} – time *(duration)*
Wir {wir} – man
Yeudmo {yÖdmo} – man *(as combatent)*
Yuwen {yÜwën} – young man
Zaman {dzamAn} – epoch, time

INTERJECTIONS

Ajaban! {ajabAn} – gosh!
Al-hamdulillah! {al hamdulilA:} – thank you God!
Aman! {amAn} – have mercy!
Anchoa! {antcOa} – not possible!
Asafa! {azAfa} – how awful!
Bast(a)! {bAst(a)} – it's enough!
Bravo! {brAvo} – bravo!
Bre! {bre} – whoa!
Chao! {tcAo} – goodbye!
Chiba! {tcIba} – *word used to drive a dog*
Chinchay! – nothing!
Coul! {ku:l} – cool!
Dank! {dank} – Thanks!
E? {ë} – hein?
Ehh {e:} – err *(doubt)*
Gwivtu! / Gwive! {gw} – hurray!
Ha ha ha! {ha ha ha} – Ha ha ha!
Hay(te)! {hay(t)} – go! *(encouragement)*
Hue! {hü:} – Gee up! *for a horse*
Hurrah! {hurA:} – hooray!

Iblis! {Iblis} – deuce! devil!
Interjection {intërjëktyOn} – interjection
Lassamahallah {lasamahalA:} – God help us!
Lutfan {lutfAn} – be nice!
Maideh {mädE:} – help! mayday!
Marba {mArba} – please to meet you!
Mersie! {mërsI:} – thank you!
O Deiwes! {o dEywës} – great Gods!
Pawiropeku! {pawiropEku} – goodbye! farewell!
Sayang! {sayAng} – what a pity!
Servus! {sErvus} – at your service!
Scha! {ca} – hush!
Sieune {syön} – Bless You ! *(to someone who has just sneezed)*
Sikhtir {sIqtir} – out!
Stop! {stop} – stop!
Toi! {toy} – *deception*
Uff! {uf} – uff!
Ups! {ups} – ops!
Vedim! {vEdim} – let's see! *(to bring a counter-argument)*
Yallah! {yalA:} – my God!
Way! {way} – ai! ui!
Zinhaar! {dzinhaAr} – beware! caution!

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