

# Introduction to Ghurklasian

This book will show you the basics of Ghurklasian. Lessons will teach either a grammatical concept or vocabulary about a certain subject, each taking around one or three pages.

Pronunciation will be marked using the International Phonetic Alphabet (or IPA), written under brackets []. The french R will be written as [r] to simplify the transcribing.

Letters or words in [this](#) color will always contain a link, it may only be opened on the computer version of the book. Links that don't contain an additional QR code or the actual domain beyond them may not be actually important.

It is advised to join the online Ghurklasian communities and to speak to other learners in order to practice

Introduction - Lesson №1

# Pronunciation

*Pronoselan*

This lesson will teach you most differences between the Ghurklasian and English alphabet, and how to pronounce the language

## Alphabet

The alphabet itself is derived from the latin one, as is English's and most western european languages:

*A a B b C c Č č D d E e Ě ě F f G g H h I i J j Ž ž K k L l M m N n O o P p P̣ p̣ R r S s T t Š š U u Y y V v W w X x Z z*

Letters not in English:

- **Č č** does the [tʃ] sound, similar to the English “ch” or “tsh”
- **Ě ě** does the [œ~ə] sound, similar to the English “uh”. After a vowel, it will sound more like a “w” (or [ʊ] in the IPA)
- **Ž ž** does the [ʒ] sound; there's not really any english equivalent, some people transcribe it as “zh” for some languages
- **P̣ p̣** does the [θ] sound; it is the unvoiced “th”, such as in **think**

- **Š š** does the [ts] sound, it is basically the same as how “ts” would sound in English.

Some look like their english counterparts, but are different in sound:

- **C c** always does the [ʃ] sound
- **E e** does the [e] sound
- **G g** does the [g] sound. In some cases the english one has the same pronunciation, however in this case, it will always be pronounced like that
- **J j** does the [j] sound, like how a **Y** would sound in English
- **R r** is the same as French’s, this is a sound that may be hard to pronounce for new learners. (precision: French technically has multiple way to pronounce R, however most of them are valid)
- **U u** does the [y] sound, like in French
- **Y y** does the [u] sound, similar to the English “oo”

A and E together (ae) will make the [aj] sound, similar to ai in English.

The “eu” digraph makes the [œ~ə] sound, just like an Æ.

The “ue” digraph makes the [y] sound, as the E becomes silent.

## Accents

There are two accents present in Ghurklasian: ^ and “ those can be placed on top of vowels.

The *sirkaflex* (^) is added onto words to modify the meaning, to differentiate similar sounding words from each other. It will not affect the pronunciation.

*du* → *due*

*dû* → *expensive*

The *trema* (¨) is used to mark that each vowel is pronounced independently.

*soə* [soʊ]

*söə* [so.œ]

Introduction - Lesson №2

# Greetings

*Hojtehnes*

## Vocabulary

hoj [hoj] - hi, hello

kos [kos] - bye

hojtehn [hojten] - greeting

salyt [salut] - salute

jots [jots] - good

â [a] - to

spetto [speto] - later

spat [spat] - late

den [den] - day

morən [mor<sup>ə</sup>n] - morning

sera [sera] - evening

nasc [naʃ] - night

## Prefixes

*mid(e)-*

Middle of

*afa-*

After

*for-*

Before

Those can be added before words to change its meaning

*mid(e) + den = midden*

*middle + day = midday*

*afa + midden = afamidden*

*after + midday = afternoon*

## Phrases

â spetto - see you later

*to later*

â demen - see you tomorrow

*to tomorrow*

jots moræn - good morning

*good morning*

jots midden - good midday

*good midday*

jots afamidden - good evening

*good evening*

jots nasc - good night

*good night*