

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 (ʀ) 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

Pronosselan [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 Ľ ľ 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
- **Ľ ľ** 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 [s] 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 ways 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

Hojtehnēs [hojtenēs]

Vocabulary

hoj [hoj] - hi, hello

kos [kos] - bye

hojtehn [hojten] - greeting

salut [salut] - salute

jots [jots] - good

â [a] - to

spetto [speto] - later

spat [spat] - late

den [den] - day

morən [mor^ən] - morning

sera [sera] - evening

nasc [naʃ] - night

Prefixes

afa-
After

for-
Before

mid(e)-
Middle of

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

Introduction - Lesson №3

Conjugation

Kongapion [kongaθjon]

Verbs in Ghurklasian end in <er>. To see who does the action, you must replace the ending:

I	an
you	ec
he, she, it	e
we	et
you (plural)	es
they	ef

The form where the verb ends with <er> is called the infinitive, you'll use it when no one is doing the action. It is also the form used in the dictionary

Example

infinitive	I	you	he, she, it	we	you (plural)	they
ester (<i>to be</i>)	estan <u>an</u>	estec <u>ec</u>	este <u>e</u>	estet <u>et</u>	estes <u>es</u>	estef <u>f</u>
aver (<i>to have</i>)	avan <u>an</u>	avec <u>ec</u>	ave <u>e</u>	avet <u>et</u>	aves <u>es</u>	avef <u>f</u>
ɓaler (<i>to do</i>)	ɓalan <u>an</u>	ɓalec <u>ec</u>	ɓale <u>e</u>	ɓalet <u>et</u>	ɓales <u>es</u>	ɓalef <u>f</u>
kloger (<i>to go</i>)	klogan <u>an</u>	klogec <u>ec</u>	kloge <u>e</u>	kloget <u>et</u>	kloges <u>es</u>	klogef <u>f</u>
tolerer (<i>to speak</i>)	toleran <u>an</u>	tolerec <u>ec</u>	tolere <u>e</u>	toleret <u>et</u>	toleres <u>es</u>	toleref <u>f</u>

Vocabulary

Here is a list of commonly used verbs, feel free to practice conjugation on them!

berčamer [bertʃamer] - eat

ɓaler [θaler] - do

trawer [trawer] - make

flaner [flaner] - fly

serer [serer] - see

kloger [kloger] - go

frëater [fre.ater] - write

atter [ater] - wait

asker [asker] - ask

slauper [sloper] - sleep

blager [blager] - joke

kongaþer [kongaθer] - conjugate

tolerer [tolerer] - speak

“There is”

In ghurklasian, to say “there is”, you will use “lois” [lojs]

Note

This is the conjugation system for the present tense. It works the same for every other tenses, but the ending might change (past tense, future tense and imperative)

Introduction - Lesson №4

Say how you are

Direr kak aniec [direr kak aneʃ]

There are multiple words to introduce questions in Ghurklasian. In this case, we'll use "kak", meaning "how":

kak [kak], ka' [ka]

how

pyka [puka]

why

koj [koj]

what

lajes [lajes]

when

vile [vile]

which, which one

osc [oʃ]

where

kobane [kobane]

how many

kien [kjen]

who

For the verb, we'll use "anier", it is the equivalent of the English "feel". In this case, we want to ask a question to the person in front of us, *you*, meaning we'll replace <er> by <ec>, leading us to "aniec".

We end up with this sentence: "Kak aniec?" [kak aneʃ]

How to answer

Answering to that question is pretty similar. Just get the right subject, in this case, you are talking about yourself, meaning *I*, so we'll replace <er> by <an>; leading to "anian". **Note:** <ester> wouldn't work in this context, as asking "Kak estec?" would be asking a physical description, and not how the person is feeling

Then you can add an adjective on top. For people who don't know; an adjective is a word used to describe a noun.

The only problem is that adjectives in Ghurklasian accord to gender (meaning they change depending on what they describe's gender); if you are a man, the adjective will end in **o**; if you are a girl, the adjective will end in **a**.

So here is a list of adjectives:

non-accorded:

avinan [avinan]
happy

gluklich [glykli]
happy, cheerful

triste [triste]
sad

exitade [eksitade]
excited

waje [waje]
great

boravošo [boravotso]
bored

accorded:

avinano
avinana

gluklichō
gluklichā

tristo
trista

exitado
exitada

wajo
waja

boravošo
boravoša

jots* [jots]
good

jots
jots

*jots is an irregular adjective, so it won't change

This will give us sentences like those:

anian jots

I'm fine

anian boravošo/boravoša

I am bored

You can also add a few more words if needed:

ae [ai] - and

jo [jo] - you

tabje [tabje] - also, same, too

ivrecht [ivreʃt] - also, same, too

no [no] - but

- “Kak aniec?”
- “Anian gluklichho! Ae jo?”
- “Anian tabje glucklichha”

Grammar

Noun Plural

Kommonnames'e Ploral [komonamese ploral]

When putting a noun to the plural form, there are multiple conditions:

Does the noun end with “ə” or “eu”?

If yes, add “n” at the end

Kazə (cat) → Kazən

Does the noun end with “ən” or “eun”?

If yes, nothing changes.

Morən (morning) → Morən

Does the noun end with a vowel?

If yes, add “s” at the end

Adresso (adress) → Adressos

Does the noun end with a consonant?

If yes, add “es” at the end

Problem (probleme) → Problemes

Negation

Negapion [negaθjon]

In ghurklasian two words are used for negation: *rarnja* and *kae*.

rarnja:

used to form the negative form, can also be used as a short substitute to form a negative clause.

If used with a verb, it will be placed before it

Rarnja benan daë
I don't need that

Rarnja
Do not

kae:

kae is used to negate nouns, saying that there's "not any" of a certain object

rarnja will be used when not dealing with nouns

*Avan **kae** kazan*
*I **don't** have **any** cats*

*Lois **kae** tyalet*
*There's **no** toilet*

Future and Past Conjugation

Kongapion deles Turfu ae Passo [kongaθjon deles tyrfy aj paso]

In Ghurklasian, to change the tense (in which time the verb takes place), you will change the ending:

Future • <i>Turfu</i>	Past • <i>Passo</i>
-on	-al
-oc	-ece
-oj	-em
-ot	-at
-os	-as
-of	-i

When asking questions or similar contexts that use “do”, you will not add it:

Did you see that video?

Serece daë vidëo?

Grammatical Gender and Articles

Jammatikgendero ae Artikales [jamatikgendero aj artikales]

Genders

In Ghurklasian, words have something called *Grammatical Genders*. Those will affect the surrounding words

This feature is missing from English, but can also be found in languages such as German, French, or Russian.

Ghurklasian has **three** genders: **feminine**, **masculine** and **neuter**

It also has **two** word classes:

- **Animate nouns**: used for living beings, things of which genders can be different from one to another, such as animals or jobs
- **Inanimate nouns**: Inanimate objects, concepts or beings with no genders

An **animate noun**'s gender will be determined based on the person's gender. If the person's gender is unknown or you are talking about the concept itself, you will use **neuter**

Benan e doktor (neuter) - I need a doctor

Avan o kazə (masculine) - I have a (male) cat

For **inanimate nouns**, the gender will be determined based on the word's **last vowel**:

- a, ə: feminine
- o, y: masculine
- e, u, i: neuter

imperym → masculine

medisin → neuter

akasja → feminine

Articles

An article is a word placed **before a noun**, comparable to “the” or “a(n)” in English

“*the*” is a definite article

“*a*” is an indefinite article

In Ghurklasian, those words will **adapt** according to their noun's grammatical gender

Here are a few:

Indefinite article (a)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	o	a	e	

Just like in English, there is no plural indefinite article.

If the word **after** the indefinite article starts with a vowel, the article will be different:

Indefinite article (a)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	on	an	en	

Other Articles

Definite article (the)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	þae	þae	þae	þes

this	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	daë	daë	daë	daas

my	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	mon	mona	mon	mê

your	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	ton	tona	ton	te

his, her, its	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	sam	sam	sam	se

our	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	kom	kom	kom	kom

your (multiple people)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	vo	vo	vo	vo

their	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	zehr	zehr	zehr	zehr

some	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	so	so	so	so

all, every	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	iv	iv	iv	iv

such	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	telle	telle	telle	telle

many	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	mani	mani	mani	mani

several	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	several	several	several	several

a lot of, many	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	bauc	bauc	bauc	bauc

few	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	fye	fye	fye	fye

any	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	onjo	onjo	onjo	onjo

each	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	ičh	ičh	ičh	ičh

of the	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
	del	dela	dele	deles

Adjectives

Prilagos [prilagos]

Adjectives are words used to tell a specific information about a certain noun or person. Those will be accorded (have their ending changed) depending on which noun they qualify and its gender.

Adjectives will be written in the **neuter** gender in the dictionary, it is the default form of the word. Therefore they won't change when qualifying a neuter noun.

Here are all the possible endings:

	female • <i>fimela</i>	male • <i>mallo</i>	plural • <i>ploral</i>
jots, gre, dû	<i>no changes</i>	<i>no changes</i>	<i>no changes</i>
finishes with i and a vowel before	+a	+o	<i>no changes</i>
finishes with ə/eu	<i>no changes</i>	<i>no changes</i>	<i>no changes</i>
finishes with ən/eun	ən=na	ən=no	ən=ni
finishes with a vowel with a circumflex	â	ô	î
finishes with a vowel	a	o	i
finishes with a consonant	+a	+o	+i

And here is an example for each:

	female • <i>fimela</i>	male • <i>mallo</i>	plural • <i>ploral</i>
jots (<i>good</i>)	<i>jots</i>	<i>jots</i>	<i>jots</i>
romei (<i>roman</i>)	romeia	romeio	<i>romei</i>
roə (<i>red</i>)	<i>roə</i>	<i>roə</i>	<i>roə</i>
nerən (<i>near, close</i>)	nerna	nerno	nerni
<i>finishes with a vowel with a circumflex</i>	<No Example>	<No Example>	<No Example>
austile (<i>hostile</i>)	austila	austilo	austili
ausvell (<i>outside</i>)	ausvella	ausvello	ausvelli