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

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 Ǝ ǝ F f G g H h I i J j Ʒ ʒ K k L l M m N n O o P p Þ þ 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"
- **Ǝ ǝ** 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)
- **Ʒ ʒ** does the [ʒ] sound; there's not really any english equivalent, some people transcribe it as "zh" for some languages
- **Þ þ** does the [θ] sound; it is the unvoiced "th", such as in **th**ink

- **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 Ǝ.
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]

Greetings

Hojtehnes *[hojtenes]*

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 [morˤn] - morning

sera [sera] - evening

nasc [naʃ] - night

Prefixes

afa-   *for-*
After   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 morən - good morning
good morning

jots midden - good midday
good midday

jots afamidden - good evening
good evening

jots nasc - good night
good night

Conjugation

Kongaþion [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

ester *(to be)*	
I	est<u>an</u>
you	est<u>ec</u>

he, she, it	est<u>e</u>
we	est<u>et</u>
you (plural)	est<u>es</u>
they	est<u>ef</u>

aver *(to have)*	
I	av<u>an</u>
you	av<u>ec</u>
he, she, it	av<u>e</u>
we	av<u>et</u>
you (plural)	av<u>es</u>
they	av<u>ef</u>

þaler *(to do)*	
I	þal<u>an</u>
you	þal<u>ec</u>
he, she, it	þal<u>e</u>
we	þal<u>et</u>
you (plural)	þal<u>es</u>
they	þal<u>ef</u>

Vocabulary

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

berčamer [bertʃamer] - eat
þaler [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 <u>present</u> tense. It works the same for every other tenses, but the ending might change (past tense, future tense and imperative)

Say how you are

Direr kak aniec [direr kak aɲeʃ]

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

<div align="center">

kak [kak]
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

</div>

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 "ani<u>ec</u>".

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

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:	accorded:
avinan [avinan] *happy*	avinano avinana
gluklich [glykliʃ] *happy, cheerful*	gluklicho gluklicha
triste [triste] *sad*	tristo trista
exitado [eksitado] *excited*	exitado exitada
waje [waje] *great*	wajo waja
boravošo [boravotso] *bored*	boravošo boravoša
jots [jots] *good*	<u>jots</u> <u>jots</u>

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 [aj] - and

jo [jo] - you

tabje [tabje] - also, same, too

ivrecht [ivreʃt] - also, same, too

no [no] - but

- "Kak aniec?"
- "Anian gluklicho! Ae jo?"
- "Anian tabje glucklicha"

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
Negaþion [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 placed before it

Rarnja <u>benan</u> *daë*
I **don't** <u>need</u> 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** <u>kazəs</u>
I **don't** have **any** <u>cats</u>

Lois **kae** <u>tyalet</u>
There's **no** <u>toilet</u>

Future and Past Conjugation

Kongaþion 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	past
-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?*