

# User:Sir Beluga/Globasa

**Bonata!** ("Welcome!") This page presents a brief but comprehensive reference grammar for the international language **Globasa**.



**Subject classification:** this is a language-learning resource.

*Note:* When a section of text is colored grey, that means that part is optional and is usually left out.

## Pronunciation

### Alphabet

Globasa shares the letters of the English alphabet, with the exception of *q*.

Letter	IPA	Pronunciation	Name	Letter	IPA	Pronunciation	Name
<b>a</b>	[ä]	Similar to the <i>a</i> in <i>Thai</i>	<b><u>a</u>ya</b>	<b>n</b>	[n]	<i>n</i> in <i>nose</i>	<b>i<u>n</u>e</b>
<b>b</b>	[b]	<i>b</i> in <i>bell</i>	<b>i<u>b</u>e</b>	<b>o</b>	[ɔ]	<i>o</i> in <i>more</i> or <i>boy</i>	<b><u>o</u>ya</b>
<b>c</b>	[tʃ]	Similar to the <i>ch</i> in <i>chip</i>	<b>i<u>c</u>e</b>	<b>p</b>	[p]	Similar to the <i>p</i> in <i>pet</i>	<b>i<u>p</u>e</b>
<b>d</b>	[d]	<i>d</i> in <i>dog</i>	<b>i<u>d</u>e</b>	<b>r</b>	[r]	Similar to the <i>t</i> in <i>water</i>	<b>i<u>r</u>e</b>
<b>e</b>	[ɛ]	<i>e</i> in <i>let</i>	<b><u>e</u>ya</b>	<b>s</b>	[s]	<i>s</i> in <i>sing</i>	<b>i<u>s</u>e</b>
<b>f</b>	[f]	<i>f</i> in <i>fast</i>	<b>i<u>f</u>e</b>	<b>t</b>	[t]	Similar to the <i>t</i> in <i>tap</i>	<b>i<u>t</u>e</b>
<b>g</b>	[g]	<i>g</i> in <i>get</i>	<b>i<u>g</u>e</b>	<b>u</b>	[u]	<i>u</i> in <i>flu</i>	<b><u>u</u>ya</b>
<b>h</b>	[x]	Similar to the <i>ch</i> in <i>Bach</i>	<b>i<u>h</u>e</b>	<b>v</b>	[v]	<i>v</i> in <i>vest</i>	<b>i<u>v</u>e</b>
<b>i</b>	[i]	<i>i</i> in <i>ski</i>	<b>i<u>y</u>a</b>	<b>w</b>	[w]	<i>w</i> in <i>we</i>	<b>i<u>w</u>e</b>
<b>j</b>	[dʒ]	<i>j</i> in <i>jump</i>	<b>i<u>j</u>e</b>	<b>x</b>	[ʃ]	<i>sh</i> in <i>shell</i>	<b>i<u>x</u>e</b>
<b>k</b>	[k]	Similar to the <i>k</i> in <i>kit</i>	<b>i<u>k</u>e</b>	<b>y</b>	[j]	<i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>	<b>i<u>y</u>e</b>
<b>l</b>	[l]	<i>l</i> in <i>laugh</i>	<b>i<u>l</u>e</b>	<b>z</b>	[z]	<i>z</i> in <i>zebra</i>	<b>i<u>z</u>e</b>
<b>m</b>	[m]	<i>m</i> in <i>moon</i>	<b>i<u>m</u>e</b>				

### Stress

- Placed on the last vowel when a word ends in a consonant:

**jabal** mountain

- Placed on the second-to-last vowel when a word ends in a vowel:

**estudi** study  
**kroa** frog

- As consonants, *w* and *y* are never stressed:

**Dunya** Earth

- Non-grammatical words that consist of a single syllable are always stressed:

**gas** gas

- It is up to the speaker whether to stress grammatical words or not.

## Pronouns

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		General		Possessive			
				Determiner		Pronoun	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person		mi	imi	<u>misu</u>	<u>imis<u>u</u></u>	misu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>	imis <u>u</u> (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>
2nd person		yu	uyu	<u>yusu</u>	<u>uyusu</u>	yusu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>	uyusu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>
3rd person	Animate	te	<u>ete</u>	<u>tesu</u>	<u>etesu</u>	tesu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>	etesu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>
	Inanimate	to	<u>oto</u>	<u>tosu</u>	<u>otosu</u>	tosu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>	otosu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>
Impersonal		ren		<u>rensu</u>		rensu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>	
Reflexive		se		<u>sesu</u>		sesu (e) <u>te</u> /(o) <u>to</u>	
Resumptive		da		<u>dasu</u>			

To emphasize self, **seli** is placed before the subject pronoun.

- seli mi** I myself
- seli ete** they themselves

To emphasize gender, the prefixes **fem-** and **man-** may be attached to **te** or **ete**.

- femte** she/her
- mante** he/him
- femete** they/them (all female)
- manete** they/them (all male)

To express a noun indirectly, a pronoun must be in its place.

- Dua **to sen maxmo bon kom un to**. Two are better than one.

## Nouns and verbs

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### Nouns

There is no singular–plural distinction.

- uma** horse, horses

There are no articles.

- mahi** a fish, the fish

Most nouns do not inherently indicate gender.

- **gami** wife, husband, spouse
- **kuku** hen, rooster, chicken

Apposition is done when the second noun element identifies the first.

- **Bahari Pacifiko** Pacific Ocean
- **Xaher Neoyork** New York City
- **misu sodar Alis** my sister Alice

Abstract nouns can be formed from concrete nouns, adjectives and adverbs by using the suffix **-ya**.

- **atreya** parenthood (**atre** parent)
- **hoxya** happiness (**hox** happy)

## Noun-verbs

Many words in Globasa can be both nouns and verbs.

- **Te lala bon lala.** S/he sings a good song.
- **Mi yam tiga yam fe moy din.** I eat three meals every day.

## Verbs

		Present	Past	Future
Infinitive	na	na oko to see		
Simple		Mi <u>nun</u> oko piu. I see the bird. I am seeing the bird.	Mi <u>le</u> oko piu. I saw the bird.	Mi <u>xa</u> oko piu. I will see the bird.
	u (formal)	Mi <u>u</u> oko piu. I see the bird. I am seeing the bird.		
Active	... nun	Mi <u>nun</u> <u>nun</u> oko piu. I am seeing the bird.	Mi <u>le</u> <u>nun</u> oko piu. I was seeing the bird.	Mi <u>xa</u> <u>nun</u> oko piu. I will be seeing the bird.
Completed	... le	Mi <u>nun</u> <u>le</u> oko piu. I have seen the bird.	Mi <u>le</u> <u>le</u> oko piu. I had seen the bird.	Mi <u>xa</u> <u>le</u> oko piu. I will have seen the bird.
Prospective	... xa	Mi <u>nun</u> <u>xa</u> oko piu. I am going to see a bird.	Mi <u>le</u> <u>xa</u> oko piu. I was going to see a bird.	Mi <u>xa</u> <u>xa</u> oko piu. I will be going to see a bird.
Continuative	... dupul	Mi <u>nun</u> <u>dupul</u> oko piu. I have been seeing the bird.	Mi <u>le</u> <u>dupul</u> oko piu. I had been seeing the bird.	Mi <u>xa</u> <u>dupul</u> oko piu. I will have been seeing the bird.
Immediate	ja ...		Mi <u>jale</u> oko piu. I just saw the bird.	Mi <u>jaxa</u> oko piu. I am about to see the bird.
Habitual/ continuous	... du-	Mi <u>nun</u> <u>duoko</u> piu. I see birds.	Mi <u>le</u> <u>duoko</u> piu. I used to see birds.	Mi <u>xa</u> <u>duoko</u> piu. I will see birds.
Conditional	ger ...	Mi <u>ger</u> <u>nun</u> oko piu. I would see the bird.	Mi <u>ger</u> <u>le</u> oko piu. I would have seen the bird.	
Passive	... be-	Piu <u>nun</u> <u>beoko</u> mi. The bird is seen by me.	Piu <u>le</u> <u>beoko</u> mi. The bird was seen by me.	Piu <u>xa</u> <u>beoko</u> mi. The bird will be seen by me.
Combined passive and hab./cont.	... bedu-	Piu <u>nun</u> <u>beduoko</u> mi. Birds are seen by me.	Piu <u>le</u> <u>beduoko</u> mi. Birds used to be seen by me.	Piu <u>xa</u> <u>beduoko</u> mi. Birds will be seen by me.
Negative	... no	Mi <u>nun</u> <u>no</u> oko piu. I do not see the bird.	Mi <u>le</u> <u>no</u> oko piu. I did not see the bird.	Mi <u>xa</u> <u>no</u> oko piu. I will not see the bird.
Imperative	am	Yu/Uyu <u>am</u> oko piu. See the bird.		
		Imi <u>am</u> oko piu. Let's see the bird.		
Jussive		Mi <u>am</u> oko piu. May I see the bird.		
		Te/Ete <u>am</u> oko piu. May they see the bird.		
Transitive (erg. verbs)	-gi cause	Mi <u>nun</u> <u>bukagi</u> dwer. I open the door. I am opening the door.	Mi <u>le</u> <u>bukagi</u> dwer. I opened the door.	Mi <u>xa</u> <u>bukagi</u> dwer. I will open the door.
Intransitive (erg. verbs)	-cu become	Dwer <u>nun</u> <u>bukacu</u> . The door opens. The door is opening.	Dwer <u>le</u> <u>bukacu</u> . The door opened.	Dwer <u>xa</u> <u>bukacu</u> . The door will open.

Gerund (noun)	du-	<b>duoko</b> (act of) seeing
Active state adj/advs	-ne	<b>lalane piu</b> singing bird
Inactive state adj/advs	-do	<b>okodo piu</b> seen bird

The particle **na** marks the infinitive.

	<b>Mi vole <u>na</u> xidu.</b>	I want to try.
Complement	<b>Filme sen amusane <u>na</u> oko.</b>	The movie is fun to watch.
	<b>Hay haja <u>na</u> yam yamxey.</b>	There is a need to eat food.
Nominal verb phrase	<b>Debatemon sen <u>na</u> xidu.</b>	The point is to try.
	<b><u>Na</u> oko filme sen amusane.</b>	It is fun to watch movies.
	<b>To sen amusane, <u>na</u> oko filme.</b>	
	<b><u>Na</u> yam in ogar sen bon.</b>	It is good to eat at home.
	<b>To sen bon, <u>na</u> yam in ogar.</b>	

The main copula is **sen** (*to be*).

- **Sola sen brilapul.** The Sun is bright.

Globasa's auxiliary verbs function also as adjectives or adverbs, rather than as nouns. There are only three auxiliary verbs: **abil** (*can; which can, able/capable*), **ingay** (*should; which should*) and **musi** (*have to, must; which must*).

- **Mi abil na doxo.** I can read.
- **Mi ingay na doxo.** I should read.
- **Mi musi na doxo.** I have to read. / I must read.

## Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives go before nouns.

- **kijawi gras green grass**

Adverbs have more flexibility in terms of position.

- **Hox, ete swikara teyan.** Happily, they accept the offer.
- **Ete hox swikara teyan.** They happily accept the offer.
- **Ete swikara teyan hox.** They accept the offer happily.

To turn an adjective into an adverb that can modify verbs, no change in form is needed.

- **bon** good, well
- **asan** easy, easily

To turn a noun into an adjective or adverb, use the suffix **-li**.

- **syensili metode** scientific method (**syensi** science)
- **digitali penci** digitally edit (**digita** digit)

To turn an adjective into an adverb that can modify other adjectives and adverbs, attach the suffix **-mo**.

- **luminkalmo roso** dark red

Globasa supports adjective phrases.

- **basa palado fal mega insan** the language spoken by a million people
- **fleytora maxmo veloci kom soti** the airplane faster than sound

Degree can be expressed with **daydenmo**.

- **Daydenmo yukwe!** How pleasant!
- **Daydenmo gao drevo!** What a tall tree!

## Word formation

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	Suffix	Noun/verb	Adj/adv
Prefix		<b>awidi</b> aw- + idi leave	<b>nenresmi</b> nen- + resmi unofficial
Noun/verb	<b>yuxitul</b> yuxi + -tul toy	<b>fatmindoku</b> fatmin + doku patent	<b>dureabil</b> dure + abil durable
Adj/adv	<b>amikuje</b> amiku + -je depth	<b>suhegeo</b> suhe + geo desert	<b>godojaldi</b> godo + jaldi premature
Numeral	<b>unyum</b> un + -yum first	<b>duacalun</b> dua + calun bicycle	

# Correlatives

		Interrogative	Proximal	Distal	Indefinite	Universal	Negative	Alternative	Identical
		ke which	hin this	den that	ban some	moy every	nil none	alo another	sama same
Individual	te s/he	kete who	hinte this one	dente that one	bante someone	moyte everyone	nilte no one	alote someone else	samate same one
	ete they	keete which ones	hinete these ones	denete those ones	banete some of them	moyete all of them	nilete none of them	aloete some others	samaete same ones
Quality	to it	keto what	hinto this one	dento that one	banto something	moyto everything	nilto nothing	aloto something else	samato same thing
	oto they	keoto which ones	hinoto these ones	denoto those ones	banoto some of them	moyoto all of them	niloto none of them	alooto some other things	samaoto same things
Time	watu time	kewatu when	hinwatu now	denwatu then	banwatu sometime	moywatu always	nilwatu never	alowatu another time	samawatu at the same time
Location	loka place	keloka where	hinloka here	denloka there	banloka somewhere	moyloka everywhere	nilloka nowhere	aloloka elsewhere	samaloka same place
Reason	seba reason	keseba why how come	hinseba for this reason	denseba for that reason	banseba for some reason	moyseba for every reason	nilseba for no reason	aloseba for a different reason	samaseba for the same reason
Manner	maner way	kemaner how	hinmaner like this	denmaner like that	banmaner somehow	moymaner every way	nilmaner no way	alomaner another way	samamaner same way
Number	numer number	kenumer how many	hinnumer this many	dennumer that many	bannumer some of	moynumer all of	nilnumer none of	aloner different number of	samanumer same number of
Quantity	kwanti amount	kekwaniti how much	hinkwanti this much	denkwanti that much	bankwanti some of	moykwanti all of	nilkwanti none of	alokwanti different amount of	samakwanti same amount of
Method/ Category	-pul -ful	kepul how/ like what	hinpul this way/ like this	denpul that way/ like that	banpul some way/ some kind	moypul every way/ every kind	nilpul no way/ no kind	alopul different way/ different kind	samapul same way/ same kind
Degree	-mo -ly	kemo how	hinmo yea	denmo as such	banmo somewhat	moymo every degree	nilmo no degree	alomo different degree	samamo same degree
Genitive	-su 's	kesu whose	hinsu this one's	densu that one's	bansu someone's	moysu everyone's	nilsu no one's	alosu someone else's	samasu same person's
Emphatic	he any ...to	he keto whatever	he hinto any of these	he dento any of those	he banto anything	he moyto anything and everything	he nilto not any	he aloto any other	he samato same exact thing

## Questions

Word order does not change for questions.

Yes–no	kam	Risi sen bon.	Rice is good.
		<u>Kam</u> risi sen bon?	Is rice good?
		Risi sen bon, <u>kam no</u> ?	Rice is good, isn't it?
Open	"ke" word	Mi suki jubin.	I like cheese.
		<u>Kete</u> suki jubin?	Who likes cheese?
		Yu suki <u>keto</u> ?	What do you like?
		Yu suki <u>ke</u> jubin?	Which cheese do you like?
		Yu suki <u>keto</u> : myaw or bwaw?	Do you like cats or dogs?

## Conjunctions

Coordinating	Subordinating	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>ji</b> and</li> <li>▪ <b>mas</b> but</li> <li>▪ <b>nor</b> nor</li> <li>▪ <b>or</b> or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>eger</b> if</li> <li>▪ <b>hu</b> that, which, who</li> <li>▪ <b>kam</b> (marks yes/no question)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>ki</b> that</li> <li>▪ <b>ku</b> (marks indirect question)</li> <li>▪ <b>kwas</b> as if</li> </ul>
Correlative		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>iji...ji</b> both...and</li> <li>▪ <b>kama...kam</b> whether...or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>noro...nor</b> neither..or</li> <li>▪ <b>oro...or</b> either...or</li> </ul>	

A range of conjunctions that are derived from the conjunction **ki** (*that*):

- |                                |   |                                      |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ <b>celki</b> so that         | ▪ <b>fe kosa ki</b> because                 | ▪ <b>koski</b> because               |
| ▪ <b>durki</b> while           | ▪ <b>fe tayti ki</b> instead of (+sentence) | ▪ <b>leki</b> before (+sentence)     |
| ▪ <b>fe folo ki</b> such that  | ▪ <b>feki</b> that ( <i>descriptive</i> )   | ▪ <b>temki</b> about which           |
| ▪ <b>fe hataya ki</b> although | ▪ <b>finki</b> until (+sentence)            | ▪ <b>xaki</b> after/once (+sentence) |
| ▪ <b>fe kompara ki</b> whereas | ▪ <b>folki</b> the more/less                | ▪ <b>xorki</b> since (+sentence)     |



## Subordinating conjunctions

Complementizer	ki		Yu jixi <u>ki</u> mi jixi.	You know that I know.
			Debatemon sen <u>ki</u> mi abil.	The point is that I can.
			<u>Ki</u> yu sen hox sen bon.	It is good that you are happy.
			To sen bon, <u>ki</u> yu sen hox.	
Relative clause	feki		Kam yu le ore haberi <u>feki</u> te le triunfa?	Did you hear the news that he won?
	hu	da	Mi yam yamxey <u>hu</u> <u>da</u> sen bon.	I eat food that is good.
			Mi yam yamxey <u>hu</u> mi suki <u>da</u> .	I eat food that I like.
			Maux <u>hu</u> <u>da</u> sen lil, yam jubin.	The mouse that is small eats cheese.
			Te yam jubin, maux <u>hu</u> <u>da</u> sen lil.	It eats cheese, the mouse that is small.
		dasu	Yu sen person <u>hu</u> mi hare <u>dasu</u> yawxe.	You are the person whose keys I have.
		den...	Mi yam <u>denwatu</u> <u>hu</u> mi sen yamkal.	I eat when I'm hungry.
			<u>Denwatu</u> <u>hu</u> mi sen yamkal, mi yam.	When I'm hungry, I eat.
			Ren sen <u>dento</u> <u>hu</u> ren yam <u>da</u> .	You are what you eat.
			Mi jixi to <u>hu</u> <u>denwatu</u> navi awidi.	I know when the ship departs.
			Xaher <u>hu</u> <u>denloka</u> mi le yam sen Tokyo.	The city where I ate is Tokyo.
Indirect question	ku		Mi no jixi <u>ku</u> keseba.	I do not know why.
			Mi jixi <u>ku</u> yu vole keto.	I know what you want.
			Mi no jixi <u>ku</u> yu sen of keloka.	I do not know where you are from.
			Mi jixipel <u>ku</u> to sen ke satu.	I wonder what time it is.

## Prepositions

▪ <b>anti</b> against	▪ <b>har</b> with ( <i>having</i> )	▪ <b>por</b> (in exchange) for
▪ <b>bax</b> under	▪ <b>hoy</b> towards ( <i>orientation</i> )	▪ <b>pro</b> in favor of
▪ <b>cel</b> to(wards), for ( <i>goal, purpose</i> )	▪ <b>in</b> in(side of), at ( <i>place</i> )	▪ <b>supra</b> above, over
▪ <b>cis</b> on this side of	▪ <b>infra</b> below	▪ <b>tas</b> for ( <i>recipient</i> ), to ( <i>indirect object</i> )
▪ <b>de</b> of ( <i>possession</i> ), belonging to	▪ <b>intre</b> between	▪ <b>tem</b> about, regarding
▪ <b>dur</b> during, for ( <i>duration</i> )	▪ <b>kos</b> because of, due to	▪ <b>ton</b> (along/together) with
▪ <b>el</b> direct object marker (SOV & OSV only)	▪ <b>maxus</b> including, plus	▪ <b>tras</b> across
▪ <b>ex</b> out(side of)	▪ <b>minus</b> except for, minus	▪ <b>ultra</b> beyond, over
▪ <b>fal</b> (done) by	▪ <b>of</b> from, (out) of	▪ <b>wey</b> around
▪ <b>fe</b> of, at ( <i>time, unspecified place</i> )	▪ <b>pas</b> through	▪ <b>yon</b> with ( <i>using</i> )
▪ <b>fol</b> according to, alongside	▪ <b>per</b> on	

The prefixes **nen-** (*non-*) and **pos-** (*opposite*) are found appended to certain prepositions:

- **nenhar** without (*not having*)
- **nentem** irregardless of
- **nenton** without (*apart from*)
- **nenyon** without (*not using*)
- **posfol** against (*opp. direction*)

The preposition **cel** (*to*) can be combined with certain other prepositions:

- **cel bax** under
- **cel ex** out
- **cel in** into
- **cel na** in order to
- **cel per** onto

Some derived prepositions incorporate the preposition **fe** (*of/at*):

- **finfe** until
- **lefe** before, ago
- **ner fe** close to
- **teli fe** far from
- **xafe** after, from now
- **xorfe** since, as of
- **xorlefe** for (*time*)

Phrasal prepositions with **fe** and **de** can be used for location:

- **fe byen de** at the edge of
- **fe centro de** in the middle of
- **fe comen de** next to
- **fe exya de** outside of
- **fe fronta de** in front of
- **fe inya de** inside of
- **fe kapi de** on top of
- **fe midiya de** in the middle of
- **fe muka de** across from
- **fe oko de** in the eyes of, before
- **fe oposya de** against (*position*), opposite
- **fe peda de** at the bottom of
- **fe ruke de** behind

## Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases can appear anywhere in a sentence. Before the verb, they require commas.

Mi oko teve <u>in ogar</u> . Mi oko <u>in ogar</u> teve. Mi, <u>in ogar</u> , oko teve. <u>In ogar</u> , mi oko teve.	I watch TV at home.
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## Indirect object

The preposition **tas** (*to/for*) marks the indirect object.

- **Yu le gibe yawxe tas mi.** You gave the keys to me.
- **Yu le gibe tas mi yawxe.** You gave me the keys.
- **Tas mi yu le gibe yawxe.** To me, you gave the keys.

## Word order

<b>SVO</b>	<b>Henri yuxi tenis.</b>		Henry plays tennis.
<b>SOV</b>	el (poetic)	<b>Henri <u>el</u> tenis yuxi.</b>	Henry tennis plays.
<b>OSV</b>		<b><u>EI</u> tenis Henri yuxi.</b>	Tennis Henry plays.

*Noun phrase:* determiner → possessive determiner → quantifier (quantity) → adverb → adjective → noun

*Verb phrase:* tense → affirmation/negation → adverb (adj/adv) → adverb (verb) → verb

- Den etesu un daymo velosi mobil xa no kufimo hanman calyo.

*that their one very fast car will not enough slowly drive*

That one very fast car of theirs will not drive slowly enough.

## Comparison

Comparative	max(mo) kom	Hay <u>max kom</u> 7 giga insan.	There are more than 7 billion people.
		Yu hare <u>max</u> pesa <u>kom</u> mi.	You have more money than me.
		Yu hare <u>max</u> to <u>kom</u> mi.	You have more than me.
		Kuku sen <u>maxmo</u> day <u>kom</u> ovo.	A chicken is bigger than an egg.
	folki max(mo), max(mo)	<u>Folki</u> ren <u>max</u> yam, ren <u>max</u> xunjan.	The more you eat, the more you grow.
		<u>Folki</u> ren sen <u>maxmo</u> day, ren <u>maxmo</u> sahte sokutu.	The bigger you are, the harder you fall.
	min(mo) kom	Mi hare <u>min kom</u> 3 restane minuto.	I have less than 3 minutes left.
		Mi hare <u>min</u> pingo <u>kom</u> Henri.	I have fewer apples than Henry.
		Mi hare <u>min</u> to <u>kom</u> Henri.	I have fewer than Henry.
		Kuku sen <u>minmo</u> dayrupul <u>kom</u> ovo.	A chicken is less round than an egg.
	folki min(mo), min(mo)	<u>Folki</u> ren <u>min</u> yam, ren <u>min</u> xunjan.	The less you eat, the less you grow.
		<u>Folki</u> <u>minmo</u> zarif, <u>minmo</u> kimapul.	The less fancy, the less expensive.
Superlative	maxim	<u>maxim</u> gao te (of drevo)	the tallest (of the trees)
	minim	<u>minim</u> fobine te (of kayvutu)	the least scary (of the monsters)
Equative	-mo/-numer/ -kwanti/-pul ... kom	Mi pawbu velosi <u>kom</u> yu.	I run fast like you.
		Mi pawbu <u>daymo</u> velosi <u>kom</u> yu.	I run very fast like you.
		Mi pawbu <u>denmo</u> velosi <u>kom</u> yu.	I run as fast as you.
		Mi yam <u>dennumer</u> pingo <u>kom</u> yu.	I eat as many apples as you.
		Mi hare <u>dennumer</u> to <u>kom</u> yu.	I have as many as you.
		Mi hare <u>denkwanti</u> watu <u>kom</u> yu	I have as much time as you
		Mi hare <u>denkwanti</u> to <u>kom</u> yu.	I have as much as you.
		Mi sampo <u>denkwanti</u> <u>kom</u> yu	I walk as much as you.
		Mi sampo <u>denpul</u> <u>kom</u> yu.	I walk like you.

# Numbers

0	nil	11	des un	1M (10 <sup>6</sup> )	mega
1	un	12	des dua	1B (10 <sup>9</sup> )	giga
2	dua	20	duades	1T (10 <sup>12</sup> )	tera
3	tiga	21	duades un	1Qa (10 <sup>15</sup> )	kilo tera
4	care	30	tigades	1Qi (10 <sup>18</sup> )	mega tera
5	lima	100	cen	1Sx (10 <sup>21</sup> )	giga tera
6	sis	200	duacen	1Sp (10 <sup>24</sup> )	tera tera
7	sabe	1K	kilo	10 <sup>-1</sup>	deci
8	oco	2K	dua kilo	10 <sup>-2</sup>	centi
9	nue	10K	des kilo	10 <sup>-3</sup>	mili
10	des	100K	cen kilo	10 <sup>-6</sup>	mikro
				10 <sup>-9</sup>	nano
				10 <sup>-12</sup>	piko

## Applications

Fractions	numerator + of- + denominator	tiga oflima $\frac{3}{5}$			
		sabe ofduadesdua $\frac{7}{22}$			
Ordinal numbers	number + -yum	duayum (2yum) second (2nd)			
		duadesunyum (21yum) twenty-first (21st)			
		tigayum (3yum) maxim day third (3rd) biggest			
Multipliers	number + -ple	unple (1ple) single (1x)			
		duaple (2ple) double (2x)			
		tigaple (3ple) triple (3x)			
		limaple (5ple) maxmo day five times (5x) bigger			
Groups	(if animate) number + -yen (if inanimate) number + -xey		Animate	Inanimate	Translations
		1	unyen	unxey	unit, solo, single
		2	duayen	duaxey	pair, couple, duo
		3	tigayen	tigaxey	trio, trinity, triad

# Date and time

Date format	din [day], mesi [month], nyan [year] din 26, mesi 7, nyan 2019			
Months of the year	mesi un, mesi dua, [...] mesi des dua		January, February, [...] December	
Days of the week	Lunadin Marihidin Bududin Muxtaridin	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	Zuhuradin Xanidin Soladin	Friday Saturday Sunday
Time	satu [hour] ji [minute] satu sabe ji duades sisa (7:26)			
	[hour] [minute]		sabe duades sisa	

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