

# 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 Ě ě F f G g H h I i J j Ǵ ǵ 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)
- **Ǵ ǵ** 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 [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]

# Greetings

*Hojtehnēs [hojtenēs]*

## 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

*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:

<b>I</b>	an
<b>you</b>	ec
<b>he, she, it</b>	e
<b>we</b>	et
<b>you (plural)</b>	es
<b>they</b>	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 ( <i>to be</i> )	
<b>I</b>	estan <u>a</u>
<b>you</b>	estec <u>a</u>



<b>he, she, it</b>	este <u>e</u>
<b>we</b>	estet <u>e</u>
<b>you (plural)</b>	estes <u>e</u> s
<b>they</b>	estef <u>e</u> f

<i>aver (to have)</i>	
<b>I</b>	avan <u>a</u> n
<b>you</b>	avec <u>e</u> c
<b>he, she, it</b>	ave <u>e</u>
<b>we</b>	avet <u>e</u> t
<b>you (plural)</b>	aves <u>e</u> s
<b>they</b>	avef <u>e</u> f

<i>paler (to do)</i>	
<b>I</b>	palan <u>a</u> n
<b>you</b>	palec <u>e</u> c
<b>he, she, it</b>	pale <u>e</u>
<b>we</b>	palet <u>e</u> t
<b>you (plural)</b>	pales <u>e</u> s
<b>they</b>	palef <u>e</u> f

## Vocabulary

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

berčamer [bertʃamer] - eat

ɸaler [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

kongaɸer [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)

## Say how you are

*Direr kak aniec [direr kak aɲesʃ]*

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

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*

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 aɲesʃ]

## 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 [glykliš]  
*happy, cheerful*

triste [triste]  
*sad*

exitado [eksitado]  
*excited*

waje [waje]  
*great*

boravošo [boravotso]  
*bored*

jots [jots]  
*good*

**accorded:**

avinano  
avinana

gluklich  
gluklicha

tristo  
trista

exitado  
exitada

wajo  
waja

boravošo  
boravoša

jots  
jots

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 gluklichō! 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

*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*** *kazən*

***I don't*** have ***any*** *cats*

*Lois* ***kae*** *tyalet*

There's ***no*** *toilet*

Grammar - Lesson №3

# 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 Artikøles [jamatikgendero aj artikøles]*

## 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 kazø (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

*akasia* → 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