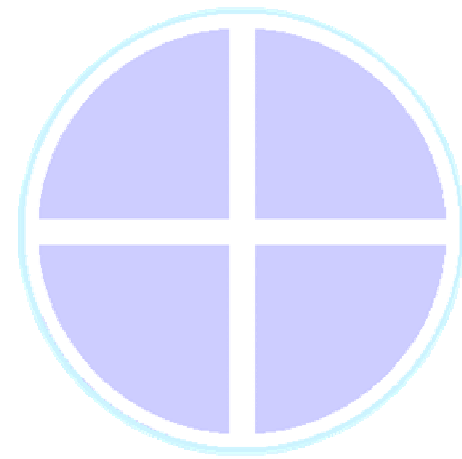


**SASXSEK**

*/sas.ə.sek/*



A Language for Earth



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## Explanatory Notes

### Legal Information

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### News and Information

The most current news and information on [Sasxsek](#) may be found on the official website.

<http://www.nutter.net/sasxsek>

### Logo

It's common to use national flags or or symbols to identify languages on signs, shop windows and such. The logo for [Sasxsek](#) consists of a circle with a cross inside, symbolizing "Earth", which is displayed as white on a blue background. The flag consists of a blue field with the logo in white. [Sasxsek](#) speakers may use these to quickly identify where the language is used.



### Legend

To make these documents easier to read and understand, the following color and font schemes are used.

<i>ipa</i>	IPA (International Phonetic Association): pronunciations.
<b>SASXSEK</b>	<a href="#">Sasxsek</a> words or phrases.
<i>Literal</i>	Literal, or structured translations.
<i>Translation</i>	Actual English translations.

## Introduction

### What is SASXSEK?

[Sasxsek](#) is an artificial (or constructed) language designed to be used as an auxiliary language which is simple to learn but powerful enough to cover the full range of human expression.

### What about other constructed languages?

Esperanto is by far the most popular constructed language with an estimated 1-2 million speakers but there are a few other constructed languages which have gained modest amount of popularity but they all still lack in many areas of simplicity. These languages are based upon Western European languages so Westerners can find them more simple to learn than most natural languages, but non-westerners can find them very difficult to learn as of any other Western language. They are therefore far from being culturally balanced. Detailed comparisons of several popular constructed languages can be found toward on the Sasxsek website.

The goal of [Sasxsek](#) is to construct a language which is very easy for everyone, with a very simple grammar, and a small, easy to learn, but powerful core vocabulary from which other words can be formed. [Sasxsek's](#) phonology and phototactics are designed to make pronunciation easy for all. A one-to-one relationship is used between spelling and pronunciation with a simple alphabet consisting of phonemic units which are already known, or could easily be learned by almost anyone. A powerful set of suffixes and the ability to build compound words allow for full expressivity.

## Spelling and Pronunciation

### Alphabet

Sasxsek writing is based on the Roman alphabet, however there is no distinction between upper or lower case. Text can be written in either all lower case, or all upper case (for headlines, titles, etc.), but not to be mixed within words and phrases. Generally, headings and titles should be in upper case while the text of a document is in lower case. There are 6 vowels and 18 consonants for a total of 24 letters. The letters *W* and *Y* are not used.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Z  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x z

### Consonants

Name	Letter	IPA	Pronunciation	Example
beta	<b>B b</b>	b	Voiced bilabial stop	Like <b>b</b> in <u>b</u> abble.
carli	<b>C c</b>	tʃ	Voiceless postalveolar affricate	Like <b>ch</b> in <u>ch</u> urch.
delta	<b>D d</b>	d	Voiced dental stop	Like <b>d</b> in <u>d</u> ad.
fakstrat	<b>F f</b>	f	Voiceless labiodental fricative	Like <b>f</b> in <u>f</u> ife.
gama	<b>G g</b>	g	Voiced velar stop	Like <b>g</b> in <u>g</u> ag.
hotel	<b>H h</b>	x	Voiceless velar fricative	Like <b>ch</b> in the German <u>Bach</u> .
juliet	<b>J j</b>	dʒ	Voiced postalveolar affricate	Like <b>j</b> and <b>g</b> in <u>jud</u> ge.
kapa	<b>K k</b>	k	Voiceless velar stop	Like <b>k</b> in <u>k</u> ite
lamed	<b>L l</b>	l	Lateral approximant	Like <b>l</b> in <u>l</u> ilac.
maik	<b>M m</b>	m	Bilabial nasal	Like <b>m</b> in <u>m</u> ime.
novembxr	<b>N n</b>	n	Dental nasal	Like <b>n</b> in <u>n</u> ine.
papa	<b>P p</b>	p	Voiceless bilabial stop	Like <b>p</b> in <u>p</u> ipe.
kxbek	<b>Q q</b>	ŋ	Velar nasal	Like <b>ng</b> in <u>singer</u> or <b>n</b> in <u>ban</u> k, never /ŋ g/ as in <u>finger</u> .

Name	Letter	IPA	Pronunciation	Example
romio	<b>R r</b>	.ɾ	Postalveolar approximant	Like <b>r</b> in <u>hurry</u> .
sameh	<b>S s</b>	s	Voiceless alveolar fricative	Like <b>s</b> in <u>sister</u> .
taqgo	<b>T t</b>	t	Voiceless dental stop	Like <b>t</b> in <u>title</u> .
viktɾ	<b>V v</b>	v	Voiced labiodental fricative	Like <b>v</b> in <u>verve</u> .
zeta	<b>Z z</b>	z	Voiced alveolar fricative	Like <b>z</b> in <u>zone</u> .

## Vowels

Name	Letter	IPA	Pronunciation	Example
alfa	<b>A a</b>	a	Almost fully open	Like <b>a</b> in <u>father</u> .
eko	<b>E e</b>	e	Mid front unrounded	Like <b>e</b> in <u>met</u> or <u>bet</u> .
india	<b>I i</b>	i	Close front unrounded vowel	Like <b>i</b> in <u>machine</u> . Before a vowel, like <b>y</b> in <u>yes</u> .
oskɾ	<b>O o</b>	o	Mid back rounded	Like <b>o</b> in <u>dome</u> .
uniform	<b>U u</b>	u	Close back rounded vowel	Like <b>oo</b> in <u>soon</u> . Before a vowel, like <b>w</b> in <u>wet</u> .
xksrei	<b>X x</b>	ə	Mid central vowel	Like <b>a</b> in <u>about</u> .

## Diphthongs

	Spelling	IPA	Pronunciation	Example
	<b>AI ai</b>	aj	a + j	Like <b>y</b> in <u>my</u> or <u>why</u> .
	<b>AU au</b>	aw	a + w	Like <b>ow</b> in <u>how</u> or <u>now</u> .

## Schwa Buffering

A schwa [ə] may optionally be inserted before, after or between consonants the aid speakers who may otherwise have trouble pronouncing consonants in certain positions.

**lo mi kin fu kitabuk** / lo mi kin fu kitabuk /

can also be pronounced / lo mi kinə fu kitabukə /.

**pluton** / pluton / (*Pluto*) can also be pronounced / pə\_luton /.

**qomun** / ŋ omun / (*Macau*) can also be pronounced / ə\_ŋ omun /.

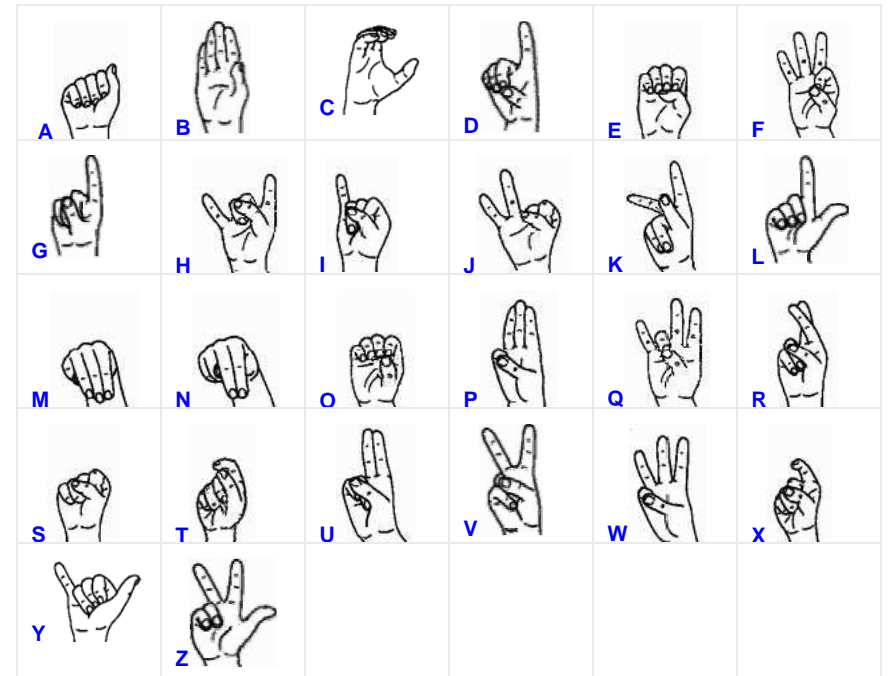
## Braille and Morse Codes

The following are the codes used for communicating via touch, tones or light signals.

<b>A</b>	⠁	· -	<b>K</b>	⠅	- - -	<b>U</b>	⠥	· · -	<b>(</b>	⠠	- - - - -	<b>0</b>	⠼	- - - - -
<b>B</b>	⠃	- · · ·	<b>L</b>	⠇	· · · ·	<b>V</b>	⠶	· · · ·	<b>)</b>	⠡	- - - - -	<b>1</b>	⠠	· - - - -
<b>C</b>	⠉	- · · ·	<b>M</b>	⠍	- -	<b>W</b>	⠵	- · -	<b>&lt;</b>	⠢	· · · · ·	<b>2</b>	⠠	· · - - -
<b>D</b>	⠙	- · ·	<b>N</b>	⠝	- ·	<b>X</b>	⠭	- · · ·	<b>&gt;</b>	⠣	· · · · ·	<b>3</b>	⠠	· · · - -
<b>E</b>	⠑	·	<b>O</b>	⠏	- - -	<b>Y</b>	⠶	- - - -	<b>[</b>	⠤	· · · · ·	<b>4</b>	⠠	· · · · -
<b>F</b>	⠋	· · · ·	<b>P</b>	⠏	· - - ·	<b>Z</b>	⠵	- - - ·	<b>]</b>	⠥	· · · · ·	<b>5</b>	⠠	· · · · ·
<b>G</b>	⠎	- - ·	<b>Q</b>	⠒	- - - -				<b>@</b>	⠠	· · · · ·	<b>6</b>	⠠	- · · · ·
<b>H</b>	⠄	· · · ·	<b>R</b>	⠗	· · ·	<b>.</b>	⠠	- - - - -	<b>&amp;</b>	⠠	- - - · ·	<b>7</b>	⠠	- - - · ·
<b>I</b>	⠇	· ·	<b>S</b>	⠎	· · ·	<b>,</b>	⠠	- - - - -				<b>8</b>	⠠	- - - · ·
<b>J</b>	⠊	· - - -	<b>T</b>	⠞	-	<b>'</b>	⠠	- - - - ·				<b>9</b>	⠠	- - - · ·

## Hand Alphabet

The following hand alphabet can be used for those with hearing impairments.



## Digital Communication

For data communications, either Unicode (ISO 10646), or ASCII (ISO 646) encoding should be used to provide for maximum machine compatibility.

## Punctuation

The following punctuation marks are not used in **SASXSEK**: semicolon (;), exclamation (!), question mark (?), and the pound-sign (#).

### End of Sentence

A period (.) is used to indicate the end of any sentence, including questions which are indicated by the use of interrogative words.

**lo kin fu kitabuk.**

*he go to library.*

*He is going to the library.*

**ha lo kin fu kitabuk.**

*? he go to library.*

*Is he is going to the library.*

### Quotations

Angle brackets < > are used to mark quotations.

**lo sek la <mo tav tu kitabuk>.**

*he say (quote) "I be-located at library".*

*He said, "I was at the library."*

### Foreign Words or Phrases

Square brackets [ ] are used to mark foreign spellings, though it is also possible to use italics, or some other distinctive typeface instead.

**lo nam li [John].**

*he be-called {name} "John."*

*His name is John.*

### Parentheses

Parentheses ( ) are used as in English.

### Separator

The apostrophe (') is used as a separator to improve legibility when writing numbers or other long words.

**kilx'naufxhehx'batxdesx'kuad (1'984)**

*one thousand nine hundred and eighty four*

---

## Decimal Point

A comma (,) is used with numbers to indicate a decimal point, or as a separator in any hierarchy of numbers such as dates and times.

**9'875,23**

*9,875.23*

**28,1,2006**

*1-28-2006 / 28.1.2006*

**23,30**

*11:30 PM*

---

## Percent

The percent-sign % is short for **hekim** (*hundreth, percent*). It is also used to mean a minor unit of currency based on 100.

**ci bira mem 4i % kohol.**

*this beer consist-of four hundreths alcohol.*

*This beer is 4% alcohol.*

**lo kauf bevare ju 99i %.**

*he buy beverage using ninety-nine cent.*

*He bought the drink for 99¢.*

---

## Currency

The ampersand & (**cen**) is used as a generic currency marker, effectively meaning "main unit of local currency" regardless of what it may be called.

**mo kauf ci kitab ju 5i &.**

*I buy this book using five bucks.*

*I bought this book for 5 units.*

**lo kauf bevare ju 99i %.**

*he buy beverage using ninety-nine cent.*

*he bought the drink for 99¢.*

Common currency symbols such as \$ (dolar), € (euro), £ (paund, lira), ¥ (ien), ₪ (baht), ₪ (kolon) or ₱ (peso) may be used but should always stand in place of the noun they represent.

**mo kauf ci kitab ju 5i \$.**

*I buy this book using five dollar*

*I bought this book for \$5.*

**lo sat uagon ju 5'000i €.**

*he sell car using five-thousand euro.*

*he sold the car for €5,000.*

However, another method would be to use the standard 3-letter code for the currency to avoid confusion with other currencies which use the same symbol or have the same name. Like all foreign spellings, it must appear in brackets.

**mo kauf ci kitab ju 5i [USD].**

**lo sat uagon ju 5'000i [EUR].**

---

## Abbreviations

The colon (:) is used to indicate missing letters in abbreviations.

**i:b: (ieniti balad)** = *United Nations*

**1:mas, 1:m: (ienitxmas)** = *January*

**7:din, 2:d: (sepitxdin)** = *Sunday*

**s:amerika (sudamerika)** = *South America*

**s:s: (sasxsek)** = *Sasxsek*

**h: (hora)** = *hour*

---

## E-mail

The at-sign @ (**tu**) is only used for writing e-mail addresses.

**ni tulis seko fu [bogus\_address@nouhere.int].**

---

## Miscellaneous Symbols

Commercial, scientific, mathematical and other commonly used typographical symbols may be used.

©	<b>kopirait</b>	<i>copyright</i>
™	<b>bizxglif</b>	<i>trademark</i>
°	<b>grad</b>	<i>degree(s)</i>
μ	<b>ienausimxmetra</b>	<i>micron, micrometer</i>
‰	<b>kilim</b>	<i>per mil</i>
ℓ	<b>litra</b>	<i>liter(s), litre(s)</i>
☺	<b>salam</b>	<i>peace</i>

## Morphology

Morphemes are based upon the following structures where C represents a consonant, a consonant combination or a semivowel, V represents a vowel or diphthong:

### V

#### Particles

- o** = Vocative particle.
- ai** = Exclamatory particle (!).
- e** = Subject particle.
- a** = Object particle.

#### Grammatical and derivational suffixes

- a** passive. (**ies** = *eat*; **iesa** = *be eaten*)
- e** performer (**fab** = *build*; **fabe** = *builder*)
- o** manifestation (**vid** = *see*; **vido** = *sighting*)
- i** qualifier (**boni** = *good*; *well*)
- ai** female (**bovai** = *cow*)
- au** male (**bovau** = *bull*)

### VC

#### Derivational suffixes

- auC** numerical (**duvi** = *du*; **duvausi** = *million*)
- iC** relational (**megi** = *big*; **megisi** = *bigger*; **megiti** = *biggest*)
- uC** noun forms derived from verbs (**kin** = *go*; **kinus** = *vehicle*)

### CV

#### Pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions and other common words

- Ca** common conjunctions (**ka** = *and*) and other particles (**ha** = ?)
- Ce** miscellaneous particles (**je**)
- Ci** common adjectives and adverbs (**ci** = *this*; **ti** = *that*, etc.)
- Co** pronouns (**mo** = *I, me*; **fo** = *you*; **lo** = *he, she, it, they*)
- Cu** basic prepositions (**tu** = *at*; **mu** = *from*)

### CVC

#### Roots for core vocabulary

- fab** = *to build*

**man** = *hand*

**kiz** = *red*

---

### **CVC(VC...)**

Roots for less common vocabulary.

**plutonium** = *plutonium*

## Nouns

### Inflection

Neither nouns nor pronouns inflect for case, number or gender and therefore have only one form each. Articles do not exist, neither definite (*the*) nor indefinite (*a, an, some*).

**kitab** = *book; a book; the book; books; some books; the books*

### Case

Noun functions (case) are indicated by word order and the use of prepositions.

**mo don kitab fu lo.**

*I (subject) give book (object) to he (indirect object).*

*I gave him a book. / I gave a book to him.*

**mo don kitab fu so mu kitabuk.**

*I (subject) give book (object) to this (indirect object) from library.*

*I gave him a book from the library.*

### Number

Adjectives of quantity are used to indicate number whenever necessary. There are no separate singular and plural forms.

**ieni kitab** = *one book*

**duvi kitab** = *two books*

**heki kitab** = *(one) hundred books*

**meni kitab** = *(several) books*

### Gender

Nouns have no gender distinction whatsoever. The suffixes **-au** (*male*) or **-ai** (*female*) are used to indicate the sex of a living thing.

**bov** = *ox, bovine*

**bovai** = *cow*

**bovau** = *bull*

## Names

In **Sasxsek**, proper nouns and their derivatives are not restricted by the same phonotactical rules as common vocabulary so almost any combination of phonemes may be found.

Proper nouns are not capitalized, but instead are introduced by either the adjective **li** (*this/that which is called*), or attached to a noun by the preposition **lu** (*by the name of; called*). Names which contain more than a single word should use apostrophes (') or be enclosed in quotation marks <>. Native spellings could be used but are indicated by square brackets [ ]. Below are some examples of what are considered to be proper nouns in **Sasxsek**. Take special note that there are some categories here (ex: sports) which are considered common nouns in English.

### People

**mo nam li deinx.**

*I be-called by-name-of Dana*

*My name is Dana.*

**mo lu deinx zainif li sasxsek.**

*I by-name-of Dana create so-called Sasxsek.*

*I, Dana, created Sasxsek.*

### Animals

**li maks ka li kuato som blizu mo.**

*{li} Max and {li} Kuato sleep near me*

*Max and Kuato are sleeping by me.*

**li leilani hedon som tu fut iu mo .**

*{li} Leilani enjoy sleep at foot of me*

*Leilani is likes to sleep at my feet.*

### Geographic Locations and Celestial Bodies

**kivo lu comolaqma tav tu li asia.**

*bump {lu} Chomolungma locate at {li} Asia.*

*Mount Everest is in Asia.*

**mofo dom tu li sas.**

*we dwell at {li} Earth.*

*We live on Earth.*

### Nations and Political Entities

**li <kosta rika> meli tavo.**

*{li} Costa Rica beautiful location*  
*Costa Rica is a beautiful place.*

**mo vid piramid tu li misr.**  
*I see pyramid at {li}Egypt.*  
*I saw the pyramids in Egypt .*

---

### Nationalities and Ethnic Groups, or Their Peoples

**li nihonjin fab boni uagon.**  
*{li} Japanese build good car*  
*The Japanese build good cars.*

---

### Philosophies, Religions, Political Doctrines, and Their Followers

<b>li islam</b> = <i>Islam</i>	<b>li muslim</b> = <i>Muslim</i>
<b>li iesuarik</b> = <i>Christianity</i>	<b>li iesuariko</b> = <i>Christian</i>
<b>li budarik</b> = <i>Buddhism</i>	<b>li budariko</b> = <i>Buddhist</i>

---

### Languages

**ha fo pud ju li iqglis.**  
*? you speak using {li} English*  
*Do you speak English?*

**lo tulis ju li haniu.**  
*it write using {li} Chinese*  
*He writes in Chinese.*

---

### Games and Sports

**ha fo jug li sahmat.**  
*? you play {li} chess*  
*Do you play chess?*

**mo hedon jug li biliard.**  
*I enjoy play {li} billiards*  
*I like to play pool.*

---

### Titles of Artistic and Creative Works

**li <jorj oruel> tulis kitab lu kilxnaufxhekxbatxdesxkuad.**  
*{li} "George Orwell" wrote book named thousand-ninehundred-eighty-four*  
*George Orwell wrote the book "1984".*

---

### Organizations, Companies, Trademarks and Brands

**menisi ren bev li koka'kola.**

*several+very person drink {li} Coca-Cola*

*Many people drink Coca-Cola.*

---

### **Numerals That Are Used As Labels**

**lo tav tu kam lu <ien nul bat>.**

*he located at room named one+zero+one.*

*He is located in room 108.*

**lo kin su ruto lu <sep fim> golu kin domo.**

*he go via route named "seven five" intent+of go home..*

*He took route 75 to get home.*

## Pronouns

Pronouns, like nouns, do not inflect for case, number or gender.

### Personal

**mo** = *I; me*

**fo** = *you; ye; thou*

**lo** = *he; she; it; they*

To say "we" combine **mo** with **fo** or **lo** to indicate an inclusive or exclusive relationship.

**mofo** = *(I+you) you and I*

**molo** = *(I+he/she/they) he/she/they and I*

**mofolo** = *(I+you+he/she/they) you and they and I*

### Reflexive

**so** = *myself; ourselves; yourself; thyself; himself; herself; itself; themselves*

**lo matif so.**

*he killed himself.*

### Reciprocal

**goliqo** = *each other; one another*

**duvi ren vid goliqo.**

*Two people saw each other.*

### Impersonal

**uo** = *one, someone, somebody; something; someplace*

**uo vid tu mofo.**

*Somebody is watching us.*

### Negative

**no** = *nobody; noone; nothing; nowhere*

**no jug.**

*nothing play.*

*Nobody is playing.*

**mo trov lo tu no.**

*I find it at nothing*

*I found it nowhere.*

---

## Universal

**go** = each (one); everybody; everyone; everything; everywhere

**go kin fu domo.**

*each go to home.*

*Everyone went home..*

**mo sek lo fu go.**

*I say it to each*

*I said it to everyone.*

---

## Demonstrative

**co** = this (one); these

**to** = that (one); those

---

## Interrogative

**ho** = who; what; where

---

## Possessive

There are no "possessive pronouns". Possession is indicated by the use of the preposition **iu** (*of*).

**haus iu fo**

*house of you*

*your house*

**uagon iu mo**

*car of I*

*my car*

**dumo iu lo**

*idea of he*

*his/her/their idea*

---

## Verbs

### Inflection

Verbs have only one form and therefore do not inflect for person, number, gender, tense or aspect.

### Tense

Tense and aspect are only indicated where it's absolutely necessary to convey the time an action takes place when not already known by context, otherwise it is left out. Adverbs like **mi** (*before; previously*), **ci** (*now; this time*), **ti** (*then; at that time*), **fi** (*later*) and **gi** (*always*) can be used to show when something takes place. Other adverbs of time may also be used to indicate tense and aspect, such as **masi** (*monthly*), **nani** (*yearly; annually*) **ieni** (*once*) or **menisi** (*many times*).

	Present	Past	Future
Infinitive	<b>kin</b> <i>(to) go</i>	<b>kin</b> <i>(to) go</i>	<b>kin</b> <i>(to) go</i>
Simple	<b>ci kin</b> <i>now go</i> <i>goes; is/are</i> <i>going</i>	<b>mi kin</b> <i>before go</i> <i>went; was going;</i> <i>has gone</i>	<b>fi kin</b> <i>later go</i> <i>will/shall go</i>
Continuous	<b>ci kin</b> <i>now go</i> <i>is going</i>	<b>mi kin</b> <i>before go</i> <i>was going</i>	<b>fi kin</b> <i>later go</i> <i>will be going</i>
Perfect	<b>mi ci kin</b> <i>before now go</i> <i>have gone</i>	<b>ti mi kin</b> <i>then before go</i> <i>had gone</i>	<b>mi fi kin</b> <i>before later go</i> <i>will have gone</i>
Habitual	<b>gi ci kin</b> <i>always now go</i> <i>always go</i>	<b>gi mi kin</b> <i>always before go</i> <i>always went; used</i> <i>to go</i>	<b>gi fi kin</b> <i>always later go</i> <i>will always go</i>
Imperative	<b>kin.</b> <i>Go!</i>		

### Gerund

Verbs can also function as nouns without any change in form.

**ies** = *eating*

**som** = *sleeping*

**tulis** = *writing*

---

## Participles

Participles are formed by simply adding the qualifier suffix **-i** to the verb. There is only one participle form which does not distinguish past, present or future.

**don** = *give*

**doni** = *giving; given*

When necessary, active and passive participles can be distinguished by using the suffixes **-eri** (active) or **-ari** (passive)

**doneri** = *giving*

**donari** = *given*

---

## Passive Voice

A verb can be made passive by the suffix **-a**, which effectively reverses the subject and object roles, however there are other ways of expressing the same idea.

**pom mi iesa.**

apple before be-eaten.

*The apple was eaten.*

**pom mi iesa lo.**

apple before be-eaten-by he.

*The apple was eaten by him*

The same ideas can also be expressed by using the impersonal pronoun..

**uo mi ies pom.**

someone before eat apple.

*Someone ate the apple.*

For better clarity, the object may be put into focus by moving it to the front of the sentence, however it must be introduced by the particle **u**.

**u pom uo mi ies.**

*{object} apple someone before eat.*

*The apple was eaten.*

## To Be, or Not to Be? (ha zain ba ni zain.)

The verb **zain** means *to be* only in the sense of *to exist*. There is no true equivalent of the English "to be" when used as a copula. Use a verbal form of the predicate to create such sentences.

**pom kiz.**

*apple be-red.*

*The apple is red.*

**haus meg.**

*house be-big.*

*The house is big.*

Likewise for negative forms:

**pom nukiz.**

*apple be-nonred.*

*The apple is not red.*

**haus numeg.**

*house be-unbig.*

*The house isn't big.*

The verb **tav** (*to be located*) is used to indicate location where English would use "to be".

**tu ho fo tav.**

*at what you located.*

*Where are you?*

**mo tav tu domo.**

*I located at home.*

*I am at home.*

## Adjectives

Adjectives directly precede the noun they qualify and are identified by the suffix **-i**. Adjectives like the nouns they modify, do not inflect., nor is there any need for them to "agree" with the noun.

**megi haus** = *big house*

**kizi uagon** = *red car*

## Comparative and Superlative

Comparative adjectives are formed by the augmentative suffix **-is**, or the diminutive suffix **-im** then followed by the usual adjectival suffix **-i**. Superlatives use the suffix **-it**.

**megisi haus**

*big+er house*

*very big house / bigger house*

**megiti haus**

*big+est house*

*biggest house*

## Common Adjectives

**ci** = *this; these*

**ti** = *that; those*

**ui** = *some; some kind of*

**hi** = *what kind of*

**mi** = *past; previous; former*

**fi** = *future; subsequent*

**gi** = *every; each*

**ni** = *no*

**li** = *so-called*

## Word Order

Where there are multiple adjectives or adverbs qualifying a single word, it is preferred that they occur in the following order according to their type.

[demonstrative] [quantity|quality] [dimensions|weight] [appearance|color] [participles]

**ti sani megi meli kizi haus.**

*that three big beautiful red house*

*those three big beautiful red houses*

## Adverbs

Adverbs are in the same class of words as adjectives, so they are also formed with the suffix **-i** except when modifying other adverbs or adjectives where the suffix is doubled to **-iri**. Adverbs are placed directly before the word they qualify.

**mo rapidi mi kin fu domo.**

*I quick before go to home.*

*I went home quickly.*

---

### Common Adverbs

**ti** = *then; (at) that time*

**ci** = *now; (at) this time*

**mi** = *before; previously; earlier; in the past*

**fi** = *later (on); afterward; in the future*

**gi** = *always*

**pi** = *possibly*

**ni** = *not*

**ui** = *somehow*

**hi** = *how; in what manner*

## Prepositions

### Basic Prepositions

<b>fu</b>	= <i>to; toward</i>
<b>iu</b>	= <i>belonging to; of</i>
<b>ku</b>	= <i>with; including; accompanied by</i>
<b>mu</b>	= <i>from; out of; since</i>
<b>nu</b>	= <i>without; lacking; excluding</i>
<b>bu</b>	= <i>against; opposed to</i>
<b>lu</b>	= <i>by the name of</i>
<b>su</b>	= <i>via; through; by way of; trans</i>
<b>ju</b>	= <i>using; with; by means of</i>
<b>tu</b>	= <i>at</i>
<b>a</b>	= (direct object marker)
<b>e</b>	= (subject marker)

### Forming Prepositions from Roots

A preposition can be formed by attaching the suffix **-u** to any root:

<b>rek</b>	= <i>right</i>	<b>reku</b>	= <i>on/to the right of</i>
<b>noc</b>	= <i>posterior; backside</i>	<b>nocu</b>	= <i>behind; after</i>
<b>mah</b>	= <i>orbit</i>	<b>mahu</b>	= <i>around</i>
<b>tot</b>	= <i>all; whole</i>	<b>totu</b>	= <i>all over</i>
<b>hin</b>	= <i>interior</i>	<b>hinu</b>	= <i>in; inside (of)</i>
<b>din</b>	= <i>day</i>	<b>dinu</b>	= <i>on the day of</i>

Prepositions can be combined to indicate motion, fixed location and/or other more specific meanings.

<b>fu + hin</b>	= <i>al + interior</i>	<b>fuhinu</b>	= <i>into</i>
<b>tu + hin</b>	= <i>at + interior</i>	<b>tuhinu</b>	= <i>inside of</i>
<b>mu + hin</b>	= <i>from + interior</i>	<b>muhinu</b>	= <i>out of; out from</i>

### To Be, or Not to Be? (ha zain ba ni zain.)

The verb **zain** means *to be* only in the sense of *to exist*. There is no true equivalent of the English "to be" when used as a copula. Use a verbal form of the predicate to create such sentences.

**pom kiz.**  
*apple be-red.*  
*The apple is red.*

---

**haus meg.**

*house be-big.*

*The house is big.*

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used in [Sasxsek](#) to coordinate words within a sentence.

### Overview

**ka** = *and; as well as*

**ba** = *or; maybe; perhaps; possibly* (exclusive: this or that, but not both)

**kaba** = *or; and/or* (inclusive: this and/or that)

**na** = *no; but*

**ma** = *because*

**ia** = *yes; indeed; aye; yeah* (affirmative)

**ua** = *if* (conditional or hypothetical)

**fa** = *then; thus; therefore; hence*

**nafa** = *else; otherwise*

**kua** = *which; who; that* (relative)

**ta** = *that; so*

**sa** = *as; while; during; like*

**la** = (introduces a quotation)

**o** = *o(h)* (introduces the person being addressed)

### KA (*and*)

Used to connect words and phrases however when there are more than two items, each must be linked.

**mo bev kafeh ka teh ka bira.**

*I drink coffee and tea and beer.*

*I drink coffee, tea, and beer.*

### BA (*or; either; maybe; perhaps; possibly*) / KABA (*and/or*)

The use of **ba** is strictly exclusive, meaning "one or the other, but not both". Use **kaba** when both are possible, as with the "and/or" usage in English.

**ha fo hot bev kafeh ba teh ba bira.**

*? you want to-drink coffee or tea or beer.*

*Do you want to drink coffee, tea, or beer?*

**fo hot bev ho iu kafeh ba teh ba bira.**

*you want drink what of coffee or tea or beer.*

*What do you want to drink; coffee, tea, or beer?*

### NA (*no; but*)

**na mo ni bev teh.**

*no I not drink tea.*

*No, I don't drink tea.*

**mo bev kafeh na mo ni bev teh.**

*I drink coffee but I not drink tea.*

*I drink coffee, but I don't drink tea.*

### **IA** (yes; indeed)

Used to affirm or reaffirm a statement.

**ia mo mi kin.**

*indeed I before go.*

*I did indeed go.*

**ia mo ies pom.**

*indeed I eat apple.*

*Yes, I ate the apple.*

### **UA** (if)

Used to introduce a conditional or hypothetical situation. The following subordinate clause is then introduced by using **fa** (*then*).

**ua fo kin fa mo don kafeh fu fo.**

*if you go then I give coffee to you.*

*If you go, then I will give you some coffee.*

With questions, the interrogative (**ha**) is used instead.

**ua mo kin ha don kafeh fu mo.**

*if I go then-? you give coffee to me.*

*If I go, then will you give me some coffee?*

### **MA** (because)

**lo mi kin ma fo don kafeh fu lo.**

*it before go because you give coffee to it.*

*He went because you gave him some coffee.*

### **FA** (then; thus; therefore; hence)

**fo mi don bira fa mo bev lo.**

*you before give beer to me then drink it.*

*You gave me a beer, then I drank it.*

### **TA** (that; so)

**fo mi don bira fu mo ta mo bev lo.**

*you before give me beer so I drink it.*

*You gave me a beer, so I drank it.*

---

**SA** (*as; while; during; like*)

**mo mi bev bira sa fo bev kafeh.**

*I before drink beer as you drink coffee.*

*I was drinking beer while you were drinking coffee.*

---

**KUA** (*which; who*)

**ren kua ves hinu kizi kamiz bev bira.**

*person which be-dressed in red shirt drink beer.*

*The guy, who is wearing a red shirt, is drinking beer.*

---

**LA**

Used to introduce a direct quotation.

**lo sek la <bev bira iu fo.>**

*it say,quote "drink beer of you".*

*He said "drink your beer."*

---

**O**

Used to introduce the person(s) being addressed by a statement.

**mo kin fu kitabdomo o mama.**

*I go to book+home oh mother.*

*I'm going to the library, mother.*

---

## Negatives

There are several methods available for indicating the negative in [Saxsek](#). Which one to use will depend on which word is being negated, or upon which word the speaker wishes to emphasize as negative.

### NI

The adverb **ni** (*never; not*) is most commonly used to negate a word. The whole sentence can be negated by marking the verb this way.

**pom ni kiz.**

*apple not red.*

*The apple is not red.*

**mo ni hav kitab.**

*I not have book.*

*I don't have a book.*

Or **ni** (*no; none of*) can be used as an adjective, but another alternative would be to use **nuli** (*zero; null*).

**mo hav ni kitab. / mo hav nuli kitab.**

*I have no book(s). / I have zero book(s).*

*I have no books.*

### NU

The preposition **nu** (*not, non-, un-, in-*) is prefixed to a word to create a negative form by indicating absence or nonexistence of something.

**pom nukiz.**

*apple non-red.*

*The apple is not red.*

**mo nuhav kitab.**

*I haven't book.*

*I don't have a book*

### NO

In some instances the negative pronoun **no** (*nobody; nothing*) can be used.

**no ti mi ies pom.**

*nobody then before eat apple.*

*The apple was not eaten.*

**no hav kitab.**

*nobody have book.*

*Nobody has any books.*

---

**BU**

The preposition **bu** (*anti-; contra-;dis-*) can be prefixed to indicate the polar opposite of something rather than the negative which indicates absence.

**uo buleta juz sigaret.**

*one anti+allow+ed use cigarette.*

*Smoking is prohibited.*

**lo bugol kin fu sapifuk tu ci din.**

*he anti+intend go to know+{cause}+{instutution} at this day.*

*He avoided going to school today.*

## Numbers

### Numerals

**nul** = zero (0), none, nothing, nil, null, void, etc.

**ien** = (1) one

**duv** = (2) two

**san** = (3) three

**kuad** = (4) four

**fim** = (5) five

**ruk** = (6) six

**sep** = (7) seven

**bat** = (8) eight

**nauf** = (9) nine

**des** = (10) ten

**hek** = (100) hundred

**kil** = (1000) thousand

### Large Numerals

Larger numerals are created with the suffix **-aus** which represents powers of one thousand ( $1000^n$ ).

**duvaus** = (1,000,000) million

**sanaus** = (1,000,000,000) billion

**kuadaus** = (1,000,000,000,000) trillion

**fimaus** = (1,000,000,000,000,000) quadrillion

### Compounding

Compounds are used to create 20, 30, 40, etc..

**duvxdes** = (20) twenty

**sanxdes** = (30) thirty

**kuadxdes** = (40) forty

The same for 200, 300, 400, etc..

**duvxhek** = (200) two hundred

**sanxhek** = (300) three hundred

**kuadxhek** = (400) four hundred

Thus 9,875 is written:

**naufxkilx'batxhekssepdesxfim (9'875)**

*nine thousand eight hundred seventy five*

---

## Cardinals

Cardinal numbers are considered adjectives when qualifying nouns so the **-i** suffix must also be added when used in a sentence.

**mo hav fimi kitab.**

*I have five books.*

**fo hav sepi kitab.**

*You have seven books.*

**lo hav nuli kitab.**

*He has no books.*

Numbers without any suffix are actually nouns.

**ien** = the quantity one; oneness

**duv** = the quantity two

A number can also function as a verb to indicate the existence of the quantity.

**duv ku duv kuad.**

*two with two be-four.*

*Two plus two is four.*

**des nu san sep.**

*ten without three be-seven.*

*Ten minus three is seven.*

---

## Negatives

Negative numbers are created by prefixing the preposition **bu** is used to represent negative values.

**busan (-3 / bu'3)** = *negative three (-3)*

---

## Ordinals

Ordinals are created by the suffix **-it** (*-st*; *-th*) to the cardinals.

**ieniti** = *first*

**duviti** = *second*

**saniti** = *third*

**kuaditi** = *fourth*  
**fimiti** = *fifth*  
**rukiti** = *sixth*  
**sepiti** = *seventh*  
**batiti** = *eighth*  
**naufiti** = *ninth*

---

## Multiples

Multiples are created by the suffix **-ib**.

**ienibi** = *single*  
**duvibi** = *double*  
**sanibi** = *triple*  
**kuadifi** = *quadruple*

---

## Fractionals

Fractions are created by the suffix **-im** to the cardinals.

**duvim** = *(one) half*  
**sanim** = *(one) third*  
**kuadim** = *(one) fourth / (one) quarter*  
**sani sepim** = *three sevenths*  
**sanhexksepxdesxfimi kilim** = *0.375*  
**rukdesxsepi hekim** = *67%*

More examples:

**mo bev duvi bira.**

*I drink two beers.*

*I drank two beers.*

**mo ieniti bev kafeh.**

*I one-eth drink coffee.*

*I drank coffee first.*

**mo duvifi kin fu kitabxdom.**

*I two go to book-home.*

*I went to the library twice.*

## Time

### Calendar

Dates are spoken or read according to the following example.

**20'iti din iu 7'itxmas iu 1'969'iti nan**

*20th day of 7th+month of 1,969th year*

*July 20th, 1969*

Partial or abbreviated forms are also possible:

**20'it iu 7'itxmas**

*20+th of 7+th+month*

*20th of July*

**20,7,1969**

*20 (day) 7 (month) 1969 (year)*

*7-20-1969 / 20.7.1969*

Neither the months of the year nor the days of the weeks have names so months are referred to as "first month", "second month", etc. and likewise the days are "first day", "second day", etc.

#### Months of the Year

**ienitxmas** = *January*

**duvitxmas** = *February*

**sanitxmas** = *March*

**kuaditxmas** = *April*

**fimitxmas** = *May*

**rukixmas** = *June*

**sepitxmas** = *July*

**batitxmas** = *August*

**naufitxmas** = *September*

**desitxmas** = *October*

**desxienitxmas** = *November*

**desxdevitxmas** = *December*

#### Days of the Week

**ienitxdin** = *Monday*

**duvitxdin** = *Tuesday*

**sanitxdin** = *Wednesday*

**kuaditxdin** = *Thursday*

**fimitxdin** = *Friday*

**rukitxdin** = *Saturday*

**sepitxdin** = *Sunday*

## Time of Day

Time values are separated by commas when written shorthand. Times are always in a 24-hour format where **0,00** is midnight and **23,59** is one minute before midnight.

**22'iti hora ka 56'iti minut ka 15'iti sekon**

*22nd hour and 56th minute and 15th second*

*10:56:15 PM*

Times may also be shortened or abbreviated:

**22'iti hora ka 56'iti minut**

*22nd hour and 56th minute*

*10:56 PM*

**22,56,15**

*10:56:15 (PM)*

Other terms:

**lumo** = *(bright) daytime*

**timo** = *(dark) nighttime*

**midxlumo** = *(mid+brightness) noon*

**midxtimo** = *(mid+darkness) midnight*

**zaudxlumo** = *(early+bright) morning*

**zaudxtimo** = *(early+dark) evening*

**lumibo** = *(brightening) dawn*

**timibo** = *(darkening) dusk*

## Examples

**tu hi hora mofo kron.**

*at which hour we pass-time*

*What time is it?*

**mofo kron tu 21'iti hora ka 22'iti minut.**

*we pass-time at 21+st hour and 22+nd minute.*

*It is 9:22 (PM).*

**tu hi din mofo kron.**

*at which day we pass-time*

*What date is it?*

**mofo kron tu 20'iti din iu 8'iti mas iu 2007'iti nan**

*we pass-time at 20+th day of 8+th month of 2007+th year*

*It is 8-20-2007 / 20.8.2007.*

## Colors

### Basic Colors



### Other Colors

Notice that it is possible to create names for colors by relating to something of the same, or similar color such as **naranxlauni** (*orange-colored*).



### Examples

**mo dom tu nolani haus.**

*I dwell at yellow house.*

*I live in a yellow house.*

**mo hav kali uagon.**

*I have a black car.*

*I have a black car.*

## Word Building

Many new words can be formed by added suffixes to the existing root to refine or alter the meaning in some manner.

### Overview of Suffixes

- ai = *-ess (female)*
- au = *(male)*
- aus = power of 1,000.
- ik = *-ity; -ness; -hood; -ism.*
- im = *-et (diminutive); -(e)th (fractional)*
- is = *very ~ (augmentative/comparative)*
- it = *-(e)st (superlative); -(e)th (ordinal)*
- iq = *(amelioration)*
- ih = *(pejoration)*
- if = *-ify; -ize. (causing)*
- ib = *-ify; -ize; become ~. (becoming)*
- uk = *-ary.*
- e = *-er; -or.*
- a = *(to) be ~. (passive)*
- us = *instrument or means.*
- o = *-age; -oid. (manifestation)*
- i = *-y; -ly. (qualifier)*
- iri = *-ly.*
- u = *~ of/by (preposition).*

### Preferred Suffix Order

(root) + [aus] [a] [ik] [it|is|im] [if|ib] [iq|ih] [e|us|uk|o] [i|iri|u|ai|au]

#### -AI (*-ess; female*)

Used to indicate a female being.

**bov** = *bovine; ox*  
**bovai** = *cow*

#### -AU (*male ~*)

Used to indicate a male being.

**bov** = *bovine; ox*      **bovau** = *bull*

#### -AUS

Used numerically indicating power of 1,000 to create larger numerals.

**duvaus** = *million* **sanaus** = *billion; milliard*

---

**-IK** (*-ity; -ness; -hood; -ism*)

Used to form abstract ideas.

**human** = *human; man*    **humanik** = *humanity; mankind*

---

**-IM** (*-et; -ette*)

Diminutive. Decreases the meaning of something. Numerically, means the fractional of a number.

**tepi** = *hot*                      **tepimi** = *not very hot; less hot; warm*  
**kuad** = *four*                      **kuadim** = *quarter; fourth*

---

**-IS** (*-er; very ~*)

Augmentative/Comparative. Intensifies the meaning of something.

**boni** = *good*                      **bonisi** = *better; very good*

---

**-IT** (*most ~; -est*)

Superlative. Also used to form ordinal numbers.

**megi** = *big*                      **megiti** = *biggest*  
**ien** = *one*                      **ieniti** = *first*

---

**-IQ**

Indicates respect or affection for something.

**renai** = *woman*                      **reniqai** = *lady*

---

**-IH**

Indicates disrespect or contempt toward something.

**renai** = *woman*                      **renihai** = *hag; bitch*

---

**-IF** (*cause ~; make ~;-ify; -ize*)

Indicates state of causing or becoming. Used numerically, means to multiply by that quantity.

**boni** = *good***san** = *three***bonisif** = *improve***sanif** = *triple*

---

**-IB** (*become ~; -ify; -ize*)

Indicates state of causing or becoming. Used numerically, means to multiply by that quantity.

**kizi** = *red***kizib** = *redde; blush*

---

**-UK** (*-ary; -ery*)

Institution dedicated to the concept indicated by the root.

**don** = *give***donuk** = *charity*

---

**-E** (*-er; -or*)

Performer of the action indicated by the root.

**don** = *give***done** = *donor*

---

**-A** (*be ~in/~ed*)

Passive form of the action indicated by the root.

**don** = *give***dona** = *be given*

---

**-US**

Instnolant or means used for performing the action indicated by the root.

**kin** = *go***kinus** = *vehicle***bit** = *hit; strike; beat***bitus** = *hammer; mallet; club*

---

**-O** (*-age; -oid; ~ one*)

Manifestation or instance of the action indicated by the root.

**don** = *give***dono** = *gift*

---

**-I** (*-y; -ly*)

Qualifier (adjective or adverb).

**bon** = *good(ness)***boni** = *good; well*

When a qualifier is used to with another qualifier, the suffix is doubled to -iri to avoid possible ambiguities as to which is the head word.

**bon** = *good(ness)*

**boniri** = *well*

---

## -U

Makes a root into a preposition.

**hin** = *interior*

**hinu** = *in(side); at the interior of*

---

## Compound Words

Compound words are formed by using two or more existing words to create a new word, the significant word appearing last. Whenever compounding results in two consonants together, the letter **X x** is inserted between them for euphony.

**kitab + domo** (*book + home*) = **kitabxdomo** (*library*)

**fon + hun** (*sound + art*) = **fonxhun** (*music*)

**ruk + kok** (*six + angle*) = **rukxkok** (*hexagon*)

The letter **R r** is inserted between vowels when compounding.

**buda + ik** (*Buddha + ism*) = **budarik** (*Buddhism*)

**domo + i** (*home + y*) = **domori** (*domestic*)

Prepositions and pronouns can also be prefixed to a root to form compounds.

**mu + kin** (*of/away + go*) = **mukin** (*leave; depart; retreat; go away*)

**fu + kin** (*to + go*) = **fukin** (*approach; go toward*)

**ho + men** (*what + many*) = **homen** (*how many*)

## Syntax

### Basic Word Order

A basic sentence occurs as subject, verb, object (SVO). Any indirect objects follow afterwards each introduced by appropriate prepositions.

**mo don kitab fu lo.**

*I give book to he.*

*I gave a book to him.*

**lo duk kitab mu kitabuk.**

*he read book from the library..*

*He read the book from the library.*

### Questions

Questions are formed by replacing the word in question with an interrogative word, or by using the interrogative particle **ha**.

**ho don kitab fu fo.**

*who give book to you.*

*Who gave you the book?*

**ha fo duk lo.**

*? you read it.*

*Did you read it?*

Notice this does not necessarily alter the word order:

**fo don kitab fu ho.**

*you give book to who.*

*Whom did you give the book to?*

**fo don ho fu lo.**

*you give what to him.*

*What did you give to him?*

For better focus, the direct object may be relocated by using the preposition **a**.

**a ho fo don fu lo.**

*{object} what you give to him.*

*What did you give to him?*

**a ho fo hot ies.**

*{object} what you want eat.*

*What do you want to eat?*

Indirect objects may also be moved to give them focus.

**fu ho fo don kitab.**

*to what you give book.*

*Whom did you give the book to?*

**fu ho fo kin.**

*to what you go.*

*Where are you going?*

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