# Borg Sworg's Thoglodosh

# Online Documentation of BrukGuk Taest, or "Revised Thoglodosh"

Colloquially "Thoglodosh 2: Electric Boogaloo"

BrukGuk Täst or Ťagludaš

The alphabet of BrukGuk Taest cannot easily be used on electronic devices, and so instead this documentation will be using the following set of Latin letters in BGT alphabetical order, with combinations after 'o:'

| Letter            | Sound              | Letter        | Sound             | Letter       | Sound              | Letter        | Sound              |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Ā ā <b>g</b>      | aa/ <u>a</u> pple  | ŪūΔ           | oo/t <u>oo</u>    | G g [        | g/got              | Ţţ <b></b>    | "tsk"              |
| Üü•               | uoh/w <u>ou</u> ld | W w 🛮         | w/ <u>w</u> in    | Ssl          | s/ <u>s</u> at     | U u <b>V</b>  | uh/r <u>u</u> n    |
| Ē ē <b>I</b>      | ee/tr <u>ee</u>    | V v <b>n</b>  | v/ <u>v</u> an    | R r <b>A</b> | r/ <u>r</u> at     | Mm回           | m/ <u>m</u> at     |
| Ššc               | sh/cla <u>sh</u>   | ΥуЦ           | y/ <u>y</u> et    | I i <b>V</b> | ih/p <u>i</u> n    | Ë ë 🛮         | euh/h <u>e</u> r   |
| Ññ□               | ng/runni <u>ng</u> | Νn口           | n/ <u>n</u> ot    | Řř[          | trill in mouth*    | Ϊïㅋ           | eih/l <u>i</u> ke  |
| Ее⊐               | eh/f <u>e</u> ll   | Ll <b>I</b>   | l/ <u>l</u> ot    | K k <b>y</b> | k/ <u>c</u> an     | H h <b>Y</b>  | h/ <u>h</u> at     |
| В Ь <b>&amp;</b>  | b/ <u>b</u> at     | Ĩįظ٦          | ai/f <u>i</u> ne  | Ä ä <b>o</b> | ay/p <u>ay</u>     | Jj <b>∫</b>   | j/jet              |
| ''‡               | glottal stop       | Åå↑           | aei/ <u>ai</u> r  | Ааф          | ah/f <u>a</u> ll   | O o <u>A</u>  | closed oh/phone    |
| D d <b>c&amp;</b> | d/ <u>d</u> ot     | F f <b>⊐c</b> | f/ <u>f</u> ig    | Pp¶          | p/pat              | Т t <b>җс</b> | t/ <u>t</u> oo     |
| Z z <b>Vn</b>     | z/ <u>z</u> 00     | Ť ŧ <b>cl</b> | th¹/too <u>th</u> | ŁłΦ          | th²/smoo <u>th</u> | Žž×           | zh/vi <u>si</u> on |
| Č č cŋ            | ch/ <u>ch</u> unk  |               |                   |              |                    |               |                    |

<sup>\*</sup>always over-pronounce the trill; can be rolled for more than one second if wanted; *not* comparable to Spanish 'rr'

∷ - comma

## Examples:

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. - a pangram Łu kwik braūn faks jumps over łu läze dag. "Bruh," said Swagrid. - a cultural reference "Bru," sed Swagrid.

The beige hue on the waters of the loch impressed all, including the French queen, before she heard that symphony again, just as young Arthur wanted. - a phonetic pangram Łu bäž hyū an łu waterz uv łu lak imprest al, inklūdiñ łu Frenč kwēn, bēfor šē herd łāt simfunē ugen, jüst āz yuñ Arter wantid.

Normally Thoglodosh does not use capital letters. For the sake of simplicity and due to the lack of boxes, capitals will be used to denote proper nouns (only). Punctuation will be used as it would be in Thoglodosh, but with Latin-script *equivalent* symbols\* rather than lookalikes\*\*. Computerized text will generally be written left to right only; no boustrophedon.

```
*put underscores: '_' between periods: '.' in order to separate sentences for greater readability
**still use [] to begin/end written text, and [] to begin/end subdivisions (paragraphs)***
***the first symbol's font size should be the same as the ending symbol
```

Pronunciation using Łogül (the official accent on GorkBork) should sound babyish but clear in meaning. Vowels are less strict in sound than consonants however it is recommended to be clear with them, especially with little vocabulary knowledge. This accent is not recommended if the speaker if not speaking to GorkBorkkians due to the "it's stupid" bias many Earthlings hold. Archaic accents sound most similar to Homestar Runner, and are also not recommended for conversing with Earthlings (this accent is only used for historical purposes or re-enactments). The recommended accent to learn if not on GorkBork is a mixture of General American and caveman sounds known as the "Vigërus" accent. When using this it is recommended to overemphasize words that Americans would normally consider stupid-sounding.

Here onwards will be the (abridged) text of (most of) the written document of Thoglodosh (with other additions):

## Revised Thoglodosh (Brukguk Taest)

After Borg Sworg's language became popular on GorkBork, it was eventually realized that one or two flaws existed in the language. Thus, the Presitent commissioned Mister Taest (anglicized as "Taste") to rewrite the entire thing from the ground up in Time 2887. Mister chose to use the alphabet (but expanded) and redo the mess that was every other aspect of Thoglodosh. In this way came to be:

Revised Thoglodosh Or BrukGuk Taest All things considered, Mister Taest created the official guide to BrukGuk Taest entirely in English so as to facilitate a wider range of possible learners. Being a magical but incredibly stupid person who only accomplishes anything through blind luck, Mister accidentally created BrukGuk Taest exactly the way Borg Sworg had originally intended Thoglodosh to be.

## **Word Endings**

| Word<br>Ending                     | Meaning  | Name<br>(Thoglodosh) | WE                                | М   | N (Ť)     |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| -ūg<br>-ūj<br>-ūgz                 | Noun<br>(Plural, 2-4)<br>(Plural, >4)*                                 | Pïŧis                | -is<br>-iš<br>-iz                 | Abstract<br>(Plural, 2-4)<br>(Plural, >4)*                                  | Sanlais   |
| -äm<br>-äg<br>-äb<br>-äkš<br>-änšk | Verb (begins) (ends) (is target of this action) (is capable of action) | Ākidis               | -o<br>-og<br>-ob<br>-osk<br>-onzk | Adjecterb (begins) (ends) (is target of this action) (is capable of action) | Špalkidis |
| -āv<br>-ālv                        | Adverb (prepositional relation between described and next word)**      | Ešiñkis              | -in<br>-iln                       | Adjective<br>(prepositional relation<br>between described and<br>next word) | Špaldais  |
| -ē                                 | Utility  | Kēsinis              | (N/A)                             | Starter Word  | Mëvis     |

Note: older Thoglodosh word category names are not used in this system, but can be applied \*2-4 and >4 are not exact, they just imply relative quantities

## **Starter Words**

| Ask for Information<br>šüdodis |                  | Give Information<br>wävodis |               | Suggest/Demand<br>āglodis |               |  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| Answer Type:                   | Starter<br>Word: | Time:                       | Starter Word: | Type:                     | Starter Word: |  |
| Who/What*                      | šüñ              | Past                        | häv           | Command (target)          | glēg (t)      |  |

<sup>\*\*</sup>prepositional endings make "the following" a part of the description for purposes of utilities

| How                 | šüf                                | Present               | väv                | "Should"<br>statement | ер   |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Why                 | šüs                                | Future                | säv                | "Let"<br>statement    | glap |
| Where*              | šon                                | In general            | dūm                | Polite<br>command (t) | gleš |
| When                | šav                                | Always                | mūm                | Rude<br>command (t)   | gluk |
| Yes/no              | šuž                                | Every (unit of time)  | wūm-(time<br>unit) |                       |      |
| Response<br>(above) | Replace 'š'<br>with 'b'<br>above** | Not (any<br>above)*** | gük-(above)        |                       |      |

<sup>\*</sup>answer is assumed to be subject of sentence

Examples with English sentences:

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. .väv quick brown fox jump over the lazy dog. - verbs used in these examples will be infinitives with no 'to'

Fred went to the store. hav Fred go to the store.

Will John eat? ?šuž säv John eat?

The Taesty Grammar System, or TGS, functions through words that form sentences. The meaning of any given sentence is explained by a "starter" word denoting the sentence's goal (of 3 types with subdivisions).

If a sentence requires more than one starter word, they are ordered by precedence with the goal first and modifiers afterward (each addition affecting every starter word before it).

Examples with English:

.säv häv it is. It will have been.

<sup>\*\*</sup>for yes/no, use yes = tuš and no = kruž (buž is just ambiguous in a stupid way)

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>can be used as a prefix: "güks-"

?šüs už-wūm-hour you eat? Why do you not eat every hour?

Modifiers precede the targets of commands but cannot split "už-" or "wūm-" from what they connect to.

When consecutive sentences would have the same starter word or set thereof, every consecutive sentence beyond the first may\* forgo the starter word(s). This creates a "phraste" (taste phrase), the naming of which was chosen with no regard for making good choices. In speech, insert "h'h" instead (recommended to breath in on first 'h' and out on second). Phrastes are *only* formed if *all* starting words remain the same; two consecutive sentences with "säv häv" would form phrastes but not sentences with "säv dūm" and "säv häv." Phrastes would always have the same punctuation, therefore phrastes and other situations in which punctuation would remain the same for two or more consecutive sentences can remove punctuation following this pattern:

?lorem ipsum dolor?\_?sit amet?
Becomes:
?lorem ipsum dolor\_sit amet?

Or:

!he was lucky!\_!he was large! Becomes: !he was lucky\_he was large!

\*forming a phraste is always optional, make sure punctuation is clear when dropping "häv" in non-phraste scenarios; a phraste cannot be made if dropping it

In order to form a sentence, there must be something about which to speak (subject). All physical objects fall into this category as "Nouns." Concepts, abstract ideas, and other non-concrete objects fall into this category as "Abstracts," and are treated slightly differently. Description of what is taking place usually requires action, but existence is always assumed, giving the following grammatical equivalencies:

He was running. Past he running.

I am. Present I.

I run.

Present I run.

Actions beyond simple existence fall into one of two word categories:

- 1. Action with a target: "Verbs"
- 2. Descriptive action: "Adjecterbs"

(Description of action, not one of the categories: "Adverbs")

The second category is used in the same way as adjectives unless adjecterb-based description requires targeted action, which uses the following format:

```
bit-(noun/abstract)-(targeted adjecterb)-(adverbs)-(target)* bit-(noun/abstract)-(targeted adjecterb)-(adverbs)-(\frac{1}{6}-(target))*
```

\*(noun/abstract) can be removed to assume the last noun/abstract said Description following "bit-" statements describes the target without hyphens.

That is all very complicated, so to begin to simplify things, here is the basic grammatical structure of a sentence:

```
(starter word) (subject) (verb) (target)
```

And building off of that:

(starter word(s)) (subject) (adjective(s)) (adjecterb(s)) (verb) (target) (adjective(s)) (adjecterb(s))

Starter words can take on the ending of other words to gain that respective meaning, and always precede other description if being used as an adjective or adjecterb.

English examples with Thoglodosh grammar:

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Present fox the quick brown jump over dog the lazy.

Starter word subject adjective adjective adjective verb adverb target adjective adjective.

Buy me a boat!

Command you buy to me boat.

Starter word subject verb utility adverb target.

Important note: sentences do *not* require all parts to be correct. Only a starter word and at least one other, non-utility word will create a complete sentence. The most common examples of this would be in spoken conversation using context to give meaning.

These divisions of a sentence are concrete and cannot be modified in Thoglodosh. Once a speaker has concluded the starter word section of a sentence, that is it for starter words. When the subject section (noun/abstract and its description) is done, then it is done, etc. If you would like to be explicit about the move to the next sentence section, use "mëj."

In order for more complicated ideas to be expressed, there are also structure words:

"Utilities." All of these word types have their own respective word endings, so the meaning of a root word can be changed by changing its ending. This is known as "conjugating." A default ending: "Brežešis."

The word ending chart can be found above. Some words do not end with any ending in the list; these will always be Utilities.

It has been mentioned that abstracts are treated differently. Because of the importance of abstract thought throughout GorkBork's history in the planet's need of rapid development, adjectives describing abstracts use the ending 'ind.' Utilities used with abstracts gain the prefix 'mu-' (if abstract is target or subject only).

Prefixes and suffixes are always written with '-.' Endings do not include the symbol.

Efficient writing with all of these endings, etc. becomes difficult and therefore the letter "Ţ" was added for writing or speech and is only used in the following way when consecutive roots or endings are present:

- [root 1][ending 1] [root 2][ending 1] [root 3][ending 1]
   a. [root][ending] t [root 2] [root 3] t
- 2. [root 1][ending 1] [root 1][ending 2] [root 1][ending 3]
  a. [root 1][ending 1] ţ [ending 2] [ending 3] ţ
- 3. [root 1][ending 1] [root 1][ending 1] [root 1][ending 1]
  - a. [root 1][ending 1] ţţ [sorta motion how many times or use underscores] ţţ

This system is referred to as "displacement."

#### **Utilities**

Utilities are quite useful to utilize. They can add more subjects, give more options to the speaker, make lists, and more. The TGS uses "assumed ambiguity" due to the nature of life on GorkBork being so independent and individual-choice-focused. This means that, without a utility, multiple subjects/targets/verbs/etc. can be put in a row as though with an English "or."\* Other multi-subject sentences need utilities written as such:

```
...[utility] [subject 1] [subject 2] [etc.]...
```

Description of the subjects is put in between them:

...[utility] [subject 1][s1 description] [subject 2][s2 description] [etc.]...

\*e.g. I run jump. = I run or jump.

#### Chaining Utilities

| And (together) | And (in general) | As a team/group | None of | Options | Or* |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----|
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----|

| krē (used in lists) | blē | fē | onē*** | živē | žē |
|---------------------|-----|----|--------|------|----|
| End (above)**       | ш   | ш  | «      | «    | ш  |
| ērk                 | ēlb | ēf | ēno    | ēviž | ēž |

<sup>\*</sup>If using other Chaining Utilities with it

The items in the lists created by these utilities must not necessarily be subjects; they could be targets, verbs, sub-sentences, etc. All items in a list made in this way must be of the same *type*. If they are not, add "blib" between list items. "blib" can also be added in some cases where the listed items may be unclear.

These utilities can nest, for example a set of options with the team of A and B and the team of C and D would be:

živē fē A B fē C D

More complicated nesting can use parentheses in writing with Latin characters and emphasis in speech, for example:

Both a set of options including A, which is good, and B, which is on a team with A but is bad, and none of the silent C or the powerful D; and a second, general assortment with the stupid E and large F would take the following form:

krē(fē(A good B bad blib onē(C silent D powerful)) blē(E stupid F large))

The parentheses are unnecessary and discouraged when lists are not this complicated. Using ending words the same could be written as follows:

krē fē A good B bad blib onē C silent D powerful ēno ēf blē E stupid F large ēlb ērk

Complexicating Utilities

| if then         | last subject*       | last target*               | to (verb targeting)                   |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| brä inē         | ëñnē                | bešē                       | łē (use immediately before target)    |
| targetless verb | targeted adjecterb  | next sentence section      | sub-sentence as<br>subject/target**** |
| gešä-(verb)**   | bit-(see earlier)   | mëj                        | brogik jidē                           |
| because of***   | in order to/for**** | to/of/for (noun targeting) | , although                            |

<sup>\*\*</sup>Only necessary if otherwise confusing or with adjective/adverb description

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Often used with only one item in the list

| nub fwub prē | hyub |
|--------------|------|
|--------------|------|

<sup>\*</sup>including all description thereof, use 'zē' at end instead of just 'ē' if wanting to include *all* subjects or targets

Punctuation is technically classified in the Utilities category, and '-' is considered punctuation.

## **Assumptions/Starter Word Rules**

Assumptions are often used in sentences to increase the efficiency of speech. The following assumptions are true for each given first starter word:

#### šüñ-šav

a. The question is assumed to be about something that happened, so using "hav" is redundant but asking about something that is happening, will happen, etc. uses the format:

[šüñ-šav] [time starter word] e.g. [šüñ säv] for who/what, in the future

#### 2. šuž

a. No time is assumed for "šuž;" instead use it in the following way:

[šuž] [complete Thoglodosh sentence]

## 3. ŧuš/kruž/buž

a. These words are assumed to individually answer a "šuž" question, and therefore adding more information afterwards is assumed to have a "because"-like format:

Yes, because I bought things. .tuš häv I buy things.

#### 4. häv-säv

a. In sentences with these words all subjects are assumed to exist.

#### 5. dūm-wūm

a. The present time is assumed with these words. That is, it is assumed that the statement refers to something happening or true right when it is said. In order to change when is being referred to, "häv-säv" starter words are used *before* the "dūm-wūm" words.

<sup>\*\*</sup>does not reset "bešē"'s last target

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>second sub-sentence assumes "you" as subject

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>second sub-sentence assumes last subject

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup>only required if otherwise confusing, "jide" can be dropped when not confusing

## 6. gük-

a. This will always connect to a "hav-wum" starter word, and works like so:

.gük-häv sunny. It was not sunny.

.häv gük-dūm sunny. It was not, in general, sunny.

b. Existence is still assumed, or, in many cases, *non*-existence.

## 7. glēg/gleš/gluk

- a. The "target" requirement of this word is met by having the subject of the sentence be the "target" of the command.
- b. The "target" requirement is usually met by having no subject, as these commands assume that the target is whoever the sentence is being told to.
- c. The level of politeness is generally only changed when a speaker of Thoglodosh is *very* angry or wants to be *extra* nice.

## 8. ер

- a. A "should" statement with "ep" is assumed to be referring to an alternate timeline in which whatever is being said is better
- b. Using a "häv-säv" word *before* "ep" implies that the sentence refers to whatever would (or will) have been better in the given time
- c. Using a "häv-säv" word *after* "ep" implies that the sentence refers to something that would (or will) have been better for the *overall* timeline, had it happened (or if it happens) in the given time
- d. If the "ep" appears in a sub-sentence, the time is assumed to be the original sentence time

## 9. glap

- a. "Let" statements are assumed to refer to the speaker and all of the generally associated group around them (as an English "we" or "us" (let's = let us)).
- b. "glap" sentences are also used to suggest a possibility when a "häv-säv" word is used after the initial "glap"
- c. The only "häv-säv" words that can come *before* the initial "glap" are "väv" and "säv," which would be used to suggest a time for the "let" statement. "häv" could only be used in circumstances with time travel.
- 10. Using no starter word in a non-phraste scenario is always the same as using "häv" only. This is common and highly recommended.

## **Ending Changes**

To allow for more ways of saying things, the ending of a word can change to change its meaning. However, the default ending of the word must be kept in mind when doing this:

Note: words made with these rules that need to have new endings can have endings added to them instead. If using "-äkš" for verbs add new endings instead of replacing them.

Noun/Abstract to Adjective/Adverb:

Adjective/Adverb meaning "like/similar to/done like noun or abstract" e.g. tenčūg (child) to tenčin (childish)

## Adjective/Adverb to Noun/Abstract:

Noun/Abstract meaning "noun or abstract that is described by adjective/acts adverbly" e.g. češin (good) to češūg (good thing)

## Verb/Adjecterb to Noun/Abstract

Noun/Abstract meaning:

- 1. "noun or abstract for which its sole or main purpose/function is to do verb/adjecterb"
- 2. "the process/act of doing verb/adjecterb" (repeat ending) can be used comparable to infinitives
- 3. "noun or abstract to which one does verb/adjecterb" (repeat ending again) e.g. nisäm (have) to nisūg (thing that exists to have), nisūgūg (the act of having), or nisūgūgūg (something that is had)

## Noun/Abstract to Verb/Adjecterb:

Verb/Adjecterb meaning "acting/being like, similar to, or an example of noun/abstract" e.g. blorgūg (human) to blorgūm (be human/humanlike)

## Adjective to Adverb:

Adverb meaning "done in a way described by adjective" e.g. češin (good) to češāv (well)

#### Adverb to Adjective:

Adjective meaning "tending to be describable by adverb" e.g. jrubnāv (quickly) to jrubnin (quick)

#### Adjective/Adverb to Verb/Adjecterb:

Adjecterb/verb meaning "being describable by adjective/adverb" e.g. češin (good) to češäm (be good)

## Verb/Adjecterb to Adjective/Adverb:

- 1. Adjective/adverb meaning "tending to do verb/adjecterb or doing verb/adjecterb in a manner similar to that in which one does verb/adjecterb"
- 2. Adjective/adverb meaning "tending to be/being the target of verb/adjecterb"
- 3. Adjective/adverb meaning "being that which has been the target of verb/adjecterb"
- 4. Adjective/adverb meaning "being that which has done verb/adjecterb"
- e.g. čeñgäm (get) to čeñgin (tending to get) or čeñginin (tending to be gotten) or "čeñgininin" (which has been gotten) or "čeñginininin" (which has gotten)

An Adjective/Adjecterb/Adverb modifying one of the same preceding it adds the suffix '-ül.'

This is more common.

An Adjective/Adjecterb/Adverb modifying one of the same following it adds the prefix 'lü-.'

This is less common.

Adding endings to names uses hyphens.

Adding endings to starter words:

Always use hyphens.

Noun:

No. Unless you're saying/writing some weird BS.

Abstract:

Asking for information = the noun version of the answer

Time words = given time, e.g. past = the past

Commands/suggestions: the given command/statement, e.g. gleš-ūg = a polite command

Verb/adjecterb:

Verb/adjecterb meaning "use a sentence with starter word"

Adverb:

Asking for information = grammatically incorrect. Only stylistic.

Time words = happening in given time, e.g. bloršäm häv- $\bar{a}v$  = knew (this is only necessary in very complicated sentences with changing times)

Commands/suggestions: done in a way that is a response to or is following the command/suggestion

Adjective:

Asking for information = grammatically incorrect. Only stylistic.

Time words = existing in the given time

Commands/suggestions: done/existing because of the command/suggestion

Utility:

Why would you *do* that?

Starter Word:

NO!

#### Possessives:

If x owns y, y can be described:

```
y-[snēd]-x
```

x can be described:

```
x-[šnisnēd]-y
```

if x *made* y it becomes

y-[jnēd]-x

x-[jnisnēd]-y

Other suffixes come first. Acts as one subject/target. Other description comes after. Replace the possessive word with "sgük(possessive word)" to create the reverse, i.e. x does not own y. Add "in" to possessive word and remove either x or y to describe the last subject, which you do not want to connect or cannot connect normally/otherwise.

#### **Word Combinations:**

If it would make sense to combine the meaning of two words, the root of either word can be connected as a prefix without a hyphen to the other root. Instead put a glottal stop. This can be chained to have multiple attached roots.

**Pronouns** - nouns, exception to ending rules; all have 'ü'

| Thoglodosh | noglodosh English |        | Е                  |
|------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| šlü        | you               | spü    | I                  |
| bšlü       | you (2)           | bvü    | we (2)             |
| bizšlü     | you (3-5, a few)  | bizvü  | we (3-5, a few)    |
| bižslü     | you-all           | vü     | we-all             |
| ešü        | he                | mü     | she                |
| gorgü      | one               | brü    | a specific person* |
| brentü     | they (any #)      | kīvü   | any random person  |
| wējü       | it (object)       | wentjü | its**              |

If you want to specifically reference an already referred to person or group of people, add d' to the start of the pronoun.

**100 Common Nouns/Abstracts** - ending shown is official default ending even if unclear

| Thoglodosh | English              | Т        | E      | Т           | Е                 | T        | Е                                |
|------------|----------------------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| grumis     | time<br>(concept)    | tēmis    | year   | blorgūg     | human<br>(person) | lugjupūg | way<br>(phys.=ūg,<br>concept=is) |
| sūmis      | day                  |          |        | borgipūg    | thing             |          |                                  |
| ñodbūg     | life                 | ŧenčūg   | child  | gorkisorkūg | world             | sulčūg   | school                           |
| šlañgis    | state<br>(condition) | tufoñgis | family | šmolūg      | student           | frēñgis  | group                            |

<sup>\*</sup>comparable to she/he

<sup>\*\*</sup>they but for objects, any #

| tādwūg     | father                                | unsolvis  | power      | swemis   | hour                             | yembembis | game                           |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| gwofudis   | country                               | člornis   | problem    | ušmërūg  | hand                             | dublërūg  | part                           |
| sglajūg    | line                                  | nordis    | end        | suvorjūg | member                           | gvorksis  | law                            |
| breñūg     | place                                 | pwičis    | case       | jumsūmis | week (10<br>days on<br>GorkBork) | sfäsifis  | company/<br>business<br>entity |
| gūgojūg    | car                                   | špredjūg  | city       | sforjis  | community                        | přogis    | name                           |
| dërksis    | system                                | äpčuñgis  | program    | šühūñis  | question                         | všälvis   | work                           |
| prezitenūg | president                             | jäšuvlūg  | team       | bërsmis  | minute                           | debepsis  | idea                           |
| mugvortis  | government                            | kāvintis  | number     | ābgindis | night                            | gūbūjūsis | (the) point                    |
| dnorgēūg   | kid (guy)                             | šërdlërūg | body       | bepābdis | information                      | lūblušūg  | back                           |
| vrešūg     | home                                  | ūjūdūg    | water      | blebūg   | room                             | wårnarūg  | mother                         |
| vårdidūg   | parent                                | šlortūg   | face       |          | others                           |           | level                          |
| dkorgēūg   | kid (girl)                            |           | money      |          | story                            |           | fact                           |
|            | office                                |           | door       |          | health                           |           | person                         |
|            | month                                 |           | lot        |          | right                            |           | study                          |
| gūbujobsis | thing/topic<br>at hand/in<br>question |           | war        |          | history                          |           | party                          |
| ärindūg    | book                                  |           | eye        |          | job                              | ŧaglunis  | word                           |
|            | result                                |           | change     |          | morning                          |           | reason                         |
|            | business                              |           | issue      |          | side                             |           | kind                           |
|            | research                              | rēbkūg    | girl/woman | smēšnūg  | guy/man                          |           | moment                         |
| g'ŧetūg    | head                                  |           | house      |          | service                          |           | friend                         |
|            | air                                   |           | teacher    | såranūg  | father                           |           | education                      |

100 Common Verbs/Adjecterbs

| Thoglodosh | English | Т | Е | Т | E | Т | E |
|------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| kräm     | be                   | nisäm    | have (possession)     | wenäm    | do           | kribäm  | say/talk/com<br>municate   |
|----------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|---------|----------------------------|
| ēväm     | go                   | čeñgäm   | get                   | jrekäm   | make         | bloršäm | know                       |
| pludäm   | think                | frorgäm  | take                  | vubäm    | see          | hūžäm   | come                       |
|          | want                 | zibistäm | have the opinion that |          | use          | bidmäm  | have (as part of<br>being) |
| nūmäm    | give                 |          | tell                  |          | work         |         | call                       |
|          | try                  |          | ask                   |          | need         |         | feel                       |
|          | become               |          | leave                 |          | put          |         | mean                       |
| gmorñäm  | keep/store/<br>cache |          | let                   |          | begin        |         | seem                       |
|          | help                 |          | talk                  |          | turn         |         | start                      |
|          | show                 |          | hear                  |          | play         |         | run                        |
|          | move                 |          | like                  | bërontäm | live/survive |         | believe                    |
|          | hold                 |          | bring                 |          | happen       | ragäm   | write                      |
|          | provide              |          | sit                   |          | stand        |         | lose                       |
| unklekäm | pay                  |          | meet                  |          | include      |         | continue                   |
|          | set                  |          | learn                 |          | change       |         | lead                       |
|          | understa<br>nd       |          | watch                 |          | follow       |         | stop                       |
|          | create               |          | speak                 | dīndäm   | read         |         | allow                      |
|          | add                  |          | spend                 |          | grow         |         | open                       |
|          | walk                 |          | win                   |          | offer        |         | rememb<br>er               |
|          | love                 |          | consider              |          | appear       |         | buy                        |
|          | wait                 |          | serve                 | krimkäm  | die          |         | send                       |
|          | expect               |          | build                 |          | stay         |         | fall                       |

| cut     | reach  | črorekäm | create (in the same way) | remain |
|---------|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------|
| suggest | raise  |          | pass                     | sell   |
| require | report |          | decide                   | pull   |

100 Common Adjectives

| Thoglodosh | English           | Т       | Е           | Т     | Е         | Т             | Е            |
|------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| wårēbodin  | Larry<br>Bottemic | båmin   | new         | češin | good      | yebyin        | high/very    |
| ñogūzin    | old               | fulūtin | great       | būpin | big       | gorkiborkusin | GorkBorkkian |
| člepin     | small             | břobin  | humongous   |       | national  |               | young        |
|            | different         |         | black       |       | long      |               | little       |
|            | important         |         | political   |       | bad       |               | white        |
|            | real              |         | best        |       | right     |               | social       |
|            | only              |         | public      |       | sure      |               | low          |
|            | early             |         | able        |       | human     |               | local        |
|            | late              |         | hard        |       | major     |               | better       |
|            | economic          |         | strong      |       | possible  | füvmin        | whole        |
|            | free              |         | military    |       | true      |               | federal      |
|            | international     |         | full        |       | special   |               | easy         |
|            | clear             |         | recent      |       | certain   |               | personal     |
|            | open              |         | red         |       | difficult |               | available    |
|            | likely            |         | short       |       | single    |               | medical      |
|            | current           |         | wrong       |       | private   |               | past         |
|            | foreign           |         | fine        |       | common    |               | poor         |
|            | natural           |         | significant |       | similar   |               | hot          |
|            | dead              |         | central     |       | happy     |               | serious      |

| ready      | simple            | left        | physical |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| general    | environ<br>mental | financial   | blue     |
| democratic | dark              | various     | entire   |
| close      | legal             | religious   | cold     |
| final      | main              | green       | nice     |
| huge       | popular           | traditional | cultural |

prāwin = the (only one of its kind) äwin = the (specific, listener knows) årjin = this (specific, listener knows)

## 100 Common Adverbs

| Thoglodosh | English           | Т      | Е                                   | Т        | Е       | Т      | Е            |
|------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|--------------|
| uñkāv      | up                | wāv    | so                                  | dijesdāv | out     |        | just         |
|            | now               | bårāv  | in order to/in such<br>a way as to* |          | then    |        | more         |
| wālāv      | also              | ekskāv | here                                |          | well    | eskāv  | only         |
| mīnāv      | very              | īvunāv | even                                |          | back    |        | there        |
|            | down              |        | still                               | goskoāv  | in      | wugāv  | as           |
| uvāv       | to                | řortāv | again (2nd)                         |          | never   |        | really       |
|            | most              | šušāv  | on                                  |          | why     | jërgāv | about (loc.) |
| etšāv      | over/about (idea) | ortāv  | again                               |          | where   |        | right        |
| āšāv       | off               |        | always                              |          | today   |        | all          |
|            | far               |        | long                                |          | away    | peltāv | yet          |
|            | often             |        | ever                                |          | however |        | almost       |
|            | later             |        | much                                |          | once    |        | least        |
|            | ago               |        | together                            |          | around  |        | already      |
|            | enough            |        | both                                |          | maybe   |        | actually     |

|   | probably | home      |         | of course        |       | perhaps         |
|---|----------|-----------|---------|------------------|-------|-----------------|
|   | little   | else      |         | sometim<br>es    |       | finally         |
|   | less     | better    |         | early            |       | especially      |
|   | either   | quite     |         | simply           |       | nearly          |
|   | soon     | certainly | jrubnāv | quickly          |       | no              |
|   | recently | before    |         | usually          | relvē | thus/therefore* |
|   | exactly  | hard      |         | particula<br>rly |       | pretty          |
|   | forward  | ok        |         | clearly          |       | indeed          |
|   | rather   | that      |         | tonight          |       | close           |
|   | suddenly | best      |         | instead          |       | ahead           |
| * | fast     | alone     |         | eventually       |       | directly        |

<sup>\*</sup>creates new sub-sentence

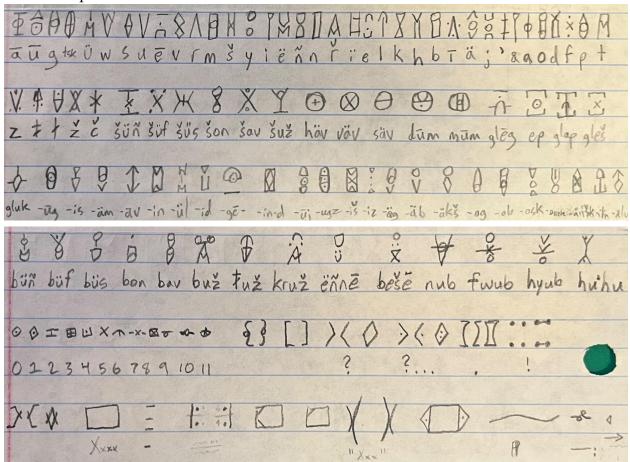
Adverbs that requires additional information, e.g. "about," can be hyphenated with just the noun they target.

## Numbers (end in -id, abstract, duodecimal, change ending = add to end):

- 0. gid 0
- 1. slid 1
- 2. jvid 2
- 3. šnid 3
- 4. zrid 4
- 5. gnid 5
- 6. gustid 6
- 7. bubdid 7
- 8. dēbid 8
- 9. zēdid 9
- 10. sligdēdid []
- 11. ebslibid &
- 12. ...
- 100. dēbid-gē-zrid 84
- 143. ebslibid-gē-ebslibid &&
- 144. slid-gē-gē 100

```
The following do not take extra endings from abstracts:
          #th - #z (adjective)
          #ce - #sē (adverb)
          # times (x times y/x ys) - #zër
       Zeroes can be skipped, just add a "-gē-" between every zero there would have been
   and remove excess hyphens.
       Repeating the same number: "id"
       1,000,000 would be 402854
       One million
       zrid-gē-gē-jvid-gē-dēbid-gē-gnid-gē-zrid
       248,831 would be 88888
       Two hundred forty eight thousand eight hundred thirty one
       ebslibid-gē-id-gē-id-gē-id
       4,305 would be 25∏9
       Four thousand three hundred five
      jvid-gē-gnid-gē-sligdēdid-gē-zēdid
Other Useful Terms
   Thanking someone - "hu'hu," in speech said in a deep voice with emphasis on 2nd "hu"
   Mr. - Syt
   Mrs./Ms. - Ryt
   (shortening of words for man/woman plus word for proper/fancy)
   smēšn'yenūtūg
   rēbk'yenūtūg
   More
      yol-
   Less
       pul-
   (than)-(noun/abstract/etc.)
       gil-
   lümao (as a sentence ender implying levity)
       borgor (emphasis on final "or")
```

Official script:



Example text:

HIDER SUMESERVED ALM SUBJECT OF DIDILUS AND DES AUSTRALISMENT SON OF THE STAND THE SUBJECT OF THE SUBJECT SUBJECT SON OF THE SUBJECT S