

Lesson 10

Vocabulary Practice 2

Vocabulary

-á	Suffix (any): one who does or makes; doer of; maker of
amedara	to dance
ash	star
babí	bird
déela	garden
dem	window
e-	Prefix (any): science of
héena	sibling-of-the-heart [hena (birth-sibling)]
hothul	grandparent [ho- (one generation removed) + thul (parent)]
lan	friend
lanemid	dog [lan (friend) + mid (creature)]
om	to teach
onida	family
osháana	to menstruate
rathal	to be bad [ra- (NON) + thal (good)]
ro	weather
shon	peace
urahu	gate [u (open) + rahu (closed)]
wam	to be still; to be calm
yu	fruit

Here you'll notice some more "constructed" words: **lanemid**, **rathal**, **urahu**. Previously we've seen "boshum" (cloud) [**bo** (mountain) + **shum** (air)], "rahíya" (be large) [**ra-** (NON) + **híya** (be small)], and "rahu" (be closed) [**ra-** (NON) + **u** (be open)], among others. Láadan creates new words easily by the process of adding words and meaningful word-parts (linguists call these meaningful word-parts "morphemes") together.

Examples

Bíi thal ro wa.	The weather is good.
Bíi thal ra ro wa.	The weather is not good.
Bíi rathal ro wa.	The weather is bad.
Bíi rathal ra ro wa.	The weather is not bad.

Notes

Sciences and Scientists

We are introducing two new affixes. “Affix” is a generic term for prefixes (added to the beginning of words) and suffixes (added to the end of words). The term “affix” also includes infixes (added into the middle of words), which English doesn’t use but Láadan does somewhat.

The prefix “**e-**” means “**science of**” and is similar in meaning to the English suffix “**-ology**.” The suffix “**-á**” means “**doer**” or “**one who...**” and is rather like the English suffixes “**-er**” and “**-ist**.” You can form many useful words with the suffix “**-á**” and the prefix “**e-**”. For example, you can begin with “**shon**,” the word meaning “**peace**,” “**shoná**” means “**peacemaker**,” “**eshon**” means “**peace science**,” and “**eshoná**” would then be “**peace scientist**.” Similarly, from “**om**,” “**to teach**,” we have “**omá**,” “**teacher**” and “**ehom**,” “**education**” and “**ehomá**,” this last refers to a specialist in education who is not herself necessarily a teacher.

Exercises

Translate the following into English.

- 1 Bii liyen i thaa hesh wi.
- 2 Bii aril medo i mehowa belid wo.
- 3 Bii erili rahiya ra abed wa; ril hiya ra be.
- 4 Bii ril medoth ra hothul wa.
- 5 Bii wil raloolo i leyi mazh wa.
- 6 Bii rilrili medi, melalom, i mehada lan waá.
- 7 Bé aril nime rathal ra eshoná wa.
- 8 Bii aril methem mehána lanemid wi, izh ril menéde ra wa.
- 9 Bé ril nédeshub amedara le wa.
- 10 Bii eril mehéeya mewam thili wáa.

In the second clause of #8, did you notice that the full Verb Complex is not given, since the second verb would be the same as that in the first clause? This is because all human languages resist repeating identical information in rapid succession—which is why we have Verb Complexes in the first place. As shown here, we use the first verb (the one that’s different) and omit the second (that’s the same).

- 1 **E:** _____
- 2 **E:** _____
- 3 **E:** _____
- 4 **E:** _____
- 5 **E:** _____
- 6 **E:** _____
- 7 **E:** _____
- 8 **E:** _____
- 9 **E:** _____
- 10 **E:** _____

Translate the following into Láadan.

In some of these sentences, I've provided English phrases that suggest Evidence Words; in others you'll need to supply them; experiment with the meanings the various Evidence Words add to the Láadan that the provided English sentence is simply missing.

- 11 I swear the window is not open.
- 12 The doors are not red.
- 13 The family is busy.
- 14 The stars are beautiful.
- 15 I promise the garden will be good and beautiful.
- 16 Animals do not needlework, obviously.
- 17 The alien hopes to be safe at last.
- 18 I doubt the farmers promised to be correct.
- 19 A worker clearly must not be slow.
- 20 I suppose the peacemakers did not remember to eat.

Did you remember to use the place-specific verbs in #15?

How did you do forming the word for "alien" in #17? We know "néé" (to be alien); "an alien" is an individual who "is alien." We'd simply apply the "agentive suffix," "-á," and we have "nééhá," (remember the "h" to separate the vowels) the Láadan word for "alien."

Did you have any trouble forming the word for "farmer" in #18? We know "ábed," the word for "farm;" all we need do is add "-á," and we have "ábedá," the word for "farmer."

By now you had no trouble forming the word for "worker" in #19. We know "hal," the word for "to work;" all we need do is add "-á," and we have "halá," the word for "worker."

- 11 L: _____
- 12 L: _____
- 13 L: _____
- 14 L: _____
- 15 L: _____
- 16 L: _____
- 17 L: _____
- 18 L: _____
- 19 L: _____
- 20 L: _____

Notes _____

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