

Lesson 31

Vocabulary Practice 5

Vocabulary

baneban	to forgive [ban (to give)]
bée	Type-of-Sentence Word: Warning
betheb	mirror [beth (home) + theb (beth “mirrored”)]
both	hotel
dash	tooth
han	south (direction)
-hel	Degree Marker: to a trivial degree; slightly; hardly
hene	east (direction)
heshehoth	park [hesh (grass) + hoth (place)]
hon	west (direction)
hun	north (direction)
íizha	although
ithel	shine; glow [ith (light) + el (make)] {YML}
lali	rain
ne-	Prefix (verb): repeat VERBing; VERB again
né-	Prefix (verb): VERB back; VERB in return {AB}
rizh	Conjunction: except [ra- (NON) + izh (but)] {AB}
shili	mist [ili (water)]
thóohim	visit [thóo (guest) + im (travel)]
yime	to run {CH}

With the new Type-of-Sentence word, “**bée**,” comes the verb “**dibée**” (to warn); of course, as a noun, “**dibée**” would mean “**warning**.”

Case assignments in Láadan can sometimes be confusing for English speakers who are not familiar with cased languages. The new word “**baneban**” (forgive) takes as its Object the wrong forgiven and as its Goal the person forgiven. Likewise, “**thóohim**” (visit), follows the pattern of its antecedent verb, “**im**” (travel), taking the person or place being visited as its Goal.

Examples

Bíi wil hal ne wa.	Would that you work.
Báa them hal ne?	Do you need to work?
Bóo hal ne.	Prithee work.
Bó hal ne.	Work!
Bée them hal ne wa.	(WARN) You need to work.
Bé eril hal ne wa.	I swear you worked.

With the addition of **bée** (WARN), we have now seen all the Type-of-Sentence words of Láadan.

Exercises

Translate the following into English.

- 1 Baa eril néde eb woden wowithid belideth amedarahádim?
- 2 Bíi eril úya omá waa; dutha edashá beth, i ril netháa be.
- 3 Bé ril nédeshub baneban wobalin wohimá rashaletshem Hérel bethadim wa.
- 4 Baa eril di edaná nedim únanú mewida lalomá losh bezhethoth hunedim?
- 5 Bée ril liliháalish wohan woholin íizha eril ham rohorohel lalithu neda waá.
- 6 Bíi ril dush rilin áwith laleth wi; aril thad dashobin be dehenith dashenan.
- 7 Bóo ril menésháad nizh ralóolonaheshehothedim, lu.
- 8 Bíi ril il Máyel beyóoth oyinan bethebenan wa; shi ra woboóbin wodelith betha beth.
- 9 Bíi ril methal both who rizh Both Shili Líithi wa; bée thóohim ra ni núudim.
- 10 Bée ril meyime romid who nu radim wa; mebenem íizha mehéeya shamid; baa aril ham donithen?

In #2, did you correctly interpret “edashá” (dentist) [e- (SCloF) + dash (tooth) = edash (dentistry) + -á (DOER)]?

In #5, did you have any trouble with the word “rashal” (discourtesy; rudeness, ill-manners) [ra- (NON) + shal (courtesy; politeness; manners)]?

In #7, how did you do interpreting “nésháad” (return; come/go back) [né- (BACK) + sháad (come; go)]? This is the first time we’ve seen the prefix “né-” in action. It makes “back” or “back again” forms of many verbs, eg, “néban” (return; give back), “néheb” (buy back; sell back), and “nésheb” (revert; change back).

Naming in Láadan proceeds from the general to the specific. In the case of the name of the hotel in #9, we begin with the type of place, “Both” (hotel), then the word “Shili” (mist), and then the modifier of the mist “Líithi” (white).

In #10, did you correctly interpret “donithen” (earthquake) [doni (earth) + then (break)]?

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

Note

Translate the following into Láadan.

- 11 Some-many beautiful needleworkers brought shining lamps to Anthony’s door; did he speak warningly to them?
- 12 I dream Marsha promises to give Bethany food and a kettle of a sweet beverage.
- 13 (WARN) Something extremely large departed westward; what was it?.
- 14 The philosopher pays attention (internally) to fear and rejoicing; clearly they are the same.
- 15 (WARN) The journey eastward to Arkansas will take a long time.
- 16 The diligent worker is unwillingly showing signs of minor weariness, imo.
- 17 Did Anna marry the baker or the carpenter?
- 18 I swear Elizabeth is about to arrive at the farm by car.
- 19 The botanist will choose how (in what manner) the aliens listen to these-many growing plants.
- 20 Do the bankers know what you-many did with (using) your money?

In #13, did the English construction “something extremely large” give you any trouble? If so, consider that it’s shorthand for “something that is extremely large;” we have a Láadan construction that fills the same niche when, as here, there is only one verb and one nominal. The verb “be large” is “rahíya;” “be extremely large” would be “rahíyahul;” the nominal (pronoun, in this case) “something” is, of course, “beye;” therefore, “something extremely large” could very nicely be expressed “worahíyahul wobeye.”

In #15, how did you do with the English idiom “take a long time?” Consider that this idiom means simply that the thing it refers to will be of great duration; how about “rahahí?”

You may be wondering what “eba” (spouse) might mean when used as a verb. It probably won’t surprise you to find that it means “to marry.” Unlike in English, however, in which one person marries another (grammatically, a Subject marries an Object), in Láadan the verb “eba” requires two Subjects; two persons marry (or “spouse”) together.

In #17, this grammatical feature of “eba” presents a challenge; if “eba” took a Subject and an Object or some other case, we could present the choices in that other case. However, since all the options are in the Subject, we have to find another way. My solution is to present Anna and each potential spouse with an “e” (or) between the couples.

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

