

EXPRESSION AND USE NOL (2008)

To ask and to give personal information (200.01)

To say who:

I am John

Y John

To say nationality:

I am English

Y English

To say of where you are come from:

I am from London

Y London

To say which is the profession:

I am an engineer

Y injor

To ask for a personal information:

Are you Janis?

T Janis?

You're not from here, isn't truth?

N d kui, bra?

To distinguish Masculine and Feminine:

He is a student

Le stuor

She is a lawyer

La vogar

To distinguish Singular and Plural:

I am a male nurse

Y furmor

We are businessmen

Ns kmsor

To identify people, places and things (200.02)

To meet people:

Hello!, this is Eleanor, she's my wife

Elo! Eta Eleanor, moxa

Nice to meet you!

Y ado!

To identify people and things:

This is my godfather

Et mu pat

Those are my notebooks

Ekas mu buka

To ask for people, places and things:

Who is that man?

Kn ex om?

Which is the room?

Kl abita?

How is Martha?

Km so Martha?

What is this?

K et?

Demonstrative:

These men

Ets om

These women

Etas moxa

This boy
That girl
Those boys
Those girls
That father
That mother
Those parents
What is this?
What is that?

Et xu
Exa xa
Exs xu
Exas xa
Ek pat
Eka mada
Eks pat
K et?
K ex?

To name without using articles:

The food
A drink
The hunger
The water
The hot water

Cita
Gla
Mab
Cup
Kali Cup

To describe people, places and things (200.03)

To describe:

You're innocent
John is educated
Richard is thin
Kate is intelligent
The moon is round
She is poor
They are happy
I am happy
The milk is cold
The lake is dirty

T enozi
John edi
Richard dagi
Kate eni
Yuna rda
La puvri
Ls fli
Y japi
Lxa fri
Lag fusi

To describe without the verb:

It's very hot

Mo kali

To ask and to give opinions (200.04)

To ask opinion:

What do you think of him?

K T tiko L?

To give opinions:

I think it's a good idea

Y tiko vmi ida

To express existence and readiness (200.05)

To express existence:

There is a Theater

Ayo tatr

There are two banks

Du bk

To ask existence:

Is there some hotel?

Gu otel?

Is there some supermarket close?

Gu supermk ka?

To express readiness:

I have two airplane tickets

Tno du vilet bion

They don't have any room

Ls ngu abita

To ask about readiness:

Can I have a table for four?

Msa x kua?

Do you have something for us?

T ga p Ns?

To ask on quantity:

How many bicycles is there?

Kts dukla ayo?

How much money is there?

Kt sod?

To respond on quantity:

There is a little

Co

There is enough

Sufi

There is a lot

Mo

To ask and to respond:

Do you need something?

Nzso ga?

Is somebody here?

Agen kui?

Nobody has a car?

Nod kox?

There are some people in the office

Gu pirsas b ofa

We don't have any ball

Ns ngu plota

To express situation (200.06)

To express situation:

The market this here

Mk kui

The bank is there

Bk lui

The telephone is up

Tlfon ar

The service is below

Vz av

The park is to five minutes of here

Park a zin mins kui

To ask situation and distances:

Where is the school?

Dn skola?

To ask situation of events with the verb:

Where is the party?

Dn so fest?

To ask situation of events without the verb:

Where is the concert?

Dn kozirt?

To give addresses:

The Square is to the right

Pla dka

The Store is beside the Church

Tda a lad igla

To express situation:

The family is far

Jana lu

I am in the dining room

Y b komed

To ask and to respond situation:

Where are their friends?

Dn sus mig?

They are in Oxford

B Oxford

Where are you?

Dn T?

I am in the athletics stadium

B altim stadu

To express situation with prepositions and adverbs:

It's to the right

A dka

It's to the left

A sxa

It's on the table

B msa

It is on the roof

Sim tjad

The box is under the bed

Kxa dvax lita

The cat is inside the house

Gat den sa

The postman is outside of the city

Kartor nden zda

Madrid is far from London

Madrid lu London

To express possession (200.07)

To express possessions:

This is my motorcycle

Eta mu motca

Your books are here

Tus buk kui

Our keys are those

Nus yava exas

Your flowers are those

Vus flora ekas

He's our friend

Mig nus

Ana's garden

Gard Ana

Santiago's book

Buk d Santiago

To ask on possessions:

Have you seen my chair?

Bo mu sila?

Is yours that drawing?

Tu ex trax?

To express possession with the verb tno:

He has a small dog

L tno pgi orp

Do you have a ship?

T tno varku?

No, I don't have

N tno

To describe processes (200.08)

To ask:

How is the passport obtained?

Km tno pasp?

To express obligations and necessities (200.09)

To express obligation and necessity:

I have to be there

Y tno so lui

I should enter

Y dbo tro

I need to speak with you

Y nzso dso ct

To express obligation and impersonal necessity:

It is necessary to make the effort

Ayo fao sforz

It is not necessary to go

N fao do

A lot of patience is needed

Nzso mo za

To ask about obligations and necessities:

What do we have to make?

Ns k tno fao?

What should you know?

T k dvo sao?

What do you need to say?

T k nzso dso?

To express obligation and necessity with the verb tno + k:

What do you have to make?

T k tno k fao?

I have to work

Y tno k tvo

To express obligation and necessity with the verb nzso:

How long do you need?

Kt temp T nzso?

I need one week

Nzso on sma

Do you need to speak with somebody?

T nzso dso c agen?

I need to speak with her

Nzso dso c La

To express obligation and necessity with the verb dvo:

What should I do?

K dvo fao?

You should wait

T dvo spro

To express obligation and necessity with the verb so:

Is it necessary to do it?

So nzsi fao?

Yes, it is very necessary

S, so mu nzsi

To speak in present (200.10)

To describe states presently:

Today is hot

Oy kali

Today is cold

Oy fri

Rita is sick

Rita furmi

Gloria is sad

Gloria trusi

Jude is tired

Jude fagi

To refer events presently that they don't continue:

Somebody screams

Agen gro

To refer facts happening presently:

The girl is studying

Xa stuo

They are sleeping

Ls domo

To express ideas:

It is difficult

Dufi

It is easy

Fazi

I don't care it

N impo

To ask presently:

How are you?

Km T?

Do you hear that noise?

T o rum?

What's happening?

K paso?

What do you write?

K T skro?

Where do you live?

Dn bio?

How long do you take waiting?

Kt temp t spro?

To speak of routines (200.11)

To ask and to give information of habitual acts:

What do you make on Saturdays?

K sovs?

What do you make this weekend?

K fu sma?

I listen music

Y o muska

I dance

Y valo

I leave

Y do

To say with which frequency:

Always

Semp

Never

Jas

Sometimes

Bza

To ask for the frequency:

Do you come a lot?

T bno mo?

How many times per day?

Kts bza x did?

To respond with which frequency:

Never calls me
She never calls me

Nun yao a y
La nun yao Y

To establish possibility, capacity and permission (200.12)

Possibility:

It could be rain
It could be
It could arrive soon

Po ran
Po so
Po ygo prom

Capacity:

I am not able to
I don't know how to make it

Y n po
Y n sao fao

To ask:

Can I come today?
Can you return tomorrow?

Po Y do oy?
Po T bolbo mn?

To give and to refuse permission:

Here you can play
Here one cannot smoke

Kui T po
Kui n po

To use the verb po:

I can help you
I cannot help you

Po sok aT
N po sok aT

To use the verb sao:

I don't know to speak English
She doesn't know to read

N dso English
La n sao ldo

To use the verb so + povi:

Is it possible to speak with you?
I am sorry, it is not possible
Is it possible to buy tickets?
Of course that it is possible

So povi dso c ut?
Y trusi, n so povi
So povi kafo tras
Xs so povi

To express that one wants or prefers (200.13)

To ask and to respond:

Which do you prefer?
I prefer those of black color

Kl iso?
Iso eks blaki

To use the verb kro:

I want a glass of milk
Do you want something?
I want to live the sea together

Y kro lxa
T kro ga?
Kro bio ka mer

To use the verb iso:

I prefer the shirt

Iso Tsa

I prefer that

Iso exa

To use pronouns:

He prefers me

L iso Y

He prefers you

L iso T

He prefers him

L iso L

He prefers us

L iso Ns

He prefers you

L iso Vs

He prefers them

L iso Ls

To Use with A:

I Prefer Elvis

Y iso a Elvis

To Use without A:

I Want Elisa

Y kro Elisa

To use the verb iso:

What do you want?

K iso T?

To express likes and dislikes (200.14)

To say if you like or you don't like it:

I like to listen music

Y ado o muska

I don't like to clean

Y odo limpo

To say if it likes or it doesn't like:

They like to swim

Ls ado samo

To ask if it likes or it doesn't like:

Do you like it, truth?

Ado, bra?

What don't you like to make?

K T n ado fao?

Do you like the girl?

T ado xa?

To ask and to respond:

Yes, I like it

S, Y ado.

To me also

Y tvim

I don't like it

Y n ado

To my neither

Y tamp

To refer future plans and events (200.15)

To ask with the verb:

What will you do this week?

K t do a fao eta sma?

When will you return?

Kd vs bolbo?

To refer the future using the present:

What do you do tomorrow morning?

I go to the soccer game

She arrives next week

To express probability:

What time will it be?

It will be three o'clock

K t fao mn x man?

Y do a socer

La ygo sma bno

Ora so?

So tre

To make offers and petitions (200.16)

To ask:

Please, does he bring us the dinner?

Can you help me?

To respond to a petition:

Of course

Naturally

To respond to the offers:

Yes

Good

Well

All right

Thank you

Thank you, very much

No

No, thank you

Xf, trao zna?

Po soko?

Xs

Nati

S

Vmi

Vim

Ok

Grez

Mgrez

N

N, grez

To use the verb po:

Can I have another table?

Can I make something for you?

To use the verb kro:

Do you want to take any drink?

Po tru msa?

Po ga x t?

Kro kopa?

To refer a recent past (200.17)

To refer the recent Past:

She has had a good news

La an tno vmi nuz

To use the verb zo:

She has just arrived

I have just seen it

We have just known the sale

La zo ygo

Y zo bo

Ns zo sao bipa

To refer last events (200.18)

To refer facts that concluded:

I lived five years in Mexico

Y biox zin anu México

To use adverbs of time:

Yesterday

Yer

The day before yesterday

Anyer

Last night

Anox

Passed Monday

Yun pas

Last week

Sma pas

Last month

Sem pas

The last year

Anu pas

One month ago

Fao sem

Two years ago

Fao du anu

In 2001

B 1996

To use the verb fao:

He lived there five years ago

L biox lu fao zin anus

To describe the past (200.19)

To describe things and people in the past:

They were strange

Ls an so strani

There were two beds

An ayo du litas

To ask:

What were you doing?

K t an fao?

Where were you when it happened?

Dn t so kd ca?

To give instructions and orders (200.20)

To ask addresses:

Where is the bank?

Dn Bk?

Can tell me where the station is?

Sao dn xta?

Do you know where the port is?

Sao dn port?

To give addresses:

It is in the corner

B skina

It is at the end of the street

A fun ra

Take that address

To ex dik

To give instructions and order:

Open the door!

Prok pta!

To express emotions and doubts (200.21)

To express emotions:

I am happy that she comes here

Y fli la do kui

To express possibilities:

It is possible that them come out together

Povi Ldu