

De New Grammatik Von Folkspraak v. 2  
Von Christian H. Skov skrivt.

### Introduction to 1st edition

I originally started working on a new grammar suggestion in the Christmas holidays 2003, as I found myself disagreeing more and more with my old grammar. And Inspired by the polls and the “proposed grammar of Folkspraak” I decided to write a new one. Due to the messiness of my computer I, however soon lost the 2 pages of grammar I had done, and I therefore in fury decided not to begin writing a new grammar. Now, however, I once again have the time, and have therefore once again begun to write more contemporary grammar that I have called “De Neu Grammatik von Folkspraak” I write this grammar in the hope that it will soon be obsolete, as people inspired by the work of me and other, will soon create a more official grammar, so that our spraak can be standardized. Because only this way can Folkspraak rise to become a serious auxiliary language. And only then will people start writing introductions like this in our language instead of English. I have decided not in this grammar at lest for now to include pronunciation, as this is still undecided amongst Folkspraakkers, and not very important at the moment, because it is chiefly a written one. Since my first grammar I have given up the comparison of adjectives by mer- merst.

I no longer recommend creating genitive with von. I have revised the pronouns, but am still unsure of some of it. I have made some changes in the verbal system. Included the passive voice. I have tottaly revised prepositions section, I have build it on basis of the system in Esperanto, as I thought that language should have a pretty easy system. This means that I have introduced I brand new preposition pau- an indefinite preposition to be used in sentences like “I’m am waiting on the ferry” where you until now wouldn’t have known whether you were on it or not.

### Introduction to 2nd edition

“When creating a common germaic language you search not for the truth, but for the just.”

Is a motto very important in the creation of folkspraak, which must be a just language not neglecting 1) any germanic language 2) the wishes of those who do not wish to spend hours making grammars for folkspraak. The only way this can be concieved is through the democracy of the folkspraak poll system. Therefore nothing in a folkspraak grammar should reflect anything else than the will of the folkspraakkers, i.e it has to be made in respect of the polls. Failing to do so will mean that your grammar divides instead of unites. There have been some changes in my prepositional system. the very a priori word pau is now an, and its use has been specified in a new chapter (**Mehr um prepositionen**) two semiprepositions have been added –tu and –fra they are also explained in the chapter mentioned earlier. I have included a list of interrogatives in the chapter **De prepositionen, adverbiumen ond konjunktionen**. I decided to include a section how to pronounce folkspraak. Due to the a poll in folkspraak I changed my present tense from stem+ e to just stem. I changed 3rd person neutrum pronoun from dat to et. I added inspired by Dan Goedkoop’s grammar and my own first grammar Christian’s grammatik a section on word creation, I am stiiil not wuite sure wheter it will work in real life, but untill i find any flaws it is okay for me.

**uttal- pronunciation.**

<b>a</b>	as in english hat
<b>long a</b>	as in english father
<b>e</b>	as in bed
<b>long e</b>	as in english pit jost longer
<b>@</b>	this e is a “schwa”, like e in father.
<b>i</b>	as in english pit
<b>long i</b>	like the “ee” sound in english
<b>o</b>	as in english hot
<b>long o</b>	as oh in “oh my God
<b>u</b>	like boot in english but shorter
<b>long u</b>	like boot in english
<b>y</b>	like y in why

<b>g</b>	always hard as in get
<b>g</b>	like y in yet at the of word ending in –ig
<b>j</b>	as the consonant y in english
<b>r</b>	throaty or rolled, never like in english
<b>v</b>	almost like english but softer
<b>w</b>	pronounced like v at the end of words like u.

a vowel is short if follow by more than one consonant. This doesn't apply when you create a compoundword. Meaning that the u in ut-tal isn't short but long.

@-e is pronounced this way when a) long b) in unstressed syllable eg. the plural ending –en.

vowels are not doubled to show the length of it.

---

## **De Grammatik. The grammar**

### **De definit – ond indefinit artikelen- The definite and indefinite articles.**

Definite: De (The archaic article “der” is, however, still used in the name “Der Folkspraak institut”)

Indefinite: En

---

### **Substantiven. – Nouns.**

Folkspraak has only two cases, The nominative and the genitive. The genitiv is created by adding –s to the stem or –’s if the stem ends with and s, z or x. It can also be created by using the preposition von (of) just as in English.

For instance. De Auto- The car

Nominative Singularis: De Auto.

Genitiv Singularis : Marius’s Au to or De Auto von Marius.

The plural form is created by adding -en to the stem.

Nominativ Pluralis : De Autoen

Genitiv Pluralis : Marius’s Autoen

---

### **Adjektiven- Adjectives.**

Adjectives are never inflected according to the noun they describe.

Adjectives can be put into comparative and superlative by adding –er in comparative and –st -est ( if after a consonant) in superlative.

Grot

Groter

Grotest

Adverbs can be derived from adjectives by adding -lik

Grotlik= greatly.

They are inflected in the same way.

---

## De Pronomenen – the pronouns

	1. Person	2. Person	3. Person	1.Person (pl)	2.Person(pl)	3.Person(pl)
Nominative	ik	du	hi-shi-et	vi	je	de
Accusative	mig	dig	him-har-et	ons	jer	dem
Genitive	min	din	Sin-har-et's	ons's	jer's	dem's
Reflexive	mig	dig	sig	ons	jer	sij

### De demonstrativ pronomenen.

there are two demonstratives in Folkspraak.

#### dat- that-those

#### dit- this-these

as pronouns that have a function similar to that of the adjective and are therefore not inflected when plural.

Dat hus- That house      dat husen- those houses

sometimes however they stand alone (my house is bigger than those) and then they are used like nouns and can therefore take the noun plural ending, if you want to specify that your house is bigger than THOSE (houses) and not THAT (house)

### Word creation.

In folkspraak you can convert word from one wordclass (noun, adjectiv, adverb, verb) into another wordclass when it makes sence. Thus.

The general rule is that you remove the wordclass ending and add another.

eg. the verb kopen (to buy)

into adjective: add **lig** or **bar** kopligh- kopbar/kopligh (buyable)

you can of course always change a verb into the adjective like participle as described in the verb section

to noun : **use stem** (kop) ‘a buy’ or add **ing** to the stem: koping the process of buying.

If you want to show ‘agens’ (one who is doing ‘to buy’) you add **er** to the stem.

If you have an adjective you do not remove the adjective marker but add **-hed** to the end of the word to specify a quality. kopbarhed (buyableness)

to adverb : add **lik** to the stem kopligh (buyly) this word illustrates that it doesn't always make sence to change te wordclass of a specific word.

## The Verb – De Verbum

All the verbs of Folkspraak except for one (to be) are regular. Traditionally they haven't been inflected according to person, mood, or voice. I however in this grammar suggest a passive voice, as I have come to realise, that it would be a welcomed addition to our language, therefore I have included the passive voice.

### De aktiv diatese The active voice

Infinitive- Infinitiv	Stem + en
Present.	Stem
Imperfect	Stem + de
Perfect participle	Stem + t
Present participle	Stem + ende
Perfect	Hav + perfect participle
Plus perfect	Havde + perfect participle
Future	Skall + infinitive
conditional-konditionalis (futurum preteriti)	skallde + infintive
Imperative	Stem

### De passiv diatese -The passive voice-

Passive infinitive	Stem + es
Passive present	Stem + es
Passive imperfect	Stem + des

### Tu varen - To be

Infinitive- Infinitiv	Varen
Present. – presens	Ar
Imperfect-imperfektum	Var
Perfect participle- perfektum partisipium	Vart
Present participle-presens partisipium	Varende
Perfect- perfektum	Hav vart
Plus perfect- pluskvamperfektum	Havde vart
Future –futurm	Skall varen
conditional- conditionalis	varde
Imperative	var

## De modalverbumen -Modal auxiliary verbs

Modals auxiliary verbs are verbs that express a mood. Modal verbs take infinitive as object.

Tu Majen	To be allowed to.
Tu kunnen	To be able to
Tu moeten	To have to
Tu skallen	To shall
Tu villen	To want

## De Konjunktiv -The subjunctive

Folkspraak don't have any subjunctive. But to express it you just put the change the time of the verb, so that Present becomes imperfect. And perfect becomes plus perfect. Just like in English, Scandinavian and Dutch.

For instance.

Ik have en Auto – I have a car.

Havde ik blot en Auto – Had a merely a car.

---

### word order.

The standar word order is SVO.

Ik hav en auto.

the infintive is put right after the finite verb

ik skall kopen en auto.

the participle is put after the finite verb, and before the infintiv.

Ik hav skallt kopen auto.

in poetry it is allowed to change the word order as much as you like.

## Prepositions adverbs and conjunctions – De prepositionen, adverbiumen ond konjunktionen

alrede	Allready (adv)
als	Than
An	Indefinite (prep)
anstat	Instead of (prep)
befor	Before, in front of, earlier (prep) (conj) (adv)
dann	Then (adv) (then suddenly)
darfor	Therefore (adv)
datmal	then (adv) (at that time, when)
ef	If , concerning, (conj)
Efter	After, past, beyond (prep) (conj)
Folgende	Along, according to (prep)
for	for the sake of, because of (prep)
fordi	Because (conj)
-fra	from( see more on prepositions)
In	In (prep)
met	With, by the means of at the rate of. (prep)
Mod	Towards, against (prep)
negst	Beside, near (prep)
ohn	Without (prep)
Om	Around, about (prep)
onder	Under, beneath (prep)
op	On (prep)
over	Over, above, across (prep)
Til	Until (prep)
tu	To (prep) (into, in order to etc.)
-tu	tu (see more on prepositions)
tvesen	Between, through (prep)
Ut	Out, out of (prep)
utfor	Outside of (prep)
von	Of, from , by, (prep)
wan	when
wat	what
wejl	While, during (prep) (conj)
welk	which
wenn	When (conj) (at the time when )
wer	where
wom	whom
wu	how
wu's	whose
wy	why

## Mehr um prepositionen- More on prepositions.

### an.

Used like je in Esperanto, in a situation where noother more concrete prepositions won,t work.

example. Ik kikk an min auto—I look at my auto  
ik hop an sukses tumorgen—I hope for succes tomoorow

**-fra** to be coupled with another preposition lik “ut” to indicate a moving away.

Ik geh utfra min hus – I walk out of my house

**-tu** to be coupled with another preposition like “in” to indicate movement towards.

Ik geh intu de hus—I walk into the house.

### Text sample.

1	De hel menskhed havde en tunge ond samme sprak
2	Wenn de vanderde mod ost, findede de en dal in Sinear ond dar lat de sig vonen
3	Dann sagde de tu enander “Kom lat ons makken tegelstenen ond brennen dem godlik.” Ond de brukde tegelen anstat stenen ond erd als kalk
4	Darefter sagde de “Kom lat ons bugen en stad ond en torn , dat rekk tu de himmel, ond makken ons en name, sodat vi nigt skall spredes over de hel erd
5	Men DER HERRE komnde ned tu sehen de stad ond de torn, dat de sonen von mensken bugde.
6	Ond hi sagde: “Seh, de er en folk ond hav en sprak, ond wenn de dit v eg hav beginnt, er ken, dat de vill makken, unmuglik for dem.
7	Lat ons darfor stigen ned, ond dar forvirren dems tunge, sodat de nit enander’s sprak kann forstehen
8	Dan spredede DER HERRE dem von dat stedd over de hel erd, ond stoppde tu bugen de stad
9	Darfor namde man det Babel, fordi dar forvirrde DER HERRE de folksprak, ond von dar spredede hi dem over de hel erd